



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Cliffs Ranger Station (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation, and Name Change)

Other names/site number: Old Headquarters (Old Name); Ranger Cabin; WACA 85A-107

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Old Forest Road 303

City or town: Walnut Canyon National Monument State: Arizona County: Coconino

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B C D

<u>Surbija A. Rowe, Acting FPO</u>		<u>7/15/19</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>National Park Service</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.		
<u>Kathleen Powell</u>		<u>11/19/18</u>
Signature of commenting official:		Date
<u>Arizona State Historic Preservation Office</u>		
Title: <u>Arizona SHPO</u>	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) National Register Amendment with updated information


Signature of the Keeper


Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Cliffs Ranger Station at Walnut Canyon National Monument is anchored by the single-story log Ranger Cabin building constructed in stages between 1904 and 1907, resulting in a linear-plan residence and office for the custodians, and a small museum for visitors. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 as the “Old Headquarters,” with an arbitrary 200-foot-square boundary and a vague description of its design, materials, and workmanship. This NRHP document is an amendment with updates that rename the building to its historic title of Cliffs Ranger Station and expand the boundary to include its remarkably intact landscape and its many associated landscape features. The addendum also describes the building’s character-defining features along with the comprehensive preservation program of 2011-2015 that brought the property back to regular use, maintenance, and interpretation within the monument’s daily management. Cliffs Ranger Station retains high levels of integrity in the NRHP aspects of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, all accompanying its significance as a historic property worthy of preservation and NRHP listing.

Narrative Description

CLIFFS RANGER STATION IN 1975

The 1975 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination form (Holland 1975), written in 1972 as the “Old Headquarters,” provided a very brief description—including an arbitrary boundary with acreage, and rehabilitation cost—under the subtitle “Preservation recommended”:

This log cabin appears to have initially consisted of the main portion and to have had added a smaller log cabin at the east end.

The overall dimensions of the cabin is [sic] 45’ x 15’, including the addition. It is covered with a shingle roof. An alligator cypress grows beside the east addition and the roof overhang has been built around the tree’s trunk.

The logs were apparently chinked with wood and adobe, but in more recent years some of the adobe has been replaced with cement.

The interior of the cabin is divided into four rooms. The interior walls are made of a celotex-type material and painted. The ceiling is headed and painted, and the floor

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appears to be made of tongue and groove lumber and is oiled. Bracing has been placed on the interior [in 1968, since removed] of the cabin to keep it from falling over.

Generally, the cabin is in poor condition; the west end is sinking into the ground.

Outside the cabin is a cistern, and a terraced area contains stone walks, a birdbath and flower beds. A concrete walk runs up to and along the front of the cabin.

Boundary: The historic land embraced in this site is a square formed by using the cabin as a center point and going out 200 feet to the north, 200 feet to the east, 200 feet to the south, and 200 feet to the west.

Class VI land: 3.6 acres

Cost: \$10,000 (estimate)



Ranger Cabin, facing south. NPS photograph by F. Ross Holland for the NRHP nomination, 1972.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The Cliffs Ranger Station and surrounding landscape include a number of contributing features within a boundary increased in this NRHP listing amendment. (see pages 7/7, Additional Documentation/45, and Sketch Map). The amended boundary is defined by a plateau with a natural continuous ridgeline—generally following the 6,715-foot elevation line on the east and southeast and on the southwest—and Old Forest Road 303 on the northwest. This component landscape has been documented through a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) as “Cliffs Ranger Station (Ranger Ledge Cabin)” (Inventory 975278) of the larger 552-acre “Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District” cultural landscape (Inventory 850259) (Yaryan et al. 2011:6–8). See Character-Defining Features and Landscape below for a list of contributing features from the period of significance, 1904–1968, surrounding the Cliffs Ranger Station.

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LOCATION, SETTING

Walnut Canyon is near the high-desert vastness of the Colorado Plateau and the physiographic region's southwestern extent, but the canyon's elevation and proximity to the San Francisco Mountains bring cooler temperatures and more frequent precipitation than the nearby desert. At about 6,700 feet elevation, the top layer of Kaibab Formation limestone supports an extensive ponderosa pine forest, but has lifted, faulted, and eroded some 400 feet down into other formations to carve Walnut Canyon and Walnut Creek. The creek rises southeast of Flagstaff and moves toward the city, but at the convergence of several small canyons near Fisher Point, about four miles from the town center, Walnut Creek turns sharply east-northeast. Cutting deeper into Campbell (north side) and Anderson (south) Mesas' Kaibab, Toroweap, and Coconino Formations, the creek forms a meandering canyon with many side canyons and tributary drainages that support a variety of plants far below the pine forest, including native Arizona walnut trees along the water course (Phillips 2016:21–28).

Further erosion acting through ground permeation caused thick layers of the Kaibab limestone along Walnut Canyon walls to dissolve and collapse, creating deep alcoves as natural shelters for animals and nomadic peoples. During the late 12th century, about AD 1140 to 1220, Chaco-era people built stone walls between the sturdy sandstone floors and stable limestone ceilings of the alcoves, fashioning more than 300 individual rooms, rivaling some of Mesa Verde National Park's more spectacular cliff dwellings in their numbers of pueblo-like enclosures. Some Walnut Canyon dwellings were enclosed with wood beams, and their tree-ring dates, along with pottery analysis, have settled the span of occupation (Downum 2016:33–37,46–64).

Above the alcoves on Campbell Mesa, an easy day's horse ride from Flagstaff and the new Atlantic & Pacific transcontinental railroad a few miles north, late 19th century peoples discovered an ancient path (now Ranger Ledge Trail) down one of the north side canyons into Walnut Canyon. Their stories of the canyon's mystical dwellings growing inside the canyon cliffs attracted more visitors during the same decades that the mesa's forests attracted timber cutters and then federal resource managers.

ASSOCIATION AND FEELING (edited from Farneth et al. 2010)

Following creation of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve in 1898, forest managers in 1904 built a one-room log cabin—of the same native ponderosa pines used by the cliff dwellers for their wood-beamed ceilings—on the south edge of Campbell Mesa where the ancient trail dropped into the main canyon. The Cliffs Ranger Station is on a slightly sloping plateau in a wooded landscape chosen for its proximity to the canyon entry path, known in the early the 20th century as Ranger Ledge Trail, and its ability to monitor visitors traveling from Flagstaff and Cliffs railroad station along an 1884 road to this spot. In 1915 an extension of the road, called “Cliffs Cutoff,” to the northeast where it connected to a nascent transcontinental highway, brought more visitors to the Ranger Cabin. Creation of Walnut Canyon National Monument a few months later made the cabin's location even more strategic for corralling visitors, guarding the cliff dwellings, and encouraging their study amongst amateurs and professional archeologists

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alike. The cabin's immediate landscape retains the same association and feeling today as experienced by visitors to the monument through 1941 when the administrative center shifted to Observation Point about one mile to the southeast.



Cliffs Ranger Station survey of landscape features. Field drawing by S. Wendt, 2002, WACA Archives.

Early residents at Cliffs Ranger Station developed the plateau's landscape surrounding the cabin, notably creating a garden terrace of built-up soil behind a stone retaining wall southeast of the cabin. Immediately southeast of the kitchen (Room 2) is a subterranean concrete Cistern (formerly topped with a fabricated-steel hand-pump; see page 8/24). At the center of the terrace wall is the built-up stone Bird Bath with a sealed concrete bowl. A former Wash Basin collapsed into a current pile of stones nearby, and an additional stone cluster is likely from the former chimney at Room 1. "Mrs. Pierce's Heirloom Apple Tree," now protected by a wire mesh fence, is at the front (northeast) of the cabin. The larger landscape also contains the wood Outhouse building with board-and-batten walls and shed roof with a single layer of wood boards; the Outhouse likely stood at several locations, leaving filled-in pits around the south and west peripheries. The restored Outhouse (see page 8/30) currently sits on two wood skids and does not appear to have been in use in its current location. Evidence of a clothesline remains on an alligator juniper near the west corner of the cabin.

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DESIGN, MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP (edited from Farneth et al. 2010)

The Ranger Cabin expanded in two stages between 1904 and 1907 (see page 44). The original one-story building enclosed one room, or pen, constructed with logs using a hog-trough corner technique, butting the logs together rather than with interconnecting notching (see image on page 7/9). In hog-trough construction, the logs for each wall are cut to the same length and wood planks are secured to the ends of the logs to form the walls. After the walls are tilted into place, the wood planks are attached at the corners in an open (though vertical) V-profile “trough” form, perhaps giving the construction technique its name.

The other three rooms of the cabin were added to the east (kitchen) and west (bedroom and museum) ends of the building. These additions were built using a more stable notching technique in which the logs are saddle-notched and overlap at the corners. Where the additions abut the original cabin, the logs are toe-nailed into the wood planks of the open trough at the corners. Both types of log walls sit on a dry-laid stone foundation and feature chinking and daubing between the logs to complete the weatherproofing of the walls. In common use, the term chinking often describes the mortar-like material visible between the logs. Technically, chinking refers only to the filler material, often wood or even dung, inserted between the logs, and then covered with the mortar-like material called daubing.

Exterior

The Ranger Cabin is a modest single-story log building with two linear parts, both of which feature side-gable roofs. The larger rectangular footprint contains three rooms, with a fourth, narrower room that features a covered porch on the northeast elevation. The porch was built around an alligator-bark juniper tree that appears to be part of the building. The walls of the building are made of logs using the two different construction techniques described above. The log construction ends at the cornice line, above which both gable ends are clad in board and batten siding. The siding appears to have been painted green at some point in the past.

The steeply pitched gabled roofs are covered in wood shingles. Galvanized sheet metal gutters are hung from the northeast and southwest eaves of the roof with leaders that run from the southeast elevation diagonally down to the cistern at the southeast of the building. The roof is penetrated by two stove vent pipes, one each at the easternmost and westernmost rooms.

A wood plank walkway runs along the north elevation of the building and under the integral porch in front of Room 2. Three of the exterior doors open onto this walkway, and the fourth exterior door is on the southwest elevation. The windows in the cabin are multi-lite wood casements, except three of the windows on the northeast elevation that are double-hung wood sash.

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Log Cabin Construction

space between the logs. All irregular spots and all knots must be smoothed off with an ax or an adz if the logs are to fit tightly.

Other Methods

Where logs are rather scarce, the method shown in Figure 24 can be employed. This joint eliminates much chopping but it is not as artistic

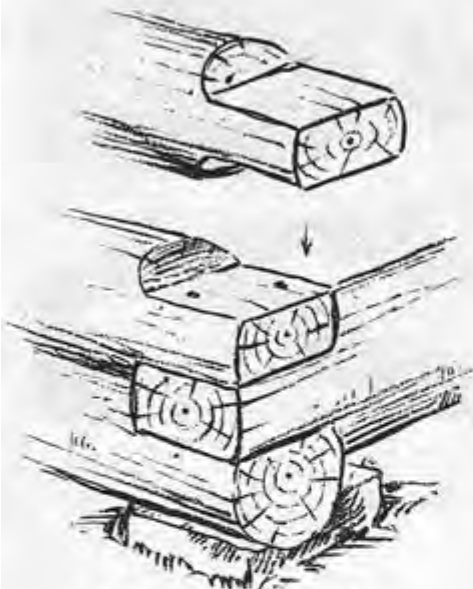
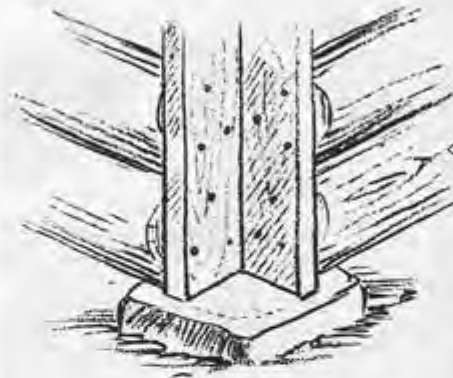
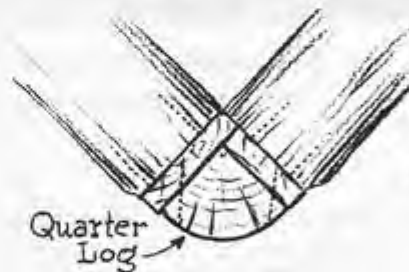


Fig. 22. Dovetail joint.



Hog-trough
corner



Quarter
Log

Fig. 23. Plank corner.

Hog-trough
corner

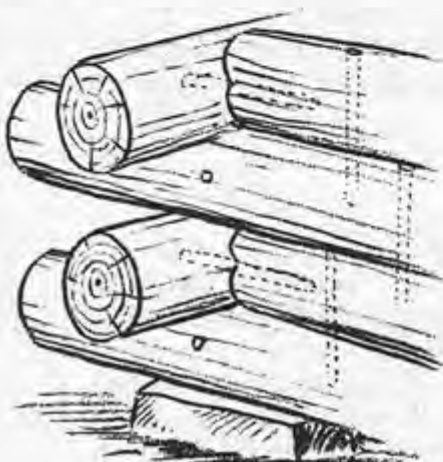
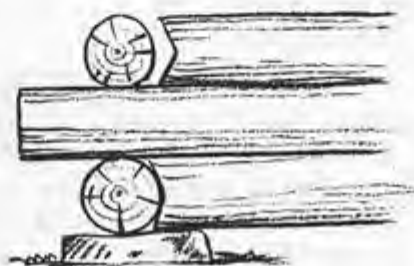


Fig. 24. Butt joint with logs
secured by rods or dowels.



From Hunt 1974, page 32

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A one-hole wooden board-and-batten Outhouse with a double-hinged door is approximately 13 meters (42.6 feet) southeast of the Cliffs Ranger Station. The Outhouse measures 1.23 meters (4 feet) wide by 1.3 (4.2 feet) meters long. Its shed roof slants toward the back (northwest). Surrounding the building are small, circular depressions that probably represent periodic moves of the Outhouse as they became full.

Interior

The interior of the Ranger Cabin contains four rooms running roughly northwest–southeast in linear plan (see page 44). The original 1904 pen (Room 1) is in the east-middle of the building, with a single pen (Room 2) added in 1906 to the southeast end, and two rooms in the 1907 pen extending linearly from the northwest end (Rooms 3 and 4). Rooms 1, 2 and 3 feature painted wall board paneling and wood trim installed on wood furring over the log walls. The floors in all of the rooms are tongue-and-groove wood boards, although historic photographs indicate that the floor in Room 2 was once covered with patterned linoleum.

All of the ceilings have a splayed form—called “headed”—in which the ceiling boards follow the rafters up from the wall and then turn to create a flat ceiling in the center of the room. The ceilings and the partial gable end above the wood paneling in Room 1 are clad in beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling boards, all painted. The walls in Room 4 are clad in vertical wood boards that previously had burlap and wallpaper installed as a finish material.

Character-Defining Features

The character-defining features of the Ranger Cabin reflect the vernacular and folk nature of the building and its landscape features.

Exterior:

- Dry-laid rubble stone foundation.
- Log construction with chinking and daubing at exterior walls.
- Hog-trough log framing at original pen.
- Saddle-notched log framing at later additions.
- Board and batten wall cladding at gable ends.
- Gabled roofs clad with wood shingles.
- Metal stovepipes.
- Wood framed multi-lite windows.
- Wood stile-and-rail paneled doors.
- Chamfered wood screen doors.
- Chamfered wood window screens.

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Interior:

- Beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling boards.
- Fiberboard wall paneling with wood trim.
- Tall wood baseboards.
- Tongue-and-groove wood floors.
- Patterned linoleum flooring in Room 2 (not extant).

Landscape (see Sketch Map):

- Ponderosa Pines, Scrub Oak Groves, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland species, Upper Sonoran Desert Species, Mrs. Pierce's Heirloom Apple Tree.
- Old Forest Road 303 Alignment and Culvert, Loop Drive, and Spurs.
- Outhouse.
- Elevation Marker.
- Cistern and Pump (Pump not extant).
- Outhouse; Rocks and Depressions possibly associated with earlier Outhouse locations.
- Terraced-Rock Garden and Associated Rock Alignments; Hearth Ring.
- Rock Wash Basin/Bird Bath.
- Rock-lined Paths, including Ranger Ledge Trailhead, and other Rock Alignments.
- Prehistoric Artifact Concentrations.
- Historic Dumps and Scatters, Glass Scatters, and Discarded Bricks.
- Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Bronze Plaque and Boulder.

The 1915 DAR Plaque, moved in 1953 and returned from Observation Point to Cliffs Ranger Station in 2015 for its centennial (see page 8/27), reads:

IN MEMORY OF
THE PIONEER WOMEN
OF
ARIZONA

ERECTED BY
THE ARIZONA DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

JULY 14



1915

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PRESERVATION PROGRAM, 2011–2015

The most recent stabilization and preservation program, beginning in 2011 and backed by skilled preservationists including experts in log construction, initiated a four-year recovery project that followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation (see Section 8). The team completed the following tasks to stabilize and preserve the Cliffs Ranger Station and landscape (Baldwin 2015:5–13):

- Correction of drainage around the cabin by redirecting soil slopes, creating a southwest-to-southeast channel, and installing check dams of downed trees.
- Replacement of eroding basal, or sill, logs along the west, northwest, and southwest exteriors.
- Repair of large roof hole previously allowing water and wildlife into the building.
- Excavation of high ground at the cabin's west end, and installation of a dry-laid rock retaining wall—similar to historic wall alignments on the landscape—to support the slope and direct drainage around the building.
- Removal of all 1991 soil-cement chinking and wire-mesh supports, replaced with wood chinking splints and new daubing of local soil, sand, and water across the entire exterior.
- Treatment of entire exterior with Bora-care as a preservative and insect repellent.
- Plugging of various holes with copper mesh, matching trim pieces, and hidden plywood sheets over the largest holes, to prevent rodent infiltration.
- Removal and re-installation of interior trim and wallboards for cleaning and disinfecting of the interior, including access to hidden ceiling trusses.
- Rehabilitation of interior materials including missing ceiling and wall boards.
- Repair of all windows' trim, sills, and sashes, with linseed putty and in-kind materials.
- Repair and painting of window screens and coating of frames with linseed oil.
- Rebuilding of the wooden boardwalk across the northeast façade.
- Rebuilding of the rear (southwest) door in a shop environment.
- Installation of wildlife cameras on the interior to study species and entry locations.
- Installation of new in-kind cedar-shingle roof of wood pre-treated with Class B fire retardant.
- Re-installation and repair of original metal roof flashing, juniper tree flashing, and rain gutters to the cistern.
- Replacement of missing door hardware with in-kind materials.
- Re-assembly of the one-hole, board-and-batten Outhouse.

SUMMARY OF INTEGRITY

Integrity is the authenticity of a historic resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance, for the Cliffs Ranger Station: 1904–1968. Integrity encompasses the NRHP aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects closely relate to the resource's significance and must be primarily intact.

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LOCATION is the place where the historic property was constructed and/or the place where the historic event occurred. The Ranger Cabin remains in its original footprint and has not been moved from the location in which it was constructed. Therefore, its integrity of location has not been diminished.

DESIGN is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. As evidenced by comparing historic photographs to present-day images, this building exhibits most of its original architectural features, its overall massing and form, and its simple rustic detailing.

SETTING is the physical environment of a historic property, constituting topographic features, vegetation, manmade features, and relationships between buildings or open space. The setting of the Cliffs Ranger Station has not changed since the time of its construction, as it remains surrounded by the woodland of Walnut Canyon National Monument. Later park-area improvements made to the Observation Point visitor and administrative facilities are not visible from the Cliffs Ranger Station. The immediate setting of the Cliffs Ranger Station has changed somewhat from that of its early history. During the time the first forest rangers lived in the house, the immediate grounds were fenced with minimal wire fencing, and a terraced garden and a stone Bird Bath were in use at the east end of the building. A log barn stood a short distance southwest of the cabin. The remains of the stone terrace and Bird Bath are both clearly evident in the landscape, but the wire fencing, wood picket gate, and barn are not extant.

MATERIALS are the physical elements combined during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Much of the exterior wood materials are now in good condition, although some of the materials, including deteriorated logs and wood shingles, have been replaced in the past. Preserved historic materials are strongly associated with the original construction. In addition, some materials and finishes on the interior have been compromised but have recently been repaired and preserved, or replaced in-kind.

WORKMANSHIP is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan during any given period in history or pre-history. The Ranger Cabin was constructed by the first forest crews assigned to the area for William Henry Pierce and his wife Mattie. Improvements to the building since that time have been limited to repair and replacement in-kind, so the building retains the level of workmanship associated with a rural building using local materials and limited tools.

FEELING is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Cliffs Ranger Station retains a rustic feeling and conveys its relationship to the monument's history through its log construction, vernacular details, and developed landscape. With its original architectural presence, simple rural detailing, intact setting, and strong architectural integrity, the property retains its original feeling.

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ASSOCIATION is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Cliffs Ranger Station is significant for its historic connections to the development and recognition of Walnut Canyon National Monument and the adjacent National Old Trails Road “Cliffs Cutoff” segment. Its historic association contributes to the building’s overall integrity.

CONCLUSION

The Cliffs Ranger Station and associated landscape retain high levels of integrity aspects of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. The Ranger Cabin remains in its historic location and configuration in its original setting. Interventions that have occurred since the period of significance have been limited to stabilization activities executed by the NPS and highly skilled partners—including re-installation of the DAR Plaque in 2015—and their work has complied with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation.



Cliffs Ranger Station and DAR Plaque, facing southwest. “Mrs. Pierce’s Heirloom Apple Tree” is fenced at left, and downed tree trunks serve as check dams along the cabin entry path. Photograph by James Steely, 2017.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
CONSERVATION
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1904–1968

Significant Dates

1904 (Construction of first, hog-trough pen)
1906 (Transfer to USDA Forest Service; Kitchen pen constructed)
1907 (West pen, now with two rooms, constructed)
1915 (National Monument designation)
1934 (Transfer to National Park Service)
1941 (Cabin reverts from Headquarters to staff housing)
1968 (Active role ends; bracing installed inside to stabilize)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

USDI Bureau of Forestry, San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, 1904
USDA Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, H. Deitzman, foreman, 1907

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Cliffs Ranger Station at Walnut Canyon National Monument is a remarkable surviving resource from the origin of the surrounding national forest and creation of the host national monument. First listed in the National Register of Historic Places as “Old Headquarters,” the cabin is the subject of this NRHP amendment and update, along with its surrounding landscape and setting rich with materials, workmanship, and feeling that reveal the day-to-day activities of its occupants during its service as the monument’s headquarters. The Cliffs Ranger Station is therefore significant at the statewide level—since it is a federal property unique to national forests and park units within Arizona—under NRHP Criterion A, during the period of active service 1904–1968 (clarified in this amendment), in the areas of Conservation and Politics/Government. As a well-preserved example of early 20th century log construction and evolution, the Ranger Cabin retains its original form and a majority of its original fabric. It is therefore significant under NRHP Criterion C in the area of Architecture, with construction dates of 1904, 1906, and 1907, after which the building has changed very little. Preservation activities in 2011–2015, including re-installation of the pivotal 1915 “pioneer women” plaque and boulder near the cabin, closely followed the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation, making the Cliffs Ranger Station itself a prime example of conservation of a historic property.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

SIGNIFICANCE IN 1975

National Park Service Denver Service Center historian Ross Holland (1975) wrote the Cliffs Ranger Station’s first-draft nomination for listing in the NRHP in April 1972, fewer than six years after creation of the NRHP through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Holland or his associates did not complete the nomination until 1974, and the NRHP Keeper, William Murtagh, listed Walnut Canyon’s “Old Headquarters (B[uilding]-13)” in March 1975 with its Statement of Significance in two short paragraphs:

This log cabin built in 1904, served as the first headquarters and museum for the monument when it was still part of the National Forest. The visitors planning to tour the cliff dwelling ruins began their hike from this point. The cabin also served as living quarters for the custodian.

Today, this cabin is one of the oldest surviving log structures in this vicinity of the State of Arizona. But more important as the first and long-time headquarters and museum for the monument and quarters for the park’s protector, it is significant in the administrative history of Walnut Canyon National Monument.

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Cliffs Ranger Station, facing south-southwest. Note sign at right. Photograph c.1915, NAU Cline Library.

The early nomination form checked “20th Century” for the period of significance, assigned “3rd Order”—apparently meaning “local”—for the level of significance, and acknowledged “Conservation” as the only area of significance. The form offered no fields for the NRHP criteria, but subsequent evaluations have placed its significance under Criterion A for its association with the national monument and Criterion C for its log-cabin architecture.

Sources for the following amendments to the cabin’s 1975 NRHP listing are found in the Section 9 Bibliography, including many recent studies that tapped primary sources much more thoroughly than previous evaluations, and in specific citations within the text below.

POLITICS / GOVERNMENT and CONSERVATION

Transcontinental Railroad

Following acquisition of Alta California in 1847 during the US-Mexican War, the US government funded a series of transcontinental railroad studies to connect eastern states with the Pacific coast and the vast territories between. In 1854 a survey team led by Army Captain Amiel Whipple mapped one route generally along the 35th parallel from Fort Smith, Arkansas, west to Los Angeles, California, crossing New Mexico Territory (which encompassed later Arizona Territory). Deterred by the eventual railroad cost and sectional disagreements prior to the Civil War, Congress provided \$200,000 between 1857 and 1859 to construct a wagon road along part of Whipple’s survey, completed under command of Army Lieutenant Edward Beale. “Beale’s Wagon Road” somewhat followed Whipple’s survey across present Arizona, including a gently sloping route west to Flagstaff across San Francisco Wash through present Winona (Weingroff 2017).

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Federal land policies in what became Arizona Territory after 1863 included land grants for transcontinental railroad development, attracting construction of the east-to-west, 35th-parallel route, Atlantic & Pacific Railroad through Flagstaff in 1882. A&P tracklayers and parallel telegraph crews generally followed the Whipple survey and Beale's Wagon Road along the inviting terrain of several tributaries of the Little Colorado River, to cross the Colorado Plateau with minimum grades and curves. After using the broad desert-scrub San Francisco Wash west to present Winona where the east-trending Rio de Flag and Walnut Creek converge, A&P tracks moved up gently sloping Rio de Flag's valley into the ponderosa pine forests around Flagstaff. Although the railroad avoided the deep and twisting canyons of Walnut Creek southwest of Winona, its surveyors likely explored the rough topography for its timber, water, and other valuable resources on the A&P's checkerboard of granted sections, including the curious stone cliff dwellings along Walnut Canyon's deepest gorges (Weingroff 2017).

Promoting its transcontinental route and adjacent granted-lands to make its holdings more valuable, the A&P immediately advertised for travelers and settlers alike to venture west and stop in Flagstaff to visit Walnut Canyon's cliff dwellings along the way. The intriguing pueblo-like houses occupied key surveyed sections that remained federal lands, but the railroad nonetheless spun one of the first romantic images of the prehistoric and American Indian-occupied Southwestern US as part of a very early tourism campaign for the region. By 1884 a private stagecoach road cut about six miles toward Walnut Canyon through the pines southeast from Cliffs Station, or Cliffs Siding, on the A&P, about five miles east of Flagstaff. Warm-season day trips from Flagstaff and Cliffs to Walnut Canyon became a popular stopover or pastime, unfortunately along with artifact-looting and sometimes destruction of the cliff dwellings. Flagstaff leaders, no doubt supported by the tourist-promoting railroad, pressed their elected officials to extend government protection to Walnut Canyon's cultural and natural resources, now deeply part of their shared identity (Gallenstein 2015:6; Stoutamire 2013:180).

Forest Preserve

President William McKinley in 1898 set aside 975,360 acres of federal lands on forested sections southeast of Flagstaff, including Walnut Canyon as part of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, managed by the Interior Department's (USDI) General Land Office. McKinley based his designation on the 1891 Forest Reserve Act, which gave the President unprecedented power for forest-lands withdrawals to regulate or prevent resource exploitation. Following creation of the federal Bureau of Forestry in 1901 under the Interior Secretary, President Theodore Roosevelt as part of his sweeping national conservation agenda placed the reserve that included Walnut Canyon under control of the new forestry bureau within USDI (NPS 2018).

Establishing precedent for assigning a caretaker ranger to manage each forest reserve, and in Walnut Canyon's case to provide protection for the nearby cliff dwellings, in 1904 the Bureau of Forestry hired 63-year-old William Henry Pierce and his wife Mattie to live near the canyon. Pierce had served in the Union army during the Civil War and after working in Flagstaff's lumber industry became a popular cliff-dwellings guide into Walnut Canyon. The Pierces, now the government's official ranger-guides, first pitched a tent that summer but in a few months

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moved into a new single-pen log cabin (see ARCHITECTURE below). The Bureau of Forestry built the cabin, soon called “Cliffs Ranger Station,” on Campbell Mesa where the 1884 stagecoach road met the trailhead of an ancient and now principal visitor pathway into Walnut Canyon, soon called Ranger Ledge Trail. The Pierces occupied the cabin seasonally, typically from April through October, meeting tourists, maintaining a visitor register, and providing refreshment for sightseers and their horses. William Pierce led most visitors down the ledge trail and instructed them on looking and not looting. Mattie Pierce maintained the cabin and its simple museum display of artifacts, while she gardened in her built-up terrace, preserved her harvests including apples, and tended personal and stagecoach horses that had ventured here from the Cliffs railroad station (Gallenstein 2015:6–7).

In 1905 President Roosevelt extended his conservation agenda by transferring the Bureau of Forestry from USDI to the Department of Agriculture (USDA), and naming noted conservationist Gifford Pinchot as chief forester. The Pierces at Cliffs Ranger Station now worked for Pinchot and the USDA, which soon issued a policy for maintaining and improving log ranger cabins at each forest reserve (USFS 1906:108–109). Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act in 1906, further protecting Walnut Canyon’s cliff dwellings as cultural resources on federal lands, and establishing the President’s authority to designate national monuments from federal holdings. In 1907 another federal law changed the forest reserves in name to national forests, and Walnut Canyon’s surrounding host became Coconino National Forest (Gallenstein 2016:7).

Transcontinental Roadway

Growing popularity of the automobile in the US merged by 1910 with the national Good Roads Movement, which promoted all-weather thoroughfares first for bicyclists, then added farmers, and soon included intercity and interstate leisure travelers. Another timely campaign to “See America First,” started by the railroads and domestic attractions to compete with inexpensive European steamship vacations, combined about the same time logically with promotion of automobile travel on good roads throughout the US. No existing state or federal agencies or taxing authorities could directly assist the Good Roads Movement, so automobile makers and various private associations promoted specific routes. These associations produced popular maps with advertisements to fund their efforts and recruit more supporters, while they lobbied the only road-building governments in most of the nation: county officials who could submit road-bond issues to their constituents. Thus grand schemes such as the coast-to-coast Lincoln Highway starting in 1912 could easily be shown as lines on a map, but would be paved one county at a time, the targeted route often interrupted through non-participating counties (Weingroff 2018).

Another highway membership group founded by 1912, the National Old Trails Road Association, conceived a 3,096-mile route to connect Baltimore, Maryland, with major cities in California. The route’s name National Old Trails Road (NOTR), not as simple and elegant as “Lincoln Highway,” resulted from a determination to stitch together various “pioneer” trails to achieve the coast-to-coast dream. To confuse matters further, a rival association founded in 1911 by Southwestern states and California promoters peddled its “Ocean-to-Ocean Highway,”

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sometimes combined with long segments of the NOTR (see map on page 8/22). The NOTR's travel-along-history theme attracted the wholehearted support of the national Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) membership after their Missouri state chapter selected modern improvement of the pre-railroad Santa Fe Trail as its primary enterprise. At the road's organizing convention of 1912, the Arizona NOTR representative—Catholic priest Cyprian Vabre, self-styled as “Padre Cipriano” of Flagstaff—made the case for following an imaginary route of early Spanish explorers (and priests) across Arizona. In fact, Vabre's “pioneer” route across the new state of Arizona (admitted in 1912) was the US government's Beale's Wagon Road of 1859, largely erased by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (later the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway) in 1882 but still somewhat traversable by a rough service lane in the railroad's right of way (Stoutamire 2013:179–181).

Flagstaff businessmen, Coconino County, Arizona DAR chapters, and others enthusiastically supported the NOTR initiative, helping sway a later convention to promote a northern versus southern Arizona route on its forthcoming maps. However, intense promotion of Grand Canyon as a destination for motorists caused the NOTR and Ocean-to-Ocean organizations to illustrate their routes as diverting from Beale's Wagon Road (more accurately the Santa Fe Railway) at Winona, heading north to Grand Canyon and rejoining the railroad west at Williams, skipping Flagstaff—and Walnut Canyon—entirely (Weingroff 2017). Within months of the initial map-printing and road-signing of the NOTR, in June 1915 Coconino County supervisors and the Flagstaff Board of Trade funded construction of a cutoff road from Winona southwest through the pine forests. At the Walnut Canyon Cliffs Ranger Station, this cutoff joined the 1884 Old Walnut Canyon Road directly connecting with Cliffs and Flagstaff (Gallenstein 2015:8–9).

National Monument

President William H. Taft, a Republican, signed the 1912 act admitting Arizona as a state in the Union, but lost his reelection bid later that year to Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat. Earlier in 1912, George W.P. Hunt, also a Democrat, had become Arizona's first state governor in a stinging defeat for Progressive-Republicans who had courted Arizona politics since the conservation programs of Teddy Roosevelt. Wilson and Hunt already knew each other and likely collaborated in this Progressive-Democrat emergence that dominated national politics for the remainder of the decade (Arizona Archives 2018). For example, at the invitation of Wilson, Governor Hunt attended the Brooklyn, New York, launching of the US Navy's new battleship USS *Arizona* on 19 June 1915, although Wilson did not attend (Hunt 1915:61). Wilson's Interior Secretary, Franklin K. Lane, pushed an aggressive conservation agenda (with his glaring exception of supporting the Hetch Hetchy Dam within Yosemite National Park) and inspired Wilson's frequent use of the Antiquities Act and support for national parks (Rothman 1989).

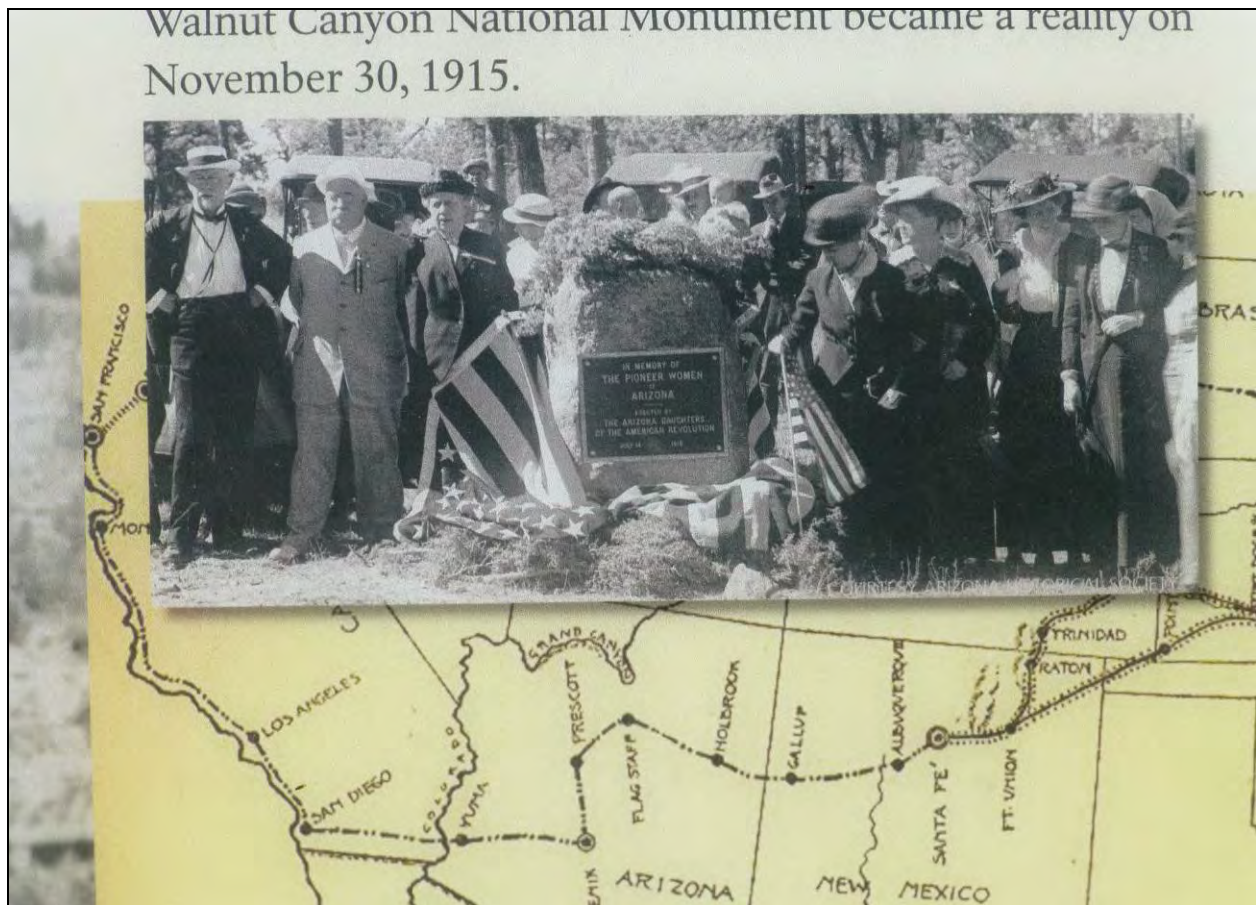
The National Old Trails Road's “Cliffs Cutoff” now beacons motorists with a large sign erected in Winona, pointing westbound NOTR and Ocean-to-Ocean motorists southwest to Walnut Canyon and away from Grand Canyon. By the spring of 1915 Ranger and Mrs. Pierce witnessed visitation to the cliff dwellings shoot from hundreds each summer to thousands by automobile. Coconino National Forest administrators celebrated the resulting good publicity for their forest-

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conservation and cliff dwellings-protection efforts, and internally discussed support for national monument designation of Walnut Canyon within the national forest (Stoutamire 2013:182).

After completion of new maps and surging popularity for the NOTR, particularly in 1915 as a major route for motorists to reach two Panama Canal-opening expositions in California, the DAR ramped up its own publicity campaign for the pioneer-routes highway. National DAR leaders commissioned bronze plaques to commemorate “pioneer women” along the NOTR, one for each of the 12 states traversed by the highway (see page 7/11). The Arizona DAR voted to place their state’s plaque at Walnut Canyon’s Cliffs Ranger Station, directly alongside the NOTR Cliff’s Cutoff. Father Vabre, Flagstaff Mayor John Francis, and DAR members led by Mrs. H.D. Evans arranged for the plaque to be placed on a large boulder a few feet northeast of the Ranger Cabin. They hosted the DAR-marker dedication ceremony on 14 July 1915 at the Cliffs Ranger Station, in conjunction with the NOTR Association’s annual convention in Flagstaff (Gallenstein 2016:9; Stoutamire 2013:181–182).



Dedication of the DAR highway marker, facing west. Father Vabre might be at left; Gov. and Mrs. Hunt are 2nd and 3rd from left). Inset photograph from 14 July 1915, WACA Interpretive Plaque at Cliffs Ranger Station. The map traces the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway (without its Grand Canyon detour) from Flagstaff southwest to Prescott and on to Phoenix and Yuma, rather than the NOTR, which ran west from Flagstaff to Los Angeles.

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Governor Hunt, whose wife Helen was from Holbrook, Arizona, along the NOTR, attended the ceremony and gave one of the many speeches that day, just a few weeks after watching the USS *Arizona* launched in New York. Later accounts claimed that Walnut Canyon speakers discussed the potential national monument designation openly, and that the hosts circulated a supportive petition among the 100 or more attendees (Arizona Archives 2018, Stoutamire 2013:181–182).

Four months later on 30 November 1915, President Wilson proclaimed 960 acres within Coconino National Forest as Walnut Canyon National Monument, his fourth such designation since taking office (Gallenstein 2016:9). Wilson’s “First Assistant Secretary of the Interior,” Stephen T. Mather, probably drafted the proclamation during his preparations under Secretary Lane to assemble a new National Park Service (see below; Rothman 1989:85). The Forest Service later discovered that the monument boundary did not include its Cliffs Ranger Station, but the bureau overlooked the discrepancy since Coconino National Forest included the cabin, and USDA managed all these lands. While no records have emerged to clarify the exact influence on Wilson’s proclamation, obviously support from the DAR, Forest Service, Flagstaff community, Governor Hunt, and the state’s sole Congressman, Carl Hayden, added up to sufficient motivation for the President. Perhaps even Wilson’s Agriculture Secretary David F. Houston, overseeing both the Forest Service and the first Federal Aid Road Act (of 1916), played a role in the move. Further linking some of these players, Wilson’s second such designation nationally, at the urging of Congressman Hayden in 1914—Papago Saguaro National Monument near Phoenix—was transferred in 1930 to that city but hosted George Hunt’s imposing burial pyramid following his death in 1934 (Rothman 1989:85, NPS 2018, Arizona Archives 2018).

National Park Service

President Wilson and Agriculture Secretary Houston contributed their greatest victory for the Good Roads Movement through passage with Congress of the Federal Aid Road Act in July 1916. The act centered on USDA because of its initial focus to “bring farmers out of the mud” during their essential transporting of produce to market and hauling consumer products back to their remote homes, as well as their receipt of US Mail by free rural delivery on all-weather roads. Through the Road Act, states received federal matching funds by establishing their own road agencies, including the Arizona Office of the State Engineer that evolved into the Arizona Highway Department (Weingroff 2018).

Wilson and Interior Secretary Lane likewise contributed the greatest victory to date for land conservationists and preservationists through their creation with Congress of the National Park Service (NPS) the next month, in August 1916. The new Interior bureau gathered the 12 existing national parks and many, but not all, national monuments under dedicated management and leadership by Lane’s fellow Californians Stephen Mather and Horace Albright. The new NPS did not immediately affect Walnut Canyon under the USDA Forest Service, but rivalry developed between the two federal bureaus that ceaselessly debated “conservation” of natural resources including managing their harvests, and “preservation” of natural and cultural resources, seeking to curtail exploitation and manage their recreation and education values. This rivalry only intensified when Grand Canyon National Monument, 70 miles northwest of Walnut

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Canyon and encompassing some of the most spectacular scenery in the country, transferred under Wilson from Forest Service management in 1919 to the NPS as the newly designated Grand Canyon National Park (Rothman 1989:85,148–153).

Meanwhile, starting in 1916, Ranger and Mrs. Pierce hosted the first archeological investigations in Walnut Canyon by Harold Colton, eventual founder with his wife Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton of the Museum of Northern Arizona based in Flagstaff. The Pierces retired in 1920 with William at age 79, and turned Cliffs Ranger Station over to Neil and Emma Erickson for seasonal living and rangership at Walnut Canyon National Monument. The Ericksons remained through 1927, replaced that year by Frank James Cox, who remained until 1934 (Gallenstein 2016:10–11).



Emma Erickson at the rotary pump over the Cistern, facing northwest. Photograph c. 1925, WACA Archives.

In late 1926, the USDA Bureau of Public Roads approved the new nationwide US Highways map and numbering system. The projected system included designation of US Highway—or Route—66 from Chicago to Los Angeles through Arizona along the roadway popularized by the National Old Trails Road Association. The Arizona Highway Department had already improved the NOTR segment called the “Ash Fork-Flagstaff-Winslow-Holbrook Highway” with a re-routing by 1921 between Winona and Flagstaff that more closely followed Beale’s Wagon Road and the Santa Fe Railway track. The agency bragged in 1921 about its “first segment of highway paved through Flagstaff” (Keane, et al. 2004:41,62,137). But the modernization that helped kick-start the legendary Route 66 caused traffic to bypass the 1884 and 1915 roads to Walnut Canyon National Monument, with a resulting plummet in visitation to the Cliffs Ranger Station.

In early 1934, administration of Walnut Canyon National Monument transferred to the NPS from the USDA Forest Service as part of a sweeping government reorganization by President Franklin Roosevelt and his dynamic Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, backed by their New Deal agencies including the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

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Custodian Paul Beaubien and the CCC

Shortly after the 1934 transfer, Walnut Canyon received the assignment of NPS custodian Paul Beaubien, a paleontologist and archeologist with duties also at Saguaro National Monument near Tucson. When Beaubien arrived, Walnut Canyon visitors still accessed the monument via the old NOTR “Cliffs Cutoff,” now a 12-mile loop with gravel-road turnoffs from modernized Route 66 at Winona and Cliffs railroad stations, that passed close by Cliffs Ranger Station. From the aging road and informal parking around the Ranger Cabin, hikers still gained primary access to the cliff dwellings via the Ranger Ledge Trail. A secondary drive curved to the southeast from the Ranger Station and followed the rim of the canyon. This half-mile lane off the NOTR had been improved by the Forest Service and led to an informal parking area near a spot just above the rim that had become known as “Observation Point.” From Observation Point, a somewhat improved but rough pedestrian trail (now the Island Trail) descended into the canyon across a connecting stem to one of the monument’s outstanding topographic features, the “Island” created by a horseshoe-bend of Walnut Creek, around which numerous cliff dwellings clustered (Colton 1932, Guthrie 1916, Yaryan et al. 2011).

CLASSIFICATION NO: <u>069.2 727.1</u>	United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	NEGATIVE NO: <u>7375</u> 2
Subject: <u>room of residence used as exhibit room & office (Ranger Cabin?)</u>		<u>WACA 5530</u>
Location: <u>Wata</u>		
Photographer & Companions: <u>Paul Beaubien</u>		
Date: <u>Aug. 1938</u>		
Remarks: <u>35MM NEG. IN BOOK 1 PAGE 35001</u>		

Form 10-30 (7/57) Print File Card 105136

Ranger Cabin, Room 3 as “Exhibit Room & Office” during early NPS responsibility, facing northwest.
NPS photograph by Paul Beaubien, 1938, WACA Archives

Beaubien worked immediately with NPS landscape architects and engineers to design a shift of the monument’s administrative and visitor-gathering center away from the Cliffs Ranger Station and to Observation Point. By October 1934 they assembled plans for new approach roads,

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parking areas, trails, campgrounds, and other visitor improvements for both Walnut Canyon and nearby Sunset Crater National Monuments. Watching other New Deal efforts further improve Route 66 as a paved high-speed highway, Beaubien expressed doubts about attracting more cross-country motorists to much-improved services at Walnut Canyon, stating in a monthly report that “it all sounds too good to be true.” Engineering crews continued to visit Walnut Canyon throughout 1935, completing topographic maps for the area, which Beaubien called “the first important step toward any improvement here” (Beaubien 1934, in Yaryan et al. 2011:38).

In 1938, Roosevelt increased the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument from 960 to 1,920 acres through proclamation under the Antiquities Act, and the expansion now included the Cliffs Ranger Station and a long segment of the NOTR Cliffs Cutoff. The NPS and the Civilian Conservation Corps in August that year established camp NP-12-A (for the 12th National Park CCC camp assigned to Arizona), also known as the Mount Elden CCC camp for its barracks at the base of Mount Elden, near the old Cliffs railroad station about five miles northwest of Walnut Canyon. Mount Elden’s CCC Company 3345 of about 200 young men, primarily from Pennsylvania, provided the labor necessary for NPS-designed New Deal developments at the three national monuments in the Flagstaff area, Walnut Canyon, Sunset Crater Volcano, and Wupatki (Yaryan et al. 2011:39, Audretsch 2013:24–25.).

The CCC completed construction of the monument’s new Administration-Museum building at Observation Point in late 1940 and the new main entrance road by March 1941, blocking off the existing NOTR road segments east from the Cliffs Ranger Station as service lanes. A new CCC group, Company 3838, in 1941–1942 rerouted and straightened the remaining old Forest Road 303 segment, which as the “Cliffs Cutoff” road had meandered through the northern part of the monument’s 1938 expansion, to provide greater administrative control of road traffic past the monument and lessen impacts by Forest Service timber sales just outside the monument. The approximately one-mile stretch of the “new” (current alignment) Forest Road 303 ran east-west just outside the northern edge of the monument, and the CCC built a split-rail fence along the new road and NPS boundary, about 700 feet north of the Ranger Cabin (Yaryan et al. 2011:41). The CCC might have built a new connecting drive from the new Forest Road 303 south 700 feet to the Ranger Cabin (see Sketch Map, Wendt 2002), but NPS later obliterated that lane.

The monument’s new administrative village at Observation Point also included a stone comfort station and two new staff residences of stone, all in Rustic styling accompanied by an extensive water and sewer system, and Rustic landscaping of a stone-lined parking lot, utility area, drives, and trails. New stone Residence No. 1 received its first occupant, Custodian Beaubien, who moved from the Ranger Cabin that July (Yaryan et al. 2011:41). Beaubien used the Ranger Cabin as an extra office into 1942, probably to support the CCC operation, and then he moved its office furnishings to the new Administration-Museum building. He reported that the overall shift “was a great improvement over the past when the office, in the old log cabin, was a mile from the [new] custodian’s residence, three fourths of a mile from the point of meeting visitors [at Observation Point], and a half mile from the mail box” (Beaubien 1942, in Wicker 1996:9–10). The Mount Elden CCC camp disbanded in March 1942 with the US fully engaged in World War II and New Deal programs severely reduced (Audretsch 2013:24–25).

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The Ranger Cabin thereafter served as seasonal housing, according to a somewhat tongue-in-cheek Beaubien (1948) memo of September 1948 to arriving seasonal personnel, probably archeologists working during low-visitation months:

You will live in the “Old Log Cabin”, Cottage #1, WCNM, which is rated as a bunkhouse—and 10 cents per day rent will be deducted from salary. It has 3 small rooms, and is equipped with a wood heating stove, a wood deck stove (or you can use coal if you wish), 2 or 3 rough tables, two decent chairs, some closet space, etc. It is quite delapidated [sic], and dirt incrustated [sic], but the roof doesn’t leak, and people have lived there for years without suffering.

On a 1950 buildings inventory, monument staff wrote that “this building has little value as a residence but is regarded as an historical landmark,” showing early recognition and appreciation of its significance (WACA Archives).

Mission 66 and the Recent Past

From the departure of the CCC until the advent of the NPS Mission 66 nationwide program to upgrade all park units from the mid-1950s through 1966, routine repairs and improvements occurred to the facilities at Walnut Canyon National Monument. The Ranger Cabin served as seasonal housing until at least 1950. The DAR’s Coconino Chapter in 1953 expressed restrained interest in preserving what they called the “old Pierce cabin,” but instead that year arranged to move the DAR’s bronze plaque and Flagstaff boulder—placed in 1915 at the Cliffs Ranger Station to commemorate pioneer women and the National Old Trails Road—to a better public view aside the Observation Point Administration-Museum building (Gallenstein 2016:11–12).

The realigned entry road constructed by the CCC off Forest Road 303 remained in use until 1956, when NPS contractor Kiewit Sons of Phoenix constructed the current 2.5-mile highway-standard approach road from Route 66 / Interstate Highway 40 as one of the monument’s first Mission 66 projects (Yaryan et al. 2011:45–46).

In 1958 the Mission 66 prospectus for Walnut Canyon described the Ranger Cabin as having “negligible” historic value and called for its removal and clearing of its surrounding landscape (Farneth et al. 2010:1-6). Meanwhile, the monument received a number of other Mission 66 improvements: 1956–1957 Parking Lot, 1959 Utility Building, 1960-1961 two Residences, 1961 road and water system improvements, 1963–1964 addition to the Administration Building-Visitor Center partly designed by its original architect Cecil Doty, and 1965–1967 improvements to the Rim and Island Trails (Yaryan et al. 2011:32–34). The Cliffs Ranger Station fortunately survived apart from those Mission 66 projects a mile away, and the 1965 monument master-plan update reversed the earlier official fate to describe restoration of the Ranger Cabin. The staff installed a new roof in 1966 and maintained the cabin for storage through 1968, when they installed a labyrinth of diagonal timber bracing inside to prevent its collapse (Farneth et al. 2010:1-7).

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Cabin's New Roof during Mission 66, facing south. NPS photograph by N. Ritchie, 1966, WACA Archives.

ARCHITECTURE

Denver Service Center historian Ross Holland (1975) completed a National Register nomination in 1972 with the Ranger Cabin listed as the “Old Headquarters,” describing its significance for early association with the national monument, and its survival as an early log cabin in the Flagstaff vicinity. Yet after the NRHP listing, the cabin’s condition continued to decline from neglect and the elements. NPS historical architects produced a restoration plan in 1976, but no funding or action followed until NPS architect Craig Kenkel produced an emergency stabilization plan in 1989. Remarkably, the building still stood when NPS and its old rival USDA Forest Service teamed up to study its preservation potential with a report issued in 1990 by Forest Service architect Joseph Gallagher. During stabilization work from 1991 through 1995, Gallagher’s team made the cabin water-tight, replaced sill logs, and removed the interior bracing (Farneth et al. 2010:1-7), but considerable work remained including assigning a new role for the cabin’s continued future use and care. The University of Arizona (2007) Preservation Studies Program, through NPS funding and guidance, produced the first-draft of a Historic Structure Report in 2007 with a comprehensive history of the Cliffs Ranger Station (Farneth et al. 2010:v,1-1).

Cliffs Ranger Station History (edited from Farneth et al. 2010:1-1–1-9)

The Ranger Station was originally constructed as a one-pen cabin by the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve (later Coconino National Forest) in 1904 with logs from an abandoned logging camp. The cabin occupants and/or National Forest personnel added the southeast kitchen pen in 1906 (Room 2), and the northwest pen (now Rooms 3 and 4) in 1907 (Stoutamire 2013:174). At a later date, the northwest pen was divided into its current arrangement of two rooms.

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The entire building is a four-room, single story, linear log cabin facing northeast and measuring approximately 16 feet southwest-northeast by 49 feet northwest-southeast (5 x 15 meters), with a total footprint of 694 square feet. Its walls are constructed with local ponderosa pine logs, round and bark-peeled, between 3.5 and 7 inches in diameter. The logs are stacked 11 courses high and held together with hog-trough (1904, see below) and saddle-notched (1906, 1907) corners. The gaps between logs are chinked with small wood pieces and locally mixed mud-daubing varying in width between 1.5 and 6 inches. The steeply pitched roof is covered with wood shingles. Roof gables are encased with rough sawn, vertically applied cedar boards.

The kitchen porch incorporates a living alligator juniper into its design, with the tree extending through and above the porch roof. In addition to the Ranger Cabin, an Outhouse and Barn/Garage (not extant) were also constructed. The Outhouse remains today, while the barn, a short distance southwest of the cabin, was removed sometime after 1935.

Hog-Trough Construction

The unusual “hog-trough” corners of the original 1904 cabin—also called channel or plank corners—are a late log-construction technique from the dawning industrial era of handsaws, nails, and dimension-cut lumber. Logs were sawn to uniform lengths, placed side-by-side on the ground to the desired wall height, and secured by a board nailed to their ends. One pre-assembled wall was raised and joined at a corner to its 90-degree mate, first by spiking the two top logs together to hold the walls in place, then by nailing a vertical quarter-round log into the 90-degree “V” gap between the two facing end-boards (see image on page 7/9). From Ben F. Hunt’s 1939 book on building a log cabin “using only hand tools and the woods around you” (Hunt 1939:cover,32-33):

[The hog-trough method] makes a very neat corner. For small cabins each of the four walls can be assembled on the ground then set up, after which the corners are spiked. Care must be taken so that every wall will be absolutely square. This method saves log footage and is faster than any other.... (Hunt 1939:33)

Additional advantage of these corners came then adding another pen beside the hog-trough cabin, allowing the new pen’s façade and rear log-ends to nestle into the hog-trough corners, replacing the vertical quarter-round logs. This appears to be how the Ranger Cabin was extended with Room 2 in 1906, at the rear (southwest) wall, and Rooms 3 and 4 (pen 3) in 1907 at the façade (northeast wall) and rear. With each addition, the joining logs were sawn uniformly at the hog-trough end, but saddle-notched at their opposite, outside corners, indicating the additions’ logs were not pre-assembled on the ground but stacked in place with conventional log-cabin technique.

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Comprehensive Preservation Project

In 2010 the Arizona SHPO concurred with the NPS that the monument’s Headquarters Area, encompassing the Cliffs Ranger Station, CCC, and Mission 66 resources, is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. A final Ranger Cabin Historic Structure Report and accompanying Preservation Guide, issued in 2010 by the private firms Architectural Resources Group and MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, provided the comprehensive architectural study necessary to scope and price a major Ranger Cabin preservation effort (Farneth et al. 2010). The district’s Cultural Landscape Inventory was completed in 2011, confirming the significance of all these resources—including the Ranger Cabin—as well as their surrounding landscapes and small-scale features (Yaryan et al. 2011:6–8).



Figures 29-30. Above: East exterior before rehabilitation. Below: East exterior after.



Figures 31-32. Above: West exterior before rehabilitation. Below: West exterior after.



Outhouse at Cliffs Ranger Station, before (above pair) and after 2011–2015 preservation work. WACA Archives, Baldwin 2015.

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Finally in 2011 a well-planned and funded program, backed by skilled preservationists including experts in log construction, kicked off a four-year recovery project that followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation. In addition to the NPS WACA staff led by Lisa Baldwin, Cultural Resources Program Manager for Flagstaff Area Monuments, the multi-year team included the NPS Western Center for Historic Preservation / Vanishing Treasures Program providing Jack Shinkle and Paul Jensen; Cornerstones Community Partnership of Santa Fe led by Jake Barrow; NPS Preservation and Skills Training Program (PAST) led by Jeff Swanstrum; Flagstaff Area National Monuments maintenance workers Lorenzo Lee and Kee Marks; American Conservation Experience (ACE) workers; Parker Hancock and Eagle Scout Project volunteers; and contractors Southwest Hazard Control (deep interior cleaning) and Sky Engineering (roof). The one-hole, board-and-batten Outhouse, linked to the cabin's earliest history and probably occupying successive positions to the south and southeast of the cabin, was fully restored by Lee and Marks as one of the program's final tasks (Baldwin 2015:5-13).

CONCLUSION

The Cliffs Ranger Station and its 1904 Ranger Cabin tell the story of the entire Walnut Canyon National Monument creation and administration through the mid-20th century. It retains strong association with the monument through a setting that has changed little after the period of significance, 1904-1968, ending 50 years ago when the building was taken out of regular use for monument functions, and preservation planning began. Cliffs Ranger Station is therefore significant under NRHP Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Politics / Government. Since it is a federal property unique to the park units within Arizona, the Cliffs Ranger Station is significant at the statewide level.

Today, the Ranger Cabin retains its original form and outline as well as a substantial inventory of its original fabric. The setting remains largely unaltered since the cabin's original period of use, and many of the historic landscape features associated with the cabin are intact, including the Outhouse and numerous ground features (see Section 7 and Sketch Plan). Defining characteristics of the Ranger Cabin include: hog-trough and saddle-notch log construction, wood shake roof, local materials, and the alligator-bark juniper through the porch roof (Yaryan et al. 2011:57). It is therefore significant under NRHP Criterion C in the area of Architecture, with construction dates of 1904, 1906, and 1907, after which the building has changed very little. Since it is a federal example of architecture unique to the park unit and to the region within Arizona, the Cabin is significant at the statewide level.

As of June 2015 following a significant preservation effort, the cabin has been opened again to the public. During summers, ranger-guided hikes are regularly scheduled from Observation Point to the cabin, and visitors are able to step inside the cabin and explore each room. Escorted visitors may also proceed down the old Ranger Ledge Trail to experience an encounter with the cliff dwellings similar to 100 or 120 years ago. Also, once a week, a ranger is stationed at the cabin and visitors are allowed to hike to the cabin on their own and learn how early 20th century rangers lived through the summer months at the monument they protected (Baldwin 2015:14).

Cliffs Ranger Station
Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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<http://www.azarchivesonline.org/xtf/view?docId=ead/asu/hunt.xml;query=:brand=default>
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Chappell, Gordon. “Ranger Cabin.” Series of black & white photographs exposed c.1980 (captioned as c.1974, but the cabin appears much more deteriorated than in Holland’s 1972 NRHP photographs). Photos from WACA Archives are reproduced in the Historic Structure Report (Farneth et al. 2010).

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Farneth, Stephen J., et al. Walnut Canyon National Monument, Historic Structure Report. San Francisco: Architectural Resources Group, 2010. The University of Arizona, College of Architecture and Landscape Design, Preservation Studies Program, produced an earlier draft of the Historic Structure Report in 2007. Parts of Section 7 in this NRHP document are indebted to the authors of the 2010 report, as its Physical Description.

Cliffs Ranger Station

Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona

County and State

- Gallenstein, Gwenn M. “Creating the National Monument, Celebrating 100 Years.” Plateau, The Land and People of the Colorado Plateau. Volume 9, Number 1, pages 6–12. Flagstaff: Museum of Northern Arizona, 2016 [sic, the centennial was 2015].
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- Holland, F. Ross. “Old Headquarters, Walnut Canyon National Monument.” Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1972. The NRHP Keeper listed the cabin on 31 March 1975. Holland exposed the black & white photographs included in the nomination package in April 1972.
- Hough, Ian. “Ranger Ledge Trail, History of Visitor Use and Archeological Site Monitoring.” Flagstaff, 2002. On file at Flagstaff Area National Monuments, Museum Archives.
- Hunt, Ben W. How to Build and Furnish a Log Cabin, the easy-natural way using only hand tools and the woods around you. Reprint from 1939. New York: Collier Books, 1974.
- Hunt, George Wiley Paul. “Typescript of Diary: 1914, 1915, 1916.” Arizona State University, Tempe.
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- Phillips, Barbara G., with Dorothy House. “A Rich Mix, The Biodiversity of Walnut Canyon.” Plateau, The Land and People of the Colorado Plateau. Volume 9, Number 1, pages 21–32. Flagstaff: Museum of Northern Arizona, 2016.
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Cliffs Ranger Station

Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona

County and State

United States Forest Service. The Use Book. Washington, D.C.: US Department of Agriculture, 1906. Copy at Coconino National Forest.

University of Arizona. Historic Structure Report, Ranger Cabin & Boundary Fence, Walnut Canyon National Monument. Tucson: Preservation Studies Program, College of Architecture & Landscape Architecture, in conjunction with Colorado Plateau/CESU, 2007. Parts of Section 8 in this NRHP document are indebted to the authors of the 2007 report, repeated in Farneth, et al. 2010 report, as its Part 1 – Developmental History.

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Weingroff, Richard. The National Old Trails Road. Washington, D.C.: Federal Highway Administration, 2017. Available at:
<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/trailstoc.cfm>. Accessed 2 April 2018.

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Yaryan, Heather, Michele Curran, and others. Walnut Canyon National Monument Headquarters Area Historic District: Cultural Landscape Inventory, Walnut Canyon National Monument, National Park Service. Cultural Landscape Inventories. 975278. NPS Intermountain Regional Office. Intermountain Regional Office/CLI Database, 2011. The CLI also served as, or excerpted text from, the Determination of Eligibility documentation for the “Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District,” determined NRHP-eligible through consensus of NPS and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, 2010. Parts of Section 8 in this NRHP document are indebted to the authors of the 2011 CLI, particularly their Physical History section, pages 37–50.

Cliffs Ranger Station
Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register #75000220 (1975)
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- ? recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #(see Hodge, Frank 1991, Section 9)
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency (Flagstaff Area National Monuments, Museum Collection)
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 04.37

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 12N | Easting: 452789.3 | Northing: 3892681 |
| 2. Zone: 12N | Easting: 452854.6 | Northing: 3892594 |
| 3. Zone: 12N | Easting: 452777.3 | Northing: 3892511 |
| 4. Zone: 12N | Easting : 452674.8 | Northing: 3892596 |

Cliffs Ranger Station
Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Sketch Map attached. From north-most UTM Point 1 on Old Forest Road 303 near its culvert along a Walnut Creek tributary drainage, southeast along that tributary, to Point 2 near the intersection of the 6,715-foot elevation line and Ranger Ledger Trail, following that elevation line southwest, to Point 3 where the natural ridge turns northwest parallel to another tributary drainage, to Point 4 at the intersection of the natural ridge with Old Forest Road 303, thence following the north side of the road northeast to the beginning at Point 1.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Cliffs Ranger Station and surrounding landscape occupy a natural plateau in the forest above Walnut Canyon, and include a number of contributing features within a boundary increased in this NRHP listing amendment (see Sketch Map). The revised boundary is defined by the plateau—and its natural continuous ridgeline on the east, southeast, south, and southwest—and the Old Forest Road 303 on the northwest.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: James W. Steely
organization: Organization of American Historians
street & number: 1003 N Emerson Street
city or town: Denver state: Colorado zip code: 80218
e-mail: jwsteely@gmail.com
telephone: 602-692-6394
date: 8 August 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Cliffs Ranger Station

Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map [see Cabin Floorplan, page 44, and abbreviated Sketch Map, page 45].

Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cliffs Ranger Station
City or Vicinity: Flagstaff Vicinity
County: Coconino
State: Arizona
Name of Photographer: James W. Steely (Photo #s 7 through 19)
Date of Photographs: 24-25 October 2017
Location of Original Digital Files: 1003 N. Emerson Street, Denver, CO 80218

Photo #1 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0001)

Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: c. 1905
Location of Original Print: Flagstaff Area National Monuments, Museum Col.
Photograph #5177 (From Farneth et al. 2010)

Northeast (left) and northwest (right) elevations, Room (Pen) 1, camera facing south. Forest Ranger William Henry Pierce and wife Mattie at Ranger Cabin.

Photo #2 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0002)

Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: c. 1910
Location of Original Print: Northern Arizona University, Cline Library, Special Col.
Photograph #PH 2000 7 (From Farneth et al. 2010)

Northeast (left) and northwest (right) elevations, Rooms (Pens left to right) 2 (Kitchen) and 1, camera facing south. Forest Ranger Pierce at fence gate, Postcard.

Photo #3 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0003)

Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: 1915
Location of Original Print: Northern Arizona University, Cline Library, Special Col.
Photograph #PH 91 7 434 (From Farneth et al. 2010)

Northeast elevation, Rooms (Pens left to right) 2 (Kitchen), 1, and 3, camera facing south-southwest. Forest Ranger Pierce, Frank Curtis, and two female visitors.

Cliffs Ranger Station

Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona

County and State

Photo #4 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0004)

Name of Photographer: F. Ross Holland
Date of Photograph: April 1972
Location of Original Print: National Register of Historic Places (WASO)
Southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations, Rooms (Pens left to right) 3, 1, and 2 (kitchen), camera facing north-northwest. One of two photographic prints with the 1972 NRHP submission (listed 1975).

Photo #5 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0005)

Name of Photographer: Frank Hodge
Date of Photograph: 1991
Location of Original Print: Flagstaff Area National Monuments, Museum Col.
Southwest elevation, Room (Pen) 1, looking through back door toward front door, camera facing northeast. Shingles installed in 1966 are being removed in 1991 during the 1990s stabilization effort.

Photo #6 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0006)

Name of Photographer: Frank Hodge
Date of Photograph: 1991
Location of Original Print: Flagstaff Area National Monuments, Museum Col.
Northeast elevation, Room (Pen) 1 (left) and Rooms 3-4 (Pen 3) (right). Foundation stabilization work in 1991.

Photo #7 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0007)

Northeast (left) and northwest (right) elevations, camera facing south.

Photo #8 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0008)

Northwest (left) and southwest (right) elevations, camera facing northeast. Drainage correction results—excavation away from northwest corner and dry-stacked stone retaining wall—from 2011–2015 preservation project.

Photo #9 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0009)

Southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations, camera facing north. Stones in foreground are likely from former fireplace and chimney on southwest wall of Room (middle Pen) 1 where the window and log splices reveal its former location. Angled gutters at right direct roof drainage into underground cistern, ground-level opening at far right.

Photo #10 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0010)

Room 1 (Pen 1) interior, northwest door (right) into Room 3 (Pen 3), camera facing north.

Photo #11 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0011)

Room 2 (Pen 2, Kitchen) interior, camera facing south. Stove (not in place) flue is at upper right.

Cliffs Ranger Station

Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona

County and State

Photo #12 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0012)

Room 3 (Pen 3) interior, northwest door (left) into Room 4, camera facing northwest.

Photo #13 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0013)

Room 4 (Pen 3) interior, southeast door (left) into Room 3, camera facing southwest.

Photo #14 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0014)

Cliffs Ranger Station landscape, camera facing northwest. Outhouse is on left by one of the old-growth ponderosa pines; stone pile in foreground was the Wash Basin; stacked stones to its right are the Bird Bath; and Ranger Cabin is to the right.

Photo #15 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0015)

Cliffs Ranger Station landscape, camera facing north-northeast. The Outhouse pieces were reassembled during the 2011–2015 preservation project, at this most recent location southwest of the Ranger Cabin. NPS Ranger Shelby Barbay secures the Outhouse door.

Photo #16 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0016)

Cliffs Ranger Station landscape, camera facing northwest. From the southeast edge of the revised NRHP boundary, several surviving old-growth ponderosa pines tower over the Outhouse at left, Ranger Cabin and stone-pile structures in center, and Heirloom Apple Tree within the woven wire fence to the right of the Ranger Cabin.

Photo #17 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0017)

Cliffs Ranger Station landscape, camera facing southeast. The trailhead for Ranger Ledge Trail leads southeast down along a natural wash toward a tributary of Walnut Creek, and into Walnut Canyon.

Photo #18 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0018)

Cliffs Ranger Station landscape, camera facing south-southwest. The road alignment to the south (left) is the loop around the Ranger Cabin (center-left behind trees); the fork to the southwest (right) is Old Forest Road 303, dating from as early as 1884 and improved in 1915 as part of the “Cliffs Cutoff” of the early transcontinental highway National Old Trails Road (NOTR). The Daughters of the American Revolution’s 1915 NOTR marker (see pages 7/11 and 8/22) is the dark object in line with this view of the Ranger Cabin. Modern interpretation plaques are at center-left mid-ground inside the roads’ fork. The shelter in the far-right distance is a prefabricated fire cache supply shed.

Photo #19 (AZ_Coconino County_CliffsRangerStation_0019)

Cliffs Ranger Station landscape, camera facing southeast. The foreground cut from northeast (left) to southwest (right) is Old Forest Road 303 (see #18). The Heirloom Apple Tree is within the fence at left, Ranger Cabin in center, and Outhouse to its right.

Cliffs Ranger Station

Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona

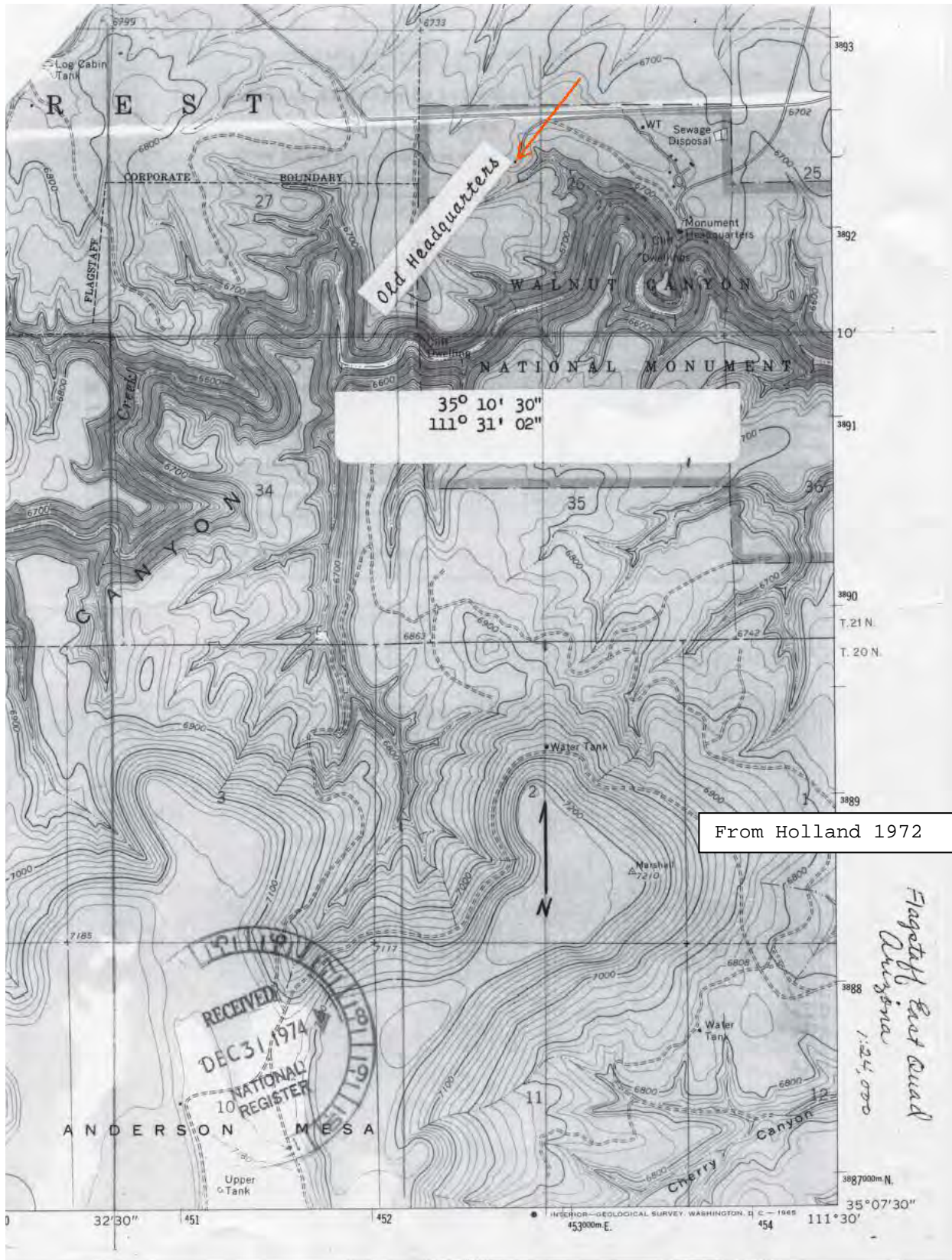
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

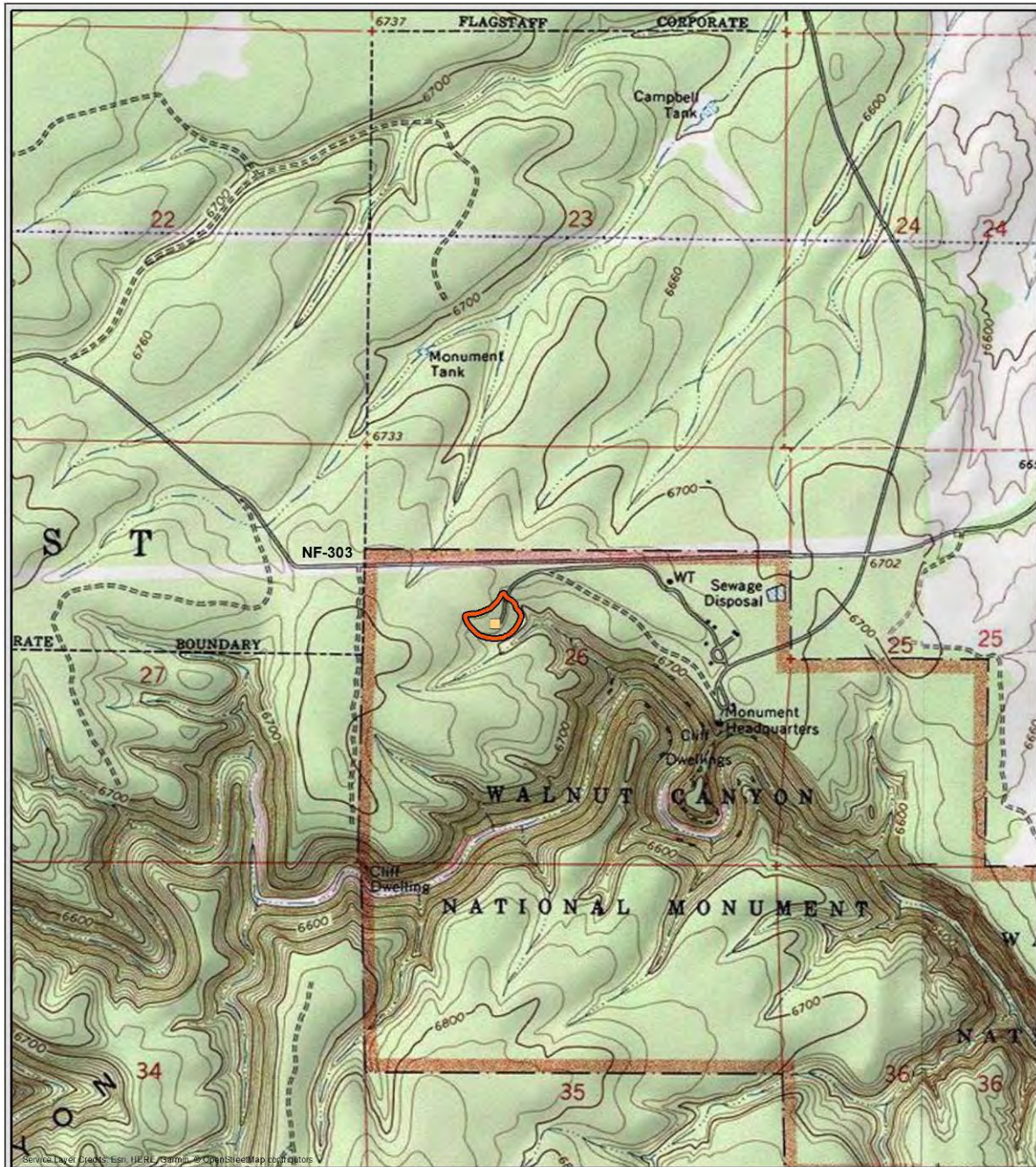
Cliffs Ranger Station
Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona
County and State

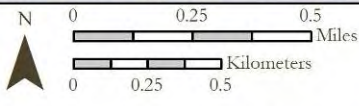


Cliffs Ranger Station
 Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona
 County and State



- Legend**
- Cabin Location
 - Historic Property Boundary



Date: 7/6/2018
 Flagstaff, AZ
 Quadrangle: Flagstaff East (2014)

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator



Cliffs Ranger Station

Cocconino County, Arizona

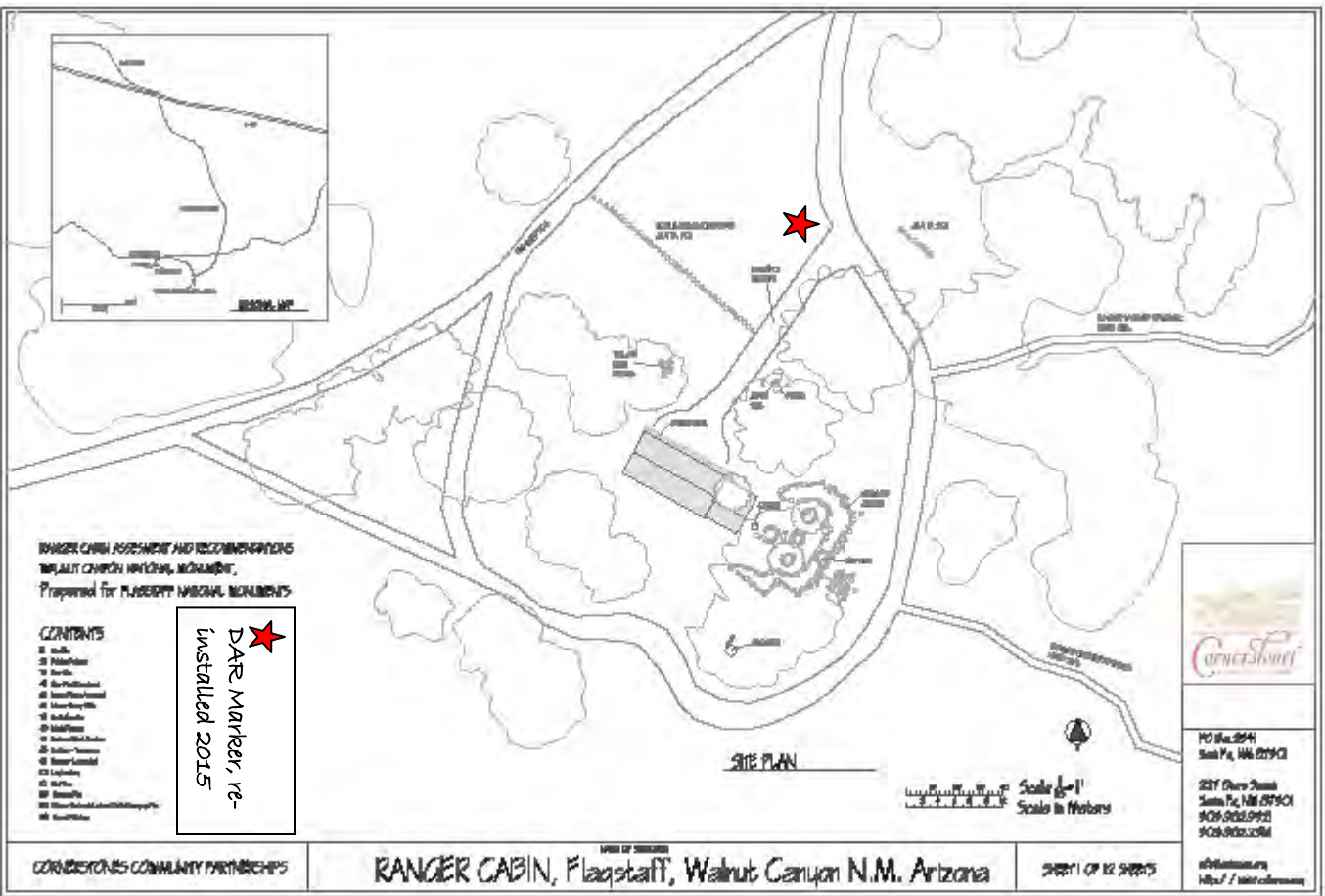


Figure 2. Site map of Ranger Cabin (WACA 107) produced by CCP during the initial condition assessment phase of the project.

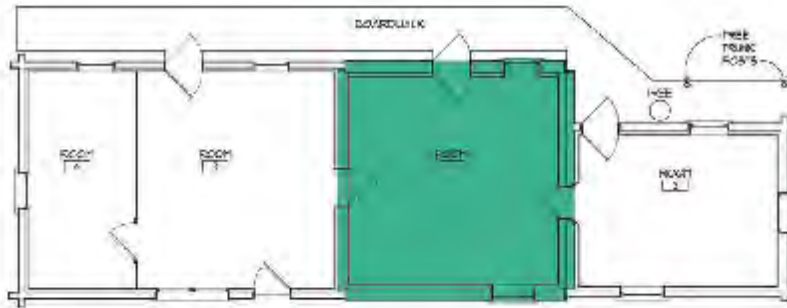
From Baldwin 2015, page 2

Cliffs Ranger Station
 Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona
 County and State

Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona
 September 2010

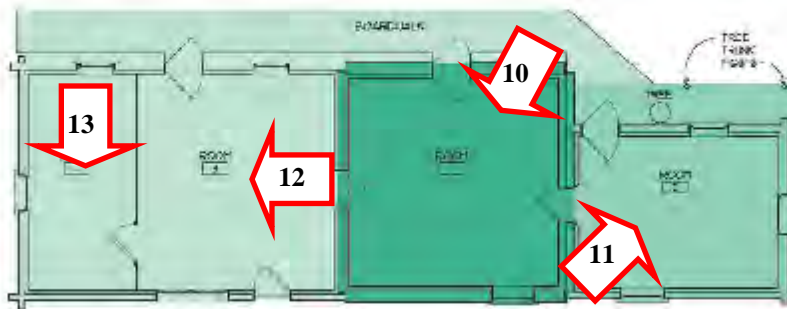
Ranger Cabin
 Historic Structure Report



The Ranger Cabin, 1904 to c. 1906.



The Ranger Cabin, c. 1906 to c. 1915.



The Ranger Cabin, c. 1915 to present.

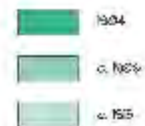
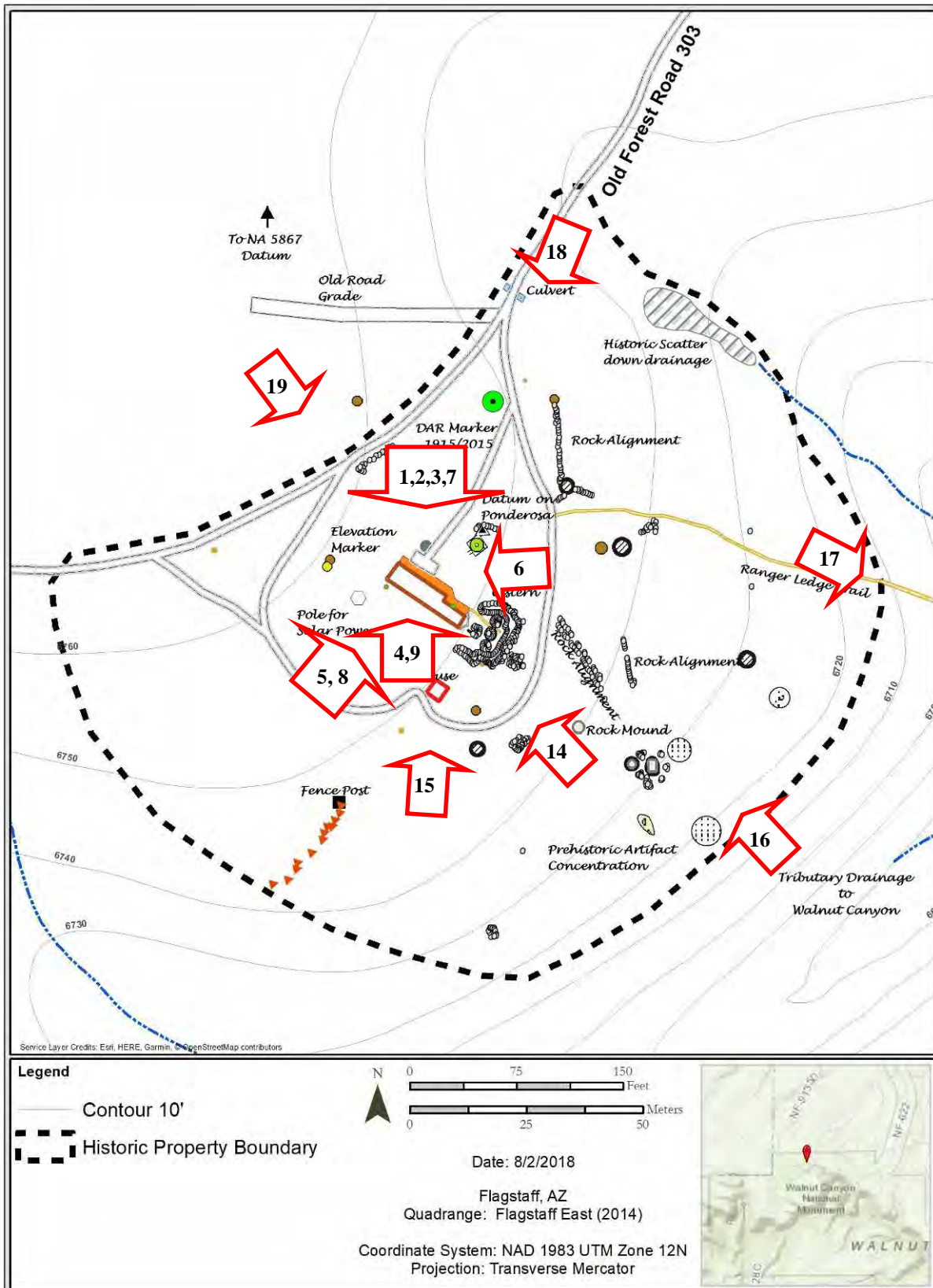


Figure 3. Floor plans illustrating building chronology of Ranger Cabin (Drawing by ARG 2010).

From Farneth et al. 2010, page 1-3.
 Center and bottom floorplan date of c. 1915 should be 1907.

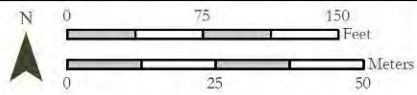
Cliffs Ranger Station
 Name of Property

Coconino County, Arizona
 County and State



Legend

- Contour 10'
- - - Historic Property Boundary

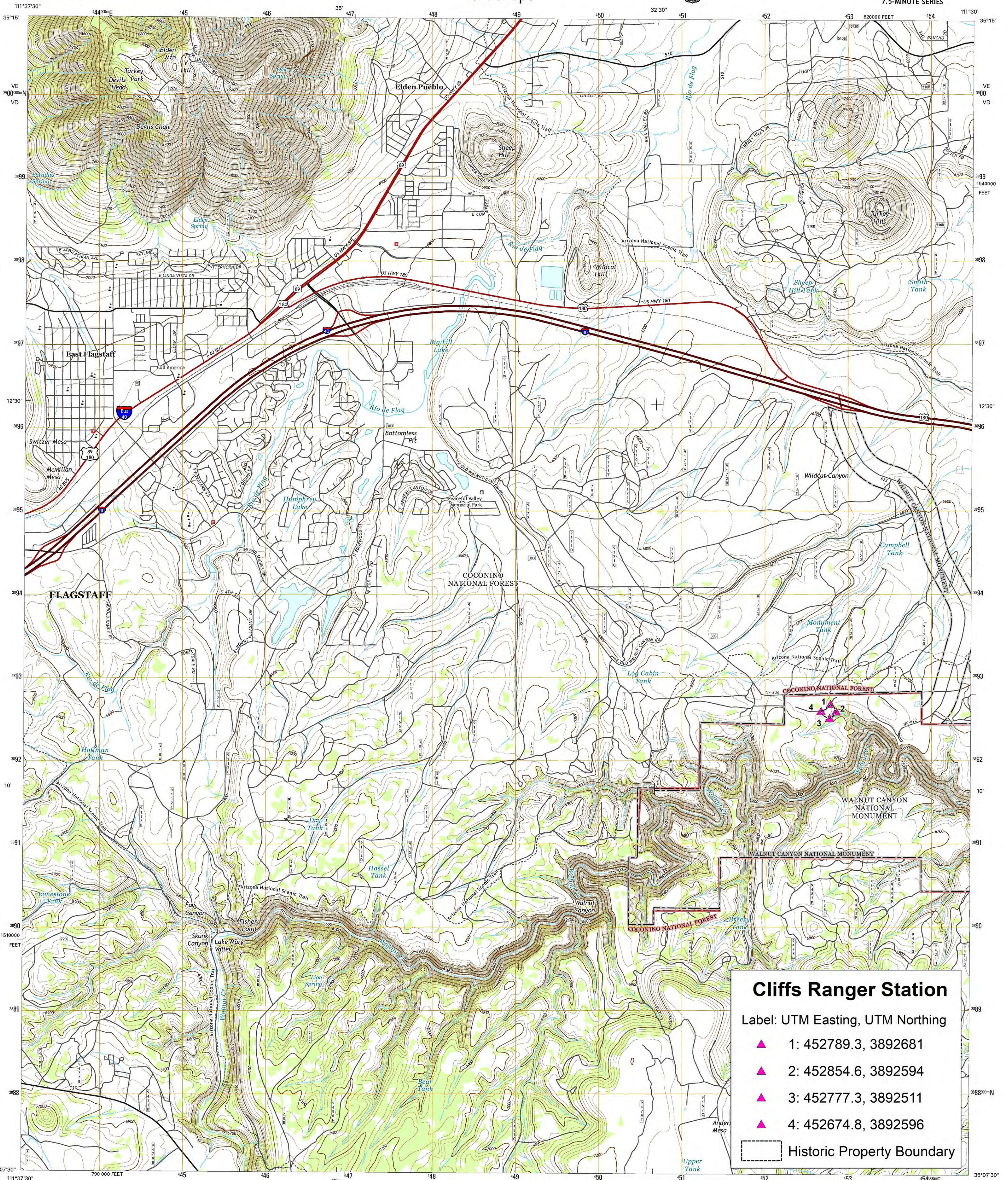


Date: 8/2/2018

Flagstaff, AZ
 Quadrangle: Flagstaff East (2014)

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator





Cliffs Ranger Station

Label: UTM Easting, UTM Northing

- ▲ 1: 452789.3, 3892681
- ▲ 2: 452854.6, 3892594
- ▲ 3: 452777.3, 3892511
- ▲ 4: 452674.8, 3892596

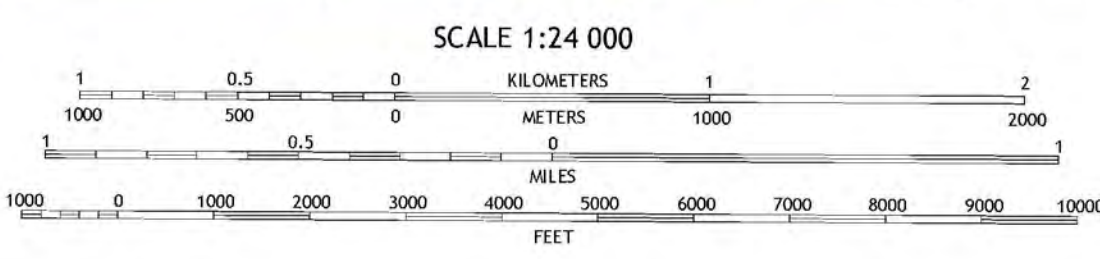
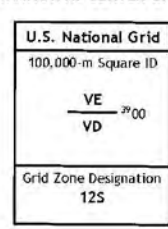
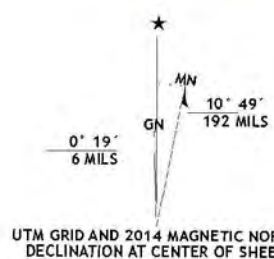
⬜ Historic Property Boundary

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)

World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 12S
10 000-foot ticks: Arizona Coordinate System of 1983 (central zone)

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before entering private lands.

Imagery: NAIP, June 2013
Roads: HERE, ©2013
Roads within US Forest Service Lands: FSTopo Data with limited Forest Service updates, 2013
Names: GNIS, 2013
Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2013
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2000
Boundaries: Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972_2014
Public Land Survey System: BLM, 2011



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011. A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.16



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	Route
FS Primary Route	FS Passenger Route
	FS High Route
	Clearance Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

ADJACENT QUADRANGLES

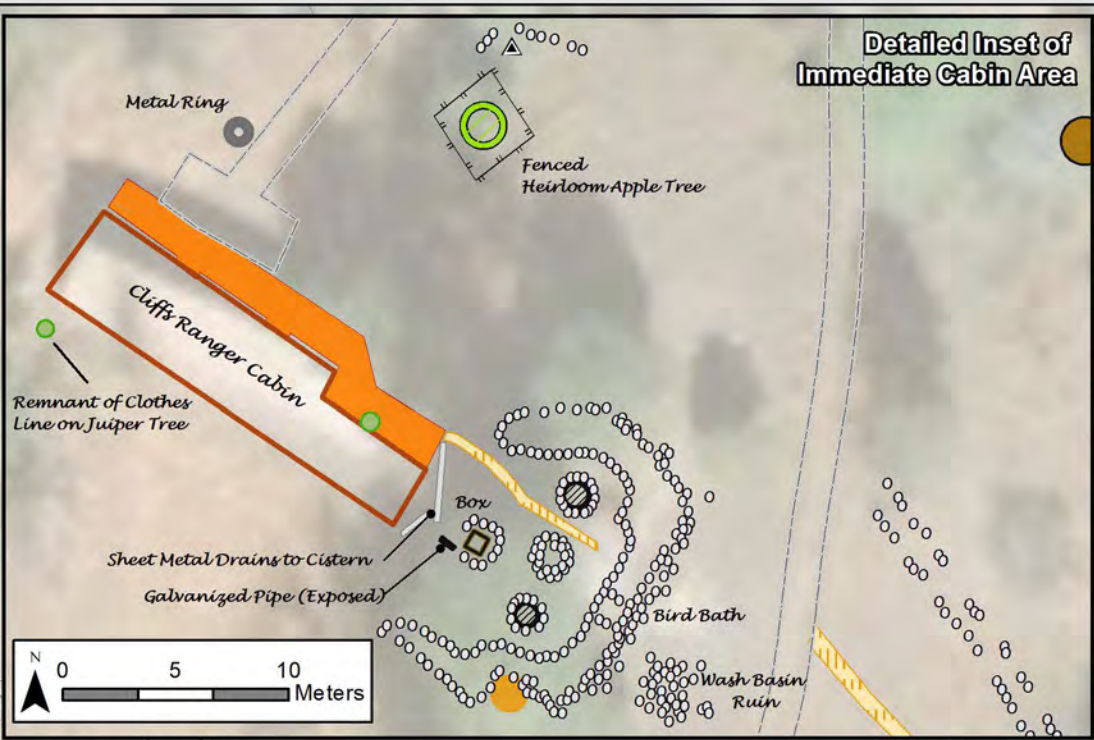
1 Humphreys Peak
2 Sunset Crater West
3 Sunset Crater East
4 Flagstaff West
5 Winona
6 Mountaineer
7 Lower Lake Mary
8 Ashurst Lake

Check with local Forest Service unit for current travel conditions and restrictions.



**Cliffs Ranger Station
Walnut Canyon
National Monument**

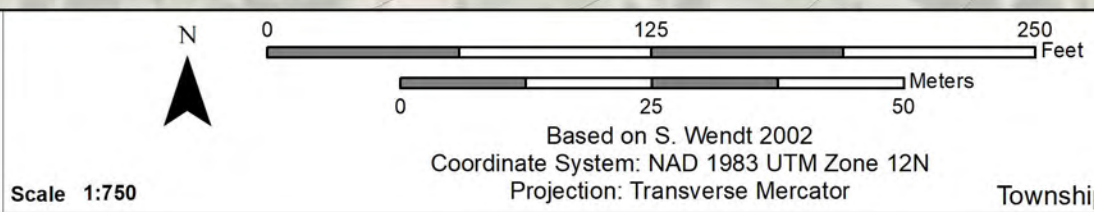
**Detailed Inset of
Immediate Cabin Area**



To-NA 5867 Datum



- Brick
- Daughters of the American Revolution Marker
- Datum
- Fence Post
- Pole
- Rock
- Drainage
- Contour 10'
- Alligator Juniper
- Box
- Cabin
- Can Dump
- Culvert
- Deck
- Depression (Some are Possible Outhouse Locations)
- Elevation Marker
- Fenced Area
- Galvanized Pipe (Exposed)
- Glass Scatter
- Heirloom Apple Tree
- Historic Scatter
- Metal Ring
- Old Roadgrade
- Outhouse
- Prehistoric Scatter
- Roadway
- Rock Feature
- Sheet Metal Drains to Cistern
- Standing, Live Ponderosa
- Stump
- Trail
- Historic Property Boundary



Date: 8/2/2018
Flagstaff, AZ
Quadrangle: Flagstaff East
Township 21N, Range 8E, Section 26

Property Location

Based on S. Wendt 2002
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator





55 Forester's Cabin, Walnut Canyon, near Flagstaff, Ariz.











CLIFFS
RANGER STATION

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/16/2019 Date of Pending List: 8/9/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 8/30/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 8/28/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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



H4217

March 18, 2019

Kathryn Leonard
State Historic Preservation Officer
Arizona State Parks
1300 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Ms. Leonard:

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Code of Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60.9, we seek your review and signature as Commenting Official regarding the National Register of Historic Places nomination amendment for the Cliffs Ranger Cabin in Walnut Canyon National Monument. A final draft nomination is enclosed.

Project Description

The Cliffs Ranger Station at Walnut Canyon National Monument is anchored by the single-story log Ranger Cabin (building) constructed in stages between 1904 and 1907, resulting in a linear-plan residence and office for the custodians, and a small museum for visitors. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 as the “Old Headquarters”, with an arbitrary 200-foot-square boundary and a brief description of its design, materials, and workmanship.

The enclosed NRHP document is an amendment with updates that rename the building to its historic title of “Cliffs Ranger Station” and expand the boundary to include its remarkably intact associated grounds (site) with its many associated small-scale features and the strongly associated 1915 DAR Monument (object). This addendum also describes the building’s character-defining features along with the comprehensive preservation program of 2011-2015 that brought the property back to regular use, maintenance, and interpretation within the monument’s daily management. Cliffs Ranger Station retains high levels of integrity in the NRHP aspects of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, all accompanying its significance as a historic property worthy of preservation and NRHP listing.

If you have any questions regarding this project or the nomination amendment, please contact Jon Harges, Planning & Compliance Program Manager, at (928) 526-1157 x270 or at jonathan_harges@nps.gov.

Kayci Cook Collins

Superintendent

Enclosure: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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



H4217

March 19, 2019

Jim Parks
Supervisor, District 4
Coconino County
219 E. Cherry Ave
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Supervisor Parks:

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Code of Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60.9, we seek your review of a National Register of Historic Places nomination amendment for the Cliffs Ranger Cabin in Walnut Canyon National Monument. A final draft nomination is enclosed. We are asking for your review and comments within 45 days of receiving the nomination.

Project Description

The Cliffs Ranger Station at Walnut Canyon National Monument is anchored by the single-story log Ranger Cabin (building) constructed in stages between 1904 and 1907, resulting in a linear-plan residence and office for the custodians, and a small museum for visitors. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 as the “Old Headquarters”, with an arbitrary 200-foot-square boundary and a brief description of its design, materials, and workmanship.

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If you have any questions regarding this project or the nomination amendment, please contact Jon Hardes, Planning & Compliance Program Manager, at (928) 526-1157 x270 or at jonathan_hardes@nps.gov.

Thank you for your continued interest and support in Flagstaff Area National Monuments.

Kayci Cook Collins
Superintendent

Enclosure: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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



H4217

May 9, 2019

Turkiya Lowe, Ph.D.
Acting Federal Preservation Officer
National Park Service
1849 C St. NW
Mail Stop 7508
Washington, DC 20240

Dr. Lowe:

In accordance with the National Register Bulletin, and as Federal Preservation Officer, for your review and records we have enclosed the following materials: a final draft nomination amendment, photos, maps and copies of the notification letters to SHPO and local officials, regarding the National Register of Historic Places listing *amendment* for the Cliffs Ranger Cabin in Walnut Canyon National Monument. This property was listed on the National Register on 31 March 1975.

Project Description

The Cliffs Ranger Station at Walnut Canyon National Monument is anchored by the single-story log Ranger Cabin (building) constructed in stages between 1904 and 1907, resulting in a linear-plan residence and office for the custodians, and a small museum for visitors. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 as the “Old Headquarters”, with an arbitrary 200-foot-square boundary and a brief description of its design, materials, and workmanship.

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If you have any questions regarding this project or the nomination amendment, please contact Jon Hardes, Planning & Compliance Program Manager, at (928) 526-1157 x270 or at jonathan_hardes@nps.gov.

Kayci Cook Collins

Superintendent

Enclosure(s): National Register of Historic Places Registration Form;



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240



H32(2280)

Memorandum

To: Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Acting, NPS Federal Preservation Officer *Lukeyla Powell*

Subject: Boundary Increase and Amendment for Cliffs Ranger Station, Walnut Canyon National Monument, Coconino County, AZ

I am forwarding the Boundary Increase and Amendment for the Cliffs Ranger Station in Walnut Canyon National Monument. The Park History Program has reviewed the nomination and found it eligible under Criteria A and C, with Areas of Significance of Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and chief local elected official(s) were sent the documentation on November 14, 2018. Within 45 days, the SHPO supported supported with comments did not respond. Any comments received are included with the documentation.

If you have any questions, please contact Kelly Spradley-Kurowski at 202-354-2266 or kelly_spradley-kurowski@nps.gov.