

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001857 Date Listed: 12/23/91

Pendley Homestead Historic District
Property Name

Coconino AZ
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

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

Rutanier G. Lee
for _____
Signature of the Keeper

12/23/91
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

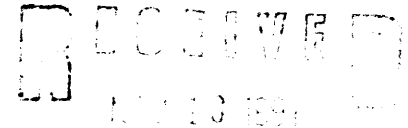
Classification: The Ownership of Property is reclassified as "public-State" only. "Public-Federal" is deleted because all of the land encompassed within the historic district boundary is owned by the State of Arizona.

This information was confirmed with Jay Ziemann of the Arizona State historic preservation office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

187-1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pendley Homestead Historic District
other names/site number Slide Rock State Park

2. Location

street & number United States Highway 89-A, 7 miles north of Sedona NA not for publication
city, town Sedona vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Coconino code 005 zip code 86336

3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>6</u> | <u>3</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> sites |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u>7</u> | <u>5</u> structures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | | <u>0</u> objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | | <u>0</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Shreen K. ... 10/8/91
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Autawith of free 12/23/91
 See continuation sheet. _____
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____
 determined not eligible for the National Register. _____
 removed from the National Register. _____
 other, (explain:) _____

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE-Storage

-Agricultural Field

-Agricultural Outbuilding

-Irrigation Facility

DOMESTIC-Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE-Agricultural

Outbuilding

VACANT/Not in use

RECREATION AND CULTURE-OUTDOOR

Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th/20th CENTURY MOVEMENT-Bungalow

OTHER-National Folk

LATE 19th/20th CENTURY REVIVALS-Mission

Revival, Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Red Sandstone

walls Red Sandstone

Stucco

roof Wood Shingles

other Corrugated Metal

Wood Siding

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY

The historic Pendley Homestead, now Slide Rock State Park, is a well-defined agricultural property lying at the heart of Oak Creek Canyon north of Sedona, Arizona. The property was homesteaded in 1910 and developed through the 1930's. Included within the boundaries of the district are typical elements of agricultural properties as well as tourist-related structures, including a residence, packing shed, worker's housing, irrigation features, orchards, open fields, and three tourist cabins. Modern development built since 1984 is related to the State Park use and includes parking areas, restroom facilities, storage facilities, picnic facilities, and a water well with storage tank. The property remains much as it was during its period of operation as a farm, with the exception of the park improvements, which are nonetheless sensitive in their design with regard to their historical setting.

DESCRIPTION

The dominant element of the Pendley Homestead's surroundings is Oak Creek Canyon, the dramatic gorge of red and tan sandstone and dark green foliage which carries the waters of Oak Creek down from the highlands of the Mogollon Rim. At the location of the homestead, the canyon is approximately 1500 feet in depth and follows a roughly north-south trend. Oak Creek continues past the homestead as a perennial stream fed at its head by natural springs. Near the homestead, the streambed passes through a segment known as Slide Rock, which consists of a series of sandstone "chutes" and a falls regionally noted for their recreational and scenic value. US Highway 89A generally follows the bottom of the canyon, approaching the district from the south on the west side of the creek, passing along the east edge of the district. Just south of Slide Rock, the highway passes over the Oak Creek Bridge over the stream bed and continues north on the east bank of the creek.

The site itself lies on the west bank of the creek on a plateau above what could be termed the "inner gorge" of the creek. The site, which follows the canyon bottom, is approximately

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3800 feet in length and averages 700 feet in width. A part of the site includes the creek itself and extends to include land along the east bank at the south end of the district. Vegetation types for the Oak Creek Canyon area include chaparral, oak woodland coniferous forest, and riparian woodland. The right-of-way for US 89A passes along the district's southeast edge. The highway is a modern, two-lane paved roadway with a turn lane leading to the main access road to the State Park.

The area of the original homestead property east of US 89A includes no extant resources and is not within the historic district. Much of this area is occupied by the creek bed, as the highway follows the bank of the creek. A bungalow-style store and gasoline station was built on the east side of 89A in 1933 near where the park entrance road connects to the highway, but this structure was demolished in 1987 for roadway improvements.

The main body of the site is naturally divided into three segments by usually-dry arroyos which cut across the site west-to-east, as can be seen on the attached map. The park entrance road enters the site at the north end of the southern segment. Also found in the southern segment is the paved asphalt parking area for the park, numerous picnic ramadas and tables, and, at the southernmost extension of the property, a small storage building and an automobile garage building. The parking area occupies an area which was, historically, an open cultivated field. The parking area is constructed with a red cinder aggregate chip-seal and integrally colored concrete curbs and gutters which help to integrate it visually with the predominant colors seen within the canyon. West and south of the parking area is one of several groves of apple trees which exist on the site. Still further west, the edge of the site is defined by a tall stand of pine trees which visually terminate the ground level view.

On its way to the parking area, the entrance road to the park passes beside one of the homestead's significant historic resources, the Brown House. This structure, originally housing workers, is now used as a contact and fee-collection station for the park and has been fully rehabilitated for this use. The entrance road to the park focuses on the Brown House as it enters the State Park. The house remains on its original site although its immediate setting is now a traffic island bordered by asphalt driveways and parking areas. The original setting was merely a clearing within the orchards and fields. The building is one and one-half stories, with a medium pitch side-gable roof with shed roofs to the front and rear. The exterior is sheathed in wood clapboard siding and cedar shingles. Foundations are exposed sandstone. The building gained its name from its predominant color, for it is painted a dark chocolate-brown with white trim. Interior and exterior

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stairways access the one-room second floor. Although the interior has been rehabilitated for its new use, it retains the original beaded tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling sheathing in the main room and second floor.

Southwest of the Brown House, nestled against the apple orchard, are picnic areas which consist of tables and barbecues resting on prepared surfaces. All improvements in this area are of light construction and do not impact the appearance of the Park.

At the south end of the property, screened by apple trees and nearly out of view from activity areas, are a wood-frame garage building and a small wooden shed. Both structures are of recent construction and are utilitarian in character. These structures serve as support buildings for Park operations.

The south segment of the property is divided from the center section by an arroyo and a small stand of Ponderosa Pine, which forms a visual screen and physical barrier from the remainder of the park. An asphalt access drive with cinder surface and no curbs crosses the arroyo at a modern sandstone-faced bridge and continues north through the property, forming the main circulation spine of the Park.

The central segment of the homestead property includes an open cultivated field, a modern restroom building, orchards on both sides of the drive, a pumphouse/water storage tank area west of the access driveway and three tourist cabins.

The restroom building, constructed in 1988, is a small one-story structure, rectangular in plan, with a medium pitch front gable roof. Walls are stucco, and the roof is sheathed with standing seam metal roofing. The forms and details of the building echo some of the surrounding historic buildings, with the structure showing a strong Bungalow style influence with wide overhangs and a large front porch. The materials and colors used also help to integrate this modern building with its surroundings through the use of green stucco, terracotta red roof, and natural stone foundation facing. The restroom building is set at the south end of the field, and faces north.

The open field is not presently farmed, although plans are to return it to cultivation. It is bordered at the north by orchards and by a small wash, on the west by orchards and pine forest, on the south by pines, the arroyo, and the restroom building, and on the east by the driveway. At the northwest corner a part of the field forms a niche within the orchards,

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where the pump facility is located. This group of structures includes a water well, a pump house, and a storage tank. The pump house is a 40-foot-long metal building with rectangular plan and a flat roof, which houses fire pumps and pressure tank for the park's domestic and fire-suppression uses. The storage tank is cylindrical, 30 feet in diameter and ten feet in height. Both the storage tank and the pump house are painted a light tan color. The entire pump facility has minimal visual impact on the appearance of the homestead property, for it is located away from most activity and is well-screened by orchards.

Three Bungalow-style influenced tourist cabins appear east of the restroom building. Built in 1933, these small 375 square foot cabins face east and originally related to traffic along the highway. They now overlook the entrance road to the park. The entrance road has been excavated into the hillside below the cabins, and a red-sandstone faced retaining wall has been installed to support the unexcavated hill above. As a visual element, the Tourist Cabins are nearly as strong as the Brown House in setting the character of the site from the entrance road. The three cabins are similar in plan, but differ in detail and material. All three reflect the colors and materials of the canyon, using red sandstone, rough pine logs, wood shingle roofs, and highly textured stucco. The north and south cabins show a strong Bungalow influence, with their medium pitched wood shingle roofs with exposed rafters at the eaves and raised entry porches with sandstone bases for the rough log porch supports. The center cabin, although sharing some details with the other cabins, is more Spanish Colonial in character. Its walls are constructed from sandstone and its roof is flat with parapets. The cabins are in generally poor condition, yet have suffered very few alterations. Exterior materials and forms are original, with only the rear screen porches having been partially enclosed. Interiors are intact except for added cabinets and floor finishes.

A second and smaller bridge crosses the small wash to gain access to the northern segment of the property. The primary residence for the property, the Pendley House, is found just north of the bridge, as are the Apple Packing Shed, the foundations of the Barn and Chicken House, and the head of the steps leading down to Slide Rock. Still further north are orchards, which extend to the northern extremity of the property.

The Pendley House is the third home to be built on its site at the east edge of the homestead. The original homestead house was built in 1910. It was replaced by a larger board-and-batten house in 1918. Finally, in 1927, the Bungalow style Pendley House seen today was built. The house is one and one-half stories, with a large attic and a full basement, housing a one-car garage. The home's details are those typical of Bungalows:

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medium-pitched gable roof, exposed rafters and beams at the eaves, and large porches. The exterior walls are constructed of native sandstone, and the roofing and gable-end material is cedar shingles. The house is surrounded by a low sandstone wall which matches the stone of the house. The house's exterior was fully restored in 1988, reviving its original paint colors of green and white. The interior remains unrestored and in poor condition, but unaltered, with the exception of some finishes.

The Apple Packing Shed, a large two-story structure built in 1932, is located immediately northwest of the Pendley House. The concrete lower story is recessed into the hillside to provide earth insulation for fruit storage, and is entered from the east, the downhill side. The second story, which houses fruit packing equipment and additional storage space, is thus entered from the south and west on the upper level of the hillside. The Packing Shed's second floor is sheathed in stucco on wood frame and is topped with a large corrugated steel roof with three louvered ventilators. Porches on the south and west sides are provided with a shed roof, which originally extended around part of the north side as well. A major visual element of the Packing shed is its Spanish Colonial Revival east facade. This two-story elevation is faced in heavily textured stucco and terminates in a curvilinear parapet. Except for the porch and porch roof removed from the north side, which is the least-seen side of the building, the Packing Shed is unaltered.

Until 1958, when it was destroyed by fire, a wooden barn existed northeast of the Packing Shed. The concrete foundations for this structure are still extant. The Barn was built in 1914. A Chicken House also existed to the northwest of the Packing Shed. This structure no longer exists except for foundations. Dates of construction and removal of the Chicken House are unknown.

Originally, no formal trail led from the Pendley homestead down to Slide Rock. Park development included installation of a new trail, which begins immediately north of the Pendley House. The trail itself has no visual impact on the site, but does alter the circulation patterns which have existed historically.

First productive use of the site was made possible by the construction of the Pendley Ditch, which was begun in 1910 approximately 4000 feet north of the homestead property and completed in 1912. The headwaters of the ditch begin near the former Howard property (now Garland's Lodge) as a stone-bordered side channel to Oak Creek. Hugging the base of the cliffs, the ditch proceeds south to the homestead. Along the way, the ditch runs in

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metal flumes and through two tunnels, 125 and 75 feet long, to overcome the obstacles of sheer stone cliffs and arroyos. The tunnels are particularly noteworthy, for without these shafts cut through solid sandstone, the Pendley irrigation system would not be possible. The boundaries of the historic district encompass the length of the ditch and include adjacent land ten feet on either side.

The physical appearance of the homestead property evolved between 1910 and 1933. Only a few major changes have taken place from that time until 1987 when development of the State Park commenced: removal of some of the orchards in the central parts of the site (where the fields now are) and destruction of the Barn in 1958. The evolution and development of the site occurred according to the following chronology:

- 1910 Ditch begun, first cabin built.
- 1912 Ditch in service, first orchard planted.
- 1914 Hay Barn Built.
- 1917 More orchards planted.
- 1918 First cabin replaced by board-and-batten house.
- 1921 More orchards planted.
- 1926 Brown House constructed.
- 1927 Pendley House constructed.
- 1932 Packing shed constructed. More orchards planted.
- 1933 Tourist cabins built. Store and service station built.
More orchards planted.
- 1948 Orchards removed from central field areas.
- 1958 Barn burned down.
- 1987 Park improvements begun.
- 1988 Brown House and Pendley House restored. Restrooms built.
Pump facility and water well installed.

The property is well-defined both by geography and by man-made elements. Its setting in the canyon bottom along Oak Creek provides it with barriers on the east and west as the canyon walls and the creek bed approximate the boundary of the homestead tract. The west boundary is additionally limited in a visual sense by the stand of tall pines that are found here. To the south, Slide Rock Lodge and Oak Creek Estates have been built in modern times on a portion of the original Pendley property, but this has been excluded from the district. The 20-foot wide area of the district which includes the Pendley Ditch encompasses

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all extant features of the irrigation system, including tunnels and flume structures, and a certain amount of adjacent vegetation and terrain sufficient to define its setting.

The property has been examined in a surface survey for archaeological resources. The foundations for the Hay Barn and Chicken House are extant and visible on the surface. No other archaeological resources are known to exist. The information-yielding potential of these foundations is unknown, save for locational and structural information about the original buildings.

CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

| Survey No. | Name | Type |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Pendley House | Building |
| 2 | Packing Shed | Building |
| 5 | North Tourist Cabin | Building |
| 6 | Center Tourist Cabin | Building |
| 7 | South Tourist Cabin | Building |
| 9 | Brown House | Building |
| 11 | Pendley Ditch | Structure |

NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

| Survey No. | Name | Type |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| 3 | Pump Shed | Building |
| 4 | Chicken House | Site |
| 8 | Restrooms | Building |
| 10 | Garage | Building |
| 12 | Barn | Site |

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

RECREATION- Tourism

Period of Significance

1910-1940

Significant Dates

1910

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

Frank Pendley, Sr.

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

SUMMARY

The Pendley Homestead is significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural development of Oak Creek Canyon in central Arizona, as well as the early development of tourism in the canyon. The Homestead is a uniquely intact agricultural property which illustrates the many influences of the canyon's development. It is typical of the farmsteads which existed within the canyon to the north and south in the method of its acquisition, its farming methods and crops, its incorporation of tourist-related facilities, and in its general appearance and character. The property was homesteaded in 1910 and was an irrigated farm which produced many crops, the most important of which was apples. In the 1920s, as roads improved and as tourism in Oak Creek Canyon was on the rise, tourist cabins and a service station/store were added to the farm property.

Agricultural Development of Oak Creek Canyon, 1876-1940

Like most of central Arizona, Oak Creek Canyon did not become the focus of settlement until after the local Indian tribes were brought under control in the early 1870s. Prior to this, settlement proved hazardous. It appears that the first settlers explored the canyon circa 1876 when Jim Thompson first came to Indian Gardens, halfway up the canyon north of present-day Sedona.

Despite the canyon's fair climate, good soil, and reliable water supply, early settlement was limited by the difficulty of access to the canyon bottom. Located on the border of the Mogollon Rim of the Colorado Plateau, Oak Creek had eroded a colorful canyon 1500 feet deep with steep walls -- in most cases, much too steep for a horse-and-wagon team. A series of trails was developed from the canyon bottom to the eastern rim of the canyon by the

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Pendley, Thomas, II, Correspondence interviews via John Boeck and Steve Pace, Slide Rock State Park, 10/90 and 1/91.

Pendley, Kathleen A. Oak Creek Canyon Multiple Resource Area. Flagstaff: Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, 1981.

Aitcheson, Stewart. A Guide to Exploring Oak Creek and the Sedona Area. Salt Lake City: RNM Press, 1989.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 45.7 acres

UTM References

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Legal limit of original homestead property, subtracting areas of intrusion on south and east; plus a twenty foot strip which includes the Pendley Ditch and immediate surroundings, which was an integral part of the functioning homestead.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Graham

organization Don W. Ryden, AIA/Architects, Inc. date November 30, 1990

street & number 645 North 4th Avenue, Suite A telephone (602) 253-5381

city or town Phoenix state Arizona zip code 85003

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individual settlers who used them to transport goods and materials to Flagstaff, the nearest town of consequence.

By the turn of the century, a wagon road, funded by sportsmen seeking good fishing, had been built south into the canyon from its upper end. This road, together with the Schnebly Hill cutoff road completed in 1902 to the east, also improved access for the local settlers and homesteaders.

Most permanent homesteads were not settled until 1900 or so as access improved. The road system was improved little by little, extending the road further south from the original wagon road, and beginning north from present-day Sedona.

Several families led the settlement of Oak Creek Canyon, the most significant of which were the Thomas, Purtyman, Thompson, and Howard families. Their farmsteads established the initial pattern of agricultural development of the canyon. The climate was found to be ideal for fruit production, and orchards of fruit trees soon dotted the canyon.

Water was the critical resource for the farmsteads. Although neighboring canyons had similar soil and climatic conditions, only Oak Creek Canyon had a constant supply of water fed by springs. Irrigation systems were built to bring water from the creek to the orchards and fields. Many of the irrigation systems were quite long, beginning as much as a mile upstream to allow for gravity feed to the upper side of orchards and fields. A few homesteads located where springs emerged, eliminating the need for long ditches from the creek. Many prospective homesteads in the canyon that did not have a steady water supply failed and were abandoned.

By 1907 most of the available arable land in the canyon had been claimed and put to productive use. In about this year, Frank Pendley and Ed Cauley camped in Oak Creek Canyon looking for a cool place to fish. The spot where they camped was on a bluff overlooking the Oak Creek Falls, about 7 miles into the canyon. This large area of low, sloping land had not been claimed by homesteaders, because the terrain of the canyon made it very difficult to build a successful irrigation system on the site. Pendley found a way to bring irrigation water to the site, and filed for ownership under the Homestead Act in 1910. He built a home on the site, as was required by the Homestead Act, and set to work proving up his claim.

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Frank Pendley, Sr. was born in Austin, Texas in 1877. In 1903, he moved to the Salt River Canyon in Arizona, where he found work as a driller quarrying stone for Roosevelt Dam. From 1907 to 1910 Pendley worked as a miner in the Mayer-Humboldt area of central Arizona. His expertise in quarrying and mining was to prove indispensable in his homesteading of land in Oak Creek Canyon.

Pendley began work on the Pendley Ditch in 1910 and completed it in the summer of 1912. The diversion point for the ditch was nearly a mile above the north end of the claim, as was necessary to irrigate the highest fields. Between the head of the ditch and the Pendley property, geography forced creative solutions to the challenge of completing the irrigation system. Pendley built two tunnels, 125 and 75 feet long, through the sheer sandstone cliffs 90 feet above the creekbed. Built by blasting with dynamite, the tunnel system is unique in Oak Creek Canyon and was the key in bringing the Pendley property to productive use. Several other parts of the ditch were made continuous through the use of metal flumes.

In 1912, after the ditch was completed, the first orchard of Arkansas Black apple trees was planted, beginning the pattern of agricultural development that has dominated the site since that time. Further orchard plantings were made in 1917, 1921, 1932, and 1933. Many different varieties of apples were tried, including Red and Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Stayman Winesap, Winesap, York Imperial, Rome Beauty, and Wilson Red June. The wide variety of apples was planted partly for customers' selection, but also to see which apples were best adapted to Oak Creek's climate.

Apples were the main crop, but other crops and farm animals were also kept. Sweet corn, squash, strawberries, blackberries, peaches, and various other truck garden products were grown in the Pendley fields. Farm animals included white mules, horses, cows, chickens, hogs, turkeys, and rabbits.

In the development of the farm, Pendley began building the other peripheral buildings necessary for the operation. In 1914, a hay barn was built of wood timbers and boards. In 1918 he tore down the original homestead house and constructed a second house on the same spot of board-and-batten construction.

Following Pendley's marriage in 1921, the farming operation continued to grow. He soon found it necessary to employ farm help. Quarters were needed in which to house farm

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hands, so in 1926, the Brown House was constructed 1/5 of a mile south of the Pendley house. Some sources indicate that housing of workers on-site may also have been an attempt by Pendley to bring enough children into the area to form a school district for the education of his own children. Over the years, the number of employees varied between three and twelve. Some of these lived on the homestead, while others lived in Sedona.

In any case, all the structures built on the site through 1926 were built of simple, wooden construction following folk precedents. The first cabin appears as a single-pen log cabin with a high-pitched, wood-shingled gable roof. The second, board-and-batten home was much larger, but retained the simple form of a single-gabled box. The Brown House was built of more-refined materials but was still built in the folk hall-and-parlor form, with shed porches on front and back.

The Pendley house was again demolished in 1927 to make way for a larger residence. The construction of the new, Bungalow-style home marked the beginning of attention to style in the construction of structures on the Pendley Homestead. Pendley also began to build for permanence, constructing his new home of native red sandstone. The large home served the family as their residence until 1970 and is the home that remains on the site today.

In 1932, coinciding with the planting of additional orchards, the Apple Packing Shed was built. The functional need for a covered packing area and cold storage facility prompted its construction. Again, style and permanence were considerations: the most visible facade, on the east side, was influenced by the then-popular Spanish Colonial Revival style with its curvilinear parapet, and the first story was built of solid concrete while the second was wood frame sheathed in stucco.

The construction of the Packing Shed also coincides with the paving of the road through the canyon, improving the access to markets. The new road also made the area more accessible to outsiders; it is likely that the construction in 1933 of the Tourist Cabins and Store were also influenced by this improvement.

The farm continued in operation with few changes until 1984. In 1948, the first orchard was removed save for one tree and made an open field. The Hay Barn was destroyed by fire in 1958, leaving only a foundation. It is unknown when the Chicken House was destroyed. Frank Pendley died in 1954, leaving the homestead to be farmed by his family.

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The appearance of the Pendley Homestead today conveys a strong sense of its agricultural history. Even with the addition of park improvements such as parking areas and new structures, the basic integrity as a farm has not been seriously affected. New construction has been sensitive in its location and design, such as the parking area's location in the south field and the pump facility in a visually unobtrusive area. The homestead's historic resources can be readily accessed and are visible from one another across expanses of open grassy fields and orchards, enhancing the continuity of the appearance.

Very few intact agricultural properties such as the Pendley Homestead are found in Oak Creek Canyon. Most others, such as the Thomas, Thompson, Purtyman, and Howard properties have been redeveloped or split up such that the original extent and use of the property are not apparent. The Pendley property is the best known example of the canyon's predominant development pattern.

Tourism in Oak Creek Canyon, 1900-1950

The natural beauty and water resources of Oak Creek Canyon have attracted recreation-seekers from its earliest days. Indeed, the first reliable road into the canyon, constructed circa 1900, was financed by sportsmen and built by a local homesteader, Lou Thomas. Tourism was used by most homesteads to supplement the income from agricultural production.

Of the larger and more popular tourist facilities, the earliest was Oak Creek Lodge (later known as Mayhew's Lodge), built circa 1900, at the Thomas Homestead in the north end of the canyon. Also clustered at the north end were the Call of the Canyon Motel and Lodge and the Sisson Hotel, built in 1908. The location of these facilities reflects the inaccessibility of the southern and central parts of the canyon prior to the construction of the highway.

Individual detached rental units were more popular than multiple-unit hotels, a pattern which is still evident and probably stems from the idea of the automobile-oriented "auto courts" of the early part of the century. The rustic flavor that was predominant often featured rough-hewn logs and other natural materials.

The completion and improvement of the road in 1912 and 1914, and the paving of the roadway in 1930, were strong influences in encouraging recreational use of the canyon. More

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rental units appeared on nearly every homestead. In 1926, near the head of the Pendley Ditch, F.A. Todd began to modify the old Howard place to open Todd's Lodge. The enterprise was so successful that in 1936 Todd added five cabins.

Frank Pendley followed suit, attempting to capitalize on the tourist trade to supplement the income of his farm. In 1933, he built three rustic tourist cabins and a store to cater to vacationers and sightseers. These four structures were built fronting on the road through the canyon, the store (with service station) on the east and the cabins on the west. The cabins were rented at the store, where tourists could also buy fresh fruit from the Pendley Ranch and gasoline for the return trip home.

The rustic, Bungalow-influenced appearance of the cabins was typical of others found in Oak Creek Canyon. Pendley's cabins used exposed stone, wood shingles, textured stucco and unfinished logs to integrate them with their natural surroundings and create a romantic, "woody" image.

Tourist facilities such as are found on the Pendley property are found scattered throughout the canyon, but the older ones are predominantly in very poor condition. Very few retain their original relationship to the road and to their parent property. Unfortunately, the Tourist Cabins have lost their relationship to the now-demolished store, but their relationship to the highway, although more distant, is similar to the historic condition.

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UTM REFERENCES, Continued

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| E | 12 | 431560 | 3866405 |
| F | 12 | 431490 | 3866510 |
| G | 12 | 431350 | 3866805 |
| H | 12 | 431295 | 3867075 |
| I | 12 | 431115 | 3867405 |
| J | 12 | 431140 | 3867955 |
| K | 12 | 431050 | 3868240 |
| L | 12 | 431080 | 3868340 |
| M | 12 | 431220 | 3868545 |

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

HOMESTEAD ENTRY SURVEY NO. 368, embracing a portion of Sections 16 and 17, Township 18 North, Range 6 East of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona, described as follows: BEGINNING at Corner No. 1, identical with the South corner to said Sections 16 and 17; thence North 36 degrees 13. minutes West, a distance of 33.85 chains to Corner No. 2; thence North 26 degrees 45 minutes West, a distance of 20.67 chains to Corner No. 3; thence North 10 degrees 33 minutes East, a distance of 16.88 chains to Corner No. 4; thence South 26 degrees 54 minutes East, a distance of 16.16 chains to Corner No. 5; thence South 28 degrees 29 minutes East, a distance of 14.36 chains to Corner No. 7; thence South 89 degrees 22 minutes West, a distance of 7.08 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

AND INCLUDING a parcel of land extending generally north of the above described parcel, consisting of the Pendley Ditch and land on either side within 10 feet of the centerline of the Pendley Ditch, to its intersection with Oak Creek.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM a tract of land in the Southwest quarter of Section 16, and the Southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 18 North, Range 6 East of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona, being a portion of H.E.S. No. 368 and described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1 which point is identical to Corner No. 1 of H.E.S. 368 and which point is also identical to the section corner common to Sections 16, 17, 20, and 21, Township 18 North, Range 6 East; thence North 36 degrees 13 minutes West along the Westerly line of H.E.S. 368, a distance of 675 feet to Corner No. 2; thence North 52 degrees 47 minutes East, a distance of 193.2 feet to Corner No. 3; thence North 38 degrees 17 minutes East, a distance of 340.8 feet, more or less, to intersect the Easterly line of H.E.S. 368, for Corner No. 4; thence South 28 degrees 29 minutes East, a distance of 1050.7 feet, more or less, along the said Easterly line of H.E.S. 368, to Corner No. 5, which point is identical to Corner No. 7 of H.E.S. 368; thence South 89 degrees 22 minutes West, a distance of 467.28 feet to the place of beginning.

AND EXCEPTING THEREFROM all that portion of the above described parcel lying within the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 89-A, as set forth in instrument recorded February 16, 1931, in Book 58 of Deeds, page 454, and as shown on the map recorded in File 1 of Maps, page 6, records of Coconino County, Arizona.

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AND EXCEPTING THEREFROM all that portion of the above described parcel lying east of the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 89-A as described above.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

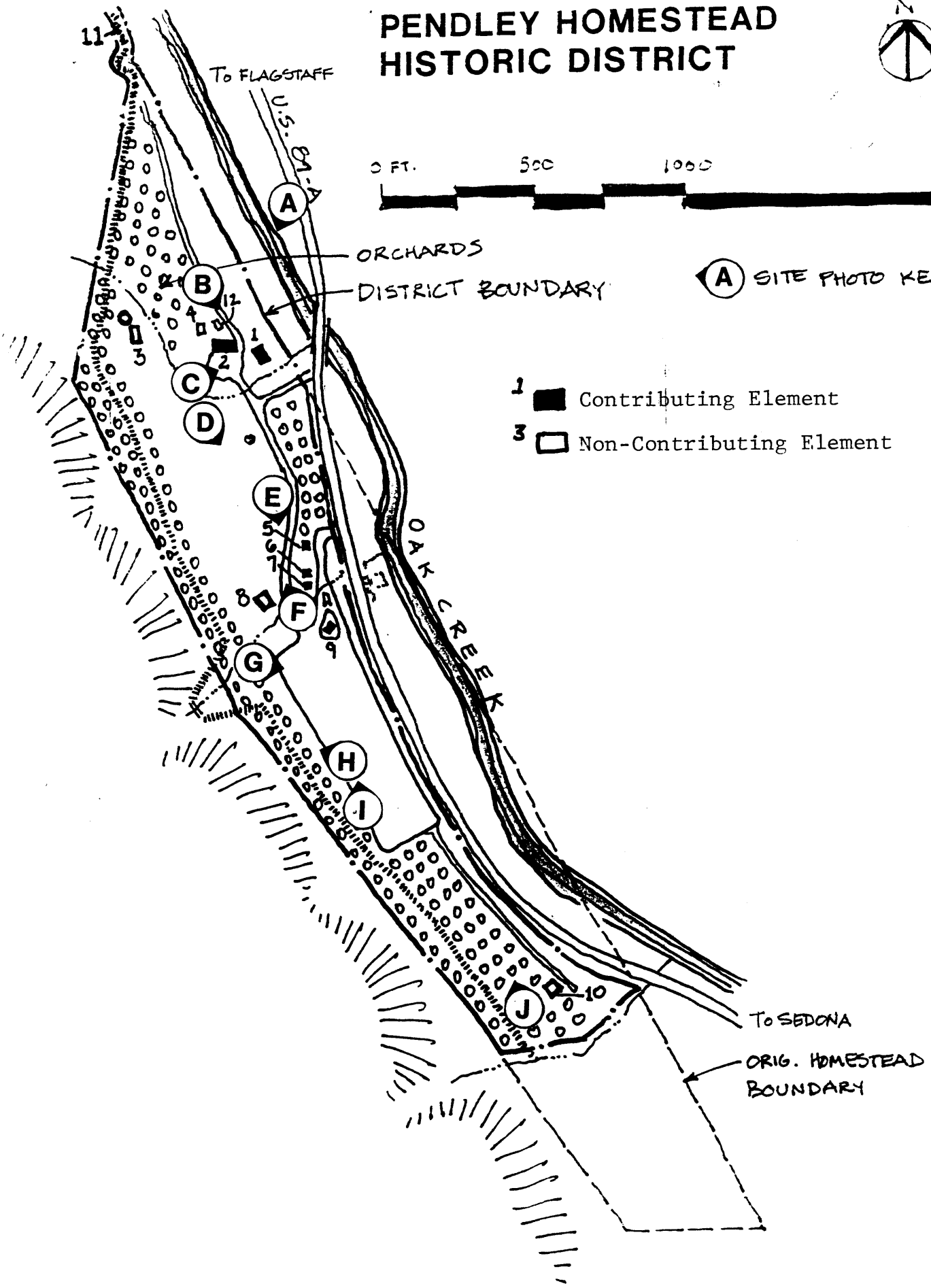
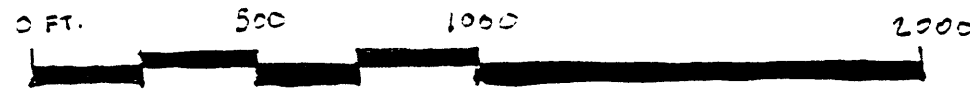
The following information is the same for all photographs:

NAME: Pendley Homestead Historic District
LOCATION: Coconino County, Sedona Vicinity, Arizona
PHOTO BY: D. Ryden
DATE: 10/90
NEGATIVE AT: Arizona SHPO

| PHOTO | VIEW TO |
|-------|---------|
| A | SW |
| B | S |
| C | E |
| D | S |
| E | S |
| F | N |
| G | SE |
| H | NW |
| I | NE |
| J | N |

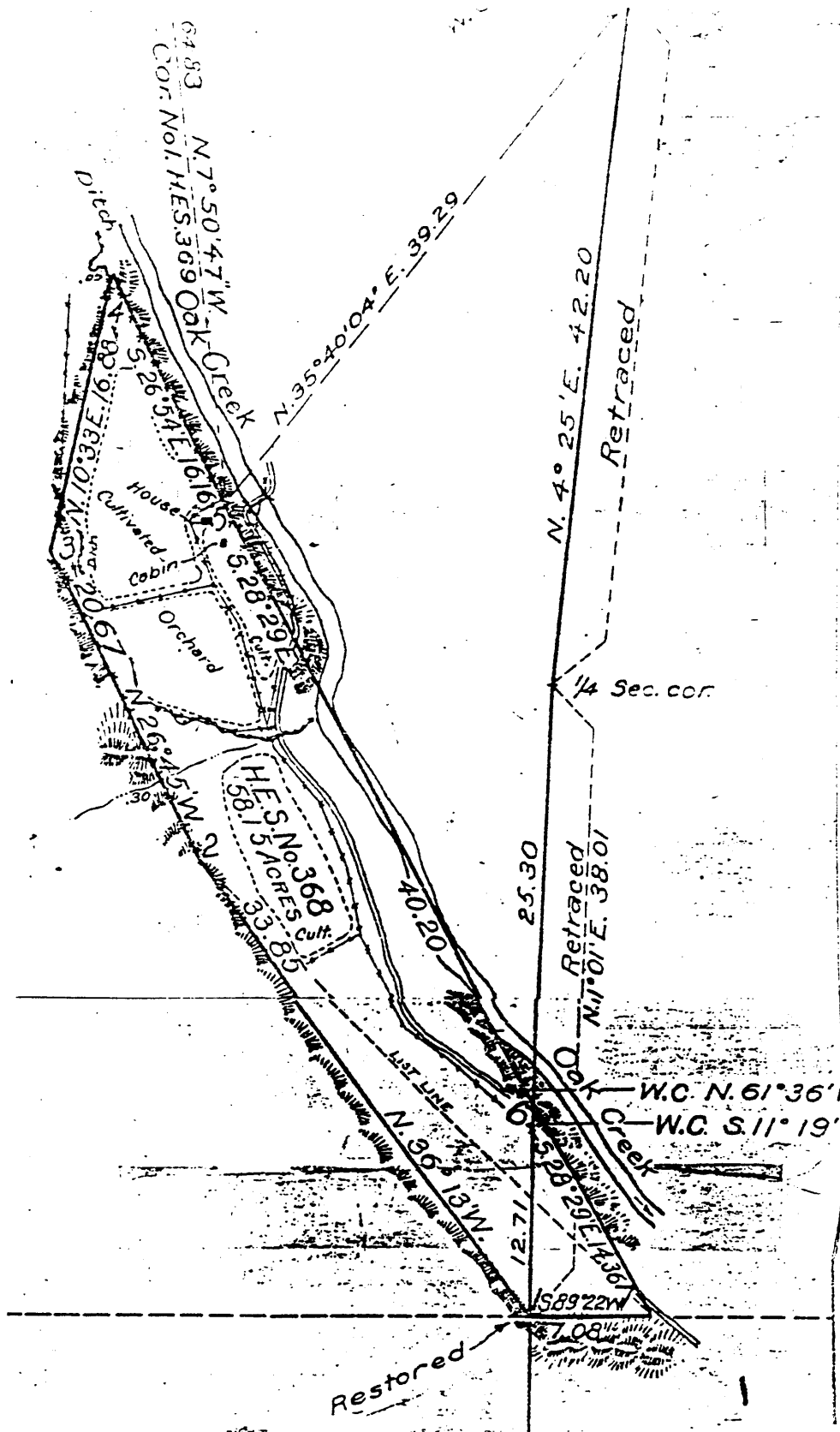
See district map for photograph locations.

PENDLEY HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT



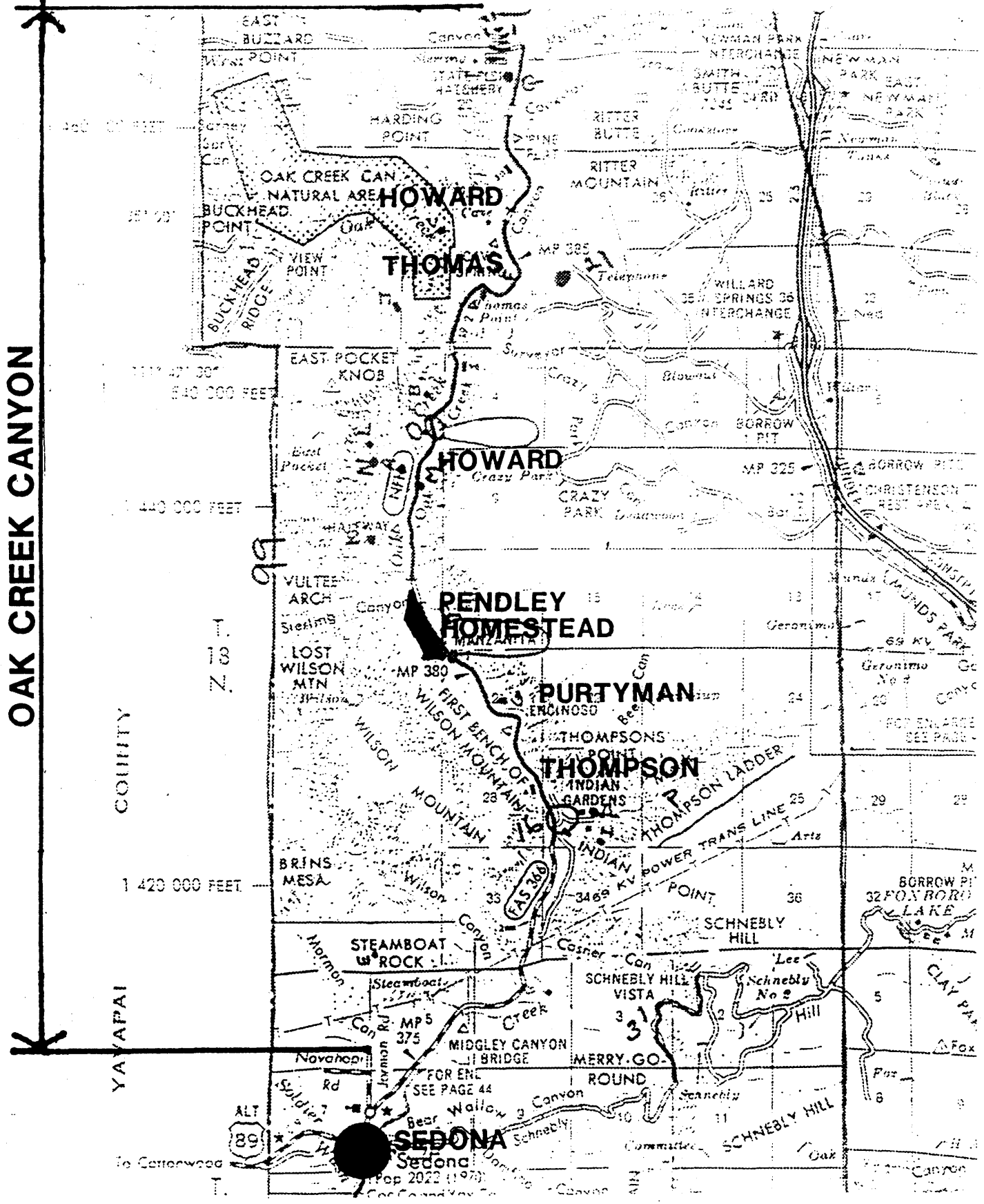
(A) SITE PHOTO KEY

- 1 ■ Contributing Element
- 3 □ Non-Contributing Element



HOMESTEAD SURVEY MAP - 1910

OAK CREEK CANYON AND VICINITY (HOMESTEAD MAP)



OAK CREEK CANYON

COUNTRY

YAVAPAI

HOWARD

THOMAS

HOWARD

**PENDLEY
HOMESTEAD**

PURTYMAN

THOMPSON

SEDONA

To Cottonwood

Pop 2022 (1970)

FOR ENLARGE SEE PAGE 44

FOR ENLARGE SEE PAGE 44

FOR ENLARGE SEE PAGE 44

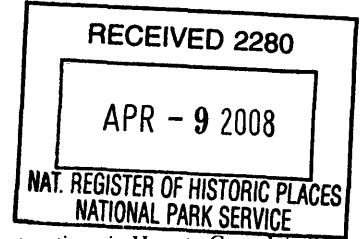
FOR ENLARGE SEE PAGE 44

FOR ENLARGE SEE PAGE 44

FOR ENLARGE SEE PAGE 44

FOR ENLARGE SEE PAGE 44

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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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

SUPPLEMENT TO ORIGINAL (NOT to replace original)

1. Name of Property

historic name Pendley Homestead Historic District Amendment

other names/site number Slide Rock State Park

2. Location-

street & number United States Highway 89-A, 7 miles north of Sedona

NA not for publication

city or town Sedona

X vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Coconino code 005 zip code 86336

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official James W. Gawler AZSHPD
ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date 8 APRIL 2008

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): additional Documentation Accepted

Edson H. Beall 5-26-08

additional Documentation Accepted

5. Classification

| | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| Ownership of Property (check as many as apply) | Category of Property (check as many as apply) | Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | 6 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | 5 | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | 1 | 0 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | | |
| | | 12 | 6 |
| | | | building(s) |
| | | | site |
| | | | structure |
| | | | object |
| | | | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
7

6. Function or Use

| | |
|---|--|
| Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) | Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) |
| AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage; Agricultural Field; Agricultural Outbuilding; Irrigation Facility; orchard | AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE- Agricultural Outbuilding; Orchard |
| DOMESTIC- Single Dwelling | RECREATION AND CULTURE-OUTDOOR-Recreation |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

7. Description

SUPPLEMENT TO ORIGINAL (NOT to replace original)

| | |
|---|--|
| Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) | Materials (Enter categories from instructions) |
| LATE 19 TH / 20 TH CENTURY MOVEMENT- Bungalow | foundation Red Sandstone |
| OTHER- National Folk | walls Red Sandstone; Stucco |
| LATE 19 TH / 20 TH CENTURY REVIVALS- Mission Revival; Colonial Revival | Roof Wood Shingles |
| | other Corrugated Metal; Wood Siding |
| | |

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SUPPLEMENT TO ORIGINAL (NOT to replace original) - See continuation sheets.

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)

- X 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 a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Recreation- Tourism

Period of Significance

1910-1952 (note change from original form)

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Frank Pendley, Sr.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
X University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 45.7 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>12</u> Zone | <u>431115</u> Easting | <u>3867405</u> Northing | 3 | <u>12</u> Zone | <u>431055</u> Easting | <u>3867110</u> Northing |
| 2 | <u>12</u> Zone | <u>431262</u> Easting | <u>3866670</u> Northing | 4 | <u>12</u> Zone | <u>431500</u> Easting | <u>3866320</u> Northing |

See continuation sheet. (On original Continuation Sheet)

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) On original Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) On original Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------|------------------------|
| name/title | <u>Kanin Routson</u> | date | <u>August 15, 2007</u> |
| organization | <u>Center for Sustainable Environments</u> | telephone | <u>928-523-0637</u> |
| street & number | <u>P.O. Box 5765 (1298 S. Knowles. Bldg. 56 Suite 120)</u> | zip code | <u>86011</u> |
| city or town | <u>Flagstaff</u> | state | <u>AZ</u> |

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
SUPPLEMENT TO ORIGINAL (NOT to replace original)
Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- Archival Color Photos submitted with this form.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------|---------------------|
| name/title | <u>State of Arizona (public-State)- as on original</u> | | |
| | <u>Arizona State Parks</u> | | |
| street & number | <u>1300 W. Washington Ave.</u> | telephone | <u>602-542-7102</u> |
| city or town | <u>Phoenix</u> | state | <u>AZ</u> |
| | | zip code | <u>85007</u> |

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|------|---|------------------|---|
| Section | 7 | Page | 1 | Name of Property | Pendley Homestead Historic District Amendment |
| | | | | County | Coconino |
| | | | | State | Arizona |

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT

This Amendment to the Pendley Homestead Historic District National Register of Historic Places registration form is intended to recognize the historical significance of the five extant orchards in the district by adding them as five contributing sites to the historic district. These orchards were undocumented in the original nomination.

This amendment also adds one non-contributing site, an experimental orchard planted by the Park in 1993,.

This amendment does not alter the boundaries of the district.

As two of the contributing orchards were planted in 1952, the original period of significance for the nomination (1910-1940) is amended to incorporate them as contributing sites.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTING ORCHARDS (5 SITES)

The historic orchards of the Pendley Homestead were not originally registered in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing sites when the homestead was initially listed as a historic district in the N.R. in 1991, even though they are an integral part of the Pendley Homestead. Fruit production has been a central theme in the agricultural history of the homestead over most of its tenure. The sandstone walls of Oak Creek Canyon provide a unique fruit-growing micro-climate, sheltering the property, modifying extreme winter and summer temperatures, protecting tender blossoms from late spring cold spells, and otherwise making the environment well suited for orchard crops. The original homestead survey map of 1910 depicts an orchard in close proximity to a dwelling. One tree survives from this original orchard planting--- an heirloom Arkansas Black Apple---known as the Heritage Tree. Other orchard plots were planted on the property in 1932 and again in 1952. Five of these orchards are still productive and continue to provide fruit for visitors to the property.

An orchard plot of Starking Double Red Delicious and Golden Delicious apple trees from the 1932 planting persists on the southern end of the property. This orchard is approximately 10 acres in size, and has 97 live trees remaining.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------|------|----------|------------------|--|
| Section | <u>7</u> | Page | <u>2</u> | Name of Property | <u>Pendley Homestead Historic District Amendment</u> |
| | | | | County | <u>Coconino</u> |
| | | | | State | <u>Arizona</u> |

Another orchard from the 1932 planting is located on the northern end of the property, and is approximately 8 acres in size and has 79 extant apple trees.

The picnic area is located in a smaller orchard of Red Delicious apple trees also planted in 1932. The picnic area is approximately an acre in size with 16 living trees.

Two orchards from the 1952 plantings are located on the property, one on the western border of the cultivated land, and the other on the east, bordering State Highway 89-A. Both are approximately 5 acres in size, with 54 Red Delicious apple trees in the west orchard and 60 Red Delicious apple trees in the east orchard. While these two latter varieties are not rare heirlooms, their historic importance is in the continuity and social engagement in apple production and harvesting over the last three-quarters of a century. Combined with the presence of the relatively rarer Arkansas Black—an apple featured in the Southwest Regis-Tree database of historic heirlooms—the Pendley orchard offers unique opportunities for historic interpretation.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-CONTRIBUTING ORCHARD (ONE SITE):

The non-contributing “Experimental Orchard” was planted by Slide Rock State Park in 1993. The current varietal composition consists of Gala and Fuji apples, which were not amongst the historic varieties planted by the Pendley family. Future plans for this orchard include plantings of young trees grafted from cuttings of historic Pendley-era trees.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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|---------|---|------|---|------------------|---|
| Section | 8 | Page | 3 | Name of Property | Pendley Homestead Historic District Amendment |
| | | | | County | Coconino |
| | | | | State | Arizona |

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT SUPPORTING ORCHARDS AS CONTRIBUTORS TO
AGRICULTURAL AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE PENDLEY HOMESTEAD
HISTORIC DISTRICT:**

The Pendley Homestead orchards provided the Pendley family with fresh fruit and a source of income. The first orchards were planted about the time the homestead was filed in 1910. When these fruit trees matured and began producing fruit, the Pendleys hauled fruit to market in Flagstaff by team and wagon. During the 1920s they expanded their range of distribution, carting their fruit to Williams, Holbrook and Winslow. More orchards were planted in 1932, and again in 1952. These later orchards were primarily commercial orchards of Starking Double Red Delicious apple trees.

As the 1932 orchards began producing fruit, the Pendley Family constructed an apple shed and a cold storage room (noted as a contributing building in the original nomination) and purchased an apple-polishing and sorting machine. This expansion of capital infrastructure facilitated an expansion of the Pendley's distribution, and the family began selling apples to larger markets in Phoenix and Tucson. As Oak Creek Canyon and Slide Rock, in particular, became destinations for tourist visitation, the Pendley orchards and their fruit were clearly an added attraction for visitors.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|------|--------|------------------|--|
| Section | Photos | Page | Photos | Name of Property | <u>Pendley Homestead Historic District Amendment</u> |
| | | | | County | <u>Coconino</u> |
| | | | | State | <u>Arizona</u> |

For All Photographs

Pendley Homestead Historic District (Amendment)
Coconino County, Arizona
Photograph Taken by Kanin Routson
Date of Photograph: April 22, 2007

All Photographs are digital images in .tiff format
Photographs have been developed in laboratory using silver emulsion technique on Kodak Professional Paper

- Photo 1: Picnic Area Orchard, Facing west**
- Photo 2: Arkansas Black Heritage Apple Tree, facing north/northeast**
- Photo 3: Non-contributing Experimental Orchard, facing west**
- Photo 4: North Orchard, facing north**
- Photo 5: West Orchard, facing southwest**
- Photo 6: South Orchard, facing south**

Pendley Homestead Historic District:

Amendment to Existing National Register of Historic Places to Include Historic Orchards



Legend

Boundary

Slide Rock State Park

Orchards

Contributing Element

Non-contributing Element

Buildings

Contributing Element

Non-contributing Element

Photo Points

Original Photo Points

2007 Orchard Photo Points

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

UTM Zone 12 NAD 83



Data Sources:
 State Boundary: Arizona Land Resource Information System
 Slide Rock Park Boundary: Arizona State Parks
 Orchard Boundaries, 2007 Photo Points: Kanin Routson, NAU Graduate Student
 Original Photo Points, Building Points: Pendley Homestead Historic District Map

Map Created 27 July 2007

