

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

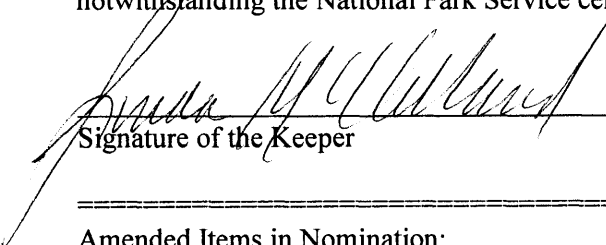
NRIS Reference Number: 08000810

Property Name: Sedona Ranger Station

County: Coconino State: Arizona

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.


Signature of the Keeper August 29, 2008
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3: Certification

The SHPO's certification is, hereby, amended to indicate that the property is considered to have significance at the State level of importance as indicated in the nomination text.

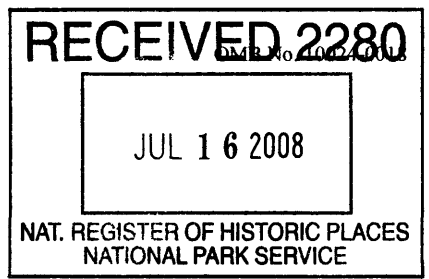
The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office provided the information for this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 an 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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sedona Ranger Station
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Brewer Road South of Hart Road not for publication
city or town Sedona vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Coconino code 05 zip code 86336

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Swamin Arizona 14 JULY 2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Arizona State Parks, 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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Janet McCallum

8/29/2008

Sedona Ranger Station
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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
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
GOVERNMENT/Government Office
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	CONCRETE, RED SANDSTONE
walls	WOOD FRAME, NATIVE STONE
roof	WOOD, COMPOSITE SHINGLE
other	

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more 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)

- 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 boxes that apply)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1917-1958

Significant Dates

1917; 1934-1935; 1958

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

USDA/USFS Standard Plans

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
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, No.
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record, No.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

City of Sedona; Sedona Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 3.45 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	430049	3858235	3	12	429938	3857975
2	12	430055	3857975	4	12	429988	3858153

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy L. Burgess

organization Preservation Consulting

date July 15, 2004; March 6, 2008

street & number P.O. Box 42

telephone 928-445-8765

city or town Prescott

state AZ

zip code 86302

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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.

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 ILX-Bruno LLC by ILX Resorts Incorporated

street & number 2111 E. Highland Ave. Suite 210

Telephone 602-957-2777

city or town Phoenix

State AZ

zip code 85016

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Sedona Ranger Station
name of property

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7. DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY: The entire Sedona Ranger Station property consists of approximately 21.88 acres of the Red Rock Ranger District. This property was recently sold in its entirety to a private owner by the Forest Service. The property being nominated comprises 3.45 acres of the Sedona Ranger Station and includes two buildings currently on the 3.45 acre property (the residence and the barn). This nomination also includes the USFS/Delia Hart Pumphouse which is approximately 900 feet (1/4 mile) northeast of the Sedona Ranger Station on a nearby privately owned parcel of land. The pumphouse is connected to the Sedona Ranger Station by a series of water pipes. The 3.45 acres does not include the pumphouse, as it is situated on less than one acre of land and only the building footprint is included in the nomination. While the property consists of these three discontinuous resources, it is being classified as a building versus a district as the residence is the main resource, with the barn and the pumphouse serving subsidiary functions.

The architectural classification for all three buildings is Late 19th and Early 20th Century Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman. The Sedona Ranger Station is located on Brewer Road south of Hart Road, Sedona, Coconino County, Arizona. The Sedona Ranger Station property represents the only former USDA Forest Service property within the City limits of Sedona. The Sedona Ranger Station property is being nominated under Criteria A, which is applicable primarily due to the history of the United States Forest Service in the Sedona area since the early 20th Century. The Sedona Ranger Station property is being nominated at the Statewide level of significance. See Sketch Map, Additional Documentation # A.

The Ranger Station Residence was built in 1917, and expanded to its present configuration, footprint and style in the 1930s (estimated). The Sedona Ranger Station Residence is a wood-frame vernacular one story single family residence with Bungalow Style features. It has a concrete and red sandstone foundation, horizontal wood siding, and a composition shingle roof. The property also includes one vernacular two-story barn built in 1934 by the CCC to a standard USFS plan. The barn has Bungalow Style features, a concrete and stone foundation, is of wood frame construction with horizontal wood siding and has a composition roof. The USFS/Delia Hart Pumphouse is also a vernacular building built in approximately 1935 with Bungalow features. It is constructed of native river rock and red sandstone, has a concrete foundation and a wood shingle roof. All three of these buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as they possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. See photos # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 10.

In addition, there is a modern ranger station building on the 21.88 acre property outside of the nominated boundary, built in 1959, which has several additions. This building does not have historic significance as it does not convey the historic context of the Sedona Ranger Station. There are two

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manufactured homes on the property which are used as offices, plus, there are ten small outbuildings on the property, all used for storage. These vernacular buildings do not display sophisticated styling or design. None of these buildings are located on the 3.45 acres and none are eligible for the National Register.

COMMUNITY, SETTING AND APPEARANCE: Sedona is located in the high southwestern desert, beneath the rim of the Colorado Plateau, at an elevation of 4,500 feet. Sedona is well-known for its spectacular red rock scenery and has been featured in many movies, commercials and print media. Much of the area is forested woodland with large areas of open benchland featuring bursage-ragweed, woody perennials and grasses. The native shrubby vegetation consists primarily of Louisiana sagebrush, red barberry, Wright silktassel, evergreen turbinella oak, Gregg Ceanothus, alderleaf mountain-mahogany, pointleaf manzanita and cliffrose. The predominant tree is the smoothbark Arizona cypress, with pinon pine and Utah juniper also present. Soaptree yucca, beargrass, pricklypear and hedgehog cactus are present but not common. The climate is mild and semi-arid with distinct seasons.

Oak Creek Canyon and Oak Creek are dominant features of the northern and eastern portions of the City of Sedona. Most of the early settlement occurred in this area because of the availability of water from Oak Creek for household use and irrigation. The spectacular Oak Creek Canyon begins north of the northeast corner of the incorporated city limits. Oak Creek runs southwest through Sedona and forms the western boundary of the southern-most portion of the city. Sedona is bisected by the Yavapai/Coconino County line and lies in both counties. Sedona is surrounded on four sides by the Coconino National Forest. To the north is the Red Rock - Secret Mountain Wilderness Area, and to the east is the Munds Mountain Wilderness Area, both part of the Coconino National Forest. To the south are the unincorporated communities of The Village of Oak Creek and Big Park and to the southwest are Page Springs and Cornville. See Area Map, Additional Documentation # B and USGS Map.

The early settlement of Sedona was directly tied to the availability of water which allowed homesteading and the opportunity to farm. Almost all of the early twentieth century settlers were engaged in the farming of fruit crops, including peaches, apples and grapes. Cattle ranching also provided a livelihood and was fairly common on the upper benchlands of the area. The development of farming in Sedona, and particularly fruit growing, along with accompanying and necessary development of irrigation, kept the unincorporated community alive in the first five decades of the twentieth century. Its "discovery" in the 1920s by the movie industry brought a new element of the economy to Sedona, and required that better roads and access be developed. The movies, in turn, brought tourists to see the spectacular landscape of Sedona, which has evolved today into a tourism-based economy with a population of 10,192 (2000 Census). The City of Sedona was incorporated in

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1988. More than 3,000,000 tourists visit Sedona each year. Many take advantage of the camping, hiking, fishing and other recreation offered by the nearby Coconino National Forest.

The Sedona Ranger Station is located on a "U" shaped metes and bounds parcel in southeastern Sedona, immediately southwest of the intersection of Arizona State Highway 179 and State Highway 89A. It is accessible from Highway 179 via Ranger Road or from Highway 89A via Brewer Road. In the past, Brewer and Ranger roads were the main access roads through Sedona and the intersection of these two roads was the community's main intersection. In this area, Highway 179 parallels Oak Creek for about one mile. This area is characterized by lush foliage and mature trees, reflecting the proximity of Oak Creek. The 3.45 acre portion of this U-shaped parcel of land on which the Sedona Ranger Station is situated is relatively flat. Native plant material has been removed and the land surrounding the Sedona Ranger Station has been developed with an urban-type residential landscape, including irrigated non-native deciduous trees, shrubs and a mowed grass lawn, along with fences of various styles, including split rail and chain link, and low native stone walls and paths. It is surrounded by fairly modern development. On the west side of Brewer Road (which is named for the Charlie and Lydia Brewer family, who lived at the south end of the road) is the Brewer (Sedona) School built in 1914. To the east, between the Sedona Ranger Station and State Highway 179, are residences and commercial properties facing Highway 179. The historic Hart Store, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is at the intersection of Brewer and Ranger Roads. Ranger Road is named for the Sedona Ranger Station. Other historic properties in the area include Black Ranch, the old post office, the Sally Black Home, the Pearl Coons Home and the USFS/Delia Hart Pumphouse, which is on the east side of Highway 179 opposite the intersection with Ranger Road. The Schnebly home and the first Sedona post office were also located in this area.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Sedona Ranger Station residence is a vernacular single family residence with Bungalow Style features built in 1917 using USFS District 2 plan "D-1". According to the Historic Resources Survey of the City of Sedona (September, 2001), the Sedona Ranger Station residence is the oldest building in Sedona. The residence contains approximately 1,200 square feet. It is generally "L" shaped, rectangular in plan and asymmetrical in massing with the broad facade (52') facing west. The foundation is local red sandstone and concrete and portions of the building sit on stone piers. The walls are frame construction sheathed in horizontal wood clapboard siding with wide corner boards. The rear addition (north side) is a porch added in the 1930s and enclosed after 1985. This portion of the building is sided with a combination of vertical board and batten (lower half) and horizontal clapboard siding. There is a screened porch (14' 2" X 5' 9") with a shed roof across a portion of the front of the house. There are three red sandstone steps centered on the front porch which lead up to the front porch deck and the main entrance to the building. The residence has a large, moderately pitched hip roof with an end gable roof over the east portion of the house and a shed roof over the

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rear addition. The building has moderate roof overhangs and narrow eaves. Roofing material is composition shingles and is in good condition. A centrally-located brick chimney pierces the hip roof east of the intersection of the hips. Windows are wood frame and include multi-paned fixed, 1/1 double hung and six pane sliders set singly, in pairs and in groups. Most windows retain original hardware. All windows appear to be original to their time period. Ornamentation is minimal. See photos # 1, 7 & 8 and residence floor plan, Additional Documentation # D.

The interior is primarily finished with drywall and the floor plan has been altered minimally so that the building can be used as office space. The space includes a 12' X 23' living room with a fireplace at the front of the building; a 14' X 12' bedroom, also at the front of the building; a kitchen, on the west side of the building; a utility room and closet in the middle of the building; a bathroom on the east side of the building; and an enclosed porch, 10' X 10', at the rear (north) side of the building. The wall between the living/dining room was removed so that the entire space could be used as a living/dining room. The fireplace retains the original mantle and decorative woodwork. The hearth has been removed. The original cabinetry includes original hardware. Some original architectural trim, paneled doors with original hardware and light fixtures remain. See residence floor plans, Additional Documentation # D. The original architectural features of the interior, including, but not limited to, the mantle and related woodwork, original woodwork, original doors with original hardware, original windows and related hardware and cabinetry with related original hardware are all important features of the historic integrity of the Residence and should be retained.

The moderate pitch of the roof, the exposed rafter tails and open eaves, the use of narrow clapboard siding on all of the original exterior walls of the building, including the gable ends, the presence of porches, the use of wood frame windows set in pairs and banded groups, the use of coursed native stone as a material for the foundation and steps, the lack of ornamentation and the rather low profile of the residence all reflect the influences of the Arts and Crafts Movement and elements of the Bungalow Style.

The Sedona Ranger Station barn was constructed in 1934 by the CCC from the USDA Forest Service Region 3 standard plan No. R-3-45A-7. See barn plans, Additional Documentation # E.

The USFS agricultural buildings follow "folk" vernacular building traditions. The appearance of these buildings often is dependent upon the geography of the site or locale and the materials available. These vernacular buildings do not display sophisticated styling or design but do display craftsmanship in the use of locally available stone as a building material and they retain authenticity of building materials and techniques. These buildings are simple in plan, usually exhibiting one or two square or rectangular units and a simple roof system consisting of a shed, front or side gable and occasionally a hip style roof. The buildings are sturdy, utilitarian and have little or no ornamentation. Though there

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may be other examples of this standard plan barn on other Forests, this is one of only three historic livestock barns listed in the Sedona Historic Resource Survey and has the best historic integrity of the three barns. A nearly identical barn is located at the Beaver Creek Ranger Station on the Coconino National Forest and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The barn has a regular plan and symmetrical massing. The building faces west. The footprint totals approximately 2,000 square feet. The west two-thirds of the building is one story. The remainder is two stories, with a hayloft. The site-built trusses are open and the interior of the barn was originally two large, open spaces. It has since been divided into numerous small spaces used for maintenance of fire equipment and offices. The hayloft is not in use except for storage. The barn has a concrete foundation. The walls are frame construction sheathed in horizontal wood clapboard siding with corner boards. There is a horizontal trim board at the top of the plate for the second story. The building has a moderately pitched front-gable roof. Roofs are covered in composition shingles. The rafter tails are exposed. The front of the barn has a symmetrical facade with a centrally-located modern paneled passage door flanked by sets of three wood frame six-pane awning style windows which are hinged at the top and open in. On the north side of the barn are four pairs of cross-buck style wooden doors which swing out. Each door has a wood frame, fixed, six-pane window. There is a single passage door of the same style and there is also one wood frame, six-pane awning style window in the two-story portion of the barn. There are two dutch-style cross buck doors without windows on the rear (east) side of the barn on the first level. One is wider than the other. Centered above these on the second story is a hayloft door flanked by two six-pane wood frame windows which immediately abut the door frame. The south side of the barn features several sets of three six-pane wood frame awning-style windows. There is a passage door to the outside from the one-story part of the barn. The two-story portion has one set of three, six-pane wood frame awning style windows and one wood frame, six-pane window. A tall brick chimney with a metal stovepipe and a chimney cap pierces the roof adjacent to the south wall approximately in the center of the one-story portion of the barn. There are no additions. See photos # 2, 3 & 9.

The moderate pitch of the roof, the exposed rafter tails and open eaves, the use of narrow clapboard siding on all of the original exterior walls of the building, including the gable ends, the use of wood frame windows set in pairs and banded groups and the lack of ornamentation all reflect the influences of the Arts and Crafts Movement and present elements of the Bungalow Style.

The USFS /Delia Hart Pumphouse: The Pumphouse/well is on a privately owned parcel of land consisting of less than one acre approximately 900 feet northeast of the Sedona Ranger Station. It was built by the CCC in approximately 1935 to pump water from Oak Creek to supply farmers, who hauled the water in drums to their crops, to serve homes along the creek and to supply the USFS water tank, which supplied the Sedona Ranger Station and the Brewer (Sedona) School. The pump

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house is connected to the Sedona Ranger Station by a series of water pipes and has historically provided water to the Sedona Ranger Station. It was used primarily during the summer months for irrigation of the Sedona Ranger Station. This well and pump house were used for these purposes until 1950, when it was determined that the water did not meet health standards. The 16' X 20" Pumphouse is built of local river rock in a vernacular style with elements of Bungalow style. It is rectangular in plan and symmetrical in massing. It has a front gable with paired cross-buck wooden doors, bracketed eaves and small, six pane wood-frame casement windows with concrete lintels on all four sides. The front gabled roof is covered with wood shingles. Around the exterior of the building is a one-to-two course high stone retaining wall that almost completely encloses the building. There is a breach in the wall at the southwest corner. There is a rock outline around a group of trees at the northwest corner. This building has been maintained by the Forest Service since 1935. See photo #-5.

The use of un-coursed native stone as a building material, the moderate pitch of the roof, the exposed rafter tails and open eaves, the use of wood frame casement windows with concrete lintels, the lack of ornamentation and the rather low profile of the building all reflect the influences of the Arts and Crafts Movement and elements of the Bungalow Style.

INTEGRITY: The Sedona Ranger Station is an intact example of an urban United States Forest Service Station which includes an administration and housing complex, a barn and a pumphouse with excellent architectural and historic integrity. This Nomination to the National Register encompasses 3.45 acres, only a small portion of the original 21.88 acre Sedona Ranger Station property. The addition of three modern buildings and ten small, unobtrusive storage buildings has altered the overall setting and the site to some extent, but these additional buildings represent the adaptation of the site and the use of the land to current needs of an ever-expanding Forest Service complex. Since these buildings are set apart from the residence and the barn, and are not, in fact, included in the boundaries of the nominated property, they do not negatively impact the historic integrity of the historic Sedona Ranger Station Residence and Barn. The property being nominated (3.45 acres of the 21.88 acre Sedona Ranger Station property) continues to possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY - Criterion "A": The Sedona Ranger Station is eligible for the National Register under criterion "A", as a property which is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The significance of the Sedona Ranger station buildings lies in their direct association with the (1) development of the history of Sedona, Arizona; (2) development of the history of the Forest Service, specifically the Southwest Region; and (3) the development, coordination and implementation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in USFS projects under Roosevelt's New Deal legislation and policies. The period of significance represents the time period from the time when the Ranger Station residence was constructed on this site in 1917, to 1958, the year before the new, much larger and "modern" station/administration building was constructed and the use of the Residence was changed to office use. Significant dates include 1917, 1934 (the year the CCC barn was constructed) and 1935 (the year it is believed the pumphouse was constructed).

The original Sedona Ranger Station property consists of approximately 21 acres which were originally part of the Owenby homestead property, which was subsequently purchased by the Schneblys. Due to confusion about the boundaries of the property, the original ranger station was inadvertently built on private land.

The National Register nominated Sedona Ranger Station property includes the Sedona Ranger Station Residence, built in 1917, the CCC Sedona Ranger Station Barn, built in 1934 and the Delia Hart/USFS Pumphouse/well. Delia Hart/USFS Pumphouse/well (believed to have been built in 1935) is on a privately owned parcel of land approximately 900 feet (1/4 mile) northeast of the Sedona Ranger Station and is connected to the Sedona Ranger Station property by a series of water pipes. The pumphouse was also built by the CCC. The Sedona Ranger Station residence and barn and the Delia Hart/USFS pumphouse are designated as City of Sedona Historic Landmarks. The property possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. All three of these buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for their direct association with the development of the history of Sedona, Arizona, the development of the history of the Southwest Region of the Forest Service, and the development of the CCC in USFS projects.

The level of significance is at the State level as the Sedona Ranger Station represents one of the earliest standing USFS stations in Arizona and reflects statewide trends in the development of the USFS in Arizona.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

CONTEXT 1- History of Sedona: The early written history of Sedona is minimal. Most primary written documents consist of homestead and land records and personal accounts of life in the area.

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Since the City was not incorporated until 1988, City records do not reflect the history of the community prior to that date. However, a basic history of the area can be gleaned from various published materials.

The modern historic development period of Sedona traditionally begins in 1867 when John James (Jim) Thompson homesteaded along Oak Creek in Oak Creek Canyon north of present-day Sedona. At this time, the area was known as "Red Rock Country", but did not have an official name. Located then in Yavapai County, it was far from any other civilization, isolated, dangerous and beautiful. Thompson established his homestead on land which had previously been farmed and irrigated by local Native American peoples and therefore named his homestead "Indian Gardens Ranch", which he later shortened to "Indian Gardens". The nearest stage station was Beaver Head Stage Station, located approximately 15 miles to the south along the old, and very primitive, stage road from Winslow through Prescott (the Territorial Capital and County Seat of Yavapai County) to Yuma. During that same year, other settlers also arrived: John Lee settled at "Red Rock" and Margaret Ann Jackson became the first Euroamerican woman to live on Lower Oak Creek. Soon, the Abraham James family moved into the area known then known as "Camp Garden" (near the present "Y" intersection of Arizona Highway 89A and Arizona Highway 179). In 1880, Jesse Jefferson Howard, known as "Bear" Howard because of his bear hunting skills, built a cabin on the West Fork of Oak Creek. In 1885, Frank Owenby homesteaded an 80 acre site in "Camp Garden" and was subsequently the first person in the area to obtain a land patent, in February, 1901.

In 1867, Jim Thompson built a "fairly tolerable" road, by hand with picks, shovels and dynamite, from his homestead at Indian Gardens to "Camp Garden". This road was washed away in a flood and Thompson then built another road high above the creek going south from Indian Gardens, which wound around through Wilson Canyon and entered present-day Sedona approximately along the alignment of Jordan Road. This was one of several hand-built roads which formed the beginning of a road system which later developed into the framework for Sedona's present-day roads, including the Upper Red Rock Loop Road, the Lower Red Rock Loop Road, Schnebly Hill Road and State Highway 89A.

In 1902 approximately six families lived in the area and Theodore C. Schnebly requested that a Post Office be established. The Schnebly's property included the land which is now the Sedona Ranger Station and, for a short time, Schnebly lived in a small cabin (no longer standing) located at the southern edge of the present-day Sedona Ranger Station property. The names "Oak Creek Station" and "Schnebly Station" were suggested for the name of the post office, but were too long for the cancellation stamp. T. C. Schnebly's brother suggested the community be named "Sedona" after T. C.'s wife, Sedona. The post office was approved June 26, 1902, thus establishing the official name for the area as "Sedona". The Sedona Post Office was originally located in the back of T. C. and

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Sedona Schnebly's home.

The Sedona Ranger Station was established by 1905. The establishment of this station very close to the settlement of Sedona evidences the USFS interest in managing and protecting their holdings in the newly established (1905) Coconino National Forest in the Sedona area. According to Albert E. Thompson (*The Verde Independent*, January 2, 1964), one of the first rangers to be stationed at Sedona was named McClellan (nothing more is known about him at this time). William "Bill" Wallace was the first Ranger assigned to what was then called the "Munds Park/Sedona Ranger District". He built a 13' by 22' two-room cypress log cabin with a fireplace just north of the Schnebly's home for a ranger station about 1907. This cabin was north and slightly east of the location of the present-day Sedona Ranger Station Residence and was used as a ranger station for approximately ten years. It was replaced in 1917 by the Ranger Station Residence which is the subject of this nomination. About 1905, James D. Bailey, a former Arizona Ranger, (A. E. Thompson, *The Verde Independent*, January 2, 1964) was stationed at Sedona in the winter and in Munds Park in the summer. Bailey was also a cattle rancher and ran cattle in the Beaver Creek area.

From about 1907 to 1909, the Forest Service began to build ranger stations and divide the forests into clearly defined Ranger Districts. In 1909, M. O. Dumas replaced Bailey at the Sedona Ranger Station, followed by Claude Thompson one year later. Next was Fred W. Croxen in 1912 followed by Jesse Bushnell, who came in 1915 and stayed until 1928. It was under Bushnell's tenure that the Residence was built and other permanent improvements were made, thus establishing the basic physical layout and appearance of the Sedona Ranger Station from 1917 until the new station was constructed in 1959. See list of Sedona District Rangers, 1905 to 1978, Additional Documentation # F.

In the 1930s the USFS dug a 25 foot deep well on property owned by the Hart family adjacent to Oak Creek. Several pumps were installed to serve various users, including the Hart family, private users and the Sedona Ranger Station. For a time, this was the only well in the area. Subsequently, a 16' X 20' well house was constructed by the CCC over the well and house the pumps. In 1935 the Hart family conveyed a right-of-way deed to the Forest Service for the use of the well, pump house and a pipeline to a storage tank. Although the well is no longer a source of potable water, it is used for all landscape watering and fire equipment needs for the Sedona Ranger Station. The right-of-way deed from the Hart family stipulates that the well reverts to their ownership if it is no longer needed by the Forest Service or if they relinquish the facility.

The United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Coconino National Forest: The establishment of the public lands which are now the National Forests came about by the General Provision Act of

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1891. This act authorized the President to designate particular lands as "reserves", to be set aside for future use. Prior to, and even after, this time, it was the perception of the public that these lands belonged to everyone and that anyone could use them for practically any purpose.

By default, these lands were public domain and remained open for access until they were claimed, sold or given away.

In the Southwest, the Pecos River Forest Reserve was established in 1892 and in the Arizona Territory, the Prescott, Gila River and Santa Rita Forest Reserves, which encompassed millions of acres, were established before 1908. The great concern of Congress was to continue the prosperity of the agricultural, mining, lumbering/timber industries and livestock interests which were directly dependent on the resources of the public lands. In the Southwest, the Forests continued to be used for grazing, mining, hunting, lumbering and recreation, with their use limited only by their accessibility. These lands included a great system of canyons, mountains, deserts and grasslands inhabited by people and wildlife which "characterize a unique sector of the American physical and cultural environment" (*Timeless Heritage: A History of the Forest Service in the Southwest*, p. 1). Although the General Land Law Revision Act of 1891 (commonly called the Creative Act of 1891) allowed for the creation of the Forest Reserves, it was not until February of 1905, under the Transfer Act, that management of the Forests and Grasslands by the United States Government through the Forest Service became a reality. The Transfer Act transferred the Forest Reserves to the United States Department of Agriculture, Division R, soon to be re-named the United States Forest Service (USFS). The authority of the President in regard to these lands was restricted by Congress in 1897 to establish reserves only for the protection of watersheds and the preservation of timber and to provide lumber for local use. In Arizona and New Mexico, this included some 21 million acres of land which were to be administered by a subdivision of the United States Forest Service. With the organization of the Southwestern District 3 (later "Region 3") in 1908 and the appointment of Arthur C. Ringland as the first District Forester, the 1905 Transfer Act represented an important milestone in the evolution of the USFS, particularly in the Southwest Region, and management of the forest lands finally began to have an impact on life in the Southwest.

By 1905, millions of acres of land in Arizona were to be administered by a district office of the USFS located in Washington, D.C. The policies of the USFS, which were based on firm professional forestry management principles, had been established in the previous twenty years under the firm guidance of Bernhard Fernow, America's first professional forester. New administrator Gifford Pinchot, one of the leaders of the American conservation movement and one of America's most able civil administrators, elaborated and refined the comprehensive system of management for the National Forests. The conservation mandate of the USFS emphasized watershed protection, elimination of destructive logging techniques, reforestation of stripped timber lands and fire protection.

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The first Forest Service Manual, referred to as the "Use Book", was published in 1905. It stated the agency's mission as follows: "[f]orest reserves are for the purpose of preserving a perpetual supply of timber for home industries, preventing destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, and protecting local residents from unfair competition in the use of forest and range" (p.7). In 1908, Pinchot appointed Arthur Ringland as First District Forester for the Southwestern District, which was later renamed the "Southwestern Region".

Twenty-five forest Reserves and four National Forests were established in the Southwest between 1892 and 1907. The Grand Canyon Forest Reserve was established February 20, 1893. The San Francisco Mountains and the Black Mesa Forest Reserves were established in August of 1898. The Coconino National Forest includes lands from all three of these reserves. Further, the Verde National Forest, which was established in 1907, was later divided amongst the Coconino, Prescott and Tonto National Forests. Once the Forest Reserves were created by proclamation, inventories were conducted. These were called "reconnaissances". These reports were typewritten, often with pasted-in photographs and maps. The General Forest Exchange Act of 1922 authorized the Forest Service to consolidate lands and to exchange land (government land or stumpage on any Forest in the same state) in order to acquire privately owned lands within the Forest boundaries. During the 1920s and 1930s, there were additions to and eliminations from several of the Forests in the Southwest District. The borders of the various National Forests were adjusted and re-adjusted. For instance, the Montezuma Castle National Monument and Walnut Canyon National Monument were created primarily from lands transferred out of the Coconino National Forest.

The Coconino National Forest, established in 1905, the third largest in the Southwest Region at 1.8 million acres, is located in north-central Arizona and encompasses an area from the pinon-juniper grasslands south of Camp Verde, over the Mogollon Rim to the San Francisco Peaks; and from Sycamore Canyon and the red rock country of Sedona to the tall timberlands north of Mormon Lake. Elevations range from 2,600 feet to over 12,000 feet. It includes, and was partially created from, the San Francisco Mountains Forest Preserve, which was established in 1898; ten wilderness areas; one Wild and Scenic River, four Research natural Areas; two National Historic Landmarks. Stands of commercial timber in the Coconino National Forest have helped to support the lumber and logging industry in northern Arizona for over 100 years. Further, the National Forest system has played another important role in the development of Sedona. As homesteading declined after 1940, land exchanges between federal agencies and private owners became the only way to open new land in the area to development or to add additional land to the Forest to protect them from development. The first land exchange occurred in 1940 when Dr. V. M. Spitler obtained title to an 80 acre tract now known as Sky Mountain subdivision. Land exchanges continue to the present-day which help to meet the demand of communities for more growth and development. Land exchanges further help to add lands to the Forest, resulting in the preservation and protection of many important natural and cultural resources. This growth and development of the Forests has led to a movement which promotes the

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preservation of Forest lands and the protection of the Sedona area's major tourist draw - the scenic and natural beauty of the area.

In 1907, the larger National Forests were reorganized by dividing them into north and south divisions. At that time, ranger districts were not well defined and the ranger station or headquarters was usually located wherever the ranger lived. The rangers were initially called "riders". They had no fixed place of business. The first Forest Ranger in Arizona was Joseph Garrison Pearce, who was appointed in 1899. He was assigned to supervise the Black Forest Mesa Reserve in eastern Arizona. In his memoirs, Pearce states: "I liked my job. I knew much of the country from boyhood except for the deep parts of the forest. And I was able to take care of myself in the toughest spots - handy with an axe, handy with a horse and even handier with a gun. My wages [were] sixty a month and I had to mount myself with horse and pack horse and feed the stock myself." He further describes his responsibilities, the most important of which was fighting fires: "Besides fighting fires and collecting range fees and helping settle disputes, I had other jobs as a forest ranger, everyday jobs: blazing trails, posting fire notices, marking timber to be cut." (Arizona Memories, pp. 128, 132).

The present Sedona Ranger Station residence was built at the behest of Ranger Jesse Bushnell in 1917. In June 1910, Ranger Claude Thompson prepared what was later (1957) referred to by the Sedona Ranger as a "doleful" memo regarding the state of the log cabin (built in 1908), the fences and the water situation. This was followed-up by a letter from the Acting Forest Supervisor stating that before funds were spent on the Sedona Station "it seems advisable to look into the matter very carefully as it is not certain that they will be permanent headquarters". Thompson followed-up with another letter in the fall of 1911, as apparently there had been no progress, noting that the roof of the shed attached to the barn belonged to Ranger Bailey and would be removed by him. It was Thompson's request that "you will be able to carry out at least some of these suggestions in the near future". Thompson left in 1912 and was replaced by Fred W. Croxen. By October of 1915, Jesse Bushnell was the Sedona District Ranger. Bushnell wrote a memo in December of 1915, again stating the condition of the station, asking for supplies to make repairs and requesting that an outhouse be built "as soon as it can be done". He apparently was moderately successful in his request, as a log barn and pole corral were built in 1916 (demolished 1936-37) and plans were underway by 1917 to replace the log cabin with a new house, which would have a bathroom.

On August 1, 1917, Forest Supervisor Raymond E. Marsh wrote to the District Forester in Albuquerque, New Mexico, stating "[w]e are planning on building a three or four room frame house to replace the old Sedona Ranger Station Cabin. We want to build the best house that can be built here for \$650.00, and will appreciate it if you will furnish this office any plans and specifications you may have of three or four room ranger station dwellings." In reply, the District Forester provided USFS plan "D-1" for a three-room dwelling. Marsh then wrote again on November 9, asking to revise his

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budget for the following reasons: "Owing, however, to the high cost of materials at this time and the long distance (36 miles) over poor roads it is necessary to haul the material, it is doubtful if the house can be completed if it is necessary to include the statutory time of construction in the \$650.00 limitation. To date, \$394.24 has been expended for building material and there are still some items to be purchased which will cost approximately \$100.00 more. The cost of hauling the material will amount to about \$75.00, making a total of \$569.24 for the material delivered at the station. This leaves a balance of only \$80.76 for constructing and painting the house." Apparently, the plans went forward and the budget issue was resolved as the house was completed by 1917.

After Jesse Bushnell left the Sedona Ranger Station in September of 1928, there was a series of rangers, most of whom stayed only a year or two. A few exceptions were Harold Pilmer who was the ranger from October of 1935 to September, 1941 and Merle Olsen who stayed from September 1943 to January 1, 1951. See list of Sedona District Rangers, 1905 to 1978, Additional Documentation # F.

The Clear Creek Ranger Station was moved to the site in 1954 and the sandstone retaining walls, steps and path south and west of the residence were constructed at that time. In 1967 the Clear Creek Ranger Station was moved again, to the Beaver Creek Ranger Station where it is now a part of the Beaver Creek Ranger Station and is listed in the National Register.

From November, 1957 until July, 1963, William L. Holmes was the ranger. It was during this time period that the "new" Sedona Ranger Station/residence building was constructed and most of the business of the station moved into the new building. This building was later converted to exclusively administrative uses. The old residence, however, has continued to be used as office space, which is reflected in the fairly minor changes made to the floor plan to accommodate this use. See floor plans, Additional Documentation # D. The barn was converted to use as the Sedona Area Forest Service Fire Office in 1997.

Very few changes have occurred to the exterior of the residence since it was completed in 1918. A photograph from the 1920s shows the front of the residence with the open porch (photo #7). By Gordon A. Hammon's tenure, from 1951-1955, an evaporative cooler has been added to the side of the building and the front porch had been screened-in (photo #8). At that time, the residence appears essentially the same as it does today.

The CCC in Sedona: The Great Depression of the late 1920s, the 1930s and the early 1940s had a serious impact on all phases and sectors of life in America. The social, political and economic framework of the country was threatened. There were no jobs, families were dislocated and industry ground to a near halt. Unskilled and untrained young people were most severely affected. Concurrently, the nation began to become aware that, due to decades of mismanagement and

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exploitation of land use, the nation's natural resources were in dire condition - soils were eroded and exhausted, grasslands overgrazed and forests stripped. Wind and water threatened further damage and serious erosion. Concerned with these conditions, many agencies of the federal government organized to help alleviate the nation's conservation needs.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established in April, 1933 under President Roosevelt's "New Deal" (The Relief of Unemployment Through the Performance of Useful Public Work and for Other Purposes) to help alleviate the unemployment situation, particularly for young people. Sometimes called "Roosevelt's Tree Army" the CCC provided not only employment, but leadership and vocational training, a place to live and a square meal for thousands of young men. The focus of the work was on protecting natural resources. Although tree-planting was a large part of the program, work also included fire education, fire prevention and fighting of forest fires, recreational development, soil conservation, trail and road construction, installation of telephone lines, drainage work, flood control, reclamation, disaster relief and grazing and wildlife habitat improvements. The CCC made an adequate supply of labor available to federal, state and local agencies which could then carry out many of the conservation projects which had been planned but never executed due to inadequate funding and labor. Nearly half of the public works projects accomplished by the CCC before it was terminated in 1942 were administered by the USFS. The Forest Service further controlled most of the CCC camps which were allocated to the Department of Agriculture.

The Coconino National Forest had five CCC camps. The locations of the camps were based on the need to have a reliable water source. Main camps, which housed 200 men each, sent enrollees out to work on various projects, but the Forest Service established many "side" or "fly" camps, smaller camps housing three to 65 men, which were closer to large projects. Work projects which were accomplished from these "side" camps included erosion and rodent control, timber thinning, fencing forest boundaries and range allotments, campground and recreation site construction and the construction of fire lookouts and support structures for the Forest Service. There was a large main CCC camp in Sedona (converted into the Sedona Lodge, now the Kings Ransom motel), and one or two side camps. Several of the bunkhouses were separated into sections and removed to Flagstaff.

They became the "Sky and Spur Motel", now known as the "Ski Lift Lodge", near the Arizona "Snowbowl".

The CCC made many local improvements, including work on Schnebly Hill Road and Page Springs Road and the building of the Sedona Ranger Station barn and the Delia Hart/USFS Pumphouse. However, very few of the CCC projects remain. Two of these buildings which do remain are the barn at the Sedona Ranger Station and the USFS/Delia Hart Pumphouse/well. The barn replaced an earlier log barn, built in 1916. The location of that barn is unclear, but it may be in the "birds-eye view" photograph taken in the 1930s (photo # 10). The 1935 CCC Barn was built to a USDA Forest

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Service Region 3 standard plan No. R-3-45A-7. (See Barn plans, Additional Documentation # E). Administrative structures and buildings built throughout Arizona are today the most tangible evidence of the CCC work relief programs on the National Forests.

The construction of USFS facilities by the CCC came at a crucial period in the evolution of the USFS, from a custodial role to an active and extensive resource management role, a role that continues to an even greater extent today.

CONCLUSION:

Sedona and the adjacent Verde Valley areas of the forest have experienced substantial growth since World War II, with unprecedented growth in the 1980s and 1990s. The forest is a popular destination for both local and regional (metropolitan) populations. In 1994 the Sedona and Beaver Creek Ranger Districts were administratively combined, and, in 2002, the name officially changed to the "Red Rock Ranger District". At the present time, the USFS has sold the Sedona Ranger Station Property to a private party under the provisions of the Arizona National Forest Improvement Act, which gives the Forest Service the authority to exchange or sell these parcels to acquire, construct or improve administrative facilities. The Ranger Station will be relocated. Due to the location of the station in the heart of Sedona, plus the availability of flat acreage, the property will undoubtedly be redeveloped under the new ownership. The USFS requires that the new buyer comply with the City of Sedona's Historic Preservation Ordinance for any future alterations or changes to the residence and the barn and their immediate setting. Further, the new owner will be required to develop a legal instrument which will ensure the preservation of the residence and barn. The USFS/Delia Hart Pumphouse/well will revert to the ownership of the Hart family and/or their descendants or designees, which will be responsible for the pumphouse.

INTEGRITY:

The Sedona Ranger Station property is an intact example of an urban United States Forest Service administration, housing and storage complex with excellent architectural and historic integrity in the two historic buildings currently on the site plus the pumphouse, which all have excellent architectural and historic integrity and few alterations. The minor changes to the residence (screening of the front porch, enclosing of the rear porch addition) and the barn (replacement of a few passage doors and two windows), are unobtrusive and do not detract from the historic integrity or character of the buildings. The properties continue to possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description: The USFS Red Rock Ranger District property previously included 21.88 acres of metes and bounds land located in the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 7, T17N, R6E, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. This property has been sold in its entirety to a private developer. The property being nominated as the Sedona Ranger Station includes the two buildings on the 3.45 acres of the previously mentioned 21.88 acres of the USFS Red Rock Ranger District property plus the discontinuous USFS/Delia Hart Pumphouse which is approximately 900 feet (1/4 mile) northeast of the Sedona Ranger Station on a nearby privately owned parcel of land. The 3.45 acres surround the two historic buildings on the property - the Sedona Ranger Station Residence and Barn. The pumphouse is on a separate parcel of land of less than one acre and the nominated portion includes only the building footprint. The pumphouse is connected to the Sedona Ranger Station property by its use and water lines. The boundary of this nomination is shown on the attached Additional Documentation # A Sketch Map.

Boundary Justification: Only 3.45 acres of the 21.88 acre USFS Red Rock Ranger District are actually being nominated as the Sedona Ranger Station. The north and east boundaries of the 3.45 acres follow the edge of Brewer Road. The east and south boundaries of the 3.45 acres follow the east and south edges of the property lines of the 21.88 acre original USFS parcel. The 3.45 acres surround the two historic buildings on the property - the Sedona Ranger Station residence and barn and include stone retaining walls, paths and landscaping (described earlier in this nomination). While these are somewhat arbitrary boundaries, the 3.45 acre parcel represents the remaining portion of the original parcel which is being set aside as a City of Sedona Park and will be protected under the City of Sedona's Historic Preservation ordinance. The remainder of the 21.88 acre property has been developed since 1958 or is currently undeveloped but will be developed in the future pursuant to a development plan under the requirements of the City of Sedona.

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

A: Sketch Map; Source, City of Sedona

B: Area Map; Source, Yavapai/Coconino Counties Street and Road Atlas, Phoenix Mapping Service,
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C: Photo Map; Source, Nancy L. Burgess, Preservation Consulting, Prescott, Arizona, 2005

D: Residence Floor Plans; Source, Sedona Ranger Station files

E: Barn Plans, 2 pages; Source, Sedona Ranger Station files

F: List of Rangers, 1905 to 1978; Source, Sedona Ranger Station files

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs:
Sedona Ranger Station, Coconino National Forest
Sedona, Coconino County, Arizona

Historic photographs numbered 7, 8, 9 & 10: photographers are unknown; dates, if known, are listed below. These original photographs are located at the Sedona Ranger Station Brewer Road, Sedona, AZ 86336. Photographs numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 are of Sedona Ranger Station: photographer Nancy L. Burgess, P. O. Box 42, Prescott, AZ 86302 dates are listed below ; all negatives are located at the Arizona SHPO, 1300 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007. See Additional Documentation C, Photo Map.

1. Sedona Ranger Station Residence
April, 2004
NW
2. Sedona Ranger Station Barn
April, 2004
South
3. Sedona Ranger Station Barn
July, 2003
West
4. Sedona Ranger Station
July, 2003
West
5. Sedona Ranger Station Pump House
April, 2004
East
6. Sedona Ranger Station Misc. Storage Buildings
July, 2004
East
7. Sedona Ranger Station Residence
Unknown
NE
8. Sedona Ranger Station Residence, Ranger Gordon Hammons and wife Johnnie
1957
NE

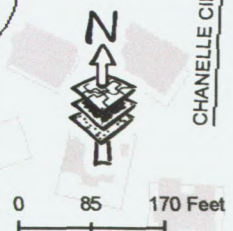
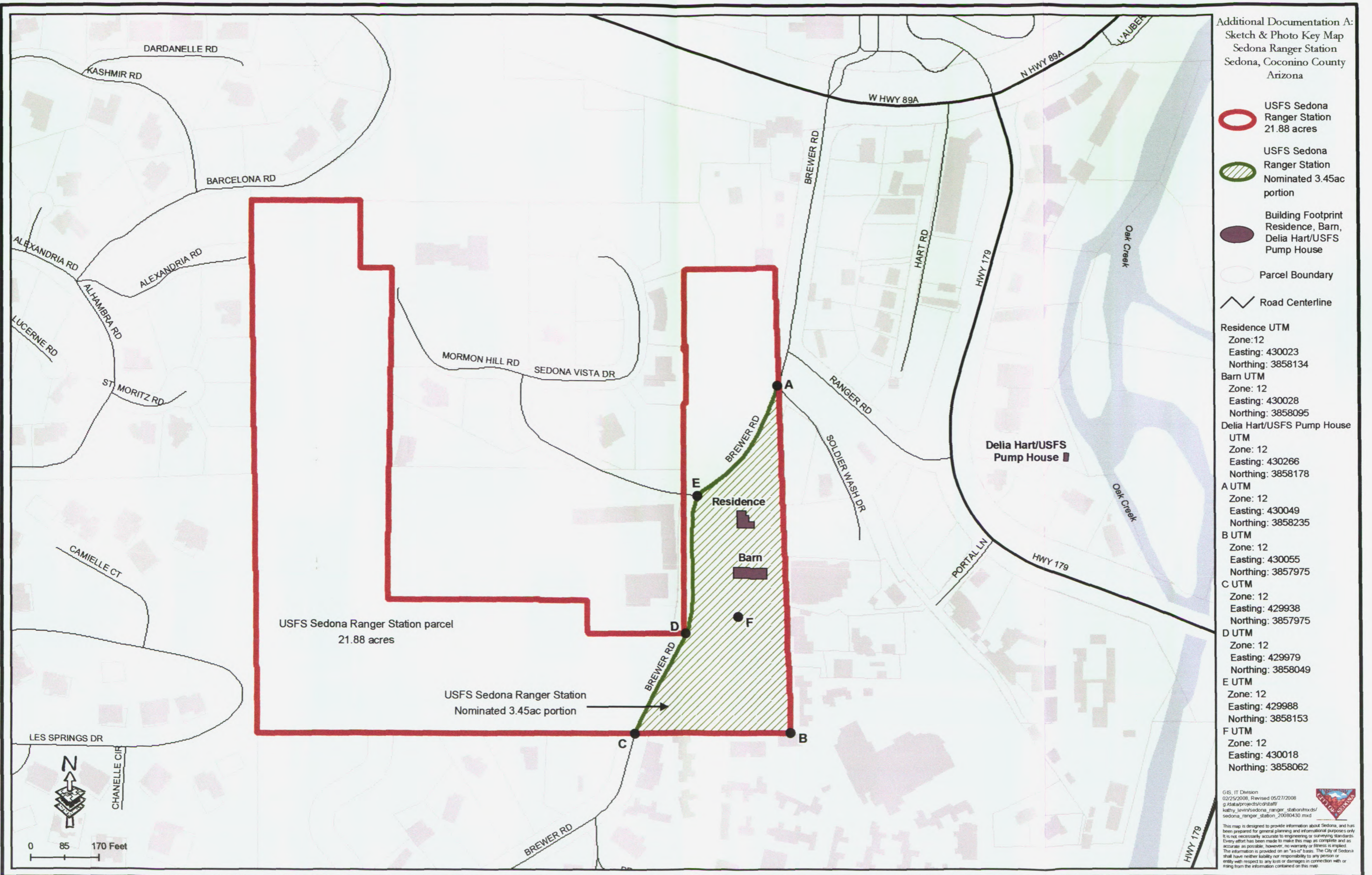
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Section PHOTO Page 22 Sedona Ranger Station
name of property

Coconino, Arizona
County and State

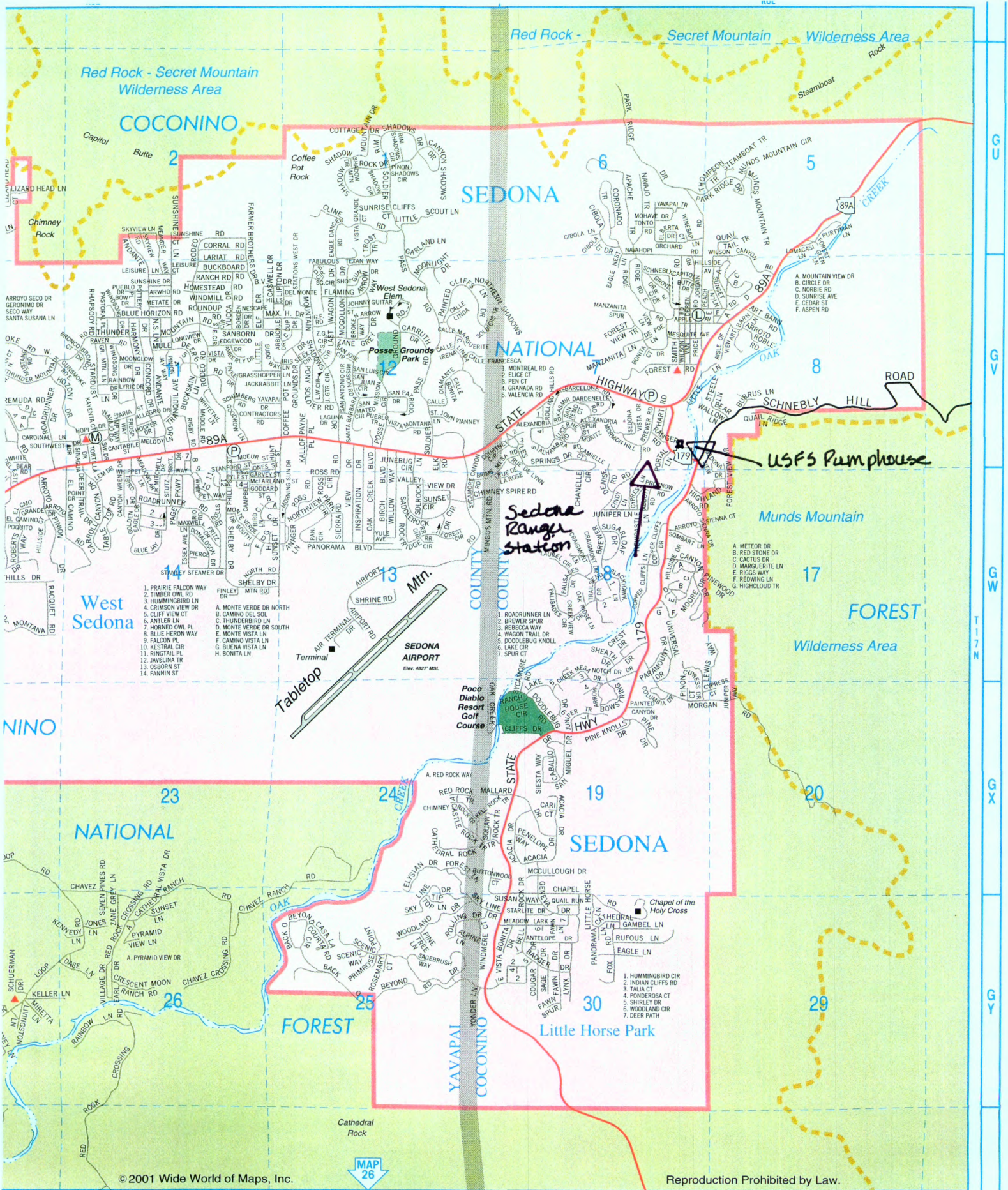
9. Sedona Ranger Station Barn
 Unknown
 Ca. 1940 (built in 1934)
 South
 10. Sedona Ranger Station Overview, station is on the left, left of the Brewer Road which runs diagonally from the lower left side of photo to center; Sedona (Brewer) School to the right of the road
 Unknown
 Ca. 1940
 SW
-



GIS, IT Division
 02/25/2008, Revised 05/27/2008
 g:\data\projects\cd\staff\kathy.jevins\sedona_ranger_station\mxd\sedona_ranger_station_20080430.mxd

This map is designed to provide information about Sedona, and has been prepared for general planning and informational purposes only. It is not necessarily accurate to engineering or surveying standards. Every effort has been made to make this map as complete and as accurate as possible, however, no warranty or fitness is implied. The information is provided on an "as-is" basis. The City of Sedona shall have neither liability nor responsibility to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damages in connection with or arising from the information contained on this map.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION B SEDONA RANGER STATION



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RSE

179

180

181

R6E

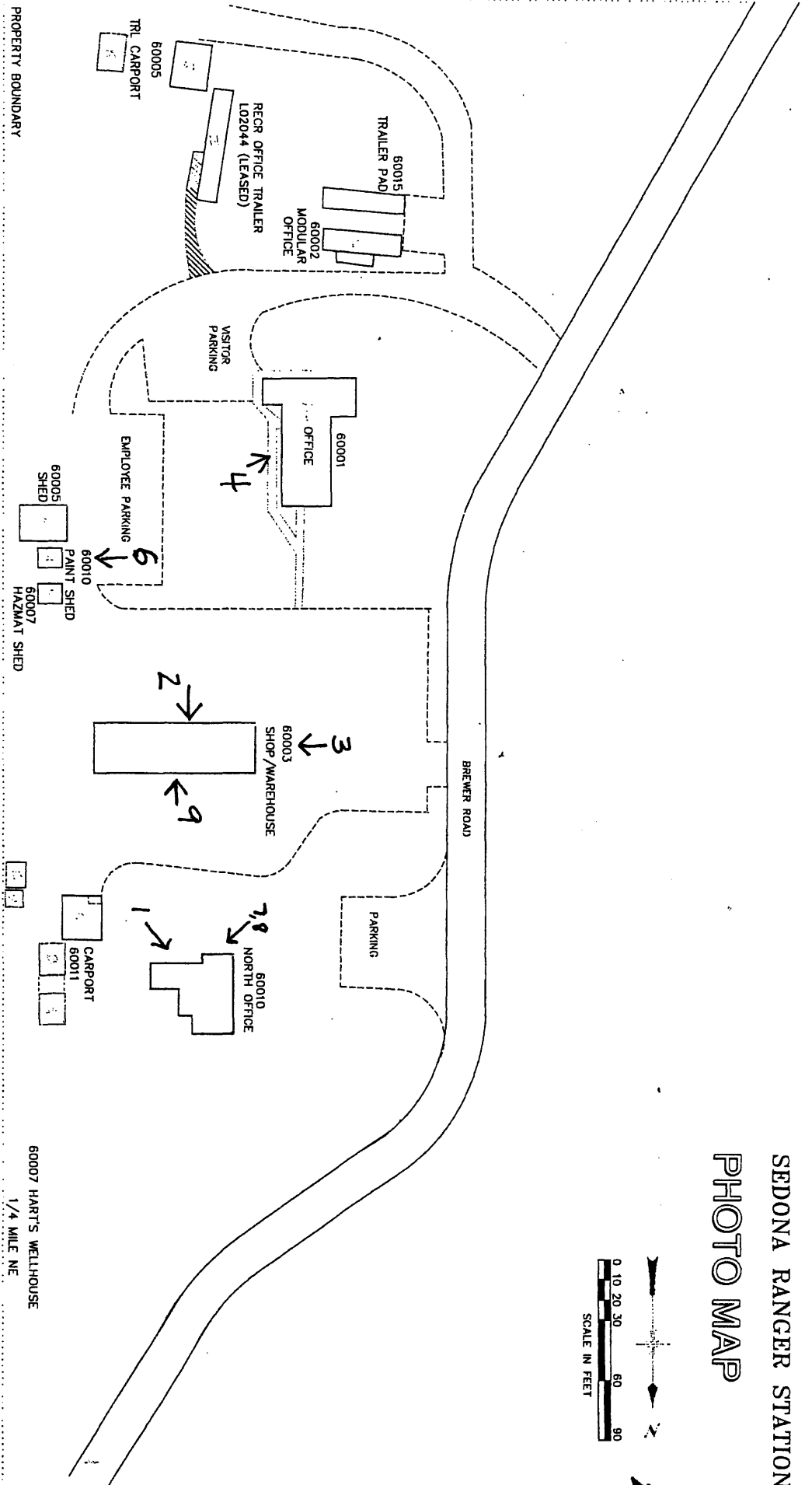
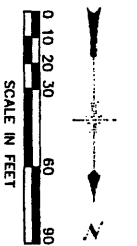
182

PAGE 27

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION C

SEDONA RANGER STATION

PHOTO MAP



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
R-3
 SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Drawn _____
 Checked _____
 Reviewed _____

Forest
COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST
 Project Name
SEDONA RANGER STATION

Sheet Title
SITE MAP & BLDG NUMBERS
 Scale
 1/4" = 100'

Sheet
 of **1**
 1

SEDONA RANGER STATION ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION D

USDA FOREST SERVICE

COMPUTATION SHEET

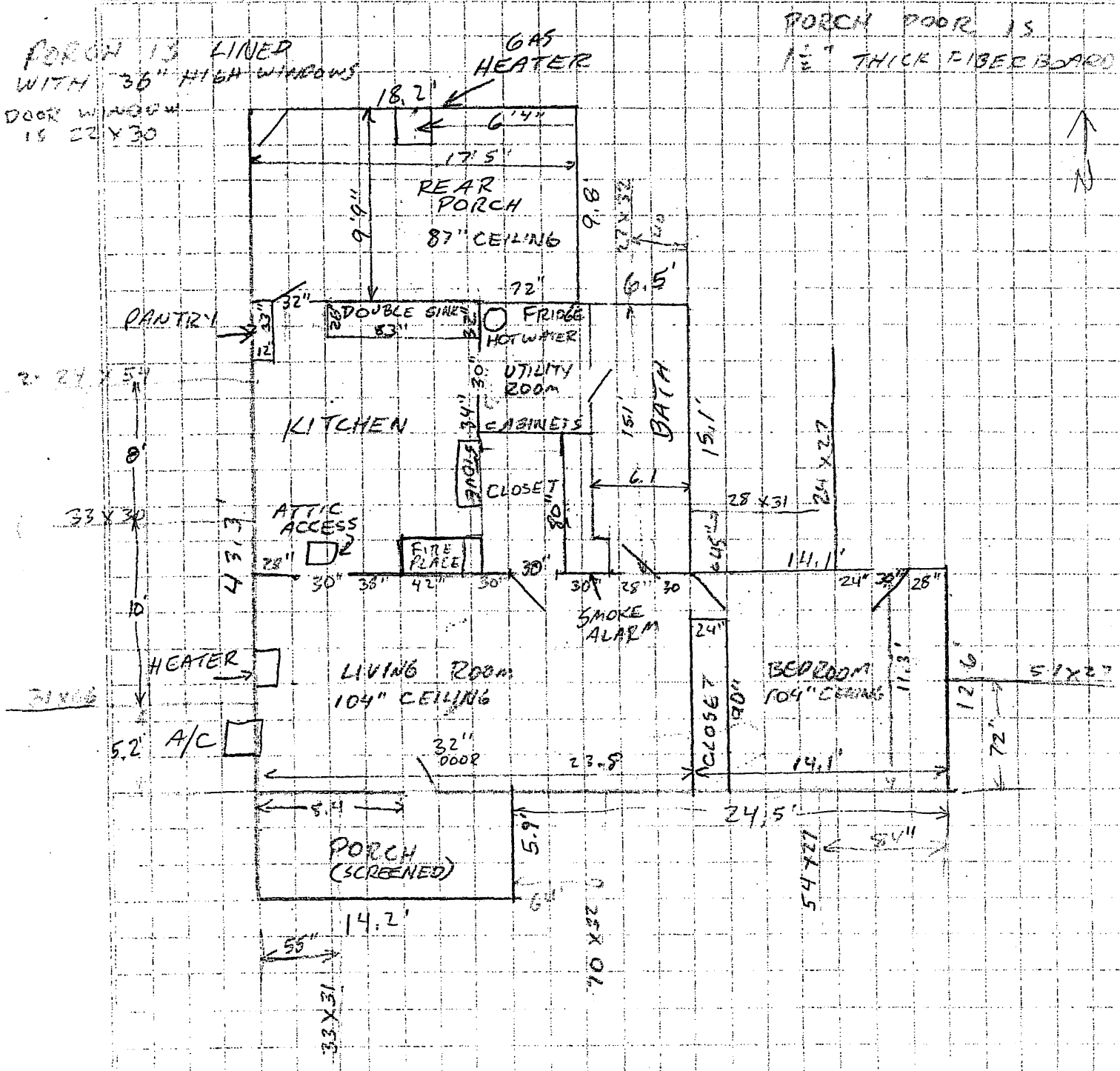
SHEET _____ OF _____

MADE BY _____

546111-1

CHECKED BY _____
(initial and date)

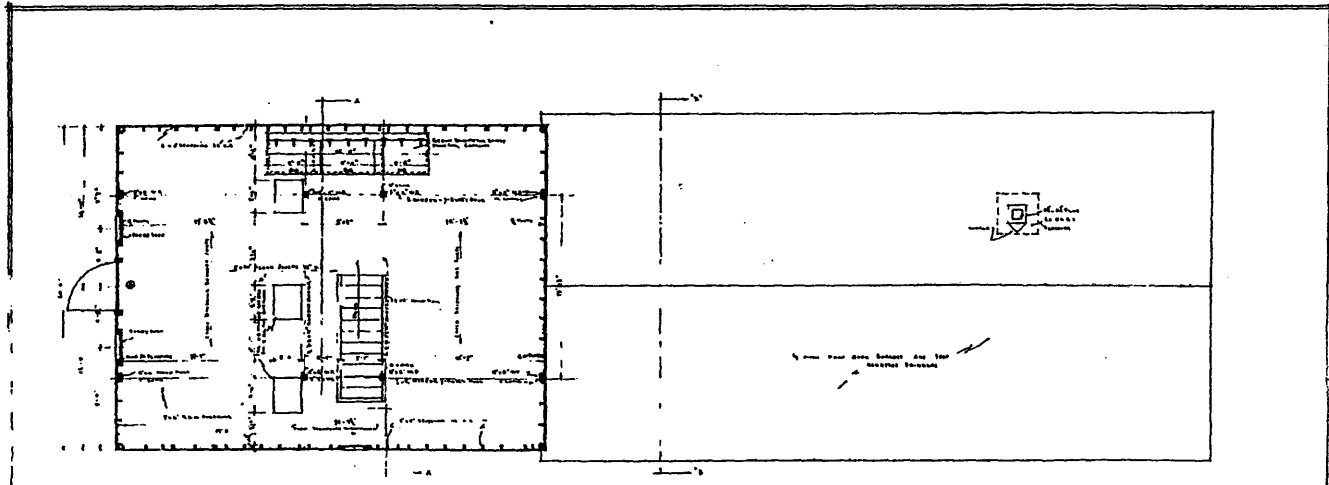
OLD DWELLING - SEDONA WIC.



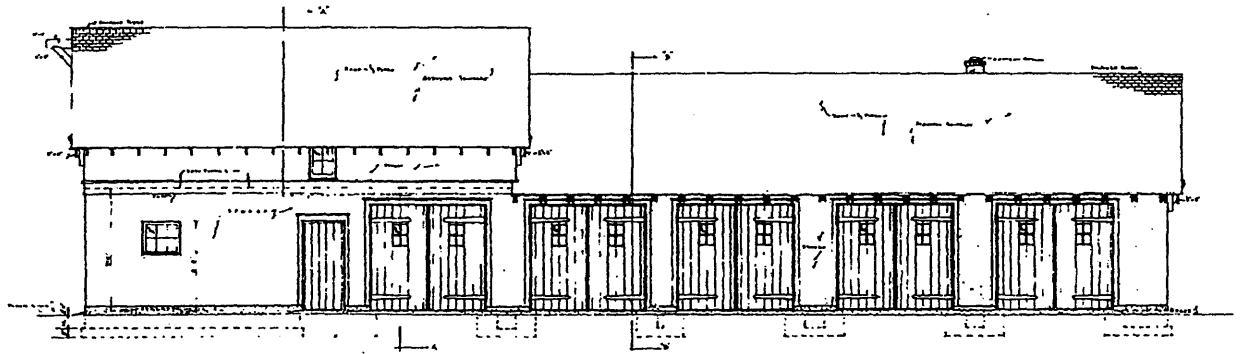
WINDOW DIMENSIONS ARE WIDTH X HEIGHT

SEDONA RANGER STATION

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION E 1



--LOFT FLOOR PLAN--



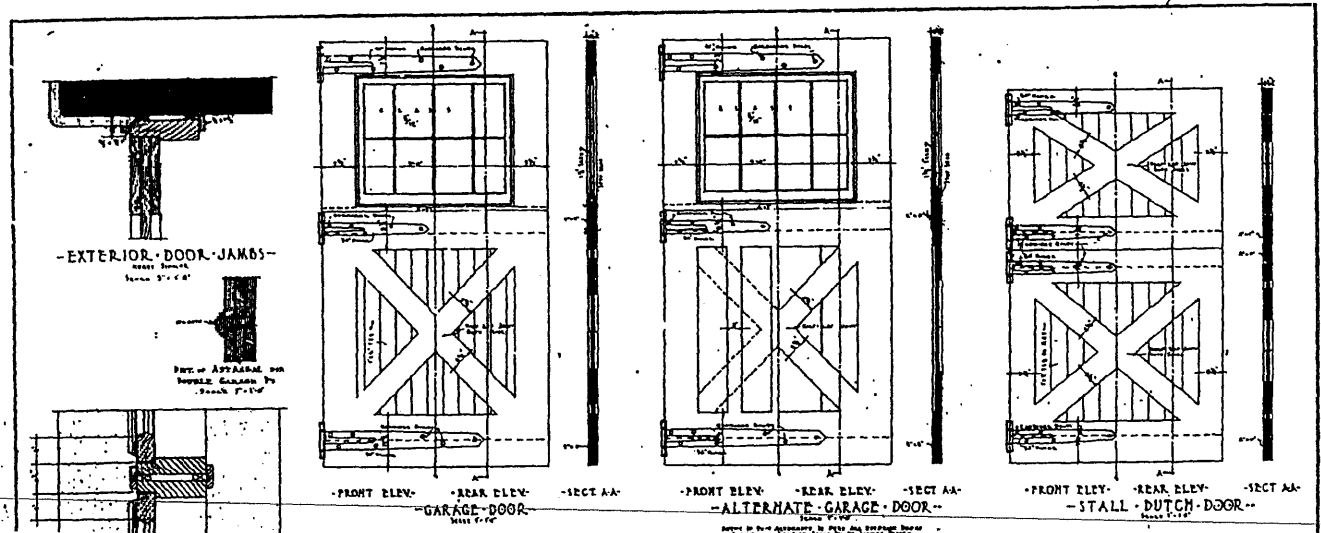
--FRONT ELEVATION--

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
REGION NO. 3
ALBUQUERQUE -- NEW MEXICO

--STANDARD RANGER STATION BARN--
-DUNGALOW TYPE-
FRAME STUCCO CONSTR.

SHEET NO. 2 LEGEND COMPLETE AND AS SHOWN REVISIONS NO. 1 DATE	24
--	----

PLAN R-3-45A-7



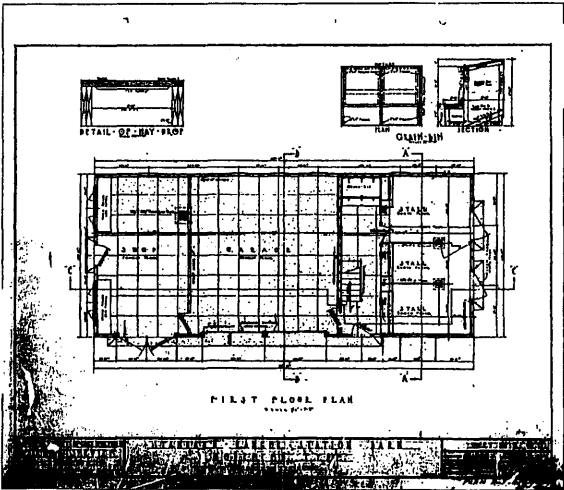
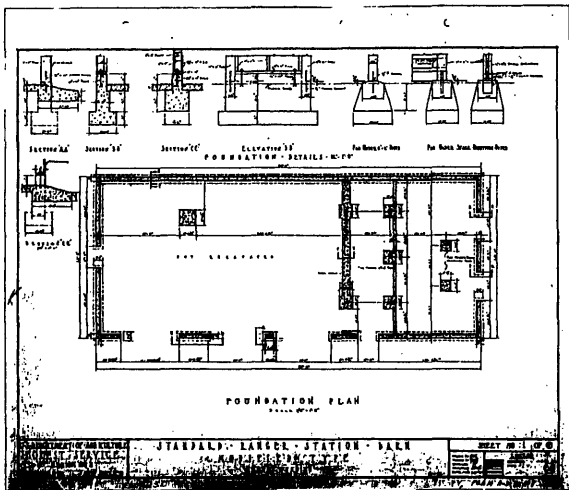
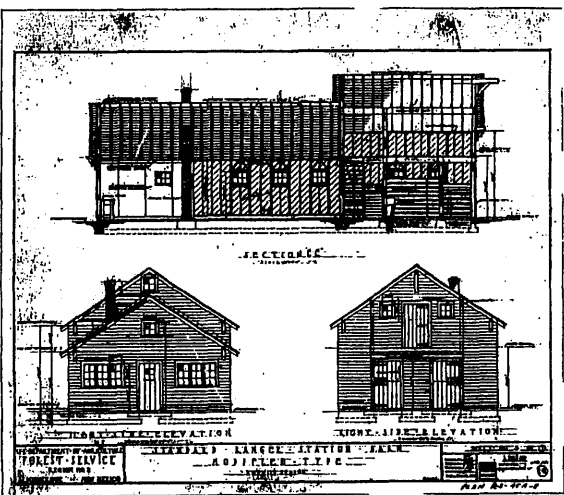
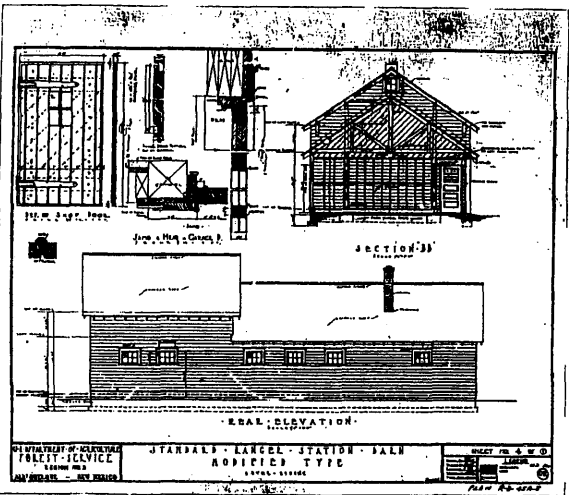
-EXTERIOR DOOR JAMBS-

-FRONT ELEV. - REAR ELEV. - SECT AA -
-GARAGE DOOR-

-FRONT ELEV. - REAR ELEV. - SECT AA -
-ALTERNATE GARAGE DOOR-

-FRONT ELEV. - REAR ELEV. - SECT AA -
-STALL DUTCH DOOR-

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF FOREST SERVICE, REGION NO. 3, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO



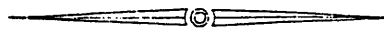
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

SOUTHWESTERN



DISTRICT

COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST SEDONA RANGER DISTRICT



DISTRICT RANGER	FROM	TO
<u>William Wallace</u>	<u>1905</u>	<u>1907</u>
<u>James D. Bailey</u>	<u>1908</u>	<u>1909</u>
<u>Claude Thompson</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1912</u>
<u>Fred W. Croxen</u>	<u>July 1912</u>	<u>Oct. 1915</u>
<u>Jesse I. Bushnell</u>	<u>Oct. 1915</u>	<u>Sept. 1928</u>
<u>Lloyd A. Wall</u>	<u>Sept. 1928</u>	<u>Aug. 31, 1929</u>
<u>Walter Hackleman</u>	<u>Sept. 1, 1929</u>	<u>Jan. 31, 1931</u>
<u>Oscar L. McClure</u>	<u>Feb. 1, 1931</u>	<u>Sept. 30, 1935</u>
<u>Harold E. Pilmer</u>	<u>Oct. 1, 1935</u>	<u>Sept. 15, 1941</u>
<u>Donald D. Cutler</u>	<u>Sept. 16, 1941</u>	<u>Aug. 31, 1943</u>
<u>Merle C. Oleson</u>	<u>Sept. 1, 1943</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1951</u>
<u>Gordon A. Hammon</u>	<u>February 1, 1951</u>	<u>Aug. 14, 1955</u>
<u>Chester H. Olson</u>	<u>August 28, 1955</u>	<u>Nov. 1, 1957</u>
<u>William L. Holmes</u>	<u>Nov. 17, 1957</u>	<u>July 21, 1963</u>
<u>James L. Perry</u>	<u>July 21, 1963</u>	<u>April 9, 1966</u>
<u>Jay W. Eby</u>	<u>April 10, 1966</u>	<u>November 15, 1970</u>
<u>Lee Redding</u>	<u>Jan. 9, 1971</u>	<u>September 14, 1974</u>
<u>John A. McLemore</u>	<u>Nov. 24, 1974</u>	<u>August 2, 1975</u>
<u>Jerry D. Greer</u>	<u>August 3, 1975</u>	<u>September 23, 1978</u>
<u>Robert B. Gillies, Jr.</u>	<u>November 5, 1978</u>	<u>-</u>

Aerial Map
Exhibit H

Sedona Ranger
Station Property

Centered between
Historic Buildings:

UTM NAD 27
Arizona Central Zone
1204 30 026E 38 57 914N

OR

T17N R6E
Section 7

SE 1/4 SW 1/4

Cocino National
Forest Land



1 inch = 250 feet
100 0 100 200 Feet

This map has been provided for informational purposes only and is not necessarily engineering accuracy. Every effort has been made to ensure this map is as accurate as possible. The City of Sedona shall assume no liability for the information contained on this map.

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aseller@city.sedona.net
3/9/2004

