

Chiricahua National Monument

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Discover the stunning natural wonders of Chiricahua National Monument, nestled in southeastern Arizona. This 'Wonderland of Rocks' is renowned for its unique hoodoo formations and towering pinnacles, offering unparalleled opportunities for hiking, photography, and exploring a fascinating Sky Island ecosystem. Experience the dramatic landscapes and diverse wildlife that make this a truly unforgettable destination.

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Chiricahua National Monument

Chiricahua National Monument, located in Arizona's southeast corner, is famous for its scenic and biological wonders. Every year, thousands of people visit the largest of the "Sky Island" mountain ranges to marvel at fantastic rock formations, hike scenic pathways, bolster a birding list, or simply gaze into starry skies while relaxing in a quiet campground. Thorough visitors soon discover that there is much more to the "Wonderland of Rocks" than just rocks. Those rocks are the backdrop to the story of Chiricahua Apache leader Geronimo and the black 10th Cavalry Regiment soldiers pursuing him. James Logan, John Robinson, and other "Buffalo Soldiers" assembled local rocks into a one-of-a-kind monument. Ed and Lillian Riggs, owners of Faraway Ranch, preserved rocks from that monument partially because their families homesteaded and ranched in the area with the soldiers' protection. Faraway Ranch became one of Arizona's first guest ranches, and it provided a way for sightseers to appreciate the Wonderland of Rocks' unique history and appearance.

Faraway Ranch Special History Study, Chiricahua National Monument

The history of Faraway Ranch and the Erickson-Riggs family is a rich and complex story. However, if viewed simplistically as we often have, the Faraway Ranch story is one more tale of Western settlement. Two Swedish immigrants, one a soldier and the other an officer's family servant, meet at a frontier military post, fall in love and decide to homestead along the banks of Bonita Creek in the Chiricahua Mountains.... (from the introduction).

Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

Emma Peterson and Neil Erickson were tough-minded Swedish immigrants who met, married, and forged a life together in the turbulent, turn-of-the-century Southwest. The couple acquired their Bonito

Canyon homestead in southeastern Arizona's Chiricahua Mountains in 1886 and were instrumental in the establishment of Chiricahua National Monument in 1924. Includes historical photos.

Faraway Ranch

Chiricahua's delicate spires, massive columns, and huge balanced rocks are eroded remnants of volcanic rhyolite. These rugged mountains in southeastern Arizona, once home to Apaches led by Cochise and Geronimo, shelter a remarkable diversity of flora and fauna from four intersecting biomes. Photos by George H. H. Huey.

Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

The remarkable rhyolitic rock formations and extraordinary diversity of plant and animal species preserved in this park in southeastern Arizona are the subjects of this general interpretive publication. Photos by various photographers.

Chiricahua National Monument

A brief look at the geology, history, and plant and animal life of Chiricahua National Monument.

Chiricahua National Monument

Excerpt from Faraway Ranch Special History Study: Chiricahua National Monument The observation quoted above, made during a National Park Service conference, pinpointed the three goals for this special history study: what happened, why it occurred, and what it means. This does not imply that all answers to all three questions are included. Any event can be Viewed from multiple - perhaps innumerable perspectives; each provides a new explanation of what happened, why it occurred, and what it means. Faraway Ranch could be interpreted under any number of themes, and each would present new insight into the history of that place. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

A Kid's Guide to Exploring Chiricahua National Monument

The geologic features preserved in Chiricahua National Monument are spectacular examples of physical and chemical weathering processes. The Monument was established in 1924 to protect its distinctive pinnacles, columns, spires, and balanced rocks that seem to defy gravity.

Historic structure report, historical and archeological data sections

Chiricahua National Monument is best known for its spectacular rock pinnacles and splendid geology that includes volcanic deposits of the ancient Turkey Creek Caldera. This beautifully illustrated text, written for the general public, tells the story of the Chiricahua Mountains through maps, pictures and illustrations. You'll learn how joints form, how to recognize fossil fumaroles, and you'll walk along slot canyons with an eye open for welded tuff, talus cones and spherulites. Author John Bezy expounds on the cultural and geologic history of Fort Bowie National Historic Site, too. A simplified geologic map sets the stage for discussing the Apache Pass Fault zone and its control of local springs that were so important to both Native Americans and early settlers wandering through southern Arizona.

Wilderness Recommendations for Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

With elevations above nine thousand feet, dense vegetation and unique rock formations, the Chiricahua Mountains are a unique wildlife refuge and natural botanic reserve. Inhabited by Apaches and then homesteaders, the U.S. Cavalry, miners, outlaws and tourists, this range has retained its allure through time. Apache legend Geronimo surrendered in 1886 to General Nelson Miles in Skeleton Canyon, on the east side of the Chiricahuas in the neighboring Peloncillo Mountains. Johnny Ringo and Curly Bill Brocius led the outlaws in the short-lived town of Galeyville. Chiricahua National Monument was created in 1924, and the Civilian Conservation Corps arrived in the 1930s to build trails, rock structures and fire

lookouts. Join author William Ascarza as he tours the natural and human histories of this magnificent Arizona mountain range.

Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona, General Management Plan

An introduction to Chiricahua National Monument describes the geology, flora, fauna, and human history of this Arizona wilderness area.

A History of the Buildings and Structures of Faraway Ranch, Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

Excerpt from Fort Bowie National Historic Site and Chiricahua National Monument Visitor Survey This technical report covers studies of visitor perceptions, satisfactions with, and behaviors at Chiricahua National Monument and Fort Bowie National Historic Site. Data were collected for both sites during the 1986 calendar year. Chiricahua National Monument is located in the Chiricahua Mountains in southeastern Arizona, approximately 36 miles (58 kilometers) southeast of Willcox. To the west of the monument is Sulphur Springs Valley, an area of changing agricultural patterns. To the north, south, and west, the monument is bounded by the Coronado National Forest. The mountain range presents a forested island of green in the surrounding desert of browns, grays, and tans. The dominant features of the monument are the dramatic and striking rock formations shaped by volcanic eruptions, lifting and tilting of the earth's surface, and water and wind erosion. Fort Bowie is located 12 miles (19 kilometers) off the main highway north of the monument in Apache Pass. It is approximately 34 miles (57 kilometers) southeast of Willcox. The fort was established in 1862 to serve as the center for military campaigns against the Apache Indians. With the ending of the wars in 1886, the importance of the fort was sharply diminished. It was officially abandoned in 1894 and declared a national monument on August 30, 1964. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Chiricahua National Monument, 100th Anniversary 1924-2024

This report summarizes the results of the first comprehensive inventory of vascular plants and vertebrates at Chiricahua National Monument (NM) in Arizona. This project was part of a larger effort to inventory vascular plants and vertebrates in eight National Park Service units in the Sonoran Desert Network of parks in Arizona and New Mexico.

Furnishings at Faraway

Arizona's 20 national parks and monuments celebrate the natural wonders and rich heritage of Arizona, preserved through the efforts of countless citizens and the American Antiquities Act of 1906. Aggressively implemented by eight US presidents, this legislation permits the president to unilaterally proclaim sites as national monuments without congressional action. The Antiquities Act was applied in Arizona 23 times, more so than any other state in the union. Using more than 200 historical photographs, many of which have never been published, this book contains the stories of the creation of each of Arizona's national parks and monuments, emphasizing the importance of the landscape and cultural heritage to Arizona's identity.

Chiricahua, Joshua Tree, and Saguaro National Monuments, and Haleakala and Mesa Verde National Parks

Excerpt from An Addendum to the Natural Resources Management Plan for Chiricahua National Monument: February 1980 Boundary Fencing (em-z) Bonita Campground Periphery Trail (rmf3) Closure and Rehabilitation of Heavy Use Areas (rm-4) Site Management With Native Plants (rmes) Endangered Species Management (rmf6) About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our

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Natural History Story of Chiricahua National Monument

Excerpt from Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment: Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona The purpose of this plan is to provide a system for the management of natural resources in Chiricahua National Monument. The plan and its environmental assessment identify areas of natural resource deterioration, outline research needs, and present management and research actions designed to correct deficiencies and provide needed research. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Faraway Ranch Special History Study

An introduction to the Chiricahua National Monument in southeast Arizona explores the geology, wildlife, and other natural wonders of the area.

Wilderness Recommendations for Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

This study is organized into five thematic chapters. Each chapter focuses on a broad Western theme. The chapters are less sequential than topical and need not be read in order of appearance, though one should begin with the overview. The themes are 1) An overview chronological description of the lives of the people and history of Faraway Ranch; 2) The Federal presence in the West; 3) Women in the American West; 4) Tourism and Guest Ranching; and 5) Ranching.

Chiricahua National Monument - Geologic Resources Inventory Report

This document presents the results of surface-water-quality data retrievals for Chiricahua National Monument (CHIR) from six of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) national databases: (1) Storage and Retrieval (STORET) water quality database management system; (2) River Reach File (RF3); (3) Industrial Facilities Discharge (IFD); (4) Drinking Water Supplies (DRINKS); (5) Water Gages (GAGES); and (6) Water Impoundments (DAMS). This document is one product resulting from a cooperative contractual endeavor between the National Park Service's Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring Program, the National Park Service's Water Resources Division (WRD), and Horizon Systems Corporation to retrieve, format, and analyze surface water quality data for all units of the National Park System containing significant water resources.

Soil Survey of Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

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Rocks in the Chiricahua National Monument and the Fort Bowie National Historic Site

Chiricahua Mountains