
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2010



Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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December 30, 2010

Reply In Reference To: NPS100907A

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
NPS - Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807

RE: Consensus Determination of Eligibility, Ash Mountain Historic District, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California

Dear Ms. Germano:

I am writing in response to the September 2, 2010, letter from Laurin C. Huffman II that requested my review and concurrence with the findings of Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) documentation of the Ash Mountain Historic District at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. The CLI serves as a Determination of Eligibility for listing the district on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Consensus agreement on eligibility between the National Park Service (NPS) and my office will result in the district being added to the national database of cultural landscapes managed by the NPS.

After reviewing the CLI and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b) and (c), I concur that the Ash Mountain Historic District is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C. As indicated on the attached form, I also concur with the period of significance (1924-1967), the historic district boundary, that the landscape characteristics identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of the district, and with the contributors and non-contributors.

Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you require further information, please contact Mark Beason, State Historian II, at phone 916-445-7047 or email mbeason@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Milford Wayne Donaldson".

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
Ash Mountain Historic District

California SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence on the eligibility of the Ash Mountain Historic District for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

I concur ☒, I do not concur ☐ with the eligibility of the Ash Mountain Historic District under Criteria A and C as described in the CLI.

2) SHPO concurrence with the period of significance of 1924 to 1967 as described in the Ash Mountain Historic District CLI.

I concur ☒, I do not concur ☐ with the period of significance as described in the Ash Mountain Historic District CLI.

3) SHPO concurrence with the historic district boundary of the Ash Mountain Historic District as identified in the CLI.

I concur ☒, I do not concur ☐ with the historic district boundary of the Ash Mountain Historic District as identified in the CLI.

4) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of the Ash Mountain Historic District (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Buildings and Structures, Circulation, Small Scale Features, and Vegetation):

I concur ☒, I do not concur ☐ with the landscape characteristics that contribute to the historic character of the Ash Mountain Historic District as described in the CLI.

5) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing resources to the Ash Mountain Historic District. (See tables below and the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Buildings and Structures; Circulation; and Small Scale Features):

Ash Mountain Proper

Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
AM Sub District Ranger Office/ Res. #5	1924	☒	☐
AM Resources Management Office/Res #7	1927	☒	☐
AM Prescribed Burn Office/ Res. #9	1927	☒	☐
AM Research Office/ Res. #12	1928	☒	☐

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

Ash Mountain Historic District

California SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Ash Mountain Residence # 14	1929	✓	
AM Exercise and Laundry House/Res. #15	1930	✓	
AM SAR Cache/ Residence #16	1925	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence #29	1931	✓	
AM Wilderness SAR Cache/Res. #63	1935	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence #64	1935	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence #77	1936	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 78	1936	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 87	1938	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 88	1938	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 91	1940	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 92	1940	✓	
Ash Mountain Dormitory/Residence # 93	1940	✓	
Ash Mountain Dormitory/Residence # 94	1940	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 95	1941	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 96	1941	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 97	1941	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 104	1941	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 131	1950	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence # 132	1950	✓	
AM Storage Building/Lwr Maintenance Shed	1942	✓	
Ash Mountain Gas Station	1937	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #97	1941	✓	
AM Garage for Res #5 and Res #7	1928	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #9	1930	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #10	1934	✓	
AM Garage for Res #11/Nursery Storage	1930s	✓	
AM Garage for Res #12/Water Lab	1934	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #14	1928	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #15	1929	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #29	1931	✓	
AM Garage for Res #63 and Res #64	1938	✓	
AM Garage for Res #77 and Res #78	1938	✓	
AM Garage for Res #87 and Res #88	1938	✓	
Am Garage for Res #90 and #91	1938	✓	
AM Garage for Res #92 and Res #104	1941	✓	
AM Garage for Res #93 and Res #94	1940	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #95	1941	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #96	1941	✓	

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

Ash Mountain Historic District

California SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #132	1950	✓	
AM Fire Control Building/Fire Dormitory	1967	✓	
Ash Mountain Warehouse	1964	✓	
AM Admin Bldg/Foothills Visitor Center	1964	✓	
AM Equipment Shed/ Maintenance Bldg	1967	✓	
AM Carport for Res #6A and Res #17A	1963	✓	
Ash Mountain Tennis Court	1938	✓	
Ash Mountain Indian Head Entrance Sign	1934	✓	
Non-contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Ash Mountain Residence 6A	1927	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence 10/Water Lab	1927	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence 17A	1928	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence 18A	1925	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence 18A	1934	✓	
Ash Mountain Entrance Station	2000	✓	
Ash Mountain SNHA Building	1989	✓	
Ash Mountain Water Plant Building	1999	✓	
Ash Mountain USGS Research Building	1993	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence #1738	1992	✓	
Ash Mountain Residence #1739	1992	✓	
Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #1739	1992	✓	
AM Cardboard Baler/Recycle Storage	1991	✓	
Ash Mountain Greenhouse	After the period of significance	✓	
Ash Mountain Pac Bell Building	ca. 1990	✓	
Ash Mountain Plant House	ca. 1986	✓	
Ash Mountain Shade House	ca. 1986	✓	
Ash Mountain Soil Shed	ca. 1986-1991	✓	

Sycamore Developed Area

Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Sycamore Village Store House/ Mess Hall	1934	✓	
Sycamore Village Store House	1934	✓	
Sycamore Village Recreation Hall	1934	✓	
Sycamore Corrals Tack Storage/ Barn	1934	✓	
Sycamore Corrals Shoeing Shed/Wash Shed	1943	✓	

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS**Ash Mountain Historic District****California SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility**

Non-contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Sycamore Corrals Storage Warehouse	ca. 1949	✓	
Sycamore Heliport Building	1974	✓	
Sycamore Hotshot Storage Building	ca. 1998	✓	
Sycamore Incinerator Pole Shed	After the period of significance	✓	
Sycamore Forestry Storage Building	After the period of significance	✓	
Sycamore Corrals Hay Storage Building	ca. 1980s	✓	

Buckeye Residential Area

Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Buckeye Residence #1401	1959	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1403	1959	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1404	1959	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1405	1959	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1406	1959	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1409	1959	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1412	1959	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1414	1959	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1415	1965	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1417	1965	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1419	1965	✓	
Buckeye Residence #1420	1965	✓	
Buckeye Water Tank	ca. late 1950s	✓	
Non-contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Buckeye Residence # 127/ Foreman's Dorm	1934	✓	
Buckeye Residence # 128 A & B	1934	✓	
Buckeye Residence # 129	1934	✓	
Buckeye Residence # 133 A & B/Mess Hall	1934	✓	
Buckeye Aeration Plant/Sewage Treatment	1958	✓	
Buckeye Water Plant Building	ca. 1999	✓	
Buckeye Pumphouse/Chlorine Chamber	ca. 1976-1979	✓	

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS**Ash Mountain Historic District****California SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility****Circulation**

Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Mather Drive	1920s-1930s	✓	
Cammerer Way	late 1930s	✓	
Drury Lane	1920s-1930s	✓	
Ash Mountain Parking	ca. 1964	✓	
Maintenance Yard Road	1920s/expanded 1960s	✓	
Lower Ash Mountain Loop	ca. 1920s-1930s	✓	
Research Center Loop	1920s	✓	
Ash Mountain Spray Field Road	pre-1929	✓	
Sycamore Drive	1930s	✓	
Administrative Access Road	1909	✓	
Canyon View Drive	1950s	✓	
Sierra View Lane	1950s	✓	
Foxtail Drive	late 1950s	✓	
Buckeye Sewage Treatment Road	late 1950s	✓	
Ash Mountain River Trail	1930s	✓	
Indian Head Trail	1930s	✓	
Non-contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Heliport Access Loop	1974	✓	
Research Center Trail	2002	✓	

Small Scale Features

Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Schist Retaining Walls (34)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Guard Walls (2)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Curbs (22)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Gutters (4)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Stairways (32)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Pathways (2)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Patios (4)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Culvert Headwalls (7)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Grills (3)	1920s-1940s	✓	
Schist Water Fountain (1)	ca. 1924-1942	✓	

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
Ash Mountain Historic District

California SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Schist Pond (1)	pre-1938	☒	
Non-contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Schist Retaining Walls (2)	After the period of significance	☒	

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

Susan K Stratton for MW Donaldson 23 DEC 2010
California State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Please return form to the attention of:
Vida Germano
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807
510-817-1407, vida_germano@nps.gov

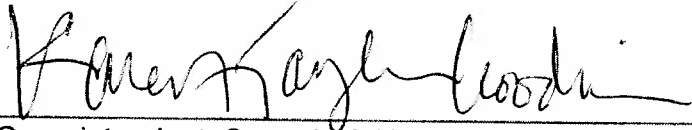


Ash Mountain Historic District Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks

Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks concur with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Good**

 9/2/10

Superintendent, Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807

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3. Full-sized Sycamore Developed Area Site Plan
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 6. Stairway, Patio, and Pathway Map and Matrix
 7. Retaining Wall and Guard Wall Map and Matrix
 8. Curbing and Gutter Map and Matrix
 9. Miscellaneous Small Scale Features Map and Matrix
 10. Photographs of all Contributing Features within the Ash Mountain Historic District
-

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

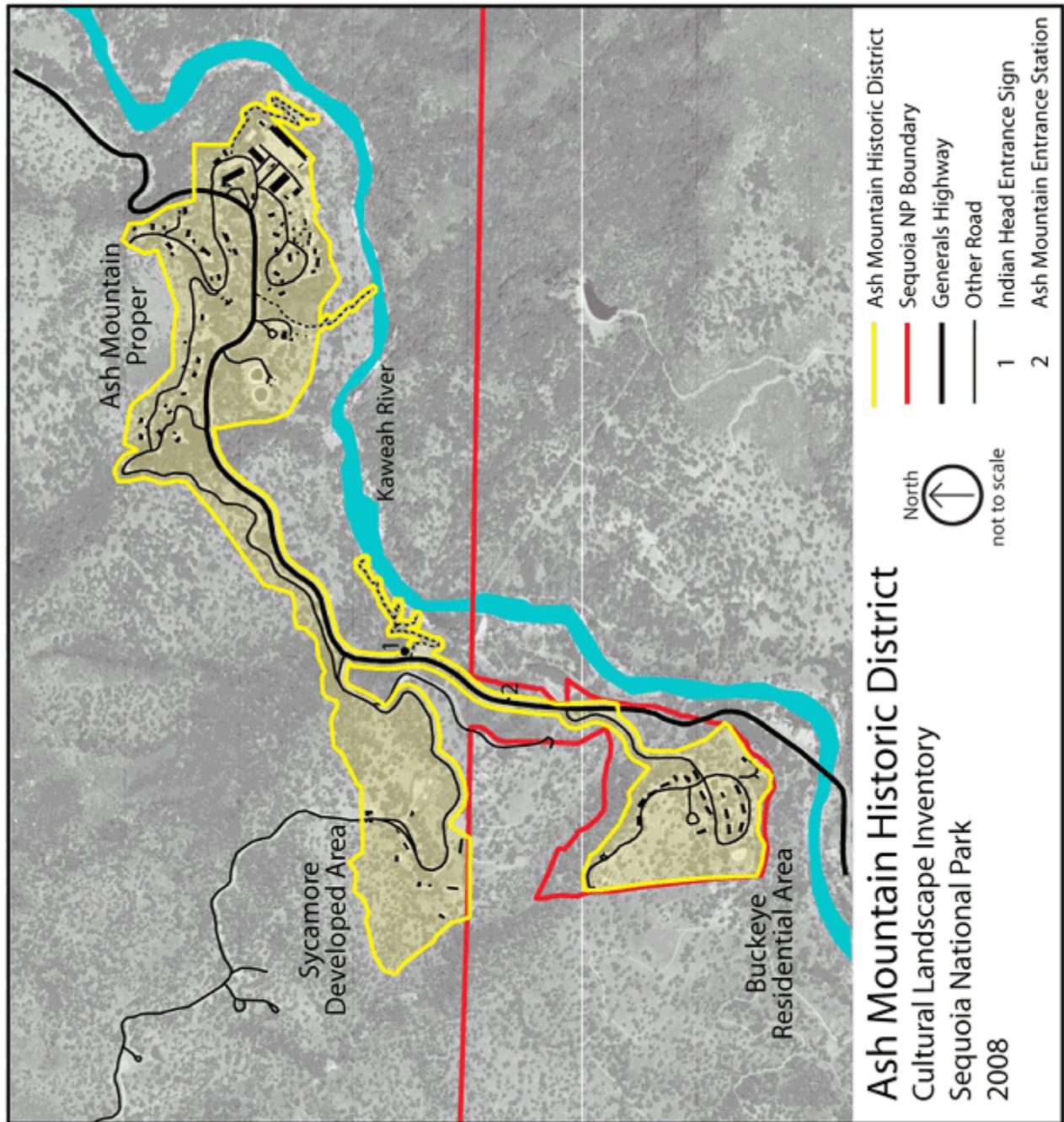
treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

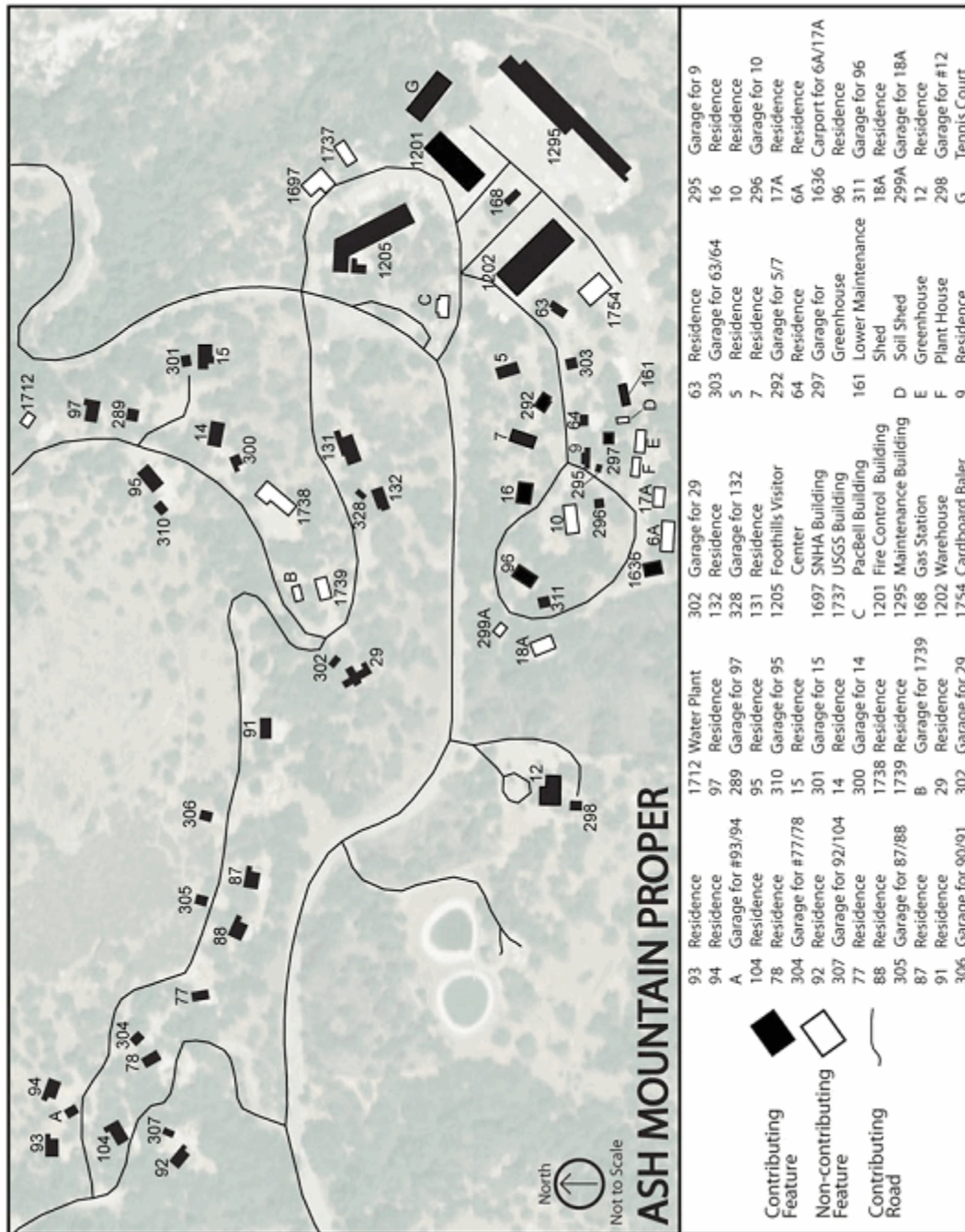
The Ash Mountain Historic District is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, just beyond the Generals Highway Entrance to Sequoia National Park. The Ash Mountain Historic District is roughly 122 acres, comprised of three discrete developed areas which are linked by the Generals Highway: Ash Mountain proper, Sycamore, and Buckeye. The Ash Mountain area was targeted as an ideal location for a park headquarters in 1923 due to its accessible location near the park entrance and its low elevation. At roughly 1400 feet in elevation, this area is the lowest point within the park, it receives less snow and allows the area to be open to the public year round. Shortly after establishment of the park headquarters, the adjacent Sycamore developed area and Buckeye residential area were developed as Civil Works Administration (CWA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps during the New Deal. During the Mission 66 era, additional buildings and structures were constructed in the Ash Mountain proper and Buckeye. The district still retains buildings that date to the New Deal and Mission 66 eras, although contemporary structures have been added over time. These developed areas have been in continuous use since the historic period as a park headquarters with maintenance, office, and residential facilities.

The Ash Mountain Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with National Park Service master planning, New Deal relief programs, and its Mission 66 development. In addition, it is locally significant under Criterion C for its assemblage of buildings and landscape design exemplifying the park rustic and Mission 66 periods in park development. The period of significance for the district is 1924 to 1967. This period begins with the year of construction of Residence #5 (the oldest extant building at Ash Mountain) and ends with the completion of the Mission 66 era construction in 1967. Much of the infrastructure and buildings from the rustic and Mission 66 development periods still remain and retain a high degree of integrity to the historic period. Features that are representative of the rustic period include the Generals Highway, the Sycamore Recreation Hall and the abundant schist retaining walls, curbing and stairways that adorn Ash Mountain. Features that are representative of the Mission 66 period include the Administrative Building and the majority of the residences in the Buckeye residential area. The landscape characteristics that help to convey historic character include natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings and structures, circulation, small scale features, and vegetation.

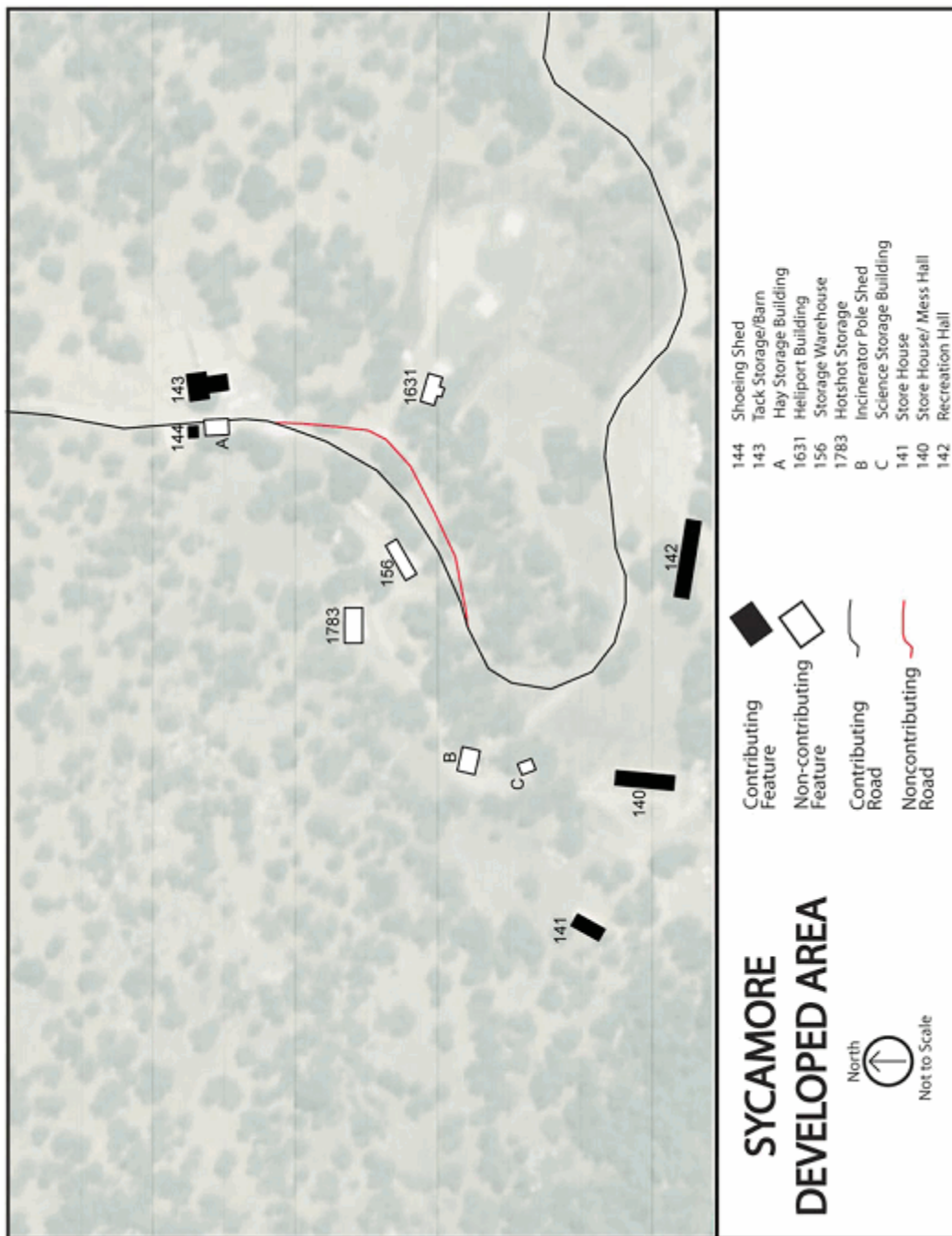
Site Plan



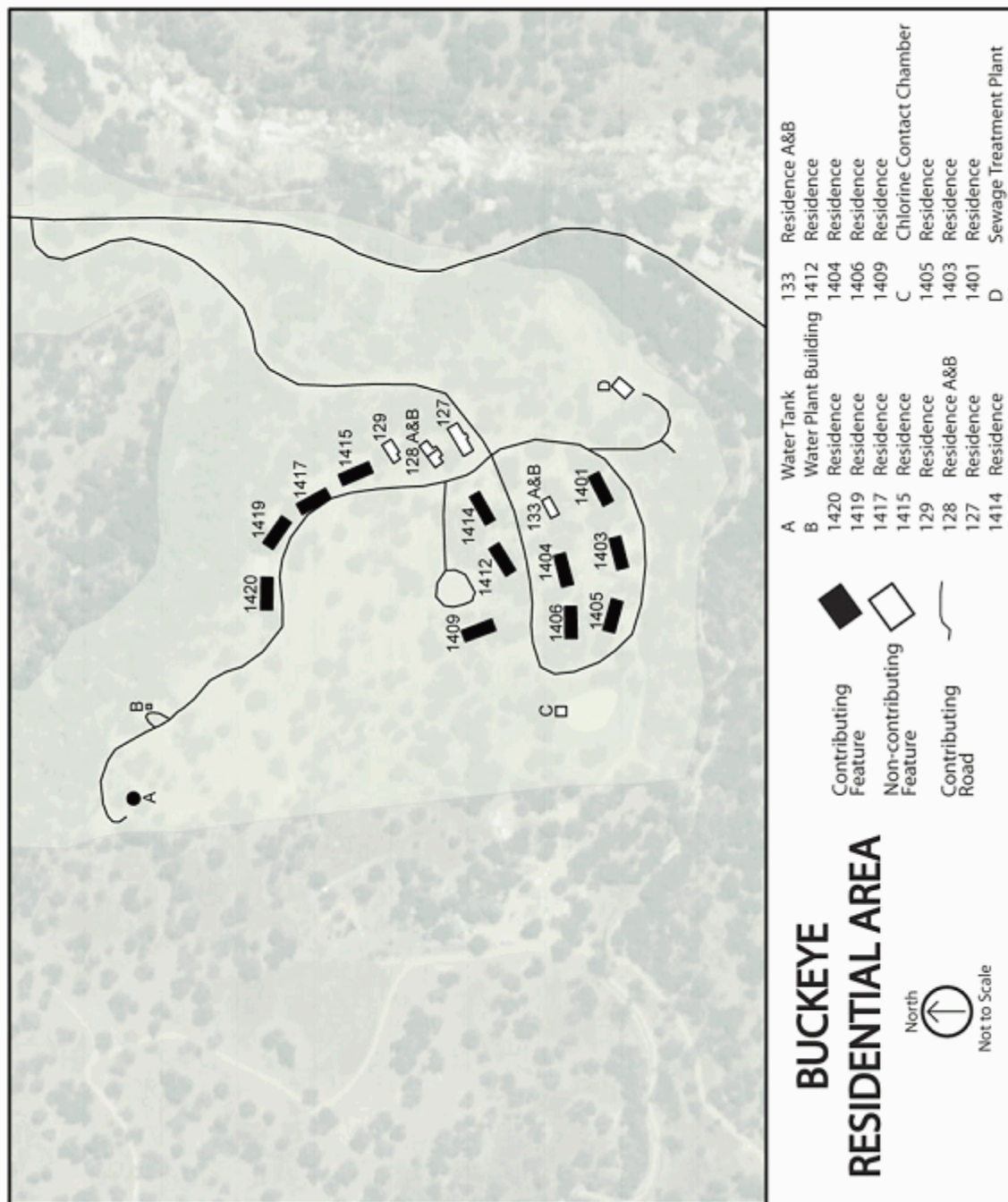
Site Plan #1: Map showing existing development and boundary of Ash Mountain Historic District. For a full-sized version of this map, please see the Supplemental Information section. (SEKI 2008)



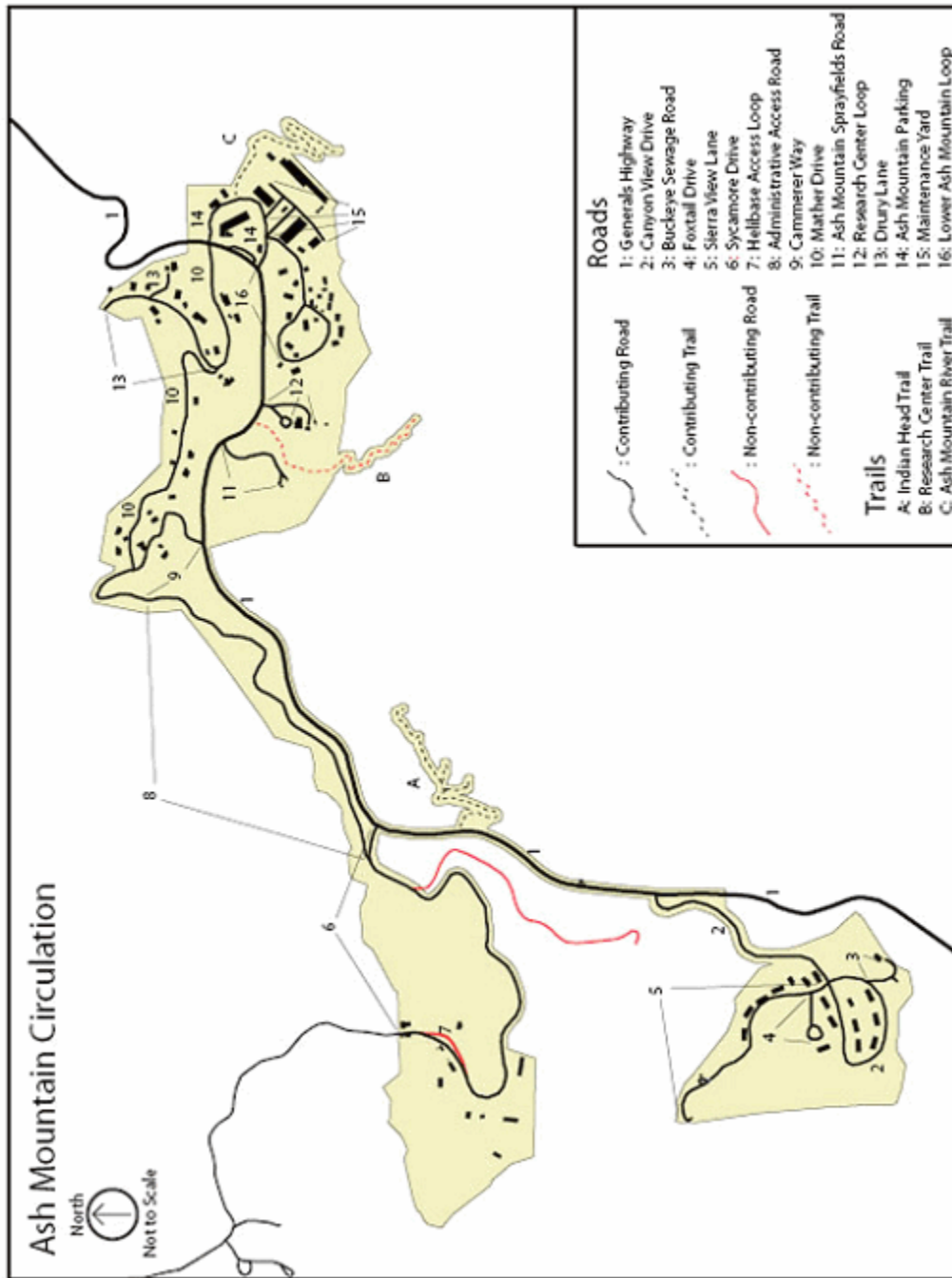
Site Plan #2: Map showing existing development of Ash Mountain proper. For a full-sized version of this map, please see the Supplemental Information section. (SEKI 2008)



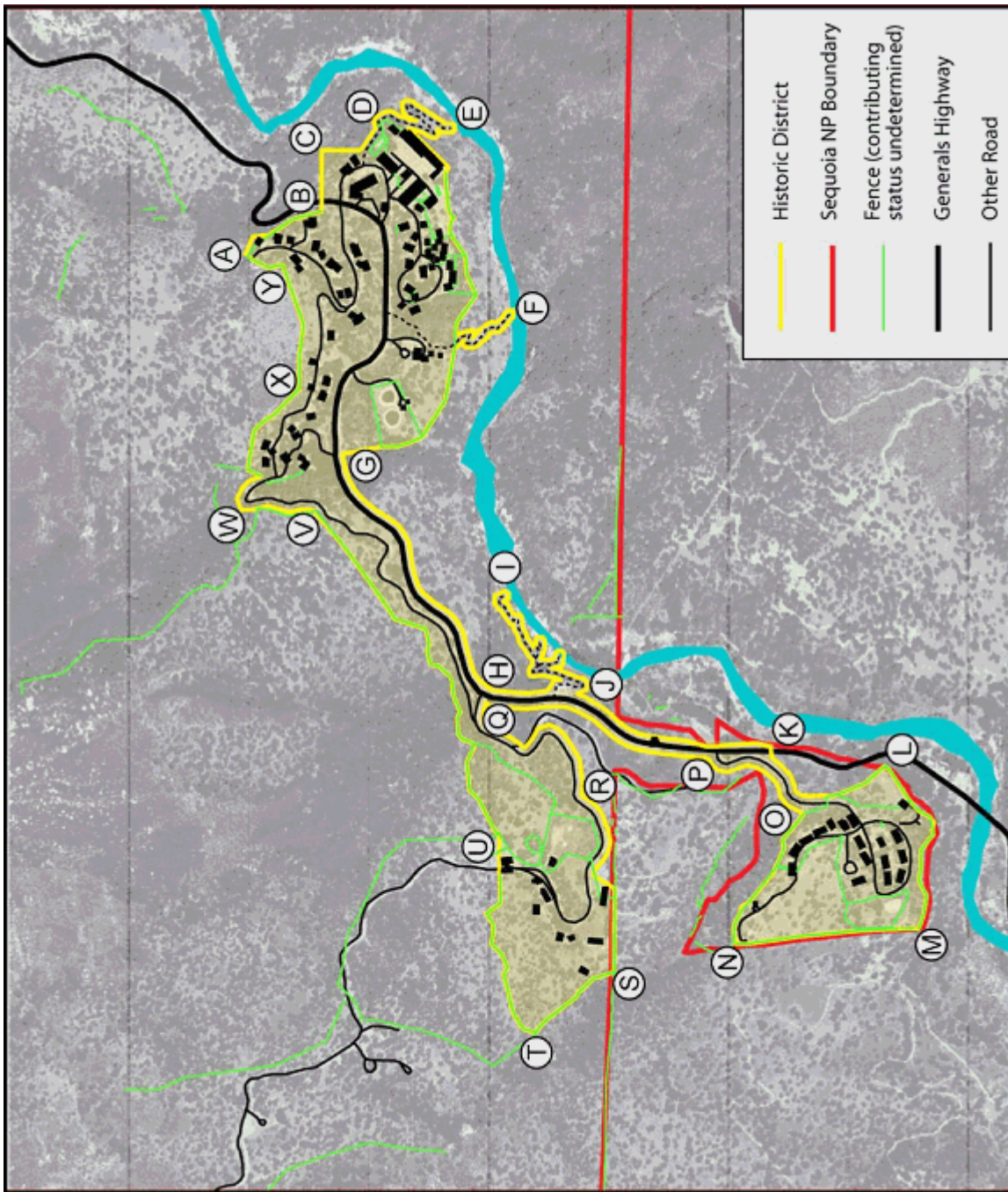
Site Plan #3: Map showing existing development at the Sycamore developed area. For a full-sized version of this map, please see the Supplemental Information section. (SEKI 2008)



Site Plan #4: Map showing existing development at the Buckeye residential area. For a full-sized version of this map, please see the Supplemental Information section. (SEKI 2008)



Site Plan #5: Map showing existing roads and trails within the Ash Mountain Historic District. For a full-sized version of this map, please see the Supplemental Information section. (SEKI 2008)



Boundary Map: Map illustrating boundary of Ash Mountain Historic District with location of selected reference points. Coordinates of points are given in the Boundary UTM table. (SEKI 2008)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Ash Mountain Historic District
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	725360
Parent Landscape:	725360

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks -SEKI
Park Organization Code:	0005
Park Administrative Unit:	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Ash Mountain Cultural Landscape Inventory was undertaken as a joint venture between Pacific West Regional Office (PWRO) personnel, Yosemite National Park (YOSE) personnel and Sequoia and Kings Canyon (SEKI) personnel. The primary authors of the CLI are PWRO Historian Frederick Brown and YOSE Historical Landscape Architect Daniel Schaible. Field work was conducted in August and September of 2007 by YOSE Landscape Architects Daniel Schaible and Sky Skach and by YOSE intern Adam Peltier. Additionally, cultural resources staff at SEKI, including Tom Burge and Ward Eldridge, provided enormous support towards the completion of this document.

This inventory was entered into the CLI database by Daniel Schaible, primarily during in calendar year 2008.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: No

National Register Concurrence: Undetermined

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

This CLI will be submitted to the California SHPO in fiscal year 2010 under Section 110 review to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Boundary Justification

The Ash Mountain Historic District is comprised of three discrete and proximate developed areas linked by the Generals Highway: Ash Mountain proper, Sycamore Developed Area and Buckeye Developed Area, as well as the vehicular circulation routes that connect these three areas. The district includes all historic development located within the Ash Mountain area built between 1924 and 1967. The historic district boundary is largely delineated by historic fencing remnants (which surround the developed areas) and the Generals Highway. The fencing was originally installed to keep wildlife, particularly deer, from entering the irrigated yards within the residential areas. However, these fences are no longer contiguous, and where sections of fencing are missing the boundary connects the fragmented sections, expanding as necessary to include contributing features. In areas where there is not a viable fenceline to follow, the district boundary follows historic circulation routes, expanding as necessary to include contributing features and trails.

Verbal Description

Starting at the northeast corner of the district at point "A" indicated on the Boundary Map, the

Ash Mountain Historic District

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

boundary begins along a section of fenceline roughly 100 feet northwest of the water plant building. From here, the district follows a fenceline and extends southwest for roughly 550 feet before turning due east and crossing the Generals Highway. This point is indicated on the map below by the letter "C." From here the boundary extends due south 200 feet to the Ash Mountain River Trail. Maintaining a 30 foot corridor, the boundary follows the trail down to its terminus at the river. This point is marked with an "E". Maintaining a 30 foot corridor, the boundary then extends up the other side of the trail before turning southwest to include the Maintenance Building within the boundary. The boundary runs west from here, following a historic fenceline, before reaching the Generals Highway. This point is indicated by the letter "G" on the map. Moving in a southwesterly direction, from here, the boundary extends 2,300 feet before reaching the Indian Head Trail. Maintaining a 30 foot corridor, the boundary follows the trail down to its terminal point at the river. The point is marked with an "I". Maintaining a 30 foot corridor, the boundary extends up the other side of the trail back to the Generals Highway. From here, the boundary runs south, maintaining a 30 foot corridor around the Generals Highway until it reaches a point approximately 300 feet south of the intersection of Canyon View Drive. At this point, the boundary crosses Generals Highway and begins to follow Canyon View Drive with a 30 foot offset from the centerline in a southwesterly direction towards Buckeye. Within approximately 550 feet, the boundary reconnects with a historic fenceline and runs south, then west, then north, then east, thereby encompassing and defining the Buckeye residential area. From here, the boundary follows Canyon View Drive in a northeast direction before reconvening with the Generals Highway and moving north. At the intersection with the Generals Highway and Sycamore Drive, the boundary begins to move southwest, following Sycamore Drive with a 30 foot offset from its centerline. At a point just east of the Recreation Hall at Sycamore, the boundary deviates from Sycamore Drive and moves south to connect into a section of historic fencing. From here, the boundary follows the fenceline and moves west, then northwest, then east, effectively encircling the Sycamore developed area. From here, the boundary follows the fenceline that runs north of the unpaved administrative access road. There is a brief section at "Cricket Hollow" (the hairpin turn) where the fenceline is discontinuous. This section is indicated by the letter "W" on the map. At this section, the boundary is offset from the administrative access road's centerline by 30 feet until the boundary reconnects to the fenceline. Upon reconnecting to the fenceline, the boundary runs west along the north side of Ash Mountain proper to its point of origin.

State and County:

State: CA

County: Tulare County

Size (Acres): 122.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	336,363
UTM Northing:	4,040,182
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	336,457
UTM Northing:	4,040,029
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	336,574
UTM Northing:	4,040,029
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	336,649
UTM Northing:	4,039,929
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	336,636
UTM Northing:	4,039,753
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	336,283
UTM Northing:	4,039,716
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	335,957
UTM Northing:	4,039,992
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	335,484
UTM Northing:	4,039,698
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11

UTM Easting:	335,690
UTM Northing:	4,039,653
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	335,477
UTM Northing:	4,039,510
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	335,371
UTM Northing:	4,039,126
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	335,329
UTM Northing:	4,038,884
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	334,996
UTM Northing:	4,038,814

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Easting: 334,967
UTM Northing: 4,039,193

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UTM Easting: 335,350
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Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
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UTM Northing: 4,039,047

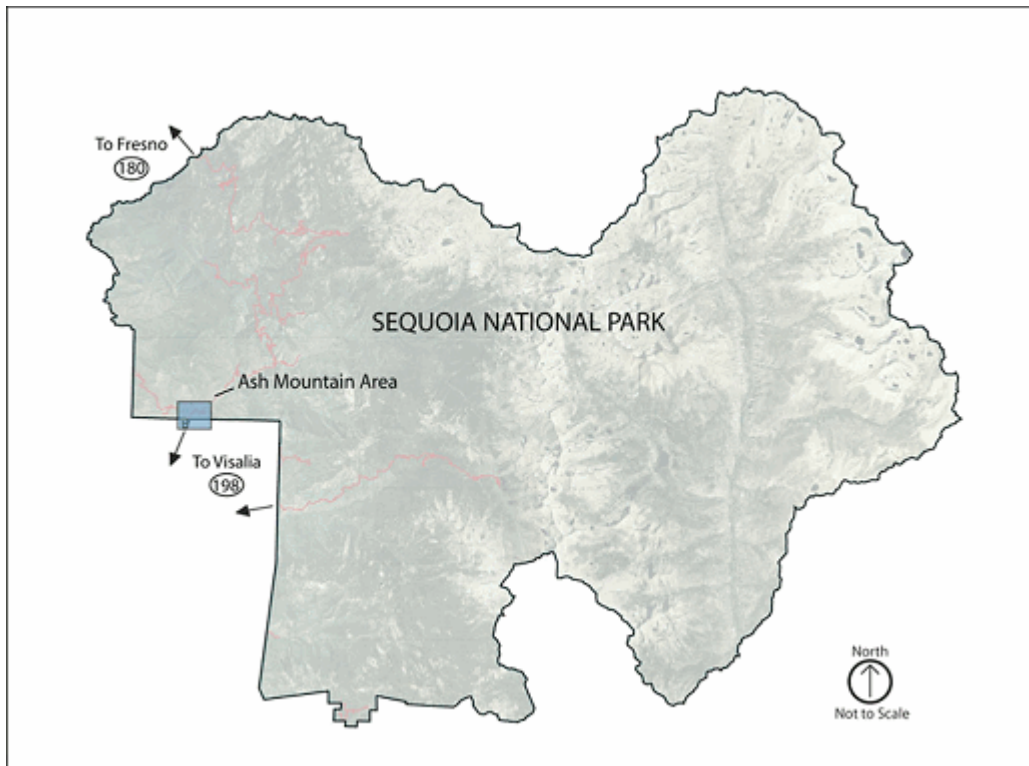
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Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area

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Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	11
UTM Easting:	336,348
UTM Northing:	4,040,111

Location Map:



Location Map: The Ash Mountain Historic District is located within the western portion of Sequoia National Park. (SEKI 2008)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Sequoia National Park is located within the Sierra Nevada Mountains, North America's longest mountain range. The Sierra Nevada Mountains formed around 25 to 10 million years ago when the continental crust began to expand and the lightweight crust began to uplift. The metamorphic, primarily granitic crust was tilted to form gently sloping western slopes and dramatic eastern slopes. During the past 10 million years, at least four periods of glacial advances coated the mountains in a thick mantle of ice, with the most recent occurring approximately one million years ago. The glaciers further eroded steep canyons that were originally carved by streams during the uplift. The extensive history of glaciation within the range and the erosion resistant nature of the granitic rocks that make up most of the Sierra Nevada have, together, created a spectacular landscape of hanging valleys, towering waterfalls, craggy peaks, alpine lakes and gigantic glacial canyons.

Located just inside of Sequoia National Park near the Generals Highway entrance, the Ash Mountain Historic District comprises approximately 122 acres of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. This location was identified by planners as the ideal site for a year-round administration and residential area due to its low elevation (and corollary low snowfall) and its relative proximity to other attractions, most notably Moro Rock and the middle fork of the Kaweah River. The three developed areas within the district are all located on relatively flat benches on south facing slopes that are perched above the Kaweah River. Elevations within this district range from 1,400 to 1,800 feet.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Ash Mountain Historic District is located in Tulare County in California's 21st Congressional District. The majority of the Ash Mountain Historic District has been owned by the National Park Service since the creation of Sequoia National Park in 1890. In 1951, the final 25 acres of the Buckeye residential area (which had been leased to the park since the 1930s) were purchased by the NPS from the Southern California Edison Company and incorporated into Sequoia National Park.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/19/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Ash Mountain meets the following conditions for Management Category B, Should be Preserved and Maintained: the landscape meets the National Register criteria (Criteria A & C); the landscape is compatible with the park's legislated significance; the landscape has a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The proposed Ash Mountain Historic District has not previously been determined eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the Indian Head Entrance Sign was listed on the National Register on 04/27/1978 with Local level significance. Furthermore, the Generals Highway, a portion of which runs through the proposed Ash Mountain Historic District, was determined eligible by the California SHPO on 10/21/1992 with State level significance and a period of significance of 1922-1935.

Existing NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	78000367
Other Names:	Indian Head Sign
Primary Certification Date:	04/27/1978

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Undetermined
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1967
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1967
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	NPS Mission 66
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1967
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Origin And Development Of The National Park Service
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1967
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Community Planning and Development

Statement of Significance:

The proposed Ash Mountain Historic District is significant within Tulare County under Criterion A for its association with National Park Service master planning, New Deal relief programs and Mission 66. It is also significant within Tulare County under Criterion C for its assemblage of buildings exemplifying both park rustic and modern styles of architecture. The period of significance for the proposed Ash Mountain Historic District extends from 1924 to 1967 which encompasses the period from the construction of the oldest extant building at Ash Mountain (Residence #5) to the end of Mission 66 era construction at Ash Mountain in 1967. This latter year signaled the end of development of the

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administrative area at Ash Mountain. Notably, this period includes the two intensive periods of development that defined the historic character of the area: the New Deal and Mission 66. The proposed Ash Mountain Historic District contains buildings, roads, walkways, steps, retaining walls, and other features constructed between the years of 1924 to 1967, which create a cohesive assemblage portraying NPS master planning that occurred from the 1920s to the 1960s, a period that incorporated developments from the New Deal and the post-World War II Mission 66 era.

The proposed Ash Mountain Historic District includes the Buckeye residential area and the Sycamore developed area, because these three areas were planned and constructed together and have been historically referred to as “Ash Mountain.” The historic CCC camp at Sycamore was formally known as the “Ash Mountain CCC Camp.” Planning documents from the Mission 66 era refer to Buckeye residential area as “Ash Mountain Residential Addition” (NPS RDCA, 1934; NPS BLA 1956).

Criterion A

Ash Mountain is eligible for listing on the National Register with a local level of significance for its connection with the broad patterns of U.S. history, specifically National Park Service master planning efforts, New Deal relief programs and the Mission 66 period of park development. The associated area of significance is politics/government.

Efforts at Sequoia National Park reveal broader trends in planning within the National Park Service. The growth of Ash Mountain proper reflects planning efforts to balance use and preservation and to provide facilities that supported the diverse set of management needs the park had to address while blending with the environment and not intruding excessively on the area's natural resources. With the construction of the Generals Highway in the 1920s, Ash Mountain became an important access route to the sequoia trees at Giant Forest. In 1923, Colonel John R. White, park superintendent, made the decision to establish a winter headquarters at Ash Mountain, building began, and the area soon became a year-round headquarters. In line with National Park Service policies dating back to 1918 that called for planning before design and construction, this decision marked the beginning of a park planning process that would assign to Ash Mountain three important functions: administrative offices, maintenance facilities and NPS residences. In 1929, park development plans became mandatory within the National Park Service and in 1931, Sequoia formalized their planning efforts at Ash Mountain into a park Master Plan. This plan called for development at Ash Mountain to be separated into three spatially discrete clusters that remain intact today: Ash Mountain proper, Sycamore developed area and Buckeye residential area. The New Deal era provided the opportunity, at Sequoia as in other parks, for Thomas C. Vint, NPS’s chief landscape architect, and his staff in the Branch of Plans and Design to make use of the newly available work force of relief workers to implement these master plans for park development.

Mission 66 was the last intensive systemwide program of park development and represented a nationwide response to increasing park visitorship in the postwar era. Proposed by National Park Service director Conrad L. Wirth in 1955, the program sought to implement a large scale capital improvement program before 1966, which marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the

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National Park Service. Mission 66 master planning efforts expanded upon the earlier plans at Ash Mountain without altering their overarching goals and objectives. Mission 66 planning in Ash Mountain focused on expanding land use, in particular the housing capacity at Buckeye and the maintenance and administrative space at Ash Mountain proper. Notably, Ash Mountain did not receive a “visitor center” – the hallmark building of Mission 66 development. (Only later would the Administration Building constructed under Mission 66 take on a greater role in welcoming travelers and come to be known as the Foothills Visitor Center.) The master plans for Ash Mountain in 1956 and 1964 called for Ash Mountain to continue providing only minimal services for visitors.

The area also received an influx of development and laborers during the New Deal and has a strong association with the national trends of that era. The Great Depression brought unprecedented poverty and unemployment to the United States and prompted newly inaugurated President Franklin D. Roosevelt to implement a series of innovative programs to relieve unemployment starting in 1933. These programs helped transform the role of government in the economic and social life of the nation from a relatively minor one to a factor of great importance. The affect of these programs on the National Park Service was especially important. In Sequoia, as in the national parks more broadly, the New Deal left a physical legacy of characteristic rustic structures. Three New Deal programs shaped the history of Ash Mountain: the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Civil Works Administration (CWA), and the Public Works Administration (PWA).

The Ash Mountain area provides a tangible link to the history of New Deal relief agencies in two ways: with structures from the camps where workers lived and with examples of buildings and rockwork that these workers constructed throughout the district. The three portions of the proposed Ash Mountain Historic District – Ash Mountain proper, Buckeye residential area, and Sycamore developed area – all function together as one administrative unit, in which the proximity of CCC camp structures to their significant legacy of residential, office, and maintenance facilities provides an especially powerful link to the history of New Deal social programs. The Sycamore developed area of Ash Mountain housed the Ash Mountain CCC Camp from 1933 to 1935. It now contains three camp buildings with high integrity dating to the New Deal era, including a recreation hall, a mess hall, and a storehouse. The Buckeye residential area of Ash Mountain housed a CWA camp from 1933 to 1934, and a CCC camp at least from 1935 to 1938 and perhaps longer (The Buckeye CWA/CCC camp was located on land originally owned by the Southern California Edison Company. This land was not incorporated into Sequoia National Park until 1951).

The greatest concentration of Ash Mountain development associated with the New Deal relief program is located within Ash Mountain proper. Its rustic and Spanish eclectic design structures and extensive rockwork, the latter of which was constructed of native materials, helped to unify the design of the residential area. The New Deal agencies with an impact here at Ash Mountain include (in descending order of importance) the CCC, the PWA and the CWA. Workers from Sequoia National Park’s Buckeye and Potwisha CCC Camps were especially active at Ash Mountain, although workers from the Ash Mountain Camp itself (at Sycamore) also contributed to the built environment. Young men in this popular program undertook a wide variety of projects at Ash Mountain laying rockwork; constructing and remodeling residences, garages, maintenance facilities, and office buildings; extending

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roads; expanding and tending the plant nursery; and building trails and picnic facilities at Kaweah River swimming holes. CWA workers also concentrated on the Ash Mountain area during their short tenure in late 1933 and early 1934, building garages, laying rockwork, and obliterating a road trace in the headquarters area. While PWA workers in Sequoia generally focused on road and trail projects away from the Ash Mountain area, they also contributed to extending residential roads and improving maintenance facilities at Ash Mountain. Most of the structures at Ash Mountain today bear the imprint of New Deal relief workers, having been either built or remodeled during that era. The labor intensive rustic designs displayed here could not have been implemented without the substantial work force that New Deal programs made available.

During the Mission 66 era, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks built two visitors centers – the hallmark of Mission 66 construction – one at Lodgepole and one at Grant Grove. However Mission 66 managers at Sequoia and Kings Canyon noted that many of the improvements would be “behind the scenes,” facilities such as maintenance shops, housing, administrative offices, and water, sewage and garbage systems. Much of the park’s energy would be devoted to “improving and expanding these facilities to bring them up to acceptable standards and adequately complement the increasing visitor use.” It was these types of structures that would shape Ash Mountain. In this sense, Ash Mountain would continue to embody the function given it through parkwide planning processes since the 1920s: an area focused on administrative space, maintenance facilities and NPS residences (SEKI, ca. 1955).

Mission 66 provided an opportunity for the park to implement projects contemplated before the innovative program had been started. A 1952 master plan proposed a massive expansion of housing at Ash Mountain, with 21 dormitories and 7 residence apartments. For the Ash Mountain area, the plan called for the “expansion of residential facilities, moderate expansion of shops, storage and other utility facilities, and development of entrance orientation station for public use” (SEKI, 1952). Similar plans emerged in the planning documents associated with Mission 66. The 1958 Development Schedule called for water and sewer system improvements, an administrative building, fire dorm, entrance station, warehouse, utility shop, two equipment storage facilities, 20 new residences, 16 new apartments, and 16 new residences in the Ash Mountain area (SEKI, 1958).

The Ash Mountain area has two developments that provide a link to the Mission 66 era of park development. The Buckeye residential area has an intact assemblage of 12 Mission 66 ranch style residences, built to respond to the growing housing needs of the park. Ash Mountain proper also has an intact example of Mission 66 development that portrays the commitment to more contemporary design associated with this new program. The Administrative Building, former fire dorm, warehouse and maintenance building each retain a high degree of integrity and provide a tangible link to this significant system-wide program.

Criterion C

The proposed Ash Mountain Historic District is also eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for its ensemble of structures representing the NPS rustic style and the Mission 66 modern architecture. The associated areas of significance are architecture and landscape architecture. The

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structures built during, and before, the New Deal era exemplify the rustic style of architecture and landscape architecture. The rustic style was used in park service design between 1916 and 1942, primarily through the efforts of Thomas C. Vint, NPS's chief landscape architect, and his staff. The rustic style emphasized a philosophy of non-intrusive, naturalistic architectural design in natural settings, the sensitive use of native vegetation, the incorporation of natural color and the positioning of roads, buildings, and other developments sensitive to the surrounding setting. In constructing rustic buildings and structures, planners and workers sought to use native materials, to place buildings carefully in their environment, to exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship and to make sensitive use of native vegetation. The manual labor required for the construction of rustic buildings and structures was made available by the Depression era work force in National Parks, making the New Deal the most intensive time for the implementation of this style.

The rustic character of Ash Mountain area during the period of significance was reflected in the schist rockwork, sequoia shake siding, stucco finish and the siting of buildings in relationship to each other and the landscape. Planners placed buildings naturalistically along curvilinear roads, using the steep topography to shield the mass of buildings, generally constructing more residences on the downhill side of Mather Drive and Drury Lane in a way that hides the largest building facades from view. The buildings at Sycamore also evoke the rustic style with its rustic-style CCC camp buildings and NPS livestock structures.

The administrative area reflects the transition from rustic to modern style, while the upper residential streets (Mather Drive, Drury Lane and Cammerer Way) and the lower residential loop reflect rustic design. By contrast, modern design defines the area around the visitor center. These latter buildings use the formal vocabulary of modern architecture, including flat or shallow rooflines, exposed beams, an abundance of large windows, concrete block and tilt up construction. These Mission 66 structures screened from view through the use of vegetation and topography to shield much of the development from the roadway. The complex exemplifies modern design for a full range of park activities, including visitor services, administration, fire monitoring and maintenance. The Mission 66 structures at Buckeye represent an intact example of park service modern design applied to a residential area that is little changed since the 1960s.

Ash Mountain represents a continuum of integrated development that provides physical testimony to significant themes in U.S. history: NPS planning, New Deal relief work and Mission 66. The themes they evoke the transition of NPS architectural style from rustic to modern. The maintenance and visitor center area represents an intact example of modern park architecture from the Mission 66 era, as does the Buckeye residential area. The residential areas at Ash Mountain's main area reflect the rustic style and Spanish eclectic design. The Sycamore area provides a glimpse of CCC camp life with its structures associated with the Ash Mountain CCC Camp. Together, these remaining development areas and their associated features help to convey the historic character and significance of the historic district.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Domestic (Residential)-Other

Primary Current Use: Domestic (Residential)-Other

Other Use/Function

Secondary Structure (Garage)

Administrative Office (HDQS)

Maintenance Facility

Entrance Station (Guardhouse)

Tennis Court

Playground

Water Storage Facility

Warehouse (General Supply Storage)

Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Edison Village

Alder Creek Admin. Area

Sycamore

Buckeye

Ash Mountain Admin. Area

Type of Name

Historic

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1890	Established	Sequoia National Park was created, based on a bill introduced by California Congressman William Vandever.

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AD 1921	Built	Improvements were made to existing Alder Creek station to create a “winter headquarters.” Improvements included “corral and temporary shelter for stock; saddle room and food room; tent floors; fence around house; pipe line for water from creek; flag pole; etc.” Although termed a “headquarters,” this station was more a base for patrolling than the concentration of residences, office space and maintenance facilities it would become in 1923.
AD 1923	Established	In October, maintenance and ranger forces moved from Giant Forest to Ash Mountain. Monthly report said, “Winter headquarters established within park for first time in its 33 years history.”
	Built	Administration building (#147*) and mess hall (#149*) were constructed at Ash Mountain. These were frame structures with shake siding and cedar-shingle roofs. (Note: throughout this chronology, building numbers followed by an asterisk, such as #147*, indicate buildings that have subsequently been removed.)
	Built	Four residences (#1-4*) were constructed at Ash Mountain, north of the administration building on what is now called Drury Lane. These had shake siding, cedar-shingle roofs, and post-and-block foundations.
	Built	Maintenance facilities, including a machine shop (#151*), a storehouse (#152*) and an equipment shed were constructed in what is still the maintenance area.
AD 1924	Built	Residence #5 and its associated garage were constructed as frame structures with shake siding.
AD 1925	Built	Buildings #16 and #18 were constructed as frame structures with shake siding. Both were subsequently moved during Mission 66 to lower residential loop.
	Built	A warehouse and a grease rack (#166*) were constructed in the maintenance area.
AD 1926	Built	A barn and signs building (#164*) were constructed in the maintenance area.
	Built	Construction of Generals Highway from Ash Mountain to Giant Forest was completed.

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AD 1927	Built	Residences #6-10 are constructed, one of these was located near the administration building (#6), and four were on lower residential loop (#7, #8*, #9, #10). These are frame structures with shake siding and post-and-block foundations.
AD 1928	Built	The following were constructed: superintendent's residence (#12) with stucco exterior, concrete foundation, and cedar-shingle roof; residence #11 along lower residential loop; residence #17 near current site of visitor center; six residences (#20-25*) near the current site of Sequoia Natural History Association building; an equipment shed (#157*) in the maintenance area; a garage to residences #8* and #16 (#294*); and a comfort station (#170*).
AD 1930	Built	The following buildings were constructed: residence #15 with a stucco exterior; a garage to residence #9 (#295); a comfort station (#171*); a garage for residences #17 to #22* (#312*) . The Ash Mountain nursery was established.
AD 1931	Built	Residence #29 with a stucco exterior and its associated garage (#302) were constructed.
AD 1932	Altered	The superintendent's residence had a tile roof installed replacing the cedar-shingle roof. The garage for residences #23-25* (#313*) was constructed.
AD 1933 - 1934	Inhabited	Civil Works Administration (CWA) workers lived at Edison Village, now known as Buckeye Residential Area. This land was leased from Southern California Edison to the NPS.
	Built	Ash Mountain CCC Camp was constructed at what is now called Sycamore. A photograph from 1934 reveals at least twelve structures, including a mess hall (likely #140, still standing), four barracks, and various outbuildings and storage buildings, including #141, still standing. The recreation hall (#142) was constructed at this time. The PWA constructed the Sycamore Barn at this time, as well (#143). These structures were generally frame buildings with board-and-batten siding and post-and-block foundations.

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AD 1933 - 1935	Inhabited	CCC enrollees lived in the Ash Mountain CCC Camp. The camp was relocated to Buckeye in 1935.
AD 1933 - 1942	Built	CWA and CCC workers built rockwork steps, retaining walls, walkways, and road gutters in the Ash Mountain area.
	Altered	CWA and CCC worker remodeled and built additions to numerous structures in the Ash Mountain area.
AD 1934	Built	Four structures, that still remain, were constructed at the Buckeye CCC Camp: a Foremen's Dormitory (#127), a mess hall (#133), and two other structures of unknown purpose (#128 and #129). Other structures were likely constructed as well.
	Built	The following structures were built in the Ash Mountain core area with CWA and CCC labor: a maintenance building (#150*); the Ash Mountain entrance station (#163*); a steam rack (#167*); garages to residences #3*, #4*, #6, #10, #12, and #18 (#290*, #291*, #293*, #296, #298, #299 respectively), all with shake siding; and a storage building (#333*).
AD 1935	Built	The following structures were built with CCC labor: a service station (#168); building #148* with shake siding near current visitor center site; residences #63 and #64, both with shake siding, on lower residential area and the Ash Mountain Indian Head entrance sign.
AD 1935 - 1938	Inhabited	CCC enrollees lived at Buckeye CCC Camp. Seasonal reports recorded their presence there from 1935 to 1938; however, no reports exist for the period from 1938 to 1942, when they may also have inhabited the camp.
AD 1936	Built	The following structures were built with CCC labor: a warehouse (#155*) and equipment shed (#158*) in the maintenance area; residences #77 and #78 on Mather Drive.
AD 1938	Built	The following structures were built with CCC labor: residences #87 and #88 with shake siding, a garage for residence #63 and #64 (#303), a garage for residences #77 and #78 (#304), and a garage for residences #90* and #91 (#306).

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AD 1939	Built	CCC workers built residences #90*, #91, #92, #93, and #94 on Mather Drive, all with cedar shake siding.
AD 1940	Built	CCC workers built a garage to residence #94 (#308) with shake siding.
AD 1941	Built	CCC workers built two concrete maintenance buildings (#159 and #160) and the following residences: #95 with associated garage #310, #96 with associated garage #311, #97 with associated garage #289 and #104 with associated garage #307. These residences had stucco exteriors.
AD 1942	Abandoned	The CCC was officially disbanded following the US entry into World War II.
	Built	Residences #106* and #107* were constructed with board-and-batten exteriors. These buildings were likely constructed by CCC crews. A utility building (#169*) was constructed and a storage building (#161) was installed in the maintenance area.
AD 1943	Built	The wash shed (also known as the shoeing shed or blacksmith shed) was constructed near the Sycamore barn.
AD 1944	Built	A storage building (#154*) was installed in the maintenance area.
AD 1945	Built	A storage building (#153*) was installed in the maintenance area. A garage for residences #106* and #107* (#309*) was constructed.
AD 1949	Built	Storage building (#156) was installed in the Sycamore area.
AD 1950	Built	The following were constructed: the fire dorm (#334), the chlorinator house (#335) and the pump house (#336), as well as residences #131 and #132 and associated garage #328. These two residences had stucco exterior and asbestos-shingle roofing.
AD 1951	Land Transfer	The Park Service acquired Buckeye from the Southern California Edison Company.

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AD 1953	Built	The Lower Fire Cache (#358) was constructed.
AD 1958	Built	The Buckeye sewer building (#370) was constructed.
AD 1959	Built	The Buckeye pump house (#368), as well as eight residences were constructed (#1401, #1403, #1404, #1405, #1406, #1409, #1412 and #1414), as part of Mission 66.
AD 1962 - 1963	Moved	The warehouseman's residence (#6), the commissioner's residence (#17), and the chief ranger and staff office (#18) were moved to the lower residential loop to make way for the Mission 66 administrative complex. They received new "A" designations showing they had been moved: #6A, #17A and #18A.
	Demolished	Circa 1962-1963, the following were demolished to make room for the Mission 66 administrative complex: the bachelor's quarters (#20-25*), the engineer's office or forestry building (#148*), the naturalist's office (#149*), the fire dorm (#334), two auto sheds (#312*, #313*) and a comfort station (#171*). Workers also removed several warehouses, machine shops and other maintenance facilities (#150*, #151*, #152*, #153*, #154*, #155*, and #158*).
AD 1963	Built	A carport for residence #6A was constructed (#1636).
AD 1964	Built	The administration building (#1205), now known as the Foothills Visitor Center, and the warehouse (#1202) were constructed as part of Mission 66.
AD 1965	Built	Four Buckeye residences were constructed (#1415, #1417, #1419, #1420), as part of Mission 66.
AD 1967	Built	As part of Mission 66, the fire dorm (#1201) was constructed. The maintenance building (#1295) was constructed which incorporated two existing buildings originally constructed in 1941 (#159 and #160).
AD 1974	Built	The heliport (#1631) was constructed at Sycamore.

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AD 1975	Demolished	Residence #2* was demolished.
AD 1978	Demolished	Residence #4* was demolished.
AD 1980 - 1989	Altered	Many of the residences and garages with shake siding received T 1-11 siding. Buildings affected included residences #6, #10, #17, #63, #64, #77, #78, #87, #88, #91, #92 and #94, as well as garages #299, #300, #303, #304, #305, #306, #307 and #308.
AD 1983	Demolished	Residence #11* was demolished.
AD 1984	Demolished	Residence #3* was demolished.
AD 1989	Built	Sequoia Natural History Association building (#1697) was constructed near the visitor center.
AD 1992	Built	Residences #1738 and #1739 were constructed on Drury Lane.
AD 1993	Built	US Geological Survey research building (#1737) was constructed near the visitor center.
AD 1997	Built	Circa 1997, the recycle storage building (#1754) was constructed in the maintenance area.
AD 1998	Altered	The lobby area of visitor center was expanded.
AD 1999	Built	The Ash Mountain water plant (#1712) was constructed on Drury Lane.
AD 2000	Built	A new entrance station (#1294) was constructed near the entry to the park.
AD 2004	Built	The hotshot storage building (#1783) was constructed.
AD 2005	Demolished	Residence #90* was demolished.

Physical History:

Early History of Sequoia National Park, 1880-1923

Sequoia National Park has its origins in efforts to save the giant trees that gave the parks its name. While the Ash Mountain area is at a relatively low elevation and distant from any sequoia groves, its history is tied up with preservation of the sequoias and improvements to visitor access to those trees. By the 1880s, sequoia groves and pine forests in the Sierra Nevada were attracting growing logging operations. (Note: this paragraph is taken largely verbatim from Carr and McNiel, 1999). The editor of the Visalia Delta, George W. Stewart, organized a campaign to create a federal reservation that would protect alpine meadows and giant sequoias in the southern Sierra. His cause gained momentum when farmers became convinced that overgrazing and deforestation in the mountains threatened the seasonal water flow of the streams that irrigated their land in the valley below. Water for irrigation increased land values and made agricultural and commercial development possible over large areas, and so preserving watersheds interested the powerful Southern Pacific Railroad as well. Stewart had pursued federal legislation to protect the sequoias since 1880; but not until Representative William Vandever introduced a bill in the US Congress in 1890, based on Stewart's recommendations, did Congress consider the proposal seriously. Vandever may have been acting on behalf of executives at the Southern Pacific; in any case, both houses passed the legislation with little or no debate. In fact, Congress also passed a second bill introduced by Vandever that created Yosemite National Park around the state park at Yosemite Valley. When the Yosemite bill came before the House of Representatives for a vote, however, Vandever had it replaced at the last moment with substitute legislation that delineated a Yosemite National Park five times the size originally envisioned. In addition, the substitute bill tripled the size of Sequoia National Park and established General Grant National Park; the latter designed to preserve a giant sequoia grove just north of Sequoia National Park. The bill passed and was subsequently signed into law by President Benjamin Harrison.

The management of the new park focused both on conserving its resources, especially the sequoias, and providing access to that environment. Not surprisingly, park administration efforts centered on the road corridors that led to the sequoias. Ash Mountain would emerge as a park headquarters area both because it was at an elevation that could be used year-round and because it lay on the road to the sequoias. The first base of operations in the park, however, lay on a different road. Captain Joseph H. Dorst and his soldiers patrolled the new park in 1891 from a base in the Mineral King Valley along the Mineral King Road, originally built in the 1870s as a mining road. In 1900, the park received an appropriation to improve the Colony Mill Road, eventually extending the road to Giant Forest, which became the center of administrative functions and visitor services (Dilsaver and Tweed, 1990: 76-77, 81-91). In 1907, the Mount Whitney Power Company established a road through what is now the Ash Mountain Administrative Area, portions of which are now Mather Drive. The road was known as the Elk Park Road, or Mount Whitney Power Company Road (Slattery, 1993: 11). In the 1910s, permanent structures were constructed at Giant Forest including a hotel, visitor cabins, and administration structures. At 7,000 feet, however, the area could only operate during the summer months; in winter park employees had to decamp to offices outside the park in the nearby town of Three Rivers.

In the 1920s, park managers became aware of the damage the buildings at Giant Forest could do to the roots of trees, as well their influence on the visitor experience (Dilsaver and Tweed, 1990: 148 49). When Colonel John R. White became superintendent of the park in the 1920s, he began efforts to regulate and limit growth in the Giant Forest area. Concerns about overdevelopment at Giant Forest may have played into the decision to create an administrative center at Ash Mountain – along the route of the Generals Highway, then under construction from Three Rivers to Giant Forest (Dilsaver and Tweed, 1990: 141 44). The necessity of closing the Giant Forest center each winter and decamping to office space outside of the park in Three Rivers also likely influenced the decision to create an administrative center within the park at a lower elevation: Ash Mountain sits at about 1,700 feet, while Giant Forest is at 7,000. In creating administrative facilities at Ash Mountain, park managers selected a site near the south entrance of the park along the new Generals Highway. The complex lies in hilly terrain surrounded by impressive mountains along the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River. The terrain would define the scattered nature of development at Ash Mountain, with two nearby areas receiving development as well: Sycamore and Buckeye.

Early Development of Ash Mountain Complex, 1923-1933

The earliest development of the Ash Mountain proper (initially referred to as Alder Creek) began as a winter pasture for park livestock. In October 1921, Park Superintendent White reported that improvements were being made at the “Alder Creek Ranger Station” to create a “winter headquarters,” which he described as a “base for our riding and pack stock, a center from which to patrol and protect the Park.” Developments underway included a “corral and temporary shelter for stock; saddle room and food room; tent floors; fence around house; pipe line for water from creek; flag pole; etc.” He made a common complaint he would invoke throughout the first decade of Ash Mountain, the lack of adequate funds for park infrastructure and other vital functions. “Without available funds, we are doing the best we can,” he lamented.

The complex soon grew from a pasture and corral with tent structures to an administrative center with more permanent buildings. In January 1923, White listed the structures he considered essential to the winter headquarters he envisioned: an administration building, storehouse, mess house, garage, machine shop, employee quarters, water and sanitation systems, roads, and paths. In constructing the new administrative complex, planners located administrative offices on a prominent knoll west of the Generals Highway, a set of maintenance buildings grouped together southeast of the office area, and two sets of residences: a lower residential area south of the administration building and an upper residential area north of the administration building. These areas comprise the Ash Mountain proper portion of the proposed Ash Mountain Historic District.

The growth of Ash Mountain proper reflected planning efforts to balance use and preservation, and to provide facilities that supported the diverse set of management needs the park had to address while blending harmoniously with the environment and not intruding excessively on the visitor experience of the area’s natural resources (Ise 1961, 194). By the time park staff moved to the Ash Mountain area, the administration building and three cottages were completed; work on two more cottages was underway. White noted proudly in a memo dated October 14, 1923

that, "Park headquarters, maintenance and ranger forces etc moved from Giant Forest to Alder Creek. Winter headquarters established within park for first time in its 33 year history." From its inception, the administrative complex supported three major functions, as it does to the present day: offices, maintenance facilities, and housing. The complex had only limited visitor-focused services in its early years: a check in station, comfort station, and "emergency" campground (NPS BOE, 1938). The park developed an administrative complex that could operate year long and support the variety of tasks the park undertook to manage its resources. The first decade saw the ongoing development of Ash Mountain proper with structures devoted to offices, employee housing, livestock, motor vehicles, and maintenance functions.

The area was unified not only by the administrative functions it supported, but also in the architectural style employed. The first buildings were rustic frame structures with shingle roofs and shake siding. Working steadily, the park added new buildings almost every year. From 1923 to 1933, at least forty five structures were built at Ash Mountain. In addition, a deer fence with three deer guards (similar to cattle guards) was installed around the entire main area of Ash Mountain by 1924 – maps from the 1930s indicate the fence roughly matched the current fence line. The park built an administration building (later designated #147*) with frame construction, shake siding, and cedar shingles in 1923 [SEKI Archival Building File (ABF)]. (Note: throughout this history, building numbers followed by an asterisk, such as #147*, indicate buildings that have subsequently been removed.) In the ensuing decades, the park regularly built on to this latter structure to accommodate a growing staff. In 1923, the park also built a mess hall, which later served as the naturalist's office (#149*) (Westley, 1949).

The first residences constructed were generally frame structures on post-and-block foundations, with shingle roofs, shingle siding, and pine floors. In 1923, Residences #1-4* were constructed (all since removed); in 1924, residence #5 (the oldest Ash Mountain structure that remains today); in 1925, residences #16 and #18; and in 1927, Residences #6-10 (all extant except #8*). The non sequential numbering probably indicates that #16 and #18 did not originally have numbers attached, but may have been referred to by the name of the occupant. In 1928, the park began constructing buildings with stucco exteriors and concrete foundations, rather than post and block foundations. Later reports referred to these concrete foundation structures as permanent, while earlier post and block structures were considered temporary. The superintendent's residence (#12) represents a fine example of this Spanish Eclectic style. Built in 1930, it was a frame building with stucco exterior and plastered interior finish built on a concrete foundation. It had double pine floors in some rooms with hardwood floors in the living room, dining room, and hall only. In 1932, the shingle roof was replaced with a tile roof, adding to its Spanish Eclectic style. These tile roofs were replaced with asphalt shingle roofs apparently in the late 1970s or early 1980s. Two other stucco structures were constructed in the 1920s and early 1930s as well: buildings #14 and #29. Even as it built these more substantial stucco structures with concrete foundations, the park also began to build quarters with shake siding of a more substantial nature. In 1928, the park built six frame buildings with shake siding and cement and stone foundations as single men's quarters (#20-25*) near the area where the Sequoia Natural History Association (SNHA) building is currently located (Westley, 1949). Thus, the park developed the mix of stucco and shake siding buildings that defined the residential area throughout the period of significance. Both the stucco and shake sided buildings

presented muted tones that blended with the dry landscape of Ash Mountain.

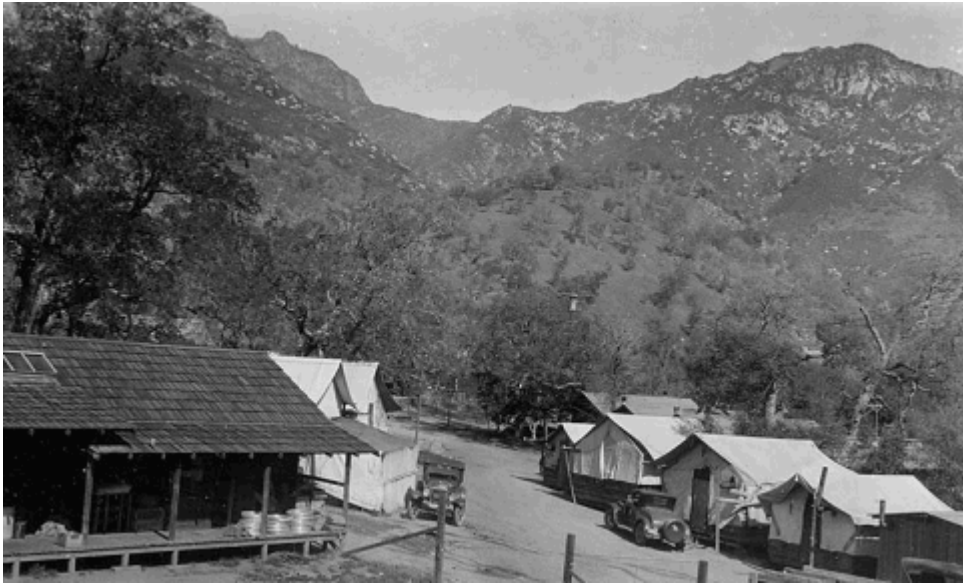
The park also built a number of structures to support park livestock, motor pool, and maintenance activities during Ash Mountain's first decade. These structures were located southeast of the office area in the site that is still today the maintenance yard. The park constructed a machine shop (#151*), storehouse (#152*), and equipment shed in 1923. A warehouse and a grease rack (#166*) in 1925, a barn (#164*) in 1926, and another equipment shed (#157*) in 1928 were also added. Most of these structures were of frame construction, with shake siding, and shingle roofs (Westley, 1949; SEKI AFB). Not until the 1930s would the maintenance area begin to have buildings of more permanent and fireproof construction.

The Ash Mountain proper fit into broader park planning efforts. Thomas Vint believed that, a key aspect of planning was "to know the land involved thoroughly." The detailed planning documents for Sequoia National Park allowed park management and regional and national staff to know the land at Ash Mountain and to plan for its future in ways that fostered the broad goals of preserving the resources of the park. These planning efforts shaped the particular functions assigned to Ash Mountain and national oversight of planning efforts assured that national architectural trends – such as rustic design and modern style – were made manifest at Ash Mountain. As noted earlier, Park Service policy dating back to 1918 called for planning before design and construction. In 1925, park superintendents were directed to develop five year plans that addressed a variety of park management concerns: location and function of park structures, traffic circulation, access to natural features; fire control structures; maintenance facilities and concessionaires' and Park Service facilities for visitors. In 1929, park development plans became mandatory and superintendents were directed to prepare development outlines – documents that described the areas and components of the park, and the projects needed to complete the development of the park (McClelland, 1998: 291 294).

Efforts at Sequoia National Park provide an example of these broader trends within the Park Service. By combining office, maintenance, and residential sites at Ash Mountain, the park developed a centralized park management site for Sequoia National Park, which eventually came to serve the co-administered Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. Park managers regularly assessed the structures that made up the administrative area to plan for future development, and on several occasions considered whether other locations could better function as the park's headquarters area. As John White and other park staff assessed the built landscape of Ash Mountain in 1931, they saw a substantial set of buildings that provided a mix of administrative, maintenance, and residential structures. The 1931 development outline of Ash Mountain provided a snapshot of the area. It noted five administrative buildings, more than nine utility buildings and nineteen residential structures including four permanent quarters, six semi-permanent quarters, seven temporary cabins and two cabin and tent combinations. In assessing the buildings of the area, the staff considered the stucco structures with concrete foundations as permanent, the frame structures with shake siding and concrete and stone foundations as semi permanent, and the structures with post-and-beam construction as temporary. This assessment generally fits the history of the administrative area, as the stucco structures have generally remained largely intact, while many of the shingle sided structures have been altered or removed (White, 1931).

The 1931 document also laid out development plans for the Ash Mountain area. The report made clear the limited visitor services associated with the complex by referring to it simply as “Ash Mountain Headquarters,” in contrast to the “Giant Forest Summer Headquarters and Tourist Center.” The plans called for Ash Mountain to continue to support administration, housing and maintenance, with few visitor services. It noted that little in the way of roadways or parking was needed. However, it said about a thousand yards of additional footpaths were needed. A bridle trail was needed through the area to take livestock off the highway. The area needed an improved water system in order to continue landscaping and to avoid running low on water in the dry season. The report noted that additional range was needed for park livestock, as there was little water on the existing range. A new location for the nursery was needed away from the industrial plaza. As to visitor services, White noted that area had only a comfort station, emergency campground, and checking kiosk. He foresaw few changes to this arrangement, and had no plans for a park concessionaire to establish operations in the area.

White felt the administrative building would serve for several years, but that eventually more space would be needed for these functions. He laid out a plan to replace temporary residences with permanent ones at a rate of one new stucco cottage a year. He noted the need for a new mess hall and dormitory for single men, a new storehouse, and refrigerator building, a permanent maintenance shop, a new barn and feed storage building located farther from industrial buildings, and a better building for equipment storage. As to tourist facilities, White stated that “some change or enlargement of these facilities may be needed, but no extensive installation will be necessary” (White, 1931). The advent of the New Deal and the arrival of relief workers in Sequoia National Park would allow park staff the opportunity to realize many of these plans. These events would also bring to an end White’s persistent complaints about budget restraints in developing Ash Mountain.



Physical History #1: Ash Mountain Headquarters Area, 1927. (SEKI Archives, neg. 03090).

Ash Mountain During the New Deal Era, 1933-1942

The CCC and other New Deal programs contributed enormously to the development of the national park system – a trend reflected in the development of the Ash Mountain area. In his first hundred days in office in 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt pushed through a variety of legislative acts to address the Great Depression. One of these was the Civilian Conservation Corps which had three important goals: to reduce unemployment, to conserve natural resources, and to improve the bodies and spirits of young men. FDR felt that young men working vigorously in a natural setting would not only improve the land, but improve their own spirits. In speaking to Congress on March 21, 1933 – just 17 days after his inauguration Roosevelt said “I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects. More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. [...] We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings” (Cohen, 1980: 6). Ten days later, Congress approved the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act. Taking Roosevelt’s lead, people soon began calling the program the Civilian Conservation Corps, which began its official name in 1937. Superintendent White reflected the president’s view about the variety of goals the program fulfilled when he said the program had had “splendid results not only in work accomplished” but also in “character forming” (1933 annual report). Between 1933 and 1942 throughout the United States, over three million young men enrolled in the CCC and headed off to work camps. Within a few months of the CCC’s creation, by May of 1933, CCC enrollees were working in Sequoia National Park.

The park managed eleven separate CCC camps at various times, some within the park and

some located in the vicinity, but outside the park. Up to 1600 enrollees at a time engaged in a wide variety of projects within Sequoia National Park that supported administrative functions, visitor use, and conservation efforts. They improved the Generals Highway, constructed truck trails for fire fighting and park management, erected or refurbished numerous buildings in the Ash Mountain area and at Giant Forest, fought fires, and removed brush to prevent fires, and did much more as well during their tenure in the park. The national goals of the program were fully reflected in projects within the park as young men set to work on conservation and development projects that park managers felt would also have “moral and spiritual” value to the young men. CCC managers proudly proclaimed of the young men working in Sequoia National Park in 1934, “Their health, spirit and mental outlook have been greatly improved” (Junep, [1937]: 396).

While less important than the CCC at Ash Mountain, the Public Works Administration also provided some of the workers that built Ash Mountain. On June 16, 1933, Congress approved the National Industrial Recovery Act – an act which established both the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the National Recovery Administration (NRA). The NRA sought to regulate the economy and keep wages and prices up, by pressuring both labor and industry to agree on wages and prices. This controversial program raised substantial opposition and the Supreme Court would rule it unconstitutional in 1935. However, the public works efforts – the aspect of NRA that would influence Sequoia National Park, created much less opposition. Indeed the two agencies were squeezed into the same bill with the goal of allowing the popular public works efforts to help with the passage of the economic restructuring, which was more controversial and also closer to FDR’s heart. PWA projects were underway in the park by August of 1933 (SEKI annual report). PWA projects generally focused on road and trail building away from the Ash Mountain area, although a few of the Ash Mountain buildings and roadwork were constructed by PWA workers (SNP RDCA, 1935).

A third, and short lived, New Deal program also contributed to the physical history of Ash Mountain: the Civil Works Administration. This program lasted only from November 1933 to March 1934 and served to provide jobs to adult men, including a number who worked in the Ash Mountain area. Discouraged by the pace at which the PWA was creating jobs and eyeing the calendar which was heading into Thanksgiving and Christmas, Roosevelt established the CWA late in 1933 making use of the unspent balance in the PWA budget. By January 1934, four million Americans were working under the new CWA (Schwartz, vii). Unlike the PWA, the CWA did not institute a means test and paid workers wages based on local wages. It had a more centralized management structure than other programs and did not require complicated negotiations with state and local officials in order to establish jobs (Edsforth, 2000: 160; Davis, 1986: 306 14). Ultimately, conservative lawmakers and social workers defending their turf prevented the reauthorization of funding for the CWA. However, during its few months of existence, this innovative New Deal program left its mark at Ash Mountain. Specifically, it established Buckeye as a site for housing New Deal relief workers, although the CWA camp (unlike the later Buckeye CCC camp) apparently left no physical infrastructure that survives to the present.

Ash Mountain CCC Camp (Sycamore developed area)

The remaining structures at Ash Mountain help tell the CCC story, not only during the young men's working time, but during their off hours as well. Of the 11 CCC camps at Sequoia, the ones that had the greatest impacts on the Ash Mountain area were the Ash Mountain Camp (at Sycamore), the Buckeye Camp, and the Potwisha Camp. The latter camp is excluded from the district, because it is three miles removed from Ash Mountain proper and, unlike Buckeye and Sycamore, no documents have come to light describing Potwisha as part of Ash Mountain. The enrollees at Ash Mountain Camp turned a portion of the area that had been devoted primarily to pasture into a bustling camp with some two hundred enrollees and at least ten substantial buildings. Construction of the camp "began on October 1, [1933,] and several weeks later the entire Camp #1906 moved from General Grant to the completed new winter quarters" (SNP RDCA, 1933). A photograph of the complex in 1934 reveals a large encampment, with one large T-shaped building (likely the mess hall), four long buildings that likely served as dormitories, and seven smaller structures (SEKI Archives, negative no. 5335). One of the buildings in this photo remains standing (#141), as does the recreation hall (#142), further to the east. The historical evidence about building #140, still standing, is somewhat inconclusive. A 1939 map from the Branch of Engineering indicates that at that time buildings #141 and #142 were still standing, as was one building in the approximate position of the current building #140. Oddly, however, the 1939 map and another undated map show building #140 as being only the short wing of the old mess hall (the base, or lower part, of the T), while the current building #140 represents the long wing of that building (the bar, or upper part, of the T) (NPS BOE, 1939a; NPS BOE, undated document). Building records from 1951 reveal that by that date, the building that is currently in place (the long wing) was already there. These 1951 records also designate the construction type as "frame," even though the records generally refer to buildings that had been moved as "pre-fab." The current building #140 closely matches the other buildings from the old Ash Mountain CCC Camp in style of construction with its board and batten siding. The most likely explanation for this contradictory evidence is that the two maps are simply in error, based perhaps on an imprecise verbal description that one wing of the mess hall had been removed. It is possible, however, that only the long wing of building #140 was moved from its historic location in the mid-1930s and then returned in the 1940s at the same time as the short wing was demolished; or that the long wing was removed in the mid 1940s, the short wing was removed in the 1940s, and a new or pre-fab building was installed on the existing foundation of the long wing to create the current building. Absent any known reason for the park to add infrastructure to Sycamore in the 1940s, however, it seems likely that the maps are in error and that building #140 is part of the old Ash Mountain CCC Camp. The buildings constructed at Sycamore were generally frame structures with board-and-batten siding, cedar shingle roofs, and tongue and groove pine floors.

The primary work of the Ash Mountain CCC Camp was the Ash Mountain Advance Truck Trail which began at the camp, passed by the barn and continued on to northwest to the park boundary and then to Schrieber's Flat CCC Camp. The enrollees also engaged in other projects, such as building a trail to a swimming hole on the Kaweah River from the headquarters area. The Ash Mountain CCC Camp only existed for a short time, from 1933 to 1935.

Another component of Sycamore is the barn complex. The CWA worked on the barn (#143) and grading the area during its brief tenure in the park, 1933 to 1934 (SNP CWA Reports, 1933 34). Plans for the barn exist from 1933 that largely match the current building (NPS BPD, 1933). The barn was completed in 1935 as a PWA project and was a frame structure with vertical board siding, tongue and groove pine floor and cedar shingle roofing (NPS BPD, 1933). The blacksmith shop (#144), also known as the horseshoeing shop, was built in 1943, as a frame structure with a corrugated iron roof and with boards forming partial walls on three sides and open except for a gate on the fourth side. The area also has a recent hay shelter, which is considered non contributing to the historic district.

Edison Village and Buckeye CCC Camp

The Buckeye residential area received its first New Deal era relief workers under the Civil Works Administration. The history of this area demonstrates that while the CCC was the primary New Deal program that shaped Ash Mountain, other relief programs had an important role as well. The camp was termed Edison Village, as it was located just outside the park on land leased by the NPS from the Southern California Edison Company (now within park boundaries). CWA workers constructed a third of a mile of road to connect the area to the Generals Highway. They also constructed “25 toilets, one shower building, one 4000 gallon water tank, a garbage and ash pit, a garbage rack,” several hundred feet of waterline, and space for 300 people to camp (SNP CWA reports). At the program’s height 184 men, 60 women, and 60 children lived in the camp. The story of the unemployed families that made Edison Village their home illustrates both the desperation and undying hope of individuals during the depression and the beginning of the New Deal. Acting Superintendent Daniel J. Tobin noted that the park did not have the equipment to provide camping facilities for most of the families, so that 250 of the campers had to rent, borrow, or purchase their own tents, stoves, and beds. Grateful for the opportunity to work, the residents quickly dubbed the streets of their village Roosevelt Avenue and Prosperity Boulevard, and elected an informal mayor and chief of police to resolve conflicts and preserve order (SNP CWA reports). This CWA camp apparently left behind no physical infrastructure that has survived to the present.

After the CWA program was phased out, the CCC occupied the camp late in 1934 and designated the area Buckeye CCC Camp. Managers’ descriptions of early interactions in the camp testify not only to the physical legacy they hoped the CCC would provide in new buildings, roads, and trails, and through the conservation of wildlands, but also to the character forming they hoped would allow the enrollees to succeed in their lives after the CCC. Project managers felt that some of the young men at this camp suffered from the “misconception ... that they were on a glorified vacation.” But, this was soon replaced, they said, by “a sincere attempt on the part of the men to take advantage of this opportunity to equip themselves with invaluable experience which can be used when they obtain positions in private industry” (SNP Buckeye CCC report, 1935).

The CCC constructed four structures at Buckeye that remain today. The total number of CCC structures that existed historically is unknown, although they totaled many more than four. Building #127 served as the foremen’s dormitory (NPS BLA, 1955). Building #133 originally

served as the camp mess hall (SNP Building Survey, 1947). The other structures (#128 and #129) may have served as offices or residences for CCC managers. No photographs have been identified that indicate the full extent of the camp when it was in use. The spotty CCC reports that remain indicate that a CCC camp existed at Buckeye from 1935 through 1938, although it may well have remained there until 1942. Young men from the Buckeye Camp engaged in a variety of projects throughout the park, many of which had little to do with Ash Mountain. They worked, for instance, on the Flume Truck Trail and fire trails to Milk Ranch Peak (SNP RDCA, 1935). However, some of their projects focused on Ash Mountain. For instance, in 1935, they worked on the Machine Shop addition (#151*).

Residential Area

Building records reveal that at least 45 buildings were built in Ash Mountain proper during the New Deal era, of which 31 remain. These included residences, garages, offices, and maintenance structures. New Deal workers, especially CCC enrollees, concentrated a great deal of their efforts on housing. The program was part of a conscious effort to allow more employees to live in the park: “to house permanent employees who are residing out of the park” (SNP Reports to the Deputy Chief Architect (RDCA), 1937-38). Workers extended the residential area during this period with the construction of residences #63 and #64 (in 1935), #77 and #78 (in 1936), #87 and #88 (in 1938), #90*, #91, #92, #93 and #94 (in 1939), #95, #96, #97 and #104 (in 1941), and #106* and #107* (in 1942). Portions of #77 and #78 were constructed using materials from Ash Mountain CCC Camp buildings after that camp had been abandoned. These structures made use of “framing lumber, sub flooring and roof sheathing” from the CCC buildings, reproducing the exact dimensions of those components from the razed camp buildings (SNP RDCA, 1935-36). These buildings were generally frame structures with double floors, sawn shake exteriors, and concrete foundations that usually had stone veneers. However, the buildings from 1941 and 1942 had stucco exteriors and asbestos shingle roofs. All these buildings represented a more permanent construction type than the structures on post and mortar foundations built in the early history of Ash Mountain. They continued the stylistic trends set in the 1920s that blended shake exteriors and stucco exteriors. The construction of these structures along the extended Mather Way largely filled up the available space for construction at Ash Mountain, as building projects began to bump up against steep terrain. White noted that Ash Mountain building projects would be “all side hill” work (White, 1931).

The CWA and CCC also built a number of garages, continuing the transition of park facilities from transportation using livestock to transportation using motor vehicles. As Colonel White noted in a 1934 report, “As the park is isolated from developed areas of the state, it is practically an absolute necessity that each employee have a motor vehicle if he is to secure necessary supplies, participate in social activities or secure recreation of any sort” (SNP CWA reports). In 1934, CWA workers built garages for a number of existing residences (#3*, #4*, #6, #18, #10, and #12). These were generally frame structures with dirt floors and side hinged double doors, although the garage to residence #12 had a cement floor by 1947. In 1936-37, the CCC built garages for the single girls’ quarters, and a double garage for residences #63 and #64. In 1937-38, they built a garage for residences #87 and #88. In 1938-39, they built two garages for residences #90*, #91, #92 and #93 (SNP RDCA). These garages built from 1936

to 1939 generally had concrete floors, frame construction, shake siding, and single panel tilt up doors, in contrast to the side hinged double doors of the earlier garages.

Utility Area

The New Deal era also saw a number of buildings added to the utility area. As with the residential buildings, these tended to be of a more substantial construction than the buildings constructed in the first five years of the Ash Mountain area. The area generally retained its appearance of rustic buildings with shake siding. However, a few of the new structures had more fire resistant materials such as concrete walls or corrugated iron siding. Several of these buildings still remain today. In 1934, the CCC built an equipment shed (#150*) and supply building (possibly #333*) at Ash Mountain, as well as a steam rack (#167*). In 1935, the CCC built an addition with a concrete foundation to the machine shop (#151*), allowing room to store twenty five pieces of equipment (SNP RDCA). The regional architect noted in his report to the chief architect that this addition “completes the maintenance plaza as indicated in the Master Plan.” In 1935, enrollees undertook foundation repair to equipment shed #1 (possibly #157*) (SNP RDCA). A storage warehouse was built in 1936, as was an equipment shed. A steam cleaning shed was built in 1937 (SNP RDCA).

These new structures were generally frame structures with shake siding. CCC workers, however, built a few concrete structures during this era that still remain in the maintenance area today. The gas station (#168) was built in 1935. Equipment sheds #159 and #160 were built in 1941 and later incorporated into the current maintenance building during Mission 66. Plans of the maintenance area from 1938 give some sense of the configuration of the maintenance area during the New Deal era. They show a row of three long equipment sheds at the southeast end of the utility area, another row northwest of the first row with a machine shop and maintenance shop, a long equipment shed northwest and perpendicular to the machine shop, two storehouses and a shed around a small courtyard northwest of the maintenance shop. The area also has several smaller buildings: the service station, a wash rack, grease rack, and fire tool house. Extending northward from the maintenance area were two auto sheds and a wash room. Photographs reveal that the utility area had a mix of frame construction buildings with shake or board and batten siding, some with gabled roofs and some with shed roofs, generally with wood shingles. Only a few of the structures were of fireproof board-formed concrete construction, such as the service station and the two equipment sheds built , the later being built in 1941 (NPS BOE, 1939; SNP RDCA). The utility group provided the park with the ability to store supplies, maintain its fleet of trucks and cars, maintain park buildings, and fight fires.

Offices

Although residential and maintenance structures were the primary focus of New Deal program at Ash Mountain, the park also built new offices and improved existing office space. The forestry building was built in 1934 (#148*) – a wood frame structure with sawed shake siding, cedar shingle roof, and tongue and groove pine floors. The CCC added an addition to the administrative building in 1935, continuing a process that had begun with two earlier additions in

1927 and 1932. In 1936, the old mess hall (#149*) originally built in 1923 was remodeled to allow work space for the technical services. By the 1940s, it housed the library and the naturalist's office (SEKI ABF; SNP RDCA).

Roads and Trails

New Deal relief agencies also contributed to roads and trails that served the Ash Mountain area and established its current circulation system. In 1934, the CWA worked on obliterating the old highway that had run through Ash Mountain before construction of the Generals Highway – a road that ran north of the then administration building (SNP CWA reports, 1934). In 1935, the PWA built a road extension to accommodate additions to the residential area along Mather Drive. The Potwisha CCC Camp built a stock trail from the Ash Mountain pasture to the Potwisha Camp. They also built a truck trail from the pasture to the headquarters area. In 1937-38, CCC enrollees built another 500 foot road extension to Mather Drive. And in 1938-39, they built a 400 foot extension of Mather Drive making a connecting loop with the incinerator road (now referred to as Cammerer Way) (SNP RDCA). All of these extensions to Mather Drive followed largely the alignment of the old Elk Park Road.

Relief workers, primarily from the CCC, also constructed trails in the Ash Mountain area and established the rockwork that define the character of the area. In the winter of 1933-1934, enrollees from the Ash Mountain CCC Camp built three tenths of a mile of trail to a swimming hole on the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River. This included steps, a rock fireplace, and picnic table along the shore. In 1937-38, a swimming hole was developed about a half a mile below Ash Mountain. It included a stone fireplace and rustic picnic table with stone footings, sequoia slab tops and seats (since removed) (SNP RDCA).

Park managers worked with native schist stones to create a naturalistic landscape at Ash Mountain. They noted, however, the need for more formal landscaping in the maintenance area. White discussed at length plans for the area in one of his reports:

“Since Ash Mt. contains the main headquarters area, it has considerable use not only by the Government employees but also by the public. When a comparatively small area has a high concentration of people, there is bound to be a 'wearing out' of that area. Whereas the attempt has always been to keep the park as natural as possible, I feel that such headquarters area can not be held entirely to the natural. In other words, a systematic layout is necessary to make the area usable and to preserve the landscape as much as possible. In the residential area the landscaping is held to the informal, while in the utility area a formal layout is necessary for the best use.

“Much of the landscape improvement work done during the period was in the way of rock masonry. Rock gutters were constructed in the utility and residential areas, as well as along the Generals Highway through the area. Rocks curbs outlined parking areas, driveways and service roads to prevent the encroachment outside these areas. The center island in the utility area was enclosed by curbing. Two small parking areas were provided in the island space.” (SNP RDCA, 1936 37)

These design goals were implemented with more curvilinear rockwork, landscaping, and building placement in the residential area, and more rectilinear designs in the maintenance yard.

In 1934, the CWA built the low rock wall with radiator filling stations opposite General Highways from the administration building (in front of the current visitor center), using rock from Moro Creek Road. This wall replaced a redwood puncheon fence, which in the view of Park Service landscape architects was in poor condition and “did not conform with the landscape requirements for Ash Mountain Headquarters.” (SNP CWA reports). Rock walls clearly did fit into planners’ vision for Ash Mountain and would become a defining characteristic of the landscape.

Landscape architecture reports detailed a variety of landscaping work that established the appearance of the Ash Mountain residential and office areas over the ensuing years. In 1933-34, CCC enrollees improved and perhaps replaced portions of the existing deer fence. The CCC seasonal report provided the following description: “The fence is built of a 5 ft. height of woven wire stretched on tubular galvanized posts placed ten feet apart. On angle brackets, fixed to each post, two strands of barbed wire are strung. This makes the fence 7 ft. 6 inches high.” In 1935, the CCC built stonewalks at the single girls’ quarters and a four foot wide walkway with schist borders from the checking station to the lower residential area. In 1935, enrollees worked on constructing steps and walkways around the administration building and establishing rock gutters on the lower residential road. In 1936-37, CCC enrollees implemented landscaping improvements including walls, walkways, steps, and grading at residences #1*, #2*, #4*, #77, and #78. During that time as well, rock gutters were constructed along roads in utility and residential areas, and rock curbs established to define parking areas. In 1938-39, CCC enrollees worked on the landscaping of residences 90 and 91 (SNP RDCA).

Nursery and Naturalistic Landscape Design

Important to the landscaping of Ash Mountain and of the rest of the park was the nursery in the Ash Mountain area. This was established in 1930 and received improvements in the CCC era. In 1933 and 1934, the Potwisha CCC Camp constructed a lath house, tool shed, and potting shed and developed terracing for the Ash Mountain nursery. CCC enrollees from the Buckeye Camp worked on the nursery in 1935. The Buckeye Camp report provided this description of the nursery: “A well stocked nursery is maintained at Ash Mt. Headquarters. Here the various trees, plants and shrubs found in this locality, are cultivated and classified” (SNP RDCA; SNP Buckeye report, 1935).

The proposed Ash Mountain Historic District is located within the Chaparral/Oak Woodland vegetative community. Early development at Ash Mountain sought to harmonize development within the natural landscape. This harmonization was accomplished by utilizing naturalistic landscape architecture principles, including preserving existing native vegetation within developed areas and planting with native species in naturalistic groupings.

Using the nursery, plantings were undertaken to create a naturalistic environment. In 1935,

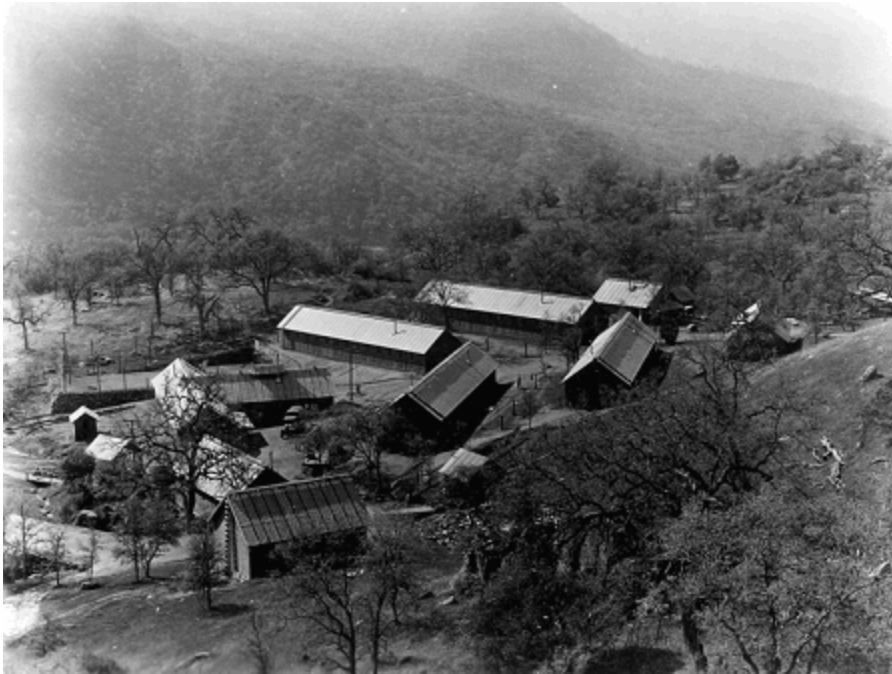
enrollees from the Potwisha CCC Camp began implementing a “planting scheme” with “native materials” around the administration building (SNP RDCA). The careful attention landscape architects gave to vegetation in their development of the Ash Mountain proper is shown in the 1939 topographic map, carefully noting the location of primarily native plant species including lilacs, manzanitas, oaks, redbuds, ash, birch, and other trees. The park managers were even willing to alter their architectural plans at the last minute to fit in with the plant landscape. Referring to the administration building, a landscape architect wrote, "In this building it was necessary to extend the center portion on the building eight feet in order to accommodate the extended branches of a Manzanita bush in the court" (SNP RDCA, Jan 1935). The 1938 map of the park indicates that the historic nursery was approximately at the current location of building #6A, some 60 feet southwest of the current nursery.

In 1935, the following landscape improvements were made adjacent to the newly constructed administration building: "Planting of native materials is being carried out around the building...The area affected thus far is along the path system and includes fir, Chinquapin, hazel and bunch grass. Some very naturalistic groupings have been made and the appearance from the highway is quite pleasing." (Report to Chief Architect, August 27 to September 30, 1935, Box 80, Folder 2, SEKI Archives). It is worth noting that although the plant palette used during the New Deal era at Ash Mountain were natives, many of the plants that were used were not native to the Sierran foothills and Ash Mountain. This is likely a reflection of a lack of ecological sophistication at the time as well as an aesthetic preference for the vegetation found at higher altitudes.

Although Sierran native species predominated during this time, some non-native species were used as well, including turf grasses and fruit trees. In addition, the growing season at Ash Mountain was extended by widespread use of irrigation at area residences and office facilities, which created an unnaturally verdant landscape even during the summer drought months. Naturally, the lush foliage within Ash Mountain attracted wildlife, including deer. This led the park to construct a contiguous deer fence around the entire periphery of Ash Mountain and to install cattle guards along the road ways. This barrier created a walled oasis in an otherwise brown landscape, which was described by several longtime NPS employees as creating something akin to "the Garden of Eden".



Physical History #2: Temporary tent structures at the Edison Village Civil Works Administration camp, January 1934 (SEKI Archives, negative no. 8648).



Physical History #3: Ash Mountain CCC Camp, 1934, located in the area now known as Sycamore. Building #140, still on the site, is likely the long wing of the T. The building on the far right (#141), also remains (SEKI Archives, negative 5335).



Physical History #4: Superintendent's residence (#12) and grounds, 1934. The residential areas had a mix of stucco structures in the Spanish Eclectic style (such as this one), and rustic structures with shake siding (SEKI Archives).



Physical History #5: Generals Highway through Ash Mountain, 1934, near the current visitor center. This rock wall was constructed by CWA workers, which included water pumps and hoses allowing motorists to fill their radiators (SEKI Archives, Box 104).



Physical History #6: Photo showing rockwork pathways installed by CWA workers on Mather Drive near residences #14 and #15, 1934 (SEKI Archives, Box 104).



Physical History #7: Maintenance yard after landscaping improvements by CCC workers, 1937. The service station (#168) visible in the center of the photo and the most distant building, (#159), are extant (SEKI Archives, negative 3054).



History Photo #8: Residence #87. This 1938 building was built by the CCC and is typical of the residences from this time. It had a cedar shingle roof with a double coursing of shingles every fourth row for enhanced texture and protection (SEKI Archives).

Ash Mountain During World War II and the Postwar Era, 1942-1967

In Sequoia National Park, as in parks throughout the country, development efforts trailed off significantly during World War II and the decade following. This lull allowed park management to reconsider the appropriateness of Ash Mountain as an administrative center for the park. This became especially important with the decision in 1946 to manage Sequoia and the new Kings Canyon National Park as one administrative unit (Dilsaver and Tweed, 1990: 215). The addition of Kings Canyon National Park made Ash Mountain even less centrally located than it was within Sequoia alone. In 1949, landscape architect Volney J. Westley surveyed the buildings at Ash Mountain and discussed various alternatives in a report, including moving the headquarters to Fresno. However, he found no suitable sites for a headquarters area in the vicinity and suggested that the Ash Mountain headquarters area be retained and improved, and that additional buildings be constructed at Sycamore, if needed. This was essentially the plan the Park Service implemented in the ensuing years, although the additional buildings were eventually built at Buckeye, rather than Sycamore (Westley, 1949).

Construction and remodeling did continue to some extent within the main area of Ash Mountain in the late 1940s and early 1950s, although not at the pace it had seen during the 1920s and 1930s. The postwar era saw a shift in building priority from the residential area to the

maintenance area. A number of buildings were constructed in the maintenance area – buildings that would serve only a short time before being demolished to make way for other buildings during the Mission 66 era. During the 1930s, three storage buildings had stood northeast of the service station around an open work yard in this area. The fourth side of this courtyard was enclosed with building #154* in 1944 (a pre-fab building with horizontal plank siding, which was possibly an old CCC dorm). Two of these buildings around the courtyard were replaced with pre-fab buildings in the 1940s: building #153* (a pre-fab building with shingle siding, installed in 1945, also possibly an old CCC dorm), and building #156 (a pre-fab building with masonite siding, installed in 1949) (Westley, 1949; SEKI ABF). All of these buildings were in the vicinity of the current fire dorm and were removed or relocated with Mission 66 development. Another warehouse, #161, was constructed in 1942 at the western end of the maintenance area and still stands there: a wood frame building with horizontal board siding. Since this building is described as a “pre-fab” in a 1951 building record, it may have been moved from a defunct CCC camp. Only two residences were built after the war and before Mission 66: residences #131 and #132, constructed along Mather Drive in 1950 (SEKI CBF). These buildings had frame construction with stucco exteriors, but presented a slightly more modern appearance with metal garage doors (SEKI CBF).

Mission 66

Like other parks throughout the nation, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks were significantly shaped by the Mission 66 program. In the years following World War II, Americans got back into their cars and traveled to national parks in unprecedented numbers. National parks throughout the country struggled to accommodate increasing numbers of visitors, with constrained budgets and deteriorated facilities. In the mid 1950s, the National Park Service sought to address these problems comprehensively with an ambitious national program. The end of the Korean War in 1953 helped create a climate more favorable to spending on public works. Proposed by Park Service director Conrad L. Wirth in 1955, “MISSION 66” (often written in all capital letters) sought to implement a large scale capital improvement program before the 1966 fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service. In 1956, Congress approved a budget of over \$700 million for the ten years of the program. Ultimately Congress would spent about \$1 billion on new construction (notably visitor centers), new staff and training, new park units, and general operations over the next ten years (Carr, 2007: 119).

This program was notable not only for the boost it gave to park development, but also for its firm embrace of what came to be known as Mission 66 architecture. This style “made full use of modern materials, such as steel, concrete, prefabricated elements, unusual fenestration, climate control, and other aspects of contemporary architecture” (Carr, 2007: 13). This soon became one source of controversy, as critics decried the departure from rustic style that had characterized Park Service buildings in the 1920s and 1930s. Absent the large workforce the CCC and PWA programs had provided the Park Service during the New Deal, however, planners had little choice but to embrace labor saving and budget saving techniques associated with postwar architecture more generally. As historian Ethan Carr argues, “No builder could afford to ignore labor saving techniques such as the prefabrication of structural elements, innovative uses of steel and concrete, curtain wall construction, and extensive application of

glass” (Carr, 2007: 137). In fact, the characteristic modern style of Mission 66 was taken as a given by Park Service planners. No extensive policy statement laid out modernism as the new Park Service idiom, in marked contrast to the publications that laid out the rustic style in the 1930s. Wirth did, however, give a brief statement after a 1957 planning conference detailing some of his thinking about the modern style: “Structures should be designed to reflect the character of the area while at the same time following up to date design standards. Park structures are to conform, to some extent, with the trend toward contemporary design and the use of materials and equipment accepted as standard by the building industry. However, restraint must be exercised in the design so that the structures will not be out of character with the area and so that the structures will be subordinated to their surroundings” (Carr, 2007: 141).

As the environmental movement developed in the 1960s, Mission 66 also came in for criticism for its focus on developing rather than preserving national parks. Wirth felt, in contrast, that parks had to face the challenge of both preserving these resources and, as the founding act of the Park Service mandated, allowing for “the benefit and enjoyment of the people” (Carr, 2007: 14). The effort to fulfill these twin mandates of preservation and use resulted in what Carr has termed “the last major period of intense activity and profoundly new ideas to find expression in a system-wide program of national park development” (Carr, 2007: 15). This period of intense development has left a legacy of two separate complexes constructed in the modern style at Ash Mountain, one in the headquarters area and one at Buckeye. Through their use of modern materials, design, and construction technique, and through their placement in the landscape to minimize their visual impact, these buildings exemplify Mission 66.

The 1958 Mission 66 Development Schedule called for water and sewer system improvements, an administrative building, fire dorm, entrance station, warehouse, utility shop, two equipment storage facilities, 20 new residences, 16 new apartments and 16 new residences in the Ash Mountain area (SEKI, 1958). Plans were delayed, however, because of concerns by the regional and national NPS offices that Ash Mountain might not be the best location for the Sequoia Kings Canyon headquarters. In a January 1959 memorandum, NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth questioned the headquarters location and deferred construction of the administration building (NPS, 1959). NPS officials felt that the greater number of visitors entering along Highway 180 rather than Highway 198 made a different location appropriate. Park staff, however, strongly disagreed for several reasons. While more visitors in general entered along Highway 180, more first time visitors entered along Highway 198. Staff further argued that the parks had always had a decentralized structure of administrative facilities and it was not necessary or useful to move away from that model. They also felt that administrative functions were separate from visitor services and need not be concentrated where most visitors arrived.

Ultimately, park staff convinced national officials that Ash Mountain could continue as an effective headquarters area. In the meanwhile, however, the Mission 66 development had been delayed. While a 1958 development schedule called for the warehouse and administration building to be constructed in 1960, construction did not actually begin until 1964 (SEKI, 1958). The decision to keep the main headquarters at Ash Mountain also shaped the nature of those facilities, which in keeping with the earlier condition at Ash Mountain generally had only minimal services for visitors.

Buckeye in Mission 66

The first Mission 66 buildings at Ash Mountain were the Buckeye residences. The reconsideration of the Ash Mountain location did not delay housing, as this construction was already underway in the Buckeye residential area by 1959. The 1956 Master Plan provided the following assessment of Buckeye, which they referred to as Ash Mountain Residential Addition: “This is the site of the Buckeye CCC Camp. Four residences located here now were CCC buildings. An entirely new access road and circulation is required. Orientation of residences is made to place bedrooms on the up canyon side to provide sleeping comfort with the evening canyon breezes. View of Alta Peak, etc. provides ideal indoor outdoor design of house and garden and view relations” (SEKI, 1956). In the early 1950s, the four CCC buildings were described as wood frame buildings with post and block foundations, board and batten exteriors, plywood interior walls, and pine floors (SEKI ABF). From 1954 to 1956, the park undertook a rehabilitation of these residences, which largely replaced all the interior materials of building #127: the elimination of dormitory partitions to establish a floor plan more suited to a single family residence, removal of all interior woodwork, installation of knotty pine planks on interior walls, remodeling the kitchen, installing new window and door frames, and new wood flooring in the kitchen. The other three CCC buildings also received major, although less extensive, renovations with new masonite and asphalt flooring, new sliding closet doors, and new wall coverings (NPS BLA, 1955). The board and batten exteriors evocative of the type of construction employed in CCC camps throughout the park were retained, however, their interiors were thoroughly modernized.

Initial Mission 66 planning documents show a vast expansion of the Buckeye residential area. Master plan maps from 1956 and 1959 include 22 new residences and four apartment buildings at Buckeye (NPS BLA, 1956; NPS BOE, 1959). A more modest plan was implemented with twelve new residences and no apartments. The first eight residences were constructed in 1959 (residences #1401, #1403, #1404, #1405, #1406, #1409, #1412 and #1414). The discontinuous numbers testify to the broader plans that were never implemented. As part of the development of Buckeye, Canyon View Drive (which is the road from the Generals Highway to the Buckeye residential area) also was straightened and widened in the mid 1950s (NPS BLA, 1956).

These new houses had the same general floor plan as ranch houses throughout the Park Service built during this period, although with slightly greater square footage than the standard of 1,240 (Carr, 2007: 170). They were wood frame buildings, with concrete foundations, stucco exteriors and plaster interiors, varnished hardwood floors and flat composition roofs (SEKI ABF). All had the same floor plan (or mirror images) with three bedrooms, two baths, a kitchen and a large living/dining area, for a square footage of 1,327, exclusive of the storage area and carport. The new housing in many ways resembled a suburban subdivision with the modern materials, standard floor plans, a carport attached to each unit, and roadways with a loop and cul de sac. This area also represented an embrace of the automobile, as it was far enough away from park headquarters to encourage employees to drive to their jobs at the main area of Ash Mountain. In this year as well, the pump house (#368) and aeration plant (#370) were

constructed at Buckeye.

In 1965, four more residences were constructed at Buckeye along Sierra View Lane north of the early CCC buildings (residences #1415, #1417, #1419 and #1420). The discontinuous numbers again indicate broader plans that were not implemented. As late as 1963, a planning map for Sierra View Lane North indicated eight residences total, instead of four. These residences included the missing numbers #1411, #1413, #1416 and #1418 that were never constructed (NPS BLA, 1963). The floor plans for the buildings constructed were largely similar to the floor plans for the 1959 houses, with minor modifications in the dimensions of specific rooms. These buildings were wood frame with concrete foundations, stucco exteriors, painted drywall interiors, tile floors, gable roofs, and asphalt roofing shingles. These were ranch style homes of 1,450 square feet with three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen, living/dining area, and storage area.

Ash Mountain Headquarters Complex

To make way for the new Mission 66 buildings, about 23 existing buildings were moved or demolished, transforming the maintenance/administrative area from one mixing wooden-frame buildings and fireproof concrete buildings to a complex of modern buildings, employing steel and concrete, with brick exteriors. In 1962 and 1963, the warehouseman's residence (#6), the commissioner's residence (#17), and the chief ranger and staff office (#18) were moved to the lower residential loop west of the maintenance area (NPS BLA, 1962; NPS BOE, 1962; NPS, 1958). At this time, an "A" was appended to each building number indicating they were buildings that had been moved: #6A, #17A, and #18A. Several other buildings in the vicinity of the maintenance area were demolished as part of Mission 66 construction: the bachelor's quarters (#20 25*), the engineer's office, or forestry building (#148*), the naturalist's office (#149*), the fire dorm (#334*), two auto sheds (#312*, #313*) and a comfort station (#171*). Workers also removed several warehouses, machine shops, and other maintenance facilities (#150*, #151*, #152*, #153*, #154*, #155* and #158*). Finally, the former administration building was removed (#147*) to make way for what is now a picnic area across the highway from the current Foothills visitor center. The only pre Mission 66 buildings that remained in the maintenance area were three concrete CCC buildings the Service Station (#168), as well as the two equipment sheds (#159 and #160) incorporated into the new maintenance building and one wood frame warehouse (#161) that was put in place in 1942, perhaps after having been moved from a defunct CCC camp (NPS, 1958).

Administration Building (now known as Foothills visitor center)

Designed by Walter Wagner and Partners, of Fresno, in the 1960s, the Administration Building was constructed by Lewis C. Nelson and Sons, of Selma, California in 1964. Originally identified as the operations building in planning correspondence, this building was primarily designed to accommodate staff as a headquarters for park offices. The careful siting of the building on a hillside belied its true size. From the west and north elevations, the administration building appeared to be a single story, low profile building. However, the majority of the 55 rooms that comprise the building were visible from the east and south facades. This careful placement of the building in the landscape emerged gradually in the planning process, as an

early 1958 site plan for the area had this building presenting its longest facade toward the Generals Highway (NPS, 1958b). The visitor entrance to the administration building was sited very close to the public parking lot on the west facade, the visitor spaces, including an information desk and restroom, were limited to the west facade. Park offices were located behind the public portions of the building with a separate entrance. The building's exterior facade was constructed of split-face brown block flecked with white, and sections of curtain walls of enameled panels, screened sliding aluminum-framed windows and painted metal doors that typified many Mission 66 designs.

Warehouse

The warehouse was originally proposed under the Mission 66 program, but in 1959 was removed from construction schedules due to budget concerns. The building was put on the schedule again in 1962, designed by Walter Wagner and Partners, and constructed by the Lewis Nelson construction contract, completed in 1964. The building had a northeastern orientation. The one story building, with a basement, was constructed of tilt up pre-cast concrete walls that were a new development in economic building practices of the era.

Fire Control/Fire Dorm

The fire control/fire dorm was sited southeast of the Foothills visitor center. This building originally provided housing for seasonal fire hands on the second floor. Designed by David H. Horn of Fresno, the building was to be the local base for firefighters in the park. It was constructed in 1967 by Herman H. Newman. The building faced a northwest direction between the staff parking lot on its north and the large paved maintenance yard to the south. The fire dorm was constructed of the same brown, split face block used in the Foothills Visitor Center.

Maintenance Building

The maintenance building at Sequoia and Kings Canyon, constructed in 1967, was sited parallel to, and southeast of the fire dorm. Also designed by David Horn and built by Herman Newmann, the Mission 66 maintenance building incorporated an existing wing, built in 1941, of general shops that formed the west end of the building (formerly buildings #159 and #160). The exterior of the maintenance building addition consisted of brown smooth faced block.

Road Changes under Mission 66

Mission 66 brought a burst of building activity, such that at the end of Mission 66 virtually all of the buildings that now stand at Ash Mountain was in place. Mission 66 also produced several minor changes to roadways throughout the park. Around 1956, a project was undertaken to straighten the approach to the Buckeye residential area (NPS BLA, 1956). Around 1963, a new link between the Pasture Road to Sycamore and the Generals Highway was added about third quarters of mile west of the current visitor center (NPS WODC, 1963).

Mission 66 Vegetation

By the 1960s, the naturalistic approach to landscape design at Ash Mountain distinctly changed. The Mission 66 programs at Ash Mountain featured primarily non-native vegetation and utilized

Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

more formal geometries and conventional residential landscape planting plans. Based on planting plans of the period, a combination of California native and non-native species were planted at Ash Mountain including trees and shrubs such as toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), modesto ash (*Fraxinus velutina* 'Modesto') eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), roundleaf laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus* 'Robustum') and firethorn (*Pyracantha* sp.). Non-native ground covers used at this time included periwinkle (*Vinca major*), ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*) and large areas of irrigated lawn. Likely as a part of an interpretive display, three species of trees typically referred to as "redwoods" were planted across from the Administration Building (only one of which is found at Sequoia National Park and never at this low altitude): giant redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), and dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*).



Physical History #9: Photo from 1964 of the administration building, now referred to as the Foothills visitor center. This building was constructed as part of Mission 66 (SEKI Archives).



Physical History #10: Photo from 1961 of residence #1409 at Buckeye Residential Area. This building was constructed in 1959 as part of Mission 66 and remains largely unchanged (SEKI Archives, building files).

Changes in the Historic Scene, 1967 to present

The proposed Ash Mountain Historic District has received remarkably little additional development to alter its appearance since the period of significance. The main portion of Ash Mountain currently has approximately 73 buildings. Only a few of these have been built since 1967:

- The Sequoia Natural History Association building (#1697), constructed in 1989.
- Two residences on Drury Lane (#1738 and #1739), both constructed in 1992.
- The US Geological Survey building (#1737), constructed in 1993.
- The recycle storage building (#1754), constructed around 1997.
- The water plant building (#1712), constructed in 1999.
- The new entrance station (#1294), constructed in 2000.
- The hotshot storage building (#1783), constructed in 2004.
- Several other small or modular utility structures also postdate Mission 66.

Likewise, only a few buildings have been removed since the end of the period of significance.

Most are in the residential area.

- Residence #2* was demolished in 1975.
- Residence #4* was demolished in 1978.
- Residence #11* was demolished in 1983.
- Residence #3* was demolished in 1984.
- Residence #1* was demolished in 1987.
- Residence #90* was demolished in 2005.
- Residences #106* and #107* were demolished at an unknown date after 1971.
- Building #309* was demolished at an unknown date after 1971.
- Building #334* was demolished likely to make way for the SNHA building.

In the context of the entire district, these represent only a small number of changes. Some of the changes within the district have been compatible, such as the entrance station which was built in the rustic vernacular and the Sequoia Natural History Association building which uses a split-face block similar to its surrounding Mission 66 buildings. These changes have not greatly degraded the feeling and association of the ensemble of buildings at Ash Mountain and their ability to convey the historic association with park administration and park planning. This district continues to convey the continuum of development from 1924 to 1967, punctuated by three phases of intense development: the early rustic era, the New Deal era and the Mission 66 era.

Another change to the historic appearance of many of the residences and garages at the main Ash Mountain area has been the replacement of the original rustic redwood shake siding with textured plywood siding. Building records indicate that most buildings that historically had shake siding retained until around 1963 and that most of the replacement of shake siding took place before 1986. Records indicate that the replacement of cedar shingle roofs with asphalt composite roofing happened earlier: a number of these structures had lost their cedar shingle roofs in the 1950s.

Additionally, circulation through the Ash Mountain area has been modified slightly. Cammerer Way was rerouted approximately from residence #78 to the Generals Highway. While the route formerly ran near residence #77 intersecting the highway near residence #88, a sharp jog was added to the road at some point after 1971 (NPS WODC, 1971).

Several building uses were significantly reorganized after the passage of the Housing Improvement Act section of the 1996 Omnibus Parks Bill. Following this legislation, Sequoia National Park received an “urban park” designation. With nearby communities that could provide housing, Sequoia was no longer required to provide, and was in fact discouraged from providing, housing for non-essential personnel. Accordingly, many buildings that had been used for decades as residences were converted into office or storage space. Beginning in the winter of 2007, the housing at Buckeye will be seasonally gated and mothballed during the winter months, further reflecting the park-wide decrease in employee housing provided at Sequoia.

Mission 66 Headquarters Area

While the functions of the Foothills Administration Building have been modified over the past forty years, the building remains essentially the same. One of the spaces included on the original architectural drawings indicated a fallout shelter placed under the lobby section of the building. This space is now used for archival storage. Some interior walls throughout the structure have been erected or moved to accommodate changing visitor and staff needs. Part of the design philosophy of Mission 66 was to create spaces that would be generic enough to be flexible in just this way. The specifications for this building indicated that many of the interior walls were 'removable stud walls', hinting that the structure was intended to be modified on demand in the future.

The Mission 66 program had underestimated the demand for visitor information and contact at this entryway to the park. With no formal visitor center planned at the south end of the park, the need for increased visitor services quickly became apparent. With the change in visitor demand in the 1980s, the administration building was modified to provide a larger public space in 1986 to welcome and orient visitors and came to be known as the Foothills visitor center.

The constant annual increase of visitors to Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks has warranted other changes. In 1998, there was a small addition to the lobby; the north wall was bumped out several feet to expand the area available for exhibits, interpretation, and sales. At the same time, a small additional office space, approximately 30' x 30', was designed for the north end of the structure. This addition is faced with stucco tinted to blend with the existing building and does not diminish the integrity of the building. Very few modifications have been made to the other buildings.

The warehouse has changed little since its construction. A solar panel on the roof was installed in the 1980s to update the hot water heater, but is not visible. The maintenance building also has a solar panel that was installed during the 1980s. The fire dorm is little changed and continues to serve as fire headquarters, although the upper floor dorm rooms are now used as office space and meeting rooms for Resources Management and Science personnel.

Sycamore Developed Area

The three CCC buildings and the PWA barn at Sycamore that were there at the end of the New Deal era remain, as does the shoeing shed constructed in 1943. The recreation hall at Sycamore currently has what appears to be an addition measuring 18' x 8' on the back (south) side of the building that contains two restrooms (SEKI ABF). This addition is only visible from the backside of the building; but currently has fiber cement board siding that does not match the board and batten walls of the rest of the structure. The contemporary siding makes this feature appear to be a recent addition and is not compatible. This addition has been a part of the building since at least 1951 (SEKI ABF) although the fiber cement siding is certainly more recent. The three lower CCC buildings at Sycamore (#140, #141, and #142) received rehabilitation work in 1995, reinforcing the foundation and replacing the siding. These renovations stabilized the buildings and were done with compatible materials and have not affected the buildings' historic character.

On the road between the old CCC camp and the barn area is building #156, constructed in 1949. This is a wood frame structure with masonite exterior, block and post foundation, wood floor, and corrugated aluminum roof, currently used for storage. A new hay rack was constructed near the barn after the 1960s. A Heliport was constructed near the barn area in 1986.

Buckeye Residential Area

While the CCC buildings at Buckeye have seen some modifications, both during and after the period of significance, the Mission 66 structures are remarkably unchanged since the 1960s. The four CCC buildings had textured plywood siding by the mid-1980s, apparently installed in 1983. Buildings #128 and #133 have both been converted into duplexes, apparently in 1985. All twelve of the Mission 66 Buckeye carports received new asphalt roofing in 1983. The Mission 66 buildings apparently received new windows around 1990 (SEKI CBF; SEKI Maintenance Dept., 10 238 forms, #557). The interior of residence #1420 was remodeled to create more bedrooms and turn it into a dormitory. Yet, overall, the Buckeye structures represent a substantially intact example of Mission 66 residential development.

Changes to Vegetation

The landscape composition of Ash Mountain also has been influenced by the desires and maintenance regimes of the many residents who have lived there. Many of the persistent non native species in the area were likely planted as ornamental improvements made by the area's residents, including perennials, shrubs, and bulbs. Until the late 1980s, the park would hand out free lawn seed to any Ash Mountain area resident that asked.

In 1987, the Vegetation Management Plan for developed areas within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks was written. This document, in many ways, was a repudiation of the landscape work done during Mission 66 and an effort to return to the naturalistic style of the 1930s. The overall goal of this plan is to "Restore and/or maintain a healthy, vigorous vegetative community that approximates the "natural" state, given the constraints of past and present human intervention, while providing a safe environment for human use and enjoyment". Furthermore the plan called specifically to "remov(e) exotic species" and that "Only native species will be planted. Seed, seedlings, or plants to be used in revegetation/landscaping projects will always be obtained from sources in the same watershed as the project". This plan also calls for the use of prescribed burns in fire dependent ecosystems, such as the chaparral/oak woodland vegetative community at Ash Mountain. For developed areas located in chaparral/oak woodland, the 1987 Vegetation Management Plan states "The desired state of these types is one in which fire can play as full a role as possible without threatening public safety or property." Changes to vegetation since the historic period have resulted in the decrease of foundation plants and the trend toward increased natural plant communities throughout the historic district, however, the some aspects of the historic character of vegetation is still reflected in the lawns around the residences, a few remaining foundation plants around historic buildings, as well as the native vegetation that was retained and incorporated into historic planting plans.

Conclusion

The proposed Ash Mountain Historic District represents a continuum of integrated park development that provides physical testimony to significant themes in NPS history: NPS planning, New Deal relief work, and Mission 66. The rustic era is reflected in the residential areas at Ash Mountain proper as well as the CCC camp structures remaining at the Sycamore Residential area. The maintenance area and administrative building at Ash Mountain proper as well as the Buckeye residential area, represent intact examples of Mission 66 era developments. Together, all these resources represent an intact historic district eligible for listing on the National Register.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Ash Mountain Historic District is locally significant for its association with National Park Service master planning, New Deal relief programs, and Mission 66 (Criterion A) and for its assemblage of buildings and structures exemplifying rustic and NPS modern architecture (Criterion C). The period of significance for the district is 1924 to 1967, spanning the years from when the first permanent buildings were constructed at Ash Mountain in 1923 until the end of the Mission 66 era construction at Ash Mountain in 1967. Today, the historic character is still conveyed through the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings and structures, circulation, small scale features, and vegetation.

Natural systems and features define the location and setting of the district. Ash Mountain's warm climate and lack of snow fall were important reasons for siting the administrative area in this location. The area also has several relatively flat benches which allowed for development without substantial regrading. The area is close to the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River and the Alder Creek drainages, which provide the area with drinking water, hydro-electric power and recreational swimming during the hot summer months.

The spatial organization of Ash Mountain was divided in early park master plans into three spatially discrete clusters: Ash Mountain proper, Sycamore and Buckeye. Initial development within the historic district occurred at Ash Mountain proper in 1923 while development at Sycamore and Buckeye did not begin until the 1930s. Original construction was relatively haphazard and opportunistic; most buildings were of temporary construction and were not exceedingly well designed. Beginning in 1923, the park began developing plans for a permanent development at Ash Mountain that would unify its design details and bring about a cohesiveness to the developed area. Much of the extant development in Ash Mountain dates back to these early plans – formalized and expanded within the 1931 master plan -- and much of the labor for the realization of master plans was provided by CCC, CWA, and PWA workers. The development was further expanded following Mission 66 master plans. Today, the historic district retains this spatial organization as developed in these early park master plans.

The collection of buildings at Ash Mountain represents several architectural styles, including park rustic, and Mission 66. Contributing buildings include the Ash Mountain CCC camp buildings at Sycamore, the intact Mission 66 residences at Buckeye, and the numerous park rustic and Mission 66 modern structures within Ash Mountain proper.

Much of the circulation in the district dates back to the period of significance. Generals Highway, the primary road through the Ash Mountain area extends from the park entrance at Ash Mountain to Grants Grove. This central axis intersects with secondary spur and loop roads, which provide access to the areas residences, offices, and maintenance facilities. In addition to these area's roads, there are two historic trailheads that lead to swimming holes in the Kaweah River.

Numerous contributing small-scale features are found within the historic district, including retaining

Ash Mountain Historic District

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

walls, gutters, culverts, grills, patios, stairways and curbing. These features were built using local schist stone and blend harmoniously into their surroundings.

Finally, the vegetation at Ash Mountain consists primarily of native species with some non-native ornamental species (largely added during the Mission 66 era) and turf grasses. The overall character of the vegetation is open, with many wide-canopy oak trees surrounded by native and non-native ground covers that are kept low through grazing, mowing and burning.

Integrity

Together, the landscape characteristics help to convey the historic character of the district. Aspects of location, design, materials, and workmanship are exhibited by the large collection of buildings, roads, trails, rock walls, gutters, culverts, grills, patios, stairways and curbing dating to the period of significance. The majority of these structures remain in their original location, exhibit rustic or park modern design. Those features constructed during the rustic era are constructed of local materials that blend them into their surroundings. Stone features exhibit the workmanship of hand tooled masonry. Those structures built during the Mission 66 era are constructed of post World War II materials with a design emphasis on cost and labor efficiency. Aspects of setting and feeling are exhibited by the surrounding natural systems and features and land use patterns, which remain largely intact from the period of significance. The natural topography, vegetation, and drainages create the picturesque setting in which Ash Mountain was sited and strongly influenced how the space was organized. Continuing to be used as the headquarters for park administration, housing, and maintenance, the historic district can still be associated with its original intent and designated land use.

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are defined as the natural conditions that have influenced or defined the development and resulting form of the cultural landscape. The most significant natural systems and features that have influenced development in the Ash Mountain Historic District are geology, hydrology, climate, and native vegetation.

Topography

Organization of the Ash Mountain Historic District was shaped in response to its surrounding topography. By utilizing naturalistic landscape architecture principles, including minimizing cut and fill and grading, development at Ash Mountain was heavily influenced by the site's natural topography. Buildings and structures were built into natural benches perched above the Kaweah River, generally on south facing slopes within the valley. These relatively level benches allowed buildings to be built without extensive regrading. Furthermore, park planners took advantage of natural topography to minimize visual intrusion of development along the Generals Highway, the route most motorists use when visiting Sequoia. This limits the visual impact of the residential development on the visitor's experience and, gives Ash Mountain residents enhanced privacy. Other buildings, most notably the Administration Building (Foothills Visitor Center), work with the natural contours and were built into hillsides. From the west and north elevations (in which visitors experience the building), the Administration Building (Foothills Visitor Center) appears to be a single story, low profile structure. Only when the building is

viewed from the east and south facades, is it apparent that it was prudently designed to work with the roll of the land, screening the majority of the 55 administrative rooms that comprise the structure.

Geology

Pre Mission 66 development within Ash Mountain heavily relied on the use of native stone, primarily locally quarried schist, to blend development and infrastructure into the natural scenery. Schist is a ubiquitous mineral within Ash Mountain and was used heavily as a veneer for building foundations, as curbing, for retaining walls, for flagstone patios, for culvert headwalls, for drainage ditches and for pathways and steps. These schist masonry features are most commonly mortared, but were dry laid on occasion.

Hydrology

The Ash Mountain Historic District is perched above the Kaweah River. This close proximity to the Kaweah River allowed for convenient recreational access to swimming holes within the river. In particular, two nearby swimming holes have trails that lead to them from the Ash Mountain Historic District that were blazed by the CCC. These swimming holes feature several site improvements built by the CCC, some of which still exist, including railings, grills and the installation of check dams in the river bed to make the water less swift and deeper.

Furthermore, the close proximity to the Kaweah River and, more importantly, the Southern California Edison Company's nearby hydroelectric power plant, provided the camp with an abundant and economical source of power. Drinking water within the Ash Mountain Historic District is drawn from an inlet on the perennial Alder Creek. This inlet is located above the historic district at 1840 feet elevation and provides a reliable, clean source of drinking water to Ash Mountain residents and visitors.

Climate

One of the primary considerations for siting the administrative, residential and utilitarian hub in Ash Mountain was its low elevation and lack of substantial snowfall, which allows for year round occupation. In fact, the Ash Mountain area has the lowest elevation (and accordingly receives the lowest snowfall) of any location within the park. Originally, the park's administrative headquarters were located at the park's main attraction, at its eponymous sequoias at Grants Grove. However, at over 6,500 feet elevation, this administrative area had to be closed during the winter months, when operations would be seasonally relocated to Three Rivers. In addition to year round occupancy, the Ash Mountain location conveniently provided an administrative area en route to the sequoias.

Although the low elevation of Ash Mountain makes for an agreeable winter, it also makes for a hot summer environment. This summer heat, often reaching over 100 degrees Fahrenheit into the 110s, requires the use of air conditioners and evaporative coolers to maintain comfortable indoor temperatures. Most of the pre Mission 66 buildings in Ash Mountain, however, did not come with these amenities, and have had these items added since their construction.

Native Vegetation

The Ash Mountain Historic District primarily lies in a blue oak woodland plant community. Although a few exotic species were planted within Ash Mountain, native species were primarily used in this developed area. A native plant nursery was built in Ash Mountain in the 1930s to provide plant materials for restoration projects throughout the park. Special care was taken to preserve existing vegetation when siting buildings and infrastructure. For example, in reference to the earlier administration building (since removed), a park landscape architect wrote in 1935, "In this building it was necessary to extend the center portion on the building eight feet in order to accommodate the extended branches of a Manzanita bush in the court." The careful attention landscape architects gave to vegetation in their development of the Ash Mountain proper is shown in the 1939 topographic map, carefully noting the location of primarily native plant species including California lilac (*Ceanothus*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos*), oak (*Quercus*), redbud (*Cercis*), buckeye (*Aesculus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), birch (*Betula*), and other woody plants. These native plants continue to provide a natural setting for the historic district.

Summary

The geology, hydrology, climate and native vegetation of the area influenced how the Ash Mountain Historic District was developed, affecting location, spatial organization, building materials, and landscaping. Because these natural systems and features are intact, they help convey the historic character of the district.

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape. Development within the Ash Mountain Historic District began in 1921. Original construction was relatively haphazard and opportunistic; most buildings were of temporary construction and were not exceedingly well designed. Beginning in 1923, the park began developing plans for a permanent development at Ash Mountain that would unify its design details and bring about a cohesive form to the developed area. Much of the existing development in Ash Mountain dates back to these early plans – formalized and expanded in a master plan document in 1931, and much of the labor for the realization of master plans was provided by CCC, CWA, and PWA workers.

Moving northeast along the Generals Highway, there are three discrete developed areas within the Ash Mountain Historic District: Ash Mountain proper, Sycamore developed area and Buckeye residential area. They are all in close proximity to one another and linked by the Generals Highway. The distance between the Ash Mountain proper and Buckeye residential area is roughly 1 ¼ miles, with Sycamore developed area located approximately half way between these two hubs. Development originated within the Ash Mountain proper and utilized the areas relatively even terrain for expansion. By 1933, when Sequoia received its first influx of CWA, CCC, and PWA workers, plans had already been generated to develop Ash Mountain's buildable areas into housing for park personnel. Accordingly, Buckeye and Sycamore had to be developed on land nearby but not within the Ash Mountain proper. The physical separation of the CCC and CWA camps from the Ash Mountain proper would have been useful to reduce the potential disturbance that these camps could have imposed on their neighbors and to increase the sense of community and solidarity within the camps.

Development within the Ash Mountain proper straddles both sides of the Generals Highway, the scenic road in which most park visitors experience Sequoia National Park. However, the buildings within this area are largely screened from passing motorists by landform and vegetation. The nearest building to the highway is the Mission 66 Administration Building, which houses the Foothills Visitor Center. Although this building does not date back to the inception of Ash Mountain, the vicinity where this building is located is in keeping with the central, highly visible location of the original administrative building (since removed). Radiating from this point are a number of narrow, residential streets and single family homes with detached garages. These residential roads respond to the natural topography and are curvilinear. The homes along the residential streets are distributed at a low density, providing ample space for front, back and side yards. The original superintendent's home is set apart from the rest of the residences, perched on a knoll with its own private drive. In contrast to the meandering residential streets lies the utility area. The utility area, which is just south of and obscured by the Administrative Building (Foothills Visitor Center), is set within a geometric quad surrounded primarily by Mission 66 buildings. The center of the quad is entirely paved and is used as an overflow parking area.

The Sycamore developed area was originally developed as a CCC camp in 1933 and is a short drive from the Ash Mountain proper. This area originally featured many long, rectangular, wooden buildings with gabled roofs. These buildings made up the core of the CCC camp and were comprised of at least 4 dorm buildings, a mess hall, a recreation hall and several storage building. Currently, only three buildings from this original ensemble are extant. Their historic association and close proximity to each other have accordingly been compromised. The dormitories and mess hall were originally all clustered together, for efficiency and to encourage camaraderie. The mess hall was located a short ways south of this cluster, probably to provide an acoustic separation between the recreation hall and the dorms. East of the CCC camp lies the Sycamore barn and corrals. The barn and corrals were located in this area due to its close proximity to Ash Mountain and the abundant forage that can be found in the grasslands which surround the area.

The Buckeye residential area was originally developed as a CWA camp, which was temporary in nature. It was developed on land owned by the Southern California Edison Company that was leased to the Park Service; accordingly the camp earned the nickname "Edison Village". Very little remains from the original CWA camp; the majority of the buildings from that time period are either missing or have been modified to a point where they are unrecognizable. In 1951, the Park Service acquired Buckeye from the Southern California Edison Company. Most of what is extant at Buckeye dates from this time period. Buckeye has a collection of residential buildings that date to the Mission 66 era. It is comprised of a series of residential drives that tie into driveways and carports. The abundant front lawns, uniformity of architecture and contiguous fenced perimeter lend this development a very suburban feel. This developed area is the furthest removed from the Ash Mountain proper and thus the most auto dependent developed area within the Ash Mountain Historic District.

Buildings and Structures

The period of significance for the Ash Mountain Historic District spans three significant periods of park planned development within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks: the early rustic era, the CCC fueled rustic era and the Mission 66 era. As a result, the majority of the buildings and structures within the Ash Mountain developments are representative of these eras. Building styles range from complex and distinctive, such as the custom-built, Spanish eclectic style Superintendent's Residence, to the homogenous Mission 66 residences in Buckeye, which were all built with a nearly identical design .

The earliest plans at Ash Mountain called for it to be a hub for three important park functions: offices, maintenance facilities, and residences. By 1931, the areas first Master Plan called for development at Ash Mountain to be separated into three spatially discrete clusters: Ash Mountain proper, Sycamore developed area and Buckeye residential area. To this day, Ash Mountain remains organized into three discrete developed areas that are the parks headquarters for maintenance facilities, offices and employee residences.

Initially, during the early rustic period, park planners utilized building styles that took into account the wooded setting and hillside topography, through the use of curvilinear streets and clustering of buildings. Buildings constructed at Ash Mountain during the early rustic era (1924-1931) were built in the rustic and Spanish eclectic styles. Design details from this era include the use of stucco and redwood shake siding, generally simple gable roofs covered in cedar shingle or tile roofing and intentionally minimizing disturbance to existing native vegetation and topography during design and construction.

Park planners added additional buildings and functions during the CCC era, and incorporated these new buildings into the surrounding landscape with the use of native materials. The CCC constructed buildings at Ash Mountain (1935-1941) and continued the tradition of using a combination of rustic and Spanish eclectic styles. However, the buildings from this era include additional touches that were not seen in the buildings from the prior era, including using schist cladding over concrete foundations and constructing interior stone masonry chimneys using schist.

The Mission 66 plan that followed adapted new planning strategies of a centralized development for both park staff and visitors was based on the existing layout of the developed areas, but incorporated buildings that utilized simplified, inexpensive, and efficient designs and materials. The Mission 66 era buildings constructed at Ash Mountain in the 1950s and 1960s were designed using an entirely different design approach and style. The buildings were built in the modern design vernacular and featured low profiles with shallow pitched or flat roofs, increased fenestration compared to the previous eras, and the use of modern materials, such as tilt-up concrete panels and concrete masonry units.

These three periods of park development in the twentieth century are conveyed in the district today in the Ash Mountain complex, the Buckeye residential area, and Sycamore developed areas. Additionally, the significance of the Mission 66 style Visitor Center at Ash Mountain is

conveyed through the high integrity of the building and its prominent location within the district.

The buildings within Ash Mountain Historic District are prominent features of the twentieth century park planning and development efforts within the park. Viewed collectively, they retain integrity and support the historic character of the district. Within each of the three development areas the majority of the buildings occupy their original locations and maintain their orientation to streets and neighboring buildings. Virtually all of the buildings have their original rooflines, pitches and structural members, including the characteristic exposed 2x6 rafters and 4x6 beams at the eaves and peaks. Many original wooden double hung windows and panel doors remain. Those windows and doors that have been replaced retain the locations and sizes of the originals. The contributing buildings exhibit their original workmanship, including hand worked, stone-faced foundations and stone masonry chimneys. Many buildings have had their siding and roofing materials replaced, but this change in materials is reversible and does not affect the overall integrity of the district.

While the district retains integrity overall, some of the buildings within the Ash Mountain Historic District that date to the period of significance have lost integrity and are no longer considered contributing. These non-contributing buildings have undergone significant alterations that have degraded their integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and, occasionally, location. In addition to reversible modifications to siding and roofing materials like many of the contributing buildings have undergone, non-contributing buildings have had additional, extensive modifications. Overall design of these buildings has been changed with modifications to entrance and window dimensions and locations. In addition, many of the buildings have been moved from their original locations. Many of the non-contributing buildings from the early rustic and CCC eras have also had their foundations replaced with concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundations, which are incompatible within the proposed district. These non contributing buildings are located sporadically throughout the district, and are limited in their effect on the integrity of the district as a whole. These buildings do not diminish the feeling or association of the district as a significant example of twentieth- century park development.

Descriptions of buildings and structures in the following section are organized into groups based on cluster arrangements within the historic district: Ash Mountain proper, Sycamore developed area, and Buckeye residential area.

Ash Mountain Proper

In the 1920s, the Generals Highway was constructed through the Ash Mountain area (originally and briefly referred to as Alder Creek) in route to the sequoia trees at Giant Forest. Shortly thereafter, park planners decided to consolidate offices, maintenance facilities, and residences at Ash Mountain. The earliest existing buildings in the area date to 1924. Contributing buildings and structures dating to the period of significance include 22 residences (some of which are being used as offices), 18 garages, the Foothills visitor center, the warehouse, the fire dorm, and

the maintenance buildings. Although these buildings have undergone some alterations over time, all buildings listed as contributing have been individually assessed and found to retain the majority of their original materials and character defining features and collectively help to convey the historic character of the historic district.

Since the period of significance, other buildings and structures have been added, including a few residences, a water treatment plant, and structures associated with the native plant nursery. These structures are considered noncontributing. In addition, several historic buildings have been relocated and/or renovated and no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing features to the historic district and are identified accordingly.

Contributing Buildings and Structures

Ash Mountain Sub-district Ranger Office/ Residence # 5

LCS ID: 056376

Structure No: 05

The Ash Mountain sub district ranger office was built in 1924 at a cost of \$4,162. This building is the oldest building in Ash Mountain. It was originally constructed as employee quarters and became redesignated as office space sometime after 1986. This building was designed in an early rustic style with redwood shake siding and roofing and native stone around the foundation. It is a one story wood-framed building with a gabled roof. It measures 18x42 feet. The building has its original 6 light two-over-three casement windows, but they have been weatherized and are now double paned. The open front porch has original schist veneer on its outer facing side and has original concrete steps with stone capstones. The building's schist veneered chimney was added in 1937 and projects through the plane of the roof.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had cedar shingle roofing that was replaced with asphalt composite shingles sometime before 1986. The concrete block foundation is now concealed by a redwood shake skirt rather than stacked stone. In 1952 the residence was remodeled and the original wooden post on wooden block foundation was replaced with the current wooden post on concrete block foundation. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, original windows, compatible siding and schist veneered chimney.

This building was rehabilitated in 2001 by the Sequoia and Kings Canyon historic preservation crew. Rehabilitation work included leveling the building, rebuilding the foundation, replacing or repairing rotten structural members, repairing all window sash and replacing redwood shakes with faux wood fiber cement shakes.

Ash Mountain Resources Management Office/Residence # 7

LCS ID: 056378

Structure No: 07

The Ash Mountain resources management office was built in 1927 at a cost of \$2,586. This building is one of the oldest buildings in Ash Mountain. It was originally constructed as employee quarters and became redesignated as office space sometime prior to 1986. The resources management office is a one story wood-framed building. It has a concrete foundation. It has 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline, but not under the gable crown, and 2x4 inch rafters throughout. The building has a gabled roof and it measures 20x45 feet. The building has its original divided light double hung windows. The building has an open front porch with original bead board ceiling, tongue in groove wood floor, and two 6x6 inch wood posts. There is a small crawl space under the front porch where the hot water heater is accessed.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles sometime before 1986. Likewise, the rear mud room has non historic aluminum sliding windows. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original divided light windows (or in the case of the mudroom, the original fenestration pattern), and compatible siding.

This building was rehabilitated in 2002 by the Sequoia and Kings Canyon historic preservation crew. The rehabilitation included leveling the building, rebuilding the foundation, replacing or repairing rotten structural members, repairing all window sash and replacing all redwood shakes with faux wood fiber cement shakes.

Ash Mountain Prescribed Burn Office/ Residence # 9

LCS ID: 056385

Structure No: 09

The Ash Mountain prescribed burn office was built in 1927 at a cost of \$1,959. It was originally constructed as employee quarters and became redesignated as office space sometime prior to 1986. The prescribed burn office is a one story wood-framed building. In 1931 the building was rotated roughly 90 degrees clockwise to its current location. The building has a gabled roof and measures 22x41 feet. It has a concrete foundation. It has 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline but not under the gable crown. The building retains its original divided light double hung and casement windows. The building retains its original open front porch with a wooden railing on its front, western facade.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building original cedar shingle roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles sometime before 1986. In addition, the building's rear "sleeping porch" was altered in 1955 when it was enclosed, given a gable roof and converted into an interior room. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and compatible siding.

This building was rehabilitated in 2004 by the Sequoia and Kings Canyon historic preservation

crew. Rehabilitation work included leveling the building, rebuilding the foundation, replacing or repairing rotten structural members, repairing all window sash and replacing failing redwood shakes with faux wood fiber cement redwood shakes.

Ash Mountain Research Office/ Residence # 12
LCS ID: 056407
Structure No: 12

The Ash Mountain research office was built in 1928 at a cost of \$7,789. It was originally constructed as quarters for the park superintendent and became redesignated as office space sometime prior to 1986. Many superintendents have lived in this well appointed residence over the years. This building was built in the Spanish eclectic design vernacular with stucco walls and coved archways. The research office is a one story ell-shaped building that measures roughly 38x50 feet. It has a concrete foundation with a stone veneer where the concrete is exposed. The building has an intersecting gabled roof with outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and exposed raftertails throughout. The building primarily retains its original divided light casement windows. The building has its original stucco finish. It has an open front porch that is supported by heavy, chamfered timbers with a cement floor that is colored and scored to resemble tiles. The building retains its original exterior stucco chimney attached to the front northern façade.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had cedar shingle roofing that have been replaced with asphalt composite shingles sometime before 1986. (However, in 1932 the building was given a red tile roof, which may have been the designers' original intent since the cedar roof only lasted four years and was replaced well before it would have worn out.) Some of the building's windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, ell-shaped form, single story, intersecting gable roofline, the majority of its original windows, stucco exterior and chimney, coved archways and heavy timber detailing.

Ash Mountain Residence # 14
LCS ID: 057664
Structure No: 14

The Ash Mountain research office was built in 1929 at a cost of \$2,750. It was originally constructed as quarters for the park personnel and remains in this capacity today, although it is currently vacant. This residence is a one story wood-framed building with a stucco exterior finish. It has a concrete foundation with concrete porch in front and a concrete stoop in the rear. The front porch has concrete steps and floor with its original heavy timber posts and wood railing. The building has a double gabled roof and measures roughly 24x36 feet. It has 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and exposed 2x4 inch raftertails throughout. The building retains most of its original one over one double hung windows. It retains its original exterior stucco chimney that is attached to the front eastern façade.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had cement asbestos roofing which was replaced in a compatible manner with asphalt composite shingles. A single original window has been replaced (in its original location) with a sliding aluminum window. An exterior water heater cabinet was recently attached to the rear end of the southern façade. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, rectangular form, single story, double gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, stucco exterior and chimney, and heavy timber detailing.

Ash Mountain Exercise and Laundry House/ Residence # 15

LCS ID: 059693

Structure No: 15

The Ash Mountain exercise and laundry house was built in 1930 at a cost of \$3,503. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and was redesignated as an exercise and laundry house sometime after 1998 (LCS record). The building is U-shaped with intersecting gabled roofs and its exterior measures roughly 26x42 feet. This building is a one story wood-framed building with a stucco exterior finish. It has a concrete foundation with a covered concrete porch in front and a concrete stoop in the rear. The front porch has concrete steps and a concrete floor with original heavy 6x6 inch chamfered timber posts. It has 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters masked by 2x6 inch segments of fascia board. It has its original square, stucco chimney that protrudes from the plane of the roofline. The building retains most of its original one-over-one double hung windows. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had cement asbestos roofing which was replaced in a compatible manner with asphalt composite shingles sometime before 1986. Sliding aluminum windows were added to the building's bathroom and laundry room (in the locations of the original windows). Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, U-shaped form, single story, intersecting gable roofline, outriggers, most of its original windows, stucco exterior and chimney, and heavy timber detailing.

Ash Mountain Search and Rescue Cache/ Residence #16

LCS ID: 059695

Structure No: 16

The Ash Mountain search and rescue cache was built in 1925 at a cost of \$2,670. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and was redesignated as a storage and SAR cache sometime prior to 1986. The building is a single story wood-framed building that is rectangular in plan with a gabled roof and its exterior measures roughly 18x42 feet. It has a concrete foundation with screened concrete porches on the east and west ends of the building. The wooden steps lead to the building's front entrance and porch. The building has asphalt composite roofing and 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline, but not under the gable crown. An original square, concrete chimney is attached to the building's southern façade. The

building retains its original divided light double hung and casement windows throughout.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had shake siding and cedar shingle roofing that have been replaced with fiber cement board siding and asphalt composite shingles. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and concrete chimney.

Rehabilitation of the building was completed in 2008 by the Sequoia and Kings Canyon historic preservation crew. The rehabilitation involved installing horizontal fiber cement board siding, installing a new concrete perimeter foundation and painting the exterior light green with dark green trim.

Ash Mountain Residence # 29

LCS ID: 056486

Structure No: 29

This Ash Mountain residence was built in 1931 at a cost of \$6,000. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This is one of the larger and more decorative residential buildings in the Ash Mountain proper and has been the residence of at least one Park Superintendent. This building is a one story wood-framed building with a stucco exterior finish. It is H-shaped with intersecting gabled roofs, 1,592 interior square feet of floor space and its exterior measures roughly 38x44 feet. It has a concrete foundation with a covered concrete porch on its west façade. The front porch has concrete steps and a concrete floor with three pairs of heavy 8x8 inch chamfered timber posts and an 8x8 inch timber beam. The door that leads to the front porch is original with 10 lights and was refinished in 1989. 4x6 inch outriggers protrude from the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters are visible throughout. There is an exterior stucco chimney attached to the eastern façade. The building retains its original 6-light and 8-light wooden casement windows, which usually are placed in pairs. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing was replaced with composite shingles sometime before 1986. A furnace cabinet was added along the rear of the building and was given a stucco finish to help integrate it to the historic building. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, H-shaped form, single story, intersecting gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, exterior stucco chimney, and heavy timber detailing.

Ash Mountain Wilderness Search and Rescue (SAR) Cache/ Residence #63/ Single Girls Quarters

LCS ID: 056487

Structure No: 63

This Ash Mountain SAR cache was built by the CCC in 1935 at a cost of \$3,217. It was originally constructed as a dormitory for single girls, later became housing for park personnel

and was switched to its current capacity as a SAR cache sometime following 1986. This relatively small building is a one story wood-framed building largely rectangular in plan with a gable roof and measures roughly 19x35 feet. It has a raised concrete foundation with a covered, recessed concrete porch and a concrete stoop on its northern façade. The concrete foundation is completely sheathed in original schist veneer. Six by eight inch outriggers protrude from the edge of the roofline and under the gable crowns and 2x6 inch rafters that are barely visible behind gutters. The interior features a Murphy bed to maximize useable space in this small building. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had shake siding and cedar shingle roofing that have been replaced with textured plywood exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles sometime before 1986. A lean to addition was added to the rear of the building. The useable interior space within the building was expanded sometime between 1958 and 1986 when the enclosed porch along the northeast corner of the building was converted into a bedroom. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, a similar fenestration pattern, and schist-veneered foundation.

Ash Mountain Residence #64/ Single Girls Quarters

LCS ID: 056489

Structure No: 64

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1935 at a cost of \$3,996. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This relatively small building was built in the same year as Ash Mountain residence #63 and has a nearly identical floor plan. It is a one story wood-framed building that is rectangular in plan with a gable roof. It measures roughly 19x35 feet. It has a raised concrete foundation with a covered, recessed concrete porch and a concrete stoop on its northern façade. The concrete foundation is completely sheathed in original schist veneer. Four by six inch outriggers protrude from the edge of the roofline and under the gable crowns and 2x6 inch raftertails are visible behind the recently added gutters. The building retains its original wooden one over one double hung windows. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had shake siding and cedar shingle roofing that have been replaced with textured plywood exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles sometime before 1986. A lean-to addition was added to the rear of the building. Similar to residence #63, the useable interior space within the building was expanded when the enclosed porch along the northwest corner of the building was converted into a bedroom. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and schist-veneered foundation.

Ash Mountain Residence #77

LCS ID: 057516

Structure No: 77

Ash Mountain residence #77 was built by the CCC in 1936 at a cost of \$3,442. Portions of this building were constructed using salvaged materials from Ash Mountain CCC camp buildings after that camp had been abandoned. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. The building is a one story wood-framed building, rectangular in plan with a gable roof and measures roughly 22x35 feet. It has a concrete foundation with concrete stoops on its north and east sides. Built into a hillside, the concrete foundation rises in the rear of the building as the hillside retreats. The entire concrete foundation, including the rear of the building which is approximately 7 feet tall, is covered in a schist veneer. There is an entrance to a small basement in the rear of the building. Four by six inch outriggers protrude from the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown. A rubble stone masonry chimney protrudes from the peak of the roofline. The building retains its original one-over-one double hung windows and its 4-light panel doors appear original as well. The building is painted gray with white trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had shake siding and cedar shingle roofing that have been replaced with textured plywood exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles sometime before 1986. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows (or fenestration pattern, if windows have been altered), rubble stone masonry chimney, and schist-veneered foundation.

Ash Mountain Residence # 78

LCS ID: 057517

Structure No: 78

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1936 at a cost of \$3,295. Portions of this building were constructed using salvaged materials from Ash Mountain CCC camp buildings after that camp had been abandoned. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building is a one story wood-framed building with a small basement. It is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and measures roughly 20x31 feet. The building has a poured in place board formed concrete foundation with small concrete entry stoops on the north and east facades. Four by four inch outriggers protrude from the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters are masked by segments of fascia board. The building retains many of its original one over one double hung windows. The building is painted white with aqua trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building originally had shake siding and cedar shingle roofing that have been replaced with textured plywood exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles. Some of the original windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows (although the penetrations retain their original location and dimensions). The original stone masonry chimney was replaced with a metal stovepipe and a lean to hot water cabinet was constructed at the rear of the building.

Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, predominantly original windows, and board formed concrete foundation.

Ash Mountain Residence # 87
Shadow LCS ID: 057519
Structure No: 87

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1938 at a cost of \$6,582. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building is a one story wood-framed rectangular building with a small basement. It measures roughly 25x34 feet. The building has a concrete foundation and small concrete porches at the northeast and northwest corners of the building. The concrete foundation is covered with original schist veneer. This residence has a finished basement with a bedroom that is accessed from the rear of the building. 4x4 inch outriggers protrude from the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters are masked by segments of fascia board. The building is painted white with aqua trim

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original shake siding and cedar shingle roofing was replaced with textured plywood exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles. Most of the original wooden double hung windows have been replaced (except for the basement windows) with aluminum sliding windows, although the building retains its overall fenestration pattern. In addition, the building's interior stone masonry chimney has been removed and a gabled roof has been added over the originally open front porch. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, fenestration pattern, and schist-veneered foundation.

Ash Mountain Residence # 88
LCS ID: 057521
Structure No: 88

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1938 at a cost of \$6,637. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building was built in the same year as Ash Mountain residence #87 and has a near identical floor plan. It is a one story wood-framed rectangular building with a small basement. It measures roughly 25x34 feet. The building retains its original wooden one-over-one double hung windows and casement hopper windows. The building is built on a slope and has a concrete foundation that steps down as the hillside recedes. There are small concrete porches at the northeast and northwest corners of the building. The concrete foundation is covered with an original schist veneer. Four by six inch outriggers protrude from the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters are masked by segments of fascia board. This residence has a finished basement with a bedroom that is accessed from the rear of the building. The building is painted tan with white trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original shake siding and cedar shingle roofing was replaced with textured plywood exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles. Other modifications that have been made to the building include removing the stone masonry chimney and adding gabled roofs over the originally open porches. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and schist-veneered foundation.

Ash Mountain Residence # 91

LCS ID: 057524

Structure No: 91

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1940 at a cost of \$3,834. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building is a one story wood-framed rectangular building with a gable roof. It measures roughly 25x36 feet. It was built in the same year and with the same floor plan as Ash Mountain residence's #90 (razed in 2005) and #92. The building retains its original wooden one-over-one double hung windows and fixed sash windows. The building is built on a slope and has a concrete foundation that steps down as the hillside recedes. The concrete foundation is covered with an original schist veneer. There is a small open concrete porch with stone steps on the northwest corner of the building and an enclosed porch with fixed sash windows and a small stoop on the northeast corner of the building. The building retains its original rubble stone masonry chimney, which protrudes from the gabled peak of the roofline. The building has 4x4 inch outriggers with chamfered edges at the ends of the roofline and under the gable crowns. The building is painted tan with white trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original shake siding and cedar shingle roofing was replaced with textured plywood exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles. A lean to water cabinet was added to the rear of the building. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, rubble stone masonry chimney and schist-veneered foundation.

Ash Mountain Residence # 92

Shadow LCS ID: 057525

Structure No: 92

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1940 at a cost of \$4,444. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building is a one story wood-framed rectangular building with a gable roof. It measures roughly 28x36 feet. It was built in the same year and with the same floor plan as Ash Mountain residence's #90 (razed in 2005) and #91. The building retains most of its original wooden one-over-one double hung windows. The building is built on a slope and has a concrete foundation that steps down as the hillside recedes. The concrete foundation is concealed behind an original schist veneer. There is a small open concrete porch on the northwest corner of the

building. The building retains its original rubble stone masonry chimney, which protrudes from the gabled peak of the roofline. The building has 4x4 inch outriggers with chamfered edges at the ends of the roofline and under the gable crowns. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original shake siding and cedar shingle roofing was replaced with horizontal fiber cement board exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles. Other modifications that have been made to the building include remodeling the enclosed porch into an interior room and constructing a lean to water cabinet in the rear of the building. Although most of the original windows remain, the fixed sash windows that used to surround the enclosed porch have been converted to sliding aluminum windows (although these penetrations retain their original location and dimension). Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, fenestration pattern, rubble stone masonry chimney and schist-veneered foundation.

Ash Mountain Dormitory/Residence # 93

Shadow LCS ID: 057527

Structure No: 93

The Ash Mountain dormitory was built by the CCC in 1940 at a cost of \$4,102. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building was built in the same year as Ash Mountain residences 90 (razed in 2005), 91, 92, and 94. It has the same main floor layout as residences 90, 91, and 92, but it also has a finished basement with two additional bedrooms and an extra 420 square feet of space. This building is a one and one-half story wood-framed rectangular building with a finished basement with two private entries. It has a gable roof and it measures roughly 25x36 feet. The building retains its original wooden one-over-one double hung windows. The building is built on a slope and has a concrete foundation that steps up as the hillside rises. The concrete foundation is concealed behind an original schist veneer. There is a small open concrete porch on the northwest corner of the building and a small concrete stoop on the northeast corner of the building. The building retains its original rubble stone masonry chimney, which protrudes from the gabled peak of the roofline. The building has 4x4 inch outriggers with chamfered edges at the ends of the roofline and under the gable crowns. The building is painted white with green trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original shake siding and cedar shingle roofing were replaced with textured plywood exterior siding and asphalt composite shingles. Other modifications that have been made to the building include remodeling the enclosed porch into an interior room and constructing a lean-to water cabinet addition in the rear of the building and adding a new basement entry to the front of the building that is protected by a non-historic gabled portico. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, rubble stone masonry chimney and schist-veneered foundation.

Ash Mountain Dormitory/Residence # 94

Shadow LCS ID: 057529

Structure No: 94

The Ash Mountain dormitory was built by the CCC in 1940 at a cost of \$3,457. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building was built in the same year as Ash Mountain residences 90 (razed in 2005), 91, 92, and 93. It has the same main floor lay out as residences 90, 91, and 92, but similar to building 93. It also has a finished basement with two additional rooms and an extra 420 square feet of space. However, there is only one entry to the basement (unlike residence #93 which had a second entry added) so the basement space cannot function as two bedrooms, rather it works as a single bedroom with an attached living room. The building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and its exterior measures roughly 25x36 feet.

This building is a one and one half story wood-framed building with a finished basement with its own private entry. It is finished with vertical textured plywood siding and an asphalt composite roof. However, it originally had shake siding and a cedar shingle roof. The original roof had a double coursing of cedar shingles every fourth row, to provide enhanced protection and to add more texture to the roofline. Other modifications that have been made to the building since the period of significance include remodeling the enclosed porch into an interior room and constructing a 3x3 foot lean to addition in the rear of the building that houses a hot water heater. The building retains most of its original wooden windows with the exception being the old enclosed porch space, which has been fitted with sliding aluminum windows. The building is built on a slope and has a concrete foundation that steps up as the hillside rises. The concrete foundation is concealed behind an original schist veneer. There is a small open concrete porch on the northeast corner of the building and a small concrete stoop on the northwest corner of the building. The building retains its original rubble stone masonry chimney, which protrudes from the gabled peak of the roofline. The building has 4x4 inch outriggers with chamfered edges at the ends of the roofline and under the gable crowns. The only basement entry is along the western, southern facade of the building. The building is painted green with white trim.

Ash Mountain Residence # 95

LCS ID: 057530

Structure No: 95

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1941 at a cost of \$4,158. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building was built the same year as residences #96 and #97 and share similar floor plans. This building is a one story wood-framed rectangular building and retains its original stucco exterior finish. It has a gable roof and it measures roughly 22x37 feet. It has a concrete foundation and a covered, recessed concrete porch on its northeast facade and a concrete stoop on its southwest facade. The building retains most of its original six-over-six and four-over-four double hung windows and has original 6x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cement asbestos roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. Other modifications that have been made to the building include removing the interior stucco chimney and replacing one window with a sliding aluminum window (in the original location). Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, fenestration pattern and stucco exterior.

Ash Mountain Residence # 96
Shadow LCS ID: 057532
Structure No: 96

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1941 at a cost of \$4,158. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel but is currently used as office space by the Interpretation Division. This building was built the same year as residences #95 and #97 and share similar floor plans. This building is a one story wood-framed rectangular building and it retains its original stucco exterior finish. It has a gable roof and its exterior measures roughly 22x37 feet. It has a concrete foundation and a covered, recessed concrete porch on its northeast corner and a concrete stoop on its southwest facade. It has 6x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown. The building retains its original one-over-one double hung windows. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cement asbestos roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. Despite this change, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and stucco exterior.

Ash Mountain Residence # 97
LCS ID: 057555
Structure No: 97

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1941 at a cost of \$4,158. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building was built the same year as residences # 95 and #96 and they share similar floor plans. This building is a one story wood-framed rectangular building with and it retains its original stucco exterior finish. It has a gable roof and it measures roughly 22x37 feet. It has a concrete foundation and a covered, recessed concrete porch on its northwest corner and a concrete stoop on its east facade. The building retains most of its original one-over-one double hung windows. It has 6x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cement asbestos roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. Other modifications that have been made to the building include removing the interior stucco

chimney and adding gabled roofs, adding sliding aluminum windows near the front entrance (in historic widow penetrations) and adding two lean-to cabinets (for AC and water) along the rear of the building. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, fenestration pattern and stucco exterior.

Ash Mountain Residence # 104

Shadow LCS ID: 057584

Structure No: 104

This Ash Mountain residence was built by the CCC in 1941 at a cost of \$3,579. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building was built the same year as residences # 95, #96, and #97 and they share similar floor plans. It differs from the other three buildings with a basement floor that adds an additional 215 square feet. This building is a one and one-half story wood-framed rectangular building and it retains its original stucco exterior finish. It has a gable roof and it measures roughly 22x37 feet. It has a concrete foundation and a covered, recessed, concrete porch on its northwest corner and a concrete stoop on its east facade. There is a small storage closet (which appears to be original) that is built into the backside of the concrete stoop. It has 6x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown with 2x6 inch rafters concealed behind 2x6 inch fascia board. The building retains its original brick chimney. The building retains most of its original one-over-one double hung windows. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cement asbestos roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. In addition, sliding aluminum windows have been added near the front entrance (in historic widow penetrations). Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, one and one half story frame, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, fenestration pattern and stucco exterior.

Ash Mountain Residence # 131

LCS ID: 679565

Structure No: 131

This Ash Mountain residence was built in 1950 at a cost of \$16,200. This building is one of only a few within Ash Mountain that was built after World War II, but prior to the Mission 66 development. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building was built the same year as residence #132 and shares a similar floor plan. This building is different than building 132 (and in fact unique within the entire Ash Mountain proper) in that it has an attached garage. This building is a one and one-half story wood-framed rectangular building with an original stucco and board and batten exterior finish. It has a gable roof and it measures roughly 25x53 feet (25x70 feet including the attached garage). It has a concrete foundation and a covered, recessed concrete porch on its front, north face, and a concrete stoop on its east facade. The expansive front porch has a polished concrete floor and is supported by 6x6 inch posts and beams. The exterior siding adjacent to the front

porch is a stained vertical board and batten, which is different than the rest of the house which has a stucco exterior. It has 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline, but not under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters throughout. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cement asbestos roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. The building's original interior brick chimney has been removed. The building's sliding aluminum windows are most likely not original but are in the original locations and dimensions (Residence 132, which was built in the same year and with a nearly identical design as this building, has double hung wooden windows). On the basement floor and garage, however, the building is outfitted with two-over-two double hung wood windows which are likely original. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, one and one half story frame, gable roofline, outriggers, fenestration pattern, heavy timber detailing and exterior finishes.

Ash Mountain Residence # 132

LCS ID: 679604

Structure No: 132

This Ash Mountain residence was built in 1950 at a cost of \$16,200. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. This building was built the same year as residence #131 and shares a similar floor plan. This building is different than building 132 in that it has a detached garage. This building is a one and one-half story wood-framed rectangular building with an original stucco and board and batten exterior finish. It has a gable roof and its exterior measures roughly 25x53 feet. It has a concrete foundation and a covered, recessed concrete porch on its front, north face and a concrete stoop on its east facade. The front porch has a polished concrete floor and is supported by 6x6 inch posts and beams. The exterior siding adjacent to the front porch is a stained vertical board and batten, which is different than the rest of the house which has a stucco exterior. The building has asphalt composite roofing and 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline but not under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters throughout. The building primarily retains its original double hung one-over-one wooden windows. The building is painted light green.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cement asbestos roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. The building's original interior brick chimney has been removed. One historic window has been replaced with a sliding aluminum window. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, one and one half story frame, gable roofline, outriggers, fenestration pattern, heavy timber detailing and exterior finishes.

Ash Mountain Storage Building/Lower Maintenance Shed

LCS ID: 679681

Structure No: 161

This Ash Mountain storage building and warehouse was built in 1942 at a cost of \$3,000. It was

originally constructed as a storage building, primarily for lumber, and it remains in this capacity today. Since this building is described as “pre fab” construction in a 1951 building record, it may have been salvaged from one of the nearby CCC camps. The barn-like building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and its exterior measures roughly 22x61 feet. It is a one story wood-framed building with a wood siding exterior finish. The building has tall ceilings to facilitate lumber storage. It has a wood post and concrete pier block foundation with a concrete floor, however, a 1951 record indicates that the building originally had a dirt floor. The building has five double door stalls along its southern façade that are all 12 feet wide. The large stall doors are composed of tall vertical planks with diagonal cross bracing. Three of the sets of stall doors retain original iron rods and latching hardware. The exterior siding of the building is horizontal ship lap plank siding that has been uniformly cut into five foot lengths. The seams of the five foot lengths of siding are covered by vertical 2x4 boards. The plank exterior of the building has not been painted or stained and has weathered naturally.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible or necessary. The building's original “paper” (in 1951 and 1958 property records) roof (which was probably a temporary tar paper roof) has been replaced with sheet metal roofing. Originally, these were fixed 6 light glass windows underneath the gable crowns, but today the sash and glass are gone and they are mesh screens only. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, original doors and hardware, fenestration pattern and exterior siding.

Assessed individually in 2006, this building was determined to be ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, within the proposed Ash Mountain Historic District, this building should now be reconsidered as a contributing feature.

Ash Mountain Gas Station

LCS ID: 057613

Structure No: 168

The Ash Mountain gas station was built in 1937 at a cost of \$2,659. This garage was built with labor provided by the CCC and is of identical design to the CCC built gas station at Grant Grove, building 325 (razed in 1996). The gas station is a one story board formed concrete building. It is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 14x21 feet (14x34 feet if you include the covered, open air pumping area). The building has a small interior cabin with two rooms and a covered area adjacent to the gas pumps that is large enough for one vehicle.

The gas station has two gas pumps on a raised concrete island on its northwest side and a concrete loading platform at its rear. This concrete building has two decorative parallel beveled stripes along the lower portion of the building where the exterior walls buttress out and becomes slightly thicker. The building has a wood-framed gable roof with asphalt composite roofing. The small, exterior light fixtures near the gas pumps appear to be original. The building's fixed, divided light windows and its front door appear to be original. The concrete exterior of the building is painted tan with brown trim around the windows and white trim along the roofline.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Buildings and Structures #1: Recently rehabilitated residence within Ash Mountain (bldg. #5). Due to recurrent damage from woodpeckers, it was rehabilitated using a cement fiber shingle that replicates the appearance of redwood shake siding. (SEKI 2008)



Buildings and Structures #2: CCC-constructed residence (bldg. #95) within Ash Mountain, built in 1941. This structure retains its original stucco exterior. (SEKI, 2008)

Buildings and Structures

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #97

LCS ID: 057583

Structure No: 289

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #97 was built in 1941 at a cost of \$354. It was originally constructed as a garage that would be shared by residence #2 (razed in 1975) and #97. This wood-framed building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x22 feet.

This two car garage is finished with stucco siding. The garage has two separate bays defined by a central 6x12 inch wood post, which are roughly 8 feet wide. The current garage doors are hinged and are finished with wood planks. The building has asphalt composite shingles and 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown. The rear double hung one over one windows appear to be original. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #5 and Residence #7

LCS ID: 056377

Structure No: 292

The Ash Mountain garage for residences #5 and #7 was built in 1928 at a cost of \$200. This is the oldest extant garage in the Ash Mountain area. It is currently used as a storage space for timber and other building materials. This wood-framed building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 16x32 feet. This garage has a low pitched roof that extends over the vehicle bay (roughly 16 feet) on to two auxiliary storage areas on either side of the central vehicular area. Although not original, these two auxiliary storage areas were added sometime in the 1930s or 1940s and are therefore historic.

The garage's vehicle bay originally had what appear to be wooden carriage doors, but these features are no longer present as the garage does not currently have any doors. To either side of the central bay there are pedestrian entry doors that lead to separate storage areas. The building has a wooden foundation that is weather damaged. The building has what appears to be an original 4 light window in the rear of the building. This building is the last building in Ash Mountain that retains its original cedar shingle roofing. Furthermore, it also has its original redwood shake siding. The building is in poor condition; it has suffered from lack of a solid concrete foundation, woodpecker damage, and vehicle collision damage.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #9

LCS ID: 056404

Structure No: 295

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #9 was built in 1930 at a cost of \$200. This wood-framed building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 16x20 feet. The garage has a concrete foundation with a dirt floor. The building has original wood windows on the south and north facades with 6 lights. This garage retains its original siding material of redwood shakes, although some of the shakes have been replaced with fiber cement shakes that closely resemble the appearance of the original shakes. The building has 2x4 outriggers at the roofline edge and exposed 2x4 rafters throughout. This garage was rehabilitated by the Sequoia and Kings Canyon historic preservation crew in 2007.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are primarily reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. The garage currently has a rolling door, however, the original door appear to be a wooden vertical plank carriage door. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and exterior siding.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #10

LCS ID: 057662

Structure No: 296

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #10 was built in 1934 at a cost of \$431. This garage was built with labor provided by the CWA. This wood-framed building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 16x20 feet. The building has original six-light

windows on its south and west facades. This garage retains its original siding material of redwood shakes, although some of the shakes have been replaced with faux-wood-fiber-cement shakes. The building has 2x4 outriggers at the roofline edge and exposed 2x4 rafters throughout. This garage was rehabilitated by the Sequoia and Kings Canyon historic preservation crew in 2007. This work included giving the garage a concrete perimeter foundation and repairing the siding.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are primarily reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. The garage currently has a rolling door, however, the original door appear to be a wooden vertical plank carriage door. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and exterior siding.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #11/Ash Mountain Nursery Storage

LCS ID: 679696

Structure No: 297

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #11 was built sometime before 1939 and probably in 1930. No original documentation on this building remains, however, it does appear on an Ash Mountain area map from 1938-39. A building report from the 1950s states that this building was built in 1930, however, building records from the 1980s state that it was built in 1956. Since the map from 1938-39 corroborates the 1930 date, it was likely built in that year. Residence #11, for which this garage was built, was demolished in 1983 and a greenhouse now occupies this space. Accordingly, the garage is now used as a storage space by Sequoia's Vegetation and Restoration branch. This wood-framed building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 16x20 feet. The garage has concrete foundation walls with a dirt floor. The garage has two 4-light windows at the rear of the building which appear to be historic. This garage is unique for garages in Ash Mountain in that it has wood plank siding that appears to be historic. The lower portion of the building has horizontal planks and the upper portion (the area under the shadow line of the gable ends) has vertical planks with "dog ear" chamfered cuts at the terminal points of the boards. The building has 2x4 outriggers at the roofline edge and exposed 2x4 rafters throughout.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are primarily reversible. The building likely originally had cedar shingle roofing but now has asphalt composite shingles. The garage currently has a rolling door, although this is unlikely the original door. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and exterior siding.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #12/Caretakers Residence/Water Lab

LCS ID: 056410

Structure No: 298

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #12 was built in 1934 at a cost of \$958. This garage

was built with labor provided by the CWA. This garage and caretakers quarters (upper floor) has since been converted into an office and water lab for NPS personnel. This two story stucco building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 18x21 feet. This custom built building displays high craftsmanship and has many built in features including multiple gable dormers, an arched exterior stairway leading to the upper story, a broom closet built into the arched stairway and a custom door with a coved top and 6 lights. Most of the building retains its original wood, divided light casement windows. This building retains its original concrete foundation and stucco exterior, which is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are primarily reversible. The building's original red tile roof was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. The original wood garage door was covered over with textured plywood siding and sliding aluminum windows. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, double story, gable roofline, original windows, stucco exterior and arched stairway.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #14

Shadow LCS ID: 057663

Structure No: 300

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #14 was built in 1928 at a cost of \$200. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 12x20 feet while the attached shed has a shed roof and measures 10x12 feet. Attached to the garage is a historic 10x12 foot storage shed. This shed originally was a lean-to structure built onto the garage with no exterior wall or entry. However, it has since been given a door and built into the envelope of the larger garage. The building retains many of its original 4-light casement windows.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are primarily reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing and shake siding were replaced with asphalt composite shingles and textured plywood. The garage currently has a rolling door, however, the original door appear to be a wooden vertical plank carriage door. Some of the historic windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows (however, these are in the original window's locations). Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, primarily original windows, and historic footprint.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #15

LCS ID: 059694

Structure No: 301

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #15 was built in 1929 at a cost of \$400. This wood-framed stucco building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 16x20 feet. The garage has a concrete foundation. The building retains its original fixed 4-light windows at the rear of the building. This garage retains its original stucco exterior, which is painted tan with brown trim. The building has 2x4 outriggers at the roofline edge and exposed

2x4 rafters throughout.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are primarily reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. The garage currently has a rolling door, however, it originally had a set of carriage doors. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and stucco exterior.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #29

LCS ID: 679716

Structure No: 302

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #29 was built in 1931 at a cost of \$400. This wood-framed stucco building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 12x21 feet, while the attached shed has a shed roof and measures 9x12 feet. The attached shed appears to be original. The building retains its original 4-light sash windows on the north and south sides of the building.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are primarily reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. The garage currently has a rolling door, however, it originally had a set of carriage doors. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, rectangular form, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and stucco exterior.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #63 and Residence #64

LCS ID: 056488

Structure No: 303

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #63 and residence #64 was built in 1938 at a cost of \$502. This wood-framed building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x22 feet. The garage retains its two original, tilt up vertical wood plank garage doors. Built into a slope, the garage has a massive, concrete foundation that flares out in the rear of the building. Two doorways were cast into the concrete foundation and lead to a small basement compartment. One of the doorways is reinforced by thick iron bars, which suggests that the basement may have been used to store dynamite or some other material that needed to be guarded. The building retains its two original one-over-one double hung windows at the rear of the building. The building has 4x4 outriggers at the roofline edge and exposed 2x6 rafters throughout.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are primarily reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing and shake siding were replaced with asphalt composite shingles and textured plywood. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, tilt up garage doors, buttressed concrete foundation, double story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and stucco exterior.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #77 and Residence #78

LCS ID: 057518

Structure No: 304

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #77 and residence #78 was built in 1938 at a cost of \$502. This garage was built with labor provided by the CCC. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x22 feet. This two car garage retains its original wood plank tilt up doors. The building retains its two original double hung one-over-one windows that are in the rear of the building. The garage retains its original board formed concrete foundation and floors. The garage has 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters. The garage is painted white with aqua trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing and shake siding were replaced with asphalt composite shingles and textured plywood. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, tilt up garage doors, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and stucco exterior.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #87 and Residence #88

LCS ID: 057520

Structure No: 305

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #87 and residence #88 was built in 1938 at a cost of \$445. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 21x25 feet. This two car garage retains its original wooden carriage doors with diagonal cross bracing. The building retains its original double hung one-over-one windows in the rear of the building. The garage retains its original board formed concrete foundation and floors. The garage has 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and 2x6 inch rafters. The garage is painted brown with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing and shake siding were replaced with asphalt composite shingles and textured plywood. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, wooden carriage doors, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and board formed concrete foundation.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #90 and Residence #91

LCS ID: 057523

Structure No: 306

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #90 and residence #91 was built in 1938 at a cost of \$1,374. This garage was built with labor provided by the CCC. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x22 feet. This two car garage retains its original twin tilt up garage doors. It retains its original double hung one-over-one windows that are in the rear of the

building, however, they have been painted over with brown paint. The garage retains its original board formed concrete foundation and floors. The concrete foundation of this garage steps up as the building extends into the hillside. The garage has 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and exposed 2x6 inch rafters throughout. The garage is painted brown with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing and shake siding were replaced with asphalt composite shingles and textured plywood. The twin tilt up garage doors were originally sided with vertical planks and are now sided with textured plywood. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, tilt up garage doors, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and board formed concrete foundation.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #92 and Residence #104

LCS ID: 057526

Structure No: 307

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #92 and residence #104 was built in 1941 at a cost of \$649. This garage was built with labor provided by the CCC. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x22 feet. This two car garage has vertical wood plank tilt up doors that appear to be original. The building retains original six light casement windows that are in the rear of the building. The garage retains its original board formed concrete foundation and floor. The garage has 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and exposed 2x6 inch rafters throughout. The garage is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing and shake siding were replaced with asphalt composite shingles and horizontal fiber cement board. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, tilt up garage doors, single story, gable roofline, outriggers, original windows, and board formed concrete foundation.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #93 and Residence #94

LCS ID: 057528

Structure No: 308

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #93 and residence #94 was built in 1940 at a cost of \$536. This garage was built with labor provided by the CCC. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x22 feet. This two car garage has vertical wood plank tilt up doors that appear to be original. The building does not have any windows. The garage retains its original board formed concrete foundation and floors. The concrete foundation of this garage steps up as the building extends into the hillside. The garage has 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and under the gable crown and exposed 2x6 inch rafters throughout. The garage is painted light green with green trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building's original cedar shingle roofing and shake siding were replaced with asphalt composite shingles and textured plywood. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, tilt up garage doors, single story, gable roofline, outriggers and board formed concrete foundation.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #95

LCS ID: 057531

Structure No: 310

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #95 was built in 1941 at a cost of \$671. This garage was built with labor provided by the CCC. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 14x22 feet. This one car garage has a vertical wood plank tilt up door that appears to be original. The building has one double hung, one over one window on its northwest side that appears to be original. The garage has a concrete foundation and floors. The garage retains its original stucco exterior finish. The garage has 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline but not under the gable crown. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are compatible. The building originally had cement asbestos roofing which was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. Despite this change, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, tilt up garage door, single story, gable roofline, outriggers and stucco exterior finish.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #96

LCS ID: 057554

Structure No: 311

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #96 was built in 1941 at a cost of \$671. This garage was built with labor provided by the CCC. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 14x22 feet. The building has its original one over one double hung window on the east side of the building. The garage has a concrete foundation and floor. The garage retains its original stucco exterior finish. The garage has 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline but not under the gable crown with exposed 2x6 inch rafters throughout. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are largely reversible. The building originally had cement asbestos roofing which was replaced with asphalt composite shingles. The garage door bay was widened sometime since 1951 and the original tilt up wood plank door was replaced with an aluminum rolling garage door. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, rectangular form, single story, original windows, gable roofline, outriggers and stucco exterior finish.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #132

LCS ID: 679725

Structure No: 328

The Ash Mountain garage for residence #132 was built in 1950. This building is one of only a few within Ash Mountain built after World War II, but prior to the Mission 66 development. The garage has a gable roof and it measures roughly 13x20 feet. This one car garage has a corrugated aluminum tilt up garage door with a chrome finish that appears to be original. The building has fixed, 4-light windows on its east and west sides that appear to be original. The garage has a concrete foundation and floor. The garage retains its original stucco exterior finish. The building is roofed in asphalt composite shingles. The garage has 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline but not under the gable crown. The building is painted light green with green trim.

Ash Mountain Fire Control Building/Fire Dormitory

LCS ID: 679735

Structure No: 1201

The Ash Mountain fire control building was built in 1967 at a cost of \$264,766. This building is one of the final Mission 66 buildings built in the Ash Mountain area and was built in the final year of the period of significance. This building was known as “fire control” in the architectural and planning stages and is known as the “fire dorm” among park staff. Later, the upper floor of this building (where the dormitory rooms were located) became used as office space by Resources Management and Science personnel. The building measures roughly 50x140 feet.

This building originally provided housing for seasonal fire hands and served the local base for firefighters in the park. The building faces a northwest direction and is placed between the staff parking lot on its north and the large paved maintenance yard to the south. The fire dorm is constructed of the same brown, split face brick that appears in the Foothills visitor center. The western two thirds of the building is two stories tall and has two bays for fire engines and equipment. The eastern portion of the building is a single story. The roof is built up gravel and tar material. The western portion of the building has a low pitched gable roof while the eastern portion has a flat roof. The roof is composed of built up gravel and tar material.

Both the north and south facades hold a narrow eave on the first and second floors. Aluminum casement windows run the length of the second floor on both facades. The north elevation has an open covered main entrance and stairwell. The south elevation has five overhead garage doors for access to fire caches and repair shops.

Ash Mountain Warehouse

LCS ID: 679770

Structure No: 1202

The Ash Mountain warehouse was originally proposed under early Mission 66 program planning, but in 1959 was deleted from the construction schedule due to increased costs of other construction activities at Sequoia and Kings Canyon. The building appeared again in 1962, and was included in the construction contract for the administration building (Foothills visitor center). Sited directly south of the visitor center, construction was completed by March 2, 1964

at a cost of \$263,952. It measures roughly 60x158 feet.

The building has a northeastern orientation. Facades of this building are barren of decoration and have few openings creating a fortress like presence. The one story building, with a basement, has 16,946 interior square feet. The warehouse was constructed of tilt up concrete walls that were a new development in economic building practices of the era. The tilt up panels are comprised of tinted exposed aggregate concrete. This building has a flat roof of built up gravel and tar.

The northeast facade is fronted by a small ramp and loading dock that runs the entire length of the building and rounds the corner to run the length of the north face. An awning covers about two thirds of these sides of the building. Access into office space and storage facilities is gained via three standard size doors on these two facades. The minimal window openings are reserved for the office spaces.

The southeast face has an overhead roll up door and a standard door on the main level. The terrain falls away from the building and the southwest side shows the full two stories of the building, where three overhead doors and a standard walk in door give access. Lighting fixtures are positioned above each door.

Ash Mountain Administration Building/ Foothills Visitor Center
LCS ID: 679770
Structure No: 1205
Administration Building

The Ash Mountain Administration Building (AM 1205) includes offices for park management and staff, as well as the visitor center for the Ash Mountain area of the park. Built in 1964 to accommodate staff as a park headquarters, it was originally identified as the “operations building” in planning correspondence. Only later, in 1986-1987, did the building become a visitor center as well. It was originally referred to as the Ash Mountain Visitor Center, but was renamed the Foothills Visitor Center following the installation of new exhibits in 1997.

This long building is sited on a bend of Generals Highway, just inside the southwest boundary of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, in a complex that also includes maintenance and warehouse facilities. The north end of the building is one-story and faces the highway for approx. 76 feet. Some staff offices, visitor center, and rest room facilities are located in this end of building, near visitor parking. At the east end of this one-story section, the building bends 60 degrees to the southeast. This longer office and workspace wing extends approximately 168 feet. The hillside location of this Mission 66 building belies its true size. From the highway, and from the entrance to the Visitor Center, the building appears to be a single story. But the building is built on a small hill and the terrain slopes down to the south. Viewed from below, it is apparent that the much longer southeastern portion of the building is two stories, and both the upper and lower floors are above grade. The building was prudently designed to take advantage

of the topography to minimize its large scale, hiding the majority of the 55 rooms and 14,000 sq. ft. that comprise the building. The southeast (gable) end of the building is approximately 32 feet wide.

The public entrance to the building, and the visitor center, is located on the west façade through a recessed entry, closest to the public parking lot located west of the building. The recessed entry provides access to a small lobby on the left and comfort stations to the right. The comfort stations are part of a separate though integrated building. A pair of comfort stations faces the highway and is available to visitors. Another set of comfort stations in the same building for park staff is accessed through a private door near the entrance. This entrance also connects to a walkway leading to the exterior balcony along the second story of the building's southwest side. This comfort station complex is partially covered by the roof of the visitor center, and partially by a cross-gable roof that ties into the main roof. This section of the building is approximately 50 feet long on the south end.

A modern-style building, its original floor plan included no contiguous internal circulation. Each office or work space in the long two-story section has its own external entrance that is accessed by a common walkway or balcony. The foundation and floors are poured concrete. The concrete floors of the second floor extend past the southwest wall to form a balcony/walkway that provides access to the second floor offices and work spaces. The balcony on the northeast side extends north from an open stairwell located at the center of the east wall. Concrete walks at ground level provide similar access to the first floor offices and work spaces. Steel-tube handrails composed of a top rail and five rungs are mounted along the edge of the balconies and along some perimeter walkways at ground level. The building's exterior facade consists of split-face brown block flecked with white, and sections of curtain walls of enameled Transite panels, screened sliding aluminum-framed windows and painted doors that typify many Mission 66 designs. The building has shallow-pitched roofs with asphalt composition shingles, which replaced the original built-up roof. Shingled shed roofs extend over the projecting stairwells on the northeast and southwest elevations.

Because of its orientation to the afternoon sun, a two-story louvered aluminum shade structure was designed to extend the length of the southwest façade on the outside of balcony. The balcony and curtain wall terminate at the south end of the structure in a concrete stairway that leads to the lower floor. The stairway connects to concrete walkways leading to the staff parking and also connects to the building's northeast elevation, and another stair to the parking which surrounds the building on the south and east sides.

A small one-story addition was added to the building's north elevation in 1998. The north wall was bumped out several feet to expand the area available for exhibits, interpretation and sales. At the same time, an additional office, approximately 30 by 30 feet, was added to the north end. This addition has a slab foundation, a shingled gabled roof and a single exterior door on its north wall. It is faced with stucco tinted to blend with the existing building.

Ash Mountain Equipment Shed/ Maintenance Building

LCS ID: 679805

Structure No: 1295

The Ash Mountain maintenance building is sited parallel and southeast to the fire dorm. This Mission 66 building, built in 1967 at a cost of \$230,860, incorporated a pre existing CCC era wing that was built in 1941, of general shops that form the west end of the building (formerly buildings #159 and #160).

The exterior of the maintenance building addition (east wing) consists of brown smooth faced brick. This low profile building has a slight pitch to the asphalt shingle roof. A five foot eave with exposed glue lam beams lines both the north and south elevations of the east wing. The main portion of this east wing has seven over sized garage doors that open into four repair bays. One panel of twelve metal casement windows fronts the east wing of the building.

The west wing of the maintenance building predates the eastern wing and was constructed in 1941. Although the entire wing was remodeled under Mission 66, most of this wing retains integrity to its original 1941 form. This wing of the building has a higher pitch roof than the east wing and the seven bay doors alternate with plate glass windows and walk in doorways. It is also noticeably shorter than the eastern wing and has a concrete exterior rather than brick. Buildings #159 and #160 (which were originally detached buildings) were joined together in 1967 and incorporated into the maintenance building addition. Electricity, plumbing, signs, painting, and roads and trails all have offices in this wing of the maintenance building.

Ash Mountain Carport for Residence #6A and Residence #17A

LCS ID: 679821

Structure No: 1636

The Ash Mountain carport for residence #6A and #17A was built in 1963 at a cost of \$1,505. This carport was built when buildings #6A and #17A were relocated from the present administration building site to their current location in 1963. The carport has a shed roof with asphalt composite shingles and it measures roughly 22x32 feet.

This three car carport has no walls and is comprised of ten 4 inch diameter metal posts that support a shed roof. The carport has a concrete foundation and a concrete floor. The concrete foundation of this garage steps up as the building extends into the hillside. The roof is framed in wood and is painted white.

Ash Mountain Tennis Court

LCS ID: 679830

The tennis court was built sometime prior to 1938, most likely by the CCC or CWA. The full size tennis court is built on what appears to be an original concrete pad that measures 43x108 feet and is surrounded by a 12 foot tall wire mesh fence. The tennis court has an original stone masonry retaining wall and stairway along its western and southern perimeters. The tennis court poles and hardware are still extant, but the net has not been installed in many years.

Ash Mountain Historic District

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

There is currently a single basketball hoop installed in the northwestern quadrant of the court, although it is unlikely that this is original.

Ash Mountain Indian Head Entrance Sign

LCS ID: 005030

This iconic entrance sign to Sequoia National Park was constructed by the CCC in 1934. This massive, rustic rises from a 10 square foot rubble masonry platform. The sign is attached to a 4 foot diameter sequoia log post that is 15 feet tall. The sign itself is roughly 10 feet in length by 4 feet in width and nearly a foot thick. On the left side of the sign is a carved and painted Indian head. The sign reads "Sequoia National Park" in 1 foot tall letters. The sign was moved in 1964 to its present location. The sign was designed by Landscape Architect Harold Fowler.

Non-contributing Buildings and Structures

Ash Mountain Residence 6A

Structure No: 6A

This Ash Mountain residence was built in 1927 at a cost of \$2,913. Since then, it has been dramatically altered, especially when it was moved in 1963 to make way for the Mission 66 administrative building, and no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building within this district. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel, but is used as office space today. The building is roughly rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 22x58 feet.

This building is a one story timber frame building with fiber cement board exterior siding. Its original siding, however, was sawed shakes. It originally had a poured in place concrete foundation, but following its relocation in 1963, the building was given a new concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation. The CMU foundation is particularly incompatible within the district as all historic foundations have either post and beam or board formed concrete foundations, typically clad with native schist. The building was remodeled to function as a duplex and has two split front entries with small concrete stoops. The building no longer has its original cedar shingle roofing as the roof is now sheathed in asphalt composite shingles. All of the building's original divided light windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows. The building's brick chimney has likewise been replaced with an aluminum stovepipe. The building still retains its original 4x6 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Ash Mountain Residence #10/Water Laboratory

Structure No: 10

This Ash Mountain residence was built in 1927 at a cost of \$2,643. Since then, it has been dramatically altered, especially when it was remodeled in the late 1980s, and no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building within this district. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel, although the building now functions as a park wide water lab.

The building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 25x47 feet.

This building is a one story timber-framed building with vertical textured plywood exterior siding. Its original siding, however, was sawed shakes. It originally had a wood post on concrete block foundation, but following its remodeling in the late 1980s, the building was given a new CMU foundation. The CMU foundation is particularly incompatible within the district as all historic foundations have either post and beam or board formed concrete foundations, typically clad with native schist. The building no longer has its original cedar shingle roofing as the roof is now clad in asphalt composite shingles. All of the building's original divided light double hung windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows. The original recessed porch and entry has been modified as well so that the porch is no longer recessed into the building (thus creating more interior space) and the exterior porch now has its own attached gabled roof and railing. The original vertical wood lath vents have been replaced with louvered vent boxes. The interior of the building has been heavily modified as well, as it has changed from a residence to a water laboratory. The building is painted brown with green trim.

Ash Mountain Residence 17A

Structure No: 17A

This Ash Mountain residence was built in 1928 at a cost of \$1,305. Since then, it has been dramatically altered, especially when it was moved in 1963 to make way for the Mission 66 Administrative Building, and no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building within this district. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and remains in this capacity today. The building has a gable roof and it measures roughly 14x36 feet.

This small timber frame building is a one story building with fiber cement board exterior siding and only 608 interior square feet of floor space. Its original siding, however, was sawed shakes, then vertical textured plywood. It originally had a wood post and concrete pier block foundation, but following its relocation in 1963, the building was given a CMU foundation. The CMU foundation is particularly incompatible within the district as all historic foundations are either post and beam or board formed concrete foundations, typically clad with native schist. The building no longer has its original cedar shingle roofing and rather has asphalt composite shingles. All of the building's original wood casement windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows. A 6x10 foot lean to addition with a shed roof was added to the rear of the building, which has washer and dryer hookups. The building still retains its original 2x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline. The building is painted a light pink with green trim.

Ash Mountain Residence 18A

Structure No: 18A

This Ash Mountain residence was built in 1925 at a cost of \$2,300. Since then, it has been dramatically altered, especially when it was moved in 1962 to make way for the Mission 66 Administrative Building, and no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building within this district. It was originally constructed as quarters for park personnel and was used as a dormitory in the 1950s, although it serves as office space today. The building has a hipped

gable (jerkinhead) roof and it measures roughly 26x42 feet.

This building is a one and one half story timber-framed building with fiber cement board exterior siding. Its original siding, however, was split shakes. It originally had a poured in place concrete foundation, but following its relocation in 1962, the building was given a CMU foundation. The CMU foundation is particularly incompatible within the district as all historic foundations have either post and beam or board formed concrete foundations, typically clad with native schist. The building no longer has its original cedar shingle roofing and rather has asphalt composite shingles. All of the building's original wood-framed windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows. A large, elevated rear deck has been added to the rear of the building. The building no longer retains its covered front porch with non peeled log posts and rather has a concrete stoop with pipe railing. The building still retains its original 4x4 inch outriggers at the edge of the roofline and two under the original clipped gable crown. The building is painted tan with green trim.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence 18A

Structure No: 299 (299A)

This building was built in 1934 by CWA labor. However, the building has been heavily modified since the period of significance and is no longer a contributing feature within the district. The building was moved to its current location circa 1962. A utilities map from 1972 labels the building as #299A (the "A" connotes that the building has been moved). Also, the CMU foundation for the garage is similar to the foundation of building #18A which was relocated in 1962. This garage no longer retains its original sawed shake siding or cedar shingle roofing; they have been replaced with textured plywood and asphalt composite shingles respectively. The garages original carriage doors have been replaced by a rolling garage door. The garage retains its original 17x20 foot dimensions and its 2x4 inch outriggers at the roof ends.

Ash Mountain Entrance Station

Structure No: 1294

The current Ash Mountain entrance station was constructed in 2000 and is located along the Generals Highway between Canyon View Drive and Sycamore Drive. The entrance station consists of a main entrance kiosk (33x8 feet) and an ancillary kiosk (6.5x5 feet). Although the building is of modern construction, it is deliberately referential to the rustic design style. The entrance station features rough hewn granite siding and a gable roof. The entrance station is located in a median in the center of the General's Highway, which is defined by granite curbing and punctuated with boulders, signage and a flag post.

The original Ash Mountain Entrance Station was constructed ca. mid 1920s and was located at a bend in the Generals Highway (near the current Foothills Visitor Center), where the southern wing of the Ash Mountain Parking Loop intersects with the Generals Highway. On historic maps, this building is generally referred to as the "Checking Station".

Ash Mountain Sequoia Natural History Association Building

Structure No: 1697

The Sequoia Natural History Association Building (SNHA) was built in 1989 to provide office space for SNHA volunteers. It has an intersecting, low pitched gable roof with tar and gravel roofing and it measures roughly 34x72 feet. The timber frame building is clad in rough faced brick similar in color and texture to the finish of the neighboring visitor center and fire control building. Large, wooden beams support the eaves that project several feet from the exterior walls.

Ash Mountain Water Plant Building

Structure No: 1712

The water plant building was built in 1999. This building treats the water that is held in the storage tanks just northwest of the plant. This small building has a concrete foundation and is of concrete masonry construction. The bottom half of the building walls is comprised of concrete masonry units (CMU) while the upper portion has horizontal fiber cement board siding. The building has sliding aluminum windows and a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt composite shingles. Attached to the north side of the building is a metal water tank and filtration system. The building's footprint measures roughly 20x30 feet.

Ash Mountain United States Geologic Survey Research Building

Structure No: 1737

The United States Geologic Survey (USGS) research building was built in 1993 to provide office space for USGS employees. It has a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing and it measures roughly 24x44 feet. The building has horizontal plastic composite siding and a recessed front porch on the west side of the building. The building has single hung windows and its exterior is painted tan with gray trim.

Ash Mountain Residence #1738

Structure No: 1738

Ash Mountain residence #1738 was built in 1992. However, the building occupies the same lot (although it is set back from the street much further) as Ash Mountain residence #3, which was razed in 1984. Much of the original rock work associated with this building, including landscape retaining walls and stairs, still remain. This manufactured home was largely prefabricated off site. It has an attached garage, a gabled roof with asphalt composite shingles, aluminum windows and is painted white.

Ash Mountain Residence #1739

Structure No: 1739

Ash Mountain residence #1739 was built in 1992. The building is of similar design and style as residence #1738, which is immediately northeast of this building. This building occupies the same lot (although it is set back from the street much further) as Ash Mountain residence #4, which was razed in 1978. Much of the original rock work associated with this building, including landscape retaining walls and stairs, still remain. This manufactured home was largely prefabricated off site. It has a gabled roof with asphalt composite shingles, aluminum windows

and is painted white.

Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #1739

Structure No: NA

This garage was built in conjunction with residence #1739 in 1992. This building is currently lacking a building number, which seems to be an oversight by Facilities Management personnel. The building is of similar design and style as residence #1738 and 1739. This manufactured building was largely prefabricated off site. It has a gabled roof with asphalt composite shingles and is painted white.

Ash Mountain Cardboard Baler/Recycle Storage

Structure No: 1754

The Ash Mountain Cardboard Baler was built in 1991. As its name suggests, this building compresses cardboard into bales to facilitate its recycling. It also serves as a transfer station for recycling material before it leaves the park. The building has a concrete foundation and it measures 22x36 feet. The building has a large, elevated loading bay. It has metal siding and a low pitched standing seam metal gable roof.

Ash Mountain Pac Bell Building

Structure No: NA

The Ash Mountain Pac Bell telephone utilities building is not NPS owned or managed, but is considered a non-contributor to the district because it was built after the period of significance. Since the building is owned by Pac Bell, no records from the park exist to verify exactly when the building was built. The building is compatible to the district. This 25x42 foot timber frame building has a concrete foundation, board and batten siding, and a gable roof with metal shingles. The front entrance is covered by an arbor made from 2x6 inch boards.

Ash Mountain Greenhouse

Structure No: NA

This greenhouse was built ca. 1990 (based on dates provided by Tom Burge, SEKI Archeologist). This metal frame greenhouse has a concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation, a concrete floor and a glass gabled roof and walls. Half of the glass panels of the roof open for ventilation. The building's footprint measures roughly 18x29 feet.

Ash Mountain Plant House

Structure No: NA

The Ash Mountain plant house was built ca. 1986 (based on dates provided by Tom Burge, SEKI Archeologist). This building is essentially a shade house for nursery stock. It is composed of aluminum fence posts that are draped in shade cloth. The roof is also draped in shade cloth and has irrigation piping that runs the length of the roof. This building is entirely exposed to the elements with porous walls and a porous roof. It measures 20x80 feet.

Ash Mountain Shade House

Structure No: NA

The Ash Mountain shade house is an aluminum framed building wrapped in shade cloth. It has a barrel roof with irrigation pipes that run along the length of the building. This building was constructed ca. 1986 (based on dates provided by Tom Burge, SEKI Archeologist). This building is entirely exposed to the elements with porous walls and a porous roof. It measures 17x40 feet.

Ash Mountain Soil Shed

Structure No: NA

The Ash Mountain soil shed is a wood-framed building sheathed in diagonal wood lattice. It has a shed roof with asphalt shingles and a wood ramp that leads to the front entrance and a 6 foot wide utility door. This building was constructed between 1986 1991 (based on dates provided by Tom Burge, SEKI Archeologist). This building is exposed to the elements with porous lattice walls. It measures 13x17 feet.

Buildings and Structures

Sycamore Developed Area

The Sycamore developed area of the Ash Mountain historic district originally housed the Ash Mountain CCC Camp from 1933 to 1935. This area still retains three of the original CCC camp buildings (of which there were at least eight originally): a recreation hall, a mess hall, and a storehouse that have integrity dating to the New Deal era. The Sycamore barn complex is located in the eastern portion of the developed area and includes the original working barn and tack shop (1934) and the shoeing shed (1943). Non-contributing features within the Sycamore developed area include the heliport, the incinerator shed, the hotshot storage building, the hay storage building and the storage warehouse (building #156). Although these buildings have undergone some alterations over time, all buildings listed as contributing have been individually assessed and found to retain the majority of their original materials and character defining features and collectively help to convey the historic character of the historic district.

Contributing Buildings and Structures

Sycamore Village Store House/ Mess Hall

LCS ID: 056353

Structure No: 140

The Sycamore Village store house #140 was built as a component of the CCC camp at Sycamore in 1934 for \$2,000. It is likely that this building originally served as the camp mess hall, although it was converted to a storage warehouse after the camp closed in 1935. Although this building was originally tee shaped, roughly half of the building was removed sometime during or prior to 1940 and the building currently is rectangular in plan with a gable roof. The building measures roughly 20x80 feet. This large building has its original vertical board and batten siding. It has eleven original 6-light casement windows on its south side and ten original 6-light casement windows and a door on its north side. The building has large, double doors on

its east and west facades. In 1995, this building was rehabilitated with new foundation posts and concrete pier blocks and a fresh coat of paint. Woodpecker damage to the building is evidenced by the many holes in the building and the sheet metal armoring that is used in places to cover woodpecker holes. It is painted brown with green trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building has corrugated metal roofing, although it was originally sheathed in cedar shingles. However, according to park maintenance personnel, the original cedar shingles of this building are intact and preserved under the current metal roof. The east entry has a large wooden ramp and loading dock while the west entry has a small wooden deck with stairs. Although the ramp, loading dock, deck and stairs are not historic, they are compatible with the building. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, single story, original windows, and exterior siding.

Sycamore Village Store House

LCS ID: 056355

Structure No: 141

The Sycamore Village store house #141 was built as a component of the CCC camp at Sycamore in 1934 for \$3,000. It is unclear what purpose this building originally served, but it is possible that it was a storage building as it currently is today. This building is rectangular in plan and it measures roughly 20x42 feet. This building has a post and beam foundation and original style vertical board and batten siding. It retains its original 6 light casement windows on its south and north facades. The building has exposed 2x4 raftertails and louvered wooden vent boxes underneath the gable crowns. It is painted brown with green trim.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building has corrugated metal roofing, although it was originally sheathed in cedar shingles. The building has a single door on its west façade, although a plan from 1951 shows a door on the east side as well. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its location, single story, gable roof, rectangular form, original windows, and exterior siding.

Sycamore Village Recreation Hall

LCS ID: 056357

Structure No: 142

The Sycamore Village recreation hall was built as a component of the CCC camp at Sycamore in 1934 for \$1,000. The building historically was used as a recreation hall and remains in this capacity today. This building is rectangular in plan, has a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x105 feet. It has its original style vertical board and batten siding. It is finished with a natural stain and has green painted trim. The building retains its original 6 light casement windows on all sides of the building. The building has a two tiered gabled roof, with the west portion of the roofline being at a slightly higher grade than the east wing of the building. It is roofed in cedar shingles, which is in keeping with its historic character. The building has an elevated wood post on concrete pad foundation that is concealed from view along the south façade by horizontal

shiplap plank skirt. The building has triangular louvered vent boxes under its gable crowns.

The building retains its large, exterior chimney along the north side of the building. This masonry chimney is made from locally procured granite and schist river rock. There is a lean-to bathroom addition to the south side of the building with a shed roof. This addition is sided in fiber cement board siding. It is unclear when this addition was added to the recreation hall, but it is described in a property record from 1958. The building has a large deck with a built in bench along the entire 105 foot length of its north façade. Work done in 1996 by the Sequoia Preservation Team including installing a new roof, repointing the masonry chimney, installing new exterior board and batten siding and shoring up the foundation. In 1997, a large deck with built in seating and a wheelchair ramp were added along the north façade of the building. These modifications are compatible with the historic building.

Sycamore Corrals Tack Storage/Barn

LCS ID: 056360

Structure No: 143

The Sycamore Corrals tack storage building was built by the Civil Works Administration at Sycamore in 1934 for \$3,204. The building historically was used as a tack and hay storage building with attached corrals and remains in this capacity today, although hay is no longer stored in the building. This building has its original exposed timber frame with infill vertical plank siding for the lower portion of the building and board and batten siding at the gables. It measures roughly 31x60 feet. The exterior framing consists of 6x6 inch sill plates, posts, beams and diagonal cross members. The northern portion of the building (originally the equipment repair and storage portion of the building) has its original 8-light windows with their original exterior screens. The southern wing of the building (originally the hay storage portion) does not have any windows. The building has its original raised concrete foundation with a 45 degree chamfered edge at its top. The building has 6x6 inch outriggers at the roof ends and under the gable crown and exposed 2x8 rafters throughout. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east side of the building that appears to be original. This building was rehabilitated by the Sequoia and Kings Canyon historic preservation crew in 2008.

Since the period of significance, this building has undergone some alterations that are reversible. The building has a standing seam metal roof, although it was originally sheathed in cedar shingles. There is a large, covered, open air lean to shed with a shed roof attached to the north façade of the building. This shed building does not appear to be original and is not shown on a floor plan of the building from 1951. Despite these changes, the overall character of the building is retained in its use, location, single story, gable roof, original windows, outriggers, exterior framing, raised concrete foundation and exterior siding.

Sycamore Corrals Shoeing Shed/Wash Shed

LCS ID: 679841

Structure No: 144

The Sycamore Corrals shoeing shed was built in 1943 for \$350. The building historically was

used as a horseshoeing shed but is now used as a storage and break area for the personnel who work at the corral. This building has been modified with the addition of a large lean-to shed, likely since the period of significance. The western portion of the building (the original portion) has a gable roof while the eastern portion of the building (the addition) has a shed roof. Both portions are roofed with a standing seam metal roof. The exterior of the original portion of the building measures roughly 20x26 feet.

This shed is largely open air with partial walls on three sides of the building. It has a concrete foundation. The original western portion of the building has 6x6 inch posts on raised pier blocks with 4x4 inch knee braces and 2x4 inch rafters. The addition has 4x6 inch posts with straps that are bolted to the foundation and 4x4 inch knee braces and 2x8 inch rafters. The original portion of the building has horizontal planks along the lower portion of the building with vertical planks along the gables. The addition to the building was added sometime between 1958 and 1986 (based on inventories taken of the building in those years).

Assessed individually in 1997, this building was determined to be ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, within the proposed Ash Mountain Historic District, this building should now be considered a contributing feature.

Non-contributing Buildings and Structures

Sycamore Corrals Storage Warehouse

Structure No: 156

The Sycamore Corrals storage warehouse was built or acquired c. 1949 for \$3,000. Multiple Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPS personnel stated that this building was donated to the park by a branch of the military, but no records of this transaction have been located. The building was used at the park historically as a storage facility for Roads and Trails and is currently used as a storage facility for Resources Management. It is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 20x48 feet.

A prefabricated building, the warehouse was first located at the maintenance area of Ash Mountain proper. It was likely relocated to its current location following improvements made to the maintenance area during the 1960s, although no record corroborates this date. The wood-frame building sits on a foundation of 4x6 and 6x6 wooden posts on wooden blocks. It has painted Masonite siding and a corrugated aluminum roof. The building has awning casement windows, although many are missing and replaced by screens.

Although it possesses structural integrity, due to its uncertain pedigree, the lack of NPS documentation, and relocation, the Corrals Storage Warehouse is considered to be noncontributing to the Ash Mountain Historic District.

Sycamore Heliport Building

Structure No: 1631

The Sycamore heliport building was built in 1974 for \$5,272. This timber framed, prefabricated building has wood siding and a tar and gravel roof. It has a flat shed roof, a concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation and it measures roughly 23x33 feet. It has a large, open front porch and many aluminum windows. In 1985, a bathroom and septic system was added to the rear of the building.

Sycamore Hotshot Storage Building

Structure No: 1783

The Sycamore hotshot storage building was built circa 1998. This large, timber frame, prefabricated building has metal siding and a metal roof. It has a large, rolling aluminum door on its east and west facades. The building has a concrete foundation and it measures 24x48 feet. The building has no windows and a single pedestrian door on its south face.

Sycamore Incinerator Pole Shed

Structure No: NA

The Sycamore incinerator pole shed is a small, open air structure that has a combination of 4x6 inch wood posts and metal pipes that suspend a shed roof with asphalt composite roofing. Although it is unclear exactly when this structure was built, it is believed to have been built after the period of significance. The building measures roughly 14x22 feet. It is built on an elevated concrete foundation with large concrete pits under its two vehicle bays, which were used for incinerating trash. The pits are currently covered with plywood lids and are no longer in use. It has a tall, board formed concrete retaining and unloading dock on its south façade.

Sycamore Forestry Storage Building

Structure No: NA

The Sycamore forestry storage building is just a short distance south of the incinerator pole shed. Although it is unclear what year this building was constructed, it definitely came after the period of significance and is not a contributing building within the district. This small, prefabricated storage building was assembled on a concrete pad and has aluminum siding and a gabled aluminum roof. It has sliding aluminum windows on two of its facades. It currently houses, among other things, numerous tree core samples taken within the park.

Sycamore Corrals Hay Storage Building

Structure No: NA

Based on conversations had with park personnel, the Sycamore hay storage building was built during the 1980s, but no documentation exists to verify this information. Prior to this time, hay had been stored in the tack storage building just east of this building. This tall, open air structure has eight massive 12x12 inch posts that support a gabled roof with metal roofing. The building measures roughly 20x36 feet. The posts are secured in individual concrete foundations and the structure has a dirt floor. The perimeter of the open air structure is surrounded by mesh fencing. The structure has 8x8 inch outriggers with chamfered ends and exposed 2x4 rafters throughout.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Buildings and Structures #3: This structure (bldg. 140) was the original messhall of the CCC camp at Sycamore. It was built in 1934 and is currently used as a storage building. (SEKI 2008)

Buildings and Structures

Buckeye Residential Area

The Buckeye residential area of the Ash Mountain Historic District was originally developed in 1933 as the site of the CWA “Edison Village” camp, eponymously named after the Southern California Edison Company that leased the land to the NPS. This original camp was made up almost exclusively of tent cabins and there are no extant buildings or structures that date back to this period. In 1935, Edison Village became a CCC camp and was renamed Buckeye Camp. The CCC camp remained here from 1935 until at least 1938, and possibly until 1943. Four buildings remain from this era, although they lack sufficient integrity to be considered contributing features. The preponderance of extant features at Buckeye date to the Mission 66 era. Master plans from the late 1950s envisioned 22 new residences and four new apartment buildings at Buckeye. Although this ambitious scope was never realized, 12 new residences were constructed at Buckeye between 1959 and 1965. Buckeye primarily dates to the Mission 66 era of park development, and contributes to the significance of the broader district and retains integrity. This area represents a substantially intact example of Mission 66 residential

development. Although these buildings have undergone some alterations over time, all buildings listed as contributing have been individually assessed and found to retain the majority of their original materials and character defining features and collectively help to convey the historic character of the historic district.

Contributing Buildings and Structures

Buckeye Residences #1401, #1403, #1404, #1405, #1406, #1409, #1412, #1414

LCS ID: 679855, 679867, 679877, 679887, 679898, 6799909, 679919, 679931

Structure No: 1401, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1409, 1412, 1414

Buckeye residences #1401, #1403, #1404, #1405, #1406, #1409, #1412, and #1414 were built as part of the park's Mission 66 development in 1959 at a cost of \$22,245 to \$22,552 per unit. They originally served as housing for Park Service employees and they remain in this capacity today. These building are largely rectangular in plan with gabled roofs and they measures roughly 23.5x55 feet and are 23.5x67 feet if you include their attached carport. (These buildings actually jog out and become 2 feet wider and expand to a full 25.5 feet in width for a portion of these buildings) Since these buildings were all built in the same year and are of identical design, they have been inventoried under the same heading.

These buildings remain true to their original 1959 form. These buildings maintain their original stucco exterior and concrete foundation. Their gabled roofs originally had asphalt composite shingles and retain this material today. They have storage compartments built into the interior side of their carports. These buildings apparently received new aluminum windows in 1990, but these windows are similar to the original fenestration. These buildings have triangular vents under their gable crown. Their front entries have partially covered concrete stoops.

Buildings #1401 and #1414 are painted tan with aqua trim. Buildings #1403 and #1409 are painted tan with green trim. Building #1404 is painted tan with red trim. Building #1405 is painted white with green trim. Buildings #1406 and #1412 are painted tan with white trim.

Buckeye Residence # 1415, #1417, #1419 and #1420

LCS ID: 679944, 679956, 679967, 679978

Structure No: 1415, 1417, 1419, and 1420

Buckeye residences #1415, #1417, #1419, and #1420 were built as part of the park's Mission 66 development in 1965 at a cost of \$20,454 per unit. They originally served as housing for Park Service employees and they remain in this capacity today. These building are rectangular in plan with gabled roofs and they measure roughly 25.5x55 feet (25.5x67 feet if you include their attached carports). They were built 6 years after the first Mission 66 residences at Buckeye and use a slightly modified plan. The only differences between these buildings and the earlier residences are that these buildings have storage at the rear of their carports rather than along their interior side and that these buildings are uniformly 25.5 feet wide (where the earlier buildings have one side that is only 23.5 feet wide). Since these buildings were all built in the

same year and are of identical design, they have been inventoried under the same heading.

These buildings remain true to their original 1965 form. These buildings maintain their original stucco exterior and concrete foundation. Their gabled roofs originally had asphalt composite shingles and they retain this material today. These buildings apparently received new aluminum windows in 1990, but these windows are quite similar to the original fenestration. These building have triangular vents under the gable crown. Their front entries have a partially covered concrete stoop.

Building #1415 is painted tan with aqua trim. Building #1417 is painted grey with aqua trim. Building #1419 is painted tan with white trim. Building #1420 is painted tan with brown trim.

Buckeye Water Tank

LCS ID: 679989

Structure No: NA

The Buckeye water tank was built during the Mission 66 development era at Buckeye, circa late 1950s. This structure was built to provide storage for treated drinking water to the inhabitants of the new development at Buckeye. It is perched up above the Buckeye developed area, to provide a strong gravitational feed to the residences below. It is made of steel and is cylindrical in shape. It is built on a concrete foundation and has a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons. The steel structure is painted tan and has a metal ladder welded to the building's west side.

Non-contributing Buildings and Structures

Buckeye Residence # 127/ Foreman's Dormitory

Structure No: 127

Buckeye residence #127 was built by the CCC in 1934 at a cost of \$2,500. Since then, it has been dramatically altered, and it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building within this district. It originally served as the CCC foreman's dormitory and serves as seasonal park housing today. The building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x55 feet.

There have been numerous modifications to the building since it was constructed. The building's original board and batten siding has been replaced, initially with textured plywood and currently with fiber cement board. The original wood post on concrete block foundation has been replaced with a board formed concrete slab foundation. The building's stovepipe chimney is no longer intact nor is the covered porch over the front entry. All of the building's original double hung windows have been replaced with sliding aluminum windows, often in different locations than the original fenestration. Even the interior rooms and floor plan of this unit have been thoroughly remodeled. All that remains of the original building is its footprint and the relatively steep pitch to the roof (all of the CCC era buildings in Buckeye have much steeper roofs than the Mission 66 era buildings). The building has louvered vent boxes at the gable

ends. The building is painted tan with brown trim.

Buckeye Residence # 128 A & B
Structure No: 128

Buckeye residence #128 was built by the CCC in 1934 at a cost of \$2,500. Since then, it has been dramatically altered, and it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building within this district. It originally served as a building in the Buckeye CCC camp, probably an office or residence for a CCC manager, and today functions as housing for seasonal and permanent Park Service employees. The building has a gable roof and it measures roughly 21x58 feet.

There have been numerous modifications to the building since it was constructed. The building's original board and batten siding has been replaced, initially with textured plywood and currently with fiber cement board. The original wood post on concrete block foundation has been replaced with a board formed concrete slab foundation. The building's stovepipe chimney is no longer intact and all of the building's original divided light windows have been replaced with sliding aluminum windows, often in different locations than the original fenestration. Furthermore, in ca. 1985 the building was converted into a duplex, with the main entry moved from the west side of the building to the north side of the building. Two additions have been added to the building as well: a 10x14 foot bedroom on the east side of the building and an 8x22 foot utility closet on the south side of the building. All that remains of the original building is its footprint (although this has been altered with the additions) and the relatively steep pitch to the roof (all of the CCC era buildings in Buckeye have much steeper roofs than the Mission 66 era buildings). The building has louvered vent boxes under the gable crowns. The building is painted white with gray trim.

Buckeye Residence # 129
Structure No: 129

Buckeye residence #129 was built by the CCC in 1934 at a cost of \$2,500. Since then, it has been dramatically altered, and it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building within this district. It originally served as a building in the Buckeye CCC camp, probably an office or residence for a CCC manager, and today functions as housing for seasonal Park Service employees. The building has a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x42 feet.

There have been numerous modifications to the building since it was constructed. The building's original board and batten siding has been replaced, initially with textured plywood and currently with fiber cement board. The original wood post on concrete block foundation has been replaced with a board formed concrete slab foundation. The building's stovepipe chimney is no longer intact and all of the building's divided light windows have been replaced with sliding aluminum windows, often in different locations than the original fenestration. During one of the building's remodels, the main entry was moved from the west side of the building to the north side of the building. Even the interior rooms and floor plan of this unit have been thoroughly remodeled, including enlarging the bathroom and the addition of a covered porch to the rear of

the building. All that remains of the original building is its footprint (which remains largely original) and the relatively steep pitch to the roof (all of the CCC era buildings in Buckeye have much steeper roofs than the Mission 66 era buildings). The building has louvered vent boxes at the gable ends. The building is painted tan with green trim.

Buckeye Residence # 133 A & B/Mess Hall
Structure No: 133

Buckeye residence #133 was built by the CCC in 1934 at a cost of \$2,500. Since then, it has been dramatically altered, and it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building within this district. It originally served as the Buckeye CCC camp mess hall and today serves as housing for Park Service employees. The building has a gable roof and it measures roughly 20x42 feet.

There have been numerous modifications to the building since it was constructed. The building's original board and batten siding has been replaced, initially with textured and currently with fiber cement board. The original wood post on concrete block foundation has been replaced with a board formed concrete slab foundation. The building's stovepipe chimney is no longer intact and all of the building's original windows have been replaced with sliding aluminum windows, often in different locations than the original fenestration. During one of the building's remodels around ca. 1985, the building was given two separate entries and converted into a duplex. At some point, an addition was added to the rear southern side of the building that houses a furnace and washer/dryer hookups. All that remains of the original building is its footprint and the relatively steep pitch to the roof (all of the CCC era buildings in Buckeye have much steeper roofs than the Mission 66 era buildings). The building has louvered vent boxes at the gable ends. The building is painted brown with white trim.

Buckeye Aeration Plant/Sewage Treatment Plant
Structure No: 370

The Buckeye aeration plant was built during the Mission 66 development period at Buckeye in 1958. However, this building has been remodeled since the period of significance and no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing building. Sometime prior to 1986, the building had an addition added to its northeastern facade, giving the building nearly 50 percent more square footage. Furthermore, the building's original wood shiplap siding has been replaced with fiber cement board and the building's original composite roof has been replaced with a standing seam metal roof. The building has a concrete foundation and is painted tan with white trim.

Buckeye Water Plant Building
Structure No: NA

The Buckeye water plant was built in the late 1990s (probably 1999) and is of similar design and construction as the Ash Mountain water plant (Building #1712). This building treats the water that is held in the storage tank just northwest of this building. This very small building has a concrete foundation and is of concrete masonry construction. The bottom half of the

building's walls are comprised of concrete masonry units (CMU) while the upper portion has horizontal fiber cement board siding. The building has no windows and a single aluminum door. It has a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt composite roofing with a single dome skylight. The building's footprint measures roughly 8x8 feet.

Buckeye Pumphouse and Chlorine Contact Chamber
Structure No: NA

This pumphouse and chlorine contact chamber was, according to the Sequoia Utilities Supervisor, constructed in the late 1970s, as was the sewage settling pond where the building is located. This building helps treat and filter the waste water that is held in the settling pond just south of this building. This building and its associated settling pond are surrounded by a barbed wire fence that helps keep people and wildlife out of the pond. This building has a tall, concrete foundation that is built into the higher reaches of the settling pond. This small building is roughly 10x12 feet and has standing seam metal siding and a standing seam metal shed roof. The building has sliding aluminum windows and a set of double entry doors on its north façade.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: AM Sub District Ranger Office/ Res. #5

Feature Identification Number: 128075

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,421	4,039,855

Feature: AM Resources Management Office/Res #7

Feature Identification Number: 128077

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,386	4,039,851

Feature: AM Prescribed Burn Office/ Res. #9

Feature Identification Number: 128079

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,375 4,039,820

Feature: AM Research Office/ Res. #12

Feature Identification Number: 128081

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,166 4,039,849

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 14

Feature Identification Number: 128083

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,390 4,040,061

Feature: AM Exercise and Laundry House/Res. #15

Feature Identification Number: 128085

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,441 4,040,035

Feature: AM SAR Cache/ Residence #16

Feature Identification Number: 145409

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence #29

Feature Identification Number: 145411

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: AM Wilderness SAR Cache/Res. #63

Feature Identification Number: 128087

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,445	4,039,830

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence #64

Feature Identification Number: 128089

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,390	4,039,825

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence #77

Feature Identification Number: 128091

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,044	4,040,069

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 78

Feature Identification Number: 128093

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,006	4,040,087

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 87

Feature Identification Number: 128095

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
	Point	NAD 83	11	336,103	4,040,032

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 88

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Feature Identification Number: 128097

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,092	4,040,035

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 91

Feature Identification Number: 128099

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,106	4,040,012

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 92

Feature Identification Number: 128101

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,935	4,040,082

Feature: Ash Mountain Dormitory/Residence # 93

Feature Identification Number: 128103

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,932	4,040,138

Feature: Ash Mountain Dormitory/Residence # 94

Feature Identification Number: 128107

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 335,990 4,040,140

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 95

Feature Identification Number: 128109

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,360 4,040,083

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 96

Feature Identification Number: 128113

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,287 4,039,855

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 97

Feature Identification Number: 128115

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,393 4,040,123

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 104

Feature Identification Number: 128117

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 335,956 4,040,113

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 131

Feature Identification Number: 128119

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,371	4,039,986

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence # 132

Feature Identification Number: 128121

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,352	4,039,953

Feature: AM Storage Building/Lwr Maintenance Shed

Feature Identification Number: 128127

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,430	4,039,790

Feature: Ash Mountain Gas Station

Feature Identification Number: 128131

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,533	4,039,861

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #97

Feature Identification Number: 128137

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,393	4,040,098

Feature: AM Garage for Res #5 and Res #7

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Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Feature Identification Number: 128139

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,408	4,039,848

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #9

Feature Identification Number: 128141

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,361	4,039,814

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #10

Feature Identification Number: 128143

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,346	4,039,810

Feature: AM Garage for Res #11/Nursery Storage

Feature Identification Number: 128145

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,380	4,039,803

Feature: AM Garage for Res #12/Water Lab

Feature Identification Number: 128147

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,161 4,039,631

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #14

Feature Identification Number: 128149

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,364 4,040,039

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #15

Feature Identification Number: 128151

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,426 4,040,072

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #29

Feature Identification Number: 128153

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,234 4,039,968

Feature: AM Garage for Res #63 and Res #64

Feature Identification Number: 128155

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,420 4,039,836

Feature: AM Garage for Res #77 and Res #78

Feature Identification Number: 128157

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,016	4,040,090

Feature: AM Garage for Res #87 and Res #88

Feature Identification Number: 128163

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,091	4,040,053

Feature: Am Garage for Res #90 and #91

Feature Identification Number: 128165

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,146	4,040,046

Feature: AM Garage for Res #92 and Res #104

Feature Identification Number: 128161

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,951	4,040,083

Feature: AM Garage for Res #93 and Res #94

Feature Identification Number: 128159

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,969	4,040,133

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #95

Ash Mountain Historic District
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Feature Identification Number: 128167

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,349	4,040,089

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #96

Feature Identification Number: 128169

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,280	4,039,847

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #132

Feature Identification Number: 128171

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,351	4,039,969

Feature: AM Fire Control Building/Fire Dormitory

Feature Identification Number: 128173

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	336,534	4,039,895

Feature: Ash Mountain Warehouse

Feature Identification Number: 128175

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,488 4,039,878

Feature: AM Admin Bldg/Foothills Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 128179

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,530 4,039,929

Feature: AM Equipment Shed/ Maintenance Bldg

Feature Identification Number: 128181

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,563 4,039,814

Feature: AM Carport for Res #6A and Res #17A

Feature Identification Number: 128183

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,300 4,039,774

Feature: Ash Mountain Tennis Court

Feature Identification Number: 128177

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 336,585 4,039,924

Feature: Ash Mountain Indian Head Entrance Sign

Feature Identification Number: 128185

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence 6A
Feature Identification Number: 128227
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence 10/Water Lab
Feature Identification Number: 128229
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence 17A
Feature Identification Number: 128231
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence 18A
Feature Identification Number: 128233
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence 18A
Feature Identification Number: 128235
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Entrance Station
Feature Identification Number: 145413
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain SNHA Building
Feature Identification Number: 128237
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Water Plant Building
Feature Identification Number: 128239
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain USGS Research Building
Feature Identification Number: 128241
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

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Feature: Ash Mountain Residence #1738
Feature Identification Number: 128243
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Residence #1739
Feature Identification Number: 128245
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #1739
Feature Identification Number: 128247
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: AM Cardboard Baler/Recycle Storage
Feature Identification Number: 128249
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Greenhouse
Feature Identification Number: 128279
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Pac Bell Building
Feature Identification Number: 128281
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Plant House
Feature Identification Number: 128283
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Shade House
Feature Identification Number: 128285
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Soil Shed
Feature Identification Number: 128287
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sycamore Village Store House/ Mess Hall

Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Feature Identification Number: 128187

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,140	439,240

Feature: Sycamore Village Store House

Feature Identification Number: 128189

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,060	4,039,270

Feature: Sycamore Village Recreation Hall

Feature Identification Number: 128193

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,260	4,039,240

Feature: Sycamore Corrals Tack Storage/ Barn

Feature Identification Number: 128195

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,200	4,039,460

Feature: Sycamore Corrals Shoeing Shed/Wash Shed

Feature Identification Number: 128199

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,118	4,039,663
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Feature: Sycamore Corrals Storage Warehouse

Feature Identification Number: 128289

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sycamore Heliport Building

Feature Identification Number: 128291

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sycamore Hotshot Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 128293

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sycamore Incinerator Pole Shed

Feature Identification Number: 128295

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sycamore Forestry Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 128297

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sycamore Corrals Hay Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 128299

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1401

Feature Identification Number: 128197

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM
Source

Type of
Point

Datum

UTM
Zone

UTM
Easting

UTM
Northing

GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,184	4,038,855
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Feature: Buckeye Residence #1403

Feature Identification Number: 128201

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,143	4,038,843

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1404

Feature Identification Number: 128203

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,132	4,038,887

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1405

Feature Identification Number: 128205

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,100	4,038,846

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1406

Feature Identification Number: 128207

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,099	4,038,883

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1409

Feature Identification Number: 128211

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,098	4,038,936

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1412

Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Feature Identification Number: 128209

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,136	4,038,925

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1414

Feature Identification Number: 128213

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,171	4,038,940

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1415

Feature Identification Number: 128215

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,191	4,039,013

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1417

Feature Identification Number: 128217

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,171	4,039,041

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1419

Feature Identification Number: 128219

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

GPS-Uncorrected Point NAD 83 11 335,155 4,039,064

Feature: Buckeye Residence #1420

Feature Identification Number: 128221

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	335,118	4,039,068

Feature: Buckeye Water Tank

Feature Identification Number: 128223

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	11	334,980	4,039,148

Feature: Buckeye Residence # 127/ Foreman's Dorm

Feature Identification Number: 128301

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Buckeye Residence # 128 A & B

Feature Identification Number: 128303

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Buckeye Residence # 129

Feature Identification Number: 128305

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Buckeye Residence # 133 A & B/Mess Hall

Feature Identification Number: 128307

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Buckeye Aeration Plant/Sewage Treatment

Feature Identification Number: 128309

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Buckeye Water Plant Building

Feature Identification Number: 128311

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Buckeye Pumphouse/Chlorine Chamber

Feature Identification Number: 128313

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Buildings and Structures #4: Mission 66 era structure (bldg. #1405) at Buckeye, constructed in 1959. This building is representative of all Mission 66 residences at Buckeye since they were all constructed using the same design. (SEKI, 2008)

Circulation

Circulation is defined as those spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The circulation system within the Ash Mountain Historic District consists of several historic road and trail segments. Some of the roads within the district were surveyed and constructed prior to the establishment of the Ash Mountain, but they were

paved, widened, and otherwise improved during the period of significance. (Refer to Site Plan #6 for a map of circulation features.)

Generals Highway (To be documented in a separate CLI)

The Generals Highway, which is the primary circulation route most visitors experience when visiting Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, was constructed between 1921 and 1935. It is a 45.8 mile road of which only a 1.15-mile segment passes through the Ash Mountain Historic District. The road includes many historic features such as bridges, guardwalls, culverts, and turnouts. This segment of the road was incorporated into the development at Ash Mountain and plays a significant role in accessing the area, however, those features directly associated with the Generals Highway will be documented in more detail in a separate CLI that covers the entire length of the road through the park. The road was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 through a consensus determination of eligibility. A brief description of the portion that passes through the Ash Mountain Historic District is included below as it is part of the historic character of the larger district.

The 1.15-mile segment of the Generals Highway within the historic district follows its historic, 1926 alignment. Beginning at the entrance station, the Generals Highway runs in a northeasterly direction past the turnoffs for Buckeye and Sycamore before bisecting Ash Mountain. It is curvilinear, and runs parallel to the bank of the Kaweah River below. The roadbed is 28 feet wide and paved with asphalt. The beginning section of the Generals Highway was widened in 1994 and this involved relocating some historic schist gutters to make way for the wider travel lanes and adding some new granite curbing. However, the contemporary work was done in a historically sensitive and compatible manner under a programmatic agreement with the California SHPO. Overall the road still has the appearance and feel of a narrow, curvilinear road that follows the Kaweah River through the Sierran foothill landscape. It follows its original alignment and is edged with rustic features, such as guardwalls, that help to blend the road in with its surroundings.

Contributing Roads

Mather Drive

Mather Drive, named in honor of Stephen Tyng Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, is a short residential road with an east west orientation. The majority of Mather Drive was constructed on the historic Elk Park Road bench (originally constructed in 1909), although there are some deviations. Mather Drive was improved and formalized during the initial phases of development at the Ash Mountain Administrative Area in the 1920s and 1930s. These improvements included minor realignments, paving of the roadbed, and adding culverts and curbing where necessary. This two lane, paved road is roughly 21 feet wide and is 2,350 feet in length. The road still follows its east west alignment established during the period of significance, is the same width, and retains its historic character as a short, curvilinear road accessing Ash Mountain residences.

Cammerer Way

Cammerer Way, named in honor of Arno Cammerer, the third Director of the National Park Service, is a short road connecting the Administrative Access Road in the Ash Mountain proper to Mather Drive. This two lane, paved road is roughly 21 feet wide and is 1,200 feet in length. The road makes a hairpin turn at “Cricket Hollow” and then leads through the Ash Mountain residential area down a gentle grade to Generals Highway. This road did not follow any pre existing road bench and was constructed in the late 1930s using CCC labor. This road was originally referred to as the “Incinerator Road” as there was a refuse incinerator located at the hairpin turn. Several historic roadside features can be found along this roadway, including schist curbs and a remarkably ornate drop inlet culvert (see Small Scale Features for more information). The portion of Cammerer Way south of Residence #78 was realigned sometime after 1976 and is not considered contributing. The original road bed (which extended further west and intersected with Generals Highway at a more acute angle) has been obliterated, but the road trace is still visible. The contributing segment of this road still follows its historic alignment and exhibits its historic character as a rustic style road.

Drury Lane

Drury Lane, named in honor of Newton Drury, the fourth Director of the National Park Service, is a short spur road that branches off of Mather Drive. It is on a north south alignment and was built to provide access to Ash Mountain residences and the areas water treatment plant and water storage tank. Drury Lane was constructed during the initial phases of development at the Ash Mountain Historic District in the 1920s and 1930s. This two lane, paved road is roughly 17 feet wide and 1,072 feet in length. There are many historic elements associated with this road, including culverts, retaining walls and curbing (see Small Scale Features for more information). The road’s northern terminus is marked by a gate and a dirt road that leads to the concrete water storage tanks.

Ash Mountain Parking

The Ash Mountain parking area is the short road that intersects with Generals Highway and wraps around the Foothills Visitor Center and administration building. This road includes parking along the front of the administration building for visitors and parking along the rear of the building for employees. This road was reconstructed during the Mission 66 era concurrent with the construction of the administration building. However, the new road largely retained its original, 1920s alignment and many roadside features from that time still remain today, including curbs and retaining walls that contribute to the historic district (see Small Scale Features for more information).

Maintenance Yard Roads

The circulation patterns within the maintenance yard and around the administration building largely date to the Mission 66 era when this area was reconstructed. This road includes the completely paved maintenance yard quad (which is used for overflow parking) and the two roads that run on either side of the gas station. Although the preponderance of roadside

features along this road date to its reconstruction in the 1960s, several sections of schist curbing from the 1920s can still be found in this area. This paved road is roughly 900 feet in length.

Lower Ash Mountain Loop

The Lower Ash Mountain Loop dates to the initial phases of development at Ash Mountain in the 1920s and 1930s. This roadway is quite steep in sections and makes a full loop around some of the oldest buildings in Ash Mountain. This section has two paved lanes and provides access to Ash Mountain residences (several of which have now been converted into office space). There are many historic roadside features associated with this loop, including schist gutters, curbing, culverts and retaining walls (see Small Scale Features for more information). This road is approximately 1,300 feet in length.

Research Center Loop

The Research Center Loop is a north south spur road located off of the Generals Highway in the Ash Mountain proper. It was built to provide a formal entrance to the original Superintendent's Residence (which was later redesignated as the research center). Built in the late 1920s, the Research Center Loop consists of a circular driveway that accesses the northern portion of the research center and a separate spur driveway that accesses the water lab just south of the research center (the two story water lab originally functioned as a two car garage with a Caretakers Residence on the second floor). This paved road is roughly 14 feet wide and is 625 feet in length. There are several historic elements associated with this road, including a section of schist gutter, curbing and a guardwall (see Small Scale Features for more information).

Ash Mountain Spray Field Road

The Ash Mountain Spray Field Road dates to the initial phases of development at Ash Mountain, and was constructed prior to 1929. This spur road originally led to a septic system and spray field; the large oxidation ponds that are there now were not constructed until circa 1971. This road is simple, unpaved, and utilitarian in nature. This road is roughly 10 feet wide and is 550 feet in length.

Sycamore Drive

Sycamore Drive is the primary access road to the Sycamore developed area from Generals Highway. The road was originally constructed in the 1930s to access the Ash Mountain CCC Camp developed in this location. In 1963, a new segment of Sycamore Drive was added (approximately 300 feet) to create a direct link between Generals Highway and Sycamore Drive. This new segment allowed motorists to access Sycamore Drive without having to negotiate the Administrative Access Road. Sycamore Drive is a two lane paved road and is roughly 19 feet wide and is 2,950 feet in length. The road was originally referred to as the Ash Mountain Truck Trail and extended beyond the historic district boundary to Colony Mill Road (now known as North Fork Drive), which was constructed by the Kaweah Colony in the 1880s. The portion of the historic Ash Mountain Truck Trail located outside the historic district is unpaved and is currently referred to as Shepherds Saddle Road.

Administrative Access Road

The Administrative Access Road in the Ash Mountain proper is largely a remnant of Elk Park Road (1909) that runs parallel to and about 60 to 100 feet to the north of the Generals Highway. This road connects the Ash Mountain proper to Sycamore, extending from the end of Cammerer Way to Sycamore Drive. This road is infrequently used and maintained, but it remains in service for NPS vehicles. This narrow, unpaved road is roughly 13 feet wide and is 2,800 feet in length.

Canyon View Drive

Canyon View Drive is the primary road that leads from Generals Highway to Buckeye, consisting of the north south access route from the Generals Highway and a large circular residential road within Buckeye. Segments of this road's bench date to the Buckeye CCC camp from the 1930s, although the road was substantially realigned, straightened and widened in the late 1950s during the Mission 66 development at Buckeye. The two lane, paved road is roughly 22 feet wide and is 2,600 feet in length.

Sierra View Lane

Sierra View Lane is a north south residential road within the Buckeye residential area. This road extends from its intersection with Canyon View Drive near the beginning of the Buckeye residential area north to the steel water tank that is perched above the residences. This road loosely follows the alignment of a road that dates to the Buckeye CCC camp, although it was substantially realigned, straightened and widened in the late 1950s during the Mission 66 development at Buckeye. Original Mission 66 plans from the 1950s called for housing to be developed on either side of this road, but only the houses to the east of the road were ever built, leaving this roadway with roughly half of its intended traffic. This two lane, paved road is roughly 17 feet wide and is 1,350 feet in length.

Foxtail Drive

Foxtail Drive is a short, residential cul de sac road within the Buckeye residential area. This road extends west from its intersection with Sierra View Lane a short distance before terminating at a cul de sac loop. Only 3 of the 7 residences that were planned for this road were ever constructed, leaving the road with substantially less traffic than was intended. This road was constructed in the late 1950s during the Mission 66 development at Buckeye and did not follow any earlier road alignment. This two lane, paved road is roughly 19 feet wide and is 400 feet in length.

Buckeye Sewage Treatment Road

The Buckeye Sewage Treatment Road is a short, spur road that leads to the sewage treatment plant and its associated detention pond. This road was constructed in the late 1950s as part of the Mission 66 development at Buckeye. This road extends a short distance southeast from its intersection with Canyon View Drive to the fenced sewage treatment facility. This narrow, dirt road is roughly 13 feet wide and is about 250 feet in length.

Non Contributing Roads

Heliport Access Loop

The Heliport Access Loop is a short road that connects to the Heliport from Sycamore Drive. This road was built concurrent with the construction of the Heliport in 1974. This narrow, dirt road is roughly 13 feet wide and is about 350 feet in length.

Trails

There are three trails located within the Ash Mountain Historic District used by NPS employees to access swimming holes along the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River below. Two of the trails are known to have been constructed by the CCC during the 1930s and have remnants of infrastructure at the swimming holes from this time.

Contributing Trails

Ash Mountain River Trail

The Ash Mountain River Trail was constructed by the CCC in the 1930s. Based on maps from the 1930s, the alignment of the beginning portion of the trail has changed since it was constructed, probably due to the Mission 66 development in the maintenance area. Originally, the trailhead began opposite Residence #5 and continued along the backside of the maintenance yard. Today, the trailhead is located near the tennis courts just north of the Fire Dormitory building. The lower switchbacks are original. The trail passes some remnant pieces of infrastructure at the swimming hole, including the check dam and the flush cut bolts that are screwed into the bedrock, however, very little of the check dam remains and it no longer has integrity. It is believed that the check dam was built to slow the water and create a deeper pocket of water for swimming. The trail is maintained at roughly 2-3 feet in width and is approximately 1,400 feet in length. This trail is used primarily by Park Service personnel.

Indian Head Trail

The Indian Head Trail was historically referred to as the Ash Mountain Swimming Pool trail. It is unclear whether the trail was entirely constructed or only improved by the CCC in the 1930s, although the trailheads proximity to the Buckeye and Sycamore CCC camps suggests that it was frequented by the camps inhabitants. The trailhead is located at the turnout near the Indian Head sign. Many visitors stop at this turnout to pose for pictures in front of the iconic Indian Head sign. This turnout is delineated by a noncontributing concrete guard wall with stone veneer. A gap in the guard wall marks the beginning of the trail to the river below. The trail is well used by both NPS personnel and visitors. The trail begins in a steep descent complete with a switchback. The trail then meanders along the north side of the river and leads to three discreet swimming holes. Segments of the trail, particularly the fill slope, are delineated by a

row of boulders and short segments of rubble retaining walls. At the near swimming hole, there are several sets of short, mortared, stone masonry steps. These features were constructed by the CCC. There is also a small mortared patio with the remnants of two footings that was likely constructed by the CCC. This patio and its footings likely held a picnic table or grill. The trail is maintained at roughly 2-3 feet in width and is approximately 1,500 feet in length.

Non Contributing Trails

Research Center Trail

This trail did not become formally graded until approximately 2002, although the route may have roughly followed an earlier social trail. It does not appear on maps from the CCC era. This trail is inconspicuously located and used almost entirely by Park Service personnel. The trailhead is located off of Generals Highway, just west of the Superintendents residence (the research center). There is no signage marking this trailhead nor is there any parking provided near the trailhead. Unlike the other trails in this area, there is no historic rock work along this trail. This trail leads to a swimming hole along the Kaweah River. The trail is maintained at roughly 2-3 feet in width and is approximately 1,300 feet in length.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Mather Drive

Feature Identification Number: 128419

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cammerer Way

Feature Identification Number: 128425

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Drury Lane

Feature Identification Number: 128429

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain Parking

Feature Identification Number: 128427

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Maintenance Yard Road

Feature Identification Number: 128421

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Lower Ash Mountain Loop

Ash Mountain Historic District
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Feature Identification Number: 128433
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Research Center Loop
Feature Identification Number: 128435
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Ash Mountain Spray Field Road
Feature Identification Number: 128437
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Sycamore Drive
Feature Identification Number: 128439
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Administrative Access Road
Feature Identification Number: 128441
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Canyon View Drive
Feature Identification Number: 128443
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Sierra View Lane
Feature Identification Number: 128445
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Foxtail Drive
Feature Identification Number: 128447
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Buckeye Sewage Treatment Road
Feature Identification Number: 128449
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Heliport Access Loop
Feature Identification Number: 128451

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Ash Mountain River Trail

Feature Identification Number: 128453

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Indian Head Trail

Feature Identification Number: 128455

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Research Center Trail

Feature Identification Number: 128457

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Drury Lane was constructed in the 1920 and 1930s. This road is typical of contributing residential roads in Ash Mountain proper, with a narrow cross-section, curvilinear alignment and schist curbing. (SEKI 2010).

Small Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Contributing small scale features within the Ash Mountain Historic District include features such as retaining walls, guard walls, curbing, gutters, stairways, pathways, patios, culvert headwalls, grills, a water fountain, and a pond. The contributing small scale features within the Ash Mountain Historic District were constructed using mainly indigenous materials, primarily locally obtained schist, and were designed to be rustic in nature and blend the built environment into its natural surroundings. In addition, there are many non contributing small scale features in the Ash Mountain Historic District, such as signage, picnic tables, and garbage cans. This CLI did not inventory every non-contributing feature.

Undetermined features in the CLI include the perimeter fences, the clotheslines, and the hydrants. The historic fence is a chainlink fence. Portions have been replaced and others added since the 1920s and 1930s. Field investigation and archival research did not help to determine which sections of the fence are original and which are non-historic, so it is unclear how much is actually historic and contributing. Research undertaken for this CLI did not help to answer whether or not the clotheslines and fire hydrants date to the period of significance. Future in-depth research is needed to fully examine the dates of installation of these features. However, the level of research that is needed to determine their eligibility status is outside the scope of this CLI project. In-depth research should be conducted as part of Section 106 compliance for future non-streamlined projects involving these undetermined features.

Contributing Small Scale Features

Ash Mountain Schist Retaining Walls and Guardwalls

LCS ID: 058112

There are 38 schist stone masonry retaining walls and guard walls in the Ash Mountain Historic District; all but two of them are contributing features. Construction of these features may have begun in the 1920s with the inception of the Ash Mountain Administrative Area. But, the bulk of this work was completed during the 1930s and early 1940s with assistance from CCC and CWA laborers. The historic retaining walls were generally constructed to provide flat benches for the placement of buildings or roads within the hilly landscape.

These retaining walls display excellent stone masonry craftsmanship and skill. The native schist stone used helped to integrate them into the natural surroundings. The stones were lightly tooled with smooth exposed faces and laid in a horizontal, coursed rubble orientation. In several instances, the retaining walls were artfully constructed to respond to existing vegetation and natural topography by changing direction to spare the removal of a mature tree or by incorporating whole boulders into the walls. The 36 historic retaining walls amount to roughly 2,323 linear feet of which slightly more than half were dry-laid (20), while the remainder were mortared (16). The dimensions of the retaining walls vary from 4,202 feet in length, 0.5-12 feet in height, and 6-14 inches in width.

The two non-contributing retaining walls were constructed to provide the benches for a recent realignment of Cammerer Way and for a modern high voltage box. These walls were built using native schist stone and are compatible with the historic fabric of Ash Mountain.

There are two guard walls within the Ash Mountain Historic District. These guardwalls are differentiated from retaining walls in that they do not retain any soil behind them and they are adjacent to roadways. Both of these guardwalls are contributing features. The guardwall that is outside of the Foothills visitor center has several enlarged crenellations that are taller and wider than the rest of the guard wall. These sections originally had redwood logs projecting out of them with attached watering nozzles that would be used by motorists to cool their engines. As automotive technology has improved, thus reducing the frequency of overheating vehicles, these posts have become obsolete and have been flush cut along the top of the guard wall. The guardwall outside of residence #12 originally had a brass bell attached to its top surface. Although the bell is no longer extant, the bolts that were used to secure the bell to the guardwall are still visible.

Please refer to the Supplemental Information section (end of document) for additional information, including a map and matrix, on the retaining walls and guardwalls.

Ash Mountain Schist Curbing and Gutters

LCS ID: 058112

There are 27 extant schist stone masonry curbs and gutters in the Ash Mountain Historic District, all but one of them are contributing features. Construction of these features may have begun in the 1920s with the inception of the Ash Mountain Administrative Area. But, the bulk of this work was completed during the 1930s and early 1940s with assistance from CCC and CWA laborers. Curbs were constructed to provide definition to roadways and driveways and to serve as low retaining walls that mark the transition from hardened roadway to the natural landscape.

The curbs display excellent stone masonry craftsmanship and skill. Following typical rustic design, native schist stone was used in construction due to its abundance and to integrate the curbs into their natural surroundings. The stones were lightly tooled with smooth exposed faces and laid in a horizontal, coursed rubble pattern. Thick stones were often used so that a single stone would span the full width of the curb (10-20 inches thick). Although they are over 70 years old, the curbs have held up remarkably well.

The 22 historic curbs amount to roughly 3,703 linear feet of schist curbing within the Ash Mountain Historic District. Almost all of the curbs are mortared, which help to withstand damage from motor vehicles. The only schist curbs that are not mortared are located outside residence #12 (the old Superintendents Residence), which only received light automobile traffic. The dimensions of the curbs vary from 16-330 feet in length, 4-36 inches in height, and 10-20 inches in width.

There are five sections of schist gutter within the Ash Mountain Historic District, four contributing and one undetermined. The gutters are generally found running parallel to the roadways. They are V shaped, sloped channels lined with mortared schist stones. The dimensions of the gutters vary from 28-360 feet in length and 24-28 inches in width. The gutters were often sited along steeper sections of roadway where there is an increased need for handling runoff during storm events and often have storm water catch basins and culverts inlets at their termini. Several sections of schist gutter have been partially or completely paved over with asphalt. Furthermore, many sections have suffered degradation due to vegetation encroachment and inadequate maintenance.

Please refer to the Supplemental Information section (end of document) for additional information, including a map and matrix, on the curbing and gutters.

Ash Mountain Schist Stairways, Pathways and Patios LCS ID: 058112

There are 38 extant schist stone masonry stairways, pathways and patios in the Ash Mountain Historic District, all of them contributing features. Of these 38 features, 32 are stairways, four are patios, and two are pathways. Construction of these features may have begun the 1920s with the inception of the Ash Mountain Administrative Area. But, the bulk of this work was completed during the 1930s and early 1940s with assistance from CCC and CWA laborers.

The stairways were constructed to provide pedestrian circulation over uneven terrain, often leading from parking areas to residences or office buildings. The historic stairways possess excellent stone masonry craftsmanship and provide consistent tread widths and rises. Following rustic design guidelines, the stairs were constructed of the abundant native schist stone to integrate them into their natural surroundings. The majority of the 32 stairways employed large schist stones as the tread itself (23) while some steps were constructed with a schist capstone set on concrete tread (9). Only two stairways do not use mortared joints and are dry laid. Stairways with simple concrete steps and no schist stone masonry have not been individually identified in this inventory but are present within Ash Mountain.

The 32 historic stairways total over 601 linear feet of stairway and are comprised of over 250 total steps. The dimensions of the stairways vary from 4-168 feet in length. The dimensions of the individual steps vary with a 5-9 inch rise and a 12-16 inch run.

There are four stone masonry patios located immediately outside of residences #15, #29, #93 and #96. The residences were built between 1930 and 1941 and it is believed that the patios were constructed concurrently with the residences, or soon thereafter during the intensive period of CCC work. These four patios employ different construction methods: two are mortared schist flagstone, one is dry laid flagstone, and the fourth is concrete patio with a perimeter of mortared flagstone.

There are two extant historic flagstone pathways located outside of residences #12 and #29 that connect the front and back yards. These residences were built between 1928 and 1931 and it is believed that the pathways were constructed concurrently with the residences, or soon thereafter during the intensive period of CCC work. They are both composed of dry laid schist flagstone and provide pedestrian access through the residences' lawn. The paths measure 70 feet (at residence #12) and 175 feet (at residence #29) in length and are roughly 18 inches wide.

Please refer to the Supplemental Information section (end of document) for additional information, including a map and matrix, on the stairways, pathways and patios.

Ash Mountain Miscellaneous Schist Features LCS ID: 058112

There are 12 contributing miscellaneous schist features in the Ash Mountain Historic District: seven culvert headwalls, three grills, one pond, and one water fountain. Construction of these features may have begun in the 1920s with the inception of the Ash Mountain Administrative Area; but, the bulk of this work was completed during the 1930s and early 1940s with assistance from CCC and CWA laborers.

The culvert headwalls are typically found at the terminal point of a gutter or curb. The culvert headwalls are generally constructed of dry laid schist stone, but occasionally the stone is mortared. The culvert headwalls range from small, discreet inlets with a single course of stone masonry to larger, more pronounced multiple coursed walls with large catch basins. The culvert pipes are generally corrugated metal and range from 12 to 18 inches in diameter.

There are three contributing schist stone masonry grills. Two of the grills are located outside of residences #87 and #91, while the third is located just west of Cammerer Way in a location that used to be an informal camp site. The grills are similar in many respects, but they are all custom built and unique. All of the grills are of stone masonry construction, have a central cooking area with a hinged, solid metal cooking plate, and a stovepipe chimney. The dimensions and shapes of the grills vary however. Their lengths range from 42-54 inches, their width from 28-36 inches, and their height from 28-32 inches (up to 72 inches if you include the height of the stovepipe chimney). The grills do not appear to be actively used and are deteriorating. Several integral stones are missing from the grills and one of the grills stovepipes has been sawn off.

There is one schist stone masonry water fountain within the Ash Mountain Historic District. It is unclear exactly when it was built, but its location near the original administration building and its construction type suggest that it was constructed between 1924 and the end of the CCC era in 1942. This functioning water fountain has a 3 foot, four sided stone masonry base with battered sides that supports the water basin. It was built on a concrete pad and has a short schist pedestal for children to stand on. It has a green ceramic water basin with a recessed stainless steel spigot. The water fountain is controlled by a knob located on the east side of the fountain.

There is one contributing fish pond located outside the old Superintendents Residence (building #12). This pond was constructed for purely aesthetic reasons and was not part of a fish stocking operation. The pond has two tiers and is roughly 18 inches deep. The upper tier has a spillway where water historically cascaded into the lower basin. Although the pond still retains water, it no longer circulates the water from the top tier to the lower tier and is currently filled with algae. The pond's basin is constructed of reinforced concrete and its perimeter is lined with schist boulders, helping blend the pond into its surroundings. In addition to this pond, the Topographic Map of Ash Mountain from 1938 shows another fish pond that was located behind residence #7 that is no longer intact.

Please refer to the Supplemental Information section (end of document) for additional information, including a map and matrix, on the miscellaneous schist features.

Undetermined Small Scale Features

Ash Mountain Perimeter Fencing and Cattle Guards

Fencing was installed around the perimeter of Ash Mountain shortly after it was developed. Many historic photos and monthly reports exist from the 1920s and 1930s showing segments of the historic fence line and cattle guards. The first documented section of fencing that was installed dates to 1924 (Sequoia Monthly Report, April 1924) although sections of fence line were also built by the CCC in the 1930s. However, it is also known that new fencing has been installed and old fencing has been reconstructed since the end of the period of significance. Since the historic fencing is made of contemporary materials (chain link and galvanized metal) it is difficult to differentiate historic sections of fencing from non-historic sections. As such, the contributing status for perimeter fencing at Ash Mountain is undetermined.

The Ash Mountain perimeter fencing usually consists of chain link fencing supported by galvanized posts with barbed wire outriggers along the top of the fence line. The posts are typically 10 feet apart and the fence is typically 7.5 feet tall, including the barbed wire outriggers. However, it is evident that the fence was installed incrementally, as various segments of fence exhibit slightly different materials and construction techniques. This fencing was purportedly installed, at the request of Park Superintendent John White's wife, to prevent deer from grazing in the irrigated gardens and lawns within Ash Mountain. The fence line was originally contiguous and completely encompassed the entire developed area. Today, the fence line has many gaps and the numerous gates along the fence have been disassembled to allow passage to park wildlife. Much of the fence line remains, however, and much of its alignment was used in establishing the boundaries for the Ash Mountain Historic District.

In addition to the fencing, cattle guards were located at all road crossings within the district. Like the fencing, these cattle guards were installed to keep deer out of the residential area. The cattle guards consist of rows of parallel metal bars installed flush with the road bed. Attached

to either side of the parallel bars are sidewall chain link fencing that rises up from the road to connect to the fence line. Cattle Guards within the historic district are located along Canyon View Drive (1), Generals Highway (2), Cammerer Way (1) and the Research Center Loop (1).

Ash Mountain Fire Hydrants (Undetermined)

There are 42 fire hydrants within the Ash Mountain Historic District. The historic district has three predominant hydrant typologies associated with the three separate developed areas. The Ash Mountain proper is populated primarily with Mueller Company hydrants, Buckeye primarily has Pacific States Cast Iron Pipe Co. hydrants and Sycamore has standpipe hydrants attached to wooden posts. All of these main hydrant typologies likely date to the period of significance, but their installation date has not been determined and therefore their contributing status is unknown.

The majority of the fire hydrants within the Ash Mountain proper were made by the Mueller Company in Chattanooga Tennessee. These fire hydrants are believed to have been installed during the end of the period of significance in the mid to late 1960s during the Mission 66 era. These hydrants are approximately 2 feet tall from their bottom flange to the top of the operating nut. They are identified as fire hydrants from the mid to late 1960s because they have a smooth (non-fluted) bonnet that bolts onto the main barrel. Within the Ash Mountain Historic District, these Mueller Company Chattanooga Tennessee fire hydrants are uniformly painted with red bonnets and green barrels. These hydrants have two 4.25-inch hose valve openings with chained nozzle caps that are attached to a single, central chain hook.

The majority of the fire hydrants at Buckeye were made by the Pacific States Cast Iron Pipe Co. from Provo Utah. These fire hydrants have the date “1957” forged into their barrels and were may have been put in concurrently with the first round of Mission 66 development at Ash Mountain, circa 1959. These hydrants are approximately 2 feet tall from their bottom flange to the top of the operating nut. They have an octagonally ridged bonnet with an off center operating nut. These hydrants have three valve openings; two that are 2.5 inches and a central opening that measures 4.5 inches. These hydrants are uniformly painted with red bonnets and green barrels.

The “hydrants” of Sycamore are actually standpipes, typically supported by a single 6x6 wood post. These standpipes appear to have been installed, assembled and fabricated by the Park Service. Unlike the other hydrants, these standpipes do not have their date of construction forged into the metal. Accordingly, it is unknown which year these standpipes were installed and their contributing status is undetermined. The standpipes rise about three feet off the ground and have valves at the top of their pipes and they have a single horizontal nozzle. The standpipes vary in color; one is painted red, one is painted white and one retains its hot dip galvanized finish.

In addition to these three predominant typologies, there are a handful of other hydrants located within the historic district, but are not described in this CLI.

Ash Mountain Clotheslines (Undetermined)

There are 40 extant outdoor clothes lines in the Ash Mountain Historic District. Although no records exist specific to the construction of these clotheslines, it is likely they were built concurrently with their associated buildings, but their contributing status remains undetermined. Clotheslines were depicted in the 1938 Topographic Map of the Ash Mountain proper and are also visible in many historic photos. The majority of these original clotheslines are still extant today. All of the clotheslines are made from galvanized pipe roughly 2.5 inches in diameter. The clotheslines generally have a galvanized silver finish, although some have a weathered coat of green paint. Their dimensions vary from 18-54 feet in length, 4-6.5 feet in height, and 2-6 feet in width.

There are three clothesline typologies: the Tee (7), the Tee with braces (17) and the upside down U (16). The Tee clotheslines are simply a single vertical post with a horizontal bar welded to the top. They tend to be the most narrow clothes lines as they do not have any reinforcement to sustain heavy loads. The Tee with braces clothesline is the same as the Tee typology but it has 45 degree pipe knee bracing that helps support the load from the lines. They are the most common clothesline at the Ash Mountain proper and are probably the oldest typology. The upside down U clotheslines have two vertical posts connected by a horizontal bar at their peak. They are most common at Buckeye and are generally associated with Mission 66 buildings.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Schist Retaining Walls (34)

Feature Identification Number: 128043

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Guard Walls (2)

Feature Identification Number: 128045

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Curbs (22)

Feature Identification Number: 128047

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Gutters (4)

Feature Identification Number: 128049

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Retaining Walls (2)

Feature Identification Number: 128073

Ash Mountain Historic District
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Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Schist Gutter (1)

Feature Identification Number: 145417

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Schist Stairways (32)

Feature Identification Number: 128051

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Pathways (2)

Feature Identification Number: 128055

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Patios (4)

Feature Identification Number: 128053

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Culvert Headwalls (7)

Feature Identification Number: 128057

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Grills (3)

Feature Identification Number: 128059

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Water Fountain (1)

Feature Identification Number: 128061

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Schist Pond (1)

Feature Identification Number: 128063

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Perimeter Fence and Cattle Guards

Feature Identification Number: 128069

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Fire Hydrants

Feature Identification Number: 128065

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Clothes Line (40)

Feature Identification Number: 128041

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Small Scale Features #1: Schist retaining wall and stairway leading up to bldg. # 93. Notice how the retaining wall creates a level platform for the garage and seamlessly ties into the stairway. (SEKI, 2008)

Vegetation

Vegetation includes the documentation of existing human manipulated vegetation used for design purposes within the district, typically around historic buildings and structures. The period of significance spans both the Rustic era, which emphasized naturalistic landscape design principles using predominantly native plants, and the Mission 66 era, which tended to implement

more modern, suburban-style designs and incorporated predominantly non-native ornamentals. Although there are several differences between landscape design approaches during the Rustic and Mission 66 eras, they do share some common characteristics that are still reflected at Ash Mountain today. Design approaches from both eras made efforts to preserve existing native vegetation during site planning and construction, particularly mature trees. Designs from both eras included lawns around buildings and foundation plantings along building walls to soften their edges. Although vegetation has undergone several changes since the period of significance, most residential lawns still remain, as well as a limited number of remnant foundation plants around the residences and the Administration Building (Foothills Visitor Center) and the native trees and shrubs that were retained as a natural setting for the development. Today, the general character of vegetation within the Ash Mountain Historic District is open, with many large, well spaced trees that create a canopy above a low growing understory comprised of native and non native grasses and wildflowers.

Incorporation of Native Plants

The mature oak trees and shrubs incorporated into historic planting plans by park planners continue to play a large role in defining the historic character of Ash Mountain. During both the Rustic and Mission 66 eras of development, historic records, including park correspondence and topographical surveys from the 1930s, as well as Mission 66 planting plans, reflect the park's emphasis on preserving existing native vegetation. In the 1930s, park managers went as far as to alter architectural plans for the administration building to accommodate the large branches of a Manzanita bush located within the courtyard (SNP RDCA, Jan 1935). During the Mission 66 era, planting plans developed for the Buckeye residences and the Administration Building (Foothills Visitor Center) also incorporated existing large, mature trees around the buildings (see the Natural Systems and Features section)

During the Rustic era, NPS landscape architects typically used native plants in naturalistic groupings to help blend development into the natural setting. The installation of foundation plantings around the residences during the Rustic era has been documented in historic photos, but planting plans have not been found. Many of the foundation plants evident in historic photos have since died or become overgrown and removed. CCC crews installed a native plant garden around the administration building (SNP RDCA), but it was removed during the construction of the subsequent Mission 66 development. (See the history section for more details about the native garden.)

It should be noted that the term "native" was historically used as a broader term applied to the use of California natives, not necessarily plants native to the specific site. As a result, native plants used at Ash Mountain during the Rustic era were not always native to the site, such as fir trees (*Abies* spp.), chinquapin (*Castanopsis sempervirens*), and California hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* var. *californica*) (Report to Chief Architect, August 27 to September 30, 1935, Box 80, Folder 2, SEKI Archives). Although historic correspondence indicate these species were historically used, few specimens are still found at Ash Mountain, which may be a result of these

plants not being well adapted for the climate of the Sierran foothills or active removal by park staff in an attempt to return the native vegetation. There are other native California species currently found at Ash Mountain that are also not typically found in the Sierran foothills, including incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). There is no historic record of these plants being used at Ash Mountain, but based on their size they may have been planted during the period of significance.

During the Mission 66 era, three species of trees typically referred to as "redwoods" were planted across from the Administration Building: giant redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), and dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*). Although these are native to California, only one of is found at Sequoia National Park and is not typically found at the elevation of the historic district. It was likely that these were planted as a part of an interpretive display, but they no longer remain.

Lawns and Foundation Plantings

Both the Rustic and Mission 66 era landscaping efforts focused on creating a landscape sympathetic with the natural landscape, using plants that blended with the natural setting. The Rustic era incorporated more native species, while the Mission era plans used a combination of native and non-native, drought tolerant species. Lawns were also implemented that created open space beneath the mature tree canopy.

Historic photos from the Rustic era reveal that foundation plantings and lawns were established around the residences at Ash Mountain proper, but actual planting plans from this era have not been found, so the full extent of plant species and locations is unknown. A limited number of remnant foundation plantings still remain. At those residences that no longer have foundation plantings, the lawns have spread up to the foundations of the residences. Two fruit trees are located at Ash Mountain Residence #12 (the historic superintendent's residence) and may date to this era based on their size. Park documents from the 1950s indicate that maintenance of the residential yards fell primarily on the residents, so the original planting plans may have undergone some changes based on personal preferences of those who occupied the residences at the time.

During the Mission 66 era, planting plans were developed for the Buckeye residences and the Administration Building (Foothills Visitor Center). The foundation plantings can be characterized as a combination of native and non-native ornamentals that were drought tolerant and blended in with the natural setting. Examples of plants used during this era included trees such as the Modesto ash (*Fraxinus velutina* 'Modesto'), shrubs such as eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.), Darwin barberry (*Berberis darwinii*), tamarisk juniper (*Tamarix aphylla*), true myrtle (*Myrtus communis*), firethorn (*Pyracantha* sp.), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and viburnum (*Viburnum tinus*), and groundcovers such as moss pink (*Phlox subulata*), thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*), ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*), and periwinkle (*Vinca major*). Some examples of plants species typical of Mission 66 era landscape design are still

found around the Mission 66 development at Ash Mountain proper and in the planters that were designed as integral components of the Administration Building (Foothills Visitor Center). These include eastern redbud, tamarisk juniper, true myrtle, firethorn, toyon, and viburnum.

The lawns established around the residences during both the Rustic and Mission 66 eras, although no longer irrigated, are still intact underneath the preserved understory of mature, native trees and are seasonal in nature, greening soon after the first sustained rains. With the loss of many of the foundation plantings around the residences since the period of significance, the lawns have spread up to the foundations of the buildings, except for the lawn around the Administration Building, which has been replaced with native plants. The majority of historic lawns still remain as one of the character defining features of historic vegetation, retaining the low ground plane beneath well-spaced mature oak trees around the buildings.

Current Vegetation

Since the period of significance, much of the vegetation at Ash Mountain has been actively returned to native species. Within the last ten years, the lawn in front of the Administration Building has been replaced with a drought tolerant native plant garden. Landscape irrigation at Ash Mountain has been drastically reduced, which has favored many native plants over non-native species. Following the direction of the 1987 Vegetation Management Plan and the 2004 Management Directive 38 titled “Preventing Introduction and Spread of Invasive Non-native Plants,” eradication programs have been initiated to remove the more invasive and persistent exotic species, including periwinkle, toyon, and firethorn. In addition, fire management practices, such as the establishment of defensible spaces around buildings, has resulted in the loss of many historic plants, particularly foundation shrubs. Other historic plants have been lost during controlled burns. These management practices have also resulted in low establishment rates of native tree saplings to replace the aging mature trees that were retained and incorporated into landscape designs. In particular, there has been low establishment of the native oaks that were historically associated with Ash Mountain, including interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) and blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*).

Although changes to vegetation since the historic period have resulted in the decrease of foundation plants and the trend toward increased natural plant communities throughout the historic district, some aspects of the historic character are still retained. Today, the historic character of vegetation is reflected in the lawns throughout the district that create open space underneath the large mature oaks. The few remaining foundation plantings, as well as the native vegetation that was incorporated into the planting plans also help to retain the historic character of the district. Although the plants are not themselves individually significant, their reflection of the historic design intent to create a landscape that was sympathetic to the natural setting is an important aspect of the district.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 10/23/2008

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Buildings, structures, roads and other infrastructure within the Ash Mountain Historic District are maintained and generally in good condition. They do not show any clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain the current conditions.

Work conducted by Sequoia and Kings Canyon buildings and grounds crews, and in particular the Sequoia and Kings Canyon historic preservation crew, has been successful in preserving the historic character of the Ash Mountain Historic District.

Stabilization Measures:

Overall, the district is in good condition. There are currently no signs of any major historic resource deterioration and no immediate corrective actions are required to maintain the district's current condition. However, increased effort should be directed towards preserving the historic schist stone work within the Ash Mountain Historic District. Damage could be stabilized by repairing, resetting and repointing the stone masonry work as needed, including curbs, retaining walls, gutters and steps, within Ash Mountain.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Impact Description: Although the majority of features within Ash Mountain are well-maintained and in good condition, some features would benefit from extra attention. In particular, the abundant schist stone work at Ash Mountain evidences some structural deterioration. This stone work exhibits loose and missing stones, cracked mortar and vegetation encroachment in many locations.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: 01/01/2008

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The 2008 Sequoia and Kings Canyon General Management Plan calls for the preservation of historic features at Ash Mountain. This includes mandates to "Preserve Tunnel Rock, park entrance sign and CCC era work along the Generals Highway" (GMP, page 152), to "Preserve three CCC era buildings, including the recreation hall" (GMP, page 152) and to "Pursue Ash Mountain and CCC camp historic district" (GMP, page 152) nominations. However, there is no official approved landscape treatment for the proposed Ash Mountain Historic District, as it was not determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the time the GMP was authored.

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/01/2008

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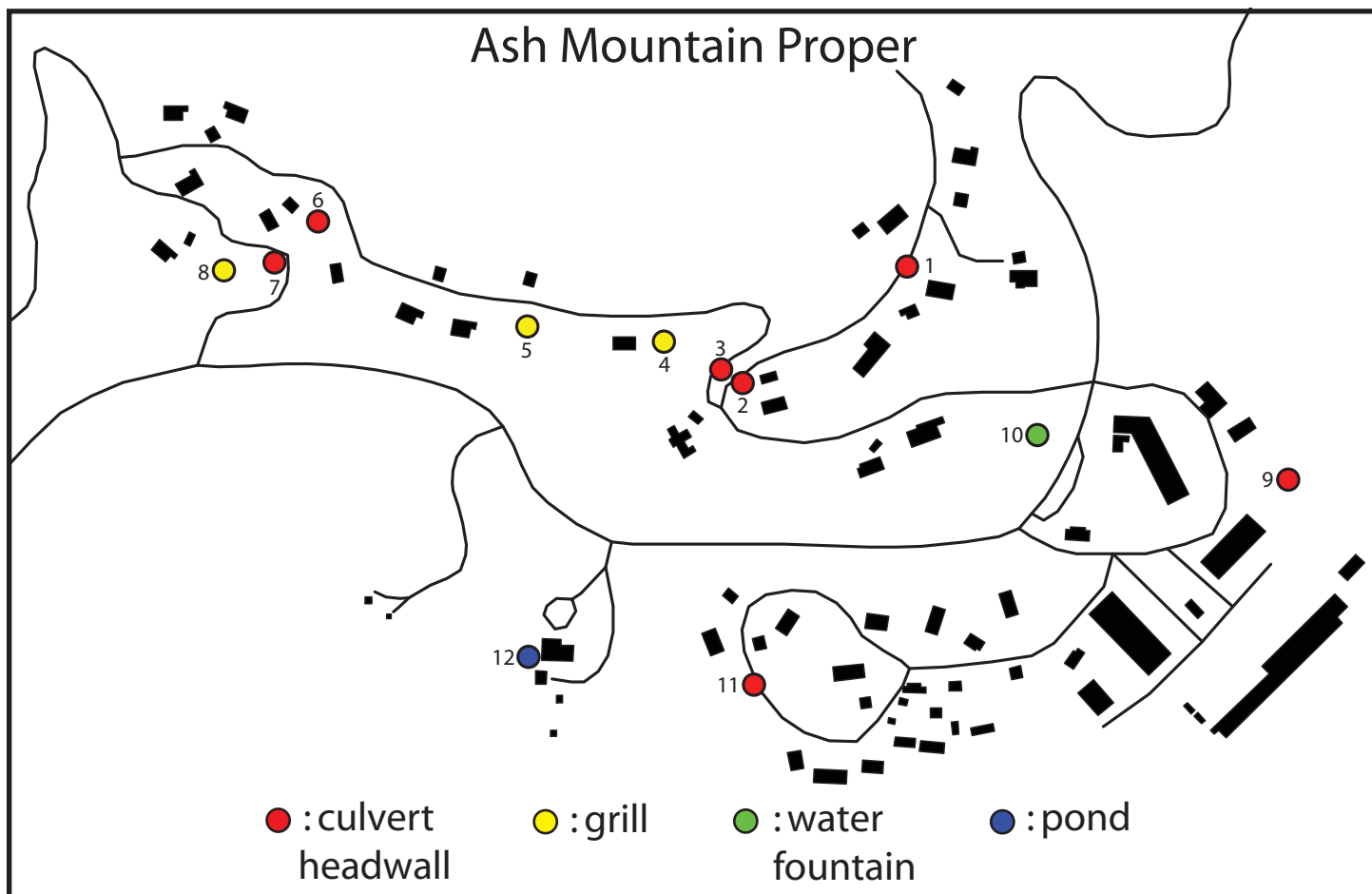
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Supplemental Information

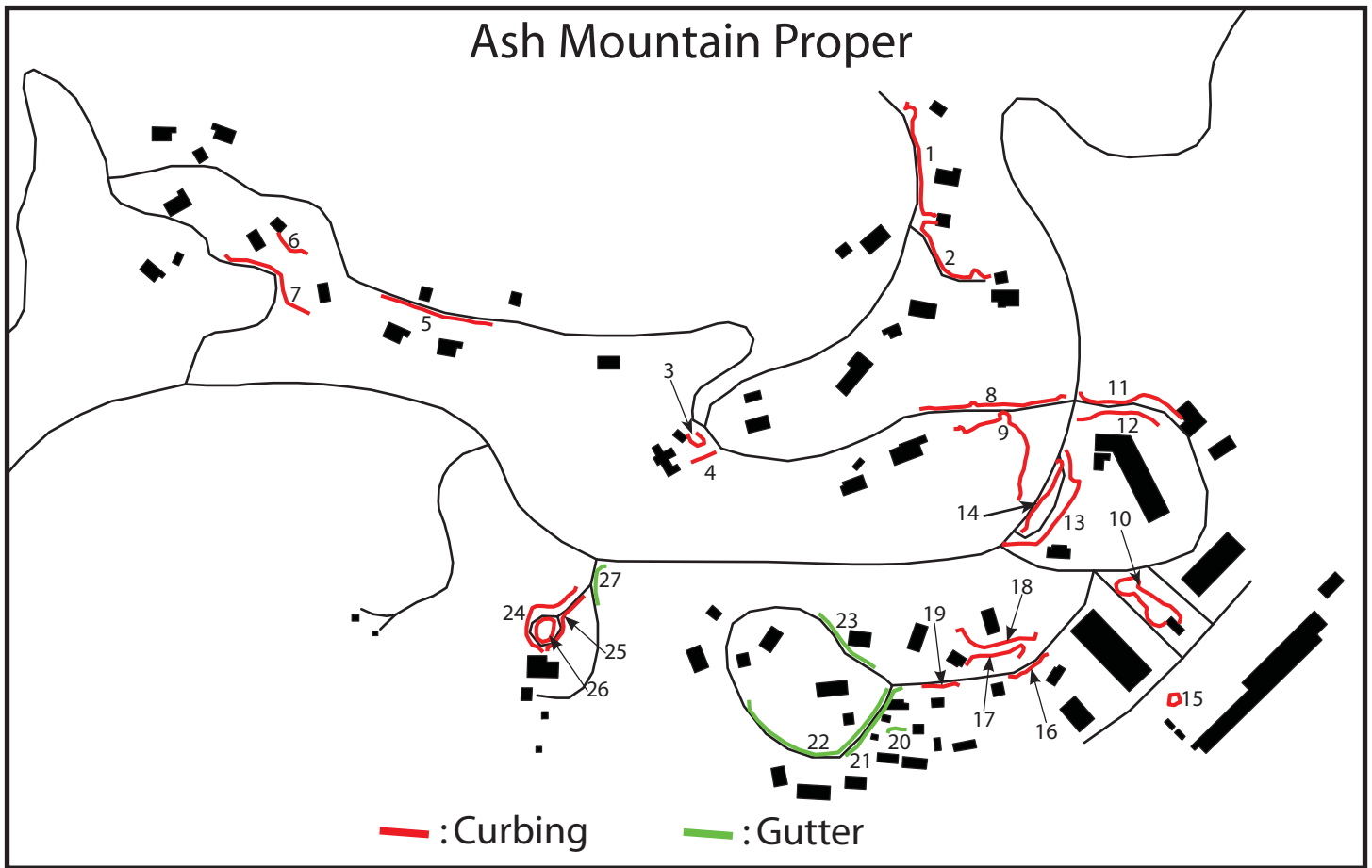
- Title:** Supplemental Maps, Matrices, and Photographs for the Ash Mountain Cultural Landscape Inventory
- Description:**
1. Full-sized Ash Mountain Historic District Site Plan
 2. Full-sized Ash Mountain Proper Site Plan
 3. Full-sized Sycamore Developed Area Site Plan
 4. Full-sized Buckeye Residential Area Site Plan
 5. Full-sized Ash Mountain Circulation Map
 6. Stairway, Patio, and Pathway Map and Matrix
 7. Retaining Wall and Guard Wall Map and Matrix
 8. Curbing and Gutter Map and Matrix
 9. Miscellaneous Small Scale Features Map and Matrix
 10. Photographs of all Contributing Features within the Ash Mountain Historic District
- A copy of these maps, matrices, and photographs can be obtained from the Pacific West Region Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator or the Sequoia National Park Resources Manager.



MISCELLANEOUS SMALL SCALE FEATURES MATRIX

#	Type	Contributing Status	Length (ft)	Height (in)	Width/diameter pipe (in)	Construction Method	Condition
1	Culvert Headwall	Contributing			18"	Dry laid stone	Good
2	Culvert Headwall	Contributing			12"	Dry laid stone	Good
3	Culvert Headwall	Contributing			12"	Dry laid stone	Good
4	Grill	Contributing	4.5'	24-32"	36"	Stone veneer over concrete	Fair
5	Grill	Contributing	3.5'	32"	32"	Mortared stone	Fair
6	Culvert Headwall	Contributing			18"	Dry laid stone	Good
7	Culvert Headwall	Contributing				Mortared stone	Good
8	Grill	Contributing	3.5'	28"	28"	Mortared stone	Poor
9	Culvert Headwall	Contributing			12"	Dry laid stone	Fair
10	Water Fountain	Contributing	2-3'	36"	18-24"	Mortared stone	Good
11	Culvert Headwall	Contributing			12"	Mortared stone	Good
12	Pond	Contributing				Concrete basin w/boulder edging	Fair

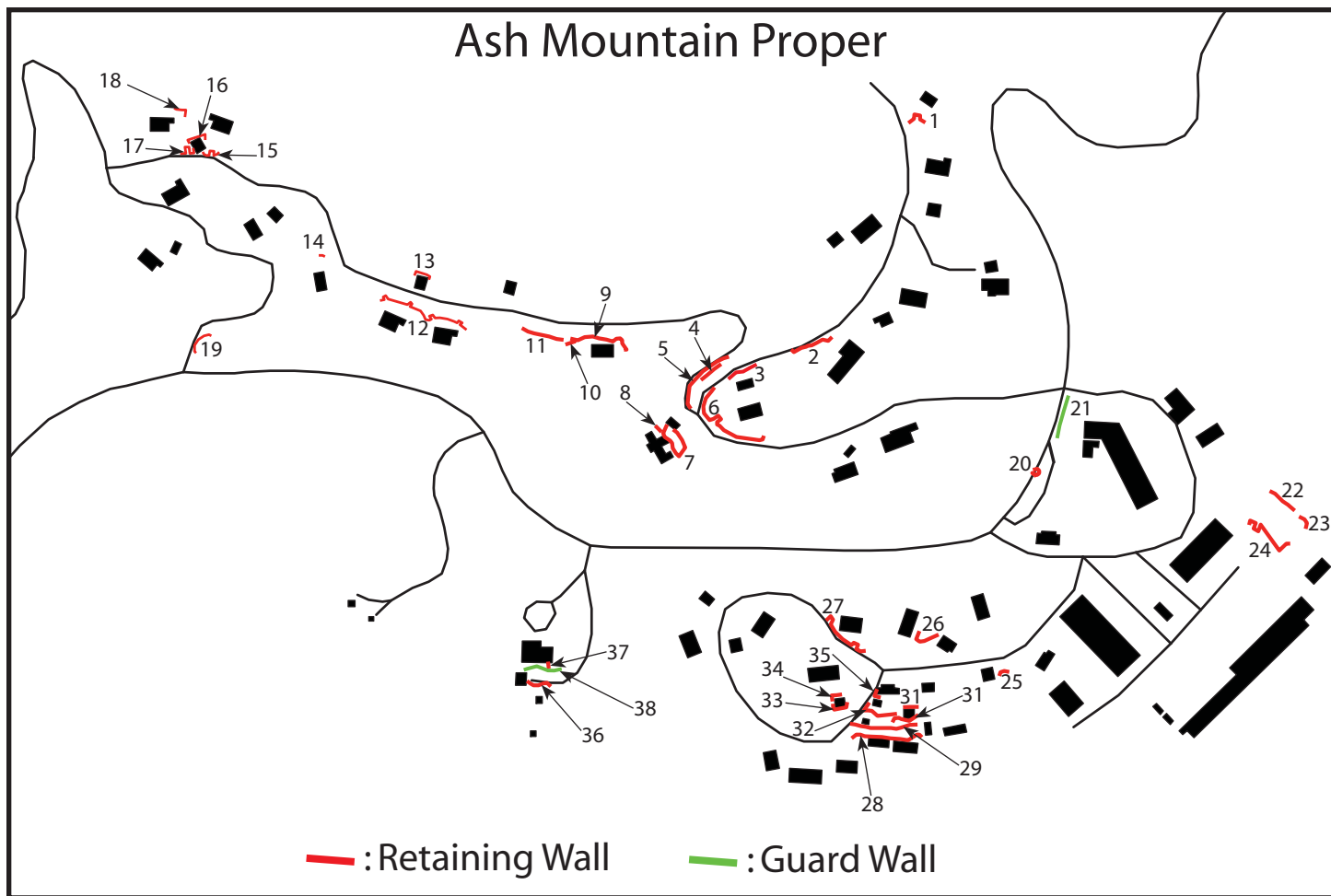
#	Type	Contributing Status	Length (ft)	Height (in)	Width (in)	Construction Method	Condition
21	Gutter	Contributing	148'		28"	Mortared	Fair
22	Gutter	Contributing	360'		28"	Mortared	Poor
23	Gutter	Contributing	150'		24"	Mortared	Fair
24	Curb	Contributing	190'	4"-8"	8"-14"	Dry laid	Good
25	Curb	Contributing	130'	4"-8"	8"-14"	Dry laid	Good
26	Curb	Contributing	145'	3"-8"	8"-14"	Dry laid	Good
27	Gutter	Unknown	44'		28"	Mortared	Good



CURBING AND GUTTER MATRIX

#	Type	Contributing Status	Length (ft)	Height (in)	Width (in)	Construction Method	Condition
1	Curb	Contributing	286'	5"-10"	12"	Mortared	Fair
2	Curb	Contributing	238'	5"-24"	12"	Mortared	Fair
3	Curb	Contributing	68'	6"-8"	12"	Mortared	Good
4	Curb	Contributing	44'	8"-14"	14"	Mortared	Good
5	Curb	Contributing	180'	5"-36"	12"	Mortared	Good
6	Curb	Contributing	62'	4"-6"	12"	Mortared	Good
7	Curb	Contributing	135'	6"	14"	Mortared	Fair
8	Curb	Contributing	272'	4"-6"	12"	Mortared	Good
9	Curb	Contributing	315'	12"	6"	Mortared	Good
10	Curb	Contributing	330"	6"	10"	Mortared	Good
11	Curb	Contributing	220'	6"-8"	12"	Mortared	Good
12	Curb	Contributing	160'	6"-8"	12"-20"	Mortared	Fair
13	Curb	Contributing	289'	6"		Mortared	Good
14	Curb	Contributing	171'	6"	12"	Mortared	Fair
15	Curb	Contributing	16'	8"-10"	8"-10"	Mortared	Good
16	Curb	Contributing	68'	3"-6"	12"	Mortared	Good
17	Curb	Contributing	140'	6"-9"	10"-14"	Mortared	Fair
18	Curb	Contributing	182'	3"-10"	12"-14"	Mortared	Poor
19	Curb	Contributing	64'	4"-6"	12"	Mortared	Good
20	Gutter	Contributing	28'		26"	Mortared	Fair

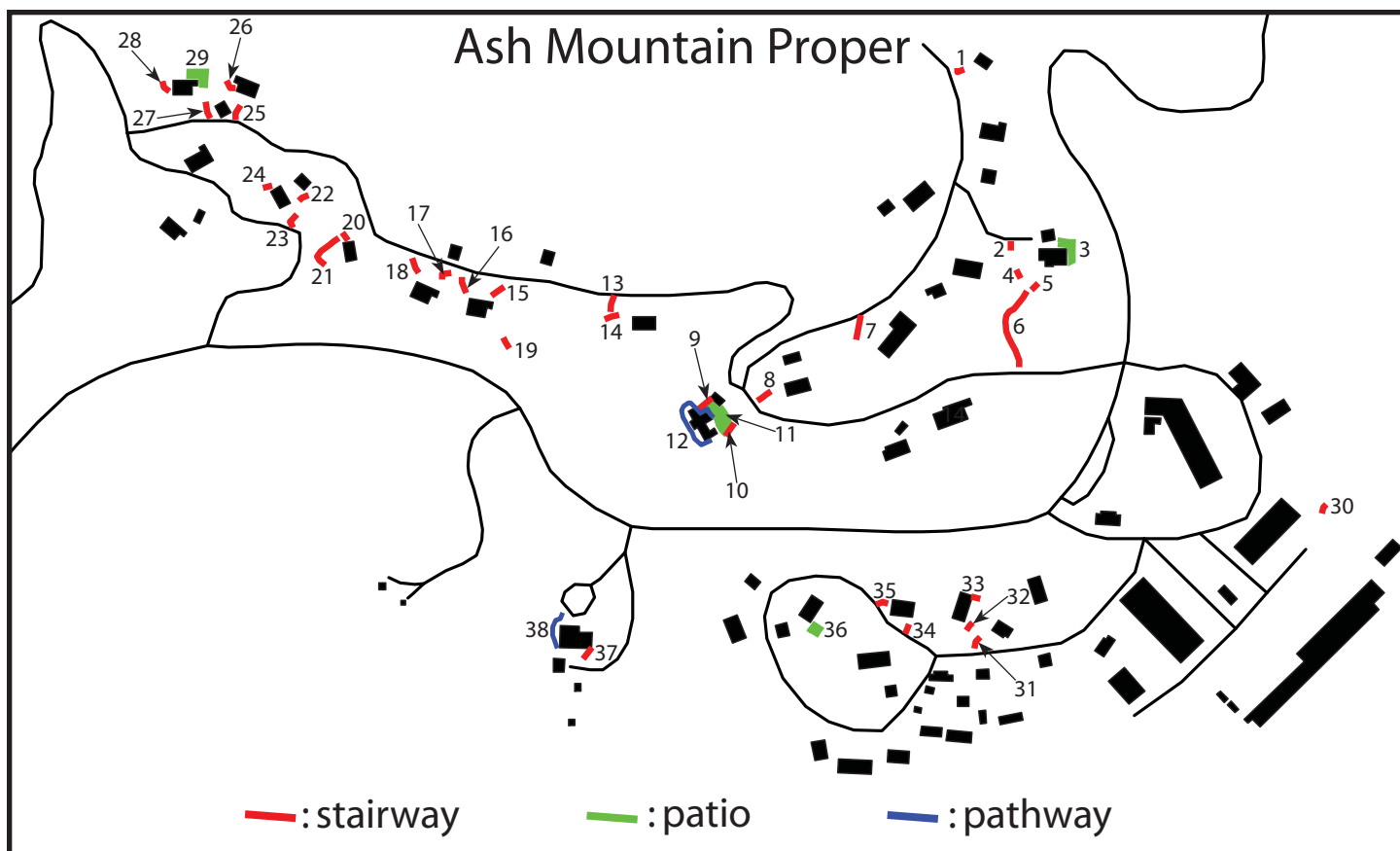
#	Type	Contributing Status	Length (ft)	Height (in)	Width (in)	Construction Method	Condition
20	Retaining wall	Contributing	23'	10-12"	8-10"	Mortared	Good
21	Guard Wall	Contributing	56'	16-36"	18-30"	Mortared	Good
22	Retaining wall	Contributing	52'	18-30"		Dry laid	Good
23	Retaining wall	Contributing	23'	12-18"		Dry laid	Good
24	Retaining wall	Contributing	115'	30"	12"	Mortared	Fair
25	Retaining wall	Non-Contributing	14'	30"	8-12"	Dry laid	Good
26	Retaining wall	Contributing	50'	12-24"	8-10"	Dry laid	Good
27	Retaining wall	Contributing	112'	24-30"	12-14"	Dry laid	Good
28	Retaining wall	Contributing	130'	12-30"	8-14"	Dry laid	Fair
29	Retaining wall	Contributing	144'	18-42"	8-10"	Dry laid	Fair
30	Retaining wall	Contributing	56'	12-36"	10-14"	Dry laid	Good
31	Retaining wall	Contributing	18'	12"	8-10"	Dry laid	Fair
32	Retaining wall	Contributing	82'	18-30"	8-14"	Dry laid	Fair
33	Retaining wall	Contributing	42'	18-36"	8-12"	Dry laid	Good
34	Retaining wall	Contributing	26'	18-30"	8-12"	Dry laid	Fair
35	Retaining wall	Contributing	20'	6-18"	8-12"	Dry laid	Fair
36	Retaining wall	Contributing	50'	18-42"	10-14"	Mortared	Good
37	Retaining wall	Contributing	17'	12-18"	8-12"	Mortared	Good
38	Guard Wall	Contributing	76'	24-48"	14-16"	Mortared	Good



RETAINING WALL AND GUARD WALL MATRIX

#	Type	Contributing Status	Length (ft)	Height (in)	Width (in)	Construction Method	Condition
1	Retaining wall	Contributing	42'	6"-40"	6"	Mortared	Good
2	Retaining wall	Contributing	78'	30"	12"	Dry laid	Fair
3	Retaining wall	Contributing	68'	24-72"	12"	Dry laid	Good
4	Retaining wall	Contributing	36'	60"	Irregular	Dry laid	Good
5	Retaining wall	Contributing	140'	96-144"	Irregular	Dry laid	Good
6	Retaining wall	Contributing	200'	36-48"	12"	Dry laid	Good
7	Retaining wall	Contributing	125'	12-78"	12"	Mortared	Good
8	Retaining wall	Contributing	4'	24"		Mortared	Good
9	Retaining wall	Contributing	120'	24"	8"	Mortared	Good
10	Retaining wall	Contributing	14'	8"	6"	Mortared	Fair
11	Retaining wall	Contributing	80'	18-30"	8"	Mortared	Good
12	Retaining wall	Contributing	202'	12-36"	10-12"	Mortared	Good
13	Retaining wall	Contributing	30'	36"	8-10"	Mortared	Good
14	Retaining wall	Contributing	8'	10"	10"	Mortared	Good
15	Retaining wall	Contributing	38'	24"	10"	Mortared	Fair
16	Retaining wall	Contributing	36'	36"	12"	Mortared	Good
17	Retaining wall	Contributing	52'	36-42"	6-8"	Mortared	Good
18	Retaining wall	Contributing	22'	14"	8"	Dry laid	Poor
19	Retaining wall	Non-Contributing	54"	12-24"	8"	Dry laid	Good

#	Type	Contributing Status	Length (ft)	Rise (in)	Width or Tred (in)	# of Steps	Construction Method	Condition
22	Stairway	Contributing	10'	6"	14"	6	Mortared stone	Good
23	Stairway	Contributing	9'	6"	14"	5	Mortared stone	Good
24	Stairway	Contributing	4'	6"	12"	2	Mortared stone	Good
25	Stairway	Contributing	18'	5"	14"	14	Concrete	Good
26	Stairway	Contributing	16'	6"	12"		Concrete	Good
27	Stairway	Contributing	24'	6"	12"-14"	17	Concrete	Fair
28	Stairway	Contributing	13'	6"	12"	10	Concrete	Good
29	Patio	Contributing	17'	NA	15'	NA	Mortared flagstone	Good
30	Stairway	Contributing	12'	5"-6"	14"	7	Mortared stone	Good
31	Stairway	Contributing	12'			7	Concrete	Fair
32	Stairway	Contributing	8'	6"-9"	12"-14"		Dry laid stone	Good
33	Stairway	Contributing	7'	8"-9"	14"		Mortared stone	Good
34	Stairway	Contributing	14'	6"	12"-14"	8	Concrete	Good
35	Stairway	Contributing	15'	6"	14"	9	Dry laid stone	Good
36	Patio	Contributing	18"	NA	12"	NA	Mortared flagstone and concrete	Good
37	Stairway	Contributing	10'	7"	14"		Mortared stone	Good
38	Pathway	Contributing	70'	NA	16"-20"	NA	Dry laid flagstone	Good



STAIRWAY, PATIO AND PATHWAY MATRIX

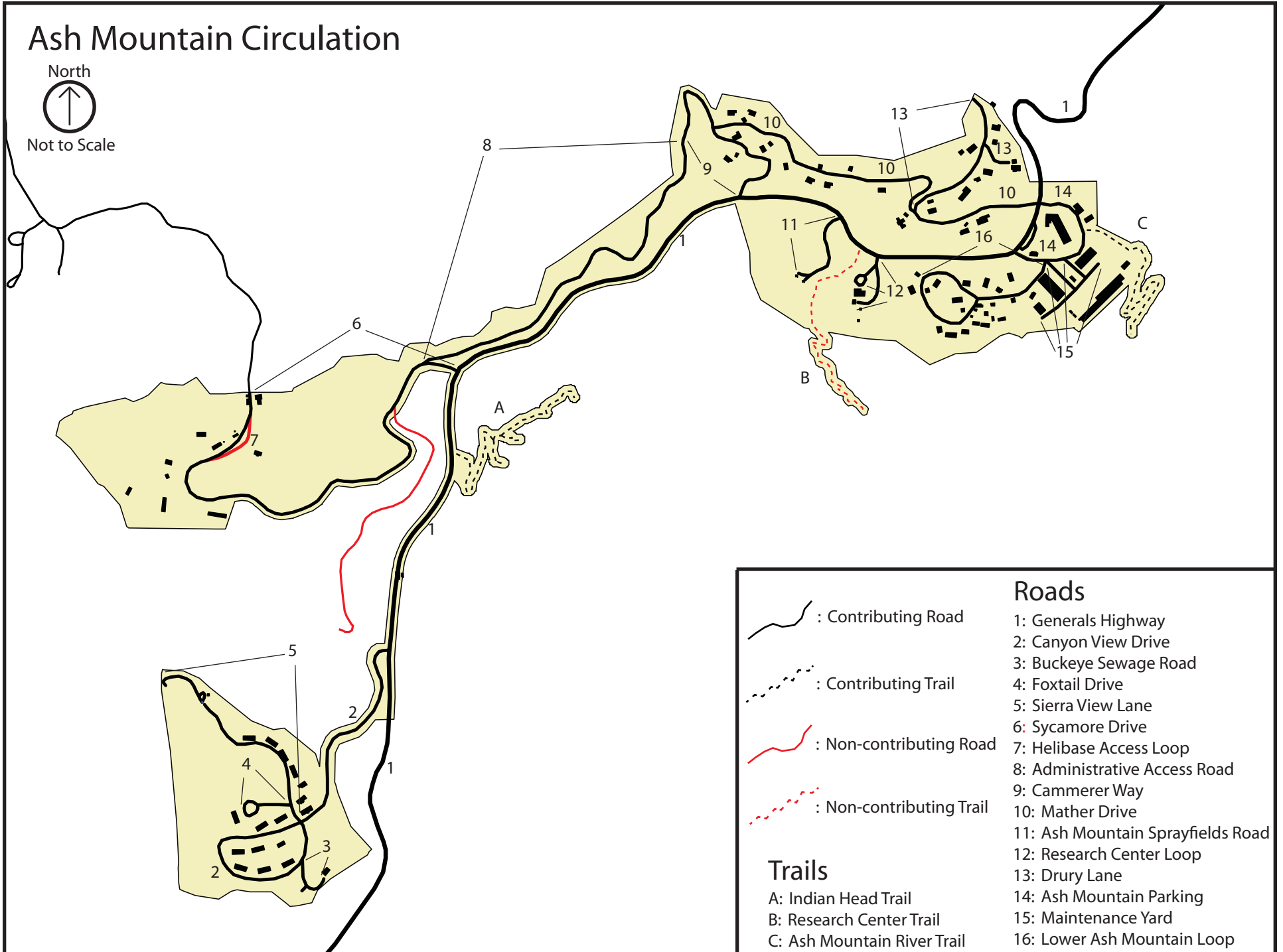
#	Type	Contributing Status	Length (ft)	Rise (in)	Width or Tred (in)	# of Steps	Construction Method	Condition
1	Stairway	Contributing	6'	6"	16"	3	Mortared stone	Good
2	Stairway	Contributing	6'	6"	14"	4	Mortared stone	Good
3	Patio	Contributing	36'	NA	12'	NA	Dry laid flagstone	Fair
4	Stairway	Contributing	7'	5"	14"	5	Mortared stone	Good
5	Stairway	Contributing	7'	5"	14"	5	Mortared stone	Fair
6	Stairway	Contributing	168'	5"	12"-14"	39	Mortared stone	Good
7	Stairway	Contributing	12'	5"	14"	8	Mortared stone	Good
8	Stairway	Contributing	18'	5"-6"	12"-14"	11	Concrete	Good
9	Stairway	Contributing	7'	7"	12"	4	Mortared stone	Good
10	Stairway	Contributing	22'			13	Concrete	Good
11	Patio	Contributing	40'	NA	15'	NA	Mortared flagstone	Fair
12	Pathway	Contributing	175'	NA	18"	NA	Dry laid flagstone	Good
13	Stairway	Contributing	16'	5"	14"		Mortared stone	Good
14	Stairway	Contributing	25'	5"	14"		Mortared stone	Good
15	Stairway	Contributing	18'	6"	10"-12"	15	Mortared stone and concrete	Good
16	Stairway	Contributing	18'	5"	14"	12	Mortared stone	Good
17	Stairway	Contributing	18'	6"	12"	12	Mortared stone	Good
18	Stairway	Contributing	20'	6"	15"	15	Mortared stone	Good
19	Stairway	Contributing	15'	6"	15"	8	Mortared stone	Good
20	Stairway	Contributing	6'	7"	12"	5	Concrete	Good
21	Stairway	Contributing	58'				Mortared stone	Good

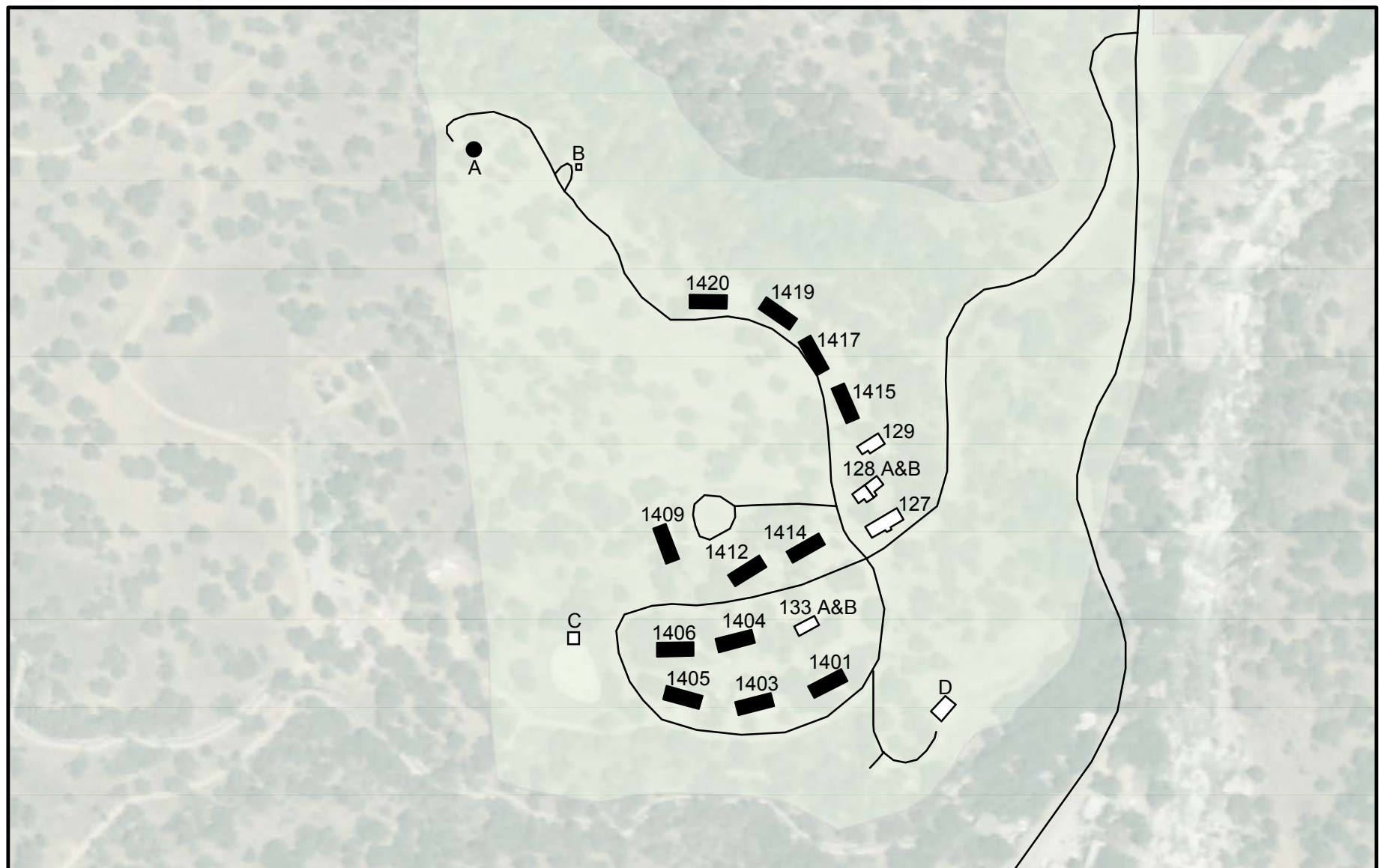
Ash Mountain Circulation

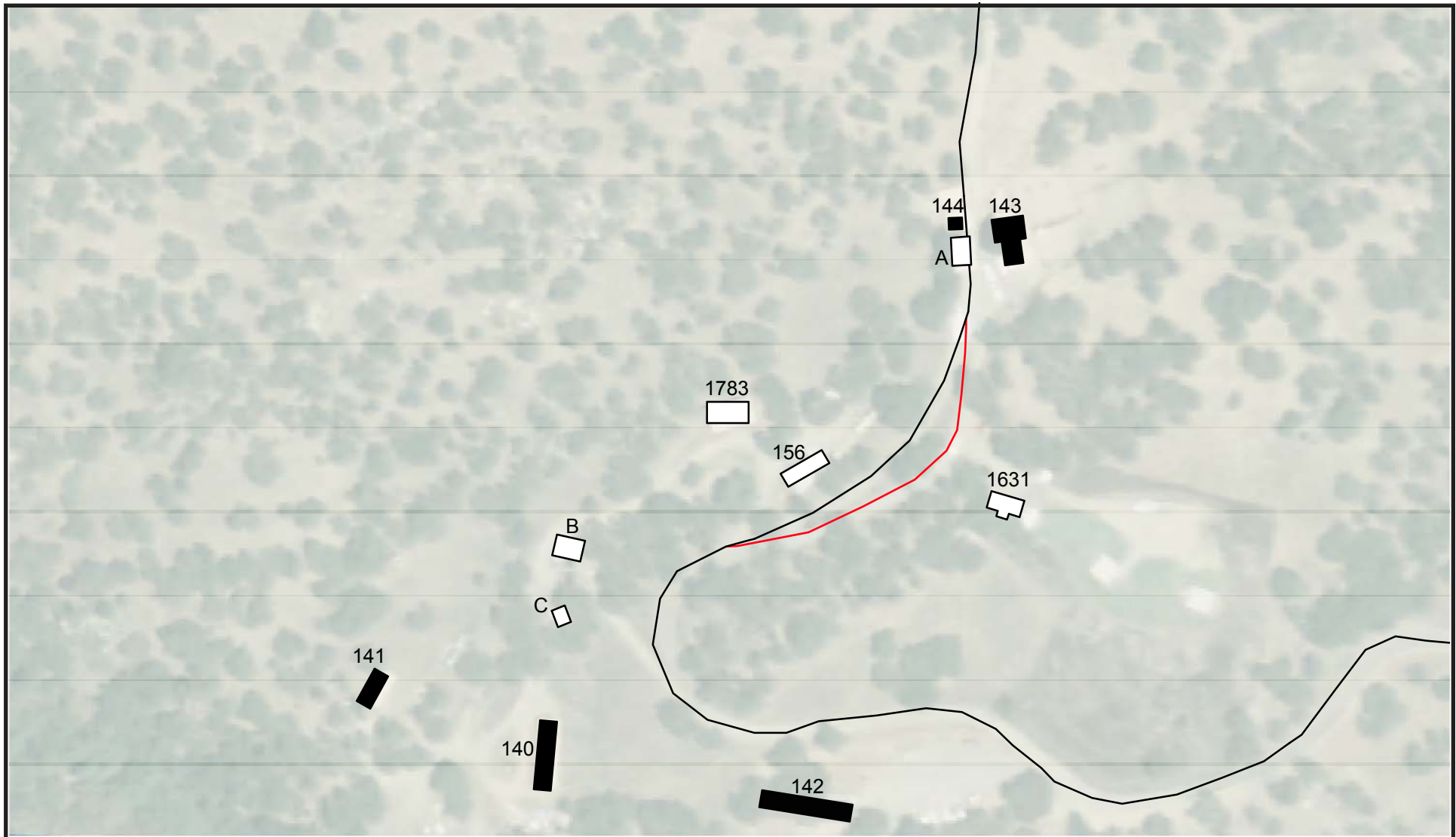
North



Not to Scale







SYCAMORE DEVELOPED AREA



Contributing
Feature



Non-contributing
Feature



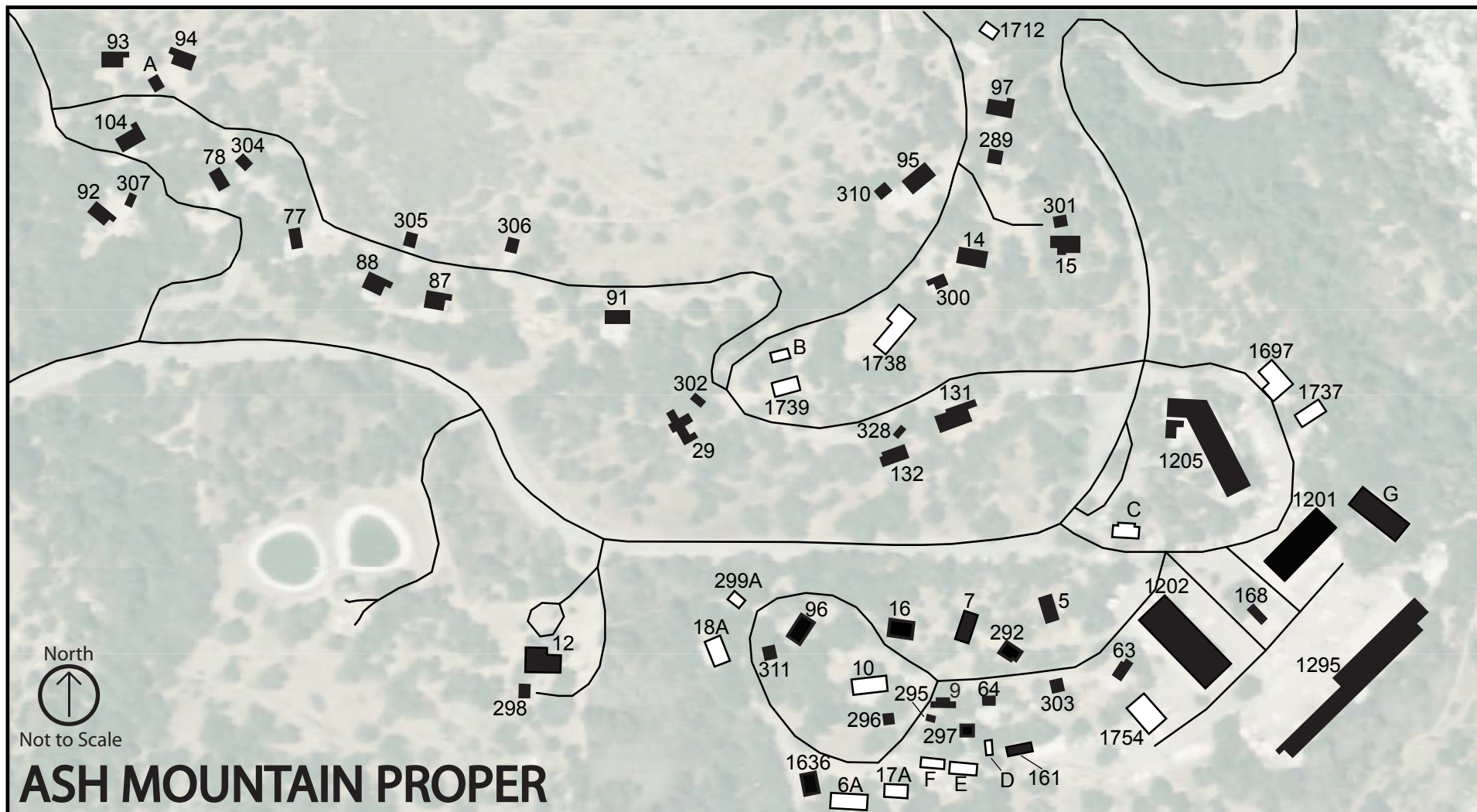
Contributing
Road



Noncontributing
Road



- 144 Shoeing Shed
- 143 Tack Storage/Barn
- A Hay Storage Building
- 1631 Heliport Building
- 156 Storage Warehouse
- 1783 Hotshot Storage
- B Incinerator Pole Shed
- C Science Storage Building
- 141 Store House
- 140 Store House/ Mess Hall
- 142 Recreation Hall



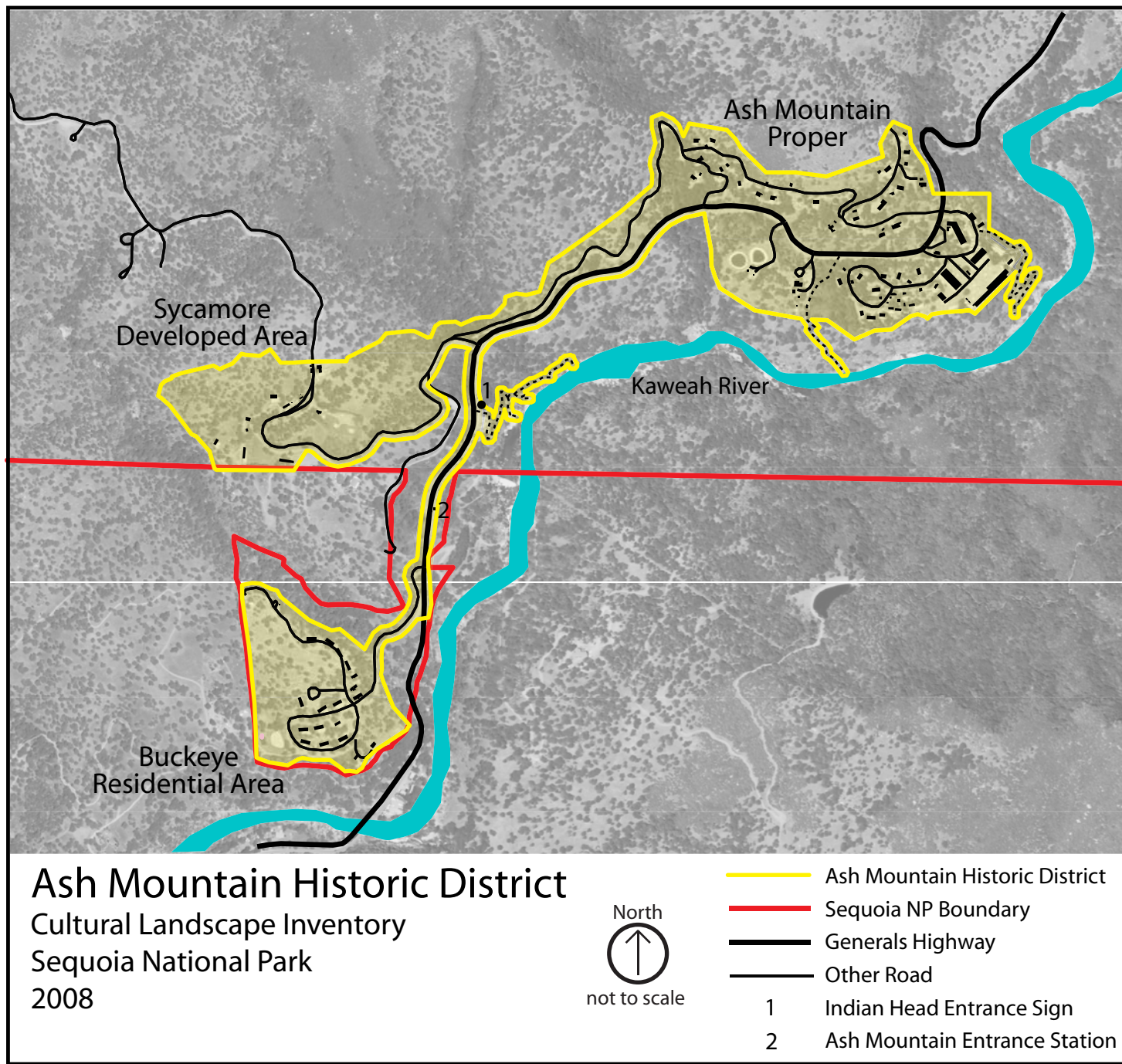
Contributing
Feature

Non-contributing
Feature

Contributing
Road



93	Residence	1712	Water Plant	302	Garage for 29	63	Residence	295	Garage for 9
94	Residence	97	Residence	132	Residence	303	Garage for 63/64	16	Residence
A	Garage for #93/94	289	Garage for 97	328	Garage for 132	5	Residence	10	Residence
104	Residence	95	Residence	131	Residence	7	Residence	296	Garage for 10
78	Residence	310	Garage for 95	1205	Foothills Visitor Center	292	Garage for 5/7	17A	Residence
304	Garage for #77/78	15	Residence	1697	SNHA Building	64	Residence	6A	Residence
92	Residence	301	Garage for 15	1737	USGS Building	297	Garage for Greenhouse	1636	Carport for 6A/17A
307	Garage for 92/104	14	Residence	C	PacBell Building	161	Lower Maintenance Shed	96	Residence
77	Residence	300	Garage for 14	1201	Fire Control Building	D	Soil Shed	311	Garage for 96
88	Residence	1738	Residence	1295	Maintenance Building	E	Greenhouse	18A	Residence
305	Garage for 87/88	1739	Residence	168	Gas Station	F	Plant House	299A	Garage for 18A
87	Residence	B	Garage for 1739	1202	Warehouse	9	Residence	12	Residence
91	Residence	29	Residence	1754	Cardboard Baler			298	Garage for #12
306	Garage for 90/91	302	Garage for 29					G	Tennis Court





Ash Mountain Sub District Ranger Office/
Residence #5 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Resources Management Office/
Residence #7 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Prescribed Burn Office/
Residence #9 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Research Office/Residence #12
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Residence #14 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Exercise and Laundry House/
Residence #15 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Search and Rescue Cache/
Residence #16 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #29 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #63 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #64 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #77 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #78 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #87 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #88 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #91 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #92 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Dormitory/ Residence #93 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Dormitory/ Residence #94 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #95 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #96 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #97 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #104 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #131 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #132 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Storage Building/ Lower Maintenance Shed **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Gas Station **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #97 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #5 and #7 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #9 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #10 **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence # 11/
Nursery Storage **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #12
Water Lab **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #14
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #15
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #29
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #63 & #64
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #77 & #78
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #87 & #88
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #90 & #91
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #92 & #104
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #93 & #94
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #95
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #96
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #132
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Fire Control Building/
Fire Dormitory **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Warehouse **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Administration Building/
Foothills Visitor Center **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Equipment Shed/
Maintenance Building **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Carport for Residence #6A & 17A
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Tennis Court **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Indian Head Entrance Sign
(Contributing)



Sycamore Village Store House/
Mess Hall **(Contributing)**



Sycamore Village Store House **(Contributing)**



Sycamore Village Recreation Hall
(Contributing)



Sycamore Corrals Tack Storage/ Barn
(Contributing)



Sycamore Corrals Shoeing Shed/ Wash Shed
(Contributing)



Buckeye Residence #1401 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1403 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1404 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1405 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1406 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1409 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1412 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1414 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1415 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1417 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1419 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Residence #1420 **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Water Tank **(Contributing)**



Generals Highway **(Contributing)**



Drury Lane **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Parking **(Contributing)**



Lower Ash Mountain Loop **(Contributing)**



Sycamore Drive **(Contributing)**



Administrative Access Road **(Contributing)**



Canyon View Drive **(Contributing)**



Sierra View Lane **(Contributing)**



Mather Drive with Schist Curbing **(Contributing)**



Cammerer Way **(Contributing)**



Maintenance Yard Road **(Contributing)**



Research Loop Road with Schist Gutter **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Spray Field Loop **(Contributing)**



Foxtail Drive **(Contributing)**



Buckeye Sewage Treatment Road **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain River Trail **(Contributing)**



Indian Head Trail **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Schist Retaining Wall **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Schist Retaining Wall **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Schist Guardwall **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Schist Curbing **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Schist Gutter (**Contributing**)



Ash Mountain Schist Gutter (**Contributing**)



Ash Mountain Schist Stairway (**Contributing**)



Ash Mountain Schist Stairway (**Contributing**)



Ash Mountain Schist Pathway (**Contributing**)



Ash Mountain Schist Patio (**Contributing**)



Ash Mountain Schist Drop Culvert
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Culvert Outlet **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Schist Grill **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Schist Water Fountain
(Contributing)



Ash Mountain Schist Fish Pond **(Contributing)**



Ash Mountain Fire Hydrant (typical)
(Undetermined)



Buckeye Fire Hydrant (typical) **(Undetermined)**



Sycamore Standpipe **(Undetermined)**



Ash Mountain Perimeter Fencing
(Undetermined)



Ash Mountain Clotheslines
(Tee) **(Undetermined)**



Ash Mountain Clotheslines (Tee with braces)
(Undetermined)



Ash Mountain Clotheslines (Upside down U)
(Undetermined)



Ash Mountain Residence #6A
(Noncontributing)



Ash Mountain Residence #10/
Water Laboratory **(Noncontributing)**



Ash Mountain Residence #17A
(Noncontributing)



Ash Mountain Residence #18A
(Noncontributing)



Ash Mountain Garage for Residence #18A
(Noncontributing)



Sycamore Corrals Storage Warehouse
(Noncontributing)



Buckeye Residence # 127/ Foreman's
Dormitory **(Noncontributing)**



Buckeye Residence # 128 A & B
(Noncontributing)



Buckeye Residence # 129 **(Noncontributing)**



Buckeye Residence # 133 A & B/ Mess
Hall **(Noncontributing)**



Heliport Access Loop **(Noncontributing)**



Research Center Trail **(Noncontributing)**