

List of Historic Properties in the APE and Description of Historic Characteristics

Property Name	Property Type	Eligibility Status	Significant Characteristics
Canyon de Chelly National Monument	District	Listed	<p>Canyon de Chelly National Monument preserves the remains of aboriginal Anasazi ruins from the Basket Maker II, ca. A.D. 350 through Pueblo III, ca. A.D. 1300, periods. It contains several large and hundreds of small excellently preserved sites of the prehistoric Anasazi. Many of the sites are cliff dwellings containing large amounts of dry, cultural debris. In addition, 18th, 19th and 20th century A.D. sites of Navajo occupancy remain in the monument. The monument is occupied by families who farm and graze the Canyons today. Canyon de Chelly was the site of Carson's campaign of 1864 which ended the American wars with the Navajo.</p> <p>The remarkable scenery of Canyon de Chelly National Monument reflects the dramatic contrast of brightly colored sandstone walls and rock promontories that tower above sinuous bands of vegetation and agricultural fields along the narrow canyon floors. Canyon rim overlooks provide breathtaking panoramic views into and across the canyons to distant vistas. The presence of Navajo hogans and fields within the canyons set against a backdrop of ancient cliff dwellings visually reinforce the long span of human history and the continuing importance of the canyons for the resident Navajo community.</p>
Custodian's Residence	Building	Eligible	<p>Constructed in 1935-7, the building is an excellent example of Pueblo Revival Architecture. It is a good example of the Southwestern atmosphere of Canyon de Chelly. Although its architectural roots were not Navajo, its design was appropriate for the site in a broader, regional context. Its significance is arguably conveyed through setting and feeling by way of spatial relationships with other historic buildings nearby. The building used to be considered contributing to the Thunderbird Lodge historic district (delisted from the National Register). The character of the building's setting and feeling is still conveyed through its association with these other buildings in the Thunderbird Lodge complex.</p>
Canyon de Chelly National Monument's	Building	Eligible	<p>From 1956 to 1966, the Park Service commissioned over one hundred new visitor centers and additions to existing museum buildings. Local contract architects were responsible for some of the designs, but the bulk of the work went to Park Service architects. The Canyon de Chelly National Monument's Mission 66 Visitor Center was constructed in 1964 by Cecil Doty, an architect from</p>

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Mission 66 Visitor Center			Oklahoma trained in the traditional Park Service Rustic style of design. These buildings were designed to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. Some of them, including the Visitor Center, contain viewing terraces overlooking an area of the Park. The specific visitor center viewsheds at CACH overlook the mouth of the canyon from two (east and west-facing) adjoining courtyard terraces. These viewsheds are likely character defining features of the building as it is sitting at the mouth of the canyon and offers interpretive value from the building's courtyard terraces.
TCPs within the Park boundary	TCPs	Eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North: ID#88, ID#395, ID#455 • West: ID#16, ID#87, ID#172, ID#182, ID#184, ID#217, ID#219, ID#373, ID#375, ID#378, ID#379, ID#392, ID#393, ID#406, ID#414, ID#424, ID#434, ID#435, ID#437, ID#477, ID#552, ID#1052, ID#1058 • East: ID#202, ID#234, ID#898 <p>Setting and feeling are significant characteristics for several of the TCPs that were identified within the APE. For example, some places are used as the person stands on the rim of an overlook and prays, for prayers in general, or as storage places for bundles or offerings that are used during ceremony.</p>
TCPs within the half-mile boundary around the Park.	TCPs	Eligible	ID#32, ID#73, ID#574, ID#1080: Setting and feeling are significant characteristics for several of the TCPs that were identified within the APE. For example, some places are used as the person stands on the rim at the overlook and prays, for prayers in general or as storage places for bundles or offerings that are used during ceremony.
White House TCP (ID#184)	TCP	Eligible	White House Ruins in Canyon de Chelly (Kiní'í na'ígai) has an associated ceremonial history. Pre-Columbian sites can be sources of spiritual, sacred power to Navajo people. Offerings are made at these sites, and oral histories (of the people, of ceremonies, of clans) refer to these places at times when people were still living there. This place has been continuously used for contemplation and prayer by the Navajo people. Significant characteristics of this TCP include the natural scenery and vegetation, which are linked to ceremonial visions.
Spider Rock TCP (ID#414)	TCP	Eligible	Spider Rock is a significant TCP for the Navajo. The rock is considered the home of Spider Woman, a benevolent figure who is recognized in many traditional Native American oral stories as a guide, protector and healer, teacher, disciplinarian, adviser and/or spiritual leader. Spider Rock is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs that are rooted in various Southwestern Native American histories and because it is important in

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			maintaining cultural identity. Spider Rock's natural surroundings, viewshed and noise constraints are vitally important in conveying respect for Spider Woman and her home, in sharing lessons taught by Spider Woman regarding weaving, and in establishing a geographical context for oral histories as well as healing ceremonies.