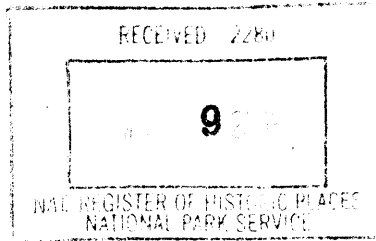


900

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Horn Monument

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number N/A

not for publication

city or town Dateland

vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Yuma code 027 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally x statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

24 JULY 2003
Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
 - entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain): _____

Bob Beall
Signature of Keeper

SEP 12 2003
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

Category of Property
(check as many as apply)

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

private
public-local
 public-State
public-Federal

building(s)
district
site
structure
 object

Contributing

Noncontributing

1
1

building(s)
site
structure
object
Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Monument, memorial marker

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls

roof

other

Stone, concrete,

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

See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1943

Significant Dates

1943

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

US Army, 81st Infantry, Wildcat Division

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

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

1	<u>12</u>	<u>260100</u>	<u>3645000</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Linda D. Harrell, edited by Christine Weiss (NR Coordinator, AZ SHPO)</u>		
organization	<u></u>	date	<u>March 2003</u>
street & number	<u>11465 Fifth Street</u>	telephone	<u>(517) 833-7847</u>
city or town	<u>Riverdale</u>	state	<u>MI</u>
		zip code	<u>48877</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	<u>Arizona State Land Department</u>		
street & number	<u>1616 W. Adams</u>	telephone	<u></u>
city or town	<u>Phoenix</u>	state	<u>AZ</u>
		zip code	<u>85007</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section	<u>7</u>	Page	<u>1</u>	name of property	<u>Camp Horn Monument</u>
				county	<u>Yuma</u>
				state	<u>Arizona</u>

Narrative Description

The Camp Horn Monument is located in the southwestern portion of Arizona, approximately 7 miles north of Dateland which is between Gila Bend and Yuma, Arizona. South of the Palomas Mountains in Hyder Valley, the area is mostly desert vegetation interspersed with agricultural development. The monument is north of Interstate 8 near the now-abandoned Southern Pacific Railroad line. It is set upon a concrete base that is 20 x 20 feet and 8 inches high. The monument itself is a pyramid of irregularly laid local (volcanic) stone and concrete that stands approximately 15 feet tall and is 16 ½ feet on each side. A granite plaque on the south face of the pyramid is inscribed with the words:

Here trained for victory
under desert skies
the 81st Infantry
Division
"The Wildcats"
1943
In Memoriam
Privates
Rocco M. Vilella
Paul M. West
Earl S. Smith
James J. DeCarlo
Lynn Ramsey
Clyde L. Slayton
Arden W. Bridges

The area near the monument was originally desert, later irrigated and used for farming cotton. The land does not currently appear to be in agricultural use. The railroad tracks run to the south of the site. The monument is in good condition despite the lack of a specific caretaker.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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				county	<u>Yuma</u>
				state	<u>Arizona</u>

Statement of Significance

The Camp Horn monument is significant under Criterion A as the last vestige of Camp Horn, a World War II desert survival training camp in Arizona. It meets Criteria Consideration F, a commemorative property, in that the monument was constructed during training by the men at the camp in honor of their comrades who died during that desert training. It is not a memorial constructed years or even decades after an event, but one built during the active life of the camp. It marks where desert training took place (and where no other sign of the camp remains) and honors several men who lost their lives in the greater attempt to defend the United States.

The Desert Training Center, later renamed the California-Arizona Maneuver Area or CAMA, was activated in 1942 with General George S. Patton Jr. as its first commander. Patton wrote to a friend at the War Department "I have been detailed to organize and command a Desert Training Area . . . I should deeply appreciate you sending to me . . . any and all information, pamphlets, and what-not, that you may have on the minutia of desert fighting, to the end that I may duplicate, so far as is practicable, the situation which exists in the desert of North Africa . . ." ¹ Patton also stated, "We can not train troops to fight in the desert of North Africa by training in the swamps of Georgia . . . desert can kill quicker than the enemy. We will lose a lot of men from heat, but training will save hundreds of lives when we get into combat." ² The Desert Training Center stretched across the California-Arizona border. It was approximately 350 miles wide from Pomona, California to Phoenix, Arizona and 250 miles deep from Yuma, Arizona north to Boulder City, Nevada. The center included Camp Young, Camp Coxcomb, Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Granite, Camp Essex, Camp Ibis, Camp Hyder, Camp Horn, Camp Laguna, Camp Pilot Knob, and Camp Bouse. Corps headquarters was at Camp Young.

General Patton was credited with establishing "austerity, discipline and high standards of unit and division training throughout the time the area was used." The CAMA terrain was described as "a barren stretch of wasteland, sand, rock and cactus." It also had snakes, rats, tarantulas, coyotes, creosote bushes and miles of sand. The object of training in this environment was to make the drills so difficult that combat would pale by comparison.

The 81st Infantry Wildcat Division was established in August 1917 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. It has a courageous and distinguished history. The division served in combat during both world wars and never lost a battle. The Wildcat Division was the first unit to devise and wear a shoulder patch. When challenged by other US army units during World War I, General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing approved the patch and recommended to other units that they develop their own. Thus began a United States Army tradition.

¹ John W. Kennedy, John S. Lynch, and Robert L. Wooley. "Patton's Desert Training Center," *Periodical: Journal of the Council on America's Military Past*, December 1982, p.5.

² Ibid.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section	<u>8</u>	Page	<u>3</u>	name of property	<u>Camp Horn Monument</u>
				county	<u>Yuma</u>
				state	<u>Arizona</u>

During World War I the Wildcat Division fought the Germans in the Meuse-Argonne campaign in an almost continuous battle lasting six weeks. The unit suffered more than 1,000 casualties. After WWI, the division was demobilized in July 1919. It was reactivated in June 1942 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. After basic training at Camp Rucker the division went to Tennessee for maneuvers and then onto Arizona to join the Desert Training Center.

In June of 1943, the 1.2 square mile area of Camp Horn was established in the Arizona desert near the Southern Pacific Railroad's flagstop Horn, which consisted of the train station and a water tower. This tent camp became home to the 15,000 men of the Wildcat Division. The entire division had moved into camp by July 25th. Temperatures reached 126 degrees and caused two deaths from heatstroke in the next few days. The heat wave (over 110 F for 45 consecutive days) finally broke on July 31st with a late monsoon rain that almost washed the camp away.

The camp's accommodations were of minimum standards. Lodging was a six-man tent. Although the camp had ice chests, the soldiers were never given ice or fresh food. All of the meals were out of cans. The men trained while the temperature was daily in the 110 to 120 degree range. Their tools could not be left in the direct sunlight because they would actually burn the soldiers' hands. They went on 24-hour marches with no sleep and a minimum of food and water. This required a maximum effort testing their endurance capabilities. They also went on six-day maneuvers in which they had to properly navigate by compass to find their provisions. It is no surprise that one of the Wildcats stated that Hell held no horrors for him.³ Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall was aware of the tortuous training. He visited Camp Horn and said that the Wildcat Division was the most over-trained and undernourished unit in the US Army.

Life in camp was made more bearable by diversions such as the circulation of a newspaper, *The Wildcat*, and by boxing tournaments. For a change of scenery, the men went east to Phoenix or west to Yuma and some even traveled to Los Angeles. But Phoenix was the usual destination and a 135-mile ride to the east. "Packed cars left camp as early and as fast as the hard-worked 81st Military Police Platoon would permit and the San Carlos, the Westward Ho, and other luxurious bivouacs, were quickly filled. Great convoys, managed by the Chemical Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Henry T. Galt, took in a group of a thousand Wildcats every three days to fill the Division Camp at the Fair Grounds [Arizona State Fair Grounds in Phoenix]. Deficiencies in diet were

³The 81st Infantry Wildcat Division in World War II. The 81st Wildcat Division Historical Committee, Washington. The Infantry Journal Press, 1948, p. 31.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section	<u>8</u>	Page	<u>4</u>	name of property	<u>Camp Horn Monument</u>
				county	<u>Yuma</u>
				state	<u>Arizona</u>

temporarily balanced by heavy meals of steak, salad and 16-ounce steins of cold beer.”⁴

By November 1943, the Allies had won the campaign in northern Africa negating the need for desert training. Thus, maneuvers ended on November 11, 1943. The Division moved to Camp San Luis Obispo and Camp Beale for amphibious training. The Division took part in the invasion of Angaur and Pelelieu islands in the Pacific and then rested in New Caledonia in the South Pacific. Then they moved to Leyte in the Philippines and some became part of the occupational forces in Japan after the Japanese surrender. Upon returning to the United States, the Division was inactivated on April 5, 1945.⁵

During the months of training at Camp Horn, a huge stone pyramid had been erected at the entrance to the camp. “This was to serve a double purpose: to mark the spot where the Wildcats had trained, and to be a memorial to the boys who had lost their lives during the stay in the desert.”⁶ The pyramid included the names of the seven men who had died during desert training and was constructed by the men of the camp.

Wayne Scramlin was a young soldier with the 306 Engineer Battalion, B Company, in 1943. He writes about the camp “During my five months training on the Arizona desert (July – Nov.) we ate, slept and lived in huge tents set up in the 120 degree heat. I assume this was to get us acclimated to the heat and experiences that we would endure later in combat. We went on several 24 hour marches with only a canteen of water to last us the full time. During the desert training, seven of my buddies died from the intense heat. We soldiers decided there should be something to mark the passing of these men so we built a pyramid shaped monument. It was my job to help haul stones used in it. We secured a plaque and had it engraved with the names of the seven men who died.

This pyramid is now in danger of being destroyed, as has all evidence of the Camp. The local residents with whom I have talked did not know the reason for its being there, and some did not even know of the former camp’s existence.”⁷

⁴Ibid., p. 29.

⁵ John W. Kennedy, John S. Lynch, and Robert L. Wooley. “Patton’s Desert Training Center,” *Periodical: Journal of the Council on America’s Military Past*, December 1982, p. 20. From *The Army Almanac*, Armed Forces Information School, Washington D.C., Government Printing Office, 1950.

⁶ *The Wildcat Division*. Joye E. Jordan, Collector, Hall of History. State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945, p. 12.

⁷ Wayne Scramlin, communication as part of original draft of NR nomination, in Arizona State Historic Preservation Office file on Camp Horn.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section	<u>9</u>	Page	<u>5</u>	name of property	<u>Camp Horn Monument</u>
				county	<u>Yuma</u>
				state	<u>Arizona</u>

Bibliography

The 81st Wildcat Division Historical Committee, *The 81st Infantry Wildcat Division in World War II*.
Washington: The Infantry Journal Press, 1948.

Jordan, Joye E., Collector, Hall of History. *The Wildcat Division*. Raleigh, North Carolina: State Department
of Archives and History, 1945.

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Journal of the Council on America's Military Past*, Fort Myer, Virginia: Council on America's
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Scramlin, Wayne. Communication as part of original draft of NR nomination, in Arizona State Historic
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section	<u>10</u>	Page	<u>6</u>	name of property	<u>Camp Horn Monument</u>
				county	<u>Yuma</u>
				state	<u>Arizona</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the property coincides with the 20 foot by 20 foot concrete base upon which the pyramid sits.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the entire pyramid and its base.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section	<u> </u>	Photos	<u> </u>	Page	<u> 7 </u>	name of property	<u> Camp Horn Monument </u>
						county	<u> Yuma County </u>
						state	<u> Arizona </u>

Photographs

All photographs taken by Christine Weiss on June 9, 2003. Negatives are located at the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

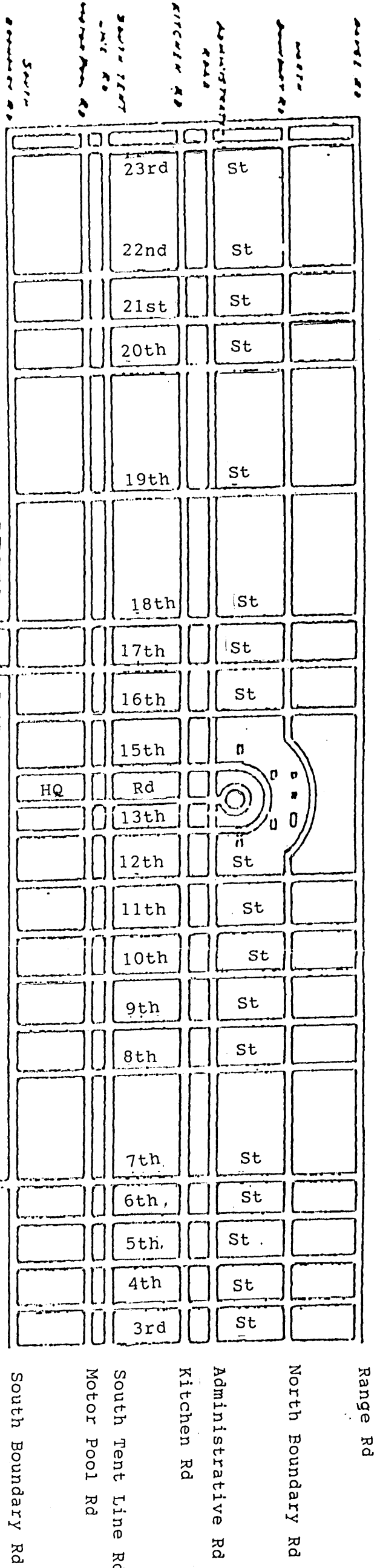
Photo 1: View north showing monument and surroundings.

Photo 2: View north, close up of monument.

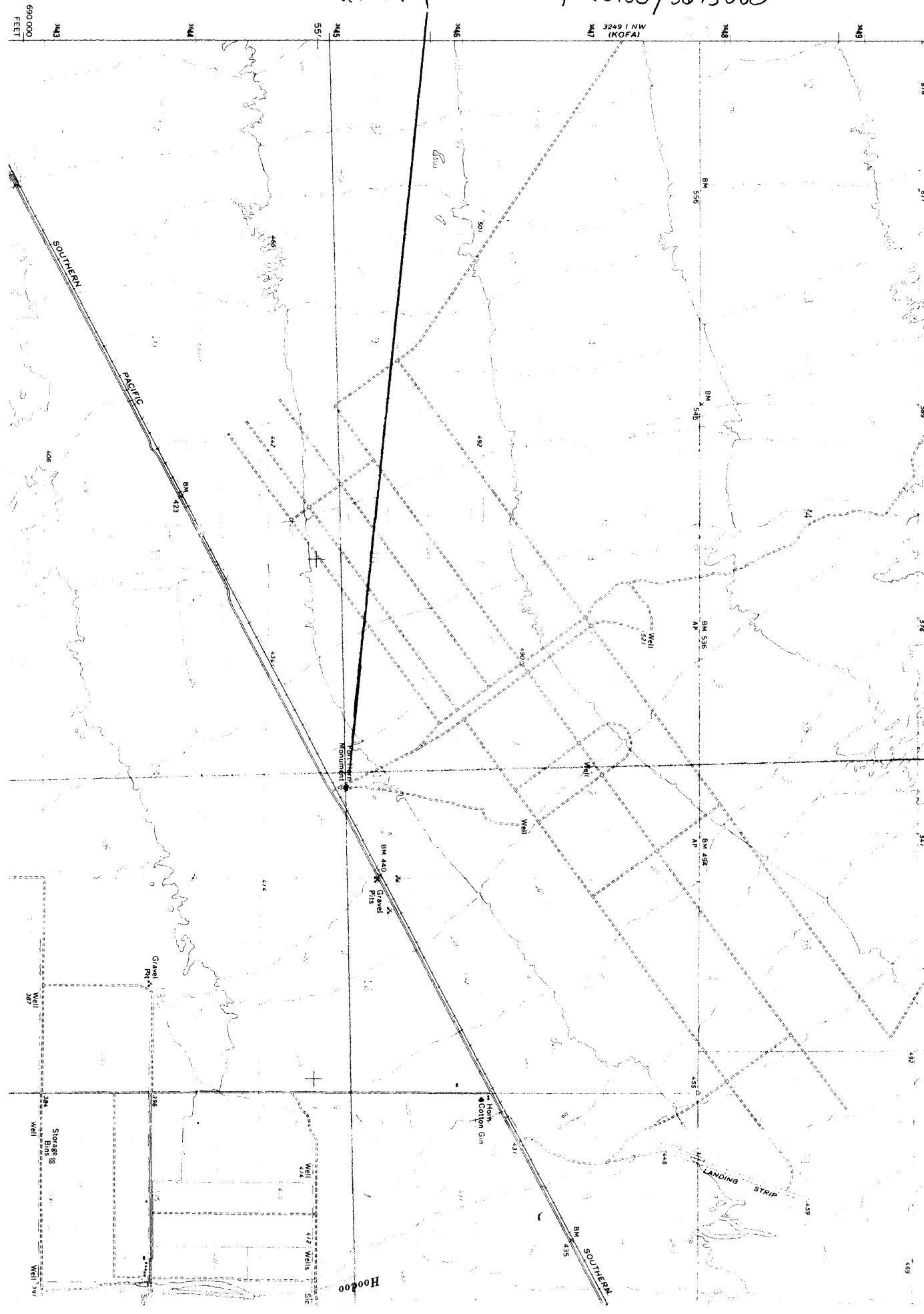
Photo 3: View northeast.

Photo 4: View south to monument and railroad tracks.

Photo 5: View north, detail of plaque on monument.



Camp Horn Monument
UTM Reference 12/260100/3645000



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000900

Property Name: Camp Horn Monument

County: Yuma State: Arizona

Multiple Name

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



September 15, 2003

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3: Location

For Street & Number, "approximately 8 mi. N of Interstate 8" is hereby entered.

The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

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