NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 108 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal

other names/site number Arizona State Military Academy; Arizona Military Museum

2. Location

street & number 5636 East McDowell Road, M5320 N/A not for publication

city or town Phoenix N/A vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85008

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

__ national X statewide __ local

James W. Garvin AZSHPO — Signature of certifying official

12 FEBRUARY 2010 — Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS — Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property __ meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

__ determined eligible for the National Register

__ determined not eligible for the National Register

__ removed from the National Register

__ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action 3.31.10

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [X] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE/*arms storage*
DEFENSE/*military facility*

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE/*military facility*
EDUCATION/*school*
EDUCATION/*library*
EDUCATION/*education-related*
RECREATION AND CULTURE/*museum*

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Other: Exotic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: granite
walls: ADOBE
BUILT-UP; SPRAY-ON INSULATED
roof: ROOFING
other: CONCRETE CAP ON WALLS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Arizona Army National Guard (AZ ARNG) Arsenal was constructed as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project between 1936 and 1937 to serve as an armory and administrative center adjacent to a desert rifle range. Currently the arsenal is home to the Regional Training Institute (RTI) and the Arizona Military Museum (Winter and others 2003). The arsenal is a single-story building built in the form of a hollow rectangle that forms a central courtyard. The exterior measurements of the building are 166 feet by 268 feet, with a courtyard measuring 78 feet, 4 inches wide (north-south) by 161 feet, 3 inches long (east-west) Entrance to the courtyard is made through a monumental arched gateway and wood-beamed passage (sally port). The arsenal is architecturally signficant for its construction method and unique design in the form of a fort rather than a warehouse. The building is one of the few, if not the only, surviving National Guard arsenal in the nation constructed of adobe (Everett 1994:35). It is also among the largest single adobe buildings in Arizona built by Anglo-Americans (the WPA). The arsenal is located on the Papago Park Military Reservation (PPMR), which today encompasses 451 acres of state and federal land adjacent to Papago Park in Phoenix. When it was constructed, the natural desert landscape immediately surrounding the arsenal was largely undisturbed. During World War II, the areas to the south and east of the arsenal were graded and cleared of desert growth, and subsequently the surrounding areas were paved for parking and a lawn was planted about 70 feet south of the building entrance.

Narrative Description

The Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal is a rectangular-shaped building that faces south toward McDowell Road. The building is 166 feet wide (north-south) and 268 feet long (east-west), with an open, rectangular courtyard in the center.

Foundation

The foundation and exposed foundation walls are constructed of native granite field stones set in Portland cement mortar using a random bonding pattern. The flush mortar joints vary in width from 1 inch to 3 inches. The workmanship of matching and fitting of stones is not particularly masterful, but has served well. The irregular, angular stones, varying in size from about 6 inches to 16 inches, have not been shaped, dressed, or finished.

The exterior south wall of the rectangular building was set on a granite ridge that sloped down to the north and west. This subsurface condition required the digging of a trench into the bedrock. On the north and west sides, where the natural grade of the earth was about 8 feet lower than that of the southeast corner of the building, the native stone foundation walls were constructed with abutments on the exterior sides to provide greater stability. Concrete caps were constructed on the angled tops of these stone abutments. The buttresses are unevenly spaced, being separated by 17 feet to 25 feet. They vary in width from about 28 to 48 inches. They extend 5 feet from the wall. The alternating buttresses on the north elevation have adobe walls that extend about 20 feet to the top of the building wall.

The visual character of the north elevation and the buttresses was somewhat affected by a renovation project during 2009, which replaced the distressed and failed roof framing members of the north wing, replaced the roof sheathing and roofing, and introduced new external downspouts on the north (tertiary) façade. The downspouts were enclosed in wood-framed boxes sheathed in stucco. The boxed downspouts are adjacent to original buttresses but do not physically alter them.

Photographs dating from the 1930s and 1940s suggest that the stone foundation walls were exposed at each exterior elevation of the building. Photographs dated 1979, showing the emergency exits on the east elevation that were added after World War II, indicate that the stone foundation walls on the east and south elevations had been veneered with plaster. This may have been done as an inauthentic cosmetic enhancement to conceal mortar erosion or as an inappropriate method of preventing erosion by surface water. These skirts were removed in a subsequent stabilization project, the mortar joints were repointed, and concrete drainage swales were installed at the base of the south walls. In the courtyard, stone foundation walls are exposed only on the south wall. The loading dock walls on

the east and west ends of the courtyard are covered with post-1962 plaster. It is not known if they are constructed of stone. The stones of the north wall also are sheathed with post-1962 plaster. During the late 1970s, when a large doorway was cut into the courtyard's north wall, a portion of the stone foundation wall was removed.

Exterior Walls

The original Portland cement plaster surviving on the exterior wall surfaces has a "large curd" spatter-and-dash texture. The 1-inch-thick plaster apparently adheres to the adobe walls by means of chicken wire nailed to the mud bricks. It is possible that the plaster was originally left in its natural, unpainted state as was often the custom in the early twentieth century. Thus, the original color of the building was probably a warm gray. The heavy texture of the plaster perhaps would have appeared slightly darker than the smooth concrete surfaces of the parapet caps and frames around door and window openings. There appears to be only limited areas of post-1962 plaster on the exterior wall surfaces in the form of repairs. Most of these areas cover cracks rather than replace missing or damaged areas. In 1990, damaged plaster was repaired and the building was painted. Old paint was removed from the stone foundation walls. A continuous sheet-metal cap was added on top of the original concrete copings to prevent rainwater from entering the construction joints and eroding the adobe wall internally. As part of these adaptive use projects, exposed wooden ledgers were added to the exterior surface of the adobe walls to connect the roof framing members to the masonry by use of through-bolts.

During the 2009 renovation project the exterior plaster was again repaired and the entire building was repainted. The deteriorated sheet metal cap atop the concrete parapet coping was repaired or replaced in part where required. As part of the roof framing stabilization work, the 1990 exposed wooden ledgers were removed, being no longer needed because the original roof trusses were also replaced by new stronger framing components.

Bearing Walls and Columns

The 18-inch-thick bearing walls of the building are constructed of unstabilized sun-dried adobe bricks that were imported to the site. The exterior surface of the original walls were sheathed with Portland cement plaster and capped with cast-in-place concrete copings. The walls extend as parapets above the flat and gabled roof structures. The parapets at the main gateway of the sally port have crenellations (notches) as seen in medieval castles. Openings in the walls are supported by cast-in-place reinforced concrete frames and lintels. Clay tile "canales" protruding through the walls actually serve as attic ventilators. The interior surfaces of the exterior adobe walls were originally left in natural, unsheathed condition in the warehouse spaces. A row of regularly spaced structural columns running lengthwise down the center of the three warehouse wings supports a large wooden beam upon which bear the roof trusses. Most of the columns are made of heavy timber, except for two reinforced concrete columns that flank a double bay at the two rolling doors to the north wing. A few of the wooden columns have split. The original internal columns at the east end of the north wing have been replaced with additional pairs of new columns during the remodeling that created the dining hall and kitchen. As part of a 1990 remodeling project, through-bolted wooden ledgers were added to the exterior surface of the parapet walls to aid in tying the roof framing system to the adobe walls. These ledgers were removed in 2009 and no longer adversely affect the character of the exterior façades on the north, west, and east sides.

Roofing

The original roof framing system of the north, east and west wings consists of wood trusses and purlins with wood-plank sheathing. The original roofs of the building remain intact but have been braced. Throughout the building, the original roof framing system bears upon the adobe walls and beams supported by regularly spaced columns. Round "vigas" and squared heavy timbers sheathed with wood planks were used above the south wing of the building where the roofs are nearly flat.

The roof framing in the north wing sustained extensive damage throughout its lifetime from water leaks, general deterioration, and overstressing. Members of three trusses split at connections. The introduction of rooftop air conditioning units without reinforcing may have contributed to the failure of the truss members. The framing system had many repairs and modifications made to it since its original construction. The original roof system and ventilation monitors of the north wing were replaced by a new roof system in 2009. The monitors were not retained or reconstructed.

The roof framing in the east and west wings, where visible, appears to be in serviceable condition. The roof and monitors of the north wing are sheathed with built-up roofing. The original roofing material over the wood-plank sheathing was likely the typical hot-mopped, asphalt-rolled roofing used during that period. As the original roofing

needed repair over the years, especially at the roof drains, it was likely that more layers of hot-mopped, asphalt-rolled roofing were added on top of the original materials. The main roofs of the north, east, west, and south wings are sheathed with spray-on insulated roofing. Only the in-board slopes of the roofs sheltering the loading docks can be seen from the ground level. Flashing generally appears to be in good repair.

Courtyard

The dimensions of the courtyard from wall to wall are 78 feet, 4 inches wide (north-south) by 161 feet, 3 inches long (east-west). The concrete loading docks at each narrow end are each 8 feet, 5 inches deep. The original raised platforms of the loading docks were shaded by the shed roofs cantilevered from the walls of the east and west wings. These roof structures still survive. A false flagstone-pattern veneer has been installed atop the courtyard floor. No documentation has been found to positively identify the original flooring material. From a practical standpoint for the dynamic loads of heavy trucks making very tight turns in the courtyard, it is probable that a reinforced concrete slab was more serviceable rather than asphalt or compacted decomposed granite would have been. Furthermore, because concrete slab floors were used as the floors of the interior rooms of the arsenal, it is likely that concrete was also installed in the courtyard.

A 1945 as-found floor plan shows three wooden roof structures introduced into the courtyard. These structures no longer exist. Flat-roofed extensions were added to the two loading shed roofs to shade the trucks parked at the platforms. These wood-framed covers, structurally independent of the shed roofs although they touched, had the same height as the shed roofs. These post-and-beam structures were built with five bays, each about 15 feet, 6 inches wide and 24 feet deep. The third historic-era feature was the gable-roofed steam shop built against the center of the courtyard's north wall. It was constructed of wooden posts, beams, and trusses. The 1945 floor plan shows unidentified equipment or fixtures beneath the roof as well as a floor drain grate that still exists. No physical evidence of the post bases can be seen on the refinished concrete slabs today.

In 1979 during the remodeling of the east wing, a 1.5-foot-high raised platform, 26 feet wide and 12 feet deep, was constructed centered on the north wall. Shallow steps are along the south side of the platform and ramps, 4.5 feet wide and 12 feet long, are next to the wall at each end. A 2.5-foot-high raised planter flanks the stairs at each end of the platform. The planters are semicircular in plan with the round sides to the south. The west planter has been filled in with a concrete slab and has a flagpole installed at its center. Three steel roof ladders with safety cages have been installed on the surface of the north and south walls of the courtyard.

Loading Docks and Steam Shop Roof

The 3.5-foot-high loading docks at the east and west ends of the courtyard fill its 78-foot width. The 9-foot-deep concrete dock is sheltered by a sloped roof extension that clears the courtyard floor by about 15.5 feet. At the west dock 4-foot-wide steel stairs were installed 16 feet from the south wall and 4-foot-wide concrete ramp was located 20 feet from the north wall. At the east dock, 4-foot-wide steel stairs were installed 16 feet from the south wall. These loading docks have been remodeled to a great degree.

By 1945 the pitched roof overhanging each of the loading docks was extended as a five-bay, flat-roofed loading shed supported by wooden posts. The southernmost bay of the west loading shed was also extended east one more bay against the south wall of the courtyard. These loading sheds are now missing. Also at this period a nearly square, open-sided shade structure with a gabled roof was constructed and centered against the north wall of the courtyard. This area is labeled on the 1945 sketch plan as the steam shop. The shade structure is now missing, replaced by a raised terrace and planters. The area drain at the center of the steam shop is still seen set in the floor of the courtyard.

The west loading dock was altered in 1981 with the introduction of a raised "L"-shaped planter, 30-foot-wide concrete stairs, and an adjacent 6-foot-wide concrete ramp. The remaining 23 feet of the south end is still used as a loading dock. It has a steel guardrail with hinged gates to allow goods to be loaded at truck bed level. The east loading dock was altered in 1979 when the east wing was remodeled by converting warehouse space to dormitories. At this time a 10-foot-wide concrete ramp was installed at the north end of the dock, extending 20 feet into the courtyard. A raised planter, 7.5 feet wide and projecting 20 feet into the courtyard, was constructed adjacent to the ramp. A 47.5-foot-wide bank of stairs was added south of the planter leaving about 11 feet of loading dock at the south wall of the courtyard.

Windows

The arsenal windows are steel casement windows. Although available locally in the late 1920s, steel casement windows were not widely used when the arsenal was built and became the product of choice only with the growing popularity of Ranch-style houses. Thus, the use of steel-framed windows in the arsenal was quite progressive for its era. The few windows of the arsenal are fairly small. In the office areas, they are about 2 feet wide and 4 feet high with six lights. They are fixed, casement, or awning sash types. In the warehouse areas, they are about 6 feet wide and 2 feet high with eight lights and awning sashes. Surrounded by concrete frames, the windows are set into the interior face of the 18-inch-thick adobe walls. This deep-set profile provides shading of the glass for most of the day. Original security grilles of bent reinforcing bars project out from the face of the wide concrete frames. The steel-casement windows, concrete frames, and steel grilles are important character-defining features of the building.

Historic photos indicate that several windows and security grilles on the north façade were affected by the installation of evaporative coolers. These coolers have now been removed, and the windows and grilles have been repaired. Many of the upper windows of the warehouse areas have been boarded up, painted over, or left unmaintained because they can no longer be easily seen or reached due to the extensive interior remodeling. Several of the steel upper windows were replaced in 2009 with bronze-anodized aluminum windows with no muntins or mullions to match the original window patterns.

Sally Port

The main entrance to the arsenal is an arched gateway centered on the main (south) façade which provides access to the courtyard. In the terminology of prison, fort or castle architecture, this structure is called a "sally port." A true sally port would have a secure door at the outer and inner openings to assure that the courtyard was never open to the outside world while people pass through the entrance. This section of the building façade is 38 feet wide and 33 feet high. The entrance opening at each face of the sally port is a Roman arch 19 feet high and 22 feet wide. The outer arch is closed by a pair of wrought-iron gates with side panels. There is no gate at the inner opening. Each leaf of the hinged gate is 6.5 feet wide by 12 feet high. The 27-foot-high ceiling of the sally port is supported by round and square beams spanning north-south with perpendicular wood decking above. A decorative wrought-iron light fixture hangs from the ceiling. The side walls of the sally port each contain a window and a door. A small concrete slab forms the approach to the office doors from the sally port. Stamped into the slab by the east door is a rectangle surrounding the words "USA WPA 1937." The east door is flush with the wall. The west door is recessed about 4 feet deep into the wall. The lower 3 feet of the wall has the same granite wainscot seen around the exterior of the building. A false flagstone-pattern veneer has been installed on the original concrete floor slab.

Exterior Doors and Gates

A pair of hinged wrought-iron gates with side panels secures the main entrance to the courtyard through the sally port. A rolling steel door at the east end of the courtyard's north wall, the only surviving original exterior door, is made of steel sheets on angles. It rolls on an overhead rail and follows a guiding groove in the concrete threshold. The opening in the adobe wall is supported by a reinforced concrete frame and header. Concrete bumper guards are set at the exterior jamb base.

In 1979 the adaptive use rehabilitation of the building required modification of the existing doors and installation of additional doors for safety. A new large doorway was cut through the north wall of the courtyard as an entrance to the museum. The size of the opening was dictated by the desire to install a pair of hand-carved wooden doors that had been relocated from the historic Prescott National Guard Armory. Another matching pair of doors is on display inside the museum. The relocated doors swing outward, and a pair of flush wooden, hollow-core doors with small windows also swing outward. The relocated doors falsely appear as a historic feature of the arsenal building. Furthermore, these irreplaceable doors are weathering badly and have been modified for installation and locking. The hollow-core wooden doors behind them are not a secure assembly for protecting the contents of the museum.

A pair of bronze-anodized aluminum storefront doors with a stucco-veneered transom has replaced the original rolling door at the entrance to the Command Sergeant Major David A. Ruelas Hall. The glass is coated with highly reflective film. A single bronze-anodized aluminum storefront door and frame has replaced the office doors in the sally port. The glass is coated with highly reflective film. Single and paired flush solid-core steel doors with hollow metal frames are found throughout as replacements for original exterior doors and as new emergency exits at the east and north exterior elevations.

The wrought-iron gates and side panels of the main entrance are in fair condition. The rolling steel door at the west end of the courtyard's north wall is missing. The east rolling door was modified with the installation of a modern steel door. An asphalt hump has been installed at the threshold to stop surface water from entering. The south rolling door is missing; its opening has been filled in with masonry and veneered with stucco, but the frame is still visible.The storefront doors are in good condition, but the reflective film and stucco transoms are visually inappropriate as replacements for the original doors. The storefront assembly at Command Sergeant Major David A. Ruelas Hall replaced the original steel rolling door that matched the one to the east.

The hollow metal, hinged doors and frames at the loading docks are of a different type than the original steel rolling doors illustrated on the 1945 floor plan. The 1979 adaptive use remodeling of the building required the replacement of the rolling doors with hinged doors to provide code-compliant emergency exits. The 1979 adaptive use remodeling of the building also required the introduction of code-compliant emergency exit doors and stairs that affected the original character of the northern and eastern façades.

Interior Features

The interior features of the arsenal retained their original appearance until the implementation of the adaptive use remodeling that began in the 1970s. After these projects were implemented, most of the interior spaces were altered to accommodate the RTI and the Arizona Military Museum.

Two types of interior wall finishes are considered character-defining features and retain their historic appearance. First, the original warehouse spaces are characterized by the very rustic, natural adobe brick finish. The exposed adobe surfaces have been treated with a glossy waterproofing material in an effort to protect the sun-dried mud masonry from erosion by roof leaks. This shiny finish is inappropriate for conveying the significance of natural adobe construction. Second, the administrative offices are characterized by the "jazzed" plaster finish popular during the 1920s and 1930s. Of special architectural interest are the smooth plaster wainscots and interior corner trim details of the office and hallway immediately west of the sally port. The original interior plaster wall finishes that have survived appear to be in good condition except in limited locations of erosion or wear. The walls of the interior remodeling projects since the 1970s are typical contemporary drywall finishes.

No original or historic-era interior doors and frames have survived. The existing interior doors and frames were installed as part of the extensive adaptive use remodeling projects that began in the late 1970s. The doors in the classroom and dormitory areas are solid-core, flush wooden doors with natural finish set in hollow metal frames (steel). The hardware has a brushed steel finish. These fire-resistant doors are components of the one-hour fire-rated corridors that provide emergency exiting through the building. The doors in the museum are, for the most part, hollow-core, flush wooden doors with paint-grade finish set in wooden frames.

Historically, the only ceilings that existed in the building were the south wing offices and the restrooms of the north wing. The warehouse spaces had no ceilings, but rather open wooden trusses and exposed roof decking. The finished ceilings were made of traditional plaster on wood lath. The north wing restrooms have been removed, including their original walls, ceilings, and fixtures. The original ceilings in the south wing corridors and offices still exist, for the most part, but are concealed by lowered ceilings of drywall or of suspended grids and acoustical tiles. The shallow plenum space between the ceilings is used for mechanical and electrical systems.The remodeled areas in the former warehouse areas now have ceilings of suspended grids with acoustical tiles and of drywall on steel framing. The suspended grids and acoustical tiles and drywall ceilings are generally in good condition with minor damage in limited locations caused by roof leaks. Although batt insulation is provided on most of the grid ceilings, it is fairly thin and has shifted in areas where access was needed for maintenance or change of lighting or ducts.

The handmade, wrought-iron pendant light fixture hanging from the ceiling beams of the sally port is the only architecturally significant light fixture that has been discovered in the building. Hanging from a chain, the cylinder-shaped fixture has silhouettes of desert plants and animals arranged around its perimeter. The decorative pendant light fixture does not appear to be functional. In the warehouse spaces of the building, historic-era ceramic-based light sockets and steel conduits can be seen mounted on the roof framing. The ceramic-based fixtures do not appear to be functional or usable.Throughout the building, modern fluorescent troffers and incandescent light fixtures have been installed as part of the remodeling projects since 1979. The modern fixtures are in good condition. Lighting in the museum could be improved for atmosphere of the spaces and for illumination of the exhibits. Surface-mounted security lights on the exterior walls of the building are, in some cases, intrusive to the character of the façades.

A wood-framed mezzanine was constructed within the museum exhibit space to provide administrative and display rooms. The structure bears upon the floor slab independently of the original building. A similar arrangement was built above the kitchen as a storage space. A freestanding elevator serves as the handicap-accessible route to the mezzanine exhibits and offices.

Description of 2009 Repair Project

By 2008 the Arsenal building had sustained incremental deterioration of its original structural systems, primarily due to water infiltration, roof overloading and roof framing fatigue. The need for repairs became serious when three roof trusses cracked and sagged above the museum area in the north wing. The National Guard immediately addressed the problem with an emergency repair project that made structural and weatherproofing repairs to portions of the roof and all the exterior wall surfaces and copings.

The original roof framing above the north wing of the Arsenal had exceeded it useful life expectancy. Roof trusses, joists and decking had failed, due, in part, to post-historic roof-mounted air conditioners that overloaded the roof framing. Thus, the entire roof framing and roofing system of the north wing was removed and replaced as part of the 2009 repair project. The portions of the original roof visible from the interior (at the museum) were replaced with in-kind construction to replicate the historic framing members. Portions of the building where ceilings have been installed and the roof is not visible from the interior were replaced with new construction consistent with modern construction practices.

Original ventilation and light monitors atop the roof structure had become obsolete and boarded over when the building had been remodeled with dropped ceilings and air conditioning for classroom, dormitory and mess hall uses. These roof structures were removed without replacement or reconstruction as part of the 2009 repair project. They were not replicated in the areas visible from the interior.

Original sheet metal roof drains, cast iron pipe drain pipes and overflow drains were removed or abandoned in place and replaced with new ABS (plastic) pipes. Unlike the original drain pipes constructed on the interior of the building, each new white plastic pipe was mounted on the exterior of the north (tertiary) wall and encased in a stucco-on-frame vertical chase that looks something like the original adobe structural piers.

Original wood columns and posts that had split were repaired in place with pressure epoxy injection and finished to match the adjacent wood finish.

Damaged portions of the interior surfaces of the adobe walls were reported to have been repaired in accordance with the National Park Service *Preservation Brief 5*. Significant amounts of damage were repaired at the accessible upper portions of the adobe walls above the cafeteria. Less damage needed repair in the museum area. Most of the interior surfaces of adobe walls are concealed behind post-historic-era framed walls. Stone masonry foundation stem walls were repointed with compatible Portland cement mortar to match the original.

Areas of active damage to the original, exterior Portland cement plaster system and failed patches were repaired to reduce the occurrence of damage to the adobe masonry beneath the plaster. The walls of the entire building were covered with a new elastomeric, non-permeable paint system.

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)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937-1962

Significant Dates

1937; 1946

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph Pleasant, Project Engineer

Period of Significance (justification)

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1937 to 1962

The period of significance of the arsenal spans from 1937, when it was constructed for the training and supply of Arizona's Guardsmen, through its use during World War II and the Korean War, until 1962 when the Arizona Guardsmen returned home at the end of the Berlin Crisis. Although the year 1962 currently exceeds the 50-year requirement of the National Register eligibility criterion for age by 3 years, the Berlin Crisis (1958-1962) and the

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) were defining moments in the Cold War that were felt locally, and it is recommended that 1962 be considered as the end of the arsenal's historical period of significance.

Throughout the lifetime of PPMR, the arsenal's most significant role was associated with the federal mission of the AZ ARNG during World War II. After 1946, the mission of the AZ ARNG changed from wartime to peacetime, and the arsenal reached the peak of its historic-era significance and development as a warehouse and motor pool. March 1946 also marked the deactivation of the associated Papago Park prisoner-of-war camp where first Italian prisoners-of-war and then more than 400 captive German sailors had been held since 1943 (Hensell 2005; Wagoner 1978). Not until 1979, four years after the end of the Vietnam War, did the World War II-era character of the arsenal change significantly when its role as a warehouse was transformed to that of a training center for the RTI and as an exhibit hall for the Arizona Military Museum.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary) Not applicable.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of signficance and applicable criteria)

The AZ ARNG Arsenal located in PPMR, Phoenix, Arizona, is eligible for listing in the National Register at a state level of significance under Criterion A for its association with the development of the AZ ARNG and its association with the New Deal-era WPA. It is also among the largest and most distinctive buildings constructed of adobe in Arizona and is eligible under Criterion C. Furthermore, it is one of the few, if not the only, known surviving National Guard arsenal in the United States constructed of adobe (Everett 1994:35).

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Significance Criterion A – Patterns of History and Important Events

The Papago Park arsenal is significant in the military history of the AZ ARNG and the U.S. Army. The arsenal was constructed in 1936 and 1937 immediately north of the 1,000-yard rifle range that had been developed after the 1909 withdrawal of the land for use by the Arizona National Guard. The building served as the armory for the AZ ARNG in the Phoenix area. The State Headquarters Detachment and Company D of the 120th Quartermaster Regiment were located at the arsenal from its construction until their mobilization for World War II. During that period, the building was used to train troops and to maintain and store weapons, vehicles, supplies, and equipment.

As direct predecessor of the AZ ARNG, the First Arizona Volunteer Infantry was established on 2 September 1865 in response to conflicts with the Arizona Indian tribes in the newly founded territory. Although not mobilized by the federal government for service during the Spanish-American War of 1898, 10 officers and 117 men of the territorial militia enlisted in the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, known as the Rough Riders. The Militia Act of 1903 organized state militias into the present National Guard system. The AZ ARNG has served its federal mission in the Pancho Villa Campaign (1916), the European Theater of World War I (1917 to 1919), the South Pacific theater of World War II (1940 to1946), the Korean War (1952), the Cold War Berlin Crisis (1958 to 1962), Operation Desert Shield/Storm (1991 to 1992), Operation Restore Democracy in Haiti (1994 to 1996), and Operation Joint Forge in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1998 to 2004). The AZ ARNG currently is serving its federal mission in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afganistan and the war in Iraq.

The National Guard also responds to its state mission to fight forest fires and floods, to provide security and aid, and to search and rescue. For example, in 1924, the National Guard was called to Yuma to enforce a quarantine prohibiting persons from entering the state from California where an epidemic of hoof and mouth disease was rampant. In 1934 troops were encamped on the banks of the Colorado River for eight months to prevent the Metropolitan Water District from completing the Parker Dam by connecting it to the Arizona side of the river.

After the AZ ARNG was mobilized just prior to America's entrance into World War II, the PPMR became the base for the 364th Infantry Regiment, a "colored unit." Soon thereafter, the post became an Italian POW camp, with the first prisoners arriving in October 1943. In 1944, the Italian prisoners were moved to a new camp near Florence, Arizona, and the Papago Park prison camp was then used for holding German prisoners. The arsenal building served as the administrative headquarters (under command of the Army Service Forces, Ninth Service Command) for the major POW camps in Phoenix and Florence and for about 20 additional temporary camps established to provide farm and

ranch laborers. The earliest surviving floor plan of the arsenal was skillfully drafted by one of the German POWs in 1945, which illustrates how the building was used as a storehouse and as a vehicle repair shop.

The arsenal was constructed by the WPA, which served the nation and Arizona from 1935 until 1943 by providing massive direct public work relief to the unemployed. The Arizona projects were small in scale and labor intensive. Typical local construction projects included bridges, roads, and sidewalks; public buildings; public parks; schools; water and sewer systems; and irrigation system improvements. During the beginning of World War II, the WPA provided labor to support the construction of military facilities and to increase the national industrial capacity. The construction of the arsenal in 1936 and 1937 proved to be a major contribution to the war effort in Arizona because the building facilitated the training of National Guardsmen and served as the administrative headquarters for the POW camps in the state.

Significance Criterion C – Architectural Design and Construction Methods

The AZ ARNG arsenal is architecturally significant for its construction method. The building is one of a few, if not the only, known surviving National Guard arsenal in the nation constructed of adobe (Everett 1994:35). It is also among the largest surviving, single adobe buildings in Arizona built by Anglo-Americans (the WPA).

The arsenal is architecturally significant for its unique design in the form of a fort rather than a warehouse. By comparison to all other AZ ARNG armories, which tend to be solid rectangular buildings, this hollow, rectangular fortlike form is unique. Its courtyard plan is related more closely to the early Mormon civilian forts, such as in Las Vegas (1855) and Brigham City (1876), than to virtually all military forts of the Indian Wars Period (1848 to 1886). The only walled forts built by the U.S. Army in the Arizona Territory were Fort Defiance and Fort Whipple. The U.S. Army typically built forts in Arizona as unwalled complexes of adobe buildings surrounding an open parade ground, and it continued to use that model into the twentieth century (Hohmann and Ryden 2000). The National Guard's 1919 Camp Naco, built to protect the international border during the Mexican Revolution (1910–1920), was constructed of adobe. However, none of its individual buildings is larger than the arsenal.

The AZ ARNG arsenal consists of warehouses, workshops, a vault, and offices arranged around a rectangular courtyard used as a loading area. (The unknown architect of the building evidently was well schooled in Renaissance theory of ideal proportions, because he laid out the building's exterior dimensions to form a Golden Rectangle: 166 feet / 268 feet = 0.619 feet, which is very close to 0.618 or phi, the Golden Mean.) The design of the arsenal with a single, large, arched gateway and a few crenellated battlements is more symbolic than practical as a defensive military building. The imposing, symmetrical fortlike design gives the impression of permanence, security, and impenetrability, but first-floor windows and a gate made of wrought iron pickets would not be effective against armed attack. And without corner bastions or towers, lines of fire could not sweep attackers scaling the walls. The arsenal does not have ornamentation that would suggest categorizing it specifically as Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, or any other Period Revival style. The AZ ARNG arsenal is no more an authentic walled courtyard fort than the nearby ziggurat-formed Tovrea Castle is an authentic castle. Yet both buildings are excellent architectural expressions of Exotic Revival styles or Fantasy styles of romantic building types.

The arsenal architect adapted the romantic imagery of a fictional fort to suit the functional needs of a secure warehouse. (Even mini-storage warehouses of the twenty-first century are often built as walled compounds with single entrance gates.) The only historic-era floor plan yet to be found illustrates the building's uses in 1945 when it served as a motor pool for the storage of parts and the repair or replacement of vehicle components such as clutches and batteries. Voluminous warehouse spaces were provided in the east, west, and north wings. In the south wing, smaller storage spaces were located east of the sally port and a few offices were placed west of the sally port. In the courtyard, shaded loading docks were situated on the east and west sides and a roofed steam shop was located at the center of the north side.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Historical Background and Context

Although the Arizona Volunteers (who would later become the National Guard) were established in the early days of the Arizona Territory, no permanent National Guard buildings were constructed in Arizona before the twentieth century. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the Adjutant General petitioned the territorial government for funding to construct armory facilities, but it was not until 1919 that National Guard buildings began to be constructed in Arizona. The need for a state arsenal was first documented in the Adjutant General's annual report to the governor in 1919, and by this time, the National Guard had set aside $20,000 for local armory funds and $40,000 for the state arsenal fund, in the expectation that the City of Phoenix would provide $40,000 plus the building site. Armory construction in Phoenix was delayed by the failure of a city bond election in 1920. In 1921, the city allocated $70,000 for armory bonds, but was unable to sell them for "technical reasons," one of which was the lack of provision for such an action in the state military code (Ingalls 1919, 1921).

In the 1921 annual report, the Adjutant General requested that $30,000 of the original armory and arsenal funds be used to construct an armory in Phoenix similar to the armory recently completed in Flagstaff, and that the remainder of the funds be used to provide facilities for Casa Grande, Mesa, and Williams (Ingalls 1919, 1921). Those facilities were built, but by the late 1920s the National Guard of Arizona again requested funding for a state arsenal. Rather than appropriating money for the new arsenal, the State Legislature provided funding to rent an arsenal facility in Tempe (Harris 1918; Pomeroy 1929) and constructed a new permanent training camp at Fort Tuthill near Flagstaff in 1930. Funded partially by $125,000 of federal funding, the building plans for Fort Tuthill were completed by the well-known Phoenix architects Lescher and Mahoney (Pomeroy 1930).

Seventeen years after the Adjutant General's original request, the National Guard received the funding for the arsenal building though the WPA national work relief program in 1936. During the Great Depression, the WPA constructed many armories throughout the nation as part of the 1934 to 1942 New Deal Armory Program. Created in April 1935 by a Franklin D. Roosevelt presidential order, the WPA provided income to out-of-work Americans by providing funding for the repair and construction of public buildings and roads, as well as art, drama, media, and literacy projects. The leader of the WPA, Harry Hopkins, created state offices of the WPA, each with multiple districts. In 1935, Hopkins appointed W.J. Jamieson as the state administrator for the Arizona office of the WPA. Jamieson divided the state office into three districts. District 3 included the counties of Maricopa, Gila, and Yuma, and the district director was John J. Curry, a former Maricopa County Board of Public Welfare member (Collins 1999; Hensell 2005).

In July 1935, Administrator Jamieson announced that the state office was ready to accept applications for WPA projects. To speed up the process, President Roosevelt instituted a deadline of 12 September for applications. To meet the criteria for WPA funding, projects had to be sponsored by a state, county, or local government that would provide the project materials and equipment while the WPA provided the funding for labor (Collins 1999).

On 7 September 1935, the Adjutant General of Arizona, Oscar F. Temple, submitted to WPA a project proposal for the construction of a National Guard warehouse, three target houses, and two toilets, as well as the reconstruction of firing pits and targets. The WPA categorized arsenals and other storage buildings as warehouses; hence the reference to the arsenal as a warehouse in the WPA documentation. The estimated cost for the entire project was $74,889.20, including labor, superintendence, and materials. The labor costs, half of the superintendence costs, and approximately 70 percent of the materials would be paid for with federal funding. Temple estimated that the project would require 1,144 man-months of labor with an estimated federal expenditure per man of $732.00 for the year-long project. The arsenal (or warehouse) portion of the project was expected to cost the WPA and the State of Arizona $36,894.20. The Adjutant General stated in the proposal justification that the project was "necessary to properly preserve equipment and supplies and properly train National Guard" (Temple 1935: 1-2).

District Director John J. Curry approved the proposal on the same day that Temple submitted his documentation, and State Administrator Jamieson approved the proposal two days later (Curry 1935). The new arsenal was to be located on the Arizona National Guard Papago Park rifle range near the intersection of McDowell Road and 52nd Street, which is currently known as PPMR. Development of PPMR dates from 11 May 1909, when a parcel of land was withdrawn from the public domain for use as a rifle range by the National Guard of Arizona. In 1914, the Wilson administration designated the remainder of the property as Papago Saguaro National Monument, which it remained until the 71st U.S. Congress abolished the monument in 1930 through Public Law No. 92. The AZ ARNG retained

the rifle range, and the rest of the property, which became known as Papago Park, was divided between the cities of Phoenix and Tempe (Gart 1996; Hensell 2005).

In 1936, the WPA began work on the long-awaited state arsenal, which would serve as an armory for the National Guard State Headquarters Detachment and Company D of the 120th Quartermaster Regiment, as well as the administrative center for the National Guard. The WPA designated the project as OP No. 65-02-354, which was conducted under the direction of District Superintendent Al Slater and local engineer Joseph Pleasant. The name of the arsenal's architect has not been identified, although the minutes of a special meeting of the general staff of the AZ ARNG reveal that the State of Arizona provided the architect for the arsenal and other WPA-sponsored armory projects throughout the state, and at the time of the meeting, all the plans were completed. The WPA project proposal identifies the preparer of the plans and specifications as the WPA Engineering Department (Hensell 2005; Temple 1935, 1936; Winter and others 2003).

The WPA workers constructed the arsenal building with raw, sun-dried adobe bricks on a foundation of native stone. The adobe bricks were made at an undocumented off-site location and transported to the site by wagon. The walls were 18 inches thick and the exterior surfaces were covered with cement plaster. The WPA typically used locally available materials in its construction projects, and the WPA commonly used adobe as a construction material in the southwestern United States. For example, the community of St. Johns, using Federal Emergency Relief Administration funding, made the adobe bricks that the WPA used to build the St. Johns School; the school gyms in Casa Grande and Tolleson and an agricultural workshop in Tucson also were made of adobe. Locally, adobe dominated the vernacular architecture of the original settlement of Phoenix, reflecting the Sonoran vernacular tradition. As dimension lumber and brick became more widely available by the end of the nineteenth century, adobe use declined. In the 1920s and 1930s, some architects and builders, such as Robert T. Evans, promoted a revival of adobe as a regionally appropriate building material and designed a number of upscale adobe residences. During the Great Depression, adobe became more commonly used to construct ordinary homes because of its economical and insulating properties. The Resettlement Administration, a New Deal program, sponsored the Phoenix Homesteads project northeast of Phoenix. The project constructed residential properties on 0.75-acre lots to promote the growth of gardens as an income supplement. The small residential properties within the Phoenix Homesteads were built of adobe and designed by architect Robert T. Evans (Collins 1999; Hensell 2005; URS Corporation and Ryden Architects 2003).

The arsenal was designed as a hollow rectangle, with north, south, east, and west wings enclosing a central courtyard. The building entrance was a central, arched passage in the center of the south wall, which was closed with a wrought-iron gate. Because the south wall was located on a granite ridge, a trench for the footer had to be dug through the granite, a task that was accomplished by three men—one to dig the trench and two to keep the picks sharp. Granite bedrock was approximately 8 feet below the ground surface on the north and west sides of the arsenal, and abutments were added to the outside of the foundation for additional wall support (Hensell 2005).

The arsenal, which was completed in 1937, provided a location for training exercises and for maintenance and storage of equipment, weapons, and supplies. The arsenal continued to be used for these purposes until mobilization for World War II. During World War II, portions of Papago Park were used by the War Department for desert combat training exercises, and several U.S. infantry battalions were stationed at the arsenal, including the 364th Infantry Regiment, an African-American unit. Between 1942 and 1946, portions of Papago Park served as a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp. The arsenal served as the administrative headquarters for all POW camps in Arizona under the command of the Army Service Forces, Ninth Service Command. In 1952, the Arizona Military District was established at Papago Park, using the structures remaining from the POW camp (Gart 1996; Hensell 2005; Winter and others 2003).

The arsenal's original construction drawings were not located. The earliest known drawing of the arsenal depicts the building's floor plan in 1945. V. Lehmann, a German engineering professor and a POW at the Papago Camp during World War II, drafted the floor plan in April 1945. The Lehmann drawing indicates that the south wing of the arsenal contained the National Guard vault, an assembly room, a private office, the main office, a ladies' toilet, and the parts department and parts office. A machine shop, the clutch department, and the battery shop were located in the north wing, and the east wing was occupied by the classification warehouse. The west wing housed the carpentry shop and provided storage for classification and salvage. The floor plan also depicts loading docks and sheds on the east and west sides of the courtyard and a steam shop on the north wall of the courtyard (Lehmann 1945). Before the arsenal was used as the administrative headquarters for the POW camps in Arizona, the National Guard used the

building as an armory, administrative offices, and storage. The use of the arsenal had not dramatically changed since its construction, and the floor plan drawn by Lehmann likely reflects the initial uses of the building spaces.

After World War II, the arsenal no longer served as the POW headquarters. In 1946, the arsenal housed the offices for the U.S. Property and Fiscal Office, as well as offices and a warehouse for the AZ ARNG. By 1963, the U.S. Property and Fiscal Office was no longer located in the arsenal. The Arizona National Guard Association had offices on the west side of the sally port, and the rest of the building continued to be used as a warehouse. In 1967, the Arizona National Guard Association moved its offices from the west side of the sally port to the east side (Hensell 2005).

No records were found describing any modifications or improvements to the arsenal between its construction and the mid-1970s. This is possibly because the arsenal's function had not changed significantly since its construction, and no modifications to the building were needed. The first documented activity related to arsenal improvements occurred in October 1974, when a structural investigation of the north wing of the arsenal was completed. The structural report describes the arsenal walls as 18-inch-thick unburned adobe with a exterior wall covering made of cement plaster. A 1-foot bow in the north wall was observed. The authors of the structural investigation report concluded that this bow was unintentionally built into the wall during construction, and that five concrete buttresses were built on the north wall to disguise the bow, rather than to serve any structural function. The condition of the adobe was described as generally good, although a few areas had eroded as the result of roof leaks (Benson and Gerdin Consulting Engineers 1974).

Three years later, Johannessen & Girand Consulting Engineers (1977) conducted a structural investigation of the east, west, and south wings of the arsenal. In addition to the same general observation made during the study of the north wing, the 1977 study also noted that the walls and foundations were in good condition, and that erosion of the adobe walls would not impact the structural integrity of the walls. Johannessen & Girand recommended that a new ceiling diaphragm (horizontal bracing used to transfer loads) be added to bring the building up to wind and seismic construction codes.

With the structural investigations completed, plans to renovate the arsenal for use as the RTI and the Arizona Military Museum began. In 1977, AZ ARNG contracted with architect Gabor Lorant to produce plans to remodel the arsenal. These plans included the repair of the roof on the east, west, and north wings and conversion of the east wing to a dormitory with toilets. Remodeling the interior spaces of the arsenal into a dormitory required that new exterior door openings and stairs be added to the east wall, and new stairs, a ramp, a loading dock, and new door openings also were added to the west portico. The drawings also included plans to reinforce the roof with a structural diaphragm.

As these plans were being prepared for the east, west, and south wings, the Arizona Military Museum moved into the north wing, where new interior walls were constructed. In addition, part of the south interior wall was exposed to reveal the structural adobe to the museum visitors' view, and air conditioning ducts, lights, and wiring were added (Hensell 2005). Original vehicle-sized door openings also were filled in and replaced with single-entry doors.

In 1979, conversion of the east wing from warehouse to dormitory began. Plans were drawn up to renovate the north wing of the arsenal, and in 1980, the north wing was reroofed and the museum opened to the public. In 1982 the west loading dock was remodeled, supply and classroom entrances were added, and the building entrance was modified to be handicapped accessible. The entire arsenal was reroofed in 1986, and in 1987 the dining hall in the east wing was renovated.

In 1989, AZ ARNG signed a contract with Territo Construction Company for additions to and alternations of the arsenal or Arizona State Military Academy to increase the square footage of usable space within the building to provide a learning environment for the AZ ARNG. The project converted 6,615 square feet of warehouse space to classrooms, altered 2,600 square feet of interior areas, and restored 5,189 square feet of interior areas. The project also included the installation of modern plumbing, electrical and mechanical systems, and equipment.

Three maintenance projects were implemented in the 1990s. In 1990, the exterior of the arsenal was repaired and repainted, and in 1992, the roofing on the east and southeast areas was replaced. The roofing on the north wing of the arsenal was replaced in 1995.

In 2009 a renovation project replaced the failed roof framing system of the north wing, reroofed the entire building, and repaired the stucco on the exterior walls. Today the arsenal is home to the RTI and the Arizona Military Museum (Winter and others 2003).

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

The following chronology of development is based on documents and drawings on file at the PPMR Facilities Management Department. Except for a 1945 floor plan, no original or historic-era drawings or specifications have been identified.

1937 Original construction of the arsenal building is completed by the WPA. The building serves as the armory for the State Headquarters Detachment and Company D of the 120th Quartermaster Regiment.

1943 Arsenal serves as the headquarters for the U.S. Army administration of POW camps and as a maintenance facility.

1945 As-found floor plan drawn by "V. Lehmann, Ing. Prof. – Pris. of War – 4/20/45" indicates that shade structures at the loading docks and steam shop had been installed between 1938 and 1945 (they were not visible in early aerial photographs of the arsenal).

1946 Arsenal houses U.S. Property and Fiscal Office and AZ ARNG offices and storage warehouse.

1963 Arsenal houses the offices of the Arizona National Guard Association (on west side of the entrance arch) and a storage warehouse.

1967 The offices of Arizona National Guard Association move to the east side of the arch.

1974 A structural investigation of the north wing is completed. Concerns are expressed about roof framing, connections to the adobe walls, and metal gussets added to the trusses. Mention is made regarding minor erosion of adobe walls by roof leaks. Discussion notes that the five concrete buttresses added to the north wall of the building have little structural value.

1977 Unspecified modifications are made to the warehouse. A structural investigation of the west, east, and south wings is conducted. Concerns are expressed about inadequate resistance of the roof and wall systems to wind and seismic loads. Mention is made regarding minor erosion of adobe walls by roof leaks.

1978 The east wing is converted from a warehouse to a dormitory.

1979 The Arizona State Military Academy moves into the arsenal building.

1980 The roof of the north wing is replaced.

1981 The north courtyard wall is repainted.

1982 The supply and classroom entrances and the west loading dock are remodeled. Modifications and repairs are made to the building entrance. Stairway handrails are modified to comply with handicapped accessibility requirements.

1986 The roof of the west wing is replaced and related remodeling is performed.

1987 Finishes and equipment are renovated in the dining hall and kitchen. The roof of the kitchen area is replaced.

1988 The structural truss is repaired and the west wing is reroofed. The barracks area is renovated.

1989 Major interior alterations are made for expansion of the State Military Academy classrooms. The scope of work includes conversion of 6,615 square feet of warehouse space to classrooms, alteration of 2,600 square feet of interior areas, and restoration of 5,189 square feet of interior areas. Repairs are made to roof trusses, and plywood and metal straps are installed.

1990 The plaster is repaired and the building exterior is repainted (35,000-square-feet of wall area). Paint layers are removed from the stone stem wall and it is cleaned to its original, natural state. The scope includes the repair or replacement of defective gunite, fascia attachments, loose boards, holes or cracks in subsurfaces, defective caulking, defective glazing, and broken concrete on buttresses and gate supports. Repairs are made prior to painting. A memo states that there is no evidence that the building had been repainted since its construction in 1938 [sic].

1992 The roofs of the east wing and southeast corner are replaced. Work involves removing existing roofing materials, repairing deteriorating construction, applying built-up roofing, and repairing related roof leaks.

1995 The roof of the north wing is replaced.

2009 The roof of the north wing and exterior plaster is repaired. The building exterior is repainted.

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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:

X State Historic Preservation Office
X Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: Arizona Military Museum; Arizona National Guard Facilities Management Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): not applicable

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.6
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	409951	3703461	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal is within the 451-acre Papago Park Military Reservation at 5636 East McDowell Road. The arsenal building is on the northeast corner of 52nd Street and McDowell Road in the north half of the military reservation. This area is in the SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 of Section 32, Township 2 North, Range 4 East, which is depicted on the Tempe U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The area that is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places is depicted as the solid black line on the accompanying U.S.G.S. map and the solid yellow line on the accompanying aerial photograph.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal, as well as the parking lot and landscaped area between the front of the arsenal and the PPMR boundary on the north side of McDowell Road. The open area in front of the arsenal is a character-defining feature of the arsenal in that the primary façade of the arsenal historically has been visible from the intersection of 52nd Street and McDowell Road. A previous historic building inventory (Winter and others 2003) evaluated the building standing south of the arsenal (building M5315) as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places and it is excluded from the National Register of Historic Places boundary area. The west boundary line is identical to the property line along 52nd Street. The east boundary line runs along the centerline of the adjacent driveway. The north boundary line is located halfway between the arsenal and the next building to the north, which was not evaluated in 2003 because it was not yet 50 years old, but the building has been highly modified and no longer retains sufficient historical integrity to be considered eligible.

11. Form Prepared By

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Property Owner:

name State of Arizona, Division of Emergency Services and Military Affairs

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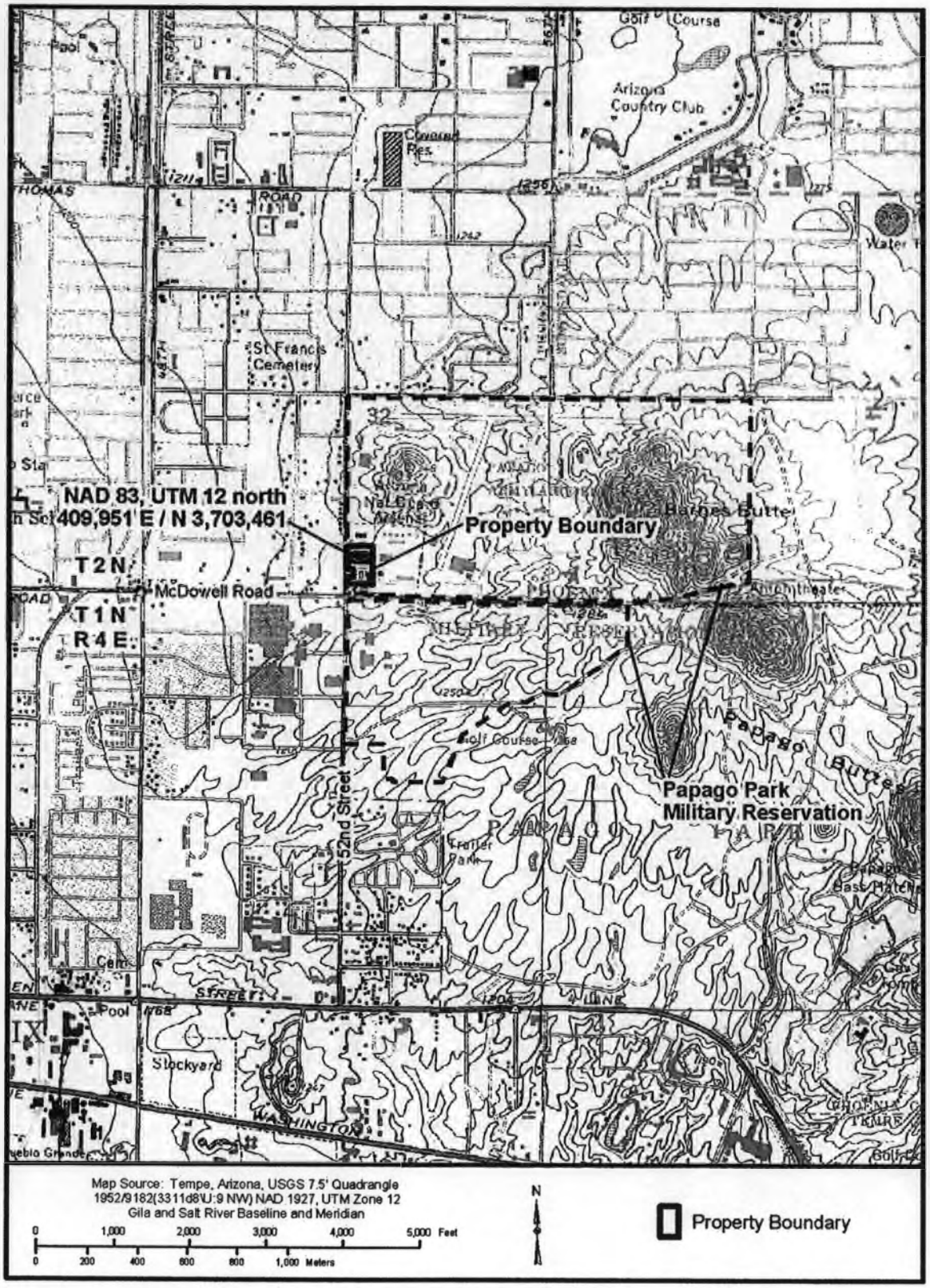
city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85008-3495

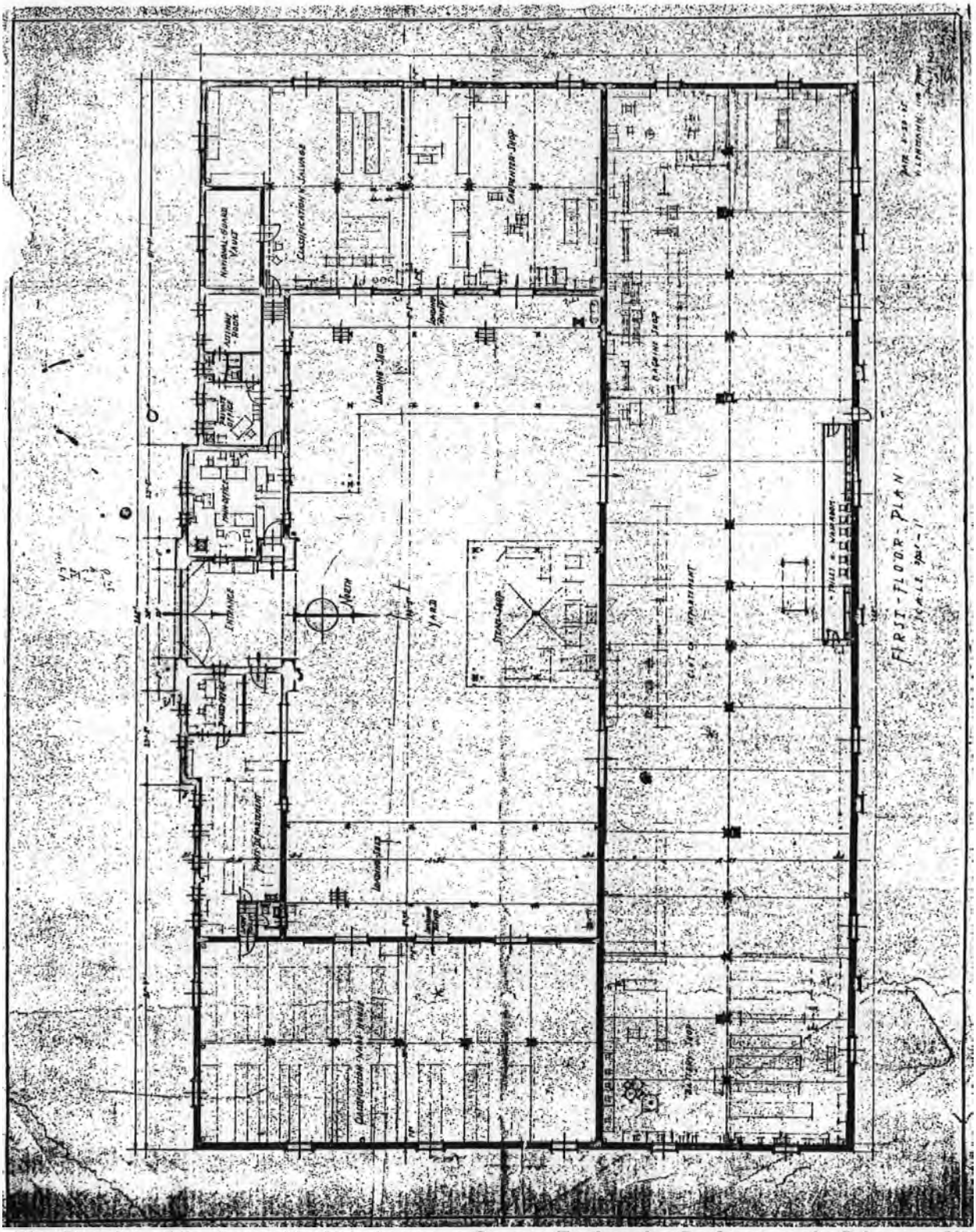
Additional Documentation

USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.



Additional Documentation

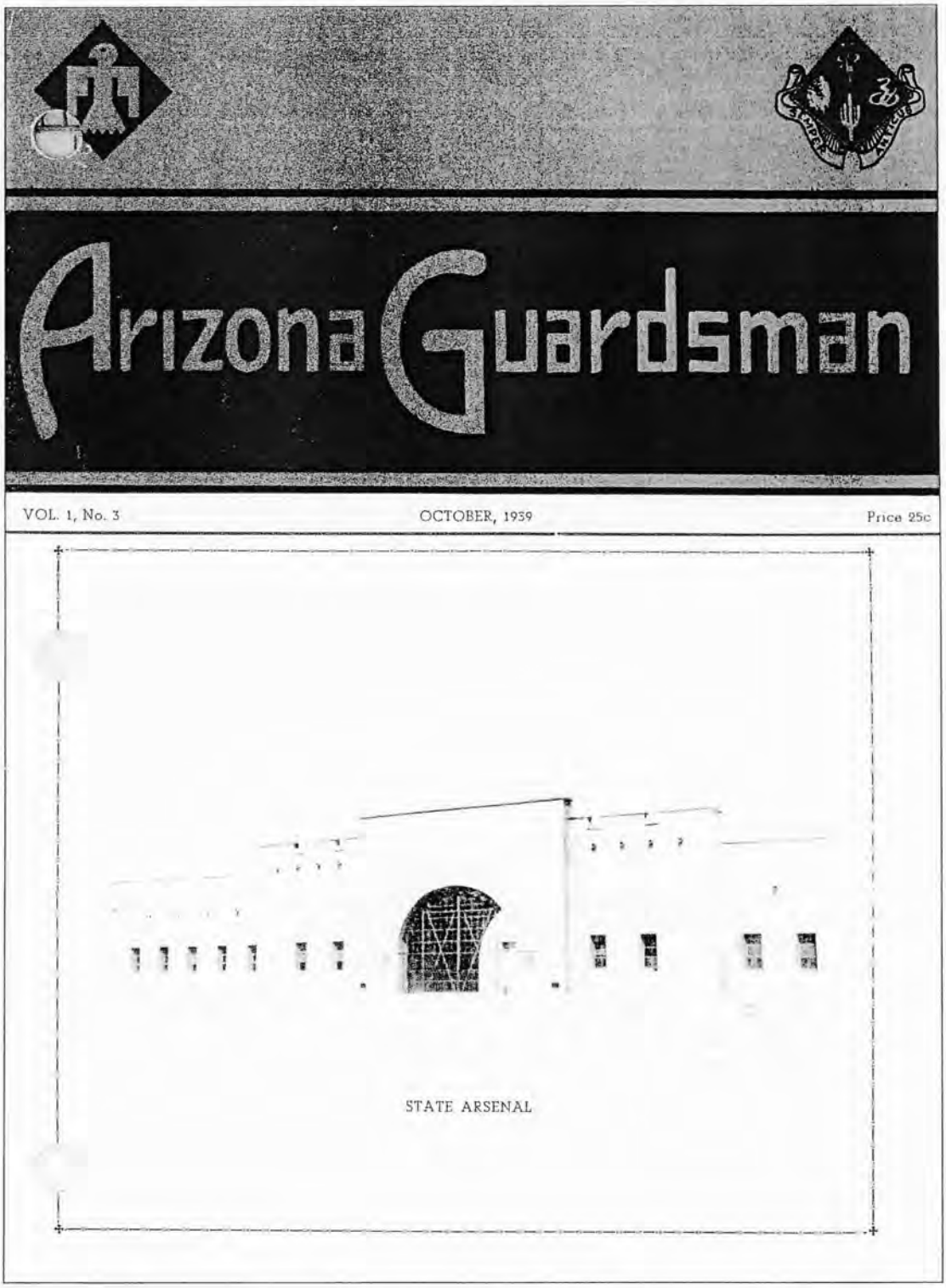
Historic Floor Plan



Floor Plan Drawing of the Arsenal by V. Lehmann, a German Engineering Professor and a Prisoner of War at the Papago Camp during World War II, April 1945 [Drawing courtesy of the Arizona Army National Guard Facilities Management Office, PPMR, Phoenix]

Additional Documentation

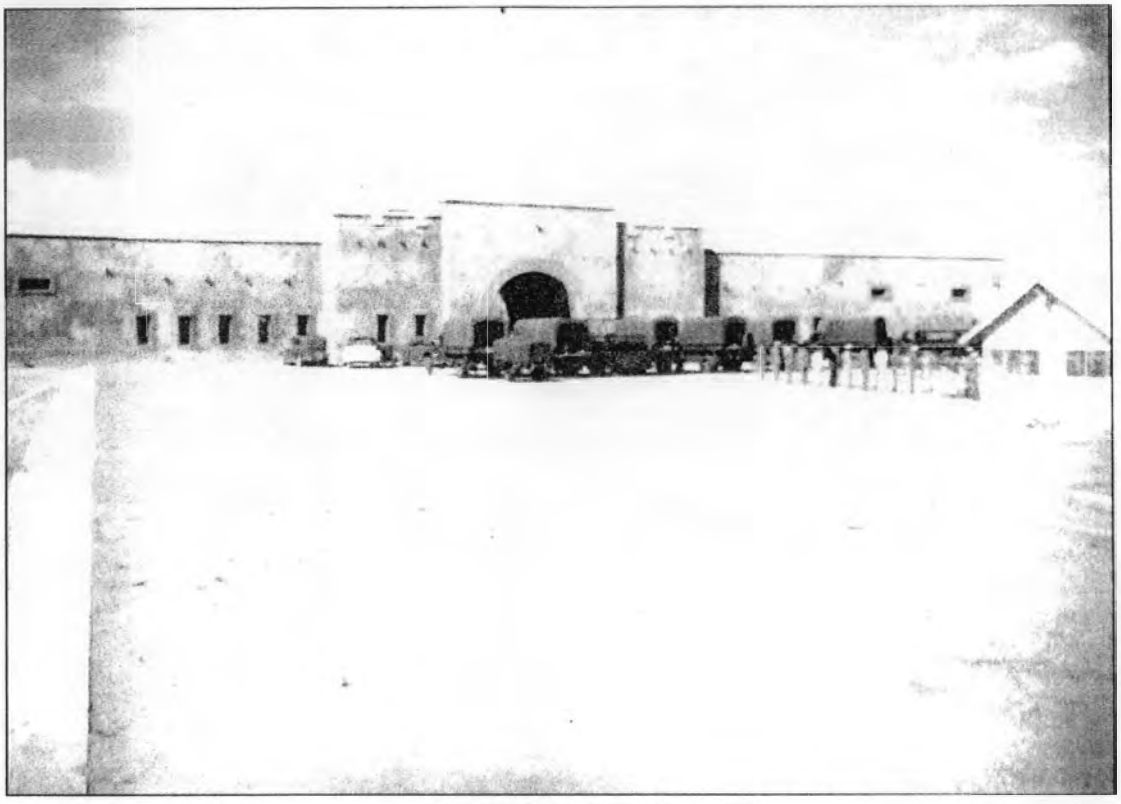
Historic Photograph 1



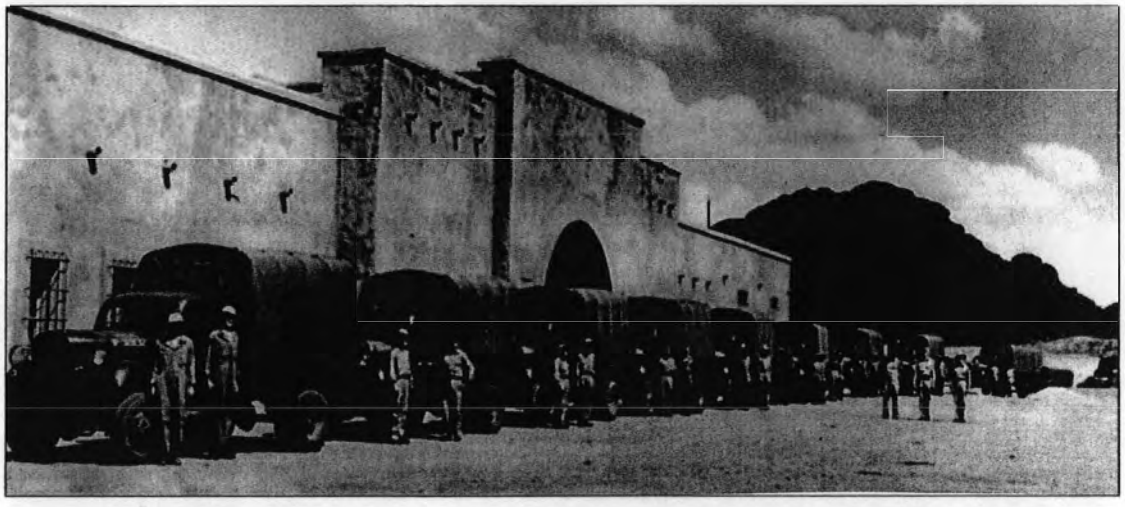
Earliest Documented Photograph of the Arsenal on the Cover of the Arizona Guardsman, October 1939 (view north northwest) [Courtesy of the Arizona Military Museum, PPMR, Phoenix]

Additional Documentation

Historic Photographs 2 and 3



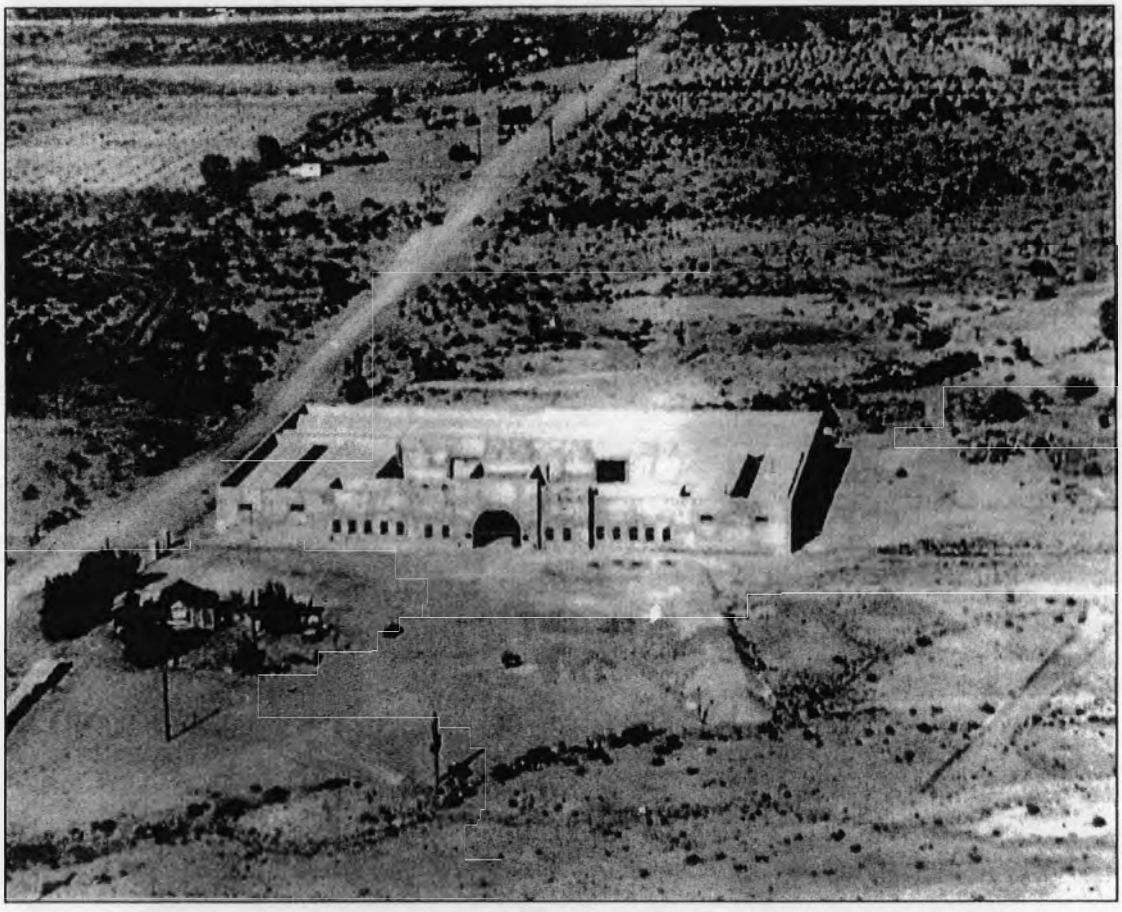
Front of Arsenal Circa 1940 (view north)
[Photograph courtesy of the Arizona Military Museum, PPMR, Phoenix]



Company D, 120th Quartermaster Regiment, Papago Park, July 1940 (view northeast)
[Photograph courtesy of Arizona Military Museum, PPMR, Phoenix]

Additional Documentation

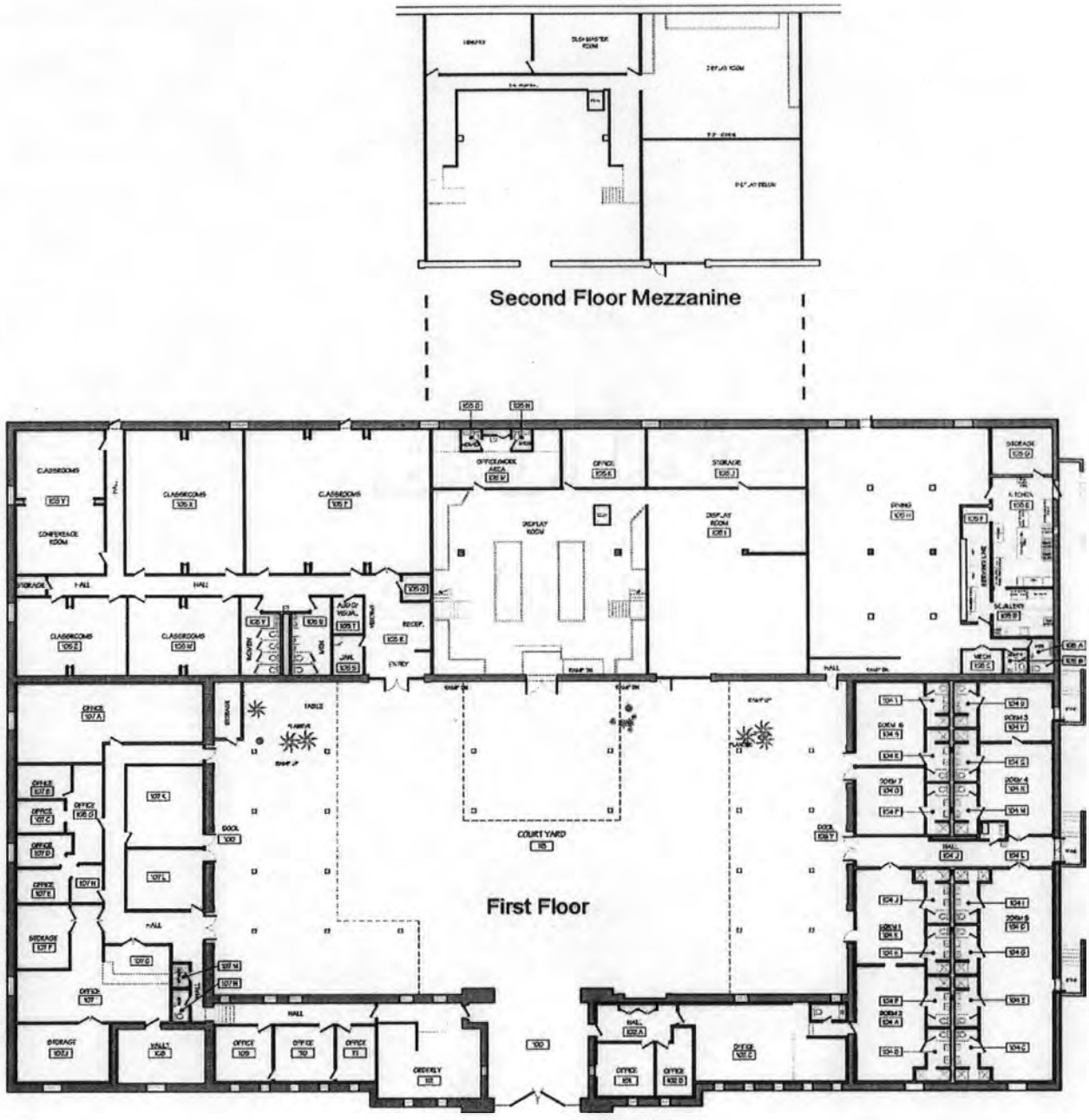
Historic Photograph 4



Aerial Photograph of the Arsenal in the Late 1930s or Early 1940s with the Rifle Range Ammunition Bunker in the Foreground (view north) [Photograph courtesy of the Arizona Military Museum, PPMR, Phoenix]

Additional Documentation

Sketch Map



Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
City or Vicinity: Phoenix
County: Maricopa
State: Arizona
Photographer: Kirsten Erickson
Date Photographed: 2 September 2009

Description of Photograph(s):

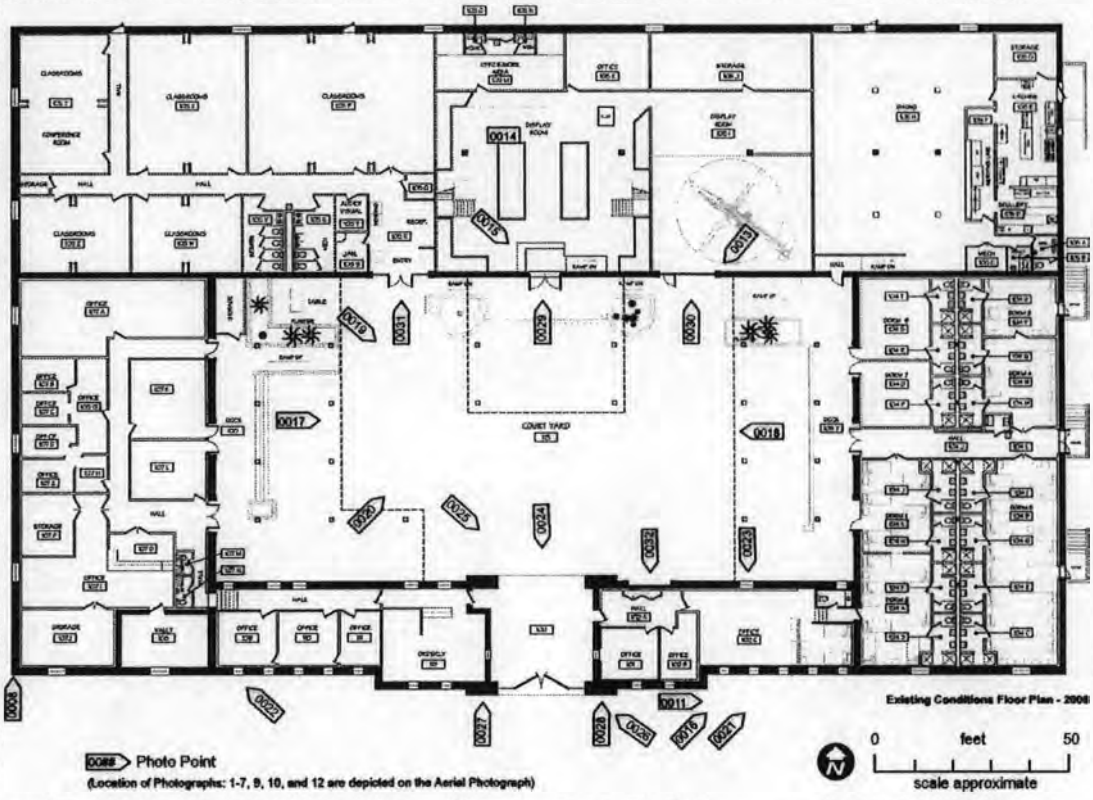
Number of Photographs: 32

0001. front façade of arsenal, view northwest
0002. landscape north of arsenal, view north
0003. arsenal setting, view north
0004. arsenal setting, view east
0005. front façade of arsenal, view northwest (compare to historic photograph 1, October 1939)
0006. front façade of arsenal, view northeast (compare to historic photograph 2, circa 1940)
0007. front façade of arsenal, view northeast (compare to historic photograph 3, July 1940)
0008. west side of arsenal, view north
0009. east side of the arsenal, view northwest
0010. north side of the arsenal, view southwest
0011. detail of foundation and exterior walls on the front façade of arsenal, view east
0012. abutments and enclosed drain spouts on north side of building, view southwest
0013. exposed adobe wall and foundation on interior wall of museum, view southwest
0014. interior view of original roof structure
0015. interior view of exposed adobe wall and museum door, view southeast
0016. detail of canales on front of arsenal, view northeast
0017. east wall of arsenal courtyard, view east
0018. west wall of arsenal courtyard, view west
0019. south wall of arsenal courtyard, view southeast
0020. north wall of arsenal courtyard, view northeast
0021. detail of lower windows on the front of the arsenal, view northeast
0022. detail of upper windows on the front of the arsenal, view northwest
0023. detail of lower window in arsenal courtyard, view south
0024. sally port from the courtyard, view south
0025. detail of sally port, view southeast
0026. sally port from front of arsenal, view northwest
0027. WPA plaque, view north
0028. WPA stamp, view north
0029. museum doors, view north
0030. rolling steel door (building's only original exterior door), view north
0031. bronze-anodized storefront doors with a stucco-veneered transom on north courtyard wall; post-World War II replacement of original rolling door, view north
0032. enclosed rolling door opening on south wall of courtyard, view south

Additional Documentation

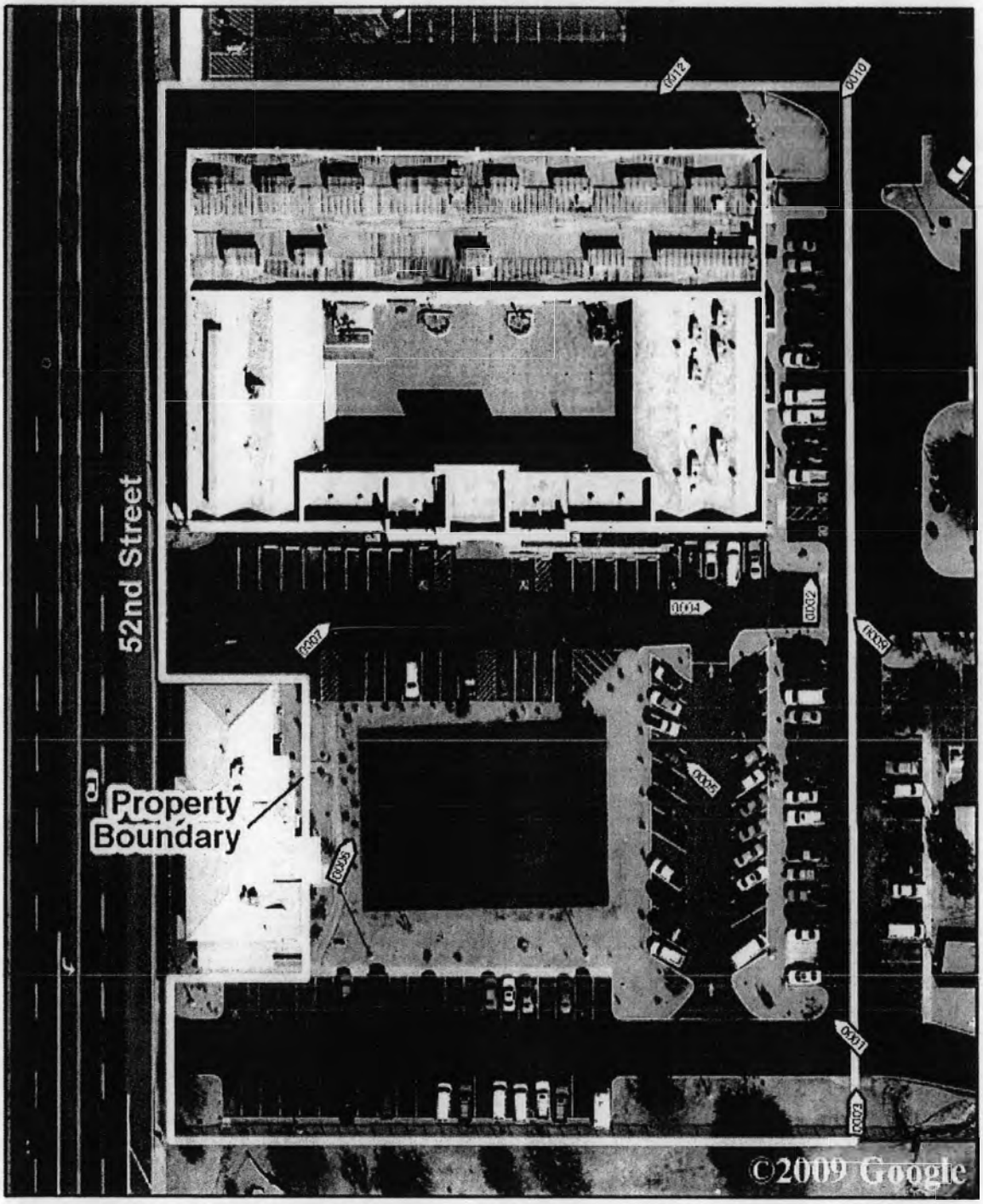
Photograph Key

P:\ENVPLANNING\ADEMA\On-Call Archaeology\Work Assignment 5\GIS\MXD\s\Existing_conditions_2008_PhotoKey.mxd



Additional Documentation

Aerial Photograph and Photograph Key



(Location of Photographs 8, 11, and 13-32 are depicted on the Sketch Map)

00## Photo Point

N

0 Feet 50

scale approximate

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Maricopa

DATE RECEIVED: 2/19/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/04/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/19/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/05/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000108

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 3.31.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #1


M5320

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #2

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo # 3


STOP

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal

Maricopa County

Arizona

Phoenix

Photo #4

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo #5

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo #6

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo #7


M5320
35

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #8

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo #9

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo #10


RESERVED
PARKING

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo #11

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #12

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo # 13

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #14

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #15

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #16

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo # 17

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo # 18

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #19

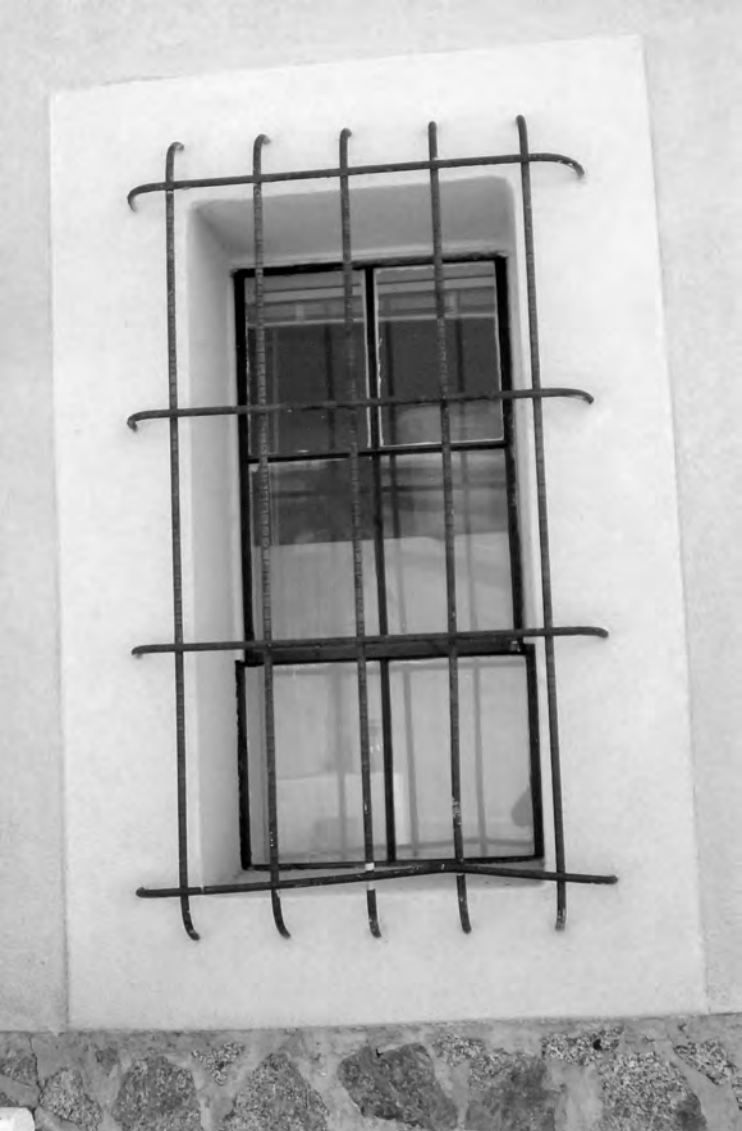

ARIZONA
MILITARY MUSEUM

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #20

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #21

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona

Photo # 22



Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #23

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #24

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #25


ARIZONA MILITARY ACADEMY
ARIZONA REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #26


WORK PROGRAM
W P A
ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD
~ ARSENAL ~
CONSTRUCTED A.D. 1936~37
SPONSORED BY THE
STATE OF ARIZONA
O.P. NO. 65~02~354

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #27


W.P.A.
PROJECT 65-2354
1936

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #28


ARIZONA
MILITARY MUSEUM

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo # 29

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #30


CSM DAVID A. RUELAS HALL

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo # 31

Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal
Maricopa County
Arizona
Photo #32

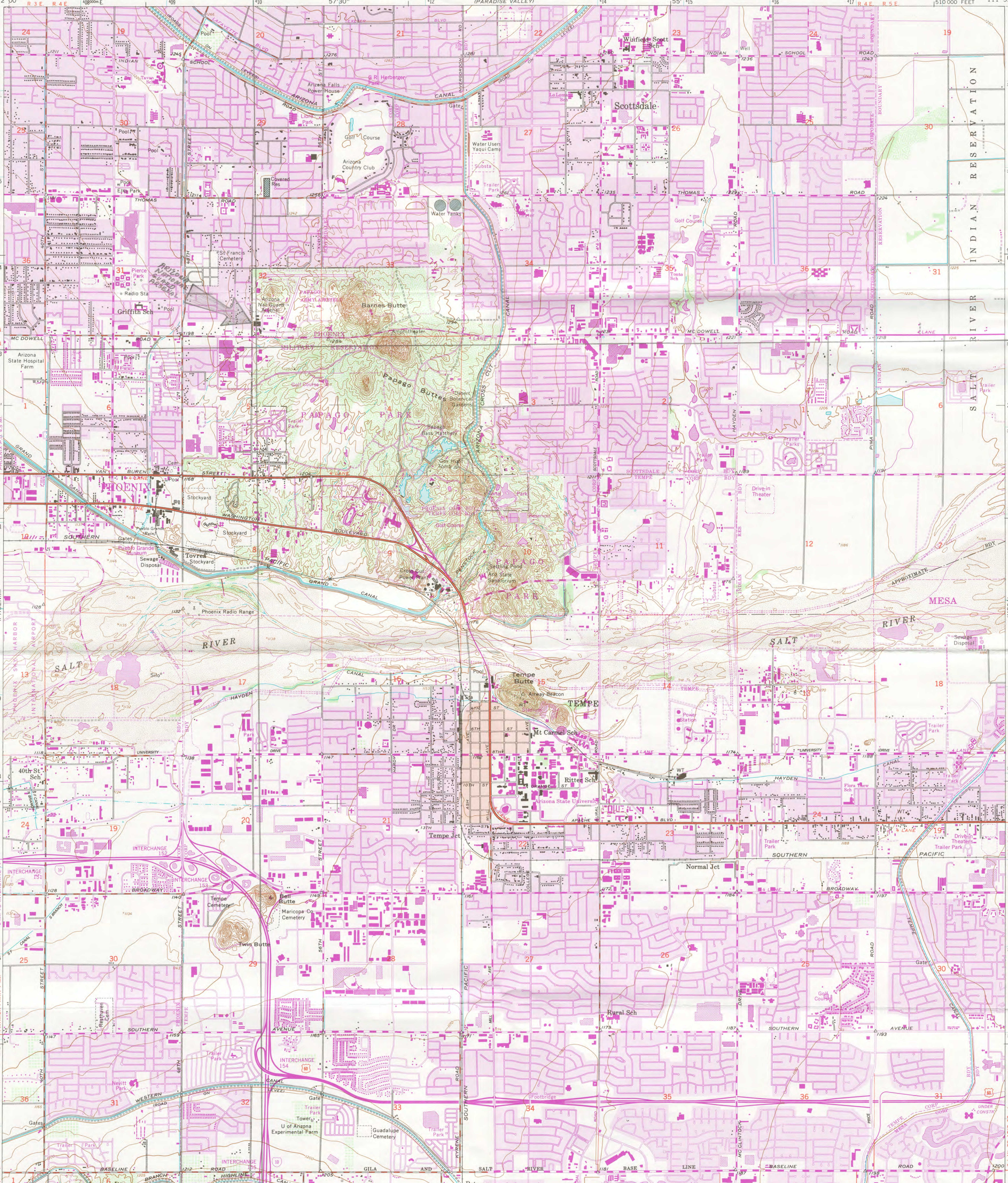
3551 II SE
(SUNNYSLOPE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TEMPE QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—MARICOPA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3651 III SE
(SAWIK MTN.)

Arizona National Guard Arsenal UTM Reference
Zone 12
E 410010
N 3703275



(LONE BUTTE)
3550 I SE

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1952

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Arizona coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 65 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

GN MN
0°31′ 9 MILS
13° 231 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1982

Purple tint indicates extention of urban areas

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ARIZONA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

Interstate Route   U. S. Route   State Route

(CHANDLER)
3650 IV SE

TEMPE, ARIZ.
N3322.5—W11152.5/7.5

1952
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 3650 IV NW—SERIES V898

ISBN 0-607-07266-0

ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD ARSENAL
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

February 16, 2010

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005-5905

RE: **Arizona Army National Guard Arsenal**
Maricopa County
National Register nomination

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the property referenced above. This nomination includes one contributing building.

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. If you have any questions or concerns you may contact me at wcollins@azstateparks.gov.

Sincerely,

William S. Collins

William S. Collins, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Office

encl.

Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Tel & TTY: 602.542.4174
AZStateParks.com

800.285.3703 from
(520 & 928) area codes

General Fax:
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:
602.542.4188