

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 an item does not apply to the property being nominated, 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 sheet(s) (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name Fort Tuthill Historic District

Other name/site number

2. Location

AZ Highway 89a and Interstate Highway 17

City/Town Flagstaff

State Arizona

Code AZ

County Coconino

Code

05

0 Zip Code

86001

Not for Publication

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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).

Signature of certifying official James W. Gaman AZSHPD

Date 19 FEBRUARY 2004

Signature of Federal agency and bureau ARIZONA STATE PARKS

meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Signature of 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):

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 4/6/04

Property Name

Fort Tuthill Historic District

County, State

Coconino Arizona

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing
29	8 buildings
0	0 sites
1	0 structures
0	0 objects
30	8 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 listing in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: military training camp, barracks, latrines, guard house, wives' guest house, caretaker's house, water tower, rifle range

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: County Offices  
RECREATION/CULTURE: County Fairgrounds

7. Description (See Continuation Sheet for Additional Information beyond that shown on this page)

Architectural Classification

OTHER: Military Utilitarian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Painted brick

Roof: Asphalt shingles

Other-materials WD DH windows

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)-See Continuation Sheet 1

Property Name

Fort Tuthill Historic District

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 to 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)-See Continuation Sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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
HABS #:
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
HAER #:

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY-National Guard Training Camps

Period of Significance

1930-1948

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Leshner & Mahoney - architect
McGinity Construction Co. - utilities contractor
H.R. Meadows - buildings contractor

Primary location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of Repository:

Empty box for Name of Repository

Property Name  
Fort Tuthill Historic District

County, State  
Coconino Arizona

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property: 108.8

**UTM References**

(See continuation sheet for UTM's of entire district)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	0	0	0	C	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	D	0	0	0

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)-See Continuation Sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)-See Continuation Sheet.

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title: Don W. Ryden, AIA - Principal; Debora M. Parmiter, RA - project architect; Doug Kupel, Ph.D. - historian

Organization: Ryden Architects, Inc. Date Prepared 1/16/2004

Street and Number: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Telephone 602/253-5381

City or Town: Phoenix, AZ 85007

**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 FHPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

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

Name:

Street and Number telephone: ( ) - 0

City: State: Zip code: 0

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Fort Tuthill Historic District  
Flagstaff, Coconino, AZ

**SUMMARY**

The Fort Tuthill Historic District is located in the heart of a pine forest located four miles south of Flagstaff, Arizona off Arizona Highway 89. The historic fort was originally a National Guard summer training facility, named Camp Tuthill. Today, the historic buildings are part of the Fort Tuthill County Park, operated by the Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department. The main buildings of the district are arranged in a square formation with the original headquarters building in the center. The series of detached buildings are constructed of brick with wood frame windows. Although many modern buildings and features have been constructed on the Camp Tuthill site, the integrity of the historic buildings and their setting remains fairly intact with a few intrusions.

**Development Chronology**

The fort was created in 1928 when the Arizona legislature provided funds for the project. The site was selected and buildings were designed by the notable Phoenix architects Lescher and Mahoney. The facilities included fifteen brick mess halls, tent frames and floors, three latrine buildings, a guardhouse, an infirmary building, a pump house, a headquarters building, a garage/storehouse building, water tank, and firing range. The fort had its own independent water source supplied via a pipe line from a spring in the San Francisco Peaks to a storage reservoir near Flagstaff where one hundred million gallons could be utilized for the men at the camp. The fort was fully electrified with lights and power in all the buildings. The site contained indoor plumbing facilities in the latrines that connected to a septic tank, on-site, located northwest of the main quadrangle of buildings.

In 1941, additions were made to the existing latrines to accommodate the high number of soldiers on the site. A stone building was constructed east of the building quadrangle, originally to serve as the officer's mess building, and later was used to accommodate the visiting wives of soldiers. It contained bathing facilities as well. It was nicknamed the "squaw house" by the men. Also constructed in 1941 was an officer's latrine east of the existing buildings. The water supply was improved in the early 1940s to accommodate three billion gallons of water for the fort's use. Due to the small size of the existing pipe line, a man spent each night filling the water tank so that enough water would be available the next day to serve the needs of the men at the fort. A hydroelectric and steam plant were put into use by the Arizona Power Company in the 1940s as well.

The fort was inactivated at the conclusion of World War II and laid void of any military usage. During the early 1950s the Chamber of Commerce originated a campaign directed at the Armed Services with the intent to once again generate interest in Fort Tuthill as a military site. The Armed Services however, never asserted any interest in Fort Tuthill. The response was that the site was too small to house a modernized military organization.

On April 11, 1955 Governor Ernest McFarland signed papers which created the present Fort Tuthill Coconino County Park and Recreation area. Many improvements were made to the site including the construction of a horse track where the original fort parade ground was located. The mess halls were turned into exhibit buildings, the main floor of the large storage building was rebuilt, and the old infirmary was turned into the Park

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Flagstaff, Coconino, AZ

and Recreation office. The east entrance to the site was landscaped as several picnic areas, each named for a different county in Arizona. The fort also offered limited overnight camping to those with self-contained units.

Between 1955 and 2000, the Fort underwent various improvements including alterations to the original fort buildings. The mess halls were sheathed with modern T1-11. Many of the openings were in-filled. The interior of the quadrangle of buildings was paved with asphalt to accommodate retail vendor booths during art festivals. Modern stone walls were constructed on the west entrance of the historic storage house. Between the mess halls along the north side of the quadrangle, additional stone walls with arches were constructed to create a central entrance to the site. Modern wood frame buildings, stages, etc. were constructed between and adjacent to the existing mess halls.

In 2001, as part of a Master Plan for the Fort Tuthill site, the County, with an Arizona Heritage Fund matching grant, began the restoration of the original historic fort buildings within the quadrant. The wood sheathing was removed; the asbestos shingles were removed (due to hazardous conditions); and the windows and doors were repaired and restored. The feeling of the original fort can now be experienced because of this restoration.

### DESCRIPTION

Fort Tuthill historic district is characterized by its rural forest setting and formal military site planning. With virtually all of the permanent buildings still intact, it is possible to get a sense of place for what the fort was like during its military occupation. The area that contained the various tents for the soldiers remains as open space today, used as unpaved, cinder parking lots for the park. The historic district is comprised of natural open space, now occupied by small ramadas (FT-32 and FT-33), various park roads, and two historic buildings---the officer's latrine (FT-22) and the Squaw House (FT-29) to the east. West of this natural open space are the historic fort buildings arranged as a square with three sides, north, west, and south, containing the original mess halls, and the fourth side containing the original infirmary (FT-23), warehouse building (FT-20), and pump house (FT-19). Within the square of buildings is the original headquarters building (FT-21). The grounds within the square have been paved in recent years, but the spatial quality remains intact. West of the historic buildings are a latrine (FT-27), the modern campground facilities, and the historic firing range (FT-28). The entire district sits within a mature pine forest.

### **Contributing Properties**

Virtually all of the permanent historic buildings remain intact in the, some in better condition than others. All of the buildings, with exception to the Squaw House, are constructed of brick walls, painted white, with wood frame roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles. Historically the roofs were sheathed with asbestos shingles and a clay tile ridge. Wood double-hung windows with a six-over-six pattern can be found intact in nearly every building. Some window openings in the Mess Hall buildings have been in-filled during the modern era to accommodate their new use as exhibit halls. The buildings all retained their original indoor plumbing and electric utilities.

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Fort Tuthill Historic District  
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### Other Properties

Modern buildings within the historic district boundaries include wood frame ramadas with standing seam metal roofs and concrete floors. Modern playground equipment is found immediately north of the officer's latrine (FT-22). Basketball courts of concrete can be found just northwest of the officer's mess (FT-29). A modern exhibit hall is located just outside the original square of buildings west of mess halls (FT-7 and Ft-8).

### Architectural Styles

As was typical of utilitarian military buildings, these historic fort buildings have no definable architectural style. They are very simplistic in form and massing, composed of rectangular floor plans with medium-pitched gable roofs above. The warehouse building (FT-20) is a one-and-a-half story barn-like structure with its central space having a gable roof with two lower, shed-roof portions to either side. Clerestory windows appear above the shed roof wings.

### INTEGRITY

#### Association/Age

The contributing properties of the Fort Tuthill Historic District are associated with the following contexts:

1. Development of National Guard Training Facilities in Arizona: 1930 – 1955.
2. Architecture of National Guard Training Facilities in Arizona: 1930 – 1955.

#### Location

The Fort Tuthill Historic District retains its original location. No historic buildings have been relocated within the district or outside the district boundaries. Although the original fort property was much larger, the historic district boundaries have been developed to include only the surviving standing structures of the original fort.

Due to the many site alterations within or near the quadrangle, including grading, paving, and building construction, archaeological evidence may have been disturbed or removed during the modern era. In outlying open areas, where no modern-era additions or alterations have been made, the presence of archaeological resources may be possible. The possible presence of archaeological resources would be within the former refuse pile and the camp incinerator site (identified in 1998 as AZ I:14:430(ASM)). Although the Fort Tuthill Historic District is not nominated under Criterion D, there exists the potential for archaeological resources to be present.

#### Setting

“Northern Arizona, cradle of the Grand Canyon, the Petrified Forest, Painted Desert and numerous other natural attractions, is the home of Camp Tuthill, newly completed permanent summer training camp of the Arizona National Guard.”

Leonard M. Cowley, formerly the Adjutant General of Arizona.

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The fort is situated in the heart of 8,000 acres of virgin pine forest, rolling meadowlands and rambling foothills. Climatic conditions played a major factor in determining the site for the summer camp. 7,000 feet above sea level, the fair temperatures and summer showers, provided a comfortable setting for soldiers during the summer months. Temperatures could soar to 120 degrees F in the southern portions of the state, thus making this northern site ideal for summer time military maneuvers.

The landscaping has changed little since the Guard's occupation of the site. Pine trees stand tall throughout the site with an open space right at the heart of the historic building complex. Framed by the pine trees, the San Francisco Peaks, located north of the fort, rise 13,000 feet above sea level.

### **Feeling**

The historic character of the fort is retained through the maintenance of the building complex surrounded by open space. Very few intrusions have encroached onto that square arrangement of buildings. Many of the modern buildings that have been constructed among the historic buildings have been removed or will be removed.

### **Design**

The fort buildings are distinguishable by their utilitarian military character of no high style of architecture. The simplistic rectangular massing with medium-pitched gable roofs is typical for all the buildings. The eighteen mess hall buildings (FT-001 thru Ft-018) are virtually identical in plan and massing. Variations occur only in the modern minor alterations to the buildings. The most impressive building in the district is the Camp Warehouse building (FT-20) towering over the single-story buildings. It has undergone minor cosmetic changes including the addition of stone entrance archways on the west elevation. Overall, the buildings retain a high degree of integrity, due in part, to the recent restoration of the buildings.

### **Materials**

A limited palette of materials was utilized originally within this district. All the structures are constructed of brick masonry, painted white, with wood frame roof structures, and concrete floors. The windows and doors are all of wood frame construction. The officer's mess (FT-29), also known as the officer's wives quarters, is the only structure constructed of stone masonry versus the typical brick masonry. The roofs were originally sheathed with asbestos shingles with a red clay tile ridges. These were replaced in recent years with asphalt shingles. Virtually all the original brick buildings remain intact.

### **Workmanship**

The workmanship of the buildings in this historic district is very utilitarian yet of good, craftsman-like quality. Simple design is reflected in the finished look of the building. The original materials and workmanship are visible today in these simple buildings.



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Flagstaff, Coconino, AZ

Inventory List

**Eligibility**

IE = Individually eligible; C = contributor to district;  
NE = Not eligible

Site No.	Historic Name	Current Name	Const. Date	Eligibility			NE Reason	Architectural Style
				IE	C	NE		
FT-001	Mess Hall	Exhibit Hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-002	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-003	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-004	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-005	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-006	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-007	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-008	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-009	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-010	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-011	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-012	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-013	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-014	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-015	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-016	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-017	Mess Hall	Exhibit hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-018	Mess Hall	Maintenance Shop	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military

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Site No.	Historic Name	Current Name	Const. Date	IE	C	NE	NE Reason	Architectural Style
FT-019	Pump House/ Caretaker's House	Administration Office	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-020	Storage Building	Exhibit Hall	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-021	Headquarters Building	Future Museum	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-022	Officer's Latrine	Vacant	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-023	Infirmary	Parks and Recreation Office	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-024	Stage	Stage	Post- 1955	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age	No style
FT-025	Livestock Building	Livestock Building	Post- 1955	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age	No style
FT-026	Guardhouse	Unknown	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-027	Latrine	Vacant	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-028	Firing Range	Firing Range	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		No style
FT-029	Squaw House	Vacant	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Utilitarian Military
FT-030	Septic Tank	Septic Tank	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		No style
FT-031	Water Tank	Water Tank	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		No style
FT-032	Ramada	Ramada	Post- 1955	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age	No style
FT-033	Ramada	Ramada	Post- 1955	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age	No style
FT-034	Ramada	Ramada	Post- 1955	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age	No style
FT-035	Latrine	Park Store	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major remodel	No style
FT-036	Incinerator	Ruin	1941	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		No style
FT-037	Modern Restroom	Modern Restroom	c. 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age	No style
FT-038	Ramada	Ramada	c. 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age	No style

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**Statement of Significance**

As nominated under National Register Criterion A, the Fort Tuthill Historic District reflects a statewide level of significance in military history and is a specific example of the importance of civilian military training facilities in Arizona. For the period from 1930 until 1955, Fort Tuthill was a significant facility for the Arizona National Guard. Located about four miles south of Flagstaff, Fort Tuthill provided the opportunity for complete unit training where guardsmen from across the state could be brought together for intensive unit training. In 1955, after changes in combat tactics rendered the facility obsolete, Coconino County took over the property as a park and recreation area.

Fort Tuthill is named for Lieutenant General Alexander M. Tuthill, a distinguished physician and surgeon who served as the Adjutant General of Arizona from 1936 until 1952. A. M. Tuthill was also a member of the 1910 Arizona Constitutional Convention that prepared Arizona for statehood. For his long years of service to citizen soldiers, he is known as the "Father of the Arizona National Guard." He was the commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arizona Infantry, the 158<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, the 79<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade, and the 89<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade of the 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division.

Although not nominated under National Register Criterion C, the site plan concept, construction methods, and military vernacular character of the National Guard's Fort Tuthill, nonetheless, are important to its ability to demonstrate its significance in the development of military facilities in Arizona.

Historical Background of the Arizona National Guard

The concept of a civilian militia is a strong one in the United States, dating back to before the Revolutionary War. The term "National Guard" was first used in the United States in 1824. In Arizona, the creation of the first volunteer militia came shortly after the establishment of the Territory of Arizona during the Civil War in 1863. On February 20, 1864, Territorial Governor John N. Goodwin asked for and received authorization from the War Department to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry to serve for three years or the duration of the war. As events turned out, the Civil War ended before the Arizona Territory could muster its first group of volunteers.<sup>1</sup>

Although conceived during the Civil War, the earliest action of the Arizona militia took place against Native American groups in the territory, most notably groups of the Apache tribe. In February of 1865 the volunteer militia was designated as the Battalion of Arizona Volunteer Infantry. Five companies of the First Infantry Regiment of Arizona Volunteers were organized as part of the Battalion from September to November of 1865. These were designated companies A, B, C, E, and F. This first regiment lasted only a year, but acquitted itself well in service. However, a request in 1866 to the Secretary of War to retain the Arizona Volunteers and recruit a full regiment went unfulfilled. Special legislation to authorize and fund the regiment would be needed, and this was not forthcoming in the years after the Civil War.<sup>2</sup>

A period of inactivity on the territorial level followed this first year of organization. In the absence of territorial

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leadership, men in several local communities organized militias during the next fifteen years. In 1877, the Territorial Legislature recognized the need for a broader military force and authorized the organization of a militia. The legislators appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of forming the First Regiment, Arizona Infantry Volunteers.

Constituted as the First Arizona Infantry Regiment, the organization reflected isolated conditions of frontier Arizona. Units were slowly organized in the larger communities of Arizona, but leadership from the territorial level proved sporadic. Still, Arizona's first generation of military men came of age during this period. This included Bucky O'Neil of Prescott, who gave his life during the Spanish American War.

In 1889, O'Neil received the appointment as the first Adjutant General of the Arizona Territory. By 1892, O'Neil had increased the strength of the National Guard of Arizona to nine fully equipped and uniformed companies. This increased to nine companies by 1894 under the leadership of Adjutant General Edward Schwartz. By the eve of the Spanish American War in 1898, the Arizona Regiment was well organized and ready.

While the Arizonans were not called into service during the war with Spain as a unit, ten of the regiment's officers and 117 of its enlisted men answered their country's call. These men formed the nucleus of the famed "Rough Riders" cavalry led by Theodore Roosevelt. Prominent Arizona names in the Rough Riders included Colonel Alexander O. Brodie and Captain James H. McClintock, in addition to Captain O'Neil.

The valor with which the Arizonans distinguished themselves during the Spanish American War led to greater professionalism during the years prior to World War One. Federal Legislation known as the Dick Act of 1903 and the National Defense Act of 1916 increased funding of the National Guard and broadened its mission. This included giving the President of the United States the authority to call the Guard directly into active duty, including overseas deployment.<sup>3</sup>

From 1913 to 1917 Dr. Alexander M. Tuthill served as the Colonel of the regiment. This was a critical period, because in 1916 Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa raided across the border into the United States. In response, President Woodrow Wilson sent 150,000 National Guardsmen from across the nation into the s border region. These included the 1<sup>st</sup> Arizona Infantry under the command of Colonel Tuthill.<sup>4</sup>

The 1<sup>st</sup> Arizona was called into Federal service on May 9, 1916, and on August 5, 1917, was mobilized for World War One. Shortly after, on October 5, 1917, it received designation as the 158<sup>th</sup> Infantry of the 40<sup>th</sup> Division. From this time forward, the 158<sup>th</sup> Infantry was the primary unit of the Arizona National Guard. The 158<sup>th</sup> went on to distinction in World War Two as the 158<sup>th</sup> Regimental Combat Team. Known as the "Bushmasters," the unit served valiantly in Panama and the South Pacific. The 158<sup>th</sup> continued until 1967 when it was reorganized into a military police and support unit. The regimental colors were then retired.<sup>5</sup>

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During World War One, the 158<sup>th</sup> served in France under the command of Colonel E. P. Grinstead. In 1918, it received distinction by its selection as the honor guard for President Wilson at the Paris peace conference. Troops of the 158<sup>th</sup> were mustered out of service on May 3, 1919. In a re-organization after the war, the 158<sup>th</sup> was transferred from the 40<sup>th</sup> Division to the 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division.

Between World War One and World War Two the Arizona National Guard took on a number of challenging and interesting assignments. These ranged from guarding the border of Arizona from the introduction of hoof-and-mouth disease, to searching for downed aircraft, and to protecting life and property during strikes. Major Franklin I. Pomeroy received one of the more unusual assignments. In 1934, Governor Benjamin B. Moeur dispatched Pomeroy to prevent the construction of Parker Dam across the Colorado River. The main beneficiary of the dam, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, had failed to secure the proper permits for the structure. Although the Arizonans managed to hold the line for eight months from March 19 until November 11 of 1934, they lost the war when the Californians obtained the needed permit and construction of the dam resumed.

## **History of Fort Tuthill**

### Planning and Construction at Fort Tuthill to 1930

Construction of Fort Tuthill is most closely related to a desire by Arizona National Guard officials to have a permanent camp and training facility. In the twenties, Arizona experienced rapid growth that limited the availability of locations for training in close proximity to urban areas. In the late twenties the U.S. War Department sold two rifle ranges, one at Mesa and one at Buckeye, because urban encroachment made them less useful for military purposes. The loss of these facilities resulted in a need for something to replace them in quick order. The Federal government pledged the proceeds from the sale of the land for construction of a permanent training camp.<sup>6</sup>

\*The experience of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arizona Infantry, later the 158<sup>th</sup> Infantry, during World War One convinced officials of the need for a large training area where regimental-scaled maneuvers and exercises could be practiced. To achieve the needed result, considerable investment in the form of rifle ranges, obstacle courses, and training areas were needed. It made little economic sense to reconstruct such facilities on an annual basis for summer training.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to economics, a second reason for the establishment of a permanent camp for the Arizona National Guard was operational. An early plan called for the State of Arizona to construct replacement facilities at a new location within Fort Huachuca in southeastern Arizona. These new facilities would replace the existing camp at Fort Huachuca used by the Arizona National Guard for summer training. The area recommended by a "Camp Board" convened to study the matter in 1926 was at Garden Canyon on the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation. This idea seemed workable in the mid-twenties when demobilization was the main goal of the military. However, as time when by and operations of both the National Guard and Fort Huachuca increased, difficulties arose.<sup>8</sup>

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Charles W. Harris, the Adjutant General of Arizona, made an official request for use of the Garden Canyon site on February 15, 1927. Plans called for the improvements to be funded from the sale of the Mesa Range, but the amount received was less than anticipated. In April of 1928, C.C. Hammond, Major General of the Militia Bureau, advised Harris to wait until the sale of the Buckeye Range provided additional funds. By August of 1928, with the sale of both ranges completed, Harris was invited to submit plans and specifications for the new camp based on the funds available.<sup>9</sup>

Harris complied, but on February 19, 1929, the Adjutant General of the Army rejected the proposed move to the Garden Canyon site. Harris was directed to improve the National Guard's existing camp area at Fort Huachuca. This decision set off a mad scramble among Arizona communities vying for the prize of the permanent camp for the Arizona National Guard. Flagstaff quickly emerged as the prime contender, despite reservations from Arizona's new Adjutant General Leonard M. Cowley. He remained wedded to the idea that Fort Huachuca was the best site, taking advantage as it did the existing facilities that could be gradually moved to the new location. Cowley was reluctant to abandon Fort Huachuca and pressed for a reconsideration of the decision. In a letter dated March 15, 1929, Cowley noted "It is not our intention to question the experience and judgment of officials of the War Department," but that either Garden Canyon should be set aside or a new search for a suitable location undertaken.<sup>10</sup>

The War Department responded in kind and consideration of a new site for the permanent camp began in earnest. Under the leadership of Mayor D.B. Hogan and City Clerk C. T. Pulliam, Flagstaff quickly emerged as one of the most aggressive competitors for the prize. On August 28, 1929, Mayor Hogan outlined seven possible locations for the camp in the Flagstaff area. A joint selection board appointed from the Army and the National Guard took on the decision. City Clerk Pulliam, a long-time member of the Guard, steered the committee in the direction of Flagstaff. In a telegram to Adjutant General J.F. Pomeroy dated November 29, 1929, Pulliam extolled the virtues of Flagstaff site No. 3. This had the benefit of being on the railroad line of the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company. The 640-acre parcel of state land also had the advantage of being located adjacent to U.S. Forest Service land that could be leased for training exercises.<sup>11</sup>

In December of 1929 the selection board recommended Flagstaff site No. 3. Governor Phillips endorsed the selection. General Pomeroy reluctantly agreed, still believing that the Garden Canyon site was the best and that officers at Fort Huachuca had misstated facts in order to drive the National Guard from the facility. Nonetheless, Pomeroy threw his support behind the idea. He wrote Senator Carl Hayden on December 11, 1929, asking the Senator for "anything you can do to obtain permission of the Secretary of War for a permanent National Guard camp site at Flagstaff."<sup>12</sup>

On February 19, 1930, The Secretary of War approved Flagstaff site No. 3 as the location for a permanent Arizona National Guard camp. This started a flurry of work for General Pomeroy and the Arizona National Guard. A number of major details had to be worked out: Lease of the land from the State of Arizona, a water

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supply, use of the railroad, and highway connections. Pomeroy's goal was to have the site ready for the summer encampment in August.<sup>13</sup>

For the design of the buildings themselves, General Pomeroy turned to the pre-eminent architects of public buildings in Arizona. The Phoenix architectural firm of Lescher and Mahoney put the finishing touches on the specifications in April of 1930. Already well known for their design of school and public buildings across the state, the firm was respected and highly regarded. On April 30, 1930, General Pomeroy forwarded the completed plans and specifications to Washington for approval.<sup>14</sup>

On June 8, 1930, the Secretary of War approved the plans and specifications. He released \$116,300 in Federal funds for construction of the permanent camp. On June 12, General Pomeroy arrived in Flagstaff with two railroad cars full of equipment salvaged from Fort Huachuca for use in the new camp. Pomeroy had to work to convince the Army at Fort Huachuca to release the material, making bad relations worse. His temper flared when the Army wanted to send its own representative from the Militia Bureau to oversee construction in Flagstaff. Pomeroy threatened to resign on June 23 over the insinuation that the Arizona National Guard was "incompetent to handle" the project. Cooler heads prevailed, and on July 1, 1930, construction began.<sup>15</sup>

Facilities constructed in 1930 included eighteen mess halls (Buildings 1-18), three latrines (Buildings 23; north, west, south), a camp warehouse (Building 20), a camp administration building (Building 21), a power house (Building 19), a camp infirmary (Building 22), and a guard house (Building 26). The buildings were grouped in a square, with mess halls on three sides facing the center. The large warehouse bordered the fourth side, with the pump house to its south, and the infirmary to its north. The headquarters building stood in the center of the square. The guardhouse stood on the main road into Flagstaff, protecting the facility from unauthorized entry.<sup>16</sup>

Construction proceeded apace, but no permanent structures were ready by the end of August in 1930 when 1,045 guardsmen arrived for their annual encampment. The water and sewer systems had been installed, and the parade ground cleared. Still, all other activities took place under canvas tents. On August 29, the National Guard obtained a special use permit from the Coconino National Forest to use the surrounding land for target ranges and maneuver areas in association with the annual encampment.<sup>17</sup>

Construction continued after the men left the camp, and by November 21, 1930, General Pomeroy reported that he was ready for the final inspection. The McGinity construction company completed the water, sewer, and grading work. McGinity also completed the warehouse. The H.R. Meadows contracting company completed the other twenty-five buildings. All were constructed in white-painted brick with green-painted wood trim. Pomeroy described the buildings as "neatly constructed" and stated "the camp will provide excellent facilities for the training of our men."<sup>18</sup>

### Subsequent Changes at Fort Tuthill, 1931-1941

For the first summer after the initial construction, the Arizona National Guard worked on improving the rifle

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range. Oscar F. Temple, who replaced Pomeroy as Adjutant General, requested funding for \$440.00 to construct a "Class B" rifle range at the camp. Temple also approached the Forest Service for an expansion of the special use permit for the lands surrounding the facility. On August 24, 1931, the Forest Service approved the permit for 7,525 acres of adjacent land to be used for target ranges and maneuver areas.<sup>19</sup>

The first group to use the permanent camp facilities arrived on August 15, 1931. Nearly 1,200 men found twenty-six permanent buildings. Most of them lodged in tents that were set out in regular fashion between the mess halls and the latrines. The camp was now officially designated as Fort Tuthill, after Brigadier General Alexander M. Tuthill.<sup>20</sup>

In addition to naming the Fort itself, the Arizona National Guard selected a name for each annual summer encampment. In 1931, guardsmen designated the summer event as Camp Lamson, to honor Colonel E. M. Lamson, who was the last person to serve as Adjutant General before Arizona achieved statehood in 1912. In 1932, the summer event took the name of Camp Breen to honor Colonel Fred S. Breen, a long-time guardsman who passed away that year.<sup>21</sup>

By 1933, buildings at the Fort began to show signs of damage from frost that occurred over the winter. Temporary repairs were made during the summer of 1933, but by the end of the year plans emerged for a more permanent fix. On December 12, 1933, the Arizona National Guard applied to the Federal Civil Works Agency (CWA) for funds to make improvements and repairs at Fort Tuthill.<sup>22</sup>

The major portion of the funds was directed toward deepening and strengthening the foundations on the Fort's brick buildings. Other aspects of the project included improving grading and drainage near the buildings. Also included were improvements to the electric system and mess halls. Authorization for the project came quickly, and construction began in January of 1934.<sup>23</sup>

As it turned out, the first beneficiaries of the project were a number of "transients" without jobs due to the Great Depression. In March of 1934, the Federal government converted Fort Tuthill into a "transient camp" for the unemployed, many from the Phoenix area. Once at Fort Tuthill, the men followed a military regime including marching in formation. The men occupied themselves with odd jobs around the camp and in the Flagstaff area, for which they were paid ninety cents per week. On any given day about 250 men were in camp. By the end of the summer, over 700 had passed through. The camp closed in June, as the National Guard began preparations for its annual encampment. The transients moved on to a smaller campsite near Prescott.<sup>24</sup>

On June 1, 1934, Major Rollin W. Shaw issued a set of specifications for improvements to Fort Tuthill. Funds for these improvements came from another depression-era Federal program, the Public Works Administration (PWA). Phoenix contractor Del E. Webb received the major portion of the work on July 1, 1934. This included 200 wooden floors for tent platforms, a concrete floor in the warehouse, serving counters in the mess halls, and additions to three latrines. The Chicago Bridge and Iron Works of Los Angeles received the contract to



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construct an elevated steel water tank. Most of the work was completed in time for the annual encampment in August. In 1934, the guardsmen designated the summer event Camp McClintock to honor Arizona pioneer and Rough Rider James H. McClintock.<sup>25</sup>

In 1935 the Arizona National Guard formalized its use of the property by executing a 5-year lease with the Arizona State Land Department. For an annual payment of \$93.05, the National Guard received a lease for all of Section 6, Township 20 North, Range 7 East. The lease covered five years and would expire on March 31, 1940.<sup>26</sup>

Also in 1935, Adjutant General Oscar F. Temple designated names on landmarks in the area for noted Arizona military heroes. This included Wright Avenue, the main north-south road just west of the railroad, named for Major Jesse B. Wright. Wright was the Coconino County Engineer and helped to construct the roads at the Fort and in the immediate area.<sup>27</sup>

In 1936 Adjutant General A. M. Tuthill developed a six-year plan for improvements at the camp. For this next set of projects, the National Guard tapped another Federal public works program. Funds were obtained from the Work Progress Administration (later Work Projects Administration). The major project planned under the WPA program was construction of an Officer's Mess Hall. Other projects contemplated by the end of the 6-year plan by 1942 included concrete tent floors, a service club for enlisted men, and a swimming pool.<sup>28</sup>

The amount of funds available from the WPA proved less than satisfactory to complete the plan. The WPA did pay for an officer's latrine (east latrine) and to start construction on the "WPA Mess." This was finished with the officer's own funds and served in later years as quarters for the wives of officers. In later years, the WPA funded concrete sidewalks, electrical wiring, a flagpole, paving, and the erection of tent frames. The WPA continued to fund small landscaping projects at Fort Tuthill until 1940.<sup>29</sup>

Fort Tuthill During World War Two

War broke out in Europe on September 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland. This put the United States on a war footing. The war effort resulted in the release of additional funds to complete needed projects at Fort Tuthill.<sup>30</sup>

The first of these was a connection to the City of Flagstaff water line to Lake Mary. In 1940, Flagstaff completed a surface water treatment plant at Lake Mary. The main transmission line went right by Fort Tuthill.

On November 26, 1941, the Arizona National Guard received a special use permit from the U.S. Forest Service for a right-of-way to connect to the water pipeline.<sup>31</sup>

On December 7, 1941, a surprise attack at Pearl Harbor brought the United States into World War Two. In February of 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt personally approved the release of funds to complete the water connection project. A second project spurred by the war effort was the construction of concrete tent platforms.

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These replaced the old wooden platforms.<sup>32</sup>

With the departure of Arizona's National Guard into military service, Fort Tuthill saw reduced use during the war. The Arizona Military Department assigned Leo C. F. Kappes to serve as a caretaker at the property. The Fort did see service as a location for rest and recreation activities. This short-term use continued through the end of the war.<sup>33</sup>

At the end of World War Two, many public groups clamored to use the Fort for recreational purposes. As an example, on October 8, 1945, the head of the ROTC program at Phoenix Union High School asked to use Fort Tuthill for a summer camp. This request was granted. These new demands signaled a change for Fort Tuthill.<sup>34</sup>

### Fort Tuthill after World War Two, 1945-1955

A change in the size and composition of the 158<sup>th</sup> following World War Two slowly rendered Fort Tuthill obsolete as a training facility for the Arizona National Guard. Better arms and equipment, better training facilities elsewhere in the state, and improved transportation reduced the usefulness of Fort Tuthill. Urban encroachment brought new neighbors less willing to live next to an active military installation.

In 1948, Adjutant General A.M. Tuthill approached the U.S. Forest Service for a special use permit to expand the live fire range at Fort Tuthill. This took place in conjunction with the abandonment of a National Guard firing range located north and east of Flagstaff. This range had been established by a presidential executive order in 1911. In 1948, Adjutant General Tuthill observed that "because the populated area has spread to this section, it is regarded as unsuitable for target range." The Forest Service granted the permit for an expanded range in the Fort Tuthill area in 1950.<sup>35</sup>

Conditions immediately following World War Two were similar to World War One in that Americans expected immediate de-mobilization. Several military facilities were closed, including Fort Huachuca. However, continuing tension with the Soviet Union resulted in new conflict. Known as the "Cold War," this battle with communism ranged from a war of words to open combat. In contrast to the years after World War One, in the forties and fifties the United States remained on a war status.

In 1950, the Cold War turned hot on the Korean Peninsula when communist forces from North Korea invaded South Korea. U.S. troops responded under the auspices of the United Nations. The Korean War led to a demand for increased use of military facilities such as Fort Tuthill. In 1951, Flagstaff residents mounted a letter writing campaign to convert Fort Tuthill into a full-time base. Local boosters enlisted the help of a number of people, including Governor Howard Pyle. The Governor wrote, "Here is a substantial military installation, formerly occupied by the Arizona National Guard, which offers many advantages for the training of specialized units."<sup>36</sup>

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Military planners failed to take Governor Pyle up on his offer, and when the Korean War ended with an armistice in 1953, the need for additional military facilities lessened. By 1954, the Arizona National Guard announced that it was considering releasing its interest in Fort Tuthill to obtain funds to build additional armory facilities. This announcement led to a number of organizations expressing an interest in the property. Arizona State College President L. A. Eastburn felt that the property would be an asset to the Flagstaff campus: "Since we have a difficult time finding housing for all of our prospective students during the summer session, it might be that Fort Tuthill would be an answer to our problem."<sup>37</sup>

Over the next year, a consensus emerged that the best use for the property was for recreational activities. On February 3, 1955, the Coconino County Board of Supervisors approved a resolution calling for the acquisition of the property. The board stated the property was well suited for "a recreational area and county park." Adjutant General Frank Fraser concurred, writing on February 8 "this headquarters will be happy to assist in every way possible in the preparation of transfer papers."<sup>38</sup>

On March 15, 1955, Arizona's Military Department entered into an agreement with Coconino County for the transfer of the lease and improvements at Fort Tuthill. For its part, the County agreed that the property would "be continuously used and maintained as a county recreational area and park and for incidental reasons pertaining thereto, but for no other purpose." For the National Guard, the county takeover relieved it of responsibility for a property that "is inadequate for the housing and training of the National Guard of Arizona under existing tables of organization and equipment."<sup>39</sup>

The list of improvements transferred in 1955 included all 26 of the original buildings, and the officer's latrine. The wife's cabin and rifle range area was not included. In June of 1955, the U.S. General Services Administration approved the transfer.<sup>40</sup>

### \* Recent Events at Fort Tuthill Since 1955

Subsequent to the transfer, Coconino County undertook a number of improvements to the property to make it more compatible with parks and recreation goals. This effort received support from the voters in 1957 when they approved a bond issue that provided for rehabilitation of the buildings for county fair use, and the construction of additional recreational facilities.<sup>41</sup>

In 1960, the County finished up its park program at Fort Tuthill when it acquired land containing the wife's cabin. This area also included the additional 50 acres of rifle range first added in 1950. The National Guard had retained this area in 1955 when it transferred the bulk of the property to the county. The chairman of the Coconino County Board of Supervisors noted, "We have developed a rather large park in this area and plans are formulated for further development at Ft. Tuthill." Adjutant General Clyde Wilson concurred in January of 1961 when he approved the transfer.<sup>42</sup>

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Over the years Coconino County developed Fort Tuthill into one of the premier parks and recreation areas in Arizona. One of the major events at Fort Tuthill was the annual Coconino County Fair. To facilitate this event, the mess halls were turned into exhibit buildings, and the old infirmary became the Parks and Recreation Office. Horseracing and livestock exhibits developed into major attractions for the fair, leading to the construction of construction of a horseracing track, stables, and a posse arena.<sup>43</sup>

In the last decade of the twentieth century, Coconino County began the process for improving and revitalizing Fort Tuthill. The county prepared a master plan document that called for the designation of one of the buildings as a museum and visitor's center. In 1996, the draft master plan document recognized the importance of the historic buildings at the Fort, but did not call for preservation of all the buildings. Based on concerns over funding issues, the master plan stalled in 1997 and 1998.<sup>44</sup>

This delay in the master planning process allowed persons interested in the history of Fort Tuthill to prepare a planning document of their own. Spurred by a group of former Bushmasters, General Tuthill's two grandsons, and his great-grandson, community support for historic preservation mushroomed. By July of 1998, the group prepared a proposal to designate a part of the fort as a military museum. This proposal was approved, and a museum building was included in the final plans. As a result, County officials reacted positively to additional historic preservation plans for the Fort, including the restoration of original exteriors of all Fort Buildings. This work was completed in 2001 and 2002.<sup>45</sup>

### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, much of the early history of the Arizona National Guard is found in Fred Stofft, "Speech to be Presented to the Arizona Historical Society Annual Meeting," November 8, 1969, on file, Coconino County Parks Department, Flagstaff.

<sup>2</sup> Another good source for a general history of the Arizona National Guard is Arizona National Guard Historical Society, "Arizona Military Museum Self Guided Tour," 1992, revised 1998, on file, Arizona Military Museum, Phoenix.

<sup>3</sup> For comparative research on the National Guard in the years prior to World War One, see Brian J. Faltinson and Lena Sweeten, "Camp Logan National Guard Rifle Range Historic District," National Register nomination on file, Illinois State Historic Preservation Office, Springfield, 2000, p. 27; and Sylvia Doyle, "Illinois National Guard Armory," National Register nomination on file, Illinois State Historic Preservation Office, Springfield, 2000, p. 6.

<sup>4</sup> The best biography of General Tuthill is "Alexander Mackenzie Tuthill, M.D., 1871-1958: A Biographical Sketch," *Arizona Medicine* (November 1958): 816-827.

<sup>5</sup> For a good summary of the Bushmasters, see Roy Lancaster, *158: The Story of the Bushmasters* (Detroit: Lancaster Publications, 1947).

<sup>6</sup> There are a number of good general histories of Fort Tuthill. These include Lisa Bailey, *Historic Fort Tuthill Building Assessment Report*, 2000; Cathie Ross, "Fort Tuthill, 1928-1977," October 19, 1977; and Carol H. Sill, "A Short History and Description of Fort Tuthill," paper prepared for History 692, Northern Arizona University, July, 1974; all on file Coconino County Parks.

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<sup>7</sup> The best source of primary documents concerning for Tuthill are found on microfilm at Northern Arizona University: Arizona National Guard, "Papers from Fort Tuthill, 1929-1947," 1974, on file, Cline Library Special Collections, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, hereafter "Papers."

<sup>8</sup> Letter from Major General C.C. Hammond to the Adjutant General of Arizona, April 7, 1928, "Papers."

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Adjutant General Leonard M. Cowley to Major William Lassiter, March 15, 1929, "Papers."

<sup>11</sup> Adjutant General Joseph F. Pomeroy to Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce, May 27, 1929; C.T. Pulliam to J.F. Pomeroy, November 29, 1929; Mayor D. L. Hogan to Governor John C. Phillips, August 28, 1929; all "Papers."

<sup>12</sup> Adjutant General Joseph F. Pomeroy to Senator Carl Hayden, December 11, 1929, "Papers."

<sup>13</sup> Colonel H. D. Coburn to Adjutant General Joseph F. Pomeroy, February 19, 1930; telegram to Adjutant General of Arizona, February 19, 1930; Adjutant General Joseph F. Pomeroy to Major William Lassiter, February 19, 1930. all "Papers."

<sup>14</sup> Lescher and Mahoney, "General Outline of Specifications of the Material and Labor Necessary to Erect and Complete a National Guard Camp for the State of Arizona," April, 1930; Adjutant General Joseph F. Pomeroy to Chief, Militia Bureau, April 30, 1930; both "Papers."

<sup>15</sup> Adjutant General Joseph F. Pomeroy to Chief of Militia Bureau, June 23, 1930, "Papers," and *Arizona Republic* June 13 and June 14, 1930.

<sup>16</sup> Bailey, "Building Assessment Report."

<sup>17</sup> Coconino National Forest Special Use Permit, August 29, 1930, "Papers," *Arizona Republic*, August 21 and August 24, 1930.

<sup>18</sup> *Arizona Republic*, November 21, 1930.

<sup>19</sup> Adjutant General Oscar F. Temple to Chief, Militia Bureau, June 4, 1931, Coconino National Forest Special Use Permit, Amended August 24, 1931, both "Papers."

<sup>20</sup> *Arizona Republic*, August 15, 1931.

<sup>21</sup> *Arizona Republic*, July 19, 1931 and July 21, 1932.

<sup>22</sup> Clarence Pulliam to Adjutant General, March 11, 1933, "Papers."

<sup>23</sup> "Application for Approval of Civil Works Project, December 12, 1933; Shaw to Fort Huachuca, January 13, 1934, both "Papers."

<sup>24</sup> *Arizona Republic*, March 19, 1934, May 4, 1934, and June 22, 1934.

<sup>25</sup> Major Rolin W. Shaw, Specifications, Construction and Installations, National Guard Camp Near Flagstaff, June 1, 1934, "Papers," *Arizona Republic*, July 1, 1934, and August 12, 1934.

<sup>26</sup> State Land Department Lease No. 26853-U, April 1, 1935, "Papers."

<sup>27</sup> Adjutant General Oscar F. Temple, General Orders No. 7, July 30, 1935, "Papers." See also Joe A. Hinton and Edgar J. Maxwell, "Topographical Sketch, Fort Alexander M. Tuthill and Vicinity, July 27, 1931, on file, Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records agency, Phoenix.

<sup>28</sup> Adjutant General A. M. Tuthill to Chief, National Guard Bureau, July 5, 1936,

<sup>29</sup> *Arizona Republic*, May 16, 1939; November 1, 1939; and October 2, 1940.

<sup>30</sup> For a description of the Guard and World War Two, see National Guard of Arizona, Historical Background of the National Guard: National and State of Arizona (Phoenix: National Guard of Arizona, 1955).

<sup>31</sup> Coconino National Forest, Special Use Permit, November 26, 1941, "Papers."

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- <sup>32</sup> Adjutant General A.M. Tuthill to Chief, National Guard Bureau, February 21, 1942, "Papers," Arizona Republic, January 16, 1942.
- <sup>33</sup> Executive Officer C.B. Campbell to Headquarters Southern Security District, March 2, 1944, "Papers."
- <sup>34</sup> John A. Magee to Adjutant General A. M. Tuthill, October 8, 1945, "Papers."
- <sup>35</sup> Adjutant General A. M. Tuthill to Coconino Forest Supervisor Roland Rotty, March 8, 1948; Request, May 13, 1948; Coconino National Forest Special Use Permit, March 20, 1950; all "Papers."
- <sup>36</sup> Governor Howard Pyle to Whom it May Concern, August 17, 1951, "Papers," and Columbus Giragi, "Ft. Tuthill Offers Ideal Training Site," Arizona Republic, April 10, 1951.
- <sup>37</sup> Arizona State College President L. A. Eastburn to Adjutant General Frank Fraser, February 3, 1954, "Papers."
- <sup>38</sup> Resolution of the Coconino County Board of Supervisors, February 3, 1955; Adjutant General Frank E. Fraser to Attorney General Robert Morrison, February 8, 1955, both "Papers."
- <sup>39</sup> "Agreement," between the Military Department of the State of Arizona and Coconino County, March 15, 1955, papers of the Secretary of State, Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records agency, Phoenix.
- <sup>40</sup> General Counsel Maxwell A. Elliott to Senator Carl Hayden, June 8, 1955, "Papers."
- <sup>41</sup> Flagstaff Daily Sun, April 24, 1957.
- <sup>42</sup> Coconino County Board of Supervisors Chairman H. L. Huffer to Adjutant General Clyde Wilson, December 21, 1960, "Papers."
- <sup>43</sup> Ross, "Fort Tuthill," pp. 5-6.
- <sup>44</sup> Interview with Jim Warbasse, March 13, 2003.
- <sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, Proposal, Fort Tuthill Military History Exhibit, 1998, on file, Coconino County Parks.

### Architectural Significance

Fort Tuthill near Flagstaff is significant architecturally as the sole example of a permanent seasonal training camp for the National Guard in Arizona. Of statewide significance, it served as an annual rendezvous for the Arizona National Guard from 1930 to 1955. Although referred to as a fort, this facility did not act as a base of military offensive operations in the manner of the frontier forts and camps during Arizona's Indian Wars era, 1848-1886. Rather, Fort Tuthill was a permanent seasonal training facility where Guard companies from local armories came together each summer to learn to function together as a regiment. The training programs and facilities of Fort Tuthill prepared the "civilian soldiers" for war, for emergency police action, and for disaster relief. The architectural design and development of the National Guard's Fort Tuthill is particularly interesting in how it compares and contrasts with that of the regular army's frontier bases of the previous century.

By comparison to the US Army frontier forts that grew slowly and evolved over many years, Fort Tuthill was designed and built in a single, yearlong project as a complete facility for the Arizona National Guard. Unlike earlier military facilities in Arizona that were constructed from army officer's sketches or military pattern books, Fort Tuthill was designed by a professional architecture firm, Lescher & Mahoney of Phoenix. The architects' design of Fort Tuthill employed many of the planning and building concepts traditionally used in the various types of earlier regular army facilities. Yet within two months of work, Lescher & Mahoney completed

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construction documents that combined modern architectural concepts with traditional military planning.

Unlike frontier forts built of indigenous materials by years of labor by the enlisted soldiers, Fort Tuthill was constructed by private contractor firms, H.R. Meadows Contracting and the McGinity Construction Company. They were able to utilize the latest technology of construction methods, manufactured materials, and utility systems to make the tents of the seasonal camp almost as comfortable and convenient as the buildings of a permanent fort. The proximity of the fort site to a highway and railroad permitted rapid delivery of all salvaged equipment, fabricated materials, and skilled labor needed to construct the facilities in six months.

### **Fort Types in Arizona**

Humans living in the wilderness of Arizona have prepared themselves for defense against hostile attack from prehistoric times to the late nineteenth century. The prehistoric Sinaguan and Mogollon native cultures constructed settlements in defensible positions in cliff caves and on hilltops. The Spanish soldiers and priests established their presence and dominance over the native tribes with the construction of presidios and missions.

The American settlers protected themselves against Indian attack within fortified ranch buildings until the US Army established a system of permanent forts and temporary camps throughout the territory. With the end of hostilities between the Apache nation and the US government in 1886 the need for forts rapidly diminished resulting in the closure or disposal of almost every military base in the Arizona Territory.

The twentieth century, however, proved to be no more secure than had been the previous hundred years. But this time the serious threats came from abroad at a national level rather than from within at a local level. Nonetheless, Arizona still required bases of operation for the military, both for the regular army and for the National Guard. Without local military bases available for training soldiers the First Arizona (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment was sent to Florida for training at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. The memory of frontier forts was still lingering in the "Baby State" when Arizona became engaged in the 1916 Mexican Revolution and World War I. The experience of the Great War convinced local military officials that the Arizona National Guard (158<sup>th</sup> Infantry) needed a proper facility for training. The traditional site plans of frontier army forts and camps provided the inspiration for creating a new type of military facility in Arizona, the permanent seasonal training camp.

Military installations in Arizona have evolved through three centuries of hostile interaction with the native populations. The groups that designed and built these bases had different goals and resources, strategies and tactics. The evolution of military architecture reflects the changing response to the continuing need for security and protection against changing weapons and tactics. The following fort types in Arizona provided many of the traditions of military planning and architecture that preceded the development of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century permanent seasonal training camp at Fort Tuthill.

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## Fortified Bases of Defense

### Presidio

De San Ignacio de Tubac 1752-1853, Tubac

### Walled fort with bastions

Brigham City, Mormon fort 1876, Winslow (stone)

First Fort Whipple 1864-66, Prescott (log stockade)

### Fortified Buildings

Pete Kitchen Ranch 1867, near Nogales

Winsor Castle, Mormon fort 1872, Pipe Springs

Tanque Verde Ranch, Emilio Carrillo house 1870, east of Tucson

## Secure Bases of Operation

### Detached buildings around parade ground

Fort Apache 1871-1922

Fort Verde 1872-90, at Camp Verde

Fort McDowell 1865-90, near Fountain Hills

Fort Huachuca 1877-present

## Temporary Camps for Field Operations

### Tent camp

Camp at San Bernardino Ranch 1884 and 1886 (Geronimo Campaign), near Douglas

Camp at San Bernardino Ranch 1916, (Pancho Villa Punitive Expedition), near Douglas

## Supply Depot

### Secure warehouses and inter-modal transportation hub

Yuma Quartermaster Depot 1964-1822 at Yuma

Navajo Depot near Bellemont

## Training Camp (20<sup>th</sup> Century)

### Armory (National Guard) – small groups

Administration, supplies, ordnance and vehicles or at existing forts

Training and education

### Training Camp – large groups

On public lands, on military reservations

Fort Tuthill 1930-1955, near Flagstaff

Camp Horn 1943, near Dateland (desert training camp)



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### Site Plan of Fort Tuthill

As a seasonal training facility Fort Tuthill's functional design draws on planning concepts from both permanent forts and temporary tent camps of the Arizona Indian Wars era. Fort Tuthill is a unique military facility type in that its site plan is a combination of permanent buildings and temporary tents arranged around and within a quadrangle. The layout of buildings reinforces the hierarchical organization of the military chain of command just as is seen in most military bases. As was customary, the layout of temporary camps and permanent forts reflected the influence of the natural setting on the hierarchical organization of buildings. The architecture and construction methods reflect the efficiency and economy typical of military installations.

The preconceived mental picture of Fort Tuthill as a defensive installation that looks like a frontier walled fort is not at all accurate. There is a common misconception perpetuated by motion pictures that log stockades surrounded frontier forts. With the exception of the stockaded first Fort Whipple at Prescott, US Army forts in Arizona consisted of detached buildings arranged around a large rectangular parade ground. Because of their concentration of troops with superior armaments, the army fort was not in danger of attack or siege by small Native American war parties. However, unlike the US Army, settlers and ranchers did construct a few walled forts and fortified buildings in remote areas to protect themselves in a possible besieged situation. Brigham City at Winslow and Winsor Castle at Pipe Springs are examples of such walled civilian forts built by Mormon pioneers. Like the typical frontier fort, such as Fort McDowell or Fort Huachuca, the Fort Tuthill training camp has no walls. Yet, it too has a formal arrangement of detached permanent buildings around a central quadrangle.

The Revised United States Army Regulations of 1861 describe and illustrate the tent camps for infantry and cavalry during the Civil War. That basic arrangement has carried on through World War II. The layout of Fort Tuthill is a variation on that concept. But rather than arranging the camp on a straight line (presuming a line of battle), Fort Tuthill's rows of company tents are set on three sides of a quadrangle much smaller than the parade ground of a fort. The senior officers are quartered in tents on the fourth side. The mess halls, storehouse, and headquarters building are set inside the quad. Latrines are located at the outer edge of the entire layout. The large grounds for parade and training are apart from the camp proper. This site plan is remarkably efficient for the maintenance, operation, and administration of a peacetime training camp for up to 3,000 men.

Although related to the frontier military posts originally built to maintain peace between settlers and Indians, Fort Tuthill was designed as a summer training facility for volunteers of the Arizona National Guard. This function was a departure from the protective purpose of earlier Indian Wars forts. Fort Tuthill was not a defensive or offensive base, field outpost, or supply depot, but rather a training camp – a unique typology in Arizona military architecture. As a training facility, it is also related to local armory buildings found in towns throughout the state. It is comprised of features of both permanent forts and temporary field camps - buildings and tents.

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### Architecture of Fort Tuthill

The architecture of Fort Tuthill carries on the ancient military tradition of simplicity and functionality. (The word "Spartan" comes to mind.) No particular high style can be attributed to the permanent buildings of Fort Tuthill. If anything they can be described as traditional military utilitarian architecture. Perhaps having a vernacular or folk character, these buildings are constructed with manufactured materials rather than indigenous materials. The written historic record does not indicate that Fort Tuthill was designed to regular army specifications for facilities. Rather, it was designed by civilian architects, Lescher & Mahoney, likely using a functional program provided by the National Guard general staff to reflect the traditions and efficiency of military construction.

Fort Tuthill is notable for its combination and modification of the site plan and structures of both the traditional permanent fort and temporary tent camp. Whereas permanent forts had solid barracks buildings constructed around a large parade ground, temporary camps consisted of rows of tents facing each company street set perpendicular to the line of battle. The plan of Fort Tuthill uses the concept of tent-lined company streets surrounding a small quadrangle. Not large enough for assembling the all troops, much less for drill or parade, this quadrangle simply served as a pedestrian space focusing on the headquarters building and warehouse. The site plan of Fort Tuthill can be seen as a condensed version of a hierarchical fort site plan employing both permanent buildings and seasonal tents. This remarkable arrangement gave the National Guard administration an efficient, secure facility to shelter its quartermaster stores and operational functions, while giving the soldiers a feeling of what field conditions could be like. It efficiently and economically served the needs of National Guard operations and training.

Constructed in 1930 of white painted brick with gabled roofs sheathed with asbestos shingles and concrete slab-on-grade floors, the Fort Tuthill buildings almost look like the early Ranch Style houses that would be introduced to the nation in 1935 by California architect Clifford May. In a time and region of raised wood floors, the camp's buildings are remarkable for their use of slab-on-grade pre-dating Ranch usage. Lescher & Mahoney's construction details, materials, and building massing pre-sage many of the character-defining elements that would be seen in early Ranch Style houses. The utilitarian fort design met many of the minimalist criteria used by architects promoting the economy of Ranch Style in response to the constraints of the Great Depression. The sustainable construction of the fort buildings was simple, inexpensive and efficient.

In keeping with the idea of economy and efficiency the architects and the client determined to house the troops in tents set on wood or concrete floors rather than in permanent barracks. The tents were far less expensive than barracks. Furthermore, the fabric shelters appropriately promoted the feeling of field conditions, yet provided certain amenities of power and running water to make existence and operations more convenient in the cool pines of Flagstaff.

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The types of permanent buildings and structures of the training camp were virtually the same as those constructed in the early stages of frontier army forts. A secure storehouse was always the first building constructed upon establishment of a fort; enlisted men's barracks were almost always the last to be built leaving the men to exist in their dog tents. The number and size of the buildings and structure types constructed at Fort Tuthill are listed as follows:

- 1 Administration Building - Regimental Headquarters - 64x20
- 1 Regimental Infirmary - 20x40
- 1 Regimental Storehouse - 100x120
- 1 Power/pump House - 24x46
- 1 Water Tower and Distribution System
- 18 Company Mess Hall (with garbage platform) - 20x70
- 3 Battalion Latrine - 24x41
- 1 Officers' Latrine (1941) - 16-4x21
- 180 Enlisted Men's Tent Floors - wood, then concrete
- 1 Guardhouse - 20x28
- 1 Officers' Wives House - stone (originally Officers' Dining Hall)
- 1 Flagstaff
- 1 Rifle Range - two target backstops
- 1 Septic 17x48-4 and Waste Pipe System
- 1 (Officers Wives Latrine - 1941) - 22x31
- 1 (Incinerator - 1941)

\*Fort Tuthill was constructed in the methods and materials commonly used in residential and commercial architecture of the time. The concrete slab-on-grade floors were poured integrally with the lightly reinforced concrete foundations. Unfortunately, because the depth of the original footings was not sufficient to bear on soils below the frost line of Flagstaff, the double-wythe brick walls cracked with the heaving of the foundations. Repairs were made to the 9-foot-high, painted brick walls and the foundations were underpinned soon after the fort was occupied. Field-built wood trusses with medium pitch span the buildings; their rafter tails exposed at the shallow overhangs. Fire-resistant asbestos shingles sheath the gabled roof. Wooden gable louvers ventilate the attics. Six-over-six double-hung windows with screens bring light and ventilation to the buildings. Wood paneled doors are typical throughout the facility. Each building had electrical power and water and sewer facilities. A septic system was constructed as an important sanitary amenity for the original camp.

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Integrity

The architectural integrity of Fort Tuthill is excellent. The historic property was rehabilitated in 2003 by the Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department as a qualified adaptive use project, funded by a matching grant from the Arizona Heritage Fund. This National Register nomination is also a result of that project and grant. The great majority of the original buildings still stands and retains original integrity. The character-defining elements of the fort have been retained and preserved. Very few historic buildings or structures have been lost. One latrine is gone to demolition. One latrine has been extensively modified. The concrete tent floors were likely removed when the fort was first modified for use as the fairgrounds. The setting within the area of the original fort compound has retained the natural character of the forest. New recreational buildings and structures have been constructed since 1955 around the outer reaches of the fort compound, but are not visually intrusive because they are obscured by the trees. As part of the rehabilitation project to improve the integrity of the fort compound numerous modern-era intrusions have been removed, such as a storage building, picnic shelters, asphalt paving in the quadrangle, and additions to the original dining halls.

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### UTM REFERENCES

A- 436710E	3889310N	<i>ZONE 12</i>
B- 436870E	3889300N	
C- 436820E	3888940N	
D- 437520E	3888830N	
E- 437400E	3888420N	
F- 437100E	3888420N	
G- 436960E	3888580N	
H- 436600E	3888630N	

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Attached Boundary Map

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Fort Tuthill Historic District is defined by remaining standing structures of the fort era. The east boundary is the highway. The south boundary is defined by the row of mess halls. The firing range is the boundary to the west and the north boundary is defined by both the firing range and loop road of the park. Modern development of the site, both in standing structures and ground alterations, i.e., roads, parking lots, etc., have eliminated any archaeological features associated with the Fort. Thus, the boundary for the historic district was chosen to include only standing structures of the fort era.

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Flagstaff, Coconino, AZ

### Overall district photos - current

Photographer: D. Parmiter  
Date: 1/20/03; 6/20/03  
Location of Original Negatives: Ryden Architects Inc.

Photo No.	Direction	Description
1	W	View of north row of mess halls. Large building in background is modern intrusion, already scheduled for removal from site.
2	NW	View of interior of quadrangle showing mess hall buildings. Large building in background is modern intrusion, already scheduled for removal from site.
3	SE	View of south row of mess halls with water tower in background.
4	E	Modern buildings and features adjacent to historic quadrangle of fort buildings.
5	W	Main entrance to Fort Tuthill Park. Although the layout of the entrance has been altered, the location and alignment remains the same.
6	S	Location of historic dump for the Fort. Historic incinerator is located in the background adjacent to the dump.
7	W	Typical alterations to the historic site include the addition of cinder parking lots and park ramadas.
8	E	The only stone building associated with the National Guard buildings is the Officer's mess hall, later the visiting wives' quarters.
9	SE	Overall view of quadrangle of buildings with open area shown in foreground. The open space was historically where the tents were located.

### Historic Photos

- H-1: 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion, "K" company, c. 1930 (photo courtesy of Charles Arnett Collection – Cline Library, Northern Arizona University NAU.PH.216.7)
- H-2: historic photo of Guardsmen, c. 1930 (photo courtesy of Charles Arnett Collection – Cline Library, Northern Arizona University NAU.PH.217.17)
- H-3: historic photograph of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Wright, c. 1930 (photo courtesy of Charles Arnett Collection – Cline Library, Northern Arizona University NAU.PH.216.48)



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- H-4: View of Warehouse Building 1936 (FT-20) (photo courtesy of Charles Arnett Collection – Cline Library, Northern Arizona University NAU.PH.216.14)
- H-5: View of Power House/Caretaker's House (photo courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- H-6: View of concrete and wood frame floors for officer's tents, c. 1945 (photo courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- H-7: Aerial view of Camp Tuthill (photo courtesy of Charles Arnett Collection – Cline Library, Northern Arizona University NAU.PH.216.25)

**Historic Plans**

- PLAN 1: Original site plan for Camp Tuthill, designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- PLAN 2: Original Mess Hall and Guardhouse plans for Camp Tuthill designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- PLAN 3: Original Latrine, Power House, and Infirmary plans for Camp Tuthill designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- PLAN 4: Original Administration Building plans and typical details for Camp Tuthill designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- PLAN 5: Original Warehouse plans for Camp Tuthill designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- PLAN 6: Original mechanical and electrical plans for the buildings at Camp Tuthill designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- PLAN 7: Original mechanical and electrical plans for the septic tank for the site designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- PLAN 8: Original mechanical and electrical site plan for Camp Tuthill designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)
- PLAN 9: 1941 Remodel plans for Infirmary and Latrine Buildings at Camp Tuthill designed by Lescher &

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Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)

PLAN 10: 1941 plans for new Squaw Camp Building and Officer's Latrine building at Camp Tuthill designed by Lescher & Mahoney Architects (courtesy of Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department)

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Overall Photo No. 1



Overall Photo No. 2

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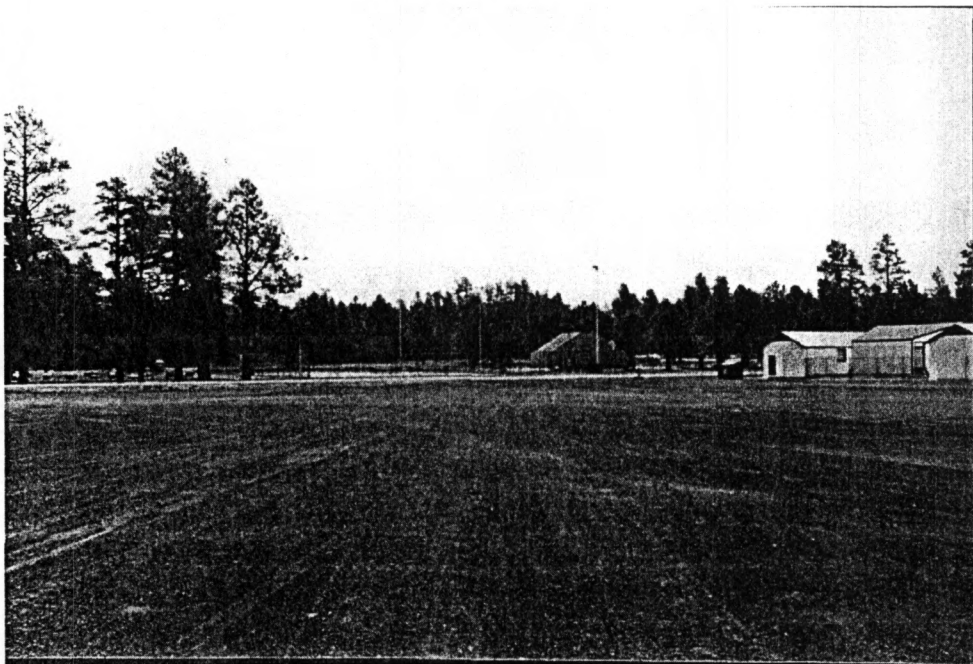
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Overall Photo No. 3



Overall Photo No. 4

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Overall Photo No. 5



Overall Photo No. 6

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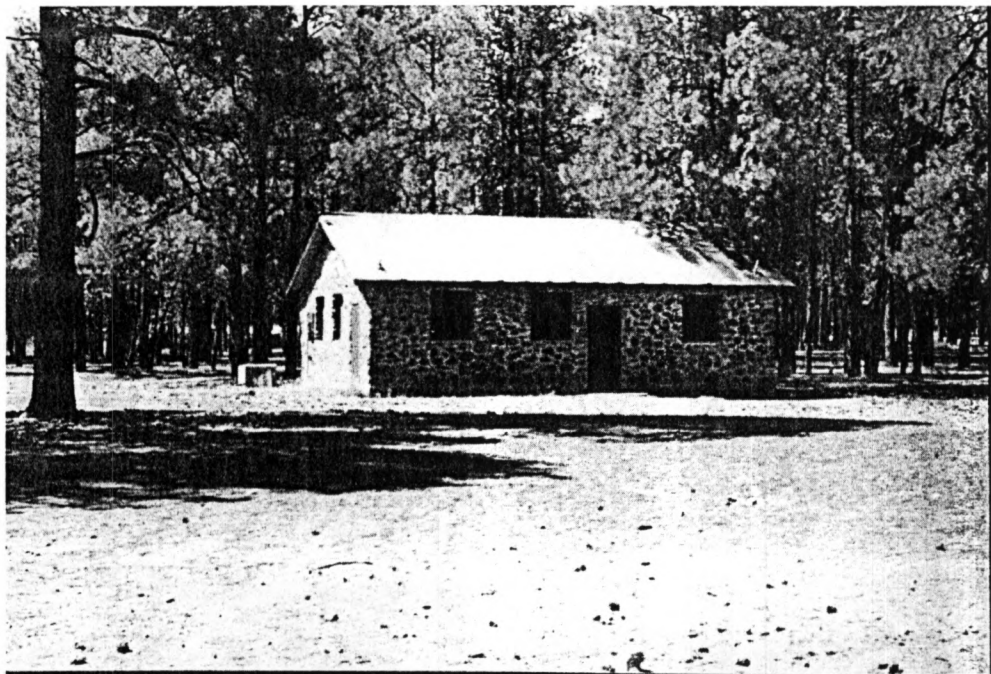
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Overall Photo No. 7



Overall Photo No. 8

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Overall Photo No. 9

# LIST OF PROPERTIES

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| FT-1 Mess Hall                          | FT-22 Officer's Latrine                        |
| FT-2 Mess Hall                          | FT-23 Infirmary                                |
| FT-3 Mess Hall                          | FT-24 Modern Stage                             |
| FT-4 Mess Hall                          | FT-25 Modern Livestock Pavilion                |
| FT-5 Mess Hall                          | FT-26 Guardhouse                               |
| FT-6 Mess Hall                          | FT-27 Latrine                                  |
| FT-7 Mess Hall                          | FT-28 Firing Range                             |
| FT-8 Mess Hall                          | FT-29 Officer's Mess (Officer Wife's Quarters) |
| FT-9 Mess Hall                          | FT-30 Septic Tank (subsurface)                 |
| FT-10 Mess Hall                         | FT-31 Water Tank                               |
| FT-11 Mess Hall                         | FT-32 Modern Ramada                            |
| FT-12 Mess Hall                         | FT-33 Modern Ramada                            |
| FT-13 Mess Hall                         | FT-34 Modern Ramada                            |
| FT-14 Mess Hall                         | FT-35 Latrine                                  |
| FT-15 Mess Hall                         | FT-36 Incinerator                              |
| FT-16 Mess Hall                         | FT-37 Modern Restroom                          |
| FT-17 Mess Hall                         | FT-38 Modern Ramada                            |
| FT-18 Mess Hall                         |  |
| FT-19 Power House/<br>Caretaker's House |  |
| FT-20 Warehouse                         |  |
| FT-21 Headquarter's Building            |  |

# LEGEND

- FT-1 Inventory Number
-  Individually Eligible Property
-  Contributing Property to a Potential Historic District
-  Non-Eligible Property due to Age
-  Non-Eligible Property due to Integrity
-  Proposed District Boundary
-  Photo Key

National Register of  
Historic Places  
**FORT TUTHILL  
HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Coconino County, Arizona  
16 January 2004

1"=300'