

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



853

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 Camp Naco Historic District
other names/site number Fort Naco, CCC Camp 3839, Newell's Camp

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Willson Road and Newell Street not for publication
city or town Naco vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Cochise code 003 zip code 85620

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 meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national ___ statewide ___ local

James W. Garvin AESHPO 20 AUGUST 2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
AZ STATE PARKS / SAHPO
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:)

Joe Eason 10-17-12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Camp Naco Historic District
 Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
21		buildings
		sites
1	8	structures
		objects
22	8	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military facility

WORK IN PROGRESS

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: EARTH (Adobe)

roof: ASBESTOS

other: WOOD, BRICK

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

In 1919, military plans for Camp Naco called for the construction of 35 adobe buildings to house African-American troops from the Tenth Cavalry Regiment. Camp Naco was one of only two Mexican border posts to utilize adobe construction. Today, Camp Naco remains the only standing example of the Mexican Border Defense Construction Project fortifications in Arizona still possessing a high degree of historical integrity *and* remains one of the best preserved Mexican Border Defense Construction Projects in the United States. Further, Camp Naco represents an early twentieth century attempt at

Camp Naco Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

creating a military presence along the U.S.-Mexico border and to resolve security concerns that continue to affect people residing on both sides of the border.

Today, 21 buildings and the remains of 9 structures sit on 19.05 acres along the northwest edge of the border town of Naco, Arizona. They comprise Camp Naco, a military defense compound in use between 1919 and 1923 as part of the U.S. War Department's Mexican Border Defense Construction Project—a plan to build a 1,200-mile long barrier of soldiers and military camps along the United States-Mexico border. In an effort to safeguard American citizens and protect U.S. economic interests, the Mexican Border Defense Construction Project, in addition to upgrading previously established border camps, built new military posts along the U.S.-Mexico border. One of these new border fortifications was Camp Naco.

Narrative Description

The Camp Naco Historic District is located north and south of the intersection of Willson Road and Newell Street on the northwest side of Naco, Arizona. Between 1919 and 1923, Camp Naco served as one of nine Mexican Border fortifications located throughout the western region of Arizona and New Mexico. By 1923 there were 37 buildings and structures associated with the camp. Despite arson in 2006 and 2010 that damaged five buildings, 21 buildings and the remains of 9 structures are still present at Camp Naco. The remaining buildings and structures include 8 barracks, four officer's quarters, 6 non-commissioned officer's quarters, two bath houses; one bakery building located on private property, one water tower, one Civilian Conservation Corps structure, and the remains of 7 stable-related structures.

1. Location: The Camp Naco Historic District is situated on a 19.05-acre site, located north and south of the intersection of Willson Road and Newell Street on the northwest side of the Naco townsite in Cochise County, Arizona. Camp Naco is within Township 24 South, Range 24 East, Section 18 as depicted on the Naco, Arizona 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle. The northern boundary of the district is defined by West 7th Street, an east-west trending dirt road, located north of the Camp Naco's stable structures (D-1 through D-7). The southern and southwestern boundaries of the district end immediately before the former El Paso and Southwestern railroad alignment right-of-way. The railroad alignment runs approximately 330 feet south of the camp and trends towards the southwestern corner of Camp Naco; at which point the alignment heads in a slight northwesterly direction. The western boundary of the district is visually defined by the former bakery building (E-1) and the non-commissioned officer's quarters (B-1 through B-6) visually define the eastern boundary of the district.

2. Design: The Camp Naco Historic District is representative of U.S. military cantonments built during the early-to-mid twentieth century. Similar to other military complexes in the Southwest, Camp Naco is laid out in rectangular units with buildings grouped by function. Where it differs however, is the absence of a parade ground. The main focal point of the compound is the barracks which consist of 8 narrow, rectangular buildings arranged in two units of four facing a central courtyard. Flanking the southern and eastern boundaries of the barrack buildings are individual free-standing buildings that served as living quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers. Stable-related structures are positioned along the northern boundary of the district and a water tower is located at the southeastern corner of the district. The facades of each building within Camp Naco face towards a central area and barracks, where group activities at the camp and possibly military maneuvers would have taken place. Additionally, by positioning buildings in concentric units around a central area, the buildings on the periphery of the complex act as symbolic as well as physical barriers against outside intrusion.

As illustrated in the table below, there are 21 contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and 8 noncontributing structures located within the confines of the Camp Naco Historic District.

Building/Structure Type	Resource Status
Barracks (Buildings A-1 through A-8)	Contributing
Officer's Residences (Buildings C-1 through C-4)	Contributing
Non-Commissioned Officer's Residences (Buildings B-1 through B-6)	Contributing
Bath Houses (Buildings A-10 and A-9)	Contributing
Bakery (Building E-1)	Contributing
Water Tower (Structure F-1)	Contributing
Stables (Structures D-1 through D-7)	Noncontributing
Automobile Lift (Structure D-8)	Noncontributing

Buildings:

Barracks (Buildings A-1 through A-8)

Camp Naco Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

There are eight rectangular buildings, set in two quadrangles, each grouped around a common courtyard. Each quadrangle had two barracks housing about 50 soldiers. The northern barrack buildings served as mess halls, while the southern buildings served as either a hospital ([A-1] western quadrangle) or recreation facility ([A-5] eastern quadrangle). Each barrack building has stuccoed, mud adobe walls and exhibits medium-pitched gable roofs sheathed with diagonal-slatted asbestos shingles and supported by trussed rafters. Below the roofline are wood-sided gable ends and exposed eaves and integrated porches flank the courtyard-facing elevations (with the exception of the southernmost buildings, A-1 and A-5). The Recreation Building (A-5), the southern building in the eastern quadrangle, also contains a brick fireplace. Windows and door frames are constructed of wood with concrete sills and courtyard-facing entryways contain double wood doors capped by transom windows. Entryways are accessible via a raised concrete patio. In addition, the floors were constructed of poured concrete.

Officer's Residences (Buildings C-1 through C-4)

Four officer's quarters are located in two units south of Newell Street. These are side-gabled, stuccoed adobe buildings with diagonal-slatted asbestos roof shingles with wood gable ends and open eaves. Originally, these buildings featured integrated screened-porches, but have since been covered by horizontal wood siding. Fenestrations include 6/6 light, double-hung wood-framed windows with concrete sills, and five-paneled wooden doors. The buildings also exhibit a four-room rectangular plan with wood floors and a fireplace in the living room. The north-facing elevations feature screened-porches, and the south-facing elevations feature an enclosed porch with wood siding (added at an unknown date).

Non-Commissioned Officer's Residences (Buildings B-1 through B-6)

A line of 6 non-commissioned officers' [NCO] buildings are located to the east of the barracks. While smaller than the Officer's residences, the NCO buildings share many similarities with the Officer's residences, including side-gabled roofs with asbestos shingles, wood gable ends and open eaves, and stuccoed adobe walls. In addition, these square, four-room buildings feature wood floors, wood-framed double-hung windows, paneled wood doors, and screened-in porches that have since been covered by wood siding.

Bath Houses (Buildings A-10 and A-9)

There are two bath houses immediately north of the barracks. These are small rectangular buildings with concrete foundations, gable roofs, diagonal-slatted asbestos shingles, wood gable ends, and open eaves. The roofs are supported by wood trusses and adobe walls sheathed in a smooth stucco finish. The buildings also feature red-brick chimneys, wood-framed pivoting or hopper windows, south-facing entryways, as well as showers, toilets, and a boiler unit for hot water.

Bakery (Building E-1)

Based on its association with the historic military occupation of Camp Naco, an adobe barrack-style building (1) located on private property on the west side of Willson Road was also included in this nomination. This building mirrors the other barracks buildings at Camp Naco and exhibits stuccoed adobe walls with a gable roof, exposed eaves, wood-sided gable ends, and double-hung wood windows. Some modifications have occurred, namely the replacement of the asbestos-shingles with steel sheeting, and the addition of two fired-brick walled rooms at the north and south elevations. It is believed that this building served as the camp's laundry facility. Overall, this building's original plan, appearance, association, setting, and feeling still reflect its original military purpose. Because the building is privately-owned and used as a residential property it was not possible to document this building in detail.

Structures:

Water Tower (Structure F-1)

A steel water tower stands at the southeastern corner of the Camp Naco Historic District adjacent to the former Officer's Quarters. The tower stands roughly 25-feet-tall and is composed of two galvanized steel circular tanks with riveted bolts supported by steel scaffolding. The larger of the two tanks rests on a wooden platform at the top of the tower, while a smaller tank is located directly below, also resting on a wooden platform. A small steel ladder is welded to the north side of the tower and provides access to both water tanks. The tower is in fair condition, although rust is visible along the seams of the tank and many of the wooden planks are deteriorating as a result of moisture penetration and sun exposure.

Stables (Structures D-1 through D-7)

At Camp Naco, the stables, associated blacksmith shop and stable guard buildings are represented by the partial remains of four adobe-walled structures and three concrete foundations. It is not entirely clear which of these remains reflect which portion of the stables, but based on historical photographs, Camp Naco's stable system encompassed two u-shaped stable areas that housed blacksmith shops and guard buildings located within the southern-most structures, while horses were stalled in the eastern and western "arms" of the stable. The two stable groupings are situated immediately north of

Camp Naco Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

the barracks and bath houses. The portion of the stables which housed the cavalry horses is no longer standing (likely because it contained building materials that were salvaged after the fort was abandoned). The remaining portions of the stables are in poor condition and exhibit partially collapsed adobe walls and wood trusses and roofing surrounded by dense vegetation. Because these structures exhibit poor integrity and no longer convey their historical use, they are considered non-contributing resources.

Automobile Lift (Structures D-8)

Two low, parallel cobble walls with concrete mortar are positioned in an east-west alignment at the northeast corner of the former cavalry stables. A ramped earthen berm is located at the east end of the alignment. These low walls were used to lift automobiles for repair work (the automobile was driven up the earthen berm onto the cobble walls). This structure is associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps occupation of Camp Naco after it was abandoned by the U.S. military. Because it is not associated with the Period of Significance, nor is the structure associated with the historic context of border security, it is therefore not considered a contributing resource.

Condition

The design of the Camp Naco Historic District has remained relatively unchanged since its abandonment at the end of 1923. The majority of adobe buildings built in 1919 still survive to the present day, and few alterations and repairs to the buildings have occurred. In 1923, the three wood-frame buildings at the cantonment were dismantled and sent to Fort Huachuca and in 1935, Camp Naco was home to Camp 3839, SCS 18-A of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). During the occupation of Camp Naco by the CCC, any repairs made did not significantly detract from the camp's original appearance or design. Indeed few significant repairs or changes were made, the most significant of which include the application of concrete stucco to the former recreation building foundation (part of the eastern quadrangle) and the inscription "1935." An automobile lift was also constructed along the exposed foundation of the northeast corner of the stable structures. In addition, two sheds north of the barracks were not considered worthwhile to repair and were left to deteriorate (Civilian Conservation Corp 1936). Neither of these shed structures remains.

Most of the buildings at Camp Naco are in fair-to-poor condition with the most common forms of deterioration including spalling and cracking stucco, decaying wood framing and roofing, broken windows and doors, and deteriorated wood flooring. Much of the deterioration is related to overgrown vegetation and moisture damage. In 2006, arson caused further deterioration to four of the six former non-commissioned officer's quarters, and in 2010, one of the four officer's quarters was burned. Despite these fires, much of the historic fabric of these buildings remains, including standing adobe walls, window and door openings, and portions of roof trusses. Most of the standing buildings still reflect their historical appearance, design, workmanship, and association. Moreover, most of the walls of the extant buildings are intact; many of the buildings still have their original wood-frame window sashes and paneled wood doors as well as intact roofs, flooring, and fireplaces.

3. Setting: When Camp Naco was formally established in 1919, the camp was situated in an area of open scrubland, approximately 330 feet north of the El Paso and Southwestern (later Southern Pacific) Railroad alignment, and northwest of the town center of Naco, Arizona. Beginning in the eighteenth century, numerous military camps were established throughout the borderlands, including the area in and around present-day Naco. This location allowed military troops to patrol the Arizona-Mexico border at Naco while simultaneously protecting the transcontinental railroad. The setting of Camp Naco has changed little since its historical occupation, although there is some residential encroachment along the boundaries of this historic district. In addition, the property is now surrounded by a tall chain-link fence to protect it from vandals and arson.

4. Materials: The primary building material used in the construction of these buildings was adobe sheathed in a smooth stucco finish. In addition, most of the buildings have concrete foundations, wood and/or concrete floors, wood joists, fired-brick chimneys, and asbestos shingles.

5. Workmanship: Although the buildings at Camp Naco are plain in appearance and utilitarian in function, and despite their abandonment, years of neglect, and subsequent arson, these buildings have remained largely (and remarkably), intact. The integrity of these buildings is due in part to the use of adobe as the prime building material. Many border fortifications of this era were meant to be temporary garrisons and as such buildings were typically constructed of wood. The U.S. military favored wood-framed buildings in order that military garrisons could be quickly constructed, but could also be quickly dismantled and materials could be recycled. Because Camp Naco had many permanent masonry buildings it was not dismantled and much of its historic fabric remains to the present day.

Camp Naco Historic District
Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona
County and State

6. Feeling: The site plan and grouping of buildings at Camp Naco work together to reinforce the feeling that this district had a military or institutional function. By positioning buildings in concentric units around and facing a central area, the buildings at Camp Naco act as symbolic as well as physical barriers against outside intrusion. Moreover, the grouping of buildings by function and design, coupled with their utilitarian appearance also reinforce the feeling that this district had a military or institutional use.

7. Association: Camp Naco represents an early twentieth-century effort at creating a military presence along the U.S.-Mexico border. In Arizona, border posts related to the Mexican Border Defense Construction Project were established at Nogales, Arivaca, Lochiel, Naco, Douglas, and Fort Huachuca (upgraded only). In New Mexico, posts were established at Hachita, Columbus, and Culbertson's Ranch, while posts in Texas included El Paso, Ysleta, Fabens, Polva, Fort Hancock, Sierra Blanca, Marfa, Alpine, Ruidosa, Presidio, Big Bend, Lajito, Del Rio, Fort Clark, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande, Roma, La Grulla, Sam Fordyce, Santa Helena, McAllen, Mercedes, San Benito, and Brownsville (Thiel 2006b). Of the Mexican Border Defense Construction Projects built during this time, Camp Naco is one of the best preserved examples of the continual militarization of the borderlands and remains one of the best preserved Mexican Border Defense Construction Projects in the United States. Further, it remains one of only a few extant, historical border fortifications; one of the best preserved Mexican Border fortifications, and only one of two fortifications of its era to utilize adobe construction.

Although the Camp Naco Historic District is currently vacant and has suffered years of neglect, the district retains a high degree of historical and structural integrity and continues to convey and retain its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association.

Camp Naco Historic District
Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1919-1924

Significant Dates

1919 (Establishment of Camp Naco)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Contractor: Otto P Kroeger and Edward Guy
Holliday

Architect: John Minges Marriott

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned 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.

Period of Significance 1919-1924: Although there was a military presence in the town of Naco, Arizona as early as 1911, no permanent military buildings were constructed at Camp Naco until 1919. In 1924, the camp was abandoned by the U.S military when civil unrest in Mexico was no longer considered a danger to U.S. sovereignty.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraphs

Camp Naco Historic District

Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona

County and State

Criterion A: Border Protection along the United States-Mexico Border—the Mexican Border Defense Construction Project and African-American Military Service, 1919–1924

Throughout history people have established geographical borders. As transitional lines or zones with varying degrees of permeability, borders represent an attempt to control the movement of people and goods. Maintaining these borders often results in the establishment of particular features, structures, and buildings, many of which involve a military purpose. As a consequence of this perceived need to define boundaries, throughout history and across the globe, camps, forts, walls, and fences were and have been utilized to delineate borders. This is certainly the case for North America's southern border. In the southwestern United States, the border between what is now the United States and Mexico can trace its roots to the eighteenth century, when the Spanish crown was attempting to consolidate and protect its northern territory. In an effort to control the northern margins of New Spain, the Spanish established fortified settlements or presidios. These military forts were established from California to the Gulf of Mexico, acting as a physical line of defense for Spain's Mexican territory to the south.

By the twentieth century, the movement of people and goods shifted, with the United States seeking to prevent incursions from the south. Similar to the Spanish crown before it, the U.S. government also established military forts along its southern border. In Arizona, this is evidenced by the Camp Naco Historic District. Camp Naco represents an early twentieth century attempt at creating a military presence along the U.S.-Mexico border and to resolve what continues to concern people residing on both sides of the border. Moreover, Camp Naco is one of the best preserved examples of the continual militarization of the borderlands and remains one of the best preserved Mexican Border Defense Construction Projects in the United States. It is therefore recommended that the Camp Naco Historic District be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, based on its association with the lengthy history of border protection along the current U.S.-Mexico border—an issue that continues to resonate to the present day—as well as its association with the national effort to secure the U.S.-Mexican border during the early twentieth century. Further, Camp Naco is associated with the contributions made by African-American soldiers who served their country during a period of racial segregation.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Formal establishment of a defined border between the U.S. and Mexico followed the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hildago in 1848 and the Gadsden Purchase in 1854. Upon U.S. acquisition of the Southwest, the biggest threat to American expansionists' interests came from the Apache. Much as the Spanish had done less than a century before, the U.S. government sought to protect its interests by establishing military posts throughout its southern borders. In Arizona, military posts were initially established to protect ranchers and miners from Apache depredations, but once the Apache were subdued, military efforts shifted to patrolling the U.S.-Mexico border and protecting the additional interests of the transcontinental railroad and homesteaders. In consequence, many of these military compounds were discontinued.

Even though the Apache were no longer a serious threat, other threats to U.S. sovereignty emerged. In 1910, the Mexican Revolution erupted and the U.S. government grew increasingly concerned that the conflict would spill over the border into the United States. In an effort to protect American interests and preserve "neutrality laws" threatened by unrest in Mexico, military troops were once again sent to protect the border. During this time, 35 military camps were established along the U.S.-Mexico border, stretching from Brownsville, Texas to Arivaca, Arizona. These posts, and the soldiers who occupied them, later served as part of a 1,200-mile long border "fence" along the southern United States. By 1919, over 30,000 American troops were positioned along the country's southern border. One of these, Camp Naco, was located in the border town of Naco, Arizona.

The town of Naco had a military presence from 1911 until the end of 1923, with troop strength ranging from 50 to over 5,000. In 1919, Camp Naco became a permanent military post, when 35 buildings and associated structures replaced the former tent community at the town site of Naco. Unlike the other 34 Mexican Border Defense posts of this era, Camp Naco was only one of two posts utilizing adobe construction (Camp Furlong in Columbus, New Mexico also utilized adobe construction in its border camp, but it predates the Mexican Border Defense Construction Project). Moreover, while the War Department stationed many different units at the townsite of Naco, the longest serving units were the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments, and later the Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment; all Buffalo Soldier (African American) units. Today, Camp Naco remains the only standing example of the Mexican Border Defense Construction Project fortifications in Arizona still

Camp Naco Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

possessing a high degree of historical integrity. Moreover, Camp Naco is one of the best preserved examples of the continual militarization of the borderlands and remains one of the best preserved Mexican Border Defense Construction Projects in the United States. It is also only one of two such fortifications that utilized adobe construction, remaining the most complete example of a Twentieth century adobe border fortification.

Developmental history

When Camp Naco was established as a U.S. border garrison in 1919, unrest along the U.S.-Mexico border was not a new phenomenon. From the initial Spanish exploratory expedition by Coronado in 1540, through ensuing attempts by the Spanish, Mexican, and American governments to protect their territory, natural resources, and citizens, the role of the military in the borderland has been very strong.

Early History of the United States-Mexico Border

Arizona was considered the northern frontier of the Spanish Empire during the mid-1500s. The earliest recorded expedition into Arizona was accomplished by Álvaro Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alonso Castillo, Andres Dorantes, and African Moor Slave, Estavanico (or Estaban), who purportedly passed through southern Arizona around 1535 or 1536 (Stein 1994). Their expedition encouraged additional Spanish incursion into the southwestern United States. In general, the Spanish were never able to colonize their northern frontier as successfully as they did in Mexico. Once the initial period of Spanish exploration drew to a close, the Spanish crown began to focus on colonizing efforts to persuade the various Indian tribes to accept Spanish control of them and their lands. Until the second half of the eighteenth century, the Spanish had not established towns for themselves. Instead, Spanish colonizing efforts focused on assimilation including establishing Catholic missions and colonizing areas through the introduction of immigrant Spanish families, Criollos, Mestizos, Christianized Indians, African slaves, and Mulattos. The goal of the missionaries and the Roman Catholic Church was to Christianize the Indian populations they encountered and to make them subjects of the Spanish crown (Fontana 1994).

Spain's attempt to colonize and defend its northern frontier was tenuous at best, in part because the Crown had to contend with numerous threats, including the Yaqui Revolt of 1740, the Pima Rebellion of 1751, and guerilla warfare between the Seris and Lower Pimans. Once the Seris were subdued, Spain turned its attention once again to the "Apache problem". In 1765, Charles III of Spain commissioned a sweeping inspection of the northern presidios and missions, culminating in the reorganization of Spain's presidial system (Sheridan 1995). Under the Bourbon Reforms of Charles III, the Crown adopted a more militaristic approach to organizing its northern frontier and controlling its indigenous population. As a result, new presidios were established (or moved from previous locations) in an attempt to create a defensible border against Indian and European intrusion. A line of military forts stretched eastward from California to Texas, portions of which follow the current U.S.-Mexico border.

With the establishment of the office of the *comandante general*, local Spanish officials were granted full civil and military power to patrol Spain's northern frontier. During the 1770s soldiers dispatched from presidios and "flying companies" patrolled the Apachería, looking to quell Apache attacks and thwart attempts by the British or Russian governments to gain a toehold in Spanish territory. The Bourbon Reforms of Charles III were largely a militaristic approach to protecting colonies in the south from their neighbors to the north. Despite nearly 20 years of fighting, the Spanish were finally able to create a fragile peace with the Apache, largely through the trade of firearms, liquor, and other goods that created a relationship of dependency (Sheridan 1995).

The peace agreement with the Apache would not last. In 1821, after years of fighting, the Mexican people had defeated Spain and won their independence. The financial impacts of the war however, had devastating effects on the Mexican government. The new government was unable to maintain the level of peace in its northern outposts as had its predecessor Spain. Over the next two decades, the area that is now southern Arizona was embroiled in constant Apache depredations. Because the Mexican government did not have the resources to pay attention to or protect its northern outpost, the United States government was able to seize the opportunity to expand westward. Places like Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California were increasingly appealing to a government focused on manifest destiny (Sheridan 1986).

Only a few years after annexing Texas and the Pacific Northwest, the U.S. government seized the Southwest and California during the Mexican War of 1846-1848. The acquisition of new U.S. territories renewed conflicts between settlers and Indians. In rapid succession, the United States had transformed itself into a continental nation, whereby one Indian

Camp Naco Historic District

Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona

County and State

nation after another was removed to make way for American settlement (Wee and Mikesell 1993). The Apaches were among the last Indian nations to fall and had a history of violently opposing Spanish and Mexican intrusion into what the Apache considered their territory.

When the U.S.-Mexico border was created with the Gadsden Purchase of 1854, the biggest threat to American expansionists' interests came from the Apache (Spicer 1962). This threat became readily apparent upon U.S. acquisition of the Southwest, increasingly so when American soldiers, ranchers, miners, and entrepreneurs began settling in southeastern Arizona and New Mexico. The U.S. government however, soon discovered that the former Mexican territory was difficult to control and Apache attacks continued unabated. In response, the U.S. military, much like the Spanish military had done a century before, began establishing a series of forts in advance of the newly arriving American settlers, hoping that these fortifications would help counter Apache threats. During the Civil War period, when local army troops were called away for the war effort, Apache warriors intensified their raids. With little protection from the U.S. government, American settlers, miners, and ranchers were increasingly vulnerable to Apache attack and had to fend for themselves.

By the end of the Civil War, the United States military turned its attention once again to its southwestern territories. They began establishing or re-establishing military garrisons to help quell Apache depredations. In southern Arizona, one of the earliest and largest military cantonments established to combat the Apache in the borderlands was Fort Huachuca. Until 1931, it was a cavalry post that served as the home base to the Tenth Cavalry and Ninth Cavalry Regiments, also known as Buffalo Soldiers. Because of its close proximity to Mexico, Fort Huachuca's mission turned from fighting Apaches to protecting the transcontinental railroad along the U.S.-Mexico border and preventing illegal trafficking of arms and ammunition. By 1910, civil and political unrest in Mexico prompted the U.S. government to heighten their presence along the border. As a result, additional military camps were established in nearby areas along the border in places like Douglas, Lochiel, Arivaca, and Naco, Arizona. During this time, many of the troops stationed at Fort Huachuca were sent to the border, including the Tenth and Ninth Cavalry Regiments, who later accounted for the greatest troop presence along the U.S.-Mexico border in both Arizona and New Mexico (Smith 2001). Further, many cavalry units were routinely dispatched from Fort Huachuca to border garrisons in Arizona and New Mexico, including Naco, Douglas, Lochiel, Arivaca, Nogales, Columbus, Hachita, and Culbertson's Ranch.

Twin Cities of Naco

The discovery of copper, gold, silver, and lead deposits, coupled with the suppression of the Apache, helped facilitate renewed interest in southeastern Arizona. Between 1879 and 1880, mining towns, smelters, and stamp mills were established in Bisbee, Tombstone, Douglas, and Benson. During this same period, mines were also in operation across the border in Mexico, including at Nacozari and Cananea. Because of the rich mineral deposits in these areas, a joint partnership between the U.S. and Mexican governments led to the construction of the Arizona and South Eastern Railroad. Between 1898 and 1899, the Arizona and South Eastern Railroad crossed the border, transporting mineral resources. At the point where the railroad crossed the border, the twin towns of Naco, Arizona and Naco, Sonora emerged.

In 1898, Naco, Arizona began as a service center for people and supplies moving across the border. Within a few short years this border check-point began attracting residents, resulting in a small town of 500 inhabitants. By 1904, the town boasted a hotel, stores, saloons, a barbershop, a bank, a drugstore, and a telegraph office (Thiel 2006a). Despite local desire for continued town growth, the Mexican Revolution quickly put an end to such aspirations.

The Siege of Naco

As the twin towns of Naco grew, political problems in Mexico were also brewing. The focus of the unrest was the dictatorial policies of President Porfirio Diaz. In a bid to keep his political seat, Diaz jailed his main political opponent, Francisco Madero. Madero, however, escaped from jail and rallied Mexican citizens around him, calling for reform of and overthrow of the Diaz government. Revolts soon broke out, spreading rapidly throughout the Mexican countryside, including at the town of Naco, Sonora. In 1910, the Mexican Revolution was in full force, a cause of great concern for many who lived along the border. Fearing that rebel activity would spill over onto American soil, the U.S. Government began stationing troops along the border. Troops were charged with preventing the smuggling of arms to rebel forces and maintaining peace along the U.S. side of the border. Another cause for concern was that many Mexicans living in the United States still had friends and relatives across the border. The U.S. government feared that their support for the rebels in Sonora would lead to an increase of arms and ammunition smuggling and that their involvement would increase political tensions between the United States and Mexico.

Camp Naco Historic District

Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona

County and State

These concerns prompted the U.S. government to send cavalry regiments to the border. On November 6, 1910, troops of Company B of the Eighteenth Infantry, previously stationed at Fort Whipple (near Prescott, Arizona), were reassigned to the border town of Naco. At the beginning of the following year, additional members of the Eighth Cavalry were sent to Naco, followed less than a year later by the Fourth Cavalry. Between 1910 and 1913, these cavalry units were involved in minor border skirmishes, but by the spring of 1913, tensions in Naco had worsened. On April 8, 1913, Mexican and Yaqui Indian forces, led by General Pedro Ojeda of the Mexican federal government entered Naco, Sonora. Ojeda's forces were sent to stop rebel forces under the leadership of General Alvaro Obregon. Over the next five days, Naco was the scene of battle between Ojeda and Obregon. By April 13, Obregon's rebel forces had defeated Ojeda, forcing him and his remaining troops to flee across the border into Arizona (Finley 1993).

In response to the Siege at Naco, the U.S. military dispatched four troops of the Tenth Cavalry along with six troops and the machine gun platoon from the Ninth Cavalry to Naco. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments, like other troops stationed along the border, were charged with protecting U.S. citizens and enforcing neutrality laws. These "neutrality laws" required that American troops ensure U.S. sovereignty by preventing violence from spilling over into the U.S., but troops were required to do so without taking up arms or firing at military forces stationed on the Mexican side of the border. Despite being under attack, both the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry units followed their mission and did not return fire. As a consequence of this mission, eight soldiers from the Tenth Cavalry were wounded and a number of soldiers from the Ninth Cavalry were killed (Thiel 2006b). Because of the valor shown during this mission, the Secretary of War recognized these soldiers for their "splendid conduct and efficient service" (20 October 1914, *Tucson Citizen*). After the Siege of Naco, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry remained stationed at Naco where they continued to guard the community. The end of the siege, however, marked the beginning of a U.S. military presence at Naco.

Although conflicts along the border near the town of Naco decreased, other border conflicts emerged. In March 1916, following Pancho Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico, President Woodrow Wilson mobilized the National Guard to reinforce the Regular Army units already stationed along the border. Again, African-American troops were called upon to patrol the U.S.-Mexico border. The First Separate Battalion out of Washington, D.C. was assigned to Naco from July 9, 1916, to October 8, 1916, and relieved soldiers of the Second U.S. Cavalry upon their arrival. Shortly thereafter, the Tenth Cavalry departed Naco to participate in the Punitive Expedition in search of Pancho Villa (Cunningham 2001). In 1916, additional regiments were stationed at the town site of Naco, Arizona to help protect the border region, including companies I, K, and M of the First Arizona Infantry Regiment, also a National Guard unit. By August of the same year, troop numbers at Naco decreased and between 700 and 800 soldiers were sent overseas to fight German forces during World War I (29 August 1917, *Tucson Citizen*).

In January 1917, the British government intercepted an encrypted telegram sent from the German Foreign Minister to the German Ambassador to the U.S. In the telegram, later coined the Zimmerman telegram, the German Foreign Minister detailed Germany's intention to enter into an alliance with Mexico. In exchange for Mexico's alliance with Germany and if Germany was victorious, they would help Mexico take back the territory lost to the U.S. This telegram, rumors of German agents operating along the border, and continued Mexican rebel activity all reinforced the perceived need for a military presence along the U.S. southern borders.

The Mexican Border Defense Construction Project and Camp Naco

In May 1919, the United States War Department announced a plan to establish or upgrade military outposts along the U.S.-Mexico border. The Mexican Border Defense Project included military fortifications stretching from the Gulf of Mexico at Brownsville, Texas, to Arivaca, Arizona. Prior to the implementation of the Mexican Border Defense Project, and with the exception of larger established posts like Fort Huachuca, military border garrisons were little more than temporary tent camps. Following the end of World War I, however, the War Department had money and manpower to provide better housing for border troops and could turn their attention once again to the U.S.-Mexico border. Further, the Mexican Border Defense Project was a means by which the U.S. government could put returning veterans back to work. Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell described the project as "primarily for defense against the elements, and not against the Mexicans. It is admitted however, that the patrol stations are for the purpose of guarding the border against invasions by bandits and cattle thieves" (7 June 1919, *Bisbee Daily Review*, Glass 1972). Days after the U.S. military solicited construction bids for the Mexican Border project, the *Bisbee Daily Review* proclaimed, "Uncle Sam is building a giant fence

Camp Naco Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

along the Mexican border! It's 1,200 miles long, and while its posts are of wood and other building materials, its rails will be American soldiers..." (7 June 1919).

Among the patrol stations slated for construction and/or upgrading, were forts in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, all of which were constructed along or in close proximity to the transcontinental railroad. In Arizona, posts were established at Nogales, Arivaca, Lochiel, Naco, Douglas, and Fort Huachuca (upgraded only). In New Mexico, posts were established at Hachita, Columbus, and Culbertson's Ranch, while posts in Texas included El Paso, Ysleta, Fabens, Polva, Fort Hancock, Sierra Blanca, Marfa, Alpine, Ruidosa, Presidio, Big Bend, Lajito, Del Rio, Fort Clark, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande, Roma, La Grulla, Sam Fordyce, Santa Helena, McAllen, Mercedes, San Benito, and Brownsville (Thiel 2006b). The border was further subdivided into 12 patrol districts, including Brownsville, Rio Grande, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Fort Clark, Del Rio, Big Bend, Sierra Blanca, El Paso, Columbus, Douglas, and the unusually-named Tenth Cavalry Division (7 June 1919, *Bisbee Daily Review*).

Newspaper accounts at the time varied widely in their descriptions of not only the number of posts slated for construction (ranging from 30 to 50) but of the number of buildings erected at each post (cumulative totals ranged from 557 to 997). Despite discrepancies in reporting and the apparent lack of standard architectural plans, the posts did share some commonalities. According to the same *Bisbee Daily Review* article announcing the construction of the border "fence," smaller posts similar to Naco were to consist of multiple small structures, each a single story in height and constructed of either wood with some fired brick, and/or adobe brick. Larger cantonments (those capable of supporting two cavalry regiments) at Fort Bliss and El Paso were to be constructed of fired brick. By-in-large lumber used in the construction of these camps was culled from unused stock held by the U.S. War Department (7 June 1919, *Bisbee Daily Review*). In addition, shingle roofs were also required at all border camps. The decision to replace and/or install shingled roofs over the previously-used paper roofs, was to reduce the incidence of costly repairs and prevent strong winds from ripping apart the roofs (13 June 1919, *Tombstone Daily Prospector*). Water systems were also installed at each camp location, although only some posts were outfitted with both sewer and lighting systems (9 August 1919, *Bisbee Daily Review*). Further, Camp Furlong at Columbus was the largest post of the western region with 320 buildings followed by Douglas with 90 buildings, Nogales with 73 buildings, Camp Naco with 35 buildings, Hachita with 15 buildings, Culbertson's Ranch with 11 buildings, as well as Arivaca and Lochiel with 6 buildings each. Of the numerous buildings constructed, most are listed as wood-frame buildings. The exception however was Camp Naco, "the only border post where buildings are to be of adobe" (9 August 1919, *Bisbee Daily Review*). Despite the newspaper's declaration that no other post would utilize adobe construction, Camp Furlong at Columbus, did in fact construct some of their administrative buildings of adobe, although it appears that many of their adobe buildings are associated with the earlier Punitive Expedition-era occupation of the camp.

Propelled by the prospect of being selected as one of the border communities to house additional troops, residents of Naco sent a telegram to Arizona Senators Marcus Smith and Henry Ashurst, and Representative Carl Hayden, asking for consideration as a location for one of the Mexican Border project sites. In their telegram, Naco residents reasoned that the high incidence of cattle rustling, and "owing to disturbed conditions in Mexico...Naco besides being an important port of entry, supplies water for several Arizona towns further in the interior of the state" and therefore needed a permanent military presence (29 June 1919, *Pueblo Chieftain*, 3 July 1919, *Tucson Citizen*). By the time their telegram reached its destination, Naco had been selected as the site of a permanent post.

On 2 June 1919, civil engineer and Constructing Quartermaster in charge of Camp Naco, Captain Horatio Seymour appeared before the Cochise County Board of Supervisors. Seymour requested allowance to commence with the construction of a military reservation and "the discontinuance of a portion of certain public highways in the townsite of Naco" (25 May 1919, *Tucson Citizen*). Upon approval by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors, the U.S. Quartermaster General rented 20 acres of land from Naco resident John Towner and additional land from the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company (later Southern Pacific Railroad). The 1.7-million dollar construction contract for work west of El Paso to Nogales, including Camp Naco, Douglas, Nogales, and Fort Huachuca was awarded to the San Antonio firm of Weston & Kroeger. The multi-million dollar contract was for labor costs only, as the government intended to supply all the building materials. Of the monies slated for the project, the Arizona fortifications were estimated to have cost \$320,000 (13 June 1919, *Tombstone Daily Prospector*).

Camp Naco Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

Born in 1867 in Pommern Germany, contractor Otto P. Kroeger, of Weston & Kroeger, came to the United States in 1872, settling with his family in San Antonio (Johnson et. al. 1914). During his career as a builder he worked in both Texas and Arizona, with his most notable projects including the County Jail in San Antonio, the First National Bank in El Paso, and the Bexar County Courthouse, in San Antonio, Texas (listed on the NRHP in 1977). Kroeger assigned draftsman and architect, Edward Guy Holliday to oversee the construction project. Holliday was a military veteran and former student of famed architect Henry Trost. In addition to his work on the army border fortifications, in 1922, Holliday was credited with overseeing the construction of aviation cantonments along the U.S.-Mexico border between McAllen, Texas and Nogales, Arizona.

Fellow Texan and architect John Minges Marriott, was assigned the task of completing the architectural work for the Mexican Border Project (27 September 1922, *San Antonio Evening News*). Marriott's designs for the Mexican Border Project were utilitarian in appearance and function and did not reference any particular academic architectural style. By early July 1919, James A. Turney and C. C. Wright on behalf of Weston & Kroeger, arrived in Naco to make Marriott's design a reality.

By August 1919, construction of Camp Naco was underway, although work was stalled at the beginning of the month due to funding problems. By late August, Captain Seymour reported,

*...[t]he work is progressing very rapidly and...three of the buildings are now nearly completed. The new post there will be a two troop post thoroughly equipped with its own water system, sewer system and electric light plant. The barracks will be of adobe, with stucco finish, and will be first-class and modern in every sense. The ground has been carefully plotted and the streets for the post are now being graded and put in shape. A landing ground for the border air service is also being constructed, although this work is under a different department from the construction of the real post (9 August 1919, *Bisbee Daily Review*, 21 August 1919, *Tucson Citizen*).*

With little over a few months of steady construction, the completed garrison housed four barracks, 6 non-commissioned officer's dwellings (B-1 through B-6; see Continuation Sheets), four officer's quarters (C-1 through C-4), bath houses (A-9 and A-10), two lavatories, a latrine, a bakery (E-1), a bakery dormitory, two mess and kitchens (A-3 and A-7), a rolling kitchen shelter, a storehouse, three stable guard and blacksmith shops (D-1 through D-7), two garages, an infirmary (A-1), a recreation hall (A-5), a boiler house, a hose house, a pump house, a septic tank, a chlorinator house, a water tank (F-1), and a flagstaff. Twenty-eight buildings were constructed from adobe; the remaining from lumber or corrugated metal.

African-American Military Service-Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment

In response to bravery shown by African-American soldiers during the Civil War, the Army Reorganization Act of 1866 established the first "all-black" cavalry units—the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry were a successful and formidable force in the Indian Campaigns following the Civil War. Because of their bravery, and some say their appearance, they earned the nickname Buffalo Soldiers by their Indian opponents. During their role in the Indian Campaigns, the home base for the Tenth Cavalry was Fort Huachuca, with the soldiers from the Ninth Cavalry stationed at the Fort between 1898 and 1900, and again briefly in 1912 (Smith 2001). In addition to the Indian Campaigns, the Tenth and Ninth Cavalry took part in border protection, with the Tenth Cavalry serving in the Punitive Expedition under General John J. Pershing in the 1916 raid on Columbus, New Mexico. Between 1911 and 1923, these cavalry units were routinely dispatched to the border where they served at any one of 9 Mexican Border fortifications across Arizona and New Mexico, including Camp Naco.

Three years after the Army Reorganization Act was implemented, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth all-black infantry regiments were formed (consolidated from the 38th-41st Infantries). Similar to the all-black cavalry units, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry were also charged with quelling Indian hostilities across the western frontier (Bischoff 1998). Between 1892 and 1898 the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry stayed at Fort Huachuca, returning again in 1928 where they were housed permanently until 1942. The Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment was periodically sent to help cavalry

Camp Naco Historic District

Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona

County and State

troops stationed at the border, including a brief occupation at Camp Naco. By 1931, the Twenty-fifth replaced all the cavalry units and Fort Huachuca became their permanent home (Smith 2001).

Despite the fact that African-American regiments did not receive the same quality and number of supplies as their white counterparts, and were subjected to the Army's segregation of blacks under white officers, these regiments were formidable fighting forces who were instrumental not only in "taming" the west, but also protecting U.S. sovereignty in the face of Mexican opposition. Following World War I, however, the Army lost favor with Congress and troop numbers were greatly reduced, especially among soldiers enlisted with Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-fifth regiments. Between 1912 and 1940, African-American presence in the Army and National Guard was reduced to less than two percent of enlisted men. The number of African-American soldiers would not return to the same troop strength until 1941 as the U.S. government began mobilizing for a second world war.

Troops stationed at Camp Naco

As per U.S. military directive, cavalry (and later infantry regiments) were routinely cycled through various border camps, with tours lasting one month each before soldiers were relieved and returned to their home base. For many of these soldiers at Camp Naco, Fort Huachuca was their base of operations. The first unit of African-American troops sent to Camp Naco arrived on 13 and 14 July 1919. Four officers and 130 enlisted men from companies L and K of the Tenth Cavalry Regiment of Fort Huachuca were sent to the new camp. Troop M, with one officer and 67 enlisted men, joined companies L and K two months later on September 13, 1919. In November, companies K and M from the Tenth Cavalry were again rotated between Fort Huachuca and Camp Naco. While the Tenth Cavalry was listed as an "all-black" unit, the men who made up the Tenth included not only African Americans, but also their European American commanding officers, as well as men categorized as "Mulatto, Puerto Rican, and Indian" (Bureau of the Census 1920). In 1922, the African American Twenty-Fifth Infantry Regiment took over operations at the post and remained at Naco until the fort's closure in 1923.

Although little historical information could be found to describe daily life at Camp Naco, the Fourteenth Census of the United States provides some insight into the men who were charged with protecting the U.S.-Mexico border. The 1920 US census lists 94 soldiers stationed in Naco. Of these, three were described as white, one Indian (from New Mexico), one Puerto Rican, five Mulatto, and 84 Black. Two of the white men assigned to the camp were the camp commander, Captain Arthur Huston, and the Surgeon, Captain Frank Lee Biscoe. Arthur Tillinghast Huston served as a cavalry captain overseas during World War I and was the son of New York Yankees owner Tillinghast Huston (10 December 1964, *The Brunswick News*). The camp's surgeon, Frank Biscoe had trained to be a physician in Washington, D.C., later enlisting in the U.S. military and acting as a surgeon aboard the U.S.S. Explorer in 1915 before becoming the surgeon at Camp Naco (17 October 1915, *Seattle Daily Times*). Following the departure of Huston, From 10 July 1920 to 16 September 1920, First Lieutenant Donald Handley Nelson assumed the role of camp commander. After his service at Camp Naco, Nelson later worked with the Ford Motor Company to develop mechanized armored vehicles. During World War II, he became the Chief of Communications for General Dwight Eisenhower (Cullum 1920).

Most of the African-American men stationed at Camp Naco were from the southern United States, including Georgia (12), Virginia (11), Kentucky (9), Tennessee (8), and South Carolina (7). In addition, two of the African-American soldiers and the one Puerto Rican soldier had families living in Naco. Soldier's ranged in age from 20 to 52 years of age and 18 of the 94 men at Camp Naco were married at the time of service (Bureau of the Census 1920). The census data also reveals information particular to the African-American experience during the early twentieth century. Many of the soldiers were unable to provide information about where their parents were born, and because the men stationed at Camp Naco were likely the offspring of former slaves, this lack of information is not surprising. Further, all the soldiers stationed at the camp were literate. While not unusual in the U.S. military (literacy was required for enlistment), literacy rates were comparably low among minority populations even into the early twentieth century. Just a few years earlier during World War I, the military was unable to fill its regiments using the draft alone and instead began recruiting educated African-American men from educational institutions like Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute (Levstik 2005). In addition, many of the older men stationed at Naco were career soldiers, and it seems likely that the military provided a stable, dependable career when job opportunities were limited for African Americans.

The Drawdown of Camp Naco

Camp Naco Historic District

Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona

County and State

After 1920, Camp Naco grew increasingly obsolete. As the crisis in Mexico dissipated, the Quartermaster of Camp Harry J. Jones in Douglas, Arizona (named after a soldier killed in Naco during one of the Mexican battles), recommended the disposal of Camp Naco. The U.S. Secretary of War concurred with this recommendation and on 30 July 1923, via radiogram, approved the abandonment of the camp, as well as troop withdrawals from other Arizona stations. Troops stationed at Lochiel, the town of Ruby, and Arivaca were also called to withdraw from their stations and return to other border posts (15 June 1923, *Tombstone Epitaph*). Two days later, three military officers conducted an appraisal of the property, concluding that the redwood water pipes were worthless, that a 20,000-gallon water tank could not be dismantled and reassembled, and of the 37 buildings and structures only the three frame buildings could be dismantled and the materials salvaged. The remaining adobe buildings and infrastructure were left *in situ* (National Archives 1923).

An auction of the remaining adobe buildings was held on 25 October 1923. The military required that the purchasers of the buildings remove said buildings and leave the grounds in a cleared condition. John Towner and the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad (EP&SW) who had previously sold portions of their property to the military to house the Naco fortification, paid \$160 for the buildings on Towner's land and the former EP&SW right-of-way, while the Naco Real Estate & Improvement Company paid \$1,000 for the remaining buildings and land. At some point in late 1923, the military salvaged materials from the camp for later reuse at Fort Huachuca. Despite military orders to abandon the camp, residents of Naco requested that the military remain at Naco, as new political disturbances along the Mexican side of the border renewed safety concerns among local residents. In service to the community, a small regiment remained at Camp Naco, despite complaints issued by Thomas Hughes of the Naco Real Estate & Improvement Company, requesting the vacancy of property he had purchased (National Archives 1923). With border disturbances once again quashed, by April of 1924, Camp Naco was at last fully abandoned by the U.S. military.

In 1923, after the Camp was decommissioned, John Newell used the property as a personal residence and rented a number of the buildings as residences for other community members. Nearly 12 years later, the Civilian Conservation Corps leased the majority of the buildings as the base of operations for CCC Company 3839. The CCC departed in 1937 and the Newell family continued in residence along with other renters into the 1980s. VisionQuest purchased the property in 1990, but it was never occupied. In an effort to preserve and rehabilitate the property, Huachuca City purchased Camp Naco in 2006. This preservation and rehabilitation process is ongoing and is still a core commitment by Huachuca City (Doelle 2012).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

The Brunswick News. "Arthur Juston, Ex-Butler Island Owner, Succumbs." 10 December 1964.

Bisbee Daily Review "U.S to Build \$7,000,000 'Fence' on Mexican Border". 7 June 1919.

"Push Work on New Barracks at Camp Naco." 9 August 1919.

Bischoff, Mat C. *Historic Building Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Significance Evaluation for 26 Buildings at Fort Huachuca, Arizona*. Tucson: Statistical Research, 1998.

Civilian Conservation Corp. *Official Annual, Tucson District, 8th Corps Area, Civilian Conservation Corps*. Tucson: Civilian Conservation Corps, 1936.

Cullum, George W. *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States. Military Academy at West Point, New York, Volume 7.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920.

Doelle, William H. *Assessment of the Effects of Constructing a Proposed Water Storage Tank at Camp Naco, Cochise County, Arizona*. Tucson: Desert Archaeology, Inc., 2012.

Glass, Major E.L. N. *The History of the Tenth Cavalry, 1866-1921*. Fort Collins: The Old Army Press, 1972 (reprint).

Camp Naco Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

Roger Cunningham, "Ninety-Two Day in Naco: The District of Columbia's First Separate Battalion and the Mexican Border Mobilization of 1916," *The Journal of America's Military Past*. Winter, 2001

Finley, James P. Fort Huachuca Illustrated. Vol 1(1993):47.

Fontana, Bernard L. *Entrada: the Legacy of Spain and Mexico in the United States*. Tucson: Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, 1994.

Johnson, W., Eugene Barker, and William Winkler. *A History of Texas and Texans, Volume 3*. New York: American Historical Society, 1914.

Levstik, Jennifer. The Ward Homestead. Tucson: *Old Pueblo Archaeology Bulletin*, December 2005.

National Archives. *Report on Appraisal of Buildings in Camp Naco, Arizona, Office of the Quartermaster General Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-1925*, 680.44 Ft. Myer-602.2 Naco, AZ. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1923.

Pueblo Chieftain. "Arizona Wants More Troops on Border." 29 June 1919.

San Antonio Evening New. "City is Proud of Fine Work of Architects." 27 September 1922.

Seattle Daily Times. "Note about U.S.S. Explorer." 17 October 1915.

Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses, The Mexican Community in Tucson 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

Arizona, A History. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995.

Smith, Steven D. *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1892-1946*. Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 2001.

Spicer, Edward H. *Cycles of Conquest: The Impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on the Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1962.

Stein, Pat H. *Historic Trails in Arizona, From Coronado to 1940*. Phoenix: Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1994

Thiel, Homer J. The Border Town of Naco in *Archaeology Southwest*. Fall, 20:4. Tucson: Center for Desert Archaeology, Inc., 2006a.

The Two Terrenates in *Archaeology Southwest*. Fall, 20:4. Tucson: Center for Desert Archaeology, Inc., 2006b.

Tombstone Daily Prospector. "General Cabel Announces Bids on Army Camps." 13 June 1919.

Tombstone Epitaph. "Army Camp At Naco To Be Abandoned." 15 July 1923.

Tucson Citizen. "Cavalry is Doing Good Work at Naco". 20 October 1914.

"First Arizona Regiment to be Efficient Fighting Force". 29 August 1917.

"Naco Joins Douglas." 3 July 1919.

"Government to Use Some of Naco's Streets." 25 May 1919.

"New Barracks are Under Way at Naco." 21 August 1919.

Camp Naco Historic District
Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona
County and State

Bureau of the Census. *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Enumeration District No. 17*. Washington D.C.:
Department of Commerce, 1920.

Wee, Stephen R. and Stephen D. Mikesell. *Fort Huachuca Historic District, National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form*. Davis: JRP Consulting Services, 1993.

Camp Naco Historic District
Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19.05
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>599546</u> Easting	<u>3467958</u> Northing	3	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>599840</u> Easting	<u>3467673</u> Northing
2	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>599835</u> Easting	<u>3467963</u> Northing	4	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>599549</u> Easting	<u>3467776</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Camp Naco Historic District is situated on a 19.05-acre site, located north and south of the intersection of Willson Road and Newell Street on the northwest side of the Naco townsite in Cochise County, Arizona. Camp Naco is within Township 24 South, Range 24 East, Section 18 as depicted on the Naco, Arizona 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle (see attached Naco 7.5' topographic quadrangle). The northern boundary of the district is defined by West 7th Street, an east-west trending dirt road, located north of Camp Naco's stable structures (D-1 through D-7). The southern and southwestern boundaries of the district end immediately before the former El Paso and Southwestern railroad alignment right-of-way. The railroad alignment runs approximately 330 feet south of the camp and trends towards the southwestern corner of Camp Naco; at which point the alignment heads in a slight northwesterly direction. The western boundary of the district is visually defined by the former bakery building (E-1) and the non-commissioned officer's quarters (B-1 through B-6) visually define the district's eastern boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) Where possible, the boundaries of the Camp Naco Historic District were defined based on the original location of the camp—20-acres of land rented to the U.S Quartermaster General in 1919 by land owner John Towner—combined with the location of visible historic remains. While not all of the original 20 acres are included in the current district boundaries (because of the railroad right-of-way and residential development), the modified boundary is only slightly smaller than the original camp site. The Camp Naco Historic District encompasses the entire remains of the former border fortification and includes all visible historic remains, including historical ruins, extant buildings, as well as associated historic-age buildings located on adjacent private property.

11. Form Prepared By

Camp Naco Historic District
Name of Property

Cochise, Arizona
County and State

name/title Jennifer Levstik; contributions by Deborah Swartzwelder, J. Homer Thiel, R. Brooks Jeffery, Tyler Theriot, and Andrew Gorski

organization Desert Archaeology, Inc. date Revised July 9, 2012

street & number 3975 N. Tucson Blvd telephone 520-881-2244

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85716

e-mail www.desert.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** Two hard copies of USGS map; See attachments and Continuation sheets for additional map illustrations
- **Photographs:** See Continuation sheets 20-29
- **AZ SHPO Historic Property Inventory Forms:** See files on CD

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: Camp Naco Historic District

City or Vicinity: Naco

County: Cochise County

State: Arizona

Photographer: Various: Desert Archaeology, Inc., Demion Clinco, and R. Brooks Jeffery

Date Photographed: August 2009-May 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: See Continuation sheets 20-29

Property Owner:

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

name Town of Huachuca City

street & number 500 N. Gonzales Blvd telephone 520.456.1354

city or town Huachuca City state AZ zip code 85616

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Camp Naco Historic District

County and State: Cochise County, Arizona



Photograph 1. Photographic scan of 7 June 1919 *Bisbee Daily News* article depicting the proposed 1,200-mile long border "fence"; part of the Mexican Border Defense construction project.



Photograph 2. Historical panoramic view of Camp Naco taken from the water tower; unknown date. Image courtesy of Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

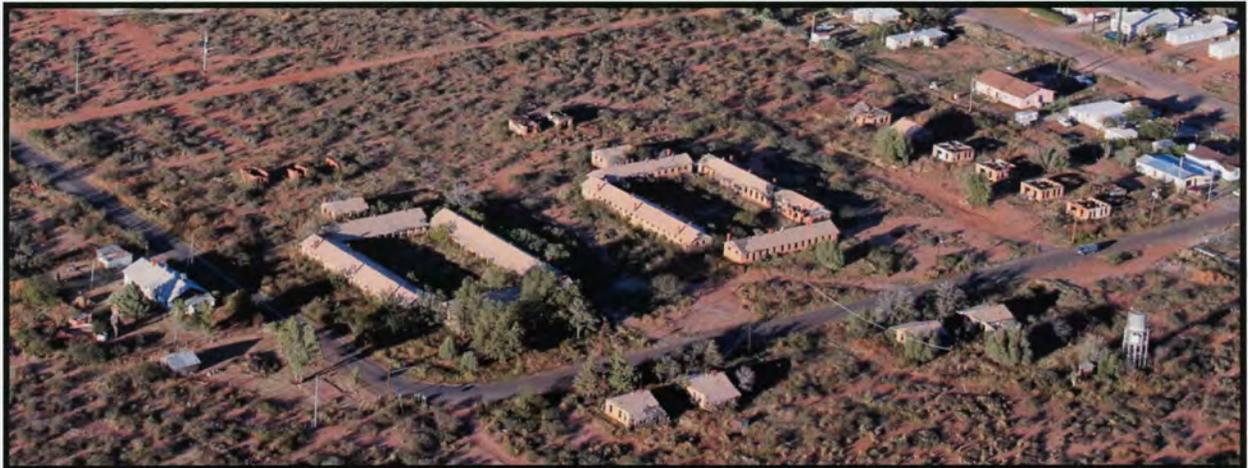
County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

Page 21



Photograph 3. Historical photograph showing non-commissioned officer's quarters, circa 1919. Image courtesy of Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.



Photograph 4. 2006 aerial view of Camp Naco, showing barracks, bath houses, remains of stables, officer's quarters, water tower, and non-commissioned officer's quarters. Image courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

Page 22



Photographs 5 and 6. Recent (2010) images of eastern quadrangle (detail of A-7 and A-8). *Top*: Exterior view facing Southeast. *Bottom*: Courtyard view facing north-northwest. Images courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

Page 23



Photographs 7 and 8. Recent (2010) images of the Building A-2 within the western quadrangle and former recreation building (A-5) within the eastern quadrangle. *Top*: Interior of Building A-2. *Bottom*: Exterior of recreation building (A-5) after stabilization work and roof repair, view facing northeast. Images courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

Page 24



Photographs 9 and 10. Recent (2010) images of the western quadrangle. *Top*: Courtyard view facing south towards former hospital (A-1). *Bottom*: Courtyard view under porch facing southeast (A-1 and A-2). Images courtesy of Demion Clinco, Tucson.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

Page 25



Photographs 11 and 12. Recent (2010) images of the former officer's quarters. *Top*: Westernmost officer's quarters (c-1 and C-2), view facing northwest elevation. *Bottom*: Easternmost officer quarter (Building C-3; Building C-4 in left-hand corner), view facing north elevation. Images courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc. and Demion Clinco, Tucson

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

Page 26



Photographs 13 and 14. Recent (2010) images of the former non-commissioned officer's quarters and Officer's quarter. *Top*: Row of non-commissioned officer's quarters (B-1 through B-6), view facing southeast. *Bottom*: Officer's Quarter, C-1, view facing southwest. Images courtesy of Demion Clinco, Tucson.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

Page 25



Photographs 15 and 16. Recent (2009-2010) images of the former stables and associated blacksmith/stable guard building. *Top*: Remains of stables (D-2 and D-3), north of barracks, view facing northeast. *Bottom*: Remains of stable and blacksmith/stable guard building (D-4 and D-5), view facing north. Images courtesy of R. Brooks Jeffery, University of Arizona, and Demion Clinco, Tucson.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

Page 26



Photographs 17 and 18. Recent (2010) images of former bath houses located behind the barracks. *Top*: Bath house (A-9) north of eastern quadrangle, view facing northeast. *Bottom*: Bath house (A-10) north of western quadrangle, with eastern bath house in background, view facing northeast. Images courtesy of Demion Clinco, Tucson.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Camp
Naco Historic District

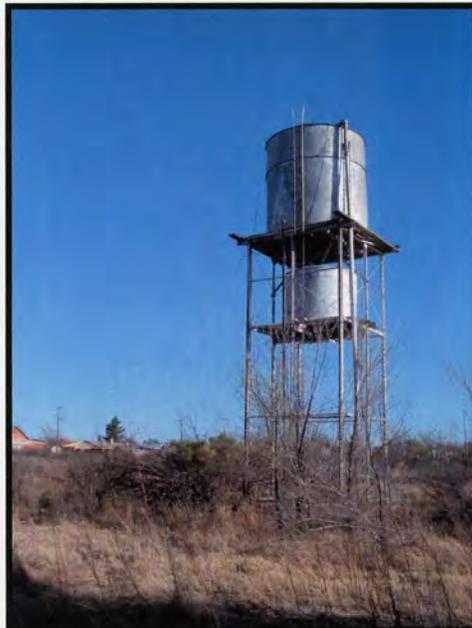
County and State: Cochise
County, Arizona

Section number 13

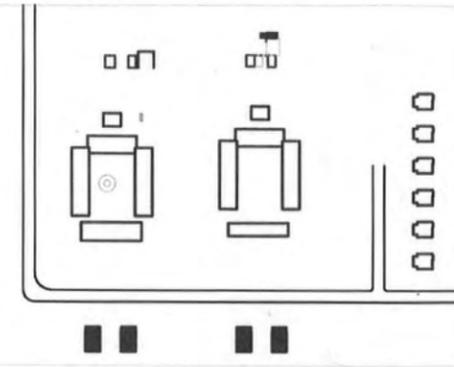
Page 27



Photograph 19. Recent (2010) image of former bakery building (E-1), now under private ownership, located on the west side of Willson Road. Image courtesy of Demion Clinco, Tucson.



Photograph 20. Recent (2009) image of Camp Naco water tower (F-1) located at the southeastern corner of the District behind the former officer's quarters. Image courtesy of R. Brooks Jeffery, University of Arizona, Tucson.



Building C-1 through C-4: Officer's Quarters

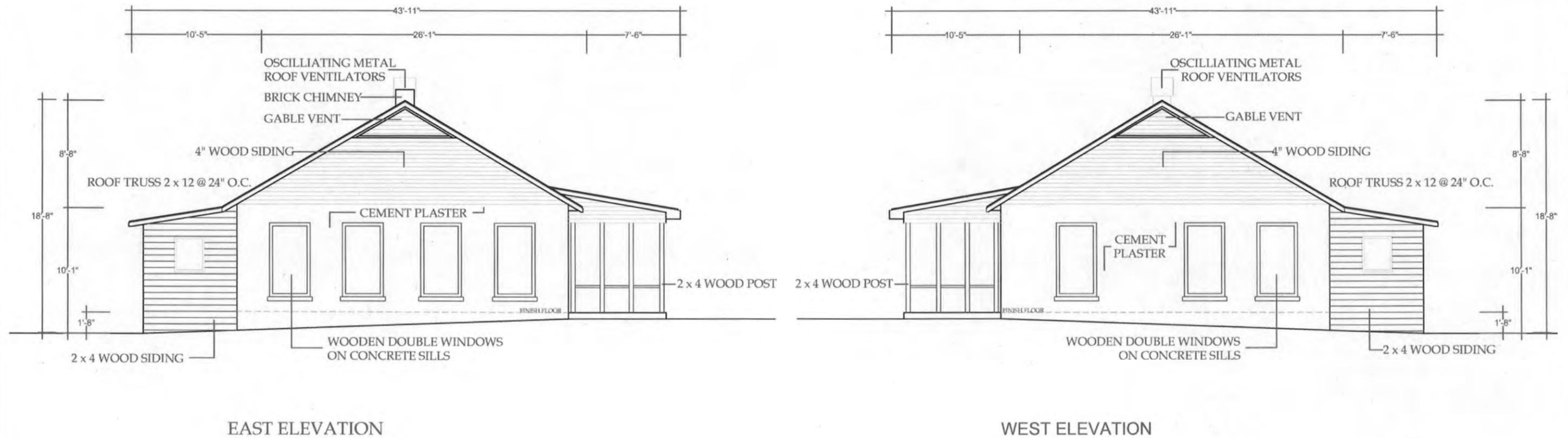


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS



Building C-1 through C-4: Officer's Quarters

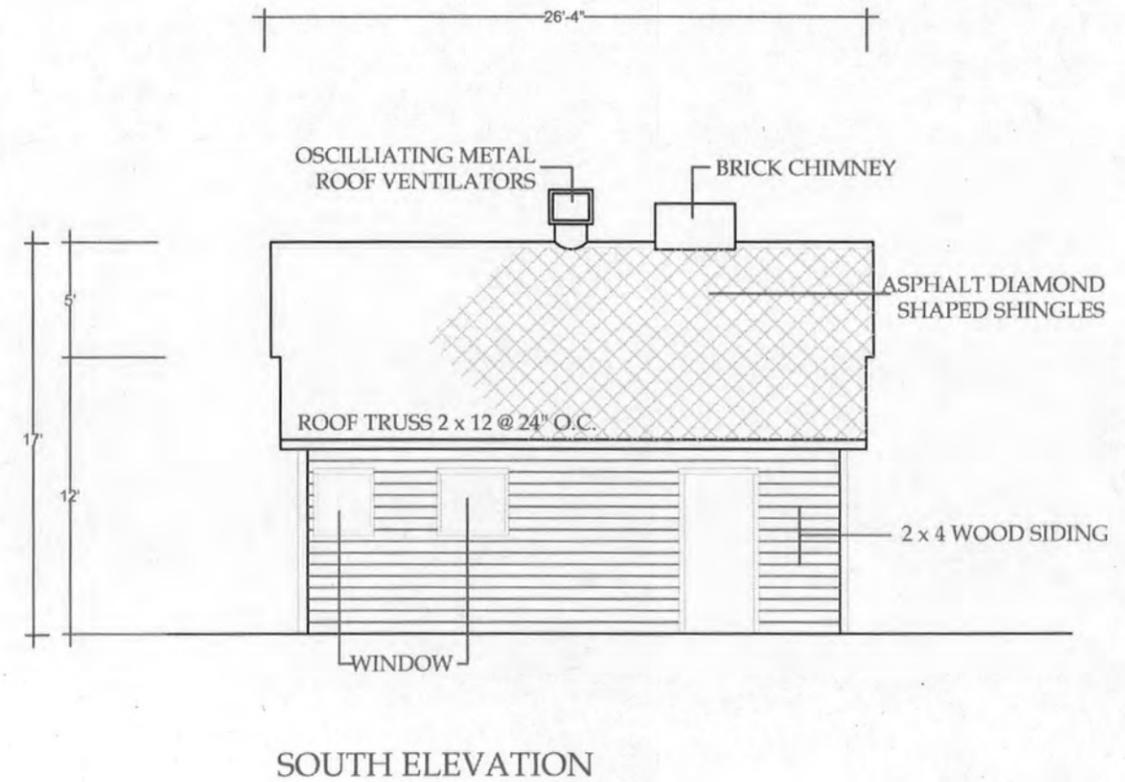
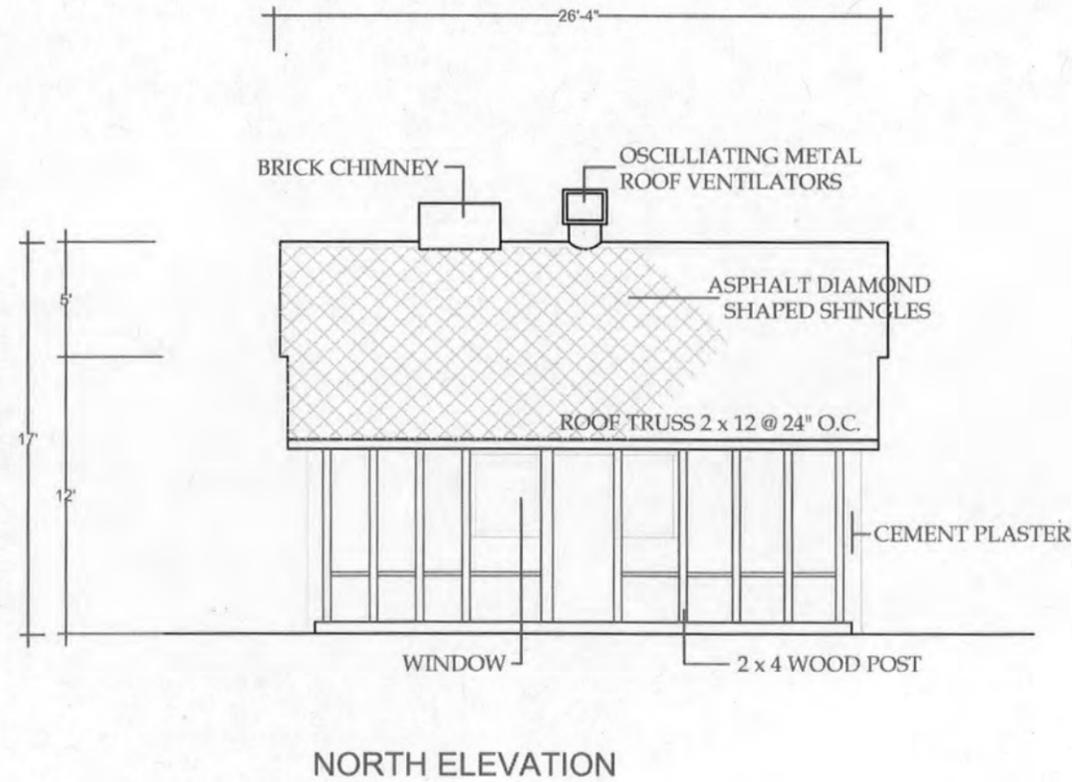
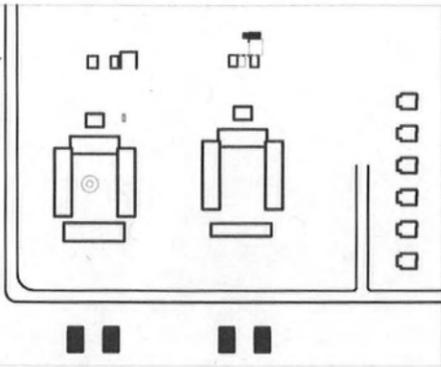


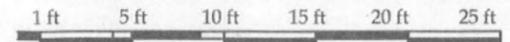
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

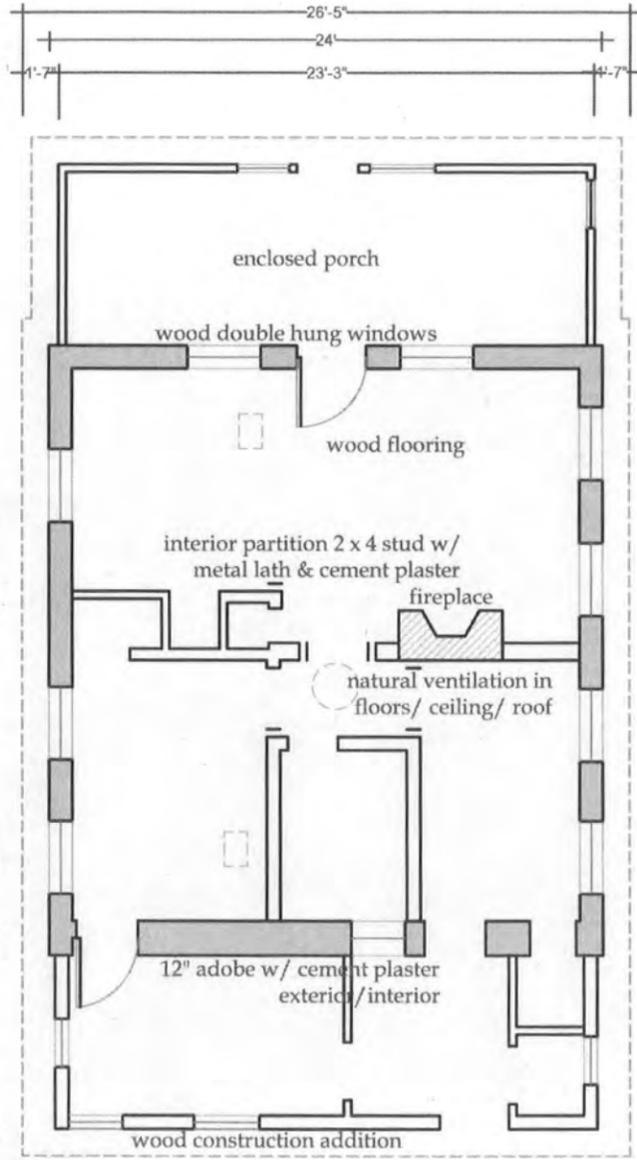
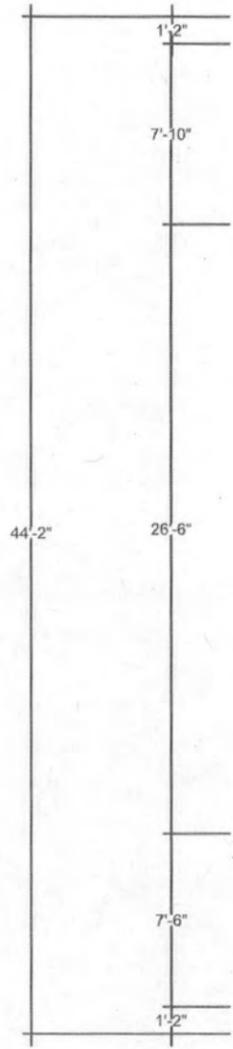
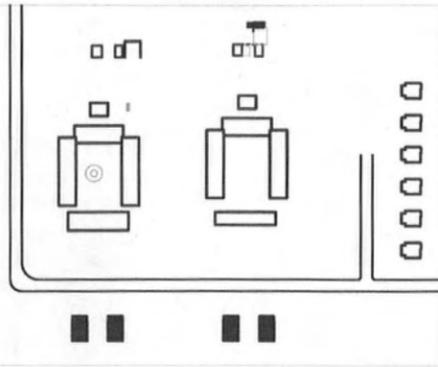
Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

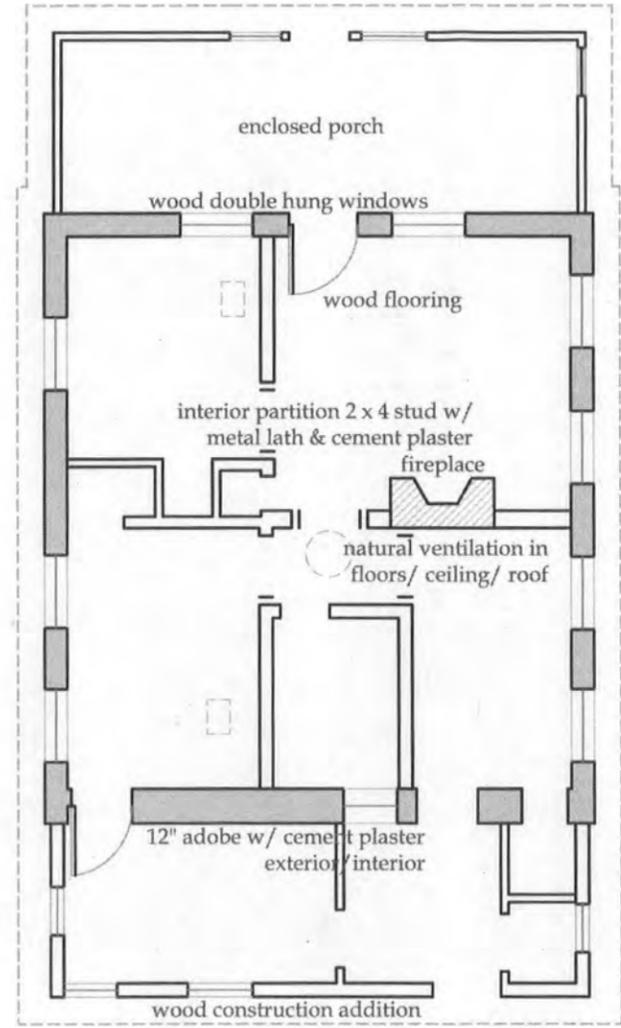
NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS



Building C-1 through C-4: Officer's Quarters



C-1 & C-3



C-2 & C-4

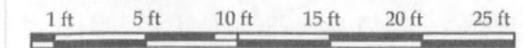
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

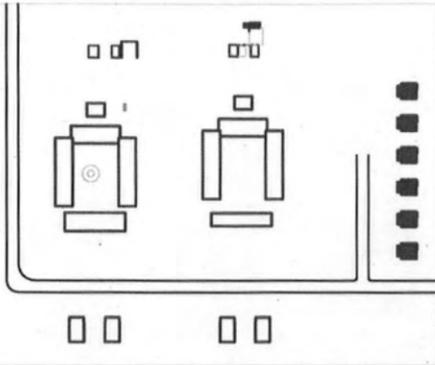
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

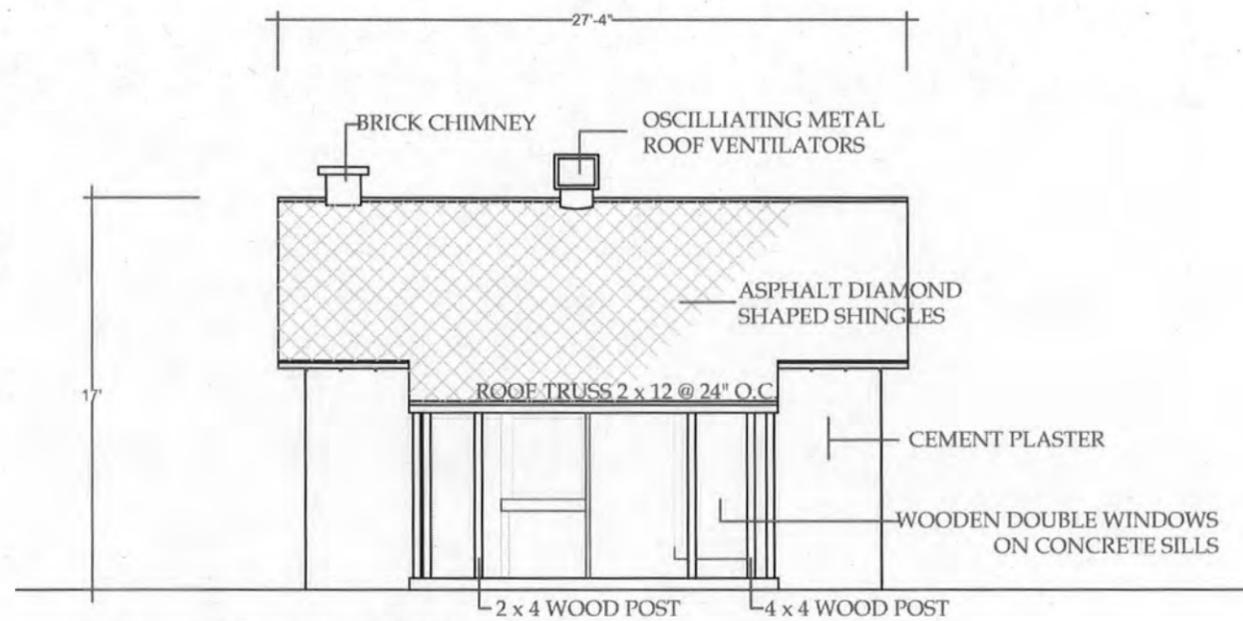
T24S R24E S18

PLANS

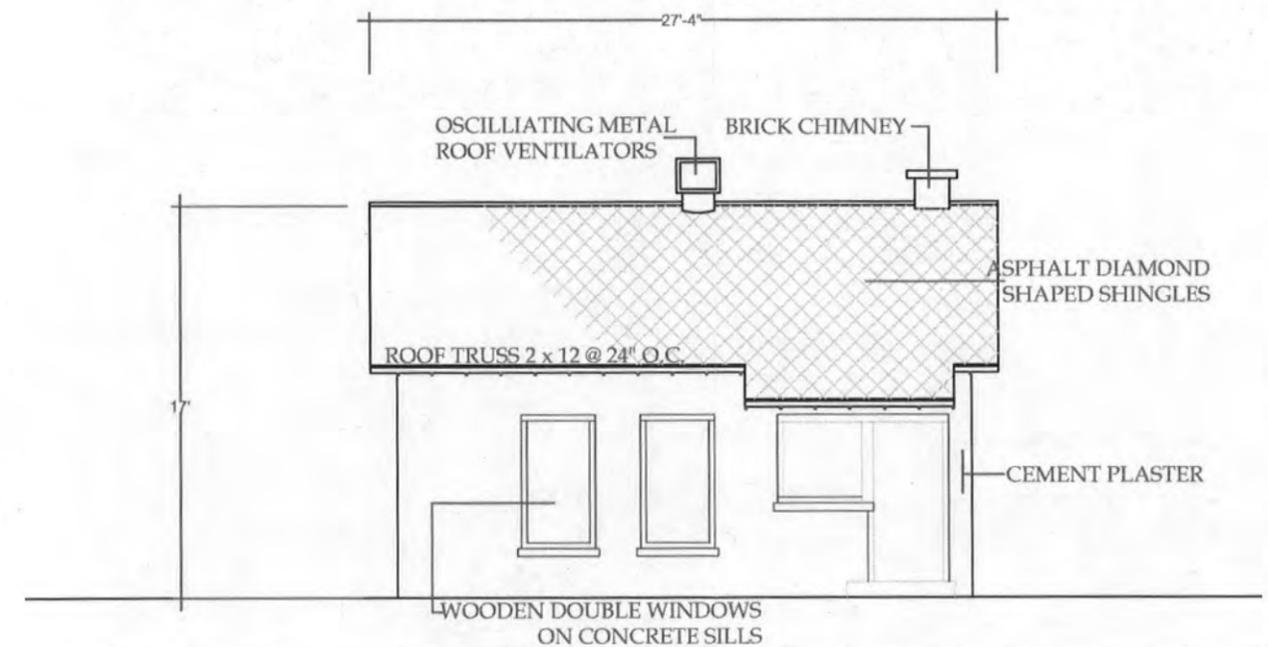




Building B-1 through B-6: Non-comissioned Officer's Quarters



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

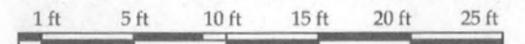
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

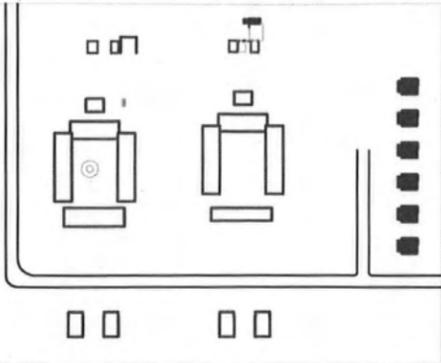
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

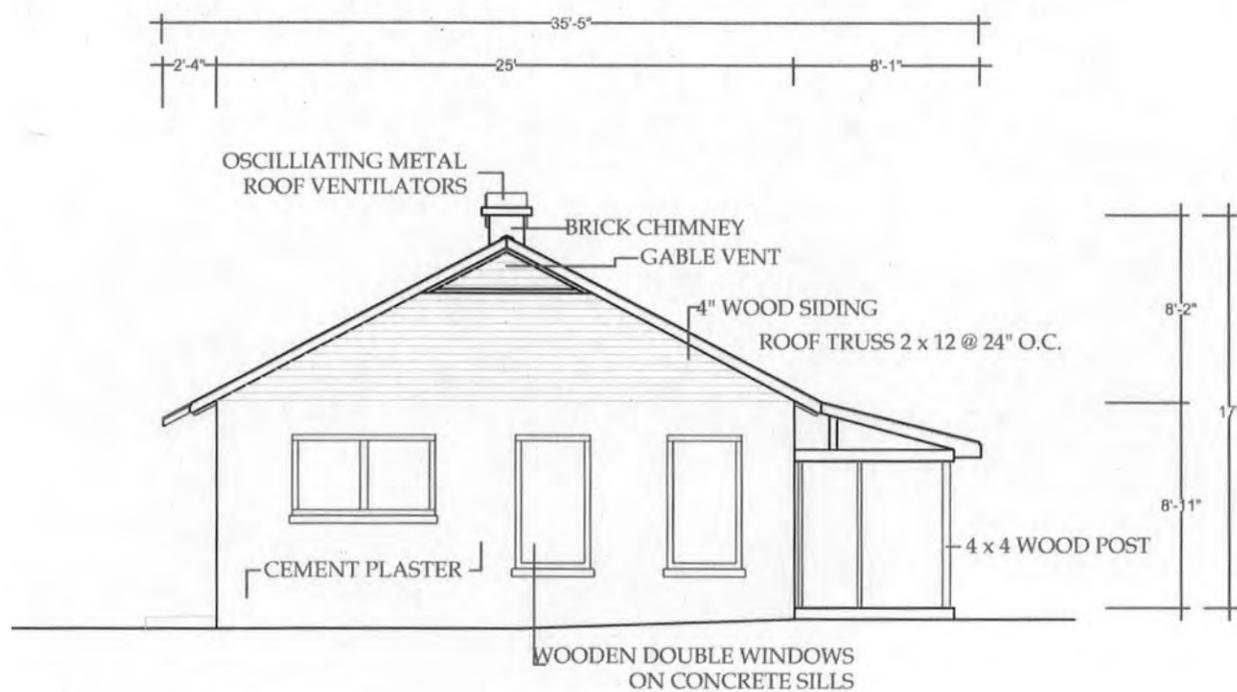
T24S R24E S18

WEST & EAST ELEVATIONS

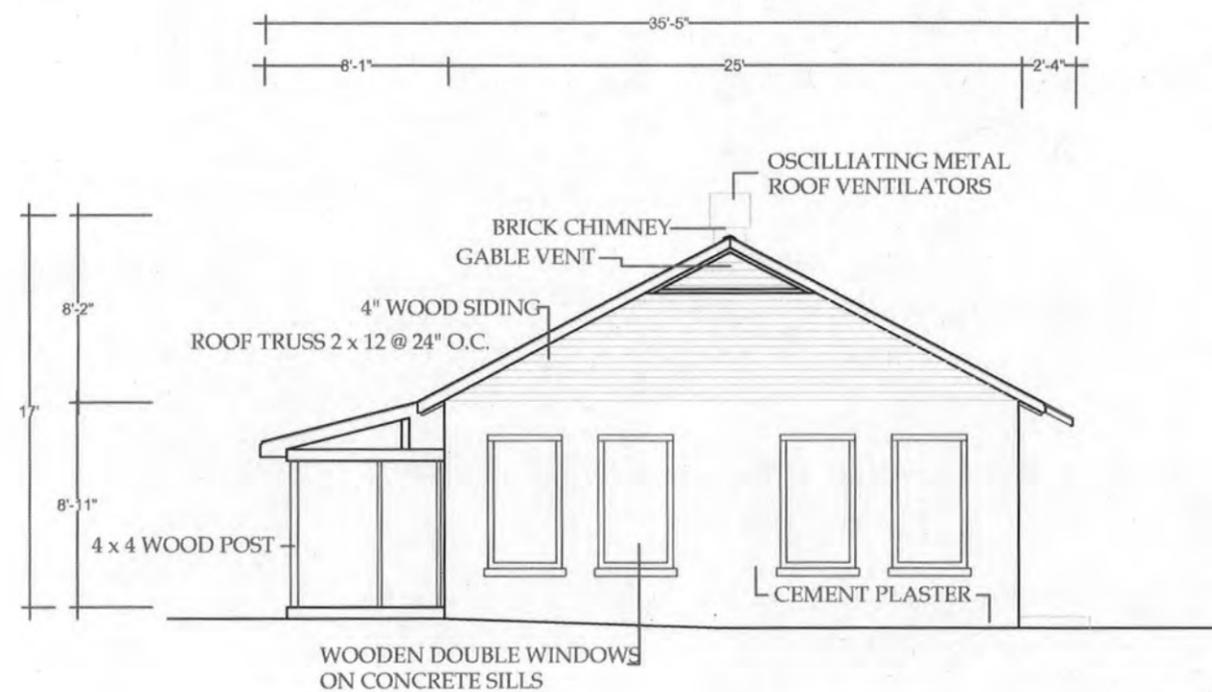




Building B-1 through B-6: Non-comissioned Officer's Quarters



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

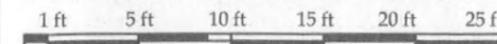
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

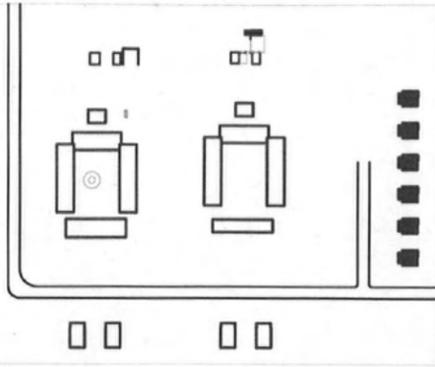
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS





Building B-1 through B-6: Non-commissioned Officer's Quarters

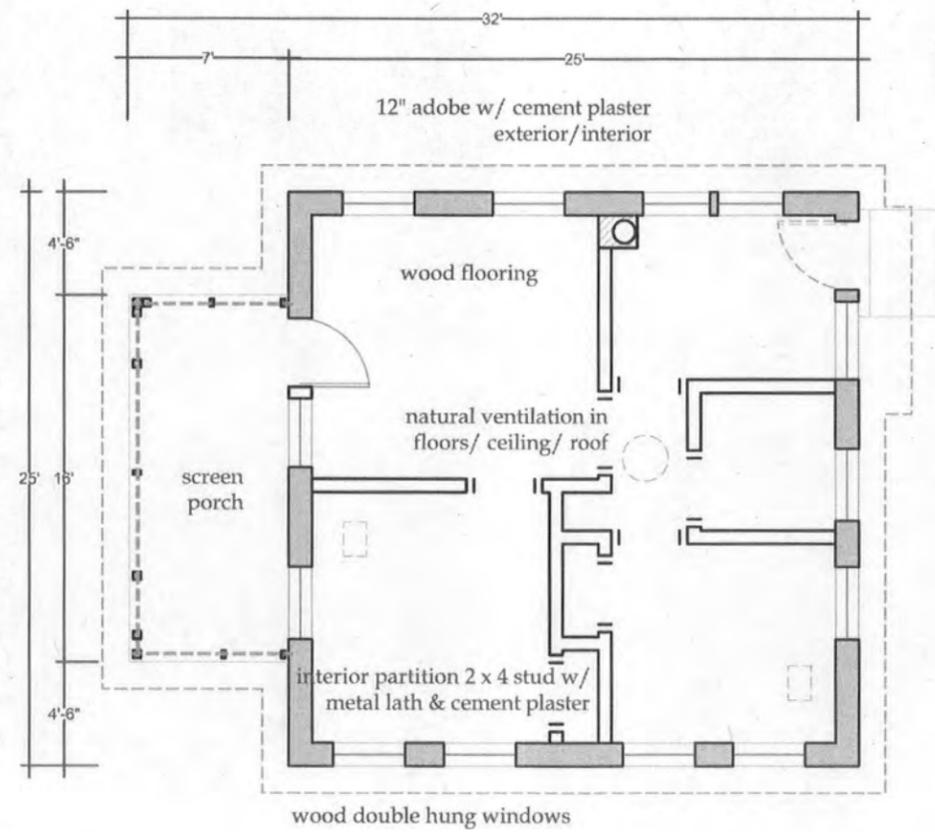


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

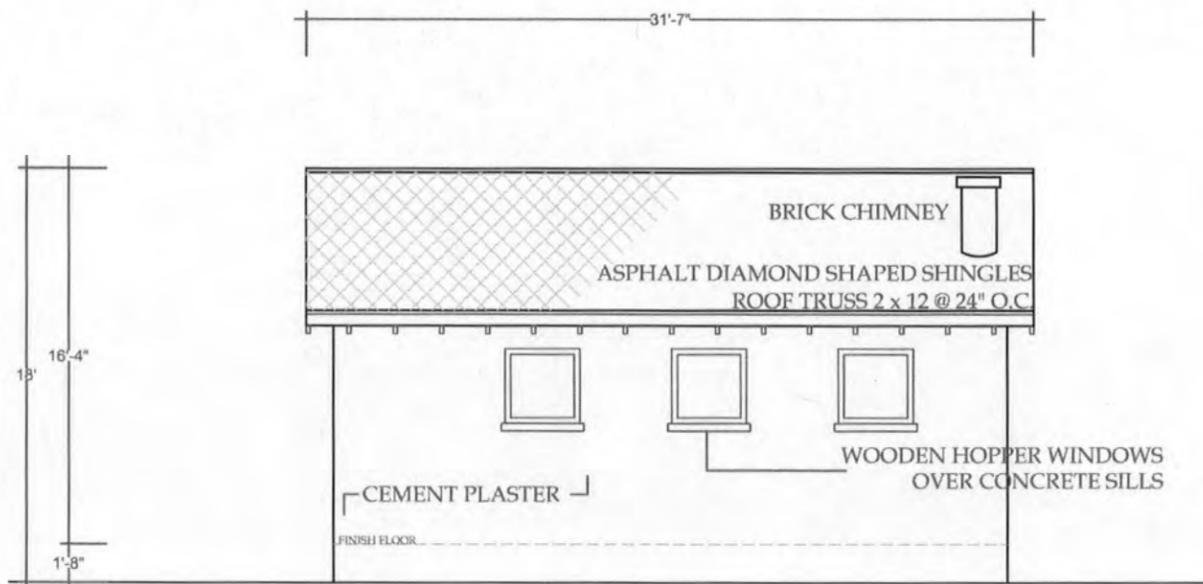
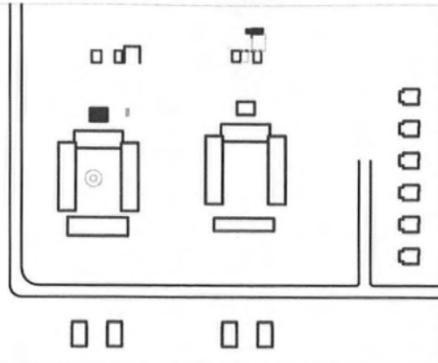
Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

PLAN

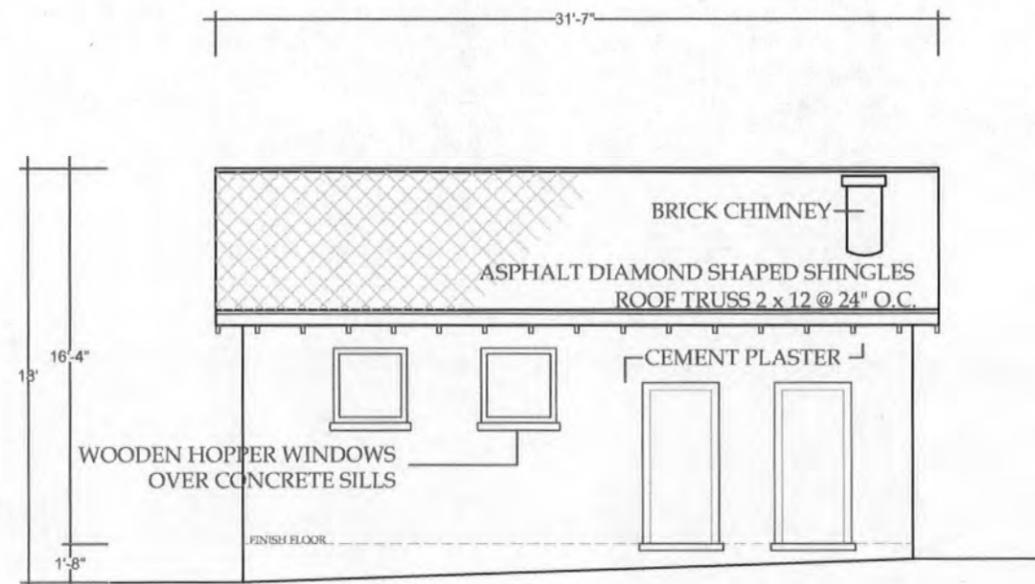
1 ft 5 ft 10 ft 15 ft 20 ft 25 ft



Building A-10: Bathhouse



NORTH ELEVATION



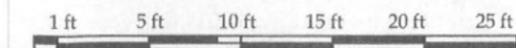
SOUTH ELEVATION

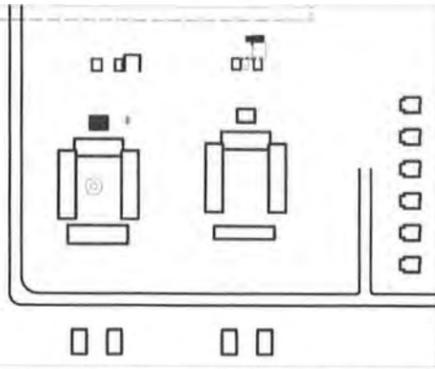
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

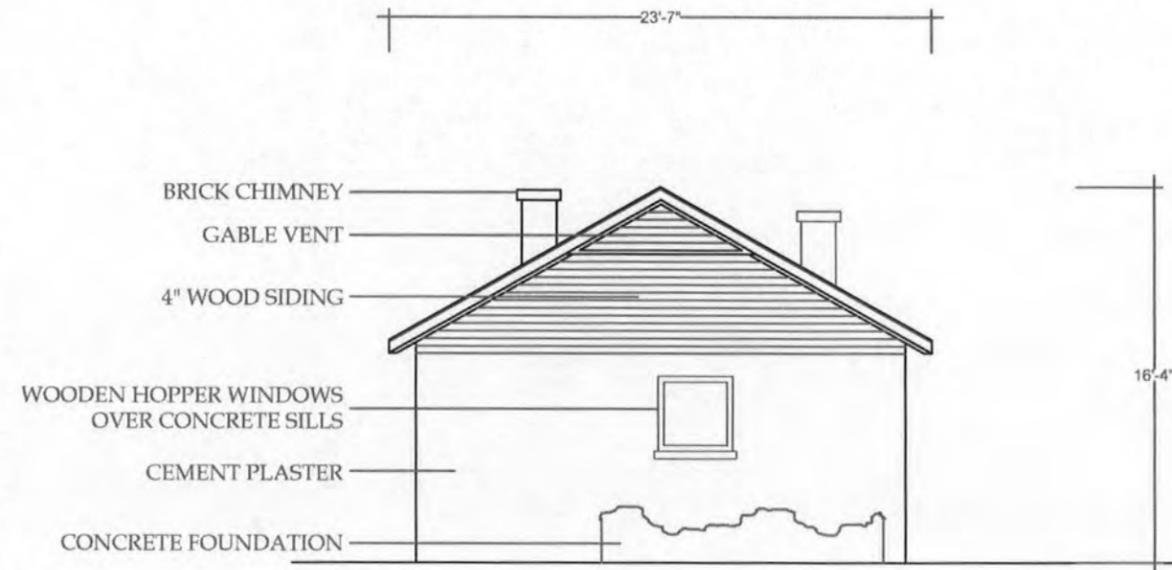
Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS

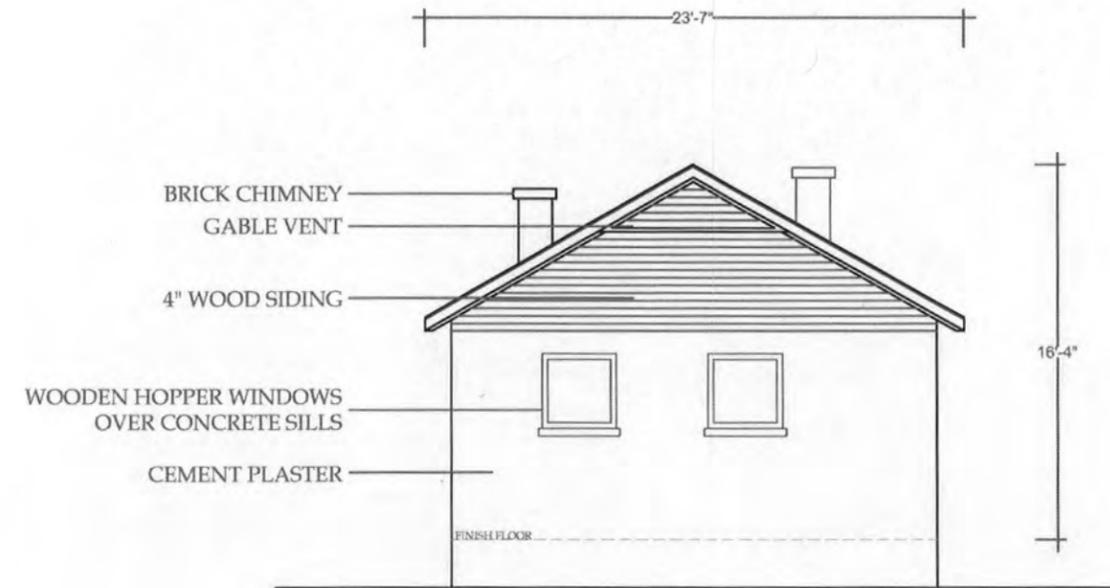




Building A-10: Bathhouse



EAST ELEVATION



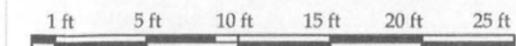
WEST ELEVATION

Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

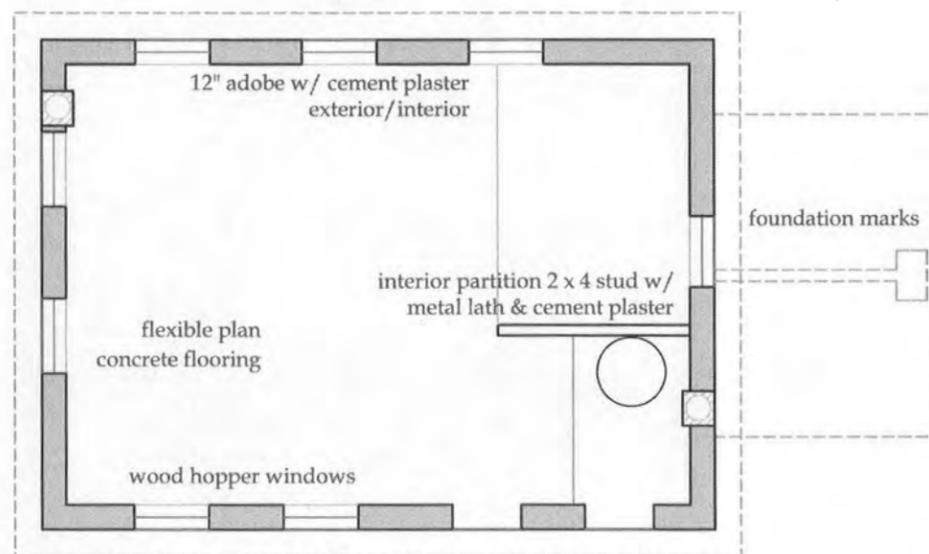
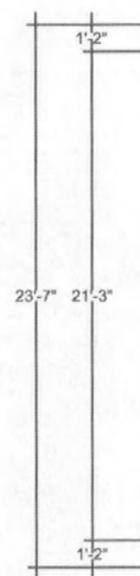
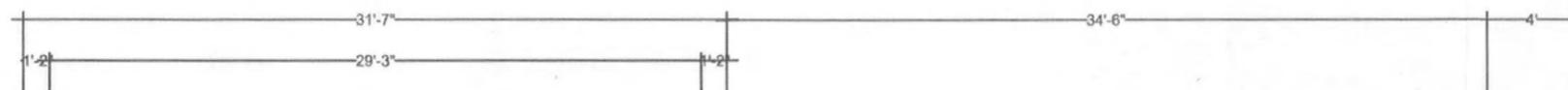
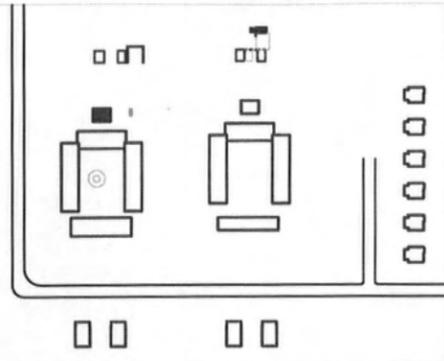
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
T24S R24E S18

EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS



Building A-10: Bathhouse



concrete foundation

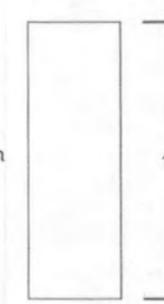


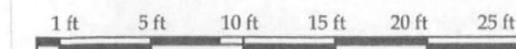
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

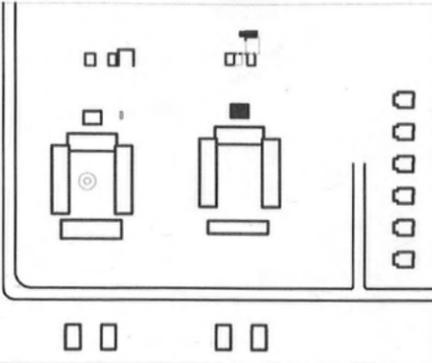
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

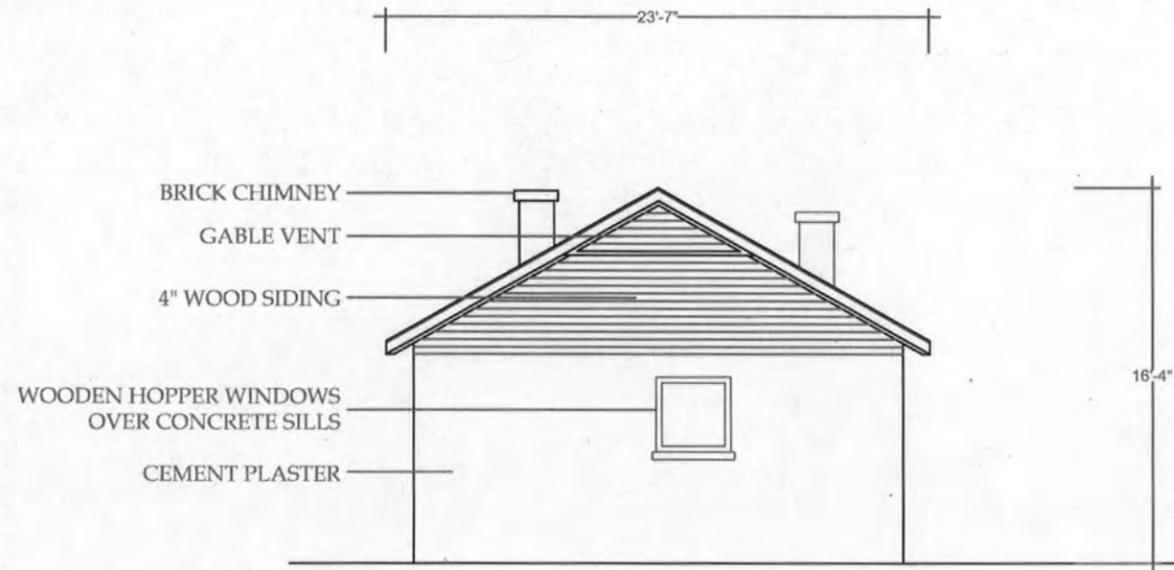
T24S R24E S18

PLAN

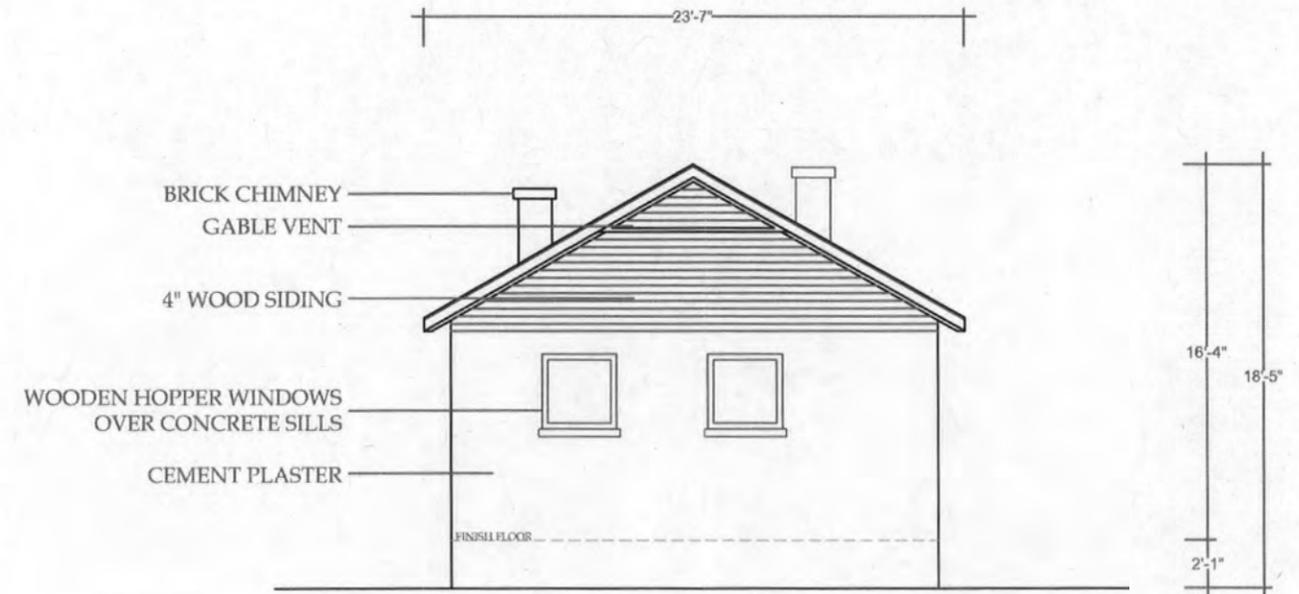




Building A-9: Bathhouse



EAST ELEVATION



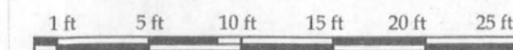
WEST ELEVATION

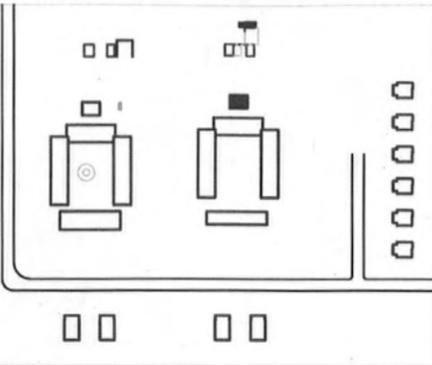
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

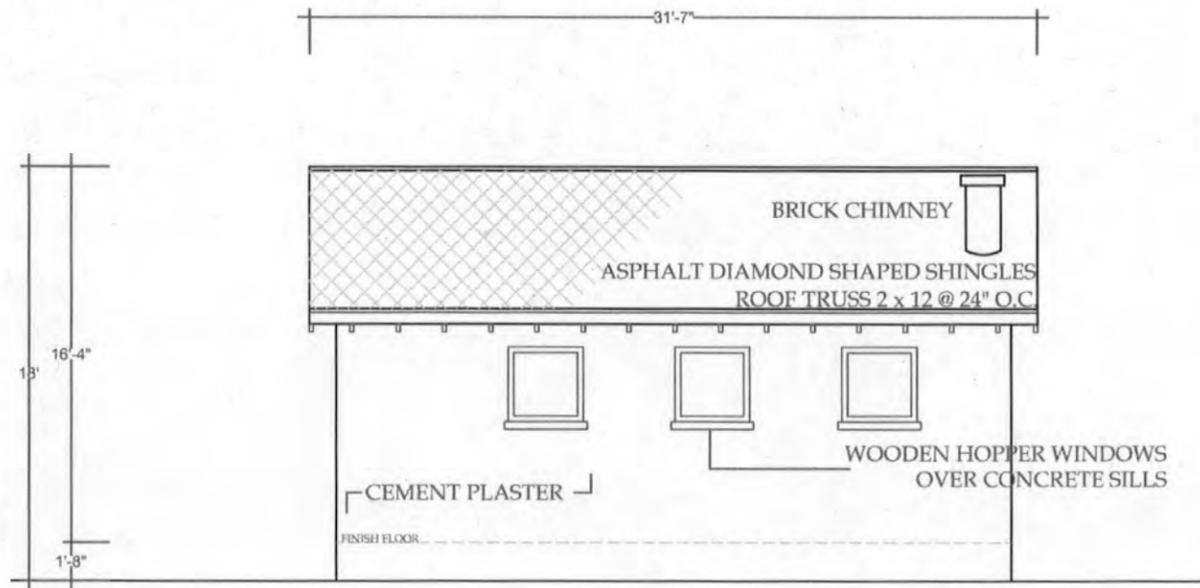
Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS

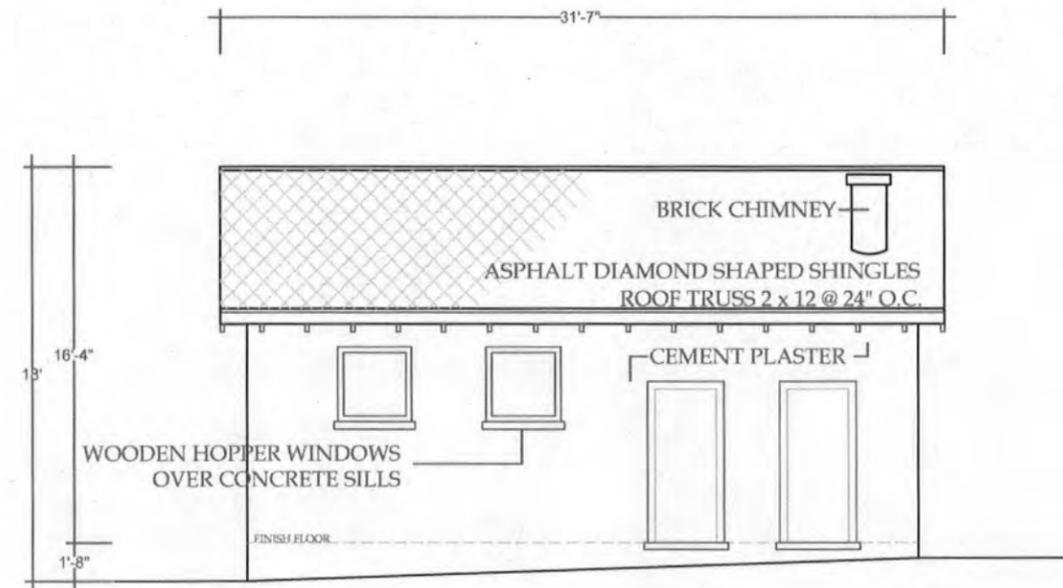




Building A-9: Bathhouse



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

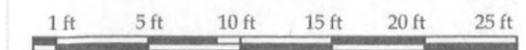
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

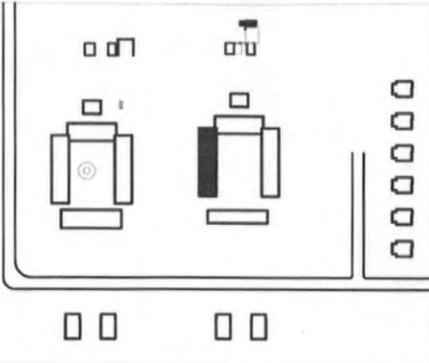
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS





Building A-8: Barrack

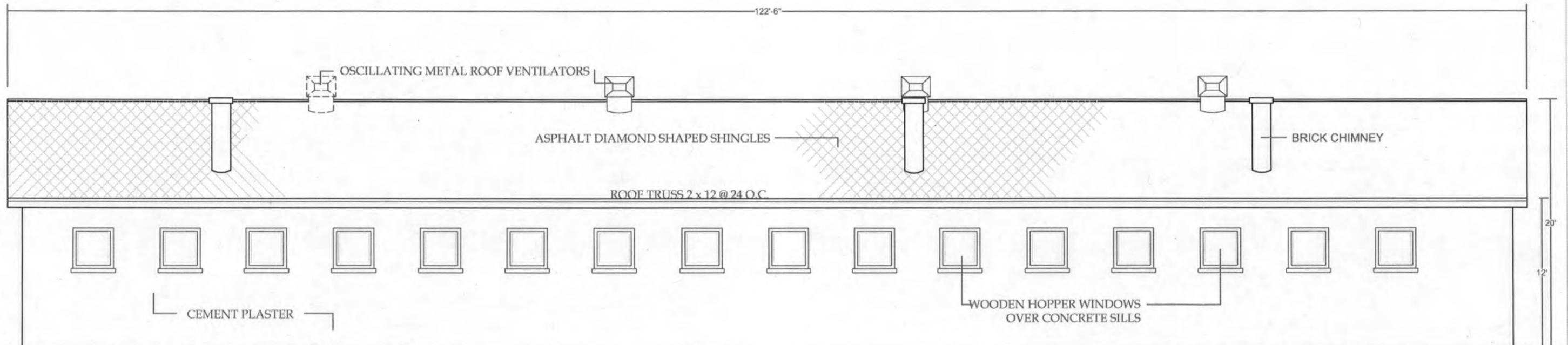


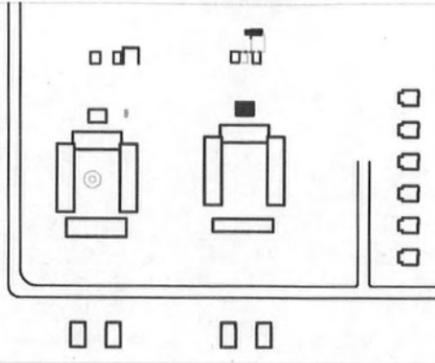
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

WEST ELEVATION





Building A-9: Bathhouse

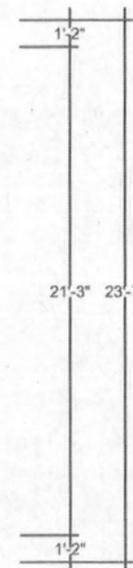
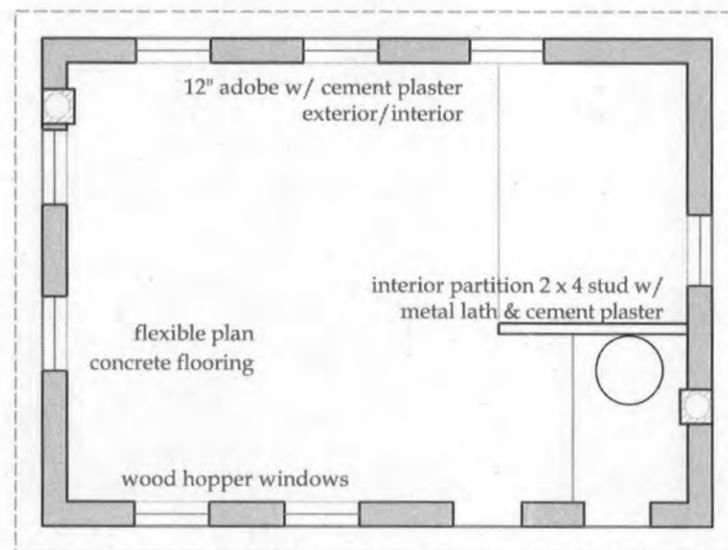
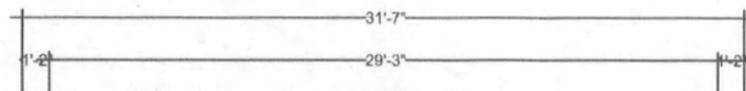
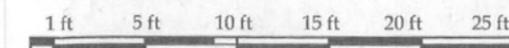


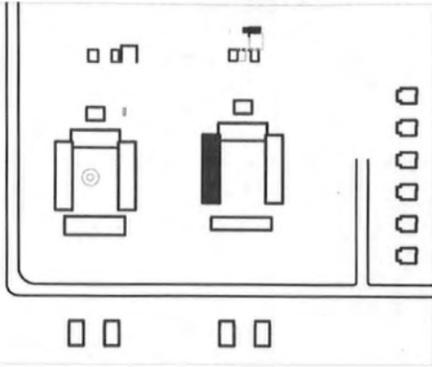
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

PLAN





Building A-8: Barrack

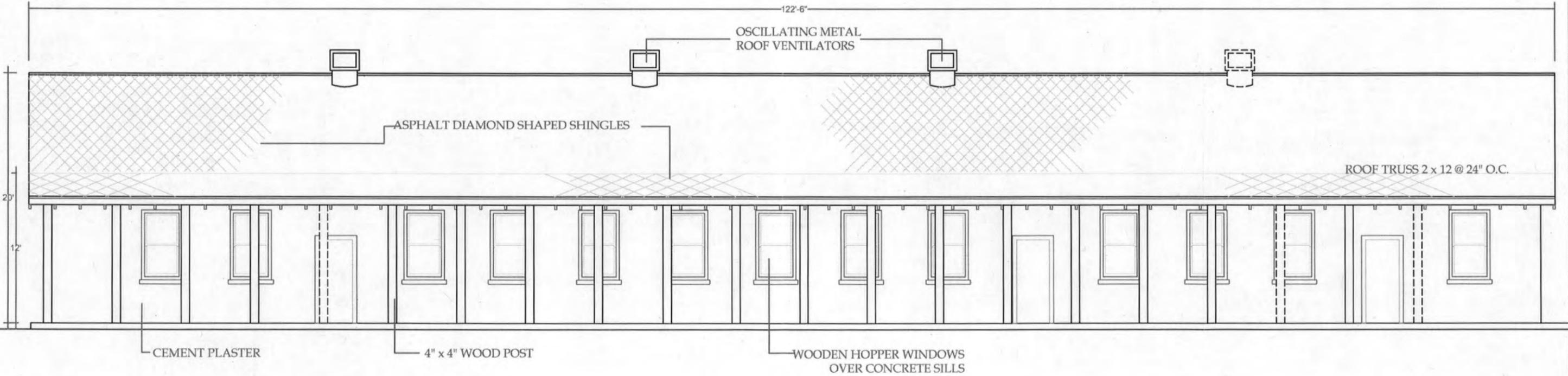
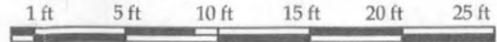


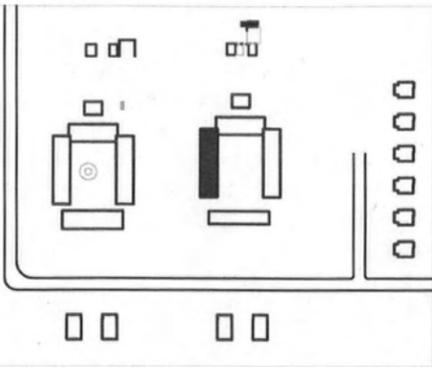
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

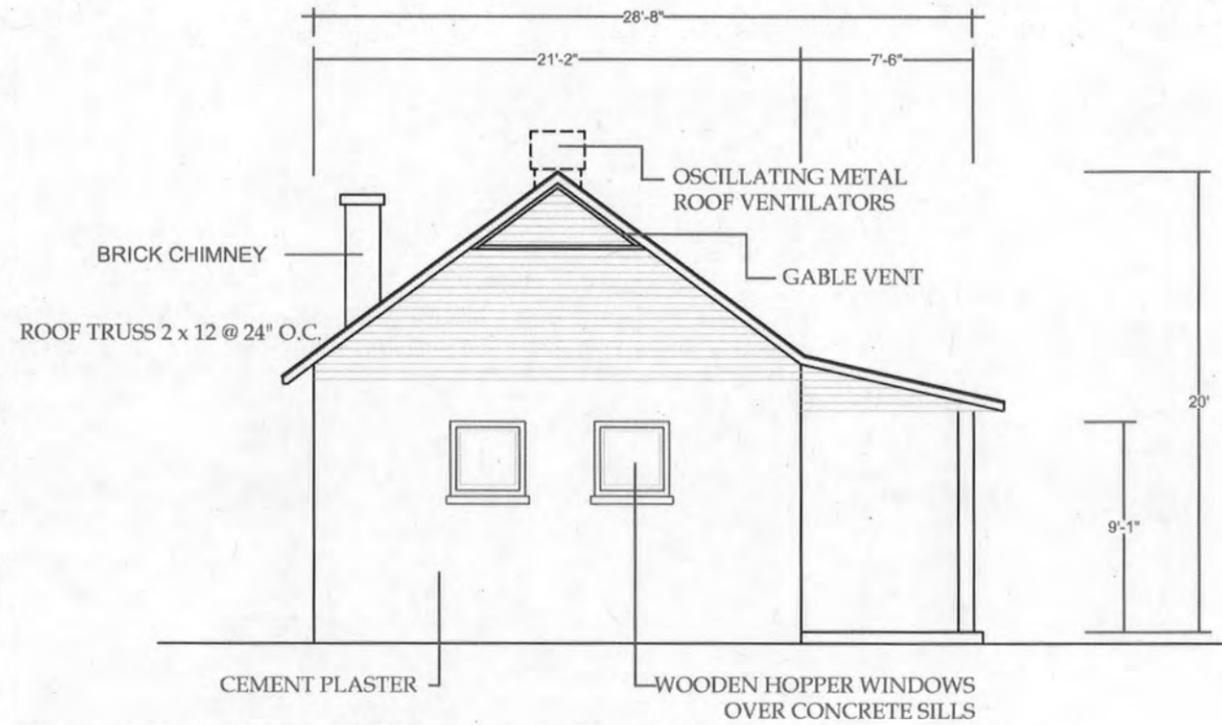
Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

EAST ELEVATION

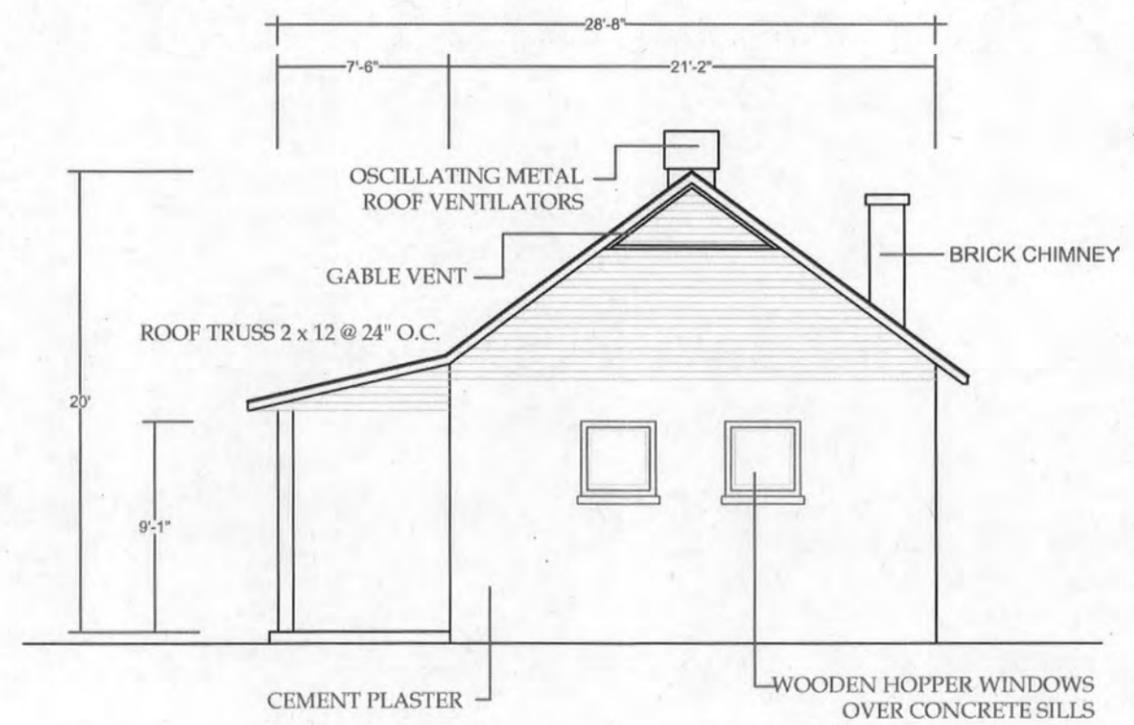




Building A-8: Barrack



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

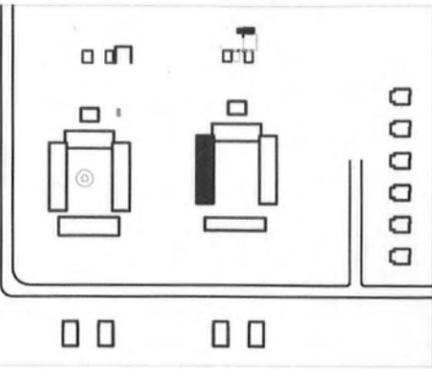
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

SOUTH & NORTH ELEVATIONS





Building A-8: Barrack

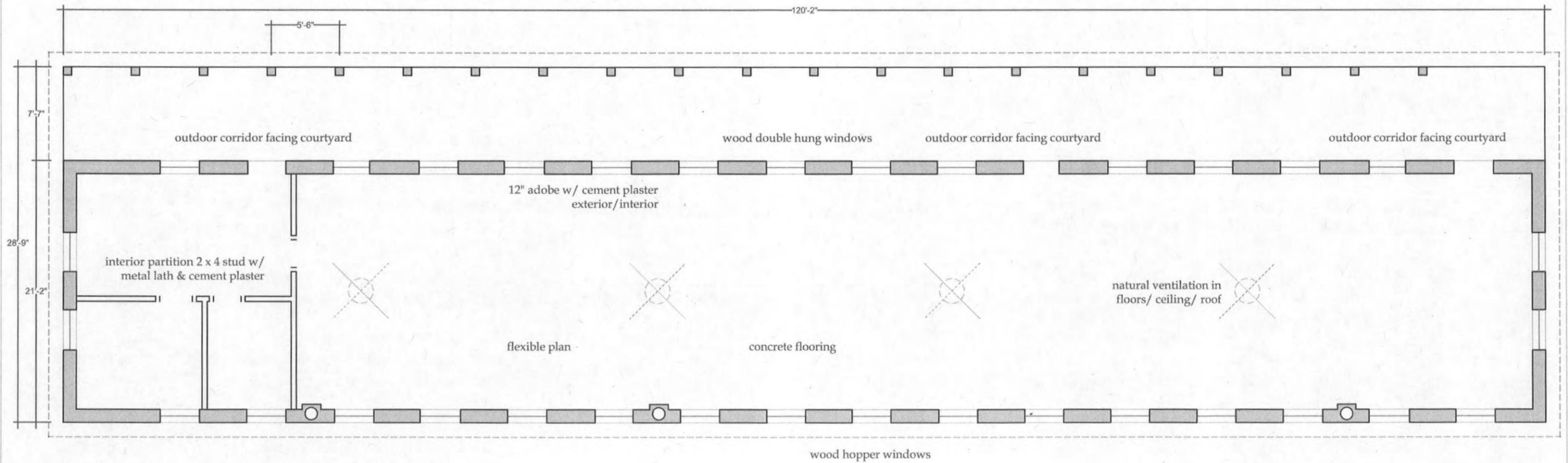


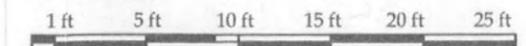
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

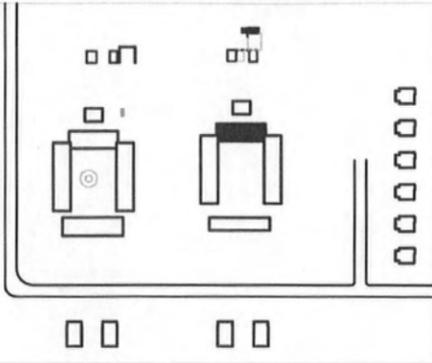
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

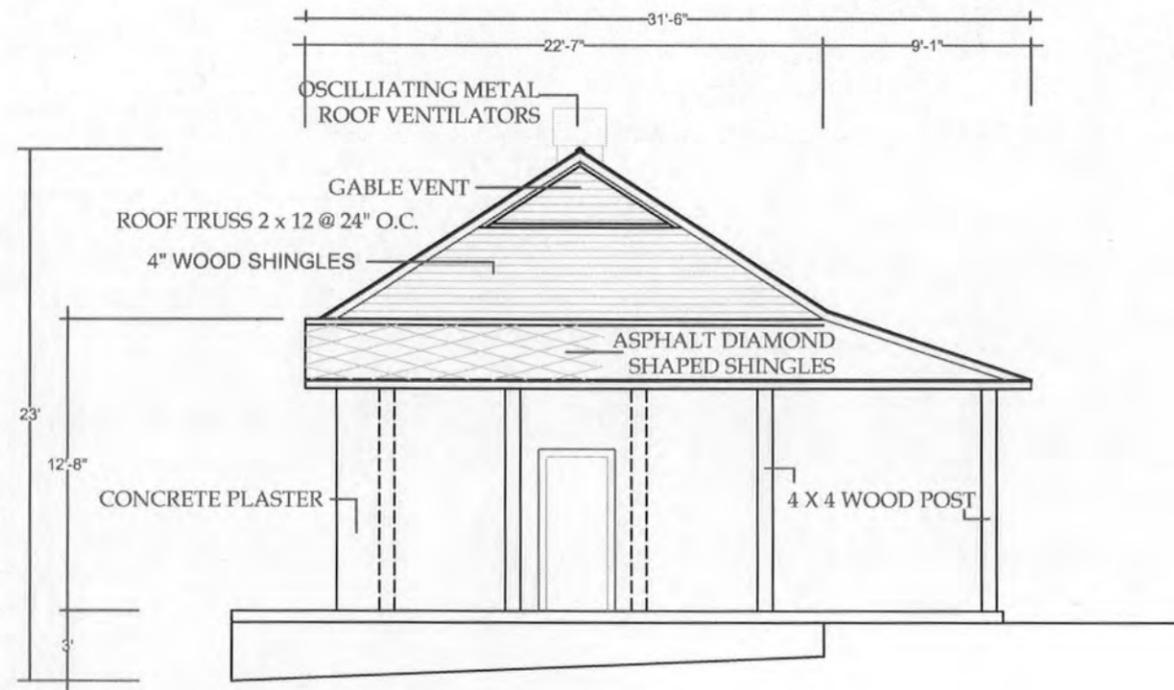
T24S R24E S18

PLAN

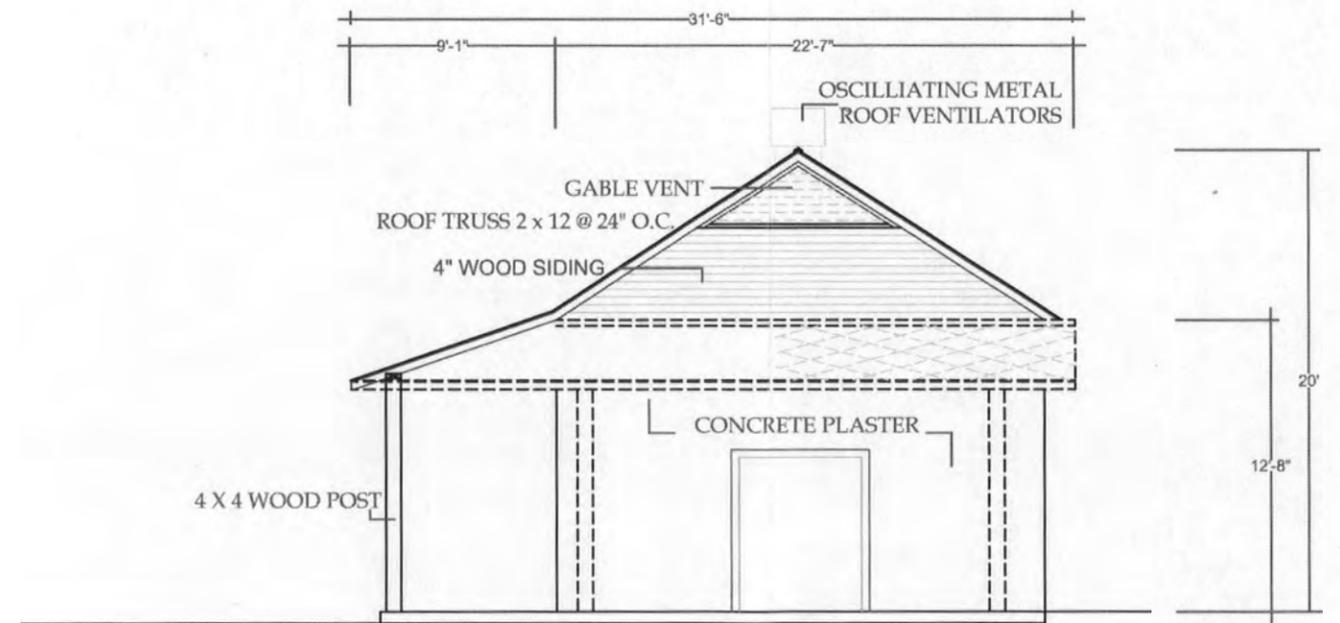




Building A-7: Barrack



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

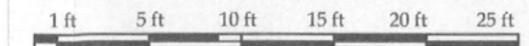
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

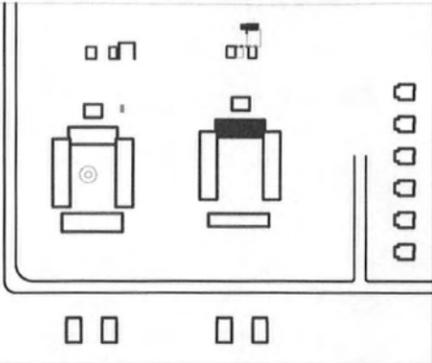
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS





Building A-7: Barrack

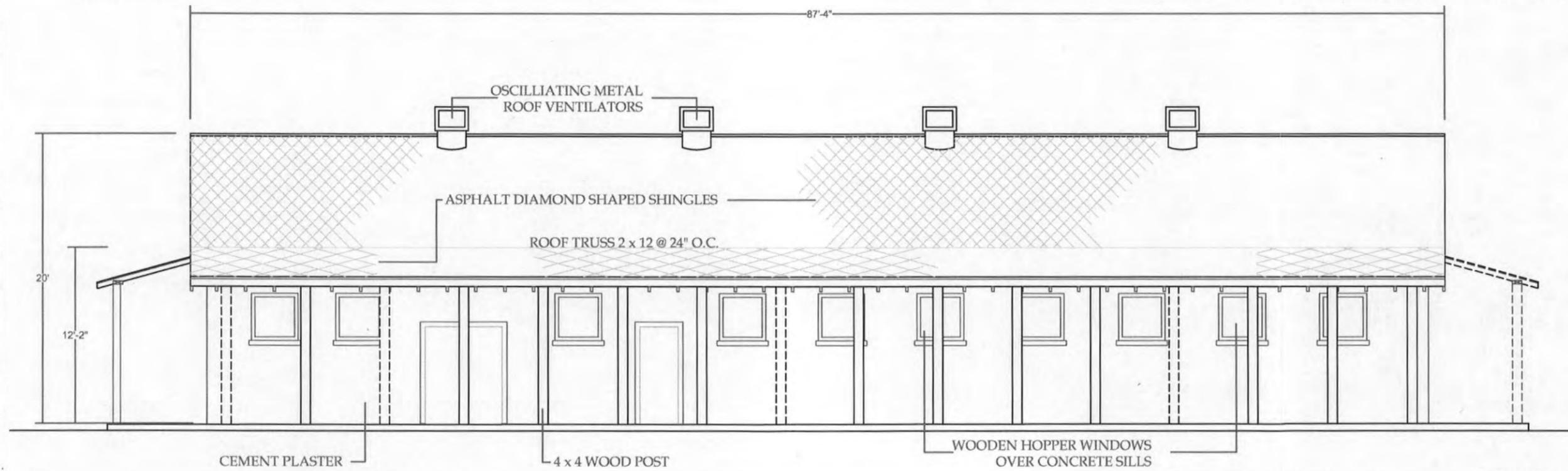


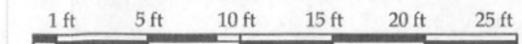
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

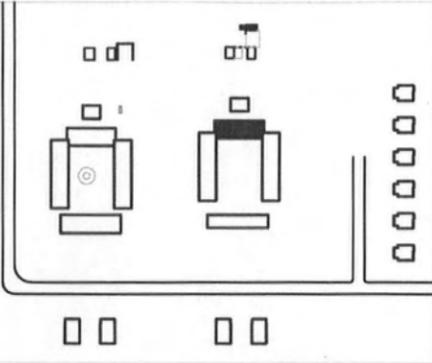
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

SOUTH ELEVATION





Building A-7: Barrack

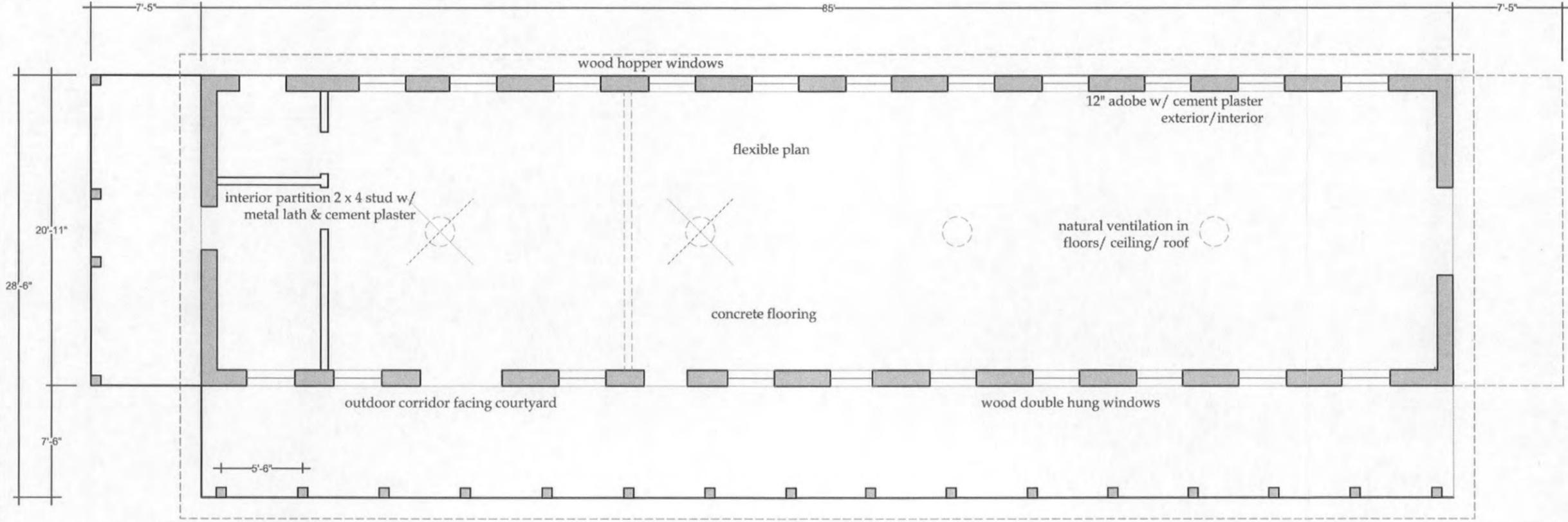
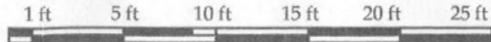


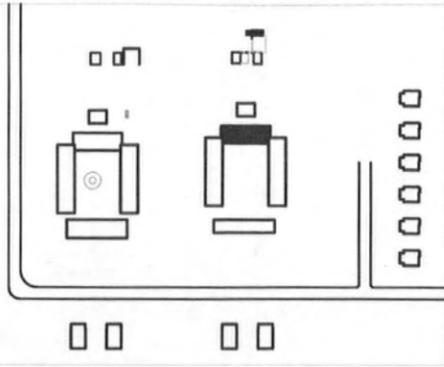
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

PLAN





Building A-7: Barrack

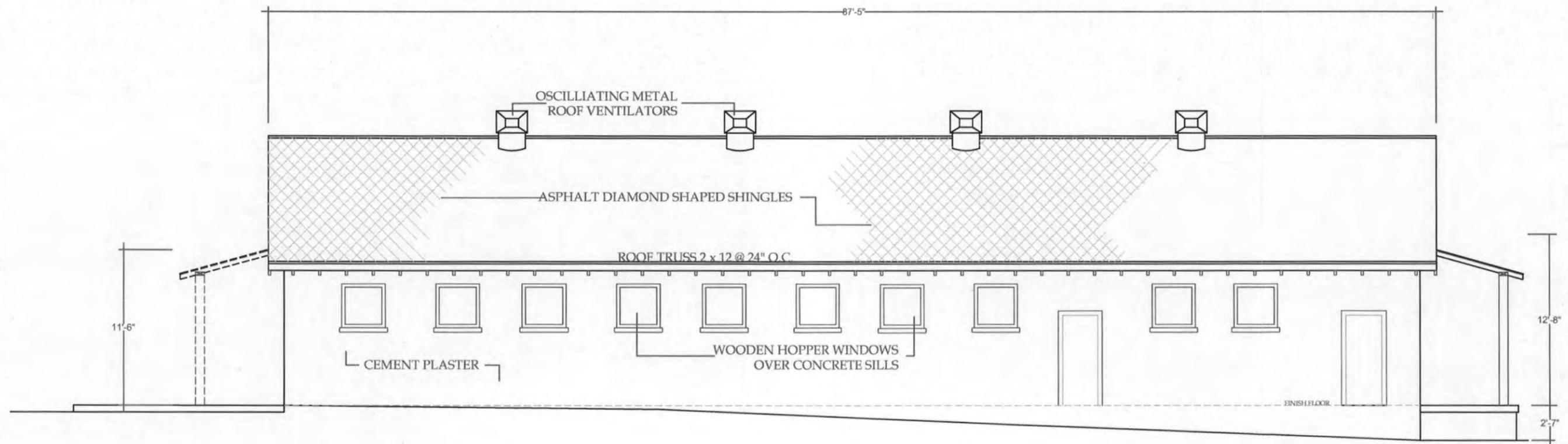


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

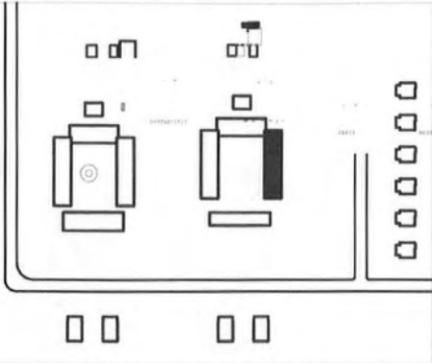
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

NORTH ELEVATION

1 ft 5 ft 10 ft 15 ft 20 ft 25 ft



Building A-6: Barrack

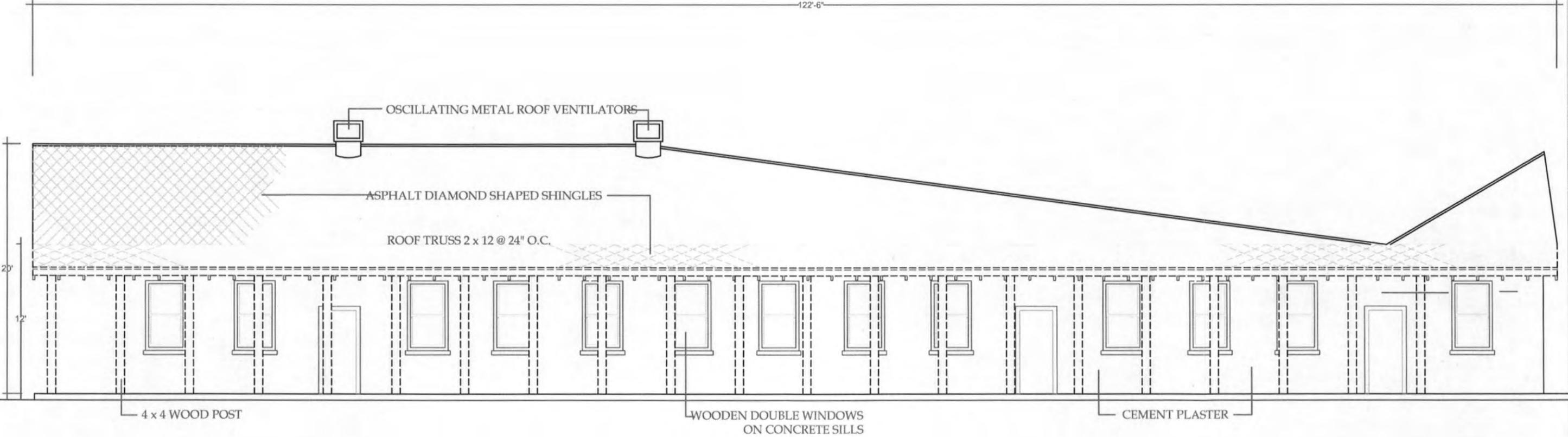
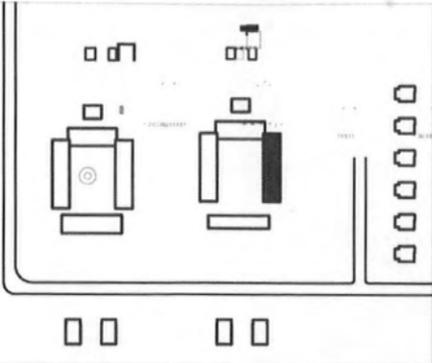


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:
 PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18





Building A-6: Barrack

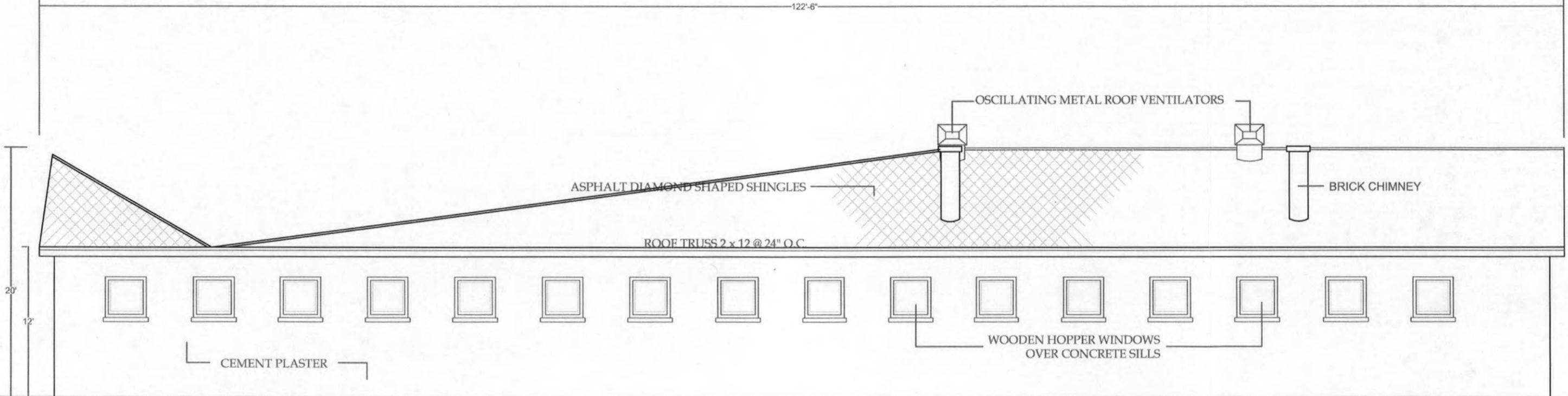
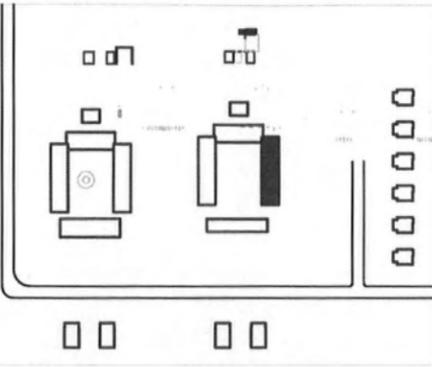


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

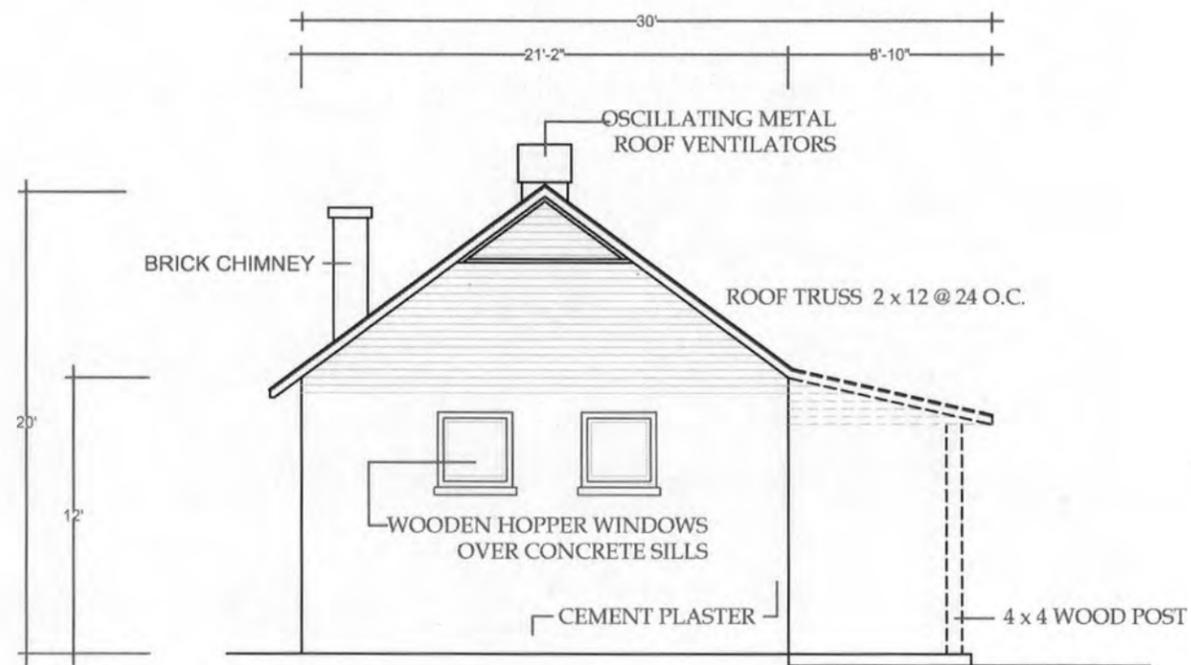
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

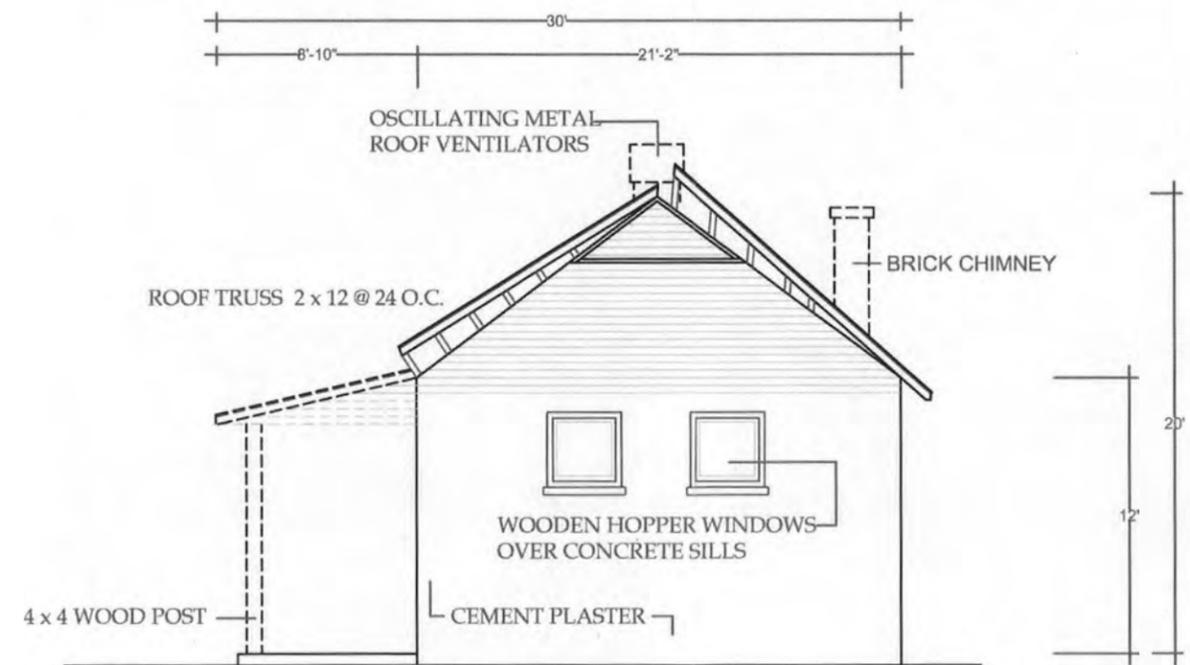




Building A-6: Barrack



NORTH ELEVATION



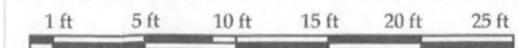
SOUTH ELEVATION

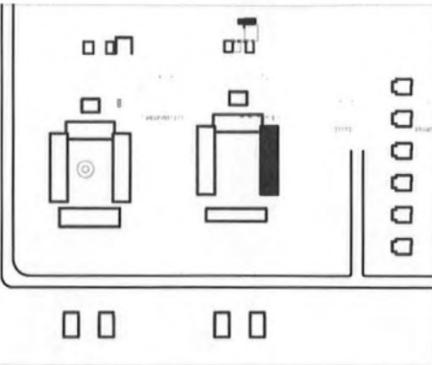
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
T24S R24E S18

NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS





Building A-6: Barrack

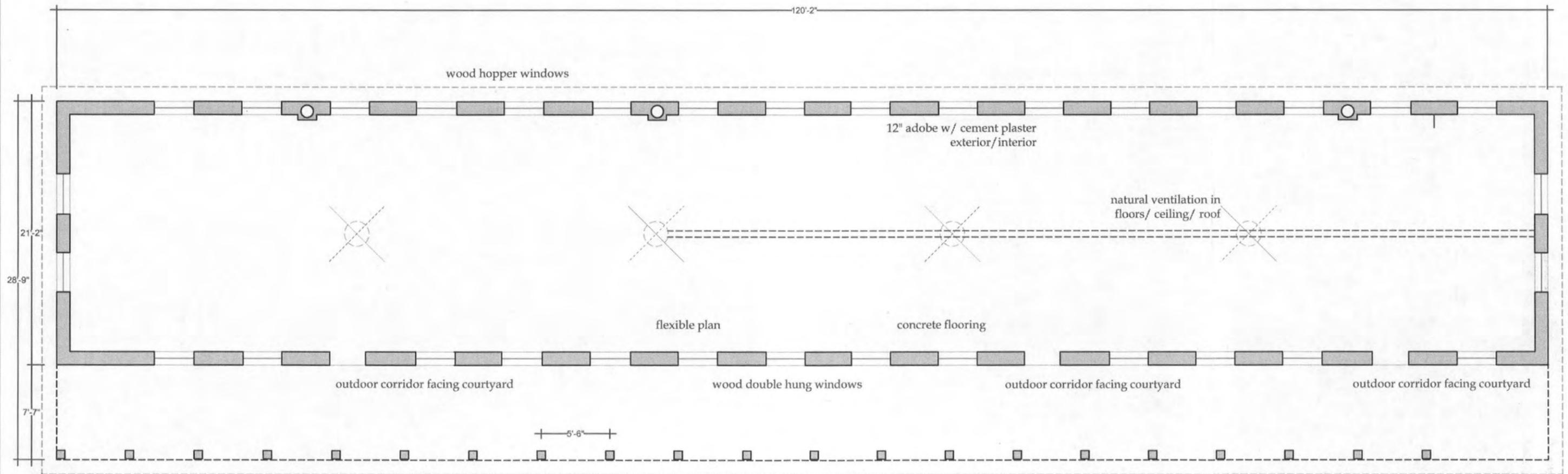


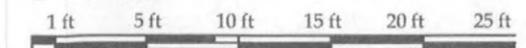
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

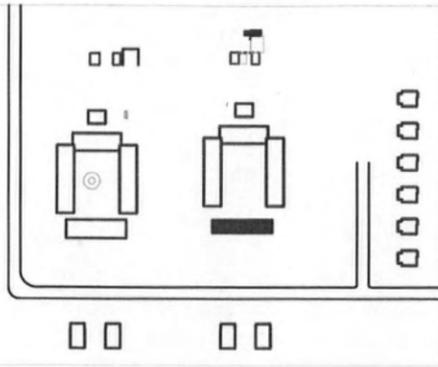
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

PLAN





Building A-5: Recreation Hall

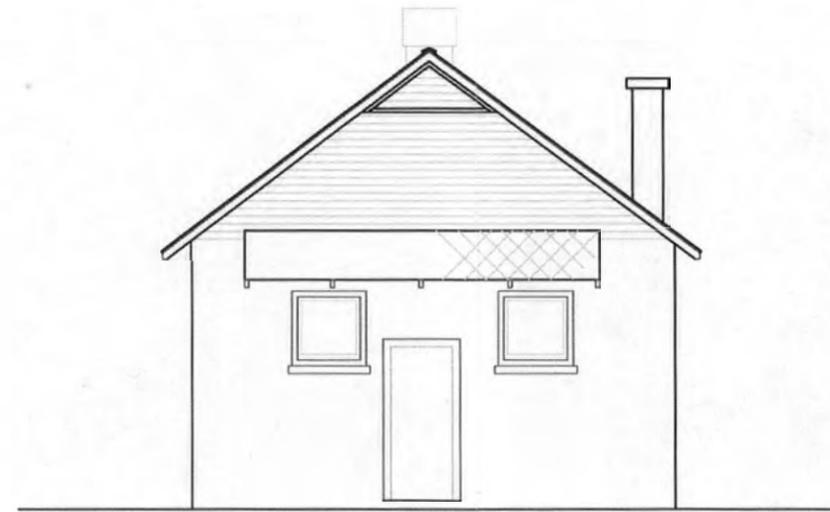
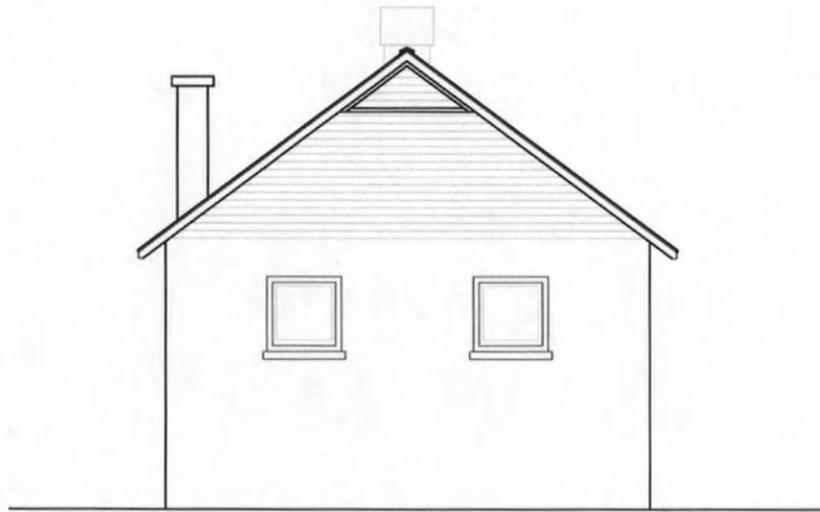


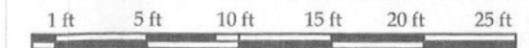
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

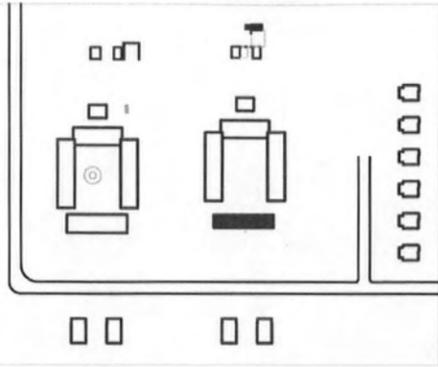
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

WEST & EAST ELEVATIONS





Building A-5: Recreation Hall

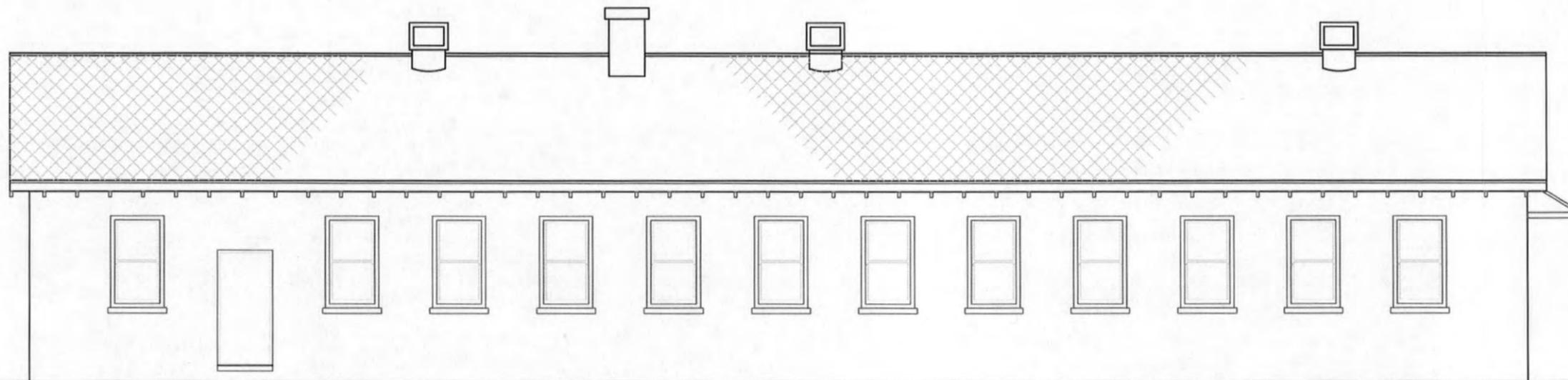


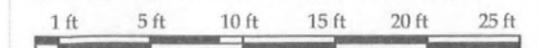
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

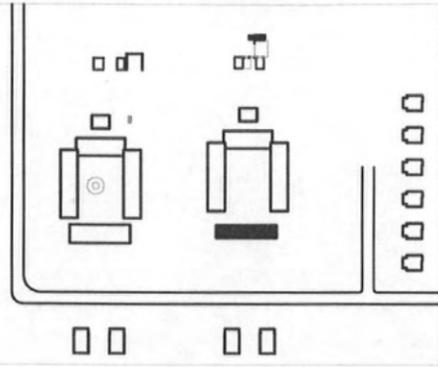
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

SOUTH ELEVATION





Building A-5: Recreation Hall

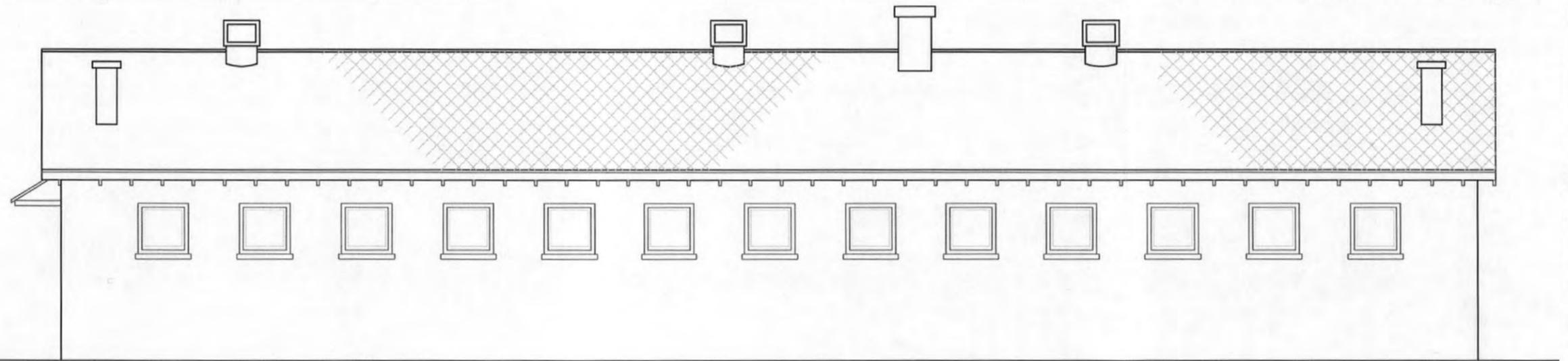


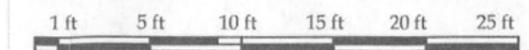
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

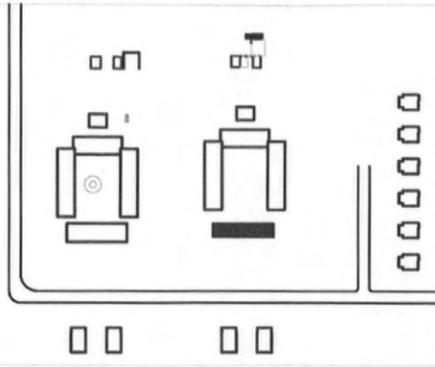
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

NORTH ELEVATION





Building A-5: Recreation Hall

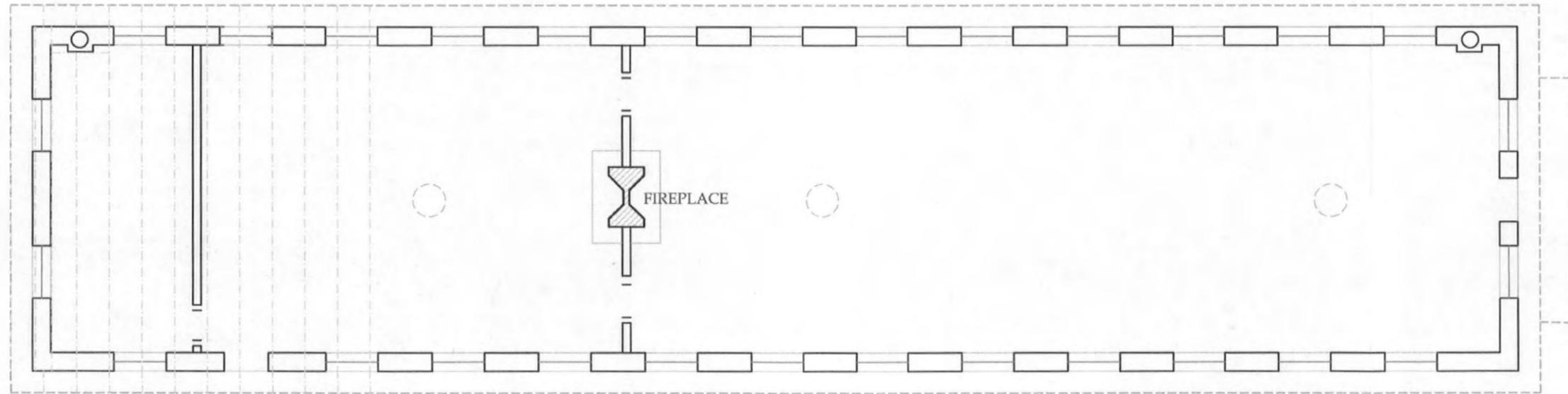


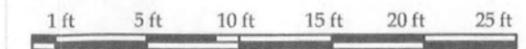
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

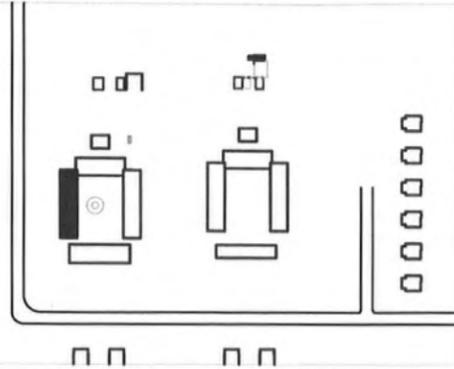
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

PLAN





Building A-4: Barrack

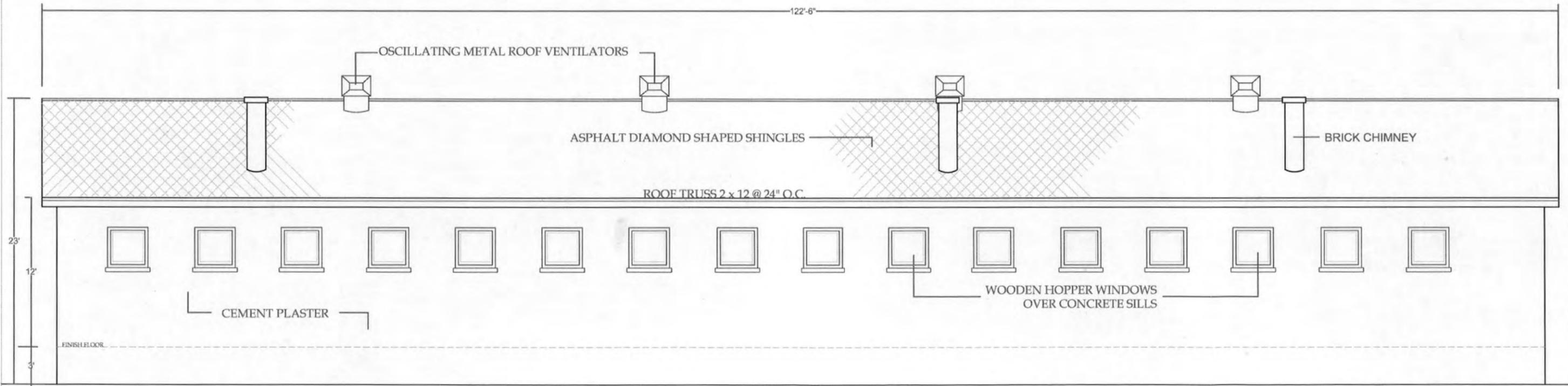


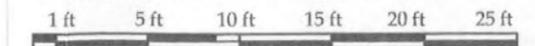
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

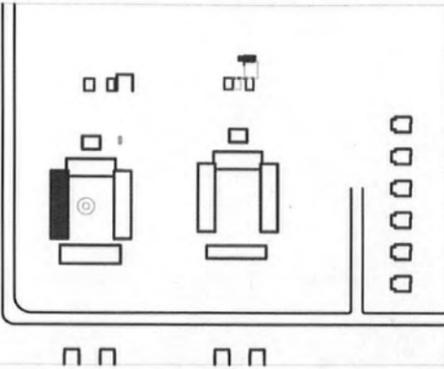
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

WEST ELEVATION





Building A-4: Barrack

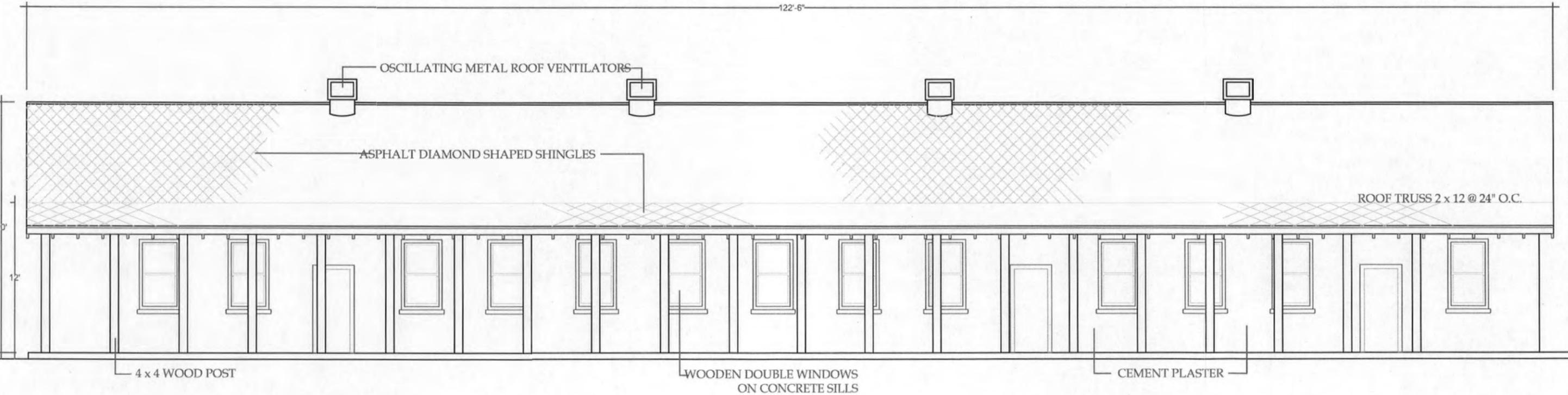
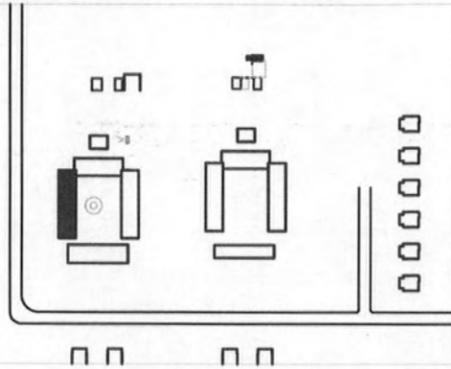


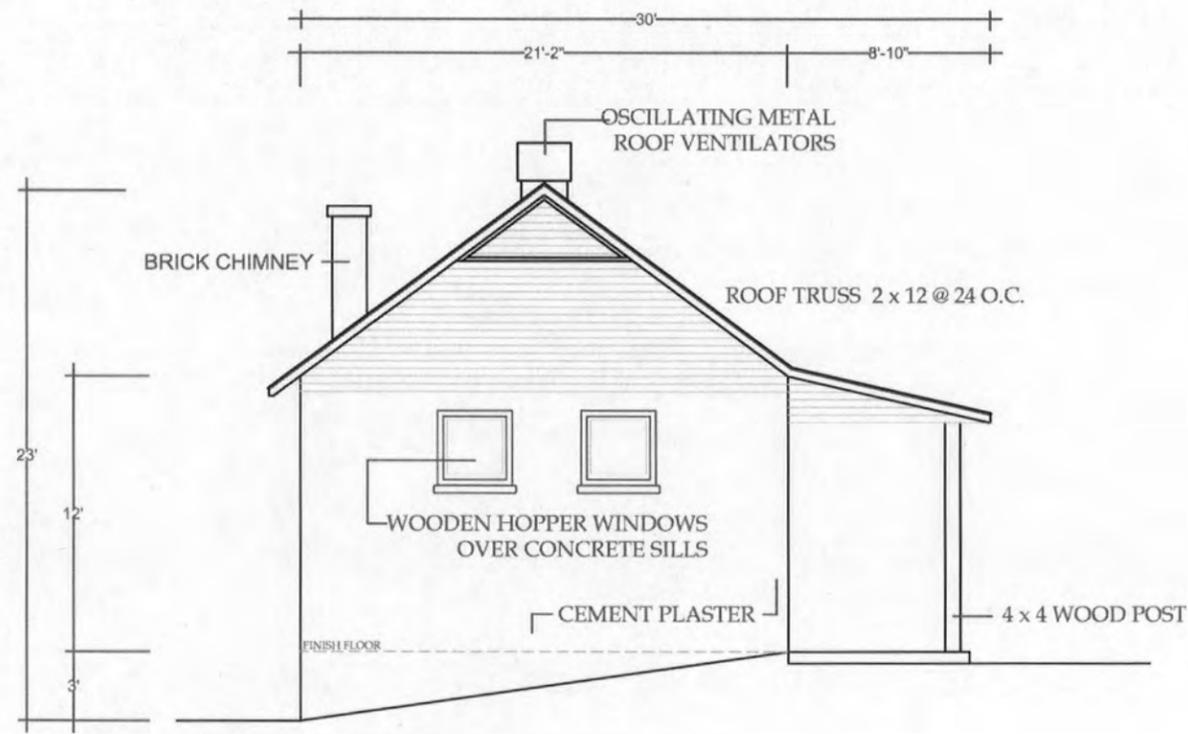
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:
 PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

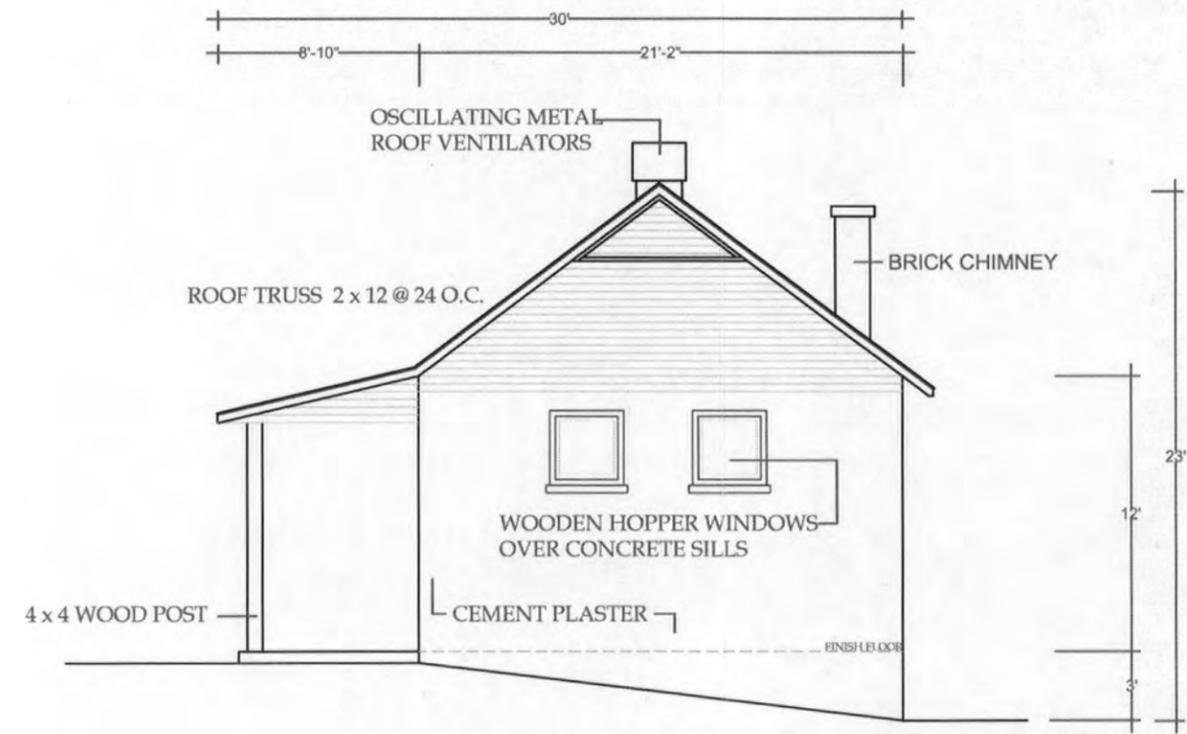
EAST ELEVATION
 1 ft 5 ft 10 ft 15 ft 20 ft 25 ft



Building A-4: Barrack



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

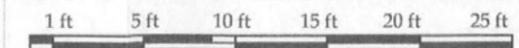
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

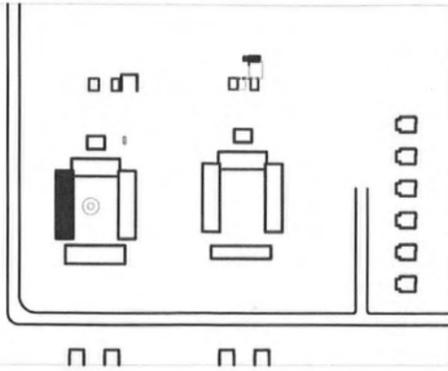
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

SOUTH & NORTH ELEVATIONS





Building A-4: Barrack

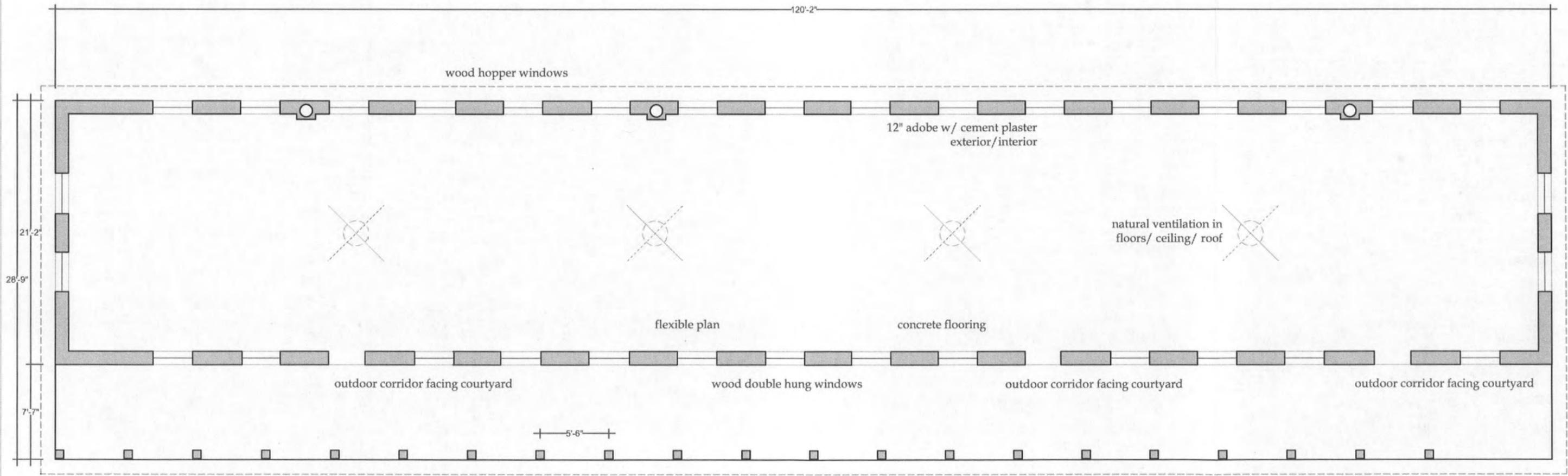


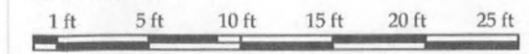
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

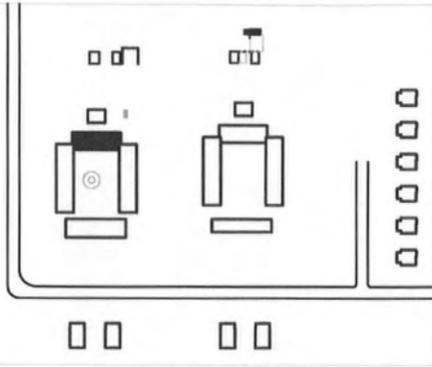
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

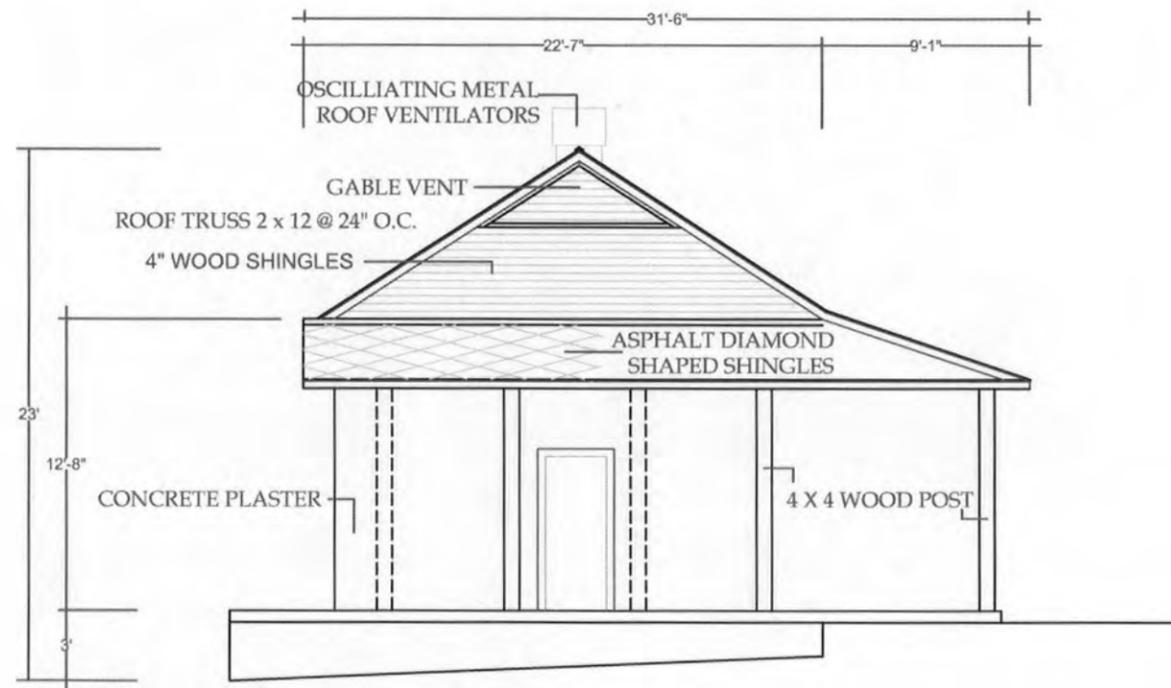
T24S R24E S18

PLAN

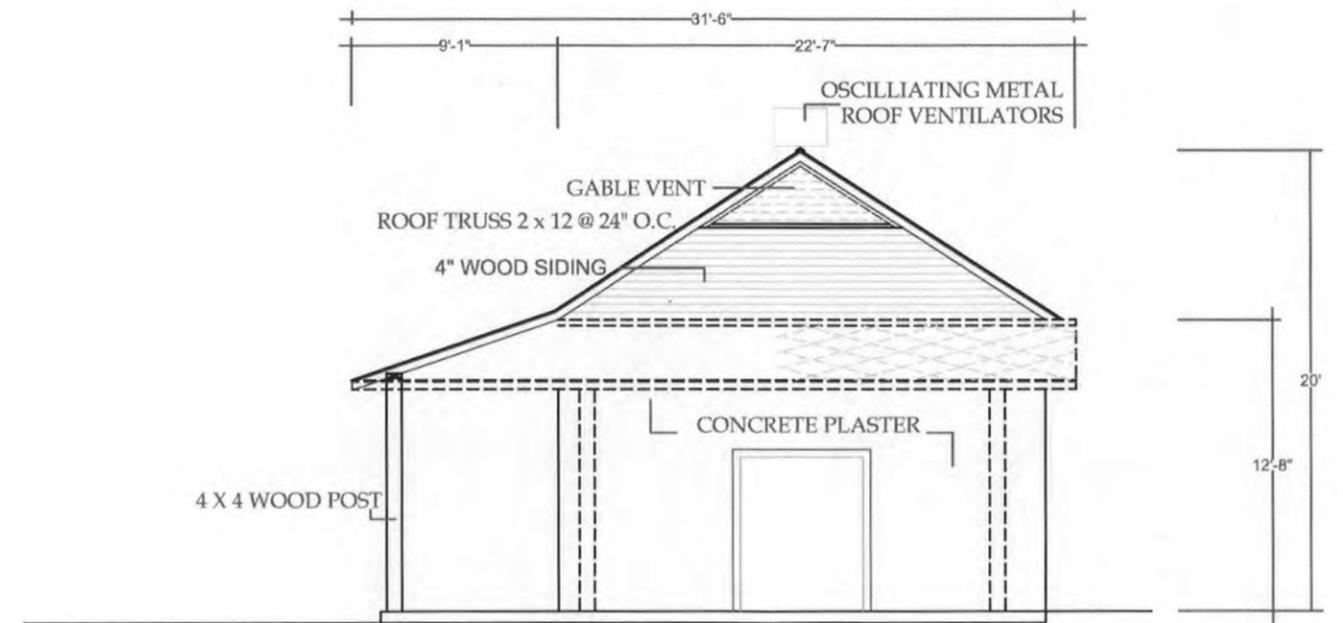




Building A-3: Barrack



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

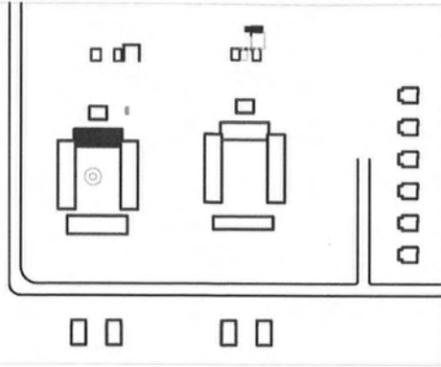
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

WEST & EAST ELEVATIONS





Building A-3: Barrack

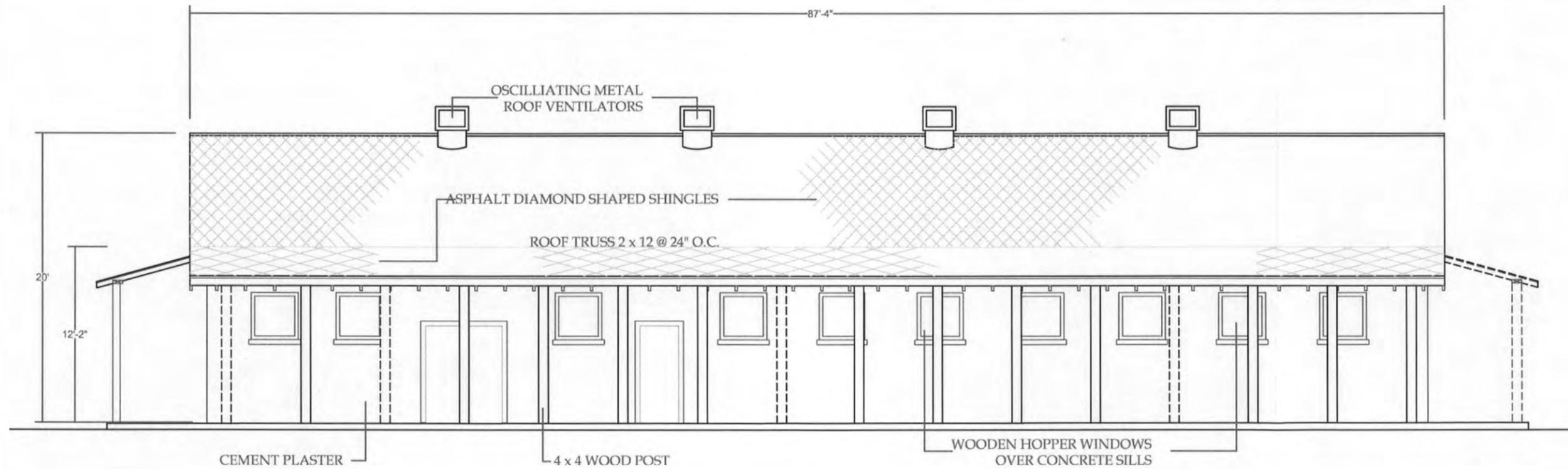


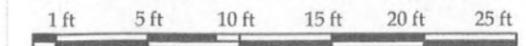
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

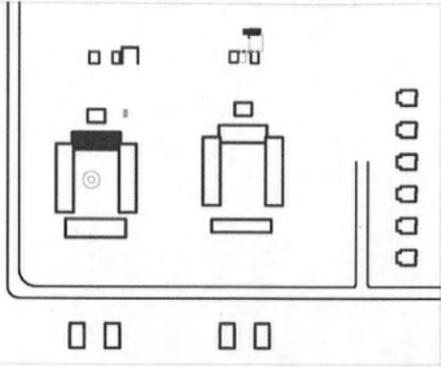
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

SOUTH ELEVATION





Building A-3: Barrack

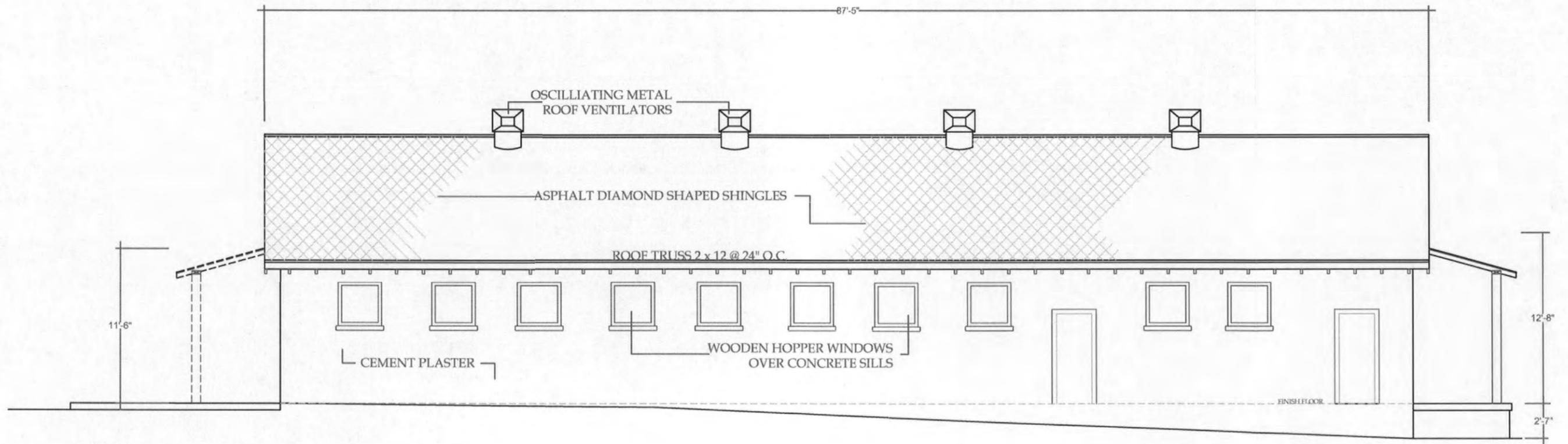


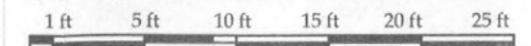
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

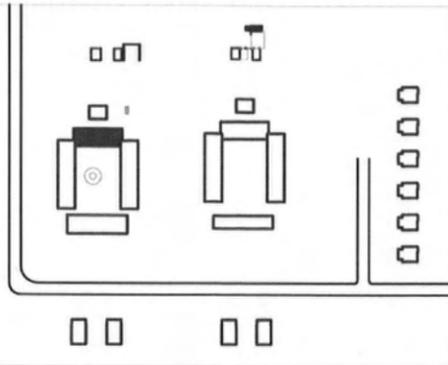
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

NORTH ELEVATION





Building A-3: Barrack

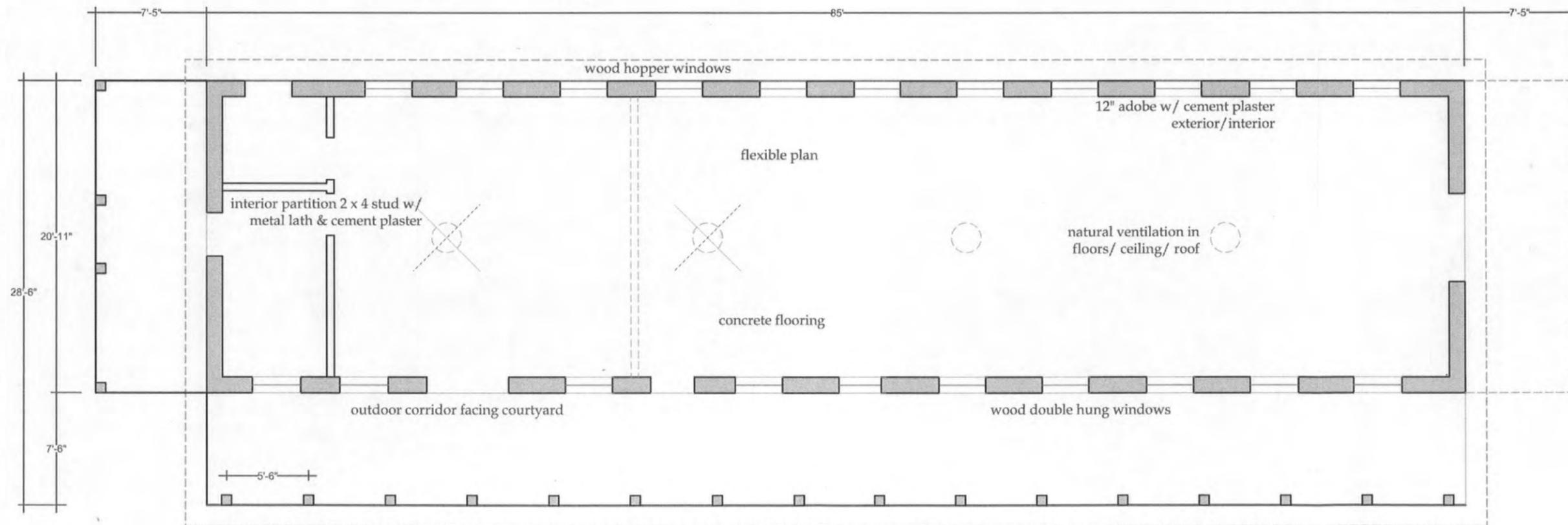


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

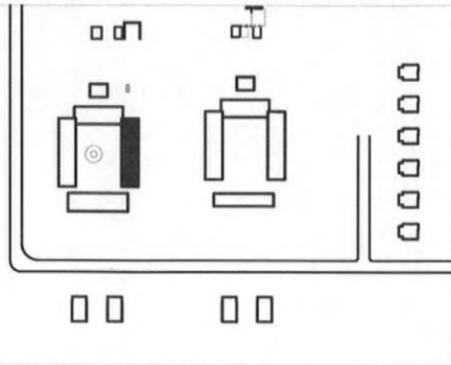
Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

PLAN

1 ft 5 ft 10 ft 15 ft 20 ft 25 ft





Building A-2: Barrack

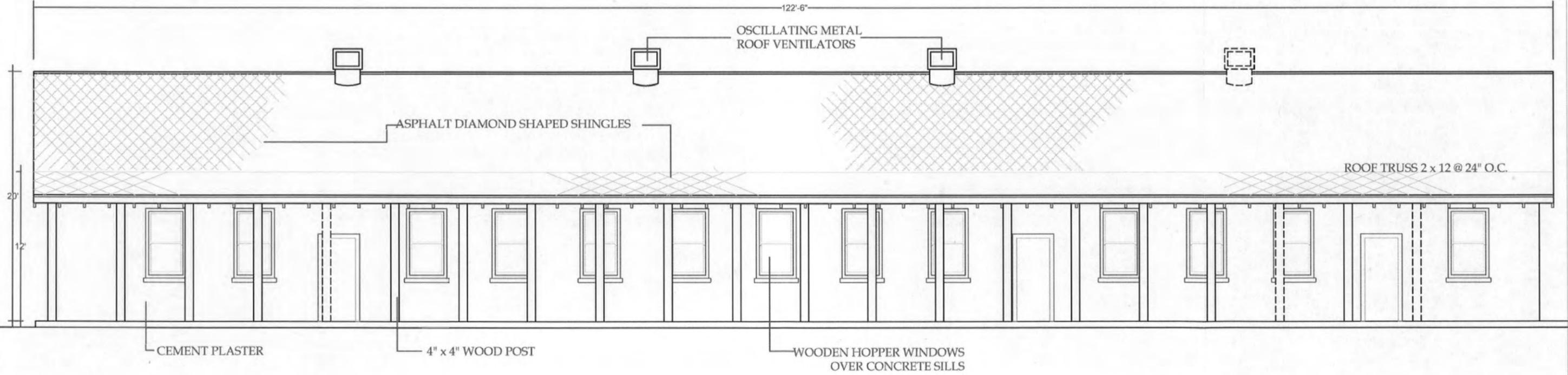
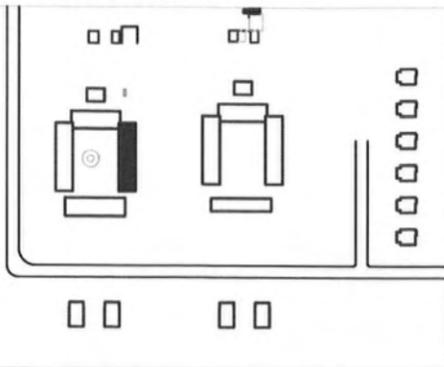


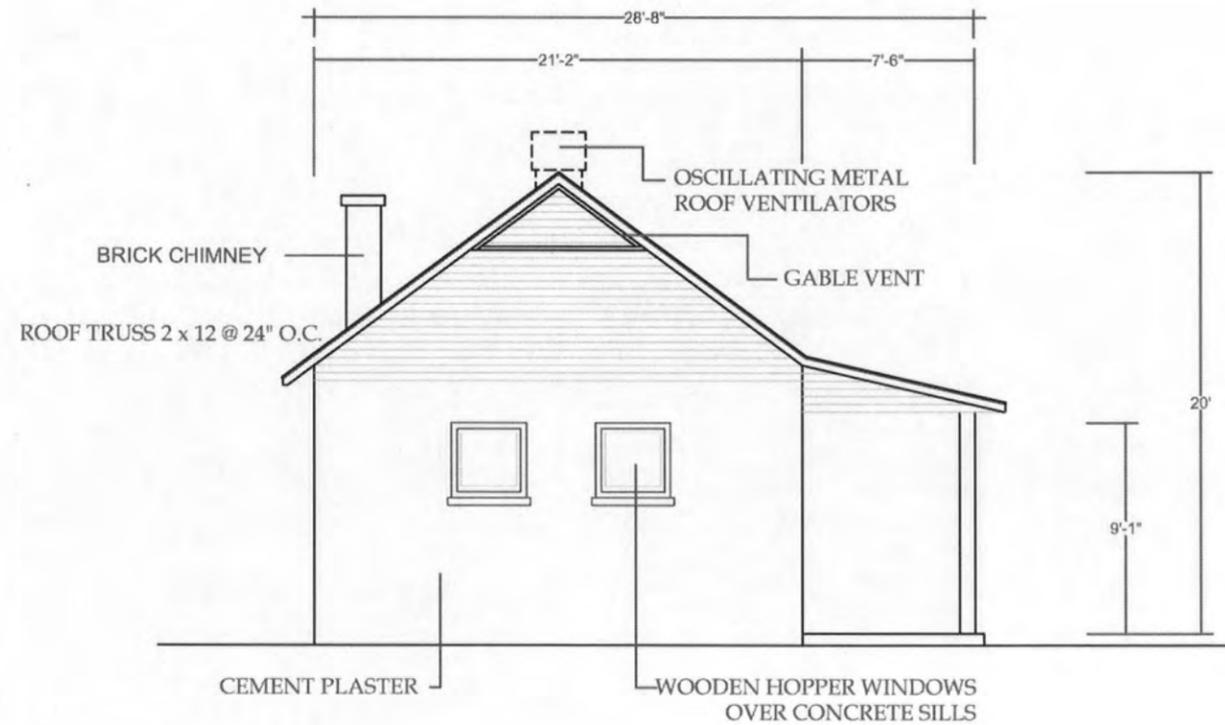
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:
 PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

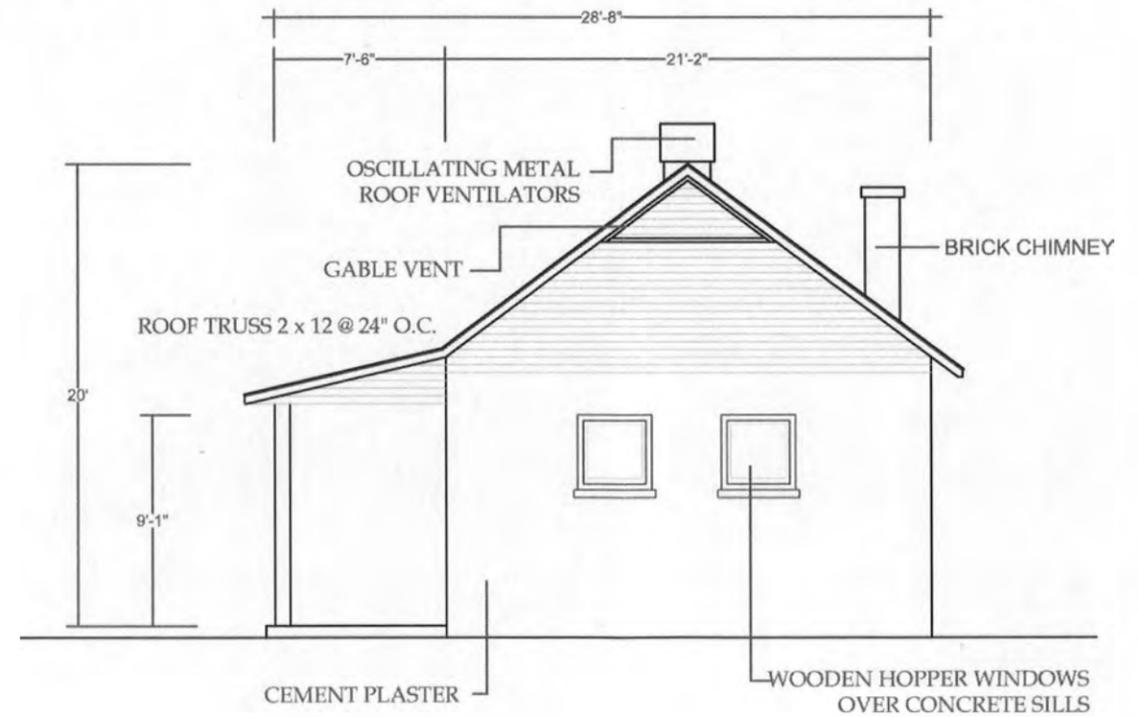
WEST ELEVATION
 1 ft 5 ft 10 ft 15 ft 20 ft 25 ft



Building A-2: Barrack



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

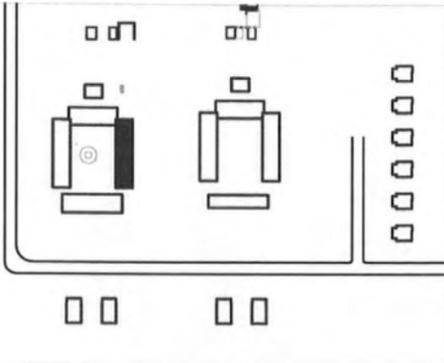
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS





Building A-2: Barrack

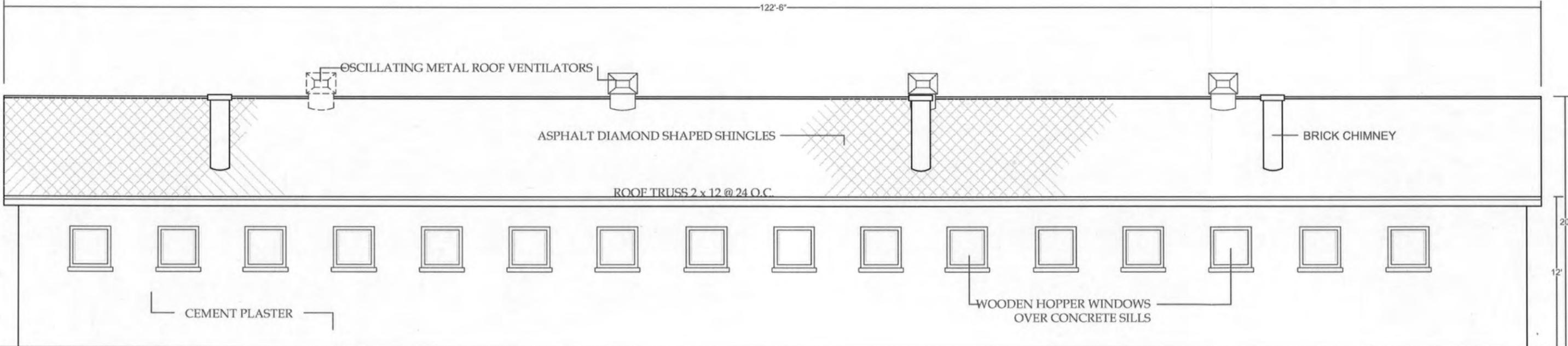
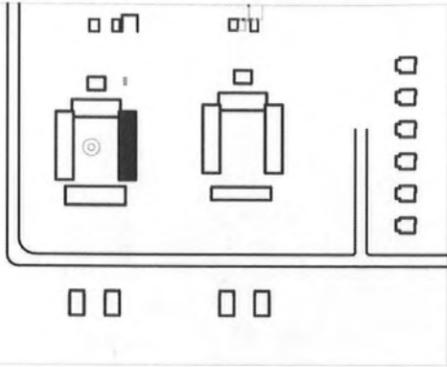


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:
 PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18





Building A-2: Barrack

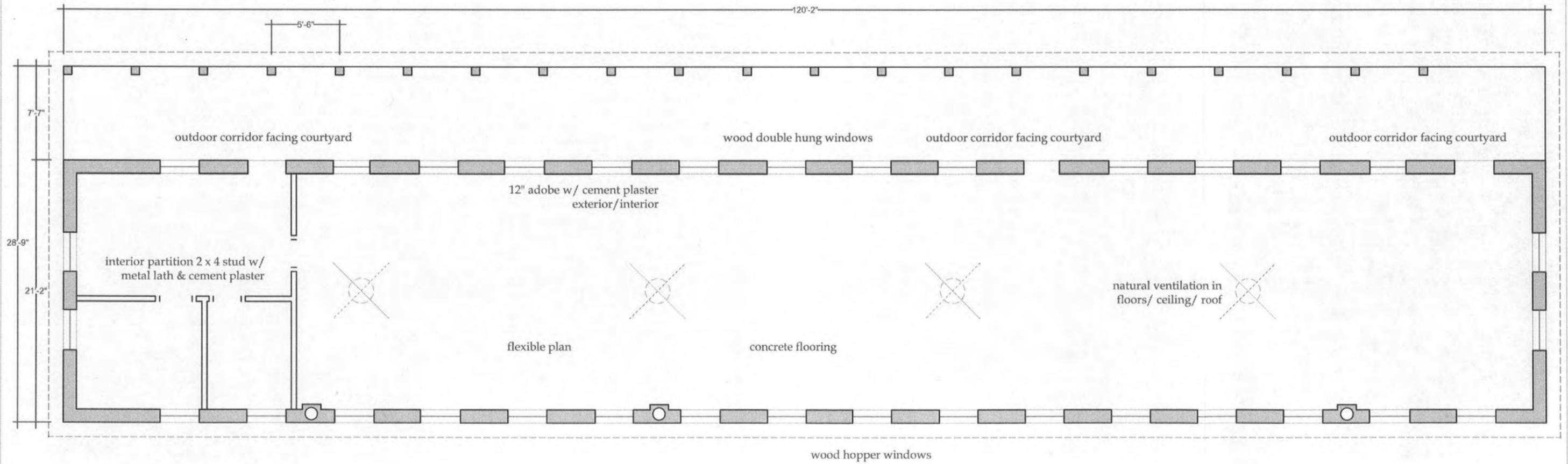


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

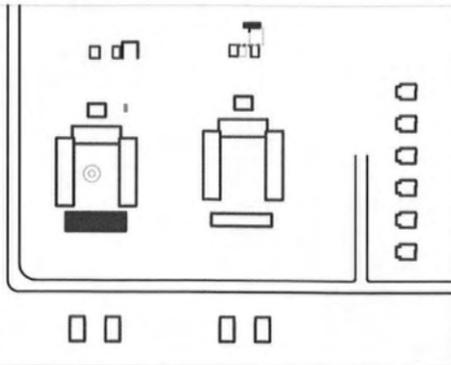
Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

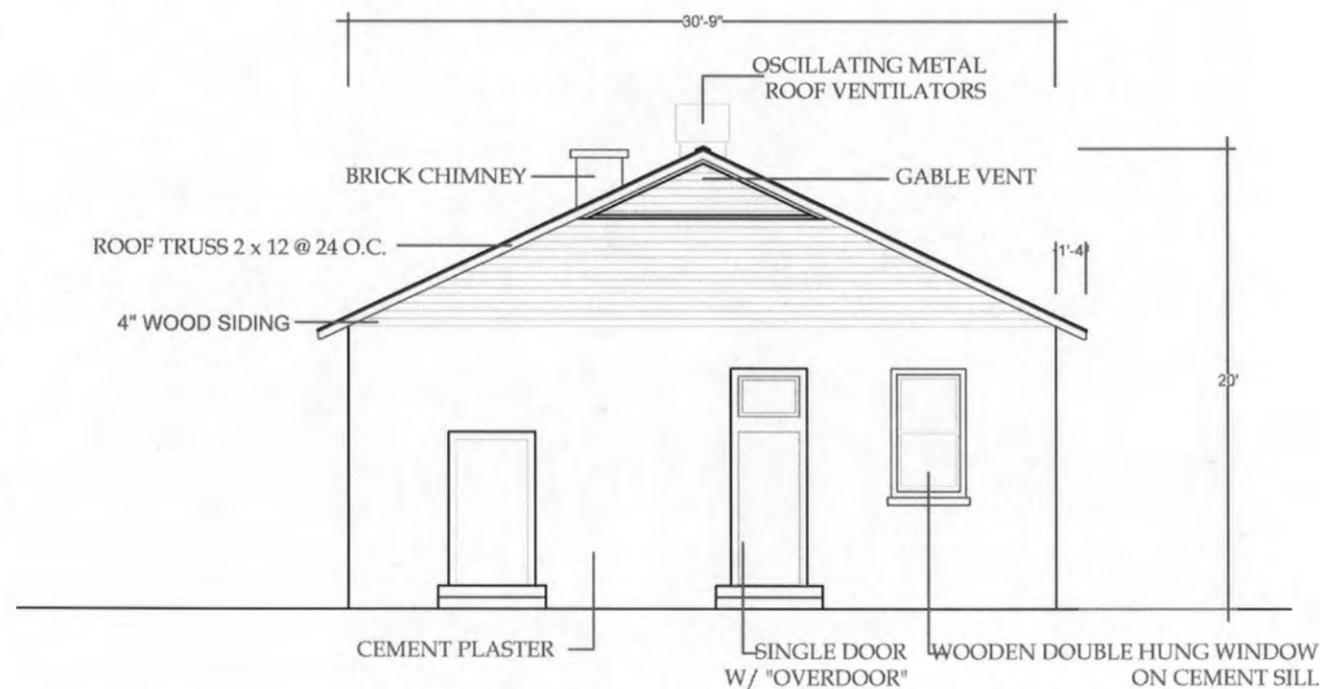
PLAN

1 ft 5 ft 10 ft 15 ft 20 ft 25 ft

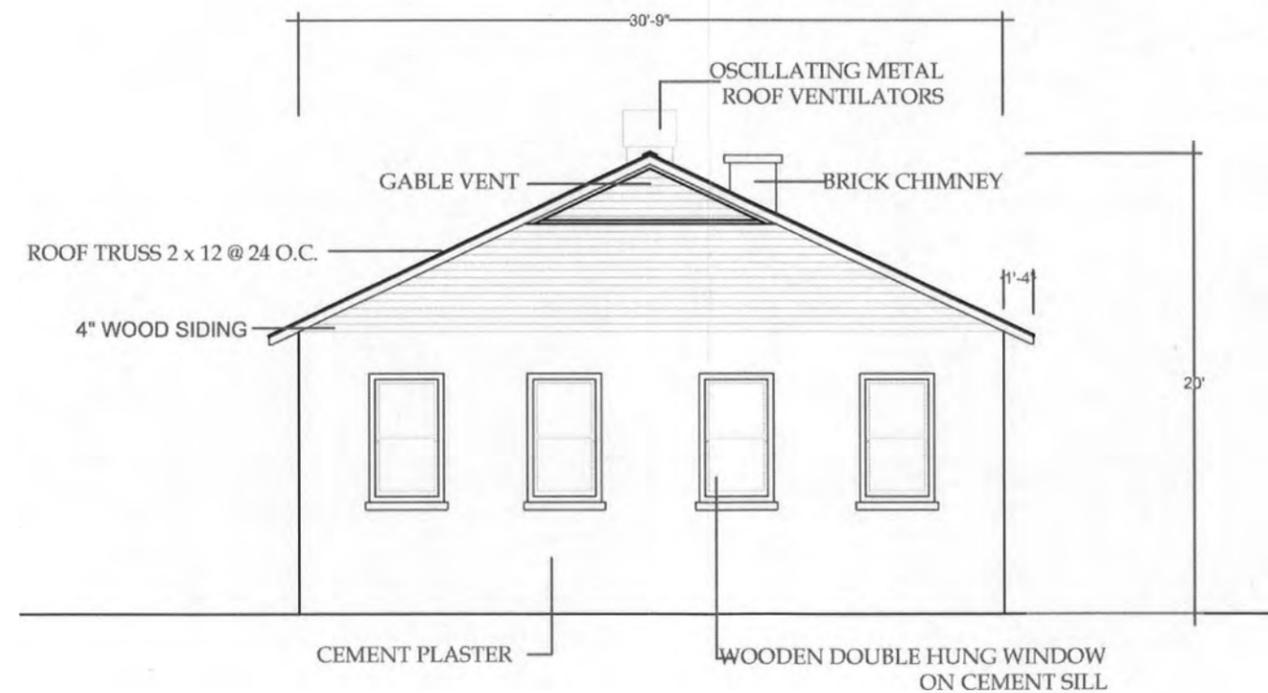




Building A-1: Hospital



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

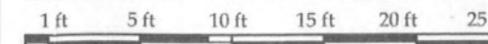
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

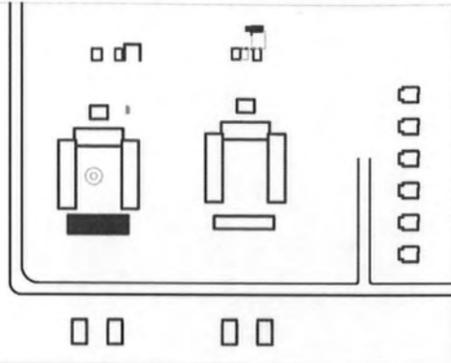
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS





Building A-1: Hospital

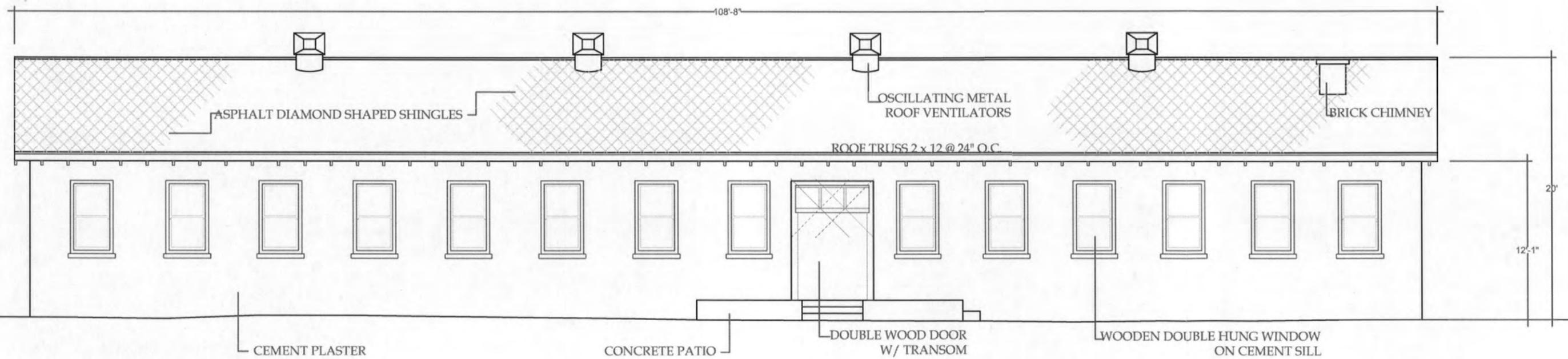


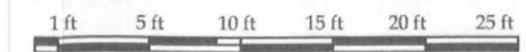
Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

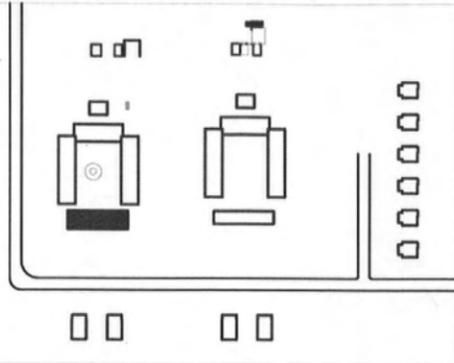
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

SOUTH ELEVATION





Building A-1: Hospital

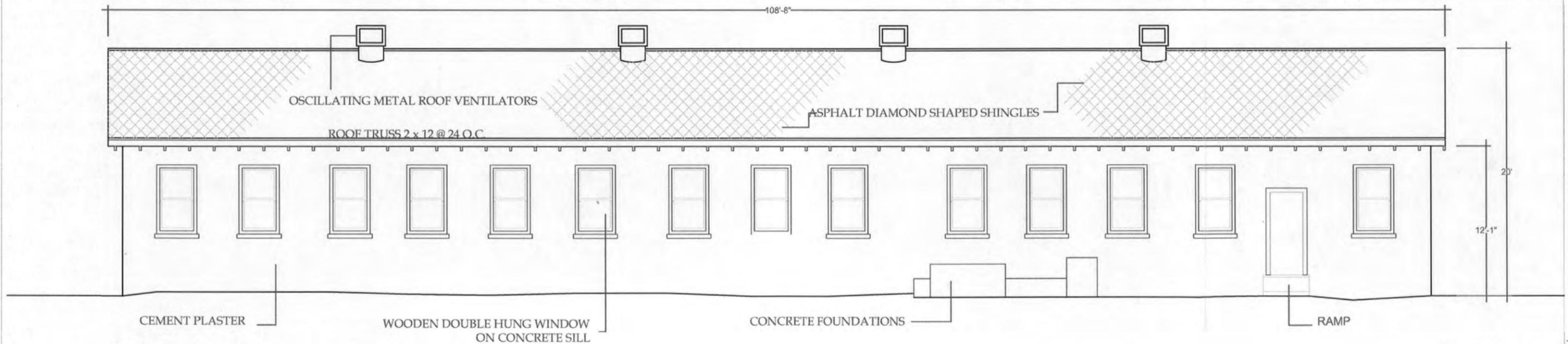


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

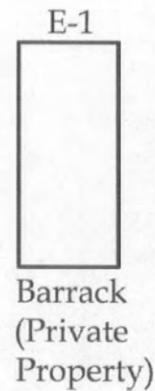
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

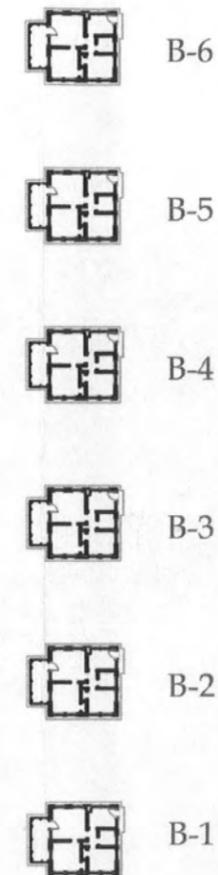
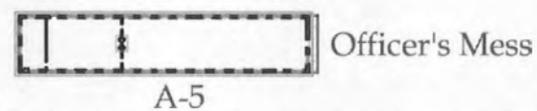
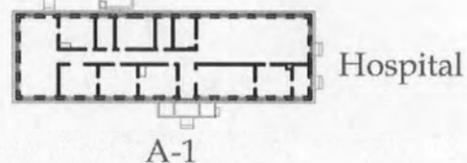
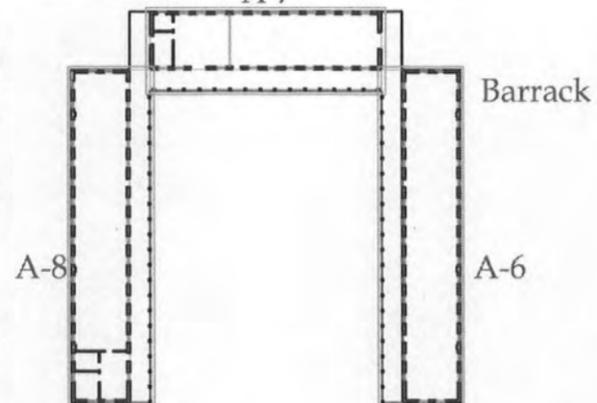
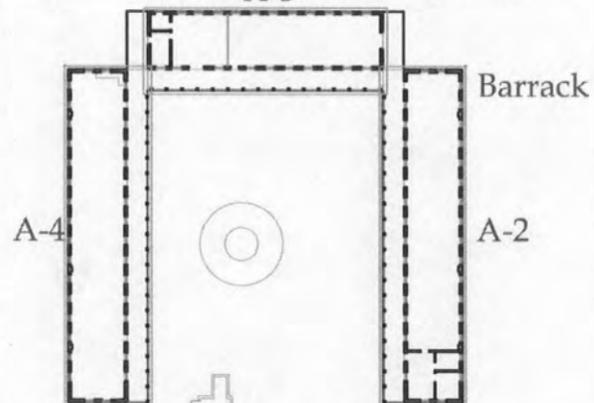
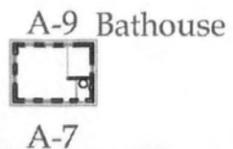
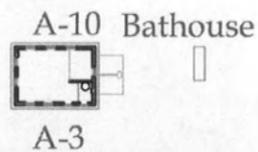
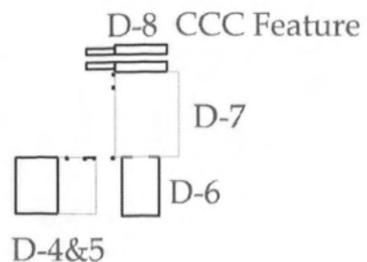
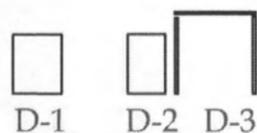
NORTH ELEVATION





WILSON ROAD

STABLE STRUCTURES



Non-commissioned Officer's Quarters

NEWELL STREET

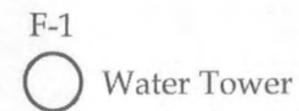
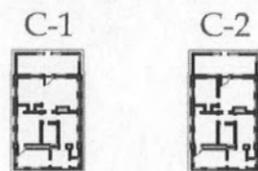


Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:

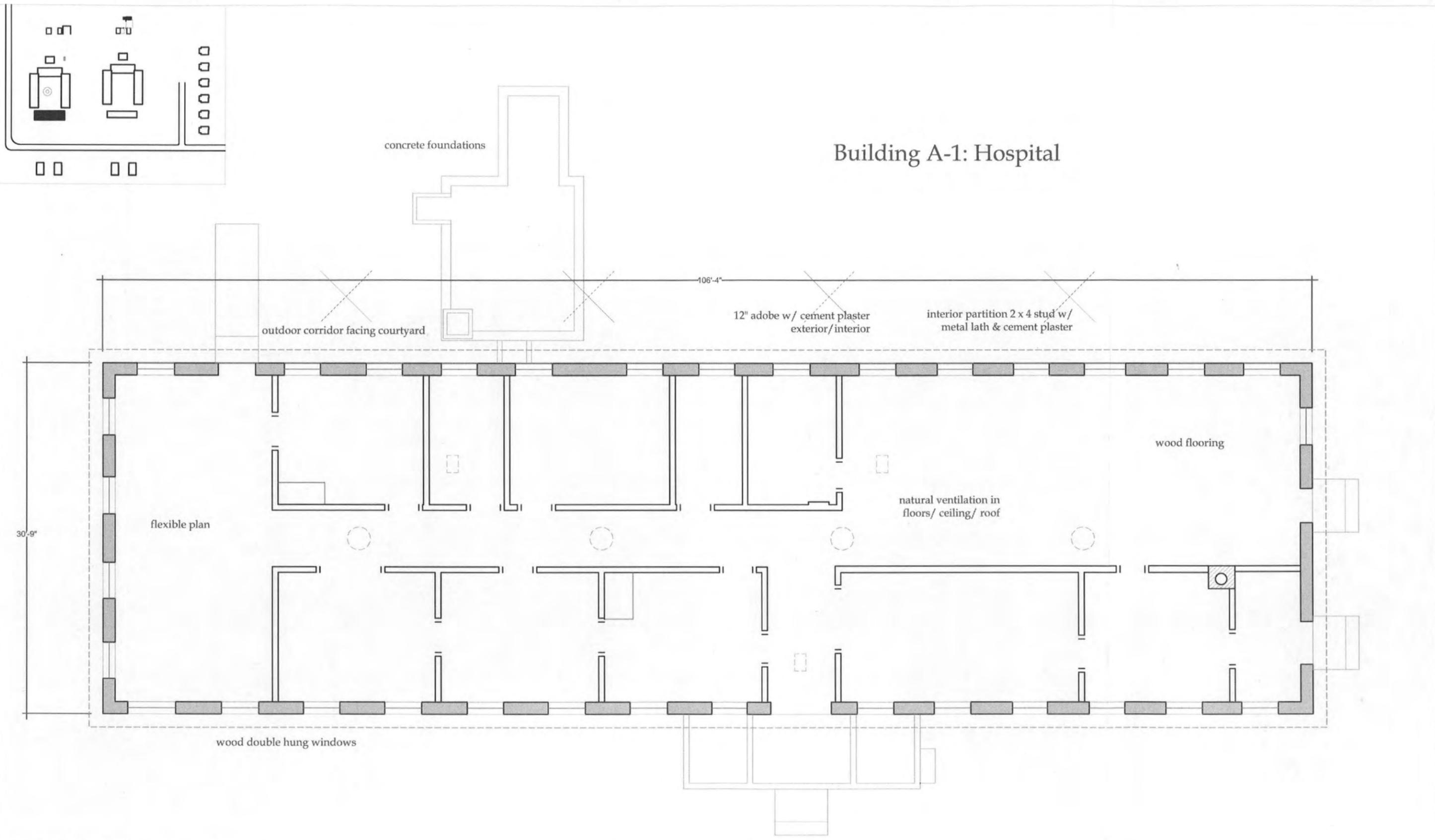
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
Naco, Cochise County, Arizona

T24S R24E S18

SITE PLAN





Building A-1: Hospital

Figure adapted from 2008 version created by:
 PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
 COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
 AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

PLAN

1 ft 5 ft 10 ft 15 ft 20 ft 25 ft

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

Bryan Martyn
Executive Director

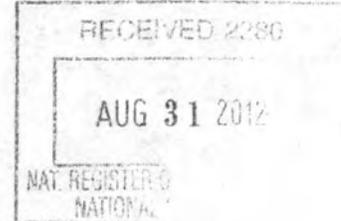


Board Members

Walter D. Armer, Jr., Vail, Chair
Maria Baier, State Land Commissioner, Vice Chair
Kay Daggett, Sierra Vista
Alan Everett, Sedona
Larry Landry, Phoenix
William C. Scalzo, Phoenix
Tracey Westerhausen, Phoenix

August 28, 2012

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905



**RE: UNIVERSITY INDIAN RUIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DISTRICT
TUCSON, PIMA, AZ
CAMP NACO HISTORIC DISTRICT
NACO, COCHISE, AZ**

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for the properties referenced above.

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov or at 602.542.4662.

Sincerely,

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
Arizona State Parks

Enclosures

VS:vs

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Camp Naco Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Cochise

DATE RECEIVED: 8/31/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/17/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000853

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/17/12 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.

U. S. TO BUILD \$7,000,000 "FENCE" ON MEXICAN BORDER



BY A. E. GELDHOFF.

N. E. A. Washington Bureau,
1128-1134 Munsey Building.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Uncle Sam is building a giant fence along the Mexican border!

It's 1200 miles long, and while its posts are of wood and other building materials, its rails will be American

AZ_Cochise County - Border.1

<az_cochi:sec:pe> 011 © HD
2040 203 N N N N --- 2410.8/100.0

Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper

FILM

F







AZ_CochiseCounty - Aerial. 4

az-cochise-county-014 © HD
9949 203 N N N-1 --- Z243.2/100.0



5



16



7





AZ - Cochise County - Hospital. 9

<az-cochi1sec.jppe> 024 © HD
2003 N N N-3--- 2062671000



AZ - Cochise County - Western Quad - 10

Film
Archive
FUJIFILM
Archive
Fujicolor Crystal
Paper

100
100
2003 N N N-1 --- Z0626/1000

AZ-cochise-county-western-quad-10
© HD





AZ - Cochise County - Officer Quarter. 12

cochise:sec:pe>031 @ HD
203 N N N-1-20626/100.0



AZ - Cochise County - NCO quarters. 13

<K:\Cochise\sec\jpe> 025 © HD
2003 N N N-2--- 20626/1000

Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper

FILM

FILM





AZ-CochiseCountyStable.15

<az-cochise:sec:jpe> 036 © HD
240 203 N N N-1 --- 20626/100.0



AZ - Cochise County - Stable. 16

Kaz-cochi1sec4/pe> 038 @ HD
2003+3 N N N--- 2085.2/100.0









AZ - Cochise County - water tower. 20

<az_cochisec.jpg> 041 © HD
9040 203+1 N N-1 --- 2096.1/100.0



AZ - Cochise County - Stables . 21

From AZ HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Kaz-c
2040 20
N N N-1
HiSec.jpø > 040 © HD
--- Z062.5/100.0

Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper

FUJIFILM
Archive

Fujicolor Cr
Pa



AZ - Cochise County - West Barrack. 22

From AZ HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper
Kodak
Cochise County
2003 N-1-1-20626/1000

Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper

FUJIFILM

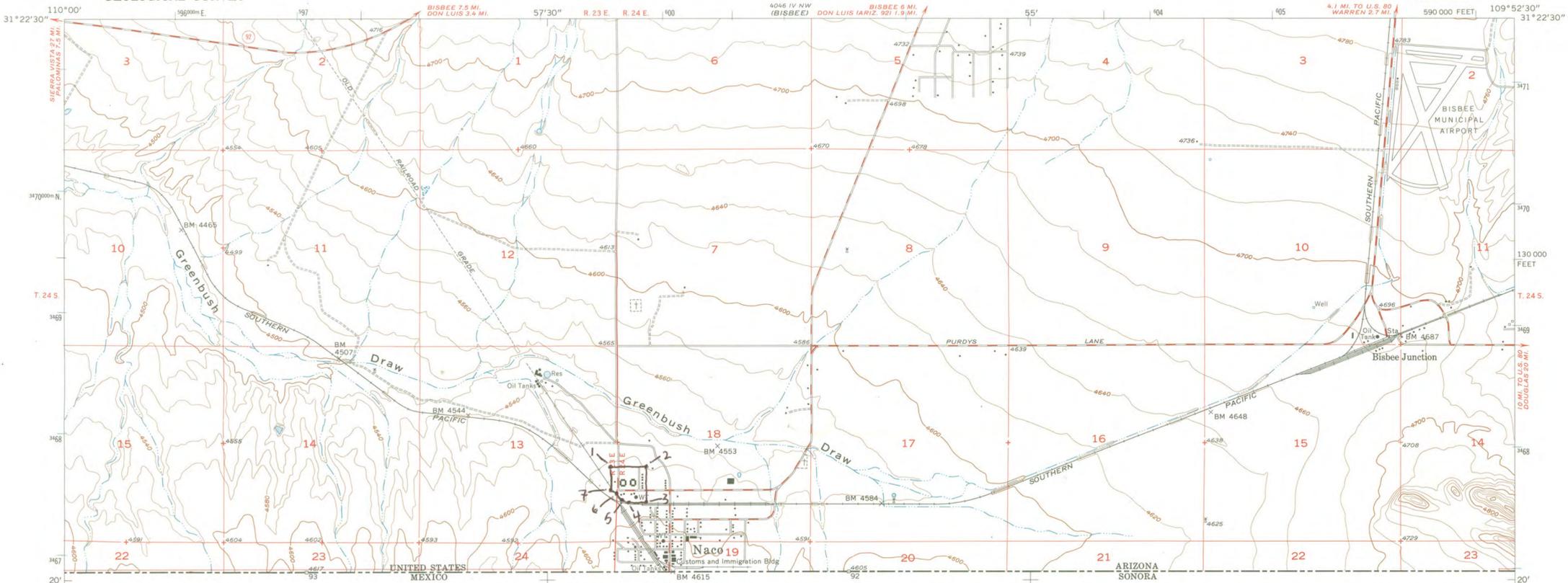
Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper



AZ - Cochise County - Auto lift . 23

from AZ HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

cochisecounty001 © HD
2003 N N-1-20626/1000

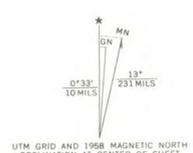


NAD83 UTM Z12
 1 - N 3467958 / E 599546
 2 - N 3467963 / E 599835
 3 - N 3467473 / E 599840
 4 - N 3467671 / E 599698
 5 - N 3467684 / E 599643
 6 - N 3467752 / E 599592
 7 - N 3467776 / E 599549

31°22'30"
3170000 N
T. 24 S.
3469
3468
3467
20'
31°15'

31°22'30"
3170000 N
T. 24 S.
3469
3468
3467
20'
31°15'

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS
 Topography from aerial photographs by ER-55 plotter
 Aerial photographs taken 1956. Field check 1958
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system,
 east zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 12, shown in blue



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

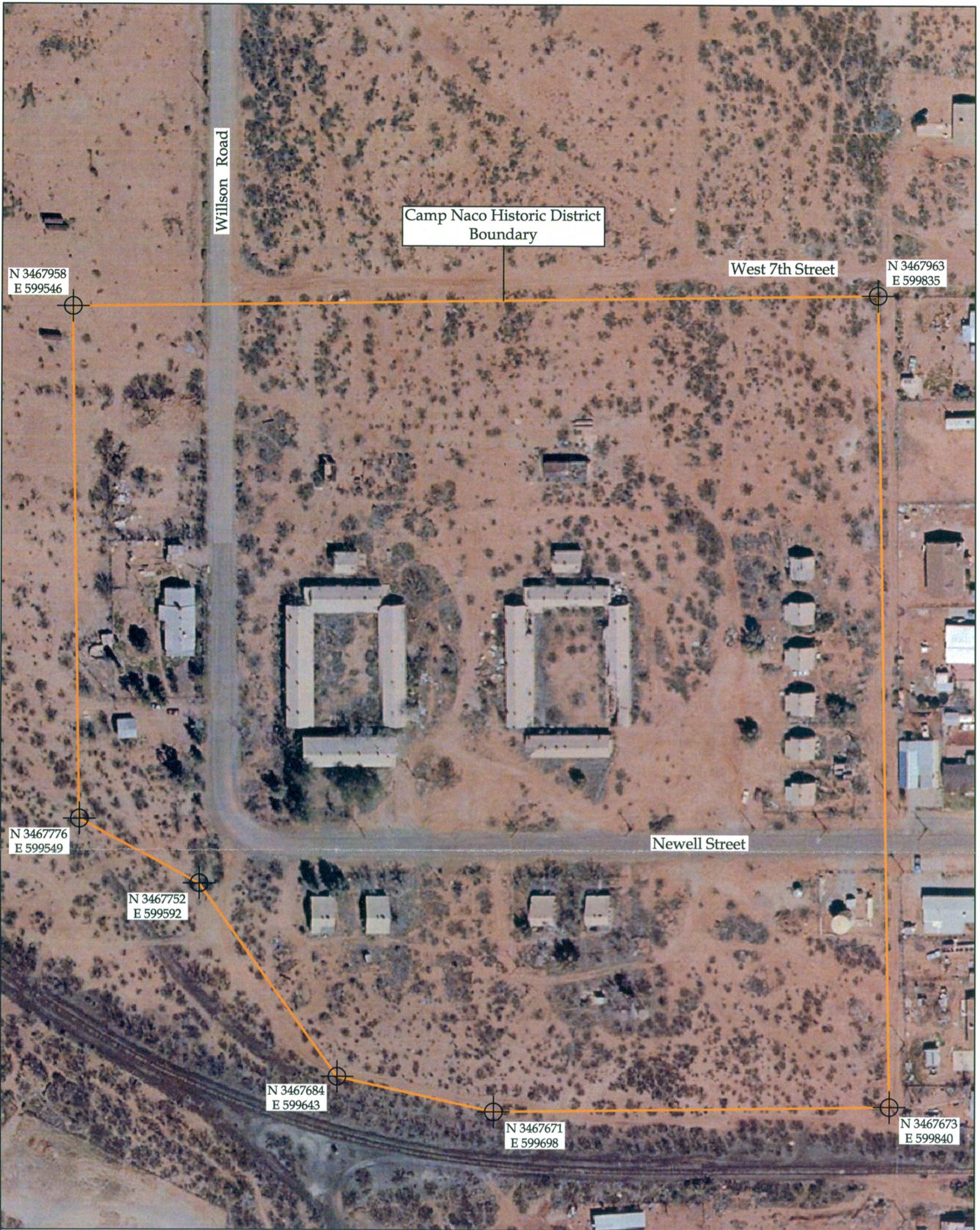


ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Medium-duty ——— Light-duty ———
 Unimproved dirt - - - - -
 State Route ○

Tucson's Map & Flag Center
 Naco, AZ 7.5
 I-101262 \$7.95
 00000009874

NACO, ARIZ.
 SW/4 BISBEE 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3115—W10952.5/7.5
 1958
 AMS 4046 IV SW—SERIES V898

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



Camp Naco Historic District
 Naco, Cochise County, Arizona
 T24S R24E S18

2004 USGS High Resolution Orthoimagery for the
 Sierra Vista, Arizona Urban Area

NAD83 UTM Z12

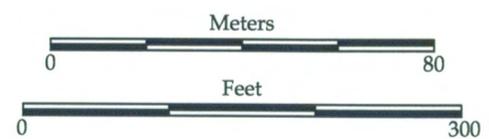


Figure 1: Camp Naco Historic District.