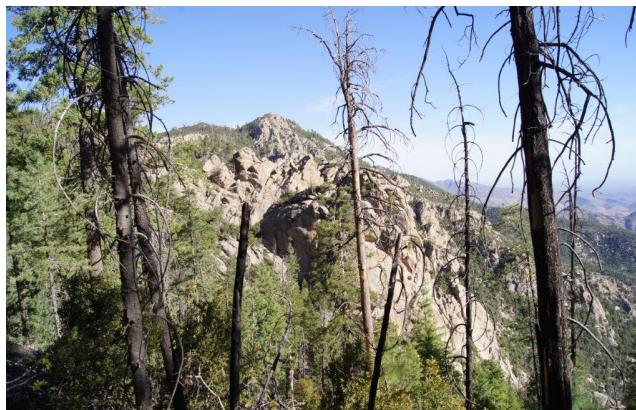


GUTHRIE PEAK

There are several locations in Southern Arizona that have been named for John Dennett Guthrie. Five of these locations are in the Black Hills area of the Peloncillo Mountains northeast of Safford and south of Clifton as indicated on topographic maps. They are Guthrie Tank, Guthrie Canyon, Guthrie Peak, Guthrie Mountain and the former town of Guthrie. There are also two locations in the Catalina Mountains north of Tucson that are named for Guthrie. There is a Guthrie Mountain identified on topographic maps that is located at the head of Molino Canyon and has an elevation of 6466 feet. There is also a peak located about 1 mile southeast of Bear Saddle that is unnamed on topographic maps but is commonly referred to as Guthrie Peak. This peak is the hike destination of most interest to hikers with the Green Valley Recreation Hiking Club.

Guthrie Peak is accessed by hiking the Green Mountain Trail from either the upper or lower Green Mountain Trailheads to Bear Saddle and then the Guthrie Peak Trail #21 that connects to the Green Mountain Trail at Bear Saddle. The elevation at Guthrie Peak is 7281 feet.



Guthrie Peak in the Catalina Mountains
Photo by Jim Chisholm

John Dennett Guthrie worked for the U.S. Forest Service for many years. He was born in Charlotte Court House, Virginia, July 15, 1878, son of Eppa Dennett Guthrie, and Nancy Katherine Franklin. He graduated from Charlotte County House High School in 1897 and from Union College with the degree of Ph.B. in 1902. In the spring of 1902 he first entered the United States Forest Service and spent two years in forestry work in Tennessee, Maine, Texas, New Mexico and California. In 1905 he entered the Yale Forestry School and took the two-year course in forestry and received the degree of M.F. (Master of Forestry) from that institution in 1906. Also in 1905 he took the United States Civil Service examination and passed it successfully.

He was a Forest Supervisor in Arizona from 1908 to 1917 and in New Mexico from 1919 to 1920. He served as the Assistant Regional Forester for Oregon from 1920 to 1933. From 1933 to 1943 he served as an administrator with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Mr. Guthrie authored The John D. Guthrie Papers that document half a century of forestry and conservation organization and activity in America. The collection is especially rich in correspondence, notes, writings, printed material, photographs and memorabilia concerning the formation and work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Other organizations represented

include the United States Forest Service, the Society of American Foresters, the American Forestry Association, and the Yale Forest School.

He also authored at least 6 books including – The Forest Ranger (1919) – Forestry on Arizona State Lands (1925) - The Forest Ranger; and Other Verse (1929) – Great Forest Fires of America (1936) – Placement of fertilizers with respect to certain field and vegetable crops (1938) – Saga of the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps 1942).

John Dennett Guthrie was a member of the American Forestry Association, the Sigma Phi fraternity and the Philomathean Debating Society of Union College, Robin Hood Society of Yale Forest School and of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo (a fraternal and service society for men in the lumber industry).

Summary prepared by Jim Chisholm and Tom Johnson in 2013 from material found in various web sites. Updated in 2019