Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Department Headquarters, one private from Co. I, 11th Infantry under the command of a white non-commissioned officer at the company, fully armed and equipped and supplied with ten days rations will proceed to Mescal Springs, Whetstone Mountains and keep a sharp lookout and scout thoroughly all of the country in that vicinity for the Apache Kid and his party of hostile Indians.

The Non-commissioned officer will promptly report to the Post Commander by telegraph from the nearest station any information in regard to the Indians that may be obtained.

By order of Lieut Colonel Carson

Post Commander

This party was later supplemented by another one of fifteen men for the same purpose.

Later in the year, several other details were sent to the Chiricahua Mountains and the Sulphur Springs Valley to scout for the same hostiles.

On October 20th 1892, all drills were suspended as the day had been designated a National Holiday by President Harrison in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

Fort Huachuca, A. T.

June 30th 1893

Surgeon General, U. S. Army

Washington, D. C.

(Thru Military Channels)

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports required by General Orders No. 8, Adjutant's Office, Washington, D. C. of January 27, 1893.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Timothy E. Wilcox

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

Post Surgeon

Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, located in Huachuca Mountains in the mouth of Huachuca Canyon. Latitude 31° 31' North. Longitude, 32°30' West. Altitude 5100 feet. Seven miles from station on the Arizona and New Mexico R. R. Station named Huachuca Siding. Huachuca Siding is 27 miles from Benson, Arizona which is on the Southern Pacific R. R. There is a telegraph station at the Post. Postoffice, 5 miles distant on road to railroad station.

The Reservation was established by Executive Order, published in G. O. No. 38, A. G. O. May 24th, 1883, which enlarged the Military Reservation originally declared by Executive Order of October 29th, 1881, and announced in G. O. No. 25, Headquarters of Department of Arizona, series of 1881.

Geologically a great variety is afforded; strata have been distorted and disturbed by volcanic forces until no regularity exists. Among these strata can be recognized fragmental rocks, exclusive of lime-stones; metamorphic or chrystalline rocks. Calcareous rocks, carbonates and sulphates. Igneous rocks, limestone, fossiliferous and chrystalline, and clayey loam suitable for adobes are convenient. Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth and precious stones, opals, onyx sapphires and garnets are [illegible] found in paying quantities in the mountains of Southern Arizona and Northern Mexico. Placer mining is not resorted to, on account of scarcity of water, but would, no doubt, be attended with rich results [illegible]

-[illegible]-

USFH-00001032

[illegible] the dry washer process and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a brilliant future awaits this portion of Arizona.

Earthquakes, one quite severe, have occurred since the establishment of this Post.

A stratum of fire clay mixed with boulders and pebbles, underlies the surface soil, which is made up of feldspathic gravel with very little organic matter. The clay stratum referred to is found at various depths and is usually one foot in thickness.

Caves of great extent with beautiful examples of incrustations and stalactites exist in the limestone formation. Pools of water, or lakes, are sometimes found in them as well as evidence that they were used for temporary shelter or concealment by the primitive inhabitants. One, recently discovered and explored, has yielded two earthern bowls of old red pueblo pottery, arrow-heads, beads and fragments of bones.

The climate is hot, but may be considered equable; greatest degree of heat recorded is 104, of cold, -2. During the summer the thermometer ranges, at midday in the shade, between 90° and 100°, not often passing 90°. In the sun, 130° is not unknown. Still, sunstrake is almost, if not quite, unknown.

The spring months are attended with constant high winds. Fogs are almost unknown and dew never "falls". Dust storms of great severity and long duration occur in the open country, but the protected situation of the Post prevents great annoyance from that source.

Water supply is obtained from springs 2½ to 3 miles above and at an altitude 300 to 400 feet above the reservoirs, which are 200 feet above the lowest point of distribution, the hospital. Water is conducted in

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[illegible] from the springs, or catch basins near them, to the reservoirs, and is distributed through iron pipes. Reservoirs are double, one excavated in rock and cemented, covered by a substantial building with shingled roof, lattice and screen protected sides. The overflow from the reservoirs irrigates the parade ground or flows at will into a canyon that leads it away from the Post. Capacity of both reservoirs, 200,000 gallons.

An analysis of the water made on May 8th, 1902, gave the following results. Hardness (Clark's scale) 16.0. Moridne (dissolved solids) 18.4 grains per gallon. Albuminoid Ammonia, none. Chlorides, 1.13 grs. per gallon. Nitrates, none. Organic matter, none. This analysis was made after a prolonged drouth of two years duration and it is probably that the supply is drawn from deep reservoirs in the heart of the mountains, where ample time for sedimentation has existed and the freedom from organic or other impurities is readily accounted for. With a greater rainfall, more saline, and probably a small amount of vegetable matter would doubtless be found. It seems unnecessary to add that no diseases have arisen that could be attributed to the water supply.

The water supply is sufficient for the present needs; a very material increase has been obtained during the last and present seasons by the installation of drain tile near the original spring and by bringing in another spring higher up the canyon. A still further increase can be obtained from Tanner's canyon.

Artificial ice is made by the Medical Department from distilled water obtained from cutmost and is of fine quality.

The only drainage required is for cellars and to carry away floods during the rainy season; for the former, earthenware pipes are used, and

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[illegible] Officer's quarters and in front of barracks.

Subsoil water does not, practically, exist, and even during the rainy season it rapidly disappears, owing to the porosity of the soil and natural slope.

On account of the scarcity of water and the carelessness of enlisted men are laundresses, water closets have been superseded by earth closets as far as barracks and laundresses' quarters are concerned. Dry black earth is used, and the closets receive daily attention boxes being emptied and carted away from the Post at least one mile.

Sewerage is conducted away in glazed earthenware pipes and is emptied into the bed of Kuskuna Creek which is usually dry about three fourths of a mile below the post.

Garbage is carted away at least one mile and is frequently burned without artificial appliances.

Ashes are used on the gardens.

Buildings are constructed for the most part of adobes. The hospital is of two stories. All of the barracks, six in number, except one which is of adobe, are of wood and two stories. The wooden barracks are raised on stone piers above the surface, affording space for polishing. [illegible] sets of barracks are alike in division of rooms.

Ventilation is by doors and windows, openings in the ceilings and covered cupolas.

Heating is by wood stoves and open fire-places.

There are thirteen sets of Officer's Quarters not including the old hospital, which is now used as Officer's Mess and club-room. The Officer's

[illegible] are [illegible] and sufficient for the present garrison. The bath-tubs are zinc lined and of the best construction.

The capacity of the Post Bakery is from 300 to 500 rations per day.

The feed of the troops is that prescribed by Army Regulations supplemented by purchases from Company Funds, Post Exchange allotments and Post Garden. Under the present Department Administration, perishable articles of food are purchased at frequent intervals on requisitions made by the different organizations, thus avoiding deterioration by prolonged storage.

During the winter, fresh fish, oysters and fruits are obtained from Guaymas and Hermosillo, Mexico, also butter, fowls, eggs, mutton, sausages and hogs from Kansas City.

Army Ranges are furnished by the Quartermaster Department for cooking, boiling, baking and roasting are the usual methods. The following is the Bill of Fare, for one day, taken at random from Troop E, 2nd Cavalry, now at this Post.

Breakfast: Beef steak, fried potatoes, hot griddle cakes, syrup, coffee and bread.

Dinner: Roast beef, baked potatoes, gravy, stewed tomatoes and onions, Coffee, bread and fresh fruit.

Supper: Fried hamburger steak with onions, Boston chips, tea, bread, ice-cream and cake.

No diseases attributable to the food have occurred. Arrangements for securing personal cleanliness consists of lavatories, each man having his own wash basin, and two or three zinc lined bath tubs to each Company or Troop. There are no other bathing facilities. No special regulations for bathing exists, but the men are required to keep themselves clean. Laundry

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[illegible]

I recommend [illegible] for the Officer Quarters and [illegible] for the [illegible] of the opinion that a [illegible], in [illegible] with a gymnasium would be a desirable acquisition.

The clothing of the troops appears well suited. Lighter weight and color would be [illegible] the hot season.

No preventable causes for disease exist, not mentioned above. Contagious diseases have not occurred. Tents and ample room are available should necessity arise. Venereal diseases are not of frequent occurrence. Alcoholism is not unknown, but not more prevalent than in civil communities. Drills and other occupations have a slautary effect.

No gymnasium. Gymnastic exercises confined to those prescribed by new drill regulations, baseball and football."

A change now occurred at Fort Huachuca. The old Post Traders stores at Army Posts have been liquidated. Congress, in the Army Appropriation Act of 1891, provided money, "for the purchase of the Secretary of War, of buildings erected by private parties under proper authority and which may be suitable and actually necessary for the Army service". Thus [illegible] the Post Exchange, or PX as it is more familiarly called, for this appropriation purchased the buildings of the Post Trader.

Another interesting note on the Post Records refers to the birth during 1892 of twenty-four children, fourteen males and ten females, among the Chiricahua prisoners at Mount Vernon, Alabama.

On July 1st, 1893, the Department of Arizona was abolished and the Department of Colorado created in its stead, with General A. McD. McCook in

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[illegible] Major [illegible] Chaffee, [illegible] Here as Captain in the [illegible] [illegible] Assistant Adjutant General.

This year, 1893, Fort Huachuca's garrison met with units from other forts at Camp Ogden, near Fort Grant, for intensive training.

There were now only six of the Old Indian Forts remaining in Arizona. General McCook, Department Commander, recommended that Fort Huachuca, because of its geographical position, fine climate and good water, be retained indefinitely as an Army Post and all the others be discontinued with the possible exception of Fort Whipple.

Less and less was heard from the renegade Apache Bld. Here it not for Mazzo, the Chiricahua prisoner who escaped from the prison train in Missouri seven years previously, there would have been no Indian news. That rugged individual, having repaired the damages to his constitution caused by his eastern trip, came charging up from out of Old Mexico to his former haunts near the San Carlos Reservation. Three other renegade Chiricahuas composed his band.

He penetrated as far north as Fort Apache, near which he stole an Indian girl and was unsuccessfully pursued by troops on August 26th 1894. Nothing more was seen of his, but a succession of robberies from Fort Apache southward indicated the route he followed fleeing to his secret hideout in Old Mexico. He recrossed the Line at Nachita, New Mexico closely pursued by Lieutenant Foan and Troop E, 2nd Cavalry from Fort Huachuca.

This year, 1894, Brigadier General Frank Wheaton, succeeded General McCook as Commander of the Department of Colorado.

Early in May, 1895, Mazzo again sneaked northward from Old Mexico, via the old trail close to Fort Bowie and Grant to San Carlos where he

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[illegible] girl and again [illegible] into [illegible] many good horses on the way.

Again in December, another band of Chiricahuas crossed the Arizona Line at Guadalupe Canyon and raided as far north as Duncan, killing an American family. This band was contacted by the troops and annihilated.

The troops from Fort Huachuca engaged in watching Mexico east of present day Douglas received additional orders early in 1895 to look for and apprehend two train robbers who had robbed Southern Pacific train at Willcox.

The wild bunch had hitherto confined their activities holding up stage coaches, but Apacheria was progressing with the times even though it was regarded by many easterners as the dumping ground of America.

New railroads were being built and stage coach routes abandoned. It was the first railroad hold-up in Old Apacheria. Grant Wheeler and Joe George, two cow-punchers rode into Willcox and purchased ten pounds of dynamite at a local store. When asked what they were using it for, they calmly replied, "We are going to hold up the train tonight". As cowboys often turned miners when they found ore in the hills, nothing was thought about it, as mining men seldom disclosed the location of rich ore until they had perfected their legal recordings.

That night when the train arrived, Wheeler and George in plain view of the town, coolly ordered the conductor and engineer to disconnect the express car and proceed down the track a few miles. Late in the afternoon they had ridden out and tied their horses to the rails and left the dynamite on the track, after which they returned to Willcox.

At first the express messenger would not open the car door, but changed his mind when they prepared to blow the whole car open with a few sticks of

[illegible] Ginger refused [illegible] [illegible] They found the big safe [illegible] to [illegible] than the small steel boxes of the old stage coach [illegible]. It resisted charge after charge until only a few sticks of dynamite remained.

"If this charge won't open it, one of us will have to ride back to Willcox for more powder", they told the assembled train crew when one of them kept under guard.

They were ignorant of the use of dynamite but one of them was inspired to assist the powder by piling sacks of Mexican silver pesos that were stacked in the corner of the car on top of the charge which, in turn, had been placed on top of the safe. The resulting explosion did the trick. The car was wrecked and the safe split open while nearby telegraph poles and railroad ties were impregnated with silver pesos. The safe had been full of gold twenty dollar pieces and bundles of currency.

In a very matter-of-fact manner they loaded their horses with bales of money. Then they turned to the train crew and pointed to the pile of gold around the crashed safe, saying, "The whole town of Willcox will be here soon. We have all our horses will carry and don't want this gold. This holdup is on us. Help yourselves to it before anybody arrives. It is our treat."

The next morning their trail was found. It lead around the west side of the Chiricahua Mountains south to Robbers Roost at Gayleyville in the southern end of the mountains.

The expert trailers quickly noted the hoof prints were made by horses travelling in a calm and unhurried manner, which told them plainer than

[illegible] were [illegible] ability to [illegible] [illegible] that might follow. After which [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the trail was abandoned and the robbers got away.

In March 1878, another band of Chiricahuas entered the United States via the same old Apache routes and killed Alfred Sand at Cave Creek, Arizona. They also stole many horses and were chased by troops but successfully retreated to Mexico without loss.

Later, in May, two other bands of Chiricahuas issued forth from Old Mexico and raided into the United States each travelling the Old San Simon Valley and Chiricahua trail. Coming at a time when the War Department had proclaimed and believed that all troubles with the Chiricahua Indians were at an end, these multiple raids were disconcerting, to say the least.

A punitive expedition into the Sierra ~~[illegible]~~ Madre Mountains of Old Mexico to exterminate this nest of Chiricahua Indian land pirates was decided upon. President Diaz of Mexico gave his and his government's consent to the project. President Diaz had now occupied Mexico's Presidential Chair almost twenty years. From a sarcofree chronic revolutionist he had developed into a stable, thoughtful leader since he first appeared on Fort Huachuca's orbit in 1877. Now, he not only gave permission for this armed American force to enter Mexico, but cooperated by ordering Colonel Emilio Kosterlitzky, the Commander of all Mexican troops in Sonora to accompany and assist the Americans in all ways.

An American force, spearheaded by Troop A, 7th Cavalry under the command of Captain Peter A. Dunn from Fort Huachuca led the way. San Bernardino Ranch, the home of ex-sheriff John Slaughter of Cochise County was the point of departure. To expedite the movements of the expedition,

-[illegible]-

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[illegible] from [illegible] to the San Bernardino Ranch was built by Captain W. R. Glassford, Signal Officer. Mr. Slaughter accompanied the troops as he knew every foot of the region to be covered.

It cannot be said the expedition was particularly successful. One small camp of Indians was surprised and a little Indian girl captured about fifty miles south of the boundary. A detachment scouted over a hundred and fifty miles into Mexico and around the Sierra Madres, but the renegades simply disappeared, melted away, when the troops came near and after five weeks of hard riding, the Americans returned to the United States as the rainy season prevented further operations.

The little Indian girl, about five years old, was given to Mr. Slaughter to raise. Some years later, this child, palying in the ranch kitchen received burns from which it died.

Of course, after the return of the Americans to Arizona, the fugitives simply came out of their hiding places and resumed living in their old haunts. However, their raids into the United States practically stopped forever, although they continued to harass Mexican ranchers and [illegible] of Sonora.

The Commander of Fort Huachuca must always be an able executive capable of handling any and many unexpected situations. This was never more forcibly brought to light until, out of a clear sky, Lieutenant Colonel John M. Moore, 1st Cavalry, Commanding Fort Huachuca was awakened on the morning of August 10th 1896, to receive reports that (1) Mexican raiders were assaulting Nogales, Arizona, and robbing American citizens; (2) That American bandits were raiding Nogales, Sonora, and looting the Mexican Custom house; (3) That fifty Naqui Indians had already looted the Mexican

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[illegible] at Nogales, Sonora and were moving [illegible] into the United States toward the Santa Rita Mountains near Tucson with their plunder.

This information combined with appeals for help came from Lieutenant [illegible] Piper of the Arizona National Guard; [illegible] F. [illegible], U. S. Collector of Customs at Nogales, Arizona; [illegible] J. Wylie, Postmaster of Nogales, Arizona, and United States Marshal Meads.

Colonel Bacon acted promptly. He immediately dispatched Captain [illegible] Brown and his troop of the 1st Cavalry with three Indian Scouts to Harshaw to intercept the raiders and Captain L. R. Bare with a troop of the 7th Cavalry to a point north of Harshaw to reinforce Captain Brown, placing both troops under the command of Major [illegible] J. [illegible], 7th Cavalry. At the same time, Colonel Bacon started by rail for Nogales with two companies of the 34th Infantry to protect that city from further attack, it being reported were Yaquis were moving on the place.

At the same time, orders were sent the Commanding Officer at Fort Grant to start his troops to Nogales, via Fort Huachuca to assist, if necessary.

Reaching Nogales, Colonel Bacon found all the best citizens of both sides of the boundary on duty patrolling the streets and preparing for a second attack by the raiders. His troops took charge and restored order.

Investigation developed that about forty Yaqui Indians had surprised in the night, Nogales, Sonora, captured the Custom House, killing three soldiers on guard there and dispersing the rest and seized about [illegible], in gold and some arms. Eight Yaquis had been killed in the fighting. The hostiles had then apparently crossed the International Line into the United States and disappeared.

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[illegible] the [illegible] of Nogales, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Arizona National Guard [illegible] securing [illegible], assisted their Mexican neighbors to repel the [illegible].

[illegible] States Marshal Meade and many prominent Mexicans insisted the Indians had headquarters in [illegible], Arizona and had planned and raided from there. The Marshal also [illegible] claimed the Yaquis had been stirred into a state of religious frenzy to inaugurate the raid by a Yaqui girl, termed a fanatic and known along the border as Santa Teresa of Sabordo.

Very careful investigation by Colonel Bacon disproved this theory. He kept this troops and Indian Scouts on the ground for three weeks, carefully combing every inch of the area for a radius of seventy miles from Nogales. He found absolutely no trace of the Indians having attacked from the American side. It was simply another raid by the Yaqui Indians from their strongholds at the head of the Yaqui River and but one of the many that had occurred at places in northwest Mexico since Mexico had acquired its independence from Spain. In fact, the Yaquis, though at present reduced in numbers, even today attack Mexican outposts adjacent to the Yaqui River Valley when opportunity offers.

With the capture of Geronimo and the disappearance of the Apache Kid, a change came over Fort Huachuca and the nation. That period of American history wherein the American Indian had played a conspicuous part from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers to the end of the nineteenth century was over. Sitting Bull, Chief Joseph, Red Cloud and Rain-in-the-Face were dead or accounted for. Their tribes were on Reservations and [illegible] gradually becoming acquainted with the manners of the white road. No longer did the

[illegible]

Annual report of the General Commanding of the Army, and the General Commanding the Department of Arizona, containing long paragraphs devoted to Indian warfare and movements of troops to quell the same. No longer did the national press carry sensational stories of Indian depredations. A new era dawned.

Gradually the many small frontier forts, all built expressly to control rebellious Indians were abandoned and the little Army concentrated in larger camps where they could drill as regiments and participate in expanded field maneuvers, something almost impossible heretofore when the exigencies of the Indian situation demanded they be broken into companies and each company stationed a hundred or more miles from the next nearest unit.

However, Fort Huachuca was not disturbed. There was never any intention of abandoning it. On the contrary it was continually enlarged and improved as a regimental headquarters. Its position on the border made it too valuable.

When the war with Spain occurred in 1898, it affected Fort Huachuca but little. The Territory of Arizona was largely inhabited by Mexicans or some of Mexicans. Speaking the Spanish language and possessing some Spanish blood, even though the proportions were about one crop of Spanish blood to a whole barrel of Aztec, the sympathies of these people were naturally for Spain. Mexico to the south was, for the same reason, also pro-Spanish. Hence, Fort Huachuca's garrison was retained here where they were most valuable as they were best acquainted with the topography of the border, until October 1898, when the Spanish War was practically over. On several occasions, Spanish clubs in Mexico plotted to raise diversions along the border, but President Diaz proved his sincere good feeling for Mexico's northern neighbor and warned the Chiefs of the United States, by

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[illegible] using his army to protect the International Line.

At that time the Territory of Arizona was young and sparsely settled. Its main contribution to the war was a company of cow-boys to the Cow-Boy Regiment raised by one of Huachuca's favorite sons, Colonel Leonard Wood, some regiment later known to fame as the 1st Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, or, the Rough Riders.

Huachuca's principal contribution to that War, was the recruiting and forwarding to the front experienced packers, who, together with the tough old Army mules handled the serious problem of Logistics.

After that short war, units of the 25th Infantry, 9th Cavalry, 11th Cavalry, and 16th Cavalry followed each other here to garrison the Post. A native rebel named Aguinaldo was on the rampage in the Philippine Islands against American authority and using tactics akin to those of the Chiricahua ~~[illegible]~~ Apaches. One of the first officers killed in the Philippine Islands was Huachuca's famous Captain, General W. A. Lawton. Each of these units underwent a brief period of training and then left, invariably for the Philippine Islands. The garrison was reduced to a minimum. Many vacant buildings resulted.

With the early years of the new century a startling change occurred. Hitherto Arizona had been regarded by many as a highly undesirable place of residence, but now, the Commanding Officer, Major Charles O'Connor, 16th Cavalry, was besieged with requests for quarters from retired officers and ex-enlisted men, many of them convalescing from malaria or suffering from tuberculosis and other afflictions. In addition, Army hospitals all over the United States transferred many cases here for treatment.

In the years following the Spanish American War, increasing numbers of retired Army Officers suffering from asthma, rheumatism, pleurisy and similar ills requested permission from the Commanding Officer to occupy the idle houses on the Post. There was something in the air that helped them, although no one knew exactly how. Even General John J. Pershing, arrived here early in the nineteen-thirties to avail himself of its benefits, later moving into Tucson and returning each succeeding winter until the shadows of World War II detained him in Washington.

Also in the nineteen-thirties came Dr. Michael Pupin, President Wilson's expert on Polish questions and brother professor at Princeton University.

Dr. Pupin specialized in the physics of light and was the author of many valuable contributions on the Violet Ray and was a follower and expounder of Maxwell's physics. One of his inventions alone, the load coil, brought him $2,000,000, an unheard of sum for any educator to acquire.

At a dinner given in his honor by Sigma Xi, one of the professors of the University of Arizona addressed him, "Dr. Pupin, the radios in and around Tucson do not operate properly. Something is wrong. Believing the trouble might lie in power houses, dynamos or other electrical appliances, we have investigated, but cannot find the source of the trouble. Can you suggest anything?"

Dr. Pupin smiled and replied, "A radio to work well needs some moisture in the atmosphere. Here in Southern Arizona you have the actinic rays which seem to have the power of demolerating the ocean moisture or humidity in the atmosphere, leaving a dry hot climate that is perfect for those afflicted with arthritis, sciatica, asthma, tuberculosis

USFH-00001047

[illegible] that probably does not exist elsewhere in the world.

"Should the radio ever work properly for any length of time, you will probably have your [illegible] visitors."

USFH-00001048

[illegible] were seriously affected. Tombstone, especially, was hard hit. The famous silver mines became almost worthless over night. The business created by the Army's campaign against the Indians gave employment to many temporarily, but that ended with them. The copper mines became the principal source of employment for miners. As these mines in Cochise County were then in their infancy and the price of copper was low, times were hard. Of course, many of the [illegible] energetic section of the people moved away to new fields of endeavor, but many of the old time bandits, [illegible] and [illegible] and loafers were compelled to go to work at anything they could find. Even cowmen were affected for the price of beef did not leave much profit. Train robbing was the principal source of outside easy money left for a certain class, although it is to be feared that the Mexican settlement just south of the border contributed substantially when the train robbers turned to cattle rustling.

The mysterious bandit gang was especially active. It held up trains and rustled cattle almost at will around the years [illegible]. It struck like lightning and made clean getaways showing the bandits were old timers who knew every inch of the country. They indulged in murder and other forms of robbery when time hung heavy on their hands. After its first train robbery, Cochise County was simply flooded with Post Office Inspectors, Pinkerton detectives, Wells-Fargo Express operatives and many independent detectives who sought the large rewards offered for the bandits' apprehension, but no arrests were made though more trains were held up and more cattle rustled. And these were not the only malefactors in the area. A sheriff's life was not worth very much. The Commanding Officer of Fort

USFH-00001049

[illegible] what was happening in the [illegible] Pay-master [illegible] be [illegible] the following order which was [illegible] [illegible].

Fort [illegible], A. T.

August 11th, 1900.

Special Order)

No. [illegible])

1. 2nd Lieut. [illegible] Valentine, 5th Cavalry, with a [illegible] detachment of one sergeant, one corporal, and eighteen privates of Troop A, 5th Cavalry, fully armed and equipped, will proceed this afternoon to [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] time to meet the south bound train and receive from the [illegible] Company the funds for the [illegible] payment of this command for [illegible] of July.

Lieut. Valentine will, after carefully examining all packages of money, and after satisfying himself they have not been tampered with, receipt for the same and carry them to this point, making such disposition of his force as to render futile any attempt to [illegible] these packages, either while he is receiving them or while he has them in transit.

Lieut. Valentine will retain these packages in his possession until Monday, August 13th 1900, when he will at [illegible] A. M. pay the troops of this command, preserving all [illegible] which he will subsequently [illegible] the Chief Paymaster of this Department.

2. The Command will be paid August 13th, 1900, at the Adjutant's Office in the following order:-

Troop A, 5th Cavalry

Detachment [illegible] Scouts

Fort [illegible]

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