

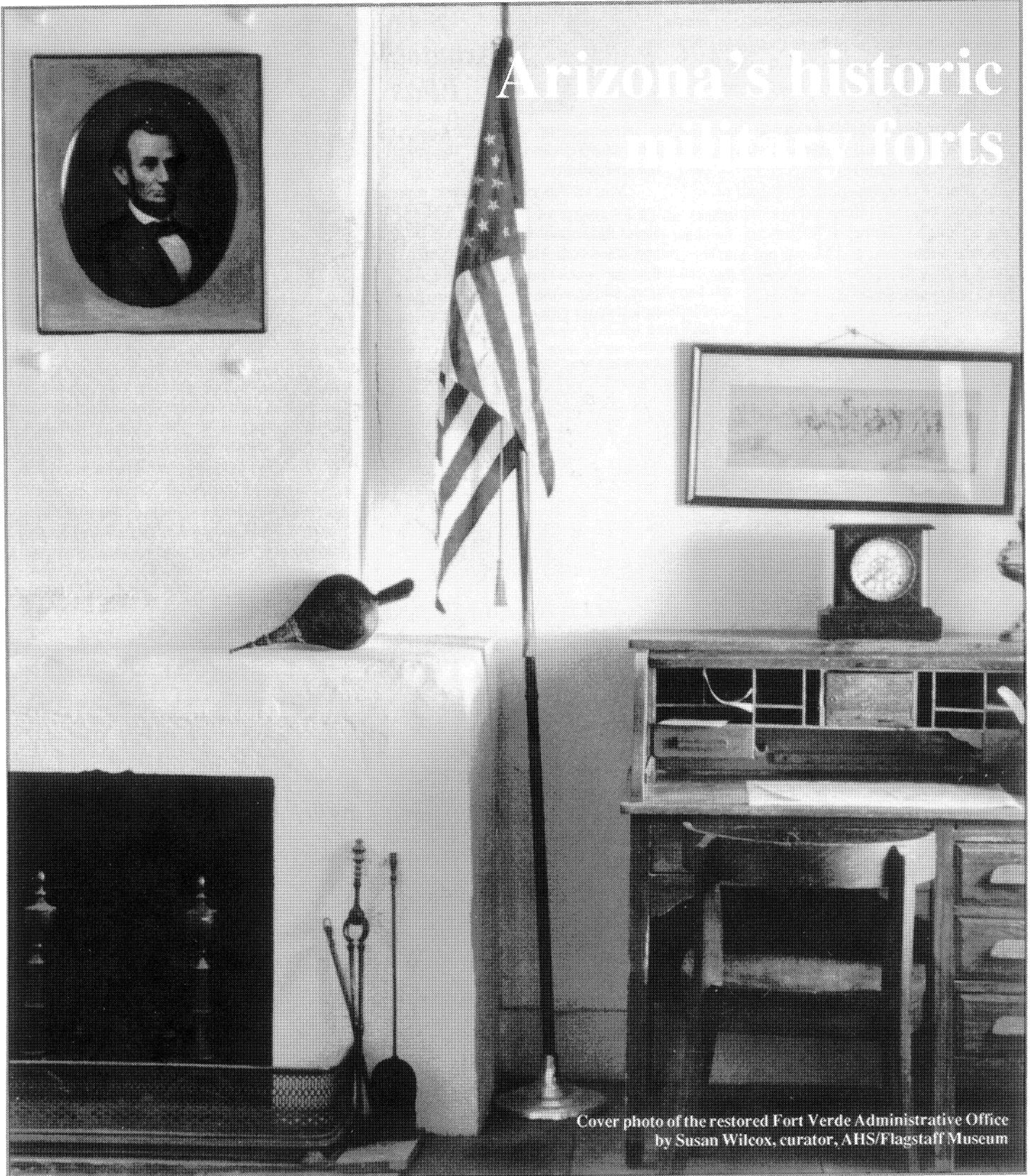
Arizona history

PUBLISHED BY THE ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAGAZINE

Volume 7, Number 4 July/August 1990

Arizona's historic military forts

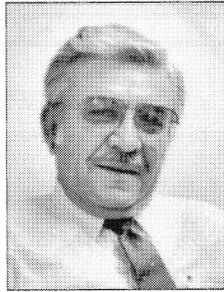


Cover photo of the restored Fort Verde Administrative Office
by Susan Wilcox, curator, AHS/Flagstaff Museum

AHS dedicates Douglas/Williams House

The Douglas/Williams House in Douglas, Arizona was officially dedicated on May 11 following a full Arizona Historical Society State Board meeting. Sharon Barry, representing the governor's office, and Armando C. Elias, president of the State Board, cut the ribbon. Assisting them were Congressman Jim Kolbe, Douglas Mayor-elect Elizabeth Williams Ames, Jim Garrett and Dr. Michael Weber. Others standing in a place of honor with the group were Daisy Williams, Bill Porter and Mayor pro-tem Ramon Jordan.

Mary Robinson spoke on behalf of residents who are interested in establishing a Douglas Historical Society to operate a museum, and Mayor pro-tem Jordan gave the official welcome. Elias, who acted as master of ceremonies, challenged those present to make the



*Armando
C. Elias*

Douglas/Williams House "the jewel" of the community.

Miguel Angel Hernandez, representing the mayor of Nacozari, Sonora, talked about the relationship between Douglas and Nacozari. Hernandez pointed out that the two communities are sister cities in more than one way: both are daughters of the same father, James S. Douglas.

Ben F. Williams, Jr., gave a brief history of the mansion, which was built in 1909 and purchased by his father, Ben Williams, Sr., in 1943. Congressman Kolbe reminded those present of the warm place he holds in his heart for Douglas and its residents.

It was announced at the ceremony that Phelps Dodge has donated funds for the installation of an electronic security system. Other contributions include an antique mahogany dining-room table, courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ames, and a refrigerator for the kitchen, courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Joe Causey. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Williams, Jr., graciously provided the mariachis who entertained the crowd of 400 persons.

The AHS Board wishes to convey their appreciation to the residents of Douglas for a most successful event, particularly Daisy and Ben Williams, Maria Dolores and Bill Gooch, Mary Robinson, Nan and Harry Ames, Mary and Dr. Joe Causey, Pierce Chamberlain, AHS special services officer, Chris Malczewski, head of exhibits at the Tucson museum, Pete Oftedahl, exhibits fabricator, and Mark Santiago, museum registrar, also are to be commended.

The Cochise County Historical and

(continued on page 6)

Left to right: Jim Garrett, Daisy Williams, Sharon Barry, Bill Porter, Congressman Jim Kolbe, Mayor-elect Elizabeth Williams Ames, Mayor pro-tem Ramon Jordan and Armando C. Elias cut the ribbon at the dedication ceremonies for the Douglas/Williams House. (AHS photo.)



Santa Fe draws convention crowd

More than 325 history lovers from Arizona and New Mexico met in Santa Fe, April 26-28, for the Arizona/New Mexico Historical Convention. The Historical Society of New Mexico hosted the meeting as a follow-up to the joint convention that Arizona hosted at the Grand Canyon in 1988. Attendees enjoyed scholarly papers, receptions, tours of pueblos and historic homes, new and rare books galore, and a banquet at the Santa Fe Hilton. The dinner featured the presentation of awards and the keynote speech by Gus Seligman. The Santa Fe Westerners hosted a memorable evening featuring a talk by John Kessell.

The Arizona Historical Convention bestowed several awards. The prize for best Arizona paper went to Everett J. Bassett of Phoenix for "The Apache Experience at Roosevelt, Arizona." Northern Arizona University gave its

award to Peter M. Booth, University of Arizona, for the best graduate-student paper, "Work Shirts: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Pima County, Arizona." The C. L. Sonnichsen Award for the best article in *The Journal of Arizona History* went to Charles S. Peterson for "Big House at Ganado: New Mexican Influence in Northern Arizona." And the Arizona Historical Foundation gave its 1989 prize for best scholarly article on Arizona history to J. F. Elliott's "The Great Western: Sarah Bowman, Mother and Mistress to the U.S. Army."

Next year's convention will be held in the historic mining town of Globe, May 2-4. Watch your mailbox this fall for more information, or call Julie Campbell at the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson, 628-5774.

— Julie Campbell

ARIZONA HISTORY

July/August 1990

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Membership in the Arizona Historical Society is \$25 Individual, \$125 Sustaining, \$250 Patron, \$500 Sponsor, \$1000 Benefactor. Membership entitles the holder to receive a yearly subscription to *Arizona History* and quarterly *Journal of Arizona History*, as well as discounts on books and gift shop purchases.

Remembering old Fort McDowell

by Jim Schreier

(The author has written articles about Arizona military history for
The Journal of Arizona History and Arizona Highways)

Fort McDowell was established in 1865 along the Verde River, two years before the settlement of Phoenix took hold. The men who served at the post during its quarter-century existence and their wives left a rich legacy of memoirs, letters and recollections.

Captain Camillo C. C. Carr provides insight into life at Fort McDowell prior to the founding of Phoenix. Carr was a first lieutenant, 1st U.S. Cavalry, when he arrived at the post on May 30, 1866:

From the Salt River, a march of fifteen miles brought us to our destination, Fort McDowell, the newest, largest and best post in Arizona. It had been constructed during the previous winter by a regiment of California infantry, whose time before being mustered out was thus employed. It was about half a mile back from the Verde River, from which all the water used by the garrison was hauled in a wagon.

The parade ground, without grass or trees, was of granite gravel, closely packed, and as white and painful to the eyes in the blazing sun as though it had been whitewashed. It absorbed heat enough during the day to keep the air throughout the night nearly up to the temperature of the day, which for several months in the year, averaged about 115 degrees in the shade, or would have done so, if any shade could have been found.

The company officers' quarters were of adobe, built in one continuous line, facing the parade ground without any wings or rear extensions. Each officer was allowed one or two rooms, according to circumstance, and was permitted to use his quarters for a drawing room, bedroom or kitchen, as he might think best. The rooms were about 12 by 15 feet, with one opening for a door, but no windows, except one facing away from the parade ground. The men's barracks were of the same style and material as those for the officers, but their windowless ends faced the parade. The floors of the officers' quarters were of common clay and were sprinkled with water as often as necessary to keep down the dust and moderate the temperature to such an extent as to render indoor life endurable. The principal objection to them was that they seemed to have some special attraction for a species of villainous and venomous red ant, which came up in swarms... overran the place, invaded the beds and held possession of them to the exclusion of their rightful occupants... with four crotches driven into the floor for a bedstead, a packing box for a table, a candle box for a chair, and a demijohn with its accompanying tin cup to represent bric-a-brac of the establishment, the height of luxury was attained.

If early Fort McDowell lacked the most basic accommodations for officers and men, one wonders how the women survived the primitive conditions. In 1868, Evy Alexander, wife

of the post commander, arrived at the fort. She was seven months pregnant. Instead of complaining about the harsh post conditions, Evy attempted to make the best of the circumstances. She wrote a number of letters from Fort McDowell to family in New York. Here are a few of her observations:

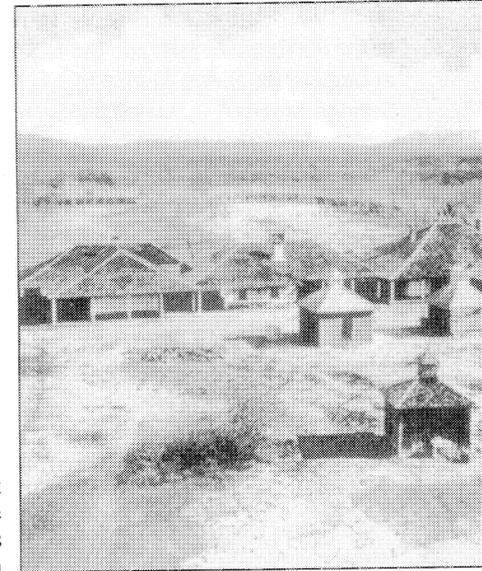
Our life here gives no material for interesting epistles, much less for a journal and our journey over the desert from Los Angeles {sic} was as barren of incident as could be imagined. {July 2, 1868}

Tomorrow is the fourth anniversary of my wedding and I have been busy today making Andrew a handsome cake, which has turned out very successfully and is handsomely frosted. I am going to invite all the officers up here to supper tomorrow evening. We have twelve officers at this post and they are certainly as a whole, the best collection of officers I have ever met at a post. {November 2, 1868}

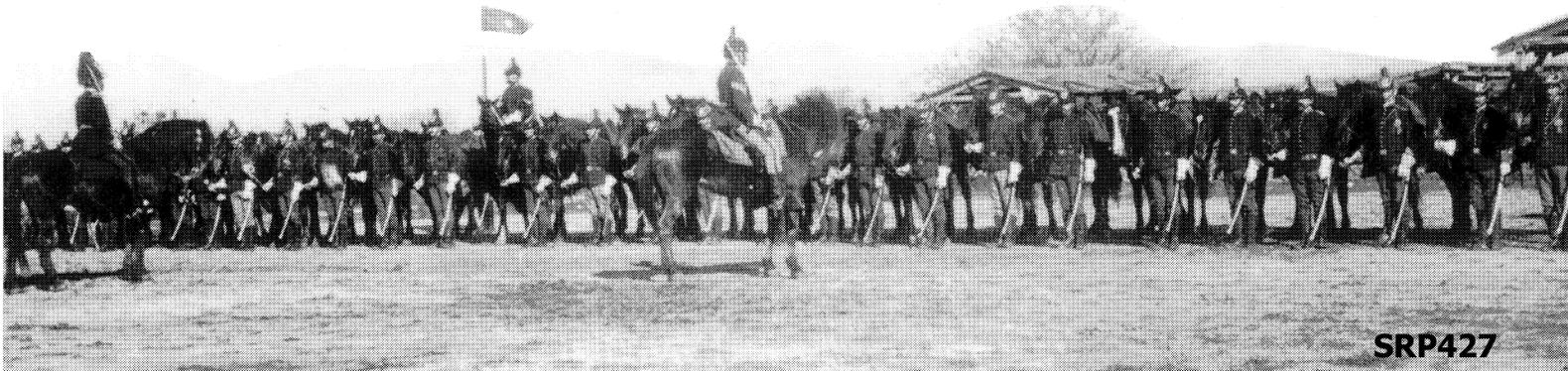
Fort McDowell has but one great drawback. The intense heat of summer makes it a hazardous place for a teething child, this is agreed

perfectly with Andrew and me. Ever since the first of October, the weather has been the most charming imaginable, the baby has been outdoors from morning till night, excepting when she is asleep and thrives accordingly. The Arizona winter is perfect and for the summer there are two alternatives. Prescott, north of here is an unexceptionable climate, the post {Fort Whipple} comfortably built and surrounded by pine woods. The other plan is in relation to {Camp} Reno. Andrew has again been ordered to establish that post and more troops are to be sent here to enable him to do so; the road to Green's {sic} Valley is completed and he will begin the quarters up there as soon as he gets transportation; there the air is cool and

(continued on page 6)



Top: Fort McDowell about 1889 showing the cottonwood-lined parade ground. Below: D Troop, 4th U.S. Cavalry, in dress review on east end of Fort McDowell parade ground about 1889. (Photos courtesy Arizona Historical Foundation.)



FORT HUACHUCA

by David Huet

(The author is the director of the Fort Huachuca Museum)

Fort Huachuca was founded on March 3, 1877, by Capt. Samuel M. Whitside, commanding two troops of the 6th U.S. Cavalry. The purpose of the post was to cut the Apache plunder trail along the San Pedro River that served as a highway between the Apaches confined on the San Carlos Reservation, 100 miles to the north of the fort, and the renegades at large in the Sierra Madre Mountains of Sonora, Mexico.

Captain Whitside chose an idyllic setting at the mouth of Huachuca Canyon on the northeastern side of the Huachuca Mountains. He knew the location offered an excellent vantage point for observing the San Pedro, Sonoita and Santa Cruz Valleys. The site also provided plentiful game, abundant fresh water from Huachuca Creek, plenty of forest for shade and lumber, and good soil for gardening and making adobe bricks.

At first Camp Huachuca was only a temporary post manned by about 100 men. The men lived in spacious canvas tents with wooden platforms for flooring, while the officers lived in adobe shanties.

Unfortunately, the soldiers proved to be less than accomplished brick masons and these adobe houses melted down and were washed away during every summer rainy season. In his 1878 report, Captain Whitside noted that "all buildings in the post have been constructed of 'dobe and

covered with earth and were considered good buildings until the rainy season set in."

On April 25, 1880, the first permanent structure, the original post hospital, was completed at Fort Huachuca.

In that same year, Maj. James Biddle, acting assistant inspector general, recommended "that a site for a post be selected, permanent buildings erected and a garrison of some strength assigned to it..." for the protection of the newly established mining towns and the booming influx of settlers. With these considerations, as well as Camp Huachuca's strategic and unusually healthful locale in mind, the 1883 Congress made Camp Huachuca a permanent fort. In accordance with the Congressional mandate, eleven officers' quarters were completed in 1884.

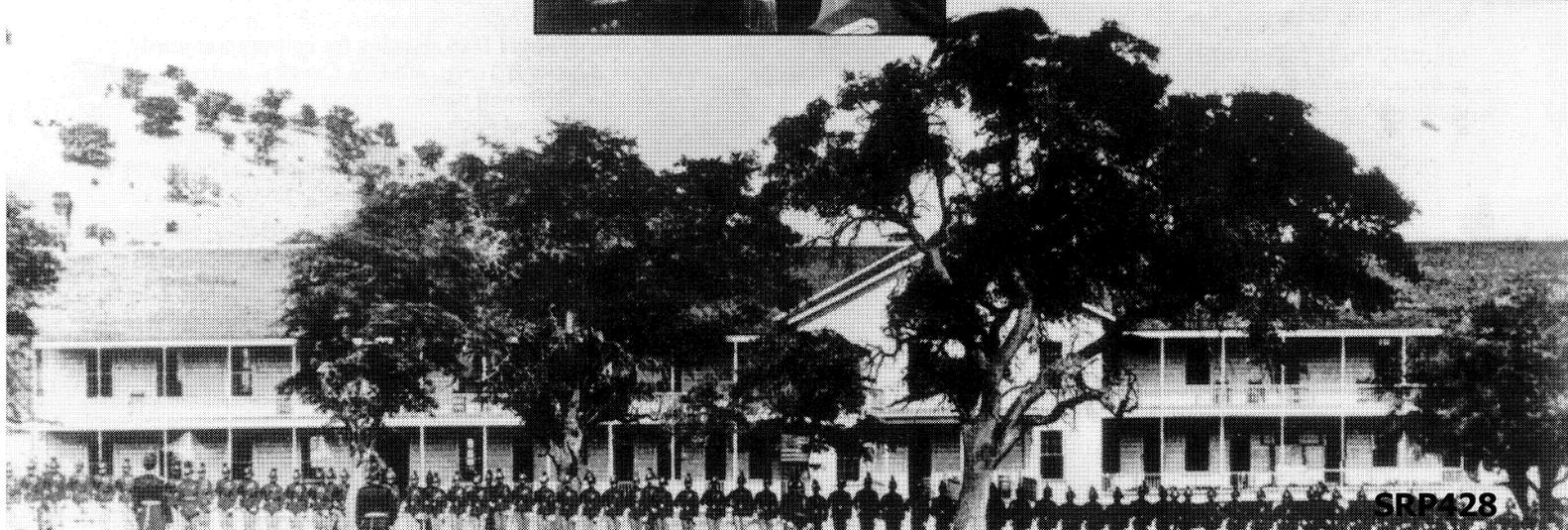
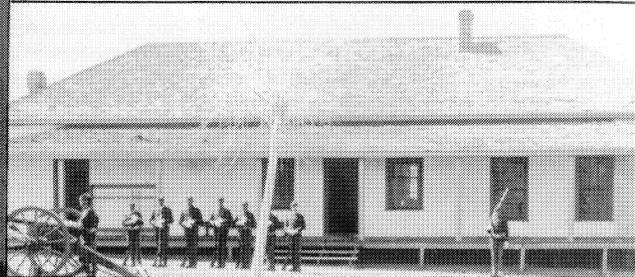
The following description of these

houses is taken from *Fort Huachuca: The Story of a Frontier Post*, by Cornelius C. Smith, Jr.:

The officers' quarters were {2-story} high-ceilinged, commodious structures of adobe walls covered with plaster and having stone foundations. Roofing was made of shingles, and there were hardwood floors throughout...Floor area above the basement averaged 3,000 square feet for captain's quarters, and about 3,700 square feet for field grade officers. Captain's quarters cost \$4,500 to build. The commanding officer's house was a little more expensive; it cost \$9,000.

By the 1880s western forts had become much more luxurious than they had been in the wilder days of the early frontier, and the new officers' quarters at Fort Huachuca were truly mansions when compared with army housing of the immediate post-Civil War forts in Arizona.

The commanding officer's house is an imposing structure, situated in the center of officers' row and opposite the



a monument to military endurance

flagpole on Brown Parade Field. Its first occupant was the commander of Fort Huachuca in 1884, Capt. A. R. Chaffee, who was a seasoned veteran of Indian campaigns in Arizona and elsewhere in the West. He eventually rose to the rank of lieutenant general, and became Chief of Staff of the Army, 1904-06. The list of Chaffee's successors numbers more than 100 distinguished military men who lived in these quarters.

Each of the officers' quarters is named in honor of an officer who served and gained prominence in Arizona or in the Southwest. For example, the commanding officer's house bears the name of Gen. John J. Pershing, who led the Punitive Expedition into Chihuahua, Mexico, in pursuit of the Mexican bandit and revolutionary Pancho Villa.

A tour of the Old Post area includes many historic buildings that characterized life at early Fort Huachuca.

Brayton Hall, with its colonnaded front porch, was built in 1887 as an amusement hall to attract the soldiers to stay on post for recreation and avoid the infamous saloons, brothels and "hog ranches" of neighboring Tombstone. It was remodeled extensively in 1905 and became the post library and gymnasium, with the eatery of Chinese restaurateur Sam Kee in the basement. Later, the building housed the Staff Judge Advocate and now is the post Public Affairs Office.

Just beyond Brayton Hall is a small frame building that was built in 1908 as the amusement hall annex and contained a bowling alley, billiard room, and reading room. It housed the post office from 1915-22 and also is reported to have been the post chapel and school.

Four 2-story frame buildings with stone masonry foundations that were erected in 1883 as troop barracks are located on Augur Avenue. The largest was the main troop quarters at Fort Huachuca in the 19th century. Each is now named for a cavalry regiment that was once stationed at the fort.

The old post bakery was built of adobe in 1886 to furnish the daily bread and hardtack rations to the post. Named for Col. DeRosy C. Cabell, who was post commander on three separate occasions, Cabell Hall served as a malt and sandwich shop during the era of the Korean conflict and in 1955 became the post telephone exchange.

The 38-man guard house was built in 1885 of the ubiquitous adobe for an original cost of \$8,900. It was named for Sam Kee, a Chinese immigrant who operated a restaurant concession at Fort Huachuca from 1881 to 1919.

The second permanent building

constructed at Fort Huachuca in 1883, served as the Quartermaster's Storehouse. It afforded greater security than canvas tents and shoddy, makeshift adobe huts. Sometime after 1905 it became the Post Exchange and barber shop, and has been employed in various capacities over the years.

Leonard Wood Hall, the second post hospital, was completed in 1885 to replace the small original hospital. Surgeon Leonard Wood was stationed here when he served in Arizona during the Geronimo Campaign of 1886. Wood won a Medal of Honor as commander of infantry during that campaign, went on to command the famous Rough Riders in Cuba and served in the Philippines, and ultimately became Army Chief of Staff in 1910, the highest position ever held by a medical officer. This was the post hospital until a new one was built when the fort's population swelled to 25,000 during World War II.

Just south of the old hospital is Rodney Hall, built in 1917 as post

(continued on page 6)

Opposite page, far left: Capt. Samuel M. Whitside, founder of Fort Huachuca, 1885; opposite page, left: guard house, 1898; opposite page, bottom: inspection in front of main cavalry barracks, 1886; this page, far left: museum building as post headquarters, ca. 1940s-1950s; this page, left: Leonard Wood, post surgeon, 1886; this page, below: officers' quarters, 1898. (All photos courtesy of the Fort Huachuca Museum.)



more about...

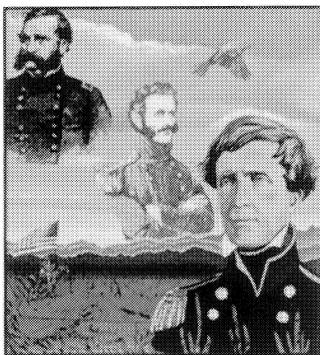
Fort Huachuca

(continued from page 5)

headquarters and named for its first occupant, post commander Capt. George B. Rodney. After other uses, it again became the headquarters building in 1960 and serves in that capacity today.

The Fort Huachuca Historical Museum is located on the northeast corner of Grierson and Boyd avenues. The museum building was constructed in 1892 and since then has been the post chapel, home of the post chaplain, a bachelor officers' quarters, the officers' club from 1920 to 1941, the post headquarters from 1941 to 1960, and the museum since its inception in 1960. The museum's exhibits tell the story of Fort Huachuca's beginnings during the Indian Wars, its rich and colorful history as a cavalry post during the 19th and early 20th centuries, and its tour of duty as an infantry training center in World War II. The exhibits also describe Fort Huachuca's current status as a state-of-the-art electronic and communications technology center. The museum is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on the weekends. It is free to the public.

In 1974 the Old Post area of Fort Huachuca was made a National Historic Landmark and placed on the National Register of Historic Places. As such, the old cantonment area will be preserved in its current state, which is much the same as it was in the late 1800s, as a reminder of our national heritage and as a memorial to the countless men and women who served with duty, daring and distinction in the Apache Southwest.



Sketch courtesy of Fort Huachuca Museum.

more about...

Fort McDowell

(continued from page 3)

bracing as in New Mexico in summer and Andrew can move his Hd. Qtrs. there whenever he likes as it is in his district. {December 20, 1868}

Without a doubt, Fort McDowell's most famous resident was young Martha Summerhayes, wife of Lt. Jack Summerhayes, 8th U.S. Infantry. In 1908 Martha published a book, which had been written for her children and old army friends. Her book, *Vanished Arizona: Recollections of My Army Life*, centers on her time spent at Fort McDowell:

We had heard that it was very hot here; in fact, people call MacDowell {sic} very bad names. As the spring came on, we began to realize that the epithets applied to it might be quite appropriate...The heat became intense, as the summer approached. To sleep inside the house was impossible, and we soon followed the example of the cavalry, who had their beds out on the parade ground.

Two iron cots, therefore, were brought from the hospital, and placed side by side in front of our quarters...in fact, out in the open space of the parade ground. Upon these were laid some mattresses and sheets, and after "taps" had sounded, and lights were out, we retired to rest...We had not thought about the ants, however, and they swarmed over our beds, driving us into the house. The next morning {we} placed a tin can of water under each point of contact; and as each cot had eight legs, and the crib had four, twenty cans were necessary. {We had} not taken the trouble to remove the labels, and the pictures of red tomatoes glared at us in the hot sun through the day; they did not look poetic, but our old enemies, the ants, were outwitted.

Martha Summerhayes' memories dated from about 1877. Eight years later, the family of Major Andrew S. Burt, 8th U.S. Infantry, arrived by rail at the old Maricopa station and traveled via Phoenix to Fort McDowell. Major Burt's son, Reynolds, wrote his memoirs years later:

Soldiers sometimes went fishing in a nearby stream {the Verde River}; and quail shooting was the only other recreation. Arizona quail...were so plentiful and so tame that they ventured up to our chicken house...in order to eat the grain on the ground. Father would not permit my shooting the birds on the ground—unsportsmanlike; frequently, he took me hunting. With a light shotgun, I killed my first bird on the wing. People were so fed up on quail we could not even give them away, and they could not be kept over a day since ice was scarce. {Once a week the post quartermaster sent a so-called "escort" wagon...to Phoenix to get ice at the ice house there.} We ordered 100 pounds each trip, and though the ice was wrapped in a blanket and hauled at night, the loss was considerable by the time it reached an ice box.

Although Fort McDowell's adobe buildings washed away long ago in desert monsoons and winds, its memory lives in the written accounts of those who spent time at the fort.

more about...

Douglas/Williams House

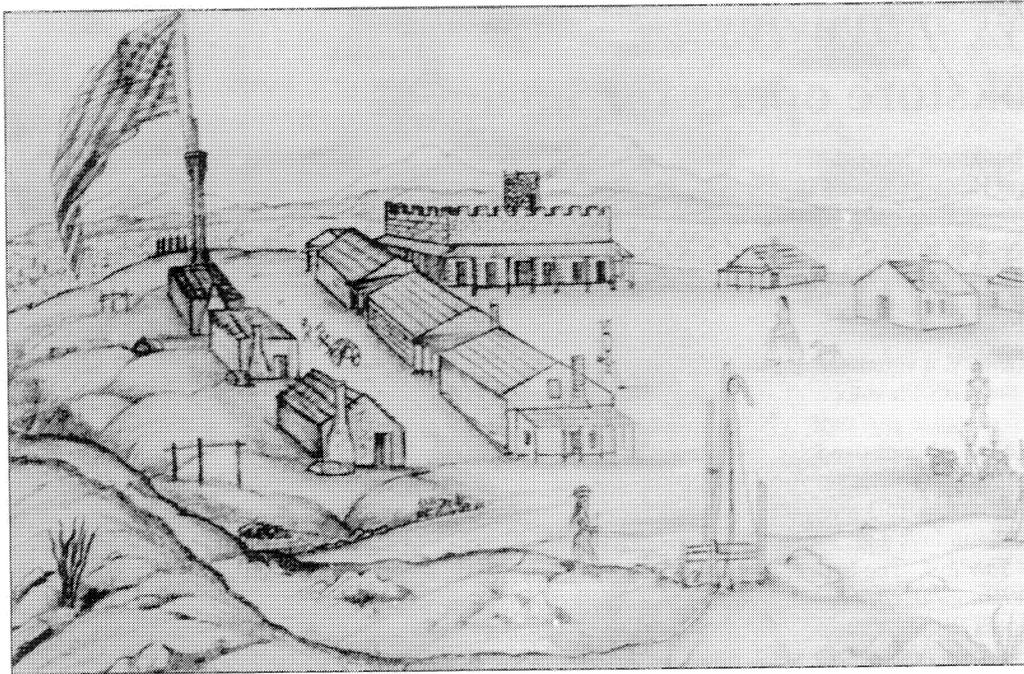
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Archaeological Society, who originally thought they might be interested in operating their museum in the Douglas/Williams House, recently advised the Society that because of inadequate financial and manpower resources they were no longer considering using the facility.

□ □ □

On another subject, the Central Arizona Museum construction project is progressing satisfactorily, as is the exhibit design work.

A reminder: the full Board will consider next year's budget at its July meeting in Tucson. The Board will vote on it in August at the meeting in Flagstaff.



Drawing of Fort Yuma by Private Henry Will, circa 1853. (AHS/Yuma photo.)

From river crossing to fort

by Megan Reid

The arrival of the U.S. Army was the beginning of a proper settlement in the area now known as Yuma. The first military camp was established at the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers by Lt. Cave Coats. Coats commanded a military escort assigned to the U.S./Mexico Boundary Survey Commission in 1849, and set up Camp Calhoun as a base from September through December. During the four months, Coats created and operated a cable ferry on the Colorado River. When the survey crew moved on, Camp Calhoun ceased to exist.

That same year, gold in California lured men west. Government officials soon sent soldiers to protect the gold seekers from the Quechan Indians, who occupied the land near the Colorado crossing.

In 1850, Capt. Samuel P. Heintzelman established Camp Yuma one-half mile below the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers. By March 1851, he moved his troops to a nearby hill which once was the location of the Spanish mission, Purisima de Concepcion. Heintzelman quickly learned that supplying fresh food to the soldiers was impossible. He took all but a dozen men and left Camp Yuma.

The remaining men were left to

protect Yuma Crossing. The commander moved the camp six miles downriver and called it Camp Independence. From 1850 through 1852 the army tried to end the injustices against the Quechans and tried to persuade them to accept the army as their protector. Eventually, the soldiers threatened to burn the Quechans out unless they cooperated, and peace was restored.

Heintzelman returned to Conception Hill in 1852. The soldiers lived in tents covered with ramadas of branches until permanent buildings were constructed in 1853. By then, the camp was designated Fort Yuma and steamboats were bringing supplies up the Colorado River.

A Quartermaster's Depot was built on the east side of the river to house and distribute food and ammunition to Fort Yuma and other forts in the California and Arizona territories. Water was pumped to the fort by a mule treadmill, which raised the water 70 feet to a reservoir where it sat overnight to allow the silt to settle. The soldiers cultivated a post garden to supply their own fresh food.

During the 1850s and 1860s, copper and gold strikes upriver fueled the development of Colorado City and Arizona City in the Arizona Territory. The towns supported the fort and the

nearby mines. The communities eventually grew together and in 1873 were named Yuma.

River traffic increased and by 1857 some said Yuma rivaled San Diego as a port. During the Civil War, Fort Yuma was a supply depot again. The California Column stopped at the fort on its way from California to secure Arizona for the Union.

After 1870, Fort Yuma was reduced in manpower. By 1880, the supply depot was deactivated and in 1883, a San Diego newspaper reported, "a sergeant and nine men of Company A, 8th Infantry, who have been stationed at Fort Yuma for the past year, arrived in San Diego last evening...to join their company. Fort Yuma has been abandoned as a military post..."

On January 9, 1884, Fort Yuma was transferred to the Department of the Interior and later established as the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation. In 1886, the Quechans were given 45,000 acres of land on the California side of the river for an Indian school. The school was housed in the abandoned fort's buildings and was operated until 1900.

Today, the buildings that once housed soldiers at Fort Yuma serve as the Quechan tribal offices, medical facilities, preschool and tribal museum.

Highways 'n byways

AHS bookstore opens for business

The new AHS bookstore located in the Carriage House at Heritage Square in downtown Phoenix opened its doors on June 30. Formerly located in the AHS/Phoenix Museum, the bookstore will specialize in out-of-print books and current publications on Arizona history. The Friends of the Library, a volunteer group that supports the AHS/Phoenix Museum library, will organize and staff the bookstore. Donations of books and books on consignment are welcome. Summer hours will be 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Wednesdays through Saturdays and 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Sundays. The bookstore recommends *A Beautiful, Cruel Country* by Eva Antonia Wilbur-Cruce and *Me and Mine, The Life Story of Helen Sekaquaptewa*, as told to Louise

Udall. Members of AHS receive a 10% discount on all purchases. Call 257-9708 for more information.



Copies of *The Arizona Governors, 1912-1990* are still available. Edited by John L. Myers, the book contains biographies of Arizona's governors—eighteen to date—with caricatures by political cartoonist Steve Benson and over 100 photographs. To order the 206-page hardcover volume, send a check or money order for \$20 (which includes postage and handling), made out to the Arizona Historical Society, and mail to: ARIZONA GOVERNORS, c/o AHS, 949 E. Second St., Tucson, AZ 85719.

What's doin'

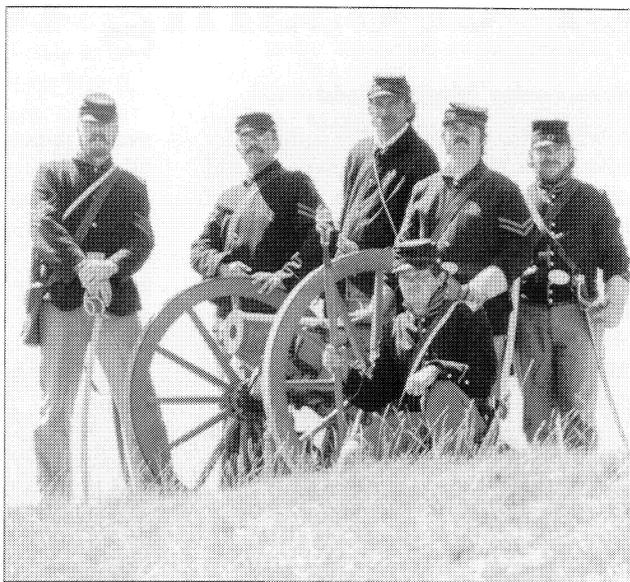
JULY

- 4 4th of July Celebration, AHS/Fremont House, 7:00 – 8:30 p.m., free
- 8 Exhibit opening, *African-American Churches in Tucson, Arizona*, AHS/Tucson, 628-5774
- 9 (Through August 17) Museum Discovery Program, AHS/Tucson. One-week sessions for children, 628-5774
- 11, 18 Arizona Story Lecture Series, *On The Border*, AHS/Tucson, 7 p.m., 628-5774
- 25
- 11, 18 Old-Time Movie Classics, *The Great Musicals*, AHS/Tucson, 7:30 p.m., 628-5774
- 25

AUGUST

- 1, 8 Arizona Story Lecture Series, *On The Border*, AHS/Tucson, 7 p.m., 628-5774
- 15, 22
- 1, 8 Old-Time Movie Classics, *The Great Musicals*, AHS/Tucson, 7:30 p.m., 628-5774
- 15, 22
- 26 La Fiesta de San Agustin, AHS/Tucson, 2 – 11 p.m., 628-5774
- 26 Exhibit openings, *Faces of Revolution* and *Tierra y Libertad: An Outline of the Mexican Revolution with Reflections of its Impact on Arizona*, AHS/Tucson, 628-5774

The 2nd U.S. Artillery, Battery B of Flagstaff, Arizona re-enacts the unit that built Fort Defiance (1851) and escorted Lt. Sitgreaves on his survey of the 35th parallel in 1851. The cannon is a full-scale replica of an 1841 Mountain Howitzer. For more information, call Joe Meehan at the AHS/Flagstaff Museum, 774-6272. *Left to right: Joe Meehan, Rich Boyd, Jim Timney, Fritz Rush and Mike Colbert. (Photo by John Jelte.)*




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