[illegible] that are happening in Philippine, [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] experience, he [illegible] [illegible] years. The following [illegible] was received [illegible] report [illegible].

Fort Huachuca, A. T.

August 11th, 1900.

Special Order

No. 94

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

2. Lieut. Valentine will, after carefully counting all packages of money, and after satisfying himself they have not been tampered with, receipt for the same and carry them to his point, making such disposition of his force as he may deem fitting any attempt to steal these packages, either while he is receiving them or while he has them in transit.

3. Lieut. Valentine will return these packages to the treasurer until Monday, August 13th 1900, when he will at Sta. A. M. pay the troops of this command, procuring all checks made which he will subsequently mail to the Chief Paymaster of this Department.

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

Troop A, 5th Cavalry

Detachment Indian Scouts

Post Q. M. Staff

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and all structures on the Santa Fe Railroad through Arizona between Gallup, New Mexico, and Needles, California. Returning to Fort Huachuca he became Post Executive Officer and finally Special Service Officer under Colonel Edwin N. Hardy.

During World War II he graduated from the Battalion Commanders School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the School for Special and Morale Services at Lexington, Virginia.

At Hateau, Belgium, while under enemy artillery fire, a shell burst in a dugout where he was one of twelve men. Eight men were killed outright, but he was one of the four living though badly wounded. Since then, the Colonel feels he is a favored son of fortune.

He has the Victory with six stars, Occupation of Germany, Before Pearl Harbor and Purple Heart decorations. He also prizes the Chateau Thierry Medal presented by the City of Chateau Thierry and the Verdun Medal presented only to those who served in those sectors.

To Colonel Joseph L. Brooks may be given the credit for Fort Huachuca's existence today.

When Captain Whiteside located the spring of good water up Huachuca Canyon in 1877, he believed he had discovered a gold mine. In those days water was scarce when one left the so-called river bottoms in Arizona. There were but very few known water-holes and those few generally so badly contaminated by mineral poisons and

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vegetable matter as to be really dangerous. It was commonplace to pull the body of a deceased animal from a spring or the prairie field in order to obtain a little for human consumption. Purifying chemicals were practically unknown to doctors and soldiers in Arizona.

The Huachuca Canyon springs barely sufficed for a small camp of one, two or three troops of cavalry when swimming pools and green lawns were unconstant and daily baths or even showers were not the rule. When additional troops were brought here by the demands of the Indian Wars and border troubles, the question of water supply became very acute. Few veins of water were discovered in the hills and added to the supply enough to care for a full regiment part of the year, after which the regiment or part of it was necessarily camped in adjoining Tanners Canyon during the driest periods.

Fort Huachuca's location made it extremely valuable to the War Department, but it seemed as if its limited water supply would prevent it from ever becoming a large Army post. It was a point often emphasized by many eastern politicians in Congress, who sometimes strove to have Huachuca abandoned by the Department and its troops moved east, in order that the Congressman's constituents might profit financially from the payroll and other expenditures. Arizona, having only one Congressman, had no influence.

In 1888, Colonel, then Major, Brooke, was assigned to the Post with express instructions to develop new sources of water supplies if

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it were at all possible. If he failed, it was understood that Fort Huachuca Military Reservation would be abandoned. Colonel Brooks made a minute study of the rock stratum and opened up new sources of supply high in the Huachuca; but not enough. The red signal lamps on the reservoirs continued too often to flash the order, "No lawns will be watered; no baths taken until further notice."

Then the Colonel made a startling move. As a result of his long studies, he decided in the face of much criticism to drill two new wells at the very lowest point along the eastern side of the Reservation. The results amply justified his decision. These two wells easily furnished sufficient water to supply a city of 100,000 population without lowering the water level. He had located an underground reservoir capable of furnishing still more water any time it is needed.

On the hills overlooking the Old Post, he constructed two immense stone reservoirs. Two, so that one can be emptied and cleaned periodically while the other continues in operation. Water for lawns and bathing is one article of which there is an abundance. The red signal light has disappeared.

When the rumblings of World War II were heard and the Selective Service Act of 1940 was before Congress, the Colonel foresaw coming

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events ahead of many. Although without authorization, he purchased practically all the lumber and hardware in the neighboring cities of Tucson, Bisbee and Douglas and at the same time [illegible] the dealers he would soon be in the market for still larger accounts. The result was, these business men had immense quantities of these items on hand when the nation-wide rush to build new cantonments started. Not only did he save the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars by these pre-war prices, but the new cantonment at Fort Huachuca was contracted for and finished far ahead of schedule.

When the Colonel first arrived in Fort Huachuca, one little dusty alkali road from the North gate to the Old [illegible] and another from there to the Fry gate were the only roads in the [illegible]. [illegible] the Colonel has constructed thirty miles of asphalt and an equal amount of gravelled roads through the Reservation. The [illegible] of [illegible] that formerly covered travellers are now practically unknown.

Just to keep him busy, the little commissary on the Post does a business running into several millions of dollars annually.

During the depression period Colonel Brooks with but little government and P.W.A. labor designed and built the present Headquarters Detachment Barracks, a concrete monolith that should endure for all time. Planned with the needs of this climate in mind, it excels most of the finest hotels in the west in comfort and airy coolness.

When these barracks were dedicated, the famous Negro Chaplain

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of the 25th U. S. Infantry, Colonel Carter, made the following speech which has since been quoted from coast to coast:

"Colonel Davis, Major Brooks, Officers and Soldiers of Fort Huachuca, in the name of thirteen millions of Negro people, I bring you greetings. A people with a record of patriotism that was written in the crimson tide that flowed from the body of Colonel Brooks in the Revolutionary War and that has curled itself through every war waged by the American people until to [illegible] and love of country amidst the cracking, healing, [illegible] of El Caney, San Juan Hill and Carrizal until he [illegible] the blood soaked trenches of Europe and dashed across the [illegible] of France. In the name of these men, I pledge you here and now, a continuance of that unexampled record of loyalty, good faith and undying love of country.

"May God bless you, sire, and your colleagues in your efforts to improve and heighten our morale, by making us more comfortable and happy."

Colonel Brooks entered the Army as a private from the District of Columbia in 1916, and in one year was made a 2nd and then 1st Lieutenant of the 61st Infantry, taking part in the Battle of the Marne, the Argonne and San Michel. Promoted to Captain in 1920, he transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. This long experience was doubly valuable

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[illegible] to telegraphic instructions from Department Headquarters, ten privates from Co. [illegible] Infantry under the command of a white non-commissioned officer of 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 Gordon

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 30th 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 report required by General Orders No. 3, Adjutant's Office, Washington, D. C. of January 23, 1893.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Timothy [illegible] Wilcox

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

Post Surgeon

Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, located in Huachuca Mountains in the south 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 37 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. 33, 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. 23, 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 [illegible] are convenient. Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth and precious stones, opals, coys 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]-

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profitable. If the dry weather-grower can [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 encampment 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, 22. During the summer the thermometer ranges, at midday in the shade, between 90° and 100°, not often passing 99°. In the sun, 130° is not uncommon. Still, sunstroke 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 400 to 450 feet above the reservoirs, which are [illegible] feet above the highest point of distribution, the hospital. Water is conducted in

[illegible] from the springs, or [illegible] to the reservoirs, and [illegible] through iron pipes. Reservoirs are double, one [illegible] and cemented, covered by a substantial building with shingled roof, lattice and screen protected sides. The overflow from the reservoirs irrigates the [illegible] 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. Residue (dissolved solids) 15.4 grains per gallon. Albuminoid Ammonia, none. Chlorides, 1.12 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 exhaust 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

-[illegible]-

[illegible] 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 and 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 earthen-ware pipes and is emptied into the bed of Sheepman 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 applicances.

Adobes 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 policing. No two 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 Officers' Quarters not including the old hospital, which is now used as Officer's Mess and club-rooms. The Officer's

[illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] for the present garrison. The [illegible] are [illegible] and of the best construction.

The capacity of the Post Bakery is from [illegible] to [illegible] rations per day.

The food 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 [illegible] 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 sine 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

[illegible]

[illegible] recommended [illegible] for the Officers' Quarters and [illegible] for the [illegible] of the spinies that a [illegible], in connection with a gymnasium would be a desirable acquisition.

The clothing of the troops appears well suited. Lighter weight and color would better suit 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 salutary 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 spring into existence 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 [illegible] of twenty-four children, fourteen [illegible] and ten [illegible], among the Chiricahua prisoners at [illegible], Alabama.

On July 1st, 1891, 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] Captain in the [illegible] [illegible] Assistant Adjutant General.

[illegible] 1890, 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 Kid. Were it not for Mosca, 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 28th 1894. Nothing more was seen of him, 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 Ryan 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, Mosca 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] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] good horses on the way.

Again in December, another band of Chiricahuas crossed the Arizona Line at [illegible] 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 1885 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 could not open the car door, but changed his mind when they proceeded to blow the whole car open with a few sticks of

[illegible] Anger refused [illegible] they found the big [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 [illegible] 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 one 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 smashed 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 [illegible] 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 [illegible] mountains south to Robbers Roost at Gayleyville in the southern end of the mountains.

The [illegible] trailers quickly noted the hoof prints were made by horses travelling in a [illegible] and [illegible] manner, which told them plainer than

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] another band of Chiricahuas entered the United States via the same old Apache route and killed Alfred [illegible] at Cave Creek, Arizona. They also stole many horses and were chased by troops but successfully re-treated 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 barefoot 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, [illegible] by Troop A, 9th Cavalry under the command of Captain [illegible] from Fort Huachuca led the way. San Bernardino Ranch, the home of [illegible] Chandler of Cochise County was the point of departure. To expedite the movements of the expedition,

[illegible] Ranch was built by [illegible] Clausfeld, [illegible] 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 troops 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 R. Bacon, 1st Cavalry, Commanding Fort Huachuca was awakened on the morning of August 10th 1886, 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 Yaqui Indians had already looked the Mexican

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

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

Colonel Bacon acted promptly. He immediately dispatched Captain P. S. Brown and his troop of the 1st Cavalry with three Indian Scouts to Marshaw to intercept the raiders and Captain L. R. Hare with a troop of the 7th Cavalry to a point north of Marshaw to reinforce Captain Bonne, placing both troops under the command of Major R. J. Bowlan, 7th Cavalry. At the same time, Colonel Bacon started by rail for Nogales with two companies of the 24th Infantry to protect that city from further attack, it being reported more 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 Customs House, killing three soldiers on guard there and dispersing the rest and seized about $20,000.00, 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] of the Arizona National Guard [illegible] their Mexican neighbors to repel [illegible].

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

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 [illegible] with the manners of the white road. No longer did the

[illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], contain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Indian [illegible] and movements of troops to quell the [illegible]. So longer did the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stories of Indian depredations. A new era [illegible].

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 not little. The Territory of Arizona was largely inhabited by Mexicans or sons of Mexicans. Speaking the Spanish language and possessing some Spanish blood, even though the proportions were about one drop 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 [illegible] in Mexico plotted to raise diversions along the border, but President Díaz proved his sincere good feeling for [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the United States, by

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[illegible]

At that time the [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] settled. Its main contribution to the war was a company of [illegible] to the Cow-Boy Regiment raised by one of Roosevelt's favorite men, Colonel Leonard Wood, [illegible] Regiment later known to fame as the 1st Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, or, the Rough Riders.

Bisbee'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, 8th Cavalry, and 10th 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 Bisbee's famous Captain, General V. 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, 14th 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.

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In the years following the Spanish American War, increasing numbers of retired Army officers entering 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 lesson 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 Arizona rays which seem to have the power of accelerating the excess moisture or humidity in the atmosphere, leaving a dry hot climate that is perfect for those afflicted with arthritis, neuritis, asthma, tuberculosis

[illegible] wanderer [illegible] Cochise County, [illegible] Bisbee, [illegible] Tombstone, Globe, [illegible] Jerome, Silver Bend, Morenci, Douglas and many others. The miners organized by the Wobblies agitated against the failure of employment to only temporarily, but that passed with time. The copper mines became the principal source of employment for miners. As these mines in Cochise County were started in their infancy and the price of copper was low, times were hard. Of course, many of the lively energetic profiles of the people moved away to new fields of endeavor, but many of the old time Indians, Mexicans and Europeans who looked upon [illegible] to be work at anything they could find. Wages were affected by the price of food and the income and profit. Food rioting was the potential source of trouble only many left for a certain element, although it is to be noted that the Mexican population [illegible] some of the worst complained intensively when the times became hard to create trouble.

Of particular health and the mortality rating, it fell to Bisbee and Tombstone which at all times the years 1900-1920. In order [illegible] the highlands and mountainous areas during the health were old times who had very less of the mortality. They lived in order and other times or ordinary when the [illegible] on their hands. After the first [illegible] Cochise County was firmly rooted with [illegible] Inspectors, Sheriff, detectives, Village Peace officers and many independent detectives and [illegible] officers in the [illegible] agreed [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] Cochise County was the only [illegible] in the area. A [illegible] the [illegible] were very [illegible], the Sergeant Major of Fort