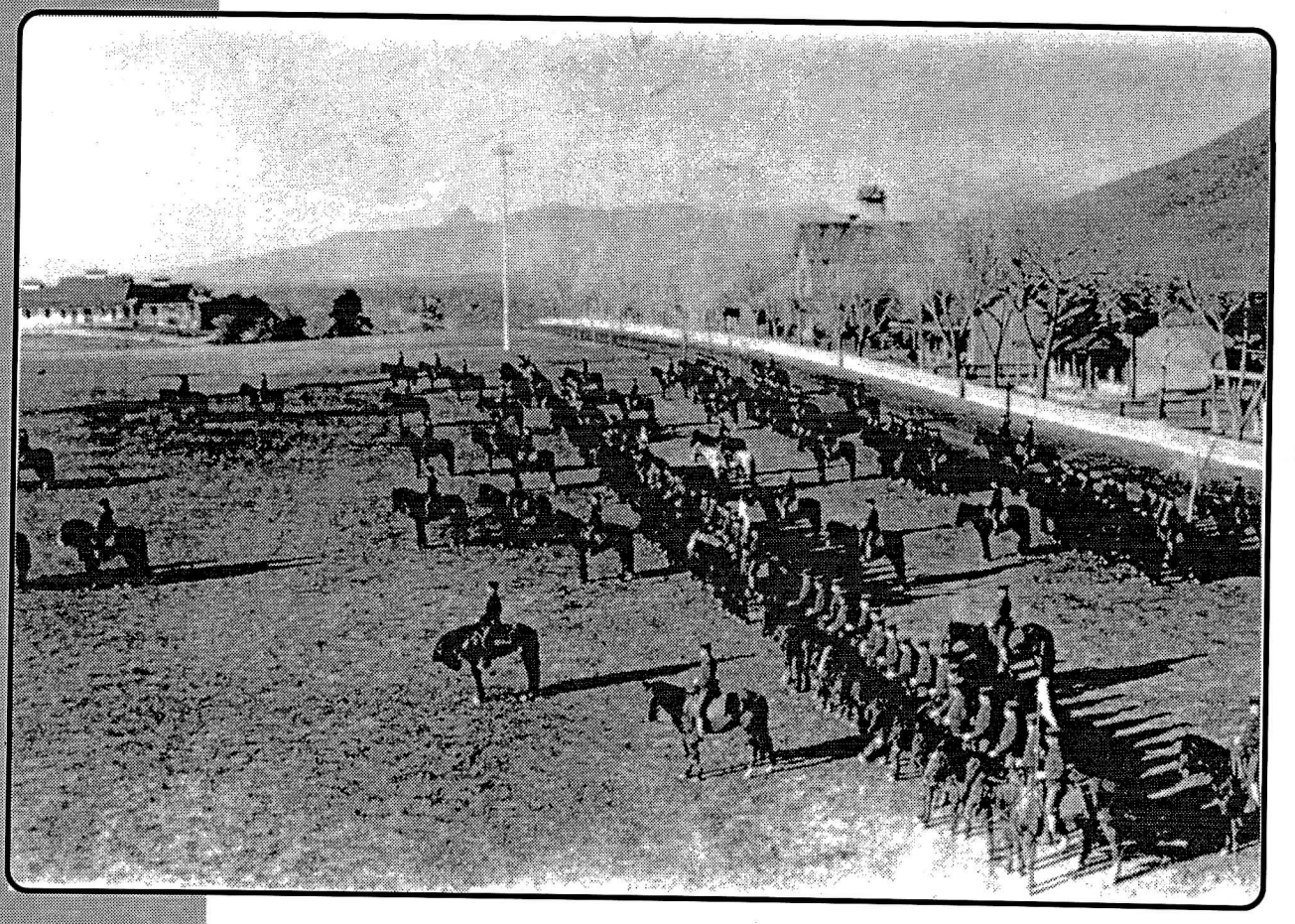
# THE UNITED STATES MILITARY IN ARIZONA 1846-1945



**A Component of the Arizona Historic Preservation Plan**


*prepared for:*
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Arizona State Parks

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This historic context of properties related to the United States military's activities in Arizona began as a class project in the Arizona State University Public History Program. In the Spring of 1991, the State Historic Preservation Officer, Shereen Lerner, while teaching the principles of historic preservation, guided the efforts of three graduate students to produce a usable document which would help guide preservation efforts towards these important historic places. Without her direction, this study would not have been started, let alone completed.

The topic of the military's importance to the development of Arizona is large indeed, and to make the material manageable, the subject was divided so that each of the three graduate students worked on a particular era of military history. The earliest era of military activities, 1846-1865, was the responsibility of William S. Collins. Melanie Sturgeon gathered the material for the era from 1866 to 1898, while military activities in the twentieth century were handled by Robert M. Carriker.

The State Historic Preservation Office staff has been most generous in allowing me time away from my other duties as an intern to complete the research and write the final version of this study. State Historic Preservation Officer Jim Garrison is thanked for his patience and support. I would also like to thank Reba N. Wells, the SHPO staff historian, and Diana Thomas, the architectural historian for their comments on the rough draft. Finally, Preservation Planner Jay Ziemann is gratefully thanked for his help in guiding me to useful materials and in editing the final draft of this report.

William S. Collins

## INTRODUCTION

As a part of its efforts to preserve the significant elements of the past, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office plans for the future by developing historic context reports. As history is not merely the collection of facts about the past, historic preservation is not merely the maintenance of things that are old. Historic context is what gives meaning to both facts and material objects from the past. By "context," what is meant is "the circumstances in which a particular event occurs." This historic context report is designed to help researchers and preservationists understand the circumstances in which properties related to the United States military's activities in Arizona were built. It is an integral part of the Arizona Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.

The first section of this historic context report will present an overview of the many activities of the military in this state. It is not the intent of this report to be the definitive history of every particular event in the history of the military in Arizona. Rather, the outline of those activities will be presented so that the significant patterns of events are revealed. There will be an emphasis throughout on the physical remains—buildings, structures, objects, and sites—that military activities have produced.

The time interval covered in this report begins in 1846 with the first entry of the United States Army into the region that would become the state of Arizona. It concludes in 1945 at the end of World War II. This century of military activities is divided into three major eras. The first covers the period from 1846 to 1864 and deals with the time when this region was conquered from Mexico and secured from the threat of loss during the Civil War. This is also the time during which the United States came into conflict with the various Indian tribes. The second era, 1865-1897, is dominated by the military's program of conquest and pacification of the Indians. The final era is roughly the first half of the twentieth century, starting with the Spanish-American War of 1898. In this era, Arizona was no longer a battleground, but rather a training and staging area for conflicts abroad. Ending this report in 1945 at the end of World War II does not mean that the military ceased to play an important role in the development of Arizona. In fact, the opposite is true. The various branches of the United States military still maintain a prominent and influential presence throughout the state. The end date of 1945 was chosen because of the criterion of the National Register of Historic Places that properties be at least fifty years old to be eligible for listing. This report uses the criteria of the National Register as the basis of its preservation program. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to follow these national guidelines in creating a coordinated program of preservation within the state.

The World War II period presents a special challenge to the SHPO and to historians and preservationists in general. As will be described below, there was an explosion in the level of the military's activities in Arizona resulting from the war effort. As the many buildings, structures, and objects related to the war effort become fifty years old, plans must be made to determine what is significant and what ought to be

our preservation priorities. Our consideration of the WWII period comes at a time in which this country's military structure is undergoing a considerable scaling back. Historic properties must be identified early if they are to survive the current process of base closures and redevelopment.

The second section of this report presents and explains the criterion of the National Register of Historic Places as they relate to military properties in Arizona. The National Register documents the appearance and importance of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in our prehistory and history. These things are the physical representation of the broad pattern of events that have shaped local, state, and national development. The National Park Service has devised the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as the guide to selecting properties for listing on the Register. The National Park Service has also developed criteria for the recognition of nationally significant properties, which are designated National Historic Landmarks and prehistoric and historic units of the National Park System. Both of these sets of criteria were designed to be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, which are uniform, national standards for preservation activities. (For a more detailed examination of the National Register criteria, see *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.*)

While the National Register serves as the centerpiece of the national historic preservation process, it is at the state and local level that the most important preservation work is carried out. The responsibility for the identification, initial evaluation, nomination, and treatment of historic resources lies with private individuals, the State historic preservation officers, Federal preservation offices, local governments, and Indian tribes. A planning guide for the Arizona SHPO will be presented in the final section of this report to aid in developing a coordinated and efficient preservation program. The research potential for military properties in Arizona will be examined so that the historic value of these physical properties is manifested. It will conclude with an outline of goals, strategies, and priorities for management of historic military resources.

## Names of Military Installations

The most prominent military installations described in this report are the various encampments and garrison posts referred to as camps and forts. As will be seen, posts that were established as "camps" often later became "forts." Despite the seeming confusion in the use of "fort" or "camp" to designate the type of military post, there was some logic in the military's nomenclature. According to Altshuler and Frazer (Altshuler 1983: 4; Frazer 1965:xx-xxv), although military installations were variously called "camps" or "forts," most of the posts established in Arizona before 1866 were termed forts. However, on November 15, 1866, General Order 44, Department of California directed *"that except for Whipple* and Yuma, all Arizona Posts would be designated camps." In deference to the order, nearly all Arizona

posts constructed during this period were, in fact, called camps. "Forts" again became part of the terminology on November 8, 1878 when the War Department issued General Order No. 79, which stated:

> As the practice of designating Posts varies in the several Military Divisions, and in order to secure uniformity in this respect, Division Commanders are authorized, at their descretion [sic], to name and style all posts permanently occupied by troops, or the occupation of which is likely to be permanent, "Forts" and to style all points occupied temporarily, "Camps." (Frazer 1965: xxiii)

Thus, Camps Bowie, McDowell, Verde, Apache, and Huachuca became forts in 1879.

According to Frazer, who studied military installations all over the United States, forts and camps were named after officers (commanding officers, officers who established the post, or those who had been killed in action), local geographic features, or men in political office. Occasionally, they were also named after Indian tribes. (Frazer 1965: xxiv-xxvi) Thus in Arizona we see posts Barrett, Beale's Springs, Bowie, Canby, Carroll, Emmet Crawford, Crittenden, Halleck, Ilges, Lowell, McCleve, McDowell, McKee, McPherson, Mason, Miller, Moore, O'Connell, Ord, Price, Rawlins, Reno, Rigg, Rucker, Thomas, Wallen, and Whipple named after officers. The Camps on Ash Creek, Colorado, Date Creek, El Dorado, Corner Rock, Maricopa Wells, Mescal Springs, Mogollon, Oak Creek, San Carlos, Skull Valley, Tonto, San Pedro, Verde, Walnut Creek, Wickenburg, and Willow Grove were named after geographic features. Those named after political leaders were Breckinridge (Vice President), Buchanan (President), Goodwin (first governor of Arizona Territory), Lincoln (President), and Rawlins (Secretary of War). Camps Apache, Aravaipa, Hualpai, Mojave, Pinal and Yuma described the tribes they were named after. Finally, one other category which Frazer doesn't discuss, but which appears in Arizona, are those posts which describe something, such as: Convalescent Camp, Fort Defiance, Infantry Camp, Prescott Barracks, Fort Saw Mill, Camp Picket Post, Camp Supply, Toll Gate, Tucson Depot, and so on.

Finally, name changes can be confusing in studying the history of a post, because the same camp might be known by several different names. An example of this would be the rapid transformation of Camp Ord to Camp Mogollon on August 1, 1870, from Mogollon to Camp Thomas on September 12; and from Thomas to Apache, by which name it was permanently known, on February 2, 1871. Camp Lincoln was changed to Verde, Aravaipa to Breckinridge to Stanford to Grant, and so on. Sometimes it is difficult to see the logic behind the changes, but often they occurred when the camp was abandoned and then reestablished, i.e., the evolution of Aravaipa to Grant. At other times names were changed because a camp in one district had the same name as that in another, for example, Camp Lincoln to Verde. They were also changed to honor a deceased friend, as when Camp Supply was changed to Camp Rucker in honor of a lieutenant, John Anthony Rucker who drowned trying to save the life of a comrade.

**Reasons for Changing the Locations of Camps**

Sometimes unforeseen circumstances forced the military to abandon a camp. Water supplies dried up, or the site was unhealthy or it was no longer useful as a military position. Camp Grant, for example, was called by John G. Bourke "the meanest, dirtiest, most squalid post in the United States." Established to protect settlers and travellers from raiding by various tribes, especially the Aravaipas, it was an unhealthy place. The military had considered closing the post several times. However, as an occasional group of Aravaipas would surrender there, it was still considered strategic. It was not until the band was sent to a reservation, that Camp Grant was closed. In 1872 it was reestablished some sixty miles northeast near Mount Graham, on a much healthier site.

Malaria and fever were problems in several of the military posts in Arizona. Camp Goodwin was especially bad. John H. Marion, owner and editor of *The Miner*, toured Camps Apache, Goodwin, Bowie Grant, and McDowell with General Stoneman in September of 1870. His description of Camp Goodwin is informative (Marion 1965: 29-30):

> Arrived at Camp Goodwin about one o'clock in the afternoon, where we found two small companies of troops... as usual, nearly every man, woman, and child in the garrison were sick with fever, and Colonel Stoneman gave orders for the abandonment of the terrible "Black Hole", as soon as the public property could be moved to Camp Thomas... This sickly post has caused the death of many brave men... it is an extensive establishment, and with the beautiful shade trees surrounding it, would be a little paradise, but for the climate... and the sickness which attacks all who stay there overnight.

Camp Goodwin was soon abandoned, and many of the adobe bricks were taken to Camp Thomas (later Apache) to be used in constructing other buildings.

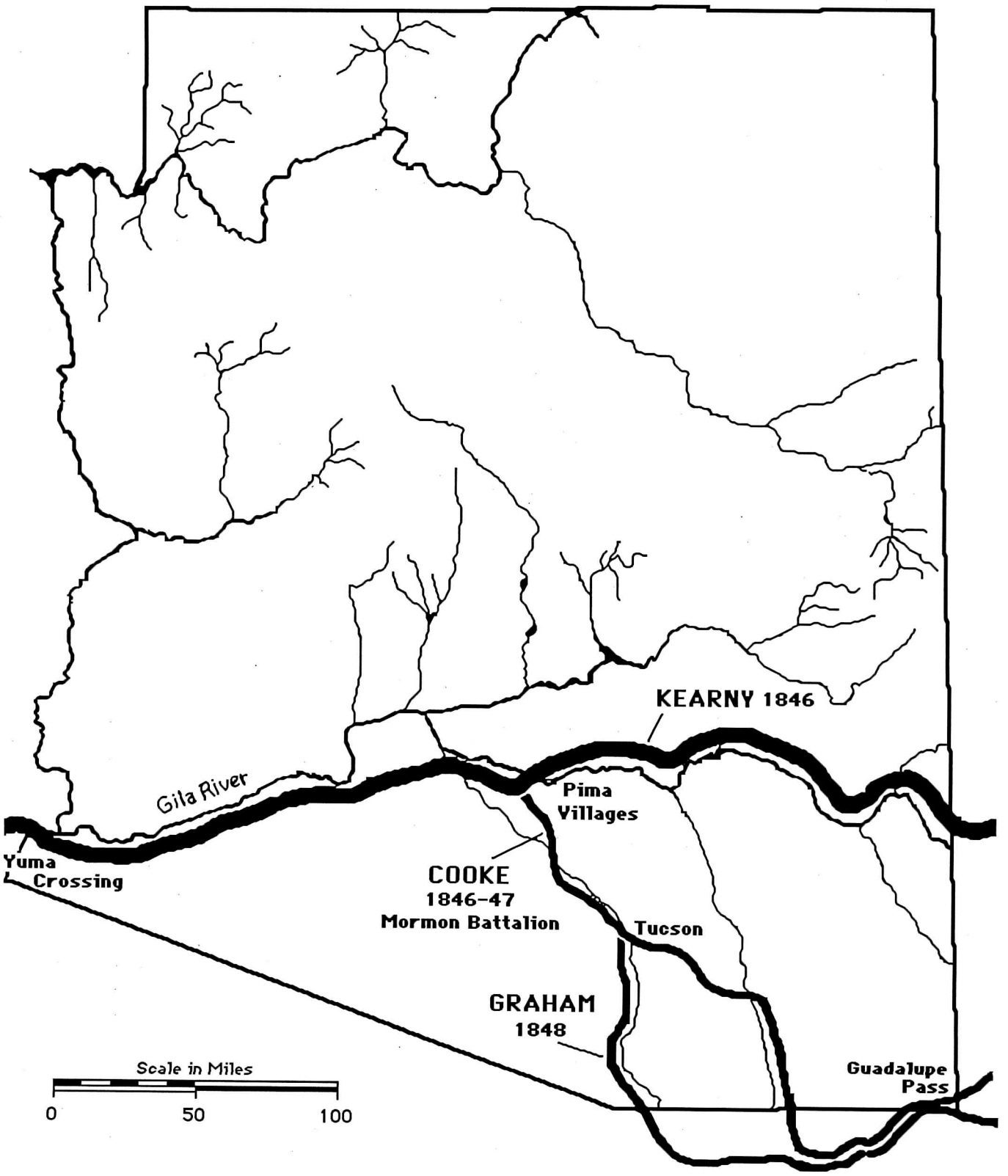
## HISTORIC NARRATIVE: THE U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ARIZONA

The history of the U. S. armed forces in Arizona may be discussed in terms of three periods, distinguished on the basis of broad military objectives. The period 1846 to 1864 was marked by the southwestward expansion of the U.S. into the northern regions of Mexico as part of its efforts to create a continental nation stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This period also saw the securing of the Southwest from the threat of Southern secession during the Civil War. The period 1865 to 1897 witnessed intense subjugation of the Indian tribes by the U. S. military as Arizona Territory was made secure for non-native settlement. During the third era, 1898 to 1945, the military focus shifted to foreign foes as the Territory, then State, became a training ground, assembly point, and internment center for battles fought on distant soils.

The following pages provide an overview of Arizona's rich military history, focusing particularly on its material remains. Readers desiring a more detailed historical perspective are urged to consult Altshuler's *Starting with Defiance: Nineteenth Century Military Posts*, Frazer's *Forts of the West*, Prucha's *A Guide to Military Posts of the United States, 1789-1895*, Richardson's *United States Military Posts in Arizona from 1849 through 1900*, and Lynch's various works on the military in the 20th century. Agnew's *Garrison of the Regular U.S. Army, Arizona 1851-1899* is a useful guide for researchers. Agnew has compiled a list of all the units of the Regular U. S. Army that were stationed in Arizona, and where they were located. He does not, however, include information regarding the California, New Mexico or Arizona Volunteers or Militia. Also, his time frame is limited to the "frontier" era of military activity in Arizona.

### 1846 to 1864

The period 1846 through 1864 witnessed profound changes in the political condition of the land now called Arizona. At the onset of this eighteen-year period, all of Arizona lay within the territory of Mexico. Following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), the northern expanse became part of the U.S. Territory of New Mexico, while the portion south of the Gila River continued to be Mexico soil. The Gadsden Purchase of 1853 expanded New Mexico Territory south of the Gila River and created the current international boundary. During the Civil War, this region became an area of contention between the federal government and the southern confederates. On February 14, 1862, the confederate government in Richmond declared Arizona a separate territory, drawing the borderline east-west. The confederate Territory of Arizona encompassed the southern portion of what is now the states of Arizona and New Mexico. The federal Territory of Arizona was created when President Lincoln signed the Organic Act on February 24, 1863. In fulfilling its self-perceived Manifest Destiny to conquer and control North America from sea to sea, the federal government directed military actions in Arizona toward three enemies—the Mexicans, the American confederates, and the various Indian peoples. Only




# Routes of the Mexican War

*From Walker and Bufkin 1986*

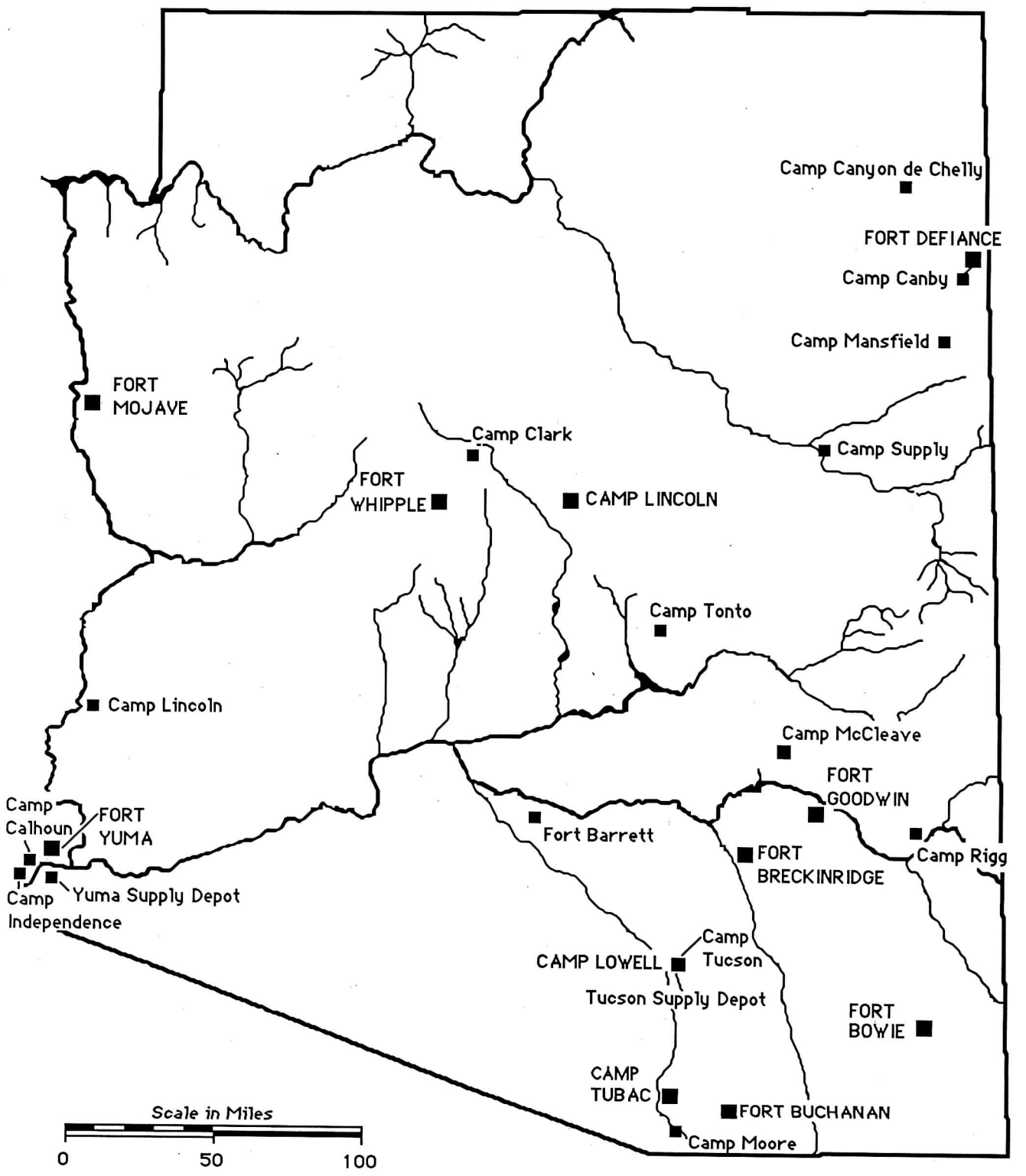
the first two would be defeated during this period.

The first expedition of the U.S. Army into Arizona was by the First Dragoons of the Army of the West, commanded by Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny, in 1846. Kearny's presence in Arizona was incidental to his main mission which was the seizure of California from Mexico. The Dragoons made their march as quickly as possible, mainly following the old Spanish roads in New Mexico and keeping along the Gila River in Arizona (see Map 1, p. 11). Through October and November the troops made their best time, stopping only for nightly rest and at the Pima Indian villages for supplies. The only trace of the Dragoons in Arizona are the artifacts they lost or discarded along the route. Readers interested in following the trail of the Army of the West should refer to the journals of Lieutenant William H. Emmy and Captain Abraham R. Johnston, and the letters of Captain Henry S. Turner.

Immediately following Kearny to California was the Mormon Battalion under the command of Colonel Philip St. George Cooke. To improve communications between California and the States, the Battalion was assigned the duty by Kearny of cutting and marking a wagon road from Santa Fe, New Mexico to San Diego, California. Much of the route would later become paths for army expeditions, the Butterfield Stage Company, and immigrants to California. The history of the Mormon Battalion Trail is documented in a study by the Utah State Historical Society (Peterson and others 1972) and in a recent study by Dan Talbot, A Historical Guide to the Mormon Battalion and *Butterfield Trail (1992)*. On the ground, the trail is approximately known, but not precisely traced.

The Mormon Battalion entered Arizona on November 30, 1846. Coming out of New Mexico through Guadalupe Pass, the Battalion camped for the first night in the far southeast corner of the state, where one wagon was abandoned because of damage sustained over rough terrain. Guadalupe Pass, an early Spanish wagon road through Guadalupe Canyon that connected the towns of Janos and Fronteras, was the first wagon road entering Arizona (Talbot 1992: 34-35). The march continued for the next few days mostly in Mexico, but crossed into present-day Arizona on December 6th just west of Douglas. That night, a Mormon trooper, Elishu Smith, died and was buried at a site that has been identified about two miles southwest of the Rancho San Jose. Journals describe the location as a grove of ash and walnut. The battalion reached the San Pedro River on December 9th near Palominas. Their camp was near Hereford, Arizona.

While marching north along the San Pedro River, the battalion fought its only engagement, an attack by wild bulls. Several Mormons were injured and many cattle and mules killed during the December 11th episode. A plaque has been placed at the "Battle of the Bulls" site at a point where bluffs restrict the San Pedro on both sides, near present-day Fort Huachuca, as described in various journals. The march continued toward Tucson and then north down the Santa Cruz River toward the Gila River. The route of their march during this portion of the expedition has not been identified as there are numerous other




# Military Posts 1849-1864

From Walker and Bufkin 1986

paths along this route. In this area there were no single camps for the night. For example, on December 19th when the battalion stopped at Picacho, soldiers were spread over four or five miles in small groups. At the Pima Indian villages on the Gila, near present-day Sacaton, the battalion turned west and trekked across the desert toward the Colorado River crossing near present-day Yuma.

The march of the Mormon Battalion across Arizona had more than military significance. The trek provided members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints with a reconnaissance of possible places to settle, thus contributing to Arizona's eventual colonization by Mormons.

The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, ceded much of the Southwest from Mexico to the United States. Although the war with Mexico was over, Arizona—then part of the U.S. Territory of New Mexico (with its southern portion still a part of Mexico)—was far from peaceful. Warfare ensued as the Americans invaded traditional Indian hunting and gathering territory. Conditions worsened as the 1848 discovery of gold in California brought a flood of immigrants through Arizona. The U.S. government was determined to make its new southwestern territory safe for travel and settlement. Posts were established to control strategic points and provide security.

The first post at the Yuma Crossing was established by Lieutenant Cave Johnson Couts, commander of the military escort for the U.S. Boundary Commission. In September of 1849, Couts set up a camp, called Camp Calhoun, below a bluff at the junction of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, on the California side. This post provided protection not only for the boundary surveyors, but also for the increasing stream of wealth-seekers traveling to California during the goldrush (Wells 1992: 23-24). Recognizing that more military personnel were needed, orders were given in July 1850 to Major Samuel P. Heintzelman, to construct a new post at the crossing and to take ". . . immediate measures to give protection to the emigrants; to punish the Indians for any outrages they may have committed upon persons passing through their country, to establish and maintain friendly relation with and to prevent any combination on the part of different tribes for hostile purposes" (typescript of July 4, 1850, letter to Heintzelman, from microfilm copy of Samuel P. Heintzelman Papers, Arizona Western College, Yuma, Arizona). Heintzelman found this position unsatisfactory since it was exposed to blowing dust and to the danger of river overflow. In February 1851, he decided to move the garrison to the top of the nearby bluff where an old Spanish mission was located. This bluff on the north side of the Colorado River rises 110 feet above the river's banks and is bisected by the present-day Arizona-California border. To supply the new post, ships had to sail from California ports around the Baja California peninsula and then transfer their cargo to river craft. Facing supply difficulties in June 1851, Heintzelman was forced to move most of the garrison closer to San Diego, leaving a detachment of ten troopers under the command of Lieutenant Thomas W. Sweeney. Moving off the bluff and closer to the river ferry, Sweeney named his new position Camp Independence, a tongue-in-cheek reference to his own semi-independence from Heintzelman. These soldiers remained in this position until December 1851. The main garrison reoccupied the camp on the

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## KEARNY CAMPSITE AND TRAIL

The site of a camp for General Kearny and the Army of the West during the Mexican-American War was entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on October 9, 1974. It remains today the only property from that war in Arizona to be on the Register. This property is of special interest because in all likelihood, it would not now be considered eligible for listing. It should be acknowledged that the criteria for eligibility have changed over the years, generally in the direction of greater difficulty. The nomination form for the Kearny campsite and trail contains only minimal information both in describing the site and in providing a historic context for why it is significant. The description of the physical appearance of the site (Section 7 of the nomination form) is as follows:

> The campsite is located at the junction of Bonita Creek and the Gila River. It is still in a relatively primitive state, little changed from 1846 when Colonel Kearny's Army of the West camped there.
>
> On October 27, 1973 the Graham County Historical Society will erect a monument at the campsite.

Current standards, as described in National Register Bulletin 16A, are far more demanding than when the Kearny campsite was nominated. Bulletin 16A calls for a detailed narrative description of the property and its physical characteristics. Things to be included in this description include the setting, buildings and other major resources, outbuildings, surface and subsurface remains, and landscape features. In addition, the narrative should tell how the property has evolved over time. The purpose of the narrative is to give a person reading it, someone who may never have seen it, a good idea of what the property looks like. It is in this section of the nomination that issues of integrity are dealt with. The physical description must make clear that the property retains the ability to convey its significance as defined in the historic context, that is, it has integrity.

In the narrative statement of significance (the Section 8 historic context), the Kearny campsite nomination makes an interesting point that this campsite on Bonita Creek is special because Lieutenant Emory, a soldier in the Army of the West, located the camp and recorded its latitude and longitude readings. This is what made this particular camp locatable. There are, however, no indications whether other campsites were also recorded in this way. This is important because National Register Bulletin 15 requires that when assessing a property's integrity, one has to determine whether it needs to be compared with similar properties. If other identifiable campsites exist then it must be asked if this particular site retains greater integrity than others. If it is the locatable campsite then its significance is enhanced by its unique character.

A site check of the Kearny Campsite in 1982 revealed that the site was no longer in a "relatively primitive state" as described in the nomination. It had been turned into an improved campground, although it was not being well maintained. Picnic tables had been installed, but one had collapsed, trash was not being removed, and restroom facilities were not maintained. There is also a stone house and a corral on the site which are not mentioned in the nomination. In conclusion, we can say that the Kearny Campsite nomination represents the old way the National Register program operated. Today, greater care and effort are required in the nomination procedure—something which enhances the stature of listing.

bluff in February 1852 and renamed it Fort Yuma. Fort Yuma remained an active army installation until 1883 (Wells 1992: 38-42).

Warfare between whites and Indians simmered in other parts of Arizona as well. The U.S. government had settled the long conflict east of the Mississippi by driving many eastern tribes to the Indian territory that would become part of the state of Oklahoma. A similar strategy was developed for the Territory of New Mexico. The Navajo were the first Indians in the Arizona portion of the Territory to face a formal pacification campaign. The first foray against them occurred in August of 1849 when Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John M. Washington led 175 soldiers to Canyon de Chelly, a Navajo stronghold (Bailey 1964: 24). Not for another two years was Washington's reconnaissance followed by strong action. On September 18, 1851, authorization was given to locate a fort in the heart of Navajo country. The installation was to be named, aptly, Fort Defiance. The post was located to the west of Black Creek near the mouth of Bonito Canyon just to the west of the present Arizona-New Mexico line, about thirty miles west of Gallup, New Mexico and six miles north of Window Rock. The site was an important Navajo religious site. The audacity of this move quieted the tribe for the next several years (Bailey 1964: 33). The site was abandoned by the Army on April 25, 1861.

It was not until 1858 that intense warfare began. From then until 1861, numerous expeditions were launched from Fort Defiance. Regular trails developed between Fort Defiance and Canyon de Chelly and to the Moqui (Hopi) pueblos to the west (see Bailey 1964). Military documents indicate that most temporary camps along these routes were designated simply by the number of days from the fort, that is, Camp 1 was one day out, Camp 2 was two days, and so on. Ewell's Camp, located about twelve miles northwest of Defiance near Washington Pass, was important as the stopping point between the fort and Canyon de Chelly. Another location frequented by soldiers and Indians was Laguna Negra or Black Lake at the western entrance to Washington Pass.

The Gadsden Purchase of 1853 (ratified in 1854) expanded the Territory of New Mexico by adding the large area south of the Gila River and north of the present international border. Along with the new land, the United States claimed sovereignty over the Apache bands who inhabited the region. As succeeding decades would prove, the Apache's desire to remain independent, combined with their military skills, made them the most formidable force blocking American control of Arizona. The majority of military installations established from 1856 through the 1880s would be related to the Apache campaigns.

The first post established in the Gadsden Purchase area was Camp Moore, on November 17, 1856. It was located on the Sonoita River about forty-five miles southeast of Tucson, near present-day Patagonia. Camp Moore was a tent camp near the *rancho* of Calabasas; in fact, the old ranch served as the quarters for the commanding officer and his family. Camp Moore was soon abandoned and its troops removed to a new nearby facility, Fort Buchanan. One soldier stationed there gave this description of the post:

> Fort Buchanan consisted simply of a few adobe houses, scattered in a straggling manner over a considerable area, and without a stockade defense. The Apaches could, and frequently did, prowl about the very doors of the different houses. No officer thought of going from one house to another at night without holding himself in readiness with a cocked pistol (Richardson 1954: 11).

Fort Buchanan remained in service until its troops were ordered to New Mexico Territory at the start of the Civil War in 1861.

In the late 1850s stagecoaches began using the primitive roads across Arizona to get to and from California. A new road from El Paso, Texas to Fort Yuma was constructed between October 1857 and October 1858 under the supervision of James B. Leach (Wyllys 1950: 268-69). The second U. S. military post in the Gadsden Purchase area was Fort Aravaipa, established on May 8, 1860. It was located about sixty miles north of Tucson on the San Pedro River at its juncture with Aravaipa Canyon. On August 6, 1860, the post was renamed Fort Breckinridge. This post was intended to protect the new Leach's wagon road. Camp Tucson was established in 1860.

A wagon road blazed by Edward F. Beale across northern Arizona had become an important pathway for California gold seekers in the late 1840s and the 1850s. Its Colorado River crossing, known as Beale's Crossing, assumed strategic importance following the massacre of the Udell train by Mohave Indians on August 1, 1858. Lieutenant Colonel Hoffman established Camp Colorado in 1858 near the site of the massacre. The post was originally intended to be on the California side of the river, but that area proved too marshy and so the camp was placed on the Arizona side on a gravel bluff near the head of Mohave Valley, a few miles south of Hardyville. The post was soon renamed Fort Mohave. In the valley below the fort occurred the major battle that suppressed the Mohaves.

The materials for the building of Fort Mohave were found in a grove of cottonwoods nearby. A description from 1863 by Captain Edward Carlson graphically relates the conditions under which the troops lived.

> Here a fort was nothing more than a few miserable shanties, built by placing cottonwood logs upright in a trench, then filled in between with pieces of wood and mud, a roof composed of brush, tulles and mud. Openings were left for door and windows, but no door or windows to put in. The floor was also mud, and when it rained or blew, it was more pleasant to go into open air then to stay in the house, for we escaped the mud-bath that came from the roof through the holes. There was no stockade, but even a fence to keep anyone at a distance.

The kinds of buildings at Fort Mohave included a guardhouse, four officer's quarters, two buildings for enlisted men, and a twenty-five-square foot sickroom for a hospital.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, the U.S. military abandoned all of its Arizona posts in order to meet manpower demands in the East. Fearing that abandoned facilities might fall into enemy hands, the federal government ordered the posts destroyed. Such was the fate of forts Defiance, Buchanan, Mohave, and Breckinridge; only Fort Yuma was spared.

There is a legend, related in Roman Malach's *Military Posts in Mohave County*, that claims that when Fort Mohave was ordered abandoned and destroyed in 1861, Peter Brady, the post librarian hid away over 300 books, the post's records, personal diaries, along with some casks of whiskey and cases of wine. Supposedly, he buried these inside one of the buildings then burned the building over it. No one now can guess the validity of this old legend, but it adds an element of mystery to what might be found at this *site.*

Gold had been discovered in 1858 at Gila City, 20 miles upriver from Yuma. Believing Arizona to be a land of untapped mineral riches and taking advantage of pro-Southern sympathies in the area, the confederate government in Richmond, Virginia proclaimed its own Arizona Territory, defined as all of the Territory of New Mexico that lay south of the thirty-fourth parallel. The Rebels then set about taking possession of their claim by mounting an expedition of Texas troops. Although the confederacy's major efforts in the Far West occurred in New Mexico, in January of 1862 a company commanded by Captain Sherrod Hunter was detached from General Henry H. Sibley's command to seize Tucson, which he did on February 28th.

Meanwhile, the Union's Army of the Pacific was raising a body of volunteers to march east. The organization was the California Volunteers and was also known for a time as the California Column. Under the command of Colonel James H. Carleton, they reached Fort Yuma in March and April of 1862. Carleton was to march along the Butterfield Overland Stage route toward Tucson. To support the Column, hay had been gathered at all of the Butterfield stage stations, but Hunter's raiders managed to burn six of these (Wagoner 1970: 11). At the Pima Indian villages, Hunter confiscated some fifteen hundred sacks of wheat from Ammi M. White, an Indian trader, that had been gathered for use by Carleton's forces. These he distributed among the Pimas (Faulk 1970: 105-06). The first clash in Arizona between confederate and Union troops occurred when Hunter's soldiers met Carleton's vanguard at Stanwix station, some eighty miles east of Yuma. A brief confrontation ensued in which one Californian was wounded. This incident, rather than the more famous Battle of Picacho Peak, was the western-most skirmish of the Civil War (Wagoner 1970: 12). An important engagement did occur at Picacho on April 15, 1862, when three Union soldiers were killed and the Southerners were pushed back. Realizing the hopelessness of their situation, the Rebels withdrew from Tucson. When the Union forces entered

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## 35TH PARALLEL ROUTE (or BEALE CAMEL TRAIL)

The importance of the 35th Parallel route to transportation in the Southwest was recognized when it was listed on the National Register in 1977. The route was pioneered in historic times by traders and trappers and then explored and mapped by Army topographical engineers. The first white Americans to travel across northern Arizona were the traders and trappers who in the 1830s and 1840s developed a route between the Zuni villages in western New Mexico and the crossing of the Little Colorado River, near present-day Holbrook and joseph City. When the area came under the jurisdiction of the United States in 1848, the federal government undertook the exploration of the region. The job fell to the Army Corps of topographical Engineers. In 1851, Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves explored the route, roughly along the 35th parallel, crossing northern Arizona on his way from Albuquerque to the Colorado River. Another survey followed in 1853-54, led by Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple, to trace out a possible transcontinental railroad route. The detailed information that Whipple produced helped to make the 35th Parallel Route an important transportation avenue to California. Exploration of the route was followed by the work of making it a useful wagon road. From August 1857 to January 1858, an expedition to establish a wagon road from Fort Defiance to California followed Whipple's route. The expedition was headed by Edward F. Beale, a civilian ex-Navy officer. Beale's expedition gained an extra prominence because he also carried out an experiment to test if camels would be useful in the Southwest desert. The Army imported a herd of camels and drove them over from Texas to Arizona. The 35th Parallel Route has become known as the "Beale Camel Trail" because of popular interest in the experiment.

In later years the trail was used by many travellers, including wagon freighters, emigrant trains, and stagecoaches. Between 1880 and 1884, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad constructed its Western Division along this route between Albuquerque and Needles, as part of its transcontinental line. The line was taken over by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway in 1890. The 35th Parallel Route continued to evolve as new methods of transportation developed. The first automobiles drove across the old wagon road in the early twentieth century. Systematic paving eventually transformed the wagon road into the famous U.S. 66 and later into Interstate 40. Modern highway construction has altered the path of the route in some areas leaving parts of the old wagon road intact. It was a segment of the old wagon road still visible in the Petrified Forest that was listed on the National Register.

While the entire 35th Parallel Route is important to the history of transportation in the Southwest, only a six mile segment has been listed. In this segment the trail and wagon road exist as an eroded trough across the land, cut by the wheels of wagons and stagecoaches and the hooves of the animals that pulled them. Along the length of the trail through the Petrified Forest, a difference can be seen in plant growth on the road from the surrounding grassland. This partial listing of the route exemplifies an important point for preservationists to bear in mind. National Register listing requires that a property retain integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its significance. The determination of what constitutes sufficient integrity depends on the definition of a property's significance. In the case of the 35th Parallel route, those portions covered over by modern roads or railroads no longer visually convey the historic features of the route. Over time, these structures may gain a significance of their own, not directly related to the old wagon trail. For example, there are segments of U.S. 66 which have been recognized as historic and are listed on the National Register. The issue of visual integrity will be an important consideration in deciding *which military properties* should be preserved.

Tucson in May, the Civil War in Arizona was essentially over. Perhaps the most lasting effect of the war was the interest it kindled in mining. The confederates marched here in search of mineral wealth; the California Column succeeded in finding it. Carleton encouraged mineral exploration by granting permits to his volunteers to prospect in northern Arizona, permits which reputedly carried an unwritten understanding that the Colonel would share in whatever was found (Faulk 1970: 143). Sometimes quasi-military installations were built to assist in these prospecting ventures. For example, in the early 1860s, soldiers from Fort Mohave built an unofficial "Fort Silver" to live in while they explored for mineral wealth. This was a fine rock structure with "U.S. Army" engraved above the door. The remains of Fort Silver were still visible in 1979 (Malach 1986: 17), although the building's current condition is unknown.

Mineral strikes were soon made in northern, central, and western Arizona. These bonanzas awakened President Lincoln and others in Congress to the potential of Arizona, and in 1863 Arizona was declared a separate U.S. territory. A north-south line rather than east-west line was chosen to divide Arizona from *New Mexico* because the former would break a potentially hostile pro-southern bloc that spanned the two areas.

A new phase in U.S. military occupation began with the confederate retreat. Fort Mohave and Camp Lowell were rebuilt and regarrisoned, while Fort Breckinridge was rebuilt, regarrisoned and renamed Fort Stanford. Fort Yuma continued in operation, and several new facilities were built in response to the Apache and Navajo threats.

In Apache country, one of the new constructions was Fort Barrett, established on May 31, 1862, and named for James Barrett, a lieutenant killed at Picacho. Located at the Pima villages near Sacaton, this fort was little more than an earthwork erected around Ammi White's mill and trading post. This fort was abandoned on July 23, 1862. Soldiers from Fort Barrett explored north towards the Salt River and found a passable wagon road. A resting place on the Verde River that they called Camp Verde later became the site of Camp McDowell.

One of the largest battles in Arizona history ensued as volunteers of the California Column fought Indians at Apache Pass and wounded their leader, Mangas Coloradas, on July 15, 1862. The importance of Apache Pass, *with its flowing springs and stage route*, was quickly realized, and in August of 1862 Fort Bowie was established. During its first year, the post was crude, consisting of huts scattered along a hill's summit and slopes. In 1863, a regular post was set up on an adjoining hill (Richardson 1954: 22). The latter location is now a National Historic Site.

In Navajo country, Colonel Christopher "Kit" Carson led troops into Arizona and reoccupied Canyon Bonito. A new base was established in 1863 at or near the remains of old Fort *Defiance. The new* fort, named Canby after Lieutenant Colonel Edward R. S. Canby (Bailey 1964: 153), served as Carson's depot

and headquarters from which to stage his campaign against the Navajos living in Canyon de Chelly. Two other posts, farther west, were also established by Carson in 1863: Camp Supply was located about one mile west of present day Holbrook; Camp Sunset was set up on the Little Colorado River, also near Holbrook. Both were tent camps that were removed at the end of the Navajo campaign. After the canyon stronghold was taken in the winter of 1863-1864, the Navajos were driven on the infamous Long Walk to captivity at Bosque Redondo, New Mexico.

The discovery of gold in Arizona brought a flood of immigrants, and with them, intensified conflict and the need for additional security. Gold was found in the Hassayampa River about five miles from present-day Prescott by the a prospecting party led by trapper Joseph R. Walker in 1863. Prospectors flocked to what became known as the Walker Mining District. It has been suggested that Carleton had some sort of partnership arrangement with Walker (Faulk 1970: 111-12). Whether this is true or not, Carleton ordered the establishment of Fort Whipple near Postal's Ranch in the Little Chino Valley on December 23, 1863. Later, on May 18, 1864, after the center of mining activity had moved about twenty miles southeast of the fort, Carleton ordered Fort Whipple relocated to Granite Creek to protect mineral interests and American settlers there. The original Fort Whipple was renamed Camp Clark, but was soon abandoned. The new Fort Whipple grew to serve the territorial capital of Prescott and eventually became headquarters for the army's Department of Arizona.

The last three military facilities to be established in Arizona, 1846 to 1864, were Fort Lincoln (January 1864), Fort Goodwin (June 21, 1864), and Camp McPherson (1864). Fort Lincoln was located on the left bank of the Verde River, about a half mile above its junction with Beaver Creek, and was a precursor of the later Fort Verde. Fort Goodwin was situated about thirty miles northwest of Safford and three miles south of the Gila River. Camp McPherson, sixty miles southwest of Prescott, protected the road and mail from La Paz to Fort Whipple. Camp McPherson was renamed Camp Date Creek in 1868 (Richardson 1954: 42).

Several temporary posts of minor importance—tent camps with no permanent structures—were also used during this period. Camp Estray (est. 1864) was located on the Gila River about thirty miles northeast of old Fort Breckinridge. El Reventon was a ranch on the Santa Cruz River thirty-five miles from Tucson. It was occupied in July and August 1862, and again in 1864. The troops at El Reventon were finally moved to Camp Tubac in July 1864. La Paz on the Colorado was garrisoned from May to August 1864 and again in 1865. There was a Camp McCleave northwest of Fort Goodwin (dates unknown). Camp Mansfield near Fort Defiance was used by the California Volunteers in 1863. Camp Rigg, forty miles northeast of Camp Goodwin, was used in the 1864 summer campaign against the Apaches. Near Horseshoe Lake and the Verde River was Camp Tonto, occupied in December 1864. Other military installations of this period include the Tucson Supply Depot, *Camp Tucson*, and Camp Canyon de Chelly. (See Table 1, p. 20-21, for a list of posts of this period)

TABLE 1

MILITARY POSTS, 1849-64

| NAME | DATE | LOCATION | NOTE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ft. Aravaipa | 1860 | 60 miles NW of Tucson | |
| Ft. Barrett | 1862 | Pima Villages | |
| Ft. Bowie | 1862-94 | SE Arizona, near Chiricahua Mts. | |
| Ft. Breckinridge | 1860-61 | 60 miles NW of Tucson | Site of Ft. Aravaipa; renamed Ft. Stanford |
| Ft. Buchanan | 1856-61 | Near Patagonia | Site of Camp Moore |
| Camp Calhoun | 1849-50 | Near Yuma, in CA | Precursor to Ft. Yuma |
| Ft. Canby | 1863-64 | NE Arizona | Site of Ft. Defiance |
| C. Canyon de Chelly | *no dates* | | |
| Camp Clark | 1863-64 | Chino Valley | Site of 1st Ft.Whipple |
| Camp Colorado | 1858 | NW Arizona | Precursor Ft. Mohave |
| Ft. Defiance | 1851-61 | NE Arizona | Near NM border |
| El Reventon | 1862; 1864 | 35 miles S of Tucson | |
| Camp Estray | 1864 | 30 miles NE of Ft. Breckinridge | |
| Ewell's Camp | 1858 | NE Arizona near Ft. Defiance | |
| Ft. Goodwin | 1864 | 30 miles from Safford | |
| C. Independence | 1851 | Near Yuma, in CA | Temporary position near C. Yuma |
| La Paz | 1864;1865 | On Colorado River | |
| Camp Lincoln | 1864 | Camp Verde | Precursor Ft. Verde |
| Camp Lowell | 1860-90 | Tucson | Later Ft. Lowell |
| Camp Mansfield | 1863 | near Ft. Defiance | |
| Camp McPherson | 1864 | 60 miles SW of Prescott | Later C. Date Creek |
| Camp McCleave | *no dates* | | |
| Ft. Mohave | 1859-61 | NW Arizona | Site of Camp Colorado reactivated 1863-90 |
| Camp Moore | 1856 | Patagonia | |
| Camp Rigg | 1864 | 40 miles NE of Camp Goodwin | |
| Ft. Stanford | 1862 | Site of Ft. Breckinridge | |
| Camp Sunset | 1863 | near Holbrook | |
| Camp Supply | 1863 | near Holbrook | |
| Camp Tonto | 1864 | | |
| Camp Tubac | 1864 | Tubac | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camp Tucson | 1860-61 | Tucson | |
| Tucson Supply Depot | *no dates* | Tucson | |
| Camp Verde | 1862 | | Later Camp McDowell |
| Ft. Whipple (1st) | 1863-64 | China Valley | Renamed Camp Clark |
| Ft. Whipple (2nd) | 1864-1913 | near Prescott | |
| Ft. Yuma | 1852-85 | near Yuma, in CA | |

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CAMP BEALE SPRINGS

Located about a mile northwest of Kingman in Mohave County are the remains of a military post built in 1871-72. The post was strategically placed to control the only reliable source of water in the region. The two springs are named after the first U.S. military officer known to have stopped there. Lt. Edward F. Beale, leading a wagon-building party across the 35th Parallel Route, camped there briefly in October of 1857. Beale found that the area was already inhabited by Hualapai people. He encountered some scattered bands, huts, and corn and melon patches around the springs. There were also a number of Indian picture rocks indicating that Indian use of the springs dated back many years. As Beale noted, "A better place for wintering with stock could not be found, as the turns and winding of the canyon afford a shelter from any winds that blow. The soil is rich loam."

In the 1860s, prospectors roamed in increasing numbers in the nearby Cerbat Mountains forcing the Hualapais into violent resistance. A way station and small stockade were erected in 1867 to guard Beale Springs for the Anglo-Americans. Finally, in 1871, the Army established a small post to guard the springs and to oversee the Indians who were by this time confined to the military reservation at Peach Springs. Designated Camp Beale Springs, the post eventually comprised thirteen buildings, housing about forty soldiers of Company F, 12th Infantry and half a dozen civilians. The camp also acted as the agency for the nearly 650 Hualapais who were becoming increasingly impoverished and dependent on government supplies. The Army decided in 1874 that the post no longer served a useful function and abandoned it. The buildings, never intended to be permanent, quickly began to erode. Today only the foundations remain.

Ten of the thirteen buildings of Camp Beale Springs were adobe with shingled roofs. The three buildings used as the hospital had plank sides and floors and canvas tops. There were three adobe officer's quarters and a single room, approximately 12 x 20 ft., and the other two with two rooms and a kitchen and porches. The soldiers were quartered in a single building about 20 x 60 ft. Other buildings included a kitchen-mess hall, two buildings for laundresses, and a commissary/storehouse. This last building was the largest at the camp, about 35 x 67 ft., and the only one with a cellar. The remaining buildings housed the bakery, the blacksmith shop, and the harness and saddles. Another structure at the camp was a stone corral with walls seven feet high and running water.

The site of Camp Beale Springs is now owned by the City of Kingman which has leased it to the Mohave Pioneers' Historical Society. The Society placed a fence around the site to prevent vandalism, but it is still vulnerable to natural erosion. Hopes for the future of the site include a partial restoration of the buildings and a conversion of it into a community park. The City of Kingman gave a $2,000 grant for the development of the site in 1973, but the Arizona SHPO has no records of later work at the camp. The National Register nomination form indicates that some excavation work has been done at the site. It is likely that Camp Beale Springs has great potential for yielding information about life at the camp and perhaps its activities as an Indian agency. It is also possible that there is much to be learned about prehistoric occupation at the springs. Camp Beale Springs is a good example of the kind of military site that is eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

## 1865 to 1898:

### Location

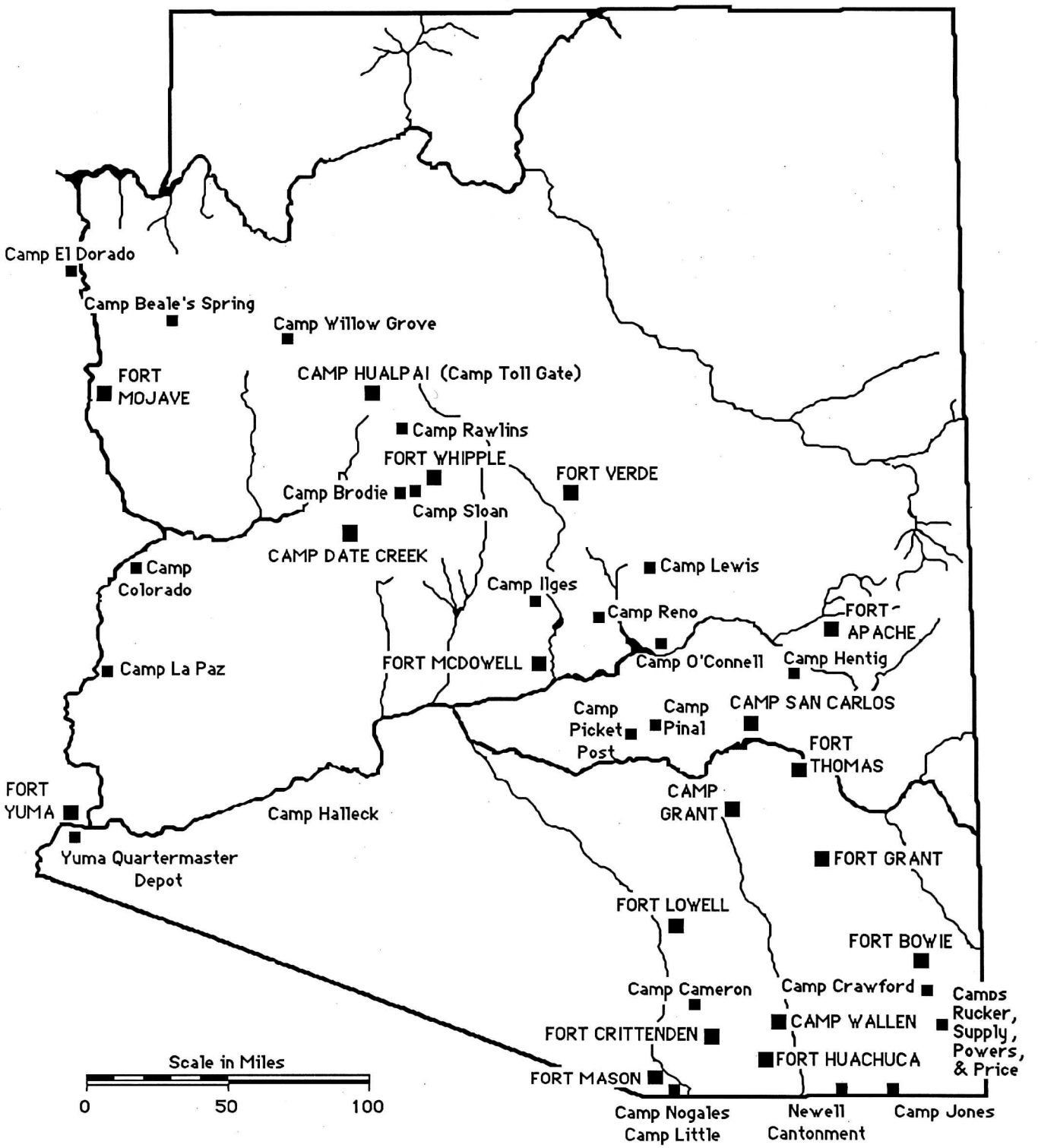
During this period the Army built a series of military installations on a northwest, southeast curve across Arizona (Fireman 1982: 117). The military authorities chose the sites for their camps carefully, both for reliable water, forage, fuel sources, and strategic location. In general, they were located near settlements or mining camps, along major highways and supply routes, or close to major tribal migration or raiding trails. Camps Date Creek and Verde, for example, were built for the protection of the nearby miners and settlers. Camp McDowell was close to several of the major trails which linked the various tribes of central Arizona. (Richardson 1954: 35) Fort Bowie sat on the Apache Pass in the Chiricahua mountains, a major supply route between Tucson and Mesilla, New Mexico, and also an important route for Apaches into Mexico. Camp Reno was built in the Tonto Valley, where it was used as an operations base for the cavalry *in sorties* against the Tonto Apache.

### Military Activities

In 1964, the first census of the new Arizona Territory taken by U.S. Marshal, Milton B. Duffield, foundthe non-Indian population to be 4,573 (Faulk 1970: 122). The largest town was Tucson. Violence erupted as settlers pushed into Arizona and furthered displaced native peoples. To protect citizens from Indians, the United States intensified its military presence. Between 1865 and the late 1880s, military installations proliferated as the Army sought to contain and eventually subjugate Native Americans. In the process, the Army built roads, a telegraph system, and a heliograph system, and also mapped the territory.

In March of 1865, General John S. Mason assumed command of the District of Arizona. Mason was concerned with safeguarding the main supply routes across the territory, protecting miners and settlers, and establishing bases of operation for offensive sorties. Mason and his successors were faced with seemingly insurmountable problems as they attempted to manage their military domain. Supplies had to be shipped from San Francisco around the Baja Peninsula, then unloaded at Fort Yuma and dispersed to far-flung posts throughout the territory. Roads were poor, and rapid communication almost impossible. Supply trains were easy prey for Indian attacks. To avoid having to ferry supplies across the river from Fort Yuma, the Army in 1865 authorized the creation of Yuma Supply Depot (later referred to as Yuma Quartermaster Depot). On July 6, 1867, a fire destroyed much of the depot, but the Army began rebuilding the lost warehouses the next year. Thereafter, the greatest threat to the buildings came from periodic swells in the river.

In the first year of his command, Mason constructed rudimentary trails between some existing camps and




# Military Posts 1865-1920

From Walker and Bufkin 1986

opened five new ones: Grant, Date Creek, Maricopa Wells, Mason, and McDowell (Faulk 1970:130). Established on the west bank of the San Pedro River on October 31, 1865, Camp Grant guarded the road from Tucson to Sacaton against Apache attack. When Camp Grant was flooded out in October of 1866, the installation was relocated to the site of old Fort Breckinridge. Camp Date Creek was set up mainly to protect miners against attacks by the Yavapai, and although it was moved several times in the next few years, it continued to guard the same general area of east-central Arizona. Established to protect miners and farmers as well as friendly Maricopa and Pima tribes from raids by the Tonto Apache, Fort McDowell (on the lower Verde River) was used also as a base for sorties against the hostiles. Fort Mason was located about eight miles from the Mexican border on the Santa Cruz River. The fort's chief purpose was to defend the United States against possible attack from supporters of Emperor Maximillian's government in Mexico. Maricopa Wells had a small detachment of soldiers who escorted travelers to Camp Grant, Fort McDowell, and Tucson (Altshuler 1983: 28-32, 37-41; Fireman 1982: 117; Frazer 1965: 9, 11).

By the end of 1866, Mason had added the following posts: Camp Wallen (est. February 1866, to block the Apache route to Sonora, Mexico); Camp Skull Valley (est. April 10, 1866, to protect miners against raids by the Yavapai); El Dorado (est. October 25, 1866, to protect miners on the Colorado River); and a temporary military establishment at Wickenburg (Altshuler 1983: 26-7, 54, 62-3).

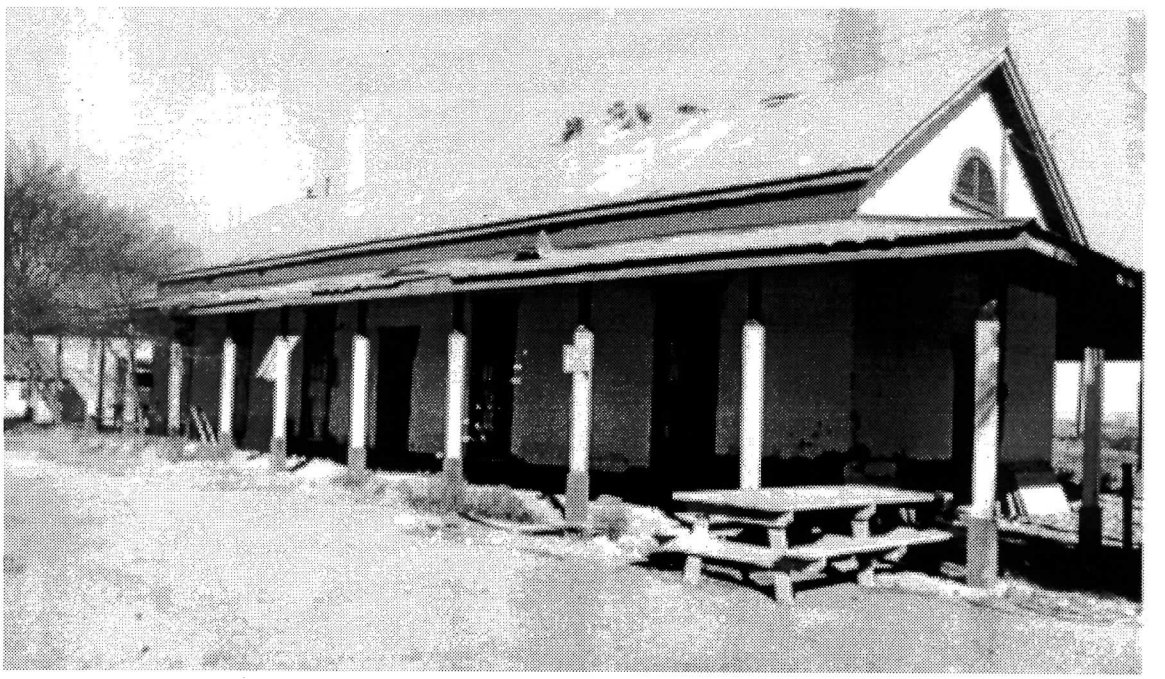
By October of 1866, General McDowell, Commander of the Department of California, realized that a post established in the Tonto Creek area would dramatically increase the range of the cavalry and help the military contain the Apache. Thus, in February of 1867, a group of soldiers left Fort McDowell to scout out a good spot for the new camp. They chose an area in the Sierra Ancha Mountains, east of the Mazatzals and approximately 60 miles (according to Schreier) or 34 miles (according to Altschuler) northeast of Fort McDowell. A supply road was built to connect the new camp—named Reno—with McDowell.

The army set up a series of three temporary camps to shelter soldiers as they worked on the Camp Reno road. On October 30, 1867, 112 soldiers, 23 mules, temporary livestock corrals, and various other supplies were moved to Camp Miller, the first of the temporary camps. The unit completed the first section of the road, from McDowell to Miller, on November 11, 1867. Camp Carroll, the second temporary site, was set up in the early part of December. Between February 2nd and 4th of 1868, the second section was completed and the third camp, O'Connoll, established. By the middle of April the unit had completed the third section and began the push toward Camp Reno. The wagon road was completed by the end of July, and work began in earnest on the Reno outpost (Reed 1977: 30-3; Schreier 1989: Chapters 1-3).

A stockade was constructed first. The orders were to build shelter huts for the men, followed by a hospital, storehouse, officers' quarters, and finally, a hut for the animals. Construction was slow, but

eventually several adobe buildings were completed. Army officials had intended to create a permanent post but their hopes were short lived. Experiencing incessant and seemingly insurmountable hostilities, the military soon abandoned Camp Reno. Finally, in 1871, the buildings were set afire by Indians. Although Reno's history is atypically short for a "permanent" army installation, the history of its road and temporary camps illustrate well a typical sequence in the establishment of the military's transportation system.

In early 1868, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Devon became the military commander of Arizona. He fought aggressively against the various tribes and brought the number of military installations to eighteen. Despite the increased numbers of posts and soldiers, scores of Indians and whites continued to die in violent confrontations.



The Yuma Quartermaster Depot office building

In early 1870 the War Department announced plans to establish an Indian reservation in the White Mountains with a military post close by. When General George Stoneman took command of the newly-created Military Department of Arizona in April of that year, his response to this directive was to establish Camp Apache. Located on the east fork of the White River, Camp Apache was intended to control mainly the Coyotero Apache. It replaced Camp Goodwin, which Stoneman had closed down because of its unhealthy location (Dobyns 1971:28-30)

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Travel across southern Arizona is funnelled by the formidable Chiricahua and Dos Cabezas mountains into a narrow, two-and-one-half mile corridor, known as Apache Pass. Sometime in the 16th century, Athapascan-speaking Indians migrated into the Southwest, settled, and scattered into several ethnic groups. One such group, the Central Band of the Chiricahua Apaches settled in the region around Apache Pass. During the 1850s, after the Gadsden Purchase, Americans in increasing numbers used the pass in their travels to California. In 1857, the Butterfield Overland Mail established a stone stage station in the pass, taking advantage of the natural springs there. At first, the Chiricahuas, under the leadership of Cochise, left these travelers unmolested. However, two incidents provoked hostilities between Apaches and Americans and a military post became necessary if the U.S. was to control this strategic location. The first incident was the tragic "Bascom Affair" of February 1861 in which American soldiers accused Cochise of stealing a young boy and some cattle. Cochise managed to escape arrest, but in the aftermath several people were killed and a twelve-year war followed. The second incident occurred a year later when General James Carleton, commander of the California Volunteers, ordered a detachment from Tucson to New Mexico through Apache Pass. A combined force of Apaches under Cochise and Mangas Coloradas prepared an ambush at the spring. The Union force, using artillery, managed to fight off the Apaches. Carleton, realizing the strategic importance of the pass, ordered that a post be established there. Initially occupied by 100 men of the 5th California Volunteer Infantry, the post was named Fort Bowie after the 5th's regimental commander, Colonel George Washington Bowie. Construction of the post began on July 28th atop "a small redoubt on the most commanding position above Apache Springs." This first post consisted of thirteen tents, including a hospital, and a fourteen-foot square guard house. As defense, the soldiers hastily built a stone wall about four feet high around four strategic positions. Fort Bowie was an isolated outpost of the American Army and a dangerous assignment for its personnel. The post cemetery grew as additional years of war with the Apaches passed. By 1886 a picket fence surrounded the graves of seventy men.

If the war with Cochise and his band was to be won, the Army decided that it needed a larger post in Apache Pass. In 1868, the fort was moved about one-half mile to the east to a more open area. Sixty eight men of Company D, 32nd Infantry cleared the land and put up adobe buildings around the parade ground. Eventually, the fort's facilities included three sets of officer's quarters, two sets of company quarters for 300 men, an adjutant's office, bakery, post library, storehouses, a hospital, a guardhouse, and a post trader establishment. By 1886 Fort Bowie consisted of 29 buildings, the most elaborate being that of the commanding officer, a two-story, milled frame house with thirteen rooms, six fireplaces, and a sewing room with a skylight. Its tower and two verandas were adorned with shingles in alternating colors.

Arizona's Indian wars came to an end in 1886 with the surrender of Geronimo. After that it was only a matter of time before the abandonment of Fort Bowie. The 118-man garrison lowered it flag for the last time on October 17, 1894, rode down to Bowie Station and boarded a train for their new post at Fort Logan, Colorado. In June 1911, fort lands were sold at public auction for $1.25 and $2.50 an acre. The fort's wooden timbers were soon salvaged to build neighboring ranch buildings. What remained began to slowly erode away. Oblivion, however, was not to be the fate of this proud old post. On August 30, 1964, Congress recognized the national significance of the events at Apache Pass by designating it a National Historic Site. Now under the care of the National Park Service, the post's remaining adobe walls have been stabilized and a small museum established to educate visitors about a gone, but not forgotten past.

Whites were often critical of the army because they felt it was not doing enough to protect them. John Marion, editor of the *Arizona Miner*, the principal newspaper of the territorial capital, had strong opinions about "the Indian problem" and did not hesitate to express disappointment in the military's handling of the situation. His newspaper teemed with examples of attacks by "bloodthirsty savages." Marion cheered when a band of Pimas from Camp Date Creek found an Apache rancheria and killed and scalped several members. Marion's editorials mirrored the feelings of perhaps the majority of settlers. He argued that Indians had no right to the land since they did not own it. In his view, Arizona had been purchased and won from Mexico by the United States and therefore was open to anyone from the U.S. who wished to settle there. He particularly deplored the Peace Program instituted by President Ulysses S. Grant.

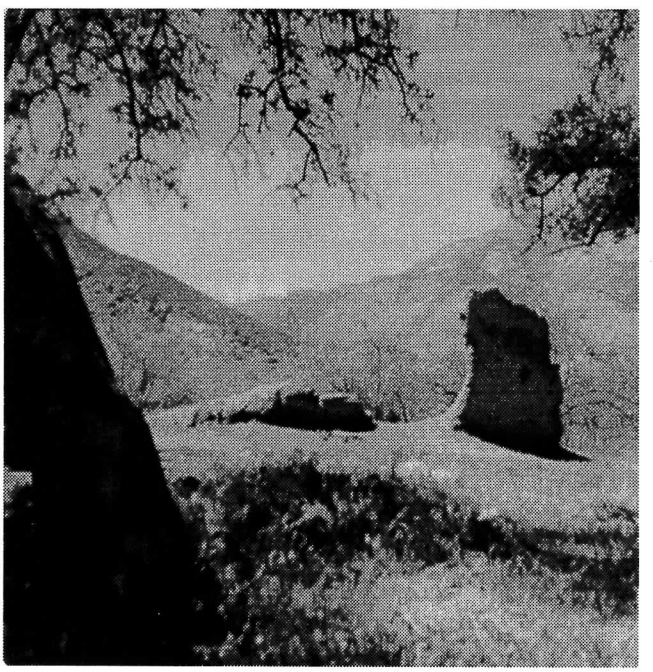
Grant, seeking a peaceful solution to Indian affairs, had proposed a program of "conquest by kindness." The President believed that Indians would become more passive if they were given food and taught modern American methods of farming. Stoneman attempted to implement Grant's program, but with disastrous consequences. He established a series of stations at each post where Indians who had renounced raiding could receive food. The depredations, however, did not stop. Marion chastised the military, arguing that such programs had never worked and never would. The Indians, he argued, "would one day talk peace and gorge themselves out of the commissary, and the next, imbue their hands in the blood of some white man, rob a ranch, or stampede a Government herd" (*Arizona Miner*, June 4, 1870).

Frustrated with a program that gave supplies to people they perceived asmarauders and incited by Marion's writings, settlers took matters into their own hands. At dawn on April 30, 1871, a group of seven Anglo-Americans, 48 Mexicans, and 92 Papagos killed an estimated 85 to 130 Aravaipa women and kidnapped 29 children sleeping near Camp Grant. The attackers claimed that the Indians were part of a band that had stolen some of their cattle and murdered an Anglo settler earlier that week. While papers in the East were outraged at the grisly murders, Marion's newspaper reflected the local sentiment (*Arizona Miner*, May 20, 1871):

> Sunday April 30, 1871 was a lucky day for the Americans, Mexicans and peaceable Indians of the territory, as on that day several citizens of southern Arizona and about a hundred Papago Indians surprized[sic] a rancheria of Apaches near Camp Grant on the San Pedro River and suceeded [sic] in killing 125 of the villanous [sic] wretches, who, while being fed from the public crib at Grant and treated by the military as though they were good Indians, had committed many murders and robberies for which they have been justly punished. Farewell, defunct Pinals, you have met a just fate. . .

On May 6, 1871, just days after the Camp Grant incident, General Stoneman issued a report that recommended a military base realignment. Stoneman proposed maintaining camps Verde, Thomas, and Grant (although he proposed moving Grant 40 miles north) because they were in the heart of hostile

Indian country; camps Bowie and Date Creek because they were located on three of the great mail routes and roads through the territory; and camps Mojave and Yuma because they were infantry posts located on the Colorado and thus controlled the river Indians. But seven other camps, including Lowell, McDowell, and Whipple, were, in Stoneman's opinion, no longer necessary and should be closed. He concluded the report by saying that since the Department had been organized the ". . . Hualapais, Apaches, Mojaves or Yavapais, and the Coyotero Apaches have become quiet and are fast becoming domesticated" (*Arizona Miner*, May 6, 1871). Reacting angrily to Stoneman's proposal, the territorial legislature quickly gathered evidence concerning Indian warfare. The research was published as *Memorials and Affidavits Showing Outrages Perpetrated by the Apache Indians, in the Territory of Arizona, during the Years 1869 and 1870* (Powell in Marion 1965: 9).



Ruins of an adobe building at Camp Reno

Stoneman was summarily retired, and in June of 1871 General George Crook arrived to command the troops in Arizona. Crook immediately developed a strategy to subdue the hostile tribes. His plan involved a winter offensive (when fires would make Indian camps easier to spot), the organization of special mobile units to defeat the constantly-moving foe, and the incorporation of Indian braves into army units (Faulk 1970: 136; Fireman 1983: 129-31). In a last-ditch effort to secure settlement through more peaceful means, President Grant sent his personal emissary, Vincent Colyer, to meet with various tribes. Grant, who had been horrified at the Camp Grant massacre, threatened to impose martial law if the

perpetrators were not tried. Colyer's mission was to "make peace with the Apaches and establish reservations for their control and civilization" (Utley 1973: 193). Colyer and his successor, General Howard, did, in fact, organize a reservation system. The Chiricahua Reserve near Fort Bowie held Cochise's followers, San Carlos on the Middle Gila River replaced Camp Grant as a reservation for the Aravaipas, Pinals, and part of the Coyoteros, and reserves at Camp Verde and Date Creek for the Yavapai (Utley 1973: 194). By the time Colyer and Howard left Arizona in 1871 they had relocated approximately 4,000 Indians to various reservations.

Confrontations continued, however. With Anglo losses between September 1871 and September 1872 reaching 44 killed, 16 wounded, and more than 500 head of livestock stolen, citizen sentiment solidified behind Crook as he launched an offensive in the winter of 1872-1873. He began a great encircling movement against the tribes north of the Gila River, destroying Indian crops, food supplies, and shelters. Crook's tactics were highly successful. By April of 1873 the Apache bands began surrendering at Camp Verde (Faulk 1970:136; Fireman 1983: 129-30; Utley 1973: 193-8).

One of Crook's major accomplishments while in Arizona Territory was persuading the U.S. government and Western Union to build a telegraph line to facilitate quick communication with isolated outposts. Military construction crews began the work in 1871 and completed it by 1873. The line proved its worth many times over. For example, in 1877 during a revolt of Hot Springs and Chiricahua Apaches from the San Carlos Reservation, the army coordinated troop movements by means of the telegraph. The telegraph also proved a boon to civilians, enabling them to transmit business orders and the like (Rue 1967: 19-80).

When General Crook was replaced by Brevet Major General August V. Kautz in 1875, most Indians were on reservations, although some of these bands periodically left for raiding trips into Mexico and various parts of Arizona. Many Apaches had been sent to the San Carlos Reservation, a desolate area which the Chiricahua tribes especially hated and from which they constantly fled. As raiding continued, the so-called "Buffalo Soldiers," an all black unit, were sent from New Mexico to help control rebellious groups.

A particularly violent spell occurred in 1877, when a group of Warm Springs Apaches led by Victorio killed nearly a thousand people in Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, Mexico. This led to a massive retaliation by forces from camps Apache and Bowie. It was at this time that Fort Huachuca was established near the Huachuca Mountains, as a base for troops close to the Mexican border. Victorio was eventually killed, and the Warm Springs Apaches were returned to the reservations.

An uprising on the White Mountain Apache reservation in August of 1881 touched off another round of confrontations. Crook was placed in command in Arizona again in 1882 in an attempt to force Geronimo back to the reservation. At a meeting at Cañon de los Embudos in Sonora, Mexico on March 25, 1886,

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## THE SCHWERTNER HOUSE

In addition to its role as protector of American settlers, the Army presence in Arizona Territory also served a vital role in promoting its economic development. Many civilian businesses thrived by trading with the posts and with the Indians that were concentrated on the reservations. For every camp or fort there was a town whose prosperity was in no small measure tied to a continued military presence. The decision to abandon a post was always controversial and those with economic ties to the military fought to keep their post open. To serve the needs of trade with the military, many buildings were constructed by private entrepreneurs. These include sutlers stores, storage facilities, and rooming houses. In order to maintain a representative sample of properties related to the military in Arizona, it should be the goal of preservationists to identify such civilian properties. Fortunately, some efforts in this direction have already been taken. An example of a civilian property that is significant for its association with the military is the Schwertner House in Willcox, which was entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on August 25, 1983.

Delos Hutchins Smith, a former Quartermaster agent at either Fort Grant or Fort Lowell, moved to the town of Willcox in 1880. It was in this year that the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Willcox, making it an important transportation center for southeastern Arizona. Smith knew that the new railroad would serve as the primary access of men and supplies to Fort Grant. Perhaps because of his connections with the Army, Smith became a partner of the Norton-Stewart Commercial Company which supplied the posts throughout the area. Whether Smith helped the company gain a formal contract with the Quartermaster Department or simply maintained informal contact with Army personnel is unknown. Smith's house, built circa 1880, served as an overnight rooming facility for Army personnel en route from the Willcox depot to Fort Grant, located 35 miles to the north.

Smith sold the house to Charles W. Pugh in 1890 and moved to Washington, D.C. Pugh used the house as his residence. Whether it continued to be used as a hostel is not known. Pugh was an important businessman and publisher in Willcox. He served on the board of directors of the North American Saving, Loan and Building Company formed in 1890. He also purchased the local newspaper, *Southwestern Stockman*, in 1891 and also began the *Sulphur Valley News* in 1891. Josef Schwertner, an Austrian immigrant, bought the house from Pugh in 1897. He settled in Willcox and ran a grocery store and saloon on Railroad Avenue, Willcox's commercial center. The house has remained in the Schwertner family since that time.

Not only is the Schwertner House significant for its relation to the military in Arizona (Criteria A of the National Register), it is also architecturally important (Criteria C) for its building material. The arrival of the railroad promoted a shift away from locally produced building materials, like adobe, in favor of imported materials. New styles as well as building materials resulted from Arizona's improved communications with the East. Victorian Era ornamentation in the Stick Style helped to carry this house into the broader stream of national architectural patterns. The availability of new building materials and contact with national stylistic trends clearly indicates the importance of the railroad on Arizona architecture in the late 19th century.

As one of the oldest surviving residences in Willcox, the Schwertner House symbolizes the connection of the town's present with its frontier past.

Geronimo agreed to surrender to Crook. Unfortunately, on the return to San Carlos, a peddler sold whiskey to some of the Indians and encouraged them to flee (Faulk 1970: 142). Geronimo and some of his followers escaped and continued their war. In the public controversy that followed, Crook was forced to resign his command. His replacement was General Nelson A. Miles. To track Geronimo and his band, Miles attempted to use heliographs—signalling devices which transmitted messages by mirrors mounted on promontories. Heliographs could send messages some 400 miles in a couple of hours. However, the only time the system succeeded in helping to locate Indian warriors was on June 5, 1886, when soldiers at Antelope Springs observed some renegades and flashed the message to forts Huachuca and Bowie. With this timely message, troops were able to surprise the Indians. Heliographs proved somewhat useful in the Indian war effort in that Geronimo and his followers were thought to avoid the areas containing such systems (Jeffrey 1980: 49-54; Rolak 1976: 170-5).

With the surrender of Geronimo in September of 1886, hostilities between Arizona's Indians and the military drew to an end. In the late 1880s and 1890s many of the camps and forts were closed, and many of their buildings were demolished or sold, as peace was finally attained in the Territory of Arizona.

Military installations were not limited to complexes such as forts and camps. An example is at Ehrenberg. This town on the Colorado River, about 110 miles north of Yuma, became an important port after the river changed its course and La Paz could no longer receive freight. A quartermaster station here used a building rented for $150 per month. This station was discontinued in 1877 (Altshuler 1983: 26).

**Properties Identified as Military Installations**

There are a number of properties from the period 1864-1898 which have been identified as military installations. All of the known military camps established or reestablished during this period are listed in Table 2, p. 33. (Those camps established earlier which continued through the 1864-1898 period are listed in Table 1.) Sites for all the permanent forts are known, as are the sites for some associated property types such as heliograph stations. (See Table 3, p. 34, for a list of heliograph sites as of 1886) However, while the general area for some of the temporary camps is known, the precise sites are not. These are the areas which need to be inventoried and examined more closely.

TABLE 2

MILITARY POSTS, 1864-1897

| Name | Other Names | County | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ft. Apache | Ord, Mogollon, Thomas | Apache | 1870-1922 |
| Camp Ash Creek | | Apache | 1887 |
| Camp Beale's Spring | | Mohave | 1871-1874 |
| Camp Bonita | | Cochise | 1887 |
| Ft. Bowie | Bowie (moved) | Cochise | 1868-1894 |
| Bowie Station | | Cochise | 1886 |
| Camp Cameron | Fort Mason (moved) | Pinal | 1866-1867 |
| Camp Carroll | | Maricopa | 1867-1868 |
| Camp near Tucson | | Pinal | 1872 |
| Camp Colorado | | Mohave | 1868-1871 |
| Convalescent Camp | | Pinal | 1867 |
| Camp Corner Rock | C Mansfield | Mohave | 1868 |
| Camp Emmett Crawford | | Cochise | 1886 |
| Camp Crittenden | | Santa Cruz | 1868-1873 |
| Camp Date Creek | C McPherson | Yavapai | 1868-1873 |
| Ft. Goodwin | C Goodwin (moved) | Graham | 1866-1871 |
| Camp Grant | | Graham | 1866-1871 |
| Ft. Grant | C Grant (moved) | Graham | 1872-1912 |
| Camp Hentig | | Graham | 1882 |
| Ft. Huachuca | | Cochise | 1877-present |
| Camp Hualpai | C Devin, C Tollgate | Yavapai | 1869-1873 |
| Camp Ilges | | Yavapai | 1867 |
| La Paz | | Mohave | 1874-1875 |
| Ft. Lowell | C Lowell (moved) | Pima | 1873-1891 |
| Ft. McDowell | | Maricopa | 1865-1890 |
| Maricopa Wells | | Maricopa | 1865-1867 |
| Camp Mason | | Yavapai | 1865 |
| Ft. Mason | | Santa Cruz | 1865-1866 |
| Camp Mescal Springs | | Cochise | 1885-1886 |
| Camp Miller | | Maricopa | 1867 |
| Camp O'Connell | | Maricopa | 1867-1868 |
| Camp Pinal | | Gila | 1870-1871 |
| Camp Price | | Cochise | 1882 |
| Camp Rawlins | | Yavapai | 1870 |
| Camp Reno | | Gila | 1868-1870 |
| Camp J.A.Rucker | | Cochise | 1878-1880 |
| Camp San Carlos | | Gila | 1873-1875<br>1882-1900 |
| Camp at Santa Rita Mines | | Pima | 1867 |
| Ft. Saw Mill | | Yavapai | 1872 |
| Camp at Skull Valley | | Yavapai | 1866-1867 |
| Post at Tubac | | Pinal | 1867-1868 |
| Tucson Depot | | Pinal | 1865-1874 |
| Camp Lincoln | | Yavapai | 1865-1869 |
| Ft. Verde | | Yavapai | 1870-1891 |
| Ft. Wallen | | Pinal | 1866-1869 |
| Camp on Walnut Creek | C Hualpai | Yavapai | 1881 |
| Wickenburg | | Yavapai | 1865-1866 |
| Camp Willow Grove | | Yavapai | 1868-1869 |
| Fort Yuma | | Yuma | 1864-1885 |
| Yuma Quartermaster Depot (Supply Depot) | | Yuma | 1865-1885 |

TABLE 3

HELIOGRAPH LOCATIONS AS OF SEPTEMBER 1886

| Station No. | Location | Elevation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fort Bowie | 5,150 ft. |
| 2 | Bowie Peak | 6,225 |
| 3 | Whites Ranch (Sulphur Springs Valley) | 4,450 |
| 4 | Swisshelm Mountain (also Emma Monk), extreme northern point | 4,950 |
| 5 | Antelope Springs, south end of Dragoon Mountain | 4,750 |
| 6 | Rucker Canyon (Camp Rucker) | 6,125 |
| 7 | Fort Huachuca | 4,912 |
| 8 | Little Baldy Peak, 1 1/2 miles south of Old Baldy, Santa Rita Mountains | 7,000 |
| 9 | Tubac | 3,110 |
| 10 | Forrest's Ranch (also Bisbee Canyon) | 4,950 |
| 11 | Stein's Pass Bluff, New Mexico, 1/2 mile north of railroad | 5,250 |
| 12 | Cochise Stronghold (also Fourrs Ranch), west side of Dragoon Mountains | --- |
| 13 | Crittenden (Fort Crittenden) | --- |
| 14 | Bowie Station | --- |

An additional report dated September of 1886 also includes these unnumbered sites:

Alma (Camp Maddox)
Siggen Ranch
Lydia Springs (Mule Springs)
White House
Pinos Altos
Fort Bayard
Camp Henely
Deming
Hachita Mining Camp
Hillsboro
Lake Valley
Fort Cummings
Lockhart's Well

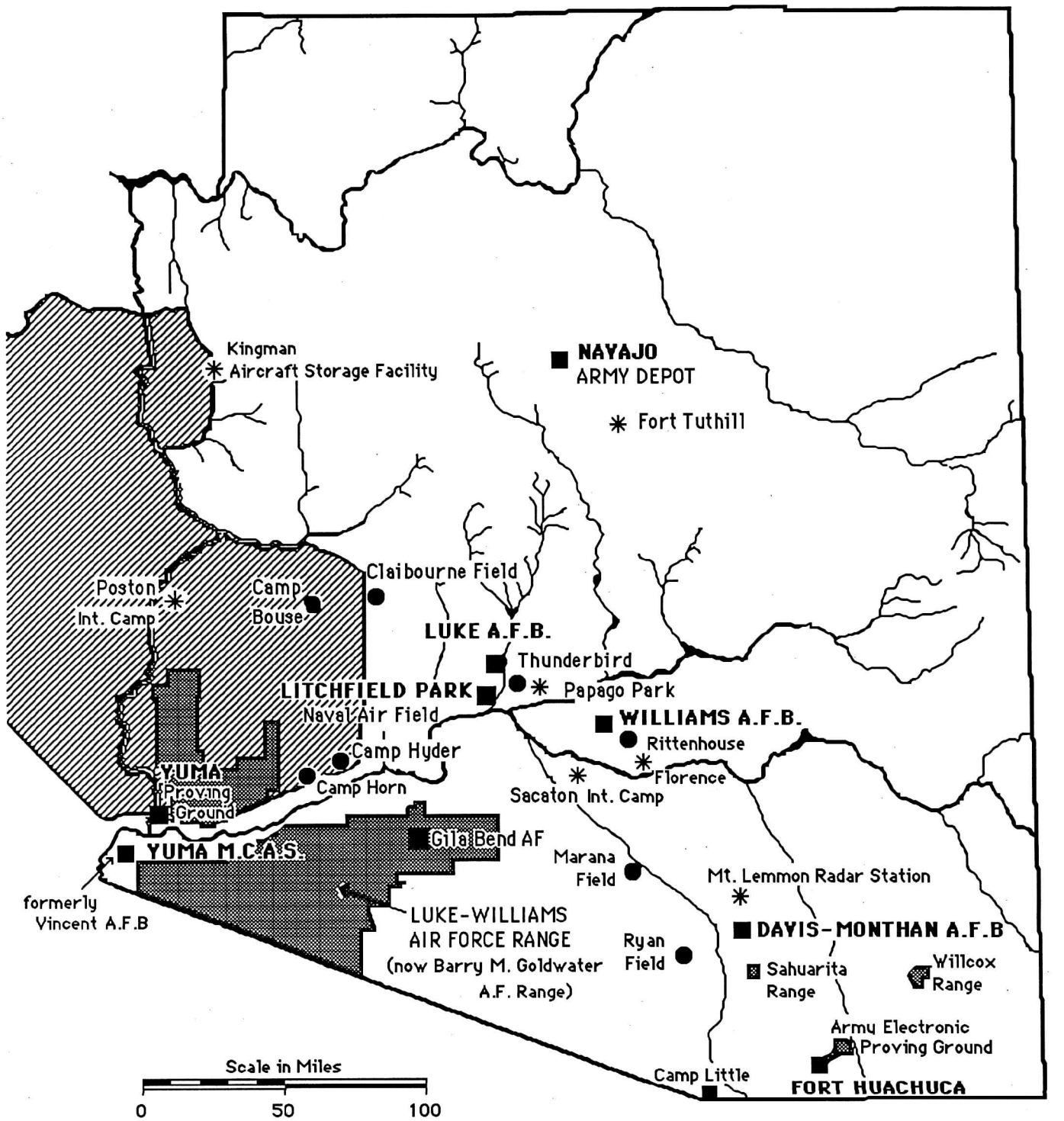
From Jeffrey 1980: 134-37

**1898 to 1945:**

By the turn of the century, the need for frontier posts in Arizona had ceased to be a military priority. Local and territorial law enforcement was sufficiently developed to provide adequate protection from threats that occasionally surfaced. As the twentieth century progressed, military installations in Arizona were to play an increasingly important role in international, rather than domestic, campaigns.

No longer did military posts serve as the nerve centers of the territory. Forts McDowell, Verde, Mojave, Thomas, Bowie, Yuma, and Lowell were deactivated between 1890 and 1894. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, soldiers were detailed to Cuba and the Philippines, leaving Arizona's remaining military installations (Camp San Carlos, Fort Grant, Fort Whipple, Fort Apache, Camp Little, and Fort Huachuca) understaffed and ineffective (Kraus 1977: 33). Fort Whipple was used very briefly during the Spanish-American War as a staging base for a force of civilian "Rough Riders" who served with Theodore Roosevelt. Military cuts continued into the early twentieth century, marked by the closures of Camp San Carlos in 1900, Fort Grant in 1905, and Fort Whipple in 1913.

Mexican unrest eventually forced the Federal government to reverse this trend. During the first decade of the twentieth century, internal strife plagued Mexico, culminating in the revolution of 1910-17. Fearing that the fighting might spill over the border, the U.S. built a series of camps and outposts along the border from Texas to California. In Arizona Territory, Camp Nogales, Camp Little at Naco, Camp Jones at Douglas, and Fort Newell joined with existing Fort Huachuca to form the line of defense. Camp Little was established in 1911 when the forces of Francisco I. Madero tried to capture Nogales, Sonora. Most of the time the major problems along the border involved gun-running, smuggling of narcotics, illegal immigration, escapes, and prohibition violators, but occasional military incidents did occur. In 1911, Mexican Federal troops in the town of Agua Prieta across the border from Douglas were attacked by the revolutionary Martin Lopez. Stray bullets flew across the border until U.S. Army officers persuaded the Mexican *Federalistas* to surrender. In 1915, Francisco "Pancho" Villa invaded Sonora. While besieging Agua Prieta between November 2 and November 7, Villa was careful not to create an international incident by letting the shooting cross the border, despite the fact that the Americans allowed the *Federalistas* to receive reenforcements through U.S. territory. After capturing Nogales, a confrontation between U.S. soldiers and some of Villa's troops led to the Americans firing on the Mexicans, apparently after the Mexicans threatened to cross the border (Wyllys 1950: 333-34). Fortunately, with the exception of these few minor incidents, the border forts were not engaged in any major conflicts (*Fort Newell Report* 1990: 4). Fear of a German-instigated Mexican American conflict arose after American newspapers in February 1917 published a British-intercepted telegram from Germany's foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann, suggesting that in exchange for an alliance against the U.S., Germany would help restore Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to Mexico.

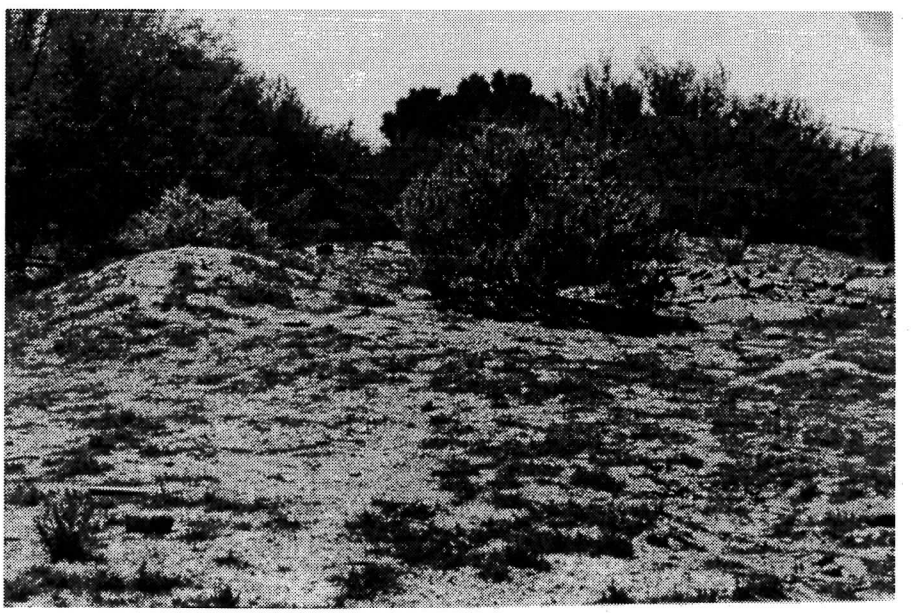



# Military Posts 1921-1980

From Walker and Bufkin 1986

In April 1917, the United States entered World War I by declaring war on Germany. Units were sent from Arizona bases—particularly from Fort Huachuca—to fight in the war, but no new bases were opened and the activity at existing camps did not increase markedly. The only effect was the increased patrolling of the border by U.S. troops (Riddick 1977: 15). Economically, the war created a boom in the state's raw materials industries. Both the cotton and copper industries increased their output greatly in response to increased wholesale prices. The cattle and horse-raising industries likewise expanded and prospered.

The war ended in November 1918. By 1920 Forts Apache and Huachuca were the only active regular army posts in Arizona. Fort Apache was something of an anachronism by then. It was still maintained as a cavalry camp in an age when mounted troops were understood to be obsolete. The garrison of black



An adobe melt at the site of Fort Thomas

soldiers and Apache scouts harkened back to the frontier era. The road from Holbrook to the fort was still a long, dusty wagon road with a number of overnight camps. The Army finally abandoned this old post in 1922. Fort Newell and Camp Little remained open for some years for very limited operations, while camps Brodie and Sloan served as training areas for the Arizona National Guard.

Between the world wars, the regular Army did not open any major installations in Arizona. The Arizona National Guard did, however, receive funding from the Arizona legislature and the Federal government to open a summer encampment facility in 1928. This followed the sale of two rifle ranges at Mesa and

Buckeye. This installation, Fort Tuthill, was established 4.8 miles south of Flagstaff, adjacent to Highway 89A. Situated on 426 acres of generally flat, ponderosa pine-covered land, the twenty-one brick buildings were used by the Guard from 1930 until after World War II. Currently, Fort Tuthill is owned by Coconino County and used for its fair grounds. The original mess hall buildings are used as exhibit buildings and the old regimental infirmary is now the Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department office. The Santa Fe railroad extended a spur line to Fort Tuthill and today there is still a railroad engine on the grounds although it is no longer in use. Most of the track from this spur line has been removed.

The Dick Act of 1903 transformed the National Guard from a decentralized, heterogeneous collection of state militias to a formal extension of the regular Army. Federal funding and new regulations reshaped the Guard's organization and armaments to conform with the Army. Part of these new regulations prescribed that there was to be twenty-four armory drills and one five-day encampment each year. This regulation was the justification for the creation of Fort Tuthill.

Another building constructed for use by the National Guard is the Arsenal Building located on the Guard's military reservation at Papago Park in Phoenix. Constructed in 1936-37, the building originally included room for offices, storage space for equipment, and stables for horses or mules. The stables were later replaced by a vehicle maintenance shop. At this shop, during WWII, German prisoners of war (POWs) from the nearby Papago Park camp worked on Guard vehicles. The building now houses the Arizona Military Academy and the Arizona Military Museum. The arsenal building is significant not only for its association with the Arizona National Guard, it is architecturally significant as one of the largest adobe constructions in the state and as the work of the Work Projects Administration. The interior of this building has been sensitively altered to accommodate its new primary function as a training center and museum. Its exterior has extraordinary integrity and is very well maintained by the National Guard.

Also built during the era of the Great Depression, the R.O.T.C. stables at the University of Arizona represent the connection between the military and educational institutions. The Reserve Officer Training Program has served for many years in providing the Army with college-educated recruits while at the same time providing the finances which enabled many young men and women to go to college. The stables were designed by architect Roy Place and built by M. M. Sundt in 1935. The brick structure originally contained, along with the stables, two hay and straw storage areas, a blacksmith's shop, a wagon shed, and a grain loft. The R.O.T.C. stables represent one of the last constructions connected to the equestrian-era Army in Arizona.

The Second World War had a profound effect on Arizona. During the 1940s, the military's presence in Arizona rapidly grew as new facilities sprung up across the state (see sections below on *Major and Minor* World War II Military Installations). Air Force bases such as Davis-Monthan in Tucson, Luke Air Force

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## FARAWAY RANCH HISTORIC DISTRICT AND STAFFORD CABIN

Located in Bonita Canyon in what is now Chiricahua National Monument is a historic homestead with ties to several aspects of Arizona history, including the military. The Stafford Cabin, built about 1880, is on a flat expanse of the canyon along with a few remaining trees of an orchard. The homestead was built by J. H. Stafford, who was one of the first homesteaders in the Sulphur Springs Valley. The log cabin was one of the first structures in the area and today is one of the best preserved. It was listed on the National Register in 1975. Along with the cabin are the remains of Stafford's irrigation ditch, roads, and several fruit and ornamental trees. The Stafford Cabin's relation to the development of agriculture in southeastern Arizona is tied to its military significance as well. Stafford sold the produce of his small garden and orchard to local ranchers and townspeople in Willcox and to soldiers at Fort Bowie and the "Camp at Bonita Cañon."

From 1885 to 1886 there was a cavalry camp established in Bonita Canyon as part of the Geronimo campaign. This temporary camp was garrisoned by units of the 10th U.S. Cavalry—the famous "Buffalo Soldiers." The produce Stafford sold to these soldiers was an important part of their supplies. The preservation of the Stafford cabin and its associated structures is valuable because it reminds us of the not-so-obvious connection between the military presence in Arizona and civilian economic development. If we are to maintain a truly representative sample of properties associated with the military, we must not be too narrowly focused on camps and forts. The military presence touched on many aspects of the state's growth and a high priority set by this Historic Context Study is to find and preserve properties, like the Stafford Cabin, that illustrate this military-civilian connection.

Other physical remains related to the military survive in the vicinity of Stafford's cabin. The ranch of Neil and Emma Erickson, known as the Faraway Ranch, also illustrates the economic connection between civilians and the military. Neil Erickson came to Arizona as a soldier and stayed after his discharge to ranch and sell produce to the posts. His wife came as part of an officer's family. They and their ranch illustrate an important pattern in Arizona's frontier settlement. The black soldiers at the "Camp at Bonita Cañon" built a stone monument to the assassinated President Garfield. On the monument they inscribed their names, troop designations, dates, and other inscriptions. Although the monument was dismantled in the 1920s, many of the individual stone, with their carved inscriptions were used to build the so-called "Garfield Fireplace" and chimney in the main house of Faraway Ranch. These stones are the only known remains of the camp, but it is possible that there are other things to be found archaeologically.

In 1980, the National Register recognized the importance of the complex of buildings and structures in Bonita Canyon by listing the Faraway Ranch Historic District. This district comprises the previously listed Stafford Cabin, the Erickson's Faraway Ranch complex, and the Camp at Bonita Cañon. The entire site is now owned by the National Park Service which bought it in 1979 to extend and protect Chiricahua National Monument. The preservation of the historic district adds a new dimension to the Park Service's previous mission to preserve the area's natural wonders. The district and the nearby Fort Bowie National Historic Site illustrate the variety of properties related to the military in Arizona. But while these sites have been recognized, we must understand that their preservation is an ongoing concern. The unique qualities of these properties make them especially worthy of preservation efforts. Issues of physical preservation and public education related to these properties should have a high priority from the State Historic Preservation Office.

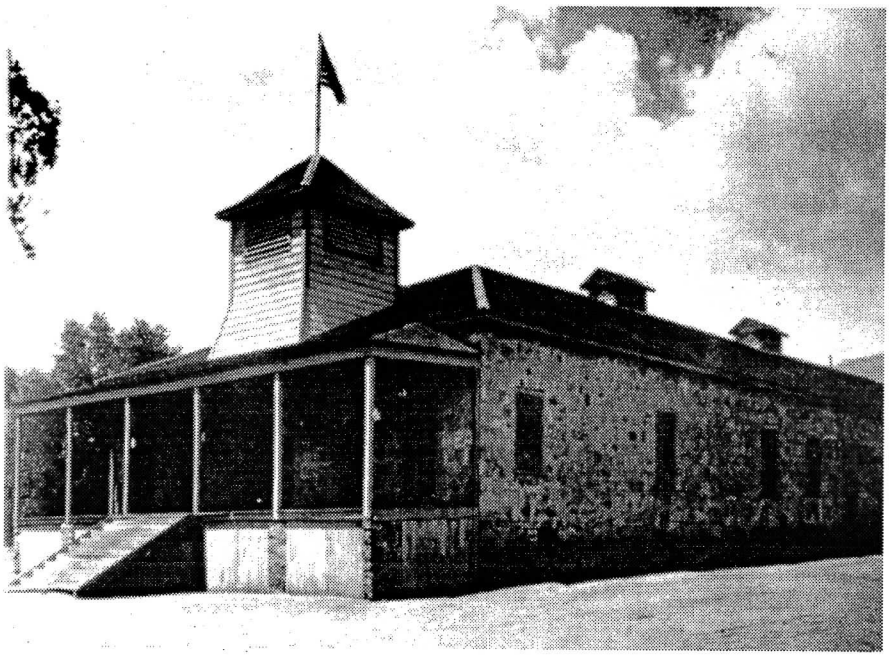
Base in Glendale, and Williams Air Force Base in Chandler formed the backbone of Arizona's new defense installations. But development was by no means limited to these sites. There were also civilian flight training schools such as Thunderbird I and II in Glendale, gunnery ranges at Ajo and Gila Bend in the southwestern part of the state, and ground training facilities such as the desert/tank training center in southwestern Arizona. Prisoner-of-war camps were located all around the state; those at Florence and Papago Park, Phoenix are only two examples. Japanese-American internment camps (Camp Jim Rivers, outside of Florence, Poston, in far western Arizona, and Leupp, east of Flagstaff) were yet another type of military facility (Murray 1965: 72-75).

American military planners understood the importance of new airplane technology in modern warfare and the use of air power was central to Allied strategy in WWII. Thousands of pilots were needed and planners soon realized that the military was not equipped to conduct all the necessary training itself. Prior to the U.S. entry into the war, a new program, known as Civilian Pilot Training, was implemented, early in 1940. Through this program the army contracted with civilian flight schools for the primary training of future military pilots (Murray 1965: 70). Arizona's mild weather made it a superb location for flight training and many flight schools developed here. The first primary flight school was at Ryan Field near Tucson, which began training pilots in early 1940. In the summer of 1940, Southwestern Airways established a civilian pilot training program through its two schools, Thunderbird I and II, in Glendale. Other civilian pilot training facilities went into operation at Falcon Field, Wickenburg, Prescott, and Yuma. As civilian flight schools developed, so did military ones. Military bases at Kingman, Yuma, and Marana began taking over an increasingly large share of the teaching load in 1943. At the Kingman Army Air Field (now the Kingman Airport) six buildings remain from this era: three hangers, a maintenance building, an observation tower and a laundry building. The recruits at Kingman learned to fly planes like the T-6, the AT-11, and the B-17, and shot at target ranges such as "Site Six," now Lake Havasu City.

The Phoenix area was a particularly desirable location for facilities. There were established communities, the land was flat, and there were already flight schools in the area. Luke and Williams Air Force Bases, Thunderbird I and II, Rittenhouse (an auxiliary base for Williams), and Litchfield Park Naval air field were all located in the valley.

The primary pilot training program was a great success, although the need for advanced flight training schools soon became apparent (Murray 1965: 70-73). The first of the advanced flight training schools was at Davis-Monthan, which had operated as Tucson's municipal airport before the Air Force acquired it in 1941. Davis-Monthan soon became the largest facility of its kind in the United States. A second advanced training facility was established on March 24, 1941, with the creation of Luke Air Force Base, west of Phoenix. This site soon became the largest single-engine advanced flight school in the country. This was followed by the activation on September 25, 1941, of a base near Chandler. After two name

changes, first Mesa Military Field and then Higley Field, the Chandler installation took the name of Williams on January 19, 1942 (*History of the 82nd* 1991: 26). This base specialized in advanced training in bombardment (Murray 1965: 75). Arizona's fourth advanced training facility opened in Douglas on May 28, 1942 (*Arizona Highways*, August 1944: 30). Pilot training at Arizona schools and bases was not limited to American airmen. British, Chinese, Brazilian, Turkish, and Filipino pilots also trained there. This situation was not without problems, some of them amusing in retrospect. On one occasion, Arizona residents were convinced that an enemy attack was in progress when they heard Chinese pilots conversing over their radios and mistakenly thought they were incoming Japanese. When the Civilian Training Program ended in 1944, 145,221 pilots had been trained at Arizona's military bases and civilian schools, an important contribution to the war effort (Murray, 1965, p. 80).



The Fort Grant Quartermaster Warehouse

The world-wide scope of the war required that the army be able to travel across all types of terrain. It was particularly important to develop efficient means for crossing over rivers and streams. The Colorado River proved to be a valuable tool in the development of new portable bridges. One bridge design, the Steel Treadway Bridge–originally meant for crossing dry gaps–was adapted to pneumatic supports for use as a floating bridge and brought to Laguna Dam in November 1942 for testing. Several accidents on the river demonstrated that stream velocity was a major concern. The Corps of Engineers, under George W. Howard, decided to open a major test facility on the Colorado to resolve problems of bridge

design. In 1942, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretaries of the Interior and of War set aside a site of 13,798 acres, 20 miles upstream from Yuma near Imperial Dam as the Yuma Test Branch. The Corps rented office and dormitory space from the Bureau of Reclamation's Imperial Dam construction camp on the California side of the river. This testing facility later became the Yuma Proving Ground (established in 1951). Historic photographs show most of the facility's buildings and structures on the California side, but a few on the Arizona side (Howard 1976: 434).

In addition to the testing of portable bridges on the river, the Corps also used the area to develop methods for crossing the difficult terrain the Army expected to encounter should it have to invade Japan. To test methods of moving heavy equipment over wet lands, the Corps simulated rice-paddy fields by planting areas with rice and hemp. It constructed roadways and tested them by passing both track-laying and pneumatic-tired vehicles over them.

An added interest in the story of the Yuma Test Branch is the activities of Italian artisans there. The Army suffered from manpower shortages and brought in an Italian Service Unit with former Italian POWs now in the Allied service. One Italian, a painter, was allowed to paint murals and scenes of test activities of interest to the Test Branch and the Engineer Board. One mural showing the arrival of the first plane to Yuma now hangs in the lobby of the Yuma International Airport. Other paintings are distributed throughout Arizona and other parts of the country. Italian stonemasons also contributed their special skills to the facility. One building that still remains is a paint-storage shed, faced with stone and decorative battlements. Each side of the shed has the Corps of Engineers' insignia and one of the battlements has the word "Italy" inscribed in the mortar (Howard 1976: 443).

Airmen were not the only ones in the military to find Arizona's geography and climate congenial. General Patton saw its benefits for training ground troops and located his Desert Training Center in the state. This multi-million acre training ground extended from just west of Phoenix to Pomona, California and from Yuma to Boulder City, Nevada. Military planners chose it for its geography and ability to simulate conditions which soldiers would meet in north Africa. In addition to its desert climate, this area also offered secluded valleys that would afford protection from peering eyes while the army worked on top-secret training maneuvers (Lynch 1982: 8-15). By mid-1942 construction on camps Bouse, Horn, Hyder, and Laguna was underway. Camp Laguna housed the 79th Infantry Division, one of six division-sized units at the Desert Training Center. This encampment was served by Laguna Army Airfield about a mile north. Camp Horn, the home of the 81st Infantry Division from June to November 1943, was located between Kofa Station and Horn, Arizona, on the northern branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. About fifteen miles northeast of Camp Horn was Camp Hyder, also on the same branch of the railroad, where the 77th Infantry Division was based from April to September 1943. A 1984 survey has revealed that no standing buildings or structures from the war remain at these camps although the outlines of Camps Horn and Hyder are visible from the air (Historic Properties Report: Yuma Proving Ground

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## FORT LOWELL MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

The Union soldiers of the California Column occupied the village of Tucson in May 1862. There they established Camp Tucson at the site currently occupied by the Santa Rita Hotel. This post consisted of tents and rented buildings. It proved inconvenient to have soldiers garrisoned in the town, and after some unpleasant incidents occurred, it was decided to move the post a few miles away. In 1873, Lieutenant Colonel Eugene A. Carr and Territorial Governor Anson P. K. Safford chose a site near Rillito Creek and established the new post. The post had been officially named Camp Lowell in 1866 after Brigadier General Charles Russell Lowell, Jr. of Massachusetts, who had died at Cedar Creek, Virginia in 1862. Although troops from Lowell performed escort duty, scouted against Apaches, and patrolled the international border, the fort's principal function was as a supply depot for southern and eastern Arizona. Supplies shipped in from Yuma were reshipped to the various outposts. It was only during the Geronimo campaign of 1886 that Fort Lowell's garrison was at full strength and then there were not enough quarters for the men.

Fort Lowell's contribution to the community of Tucson was much greater than just the military protection it provided. It has been estimated that the fort contributed in excess of $150,000 per year to the local economy. Many Tucson businesses thrived on their trade with the post. For example, John B. Allen built the post sutler's store in 1873 adjacent to his farm. Allen went on to become a prominent politician in southern Arizona, serving in the Territorial Legislature and as Mayor of Tucson. Allen sold this store in 1874 to Frederick Austin, who continued to operate it until the post was abandoned. Many local residents found employment at the post. George H. Doe, in 1877, was hired to build an adobe wall along the rear of the officers' quarters. He was also employed as the post's wheelwright. Branilo Elias was the blacksmith for the fort.

Because of economic benefits, towns fought to keep nearby posts open. Despite the end of any military necessity, post closures were sometimes delayed due to local protests. Tucson's business men tried to keep Fort Lowell open, but without any real purpose closure was inevitable. The last troops left in January of 1891 at which time the post and its surrounding lands were transferred to the Department of the Interior for disposal. Public auctions disposed of materials that could be used in other buildings and even the trees on Cottonwood Lane were cut down for firewood.

New settlers in the Tucson area took over the fort's land. A Mormon community was set up west of the post near the present intersection of Fort Lowell and Dodge Boulevard. Delbert Bingham built his house there in 1902 and named the community Binghamton. The Mormons dug a gravity ditch parallel to the Rillito as far east as Pantano Wash, and in 1915, established a school west of the old fort. At the same time, a Mexican community was established in and around the former post. A mission of Holy Family Church, the Chapel of the Guardian Angels, was built in 1915. Ten parishioners lived in "La Barriada de Rillito" adjacent to the ruins of the fort. In 1929 the original chapel was destroyed by a tornado. Rebuilt, the chapel continued to serve the Mexican community until 1948.

Section 36, a school section, reverted to the state and was leased out. There was a local drive to have the post designated a national monument in 1930, but this was unsuccessful. In 1945 the Catalina Council of the Boy Scouts bought 40 acres of this section and built a shelter over the ruins of the hospital. Pima County bought this parcel from the Boy Scouts for use as a park. The Fort Lowell Multiple Resource Area was entered onto the National Register in 1978.

1984: 14-16). The defeat of the Germany's North African army in May 1943 ended the special need for desert-trained troops. The Desert Training Center was renamed the California-Arizona Maneuver Area and used as a general maneuver ground until April 1944.

Fear of the Japanese in 1942 assumed paranoid proportions and resulted in President Roosevelt issuing Executive Order 9066, ordering the internment of Japanese-Americans. Most Japanese-Americans were then living on the West Coast. Approximately 110,000 Japanese-Americans were taken into custody, moved off the coast, and forcibly settled in internment camps in the interior of the United States. Three such internment camps were in Arizona. The camp at Poston, on the Gila Indian Reservation three miles from the Colorado River, was the largest in Arizona, holding as many as 18,000 Japanese-Americans (Yatsushiro 1978: 330). A second was Camp Jim Rivers near Florence. The third, at Leupp, east of Flagstaff, was a much smaller facility and was reserved for recalcitrant internees.

Also during World War II prisoner-of-war camps and prisoner-of-war side camps were established around the country. Thirteen of these were in Arizona. The state was a favorite location for such camps because the military believed that even if a prisoner were to escape, there would be limited opportunity to hide in the desert. A camp for German prisoners was located in Papago Park, Phoenix. An Italian prison-of-war camp was located in Florence. Italians were also held at a camp in Molina Canyon, about a third of the way up Mount Lemmon (or Catalina Mountain, the sources conflict). These Italians were used to maintain the highway.

At Bellemont, about 18 miles east of Williams in Coconino County, the Army established the Navajo Army Depot. This depot was serviced by the Santa Fe rail line and by Highway 66. A variety of buildings and structures were constructed that continue to stand today. These include prominent buildings like the post chapel, and simple structures like the 1942 service storage magazine—an 8 ft. by 8 ft. wood frame structure, a frame outhouse, a steel storage tank, and a 1943 brick scale house for weighing trucks.

World War II transformed Arizona as it did the rest of the country. Increased demand for war materials, even before the U. S. officially entered the war, ended the economic Depression of the 1930s and spurred new residential and business construction. War industry planners in Washington feared the possibility of attack by Japanese forces and so pursued a policy of dispursing war industries. This effort sparked the first industrial boom in Arizona. New industrial plants included Consolidated Vultee in Tucson, Garret Corporation's AiResearch plant at Phoenix Sky Harbor airport, Allison Steel Company's portable bridge facility at Phoenix, the Aluminum Company of America's extrusion plant also in Phoenix, and the Goodyear Aircraft parts manufacturing plant at Litchfield Park. Other towns and cities benefited with smaller production facilities. Between 1940 and 1945, Arizona's gross income from manufacturing grew from $17 million to $85 million.

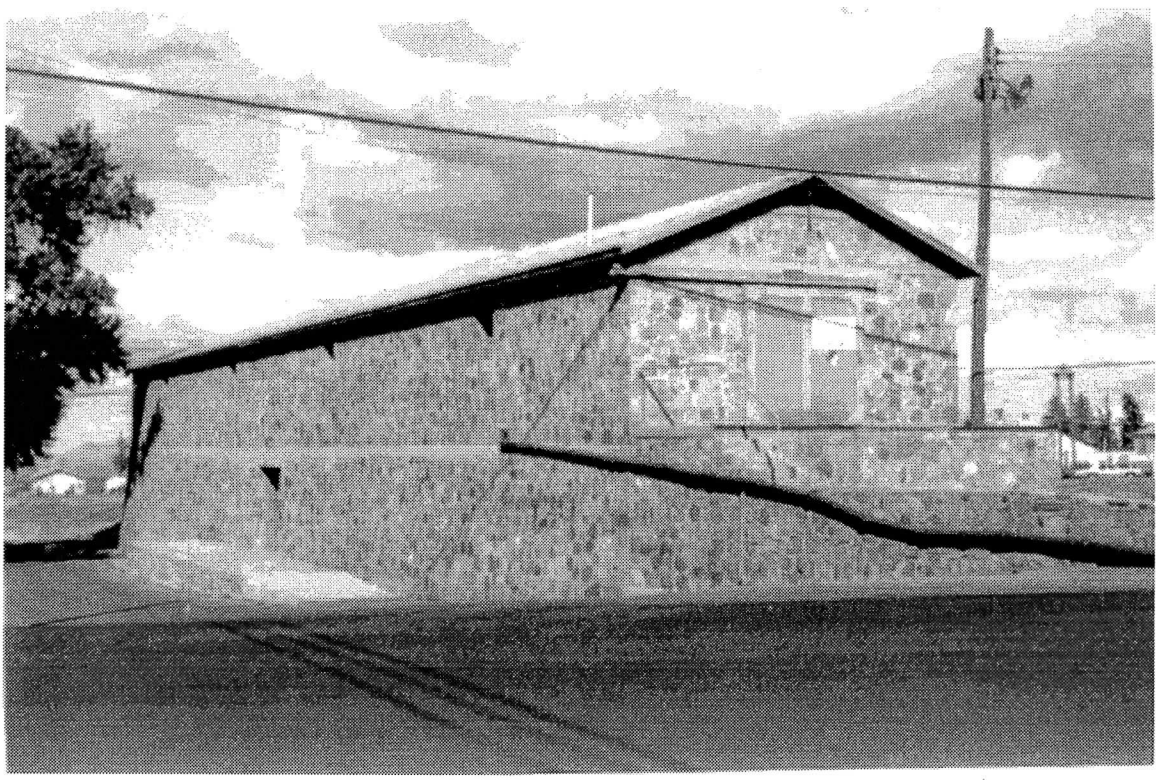
# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Fort Yuma is largely known for its role in the military conquest by the United States of what is today the state of Arizona. The fort's garrison guarded the strategic crossing of the Colorado River that had been used since the days of the Spanish explorers to reach California. Fort Yuma was also the major supply depot for military posts throughout Arizona, receiving supplies via steamboat up the Colorado and then distributing them by wagon to posts in the interior. As the only fort not abandoned by the U. S. Army at the beginning of the Civil War, Fort Yuma became the staging ground for the reconquest of Arizona from the Confederates in 1862. The remains of the fort along with other historic buildings and structures were designated by Congress as the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark. By the provisions of the federal Historic Preservation Act of 1966, this designation also gave them automatic listing on the National Register.

While most of the fort's remaining buildings are in California, one important complex of buildings, the Quartermaster Depot is on the Arizona side of the Colorado River. The depot is comprised of the Quartermaster's House, a stone water tower—the oldest such structure in Arizona, two adobe warehouses from 1864, an 1864 barracks (pictured above), and the 1871 office building. The Quartermaster's House is of special interest because it was acquired by Arizona State Parks in 1972 at a time when the State Parks Board was considering the creation of a Quartermaster Depot State Park. While the board had a lease on the Quartermaster House, creating a viable historic park depended on gathering the other associated buildings owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Probably due to budget constraints, the park was not developed. Recognition by the people of Yuma that the historic buildings at Yuma Crossing could enhance the city's tourism has helped to maintain interest in preserving the depot. In 1977 plans were made for the Yuma Colorado river Greenbelt development which included a strong emphasis on promoting history. More recently there have been efforts to develop a Living History program to promote education and tourism. Yuma Crossing has been recognized for its national significance and the SHPO should take an active part in the continuous planning for their future. The direct interest of Arizona State Parks should give the SHPO a strong voice in the development process

About thirty thousand Arizonans served in America's armed forces during the war. Two units that became famous were the "Bushmasters" of the Arizona National Guard and the Navajo Codetalkers. A Hispanic soldier, Silvestre S. Herrera, received the Medal of Honor and Pima Indian marine Ira Hayes was among those who raised the flag at Iwo Jima.



A stone warehouse building at Fort Huachuca

**Major World War II Military Installations**

1. Kingman army air base, located in Kingman, Arizona, established as a primary flight training school in World War II, still in use as municipal airport.

2. Kingman aircraft storage facility, located at Kingman was established as a storage facility during World War II, taken over by the municipal airport.

3. Poston internment camp, located in southwestern Arizona close to the border of California and established during World War II. It held over 20,000 Japanese-Americans. Only a small post office remains.

4. Camp Horn, part of the Desert Training Center installation, was constructed between June and November 1943 to the minimal essentials as specified by the Desert Training Center policy. It consisted of pyramid tents, frame canvass showers and latrines, a fence, and an administration building. Today a giant stone pyramid stands in memory of seven soldiers who died at the facility. There are also a few outlines in stone of the roads and walks.

5. Camp Hyder, part of the Desert Training Center, this camp was constructed between April 1 and September 15, 1943. The roads were made of rock blasted from the Agua Caliente Mountain, a deep well was drilled near the railroad station, and minimal camp structures were constructed. Today two stone gate posts and rock bordered streets are all that remain of the site.

6. Camp Bouse, part of the Desert Training Center, this camp was built in September 1943. The minimal camp buildings included a 150 by 120 ft. building with concrete floors for tank maintenance, a four building hospital, and wooden and concrete sidewalks. The camp was built on the back side of Harcuvar Mountain and used as a giant firing range. A machine gun range was also formed on Buckskin Mountain. Everything was cleaned up when the army departed. Today all that remains are gravel streets, stone bordered walks, tent squares, a triangular insignia of white rocks in the desert, concrete slabs, deep depressions, burnt and buried trash, and two stone crosses and the words "peace" written in white rock where the chapel used to stand.

7. Claibourne field, located just outside of the Desert Training Center boundaries, near Camp Bouse. This field was established during World War II in conjunction with the Desert Training Center.

8. Litchfield Park Naval Air Field, located just south of Luke Air Force Base in Glendale. It was established in late 1942 and used to train Navy pilots.

9. Yuma Marine Corps Air Station, formerly Vincent AFB, is located in the southwestern corner of the state. It was established in 1943 as a training station for marine pilots and is still in use.

10. Navajo Army Depot is located in northern Arizona, near Flagstaff. This is one of the few installations in the northern Arizona and was used as a storage facility during World War II. It is still in use.

11. Luke Air Force Base, activated March 24, 1941 on 1,440 acres in Glendale. It was used to train pilots for World War II and is still in use.

12. Papago Park, Phoenix, was the location for a German prisoner of war camp during World War II. Two old buildings remain.

13. Gila Bend gunnery base, located in southwestern Arizona, was established June 8, 1942, for bombing training by pilots from the air training facilities of Luke and Williams.

14. Marana Field, west of Tucson, was a civilian pilot training facility during World War II.

15. Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, was officially activated on September 25, 1941 in Chandler, as a pilot training facility, pilot training began in 1942 using Cessna AT-17s, and Curtiss AT-9s. It is still in use.

16. Rittenhouse, an auxiliary field for Williams Air Force Base, was established during World War II and is still in use.

17. Sacaton, located near Florence, was a Japanese internment camp during World War II.

18. Florence was the site of an Italian prisoner of war camp during World War II.

19. Luke-Williams Air Force Range, located in the far southwestern section of Arizona. This area was developed as a gunnery range for the pilots from Luke Air Force Base and Williams Air Force Base during World War II.

20. Ryan Field, located just outside of Tucson, was a civilian pilot training facility during World War II, still in use.

21. Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson, was originally the Tucson Municipal Airport. It was taken over by the military in World War II and is still in use.

22. Willcox Range, east of Tucson, was abombing range for Davis-Monthan and Douglas Air Force Bases, established during World War II.

23. Fort Huachuca, located in the southeastern corner of Arizona, was headquarters for troops along the border protecting America during the Mexican Revolution and World War I. During World War II over 22,000 infantry soldiers were trained here. Today, the buildings remaining from the fort's frontier era comprise a National Register historic district.

24. Camp Little, located in the southeastern corner of Arizona, was used from 1910-1933 to patrol the border. Over 13,000 soldiers were stationed here at one time.

25. Camp Newell, another border camp established during the Mexican Revolution was located in the southeastern corner of Arizona. This camp closed in 1929. It is now the only remaining border post in the United States. It was also the home to 1,400 members of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers (all Black troops). Today it is run as a camp for young boys, through the Vision Quest program. Many of the original buildings remain.

26. Fort Whipple, thefrontier military post located in central Arizona, closed in 1913. It later reopened as a veterans hospital complex.

**Minor World War II Military Installations**

1. Douglas Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-3
2. Douglas Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-1
3. Douglas Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-2
4. Graham County Farm Bureau Safford POW Side Camp
5. Branch POW Side Camp-Duncan
6. Marana Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-5
7. Marana Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-4
8. Marana Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-2
9. Williams Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-4
10. Williams Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-3
11. Casa Grande POW Side Camp
12. Eloy No. 2 POW Side Camp
13. Marana Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-1
14. Marana Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-3
15. Dateland Army Air Field

16. Colfred Gunnery Range
17. Wellton Gunnery Range
18. Continental POW Camp
19. Yuma Army Air Field Auxiliary No. 1
20. Yuma Army Air Field Auxiliary No. 2
21. Yuma Army Air Field Auxiliary No. 3
22. Yuma Army Air Field Auxiliary No. 4
23. Kingman Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-1
24. Kingman Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-3
25. Kingman Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-5
26. Kingman Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-6
27. Kingman Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-7
28. Yucca Army Air Field Auxiliary Operating Base
29. Cottonwood Air Field
30. Luke Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-4
31. Luke Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-1
32. Luke Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-2
33. Luke Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-3
34. Luke Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-5
35. Luke Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-6
36. Luke Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-7
37. Luke Army Air Field Auxiliary No. A-8
38. Buckeye POW Side Camp
39. Tolleson POW Side Camp
40. Litchfield Park POW Side Camp
41. Mesa POW Side Camp
42. Rittenhouse POW Side Camp
43. Yuma-Somerton POW Side Camp
44. Leupp Japanese Internment Camp

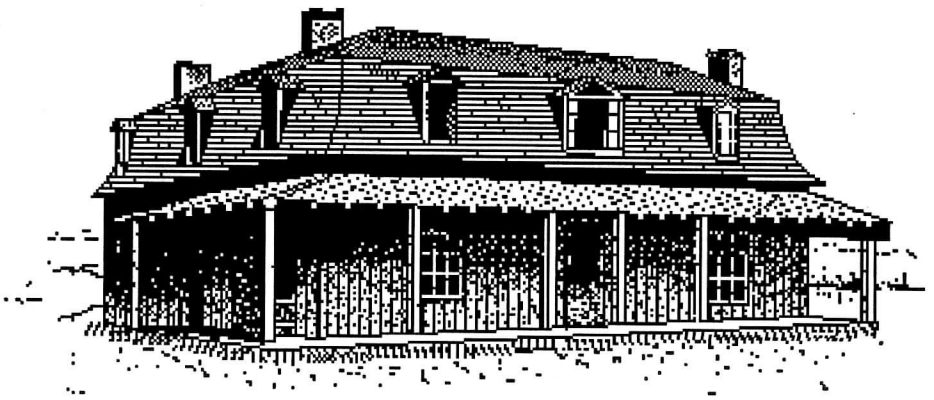
# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## FORT VERDE DISTRICT

Although a few Spanish explorers and American mountain men passed through the Verde Valley during their travels, it was not until 1865 that the first permanent American settlers arrived. Here there was fertile soil, a mild climate, and most importantly, abundant water. By May of 1865 seventeen men, three women, and three or four children had built a small stone fort in a Sinagua ruin near the confluence of the Verde River and Clear Creek. They dug an irrigation ditch and planted crops, intending to take advantage of the markets in Prescott and the Lynx Creek mines. However, the Indians who already lived in the valley had no intention of losing their land without opposition. The settlers responded to Indian raids by calling for protection from the Army. The Army was spread thin throughout the Territory, but managed to send a few troops in August. A permanent post, named Camp Lincoln, was established at the confluence of Beaver Creek and the Verde in December. Yet even as late as August 1866, only two officers and four enlisted men garrisoned the post. Despite post-Civil War demobilization, the Army recognized the importance of the valley, and by April 1867, stationed two companies of infantry there.

Infantry could not adequately protect the increasing number of settlers from the more mobile Apache and Yavapai. In 1870, three companies of the 3rd Cavalry were assigned to the Verde Valley. Camp Lincoln was inadequate for the increasing number of troops so a cavalry camp was established on a bluff across the river. This new post, Camp Verde, built between 1871-73, replaced Camp Lincoln. This post became one of the main bases in Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Major General) George Crook's campaign to force the Indians into submission. Crook's plan was not based on bringing the Indians to battle. Instead, his campaign destroyed their economic base. The Army's harsh winter campaign kept the Indians on the move and prevented them from gathering the food they needed. On April 23, 1873, most of the Indians surrendered to Crook on the porch of his quarters at Camp Verde. Although the post was mad a fort on April 5, 1879, by that time, it had ceased to play an active role in Indian control. Civilian pressure, however, kept the Army from abandoning the post until April 1891. Two troops of the Negro 10th Cavalry garrisoned Fort Verde from 1885 to 1888.

After the Army's departure, the fort and its surrounding land came under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. In February 1895, the fort's land was opened to homesteading. The post's buildings were sold at public auction on August 3, 1899. Most of the buildings were torn down to provide building materials for the growing community of Camp Verde. Today, only four of the fort's twenty two major buildings survive—three officer's quarters and the administration building—which now form Fort Verde State Historic Park.



## PROPERTY TYPES ASSOCIATED WITH THE MILITARY IN ARIZONA

The following list describes some of the types of properties that mark military activity in Arizona. When possible, the property types are designated according to the time period in which they flourished: *early* denotes an association with the period 1846 to 1864, *middle* denotes 1865 to 1897, and *late* denotes 1898 to 1945.

1. **Forts, camps, and operational posts.** Forts, camps, and operational posts were permanent, at least as permanent as a military installation could be in early Arizona. Unlike forts on the Plains, those in Arizona were not fortified because the Native American tribes did not customarily engage in direct assault, preferring guerrilla warfare in the rugged mountains.

A row of barracks at Fort Huachuca

Although most of the bases were laid out in a regular manner around a central parade ground, others were not, with buildings placed haphazardly around the camp. Buildings were rudimentary but functional structures, usually of local materials and constructed by the soldiers. Depending on the location of the base, materials might range from wood and brush to adobe to stone. Usually they had glass windows and a wooden floor. Descriptions of early-period post buildings generally categorize them as "rough." They were usually replaced by more comfortable buildings after 1865.

Close beside many of the posts (such as McDowell, Bowie, and Whipple) were civilian establishments such as the sutler's store, where soldiers could buy a variety of goods. Some of these buildings have been described as being better built and more comfortable than post buildings.

When Indian scouts were used, in the middle period, scout camps often developed around the regular bases. The Indian scout camp at Fort Apache, for example, was approximately 200 feet from the main fort. The Indians there and at other installations did not sleep in buildings. Their quarters were usually tents or wickiups.

Forts, camps, and operational posts were used mainly in the early and middle periods, although a few, such as San Carlos, Grant, and Whipple, survived into the early twentieth century. By 1920, Fort Huachuca was the only active military base in Arizona, and it is still in operation today.

2. **Temporary camps**. The military established a number of temporary, special-purpose camps which were used from periods ranging from weeks to a few years. Some were campaigns posts, while others were work camps for soldiers engaged in construction. Camps Estray, El Reventon, and La Paz are a few of the many examples of the former; camps Miller, Carroll, and O'Connell (all associated with the building of the Reno road) are good examples of the latter. The buildings at such installations were most often tents placed on wooden platforms or set over depressions dug into the ground. If greater permanence was required, rudimentary buildings were made, most always of local material. Temporary camps usually date to the early and middle periods.

3. **Roads**. One of the most important tasks of the military was the building of roads. Constructed for travel by horse, wagon, and foot, these facilities are associated primarily with the early and middle military periods, although some continued to be used by a variety of Arizonans well into the twentieth century. Perhaps the best known and, in places, the best preserved of the military roads is the Crook Trail, which wound from the Verde Valley to Fort Apache in the White Mountains. Some of mileage marks slashed by soldiers in adjacent trees, as well as rock berms along the edges of this trail, can still be seen. Far more obscure properties include the trail broken by the Mormon Battalion and the wagon road from Fort Defiance across northern Arizona to Fort Mohave.

Telegraph lines were often strung along the roads. When possible, the lines were installed on adjacent tall trees, such as along the Crook Trail. In most locations, however, poles had to be installed. On the east side of Arizona they were spaced 25 to the mile, tended to be of cedar or other hardwood, were 20 ft long, and were buried 3 1/2 to 4 ft in the ground. Poles on the west side of the state were placed 17 to the mile, were usually of pine, and were 18 ft long. Subject to attack by Indians as well as natural elements, the lines needed almost constant maintenance and repair. They have fared very poorly through time, although a few wires and poles can still be seen at Maricopa Wells.

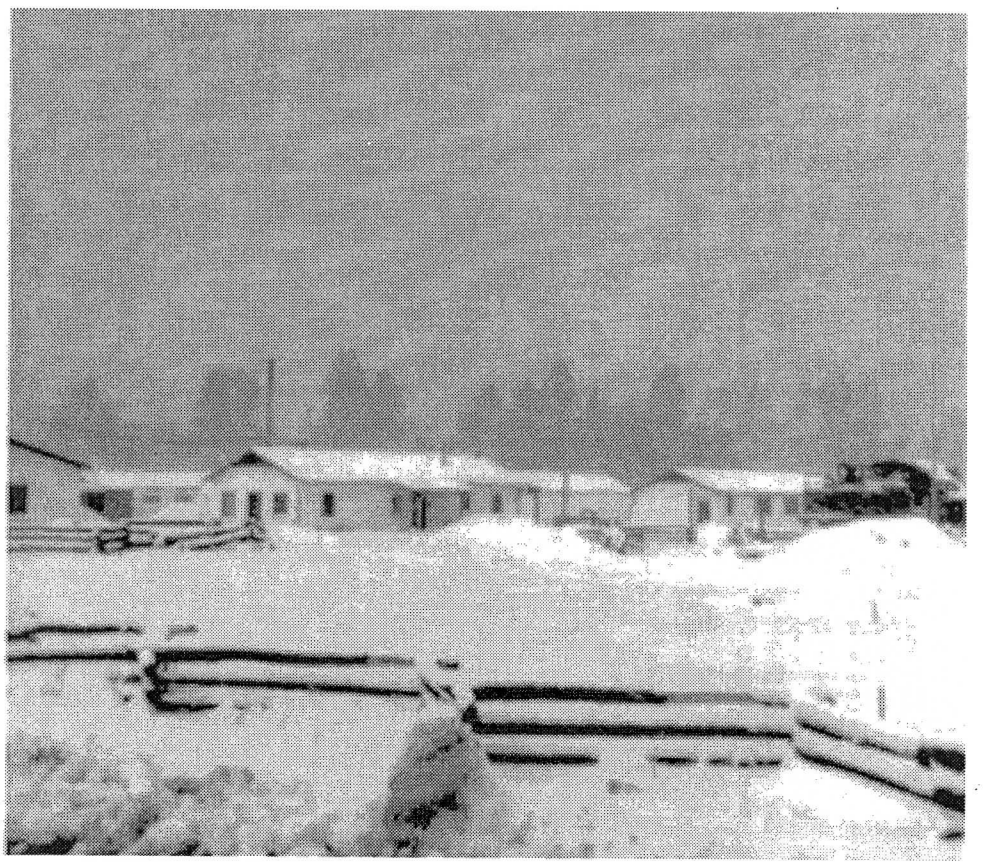
4. **Battlesites.** Most battlesites in Arizona mark skirmishes between, or lopsided attacks involving, the military, Indians and occasionally Anglo or Hispanic civilians. Such properties are associated with either the early or middle periods. Two battlesites, Stanwix Station and Picacho Peak, mark Civil War confrontations.

5. **Unofficial posts.** Soldiers were occasionally involved in unofficial activities such as prospecting and surveying. "Fort Silver," near Fort Mohave, is an example of such a property. These rare property types tend to be associated with the years of most intensive mineral exploration (ca. 1860s and 1870s).

Some of the quarters for officers at Fort Huachuca

6. **Heliograph stations.** Heliographs communications were transmitted by means of flashing signals. The stations were located on treed summits because the dark, forested backdrop would enhance and define the flash. A heliograph consisted of tripod, a sun mirror, a station mirror, a sighting rod with a moveable disk, a screen, a key for the screen, and a screen spring. They were often mounted on a wooden base, with two wooden stools on either side of the base. Heliograph camps included a ramada-type structure of brush which sheltered usually five to eight soldiers. Each station was required to maintain

a thirty-day supply of food in case of siege. Installed by General Nelson Miles ca. 1886, heliographs were used for a relatively short time within the middle period. In September of 1886, one military report dated September of 1886 indicates that there were fourteen numbered heliograph stations, while another shows thirteen different unnumbered sites (Jeffrey 1980: 13-7, 39-43). Today, four of the heliographs are in museums. Mount Baldy still bears the base for the heliograph, although not the instrument itself.



A wintertime view of the former Fort Tuthill National Guard encampment

7. **Air bases.** Luke, Williams, and Davis-Monthan Air Force Bases were constructed during the Second World War. These bases remain in use today, although Williams AFB is scheduled for closure. Many of their buildings were built during the war and thus contributed to the war effort. Unfortunately, many have undergone so much renovation that their historical-architectural integrity has been impaired. However, their ability to reflect their historical importance need not be greatly impaired by the architectural changes, and these bases may still be eligible for the National Register (see Integrity discussion below). World War II-era features that are typically found at these bases include hangars,

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## FORT McDOWELL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Fort McDowell Archaeological and Historic District encompasses a variety of prehistoric and historic elements that represent several centuries of human occupation of the lower Verde River valley. The remains of the frontier era fort are only one feature; others include a large Salado site, a large Gila Butte phase Hohokam village site, a massive and dispersed Hohokam site associated with various subsistence activities, and sites of historic Yavapai usage. Fort McDowell was occupied by a cavalry unit from 1865 to 1890. Most of the buildings that surrounded the parade ground were of adobe with stone foundations. They were utilitarian in function and design and built with methods common to other posts of the time. Their design usually included front walls that were raised slightly higher than the rear so that the roof would slope and water run towards the back. Roofs were made by laying cottonwood beams and saguaro rib rafters across the walls then placing a layer of horse manure over the wooden lattice work to prevent the roofing mud from seeping through.

The last standing building associated with Fort McDowell, now demolished

It is common to find in sites supporting successive communities, that the materials of one were reused by the next. According to written records, when the U.S. soldiers constructed the fort buildings they took many stones from what they referred to as the "Aztec Ruin" which today is identified as the Salado Pueblo. Once the soldiers left, their buildings were taken over by Anglo and Hispanic squatters who dismantled the roofs, brick chimneys, floors, doors, and windows to use in their own houses and barns. They cut down the trees that surrounded the parade ground for firewood. A few small buildings survived into the twentieth century, but all eventually had to be demolished as safety hazards. The last building stood until 1990. When the Yavapai Indians regained control of the land on which the fort stood, they began putting up their own buildings over the remains of the fort. On the fort grounds now stands a variety of historic and non-historic buildings.

barracks, administration buildings, chapels, airfields, warehouses, and sundry equipment.

8. **Civilian flight schools.** A product of the Second World War, civilian flight schools instructed future military pilots through the military's Civilian Pilot Training program. Ryan Field near Tucson, Thunderbird I and II in Glendale, Falcon Field, Wickenburg, and Prescott all had such facilities, each of which contributed greatly to the war effort. These sites may include hangars, runways, towers, and related buildings and structures.

9. **Auxiliary bases.** Also during World War II, auxiliary bases were built in various parts of the state and used on a temporary basis by the air bases and civilian flight schools. Little in the way of permanent structures, other than runways, were located at these sites. Rittenhouse is an example of an auxiliary field still used today (by Williams Air Force Base) for the testing of explosives, ejection seats, and other experimental devices. Some auxiliary bases have been converted to small air strips, while others have been obliterated by development.

10. **Prisoner-of-war camps and side camps.** Foreign soldiers were kept in custody at thirteen locations in Arizona during World War II. At Papago Park, only two buildings remain from the German camp that once was located there. Other locations bear much less visible evidence of their history. In Florence, for example, a mobile home park now occupies the site of the former Italian prisoner-of-war camp. At Casa Grande, only a few foundations remain from a side camp.

11. **Internment camps.** Japanese-Americans were detained at three locations in Arizona during World War II: Poston, Camp Jim Rivers, and Leupp. Because these camps were built quickly and rather flimsily, only foundations remain today.

12. **Gunnery ranges.** Because Arizona was home to air bases and training schools, it also was home to gunnery ranges. Gunnery ranges such as those at Ajo or Gila Bend can be identified today mainly by bomb craters, destroyed targets, or spent ammunition. Some ranges have been engulfed by city expansion. In most cases there is not, nor was there ever, anything of a permanent or long-term nature built on gunnery ranges.

13. **Ground training camps.** Patton's Desert Training Center, associated with World War II's Operation Torch, was extremely active for a short period of time in training soldiers for desert combat. The Center's activities generated several small camps in the southwestern part of the state. These camps were fully dismantled following the end of the war, and so very little remains of Patton's activity here. Exceptions include tank tracks that can still be seen in some localities, troop insignias in rock outlines on the desert floor, and ephemeral remains of the camps themselves (latrines, concrete slabs, rock outlines, and garbage dumps).

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

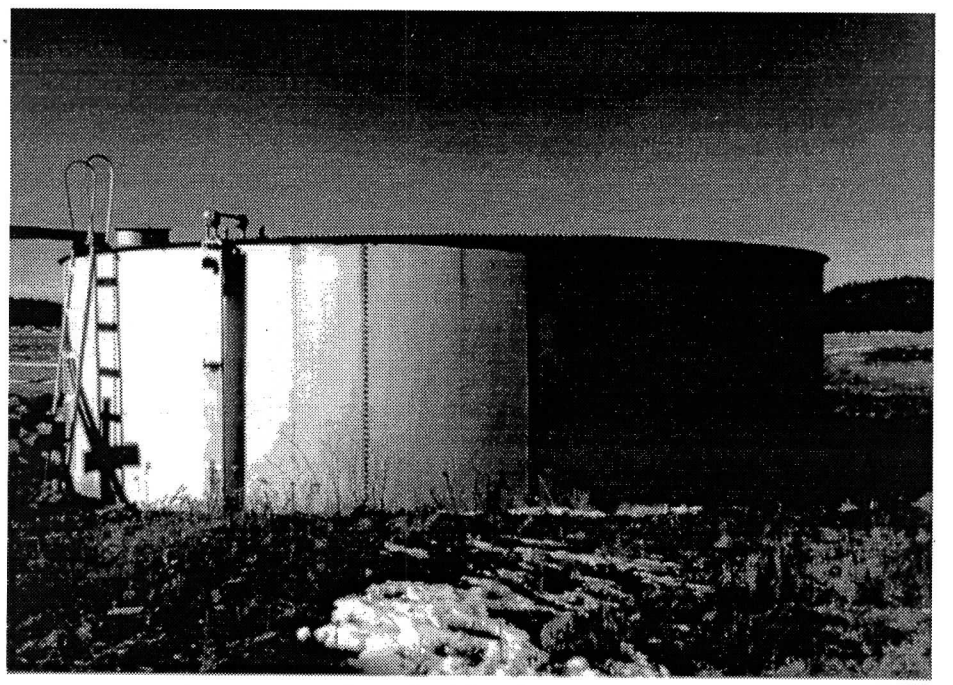
## PETERSEN BUILDING

The Petersen Building on Tempe's Mill Avenue represented an important connection between military activities in Arizona and civilian economic development. In March 1898, Niels Petersen announced plans to construct a one-story brick building to be used as storerooms and a store. Although not originally tied to the military, Petersen's plans were soon altered by the course of national events. This same month saw the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor. The people of Tempe, like millions around the country, grew agitated and prepared for war with Spain. Enlistments grew for the local Company Co of the Arizona National Guard. As the Tempe News reported, "Never in the history of Company C have applications for enlistment been so numerous as they have been during the past few weeks. Extra drills are being held and the officers and men are exerting themselves to bring the company up to the highest condition of usefulness in the event of being called upon."


Petersen's plans for his new building changed when he agreed to add a second story for use as a National Guard armory. The cornerstone of the new building was laid on April 19, 1898, the day the U.S. officially went to war with Spain. Until 1909, the second floor continued to be used by the Guard. The Petersen Building was listed on the National Register in 1980 in recognition not only for its connection with Tempe's Spanish-American War effort, but also as a representative of Territorial commercial development. The 1930s conversion of the facade to a Mission Revival style was in keeping with Tempe's stylistic trends. The building remained an important part of Mill Avenue's historic character until December of 1990 when a fire broke out, gutting the structure and forcing its demolition. Its delisting from the National Register represents a significant loss not only in Tempe's historic fabric, but in Arizona's physical connection to the events in its past. The owner of the lot immediately rebuilt the building, duplicating the facade of the Petersen Building as it looked before the fire. From the street, the new building looks like the original although there are significant differences. For instance, while the original was of brick, all but the front facade of the new building is of concrete block. The rebuilding of the Petersen Building raises the question of whether a reconstruction is eligible for the National Register. This issue is considered *in the integrity/eligibility* discussion of this report.

14. **National Guard Facilities.** The National Guard has served as an important extension of the Army's manpower force since the days of state militias. Buildings such as Tempe's Petersen Building, built in 1898 in part to serve as a Guard armory, exemplify the link between the military and civilian construction. The adobe arsenal in Phoenix's Papago Park is another example a Guard-related building.

15. Civilian properties. Buildings such as the Petersen Building in Tempe, which was used as a National Guard armory, and the Schwertner House, which was used as a hostel for troops going to and from Fort Grant, illustrate the connection between the military presence in Arizona and civilian development.



A storage tank at the Navajo Army Depot

## THE CONDITION OF PROPERTIES

The current condition of military properties varies a great deal. While many World War II structures remain sound and continue to be used, properties related to the pre-Civil War and Civil War eras are almost entirely in an archaeological state. There are two reasons for the scarcity of objects from this early period. The first, as we have seen, was that the army ordered almost all of the posts in Arizona to be

abandoned and destroyed at the start of the Civil War. The second reason is that after the war, the army decided to tear down much of what remained in order to build new, more comfortable accommodations. Between 1869 and 1873, for example, all of the pre-war structures at Fort Mohave were demolished. Even the graveyard at Fort Mohave was taken out and the bodies relocated to the National Cemetery in San Francisco. There are almost no intact buildings and very few remains from this period. At Fort Defiance there are a few traces that indicate where the structures were. The same is true for the early period at Fort Bowie, which is now a National Historic Site. Most of the ruins at Fort Bowie date from the post-Civil War period. The site of Fort Buchanan is now private property and there are no visible remains. There are buildings from Fort Lowell, but again these are from the middle period. The ranch house at El Reventon, which had a brief connection with the army, still remains. There are also remains of the presidio of Tubac, which is now aState Park.

While the sites of the important forts are generally known, we only have approximate locations for some of the temporary camps. Even some of the trails used by the army are only approximately known. Clearly identifiable objects remaining from this period are very rare. Many of the properties are now on private land and there is little to protect the integrity of the sites. Housing development, for example, has destroyed much, if not all, of the site of Fort Mason. Vandals are an ever present threat. The last visible remain of Fort Mohave, a picket fence, was destroyed by vandals. The site of Fort Mohave is on the Indian Reservation, but it has no safeguards and is returning to a natural state. Even though Picacho Peak is now a state park, the integrity of the setting is being eroded by the encroachment of development.

## INVENTORY ASSESSMENT

Military history is a popular subject with both amateur and professional historians. There are numerous books and articles written on a variety of topics relating to military posts in Arizona. Why, when there is so much interest in the subject, has so little been done to protect these resources?

1. Perhaps in part because the military itself was not concerned with the resources. When a post was abandoned, the military often sold the buildings at public auction, or dismantled them and moved the materials to another location to be used in constructing new shelters. When Camp Goodwin was abandoned, for example, Army personnel moved adobe bricks from the site to Camp Apache to be used in constructing new buildings there.

2. Many Arizonans are unfamiliar with the history of their state. In part this is because most of Arizona's population has moved here in recent years. They do not understand the significant contributions of the military in Arizona in the exploration and mapping of the territory, in building roads and communication

lines, and in opening the land up for settlement. If they did, they might be more actively involved in learning about the remaining cultural resources.

3. There are many primary sources about military posts available to researchers. To find and identify the resources which are left, they will need to examine the information about temporary camps and other property types to determine their locations more precisely.

Kingman Army Air Field control tower

4. Because the materials used in construction of buildings on military posts were not permanent and were susceptible to the forces of heat, wind, and water, few structures are left intact. Human forces also cause problems. Rapidly encroaching development near Fort Mason is one example. Popular interest in sites, unfortunately, means that many people want to take home a piece of Arizona's military past. Vandalism and removal of artifacts from the site contributes to the deterioration of the sites.

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## FORT WHIPPLE

Fort Whipple, near Prescott, was established in 1863 to protect the newly arrived prospectors that were moving into northern Arizona following the discovery of gold. The separation of Arizona Territory from New Mexico and the establishment of Prescott as the capital, meant that Fort Whipple would play an important military and economic function. The post served as the primary headquarters of General Crook during his two major campaigns, 1871-73 and 1885-86. When General Nelson A. Miles took command of the Geronimo Campaign, he moved the military department's headquarters to Fort Bowie but left its major garrison at Fort Whipple because it had facilities that were too expensive to duplicate. The post garrison was a major contributor to Prescott's economic development, especially after the capital moved permanently to Phoenix.

As with nearly all of Arizona's frontier military posts, the end of the Indian wars meant eventual abandonment of Fort Whipple. The Army ordered the post closed and turned over to a caretaker in 1898. Whipple's fate turned, however, with the eruption of war with Spain that year. The post was revived ad was used, in part, as a training post for a squad of 1st Volunteer Cavalry which later became part of the Rough Riders who gained fame with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in Cuba. After the war, the post was ordered reactivated for the regular army. With reactivation came a new phase of construction from which the earliest surviving buildings at the fort date. Today there are no buildings dating from the frontier era. At the time of statehood in 1912, the Army again declared the fort obsolete and withdrew its garrison, but with the U.S. entry into World War I, the fort was once again saved from oblivion. In 1921, Fort Whipple was reestablished as a veterans hospital under the jurisdiction of the Veteran's Bureau. It was believed that the clean mountain air of the region would aid the recovery of soldiers with respiratory ailments. Originally, the hospital specialized in the treatment of tuberculosis, but the development of drug treatments later allowed it to expand its services. Today Fort Whipple serves as a general hospital for veterans.

In the early 1970s, efforts were begun to place Fort Whipple's historic buildings on the National Register. A nomination was developed by the Veteran's Administration to create a historic district that would encompass thirty four buildings constructed between 1903 and 1922. The process appears to have been considerably delayed. Only in 1981 was the nomination forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C., and then only for a determination of eligibility. The Keeper formally determined the proposed district to be eligible on June 25, 1981. This determination means that the historic buildings at Fort Whipple receive the same level of consideration from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as listed properties. Any federal undertakings that might affect the integrity of these buildings must go through the compliance process as defined in Sections 106 and 110 of that Act and as administered by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

Since the Keeper's determination of eligibility in 1981, no effort has been made to actually place the historic district on the National Register. In the meantime, several buildings and structures originally considered non-contributors have reached the age where they can be considered eligible. Fort Whipple represents an important aspect of twentieth century military activity in Arizona. It should be a goal of the SHPO to reevaluate the current status of the buildings on the complex, expand the historic context of the nomination to include structures related to use through the WWII era, and place the district on the National Register.

5. While many of the military installations may have been documented, there has been no thematic statewide study of the resources and associated property types.

6. Many World War II buildings and structures remain under Federal control and the Department of Defense has tended to be insensitive or unaware of the local significance of these properties.

The Japanese Internment Camp near Sacaton

**Threats to the Resource Base**

Over the next decade the survival of historic resources on property still controlled by the military looks grim. The buildings were erected with haste and generally were not intended for permanent use. Those whose uses have been or will be extended need so much alteration to make them acceptable that they lose

architectural integrity. The headquarters and officers mess hall at Williams and Luke are examples of this condition.

The end of the Cold War has forced a reevaluation of the role of the military and has led to the decision to close may bases. Budget cuts for the military also pose threats to historic resources. Traditional base functions have become obsolete and as bases close, they generally change ownership, which usually means destruction of older buildings. Since these buildings were not built to be aesthetically pleasing people see them as old, expendable structures.

Another problem is the military's fear that having their structures nominated to the National Register will cause them troubles when they want to remove them. This is the case with an old hangar at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. The hangar, one of the only originals on the base, among other uses, was used to train the pilots who flew the Enola Gay when it dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan.

The Air Force has a set plan for the destruction of all World War II buildings which no longer are useful to them. This list is a long one. At Williams alone over twenty buildings are slated for demolition over the next few years.

As far as pre-World War II military posts are concerned, the biggest threat is their age. Time will continue to take its toll on sites until further steps are taken.

## EVALUATING SIGNIFICANCE

As the brief history above indicates, there are numerous properties associated with military activities in Arizona. There are many types of properties, including forts and camps, trails, battlesites, heliograph sites, and temporary and campaign camps. The condition of these many sites today is likewise varied. We have seen that most of what existed in the period before 1865 no longer exists. Of the fifty or more sites existing during the period 1864 to 1898, some are extant today and easily recognizable, while others are only mounds of weathered adobe, and still others have disappeared altogether. If these resources are not to be completely lost, we must begin making decisions about what to preserve and how.

The reality of preservation is that, unfortunately, only some properties can be saved, which means choices must be made. Strategies need to be developed to provide a framework for recording and

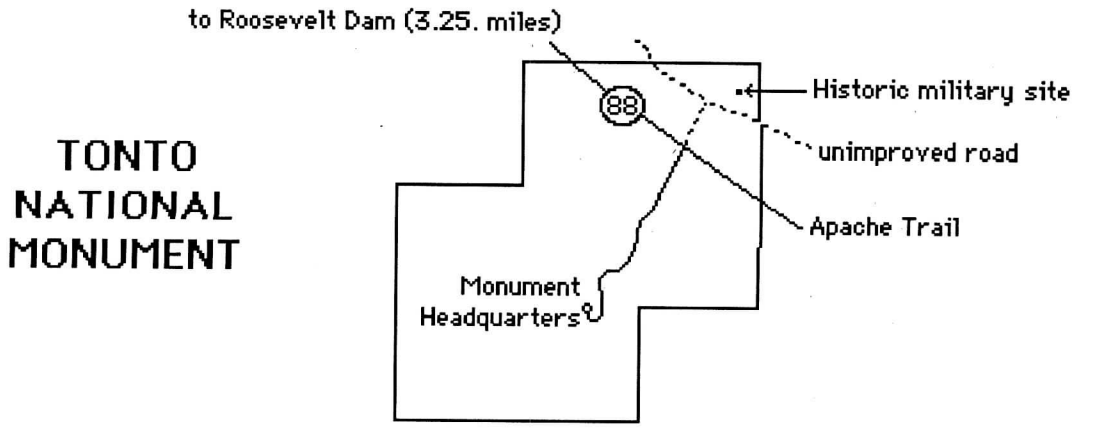
# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Tonto National Monument is located at the southern end of the Tonto Basin in Gila County, about three miles southeast of Roosevelt Dam. The National Park Service operates the 1120-acre monument as an interpretive site displaying a variety of prehistoric sites. There are sixty-four sites within the monument, fifty-two of which were occupied by the Salado, A.D. 1100-1450. The best known sites are two major cliff dwellings which are the centerpieces of the Park Service's interpretive displays. Other periods of occupation are represented by Archaic Period projectile points (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1) found at three sites and Apache-Yavapai artifacts and features (c. A.D. 1700) at five sites. There is also a historic military trash scatter dating from about 1915. While the Tonto National Monument is justly famous for its major prehistoric sites, our attention here is on the lone site representing a use of the area by the military.

The historic trash scatter has been designated as archaeological site number AZ U:8:092. The site has dimensions of 28m x 28m (784 sq. m.). As of 1987 this historic archaeological site has been left undisturbed. A survey of the site found trash associated with the military including glass, cartridge casings, a military button, and cans which are dateable to about 1915. This was the period when military activity in Arizona revolved around patrolling against border disturbances during the Mexican Revolution from 1910 to 1917. Clearly, the site represents a temporary Army campsite, eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Future archaeological investigations at the site may reveal if this trash deposit is in fact related to military activity of other military paraphernalia is found. The significance of the trash dump lies in its potential to inform us about historic use of this land prior to the establishment of the National Monument. If combined with archival research, such investigations may shed light on additional historic values of the monument not reflected in known historic archaeological sites.



preserving the remaining resources. Such a framework would help us decide which properties should be preserved first. The purpose of this context study is to help preservation planners create a basis on which to make preservation decisions. We must determine our goals and priorities be for evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties.

The centerpiece of the historic preservation program is the National Register of Historic Places. Its mission is mandated by federal law and its criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties are carefully delineated. The qualifications necessary to include a property on the National Register are the standards generally used to judge which properties deserve preservation. Its guidelines are often the basis for state and local historic preservation legislation and ordinances. In Arizona, the State Register of Historic Places and the State Historic Preservation Act parallel the National Register and the National Historic Preservation Act, providing historic properties with a measure of consideration and protection in the face of state undertakings. Properties listed or eligible for inclusion on the Register qualify for matching grants-in-aid from the federal government through State Historic Preservation Offices. Federal and local tax incentives for rehabilitation of properties are also available. The state of Arizona, for example, has state property tax reduction programs for residential and commercial properties listed or eligible for inclusion on the Register.

To be considered for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, a property must meet three broad qualifiers. First, the National Register guidelines limit inclusion to only those properties that are *at least fifty years old* (exceptions to the fifty year rule are possible, but require extraordinary justification). The second qualifier is that properties must have *significance*, which we can define as the recognizable importance embodied in a historic property. The third qualifier is that the property must retain historic integrity. The National Register recognizes different types of values embodied in historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts. These types of values are classified into the four Criteria of Significance.

A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B. Association with the lives of people significant in our past.

C. Representation of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D. Potential to yield information important to history or pre-history.

Under Criterion A, association with "events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," a military post may qualify for listing in the National Register because of its association with certain themes, termed "areas of significance" as listed in the National Park Service's National Register *Bulletin 16* (1986). Areas of significance under Criterion A that are likely to apply to military installations include,

1. ARCHAEOLOGY, defined as the study of prehistoric and historic cultures through excavation and the analysis of physical remains. Many of the military installations in Arizona are historic archaeology sites. For example, as described in the narrative, most of the earliest posts were purposely destroyed. What remains is likely only to be found through excavation. Many later installations also have suffered great deterioration over the years. Still, through archaeological methods, valuable information can be gathered *about* the daily lives of the soldiers, civilians, and Indians who lived in and around the posts. For example, many of the permanent installations grew gardens to help stave off the effects of scurvy, a common ailment of military life of the times. Excavation of the site could yield information about the methods posts used to irrigate and grow gardens. Medical information about disease and the treatment of patients might also be revealed in excavations.

2. ETHNIC HERITAGE. This is the history of persons having a common ethnic or racial identity. It is possible that some sites may be found to have an important connection to the Indian cultures in Arizona. It was not uncommon for there to be large numbers of Indians living around the posts, where they received a largess from the federal government.

3. EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT. This theme covers the investigation of unknown or little known regions and the earliest development of new settlements or communities. The army contributed significantly to the exploration and mapping of Arizona's geography and topography. Because of the protection they offered settlers against the depredations of hostiles, many communities were established near the military reservations.

4. MILITARY. Defined as the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people. The U.S. military's operations on the frontier were an important phase in Arizona's development. After the Civil War, a large percentage of the military's manpower was committed to the Arizona campaigns. The posts in Arizona represent the final phase in the conquest of the American continent.

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## FORT APACHE HISTORIC DISTRICT

A short distance above where the East and North Forks of the White River merge sits Fort Apache. The post was established in 1870 in the heartland of the Coyotero Apache in the White Mountains. It was at this post that General George Crook recruited his first company of Indian scouts in 1871-72. This unit proved decisive in the relentless campaign that Crook waged to subdue the Apache Indians. Camp Apache (designated a fort in 1879) played a crucial role in Crook's campaign as the staging ground for forays into the Tonto Basin. In the 1870s and 1880s, when the federal government decided to concentrate the various bands of Apaches on the San Carlos Reservation, the Garrison at Fort Apache maintained order, distributed supplies, and prevented hostile outbreaks. Fort Apache's importance in the government's long-term Indian policy allowed it to delay the fate of abandonment that befell most of Arizona's frontier posts. Fort Apache remained an active military installation until 1922. The next year, the post became the Theodore Roosevelt Indian School. Over 400 acres of the old military reservation and many historic buildings survive to the present day. The Fort Apache Historic District was entered onto the National Register in 1976 and is comprised of eighteen significant buildings, the sites of two Apache scout camps, the old military cemetery, and several historic and prehistoric ruins.

Fort Apache was established under the name of Camp Ord in 1870. The troopers used hand tools and local timber to construct corrals, a quartermaster's storehouse, and crude squad huts. Only when a steam-powered sawmill arrived the next year could work on more substantial buildings begin. The first rough log quarters were eventually replaced by barracks of frame and adobe. The post's hospital, originally a tent, was later a log structure and eventually a fine, white frame building. In 1871, the officer's quarters were mud-chinked log cabins with board roofs and floors and canvas-lined walls. General Crook's quarters, built in 1874, is the last remaining example of an early log structure. Other buildings that still stand today include the 1890-91 Officer's Quarters, a one-and-one-half story stone building with a corrugated metal roof; the circa 1890 Commanding Officer's Quarters, a two-and-one-half story stone building with a combination gable and hip roof; the Commissary Stores, circa 1888, of plastered adobe; the 1885 Quartermaster's Corral; and the circa 1900 Granary. The later use of the area as a school is seen by the addition of several buildings such as the two-story Girl's Dorm from 1932; the B.I.A. Club Building, a two-and one-half story building from 1930; and more modern portable classrooms. The buildings associated with the Indian School were not included on the National Register because in 1976 they did not yet meet the eligibility requirements. Today, it would be possible to include some of these buildings from the 1930s if the historic context of the district was expanded to take in the fort's later use as an Indian school.

There is uncertainty about who owns the buildings of Fort Apache. While equitable title, the right to use and occupy the land resides with the Tribe, the legal title lies with the United States and by law, the B.I.A. retains the right to use the buildings as a school. Presumably, the B.I.A. is responsible for fulfilling the obligation of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The tribe claims full rights over those buildings no longer used as part of the school. The Tribe has expressed an interest in preserving the district and desires that its eligibility for grants be made clear. These legal issues reveal the kinds of problems that result from Tribal special legal status. Because many historic military posts are on reservations, it should be a top priority of the SHPO to resolve legal ambiguities and support tribal preservation efforts.

5. TRANSPORTATION. The roads and trails developed by the military were important to civilians as well. The posts were often placed along important transportation routes.

6. COMMERCE, defined as the business of trading goods, services, and commodities. Military outposts patrolled the main supply routes of the Arizona Territory, enabling commercial ventures to be established near posts, and in the communities which often grew up around them. In addition, the private commercial enterprises supplied the posts with feed for man and animal, and with other types of supplies. The army not only provided the protection necessary for fledgling businesses to grow, but also consumed many of the products produced by these same companies.

7. COMMUNICATIONS, defined as the technology and process of transmitting information. It was the military who was instrumental in getting the telegraph lines into Arizona, and constructing the lines across the territory. The telegraph, while used for transmitting military information, also provided a rapid link to the outside world for the citizens of the territory. In addition, the military set up, modified, and used an elaborate heliograph system for rapid communication during the Geronimo Campaigns in the 1880s.

8. ENGINEERING, defined as the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. The army redesigned the heliograph system and set it up in a variety of sites in the territory so that it could be used as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

9. HEALTH/MEDICINE, defined as the care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene. Military doctors contributed much to the care of the sick and wounded in the territorial period. Military hospitals were often the only medical facilities available to the settlers, as army doctors cared for civilians and soldiers alike.

Under Criterion B, *association* with "persons significant in our past," a military installation will possess significance if an individual's contribution to history is tied directly to the post. This criterion will probably be rarely used since few Arizona military installations are significantly related to particular individuals. Exceptions to this might include properties directly associated with notable personages such as Kit Carson, General George Crook, and General Patton (if such properties exist). It should be noted that these properties would need to be the best remaining examples of properties associated with these people. Properties significant under Criterion B must also be connect to the person's period of work or activities.

A military property possesses significance under Criterion C if it embodies "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, a method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." Two possible areas of significance that might apply to military properties under Criterion C are architecture and engineering.

1. ARCHITECTURE, defined as the practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs. Buildings on early posts were rudimentary and used local materials. The military used simple construction techniques, often using adobe materials, reminiscent of vernacular styles. As posts became permanent more substantial buildings were constructed, like frame buildings with board-and-batten siding. These buildings, although not designed by masters, did represent a distinctive type, period and method of construction used by the military. The last Quonset hut in Arizona, at Williams Air Force Base, is an example of a military building having significance because it represents a rare, surviving architectural style. In the case of forts or other properties with several component buildings and structures, it may be that while the individual components lack individual distinction, the total complex is significant.

2. ENGINEERING, defined as the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. The military used technologies for pumping water from rivers, and also storing, and distributing the water for consumption and irrigation. If the technologies are innovative or represent a type used on military bases in arid areas, it might be eligible under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a post is significant if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Under this criterion, the physical attributes of the property provide data for research topics. The research potential of the property is realized when the resource is scientifically studied. The relevant theme for this criterion is always ARCHAEOLOGY. Again, because of the condition of almost all of the properties from the earliest period, this is likely to be the most applicable criterion. The foundations and other resources which remain on the property can yield significant information about construction, agriculture, daily military life, and so on. It should be noted that a site does not have to be totally in ruins to have integrity under Criterion D. This criterion may be in addition to one or more of the others.

## EVALUATING INTEGRITY

A necessary condition for National Register listing is that a property must have integrity, which is defined

as the ability of a property to convey its historic significance. National Register guidelines recognize that consideration of a property's integrity depends on the nature of the property and the criterion used. An archaeological site, for example, is a very different kind of property from a standing building or structure. By definition an archaeological site is in ruins and cannot convey the appearance of the original buildings, structures, or objects that comprised the site. However, integrity under Criterion D means that the site must allow a meaningful archaeological reconstruction of the history of the site. Buildings, structures, and objects significant under Criteria A, B, or C must retain the essential physical features of the historic era they represent. These features must be sufficiently visible to convey associations with important events and person, or to illustrate distinctive characteristics of the period of significance.

The National Register guidelines define seven elements of integrity to consider when evaluating a property's integrity. It is possible, even probable, that a particular property will not retain a high level of each of these elements. Properties change over time and the guidelines explicitly acknowledge that a property does not need to retain all of its historical physical features to be determined historically significant. The elements should be considered in various combinations appropriate to the nature of the property.

**LOCATION:** Integrity of location means that the property remains in the place that gave it significance. For example, if the officer's quarters on a post is still on the property, in the same location as when it was built, it would be said to possess integrity of location. A property that has been moved to a new location is usually not eligible for the National Register.

It was not unusual for the army to sell buildings when it was abandoning a post. If a building has been moved or the materials from it reused in a new building, then it has lost its integrity of location. It may be that a building or its materials that were moved over fifty years ago have regained National Register significance, but most likely that significance will be related to a context other than military posts.

**DESIGN:** Any object that is manmade rather than natural has an element of design. The design of a property is the form, plan, space, structure, and style that were consciously instilled in the creation of the property (NPS 1982:35). The elements of design can be classified according to their purpose, whether functional or aesthetic.

The army came to Arizona with a job to do and with hardly more resources than were necessary to get it done. The design of military buildings, structures, and objects was necessarily functional, and often rudimentary. Although there was not a specific plan followed by every permanent military post in Arizona, there were common design elements. Nearly all, for example, were built around a parade ground; nearly all had officers quarters separate from enlisted men's quarters; nearly all had medical

facilities, bakeries, stables, corrals, quartermaster buildings, and a flag pole. To judge whether a property has retained an integrity of design, consider if you can tell by looking what the main features of the property were and how they were used. Many military properties have lost all of their visible features. Unless there are hidden features that might be discovered through archaeology, the property has lost its integrity of design.

**SETTING:** Setting is the property's physical surroundings or environment. This should not be confused with location, which is the particular place where the property was built.

Most military installations were built in places remote from civilization. If aspects of modern civilization, such as commercial buildings, residences, manufacturing, and so on, have encroached upon the military site so that the setting would not be recognizable to someone from the period, it is said to have lost integrity of setting. Fort Bowie, for example, was built in the desolate wastes of the Sulphur Springs Valley, nestled in the foothills of the Chiricahua Mountains. This National Historic Site has retained its integrity of setting to a remarkable degree. Visitors must walk about a mile and a half to get to the site and there they find the natural setting little different from what soldiers in the nineteenth century saw. Other properties, such as Fort Verde, have been encroached upon by the surrounding community. While much of the setting of Fort Verde has been eroded, it has retained other aspects of integrity. To maintain integrity of setting there must be enough of a visual buffer around the site to reflect the historic setting.

When nominating a property to the National Register, it is necessary to define its boundaries. Most of the forts had large areas surrounding the building complex classified as a military reserve. The military reservation of Fort Yuma extended into Arizona even though most of its building are on the California side of the river. Unless a post is currently active, it has most likely lost its extensive reservation lands. When creating the boundary for a military property, one should include as much of the surrounding associated lands that are undeveloped and reflect the historic setting as possible. Buffer zones, however, are not allowed unless the land is directly associated with the property. For rules in how to draw a property boundary, see *National Register Bulletin 30.*

**MATERIALS:** Materials are "the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a district, site, building, structure, or object in a particular period in the past" (NPS 1982: 36). For military properties in an archaeological state, integrity of material is of crucial importance. This, along with integrity of location, design, and association, are the necessary criteria for a site in an archaeological state to be eligible for the National Register. A property has integrity of materials if the site contains enough historic matter to yield "information important in history" (see

Criterion D above). Nearly every site associated with the military in the early period has been subject to forces that have eroded their integrity of materials. For reasons extending from the army's order to destroy abandoned posts, to the sale of buildings for lumber, to natural force of wind and rain, historic materials have been disappearing from sites.

**WORKMANSHIP:** Workmanship is "the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people... the evidence of craftsman's labor and skill in constructing... or embellishing a site. Workmanship may be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing... Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, or joining" (NPS 1982:37).

This component of integrity is more applicable to buildings and structures that are still standing. Such buildings and structures are most likely to be found at the "permanent" camps and forts which were occupied for several years. Posts in the earliest period and many in the later periods were not meant to be permanent. The soldiers who put up the forts and camps were not artists and rarely craftsmen. The rude structures they built used local materials such as cottonwood logs and mud and clay for adobe. Where buildings survived the army's demolition order of 1861, they succumbed to new construction in later years or have eroded. The rule of thumb for whether a property retains integrity of workmanship is if the people who first built the structure would still recognize their handiwork if they could see it now.

**FEELING:** Integrity of feeling is the most difficult of the integrity criteria to apply.

> Feeling is the quality of a historic resource has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time. Although it is itself intangible, feeling depends upon the presence of physical characteristics to convey the historic qualities that evoke feeling. It may also require that an appropriate setting for the property be present. Because it is dependent upon the perception or imagination of each individual, integrity of feeling alone will never be sufficient to support listing in the National Register (NPS 1982: 37).

Where military posts have eroded into an archaeological site, it is not likely that there will be much integrity of feeling. Because of its subjective nature, this criterion should not be the main basis for nominating a property. Feeling depends on the personality and culture of the person looking at the site.

**ASSOCIATION:** Integrity of association is crucial to any nomination no matter what its state. "Association is the direct link between a property and an event, or person, and so on, for which the property is significant. If a property has integrity of association then the property is the place where the

event or activity actually occurred" (NPS 1982: 37). If a property is to be associated with the military in Arizona then the objects that are on the site must be linked to the U.S. military. The old Spanish presidio of Tubac was briefly garrisoned by the U.S. army, but unless objects are found there that are directly liked to the army, it is likely that its strongest integrity of association will be with the Spanish presence in Arizona, not the army's.

**How to Assess the Integrity of a Property**

The concepts of integrity and significance are closely related. In the National Register criteria, integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance. Only after the significance of a property has been fully established and defined can you examine the seven aspects of integrity. There are four steps in assessing a property's integrity.

1. Define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance.

2. Determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance.

3 Determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties.

4. Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

It has to be acknowledged that very few historic properties retain all their historic physical features. Change is a natural part of any property's history. To be eligible for the National Register, however, a property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. By 'essential physical features' we mean those features that define both why a property is significant and w*hen* it was significant. A nineteenth century military barracks that is individually eligible, must look like a nineteenth century military barracks. If the barracks is part of a military complex, then that complex taken as a whole, must be representative of what that post looked like during its period of significance. If it has been so altered that a person would have difficulty in recognizing what it was and from what time period it came, it would not be eligible. The physical existence of historic materials is not sufficient for eligibility. Imagine, for example, that you have a historic adobe building that in recent times has been surrounded by modern brick additions so that you can no longer see the historic core. Although the historic design and materials still exist, the building is not eligible because you cannot *see* them.

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## FORT HUACHUCA NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

At the beginning of 1875, it appeared that Arizona was finally safe for white settlement. As part of President Grant's Peace Policy towards the Indians, General O. O. Howard ended the long war with Cochise by securing the Chiricahua Apaches in a reservation that encompassed much of what is today Cochise County. The Apaches, however, believed the peace applied only to Americans and they continued their age-old raiding into Mexico. The 800 troops garrisoning the five posts along the border zone of New Mexico and Arizona could do little to stop the raids. Furthermore, in 1875 an ongoing conflict between civilian and military authorities for control of reservations resulted in plans to concentrate all the Apache bands at San Carlos northeast of the junction of the Gila and San Pedro Rivers. Most of the Indians moved peacefully, but about 400 Chiricahuas fled into Mexico. Under their leader, Geronimo, they became the scourge of Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico.

Although Colonel August Kautz, commander of the Department of Arizona, thought that reports of raids were exaggerated and part of an effort by the "Tucson Ring"—a combination of Army contractors and their political allies—to force him to move his headquarters to Tucson, he agreed to establish two new posts in southern Arizona. Captain Samuel M. Whitside and two companies of the 6th Cavalry set out to establish a temporary camp on the upper San Pedro River. After scouting several sites, Whitside and his men rode some eight miles south of Camp Wallen to the base of the Huachuca Mountains. There at the mouth of Huachuca Canyon, Whitside established his camp on March 3, 1877. The canyon contained fresh running water, an abundance of trees, observation in three directions, and protective high ground essential for security against Apache tactics. In May, a company of Apache scouts was recruited and assigned to Camp Huachuca, marking the beginning of a long tradition of scout service at the post. The post was designated a fort in 1882.

Fort Huachuca played a prominent role in the Geronimo Campaign of 1886. Captain Henry W. Lawton, in command of B Troop, 4th Cavalry led the expedition in pursuit of Geronimo. While Fort Bowie assumed a more prominent role in this campaign than Fort Huachuca, the War Department considered the latter more vital to Southwestern security. Between 1882 and 1887, a number of adobe structures were built, including an administrative office, a hospital, a bakery, and several quarters. Over the next few years, the garrison's duties revolved around border patrol and searching for runaways from the reservations. In addition to the Apache scouts, in 1913, the fort was home to the 10th Cavalry "Buffalo Soldiers"—a black unit. in the 1920s and 1930s, Fort Huachuca underwent two building programs, the second under the direction of the Works Progress Administration. In the 1930s, the fort became exclusively an infantry post. With U.S. entry into World War II, the fort expanded even further, becoming the foremost center of black military training. The first soldiers of the Women's Army Corps to serve in the field, the 32nd and 33rd WAC companies, received training at Fort Huachuca in 1943. These women soldiers served as clerks, light vehicle mechanics, technicians, and drivers.

Fort Huachuca today continues to serve as a major military base—the only post from Arizona's frontier era. In recognition of the post's historic service to the nation, it has been designated a National Historic Landmark. About 110 acres and 48 pre-1920 structures have been set aside as a historic district. The "Old Post Area" contains twenty three of the fort's first major permanent buildings erected between 1882 and 1891. These include a row of one-and-one-half story adobe officer's quarters that faces a row of long, two-story, frame barracks across the parade ground. Although most of the base's buildings date from after 1957, there are many WWII era structures whose preservation will serve as a physical and educational link to our past.

**Exceptions**

Certain special classes of properties are normally not considered eligible for the National Register. These include cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years. If these seven exceptional classes of properties are integral parts of districts that otherwise meet National Register criteria, they can be considered contributing elements. They may also be considered individually eligible if they meet one of these criteria considerations:

a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance

b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event

c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life

d. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events

e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived

f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance

g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance

An example of a military property meeting criteria consideration "g" is the Titan II missile site near Green Valley, south of Tucson. Despite the fact that the missile silo was constructed in 1961, this property was listed on the National Register on 1992 for its relationship with military development in Arizona during the Cold War.

## THE ELIGIBILITY OF HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS

The battlefields on which the U.S. military fought in Arizona were small compared to those in other areas of the world. The Battle of Picacho Pass in 1862, for example, might seem like only a minor skirmish compared to the great Civil War battles that took place in the East. Realistically, it had almost no impact on the final outcome of the war. The significance of such a battle, however, must be seen in the effect it had on the development of Arizona. Picacho Pass effectively demonstrated that the confederate forces had no chance of securing control of the Gadsden Purchase area south of the Gila River. The confederacy's interest in Arizona was the key factor in determining the present shape of the state of Arizona since the north-south boundary with New Mexico was established in order to separate the populations of southern sympathizers. The Union forces also played an important role in the exploration and exploitation of the Territory's mineral wealth.

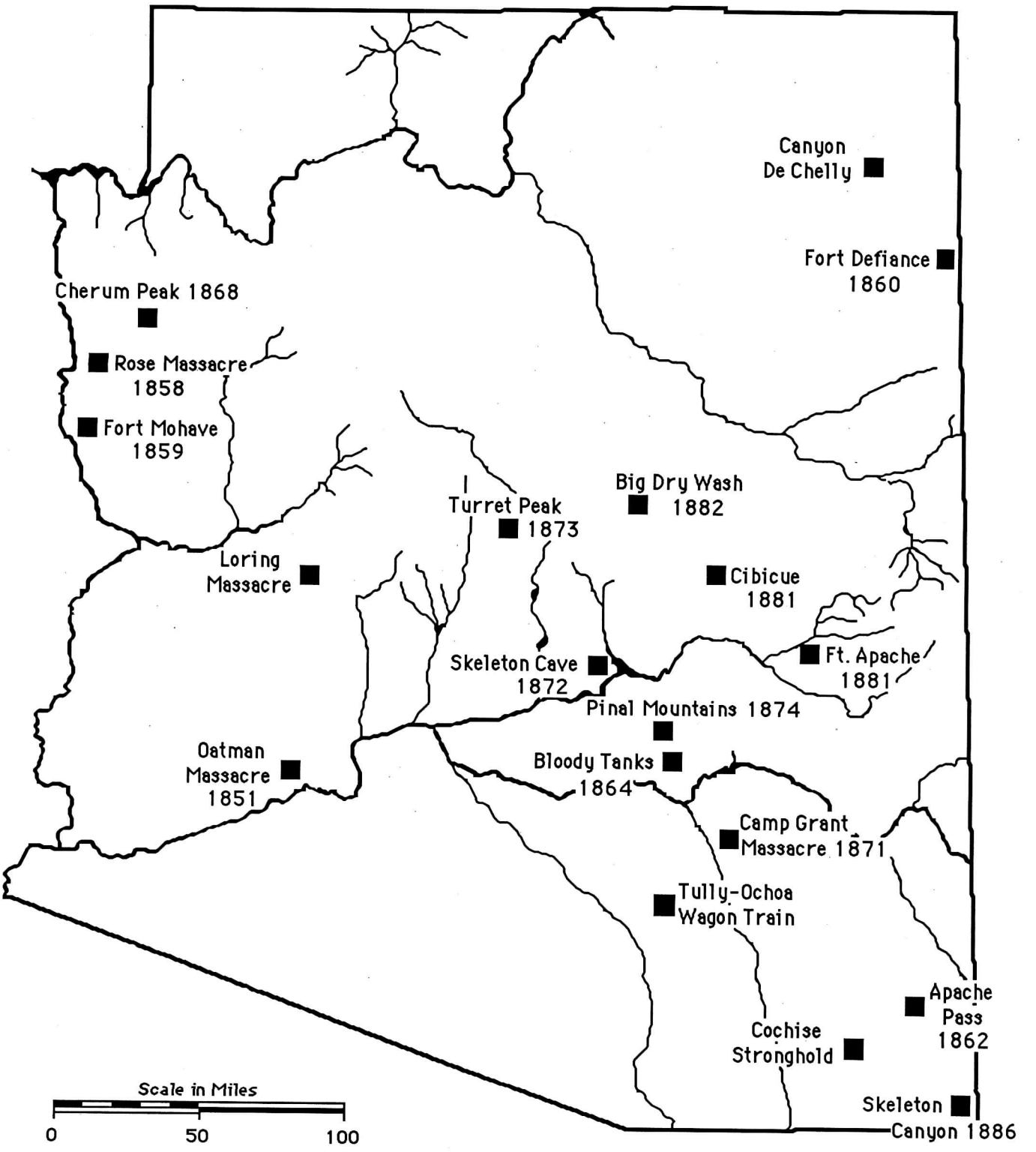
In the wars against the various Indian peoples, the pattern of military activities more closely followed the national pattern. Battles with Indians usually involved small numbers on both sides. For both Indians and the Army stealth, surprise, and ambush were the preferred tactics. And for both, a massacre was the usual result of a successful expedition. The decades-long war to subjugate the Apache of Arizona was the last in the centuries-long conflict by Europeans and their American descendants to conquer North America from its original inhabitants.

It has been calculated that an average of twenty-one skirmishes between Indians and whites occurred each year from 1866 to 1875. The largest of these was the 1862 battle of Apache Pass between Carleton's California Volunteers and Apaches under the leadership of Mangas Coloradas. Most of the fighting followed the pattern of hit-and-run guerilla tactics or long marches followed by surprise and massacre. The following list includes only a few of the more notable clashes between Indians and whites (Walker and Bufkin 1986).

*Oatman Massacre.* The massacre of an emigrant family on March 28, 1851 was a legend in its time. The Oatman parents and two of their children were killed near the Gila River as they traveled from the Pima Villages towards Yuma. One son, left for dead, survived and two other daughters were captured. One of these daughters, Olive, survived her captivity and was freed after six years.

*Rose Massacre.* The attack on the Rose emigrant train on August 1, 1858, in which nine were killed forced the Army to establish Fort Mohave in order to secure northwestern Arizona.

*Fort Mohave.* A year after the Rose Massacre, the Mojaves were engaged and defeated by troops of the Sixth Infantry under Captain Lewis A. Armistead.




# Points of Indian-White Conflict

From Walker and Bufkin 1986

*Fort Defiance.* In one of the most daring attacks by Indians on the U.S. Army, a force of about 1,000 Navajos stormed Fort Defiance on April 30, 1860. They managed to seize some buildings before being driven off by the garrison.

*Loring (Wickenburg) Massacre.* An attack on a stage near Wickenburg on November 5, 1871 resulted in the death of a prominent eastern writer, Frederick W. Loring.

*Camp Grant Massacre.* On April 30, 1871, an Aravaipa Apache village on the Camp Grant reservation was attacked by a party of 148 Papagos, Hispanics, and Anglos. They killed about eighty women and children. Since most were absent, only a few warriors were killed.

*Skeleton Cave.* In this fight, scores of Yavapai Indians were killed in their stronghold. The Cavalry troops, led by their Indian scouts, found their hideout–a cave in a canyon wall–on December 28, 1872. The soldiers rained bullets down upon the Yavapais by ricochetting them off the cave ceiling.

*Turret Peak.* The resistance of the Tonto Apache was broken in this engagement of March 27, 1873. This battle was the culmination of General Crook's campaign in the Tonto Basin.

*Cibecue Creek.* The Army became concerned in 1881 when a medicine man began spreading the new ghost dance ceremony to the White Mountain Apaches. After arresting the medicine man on August 30th, his followers attacked the soldiers in an attempt to free him. This is the only known fight where the Army's Apache scouts mutinied.

*Big Dry Wash (Chevelon Fork).* After being trailed by six troops of Cavalry, a band of fifty-eight White Mountain Apaches, prepared an ambush on July 17, 1882. While they concentrated on the leading troops, others were able to outflank and defeat the Indians. This was the last major battle of the Apache wars.

To facilitate the inclusion of battlefields onto the National Register, the National Park Service has published *National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*. The process of nominating a battlefield is the same as for any other historic property. The site of the battle must be established by a survey and its significance defined in a historic context. Evaluating integrity follows the same pattern as for a building, structure, or object. The survey and historic context will determine which of the seven aspects of integrity are present in the site. If a site is nominated under Criteria A or B, it may be that integrity of design or of workmanship is not relevant to the battlefield. These aspects would be relevant if the site was nominated under Criterion C for the presence of earthworks or fortifications. We can safely say that for most battlefields one will at least be concerned with integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

The rule of thumb for determining if the site has retained sufficient integrity is whether a participant in the battle would recognize the property in its present condition. Here, integrity of location is important. A battlefield whose location is not precisely known is not eligible for the National Register. A site's location must be verified by primary and secondary documentation and on-site surveying. For example, modern researchers tracing the site of the Mormon Battalion's Battle of the Bulls compared soldier's journals that describe the place with their own examination of the region. For a site to have integrity of association, it must be the place–not the approximate place– that the event occurred.

Integrity of setting requires that the physical environment of the battlesite be similar to that of the time of the battle. The rule of thumb can be applied here also. A battle that took place in the wilderness, but which now is in an urban area would not be recognizable to a participant in the battle. The aspect of integrity of feeling is similar to integrity of setting. You should judge whether all of the surviving physical features and the setting gives you the impression or the feeling of standing in the same place as those who fought there years ago. If the setting has changed or if physical features have deteriorated this sense of feeling will be lessened.

By necessity, judgements of integrity must be matters of degree. Time does not stand still and we cannot expect that every battlefield will look exactly the same as it did at the time of the battle. Aspects of integrity such as setting and feeling involve a certain level of subjectivity, still, our judgements should be reasonable enough that most people would agree. The presence of noncontributing intrusions should be seen in the perspective of the site as a whole. A small number of intrusions may not take away a great deal of the property's setting and feeling.

The movement of fighters over a field of battle often involved extensive areas of land. Nomination to the National Register requires that a property be given a clearly defined boundary measured by the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid System. While according to Bulletin 40 it is not necessary that fighting occurred on every square foot of land within the boundary, the National Register rules specifically forbid inclusion of buffer zones around a property. Bulletin 40 provides the basic principle that the boundary include "all locations where opposing forces, either before, during, or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy." This principle excludes land over which the opposing forces moved to reach the field of battle. Researchers may find it appropriate to define discontiguous boundaries for the field. Such a situation might occur in a case where there was a fight in one location and then the forces moved to another location to continue the fight. The area between the scenes of battle might be better left outside of the boundary.

At present there is only one Arizona battlefield listed on the National Register, the Skeleton Cave Massacre Site. While Picacho Peak is now a State Park, the area of the pass on which the Civil War battle occurred is not included. The Arizona SHPO should promote a survey of historic battlesites with the

intention of developing nominations. In particular, sites associated with the Indian wars should be identified, nominated where eligible, and given support for their preservation.

## THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF MILITARY PROPERTIES

Military posts are important sources of information that researchers can use to study Arizona exploration, conquest, settlement, and development. Besides the physical remains of the properties themselves, there are numerous archival and literary sources that reveal the whys, hows, and whens of their usage. The frontier period of Arizona history and military history both have their devotees. Much has already been written on the military in Arizona, but the subject certainly has not been exhausted. Nor is all that has been written the product of first-rate scholarship. By relying on faulty secondary sources, some authors both contradict each other and repeat mistakes. Dates of establishment and exact locations of posts are difficult to ascertain from these sources. If future researches are to avoid repeating these mistakes they will have to refer to primary documentary sources.

There exists numerous documentary sources on Arizona military posts. Records produced directly by and for the military include lists of soldiers assigned to Arizona duty, orders issued from Washington, dispatches from the posts, medical records of the post doctors, etc. There are also many journals, diaries, and letters from soldiers at the posts. One of the most famous journals of life in Arizona was written by the wife of an army officer, Martha Summerhayes' *Vanished Arizona* (1939). Her description of life in various posts throughout the territory is perhaps the best. Other good primary sources include the recollections of Bourke (1891), manuscripts in the Gatewood collection of the Tucson, Arizona Historical Society containing interviews with Geronimo, recollections of Native American military history by Ball (1970), Betinez (1959), and Barrett (1906).

Newspapers have been an all-too underutilized research source. Territorial and state papers often carried notices of activities at the post including activities that might not show up in military records. The difficulty, of course, is that it can be a great time consumer to go through papers looking for references to posts. The best choice of papers would be those from town that were near posts, such as Prescott and Yuma.

Some of the specifics of primary research are as follows:

1. General orders from the Department of California, and after 1870, the Department of Arizona, many of which are on microfilm in the National Archives. These contain orders for establishing, abandoning, and naming posts; letters sent from posts to Department Headquarters, and other valuable information.

2. Post Returns which contain explanations of explorations, deaths, military activity of the post, campaigns, construction, and more.

3. Numerous military records, orders, medical reports, and so on which are too varied to discuss in detail but which can be determined by reading throughout the National Archives lists of military records.

What are some examples of research questions about military posts in Arizona? The following list of research topics is designed to stimulate thought about how military posts were important to Arizona's history.

A chapel at the Navajo Army Depot

Research Question 1: Where exactly were installations located?

Major installations such as Fort Verde usually had one or more precursor camps before the fort was built. Sources often refer to these camps as being "nearby." Air Force Bases in Arizona had the use of many auxiliary fields. Today, many of these fields have been abandoned and their exact sites are not documented. Not enough effort has been put into identifying the exact locations of these and other small camps. This is an important research topic because to mark, study, and preserve *sites, they first* must be identified.

To identify locations, researchers must examine primary documents that might describe the natural setting. *The Mormon Battalion Trail Guide*, for example, used descriptions of landmarks from journals to locate the path of the battalion. Where documentary sources are lacking, the researcher must use his educated senses. Military posts were not located just anywhere. They were built in strategic places to protect settlers and prospectors from attack by Indians. Fort Bowie was built to guard the strategic springs near Apache Pass. Fort Mohave was located on a wagon read, at a river crossing, near where there had been a massacre. Water was the most crucial determinant of location, either in the form of springs or streams. Also important was open grassy space and trees from which to build the posts.

Since the building of large dams on many of Arizona's rivers, the old river beds have become dry and relatively lifeless. A researcher should bear in mind that many areas of the state used to be much wetter. Where water tables have fallen, old springs may have dried up. It was not unusual for camps which were initially close to rivers to be moved because of malaria.

Research Question 2: What of the Indians who lived near the posts?

Army forts were often the places where Indians gathered to receive their largesse, it being the usual policy to feed rather than fight Indians. It is possible that there are remains that could shed light on their activities.

Research Question 3: What remains of the oldest posts?

The legend of the soldier who buried the post records at Fort Mohave when the post was ordered destroyed in 1861 raises the question what if there are things hidden from sight at these posts. This is obviously a question for the historical archaeologist. Though it is unlikely that any great troves as described by this legend will be found, some important remains from this earlier period may be found. Many buildings were built by standing logs upright in a trench. There may be portions of these posts underground that escaped burning or later demolition.

Research Question 4: What properties are associated with soldiers but were not official military posts?

As noted earlier, the military encouraged soldiers to go out and prospect in order to further the development of the territory. "Fort Silver" near Fort Mohave was a stone structure built by soldiers who were out prospecting. If similar properties could be found elsewhere in the state, they could be an important link between the military and Arizona's economic development.

Research Question 5: How did communities and settlements develop around military installations?

Many Arizona settlements grew up close by a post, Prescott for example. Twentieth century Air Force and Army bases helped spur Phoenix, Tucson, and Sierra Vista into a new era of growth. Questions related to the importance of military installations to community growth might include: Did they begin as suppliers of materials to the posts? Did the posts supply them with some of the amenities of life? What kinds of populations did they have? Were there many women and children? What kinds of social interactions did they have and how did these interactions influence the military?

Research Question 6: In what ways did various roads and trails open the state up for settlement?

The long-term impact of military road and trail building is unclear. Some paths, such as the Beale wagon road and the Mormon Battalion trail influenced the later placement of railroads and highways. Others have nearly disappeared back into a natural condition. A concerted effort to document the numerous pathways and preserve their remaining historic segments would enlighten us about how transportation changed over the decades.

Research Question 7: What can we learn about methods of fighting from examining battle sites where conflict between military and Native Americans occurred?

Research Question 8: What were the economic effects of the military efforts to bring the telegraph into the state?

Research Question 9: What is the potential for information about the health, nutrition, eating habits, daily lives of the soldiers in camp which can be gained by studying historic archeology? What can we learn about the women who lived on the army posts?

Research Question 10: What were living conditions like at the interment and POW camps?

Historic archaeology potentially could reveal new information by studying physical remains such as trash dumps and the trace outlines of where structures were located.

Research Question 11: What civilian properties exists that were historically related to military installations?

There has always been a strong connection between military installations and civilian activities. Properties ranging from trading posts to air fields used in the Civilian Pilot Training Program may have a historic value related to the military presence in Arizona.

Research Question 12: How should the SHPO evaluate temporary vs. permanent buildings from the World War II era?

During World War II, the armed forces constructed a variety of buildings and structures that were intended only for temporary use. However, many of these constructions continued to be used long after the war and even up to the present, thus blurring the distinction between temporary and permanent. As part of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the military recently undertook a nationwide program of identifying significant property types under the category of temporary buildings and structures. Representative samples of these types were to be documented and given some protection from demolition. The military was given the right to demolish the remaining buildings as it saw fit. Several state historic preservation offices, including Arizona's, believe that the military's goal of protecting examples of property types ignores their potential significance at the local and state levels. The most recent word from the military is that they are beginning to recognize the potential local and state level significance and might be working towards a compromise. Despite the military's right to demolish properties at its discretion, The SHPOs should try to convince the military that they still should be able to determine these property's eligibility for the National Register. It is likely that in the current process of base closures the military will not destroy many of these buildings but instead turn them over to other government agencies or private owners. The SHPO should work to see that the new owners make every possible effort to preserve these historic buildings.

## GOALS, STRATEGIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR MANAGEMENT

Undoubtedly, there are many historic military properties worthy of preservation. At present the National Register of Historic Places recognizes the importance of seventeen sites and properties associated with the military. These properties and the dates of their listing are,

1. Fort Bowie National Historic Site, 8/30/64
2. Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites National Historic Landmark, 11/13/66
3. Fort Verde District, 10/7/71
4. Camp Beale Springs, 7/18/74
5. Kearny Campsite and Trail, 10/9/74
6. Old Fort Huachuca National Historic Landmark, 11/20/74
7. Stafford Cabin, 3/31/75
8. Fort Apache Historic District, 10/14/76
9. The Beale Camel Trail 35th Parallel Route, listed 12/6/77
10. Fort Lowell Multiple Resource Area, 12/13/78
11. Petersen Building, 3/18/80
12. Faraway Ranch Historic District, 8/27/80
13. Fort Whipple (Veterans Hospital), DOE 6/25/81
14. Schwertner House, 8/25/83
15. Tonto National Monument Archaeological District, 10/23/87
16. Skeleton Cave Massacre Site, 2/21/91
17. Fort McDowell Archaeological and Historic District, 8/27/92

Even though military installations have played an important role in Arizona's history and have drawn some scholarly attention, not enough has been done to identify, evaluate, and preserve the majority of sites. In this section are listed some ideas for how the SHPO can help turn the research potential of these sites into reality.

Goal 1: Increase efforts to identify military properties and sites.

There are already three state parks that have an association with the military presence: Tubac, Fort Verde, and Picacho Peak. Given the limitations in the state budget, it is unlikely that more sites will be given this level of attention and protection. Many properties have almost slipped into oblivion; post locations have been forgotten and segments of military roads are slipping back to a state of nature. Locations at which archaeological surveys might be undertaken include Fort Defiance, Fort Thomas and Camp Reno. The SHPO should also encourage surveys to map battlesites and trails. A program to place markers at these sites might also be undertaken as part of an education program. A marker at the site of Stanwix

Station, for example, might help educate the public about the true "westernmost" skirmish of the Civil War.

Historic building surveys should be conducted at Luke Air Force Base and Navajo Army Depot. In 1991 the Army requested permission to demolish several buildings and structures at Navajo Army Depot that were in poor condition and considered unsafe. The SHPO concurred that these structures were not eligible for the National Register and did not oppose their demolition. Now that the World War II era is fifty years old, the SHPO must look systematically at the surviving buildings and structures related to the war effort. At an installation such as Navajo Army Depot, we can no longer examine Section 106 compliance proceedings on a case by case basis for each building or structure. The historic context of these constructions must be seen as a unified complex in which each individual property represents a particular aspect of the installation's total operations. The first step towards this goal is to survey the installations for their WWII-era properties and develop historic contexts that describe how the installations grew and were used. By surveying all the Arizona military installations it will be possible to make comparisons and to make decisions about which properties deserve preservation effort. In the case of Navajo Army Depot, such a survey was requested in August, 1992.

Goal 2: Assist public agencies and private land owners to identify, evaluate, and preserve sites and associated properties.

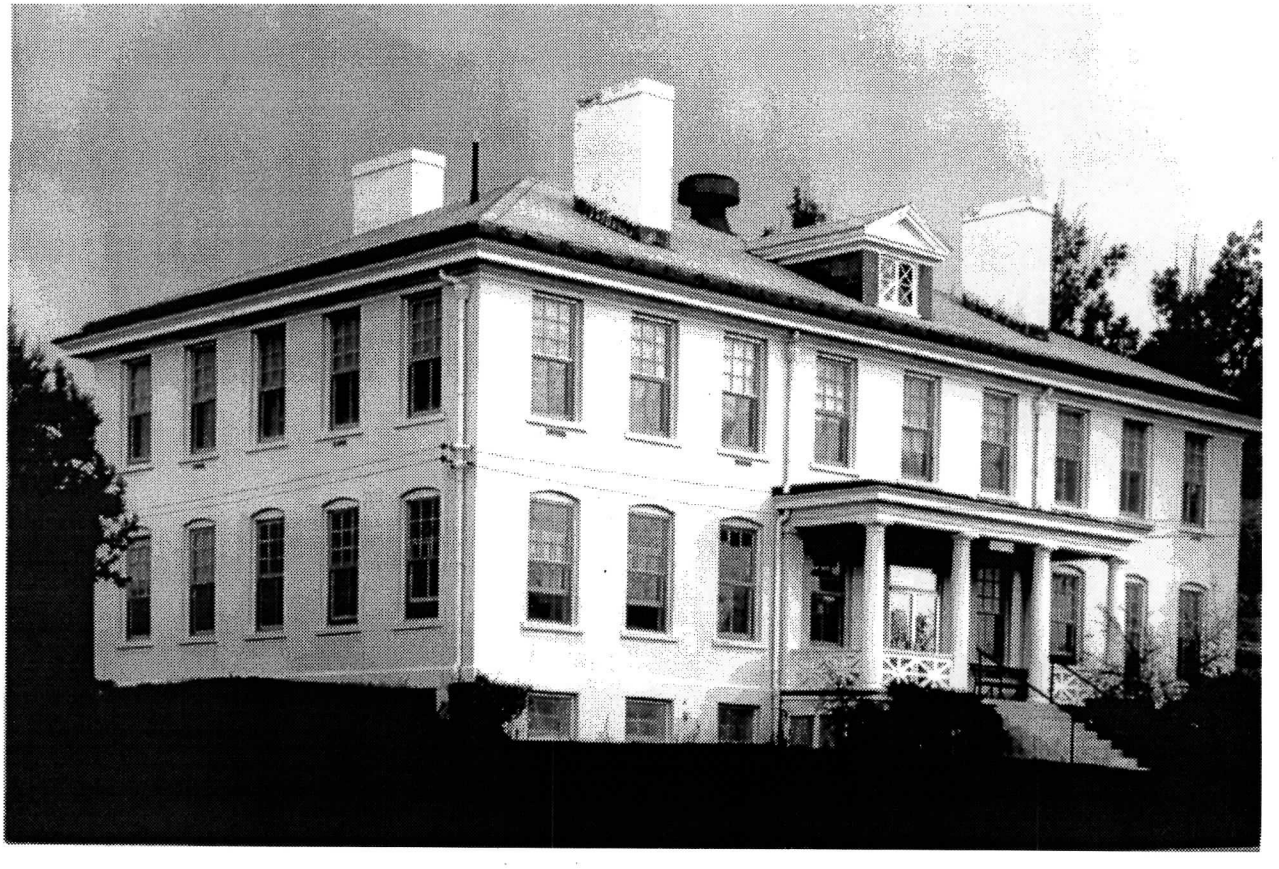
While some state and federal agencies may have inventoried resources on their properties, they may not be aware of the significance of sites. On the other hand, the SHPO should not assume that because the agencies have these sites on their properties that the resources have been identified or inventoried. Many sites of military posts are now on private land. Where identified, the SHPO should make sure that owners are aware of the resources in their possession. Education should be used as the main tool to raise their awareness and preservation consciousness. Where owners cannot be convinced to actually take positive actions to preserve sites, they should be encouraged to at least do no damage to them. The same should be done for sites located on Indian lands. Recently, the last structure of Fort McDowell was destroyed by the authorities of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation. The SHPO should try to plan methods to avoid such demolitions in the future. Where education has not been effective, perhaps the SHPO can find ways to provide financial incentives to encourage preservation.

Goal 3: Develop preservation treatments consistent with the values that particular sites possess.

Very little historic archaeology has been done at military sites. Excavations have been conducted at Fort Mohave, Fort Goodwin, Fort Mason, Camp Grant, and Camp Willow Grove, but more needs to be done.

The SHPO should take whatever steps it can to increase the priority of historic archaeology at military sites.

The military usually constructed buildings and structures of a temporary nature. Even those not affected by human activity have quickly succumbed to natural elements. Adobe buildings have melted and frame structures have been withered by fungi and insects (Garner 1990). The SHPO should be active in distributing materials on preservation treatments such as those contained in the National Park Service's series *Preservation Briefs*. This non-copyrighted material is intended for wide distribution.



The Fort Whipple Education Building

Goal 4: Increase public awareness of the dangers that threaten our historic military sites.

Natural processes have taken a considerable toll on historic military sites over the years, but human activities have always had a considerable negative impact. Activities ranging from seemingly innocent souvenir hunting to blatant vandalism continuously wear away the remaining historic fabric of these

sites. In a case of vandalism at Camp Date Creek on Sept. 13, 1992, two men were apprehended after gathering a variety of artifacts. An interesting point of this case is that these men used an article in *Treasure Found Magazine* to guide them to the sight. Because most of the site of Camp Date Creek (about 95%) is on state land, they could be charged with trespass on State Trust lands (ARS §37-501), both felony and misdemeanor violations of the Arizona Antiquities Act (ARS §41-841 - §41-846 and §13-3702), and criminal theft of State property (§13-1802). That the suspects were apprehended on a part of the site located on private land complicates the case and emphasizes some of the problems preservationists face.

Strategy 1. The SHPO should encourage historians and those concerned with researching and studying Arizona history to prepare a thematic National Register Nomination which would include permanent and temporary posts, trails, battlesites, campaign camps, roads, and communication sites.

Strategy 2. Nominate eligible military installations to the National Register of Historic Places.

Although the protection afforded by inclusion on the National Register is limited, such listing does help increase a sympathetic public awareness about the property.

Strategy 3: The SHPO will encourage museums, schools, newspapers and so on to use the military installations context in discussing the importance of the sites to Arizona's history. While the SHPO may get involved in the initial contacts, it is important that these other groups become involved.

Strategy 4: The SHPO will publish studies of amounts of dollars which go into communities close by historic sites. Towns will get involved in the preservation of these sites, not only for the tourist dollars, but also because of the "feelings" about the significance of their history.

Goal 5: Encourage public involvement in site preservation. Public awareness is of little value unless that awareness is translated into positive action for the benefit of site preservation.

Strategy 1: The SHPO should help bring together people interested in the preservation of historic military sites.

Groups of history-minded people such as the Arizona Historical Society, many of whose members have a strong interest in Arizona's military history, should be informed of efforts at site preservation. If these group's efforts can be combined with groups interested in historic preservation, *per se*, such as the Arizona Preservation Foundation, the protection of military sights will have a higher priority. The SPHO's own newsletter should mention the interest the office has in this area.

Strategy 2. Improve site monitoring and protection.

The Site Steward Program, managed through the SHPO, has proven an excellent way of encouraging private citizen involvement in the protection of sites. Site Stewards act as watchdogs of archaeological sites, routinely monitoring the sites for evidence of trespass or illegal excavation. While prehistoric archaeology has been the programs main emphasis, there are Site Stewards who watch over historic sites. Camp Date Creek is the only military site that receives regular monitoring through this program at this time. The Site Steward Program manager should actively encourage volunteers to watch over historic military sites.

Goal 6: Work with officials at the active military bases to identify, nominate, and actively preserve significant properties.

The United States as a whole is currently undergoing a downsizing of the military and Arizona, which has many active military properties, will be deeply affected by the process. Several bases and smaller properties are sure to be closed. This means that a critical time has come in which we must take stock of the historic elements of these installations and decide what is deserving of preservation.

Strategy 1: The SHPO should take a proactive stance towards preservation at bases earmarked for closure. Installations such as Williams AFB have attracted considerable attention by many groups interested in how the base can be developed after its closure. If the SHPO lets interest groups decide the future of the base and only reacts to the preservation issue through the compliance process, it is likely that many significant properties will be sacrificed to someone else's vision of progress. Preservationists should become interested parties in the development process and inject a dose of preservation concern.

Strategy 2: Open the doors of military bases to historians. The SHPO has the ability to contact the responsible authorities at the active installations and alert them to the needs of historical research. Very likely, there are base personnel with an interest in their base's history who would make good contacts.

To complete in depth research on historic buildings located on active military installations, it is necessary to gain permission from the agency which is in control of the property. In approaching the research of a resource on an installation, the best plan of action is to approach the base historian for as much information as is available on the site. The base archives are another place to go for information concerning the use of a particular property over time. If a property is significant because of particular events which occurred there, records should be found in the base archives or, depending on the nature of the property in the National Archives. There are few published records or histories of these installations and what exists does not deal with the buildings. In all cases a visits to the sites is a must, to see the condition first hand. For World War II sites there may still be many people who can give first

hand accounts of where sites were located, what they were used for, and what was there. There are even ex-prisoners of war from the Arizona camps who now live in the United States. A good place to start research is at the Arizona Military Museum in Phoenix, Arizona. Other historical societies and museums will also have information.

Not all of the military's activities in this era were directed towards Indian control. In Arizona, as in other areas of the West, the Army significantly contributed to exploration and mapping. Army exploration parties added to the store of information about geography and geology. It was the Corps of Topographic Engineers' role to map the unknown stretches of new territory following the Mexican War. As early as 1849, Lieutenant James H. Simpson led an exploration party whose travels took them into Canyon de Chelly. [This party has the distinction of being the first whites to discover petrified wood in the Southwest.] In 1851, a party led by Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves traveled across northern Arizona looking for a new route to California via the Zuni and Colorado rivers. A survey and scientific party led by *Lieutenant* Amiel Weeks Whipple again crossed Arizona along the 35th parallel in order to locate a continental railroad route. [For an interesting discussion of the scientific contributions of these expeditions, see Lubick's "Soldiers and Scientists in the Petrified Forest" (1988).]

The forthcoming *National Register Bulletin #36, Historic Archeological Properties: Guidelines for their Evaluation* borrows from archaeologist James Deetz the concepts of visibility and focus. **Visibility** refers to the actual above-ground physical resources, while **Focus** refers to a pattern of impressions in the earth which remain evident even in the absence of visible above-ground resources.

These two concepts can be linked together in four ways which help to evaluate the National Register eligibility of military sites. First, a site which has both visibility and focus will be eligible. Such a site would consist of a reasonably complete military complex, (such as Fort Verde) which has a number of intact buildings which clearly distinguishes the parade ground, etc. These resources are intact and interpretable. Second, a military site with focus, but no visibility would *possibly* be eligible. This type of site would lack visible buildings, but, in order to be eligible, would have to contain features such as trash dumps, cemeteries, privies, isolated objects which reflect interpretable changes in military installation use and cycles of occupation and abandonment. Third, a site which had visibility but no focus would *not* be eligible. This site would include visible resources altered to the point where their historic appearance had been totally lost and what remained could not be interpreted through historical or archaeological methods. Finally, a site which had neither visibility nor focus would obviously not be eligible (Barker and Huston 1990: 29).

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