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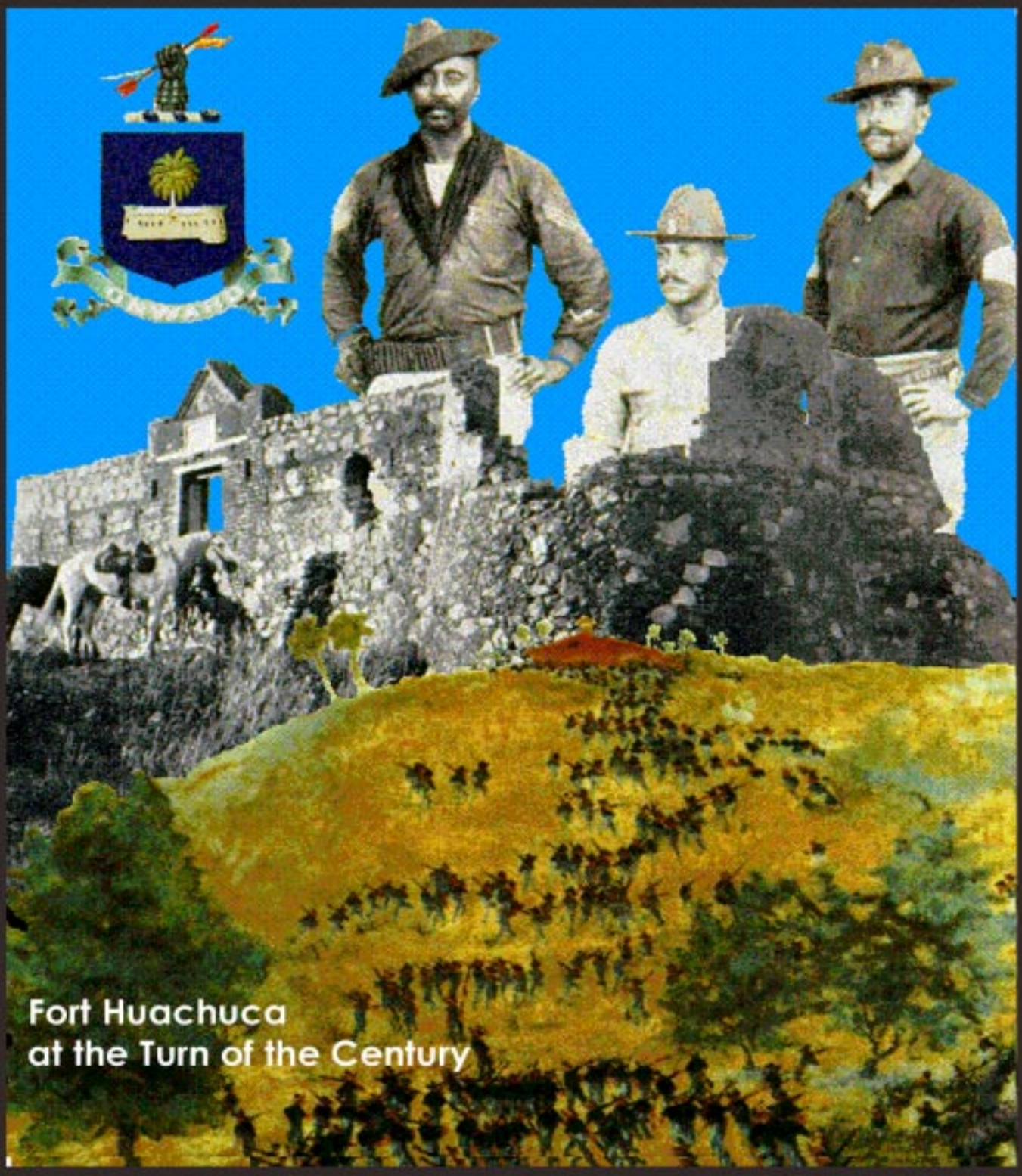
A Magazine of the Fort Huachuca Museum

Huachuca Illustrated



Fort Huachuca at the Turn of the Century

A Magazine of the Huachuca

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Illustrated

Turn of the Century at Fort Huachuca

Fort Huachuca on the Eve of the Spanish-American War

The U.S. Army at the advent of the 20th century was little more than an Indian-fighting constabulary, about 27,000 in number. Its fighting regiments, 10 of cavalry and 25 of infantry, were spread out over a constellation of distant and isolated frontier posts. One of these was Fort Huachuca, a high-desert post in a canyon of the Huachuca Mountains hard on the Mexican border.

Huachuca was a product of the Apache campaigns, most recently in 1886 against that steadfast holdout, Geronimo. It was built around a parade field, a rectangle just a little bigger than a football field that tilted and sloped downward from where the canyon widened upon a vista of the San Pedro valley. On one side of this makeshift, ankle-turning parade ground were the officers' quarters, large piles of Victorian adobe. On the opposite side, in direct line-of-sight from their watchful superiors, were a row of six enlisted barracks, long, wooden, two-story affairs that suggested a double-row of bunks on each floor to accommodate a 70-man company each. The band had single-story building of its own. A few other buildings made their way on to the perimeter—a hospital, bakery, quartermaster shop, post office, amusement hall, bachelor officers' quarters, and even a Chinese restaurant. The stables were off to the north, across Huachuca Creek and out of sight of this well-ordered garrison. Oaks and cottonwoods provided shade, while rose bushes and fruit trees added splashes of color. A double reservoir, built on the hill behind the officers' quarters, hoarded the supply of water. At this elevation, the temperature was a little cooler than on Arizona's desert floor. By most accounts it was a good place to be stationed as these western forts went.

Even though the Apache campaigns were concluded and the Army was closing most of its installations in the Southwest, Fort Huachuca had a bright future. In the Secretary of the Army's Annual Report for 1889, the Department of Arizona commander, Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry, wrote: "Fort Huachuca is in good repair and on account of its proximity to the Mexican line and the railroad leading into Mexico, should be retained and fully garrisoned for some years to come."

Grierson's successor, Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook, echoed these recommendations in 1891. "[Fort Huachuca] is located in a canyon of the same name about 14 miles north of the Mexican line, a convenient point for observing and scouting the frontier. It is 9 miles from a station on the Sonora and Guaymas Railroad. There are comfortable quarters here for four troops of cavalry. It is now garrisoned by two troops of Second Cavalry, and two companies of the Ninth Infantry. This is an important post, should be kept in good repair, and as soon as practicable should have additional quarters built, with an increase of troops."

The Department of Arizona in 1890 comprised the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and California south of the 35th parallel. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, who replaced Brig. Gen. Grierson late in the fiscal year, from his headquarters in Los Angeles. It was a subordinate command, along with the Departments of California and Columbia, of the Division of the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco. In command in San Francisco was Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The Department of Arizona ceased to exist in 1893 when the Department of Arizona became part of the Military Department of Colorado, with headquarters in Denver.

There was an aggregate of 3,506 officers and men in the Arizona department, assigned to 54 troops and companies, spread out over 14 posts. These were Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca, Lowell, Thomas, Whipple Barracks, and San Carlos in Arizona; Forts Bayard, Marcy, Stanton, Union, and Wingate in New Mexico; and San Diego Barracks, California.

Forts Thomas, McDowell, Mohave, Selden, and Verde were abandoned by the Army in Arizona and New Mexico during the year and either turned over to the Department of the Interior for use by Indians or returned to the public domain. The closures were made for reasons of economy. In March 1890 the military post of Fort Selden was turned over to the Department of the Interior and converted into an Indian industrial school.

On 24 May Troop I, Sixth Cavalry, moved out of Fort Wingate, NM, trading places with Troop E of the same regiment which had been at Fort Lewis, Colorado. During the month of June the Second Cavalry Regiment in the Department of California changed places with the Fourth Cavalry in Arizona. The 2d Cavalry's Headquarters Troop, Band, and Troops D, H, L, and M took station at Fort Lowell. Troops B, C, G, and I went to Fort Huachuca. Troop E was stationed at San Carlos. Troops L and M were inactivated pursuant to War Department orders, with Troop L later being formed as an Indian scout troop.

Pursuant to an authorization from the Secretary of the Army, the Arizona Department commander enlisted an additional 30 Indian scouts to serve along the Mexican border.

Lt. Col. D. S. Gordon commanded Fort Huachuca in 1890 which housed four troops of his 2d Cavalry and two companies of the 9th Infantry, for a total of 14 officers and 332 enlisted men.

The quartermaster budget for repair and construction of buildings at Huachuca totaled $4,242.26.

Large-scale field maneuvers were planned which envisioned concentrating sixteen troops of cavalry and twelve companies of infantry at Tanner's Canyon [Garden Canyon] near Fort Huachuca. The plans were canceled by Washington for economic reasons.

At Huachuca 21 enlisted men were undergoing instruction in military signaling. During July they practiced sending messages with the heliograph between Fort Huachuca and stations at Bisbee and Mescal Springs. Each man received 54 hours of training, including preliminary instruction, and practice with flag and heliograph signaling.

A Signal Corps Second Lieutenant, William A. Glassford, writing in 1890 a scientific report on rainfall and irrigation in Arizona, observed:

> *In an interesting report on the post gardens at Camp Huachuca, Major Julius H. Patzki, U.S. Army, surgeon of the post, notes that with the single exception of potatoes a good supply of vegetables is grown under a very moderate degree of irrigation in the four months April to July. These gardens are in Tanner's Canyon [Garden Canyon], 7 miles east of the post. This exception of potatoes deserves a particular mention to stimulate further inquiry or to lead to the institution of further experiment, because the head of this canyon has been widely heralded as the first and almost only spot on the American continent where have been found specimens of this plant growing in a free and wild state, although it is known to be indigenous to this hemisphere. This interesting discovery which has been known to botanists for years was made in 1882 by J. G. Lemmon, a vendor of herbarium supplies [and American botanist for whom Mount Lemmon is named.].*

The men,[1] who would spend their time drilling and keeping up the post were without a fixed address. They would spend sometime less than a year at a given post before moving on to another. It was the result of a War Department policy that recognized that it was unfair to have any one outfit for too long at any given hell-hole. Accordingly, a regiment would relocate its

headquarters from one western department to another and their companies would likewise rotate from one set of posts to others. Consequently, most of the vagabond regiments of the U.S. Army would call in at Fort Huachuca sooner or later. In the 1890s, companies or troops from these various regiments called Huachuca home: 2d, 4th, 1st, 7th, 9th, and 5th Cavalry; and the 9th, 24th, 15th, 22d, and 25th Infantry.

The soldier stationed in remote Arizona was far from the American mainstream. He was in danger of being cut off from vast segments of society and becoming alien, as Maj. Gen. John Pope recognized when he said:

> So long as the soldier remains one of the people; so long as he shares their interests, takes part in their progress, and feels a common sympathy with them in their hopes and aspirations, so long will the Army be held in honorable esteem and regard.... When he ceases to do this; when officers and soldiers cease to be citizens in the highest and truest sense, the Army will deserve to lose, as it will surely lose, its place in the affections of the people, and properly and naturally become an object of suspicion and dislike.[2]

According to a survey taken by the Inspector General in 1890, the average noncommissioned officer was a native-born American. Just over 57 out of 100 fell into this category. Over 16 out of 100 were Irish and 13 of 100 were German. The largest number of recruits were drawn from the large northern and midwestern cities, especially New York and Boston. The largest percentage were laborers [28 percent], 9.6 percent were farmers before entering the army, and 4.9 percent were former clerks. The recruit must be between the ages of 16 and 35, with those under 21 having parental permission. The average enlistee at this time was 5 foot 7 inches tall and weighed slightly over 153 pounds. The minimum for a cavalry trooper was 5 foot 3 inches, 120 lb., while the maximum for cavalry was 5 foot 10 inches, 155 lb. The enlisted man's average age in 1890 was 30.3 years and he had spent seven years in the Army. Anyone enlisting after 1884 received the Soldier's Handbook which outlined the basics of soldiering.

In November 1889 Reginald A. Bradley was an out-of-work cowboy drifting along the railroad tracks from Deming, New Mexico, westward. Along his way, he ran across a heliograph station where a Sergeant Griffin, a signalman, told him about Army life in the Southwest, an adventure that consisted of "chasing Apaches." He decided to join the Army and continued his journey along the railroad.[3]

"After only a few days of training, I began regular duty in the troop." Bradley found himself working in the barracks orderly room checking the payrolls for Major Noyes. He had the advantage of an English education. The office was a tiny cubicle, about 10 x 10 feet, and housed the first sergeant's bunk and the troop library. Bradley became the troop clerk working for 1st Sgt. Kerr, a Tennessean who was well liked and "had everything to do with running the troop—officers didn't do much like that."

There was little to do in the way of entertainment. Bradley stayed at the post most of the time. Some of his friends would go on pass to Willcox, "the closest real town." Bradley recalled that the "soldiers spent their money there and were quite welcome. Bowie Station was nothing, just a way station; a depot." He said, however, that there were "a bunch of prostitutes camped outside the post." Bradley would go into Dos Cabezas, the nearest settlement to Bowie. He called it an "old Mexican town" were "there were all kinds of things going on...prostitutes and everything like that. The commanding officer didn't trouble himself about it."

One of the favorite pastimes in the Army has always been gambling. It was no different during Bradley's enlistments. He elaborated:

There's always gambling after pay day. I don't remember any professional [civilian] gamblers allowed at Fort Bowie. I think the commanding officer kept them out, but [the soldiers] used to gamble among themselves. There were men in the fort, who I think were professional gamblers; who would actually enlist just for the opportunity to gamble. They'd put the money in a bank; then they'd serve their time or desert. There were enlisted men who used to gamble until all the money got in to the hand of one or two—then they'd quit. I think those one or two were, in this sense, professional gamblers. Gambling was done openly, in the quarters on the bunks—no attempt was made to stop it."

All Bradley could relate about his living quarters was that the quarters had "a row of bunks on each side, with a big pot-bellied stove that kept the quarters warm." They were adobe buildings with a "thin plaster outside that keeps the rain from digging in and destroying the wall." He speculated that the adobe buildings would "last hundreds of years." Some adobe foundations at Fort Huachuca, where they were constantly cared for, have lasted over 100 years. But at Fort Bowie, which would be abandoned in October 1894, they deteriorated rapidly.

When the garrison was alerted to take to the field, it could pack its supplies on mules and be ready for the trail in three hours. There was no need to issue ammunition for each soldier "kept his own belt of ammunition with him all the time in the barracks." Rounds for his sidearm, he kept in his pockets. In what he termed a "hard chase after Apaches," Bradley said the troop would "ride to the scene of trouble as fast as possible—with arms, supplies on pack animals, and two canteens each of precious water." The water was a precious commodity in Arizona. The cavalryman exclaimed, "I should say water was scarce away from the post! I don't believe we took a drink or stopped between Fort Bowie and Rucker Canyon that night [on patrol]—40 miles. You know, all this talk about 100-mile rides. I read about 'em, but I don't believe half of 'em. They might of took the 100 mile ride all right but they took 'em in two days. Soldiering was a hard, dry business in southern Arizona 78 years ago."

He was able to save some of his clothing allowance by not drawing blankets or new uniforms. He would buy blankets at a dollar each from potential deserters or men about to be discharged. This was a savings of three or four dollars over the cost of having one issued and deducted from his clothing account. And he bought a full dress tunic second hand, "wore it for five years and then sold it." The dress uniform was worn by the troopers only on Sunday morning parade and, Bradley said, "then they'd only have it on for an hour or two."

And there was the matter of style. According to Bradley, "when a person joined he was issued a suit of clothes; later he threw it to one side and purchased non-commissioned officers cloth, which was better, and had the troop tailor make a suit of clothes. Nearly all the men had this kind of suit of clothes, except for someone who just joined. The issue clothes were pretty tough looking." Remembering the first Army clothes he was issued, Bradley complained "they had two or three sizes and just threw you out a suit of clothes."

Private Bradley explained about his weapons: "you had to sign up for sabers and guns and cartridge belts." The young trooper had qualified as a marksman and sharpshooter. He said, "I had the same carbine all the time—one did, except if the bore is not right. When you got a gun you knew, you wanted to keep it, because you could shoot better with that one than any other." The NCO in charge of the barracks would padlock the carbines in a round rack each evening and "it was his duty to see that all the guns were in there, or accounted for."

He considered the horses at Fort Bowie as good. "They're always inspected by the officers, and tested out. I had a pretty good horse, but he wasn't half broke. I had a lot of breaking to do."

In one month [October] at Huachuca the 2d Cavalry reported turning into the Quartermaster ten unserviceable horses.

Fort Bowie. Photo courtesy the estate of Alvarado Fuller.

Parlor in Col. Eugene B. Beaumont's quarters, Fort Bowie, circa 1885-86.

An officer relaxes on the shaded porch of his quarters at Fort Bowie. Bradley gave this picture of the daily life at Fort Bowie, Arizona, in 1890, a routine in which he said "day followed day, with little break."

The first call was at 0615 hours, although he added that the time changed "all the time." Reveille was at 0625 when you actually jumped out of bed. By 0630 "you fall in for roll call by 1st Sgt.…in complete uniform—with your tunic buttoned up." Before breakfast cavalrymen could expect to put in an hour of stable duty. "Each morning we went to care for our horses for an hour, then ate our breakfast of black coffee and baked hash."

Fatigue call was at 0715. "Outside the 1st Sgt's office is a bulletin board, where you can find out what your're supposed to do the next day. I was lucky," he said, "[I] usually had fatigue walking around behind the c.o." Although Bradley found that "there was lots of work around a post like that," he didn't think the garrison was overworked. "There was always old guard fatigue. When they came off guard they didn't do anything but groom horses for an hour. The next day, with a sergeant or a corporal, they'd go out and saw wood or do something up at the officers' quarters."

There was a sick call at 0730 when the sick men were "marched up to the doctor at the hospital on the hill." If "you had some business at the adjutant's office, then you went up to take care of it" at orderly call. According to Bradley, they didn't have drill call every day but "just layed up on our bunks in the quarters." Bradley did not remember ever being on the rifle range while with his troop at Fort Bowie. When they did have mounted drill, it was "on the flats of San Simeon Valley—a dry place of cactus and spikes."

During mounted drill, they were in charge of the first sergeant because they only had one officer. "The troop was always divided into two platoons, and the 1st Sgt. was always in command of the first platoon and the 1st duty Sgt. of the second platoon." The desert scrub and

cacti of the Arizona desert made its demands upon horsemanship. During mounted drill Bradley remembered galloping across the desert on a fine horse when his saber "caught on a mesquite bush and dragged me right off the horse…. It didn't seem to hurt me, I caught my horse and got on again."

After drill they would have afternoon stables with the NCOs grooming their own mounts and the enlisted men would groom the remainder, taking turns with the animals at the command of "change horses." Retreat was at 1700 and the men were assembled outside the barracks. "The 1st Sgt. called the names, then the adjutant comes out and hears 'Troop C, 4th Cavalry present or accounted for.'"

This was followed by Mess Call at 1715. The fare was repetitious. "When in post," Bradley reported, "we just had meat and potatoes." Tattoo, First Call, followed. Another roll call was taken at 2100 when the "non-commissioned officers in charge would just walk around and see that the fellows were there." Taps was at 2300 and the NCOs "checked men in bunks; they were always looking to see if anyone had run off."

Some men were detailed to sleep in the stables to act as a guard. The stable guard was a full time assignment. Bradley related "There was a man detailed who stayed down there all the time—even slept there—did nothing else but show up once in a while for inspection."

The bunk check and stables guard was a safeguard against desertion, an ever-present problem in the frontier army. The Army's desertion fell from 11 to 9 percent of enlisted strength during the year ending 30 June 1890. The 4th Cavalry in Arizona had a rate of 7.6; the 6th Cavalry in New Mexico and Colorado had a rate of 11; the 9th Infantry in Arizona had a 8.5 percent; and the 10th Infantry in New Mexico and Colorado had a 9.4 rate. Compare these rates with African-American units, the 10th Cavalry in Arizona and the 24th Infantry in Arizona and New Mexico which had rates of 1.3 and 1.4 respectively.

Periodically, the Army tried to crack down on the type of resorts referred to by one veteran of Huachuca as "hog ranches." A news item that appeared in the Tombstone Epitaph in the 1890s gives an idea of what the Army was up against when it tried to regulate the moral lives of its men. The Hog Ranch, located within easy access of the Huachuca Post, is being strictly guarded by a detail of troops to prevent any of the men stationed there from spending their $12 per month in riotous living at that establishment. The Hog Ranch, so called, is a large house with 13 occupants—women. The table is presided over by the proprietress, who has, on account of her solicitude for those under her charge, earned the title of "Mama." The house has been doing a rattling business of late, but no more is the sound of revelry heard by night. Fair women and brave men, the youth and beauty of the Huachuca slope, no longer mingle at the Hog Ranch. Business is prostrated by Uncle Sam's rude intrusion. The problem will however be solved in the near future. The lady of the ranch was in town yesterday and took steps to have the guards around her house fired by legal process.

It was at one of these ranches near Fort Grant on March 31, 1893, that Apache Scout Rowdy lived up to his nickname and met his end. When he tried to clean the place out and rushed the bartender with a cocked Winchester, the man named Lennon shot him with a shotgun. Lennon was acquitted and Rowdy, in view of his past services, was buried with military honors. There were the occasional brawls and shootings, like the one at Tombstone in October 1893 when a 24th Infantry trooper was gunned down by a fellow soldier after the two had been drinking heavily and argued over a woman.

Frederic Remington, A Beautiful Fight Ensued.

In the 1890s a youth, who would become one of New York City's most renowned mayors, was growing up at Fort Huachuca. His father was the bandleader of the 11th Infantry Band and Fiorello La Guardia later related his boyhood memories:

Our first Army station in Arizona was Fort Huachuca, where we arrived in the late eighties. Its location, miles and miles from urban civilization, its barren hills and bleak surroundings made it exceedingly unpleasant and undesirable for grown-ups but a paradise for a little boy. We could ride burros. Our playground was not measured in acres, or city blocks, but in miles and miles. We could do just about everything a little boy dreams of. We talked with miners and Indians. We associated with soldiers, and we learned to shoot even when we were so small the gun had to be held for us by an elder. My family had a two-room 'dobe house, with a detached kitchen. The kitchen had a canvas roof, and the house had plank sides and flooring. It sure looked great to a small boy.[4]

The family of Achille LaGuardia, bandmaster of the 11th Infantry, Fort Whipple, Arizona, in the 1890s. Son Fiorello is marked with an "F." Photo courtesy Sharlot Hall Historical Society, Prescott, Arizona.

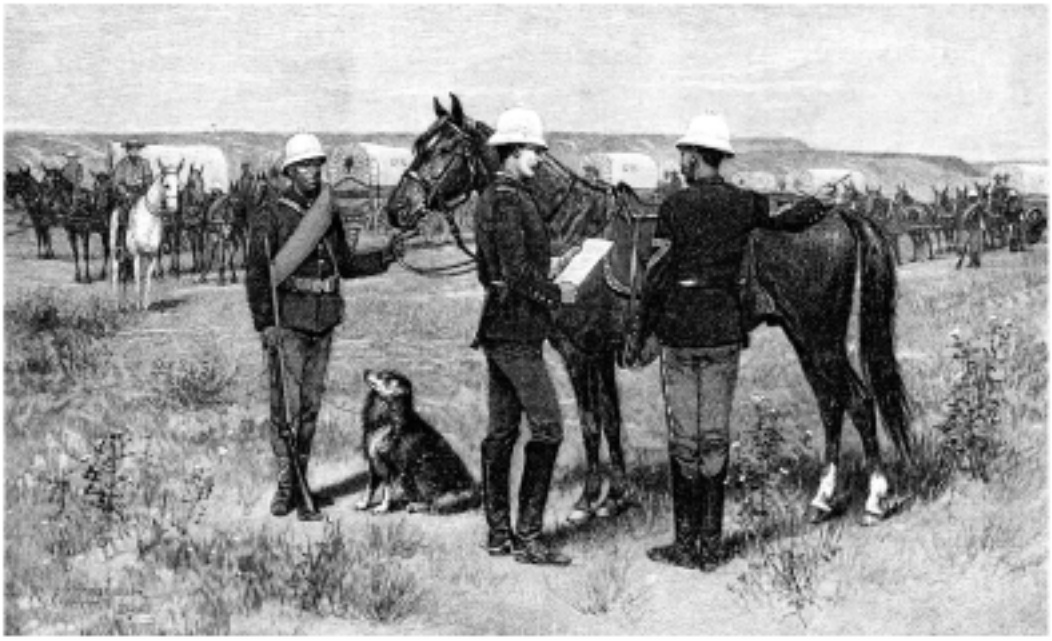
Things were pretty quiet around the Huachuca Mountains in the last decade of the 19th century. An earthquake had shaken things up in 1887, dropping the San Pedro River below the ground and igniting a rash of fires in the mountains. On 6 June 1893 a second earthquake shook the area around the Huachuca Mountains, but with far less severity than the 1887 tremor.

Two years later there was more excitement when the Army payroll was hit. On 11 May 1889, paymaster Maj. Joseph W. Wham was carrying his strongbox of cash to pay off Arizona troops when he was ambushed at Cedar Springs and robbed of $28,345.10. His eleven-man escort, two NCOs and nine privates from the 10th Cavalry and 24th Infantry, put up a good fight but suffered eight of their number wounded. Seven of the outlaws were caught and held at Tucson for trial. In his final report to the War Department, Major Wham said, ". . . I never witnessed better courage or better fighting than shown by these colored soldiers." Several of Wham's escorts were recommended for the Certificate of Merit for their dedication. But Sergeant Benjamin Brown and Corporal Isaiah Mays received the Medal of Honor for courage and gallantry in the confrontation with the robbers.

Henry Casselli, Sgt. Benjamin Brown and Cpl. Isaiah Mays, Heroism in Arizona, 1889. From the U.S. Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Roll Call: Rufus F. Zogbaum—Military Delineator

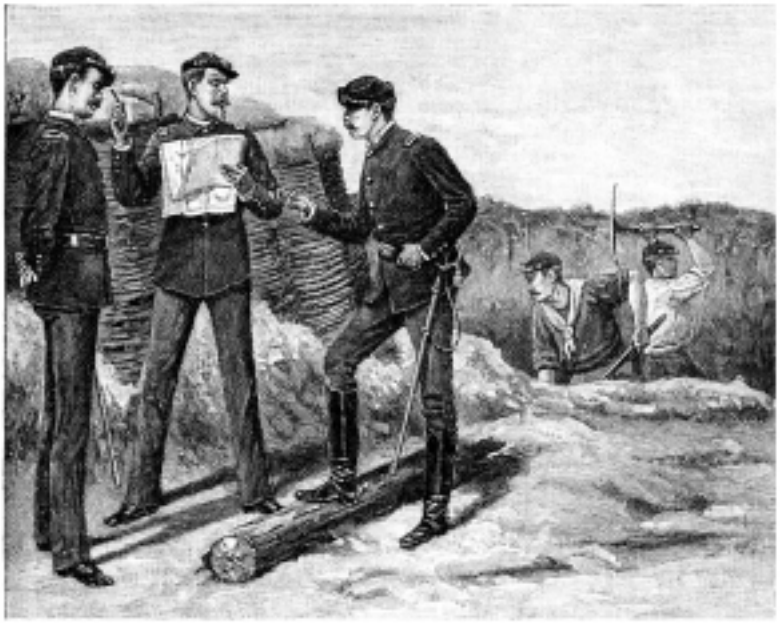
Rufus F. Zogbaum (1849-), born in Charleston, SC, studied art at the New York Art Students' League in 1878 and 1879. He went to Paris in 1880 to study for almost three years under Leon J. F. Bonnat. After observing some of the armies of Europe, his specialty became military subjects and when he returned to America he began illustrating U.S. Army subjects for Harper's Monthly magazine in 1884. A number of assignments followed. The engravings that appear here were done for an article on the U.S. Army that appeared in Harper's in 1890, just four years after the final Geronimo campaign ended.



QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—READY FOR THE MARCH.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—THE RED-CROSS AMBULANCE.

CAVALRY—THE REGIMENTAL STANDARD.



THE ENGINEER CORPS—INSTRUCTION IN FIELD FORTIFICATION.

ARTILLERY—A LIGHT BATTERY.

Historical perspective tells us that the Apache campaigns were at an end. But to the citizens of Arizona, long terrified of the Indians, the idea of a peaceable reservation Apache was unthinkable. Every crime was attributed to Indians and the Army was sent off to investigate.

Two warriors who managed in 1886 to escape from the train that was carrying them to exile in Florida, were Massai, a Chiricahua, and Gray Lizard, a Warm Springs Apache. According to a story written by Frederic Remington for Harper's Weekly, Massai slipped off the train somewhere east of Kansas City and made his way back to New Mexico, sheltering there with the Mescaleros, and eventually Arizona. Massai first became known to the American forces when, in the fall of 1890, he kidnapped a White Mountain girl named Nastastale from the reservation, killing her mother, and taking the girl as his wife. He would elude pursuit by the cavalry over the next several years, traveling alone across the mountains of the Southwest and Mexico, and be blamed by the white press for every crime committed in the territories.

"The Apaches are Coming," Harper's Weekly, Frederic Remington.

His daughter Alberta Begay was interviewed by Eve Ball for her book Indeh and she related the stories that had been passed down about this singular warrior.

When food was brought at noon Massai pretended to eat, but he concealed most of his portion in his breechclout. His wife gave him her share; she would get more that night. Gray Lizard, too, did not eat.

The train began laboring up the slope, moving more and more slowly as it climbed. Massai looked for a place where there was much vegetation in which he could hide. They came to clumps of bushes, with rocks. The train slowed almost to a stop, and Massai and

Gray Lizard slipped through the window and dropped to the ground. They rolled down the slope into the thick brush and lay still. Neither was hurt. The train did not stop….

Traveling at night and taking advantage of unguarded miner's camps, they were able to arm and provision themselves. After "a long time" they reached New Mexico. Gray Lizard headed for White Sands and the Mescalero Reservation where he would live. Massai would go to his homelands in the mountains of southeastern Arizona, take a White Mountain woman named Zan-a-go-li-che as his wife, and live a reclusive life until he was killed by pursuing whites.[5]

Post returns at Huachuca show that in October Lieut. John Winn, Troop B, 2d Cavalry, left the post with seven men in pursuit of Indians reported to be near Tanner [Garden] Canyon on 27 October 1890. They returned to post on the 29th without having sighted any Indians. This Huachuca patrol may have been investigating reported movements of an Apache renegade called "Big Foot" Massai.

Newspapers as far away as San Francisco told a story on 26 May 1890 of another Apache atrocity in which a Robert Hardie was killed by San Carlos Apaches who were on the warpath. The alleged incident caused the citizens of Tombstone to petition the president asking for protection. Benjamin H. Grierson gave the Army's cooler appraisal of the Hardie murder in his annual report for 1890. Referring to the Tombstone petition, he said "it appeared from that remarkable manifesto that the lives of all the people of Arizona were endangered by the murderous, bloodthirsty Apaches." Then he related what the newspapers had reported.

It appears that [Hardie] and his brother-in-law, Dr. Haynes, were riding together on the afternoon of the 24th of May, through Rucker Canon, in the Chiricahua Mountains, east of Tombstone, Ariz., when they were suddenly fired upon from the side of the canon and Mr. Hardie instantly killed; that Dr. Haynes, whose horse was shot, ran and succeeded in catching and mounting the horse which had been ridden by Hardie and thereby made his escape; that he saw one Indian who looked like Geronimo, etc. Although the murder occurred on Saturday, the 24th of May, no information reached either of the nearest military posts, Forts Huachuca and Bowie, until more than two days had elapsed. When notified of the occurrence the troops started immediately for the scene of the murder, arriving there on the 27th. Not being able to find any trail they moved southward 16 miles where it was reported that horses had been stolen, and there found a dim trail five days old, which they followed with great difficulty to a point near the Mexican line, where it was lost. The carcasses of a horse and colt were found near the trail, some of the flesh having been cut from the latter. No other evidence was obtained by following the trail, although it was thought it might have been made by Indians, possibly three in number.

In his official report of 27 May, the commander at Fort Huachuca said that he questioned the undertaker at Tombstone who had prepared the body and learned that the victim's pockets still contained his untouched pocket-book with money in tact. The body was not mutilated. The bullet had entered the body from the front on an angle that was level. The powder burns on the dead man's hand would indicate that he was shot at close range. The conclusion was that Mr. Hardie had been killed by someone other than Indians and the motive had not been robbery.

The Army did not relax its vigilance around Huachuca, vigorously scouting along the Mexican border with additional Indian scouts enlisted for that purpose. A special force of Apache scouts, a few officers and troopers of Troop K, 10th Cavalry, led by Lieut. Powhattan Clarke, had a "roving commission to operate actively in conjunction with the troops already in the field, to

pursue, capture or destroy any hostile Indians which may be found on the border." This stepped up patrolling would, according the department commander, determine whether the marauders were Indians or not and "give assurances that nothing will be left undone by the military to prevent disorder on the frontier; while evil doers, let them be whom they may, will soon be induced to desist from their course or leave the country to seek more favorable locations for their nefarious practices."

A few weeks later a man named Gray said Indians had attacked him and run off eleven of his horses. Again, it looked like a false report. Lieut. A. M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, wrote from his camp in Rucker Canyon on 20 June: "I do not believe there are any Indians in this section of the country.... Gray's . . . statements are very conflicting. First he says: "six Indians took eleven head of stock; I ran after them with a six-shooter and followed them 500 yards, I then shot three times; they returned my fire with one shot and then abandoned the stock and ran." Six Indians scared off by one man with a six-shooter! Again he said: "Five Indians," and again he spoke of "one Indian" trying to get his horses. During my scout I saw horses in every direction grazing; on Silver Creek, San Simon Valley, and through the hills, and Indians could get all the mounts they desire."

False reports of Indian depredations continued to be received. On 18 June the commander at Fort Huachuca was notified by citizens at Crittenden, Arizona, that Indians had slaughtered their cattle in the Santa Rita Mountains and that they were forming a posse to go after them. Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cavalry, was sent out with a detachment to investigate and reported back that the cattle had been dead for some 15 days, showed no bullet holes, and had probably died of thirst or starvation. Likewise, the governor of Sonora confirmed that no Indians had been sighted near the border nor had any incidents been reported there. Brainard said, "The young man, Paret by name, who first found the cattle and spread the report that they had been killed by Indians denied that he had seen any Indians or had observed moccasin tracks as reported. He acknowledged that the animals were in a putrid state and filled with worms when found by him three days before."

The findings of his commanders in the field and the confirmation by the governor of Sonora that no Indian activity could be discovered in Mexico, led General Grierson to conclude that the reports of the Indian raids were fabricated. He called for criminal proceedings against the offenders. "The circulation of false reports alleging the committal of depredations by Indians—designed to take troops into the field unnecessarily, where they have to endure hardships and privations in a desolate country almost destitute of water, incurring great expense to the Government—should be made subject to severe punishment, as they excite the apprehension of the better class of people, permanent residents, and stand in the way of the development and advancement of the country."

Around 17 June Denver newspapers were publishing accounts out of El Paso, TX, that told of a cowboy who had survived an Indian attack north of Separ, NM. An investigation made by Colonel Bliss commanding the District of New Mexico at Fort Bayard concluded that the story was a hoax perpetuated by ten cowboys to frighten one of their more gullible company. Scouts by the 10th Cavalry failed to turn up any sign of Indians.

The department commander's feelings about the rash of reported Indian depredations around Fort Huachuca were clear. Brig. Gen. Grierson said, "It has been definitely ascertained that the numerous reports of alleged depredations by Indians since that date are entirely groundless, gotten up by malicious persons bent upon their favorite scheme of calling upon the Government for

assistance, with the design of having the country occupied by troops so they can be better able to dispose of the products at high rates. By false reports and clamor they hope that the Indian reservation may be opened to their grasp, and not being interested in the welfare of the country, like hungry wolves they skulk and roam about the purlieus of civilization, often out of honest employment for lack of stability of character; always ready to appropriate what they can, regardless of the rights of more deserving people."

Department of Arizona commander, Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, wrote this report just before his retirement:

On the 2d of March a party of five drunken Indians killed a freighter by the name of Herbert ten miles west of Fort Thomas, Ariz. Immediately upon receipt of the information scouts from San Carlos, and troops from that and other posts were ordered into the field and every possible effort made to capture or destroy the murderers. Upon arrival of detachments under Lieutenants Watson and Clarke, Tenth Cavalry, at the scene of the murder their forces were united, the trail found and persistently followed for several days and nights over the rough, broken mountains and plains of Arizona. After five days' constant travel they overtook the murderers on Salt River [on 7 March 1890] where a hard fight ensued in which two Indians were killed and the others captured, one of whom was badly wounded. The prisoners were subsequently turned over to the civil authorities of Graham County, Ariz. This is one of the most brilliant affairs of its kind that has occurred in recent years and has had a very quieting effect upon, and will no doubt prove a lasting lesson to, the Indians of the San Carlos Agency. It was, therefore, extremely gratifying to congratulate the commanding officers of San Carlos and Fort Thomas, and especially Lieutenants Watson and Clarke and the troops under their command for the persistent pursuit and complete success.

"Lieutenant James M. Watson, Tenth Cavalry," Frederic Remington, Arizona Ty.-'88.

Powhatan H. Clarke, by Frederic Remington in 1888.

Timeline

In **1887** an earthquake started fires in the Huachuca Mountains on 3 May and dropped the San Pedro River underground. The right to maintain a coaling station there was granted to the U.S. by Hawaii. Queen Victoria celebrated her Golden Jubilee. In Arizona's first known train robbery, bandits get $20,000 some 50 miles northeast of Fort Huachuca. Joe Smith who ran the Huachuca Dance House was charged in Tombstone with the theft of a gold watch from trooper Charles Kim. In 1887 the thirteen-year-old Winston Churchill was memorizing these lines from Thomas Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*:

Then out spake brave Horatius,
The Captain of the Gate:
"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his god?

In **1888** the Cavalry Journal began publication. The first electric trolley line went into operation. Burroughs invented an adding machine. Electrocution as a form of capital punishment was adopted in New York. Kodak developed a hand-held camera; its slogan became "You Press the Button, We Do the Rest." Benjamin Harrison was elected president. Ladies shoes were selling for a dollar a pair at John Leary's store in Tombstone. The experimental shipment of refrigerated meat was undertaken with two trainloads from Kansas City to California. The 4th Cavalry band led a Decoration Day parade in Tombstone. The U.S. Army's Tactical Board convened in Washington "to prepare a system of infantry tactics, a system of cavalry tactics, and a system of light artillery tactics for the use of the armies of the United States." The cavalry member was Colonel George B. Sanford, a Fort Huachuca commander in 1881. On 14 August Lt. Gen. John M. Schofield replaced Sheridan as Commanding General of the Army.

In **1889** John L. Sullivan fought seventy-five rounds with Jake Kilrain. The first All-American football team was selected. The Eiffel Tower was completed in Paris. The Oklahoma Land Rush settled the old Indian Territory. The Arizona legislature voted to move the capital to Phoenix. The first military field telephone kit was developed by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Maxim guns that could fire as much as 700 rounds per minute were tested at Annapolis. On 5 March Redfield Proctor replaced Endicott as Secretary of War. Friedrich Nietzsche wrote that "within fifty years the governments will clash in a gigantic war for the markets of the world.... The blond beasts, the race of conquerors and masters, shall rise again from the ashes of men—they shall rise in a mightier, more deadly form."

The Army's commander, Maj. Gen. John Schofield, was recommending in **1890** that the Army institutionalize the company/troop library by appropriating $10,000 annually, or $25 per company, to buy books that would "meet the demands of the enlisted men of the Army for interesting as well as instructive and profitable reading." The argument for such a move, he said, was self-evident. "...[T]he maintenance of a post library, containing a judicious selection of interesting and instructive books, is a positive benefit to the enlisted men, and becomes an impor-

tant factor in improving the *morale* of the Army."

In **1890** the U.S. population reached 62,947,714, with 88,243 residing in Arizona Territory. Rear Adm. Alfred T. Mahan published his The Influence of Sea Power on History, 1660-1783 which made the case for the strategic employment of naval vessels to gain control of the sea. Responding to criticisms that reliance on history was impractical, Mahan replied that nothing could be more practical than the study of history, "the formulation of the principles and methods by which war may be carried on to the best advantage." Commodore Francis M. Ramsay tried to send Mahan to sea, remarking that "It is not the business of a naval officer to write books." Emily Dickinson published her first collection of poems. The U.S. signed an agreement that called for the suppression of the African slave trade. The Sherman Antitrust Act was passed. Bismarck was kicked out as German chancellor. The "Western Frontier" was no more according to the Census Bureau. The Dakota Sioux danced their "Ghost Dance." On 29 December the 7th Cavalry led by Col. James W. Forsyth attempted to disarm Big Foot's Sioux at Wounded Knee Creek, leading to the battle in which 150 Indians, including women and children, were killed and another 50 wounded. Major S. M. Whitside was a troop commander. It was the last Indian Wars battle, other skirmishes being of the nature of civil disturbances. Navy beat Army 24-0 in the first inter-academy football game. It was estimated that 13.3 percent of Americans were illiterate. William James published his Principles of Psychology. A spotted fever epidemic struck settlements along the Gila River. An Assistant Secretary of War was authorized by Congress. General Miles was recommending that unused military posts in Arizona be used for Indian schools. General George Crook died of heart failure in his rooms in Chicago. He was 61. Wyoming became the 44th state, the first to have women's suffrage. The last Earp brother in Cochise County, Warren, was killed in a Willcox saloon. Dwight D. Eisenhower was born. The battleship Maine was launched. Dr. Leonard Wood married the daughter of a Army staff officer, Louise Condit-Smith.

In **1891** the War Department first employed smokeless powder at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. John N. Irwin replaced Governor Wolfley in Arizona Territory. Cavalry troops began their job of patrolling and protecting Yellowstone National Park, a job they would continue until 1918 when they turned the responsibility over to the National Park Service. Total Army strength was 26,463. Construction began on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Carnegie Hall opened in New York. Basketball was invented by Dr. Naismith. The French and Russians became allies. The movie camera was patented by Thomas Edison. The first zipper was invented by W. L. Judson. President Benjamin Harrison visited Arizona. On 17 December Stephen B. Elkins replaced Proctor as Secretary of War. The 17-year-old Winston Churchill twice flunked the Sandhurst entrance test; he passed the third time. Schlieffen became chief of the German general staff and propagated his theory of strategic envelopment, rejecting a battle of attrition in favor of a quick victory. He believed in taking the offensive. Capt. John Bigelow published *The Principles of Strategy: Illustrated Mainly from American Campaigns*.

In **1892** the Journal of the United States Artillery began publication. John L. Sullivan lost the heavyweight boxing title to "Gentleman Jim" Corbett. The Army numbered 27,190. Grover Cleveland was elected president. The General Electric Company was begun by Henry Villard and J. P. Morgan. The first comprehensive work on Bacteriology published in the U.S. was produced by Army surgeon G. M. Sternberg. Lynchings in the U.S. reached a high in this year with 226, 155 of them blacks. Nathan O. Murphy was appointed as the tenth governor of Arizona Territory. Regular troops were sent to quell disorders at the Coeur d'Alene mines in

Idaho, they would return in 1894 and 1899.

In **1893** the Army's strength was 27,830. Tchaikovsky finished his Symphonie Pathetique. A panic and four-year economic depression began. Dvorak's New World Symphony premiered in New York. Louis C. Hughes appointed territorial governor in Arizona. The Chicago World's Fair opened. On 5 March Daniel S. Lamont replaced Elkins as Secretary of War. Frank Lloyd Wright designed his first house. Speaking at a military conference in Chicago, Maj. J. D. Fullerton of the British Royal Engineers foretold of a "revolution in the art of war" in which "the chief work [would] be done in the air, and the arrival of the aerial fleet over the enemy's capital [would] probably conclude the campaign."

In **1894** President Grover Cleveland employed regular troops to restore order in the Pullman strikes, a move that caused Samuel Gompers' to say: "Standing armies are always used to exercise tyranny over people, and are one of the prime causes of a rupture in a country."

Company B, 15th Infantry, taken during the Pullman Strike in 1894. The 15th Infantry served at Huachuca in 1898. Photo courtesy Mrs. Mabel Boyer McCue, whose father, John F. Boyer was Chief Musician, 15th Infantry. Her husband, George S. McCue, is kneeling, holding the bugle.

The Army was 28,265 strong. The U.S. recognized the Republic of Hawaii. "Coxey's Army" marched on Washington. The U.S. Golf Association was organized. "The Sidewalks of New York" was the popular song. The Sino-Japanese War broke out over the control of Korea. French army regulations were published that called for infantry to attack through the heaviest fire "elbow to elbow in mass formations, to the sound of bugles and drums."

In **1895** there were 27,495 men in the Army. The absence of an Army retirement program caused promotion paths to be jammed. General of the Army Nelson A. Miles said, "…many of the officers who commanded regiments, posts, and brigades in our civil war are now on the list of captains with very little prospect of immediate promotion." The safety razor was invented by Gillette. A current slogan was "If You Keep Late Hours for Society's Sake, Bromo-Seltzer Will Cure That Headache." Income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The American Bowling Congress was born. Stephen Crane published *The Red Badge of Courage*. Marconi invented the wireless telegraph. Roentgen discovered X-rays. William Butler Yeats published his first Poems. Some 200 blacks from Georgia emigrated to Liberia. Schlitz introduced the slogan "The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous." A Southern Pacific train was held up near Benson and the strongbox dynamited. The first automobile race took place. On 5 October Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles replaced Schofield as Commanding General of the Army. John M. Browning designed an air-cooled machine gun that is operated by gas-pressure.

In **1896** the Army's strength was 27,375. Edgar Rice Burroughs, author of the Tarzan stories, was cleaning stables at Fort Grant as a one-term private. The Supreme Court legalized segregation when it established a "separate but equal doctrine" in its Plessy vs. Ferguson decision. William McKinley was elected President. "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" was published and became the theme song of the Spanish-American War. An electric stove was patented by William S. Hadaway. The Olympic Games were reinstituted. Puccini wrote La Boheme. The Ethiopians defeated the Italians at Adowa. Benjamin Franklin, a descendant of one of the founding fathers, was appointed governor of Arizona. The British were fighting Egyptians in the Sudan. on 1 July the Department of Arizona was abolished and the district became part of the Military Department of Colorado. Rudyard Kipling writes in his poem Tommy, "It's Tommy this, an' Tommy than, and 'Chuck 'im out, the brute!'/But it's 'Savior of 'is country' when the guns begin to shoot."

In **1897** there 27,865 men in the Army. There was a gold rush in the Klondike. The first American subway opened in Boston. Queen Victoria celebrated her 60th year as queen with a Diamond Jubilee. The Army played an important part in flood relief for the Rio Grande, Mississippi, and Red Rivers. Ed Schieffelin, who discovered silver in Tombstone, died in Oregon and was brought to Tombstone for burial. Myron H. McCord was appointed territorial governor by President McKinley. On 5 March Russell A. Alger replaced Lamont as Secretary of War. William James finished *The Will to Believe*. Mahan's *The Influence of Seapower* became a text in Japanese naval and military academies.

In **1898** the Army was 209,714 strong. In response to an explosion on the *USS Maine* in Havana harbor, the President signed a resolution of war on 20 April and that "splendid little war" with Spain was begun. Lt. Andrew S. Rowan, an Army Cuba expert who had never been there, was picked to deliver a message to insurgent leader General Garcia behind Spanish lines. Billy Mitchell, the proponent of air power, enlisted as a volunteer and in 1901 would be commissioned in the Signal Corps. On 1 May Commodore Dewey steamed into Manila Bay in the Philippines, said "You may fire when ready, Gridley," and destroyed the Spanish fleet. In one fight with the Spaniards on Cuba, a former Confederate general now leading U.S. volunteers, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, cried out in his excitement, "We've got the damn Yankees on the run!" Capt. William O. "Bucky" O'Neill, one of the many Arizonans who had volunteered for Roosevelt and Wood's 1st Volunteer Cavalry of "Rough Riders," was killed in the battle for San Juan Hill on 1 July. The war almost lived up to the expectations of Finley Peter Dunne's Mr. Dooley who said, "…we

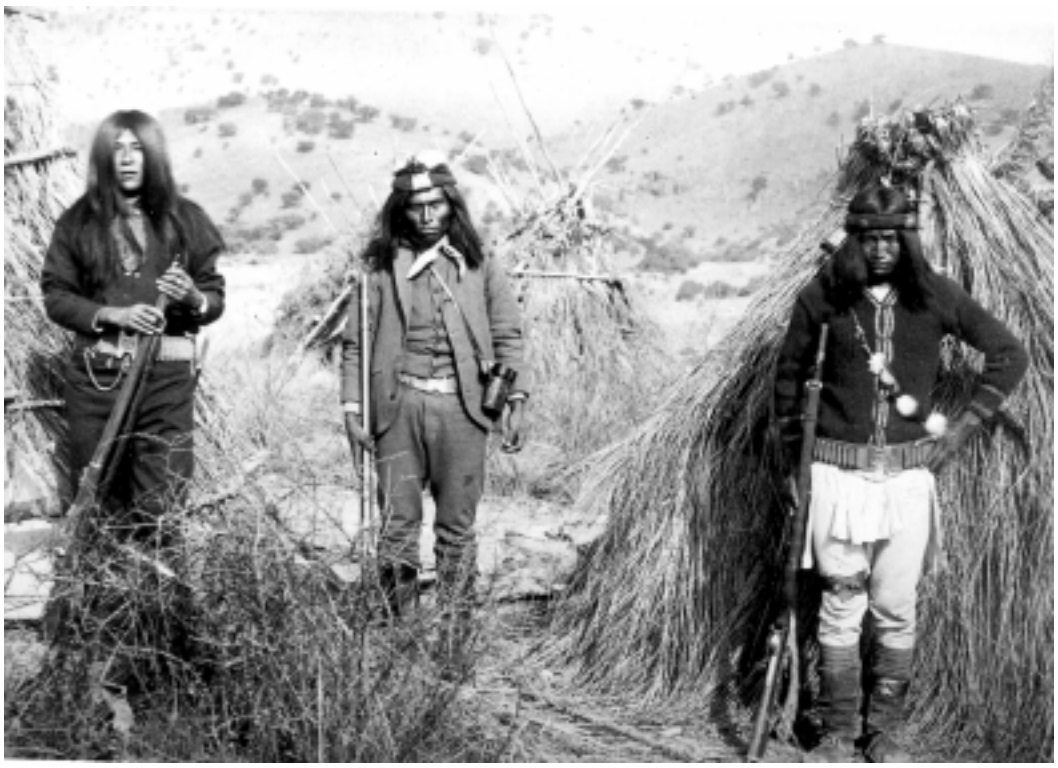
look to Gin'ral Miles to desthroy th' Spanish with wan blow. Whin it comes, trees will be lifted out be th' roots. Morro Castle'll cave in, an' th' air'll be full iv Spanish whiskers." On 17 July the war was over; the Treaty of Paris would be signed in December. For $20 million Spain ceded Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the U.S. Hawaii was annexed by a joint resolution of Congress. On 3 January Charles Linton Williams, for whom Williams Air Force Base near Phoenix was named, was born at Fort Huachuca. A three-battalion regiment, the basis of the triangular division, was adopted by the Army. A Division of Transportation was created within the Quartermaster Department to control rail and water transportation. The price of a shave was 25 cents. Philosopher William James, an opponent of the war, urged men to find a "moral equivalent" to war such as public works. Col. George F. R. Henderson, a lecturer at the British Staff College at Camberly, wrote: "The nature of tactics is such that men may win battles and be very poor generals. They may be born leaders of men, and yet absolutely unfitted for independent command.… [War involves] the movement of large bodies, considerations of time and space, and the thousand and one circumstances, such as food, weather, roads, topography, and moral, which a general must always bear in mind,…composed of so many factors, that only a brain accustomed to hard thinking can deal with them successfully." Jan Bloch, a polish banker, wrote La Guerre Future and predicted frontal assaults would be impossible in the future because of the advances in firepower. "Between the combatants will always be an impassable zone of fire deadly in equal degree to both the foes." Ambrose Bierce (1842-@1914), who reached the rank of major in the Civil War where he earned the nickname "Bitter Bierce" for his rejection of his role as a hired killer, publishes *Tales of Soldiers and Civilians* (aka *In The Midst of Life*).

The Apache Kid

An Indian scout who was to come to a tragic end was a White Mountain Apache whose name, translated by one expert as "the tall brave man destined to come to a mysterious end," or, by another as "terrible tempered." To the U. S. Army in which he enlisted, he was known as the "Kid" and later by terrified Arizona settlers as "The Apache Kid."

He made sergeant and took part in the Battle of Big Dry Wash, serving with Lieut. George H. Morgan's Troop E. As a first sergeant he accompanied General Crook into the Sierra Madres in 1883. The Kid reenlisted in 1885 to serve with Captain Emmet Crawford in the final Geronimo campaign.

At the San Carlos Agency in 1887, the Kid was left in charge of the scouts during the absence of Captain Francis C. Pierce and Chief of Scouts Al Sieber. He took the opportunity to drink the Apache brew, tiswin, mull over the circumstances of his father's murder, and plot revenge. Along with some other scouts he rode to the dwelling of an Apache named Rip who he thought responsible for his father's death and killed him. He and his companions turned themselves in on June 1. As he was about to be led away to the guard house with the six or seven other scouts, firing broke out and Chief of Scouts Al Sieber was shot in the foot.



Slim Jim, the Apache Kid, and an unknown Apache.

Apache Kid

The Kid fled unarmed, and after being chased hard by Lieut. Carter Johnson and scouts from Camp Thomas, arranged to surrender himself and his followers, which he did between June 22 and 25. He was tried by court-martial for mutiny and desertion, found guilty on both charges, given a disorderly discharge, and sentenced to be shot, along with four others. General Miles asked the court to reconsider. They came back with a life sentence which was reduced to ten years by Miles.

The Kid and four other Indians were returned from Alcatraz prison however, to face a trial by civil authorities who claimed they had jurisdiction. At the Globe courthouse, the Kid testified that it had been an Apache named Curly who shot Al Sieber. The Kid and his scouts were found guilty on October 23, 1889, of assault on Al Sieber and given seven years each in the Yuma Territorial Prison.

Enroute to that place under guard, the scouts jumped the deputy, seized his shotgun and killed Sheriff Glenn Reynolds who had refused an army escort. The deputy, W. A. "Hunkydory" Holmes, died of a heart attack or, as was believed in those days, of "fright." A Mexican prisoner on the coach rode into Florence to spread the alarm of the escaped Apaches.

The other Apache broncos would be tracked down by Lieutenants James W. Watson and Powhatan H. Clarke, led by another scout, the 28-year-old Sergeant Rowdy. Lieut. Watson said

Rowdy "loved campaigning and fighting and killing even better than he loved whiskey."[6]

In 1890 Sergeant Rowdy, Company A, Indian Scouts, was decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor. The recommendation was made by the commander at San Carlos:

Referring to the report of the recent affair with "renegade" Indians, …I have the honor to recommend for a "Medal of Honor" Sergeant Rowdy, Company A, Battalion of Indian Scouts, who from the mention made of him in the commanding officer's—First Lieutenant J. W. Watson, 10th U. S. Cavalry,—report, distinguished himself during the pursuit of the hostiles and the culminating successful encounter on March 7, 1890. Lieutenant Watson thus speaks of Sergeant Rowdy: "The credit for our success is due almost entirely to the scouts and more especially to Sergeant Rowdy, whose faithfulness, zeal and bull-dog tenacity in sticking to the trail, made it possible for us to bring the renegades to bay and have the fight which resulted in their killing or capture."

I believe that the distinction which I request for this scout would be highly appreciated, and being, in my opinion, well deserved. I trust this recommendation will receive such action as to secure the man this reward for his good services.

When the surviving renegades were brought to trial, Rowdy was on hand to present his testimony of the action which led to their capture. Warming to his courtroom audience, Rowdy gave an account which put himself in the center o the fighting, giving orders for positioning the troops and even telling Lieut. Watson where to go. "He go there…He stay there."

In 1892 the Apache Kid, now operating alone, emerged again. His depredations were reported by the Department Commander.

"The Kid," a San Carlos Apache Indian, a refugee from the civil authority, is at large, living in the mountains bordering upon the White Mountain Indian Reservation. By his conduct he has caused much anxiety to white people living near the border of this reservation, as well as to the Indians who have homes upon the same. It is reported that this Indian killed an Apache woman on the 17th of May, on south side of Black River, escaping with the daughter of the murdered woman. Troops and Indian scouts were unsuccessful in capturing him. On the 30th day of May last he killed a young boy named Dobie, 30 miles north of Florence, Ariz. Upon receipt of news of the killing, two scouting parties were at once started from San Carlos upon the trail of this fugitive, commanded by experienced officers, accompanied by Indian scouts and trailers. Neither of those parties succeeded in overtaking the renegade. Two scouting parties were also sent out from Huachuca to scour the Catalina Mountains, as Kid evidently went in that direction.

On June 5 this savage captured a squaw of Dazen's band, White Mountain Apaches, 60 miles west of Fort Apache. Indians pursued, but could not overtake him, he having three ponies.

Scouting parties under active young officers, with Apache trailers, are frequently out after this desperado. He knows every foot of the country, and thus far has escaped capture. Many plans and devices have been put in operation to entrap and capture this wily savage. He eludes them all.[7]

The press was critical of the Army's efforts to catch the Kid. The Tombstone Epitaph, published this editorial in June 1892.

According to the statement of reliable persons who were present, the pursuit of the murderer or murderers of Charlie Dobie, as far as the military party was concerned, was simply a farce. While the Kid was retreating at from thirty to fifty miles a day, the party in

pursuit managed to make about ten miles a day. The scouts would be sent on ahead to follow the tracks, and made to come back and report daily. Camp was pitched early each day—from ten in the morning to two in the afternoon. From this can be seen the utter futility and nonsense of employing the military in pursuit of Indians.

At such a rate they could not overtake a cripple, hobbling ahead on crutches, much less the agile and wily Apache. And when the civilians offered to take the scouts and go on ahead and push the chase, they were blankly refused.

The people will learn from this that when settlers are killed, mutilated and plundered, the only way to capture the murderers will be to depend on individual exertions and to avoid the folly of calling on the military. The late tragedy is too solemn a matter, too far reaching in its effects on the general public, to permit this wanton trifling.

The Apache Kid disappeared into the fastness of Arizona and Sonora mountains to become the subject of rumor and legend. All of the depredations in the territory, even into the 20th century, were blamed on the Kid or on Massai, another escapee from U. S. custody.

The 1890s were a time when the Army was preoccupied with substance abuse. An advocate of prohibition within the Army was Maj. Anson Mills, post commander at Fort Apache in 1889, and inventor of the web gear that would be worn by armies of the world in the 20th century. He was not in favor of the newly formed canteen, a forerunner of the post exchange, because they sold liquor. He thought that "young soldiers, entering to buy ordinary supplies would be brought into the presence of comrades indulging in liquor and thus induced to participate." He and his wife rejoiced when prohibition became the law and then were confident that drinking "will soon disappear entirely, not only from this country, but from the whole world…."[8]

The Assistant Surgeon at Fort Huachuca in the early 1890s was Major J. H. Patzki. After the post trader was forbidden to sell liquor to the soldiers, Patzki reported that the lowest kind of rum shops sprang up in the neighborhood. He wrote that "not only is the most vile liquor sold, but cards and prostitutes are used as additional allurements. The result is only too perceptive, the men are fleeced by the professional gamblers, crazed by the liquor, become involved in drunken brawls; or fall into the meshes of the women, and each pay day provides its crop of battered faces, empty pocketbooks and tainted constitutions, not to mention breaches of discipline and desertion, the result of hopeless indebtedness."

These Army officers may have overstated the case. They had not read Rudyard Kipling's poem about Tommy Adkins which was first published in 1890. Kipling's British enlisted man claimed:

…if sometimes our conduck isn't all your fancy paints,
Why, single men in barricks don't grow into plaster saints.

In 1899 the Army was examining its policies regarding the sale of beer at its Post Exchanges. A survey was circulated by Adjutant General which posed this question: "What, in your opinion, would be the effect of an absolute prohibition of the sale of beer in the Army? Are you in favor of such prohibition, or are you in favor of the Exchange as conducted at the present, and with a view to its improvement along the same lines?" Here is how some Fort Huachucans from the 9th Cavalry replied:

Second Lieut. C. E. Stodter, commanding Troop K: "The average soldier will spend a large share of his money immediately after pay day. A good share of this goes to the post exchange, and the profits return to the organization to benefit the soldier. Were it not for the exchange, saloons and gambling dens would line the borders of the reservations. The money

spent in these would be a total loss to the soldier, and their presence would be very injurious to discipline."

Captain M. W. Day, commanding Troop L: "It would set back the morals of the Army as well as its discipline. Enlisted men are both human and are citizens. As long as he can have a drink if he wants it, he usually limits his drinking to such times as he is hot, tired, and dusty. If forbidden to drink at all, he resents it as an infringement of his rights, and gets a drink if he can."

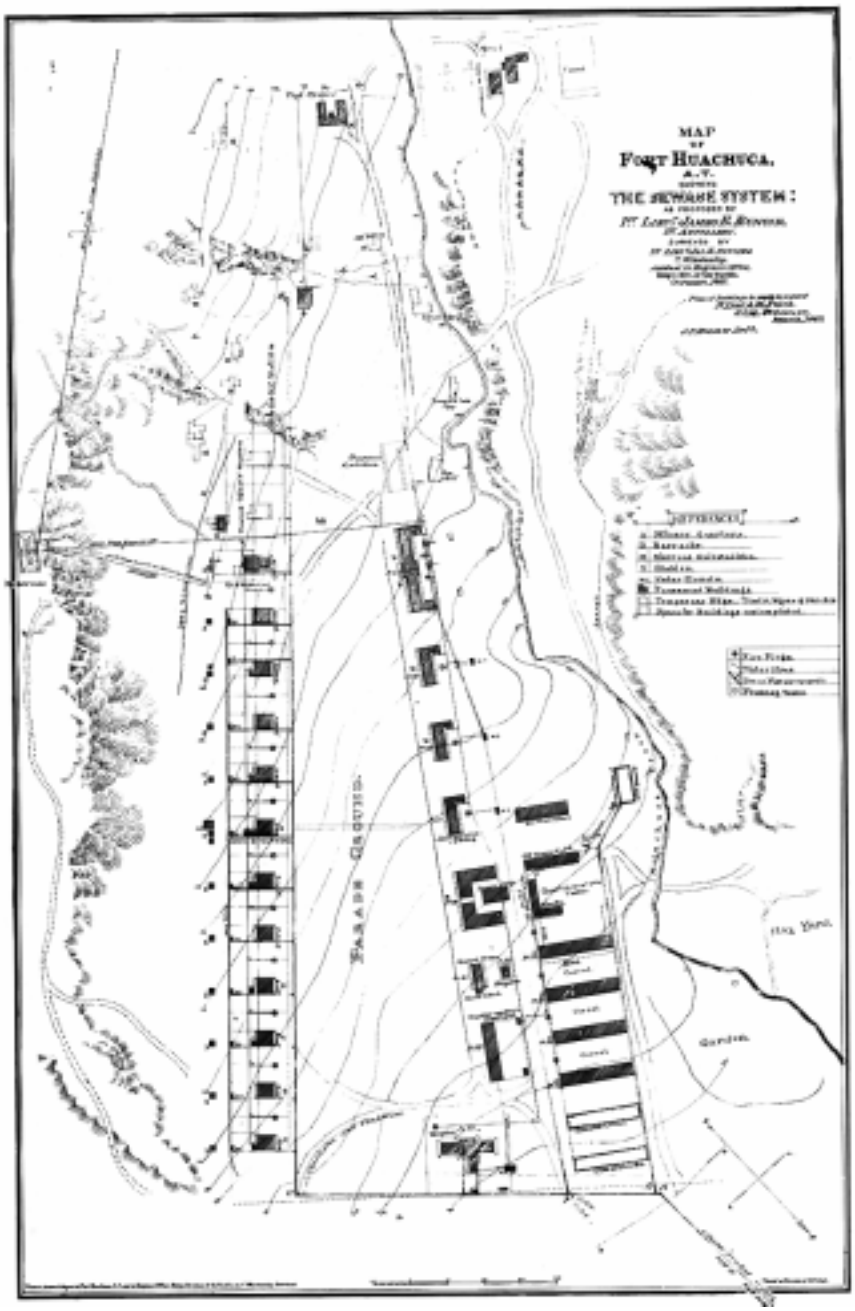
Captain L. W. Cornish, commanding Troop M: In my opinion the effect would be to start up at once in the near vicinity of every post a large number of low liquor saloons, where whisky of the poorest and cheapest quality would be sold. It would cause a large increase in courts-martial and in drunkenness among the enlisted men. I am in favor most strongly of the exchange as present conducted, subject to such changes as time will show to be an improvement.

Richard Barthelmess, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, Fort Huachuca: That depends on the location. In a city there would be little change; at isolated posts, dives in its vicinity would increase, and would be detrimental to health and discipline.

Edwin L. Faringhy, Commissary Sergeant, Fort Huachuca: Would go off of reservation to procure same; fail to appear at roll calls, prejudicial to discipline.

Frederick Schumacher, Hospital Steward, Fort Huachuca: The absolute prohibition of the sale of beer on the reservation would result in a number of small dramshops, springing up just outside the reservation limits, thus secondarily increasing drunkeness, desertion, and courts-martial.

For the most part, the decade of the 1890s was a quiet one with more concern given to the question of whether or not to sell alcohol on Army posts than to Indian holdouts. With the exception of these few Apache loners, the Indian Wars were at an end. The U.S. Army had a chance to take a breath, to collect itself and speculate about what the next century would have in store. Its time of peace and stock-taking would be too brief. The atmosphere of tranquillity that suffused Fort Huachuca in the Spring of 1898 was swept away by an explosive gust from the Caribbean, some 2,000 miles away.

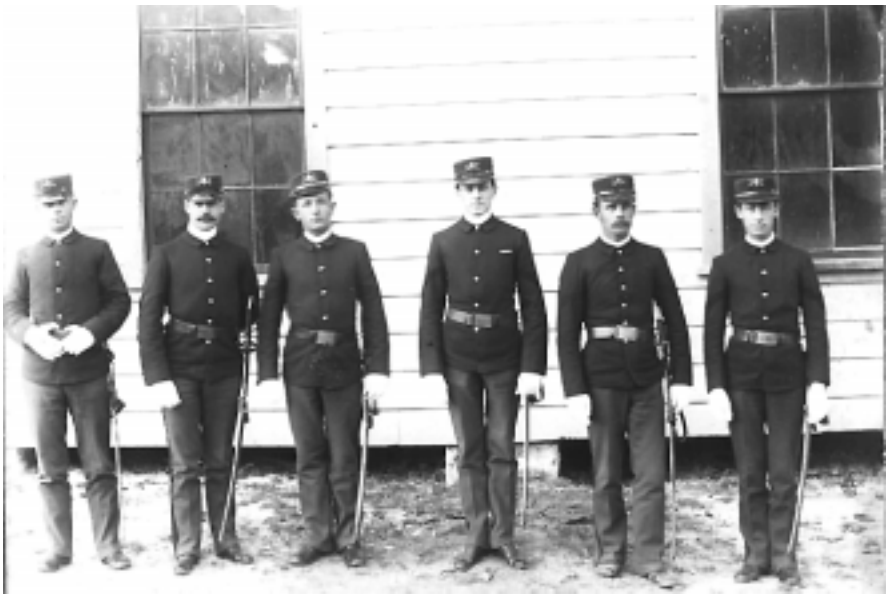


"Fort Huachuca, A.T., showing The Sewage System: As proposed by…Plan of bldgs. & c. made by order of 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R.Q.M., 4th Cavalry, March 1887." In 1888 and 1889 work began on the sewage and drainage system with a $4,737,24 appropriation.

Clark, Carrie Anna, the postmistress, opened her office in 1892 in two rooms in the south end of the administration building, and, for a time, ran a millinery shop in the post office. She died in 1921 and was buried at the post cemetery.

Civilian workers in front of the "Headqrs. Saloon."

2d Lt. Philip Augustus Bettens, Jr., 9th Cavalry, is buried in the post cemetery. Photo courtesy Philip M. Bettens.

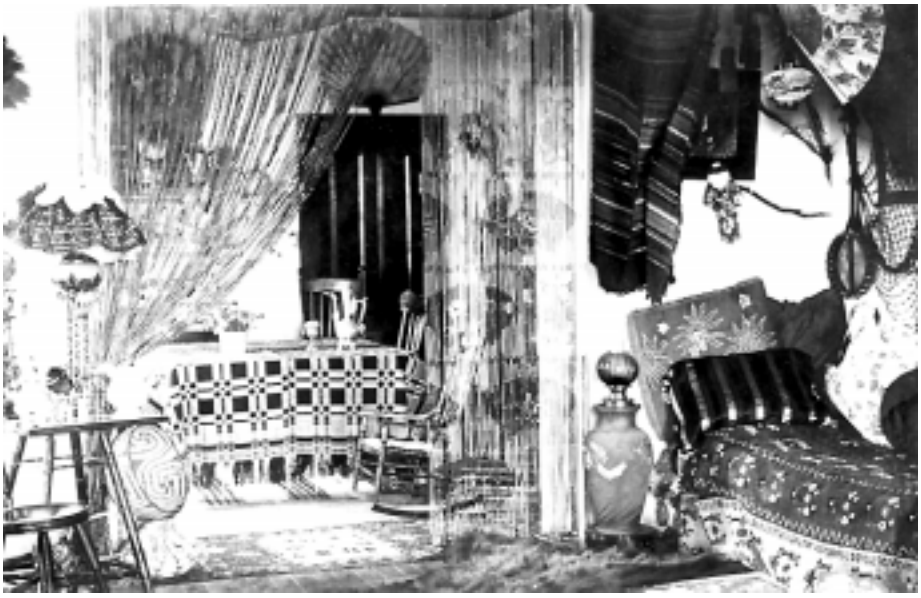


Troopers of the 14th Cavalry at Huachuca in 1904.

Interior of the officer's quarters at Fort Huachuca around the turn of the century.

Dr. Timothy Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Huachuca, 1891.

Wilcox, Surgeon Timothy Erastus. A detailed report prepared by post surgeon Timothy Wilcox gives a wide-ranging description of Fort Huachuca in 1893. "Water supply is obtained from springs 2 1/2 to 3 miles above and at an altitude of 400 to 600 feet above the reservoirs, which are 250 feet above the lowest point of distribution, the hospital. Water is conducted in iron pipes from springs, or catch basins near them, to the reservoirs, and is distributed through iron pipes. Reservoirs are double, one excavated in rock and cemented, covered by a substantial building with shingled roof, lattice and screen protected sides. The overflow from the reservoirs irrigates the parade ground or flows at will into a canyon that leads it away from the post. Capacity of both reservoirs is 220,000 gallons. Buildings are constructed for the most part of adobe. The hospital is of two stories. All of the barracks, six in number, except one which is of adobe, are of wood and two stones. The wooden barracks are raised on stone piers above the surface, affording space for policing. No two sets of barracks are alike in division of rooms. Ventilation is by doors and windows, openings in the ceilings and covered cupolas. Heating is by wood stoves and open fireplaces. There are thirteen sets of officers' quarters not including the old hospital, which is now used as officers' mess and clubroom. The officers' quarters are commodious and sufficient for the present garrison. The bathtubs are zinc lined and of the best construction." Photo courtesy National Library of Medicine.



"Our Sitting Room."

In July 1894, troops of the 24th Infantry at Huachuca were shipped to Colorado to protect the property of the railroads there from striking Pullman Company workers in Trinidad, Colorado.

Girls in a big sycamore tree at Fort Huachuca in the 1890s.

1st Lieut. B.W. Leavell with his family "By the Bridge."

"Aunt Leona and Cyril in snow, Fort Huachuca, 1893." Photo courtesy the estate of Alvarado M. Fuller.

The family of Alvarado M. Fuller at Fort Huachuca in 1893. Photo courtesy the estate of Col. Alvarado M. Fuller.

"Cyril and Estelle Fuller, and nurse. Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1893." Photo courtesy the estate of Col. Alvarado M. Fuller.

"Our Christmas Tree, 1894, Fort Huachuca." Photo courtesy Col. Alvarado M. Fuller estate.

"Mrs. Batchelor's Parlor." Photo courtesy B.W. Leavell collection, Fort Huachuca Museum.

A family portrait of Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Infantry, and his family at Huachuca between 1892 and 96. After fighting with his regiment in Cuba, he was retired for a disability and served as Adjutant General, National Guard of Arizona, until his death in 1907 at Tempe, AZ.

Group of officers at Huachuca in 1894. Standing: Lt. Bean, Lt. J. Hornbrook. Seated: Lt. A. M. Fuller, Col. Noyes, and Capt. Allison. Photo courtesy the estate of Col. Alvarado M. Fuller.

"House Mildred was born, Fort Huachuca, Arizona." Photo courtesy estate of Col. Alvarado M. Fuller.

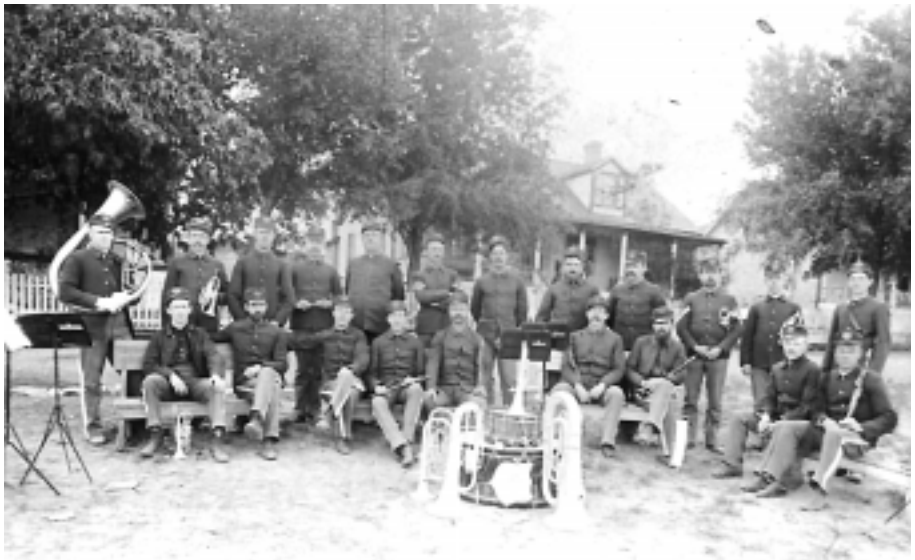
"Camp in Garden Canyon, 24th Infantry, 1894." Photo courtesy C.B. Ebert.

"Children and Burros, 1894."

"Croquet Ground, 1894."

A troop of the 2d Cavalry in full dress uniforms. Photo courtesy Clarence R. Ebert, son of George P. Ebert. Illustration:

"Farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Oct. 1894." Photo courtesy B. W. Leavell collection, Fort Huachuca Museum.



The band of the 15th Infantry at Fort Huachuca in 1897. Photo courtesy Mrs. Mabel Boyer McCue, daughter of Chief Musician John F. Boyer.

Officers and ladies on a picnic at Fort Huachuca in 1898. Left to right: Lt. Barber; Lt. Hartwick; three unidentified persons; Mrs. M.B. Hughes; unidentified person; Mrs. C. G. Stodter; Mrs. Barber; and two unidentified persons. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo (SC469879).

Fort Huachuca in the Spanish-American War

The reasons for America's war with Spain were not about a national desire to emerge into the coming century as an imperial, global power, although there were a small number of expansionists who saw this as the next logical course after securing the trans-Mississippi West in the name of manifest destiny. The war was more an outgrowth of sympathy for a colonial neighbor just off American shores who were still being oppressed more than a century after the American Revolution. Insurrections in Cuba and Puerto Rico gained whole-hearted support from the American people and these sentiments were fanned into outrage by a newly named "Yellow Journalism" which sought to create sensation through its exaggerated reporting of the conditions in the Spanish possessions south of Florida. Artist Frederic Remington wrote to his employer, newspaperman William Randolph Hearst, from Havana that things were quiet and he wanted to come home; Hearst wired back: "Stay there. You furnish the pictures. I'll furnish the war."

Some in Congress saw the Cuban insurrection as an opportunity to win naval bases in the Caribbean and to gain favor with their constituents who were sympathetic to the rebels. Both Presidents Grover Cleveland and his successor in 1897 William McKinley favored a policy of neutrality, but the mysterious explosion aboard the battleship USS Maine made that impossible.

The Maine had been sent to Havana harbor on a courtesy call, which was in fact a pretense to protect U.S. citizens in Havana. It sank on 15 February 1898 with a loss of 260 lives. An investigation attributed the breach which put it on the bottom of the harbor to an "external explosion," a conclusion that pointed to Spanish treachery.

USS Maine *in Havana harbor.*

Negotiations with Spain went downhill from there and Congress declared war on 25 April, making it retroactive to the 21st. The U.S. Army was not ready.

With the clarion for war sounded, the U.S. Army found itself hard pressed to answer the call. It was not because the war was totally unexpected or that the theater was unanticipated. A small office within the War Department, the Military Information Division, had been preparing studies and maps on Spanish possessions in the hemisphere over the last few years. The problem was that the Army did not have in place a trained and specialized staff that it would need to mobilize

large formations, train and equip them, and transport them to destinations off continental shores. Unlike the Navy, which had a Naval War College at Newport New since 1885, the Army had not given much thought to an organized effort to train its officers in strategy or force projection operations, although it did send some of its promising officers to study in European military centers.

In an 11 April memorandum, the old professor, Arthur Wagner, perhaps the best strategic thinker now on the War Department staff, set down the pros and cons of a ground invasion of the islands. The Army half of the two-man Army-Navy board, Wagner saw that delay in attacking might invite foreign intervention, be viewed as a lack of resolve, and leave the American coastline open to attack. He pointed out that a prolonged blockade would be felt the most by hungry Cuban and Puerto Rican civilians, and would be expensive to maintain. Finally, the British were successful in a summer campaign back in the early 1800's. If they could capture Havana, there was no reason that U.S. forces could not now do the same.

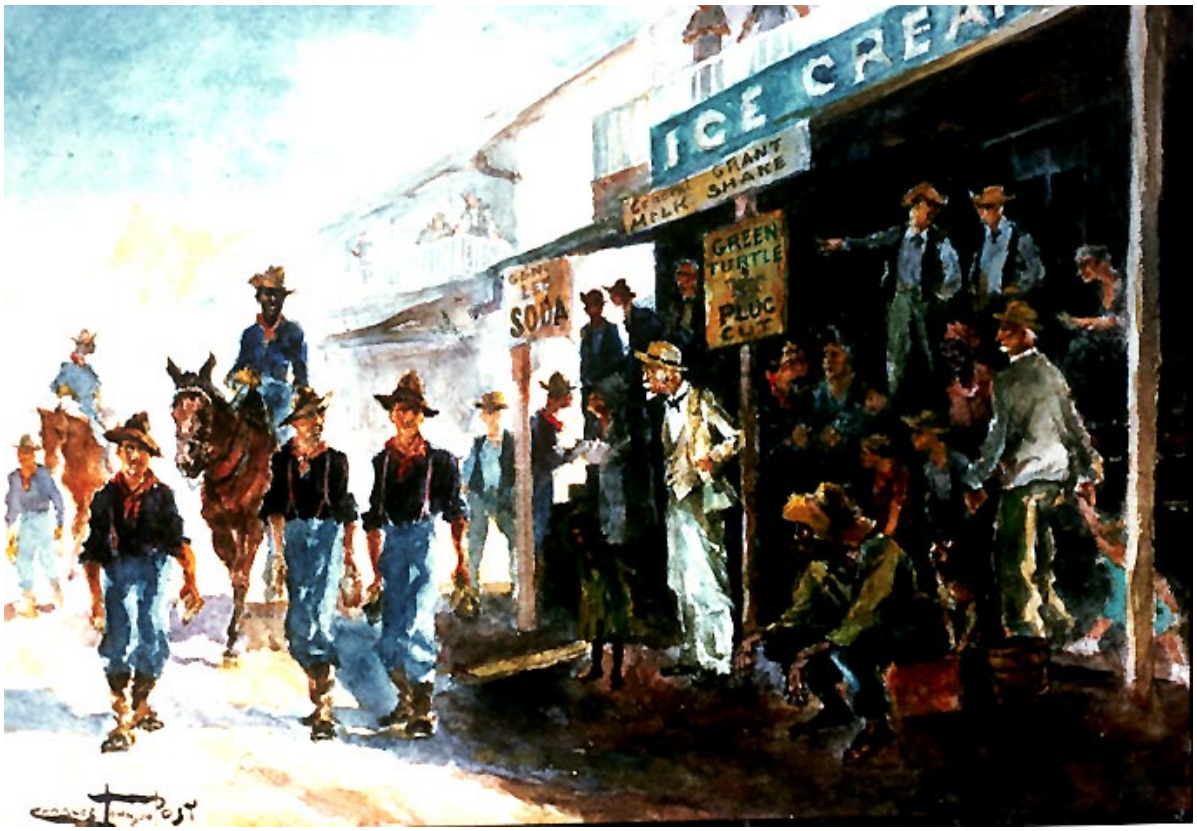
Then Wagner made the case for postponing any invasion. He correctly saw that the Army was not organized for any large-scale undertaking of this kind and a hasty commitment of troops might result in unwarranted casualties. Then there was yellow fever, a disease that was expected to take a heavy toll in lives during the summer months.

Initial planning called for a naval blockade, as advocated by the leading Naval strategist Alfred Thayer Mahan, with the insurgents on Cuba carrying out a campaign of guerrilla warfare. For many supporters of this policy, this would be enough to bring the Spanish occupation to an end. Spanish withdrawal was seen as a possibility without the loss of any American lives. The top man in the Army favored this plan, insofar as it gave him time to ready the American Army.

Lt. Gen. Nelson Miles agreed with Wagner's opposition to a premature invasion by ground forces. He wrote to Secretary of War Russell A. Alger on 18 April: "I think it would be injudicious to put an Army on that Island at this season of the year." Instead, he advised, "By mobilizing our force and putting it in healthful camps, and using such force as might be necessary to harass the enemy and doing them the greatest injury with the least possible loss to ourselves, if our Navy is superior to theirs, in my judgment we can complete the surrender of the Army on the Island of Cuba with very little loss of life, and possibly avoid the spread of yellow fever over our country."[9] Both Secretary of War Alger and President McKinley disagreed with Miles' recommendation, seeing it as at odds with the voting public's demand for swift action. Public opinion would prevail.

Honest appraisal of the Army's unpreparedness earned expected criticism from the Secretary of Navy John Long, who huffed, "At present it seems as if the Army were ready for nothing at all. …If war actually comes, the country will demand that our soldiers make a landing and do something."[10] In all fairness to the Army, little more could have been done to ready itself for global operations without Congressional appropriations, and those funds would only be approved in time of crisis. Historian Russell Weigley made this point when he called attention to the fact that, on the eve of war, the U.S. Army "could do little more than think about it. Until war was declared, expenditures were limited mainly to the existing appropriations, and no contracts exceeding the appropriations could be sealed. At best the War Department bureaus could contract for certain limited items beyond their appropriations to fill the estimated necessities of the current year, in terms of existing peacetime needs. Congress had created such restrictions, and it was not the manner of the American Congress to proceed differently until war was upon them."[11]

The Army at 27,000 was too small for an operation of this magnitude. The National Guard was not the answer since they questioned the legality of serving abroad and objected to being placed under control of the Regular Army. Congress legislated, in the mobilization act of April 1898, a wartime authorization for volunteer units, so that by war's end in August, the regular army had reached a strength of 59,000 and the volunteers numbered 216,000, a total force of 275,000. In Cuba they would be up against 80,000 men and 183 guns, according to Army intelligence reports.



Charles Johnson Post, a watercolor of the 10th Cavalry acting as Provost guards in Florida before embarking for Cuba in 1898. From the U.S. Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Charles Johnson Post, Embarking for Cuba, Florida, 1898. From the U.S. Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History.

The next challenge facing War Department planners, was equipping and supplying a force of this size and moving them to Cuba. The expeditionary force was to gather first at three points—New Orleans, Tampa and Mobile, and eventually be enlarged to additional assembly point at Chickamauga, San Francisco, San Antonio, and Washington, D.C. Arriving at these hastily improvised camps, the swelling numbers of volunteers and regulars found the conditions squalid and quickly deteriorating. There were shortages of equipment, even underwear, socks and shoes, and the food was bad. Sanitary conditions were appalling, medical facilities scarce, and training almost nonexistent for the mostly green recruits. "The condition of some or rather most of the troops here is enough to make a martyr's flesh to creep and writhe in anguish. There is a sanitary condition existing which would cause a microbe to rub its hands in anticipation of a feast of Moloch."[12]

Camp of the 25th Infantry at Tampa, Florida, June 1898.

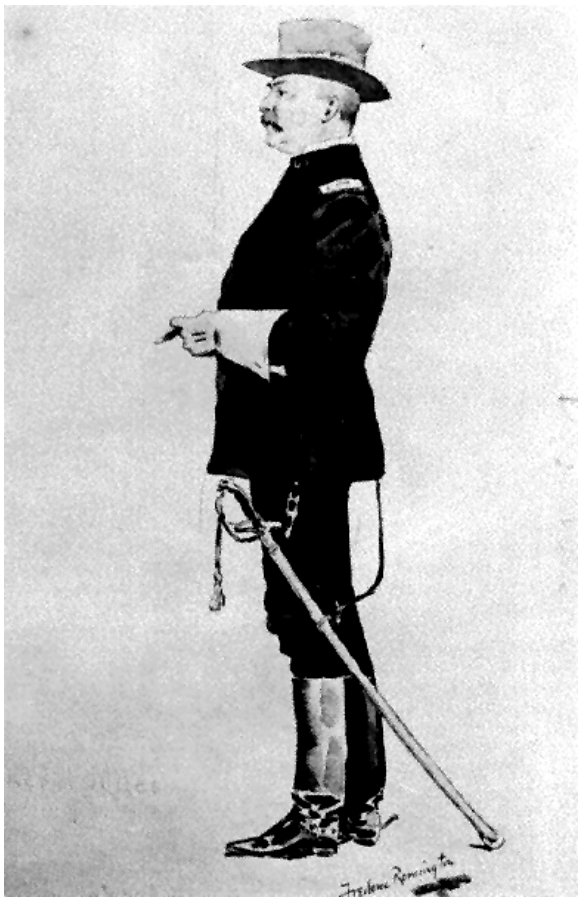
Shafter considered the only difficulty of the war the supply of the men. Ships lay off shore with supplies aboard, but they could not be ferried efficiently to the landing area for lack of lighters, launches or other small craft. Once ashore, the supplies had to be packed in to the troops because wagons were all but useless on the muddy trails. Shafter testified to the postwar Dodge Commission that his biggest problem was "simply to get the bare necessaries of life to those men, and it taxed them to the utmost, the pack trains and all—the bare bread and sugar and coffee."[13] The situation was aggravated when the packers and teamsters were hard hit by fever.

The first enemy formations encountered on the shores of Cuba were Spanish battalions, but swarms of mosquitoes that not only drew blood but left behind a deadly infection. Following the Spanish surrender, a second battle would be fought against the diseases that brought down many an American soldier. The Medical Corps began research into the causes of Yellow Fever and waged a campaign over the next century against the medical threats to American soldiers serving in tropical climates.

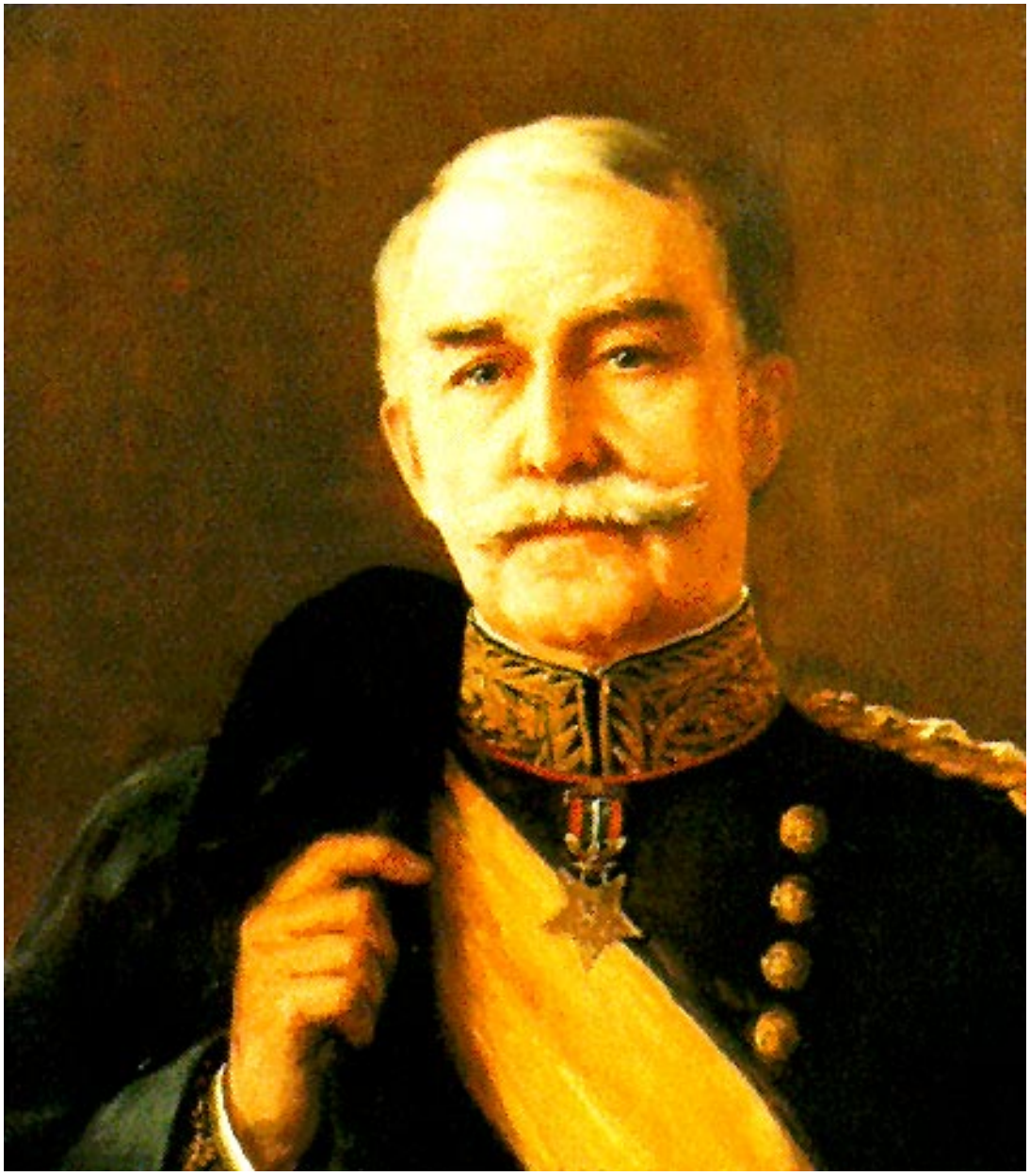
Chain of Command/Organization

The top position in the U.S. Army of 1898 was held by Lt. Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles. He was a seventeen-year-old clerk in a Boston crockery store when the Civil War broke out. After learning all he could about Napoleonic tactics from a French veteran, he raised a company of infantry, using borrowed money, and was actually commissioned a captain of the company before it was decided he was too young at twenty-two to command and his commission was revoked.

The experience is said to have taught him the importance of having influential friends. Instead he became a lieutenant with the 22nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and amassed such an impressive Civil War record that by 1864 he was a brigadier general at the age of 25. He earned a reputation as an Indian fighter and was the man who accepted Geronimo's surrender in September 1886. He was remembered for his stamina in climbing Huachuca Peak to get a view of the terrain in this theater. To lead his efforts to corral the final Apache renegade, Miles picked Captain Henry W. Lawton, commanding Fort Huachuca's B Troop, 4th Cavalry.



A sketch by Frederic Remington of Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.



Portrait of Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles by Caroline Thurber.

Miles, a capable if vain commander, became commanding general of the Army in October 1895 with the rank of Lieutenant General. His consuming political ambitions were dashed by his penchant for ill-timed controversy. Always critical of his superiors in the government, he accused the War Department of supplying poisoned beef to the Army during the Spanish-American War

and of mistreating Filipino prisoners. It was his public posing and brashness that led President Theodore Roosevelt to tersely announce Mile's retirement in 1903 without the usual accompanying fanfare. Roosevelt called him a "strutting peacock."[14]

Humorist Ambrose Bierce, a contemporary of Miles, tells this story but won't vouch for its truth.

> *Rear Admiral Schley and Representative Charles F. Joy were standing near the Peace Monument in Washington, discussing the question, Is success a failure? Mr. Joy suddenly broke off in the middle of an eloquent sentence, exclaiming: "Hello! I've heard that band before. Santlemann's, I think."*
>
> *"I don't hear any band," said Schley.*
>
> *"Come to think, I don't either," said Joy; "but I see General Miles coming down the avenue, and that pageant always affects me in the same way as a brass band. One has to scrutinize one's impressions pretty closely, or one will mistake their origin."*
>
> *While the Admiral was digesting this hasty meal of philosophy General Miles passed in view, a spectacle of impressive dignity. When the tail of the seeming procession had passed and the two observers had recovered from the transient blindness caused by its effulgence—*
>
> *"He seems to be enjoying himself," said the Admiral.*
>
> *"There is nothing," assented Joy, thoughtfully, "that he enjoys one-half so well."*

Miles seemed to be judged more on his sartorial splendor than on his military abilities. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was known as "Old Bear Coat" to the Kiowa, Sioux, and Cheyenne that he had fought so successfully. One diary-keeping Washington wife, aware of Miles' penchant for all the trappings of the full-dress uniform and his love of publicity, inscribed that the Commanding General was "strongest on millinery. …'The situation is serious enough to warrant General Miles in getting a new uniform' and 'When in doubt, Miles has his photograph taken.'"[15]

Miles, despite the drawbacks of his personality, contributed markedly to his nation both in the field and as a policy maker. He died in Washington, D.C. of a heart attack while attending the circus in 1925.

To head the American expeditionary force in Cuba, the V Corps, Miles selected another distinguished Civil War veteran, William R. Shafter. He was known to the author of the history of the 24th Infantry as one of the most capable and energetic officers in the Army. Shafter was a lieutenant with the 7th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, he received a brevet promotion to lieutenant colonel for his gallantry at the battle of Pine Oaks and later received a Medal of Honor for this day's work. As a colonel, he commanded the 17th U.S. Colored Infantry and after the war he took command of the 24th Infantry as its lieutenant colonel, in the absence of the colonel of the regiment. The 24th was one of the four African-American regiments that survived the Army reorganization after the Civil War. Shafter led them in the campaigns in Texas after the Kiowas, Commanches, Apaches, and Kickapoos during the 1870s. In subsequent years he would hold departmental commands, where the inactivity would add to his size. He was said to be a friend of Miles, although you do not get that impression when you read about the distrust between the two men during the war and the open dislike expressed afterwards.

When he took command of the V Corps bound for Cuba, he was 63 years old and weighed more than 300 lb. His disdain for the press and his bulk made him an easy target for the post-war criticism of the conduct of the campaign. Artist Charles Post portrayed him unflatteringly floating down a Cuban trail on his mule, looking every bit like a model of the Signal Corps' observation balloon that caused such a furor on the trail the morning of 1 July.

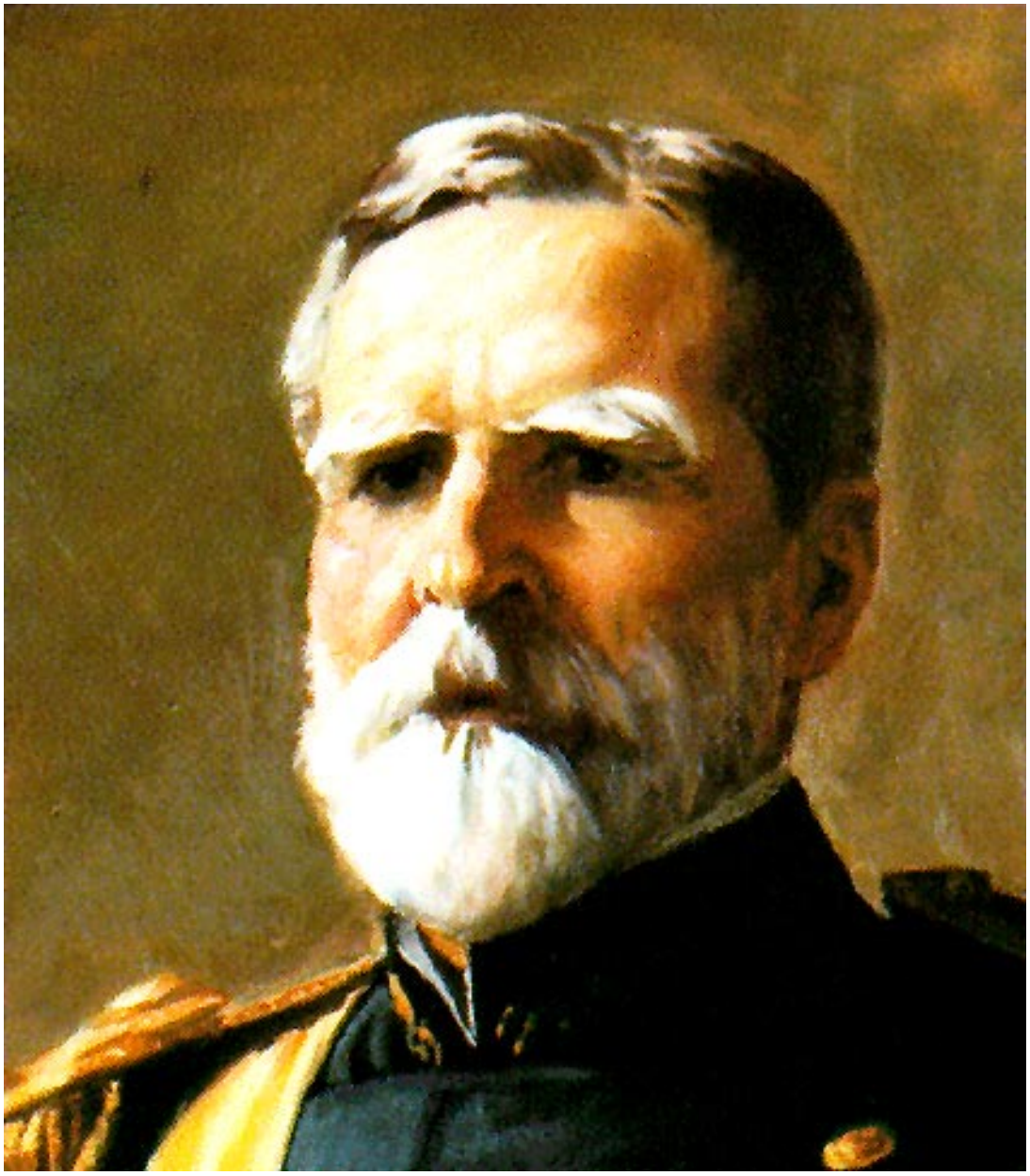
A painting by Charles Post of Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter in Cuba, U.S. Army Art Collection.

The infantry division commanders were Brig. Gen. J.F. Kent, 1st Division; Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton, 2d Division; and Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, 3d, or Provisional, Division. Commanding the Cavalry Division was Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Wheeler's advanced age and frailty did not inspire confidence in the men he commanded. An enlisted man from the 3rd Missouri Volunteers called him "diminutive in size and just a weak, old man."[16] The day of the ground war, he was ill and out of action, replaced by Sumner as the cavalry division commander. Of these three original division commanders, only Lawton had been to Arizona.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

Henry W. Lawton in Cuba. Frederick Remington.

Brig. Gen. S.S. Sumner



Portrait of Lt. Gen. John Coalter Bates by Cedric Baldwin Egeli, U.S. Army Art Collection.

Lawton had been studying law at Methodist College in Fort Wayne, Indiana when the Civil War broke out and he enlisted. The 18-year-old sergeant was commissioned in 1861. As the captain of Company A, 30th Indiana Infantry, he earned the Medal of Honor at Atlanta, Georgia, on when he led a charge of skirmishers against the enemy's rifle pits, overran them, and held off

two determined attacks by the enemy to retake them. By the time the war was over, he had seen so much action he was a brevet Lieutenant Colonel at the age of 22.

Lawton, Captain Henry Ware. Following his visit to Fort Huachuca, General Miles organized an expedition of his own hand-picked, hardened Regulars under the command of Capt. Henry W. Lawton at Fort Huachuca. Rangy Lawton, a 6-foot-4, 230 pound former law student was the best choice to command an expedition which would rely mainly on endurance. He was 43, a Civil War veteran who had won a Medal of Honor for leading a charge against entrenched Confederates at Atlanta, and known as a "soldier's soldier."

Later, in the winter of 1885, he commanded Troop B, 4th U.S. Cavalry, and Fort Huachuca. He is best remembered as the field commander in the Geronimo Campaign of 1886. With hand-picked men from his own troop, the 8th Infantry, and Apache scouts, he set out on a 2,000-mile expedition in search of Geronimo and his band. For four months his column fought heat and exhaustion but never engaged the elusive Apaches. It is fair to say, however, that his relentless pursuit was a factor influencing Geronimo's decision to surrender to Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood on September 4, 1886.

Miles explained his choice of Lawton in his annual report for 1886.

> *I selected Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, an officer who had a brilliant record during the war, whose splendid physique, character, and high attainments as an officer and commander peculiarly fitted him for one of the most difficult undertakings to which an officer could be assigned. He also possessed another element of success in believing that the Indians could be outmaneuvered, worn down, and subjugated.*

A correspondent to the Army & Navy Journal described him in 1899. "He is not a pretty man. His hair stands up like the bristles on a brush. His forehead is high and narrow, his cheekbone prominent, his jaw square and his lips thin. His mustache droops."[17]

After the ordeal of the Geronimo Campaign, promotion came quickly for Henry Ware Lawton, a respected field commander. Lawton went on to serve with the Inspector General's Department. He fought in 1898 as a brigadier general of volunteers with the 2nd Division in Cuba and as a Major General in 1899 he commanded the 1st Division in Luzon, Philippines. On December 19 he was shot through the heart while leading an attack on the city of San Mateo.

Among the brigade commanders, many had seen service in the Arizona wars. Samuel S. Sumner grew up in New Mexico, the son of the district commander, Edwin Vose Sumner, and served as commander of Fort Bowie in Arizona during the Apache Wars of 1873. Evan Miles served at Fort Lowell with his regiment, the 21st Infantry, and commanded Camp Crittenden near the Huachuca mountains in 1872. Samuel Baldwin Marks Young was an 8th Cavalry officer who commanded Fort Mohave in 1867 and 1868. William S. Worth came to Arizona with the 8th Infantry in 1874 and he served at Fort Apache and Camp Lowell until 1878. In 1886 he was at Fort Huachuca as a captain where he met Henry Lawton and Leonard Wood.

Leonard Wood was looking for action when he left Harvard Medical School, and he soon found it, becoming the Assistant Surgeon at Fort Huachuca in the midst of the Geronimo campaign of 1886. He wrote to his brother, "I think I shall have an immense time." The Geronimo campaign was the turning point in the eventful life of Leonard Wood. He was awarded a Medal of Honor in 1898, at a time when he was surgeon and friend to President William McKinley. The citation reads: "Voluntarily carried dispatches through a region infested with hostile Indians, making a journey of 70 miles in one night and walking 30 miles the next day. Also for several weeks, while in close pursuit of Geronimo's band and constantly expecting an encounter, com-

manded a detachment of Infantry, which was then without an officer, and to the command of which he was assigned upon his own request."

Wood, Dr. Leonard, at Huachuca, 1886, on his mule "Shafter." Dissatisfied with the tranquillity of his small medical practice in the east, Dr. Leonard Wood, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, entered the Army as a contract surgeon and arrived at Fort Huachuca in 1885. Finding the rugged Apache Indian campaigns more to his liking, he joined Captain Henry Lawton and the 4th Cavalry in the final pursuit of the renegade Geronimo. In the 4-month campaign, his endurance and sustained courage earned for him the Medal of Honor. He is remarkable for his rise as a professional soldier as well as a medical doctor. Commanding the Rough Riders in Cuba and serving in the Philippines, this combat officer became Army Chief of Staff in 1910.

Many regular army officers were critical of the award, men like Colonel H. C. Benson, a lieutenant during the campaign, who claimed: "…Doctor Wood never saw a hostile Indian from the time he started until Geronimo came into Lawton's camp to talk surrender, and he never heard a shot fired at any hostile Indians…." To Lawton, however, with who he had shared the rigors of the Geronimo trail, he was like a brother. "I don't know what I would do if it was not for Dr. Wood. He is the best officer I ever had with me. If I had three or four, or rather if all my officers were like him, I would catch Geronimo in short order." Nevertheless, Wood, with the help of friend Theodore Roosevelt, then Secretary of Navy, moved on to charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba, serve as military governor of Cuba, and, as a Major General, be appointed Army Chief of Staff. He had his portrait painted by John Singer Sargent and unsuccessfully campaigned in 1920 for the Republican nomination for the presidency. He died on the operating table in 1927 while serving as the governor of the Philippines.

Adna Romanza Chaffee's 45 years in the U.S. Army began as a 5'7" enlisted man during the Civil War. After being promoted to First Sergeant, he received a commission in the 6th Cavalry in 1863. His service included gallant service in the Battle of Gettysburg, citations for gallantry in leading an 1874 cavalry charge against the Indians on the Texas Red River, and gallantry in Arizona's last great Indian battle at Big Dry Wash in 1882, a year before he came to Fort Huachuca. At Big Dry Wash, near Winslow, Chaffee with only 50 cavalrymen encountered and defeated 350 Apache Indians entrenched in the hills.

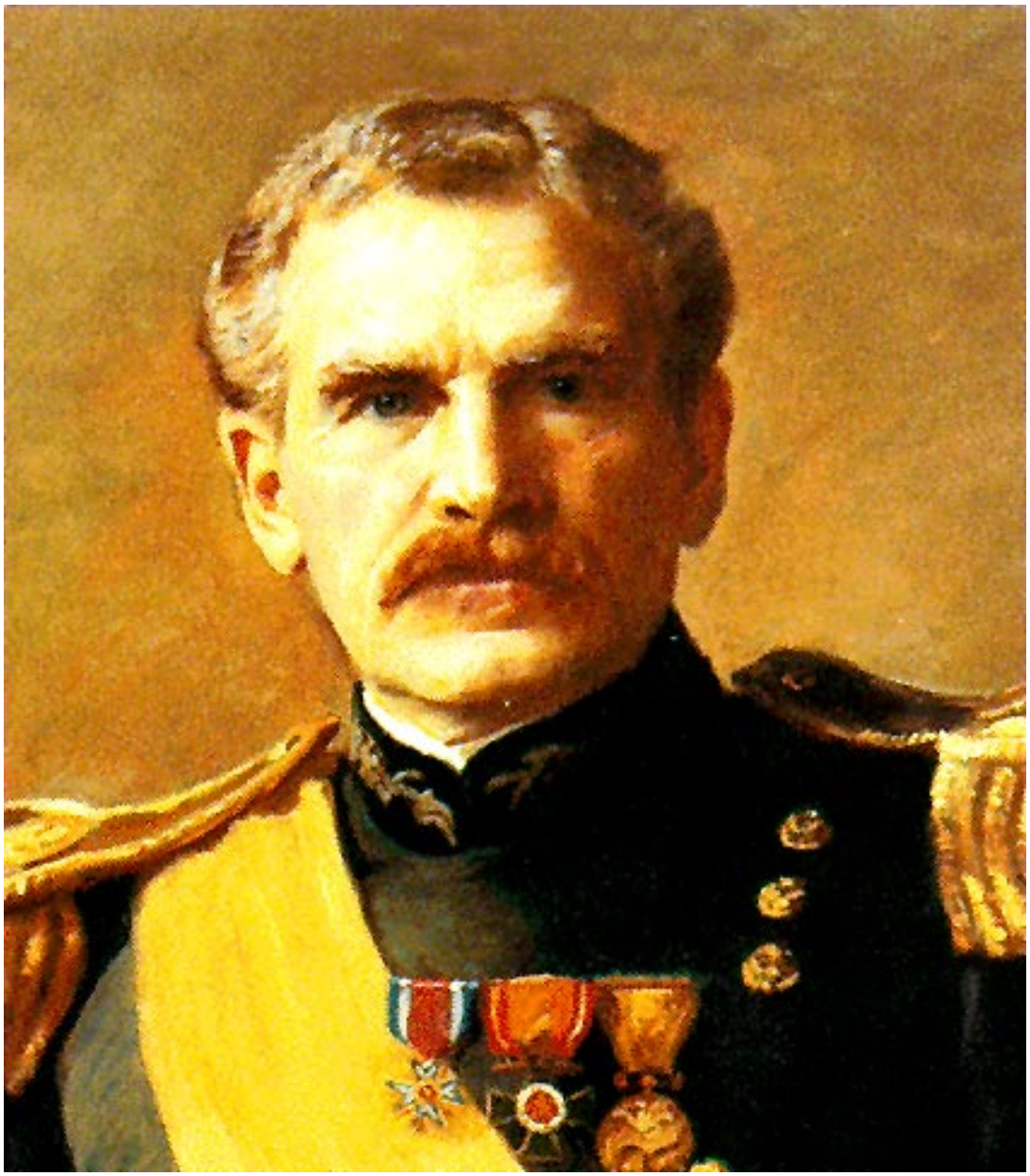
Under Brig. Gen. George Crook, he led Troop I, 6th U.S. Cavalry, on the famous Apache campaign of 1883 into the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico. He returned to post, after four months in the field and a 1,000-mile march, bringing in the chiefs and some 400 Apache warriors. At the battle of Staked Plains against 200 Cheyennes, Chaffee exhorted his troop: "Forward! If any man is killed I will make him a corporal."

As a captain, 6th U.S. Cavalry, Adna Romanza Chaffee was the post commander of Fort Huachuca from October 1883 to June 1884, and was the first occupant of the Huachuca post commander's quarters.

He was known as the "Hero of El Caney" in the Spanish-American War as he was commended for special distinction in planning and attacking the stone fort at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, where a button was shot off his coat.

In 1900 he commanded the China Relief Expedition during the Boxer rebellion, relieving the threatened U.S. legation in Peking. He became lieutenant general, January 9, 1904, and was Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, from 1904 to 1906. Chaffee served on the Los Angeles Board of Public Works after his retirement and was instrumental in founding the Southwest Museum. Both his daughters married Army officers. His son, of the same name, was commissioned in the 7th

Cavalry and would become the leading force behind the development of an armored force in the U.S. Army. The elder Chaffee was born in 1842 at Orwell, Ohio, and died on November 1, 1914, in Los Angeles, California.



Portrait of Lt. Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee by Cedric Baldwin Egeli, U.S. Army Art Collection

Lt. Col. Aaron S. Daggett, commanding the 25th Infantry during the Santiago Campaign, July 1898.

Aaron Simon Daggett who commanded the 25th Infantry during the fighting in Cuba, came to Fort Huachuca after the war, now in command of the 14th Infantry. He commanded the post from January to April 1899. He was especially remembered by one enlisted man, Vance

Marchbanks, for having his horse shot upon receiving orders for the Philippines so that the animal would not "fall into the hands of someone who might mistreat him." Daggett's service dated back to early in the Civil War when he was a lieutenant in a company of Maine Volunteer Infantry. He was in all the big engagements of the Army of the Potomac—Bull Run, Gaines Mill, Goldings Farm, White Oak Swamp, Second Bull Run, Crampton's Gap, Antietam and Fredericksburg, second Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He served with the 14th Infantry in the Philippines and commanded a brigade in Eighth Army Corps. He was part of the China Relief Expedition to Yangtsun and Peking in 1900.

Following the action at El Caney, Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, commanding the 25th, and Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the 1st Brigade on the 25th's right during the fight, engaged in a flurry of feuding reports. Daggett felt that the 25th had not received fair credit for taking the fort at El Viso, especially in view of Chaffee's report which claimed that the 12th Infantry of his brigade pretty much had the hill in their possession at 1400. Daggett thought that odd, since his regiment was giving and taking a heavy fire from that time until 1630 when the Spaniards surrendered. It was a time when some of the heaviest fighting was going on. In his final report, Daggett, supported by his company commanders' accounts, concluded "That the 25th Infantry caused the surrender of the stone fort." In his indorsement Chaffee called the proposition "absurd." Any ill feeling that might have lingered between the two men did not surface in the coming years, as Daggett would serve with Chaffee in the Philippines and as a subordinate commander in the China Relief Expedition.

Landing

In preparing for the invasion of the island, the precise location could not be determined until the whereabouts of the fleet of Admiral Cervera was known. An initial plan to land forces under General Miles around Havana was shelved because of the danger of the landing fleet being intercepted by Cervera. But then on 19 May the U.S. Navy found them. The Spanish fleet had slipped into Santiago de Cuba, a wide bay with a narrow opening. Naval gunfire was exchanged without effect. Admiral Sampson called for land forces to seize the batteries protecting Santiago. He put ashore at Guantanamo Bay his marines who, in the first land warfare of the campaign, cleared the enemy from a swath of land that was to become a support base for the Navy and a foothold on Cuban soil for the next century.

Troops going aboard the transports at Port Tampa, Florida, 7 June 1898.

Responding to Sampson's request for ground forces, the War Department ordered to Santiago Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter's V Corps, the only one of eight corps mobilized that could be called combat ready, largely because of the number of Regular units in its makeup. The orders came down on 31 May and the men and equipment began the job of loading aboard ship, a process that would take two weeks as a result of bottlenecks at Tampa with its single pier, one connecting railroad, and a shortage of wagons. The men waited in crowded railroad cars, and then were put aboard randomly, with little thought of the order they would disembark in Cuba and what the priorities would be if they had to land under enemy fire.

The 17,000 men set out on 14 June and were off Santiago on the 20th. In their number were all four of the U.S. Army's African American regiments, one of which, the 9th Cavalry, was mobilized from Fort Huachuca.[18] Spanish forces facing them on the island numbered 200,000, with 36,000 garrisoned in the Santiago Province. Some 4,000 to 5,000 insurgents under General Garcia could be added to the American strength.

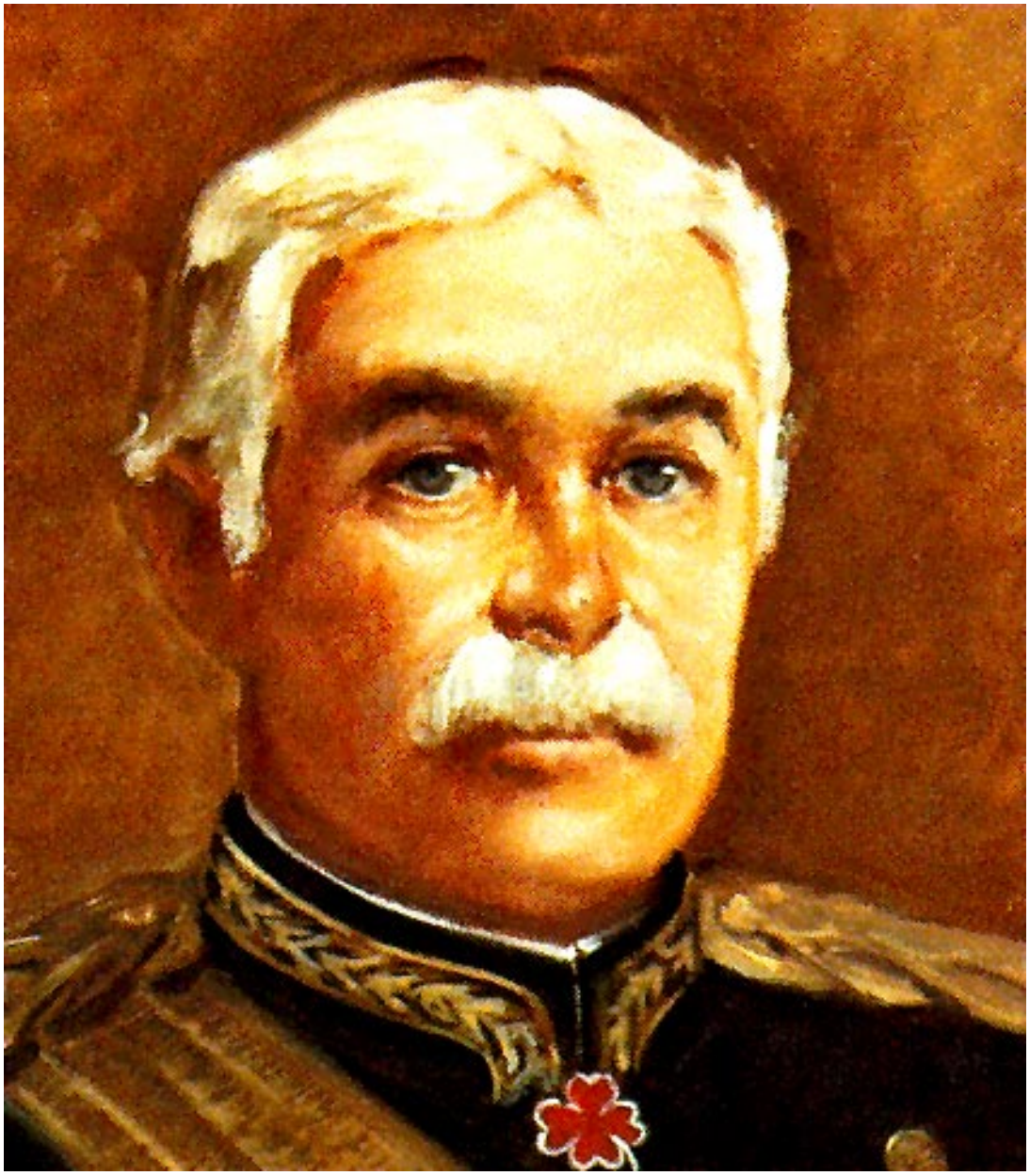
With the heat, overcrowding, and cold rations, shipboard life was insufferable. These practitioners of ground combat wanted nothing more than to feel the unswaying firmness of earth under their feet and to leave behind them the high seas and those lurching transports that had ferried them to these unfriendly environs. Anxious to land, the troops were kept waiting by reluctant merchant captains who did not want to bring their vessels too close to shore and by general chaotic conditions caused by the uncertainty about where to put ashore. Rejecting the request of Admiral Sampson to land to the east of Santiago Bay, under the guns of a commanding fort,

Shafter took instead the advice of the insurgent leader General Garcia to land further east at Daiquiri. It was a lucky choice, for there was no opposition which might have been disastrous for the disorganized Americans. It was believed by many officers that, if their landing had been opposed, it would have proved costly.

Shafter put 6,000 men ashore on 22 June, with the remaining 11,000 following over the next two days, many landing at Siboney, which became the U.S. base of operations, a coastal town just to the west of Daiquiri. The plan was to make straight for Santiago before the hurricane season and tropical heat and disease could exact its toll on the American forces. They would approach San Juan Heights, the hills that formed the natural gatekeeper to the city of Santiago de Cuba, with Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent's 1st Infantry Division on the left, Wheeler's dismounted cavalry division on the right, and Lawton's infantry division peeling off to the north to eliminate the Spanish threat at El Caney to the right flank of the American line and cutting off Santiago's water supply. This diversion was expected to take only a few hours, after which Lawton would rejoin the main frontal attack, taking his position to the right of Wheeler. A newly landed brigade would make a diversionary feint along the coast, to keep the Spanish from reinforcing the main objective, the San Juan Heights.

Las Guasimas

When about 2,000 Spanish troops were reported dug in on a ridge three miles north of Siboney, Wheeler gave his brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Samuel B.M. Young, the green light to conduct a reconnaissance in force on the morning of 24 June. Wheeler's orders may have been a deliberate misreading of Shafter's directive that American forces dig in and not advance until the entire force could be assembled and supplies readied. Roosevelt commented that "Wheeler, a regular gamecock, was as anxious as Lawton to get first blood, and he was bent on putting the cavalry division to the front as quickly as possible."[19] Although it counted as little more than a skirmish, Las Guasimas was the first action of the war for the U.S. Army and it drew blood.



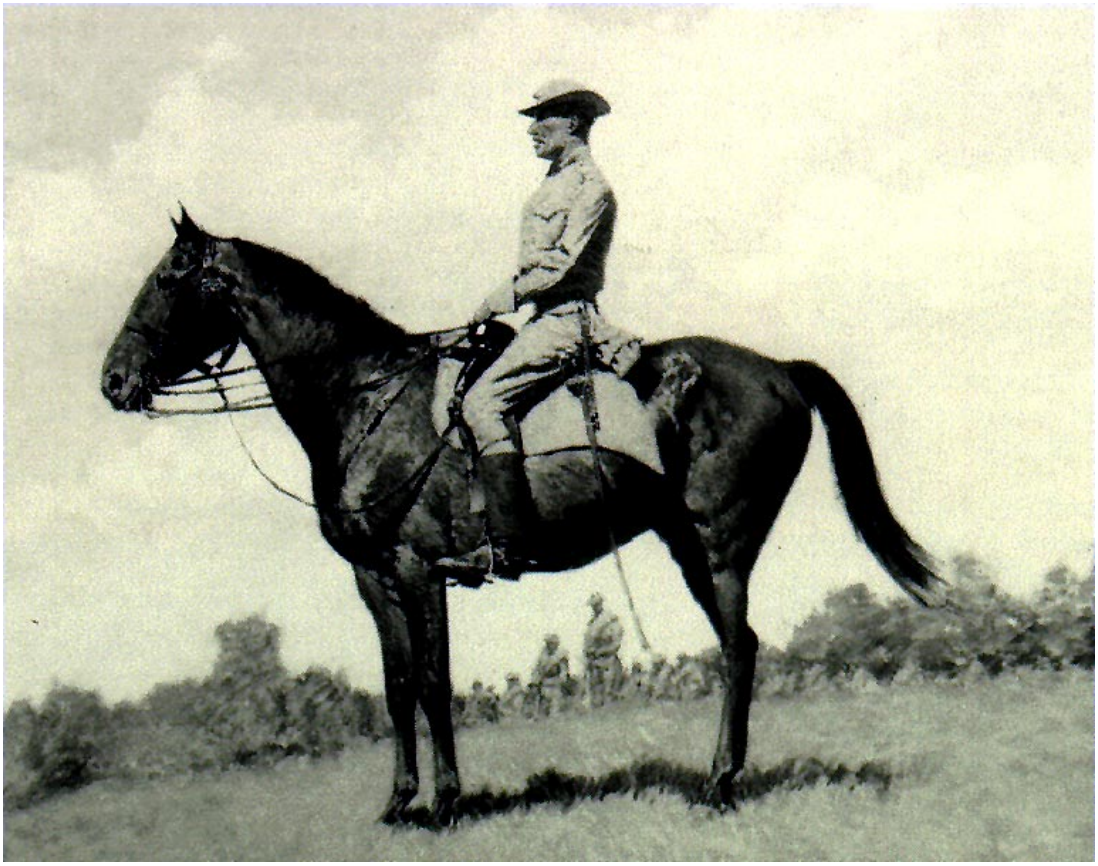
Portrait of Samuel B.M. Young by Marion Potter Sharpe, U.S. Army Art Collection.

On the morning of 24 June the men were up at 0400, ate their breakfasts, and on the trail by 0545. Young's brigade of two regular regiments, the 1st and 10th Cavalry, and one volunteer unit, the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, had about three hours sleep. The Spanish, actually about 1,500 in number, were dug in on a ridge line, with a screening force across the road that led to their

position and Santiago de Cuba. They were aided by the thick jungle that made getting a clear shot at them difficult. But the same matted undergrowth provided cover for the advancing troops. Young said about the 1st and 10th Cavalry, "Headway was so difficult that advance and support became merged and moved forward under a continuous volley firing, supplemented by that of two rapid-fire guns. Return firing by my force was only made as here and there a small clear spot gave a sight of the enemy."[20]

The Americans came up the ridge in a long line. After about two hours of tough going under a wilting fire, the Spanish pulled back and the Americans crested the ridge, too tired to pursue the enemy. It was according to Wood commanding the Rough Riders, "a most brilliant fight."[21] The 1st Volunteer Cavalry and the 10th Cavalry climbed the hill side-by-side. When the 10th gained the top, they wheeled and put down a hail of fire on the Spanish to their left, facing the Rough Riders. The Spanish, being hit from the front and flank, pulled out. Lieut. John J. Pershing, a 10th Cavalry officer serving as an aide de camp to General Miles, wrote that the 10th "scarcely firing a shot, being nearest the Rough Riders, opened a disastrous enfilading fire upon the Spanish right, thus relieving the Rough Riders from the volleys that were being poured into them from that part of the Spanish line."[22]

Members of the Rough Riders in 1898. From left to right: Leonard Wood, 1st Lieut. John C. Greenway, Orderly Charles Sipes, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Photo courtesy Judge Henry Elvey, Douglas, Arizona.



Leonard Wood in Cuba, by Frederic Remington.

In the front row, from left to right: Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Col. Leonard Wood, and Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt; back row: Maj. Brodie, Maj. Dunn, and Chaplain Brown.

Men of the 10th moved to the front and poured a withering fire on the Spanish positions. Several black troopers rushed a Spanish strong point, overwhelmed it, and cut out some barbed wire to allow the 1st Volunteer Cavalry to attack through it. In B Troop, 10th Cavalry, the commander became separated from his men in the rough terrain and the fight was carried on by the NCOs. First Sergeant John Buck commanded a large segment of B Troop. The troop commander James W. Watson afterwards commended "the fine conduct of Sergeant Buck, who was pushing his men to the front with great coolness, gallantry and intelligence, calling to them by name and telling them what to do, holding his men well in control and in other ways making himself noticeable and conspicuous for his coolness under a hot fire."[23]

Beach said General Wheeler sprang to his feet as the firing grew fainter and exclaimed, "We've got the Yankees on the run."

The fighting was so uncertain that Wheeler called upon Lawton's division for reinforcement and the 9th Cavalry moved up but was not committed to the battle. At the head of the relief column sent up by General Lawton was Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner who Maj. William D. Beach described as "dear old Wagner, of Leavenworth and book fame."[24] Major Beach wrote

in his note book the time of the opening shot of the ground war with Spain. It was 0815. The battle had lasted just over an hour. Colonel Roosevelt said, "It was a full hour." He remembered that Wheeler could not recall "heavier musketry fire in any action he was in during the Civil War."[25]

General Young's report:

After having carefully examined the enemy's position I prepared to develop his strength. Canteens were ordered filled; the Hotchkiss battery was placed in position in concealment at about 900 yards, and Bell's squadron was deployed and Norvell's in support.

On discovering the enemy I had sent a Cuban guide to warn Colonel Wood, and knowing that his column had a more difficult route, and would require a longer time to reach the position, I delayed the attack some time in order that the development on both flanks should begin simultaneously. During this delay General Wheeler arrived and was informed of my dispositions, plan of attack, and intentions. After an examination of the position by him, and his approval of my action, I ordered the attack, and it was executed in a manner winning the admiration of the division commander and all present who witnessed it.

The Spanish forces occupied a range of high hills in the form of an obtuse angle, with the salient toward Siboney and with an advance party on the trail on which I had been moving. The attack of both wings was simultaneous, and the junction of the two lines occurred near the apex of the angle on the ridge, which had been fortified with stone breastworks flanked by block-houses.

The Spaniards were driven from their position and fled precipitately toward Santiago. The attacking force numbered 950 men, while that of the enemy, at first estimated at 2,000, has since been learned from Spanish sources to have been 2,500. The Cuban military authorities claim the Spanish strength was 4,000. It has also been reported that Lieutenant General Linares, commanding the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba, and two other general officers were present and witnessed the action. The fire of the enemy was almost entirely by volleys, executed with the precision of parade….

The ground over which the right column advanced was a mass of jungle growth, with wire fences not to be seen until encountered, and precipitous heights as the ridge was approached. It was impossible for the troops to keep touch along the front, and they could only judge of the enemy from the sound and direction of his fire. However, had it not been for this dense jungle, the attack would not have been made against an overwhelming force in such a position. Headway was so difficult that advance and support became merged and moved forward under a continuous volley firing, supplemented by that of two rapid-fire guns. Return firing by my force was only made as here and there a small clear spot gave a sight of the enemy. The fire discipline of these particular troops was almost perfect. The ammunition expended by the two squadrons engaged in an incessant advance for one hour and fifteen minutes averaged less than 10 rounds per man. The fine quality of these troops is also shown by the fact that there was not a single straggler, and in not one instance was an attempt made by any soldier to fall out in the advance to assist the wounded or carry back the dead. The fighting on the left flank was equally creditable and was remarkable, and I believe unprecedented in volunteer troops so quickly raised, armed, and equipped….

Finding, when the ridge was carried, that many of my men had become exhausted by the excessive heat and exertion, I ordered a halt and occupation of the captured position. Had I had at hand at the time of the assault a force of mounted cavalry, the fruits of our victory

would have been more apparent.

General Castillo did not appear on the field, nor did any of his troops come to the front until the firing had ceased. No other troops than those mentioned were engaged in the action. Three troops of the Ninth United States Cavalry arrived on the left after the firing had stopped and were posted as pickets until relieved by General Chaffee's brigade of General Lawton's division, which then took the advance.

The action of all officers and men, so far as my personal observation extended, was superb, and I can only at this time mention the names of those whose conduct was personally observed by me as being highly conspicuous in gallantry and daring, and evidencing a firm intention to do everything within the power and endurance of humanity and the scope of duty. Captain Knox, after being shot through the abdomen, and seeing his lieutenant and first sergeant wounded, gave necessary orders to his troops and refused to allow a man in the firing line to assist him to the rear; Lieutenant Byram, after having his scalp wound dressed, and knowing his captain (Knox) to be wounded, assumed command of his troop, but fell fainting while pushing to the front; Captain Mills, the only member of my staff present with me on this part of the field, was most conspicuous for his daring and unflagging energy in his efforts to keep troops in touch on the line and in keeping me informed of the progress made in advancing through the jungle.[26]

After leading the left column, Colonel Leonard Wood reported:

At 7.10 our advanced point discovered what they believed to be signs of the immediate presence of the enemy. The command was halted and the troops deployed to the right and left in open skirmish order and the command ordered to advance carefully. The firing began almost immediately, and the extent of firing on each flank indicated that we had encountered a very heavy force. Two additional troops were deployed on the right and left, thus leaving only three troops in reserve. It was soon apparent that their lines were overlapping us on both flanks. Two other troops were rapidly deployed, one on the right and one on the left, which gave our line a length about equal to their own. The firing about this time was exceedingly heavy, much of it at very short range, but on account of the heavy undergrowth comparatively few men were injured at this time. It was about this time that Captain [Allyn] Capron was mortally wounded. The firing on his immediate front was terrific. The remaining troop was sent to the front and the order given to advance very slowly.

Men and officers behaved splendidly and advanced, slowly forcing back the enemy on the right flank. We captured a small block-house and drove the enemy out of a very strong position in the rocks. We were now able to distinguish their line, which had taken a new position about 800 or 1,000 yards in length and about 300 yards in front of us. The firing was exceedingly heavy here again, and it was here that we had a good many men wounded and several officers. Our men continued to advance in very good order and steadily forced the Spanish line back.

We now began to get a heavy fire from a ridge on our right, which enfiladed our line. This ridge was the position which was being attacked by two squadrons of the regular cavalry, and was held in very strong force by the Spanish in small rock forts along its entire length, supported by two machine guns.

Having cleared our right flank, we were able to pay some attention to the Spanish on the above-mentioned ridge, and centered upon it the fire of two troops. This fire, with the attacking force on the other side, soon completed the evacuation o this end of the ridge, and

the regular assault completed the evacuation along the entire length of the ridge. Of the Spaniards who retreated from the ridge some few fell into line, but apparently only remained there a moment, when large masses of them were seen to retreat rapidly, and we were able to distinguish parties carrying litters of wounded men.

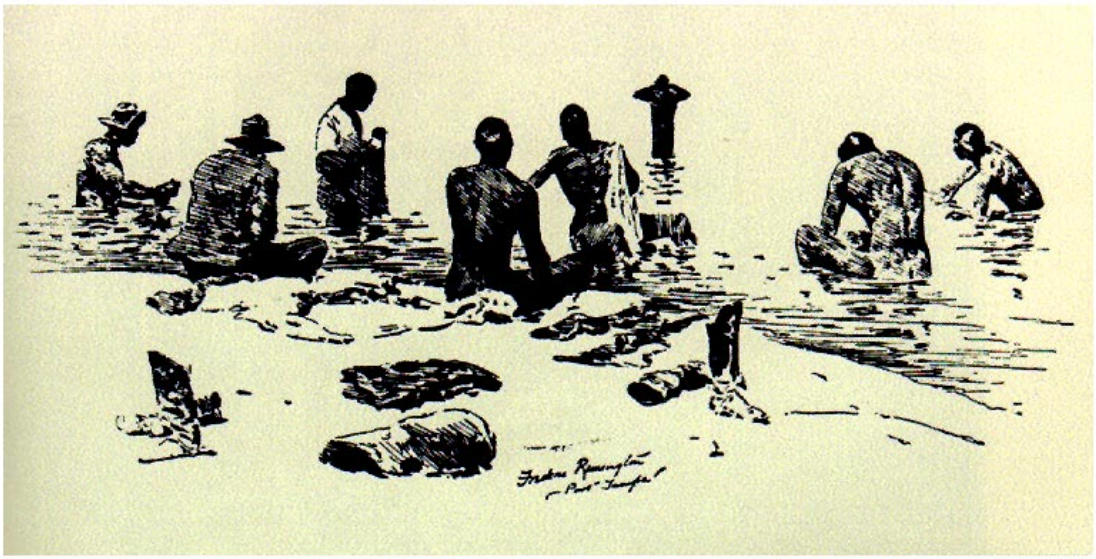
At this time my detached troop had moved out to the left to take the right end of the Spanish line in flank. This was successfully accomplished, and as soon as this troop gained its position "Cease firing and advance" was ordered. Our men advanced within 300 yards of the enemy, when we again opened heavy fire. The Spanish broke under this fire and retreated rapidly. We advanced to the last position held by them and halted, having established before this a connection on or right with the regular troops, who had successfully carried the ridge before mentioned. This left us in complete possession of the entire Spanish position.

Our troops were too much exhausted and overcome with heat and hard work of the two preceding days to continue the pursuit. Had we had any mounted men or even fresh foot troops, I think we could have captured a large portion of their force, as they seemed completely disheartened and dispirited.

About thirty minutes after the firing had ceased three troops of the Ninth United States Cavalry, under Captain Dimmick, reported to me, and I advanced them, forming a heavy line of outposts, covering our entire front, at a distance of about 800 yards from our line. About two hours after the fight was over a number of Cubans came up and made a short reconnaissance as far as Cevitas, and reported that the Spanish had apparently fled into Santiago, as they found no evidence of them. The reported a quantity of blood along the train and a quantity of abandoned equipments and every evidence of a complete route from the point of their break in our front to the above-mentioned town Cevitas.[27]

After his unauthorized advance, Wheeler was ordered to stay put, but to put out reconnaissance patrols to both sides of the road to Santiago.

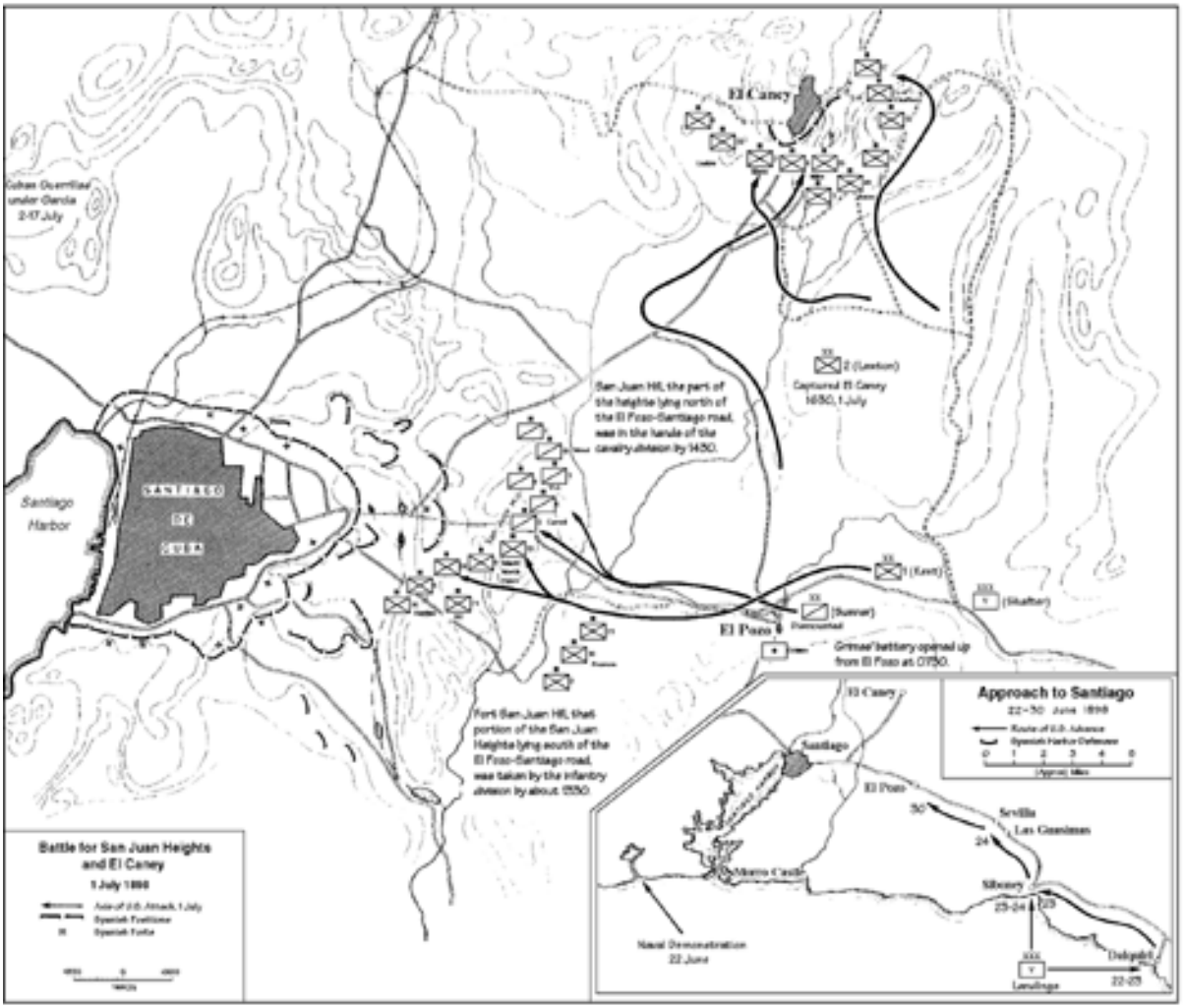
A sketch of life in the Cuba campaign by Frederick Remington.



A sketch of life in the Cuba campaign by Frederick Remington.

A sketch of life in the Cuba campaign by Frederick Remington.

Even the mood of Roosevelt, who was excited at the prospect of his part in this "splendid little war," was darkened by the experience of the first casualties. He wrote, "The wounded lay in the path, a ghastly group; there were no supplies for them; our doctors did all they could, but had little with which to do it; a couple died in the night, and the others we took on improvised litters to the landing place."[28] One participant reported the friendly casualties as 1 officer and 15 men killed, and 6 officers and 46 men wounded. He said 42 Spanish dead were found on the field.



Battle for San Juan Heights and El Caney, 1 July 1898.

El Caney

Lawton, with his 5,400-man division, had his hands full at El Caney where the 520 Spanish soldiers, armed with Mausers, resisted stubbornly in their six wooden, hilltop blockhouses and the stone fort called El Viso. It would take Lawton's division all day to dislodge them, denying his support to the main attack on the San Juan Heights. It was not until 1500 hours that the 12th Infantry from Chaffee's 1st Brigade overran the stone fort, with notable assistance from the 25th Infantry in Miles' 3d Brigade. A soldier from the 2nd Massachusetts said of the African-American infantrymen, "They knew no such word as fear, but swept up the hill like a legion of demons."[29]

The difficulty of the terrain before El Caney was described by Chaffee:

> *The army was forced to operate in a sea of brush that was thicker, more dense, more difficult to penetrate than any place I had ever seen in my life. This brush is high and so thick as to exclude the circulation of air. There is no road, properly speaking, in Cuba, mere trails, called roads, that would not permit of a column marching any distance except by file. The men marching along these trails were, as it were, melting. Vegetation is very rank there, and after the rain set in the tramping of the men simply made it muck. They had to sleep in this brush and a few small openings that here and there existed, and in the tall grass, which was on the average, two feet high where grass existed.*[30]

The assembly point for the 25th Infantry was near the Ducrot mansion, an easily recognizable landmark. They were initially held in reserve, and at noon the got their orders to move up. With bullets rattling the foliage overhead, they encountered stragglers and wounded moving away from the battle. A 25th officer said of the terrible procession to rear, "Men with arms in slings; men with bandaged legs and bloody faces; men stripped to the waist, with a crimson bandage around the chest or shoulder; men staggering along unaided; men in litters, some groaning, some silent, with hats or blood-stained handkerchiefs over their faces; some dead, some dying!"

Forming into a firing line about 800 yards distant from the stone fort on the hill, they were given the order to advance. With the 4th Infantry on their left, they moved forward, cutting their way through a barbed wire fence. Companies became separated in the dense underbrush. Then, as they entered a pineapple patch, a murderous volley lashed into them. They could not see where the firing was coming from since the Spanish were using smokeless powder. Lieutenant Moss, writing in the present tense, said, "the bullets are cutting the pineapples under our very feet—the slaughter is awful!"[31]

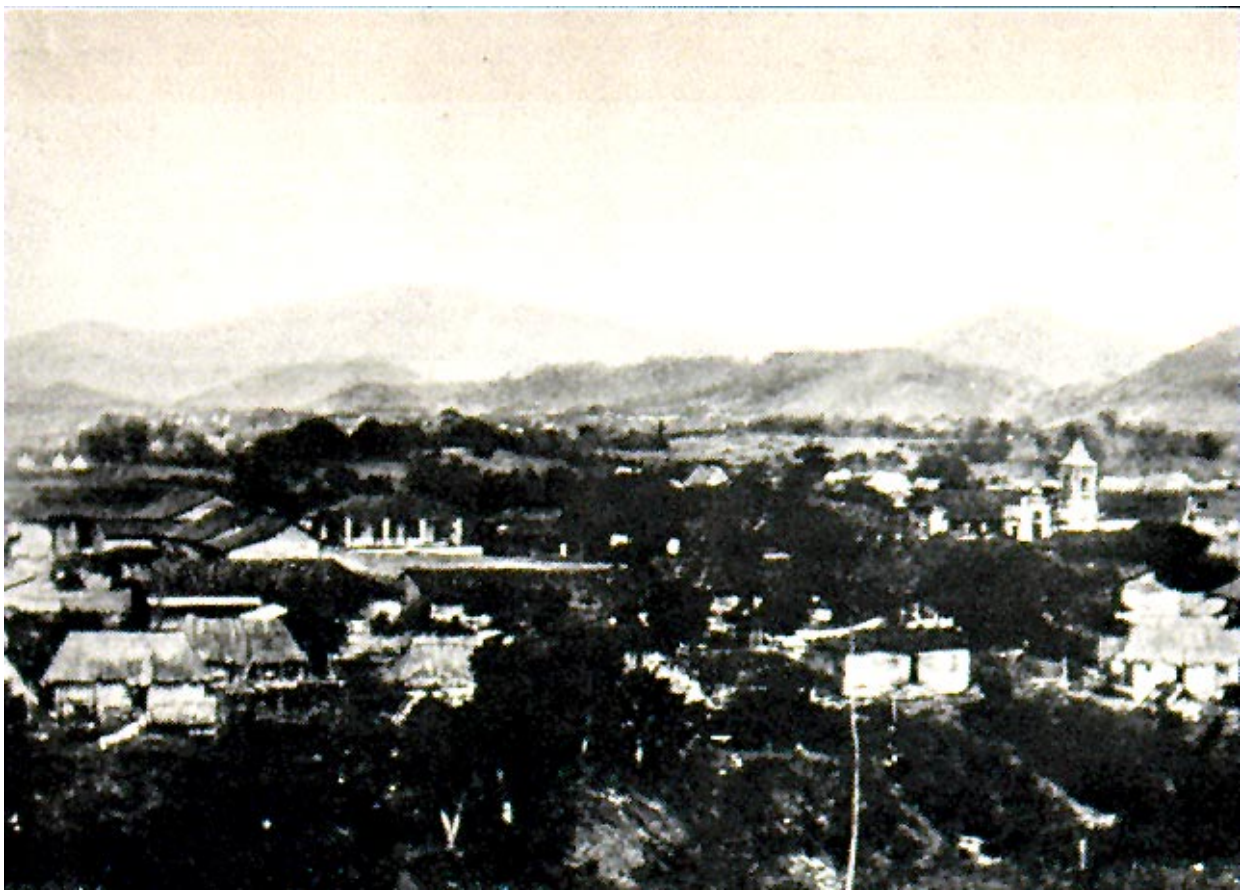
First Sergeant M. W. Sadler, Company D, described the ensuing action:

> *On the morning of July 1 our regiment, after having slept a part of the night with stones for pillows…arose at dawn without a morsel to eat, formed a line and after a half day of hard marching succeeded in reaching the bloody battleground of El Caney. As we were marching up we met regiments of our comrades in white retreating from the Spanish stronghold. As we pressed forward all the reply that came from the retreating soldiers was: "There is no use to advance further! The Spaniards are entrenched and in blockhouses. You are running to sudden death." But without falter did our brave men continue to press to the front….*
>
> *The first battalion of the 25th, composed of Companies C, D, G, and H, were ordered to form a firing line. At 1,000 yards distance to the north the enemy, 2,000 strong, was in entrenchments hewn of solid stone. On each end of the breastwork, there were stone block-houses. Our regiment, 507 men all told, advanced 200 yards under the cover of jungles and*

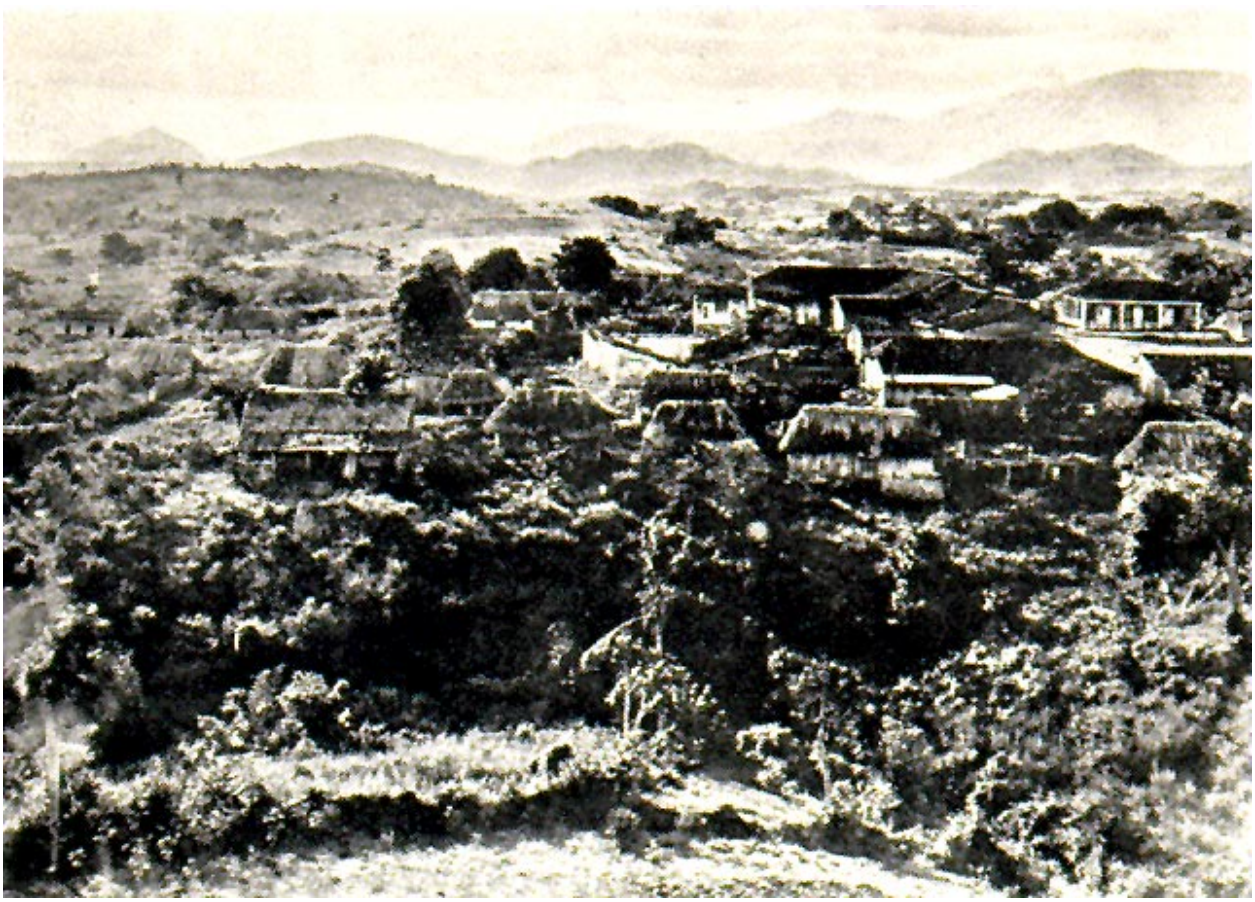
ravines…. The enemy began showering down on us volleys from their strong fortifications and sharpshooters hid away in palm trees. Our men began to fall, many of them never to rise again. But so steady was the advance and so effective was our fire that the Spaniards became unnerved and began shooting over us. They were afraid to put their heads above the brink of the entrenchments….

The advance was continued until we were within about 150 yards of the entrenchments. And then came the solemn command, "Charge." Every man was up and rushing forward at headlong speed over the barbed wire and into the entrenchments. The 25th carried the much coveted position."[32]

The stone fort of El Viso, near El Caney, Cuba, after the battle of 1 July 1898.



El Caney, Cuba, from the stone fort, July 1898.



Another view of El Caney, Cuba, from the stone fort, July 1898.

When the commander of Company C, 25th Infantry, was wounded by shrapnel at El Caney and taken out of action, First Sergeant S. W. Taliaferro stepped in to assume command.

The Spanish lost about 235 men killed or wounded, almost half their number, while Lawton suffered 81 killed and 360 wounded. Some military analysts have made the point that naval guns could easily have reached El Caney and kept them under continual bombardment. Shafter was criticized for failure to use this interservice weapon.

San Juan Heights

On the rainy morning of 30 June the troops received word that they would attack the next day. The two divisions that were to make the attack on the San Juan Heights marched up to their jumping-off positions near midnight of 30 June, with Sumners dismounted cavalry division at El Pozo and Kent's infantry division behind them. The men would be tired when they moved out the next morning. The main attack was launched at dawn of 1 July and soon became a confused mass

of some 8,000 men moving down unknown trails through jungle terrain. The commander of the expeditionary force, General Shafter, became a early casualty, his bulk felled by the heat and humidity. His headquarters would be managed by subordinates. Once the battle started, it made little difference because there was almost no timely communication between the front and the headquarters. Other commanders became casualties of the heat and illness. When Wheeler became sick, Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner took command of the cavalry division. Lt. Col. Henry Carroll filled in for Sumner in the 1st Brigade. General Young, commanding the 2nd brigade of the cavalry division also became ill and was replaced by Col. Leonard Wood of the 1st Volunteers. His place in the Rough Riders was taken by Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Once the forces had been loosed according to a general plan, there be little in the way of generalship. Orders passed up and down the dense trails would arrive too late to have any meaning, their contents overtaken by the events on the field. The only orders that would matter were given by company or troop officers and were generally along the lines of "Keep your heads down," or "Form a line," and "Forward." Many of these commands in the cavalry division were conveyed by means of a trumpet, a form of communication that would see little use in the 20th century until the Chinese used that instrument during the Korean War.

The American units jammed up at river fords and narrowing trails, making them easy targets. If this were not disconcerting enough, a Signal Corps balloon being used for observation at the front of the column became an aiming post for enemy gunners. Leonard Wood called the balloon ascension at the front of the column "one of the most ill-judged and idiotic acts" he had ever seen, and Arthur L. Wagner agreed, writing after the war, "For the first time in military history a balloon was seen practically on the skirmish line, and it will probably be the last time that such an exploit will be witnessed. It is hard to understand what fantastic conception of the art of war could have caused such a reconnaissance to be seriously contemplated in the first place."

The congested mass on the trail was described by one writer: "First came the Cubans in the order of formation (a little further down the lane they branched off to the right and disappeared for the day); then came the cavalry (nearly all dismounted); then the balloon led by a rope then the infantry. …Two men were in the car of the balloon; two men held it down by a cross-bar, and two men walked in front holding stays or guy ropes, like the stays of a Foresters' banner."[33] When the balloon, riddled with shot, crashed to the earth, the men in the vicinity cheered its defeat, much to the chagrin of its two passengers, Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, chief engineer, and Major Maxfield of the Signal Corps, who emerged from the wreckage unscathed.

The destruction of the balloon was described by a captain on the scene. The balloon "was drilled with as many holes as a pepper-box; it began to grow flabby, to curl up, to lose its shape. then it came down limply, having rendered enough disservice for the day. …The last we saw of the balloon was when it was being fished out of the creek by some members of the Signal Corps. It was a relief to know that it was crushed to the earth, never to rise again."[34]

The American artillery had opened up from El Pozo at 0800, but their black powder marked their position for Spanish counterbattery fire and the American guns were silenced. That meant that the men snaking toward the heights were without artillery support and exposed to heavy fire from the heights. A correspondent, Richard Harding Davis described the chaotic vulnerability of the American soldiers in the advancing column.

Men gasped on their backs, like fishes in the bottom of a boat, their heads burning inside and out, their limbs too heavy to move. They had been rushed here and there wet with sweat and wet with fording the streams, under a sun that would have made moving a fan an effort, and they lay

prostrate, gasping at the hot air, with faces aflame, and their tongues sticking out, and their eyes rolling.[35]

Charles Johnson Post, Bloody Ford, July 1st, Cuba, Spanish-American War. From the U.S. Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Into the extreme left of the American line marched Wikoff's brigade, the 9th, 13th, and 24th Infantry. During this deployment, Wikoff was killed and replaced by Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Ewers. Behind them were the 2d and 10th Infantry of Pearson's brigade. To their right was Hawkins brigade with the 71st New York in the lead, followed the by 6th and 16th Infantry. Upon receiving fire, a battalion of the 71st staggered back into the troops filing up the trail, causing a temporary stoppage. Unable to get the 71st moving toward the enemy, both the division commander, Kent, and Hawkins ordered them to lie down in the thicket so that the 6th and 16th could step over them and get to the assault positions. The 21st Infantry of Pearson's brigade were to their rear in support. On the right of the American position was the dismounted cavalry division, now commanded by Sumner. They took up their attack positions below Kettle Hill with the 1st and 10th Cavalry, and the 1st Volunteer Cavalry in line from left to right.

Spanish blockhouse on San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, July 1898.

Because the positions were within range of the Spanish gunners and U.S. artillery support had been silenced earlier in the morning, the Americans had no choice but to pull back or attack. They could no longer afford to wait for Lawton's division to finish its business at El Caney. In front of the imposing San Juan Heights, Kent's infantry regiments launched their assault on San Juan Hill while Sumner's cavalry units, less their horses, charged up Kettle Hill that stood just in front of the San Juan Heights and was manned by 137 men, the same number as on San Juan Hill. Both positions would be reinforced to a total of 521. Stretched about 600 yards in front of the heights was the San Juan River. The incline between the river and the crest of the hills was carpeted with waist-high grass.

They moved out at 1300, three hours behind schedule. On the left, the infantry division made the climb with the support of a Gatling gun detachment commanded by Second Lieutenant John H. Parker, who kept a fire on the Spanish defenses at a range of 600 to 800 yards for a little more than eight minutes at a rate of 3,600 rounds per minute. It was enough to drive the Spanish out so the men of Hawkins brigade were unopposed when they reached the top. Lieutenant James

Parker described the brief but effective deployment of the Gatling gun.

Charles Johnson Post, The Gatling Guns*, Cuba, 1898. From the U.S. Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History.*

Inspired by the friendly rattle of the machine-guns, our own troops rose to the charge, while the enemy, amazed by our sudden and tremendous increase of fire, first diverted his fire to my battery and then, unable to withstand the hail of bullets, augmented by the moral effect of our battery fire and the charging line, broke madly from his safe trenches and mercilessly cut by the fire of these guns during his flight. I at once limbered up and took stock of my losses. One man was killed, one badly wounded, one mule hit twice, but not badly injured, and several men were missing.[36]

With the infantry division coming under fire from both San Juan and Kettle Hills, it became imperative to "take Kettle Hill at all costs," and the job fell to the 1st, 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments and the 1st Volunteer Cavalry. Teddy Roosevelt's 1st Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders since they were recruited from the cowboys of Arizona, Texas and Oklahoma, were in the center, flanked by the 9th Cavalry on the left, and troops of the 10th on the left. The heights were fortified with rifle pits, trenches and barbed wire obstacles in successive rings

back into the city. There were blockhouses and forts placed on commanding terrain features.

In the center of Kettle Hill was a red-tiled hacienda that became the focal point for the attack. The men of the 10th had to wade across the San Juan River and then traverse the open ground of the slopes under a galling fire. At the same time, the cavalry division was moving up Kettle Hill without supporting fire, the 9th Cavalry in the lead, followed by the 1st Cavalry and Rough Riders on one side, and the 3d, 6th and 10th Cavalry on the other. Yelling "Dress on the colors, boys, dress on the colors," Sergeant George Berry of the 10th carried the colors of not only his own regiment, but those of the 3d Cavalry whose bearer had been shot. Driving the defenders from their trenches, they reformed for the next objective—San Juan Hill.

It was while getting his men in line for the second charge of the day that Captain A. L. Mills was shot in the head and killed. Leading his platoon up the hill, 2d Lt. F. R. McCoy was shot, surviving his serious wounds to be commended for gallantry on this day. Also to be commended was 1st Lt. Livermore who took the lead in capturing the No. 1 blockhouse and suffering wounds in the process. In the confusion, Corporal Walker and Private Luschious Smith found themselves with a group of 6th Infantry soldiers and led the assault at that part of the line. Both were awarded Certificates of Merit for gallantry. Captain Anderson was felled by a shell burst, but rose to go forward with his troop. Captain Bigelow was hit three times within a stone's throw of the blockhouse. Two troopers from E Troop, Corporal George Smith and Farrier Sherman Harris, were the first to reach the top. The 10th casualties were high, with 11 of 22 officers killed or wounded, a 50 percent rate, and almost 17 percent of the enlisted men being shot down.

The 10th Cavalry colors that were carried in Cuba, shown in front of Rodney Hall at Fort Huachuca.

Writing about the 2d Brigade of the Cavalry Division that he commanded, Leonard Wood wrote: "That dismounted cavalry should have been able to charge regular infantry in strong position, supported by artillery, entanglements and the general lay of the land, seems almost incredible, yet that is exactly what these troops did, passing over a long zone of fire and charging steep hills topped with works and blockhouses. I can only say that their work was superb."[37]

One of the best accounts was written by a correspondent present at the battle.

> *There were a few men in advance, bunched together and creeping up a steep, sunny hill, the tops of which roared and flashed with flame. The men held their guns pressed across their breasts and stepped heavily as they climbed. Behind these first few and spreading out like a fan, were single lines of men, slipping and scrambling in the smooth grass, moving forward with difficulty as though they were wading waist-high through water, moving slowly, carefully, with strenuous effort. It was much more wonderful than any swinging charge could*

have been. They walked to greet death at every step, many of them as they advanced, sinking suddenly or pitching forward and disappearing in the high grass, but the others waded on, stubbornly, forming a thin blue line that kept creeping higher and higher up the hill. It was as inevitable as the rising tide. It was a miracle of self-sacrifice, a triumph of building courage, which one watched with breathless wonder. The fire of the Spanish riflemen, who still stuck bravely to their posts, doubled and trebled in fierceness, the crests of the hills crackled and burst in amazed roars, and rippled with waves of tiny flames. But the blue line crept steadily up and on, and then, near the top, the broken fragments gathered together with a sudden burst of speed, the Spaniards appeared for a moment outlined against the sky and poised for instant flight, fired a last volley and fled before the swift-moving wave that leaped and sprang up after them. The men of the Ninth and the Rough Riders rushed to the block-house together, the men of the Infantry, fell on their faces along the crest of the hills beyond, and opened upon the vanishing enemy. They drove the yellow silk flags of the cavalry and the Stars and Stripes of their country into the soft earth of the trenches, and then sank down and looked back at the road they had climbed and swung their hats into the air.[38]

A correspondent described the road to Siboney after the attack: "Dead men lying along the road, ghastly in their unstudied positions, men dying, men wounded, passing back to the division hospital, some being carried, some limping, some sitting by the roadside, all strangely silent, bandaged and bloody. …Beyond the second crossing, the road was strewn with parts of clothes, blanket rolls, pieces of bacon, empty cans, cartridges; at the forkes the marks of bullets everywhere—the trees shot through and through."[39]

Charles Johnson Post, San Juan Hill, Cuba, Spanish-American War. From the U.S. Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Howard Chandler Christy, Charge of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry, Cuba. From the U.S. Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Surrender

American forces emerged victorious in all this, the single day of concerted ground combat in the Cuban campaign. The long day was not without cost. The Americans suffered almost 1,700 causualties in the attack on Santiago. The officers of the 10th Cavalry suffered more casualties than any other regiment with 11 out of 22 killed or wounded. The V Corps had suffered 205 men killed and 1,180 wounded. At El Caney, Lawton's division took losses of 81 killed and 360 wounded. Sumner's cavalry division suffered 35 killed and 328 wounded. Over the two days following the battle for the San Juan Heights, 2 and 3 July, another 9 men were killed and 125 wounded by the firefights between the American and Spanish entrenchments. Neither side attempted offensive operations.

The top generals confer before the surrender at Santiago. From left to right: Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Maj. Gen. William Rufus Shafter; and Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Library of Congress photo.

American and Spanish officers meet to negotiate the surrender of Spanish forces in Cuba, August 1898.

The Spanish lost at both the battles of El Caney and San Juan Heights 215 killed and 376 wounded.

The Spanish had pulled back to a tighter circle of fortified defenses around the city. There only remained for the American forces to dig in, choke off and threaten the city of Santiago with bombardment. While Admiral Sampson and General Shafter were talking with Spanish officials about terms of surrender, Cervera made a run for it with his fleet to gain open seas, but was intercepted and destroyed by Sampson's squadron, temporarily under command of Commodore Schley. The Spanish, eventually realizing their untenable position, surrendered on 16 July with formal ceremonies the next day. The American troops of the V Corps were formed up along their trench line at 0900, the formal hour of surrender, and again at 1130 when the Stars and Stripes were raised in Santiago de Cuba.

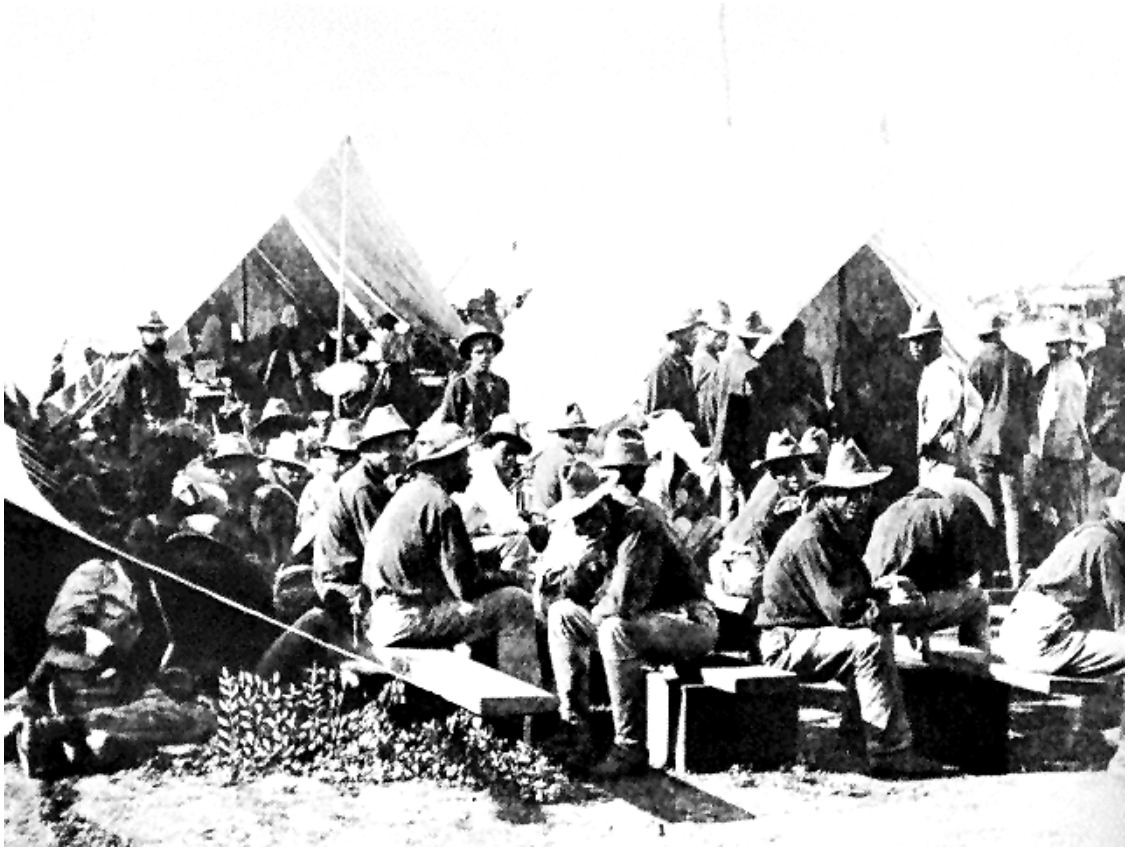
Within a week of the surrender, General Miles was organizing a second expedition from the base at Guantanamo to invest Puerto Rico. On the 21st he sailed with 3,000 troops and landed at

Guanico along the southeastern coast. He met virtually no resistance, in fact many Puerto Ricans welcomed the Americans, and moved on the city of Ponce. From there he launched a four-pronged offensive against San Juan which came to an end when news of the Spanish surrender reached Puerto Rico on 13 August. The Americans had suffered less than 50 casualties in the Puerto Rican campaign.

The Huachuca Regiments

There are four regiments that I would like to follow through the Spanish-American War experience. These particular units were selected because they were in the thick of the fight in Cuba, they all had in common the distinction of being the U.S. Army's only African-American regular regiments, and because they would all call Fort Huachuca home for a considerable period in their histories. They are the 24th and 25th Infantry and 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments.

The 24th Infantry, with the citizens of Salt Lake City paying them tribute, left Fort Douglas, Utah, and traveled by rail to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, on 24 April and arrived in Tampa a week later. In the fighting before the San Juan Heights, it took a heavy fire while in its position just below the junction of the Agusdores and San Juan Rivers while in support of the 13th Infantry. It then hurried forward to fill gaps in the line, moving up the hill with the 6th, 16th and 13th Infantry regiments. Besides participating in the glory that flowed from the capture of the San Juan Heights, the regiment made yet another mark during the campaigning in Cuba, manning the hospital set up at Siboney for victims of yellow fever.



Men of the 24th Infantry at the hospital at Siboney.

Writing to a friend, Sergeant Major Benjamin F. Sayre, Company C, gave his view of the fight for San Juan Heights:

> *It was our regiment that took the fortified ridge of San Juan, the last stronghold of the enemy before Santiago. Seven of our officers were laid low and thirteen of our non-commissioned officers, before we had gone one hundred yards after fording the river. But we went right at them with a yell, every man shooting straight to kill. The steady advance of the black troops under the withering fire nonplused the enemy. They became panic-stricken and leaping out of their entrenchment fled shamefully. In a few minutes we were on the heights firing down on them as they ran and dodged about among the trees. The hilltop, blockhouse and trenches were literally filled with their dead and wounded, some of them shot to pieces.*[40]

After seeing their share of fighting in the trenches around Santiago, the 24th Infantry undertook a mission just as dangerous. The unit pulled back to Siboney where many of the men volunteered to nurse the hundreds of volunteers stricken with yellow fever and the grisly task of burying the dead. Their voluntary exposure to the deadly disease took its toll on the regiment. One sergeant wrote:

> *Men are dying off like sheep, for the fever has broken out among them, and if they do not get our troops away pretty quick hundreds will die. Every precaution has been taken. Every building has been burned to the ground, our drinking water is boiled, and every article of bedding and wearing apparel thoroughly aired and sunned.… Men are falling down as if struck on the head with a sledge hammer. The spread of canvas for our hospitals alone covers the area of a small city."*[41]

The 24th Infantry march into camp on Long Island after returning from Cuba.

Major A.C. Markley, commanding the regiment at that time, noted that "Of the 456 men who marched to Siboney, only 24 men escaped sickness. …On one day 241 were on sick report. …These men are usually light-hearted and noisily merry in camp in a pleasant way, but this camp was silent; no amusement—nothing to lighten the dead weight on their minds day and night during this long dreary time. Having no proper cooking utensils, their meals were not even a pleasure and a distraction. But they bore all bravely and patiently, faithfully doing what they could, showing in these colored soldiers unexpected qualities of the highest order."[42]

When the 25th Infantry got the call, they were spread out at Forts Missoula, Assiniboine and Harrison, Montana. Most entrained to Chickamauga Park, while companies A and G went to Key West. They were concentrated at Tampa on 7 May. For many of the regular regiments, it was the first time they had been assembled as a unit since shortly after the Civil War. The 25th had not seen all its companies in one place since 1870. For six days a week the regiment drilled early in the morning and after sunset to avoid the intense heat of midday. They were wearing the same woolen uniforms that they had worn in Montana, and the chaotic supply system would not solve their comfort problem.

The 25th, a part of Lawton's infantry division, was in its position at 0900 on 1 July in a mango grove near the Ducrot House. When their turn came, they were put in line to the right of the 4th Infantry facing the stone fort called El Viso. At 1230 they came into action, coming under enemy fire. In a line of 200 men and 10 officers they began their assault and began taking a heavy fire about 400 yards out from their objective of the stone fort. They moved steadily on. The line stopped about 150 yards away and sharpshooters were ordered to concentrate on the loopholes in the fort. Regaining their wind, they made a rush and pushed the defenders off the hill. Firing continued between the Spanish in El Caney and the men on the hill until 1630 when the cease fire was ordered.

A 25th soldier was credited with capturing the enemy's flag but being talked out of it by a newspaperman. It was reported that James Creelman, a war correspondent, "was shot in the shoulder while recovering the Spanish flag."[43] But Vernon A. Caldwell, a lieutenant with the 25th, gave this story:

The man who captured the El Caney flag was Butler of H Company. He came up to me, and asked if I wanted a piece of the flag. I asked him where the flag was and how he came to get it. He replied, "I went off ahead of the company, and when the artillery blew that hole in the wall I went in and got the flag, and along came a white man dressed something like an officer and made me give it to him, but I tore a corner of the flag anyway." Butler gave me a piece of the flag and I have it yet.[44]

In the fighting around El Caney, the 25th Infantry lost 1 officer killed, 3 wounded, 8 men killed and 28 wounded. The regimental commander, Col. Aaron S. Daggett, afterwards said to his men: "Seldom have troops been called upon to face a severer fire, and never have they acquitted themselves better. …If anyone asks you what you have done, point him to El Caney."[45]

Called the "Hornet's Nest" by the men of the 25th, the El Caney blockhouse is emblazoned on their distinctive unit crest.

The regimental crest of the 25th Infantry incorporating the stone blockhouse taken on 1 July 1898.

The 25th Infantry at Fort Huachuca in 1899.

A group of 25th Infantry NCOs, Bamban, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 1899. Left to Right: Sergeant Wm. Chambers, Co. M; Sergeant Major A.A. Morrow; Comm'sy Sergeant D.P. Green.

The 25th Infantry leaving San Francisco, California, for the Philippine Islands, on the transport "Pennsylvania," 1 July 1899.

In late August the 25th left Cuba, spent the obligatory time at the quarantine camp at Camp Wikoff, Long Island, and then went into station in Arizona and New Mexico Territories. Companies A and H moved into barracks at Fort Huachuca in October 1898.

Squad room interior of bldg. 22208 (old no. 14) showing members of the 25th Infantry band who were stationed here from October 1898 to the Spring of 1899.

The next year the regiment would be off for the Philippines, but they would return to Huachuca, first serving at Fort Stephen D. Little at Nogales, then coming to Huachuca again in 1929. They would become the regular Army backbone for two divisions of infantry trained at Huachuca for the fighting in World War II.

The 9th Cavalry left Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in late April and eventually joined the V Corps at Tampa in early May. A month after the battle for San Juan Heights, Col. Roosevelt wrote to a captain of the 9th Cavalry, testifying to the gallantry of that regiment. He said:

> *I remember very well, after our first fight on the 24th of June, that three troops of the Ninth came up within half an hour or so after the close of the fight and established outposts on our front; at least one troop was on the left, where I was in command at the time, and its arriving gave great relief to my tired men. On the first of July, I had more to do with the Ninth than an other regiment of regular cavalry, on the whole. …I particularly remember yourself [E.D. Dimmick, later a brigadier general], Capt. C. A. Stedman and Lieutenants McName and Stevens. Mr. Stevens was with me for a large part of the hottest fighting, as indeed were very many of your officers and men. We were all mixed together when we made the charge toward the next hill, and I know how glad I was to feel that so admirable a regiment as yours was along with us. When we moved on beyond the next hill to the crest, where we finally stopped and dug entrenchments that night, I found myself in command of fragments of all six cavalry regiments. The confusion was great, the regiments being much mixed up, although this did not interfere in the least with their fighting capacity. Every man when he lost his squad or troop simply joined that nearest him and went under its officer on non-commissioned officers. In cannot remember precisely, nor indeed would it be possible to tell, the position of the*

different organizations at this time. Late that night, however, we crystallized into shape; by next day your regiment had been placed on my left, the Tenth being on my right—and exceedingly glad I was to have two such regiments alongside of me. I shall always have the strongest feeling for them both and the heartiest respect for the officers and men under them, who did such splendid work both in the charge and in the trenches.

It will always give me the greatest pleasure at any time to testify to the gallantry and efficiency of the five regiments of regular cavalry with which it was my good fortune to be so intimately associated in the fighting around Santiago, for I hold it a high honor that I have been thus with them.[46]

E Troop of the 9th Cavalry in San Francisco before leaving for the Philippines.

The 10th left Forts Assiniboine and Keogh, Montana, arriving in the middle of April at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. In May they entrained for Tampa, leaving their mounts and baggage behind at Lakeland. Finding themselves without horses, which had carried all of their equipment for them, the cavalrymen were even more appreciative of their mounts. After experiencing the weight of their packs, they were ready to accord more respect to their infantry brothers in arms. An officer described their uniforms and equipage as they prepared to embark for Cuba. "Loaded down with all the junk which the horse had previously carried, and clothed in heavy woolen uniform, each member of that command was willing to certify, at the time, that that was one of the longest marches ever made, although it lasted in reality only about three hours. No regular haversacks could be found in Florida, where the Cavalry said goodbye to its horses, and each member was issued some kind of a canvas bag. The weight of these packs, combined with

the weight of the collection of junk stowed away in these canvas bags, convinced every member of the column that he would never in the future contemplate 'taking on' with the Infantry. The trail over which they marched had recently been traversed by an Infantry Division and was well marked by cast off blankets, blouses, cans of roast beef, and other articles which tired and weary soldiers had parted with voluntarily."[47] The regiment came ashore at Daiquiri, loosing two of their number when a boat overturned

Tenth Cavalry NCOs were often the first to volunteer for hazardous duty. After crossing the San Juan River under fire, Troop C, 10th Cavalry, encountered the next in a series of Spanish defenses—a fence of barbed wire. Sergeant William Ancrum described what followed: "Then we came in contact with the barbed wire fence. First Sergeant…Adam Houston called for the noncommissioned officers. Sergeant Thomas Griffin, of the same troop, was the first one to rush forward and perform the noble duty of cutting the barbed wire and while doing this several men were killed and wounded."[48]

African-American troops at San Juan Hill.

African-American cavalrymen at San Juan Heights.

A reporter on the scene with the cavalry wrote this dispatch to the New York Mail and Express:

> *No more striking example of bravery and coolness has been shown since the destruction of the "Maine" than by the colored veterans of the Tenth Cavalry during the attack upon [Kettle Hill] on Saturday. By the side of the Rough Riders they followed their leader up the terrible hill from whose crest the desperate Spaniards poured down a deadly fire of shell and musketry. They never faltered…firing as they marched, their aim was splendid, their coolness was superb, and their courage aroused the admiration of their comrades. Their advance was greeted by loud cheers from the white regiments…. The war has not shown greater heroism.*[49] [50]

All of the troop commanders, in their final reports, commented on the discipline and coolness under fire displayed by their men. Many passed out individual commendations. Captain Charles G. Ayers, commanding Troop E, called attention "to the great gallantry of Second Lieutenant George Vidmer, Tenth Cavalry, and Privates Burr Neal, W. B. Nelson, Augustus Wally, and

A.C. White, who, under a very heavy fire, came to my assistance in carrying Major Bell, First Cavalry, to a place of safety, he being shot through the leg below the knee and his leg broken."[51]

First Lieutenant R. J. Fleming, commanding Troop I, mentioned "the conduct of three men who were under my personal observation: Farrier Sherman Harris, for unusual coolness and gallantry. He kept in advance and picked out the best cover for the men in his immediate rear. Wagoner John Boland, for coolness in action. I think he killed the Spaniard found on the crest, as we could see one man standing behind a tree about four hundred yards from us, and Boland coolly fixed his sight and took careful aim and fired, although the bullets were falling very thickly around us, as the enemy had apparently discovered our position. Immediately after he fired the Spaniard either jumped or fell, but he looked as though he fell. Boland remained their until the firing ceased. Private Elsie Jones, for unusual coolness and gallantry. He has been only two months in the service, but behaved like a veteran."[52]

Captain J. W. Watson, temporarily commanding a battery of four Hotchkiss mountain guns, accorded special mention to Corporal W. F. Johnson "for his efficiency and perfect coolness under fire. He was non-commissioned officer in charge, and the Hotchkiss battery was, apparently, on account of the smoke from it, a special target for the enemy's fire."[53]

Sergeant John Graham was detailed to the V Army Corps' Gatling Gun Detachment, under the command of First Lieutenant John H. Parker, 13th Infantry. Parker recommended Graham for the Medal of Honor, saying he "particularly distinguished himself by coolness and courage, about sundown on July 1st, at a time when the Gatling battery, with which he was serving, had become a target for the Spanish artillery fire. He rendered particularly valuable service in keeping the ammunition supply up at this time, and at one time, when a shell was about to explode in the battery, endeavored to shield his commanding officer, myself, with his own body. His services at this time, in keeping the ammunition going, were particularly dangerous as it had to be carried some distance exposed to the view and fire of the enemy, but he so well performed this work that the Gatlings were enabled to drive the enemy's gunners away from their guns by directing a steady and continuous fire upon their pieces."[54]

Major Theodore J. Wint, commanding the 2d Squadron, could not remember the names of the men around him, but said "among their number was the first sergeant, a trumpeter [Trumpeter Zachariah Steward], two men who came to my assistance in dragging Lieutenant Smith from under fire after he was hit, and two men who dragged myself from under fire after being wounded. The first sergeant was very active and efficient in commanding troop after the death of Lieutenant Smith, and the trumpeter kept with me and was prompt in sounding calls, as ordered."[55]

The Troop D commander, Lieutenant A.E. Kennington, described how Captain Bigelow was hit three times and taken to the rear under a heavy fire by Privates Henderson and Boarman. He then mentioned Corporal J. Walker who he thought was the first soldier to reach the top of the hill and to have shot the Spaniard who killed Lieutenant Ord.[56]

Captain John Bigelow, commanding Troop D, singled out these men: Sergeant James Elliott, Corporal John Walker, and Private (now Corporal) Luchious Smith. Sergeant Elliott and Private Smith were, during the ascent of the hill, constantly among the bolder few who voluntarily made themselves ground scouts, drawing the attention of the enemy from the main line upon themselves. Corporal Walker was with the handful of fearless spirits who accompanied Lieutenant Ord, one of the Sixth United States Infantry, forming with that splendid young soldier the point of General Hawkin's gallant brigade, the head and front of the assault; and it was Corporal Walker

who avenged the death of Lieutenant Ord." Bigelow went on to mention First Sergeant William H. Givens. "Whenever I observed him he was at his post exercising a steadying or encouraging influence upon the men, and conducting himself like the thorough soldier which I have long known him to be. I understand, to my great satisfaction, that he has been rewarded by an appointment to a lieutenancy in an immune regiment." The captain then praised all the men in his troop, saying "they made my prouder than ever of being an officer in the American Army, and of wearing the insignia of the Tenth United States Cavalry."[57]

First Lieutenant James B. Hughes was commanding a gun detachment made up of 10th Cavalry soldiers. He called attention to Sergeant Watson and Private Saunders from B Troop for the particularly meritorious actions "in aiding a wounded corporal of the Third Cavalry to a hospital under a heavy artillery fire, he being deserted by everyone else. The same men deserve special mention for their magnificent behavior during the entire time they were in action. Private Saunders was wounded in the first action and taken to the rear. I also want to mention Private Daniels of Troop F for gallant behavior in the first action."[58]

The commander of Troop G, Second Lieutenant T. A. Roberts, called attention to the conduct of "Private William J. Davis and Trumpeter James Cooper of this troop, who assisted me from the spot where I fell back to the river under a very sharp fire and rendered much assistance in trying circumstances both to myself and to Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado, into whose hospital I was taken and which had to be broken up on account of its becoming too much exposed to the enemy's fire. The conduct of these two men, in my opinion, entitles them to the medal of honor for rescuing wounded at the risk of their own lives."[59]

One of the many heroes of the day was eleven-year veteran Sergeant Major Edward L. Baker, Jr., of the 10th Cavalry. His Medal of Honor citation remembered how he "gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from the front of the lines and under heavy fire of the enemy." Baker later related that one shell "passed so close I could feel the heat."[60]

Sergeant Presley Holliday, Troop B, 10th Cavalry, recalled, "Captain Watson, my troop commander, reached the crest of the hill with about eight or ten men of his troop.... We kept up the forward movement and finally halted on the heights overlooking Santiago, where Colonel Roosevelt, with a very thin line, had preceded us and was holding the hill.... The greater part of Troop B was separated from its commanding officer by the accidents of battle and was led to the front by its first sergeant."[61]

Sergeant Horace W. Bivins, Troop G, 10th Cavalry, was the soldier-historian who's account of his regiment's actions in Cuba made up a considerable part of the popular 1902 book Under Fire With the Tenth U.S. Cavalry. Along with several other men of the 10th, Bivins was detailed to a small Hotchkiss gun battery that accompanied the regiment into action. He became an accomplished gunner. During the fight for the San Juan heights, he was ordered to put a shell into a blockhouse by Lieutenant Hughes, his commander, who gave him the elevation. Bivins corrected the elevation but, upon observing the activity around the blockhouse, told the lieutenant, "Sir, I believe our men have that blockhouse. If they are our men and I fire this shot it will do great damage." His alert reaction probably saved many lives. Here he relates some of the fighting that occurred on that day:

> *During the day all four of our guns were playing on the enemy; but we were receiving a heavy musketry and artillery fire from the Spaniards. The battery fire was terrific and our black powder gave them a good mark. [Their supply of smokeless powder was exhausted.] The screeching and bursting of shrapnel, the whiz of the mauser bullets were seen and heard*

all around us. Two gunners were wounded: Sergeant Taylor, Troop E, and Sanders of Troop B, Tenth Cavalry; but not until they had displayed great bravery did they fall victims to the Spanish mauser. Several of our regiments deployed in line of battle on our right and left. The gallant Rough Riders on the left, the Tenth Cavalry in the center and the First Cavalry on the right made assault after assault on the enemy's strong entrenched position, cutting their way through several barb-wire fences. Our battery ceased firing, for fear that we might drop a shell among our own men. I then became an eyewitness of the desperate work. By the aid of glasses I observed that my troop was advancing too fast. It was far in advance of the other troops and was receiving a crossfire from two blockhouses and the trenches. They were cut down as if a mowing machine had been run through the platoons. At this point, our troop commander, First Lieutenant William H. Smith, fell dead, a mauser bullet having passed through his head. And Second Lieutenant Robertson, wounded, leaving the troop without an officer. The first sergeant, Saint Foster, took command of the troop, led it onward, and with a yell the Rough Riders and the Tenth Cavalry carried the works by storm and planted their colors upon San Juan Hill.

For this gallant work, Sergeant Foster was ordered back to the United States to be appointed commissioned officer.[62]

A white soldier that had become separated from his regiment made the final charge with the men of the 10th. He said, "I joined a troop of the 10th Cavalry, colored, and for a time fought with them shoulder to shoulder, and in justice to the colored race I must say I never saw braver men anywhere. Some of those who rushed up the hill will live in my memory forever."[63]

Recommended for the Medal of Honor in this engagement, 10th Cavalry trooper Sergeant John Graham threw himself over his commanding officer, Lieut. John H. Parker, to shield him from an exploding shell. The troop commander said there was "no more daring man in Cuba."[64] Another 10th Cavalry Medal of Honor recipient was Quartermaster Sergeant William Bell who survived the hail of bullets at San Juan Hill, but was gunned down by his wife, Lulu, during an argument at a troop dance at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, in 1904.[65]

Capt. John J. Pershing said of the performance of the Buffalo Soldiers on 1 July, "We officers of the Tenth Cavalry could have taken our black heroes in our arms. They had again fought their way into our affections, as they here had fought their way into the hearts of the American people."[66]

Roosevelt recognized the professionalism of the black troops, the 9th and 10th Cavalry, proclaiming, "No troops could behave better than the colored soldiers."[67] All of the company officers paid tribute to their troops. Their after-action reports echoed with phrases like: "The…men behaved well, silently and alertly." "…Throughout the fight the men acted with exceptional coolness." "Their coolness and fine discipline were superb." "The entire troop behaved with great coolness and obeyed every order."[68]

George Kennan visited the hospital at V Corps on the nights following the battles and commented on the black troops. "The colored regulars who were brought in their displayed extraordinary fortitude and self control There were a great many of them, but I cannot remember to have heard a groan or a complaint from a single man. I asked one of them whether any of his comrades showed signs of fear when they went into action. "No," he replied with a grin, "not egzactly; two or three of 'em looked kindo' squandered just at first, but they mighty soon braced up."[69]

There were dozens of casualties among the men of the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and abundant instances of individual courage. One troop commander summed up in his report, "The behavior of the enlisted men was magnificent, paying studious attention to orders while on the firing line, and generally exhibiting an intrepidity which marks the first-class soldier."[70]

The 10th left Cuba on 13 August, enduring six weeks in quarantine on Long Island before moving out to Huntsville, Alabama. In January 1899, they set out for Texas and places like Fort Sam Houston, Fort Clark, Fort Ringold, Fort McIntosh, Eagle Pass, Fort Clark and Fort Brown. The first decade of the new century was spent back in Cuba on occupation duty, in Texas and tours in the Philippines. In 1913 they would take up station at Fort Huacuca for the next 18 years, the longest the regiment stayed at any one place since its organization.

After the war, while campaigning for governor of New York after the war, Roosevelt declared:

> *Now a word as to the colored man in military life. I'm glad to see here one or two men in uniform. In fact, I rather think that however any other colored man may vote, you won't get a trooper of the 9th and 10th Cavalry to vote against a Rough Rider. And the feeling is reciprocated. As I heard one of the Rough Riders say after the charge at San Juan, "Well, the 9th and 10th men are all right. They can drink out of our canteens.*

The future president continued:

> *The Spaniards called them "smoked Yankees," but we found them to be an excellent breed of Yankees. I am sure that I speak the sentiments of officers and men in the assemblage when I say that between you and the other cavalry regiments there exists a tie which we trust will never be broken.*[71]

Roosevelt did little to strengthen the ties he talked about at the mustering out ceremony for the Rough Riders at Montauk Point. In a subsequent article called "The Rough Riders" in Scribner's Magazine in 1899, he cast suspicion on the staying power of the 10th Cavalry troops. On the evening following the battle of San Juan, he said he had to stop at gunpoint a group of black soldiers making for the rear. The charge of cowardice implied by Roosevelt was challenged by a 10th Cavalry NCO who defended the men of his regiment in a letter to the New York Age, a black newspaper. "Everyone who saw the incident knew the Colonel was mistaken about our men trying to shirk duty," wrote Sergeant Presley Holliday who pointed out that the men were not retreating nor did Roosevelt make any attempt to discover why they were leaving the front. To Roosevelt's charge that blacks, by nature cowardly, fought well only under the command of white officers, Holliday responded with a number of examples of black NCO's taking command and performing ably when their white officers were absent or disabled.[72]

The sergeant's letter reflects the pride of the black soldier in the professionalism of his fellows and was an attempt to prevail against the racial attitudes of the day. Holiday, a regular army NCO, was correct in his assessment of black regiments in Cuba. By any military standard, they met the test of combat. Their actions became the source of pride for black civilian communities throughout the country and lithographs of the 9th and 10th Cavalry charging up San Juan Hill were displayed in many households.[73] They would prove themselves again in the years to follow in action against insurrectionists in the Philippines.

Holliday was one of those NCOs recommended for a Medal of Honor at San Juan (the others being Baker, Bell, Buck, Bailey, Ford, and Graham) by Captain J. W. Watson. Out of these seven men, only Baker would receive the nation's highest award. Black soldiers earned 26

certificates of merit for their courage and steadiness in the Santiago campaign.

As a reward for gallant service in Cuba, some 30 regular army NCOs, drawn from all four of the regular regiments, received commissions in the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Volunteer Infantries. These units were called "Immune" regiments as their all-black complements were thought to be immune to the yellow fever of the tropics. When these volunteer units were mustered out in 1899, many of the officers returned to the NCO ranks in their old regular Army units.

The Post-War Struggle for Equality

Their fighting records speak for themselves. The vast majority of their officers also attested to their military abilities. They had undeniably triumphed on the battlefield. But to fully understand the challenge that faced them, we must turn to the racial front.

In the areas of military leadership, bearing, motivation and proficiency, the African-American soldier did not differ from his counterpart in the all-white regiments. What distinguished him from the white soldier was having to accomplish the same job in the face of unreasoning racial hatred and a white officer corps that was incapable of understanding the depth of that hatred both within and outside of the Army. African-American soldiers performed their duty in a society which had recently enslaved them and now found it necessary to enforce the myth of racial inferiority. That society was represented within the U.S. Army by white officers. Some would say the black recruit had traded their slavemasters for new, commissioned ones.

One indication of the black soldier's feelings about himself was his unwillingness to accept injustice as he found it. And he encountered countless occasions of injustice during the course of his service in the U.S. Army. Some of the most publicized incidents were the 1898 rebellion of 25th Infantrymen and 10th Cavalrymen against Jim Crow laws in Chickamauga Park and Tampa on the eve of their departure for the fighting in Cuba. Also, while wearing the uniform, he was subjected to numberless humiliations by whites in both mufti and khaki. The black soldiers of the 24th Infantry, while escorting enemy prisoners of the Spanish-American War from Florida to Georgia, were jeered while southern belles handed out flowers to the white captives. A southern priest was heard to say, "It is an outrage that white men have been subjected to the humiliation of having Negro guards over them."[74]

First Sergeant Carter Smith observed how combat had a way of dispelling for a while all the racial bigotry that existed otherwise in American society. Writing about his experiences in Cuba, he said, "I noticed that both white and colored soldiers had a brotherly affection for each other while on the way to Cuba, in Cuba and on our way back to the United States. They got along nicely together. During the whole campaign I never heard a cross word passed between them. Why can't it be so at home?"[75]

Judging African-American soldiers by their correspondence at the turn of the century, they were aware of their military history, highly articulate in presenting their accomplishments to the Negro newspapers, and intensely proud. They realized that the mantle of leadership had fallen to them, not only in their platoon, troop or regiment, but in the African-American society at large. It was through their heroic efforts in Cuba and the Philippines that the worth of the black man and his claim to equality was established. A black newspaper, the Illinois Record, put it this way in 1898: "In the eyes of the world the Negro shall grow in the full height of manhood and stand out in the field of battle as a soldier clothed with all the inalienable rights of citizenship."[76]

One of the recurring themes of their letters was the lack of black officers in regular army black units. They had proven in Cuba that the idea that African-Americans could not lead was a false one, and they demanded the promotion of black officers. John E. Lewis, E Troop, 10th Cavalry, repeatedly lauded the soldiers in his regiment who took command in the absence of white officers during the fighting in Cuba. He mentioned as capable commanders Sergeant James H. Alexander, Sgt. Maj. Edward L. Baker, and Paschal Conley. Of Conley he said, he "is one of the worthiest non-commissioned officers who first entered the service in '79 and who has for eighteen years been a non-commissioned officer. Practical experience in the different departments…has added materially to his qualifications and by reason of his superior abilities, some credit should be given…. As a leader he is capable of commanding any troop and he retains that self-respect which everyone loves."

Lewis asked the editor of the Illinois Record: Have not the non-commissioned officers proved that they are fully capable of commanding? Did 1st Sergt. William Givens of D, 10th Cav. fail when the command fell upon him, when their brave officers were shot down? No! It was forward! …About every troop of the 10th lost its officers…and non-commissioned officers took their places and led the troops on to a victory that has gained the admiration of the world."[77]

Their lobbying efforts on behalf of commissioning regular army black NCOs had its desired outcome in 1901 when the board of examiners of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, selected the first black from the NCO ranks to be an officer. Based on the Army's competitive examination system, Squadron Sergeant Major Benjamin O. Davis, 9th Cavalry, was chosen for a commission and his subsequent service bore out the judgment of the board. In 1940 he became the first African American to hold the rank of brigadier general. But Davis would be the lone regular Army officer to be promoted from the ranks for many years to come.

The persistent attacks on black fighting men by those determined to maintain that they were not the equal of whites in military ability, found their way to Congress. One of the bills, drafted in 1913, would have made it unlawful for "any person of the Negro race" to be appointed as an NCO in the Army or Navy. It was a manifestation of the fear on the part of some that a situation might arise where a black NCO would be giving orders to a white private. It never reached the floor for a vote, being shelved after War Department opposition which pointed to the gallant service of blacks from the Revolutionary War to the 1916 Battle of Carrizal.

Presley Holliday, the 10th Cavalry NCO who defended his men against Roosevelt's groundless assumptions, comes to the fore again in 1907 when he wrote to the secretary of Booker T. Washington, Emmett J. Scott, proposing to open artillery units to black soldiers. Both men counted on support from President Roosevelt, but that backing was not forthcoming from either the president or the War Department, and the initiative failed.

Some Other Huachuca Connections

The roster of soldiers who distinguished themselves in the Spanish-American War and who had in common an association with Fort Huachuca would be a lengthy scroll, owing to the fact that so many regiments, officers and men of the pre- and post-war American Army rotated through that western post. Here are just some of the prominent Huachucans who traded the sun-dried high desert of the border Southwest for the steaming tropics of the Greater Antilles.

There are two streets at Fort Huachuca, Shipp and Smith, that, in the free-form jumble that is the Huachuca traffic pattern, never meet. The two men for whom they are named lived lives that intersected time and again, and on the final time tragically. Lieutenants William E. Shipp and William H. Smith were classmates at West Point and roomed together until their 1883 graduation. Both were commissioned in the 10th Cavalry, and both died on the same ground within minutes of one another.

William E. Shipp

William H. Smith

Shipp commanded Indian Scouts during the 1886 Geronimo campaign and was the officer that carried his captain, Emmet Crawford, who had been killed by Mexican forces, across his saddle for 50 miles rather than leave his commander behind in unfamiliar ground. The lieutenant chose to serve with the African-American 10th, saying he saw advantages in selecting that regiment. He never had any regrets. Talking about the men with which he served, he said, "In the Army we are greatly dependent on one another, and this class of men means a great deal. They are the noblest lot of men I have ever known." He found the only disadvantage to be "the prejudice against the Negroes, which makes it necessary for us to go around all the time with a chip on the shoulder. But we have men whose chips are very dangerous to knock off, and no one ever does it."[78] He was shot through the heart while leading a column in the charge at Kettle Hill. General Wheeler said of him, "It is a great privilege for a soldier to die as he did." Shipp was 37.

His long-time friend, William Harvey Smith, joined his regiment in Texas during the Indian Wars. He made a name for himself as a military scholar, studying in Europe for most of 1891, and becoming the honor graduate of the 1897 class of the Infantry and Cavalry School. A prize-

winning essayist, he turned down a captain's commission to serve as an assistant adjutant general in the volunteers. Likewise, he passed up a job offer from Lt. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, a former Leavenworth professor, to serve with the Bureau of Information, preferring to lead Troop G, 10th Cavalry, at the front. It was while doing that, at the very moment of victory, that he was shot through the head at the crest of Kettle Hill on 1 July. He was 38. His troopers were said to have wept upon learning of his death.[79]

Sam Whitside would be best remembered by those familiar with the traditions of Fort Huachuca as the man who started it all. On 3 March 1877, the Civil War veteran led a squadron of the 6th Cavalry into Huachuca Canyon and established a camp in the precincts of the feared Chiricahua Apache. He stayed long enough to see the scenic outpost reach a survivable footing in the overall plan to box in Apache ambitions. He moved on with his troop to other hot spots in the West. Transferred to the 7th Cavalry, he led a squadron at the Battle of Wounded Knee in 1890 which brought to a close the era of the Indian-fighting Army.

Whitside became lieutenant colonel of the 1st and 3d Cavalry and then the 5th, which missed out on the fighting in Cuba. In October 1898 he was promoted and given command of the 10th Cavalry which had returned to the states in August. Whitside reached the pinnacle of his long and active career in Cuba where he first served as commander of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, then as commander of the Department of Eastern Cuba in 1900. As a brigadier general of volunteers, he commanded the District of Santiago in 1902. In a letter from his boss, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Division of Cuba, to the President, attention was called by Wood to Whitside's success in administering the affairs of the province. Wood noted that "A condition of excellent order has prevailed, life and property have been secure and steady progress has been made in all directions. the discipline of officers and men has been excellent." Whitside died on 15 December 1904 at Washington, D.C.

Col. Samuel M. Whitside, seated in the center, commanding 10th Cavalry, with his staff.

William A. Rafferty

The second in command of the column that cantered into Huachuca Canyon in 1877 to build a bastion in Apache territory was Captain William A. Rafferty, a 1865 West Point graduate. Rafferty had an unmatched record of fighting during the Indian Wars. He was singled out for gallantry at battles at the Little Wichita River, Texas, on 5 October 1870, and in the Hatchet Mountains, New Mexico, on 28 April 1882. In the Spanish-American War, he commanded, as a lieutenant colonel, the only cavalrymen in Cuba with horses, General Shafter's Corps Cavalry, made up of his own men from the 2d Cavalry. It was while he was in the Philippines in 1902 commanding the 5th Cavalry that he died from injuries suffered from a fall.

Two troops of the rough riders were recruited from the northern counties of Arizona. Commanding A Troop was Capt. Buckey O'Neill, the former mayor of Prescott, who was killed in action before Kettle Hill. Alexander O. Brodie came to Arizona as a newly minted second lieutenant fresh out of West Point in 1870. He served with the 1st Cavalry. After his wife died in childbirth, he resigned his commission in 1877, but returned to Army life in 1883 when he enlisted in the Sixth Cavalry. He took his discharge in 1884. In 1898, after helping to raise the

Arizona squadron of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, he was made a major, and eventually lieutenant colonel, of the regiment. In 1902 he was elected governor of Arizona Territory. His former commander in the Rough Riders was in the White House.

Lessons for a New Century

"A Splendid Little War!" That was how Secretary of State John Hay characterized the war with Spain and, sarcasm aside, it works fairly well as a definition. The overall performance of the American fighting man, if their officers' opinions carried any weight, could only be termed "splendid." the same word could be applied to the outcome, a quick and thankful victory for a U.S. Army that was woefully unprepared for prosecuting a war far from American shores. The war was "little" in terms of its duration and scope, especially as compared to the conflagrations of the coming century.[80] But the Spanish American War had a far larger meaning for the U.S. Army of the 20th century. It alerted military leaders to the need for reform, professionalism and modernization if the U.S. were to maintain its newly bestowed status of "world power."

The Army, which only a few years before had garrisoned the American West, was now stationed around the world. The size of the Arm rose steadily from its pre-war 28,000 Indian-fighting constabulary to 80,670 after the war and 108,399 by 1916. This shows a shift in American policy from the isolationism of the 19th century to a gradually increasing involvement in world affairs. The Army's new mission of protecting American interests abroad would require reorganization and modernization.

The scaffolding for reform was already in place. Army Captain Emory Upton and Navy Admiral Mahan had been writing about this for the last 20 years. It only remained for a new Secretary of War, Elihu Root, to clear away the bureaucratic infighting that had hobbled earlier efforts at reorganization. The result was a structure that in its essentials survived over the next century: A Chief of Staff who reported to the president with a general staff that managed the specialized areas that a modern Army required. Called the "Managerial Revolution" by historian Walter Millis, the general staff system officially came into being on 14 February 1903. A forerunner of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was also put in place in the form of a Joint Army-Navy Board.

Many of the men who commanded in Cuba,, Puerto Rico and the Philippines would lead the U.S. Army into the 20th century and into the realm of military professionalism. Army Chiefs of Staff who served in that war were: Samuel Baldwin Marks Young, Adna Romanza Chaffee, John Coalter Bates, James Franklin Bell, Leonard Wood, William W. Wotherspoon, Hugh Lenox Scott, Tasker Howard Bliss, Peyton Conway March, John Joseph Pershing, and John Leonard Hines.

Portrait of Leonard Wood by Irving Resnikoff, U.S. Army Art Collection.

The fifth of these chiefs was Leonard Wood, a man who had not forgotten the confusion of the 1898 ports of embarkation and the improvised tactics of that day before San Juan Heights. Serving Presidents Taft and Wilson from 1910 to 1914, he became a steadfast proponent of preparedness. In 1916 he published Our Military History in which he articulated his goals for the

American Army.

We need a highly efficient regular army, adequate to the peace needs of the nation. …The regular force must also be adequate to provide sufficient troops for our coast defenses and such garrisons as may be required in Porto Rico and Alaska. The regular force must also be sufficient to provide the necessary mobile force in the United States; by this is meant a force of cavalry, infantry, field artillery, engineers and auxiliary troops sufficient to provide an expeditionary force such as we sent to Cuba in 1898, and at the same time to provide a force sufficient to meet possible conditions of internal disorder.[81]

His views would influence the Congress that passed legislation in 1916 to prepare for World War I and earn for Wood the appellation "Apostle of Preparedness" from historian Walter Millis.

Improvements in the Uniform, Weapons and Equipment

In 1899 regulations, the first drab, earth-colored cloth was introduced into the U.S. Army uniform. Volunteers in the Spanish-American War in Cuba were first dressed in khaki uniforms which were thought to make a less conspicuous target than the traditional blue. Blue dress uniforms remained but the Prussian-style dress helmets and ornamental braid were replaced by simple caps and unadorned service coats.

A sketch of an infantry soldier done by Frederic Remington in 1902.

1898 XLV 1900

Field Blouse for General Officers.

Undress Uniform for Officers and Enlisted Men.

White Cap and Summer Coat and Trousers for Officers.

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1898 XLVI 1900

Khaki Field Uniform for Officers

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1898 XLVII 1900

Khaki Field Uniform for Enlisted Men

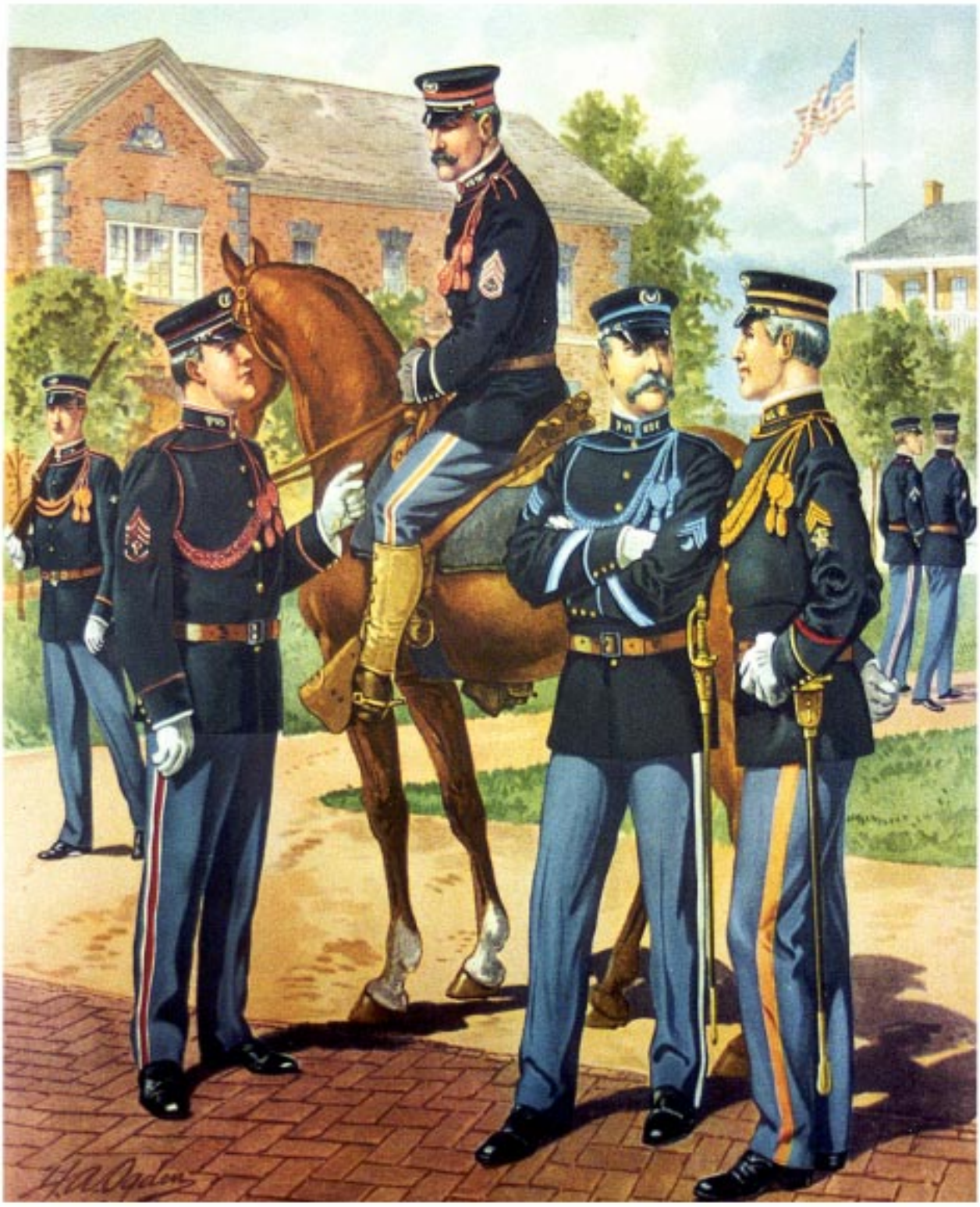
From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1902 VI 1907

Officers & Enlisted Men of Cavalry [Full Dress, Mounted]

1. Farrier 3. Sergeant 5. 1st Lieutenant
2. Saddler 4. Trumpeter 6. Squadron Sergeant Major
7. Sergeant 8. Privates

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.



1902 XII 1907

Non-Commissioned Officers, Etc.-Staff Corps [Full Dress, Mounted-Dismounted]

1. Private, Signal Corps 3. Sergeant 1st Class, Signal Corps 5. Post Quartermaster Sergeant
2. Sergeant 1st Class, Hospital Corps 4. Post Commissary Sergeant 6. Corporal Hospital Corps
7. Private, Ordnance

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1902 XIV 1907

Major General, Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments,
General Staff and Line [Dress, Mounted-Dismounted]

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1902 XV 1907

Brigadier General, Staff & Line Officers [Dress, Mounted]

1. Brigadier General 3. Colonel of Artillery 5. Major of Cavalry

2. Major, Subsistence Department 4. Major, Quartermaster Department 6. Trumpeter of Cavalry

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1902 XVI 1907

Non-Commissioned Officers, Line & Staff Corps [Dress]

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1902 XVII 1907

Lieutenant General, Officers of the Staff, Corps and Line and Trumpeter

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1902 XVIII 1907

Non-Commissioned Officers, Line and Signal Corps

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

1902 XX 1907

Summer Uniforms, Officers & Enlisted Men

From paintings by H. A. Ogden, published by the Quartermaster General in 1890 and in succeeding editions.

Renowned military author, educator, and military intelligence pioneer Arthur L. Wagner wrote his eyewitness Report of the Santiago Campaign, 1898 and made these observations about the uniforms, weapons, and technological changes that played a role in the Spanish-American War.

The uniform worn by the troops in the Santiago campaign was naturally unsatisfactory, as it was one which had been adopted for a different climate. The blouse was universally discarded. The blue flannel shirt was uncomfortably warm, and was frequently worn outside of the trousers. In a few cases I noticed men carrying their trousers, evidently preferring to march bare-legged rather than endure the discomfort of wearing them. The khaki uniform was worn by many of the officers, and was also furnished to the enlisted men of the Rough Riders. It was not altogether a satisfactory uniform. It is very neat when new, but it speedily becomes dirty, and the material is not as cool as it should be. Linen uniforms would undoubtedly be more satisfactory, so far as comfort is concerned; but unless they could be frequently washed and ironed—generally impracticable in a campaign—they would become even more untidy in appearance than the khaki uniforms.

The War with Spain in 1898 revealed deficiencies in weaponry and a lag in technology which the Army sought to correct in the ensuing years. The Krag-Jorgenson rifle, which had been adopted in 1892, was made obsolete by high-velocity, low-trajectory, clip-loading rifles which were capable of firing at a sustained high rate. The Krag-Jorgenson was replaced by the 1903 Springfield rifle which incorporated the latest innovations. It had a bolt action and was fed by a magazine. The old rod bayonet had demonstrated in the 1898 campaign that it was too flimsy. It was replaced in 1905 with a knife bayonet which was sixteen inches long and weighed one pound. The M1911 Colt .45 automatic pistol supplanted the .38 caliber revolver which had shown itself incapable of stopping a charging Moro warrior in the Philippines.

The M1892 .38 caliber Colt New Army Revolver was intended to be a modernization of the M1873 Army Colt revolver and was modeled after a design incorporated in the M1889 Navy Revolver. The cylinder rotated counterclockwise, a design flaw that caused a problem of alignment between the cylinder and the barrel when the cylinder became worn. With various minor modifications, it was issued as the M1894, M1895, M1896, M1901, M1903, M1908, and in two Smith and Wesson models, the M1899 and M1902.

The most important development in weapons technology was the machine gun. It was responsible for 20th century tactics. Although the Army had employed manually operated Gatling guns in the Indian Wars and in the Spanish-American War, it wasn't until American inventors such as Hiram Maxim, John Browning and Isaac N. Lewis developed automatic machine guns that its impact was realized. Their designs became models for machine guns in all major armies.

Writing about the Spanish-American War, Col. Arthur L. Wagner made these observations about the Krag-Jorgenson magazine rifle and carbine, and smokeless powder.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with which all the regular troops were armed, was found to be a thoroughly satisfactory weapon. There was at first, on the part of some of our officers, a belief that it was inferior to the Mauser; but I think this was largely due to the fact that they had seen personally the effects of the fire of the Mauser without realizing fully the destruction that had been wrought by their own weapons. The Krag-Jorgensen is simple in its action, accurate in its fire, strong and well made, and the fact that it can be used either as a single-shooter

or a magazine gun is greatly in its favor.

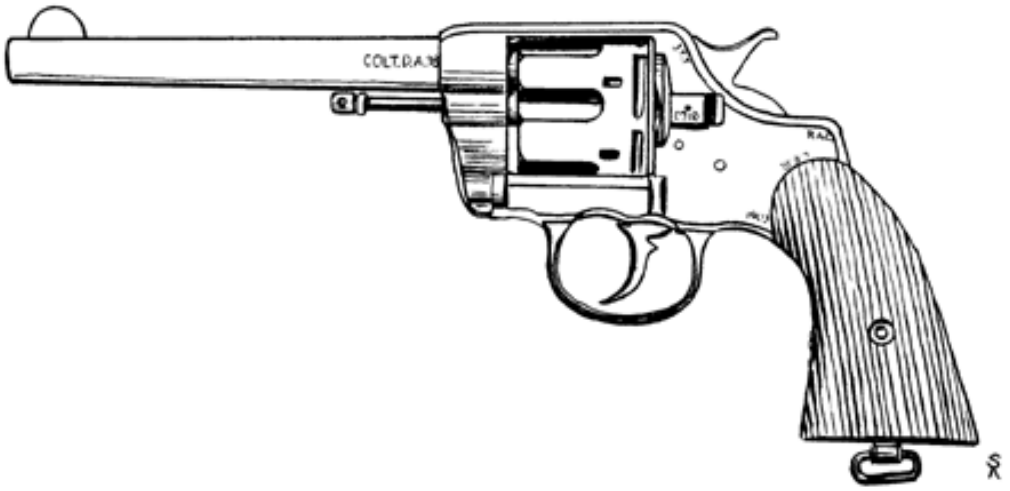
Black Powder. The volunteer regiments, with the exception of the Rough Riders, were armed with the Springfield rifle, using black powder. The disadvantages under which they labored, from their unfortunate armament, had not been unforeseen, but had been commented upon frequently before the war began. Yet the argument had been frequently advanced that the Springfield was a much simpler rifle than the Krag-Jorgensen, and that it would consequently be a better one to place in the hands of untrained troops. The natural reply that this argument, if carried to its logical conclusion, would justify arming the volunteers with spears and clubs, as being still simpler weapons, does not always seem to have been relished by the advocates of the old rifle. Certainly those who condemned the Springfield rifle before the war found their views abundantly sustained by the experience of battle. On one occasion, on the 10th of July, I heard orders given to the 2d Massachusetts to cease firing, and this regiment remained in the line without firing a shot, because it was felt that the target afforded by its smoke, and the annoyance caused by the same smoke to the troops on its left, were so harmful as to more than neutralize any good results that could be obtained from its fire. A practical criticism of the Springfield rifle was found in the fact that after the 1st of July no Krag-Jorgensen rifle could be left lying around unguarded without being taken by some volunteer—an act of appropriation too clearly justified by the instinct of self-preservation to be characterized as theft.…

Smokeless Powder. The Santiago campaign was the first in which our Army used smokeless powder, and, with the exception of the brief war between Greece and Turkey in 1897, it was the first in which such powder has ever been used in war. The results were interesting; not that they developed anything unforeseen, but mainly as a confirmation of views already entertained in regard to the use of the new ammunition (i.e., The advantages of smokeless powder will probably rest with the defensive rather than the offensive. The position of the defenders was formerly outlined with smoke; and the commander acting on the offensive could thus give the assailing troops a proper direction from the beginning of the fight. This will now be much more difficult.…) As to the morale of the men, I am of the opinion that it had been improved instead of impaired by the introduction of smokeless powder; the absence of the bewilderment caused by smoke more than compensating for the clearer view of the casualties of battle.

Wagner found that two pieces of equipment in particular were especially useful:

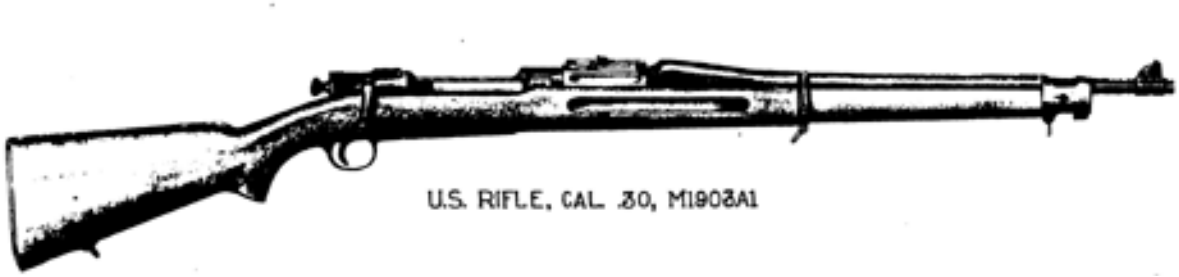
Intrenching Tools. It was unfortunate that each infantry soldier was not provided with a good intrenching tool. The necessity for such implements was immediate and urgent as soon as the Spanish position had been carried, and it would have been much better if the men had been provided with immediate means of making good intrenchments, instead of being compelled, while waiting for picks and shovels to be sent up from the rear, to construct hasty intrenchments with halves of canteens, pocket knives and finger nails. The best intrenching tool is probably the linnemann spade, or some modification of it. If such tools had been provided, many of them doubtless would have been thrown away before the 1st of July; but none would have been lost after that date. I was strongly impressed with the utility of the machete carried by the Cuban troops. It is not only a weapon, but a tool adapted to many diverse uses. For hewing through tropical undergrowth, cutting through barb-wire fences, for many purposes of camp use, and as a weapon, it is alike valuable. It would probably be well, especially when troops are operating in the tropics, to provide each non-commissioned officer

with a machete.[82]



Model 1892 Colt revolver.

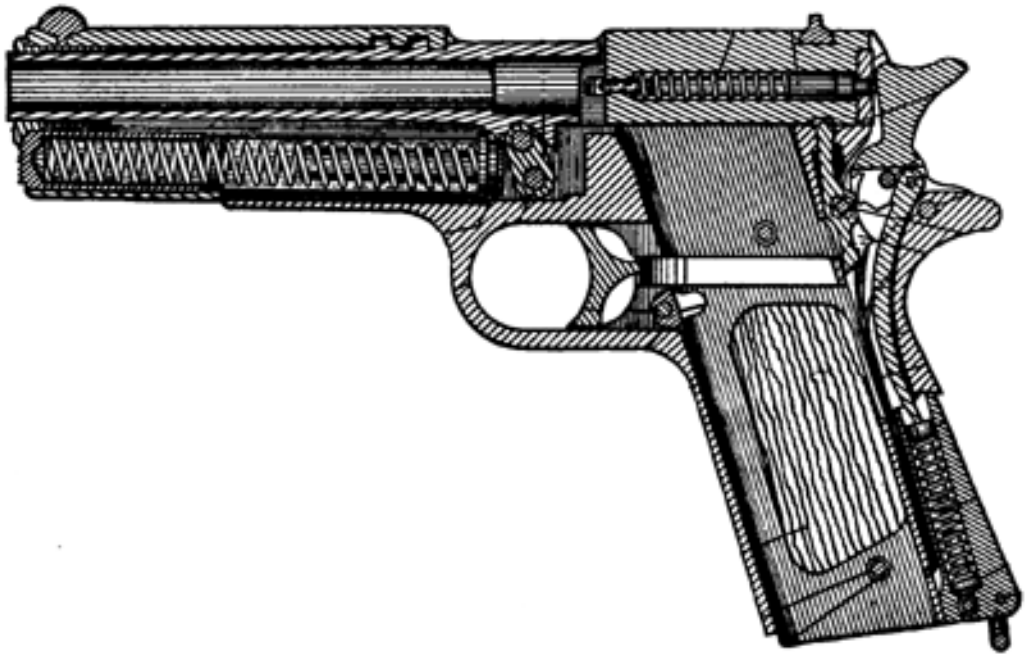
Model 1896 Krag-Jorgenson rifle.



Model 1903 Springfield rifle.

Model 1903 Springfield rifle.

Model 1911 .45 caliber pistol.



Model 1911 .45 caliber pistol.

"This is what we camped in at Fort Huachuca. This is a close picture of a dog tent and the equipment that we carry on our horse while on a hike, not including our weapons. They are laid out for inspection by the troop commander."

Mess kit Two horse shoes Canteen and cup Knife, fork & spoon 16 nails Comb Towel, soap Wire cutters Curry comb & brush Tooth brush Lariat One feed of grain Tooth paste Picket pin One bed blanket and tent half Photo courtesy Dick Ross, 17th Cavalry.

Phillipines

While troops were assembling in Tampa for the offensive against Cuba and Puerto Rico, Americans were taking on their European foe halfway around the world off the shores of another Spanish colony. Admiral Dewey sank or crippled the entire Spanish fleet off Manila and then steamed into the harbor to take out the land batteries ringing the bay. But to take the city, he would need ground troops. He maintained his blockade while seeking the favor of General Aguinaldo, leading the insurgent forces.

By the end of July 1898, most of the VIII Corps, led by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, arrived in the Philippines from the embarkation points in the U.S. There were 13,000 volunteers and 2,000 regulars, most of whom had sailed from San Francisco. Some 11,000 men of the VIII Corps were arrayed in front of Manila's defenses, manned from 10,000 to 15,000 Spanish. On the morning of 13 August, the Americans began their attack which they understood would meet only face-saving token resistance by the Spanish garrison. It was all over in a few hours and the Spanish surrendered, not aware that their government in Madrid had signed an overall peace protocol the day before. The American forces incurred only 17 killed and 105 wounded during

the Manila operations. A treaty was signed between the American and Spanish government in Paris on 10 December which gave independence to Cuba, gave Puerto Rico and Guam to the U.S., and accepted $20 million from the U.S. for the Philippines.

The Filipino people, especially the native nationalist movement led by Aguinaldo, wanted independence, not trading colonial rulers. The newly global American Army would face a far greater test than the quick victory over Spain during the three years that followed. Before the fighting against Aguinaldo's insurgent forces and Moslem Moro people in Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago was over, some 100,000 American soldiers, both volunteers and regulars, would participate in the widespread operations of the VIII Corps. Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis replaced General Merritt in early 1899, and Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur took Otis' place in May 1900.

Some of the bitterest fighting took place between the February 1899 insurgent attacks and March 1901 when Aguinaldo was captured. The first of the carefully planned offensives began in March 1899 with American forces striking south and east from their base at Manila, to seize the rebel capital at Malolos and take possession of the main line of communication for the rebel forces in north and south—the Pasig River.

1904.00.00.001 Captain Cornelius C. Smith, a Medal of Honor recipient in the Indian Wars, leads his men in the Philippines. Smith would command Fort Huachuca and the 10th Cavalry from 1918-19. Photo courtesy Cornelius C. Smith, Jr.

In April, General Otis ordered Maj. Gen. Lawton, the veteran of the El Caney fighting in Cuba, to move toward Santa Cruz and sent Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur to the north and San Fernando. By the time the rainy season interrupted operations, the rebels had been grievously broken up and Aguinaldo was in hiding in the mountains of northern Luzon. In the fall, the offensive resumed, with three columns operating against what remained of Aguinaldo's Tagalogs. Lawton took San Isidro and menaced San Fabian on the Lingayen Gulf. MacArthur moved on Tarlac and advanced as far as Dagupan. Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton sailed from Manila to San Fabian, coming inland to meet and defeat the rebels at San Jacinto, before linking up with MacArthur at Dagupan.

A winter campaign, 1899-1900 was given to mopping up operations in the Manila region and securing southern Luzon and the Visayas. Sporadic fighting continued well into 1902 when President Theodore Roosevelt declared the Philippine Insurrection to be officially over on 4 July 1902, although the conflict with the Moros was far from over. Duty in the Philippines became an accepted part of American Army life in the years that followed as the nation donned the mantle of global power.

China Relief Expedition

At the same time, the Army was participating in an international force in China, where the lives of non-Chinese, including Americans, were being threatened by Chinese nationals called "Boxers" by the western press. The China Relief Expedition, led by Maj. Adna R. Chaffee (once commander at Fort Huachuca) and made up of soldiers and marines, landed at Tietsin on July 13, 1900. There they joined men from Britain, Japan, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy in a march on Peking where the legations of these countries were besieged. The force occupied the Chinese capital on August 15 and a small contingent remained as part of an international protection force until 1938.

Fort Huachuca Begins the 20th Century

While Fort Huachuca had very recently been at the farthest remove from the centers of American civilization and the Army's headquarters in Washington, D.C., now, with the nation's interests reaching into the Carribean and South Pacific, it seemed more like home. The veterans returning from the fighting in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines, found Fort Huachuca a welcome respite from tropical jungles and the duress of combat.

Construction activity started to pick up following some fires which necessitated rebuilding. In 1897 a troop stable burned down, then a hay shed. In 1902 a fire partially destroyed another troop stable, a mechanics shop, and a quartermaster's corral. A library in a troop barracks was damaged in 1903 by a fire.

Several noncommissioned officers' quarters were authorized in 1903 and got underway. An $18,572 post exchange was built in 1904.

A veteran of old Fort Huachuca at the turn of the century, Capt. (Ret.) Vance Marchbanks shared his reminiscences about Fort Huachuca in the first decade of the 20th century.

There were two or three buildings south of the old Post Library and none north of the Finance Office. The Post Exchange was located in an old adobe building standing in the woods. . . . There were no swimming pools, tennis courts, and not even a baseball field on the Post in those days. No electric lights, no automobiles, no radios. The nearest railroad and telegraph station was at Huachuca Siding, seven miles north of the Post, which was a branch line and connected with the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad at Benson.

There was one train daily which arrived at about 9:00 a.m. This train was met by a Dougherty wagon, which was a stout spring wagon, a sort of a "drag and four," resembling the old stage coach that we saw in the movies. It was drawn by four mules, and if the Dougherty wagon was over-crowded with passengers, the escort wagon would haul the over-flow.

There were no moving pictures in the early days, and the only amusement the soldiers had on the Post, they created themselves. We usually had Saturday night dances; and out near Fry there was a resort which had about everything a soldier seeks when he goes on pass. Game was plentiful and hunting was good. There was a silver mine being worked then out near Pyeatt's Ranch, about nine miles west of the post.…

…The Post Amusement Hall was the building where the Lakeside Officers' Barber Shop is now [1945] located. The adobe building consisting of three or four apartments across the street from the swimming was then known as the Civilian Employees' Quarters. The Post Plumber, Post Carpenter, Post Blacksmith, and Post Painter lived in this building. . . . They were allowed separate quarters and lived in the three adobe quarters south of the Civilian Quarters No. 37.

The Post Ice Plant and Saw Mill was located just across the street from the Colonel Young School where the Non-Com Officers' Club now stands; this was in the woods too. There were board sidewalks in front of the line of barracks and also on the Officers' Line. There were also high board fences in the back of the Officers' Line and stables for the officers'

cows and horses where there are now garages.

During the early days of Fort Huachuca there was a babbling brook that had its source in Huachuca Canyon and ran north through the post. It was clear and cool the whole year round. It disappeared in 1928-29 when the water wizards began setting off blasts of dynamite trying to get a larger flow; they cracked the bedrock and the entire stream went below. We always for the bulk of our supply from Garden Canyon, nine miles southeast until the wells were sunk down near Fry Gate.

In September 1906, the Army was considering abandoning the present Fort Huachuca in favor of a post somewhere down in the San Pedro Valley where water would be more readily available.

A 1908 appropriation opened the way for a new swimming pool, bowling alley, ambulance shed, and an extension to the band's stables. In the same year the Signal Corps ran their own telegraph line from Huachuca Siding to the post, replacing the old Western Union line.

A battalion of Infantry was added to the garrison in 1909 and more growth was anticipated.

By 1909 citizens in the area were lobbying to move the fort so that the present site could be opened up for gold mining. In an October 18 letter to the editor of the *Tombstone Epitaph*, a Joe Bush wrote:

A strong move is on foot among the "influentials" in the southern part of the country to have Fort Huachuca's barracks moved to a point between Douglas and Bisbee, the much closer to Bisbee than Douglas, and closer to Warren than either. Whichever gets the plumb will not be envied by the Huachuca neighborhood as they argue that the present military reserve will be the site for an ideal gold mining camp, which will be bound to happen just as quick as the government sees fit to abandon it for military purposes. That the effort to move the fort will be successful there is no doubt, as some of the strongest influences, not only of the territory, but in the east are at work on it, and when it is taken into consideration that none of the strategic points will be jeopardized in the move, but on the contrary will be strengthened by it being placed at a railroad point will be a logical reason for the final abandonment of Fort Huachuca. Another good point can be scored in favor of those bent on Fort Huachuca's abandonment, is that the air is warmer in that neighborhood than in the lofty Huachucas.

Nothing ever came of any plans to relocate Fort Huachuca and the water problem was somewhat alleviated by tapping springs in Garden Canyon and piping water to the main post.

In 1911 the quartermaster received $138,000 with which he added more troop barracks, cavalry stables, a water system, and housing for four officers. At the end of that year the post could fully accommodate six cavalry troops.

On 20 April 1911, troops of the 6th Cavalry took up station at Douglas, Nogales and Fort Huachuca. According to their commander, Colonel Charles M. O'Connor, these troops were "a source of relief" to the citizens along the border who had been worried about the revolutionary fighting taking place in northern Mexico. O'Connor was also acting as commander of the Department of Colorado of which Fort Huachuca was a part. In his Annual Report of 1911, he said:

The canyons of the Huachuca Mountains afford a delightful climate and typical conditions for mounted troops.

Troops from Fort Huachuca may reach Douglas within 24 hours, Naco in 6 hours, and Nogales in 48 hours. Two squadrons of Cavalry at Fort Huachuca would be ample for any necessities likely to arise on this border within a year.[83]

The expansion to a two squadron post was underway by September, under the supervision of Capt. J. L. Jordan, the constructing Quartermaster at Huachuca. He was piping water in from Garden Canyon, about seven miles southeast of the post

At least one officer, 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cavalry, did not understand why the Army just didn't build a new post in Garden Canyon. He wrote to the Army & Navy Journal on 23 September 1911:

Last month the 6th Cavalry camped two days in Garden Canyon, seven miles from Fort Huachuca. When the regiment returned surveyors were at work laying out an extension. It appears that the post is to be increased from one to two squadrons. As a matter of fact there is hardly room for one squadron; also a scarcity of water and no ground near the post, excepting the ball diamond and polo field, that is not covered with rocks.

At Garden Canyon there is abundance of water, clear ground to maneuver a regiment on and room for a regimental or brigade post. It is a beautiful spot and well wooded in addition to its other advantages.

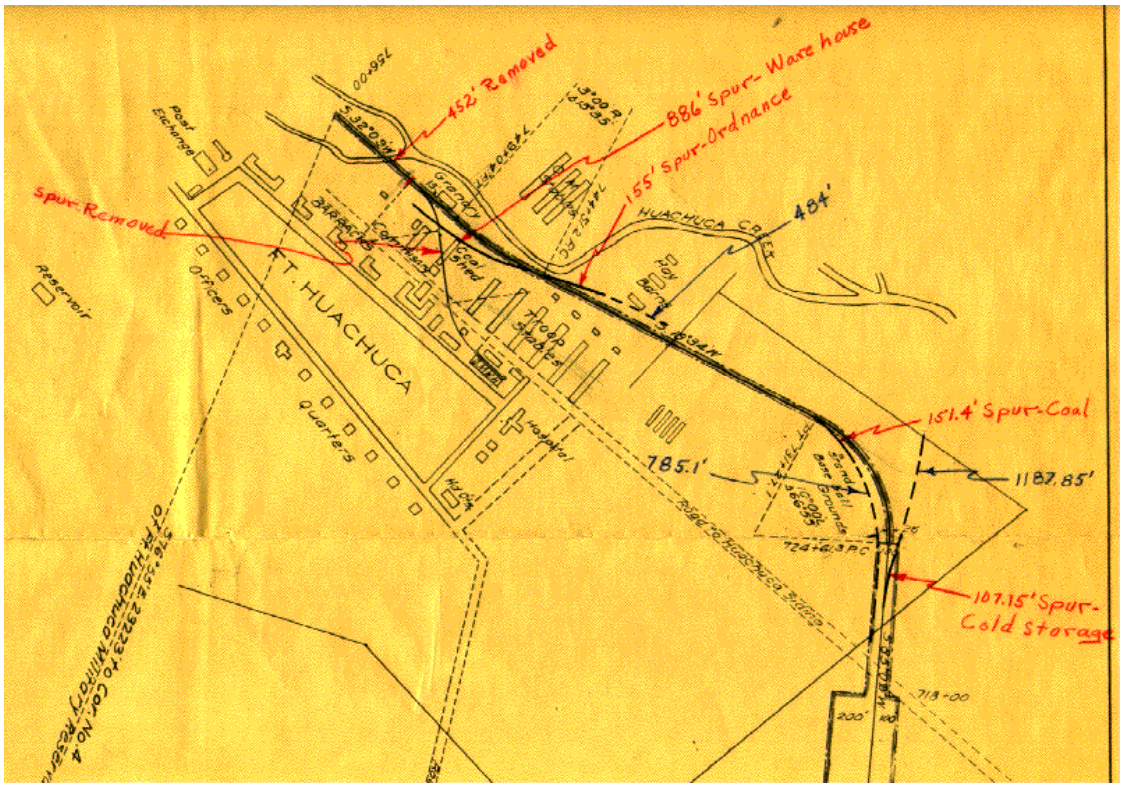
If any of your readers can tell me why this impossible place is to be rendered still more impossible by, the expenditure of some $120,000, while an ideal spot with plenty of water and everything in its favor, is available, I will be duly grateful.[84]

Other work being accomplished at Huachuca included a new train station at Huachuca Siding, the old station having been destroyed by fire. The target range was enlarged by Lieut. J.A. Degen to accommodate ten troops instead of four.

In 1914 the Army was also thinking about building a combined power plant for supplying water, electric current, and refrigeration for the post.[85]

New construction continued during 1912 with work on more cavalry stables, officers' quarters, and temporary housing for civilian employees.

A passenger depot was erected at Huachuca Siding and the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, having received guarantees from the Army the Huachuca would be enlarged to a brigade-sized post, began work in August 1912 on a railway spur from Huachuca Siding to the post.



A map of the railroad into Fort Huachuca in 1912.

The Secretary of War personally inspected Fort Huachuca in August 1913, months before the arrival of the 10th Cavalry, and confirmed that the War Department had approved the expansion of Huachuca from a regimental to brigade post. The quartermaster at Huachuca quickly prepared estimates and specifications to accomplish that purpose. Contracts were let and by the end of 1913, five double sets of officers' quarters were completed, two company barracks, one cavalry stable, additions on the hospital and commissary, and an extension of the sewer system were finished. And the construction of the line that would bring in water from Garden Canyon was well underway.

The *Tombstone Epitaph* reported in 1913 that:

> *Much construction is in progress at Fort Huachuca under the direction of the government, giving that locality much life in the building line. The government is adding a large number of new structures to its equipment for the increased occupation coming about under the recent War Department order. This work will continue through the summer. Besides new buildings it includes a great deal of remodeling of quarters. [The result was the set of quarters which now line Rhea Street and the officers' quarters along Henry Circle.]*
>
> *The request of the War Department on the quartermaster at Fort Huachuca for plans and estimated cost of increasing the post from a regiment to a brigade post, following close upon the inspection of the post by the Secretary of War, is taken by Army men to mean*

that the designation of Fort Huachuca as a brigade post is but a matter of short time.

The quartermaster has commenced work on the plans. The post at present has an appropriation of $125,000, of which $110,000 is being used for the construction of new barracks, headquarters building, three double sets of officers' quarters and a commissary building.

Although there are only five troops actually stationed at the fort at present, the post exchange is doing an excellent business.

Contemplated over the next several years to complete the upgrade of Fort Huachuca and comfortably accommodate the 10th Cavalry regiment, were these new buildings: four troop barracks, one band barrack, one machine gun platoon barrack, one quartermaster corps barrack, six double sets of officers' quarters, one building with eight sets of bachelor officers' quarters, fourteen noncommissioned officers' quarters, six troop stables, one stable for band and machine gun platoon, one pack train stables, one administration building, one ice and electric plant, a quartermaster storage shed, an ordnance storehouse, and an enlargement of the guardhouse.

According to a report of the Southern Department, a "Contract was entered into with J.T. Dalton & Son, Junction City, Kans., for the construction of one double set of quarters for two captains, one double lavatory, one troop barracks building, one addition to hospital, together with hot-water heating and plumbing in the addition to the hospital and extension of the sewer system at Fort Huachuca, contract providing for completion on or before June 27, 1914. With the exception of the ward addition to the hospital, which is to be of frame, all construction is of the frame and stucco type, concrete foundation, which class of construction has proven satisfactory at that post."[86]

On August 2, 1916 kerosene lamps became a thing of the past. The remote outpost of Fort Huachuca was electrified. The work of wiring all of the buildings was accomplished by William R. Shadley, a civilian employee of the post since 1905. Before electricity was available for general use, Shadley generated electricity for buildings like the movie theater by using a small dynamo and steam engine. By the time of his retirement in 1932, Shadley was superintendent of a power plant which housed four diesel engines to provide Fort Huachuca's electricity.

Second Lieutenant John B. Brooks came to Huachuca in December 1913 with the 10th Cavalry. In a 1961 interview he described some of the buildings in the old post area.

There were no BOQ's at Ft Huachuca and the group of bachelor officers, including two lieutenants, were told they could occupy the Officers Club (now the museum) and could mess in the Chinese Restaurant (down the street).

…The Post Chaplain lived in a set of quarters to right of [the present museum] and he was the only colored officer and was disliked by the men of the regiment. He was very much disliked more particularly by the enlisted men than the officers. The enlisted men just hated him because he was constantly pulling his rank on them which they didn't like….

The little building up there was the Regimental Headquarters, and there was a tennis court out in front of it at that time, right in the corner of the parade ground, and the commanding officer could look out his office window and woe and behold any young lieutenant who was on that tennis court before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was told. An orderly came out and presented the colonel's compliments and that the colonel would say, "You go back to your quarters. Don't you appear on that tennis court or in athletic clothes until 4

o'clock. We work until 4 o'clock.

Brooks recalled story of Colonel Gresham, the post commander in 1914, meeting the dentist on a sidewalk and asking him, "You're the dentist, aren't you? You look pretty young to me." Skelton assured him he had 4 yrs dental college and one year as regimental dentist. "OK," said the colonel, "I'll be in in the morning to let you put in a filling."

Stables, old bldgs. no. 27, 28, 29, 33, and 34 in 1898. National Archives photo.

Stables at Huachuca circa 1900. National Archives photo.

Quartermaster stables under construction at Fort Huachuca about 1898.

Commissary Office and Storehouse with the granary in the background on the right.

Noncommissioned staff quarters occupied by Commissary and Ordnance Sergeants, Bldg. 21109 (formerly no. 1027 and no. 12). Built in 1883-84 out of adobe for $2,500, its utilization

through the years as both officers' and NCOs' quarters. Commissary Sgt. Walter L. Malby lived there from 1886 to 1896 according to his son. This picture was taken around 1898.

Bakery about 1898.

Quartermaster's workshop with "mess to right." Taken in 1898.

Quartermaster's workshop with "mess to right." Taken in 1898.

"Rear of Double Barrack." National Archives photo.

View of Fort Huachuca looking toward the Whetstone Mountains. Photographed November 1900 from the reservoir. Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cavalry, was then post commander. The two left-hand stables (Nos. 26 and 27) were destroyed by a large fire on June 26, 1902. Also destroyed in this fire were the blacksmith and wheelwright's shop (bldg. no. 24) and the teamsters quarters (bldg. no. 25) which were to the left of the stables (to the rear of old one-story adobe barracks no. 18 behind the flagpole). Capt. Alexander Macomb, USN retired, who lived at Fort Huachuca as a boy (1900-1903) recalls that the picket fences were removed in 1902. Photos courtesy of Capt. Alexander Macomb (USN ret.).

An officer's family on their lawn before the turn of the century.

NCOs of the 10th Cavalry around 1902 (The Squadron Sergeant Major, top row, left, still wears the chevrons authorized from 1899-1902 while the rest of the men wear the chevrons in

use from 1902-1916) The regiment was then at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. Seated from left to right: Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant B. A. Anderson, Sergeant Major Presley Holliday, Commissary Sergeant William H. Hill. Standing from left to right: Squadron Sergeant Major Paschall Conley, Color Sergeant Adam Houston, Color Sergeant J. C. Pendergrass, Squadron Sergeant Major E. P. Frierson. Q.M. Sergeant Anderson won a bronze medal in the 1903 Department (Missouri and Texas) Cavalry competition. Adam Houston, as 1st Sgt. of Troop C, 10th Cavalry, was recommended for a Medal of Honor for his gallantry in the Battle of Santiago, July 1, 2, and 3, 1898. Frierson retired but returned to the Army in 1917 to receive an officer's commission and train black troops for the newly organized 93d Infantry Division.

A formation on Huachuca's parade field around the turn of the century. Photo courtesy the estate of Col. Alvarado M. Fuller.

A view of the post hospital from Grierson around 1902. U.S. Army photo.

Two officers on the boardwalk in front of the officers quarters at Fort Huachuca around the turn of the century.

Parlor in Fort Huachuca officer's quarters. (the back of the photo bears the name of Mrs. G. A. Forsyth. Lt. Col. George A. Forsyth commanded the post from 1886-1888.)

Quarters Number 1, traditional home of the Post Commander at Fort Huachuca, around the turn of the century.

Troops of the 6th Cavalry stand at attention outside their barracks (bldg. no. 22214) between 1908 and 1912.

Corporal Page and Private Suthard, 14th Cavalry.

Captain Augustus C. Macomb (1854-1932) in the garden of his home, Fort Huachuca, 1901. He commanded Fort Huachuca from 26 July 1900 to 8 March 1901. Photo courtesy Captain Alexander Macomb, USN Ret.

A view in winter of "Officers Line" in about 1901. Photo courtesy Captain Alexander Macomb, USN ret.

1901.01.00.009 Barracks row at Fort Huachuca in January 1901. Photo courtesy Captain Alexander Macomb, USN Ret.

Officers' quarters occupied by Capt. August C. Macomb, 5th Cavalry, and his family, when he was post commander of Fort Huachuca. The picture was taken in January 1901. The building is no. 22120 or 135 Grierson (old no. 1). Photo courtesy Capt. Alexander Macomb, USN ret.

The Macomb family starting for a ride in Janaury 1901. Photo courtesy Captain Alexander Macomb, USN Ret.

A staged gun battle in Cochise Stronghold.

Capt. Rudolph Ebert and his son George P. at their quarters at Huachuca in 1903.

"Fancy Dress Ball" at Fort Huachuca on Valentine's Day, 1903. The party was given in the Post Recreation Hall by Major (in the back row between the sailor and the lady) and Mrs. Charles Mallon O'Connor (3d from the left in front row), 14th Cavalry, in honor of visiting Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston (4th from the left in front row). Photo courtesy Captain Alexander Macomb, USN Ret. (in the front row standing 6th from the left, standing to the right of his mother).

The Quartermaster stables at Fort Huachuca constructed between 1903 and 1904. Photo courtesy Mr. and Mrs. Albert Martin for her uncle, Capt. Ernest Rohlfing, then a Quartermas-

ter Sergeant and NCOIC of the building project.

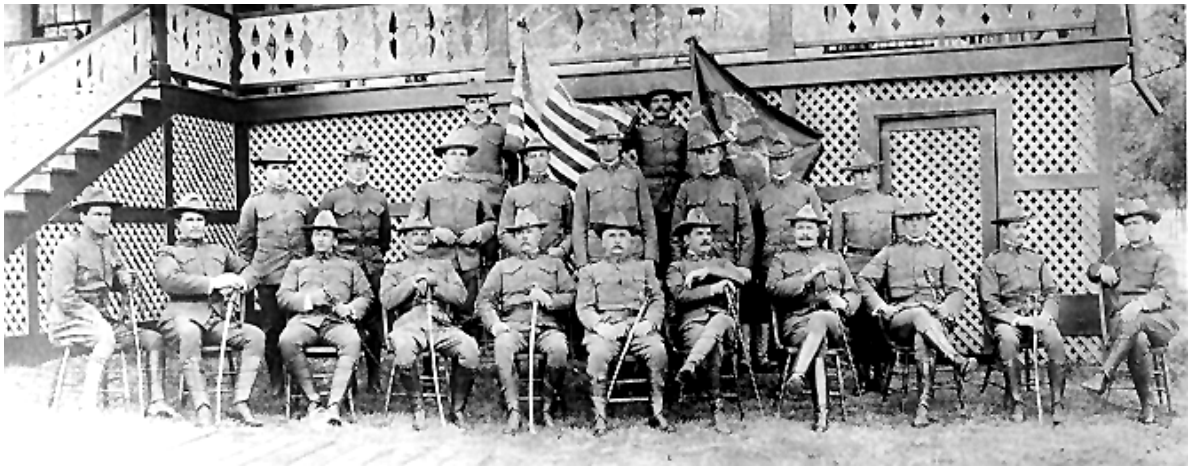
1904.01.00.001 Pictured in this January 1904 photo are Mrs. August C. Macomb, wife of Major Macomb, 5th Cavalry. In left front is Lt. Philip Sheridan, son of famed Civil War cavalryman, Lt. Gen. Phil Sheridan.

Quartermaster shops at Fort Huachuca, A.T., in 1904.

View of quartermaster shops, wagon shed and Q.M. stable, with Huachuca Creek in foreground on 29 February 1904.

Officers of the 5th Cavalry and ladies, off for a ride in the mountains in 1904. Left to right: Mrs. Lewis Foerster, Lt. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cavalry, Mrs. Augustus C. Macomb, 1st Lieut. Nathan Fish McClure, 5th Cavalry, Mrs. Nathan F. McClure, Major Augustus Canfield Macomb, 5th Cavalry. Photo courtesy Captain Alexander Macomb, USN Ret.

Bldg. no. 21115 (Brayton Hall). A versatile building with varied uses, Brayton Hall had its beginnings in 1887 as an amusement hall. It provided the first real competition for the infamous saloons of Tombstone. The Fort Huachuca amusement hall was the service club of the era and the center of recreational activity at the still-developing post. It gave regimental musicians a place to practice and perform. It furnished would-be thespians and minstrels a stage for their talents. It might serve as a boxing arena in the afternoon and a music hall in the evening. But probably the most popular of its functions was that of the Saturday night dance hall. A holiday or the visit of a general was sufficient reason to organize a gala costume ball. The 1903 photograph shown here was taken at a party in honor of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of Colorado, the major headquarters for Fort Huachuca at that time. Remodeled extensively in 1905, it became the post library and a gymnasium, and in its basement was the famous Sam Kee Chinese restaurant. In recent years it has served as the offices for the Staff Judge Advocate and, in 1988, for the Public Affairs Office.



Officers of the 5th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca in front of the officers' club. Col. Clarence Augustus Stedman is in the center with his arms in his lap. Capt. George B. Pritchard, Jr. is on the far left. Photo courtesy Charles H. Pritchard.

"Noncommissioned Staff Quarters."

Noncommissioned Staff Quarters for "one Sergeant band" in 1905. U.S. Army photo.

Hospital steward's quarters built in 1889, frame construction, for $499.33. Old building no. 38, after 1948 it was 4004, and today no longer stands. This is a March 1, 1905 picture.

Civilian employees' quarters in 1905. U.S. Army photo.

Double officers' quarters completed in 1892 at a cost of $4,926.70. This picture was taken on March 1, 1905. Now building 41401, it was first known as bldg. no. 54 and then no. 4001. Bldg. no. 41401 [Fort Huachuca Museum]. The building which now houses the Fort Huachuca Historical Museum has had varied uses since its construction in 1892. First a post chapel, and for a brief time, the home of the post chaplain Maj. Winfield Scott, the building later became the bachelor officers' quarters. It was remodeled in 1920 as the officers' club, and used for that purpose until 1941. The structure then became post headquarters, and in 1960 was converted into a museum. While a residence for bachelor officers, the building was home for many young

men who were later to play a distinguished role in the history of the Army. The main room of what was the BOQ is shown as it was, decorated for the Christmas holidays. The 45-star flag over the fireplace and the 46-star flag over the doorway indicate that the photograph was taken between 1907, when Oklahoma became a state, and 1912, when New Mexico and Arizona joined the Union. The downstairs of the BOQ consisted of a reception room, dining room, and butler's pantry. The second floor contained bedrooms.

The Post Office and School building completed in 1899 at a cost of $800. In the 1950s it served as the post thrift shop. U.S. Army photo.

Children of Andrew D. Orr, Post Blacksmith, 1900-1930, and Frank Haug, Teamster, in front of the Civilian Employees Quarters (No. 37). Photo courtesy Alfred L. Orr.

Men of the 9th Cavalry wearing Masonic gear.

The barracks at Fort Huachuca around 1918.

The Post Office and School at Fort Huachuca around 1918.

The Hospital Steward's quarters at Huachuca around 1918.

A view of Fort Huachuca in 1916. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo 83539.

B Troop, 5th Cavalry, in front of the barracks at Fort Huachuca. They were stationed at Huachuca from 1903-08 and again in 1913.

A panoramic view of Fort Huachuca taken around 1914. Photo courtesy Col. Boyd.

Trumpeters from the 5th and 10th Cavalry at Huachuca around 1913. Photo courtesy George Maker, on the far left.

First car at Fort Huachuca, about 1911, Mike Cunningham's White Steamer. Photo courtesy Frank C. Brophy.

Corporal George Maker, 5th Cavalry, in 1911.

Double NCO quarters built in 1912.

The double officer's quarters built on Henry Circle around 1914. U.S. Army photo.

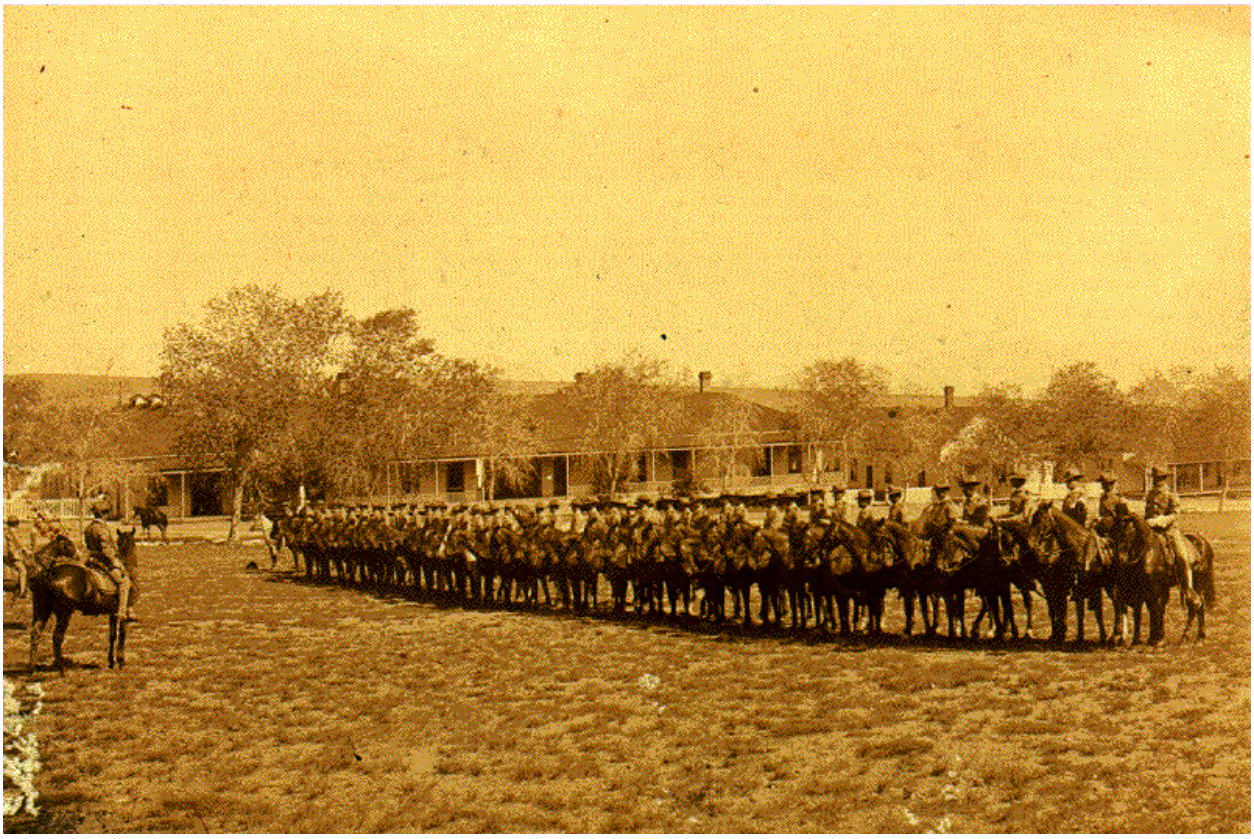
Post Office and Bowling Alley at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, about 1913. Photo courtesy Mrs. Sam Clark, daughter of Andrew D. Orr, Post Blacksmith and Wheelwright from 1900 to 1908.

Voices from the Canyon: Sergeant Pettibone—"A Swell Place"

In February 1902, Sergeant Claude M. Pettibone arrived at Fort Huachuca with the First Squadron of the 14th Cavalry, commanded by Major Charles M. O'Connor. Forty-six years later from his ranch in Washington, he related his experiences in a letter to the post's Public Relations Officer.

> *Well in those days we thought Huachuca was certainly a swell place and we were happy in our rough daily grind and please believe me, there was something doing every minute. As I rated as No. 1 duty sergeant of the regiment, I was always being called on for Special or extra duty. One time shortly after arrival, the CO sent me out with a detachment of eight men to follow the trail west along the foot of the Huachucas, then cut thru the hills and cover the territory south of the range and to the border. We finally wound up thru Parker Canyon, San Rafael, Lochiel and Washington Mine and there were no settlers or stragglers to me met on the way.*

Mounted troops from Troop D, 14th Cavalry, in 1902 or 1903. Photo courtesy Sgt. Clyde Pettibone.



Mounted troops from Troop D, 14th Cavalry, in 1902 or 1903. Photo courtesy Sgt. Clyde Pettibone.

One day the CO got a bright idea to establish a Post school for the benefit of the younger soldiers who might wish to go on with their "schooling" where they had left off. We found the remnants of a fairly decent library in one of the buildings but not well taken care of. I picked out a couple of men and straightened things up. But not a single boy would take advantage of going to school. It looked as if we were licked in the subject of school at the start. Then we remembered that the Post Signal Sergeant had two lovely little girls about seven and nine years of age. The Major had one son of fifteen, another of thirteen and a daughter about eleven. So we started a real school for the young folks. Threw it open to any children of nearby ranchers. And a school was organized with a good number of young folks. One girl about thirteen and her brother about eleven, rode in from Montezuma ranch every day six days a week. William and Edward O'Connor were among the oldest and were prepared for West Point and the last I checked up were officers of the Regular Army.

Many a time I have left Huachuca early in the morning and rode across the mesa to the San Pedro River and down to Naco where some of our personal friends in the mercantile business would put on an all night party with an early morning breakfast, then spend the following day riding back to the Post. Or maybe it was to attend a bull fight on the other side

of the line.

There were no roads, just a bee line toward some peak in the Mule mountains and kept going til we hit the river. Remember very well that I took a three day leave to help Tombstone celebrate the arrival of the first railroad engine into Tombstone. Horse races and high old times were had and one was everybody's guest.

Went on sick call with an ulcerated tooth and at the little hospital the contract doctor said, "Sorry sergeant but I haven't even a pair of pliers that I could pull a tooth with." So I had to go to Tucson at my own expense to find a dentist.

Timeline

In **1899** there were 80,670 men in the Army. The U.S. attended the First Hague Peace Conference called by the Russians in an effort to effect the disarmament of Germany and Austria. American Samoa was placed under naval rule after the Samoas were partitioned between the U.S. and Germany. Col. Aaron Daggett, commanding Fort Huachuca, was ordered overseas and rather than have his horse fall into the hands of someone who might abuse it, he had it shot. The Boer War began. In January Filipino insurgents proclaimed the independence of the Philippines and a month later began their fight against American troops there. One of the key leaders during the Philippine Insurrection was Col. Frederick Funston who wanted to "rawhide these bullet-headed Asians until they yell for mercy. …After the war I want the job of Professor of American History in Luzon University, when they build it, and I'll warrant that the new generation of natives will know better than to get in the way of Anglo-Saxon progress and decency." John Dewey published The School and Society. "Maple Leaf Rag" by Scott Joplin began a ragtime craze among white audiences. In New Jersey, Standard Oil was created. Thorstein Veblen published Theory of the Leisure Class. On 1 August Elihu Root became Secretary of War, replacing Russell A. Alger, and initiated a number of proposals for Army reform. A magazine article predicted the horseless carriage would never replace the popular bicycle. On 18 December Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton of Geronimo Campaign fame died in the Battle of San Mateo in the Philippines. Col. Henderson, a British observer in the Boer War, noted, "It is with something more than surprise that we note a stubborn refusal to admit that the flat trajectory of the small bore rifle, together with the invisibility of the man who uses it, has wrought a complete revolution in the art of fighting battles. …When the preponderant mass suffers enormous losses; when they feel, as they will feel, that other and less costly means of achieving the same end might have been adopted, what will become of their morale?" American author Sherwood Anderson (1876-1941), who volunteered for service in Cuba, arrives January after hostilities cease.

In **1900** the Army's strength totaled 101,713. Much relief work following the Galveston flood was accomplished by the Army. On 18 May an armistice was signed in the Greco-Turkish War. The census showed 75,994,575 Americans and 122,931 Arizonans. The Army Medical Department launched its fight against the dreaded Yellow Fever with Major Walter Reed leading the effort. Within three years the Army was announcing success. Hawaii was granted territorial status. U.S. troops, under Maj. Gen. Adna Chaffee, former Huachuca commander, participated in the relief of Peking besieged during the Boxer Rebellion in China. When the call went out for volunteers to scale the wall at Peking under heavy fire, Trumpeter Calvin P. Titus, 14th Infantry, replied, "I'll try, sir!" The U.S. tennis team won their first Davis Cup competition. McKinley

was reelected president, defeating William Jennings Bryan. He visited Tucson and Phoenix on a special train tour. Orville and Wilbur Wright built their first glider. The U.S. went on a gold standard. The publication of Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie* created a scandal and was withdrawn from publication. Carrie Nation began her crusade against saloons. Jeff Milton shot and mortally wounded Three-Fingered Jack when he tried to rob the Benson-Nogales train as it passed through Fairbanks. The Signal Corps built the Alaska-Washington cable. Prescott, Arizona, was destroyed by fire. The Haldiman brothers were hanged in Tombstone after they were found guilty of the murder of two peace officers. Col. Ferdinand Foch lectured at the French Ecole de Guerre that "today, fire-direction and fire-control have immense importance. Fire is the supreme argument. The most ardent troops, those whose morale has been the most excited, will always wish to seize ground by successive rushes. But they will encounter great difficulties, and suffer heavy casualties, whenever their partial offensive has not been prepared by heavy fire. They will be thrown back on their starting point, with still heavier losses. The superiority of fire…becomes the most important element of an infantry's fighting value."

In **1901** the Army's strength was 85,557. In November the War College was established by Executive Order. The military government in the Philippines was replaced with a civilian Philippine Commission with William H. Taft as governor of the islands. Ethel Barrymore achieved stardom on Broadway and Harry Houdini astounded crowds by his magical escapes. Oil was discovered in Texas. President McKinley was assassinated at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo and replaced by Theodore Roosevelt. The Philippine rebel leader Emilio Aguinaldo was captured in March in a daring raid led by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. The Army Nurse Corps was organized. The Philippine Scouts came into being. Arizona adopted the Saguaro cactus blossom as the state flower. Marconi sent the first radio signal across the Atlantic from Cornwall, England, to Newfoundland.

In **1902** there 81,275 men in the Army. The Model 1902 three-inch gun was fielded; an equivalent of the French 75mm, it used smokeless powder, high-explosive and shrapnel shells, was mounted on a recoilless carriage and had optical sights. Roosevelt assured both labor and industry a "Fair Deal." Oliver Wendell Holmes began his thirty-year stint on the Supreme Court. Congress authorized the Panama Canal project. In Pasadena the first Tournament of Roses football game was played. The U.S. Army shipped food from Puerto Rico to the French island of Martinique after a volcano erupted there. Army engineers laid a cable between Juneau and Skagway, Alaska. The town of Bisbee, Arizona, was incorporated. President Theodore Roosevelt visited Arizona. Alexander O. Brodie, a Roosevelt protege, was appointed territorial governor.

In **1903** Army strength was 69,595. Congress, recognizing the recommendations of Secretary of War Root, authorized a General Staff under an Army Chief of Staff, and set up an Army War College. The creation of a General Staff allowed reforms to move forward, like better officer education, training maneuvers, intelligence collection and analysis, and contingency and mobilization planning. The old Military Information Division was taken from the Adjutant General's Department and made a separate element in the General Staff. The Dick Act organized two types of militias, the National Guard under both federal and state control, and a reserve of males that could be called up in case of national or state emergencies. Speed limit laws were passed for cars in Connecticut. For discovering the X-ray, Wilhelm Roentgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize for Physics. In the coming decade 8,795,386 immigrants entered the U.S. The Arizona legislature authorized governor Murphy to form the Arizona Rangers, a armed force to maintain law and order. Professor Simon Newcomb wrote "human flight is not only impossible but illogical."

The Wright brothers made their historic 120-foot, 12-second flight at Kitty Hawk, N.C. Tenor Enrico Caruso made his debut in Carmen at the Metropolitan Opera. The Department of Commerce and Labor was created. The first trans-Pacific cable was completed. Photo plates in color were developed by the Lumiere brothers. The Ford Motor Company was started. George Bernard Shaw wrote *Man and Superman*. Jack London published *Call of the Wild* and Henry James published *The Ambassadors*. Two Southern Pacific trains crashed head-on near Vail Station killing 33 and injuring 45. Camel-wrangler Hi Jolly who played a key part in the Army's 1857 camel experiment in the Southwest died at Quartzite, Arizona. Departmental commander Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston visited Fort Huachuca on an inspection tour. Fort Huachuca troops were ordered to Morenci by President Roosevelt after armed strikers seized the mill. The Army adopted the Springfield rifle. On 15 August Lt. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, a former Arizona campaigner, became the first man to hold the position of Army Chief of Staff. A Packard made a 52-day, coast-to-coast trip to become the first automobile to do so. Pierre and Marie Curie won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their pioneering discoveries in radioactivity.

In **1904** there were 70,387 men in the Army. Construction began on the Panama Canal which, over the next ten years, would accomplish a feat of engineering unequaled until that time. Apache leader Geronimo became a sideshow at expositions in Buffalo, Omaha, and the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. Maj. Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee, former Fort Huachuca commander became Army Chief of Staff. William H. Taft was appointed Secretary of War. The Infantry Journal began publication. The Russo-Japanese War began and the subsequent Japanese victory heralded their emergence as a world military power. Out of 464 enlisted men at Fort Huachuca, six attended the post school. Police raids in Tucson closed down opium dens. On 15 December the founder of Fort Huachuca, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Whitside, died in Washington, D.C. Chief Trumpeter Melvin Weed, 5th Cavalry, was a silver medal winner in the 1904 Army pistol competition. On 1 February William H. Taft replaced Root as Secretary of War. On 9 January Lt. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee became Chief of Staff of the Army, replacing Young. French Infantry Regulations of this year abandoned the "elbow to elbow" massed formations in favor of smaller groups of skirmishers who cover each by fire and movement.

In **1905** Geronimo took part in the inauguration parade of President Theodore Roosevelt. The Army's strength was 67,526. The War Department authorized Spanish, Philippine and China Campaign Medals. The first Army Signal School was established. Arizona Governor Brodie resumed his Army career as a Major. The 26-year-old Albert Einstein published his theory of relativity, the greatest scientific revolution since Galileo. The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 taught that offensive operations were still possible, but at high cost. The Japanese lost 50,000 men in the attack at Port Arthur and 70,000 during the ten-day siege of Mukden.

In **1906** Army strength totaled 68,945. A Philippine Congressional Medal was authorized for service in the islands between 1899 and 1902. The U.S. Army Quartermaster purchased its first six automobiles. The Army played a major role in establishing order and organizing the relief effort after the San Francisco earthquake. President Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace prize for his part in mediating a peace to the Russo-Japanese War. A Pure Food and Drug Act was passed. Maj. Gen. Goethals was appointed the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal project. Riots at the Cananea mines owned by American Col. Greene resulted in Maj. Charles H. Watts taking a squadron of the 5th Cavalry from Fort Huachuca to Naco. He did not cross the border and the riot was put down by Mexican Rurales commanded by Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky. The British built the first modern battleship, the *HMS Dreadnought*. In August, after a racial confrontation in

Brownsville, Texas, in which one white man was shot and several others wounded, the entire battalion of the 25th Infantry was dishonorably discharged by President Roosevelt who had fought alongside many of them in Cuba. John J. Pershing was promoted from captain to brigadier general. The Huachuca Forest Reserve was established in November; two years later it would become part of the Garces National Forest, later consolidated into the Coronado National Forest. On 15 January Maj. Gen. John C. Bates replaced Chaffee as Chief of Staff of the Army. On 14 April Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell replaced Bates as Army Chief of Staff.

In **1907** the Indian campaign medal was authorized by the War Department for service in the Indian Wars, as was a campaign medal for Civil War service. Army strength declined to 64,170. Congress approved the separation of artillery into Field Artillery and Coast Artillery. The first Mother's Day was celebrated in Philadelphia. The Navy's battle fleet began an around-the-world cruise. The Military Information Division, the Army's first intelligence-collecting body, was absorbed by the War College Division whose chief said that "most of the information could better be collected by clerks at a small salary rather than by highly paid and highly educated officers." A record was established for immigration with 1,285,349 landing in 1907. Service stripes for each period of enlistment were first called hash marks. The Maxwell House Coffee company claimed their product was "Good to the Last Drop." A bill made gambling and saloon girls illegal in Arizona. In Johannesburg an Indian lawyer named Mahatma Gandhi organized a protest against an unfair law by asking everyone not to obey it.

In **1908** the Army numbered 76,942. The Army organized an Aeronautical Division of the Signal Corps to buy and test the Wright airplane. On 20 August the Wright's delivered a plane for testing to Fort Myer, Virginia. The Army started issuing "dog tags," aluminum discs that were stamped with the name, rank and unit of soldiers. William H. Taft was elected president. Ford introduced the Model T. A National Conservation Commission was formed. The Grand Canyon National Monument was created. The last American troops were withdrawn from Cuba. Jack Johnson became the first black heavyweight boxing champion, a title he would hold until 1915 when he was kayoed by Jess Willard. Congress raised the annuity paid to widows of Indian Wars' soldiers to $12 a month. On 1 July Luke E. Wright replaced Taft as Secretary of War. Thomas Hardy complete *The Dynasts*, a huge drama of the Napoleonic Wars. H.G. Wells published his fantasy novel *War in the Air*, in which the term "air power" was used.

In **1909** the Army's strength was 84,971. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded. The U.S. intervened in Nicaragua. Peary reached the North Pole. Geronimo died on 17 February at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from pneumonia contracted from spending the night outdoors in the rain. A Tucson court dismissed a 22-year-old murder indictment against Geronimo. A speed limit for motorists was enacted in Tucson of seven miles per hour. Richard E. Sloan was appointed the governor of Arizona Territory. President Taft promised support for Arizona statehood during a visit. A fire in Bisbee destroyed much of its business and residential sections and caused $500,000 damage. On 12 March Jacob M. Dickinson replaced Wright as Secretary of War. Schlieffen, recognizing the need for centralized command in an increasingly dispersed army, wrote that the best use be made of new technology such as "telegraph, wireless, telephones…automobiles and motorcycles."

In **1910** the Army had a total strength of 81,251. Census figures recorded a total of 91,972,266 Americans, 204,354 in the territory of Arizona. The first Father's Day observed in Spokane, Washington. Edward D. White began his eleven-year career on the Supreme Court. Haley's Comet appeared. An airplane took off from the deck of a ship for the first time. Sigmund Freud

published Psychoanalysis. Leonard Wood became Army Chief of Staff, and allied with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, forced the politically powerful and fractious Adjutant General Ainsworth into retirement. The Quartermaster School opened at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot in March. A fire in Nogales caused $50,000 damage to the business district. Memorial Day became a national holiday. The Buena Post Office was established in the community east of Fort Huachuca. The first dance marathon was held. A garrison of infantry was stationed on the northern outskirts of Nogales, and the camp would become known as Camp Stephen D. Little in 1915. On 22 April Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood replaced Bell as Army Chief of Staff. The U.S. Marine Corps formed the first school for amphibious assault called the Advanced Base School.

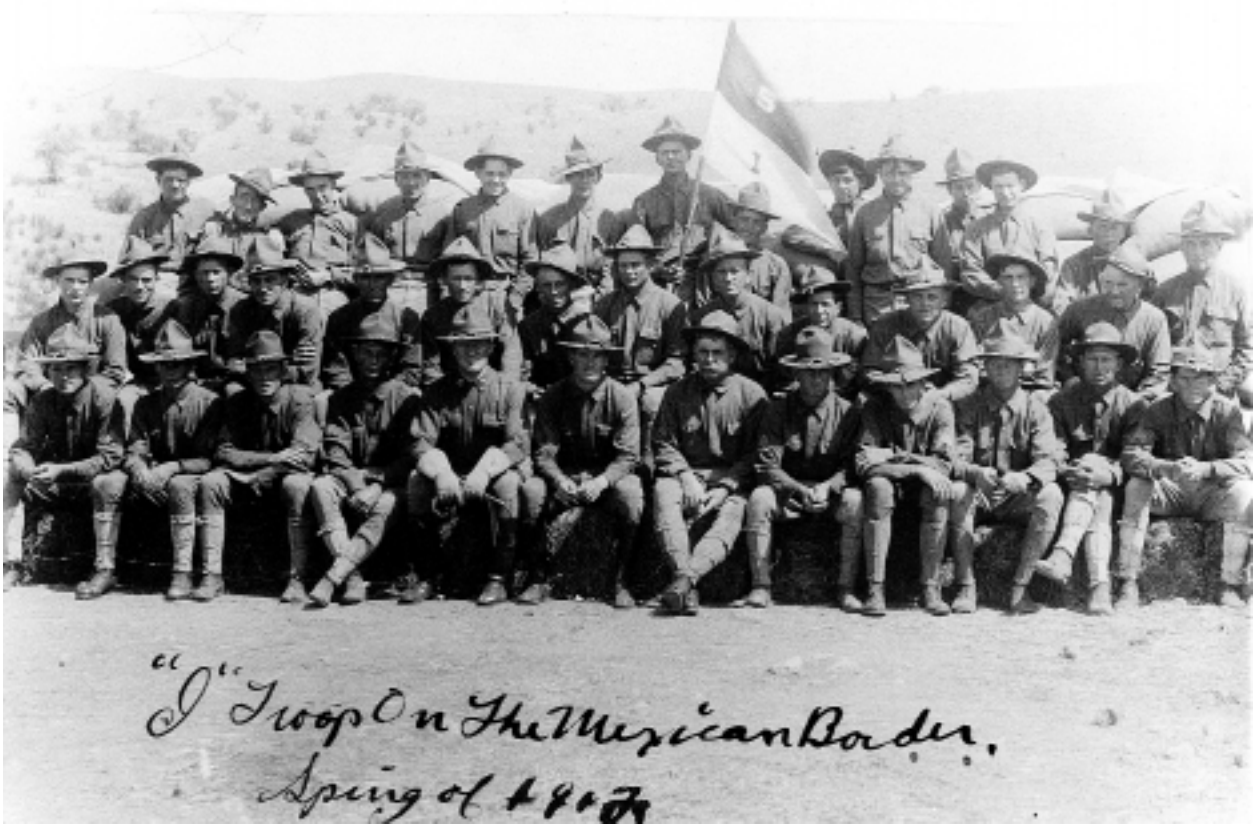
In **1911** there were 84,0006 men in the Army. The first Field Artillery School, originally called the School of Fire, was established at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and a Field Artillery Journal published. On 6 February Roosevelt Dam was dedicated by the president for whom it was named. On 21 August President signed a statehood bill. Revolution broke out in China. On 10 December C. P. Rodgers completed the first coast-to-coast flight, one of his Arizona stops being Willcox. The first elected state governor was George W. P. Hunt. Carl Hayden became the first U.S. Representative from the state. An Army Dental Corps was established. The entire army was inoculated against typhoid fever. The Signal Corps established an aerial photography course. Army Chief of Staff Leonard Wood visited Fort Huachuca. America was doing the Turkey Trot. Irving Berlin published "Alexander's Ragtime Band." A revolution broke out in Mexico. The Morton Salt Company put "When It Rains It Pours" on its boxes. Trouble along the Mexican border, like the 18 April battle of Agua Prieta between rebels and federals, led President Taft to order the increase of border patrols and the concentration of a maneuver division at San Antonio, Texas. Low silver prices and flooded mines resulted in the closing of the Tombstone mines. On 22 May Henry L. Stimson replaced Dickinson as Secretary of War. A teacher of tactics at the Russian General Staff Academy, Col. A. A. Neznamov, wrote: "Merely knowing basic principles…is not enough; principles are eternal, but the means of battle change and with them, it goes without saying, methods and forms must change too. The task of theory is to show just these contemporary methods and forms and even look forward somewhat into the near future. For ideas there is an inexhaustible source in the best models of all of the most recent past, that is, those in which contemporary factors were prominent, factors of strategic significance—railroads, the telegraph and mass armies, and of tactical significance—rapid-firing weapons and the telegraph. …Fire decides battle." In his textbook on tactics, the German Col. William Balck observed, "The steadily improving standards of living tend to increase the instinct of self-preservation and to diminish the spirit of self-sacrifice. …We should send our soldiers into battle with a reserve of moral courage great enough to prevent the premature moral and mental depreciation of the individual." General Joffre was appointed chief of the French general staff and heralded a French return to the idea of the ascendancy of the offensive. He wrote: "A whole series of false doctrines…began to undermine even such feeble offensive sentiment as has made its appearance in our war doctrines, to the detriment of the Army's spirit, its confidence in its chiefs and in its regulations…an incomplete study of the events of a single war had led the intellectual elite of our Army to believe that the improvement in firearms and the power of fire action had so increased the strength of the defensive that an offensive opposed to it had lost all virtue…. [after the Manchurian campaign] our young intellectual elite finally shook off the malady of this phraseology which had upset the military world and returned to a more healthy conception of the general conditions prevailing in a war." Col. Grandmaison, director of French military operations,

lectured in February that "it is more important to develop a conquering state of mind than to cavil about tactics. …In battle one must always be able to do things which would be quite impossible in cold blood. To take one example: to advance under fire…. Nothing is more difficult to conceive of in our state of mind now…. We have to train ourselves to do it and train others, cultivating with passion everything that bears the stamp of the offensive spirit. We must take it to excess: perhaps even that will not go far enough." British Gen Sir Ian Hamilton wrote in Compulsory Service, "All that trash written by M. de Bloch before 1904 about zones of fire across which no living being could pass, heralded nothing but disaster. War is essentially the triumph, not of a chassepot over a needle gun, not of a line of men entrenched behind wire entanglements and fire-swept zones over men exposing themselves in the open, but of one will over a weaker will…the best defence to a country is an army formed, trained, inspired by the idea of attack."

In **1912** the Army totaled 92,121 men. The Army's Subsistence and Pay Departments were consolidated with the Quartermaster to create a Quartermaster Corps. The authorization of enlisted men to serve in the quartermaster corps instead of using civilians heralded the first use of service troops. Woodrow Wilson elected president. The battleship Maine was raised in Havana harbor by Army engineers. "Say It With Flowers" became the slogan for the American Florist Association. China became a republic. Arizona became a state on 14 February. The Balkan Wars began. Admiral Bradley devised a method for launching torpedoes from aircraft. The U.S. sent troops to Honduras and Nicaragua.

Turn-of-the-Century: 1911 and 1912

The revolution in Mexico was spreading fast and by 1911 internal conflicts led to increasing incidents along the border. President William Howard Taft was alarmed that the Mexican revolution would spill over the border and ordered more troops to the southwest. As the only permanent military installation on the border west of El Paso, Fort Huachuca became the nucleus for patrolling and logistic operations during the next several years. Satellite outposts sprang up all along the border at Yuma, Tucson, Nogales, Naco, Douglas, and San Bernadino in Arizona; and Lang's Ranch, Alamo Hueco, Dog Springs, Las Cienegas, Hachita, and Columbus in New Mexico.



Troop I, 5th Cavalry, at Nogales, Arizona, in 1913. Their regimental headquarters was at Fort Huachuca from February 1913 to December 1913.

Colonel Charles M. O'Connor was commanding the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Huachuca and concurrently the Department of Colorado, which until its disbanding on 30 June 1911, included Arizona and New Mexico. O'Connor made his headquarters in the field, at his base of operations at Huachuca, or on the border at Douglas, Arizona. He reported that year:

> *During the engagement between the Federal and insurrectionary forces at Agua Prieta on April 13, 1911, a large number of people congregated in Douglas, Ariz., just across the line from the scene of action, overcome with curiosity and bent on witnessing the fight. Stray bullets, probably from both sides, fell among the sightseers, and a few were wounded and two or three killed. At the request of the Mexican Federal commander, who, with his officers and a few men, reached a position near the international line, Capt. Julien E. Gaujot, First Cavalry, entered the town of Agua Prieta and persuaded the Federal forces still engaged at the Cuartel to surrender their arms to the insurrectionary forces and conducted them for safe-keeping to the United States, where they were held as prisoners by the United States forces till ordered released by the War Department. At the same time a number of the insurrectionists who had fled to the United States territory were held by our troops until similarly disposed*

of.[87]

An idea of the whirlwind social life at this remote but growing post can be seen from these extracts from letters written in September 1911 to the Army & Navy Journal by correspondents from Huachuca.

Lieut. F. W. Glover, 13th Cav., the new post exchange officer, went to Tucson Monday for a new stock of supplies. Capt. D.H. Biddle and Lieut. J.P. Hasson, 6th Cav., returned the first of the week [early October] from a month's leave spent at Fort Des Moines. Major and Mrs. R. P. O'Connor, M.C., entertained Col. C. M. O'Connor and Major and Mrs. C.Y. Brownlee Tuesday evening for dinner. A surprise reception to celebrate Colonel O'Connor's birthday was given by the officers of the post at the club Tuesday evening, followed by an informal dance.

Capt. D.T.E. Casteel, 6th Cav., left Saturday to spend a four months' leave in the East. Major J.W. Heard, 6th Cav., has been building a new steeplechase course in the vicinity of the baseball diamond.

There was a dinner party Wednesday at the headquarters' mess, given by Colonel O'Connor's staff in honor of his sixtieth birthday. Those who attended were Major and Mrs. Brownless, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Colonel Blocksom, Captain Ryan and Chaplain Freeland. The officers and ladies of the post are much interested in the comet which is visible every evening in the western sky. A picnic party in Garden Canyon Wednesday evening was made up of Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Captain Meyers and Mr. O'Neill. It ended in a delightful moonlight ride back to the post….

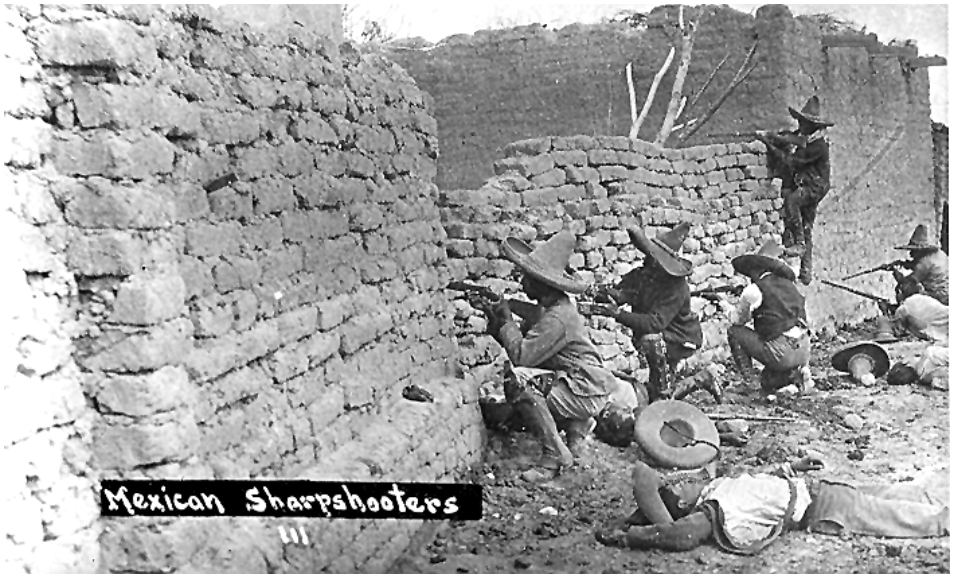
The Misses O'Connell, of Tucson, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Jordan, Captain Morris and Lieutenant Koch were entertained today by Mrs. R.P. O'Connor at a noon luncheon. Capt. F. E. Buchan's birthday was the occasion of an enjoyable dinner party Thursday evening, followed by a moonlight ride enjoyed by quite a number of the post people.

* * *

…The orchestra of Troop I, 12th Cav., furnishes the music for the enlisted men's weekly hops in the post hall.

The officers of the 2nd Squadron, 6th Cav., gave a reception at the camp Tuesday evening in honor of the visitors, Gen. and Mrs. Manning and the Misses O'Connell, of Tucson, Mrs. F. W. Glover entertained Wednesday in honor of her wedding anniversary. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Manning, Mesdames Kruttschnitt, White and Kotch, Lieutenant Maize and the Misses O'Connell. Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Captain Meyers, Lieutenants Hasson and O'Neill enjoyed a camp supper Sunday near the springs of Huachuca Canyon. Mrs. R.P. O'Connor gave a delightful dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Mabee, Capt. and Mrs. White and Capt and Mrs. Moffet. A very pleasant tea was given by Mrs. Jordan Friday afternoon for Mesdames C.M. O'Connor, Sickel, Brownlee, Gienty, White, Morris, Moffet, Degen, Glover, Ross, Kotch, Manning and the two Misses O'Connell. Mrs. Mabee poured tea.[88]

As 1912 began a new commander, just graduated from the War College, arrived at the fort. He was Lieutenant Colonel Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cavalry. An old Indian fighter, he graduated from West Point in the same year, 1877, that Camp Huachuca was founded. Now he would be faced with a different kind of military challenge—patrolling a rugged and uneasy border.



"Mexican Sharpshooters."

The tension at Fort Huachuca can be felt in this news story datelined Tucson, 5 September, 1912: "Because of the situation on the Mexican border all the United States troops at Fort Huachuca were ordered to move tomorrow morning. One troop will go to Elgin on the Nogales railroad. Another to Patagonia, a mining camp east of Nogales, and a third to the International line near Douglas, where it is feared trouble may be caused by organized men and cowboys eager to go to Cananea where they will defend Americans in event of a rebel attack."

But rebels and combative cowboys were not the only troublemakers that Colonel Galbraith had to contend with, as another story appearing in the Tombstone Epitaph in that same year attests:

> *"Two Fort Huachuca soldiers, after imbibing too freely of Douglas firewater, hired an auto at Douglas early this morning for a joyride to Bisbee. When out 10 miles the chauffeur was forcibly relieved of his post, being tied hand and foot and left beside the road while the reckless soldiers, in the spirit of dare deviltry, appropriated the machine and proceeded across country, presumably to the Fort. The chauffeur succeeded in extricating himself and reported the bold affair to the officers. The soldiers were overtaken at Hereford, arrested and held pending the arrival of Sheriff Wheeler who left this morning to bring the prisoners and machine to Tombstone. They were brought here this afternoon. Investigation showing that there was no malicious intent and both were accordingly released, returning to the Fort."*

Later that same year, another man arrived at the railroad siding at Huachuca with a boxcar filled with his farming implements, livestock and some provisions. He was Oliver Fry who, with his two sons Tom and Erwin, would take up farming outside Fort Huachuca's gate. The small community that would eventually grow up around his homestead would be incorporated as Fry and later be known as Sierra Vista, Arizona.

Roll Call: Sam Kee—Cantonese Paymaster

The first American experience of this Chinese immigrant was the labor camps of the Union Pacific Railroad. Having learned cooking skills, Sam Kee took his savings and opened a restaurant at Fort Huachuca. His business became a popular gathering place at the post and he befriended many soldiers who would later rise to prominence in the U.S. Army. Among them was contract surgeon Leonard Wood. About 1911 congressional wrangling forestalled a vote to appropriate the Army payroll and Fort Huachuca's soldiers were without their pay. Incredibly, Sam Kee turned his savings over to the Post Commander so that the troops would not be without money. This generous act earned for him a revered place in Fort Huachuca's history.

Enforcing the Neutrality Laws

> *"You gentlemen all understand the condition of affairs along the International Line. Arms have been smuggled across in defiance of the President's proclamation forbidding it. Guns are being sent across the line daily and the ammunition that our own people are selling to the warring factions in Mexico is being shot right back into our own territory. Our own people in border towns have been killed and wounded by cartridges furnished Mexican troops by our own people. This must be stopped. …We've got a new kind of duty. It remains to see how well we can do it—to enforce the Neutrality Laws."*

—Col. Wilbur E. Wilder, Fort Huachuca Commander, 1913, in a speech to his officers of the 5th Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Tasker Bliss, commanding the Southern Department headquartered in Fort Sam Houston, Texas, explained in 1913 some of the difficulties the troop commander had in making on-the-spot decisions involving international law.

> *…when a revolution begins in the neighboring Republic, wholesale quantities of munitions of war are rushed to the border. Hardware dealers in the border towns, and some that are not near the border, handle military small arms, rapid-fire machine guns, and military ammunition in carload lots. These dealers sell in one day the quantities of rifles and ammunition that in normal times they dispose of for hunting purposes in a year.*
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> * * *
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> *The vagueness of the law, or rather the vaguely defined powers that may be properly exercised by those charged with the enforcement of it, has been the cause of much embarrassment and anxiety. Practically the only instructions that have ever been received at these headquarters touching this most delicate and complicated subject are these: (1) to enforce the law so far as the Army may properly enforce it, and (2) to use only that amount of force which is absolutely necessary to accomplish the lawful object. But the troops actually engaged in this work need not general, but definite, detailed instructions as to the specific things which they may or may not do. they are scattered in small detachments, often without any means of prompt communication with even the next higher authority, and yet required to act promptly on the spur of the moment. Some are commanded by noncommissioned officers, others by junior officers of no previous experience in such matters. They are required to decide questions and take action on their own initiative in cases that involve the rights of property and*

person of citizens and that may affect the peace of the United States. They have no law libraries nor law advisers in the field.[89]

The regiment's orders were to enforce these laws but just how those orders were to be carried out was often less clear to the troops who sought scraps of shade under the occasional Blue Paloverde along a vast vista of Southwestern desert. How the orders from the policy-makers back east filtered down to the tactical level was described to a 10th Cavalry officer by a longtime observer of the Arizona scene.

You see, Captain, it runs like this— …The general commanding the department gits a letter from the Adjutant General and he says: "This office views with concern the fact that the troops under your command are not strictly enforcing the Neutrality Laws. You will at once take steps to see that this dereliction is corrected. Failure to do this will result in steps taken to ensure compliance with orders that have been frequently issued from these headquarters."

Now o' course that makes every colonel mad. It ain't hard to make a colonel mad anyhow. They don't write letters in this case. They just say to the Adjutant, "Tell Captain Jones I want to see him." Then Jones comes and the colonel's mad. He wants to be a Brigadier Ginral hisself and he can't if he gets in trouble over them damn Neutrality Laws so he starts in on Jones.

"Look here, Captain," he says, "you're going with your troop on border duty. Part of that duty is to enforce the Neutrality Laws. That's the most important part. I only want to warn you that if you don't enforce those laws to the letter you'll find you've started something you can't finish. That's all."

The Lieutenant takes his men to the hellhole where he's to stay and he calls his sergeant an' tells him: "You take ten men today, Sergeant, and ride the border from Point O' Rocks to Sadler's Wells. You'll take note of all activities on the Mexican side of the line, especially any movement of troops and above all you'll see to it that the Neutrality Laws are strictly observed. Understand that?"

The Sergeant looks kind o' dazed. He's heard the words but they don't mean nothin' to him. So he says, "Yes sir. I'd like to ask the Lieutenant a question. What are these Neutrality Laws that we're to enforce?"

"How in hell do I know what they are?" says the Lieutenant. "All I can say is, 'you enforce 'em.'"

"Yes Sir," says the Sergeant and passes the same on to his corporal.[90]

Roll Call: Colonel John C. Gresham—Post Commander and Medal of Honor Recipient

Colonel John Chowning Gresham (1851-1926) commanded Fort Huachuca from December 1913 to August 1914. He was commended in general orders for gallantry on three separate occasions: In action with Nez Perce Indians at Canyon Creek, Montana, September 13, 1877; in action with Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 29, 1890; and in action with Sioux Indians at White Clay Creek, South Dakota, December 30, 1890.
Gresham, John Chowning

He was wounded in action with Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, December 29, 1890. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry in voluntarily leading a party into a ravine to dislodge Indians concealed there during the Wounded Knee fight on December 29, 1890. This was while he was serving as first lieutenant, 7th U.S. Cavalry, in the campaign against the Sioux Indians from November 1890 to January 1891. Colonel Gresham was born in Virginia on September 21, 1851, and was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1876. He was promoted to second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Cavalry, on June 15, 1876, but was transferred to the 7th U.S. Cavalry eleven days later. He subsequently served in the 15th, 9th and 14th U.S. Cavalry, and in the Inspector General Department.

Gresham was a graduate of the Army War College. From September 1876 to December 1896, most of Colonel Gresham's service was in the West, largely on frontier duty. This service

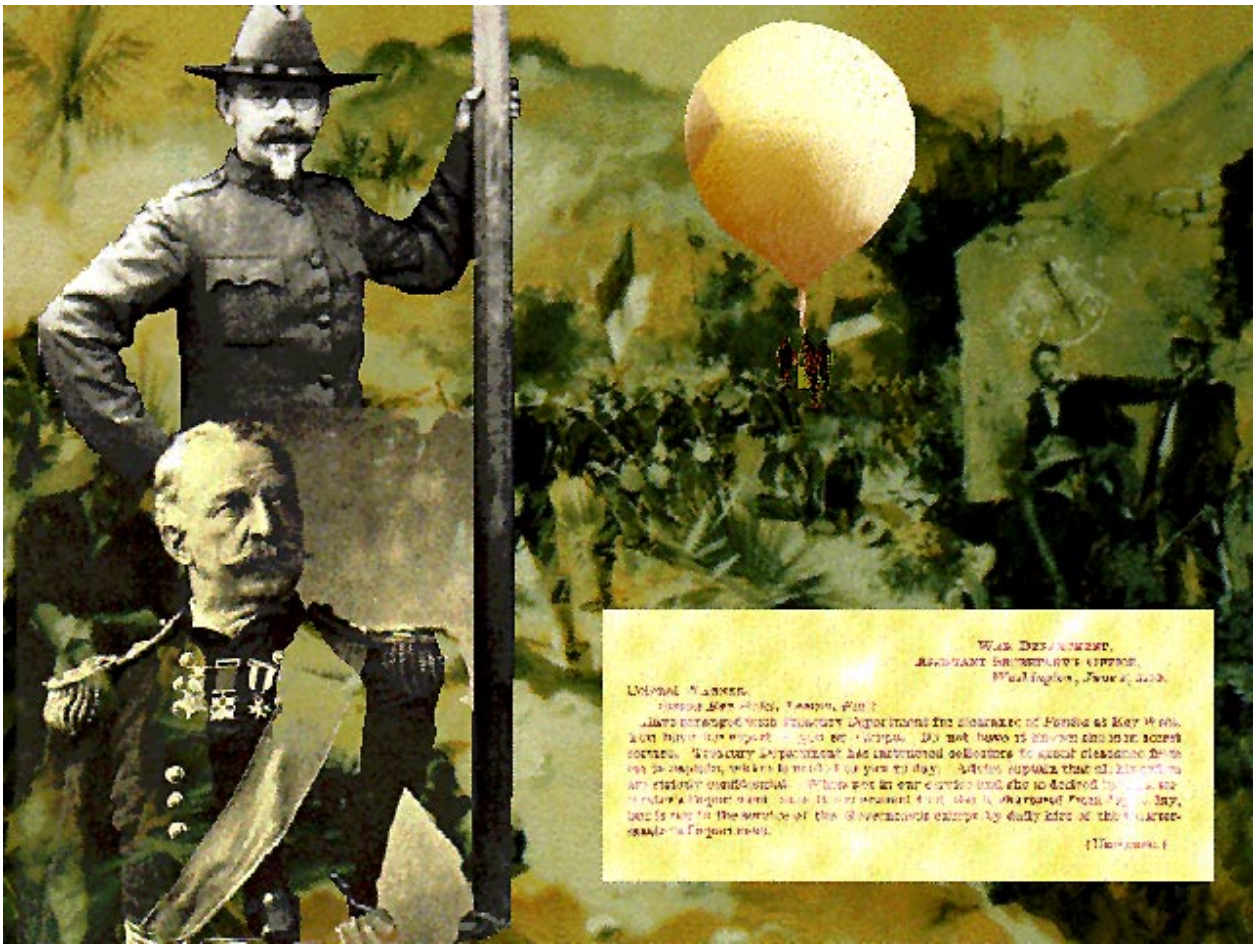
included duty at Fort Lincoln, Standing Rock Agency, Fort Rice and Bear Butte, Dakota, Fort Vancouver, Washington, and Fort Yates, Dakota, where he was on duty guarding construction parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad part of the time. Other subsequent duties included frontier duty at Fort Meade, Dakota, service at Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort Grant, Arizona, mustering officer at Raleigh, North Carolina, in May 1898, and on duty with his regiment at Havana, Cuba, from March 1899 to September 1901.

He sailed for the Philippines in January 1902, and was with the 6th U.S. Cavalry in Luzon until June 1902. He took part in the Malvar Campaign and was on detached service in Lipa and Maguiling Mountains in command of some 600 men, and he received congratulations and commendation from General J. F. Bell. He was in command of three troops of cavalry and a company of scouts at Binana in May and June 1902, during the terrible cholera epidemic, but lost only two men. He was also acting Inspector General from June to September 1903. After serving a tour of duty in the United States, he sailed again for the Philippines in October 1905 and was Inspector General, Department of the Visayas.

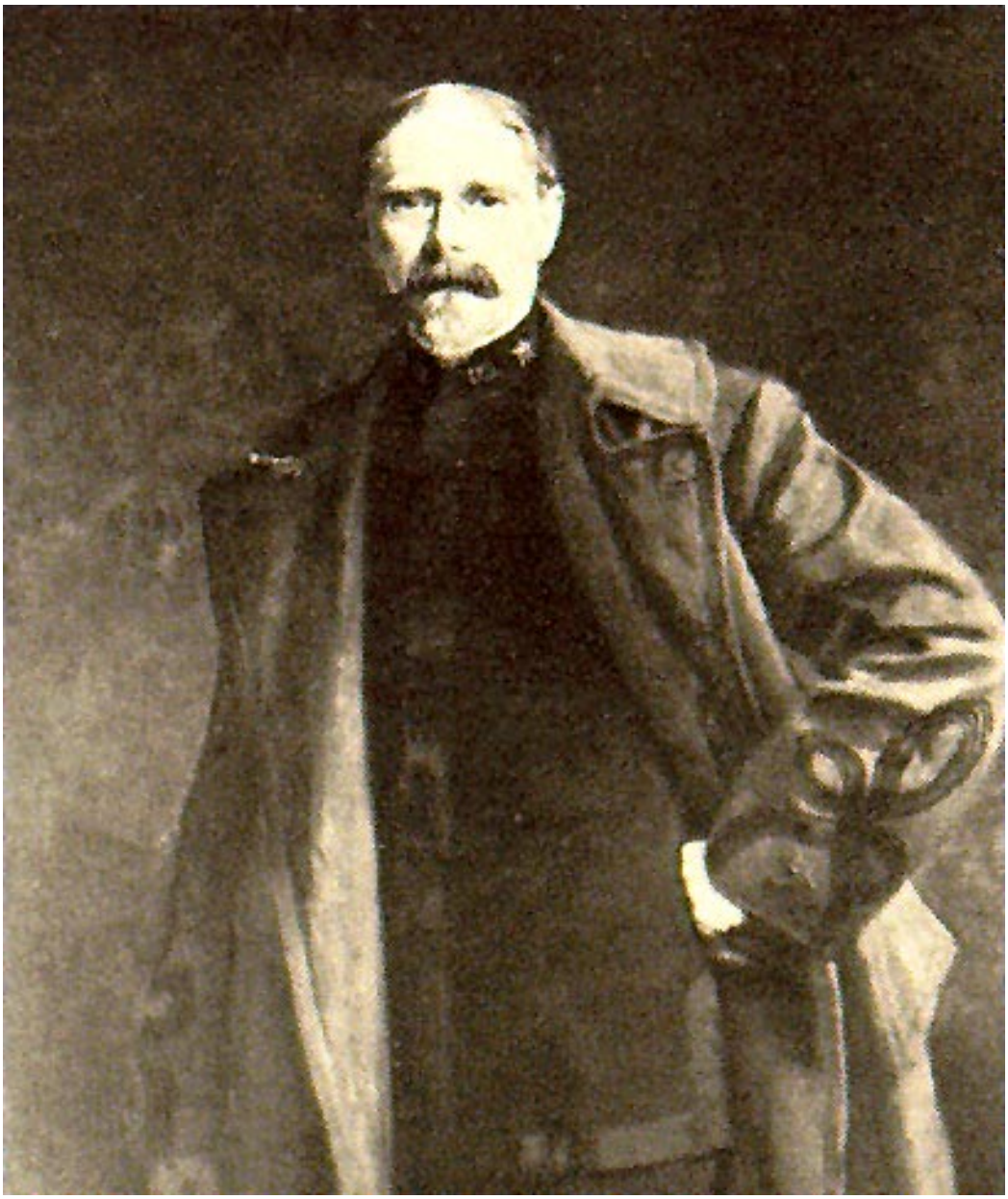
Colonel Gresham was placed on the retired list for age, September 25, 1915. Although he had been recommended for promotion to the grade of brigadier general by five different general officers, he died with the rank of Colonel on September 2, 1926, at San Diego, California.

U.S. Army Intelligence in the Spanish-American War

American support for Cuban insurrectionists against an increasingly oppressive Spanish regime brought the United States and Spain ever closer to war. When an unexplained explosion sunk the U.S. battleship Maine in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, the incident was thought to have been caused by Spanish treachery and it precipitated the war, which was officially declared by the U.S. Congress on 25 April. It was a war which President William McKinley had sought to avoid and for which the United States was ill prepared. From a military intelligence standpoint, however, the U.S. Army was the best prepared it had ever been in its history.



Digital montage of U.S. Army intelligence in the Spanish-American War.



Col. Arthur L. Wagner.

It was the first American war in which a military intelligence function was up and running before the war began. While the work of the Military Intelligence Division would be considered rudimentary and slight by today's standards, it was unusual for the U.S. Army to have even this fundamental degree of knowledge about its adversary on the battlefield.

During the 1890s, the MID accomplished much with its dozen officers, not only monitoring the preparedness of American militia and National Guard units, but preparing over 50,000 card file entries of information received; producing much needed maps of Mexico, Canada, Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines; and completing studies on foreign armies. By the time the Spanish-American War started, the U.S. Army attache in Madrid had compiled much useful information on Spain's military capabilities.

In 1893 the MID thought its work sweeping enough to warrant four branches. A Progress in Military Arts Branch compiled information sent in by attaches and observers. Information about the Canadian border was processed by the Northern Frontier Branch. A Spanish-American Branch kept an eye on developments in Spanish possessions in the Caribbean. The readiness of state National Guard units was monitored by the Militia and Volunteer Branch.

The MID was in good hands in 1897. Its chief was Major Arthur L. Wagner, who was a respected military educator and thinker, but, more importantly, a believer in intelligence. He brought to the job a professionalism and a voice for intelligence reform. His MID consisted not only of 11 officers, but a network of 40 officers stationed at National Guard headquarters around the country, who reported directly to MID. He had 16 attaches, 10 civilian clerks and 2 messengers, occupying four rooms, and an annual budget of $3,640 to keep the whole thing going. It had been assembling information about Cuba since 1892, mostly from emigres living in New York and from traveling Army officers like Captain George P. Scriven who toured Cuba in 1893.

The output of MID was prodigious during the years under Wagner's leadership. Anticipating the war with Spain, MID produced special studies, orders of battle, and maps on Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Wagner convinced the leadership to send Lieut. Albert Rowan on an espionage mission to Cuba, and Lieut. H. H. Whitney to Puerto Rico.

A basic example of human intelligence operations was the mission in 1898 of Andrew S. Rowan. A lieutenant with the Military Information Division in Washington, he was entrusted with a job directed by the president himself. Chosen by his boss, Arthur L. Wagner, the Chief of MID, to carry out McKinley's instructions, Rowan first traveled to Jamaica, then by small craft landed on the shores of Cuba. Guided by Cuban rebels, Rowan cut through the jungles of the island until he reached the headquarters of General Garcia. There he conferred with the rebel leader, elicited information about the strength and disposition of Spanish forces on the island, discussed Garcia's suggestions for joint American-Cuban operations against the Spanish, then returned to the U.S., taking with him two of Garcia's most knowledgeable aides to furnish intelligence information to the American military. His exploits were the subject of a post-war, best-selling essay entitled "Message to Garcia," which lauded the virtue of self-initiative. Rowan retired in 1908 as a Colonel and in 1922, after a campaign by General Nelson Miles and other friends, Congress bestowed upon him the Distinguished Service Cross.

In 1898 Wagner set up a war room in the White House, next door to the State, War and Navy building in which MID was located. Then, his staff work completed, he turned over the reins of MID to Capt. Louis C. Scherer. Another of the officers he left behind to assume the intelligence work was Lieutenant Ralph Van Deman.

Appointed to the staff of General Nelson Miles, the Army's Commanding General, Wagner was able to use his influence to organize the Bureau of Military Information which would be assigned to the General William R. Shafter's V Corps to centralize and collate all intelligence information in the theater. As visionary as this organization was for its day, it would not get off

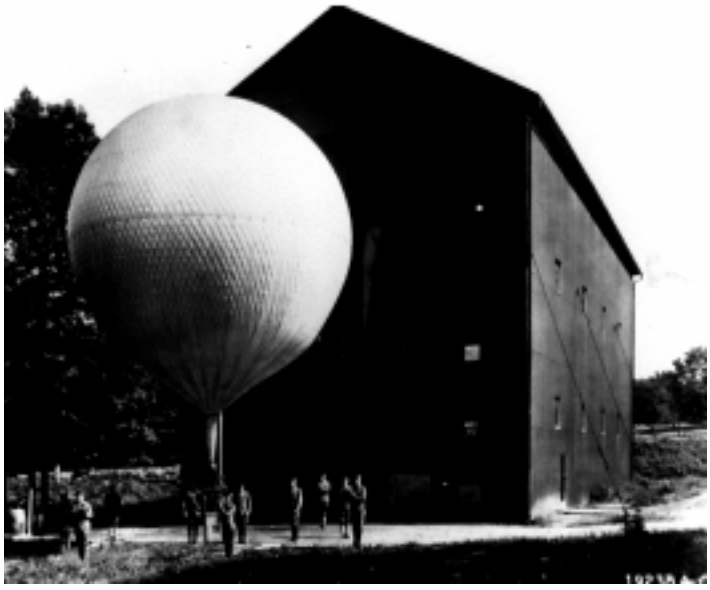
the ground due to petty rivalries. General Shafter would dismiss the Bureau of Military Information, believing that Wagner was sent by Miles to spy on him. Without a job, Wagner volunteered to lead reconnaissance patrols behind enemy lines to gather intelligence for Brig. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, the Second Division commander. Chief Engineer in the Cavalry Division was Major William D. Beach, who four years hence, as a Colonel, would become the U.S. Army's first Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, on the new general staff. He would also command Fort Huachuca and the 4th Cavalry in 1912 and 1913. He was performing the same recon work for General Wheeler that Wagner was doing for Lawton.

Remarking after the war on the failure of General Shafter to make use of his field MI concept, Wagner said:

> *…No use was made of the Bureau of Military Information. …I believe that a bureau…would be of great value; but the utilization of such a bureau implies a certain degree of system and intelligent organization in the military force to which it is attached.*

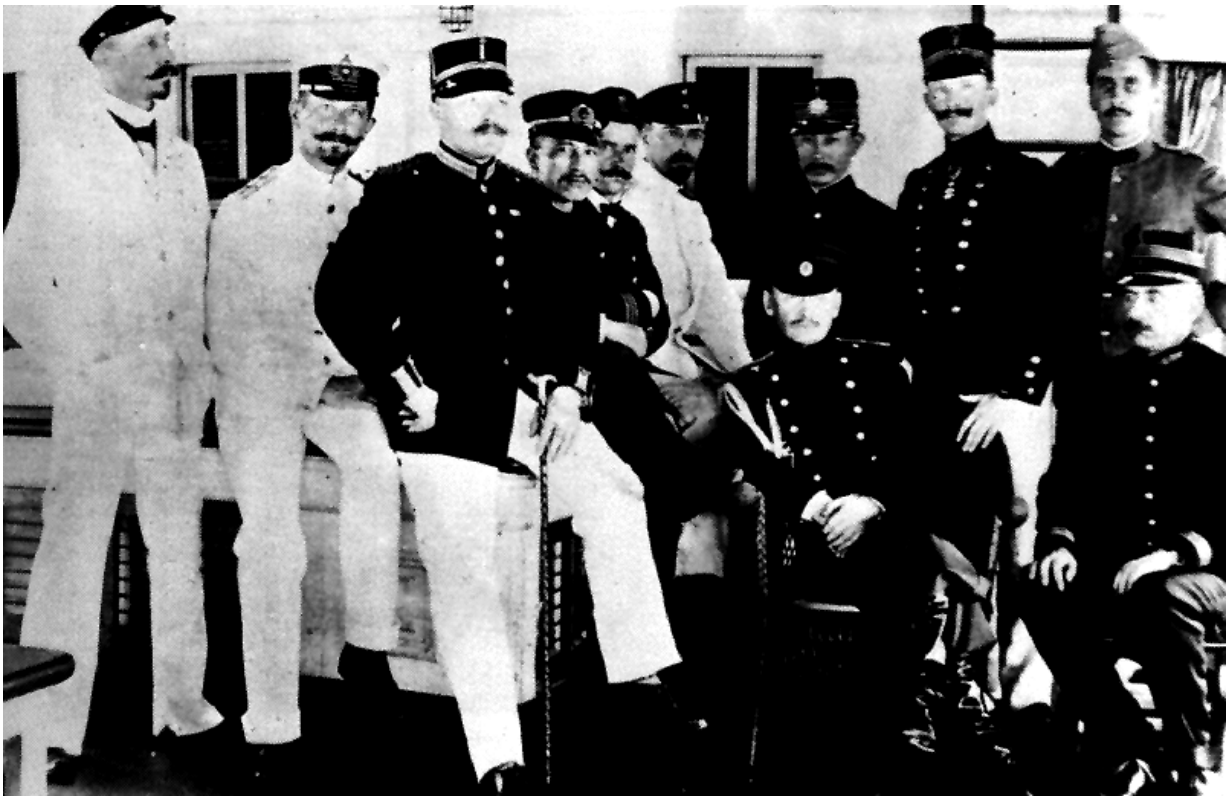
Wagner would be the first to agree that "Intelligence is for commanders."

By the turn of the century, cameras were being attached to large kites (which were cheaper and more portable than balloons) and the shutters triggered with clock devices or fuses. These kite surveillance devices were reportedly used in Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War. About the use of observation balloons in the Spanish-American War, a cumbersome device hard to move down the narrow trails and an inviting target for enemy fire, Wagner had this to say: "For the first time in military history a balloon was seen practically on the skirmish line, and it will probably be the last time that such an exploit will be witnessed. It is hard to understand what fantastic conception of the art of war could have caused such a reconnaissance to be seriously contemplated in the first place."



An Army balloon at Fort Myer, Virginia, in 1908, similar to the one launched on the trail to San Juan Heights on 1 July 1898.

Secretary of War Elihu Root with members of the new General Staff in 1903. The Military Information Division was moved from the Adjutant General's Office to become the Second Division of the Staff.



A group of foreign military and naval attaches aboard a transport headed for Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Clearly, one of the major problems encountered during the war was the almost total lack of tactical intelligence. The folly of the observation balloon was necessitated by the absence of any ground reconnaissance. A member of the 13th Infantry, First Brigade, 1st Division, claimed that no one "from the Division Commander on down had had an opportunity to examine the ground leading to the Spanish position or to reconnoiter that position to ascertain its physical geography and learn the number and direction of the Spanish works and how they were manned."[91]

Having heard repeatedly the claim that a thorough reconnaissance had been made of the terrain around El Caney before the battle, a 25th Infantry officer took issue and cited several blind spots that were too apparent to the men on the ground. First, he wrote, "it was expected that Lawton's Division would carry El Caney after one, or perhaps two hours' fighting. As a matter of fact, it took over nine hours to capture the place, and troops that had been designated to remain in reserve that day were ordered on the firing line by one o'clock in the afternoon." It was not until 1600, he said, that the "existence of the block-house that so annoyed the Twenty-Fifth's left" was even known to the Artillery. Another surprise for the officers of the 25th was the "existence of the streams southeast of El Caney." A final blunder stemming from ignorance of the battlefield was the heavy fire poured from so many different defensive positions. "The town was protected on the north by three block-houses and the church; on the west by three block-houses (and

partially by the church); on the east by the stone fort, one black-house, the church, and three rifle pits; on the south and southeast by the stone fort, three block-houses, one loopholed house, the church and eight rifle pits. However, the Second Brigade was sent forward against the south-east of the town, thus being exposed to fire from fourteen different sources, nearly all of which were in different planes, forming so many tiers of fire. The cover on the south and southeast of the town was no better than, if as good as, that on the other sides."[92]

In 1898 an Insurgent Records Office was created in the Manila headquarters of the Expeditionary Force in the Philippines to sift through and translate the boxes of captured documents that could furnish valuable information to the field commanders. The importance and scope of the office grew and so did the staff, finally becoming the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Division of the Philippines, on 13 December 1900. The new agency was performing all tactical and counter intelligence tasks for the Philippines, recruiting Filipino agents and working closely with the MID in the War Department. It was eventually merged with the War Department MID on 18 June 1902, receiving its funding from Washington and serving as a branch of the MID in the War Department. This had the disadvantage of excluding the local commander from the direction of intelligence work.

Its first chief was Lt. Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, who would later be a major general and lead the Third U.S. Army over the Rhine to occupy Germany in November 1918. He was seconded by Captain John R.M. Taylor who would be assisted by Capt. Ralph Van Deman. It was Van Deman who set up a Map Section and ordered terrain reconnaissances.

The capture of the insurgent leader was made possible only through some good intelligence work by an infantry lieutenant serving with his company of the 24th Infantry. James D. Taylor, Jr., commanding Company C, was on duty at Pantabangan, Luzon, where he kept a close eye on local officials and citizens who were known to be sympathetic to the insurgents. In February 1901 he was able to induce several guerrillas in the vicinity to surrender. By treating them fairly, he hoped to get them to cooperate with U.S. forces. During their interrogation, he discovered that one of the number had been the bearer of important letters from Aguinaldo and had hidden those missives at their last hideout. Taylor recovered the correspondence, some of it in cipher, and sent it forward to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, the district commander at San Isidro. He sent this message to Funston: "Letters of great importance. I consider haste necessary. Will send bearer of letters who can explain all. Suggest that he be met by officer in Cabanatuan as there is danger of warning being given Aguinaldo, if there is any delay. Suggest also that detail from Bangabong be ordered out when moon rises to meet detail from here. Orders direct from Aguinaldo. I await instructions. Will send letters and natives by detain in a.m. if receive no other instructions." These letters and information from the statements of the captured insurrectos led to the operation, mounted by Funston, which captured Aguinaldo. He was commended for his discretion and judgment by his regimental commander, Lieut. Col. A.C. Markley, the district commander, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, and the Department of Northern Luzon commander, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee.[93]

Unlike Cuba, where informants were plentiful, little was known about the Philippines at the time of the Spanish American War. The researchers in MID seemed to have neglected these faraway Pacific islands and their data was not always up to later standards. The aide to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding, Capt. Thomas B. Mott gave this picture of the MID product in the summer of 1898:

The Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington had, of course, furnished us with its maps and documents concerning the Philippines, but these were sadly lacking in military details. The maps were on a scale of about one to two million and the information was mostly devoted to fauna, flora, and trade statistics. General Merritt had charged me, when in Washington, with collecting data concerning the Islands and one document had been handed me with special recommendations as to its care and early return, for it was "confidential.' I read it eagerly when I got back to Governor's Island, but as the first pages seemed familiar, I compared it with other papers I had already collected. Lo and behold, it was a transcription of the article on the Philippines from the last Encyclopedia Britannica!

The Spanish-American War for the first time presented this young nation as a global power. Military intelligence had little or no effect on its outcome, but because of the commitment of a dozen officers, military intelligence spread out from its few rooms in the War Department to the provinces of Cuba and the jungles of the Philippines. But as memory of the war receded, so too did intelligence work shrink until the word disappeared altogether on the Army's organizational charts. It would take some troubles along the Mexican border and a world war to revive the intelligence craft in the second decade of the 20th century.

Notes

1 In addition to the men on the post, there was a small, authorized number of laundresses who doubled as wives of a few of the NCOs, along with the officers' wives.

2 Quoted in Weigley, Russell, History of the American Army, Macmillan, New York, 1967, p. 272.

3 Bradley, Reginald A., C Troop, 4th Cavalry, interview by Rickey, Don, Jr., at Grass Valley, Calif., 1968, typescript in Arizona Historical Society, Tucson.

4 LaGuardia, Fiorella, The Making of an Insurgent, An Autobiography: 1882-1919, Lippincott, NY, 1948..

5 Ball, Eve, Indeh: An Apache Odyssey, Brigham Young University Press, 1980.

6 Watson, James Waterman, "Scouting in Arizona, 1890," Journal of the Cavalry Association, Vol. X, No. 37, June 1897.

7 Annual Report, Secretary of War, 1892.

8 Mills, Anson, My Story, Press of Byron S. Admas, Washington, D.C., 1918, pp. 310-11.

9 Wooster, Robert, Nelson A. Miles and the Twilight of the Frontier Army, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1993, p. 212.

10 Wooster, p. 213.

11 Weigley, Russell, History of the United States Army, Macmillan, New York, 1967, p. 299.

12 Wooster, p. 216.

13 Quoted in Trask, p. 228.

14 Miles was not the only officer from Arizona to earn the enmity of the volunteer soldier and president. Roosevelt pointedly refused to promote Col. Joseph H. Dorst to brigadier general, remembering Dorst's criticism of the role played by Teddy's Rough Riders in the charge of San Juan Hill in 1898. Dorst had been a 4th Cavalry captain and troop commander at Fort Huachuca in 1886, during the Geronimo campaign.

15 Wooster, p. 213.

16 Quoted in Trask, David F., The War with Spain in 1898, Macmillan, New York, 1981, p. 226.

17 Altshuler, Constance, Cavalry Yellow and Infantry Blue, The Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, AZ, 1991, p. 199.

18 The V Army Corps was made up of the 1st Division commanded by Brig. Gen. J.F. Kent [1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. H.S. Hawkins: 6th U.S. Infantry, 16th U.S. Infantry, 71st New York Volunteer Infantry; 2nd Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. P. Pearson, 2nd U.S. Infantry, 10th U.S. Infantry, 21st U.S. Infantry; 3rd Brigade, Col. C.A. Wikoff, 9th U.S. Infantry, 13th U.S. Infantry, 24th U.S. Infantry]; 2nd Division commanded by Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton [1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. A.R. Chaffee, 7th U.S. Infantry, 12th U.S. Infantry, 17th U.S. Infantry; 2nd Brigade, Brig. Gen. Wm. Ludlow, 8th U.S. Infantry, 22d U.S. Infantry, 2d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; 3rd Brigade, Col. Evan Miles, 1st U.S. Infantry, 4th U.S. Infantry, 25th U.S. Infantry]; 3rd (or Provisional) Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. John C. Bates [1st Brigade, Col. J.H. Page, 3d U.S. Infantry, 20th U.S. Infantry; 2d Brigade, Col. H.L. Turner, 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; 3rd Brigade, Brig. Gen. H.M. Duffield, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 33rd Michigan Volunteer Infantry, 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry]; Cavalry Division commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler [1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. S.S. Sumner, 3rd U.S. Cavalry, 6th U.S. Cavalry, 9th U.S. Cavalry; 2nd Brigade, Brig. Gen. S.B.M. Young, Col. Leonard Wood, 1st U.S. Cavalry, 10th U.S. Cavalry, 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry]; Corps Cavalry (mounted), Lieut. Col. William A. Rafferty, 2nd Cavalry Troops A,C, D and F; Artillery Corps, Maj. John W. Dillenback, 1st U.S. Artillery, Light Batteries E and K; 2d Artillery, Light Batteries A and F; Engineer Corps, Lieut Col. George McC. Derby, Chief Engineer Officer; Signal Corps Detachment, Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, Chief Signal Officer.

19 Quoted in Trask, p. 219.

20 Quoted in Trask, p. 221.

21 Hagedorn, Hermann, Leonard Wood: A Biography, New York, 1931, Vol. 1, pp. 163-64.

22 Quoted in Trask, p. 221.

23 Cashin, Herschel, et al, Under Fire with the Tenth U.S. Cavalry, Reprint edition, Ayer Company, Salem, New Hampshire, 1991, p. 179.

24 The Santiago Campaign: Reminiscences of the operations for the capture of Santiago de Cuba in the Spanish-American War, June and July, 1898, written by participants in the campaign and published by the Society of Santiago de Cuba, Williams Printing Company, Richmond, Virginia, 1927, p. 411.

25 The Santiago Campaign: Reminiscences of the operations for the capture of Santiago de Cuba in the Spanish-American War, June and July, 1898, written by participants in the campaign and published by the Society of Santiago de Cuba, Williams Printing Company, Richmond, Virginia, 1927, p. 409 and 412.

26 Chadwick, French Ensor, The Relations of the United States and Spain: The Spanish American War, Vol. II, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911, pp. 51-53.

27 Chadwick, pp. 53-54.

28 Quoted in Trask, p. 227.

29 Quoted in Trask, p. 237.

30 Chadwick, p. 76.

31 James A. Moss in The Santiago Campaign: Reminiscences of the operations for the capture of Santiago de Cuba in the Spanish-American War, June and July, 1898, written by participants in the campaign and published by the Society of Santiago de Cuba, Williams Printing Company, Richmond, Virginia, 1927, pp. 270-71.
32 Drotning, pp. 140-1.
33 Atkins, John Black, The War in Cuba, Smith, Elder & Co., London, 1899, p. 123.
34 Quoted in Chadwick, p. 87.
35 Davis, Richard H., Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns, New York, 1898, pp. 212-213.
36 Quoted in Chadwick, p. 93.
37 Glass, Maj. E.L.N., The History of the 10th Cavalry, 1866-1921, The Old Army Press, Fort Collins, CO, 1972, p. 36.
38 Davis, R.H., The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1898, pp. 220-223.
39 Kennan quoted in Trask, p. 248.
40 Drotning, pp. 143-4.
41 Drotning, p. 145.
42 Muller, William G., The Twenty-Fourth Infantry, Past and Present, Old Army Press, Fort Collins, CO, 1972.
43 Kennan, p. 122.
44 Nankivell, John H., The History of the Twenty-Fifth United States Infantry, 1869-1926, Old Army Press, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1972, p. 82.
45 Nankivell, p. 84.
46 The Santiago Campaign: Reminiscences of the operations for the capture of Santiago de Cuba in the Spanish-American War, June and July, 1898, written by participants in the campaign and published by the Society of Santiago de Cuba, Williams Printing Company, Richmond, Virginia, 1927, pp. 421-23.
47 Saltzman in The Santiago Campaign: Reminiscences of the operations for the capture of Santiago de Cuba in the Spanish-American War, June and July, 1898, written by participants in the campaign and published by the Society of Santiago de Cuba, Williams Printing Company, Richmond, Virginia, 1927, p. 399.
48 Cashin, p. 190.
49 Drotning, p. 142.
50 Men of the 10 Cavalry recommended for the Medal of Honor by General Wheeler were: Corporal John Anderson, Private R.A. Parker, Troop A; Sergeant Adam Houston, Troop C; 1st Sergeant Peter McCann, Sergeant Benjamin Fasit, Sergeant O.G. Gaither, Sergeant William Payne, and Corporal Thomas H. Herbert, Troop E; and Private Elsie Jones, Troop I. Those who won commissions for gallantry and received commissions in the Volunteers were: Sergeant Major Edward L. Baker, Q.M. Sergeant Alfred M. Ray, 1st Sergeant William H. Givens, Sergeant Saint Foster, Sergeant John Buck, and Saddler Sergeant Jacob C. Smith. Glass, p. 36.
51 Glass, pp. 105-6.
52 Glass, p. 107.
53 Glass, p. 107.
54 Glass, p. 108.
55 Glass, p. 115.

56 Glass, p. 116.
57 Glass, pp. 119-120
58 Glass, p. 121.
59 Glass, p. 122.
60 Drotning, p. 142.
61 Drotning, p. 143.
62 Cashin, pp. 138-9.
63 Drotning, p. 143.
64 Glass, E.L.N., The Tenth Cavalry, 1866-1921, The Old Army Press, Fort Collins, CO, 1972, p. 108.
65 Schubert, Frank N., Buffalo Soldiers, Braves, and the Brass: The Story of Fort Robinson, Nebraska, White Mane Publishing, Shippensburg, PA, 1993, p. 67-8.
66 Quoted in Trask, p. 248.
67 Drotning, Phillip T., Black Heroes in our Nation's History, Washington Square Press, New York, 1969, p. 140.
68 Glass, pp. 104-6.
69 Kennan, pp. 143-4.
70 Glass, p. 113.
71 Drotning, p. 146.
72 Sergeant Presley Holliday, Troop B, 10th Cavalry, wrote on 22 April 1899 from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to the New York Age:

Having read in The Age of April 13 an editorial entitled "Our Troops in Cuba," which brings to my notice for the first time a statement made by Colonel [Theodore] Roosevelt, which, though in some parts true, if read by those who do not know the exact facts and circumstances surrounding the case, will certainly give rise to the wrong impression of colored men as soldiers, and hurt them for many a day to come, and as I was an eye-witness to the most important incidents mentioned in that statement, I deem it a duty I owe, not only to the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers of those soldiers, and to the soldiers themselves, but to their posterity and the race in general, to be always ready to make an unprejudiced refutation of such charges, and to do all in my power to place the colored soldier where he properly belongs—among the bravest and most trustworthy of this land.

In the beginning, I wish to say that from what I saw of Colonel Roosevelt in Cuba, and the impression his frank countenance made upon me, I cannot believe that he made that statement maliciously. I believe the Colonel thought he spoke the exact truth. But did he know, that of the four officers connected with two certain troops of the Tenth Cavalry one was killed and three were so seriously wounded as to cause them to be carried from the field, and the command of these two troops fell to the first sergeants, who led them triumphantly to the front? Does he know that both at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill the greater part of troop B, of the Tenth Cavalry, was separated from its commanding officer by accidents of battle and was led to the front by its first sergeant?

* * *

There were frequent calls for men to carry the wounded to the rear, to go for ammunition, and as night came on, to go for rations and entrenching tools. A few colored soldiers volunteered, as did some from the Rough Riders. It then happened that two men of the Tenth were ordered to the rear by Lieutenant [R.J.] Fleming, Tenth Cavalry, who was then present with part of his troop,

for the purpose of bringing either rations or entrenching tools, and Colonel Roosevelt seeing so many men going to the rear, shouted to them to come back, jumped up and drew his revolver, and told the men of the Tenth that he would shoot the first man who attempted to shirk duty by going to the rear, that he had orders to hold that line and he would do so if he had to shoot every man there to do it. His own men immediately informed him that "you won't have to shoot those men, Colonel. We know those boys." He was also assured by Lieutenant Fleming, of the Tenth, that he would have no trouble keeping them there, and some of our men shouted, in which I joined, that "we will stay with you, Colonel." Everyone who saw the incident knew the Colonel was mistaken about our men trying to shirk duty…. In as much as the Colonel came to the line of the Tenth the next day and told the men of his threat to shoot some of their members and, as he expressed it, he had seen his mistake and found them to be far different men from what he supposed, I thought he was sufficiently conscious of his error not to make a so ungrateful statement about us at a time when the Nation is about to forget our past service.

* * *

I could give many other incidents of our men's devotion to duty, of their determination to stay until the death, but what's the use? Colonel Roosevelt has said they shirked, and the reading public will take the Colonel at his word and go on thinking they shirked. His statement was uncalled for and uncharitable, and considering the moral and physical effect the advance of the Tenth Cavalry had in weakening the forces opposed to the Colonel's regiment, both at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill, altogether ungrateful, and has done us an immeasurable lot of harm. [Quoted in Gatewood, Willard B., Jr., "Smoked Yankees" And the Struggle for Empire: Letters from Negro Soldiers, 1898-1902, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1971]

73 Fletcher, p. 47.
74 Foner, Jack, Blacks and the Military in American History: A New Perspective, Praeger, NY, 1974, 76.
75 Cashin, p. 266.
76 Gatewood, Willard B., Jr., "Smoked Yankees" And the Struggle for Empire: Letters From Negro Soldiers, 1898-1902, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1971, p. 19.
77 Gatewood, p. 58.
78 Annual Reunion USMA Association of Graduates 1899, which contained a portrait and obituary of Lieutenant William Ewen Shipp.
79 Annual Reunion USMA Association of Graduates 1899, which contained a portrait and obituary of Lieutenant William Harvey Smith.
80 Parallels are inescapable with another war of brief duration and jubilant victory that took place at the turn of the following century. Operation DESERT STORM, the Persian gulf War against Iraq, pitted a largely American expeditionary force in a conflict with a well equipped foe miles from American shores. In both wars, almost a century apart, a Florida-based command was faced with projecting a large force into a distant theater with all of the logistic and transportation nightmares that kind of operation entails. In Cuba, with cable communications established from Siboney to Washington, D.C., the first direct contact between field commander and the president and his cabinet was achieved. Likewise, in the Gulf War, as in Vietnam and succeeding operations, there was real-time communications between the highest levels of government and the field commander. The War with Spain was a near disaster; the Gulf War an unqualified success, a clear lesson as to what a commitment to military professionalism can accomplish. The first

sounded a claarion call for a professional standing regular Army; the second bred an overconfidence and led to unprecedented cuts in the size and weaponry of the force.

81 Wood, Leonard, Our Military History, Reilly and Britton, Chicago, 1916, pp. 193-213.

82 Wagner, Arthur L., Report on the Santiago Campaign, 1898, Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, MO, 1908, pp. 112-115, 128-132.

83 Annual Report, Secretary of War, 1911.

84 Army & Navy Journal, 14 October 1911.

85 Annual Report, Secretary of War, 1914.

86 Annual Report, Secretary of War, 1914.

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