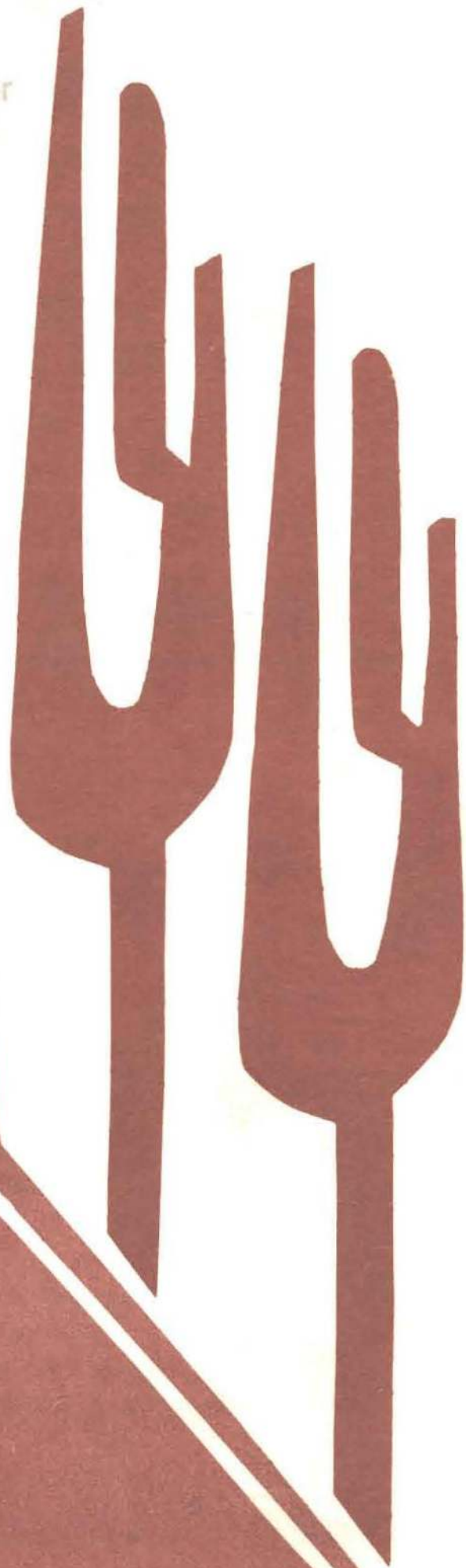
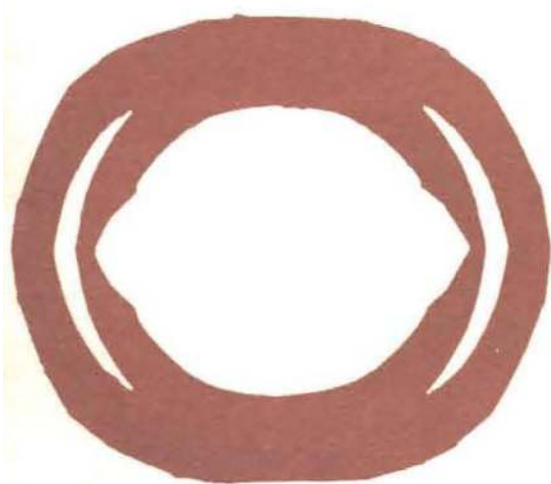


Cochise College
Learning Resources Center
Douglas, Arizona 85607

THE COCHISE QUARTERLY

Volume 11 Number 4 Winter 1981



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Cover designed by
Ray Levra, Cochise College



A Publication of the Cochise County Historical and
Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 818
Douglas, Arizona 85607

COCHISE COUNTY
HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 818
Douglas, Arizona 85607

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Membership in the Cochise County Historical and Archaeological Society includes a subscription to THE COCHISE QUARTERLY, participation in all business meetings of the Society (including the Annual Meeting), field trips, planned programs, and after meeting certain requirements by law, the right to engage in archaeological activities of the Society.

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

Individual	\$ 6.00 per year
Family	7.00 per year
Institutional (in Arizona)	7.50 per year
Institutional (outside Arizona)	15.00 per year
Life Member	100.00
Dig Fees	5.00 per year

Dues are paid in advance and are due for each calendar year by March 15 of that year.

FOREWORD

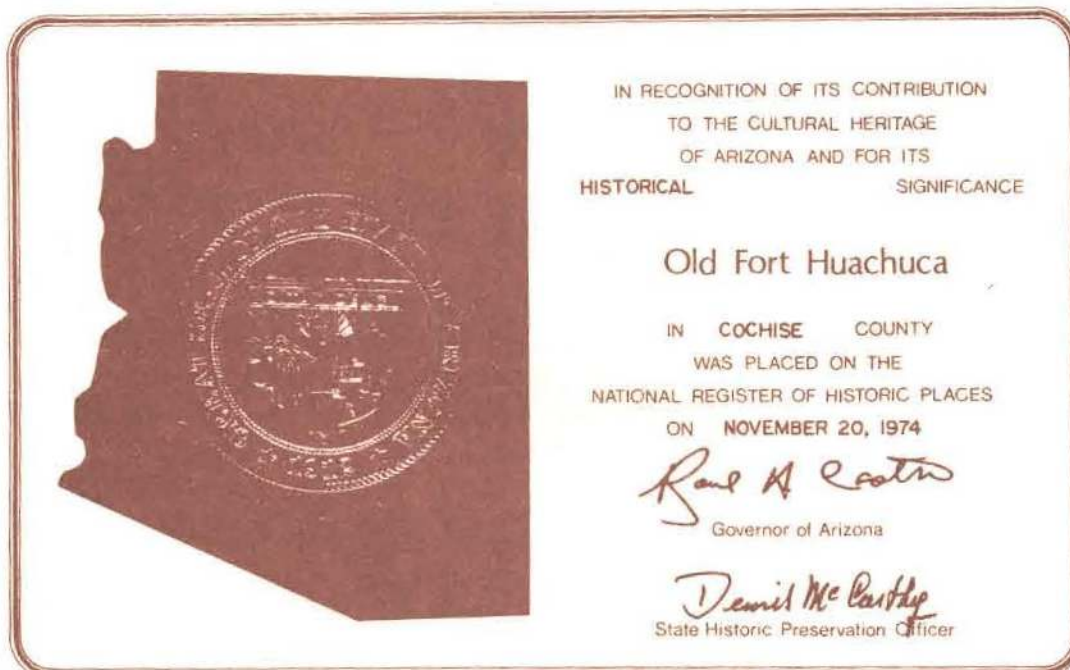
The following list sent to CCHAS by the State Historic Preservation Officer shows twenty-four places and buildings in Cochise County that are on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Editorial Committee would like to have an article about each of these sites at some future time in *The Cochise Quarterly*, and would be glad if any of our readers feels competent to write on any particular place, or would let us know if he knows someone who could do a professional job in this area.

In this *Quarterly* we give you some of the background of Old Fort Huachuca, which was declared an historic site November 20, 1974. We hope that after reading this, you'll want to visit the Old Post as well as the Garden Canyon Archaeological Site and the Garden Canyon Petroglyphs, both on the National Register, the former October 29, 1975, the latter July 30, 1974.

We are particularly indebted to Mrs. Carmen Kelly, Administrative Secretary at the Fort Huachuca Museum who provided us with all the material listed in *Sources* at the end of this article. We have borrowed copiously from this material, especially from the booklet *Old Post, Fort Huachuca, Arizona*. We recommend the entire list, available at the Museum, for a deeper knowledge of this historic area.

— Editorial Committee



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
in
COCHISE COUNTY

Bisbee. PHELPS DODGE GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING, Copper Queen Plaza, intersection of Main Street and Brewery Gulch. (6-3-71)G.

Bisbee vicinity. CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL, 30 miles SW of Bisbee. (10-15-66)

Bisbee vicinity. LEHNER MAMMOTH-KILL SITE. (5-28-67) NHL

Bowie vicinity. FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, 12 miles S of Bowie. (7-29-72)

Cochise. COCHISE HOTEL, off U.S. 666. (10-22-76)

Douglas. DOUGLAS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, east end of 10th Street. (12-30-75)

Douglas. GADSDEN HOTEL, 1046 G Avenue. (7-30-76)

Douglas. GRAND THEATRE, 1139-1149 G Avenue. (7-30-76)

Douglas vicinity. DOUBLE ADOBE SITE. (10-15-66) NHL

Douglas vicinity. SAN BERNARDINO RANCH, 17 miles east of Douglas on the international boundary. (10-15-66) NHL

Dragoon vicinity. DRAGOON SPRINGS STAGE STATION SITE, 4 miles south of Dragoon in the Coronado National Forest. (5-7-79)

Fairbank vicinity. QUIBURI. (4-7-71) HABS

Naco vicinity. NACO MAMMOTH-KILL SITE, NW of Naco. (7-21-76)

Pearce. PEARCE GENERAL STORE, SW corner of Ghost Town Trail & Pearce Road. (11-16-78)

Fort Huachuca. OLD FORT HUACHUCA, 3.6 miles west of Sierra Vista. (11-20-74) NHL

Fort Huachuca vicinity. GARDEN CANYON PETROGLYPHS, South of Sierra Vista off AZ 92 on Fort Huachuca Military Reservation. (7-30-74)

Fort Huachuca vicinity. GARDEN CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, south of Sierra Vista off AZ 92 on Fort Huachuca Military Reservation. (10-29-75)

Tombstone. ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Safford and 3rd Street. (9-22-71)

Tombstone. TOMBSTONE CITY HALL, 315 East Fremont Street. (2-1-72) HABS

Tombstone. TOMBSTONE COURTHOUSE, 219 East Toughnut. (4-13-72) HABS

Tombstone. TOMBSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT, (10-15-66) NHL HABS, G

Willcox vicinity. STAFFORD CABIN, 30 miles SE of Willcox in Chiricahua National Monument. (3-31-75)

Bisbee. MUHEIM HOUSE, 207 Youngblood Hill. (1-23-79)

Bisbee. BISBEE HISTORIC DISTRICT. ('80)

NHL = National Historical List
HABS = Historical American Building Survey

OLD FORT HUACHUCA

Exploratory excavations of the canyons formed by the Huachuca Mountains in southeast Arizona have established that a thriving Indian community existed until about the year 1400 A.D. on what is now the military reservation. Artifacts uncovered near the surface of their abandoned village show the influence of Hohokam culture.

Evidence that fixes man's earliest existence in the Southwestern United States from at least 11,000 B.C. is found in the archaeological excavation at the Lehner Ranch*, 1½ miles southwest of Hereford, Arizona. It was here that large projectile points were found in conjunction with several mammoth remains, indicating that spears were used to bring down the giant animals that perhaps had become mired in the marshy banks of the San Pedro River.

This Huachuca Mountain Range has provided the backdrop for much exciting history of the Old West, and Fort Huachuca has been the stage for the enactment of much of the drama associated with the development of southeastern Arizona.

The word "Huachuca" comes from a later Indian tribe, the Sobai-puri, who used it in describing their village at the base of the mountains. It may be translated as "place of thunder" or "place of wind and rain," all three typical characteristics of the area at different periods of the year.

Father Kino, the famous travelling Padre of the Southwest, passed through this area, as did Coronado's reconnaissance parties and elements of the Mormon Battalion in support of General Stephen Watts Kearny's advance to California during the war with Mexico. But even before Arizona Territory became a part of the United States, the Apaches, recoiling from the Comanche pressure to the east, exterminated or drove away the less warlike tribes to the west.

Fort Huachuca, a product of the Indian Wars of the 1870's-80's, was established as a temporary camp to protect settlers and travel routes in southeastern Arizona and to block Apache escape routes through the San Pedro and Santa Cruz valleys into Mexico. Situated in this Huachuca Mountain Range, with fresh running water, an abundance of trees, and excellent observation in three directions in protective high ground, it was not long before this temporary camp became a permanent fort.

*This site, known as the Lehner Mammoth-Kill Site, has been on the National Register of Historic Places since May 28, 1967. A similar and nearby site, the Naco Mammoth-Kill Site, since July 21, 1976.

THE **APACHE SENTINEL**

Guardian of the Ft. Huachuca Spirit

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY SERVICE COMMAND UNIT 1922

Vol. 1, No. 1

THE APACHE SENTINEL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1943

Ft. Huachuca, Arizona

FOUNDER of FORT HUACHUCA

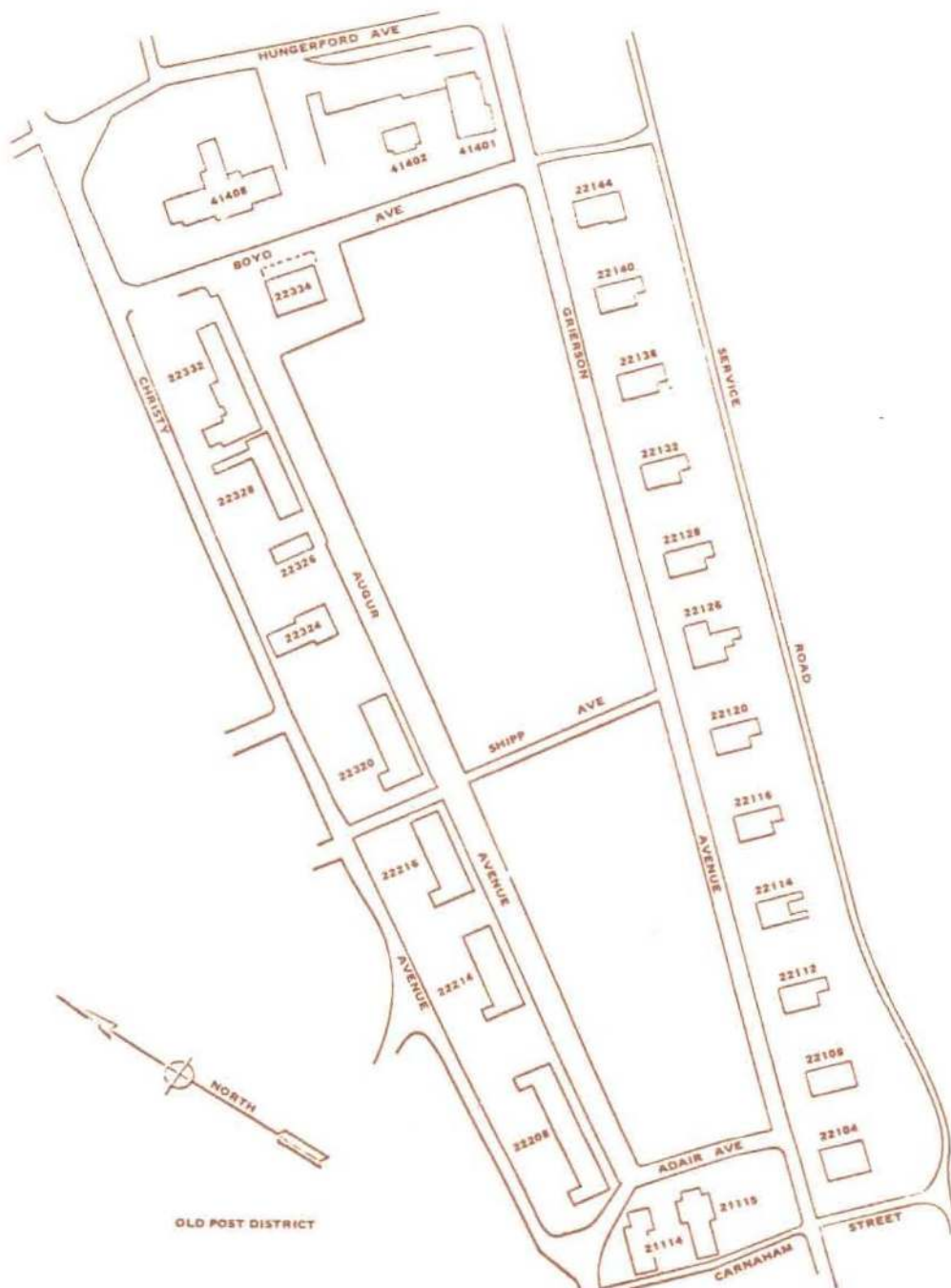


SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE
Captain, 6th Cavalry

SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE, Captain, 6th. Cavalry. Founded Camp Huachuca March 3, 1877. The camp was designated a Fort February 6, 1882.
—Photo from the Ervin Bond collection.

The historic Old Post is located at the mouth of Huachuca Canyon, just to the west of the Main Post with its modern structures and facilities. Unique in that almost all of its original 1890's buildings are still standing and in use, the Old Post retains much of its frontier atmosphere and the memories of its glorious past.

Entering the Fort from the East Gate, the duty officer will give you a map and direct you toward the Old Post. On this map the Old Post Museum is numbered 41401. To recapture the essence of the 19th Century, we suggest you begin your self-guided tour at the Museum.



Fort Huachuca Historical Museum (41401). This building was first a post chapel, for a brief time the home of the post chaplain, Major Winfield Scott, and later became the bachelor officers' quarters. It was remodeled in 1920 as the officers' club and used for that purpose until 1941, when it became post headquarters. In 1960 it was converted into a museum.

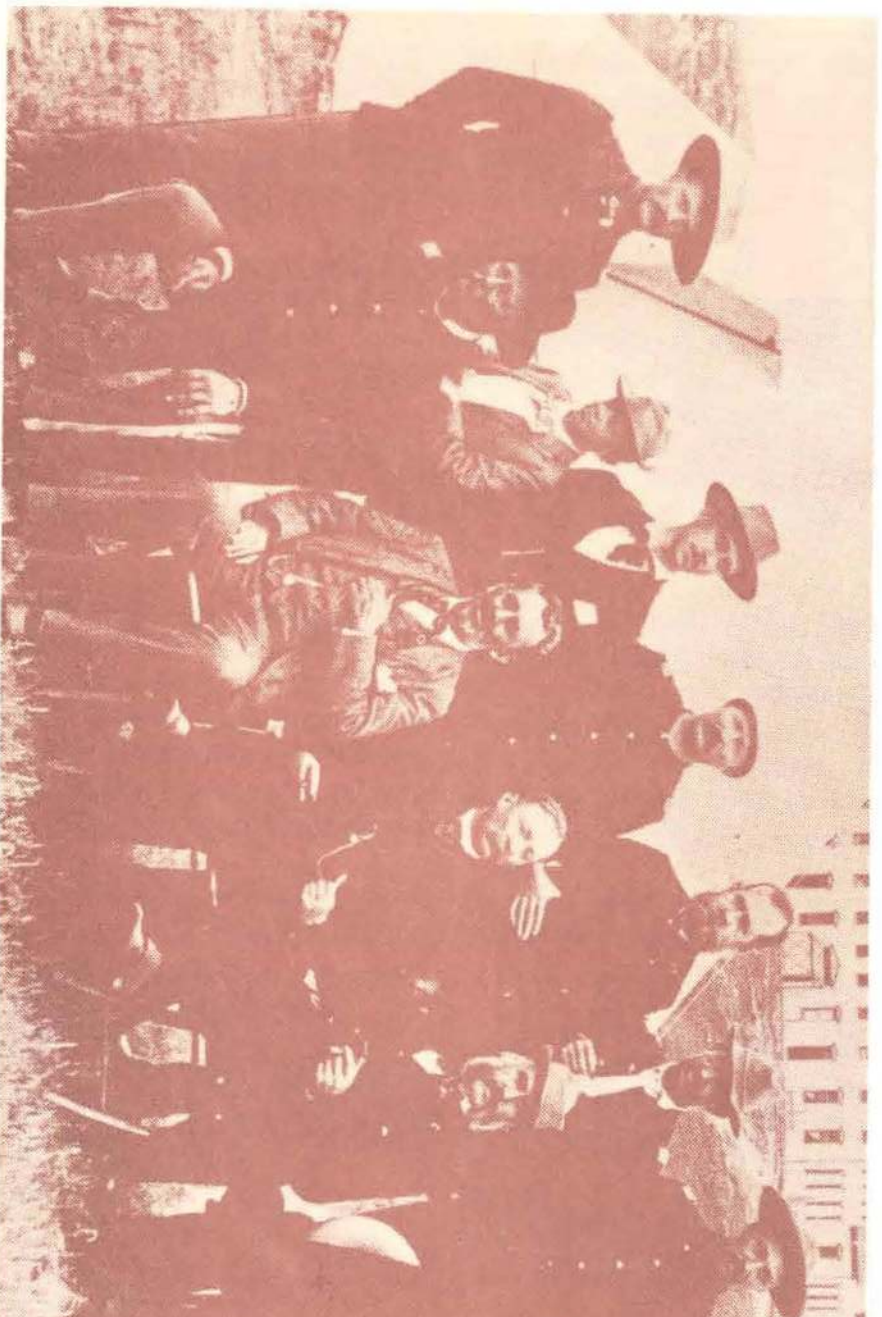
The exciting history of the Old Post, as well as the interesting geographic and archaeological factors of the area, are beautifully displayed in the Museum. Your visit there prepares you for a leisurely drive or walk to look at the parade field at the center of the Old Post, the officers' quarters and the barracks. A brief description of these, using the numbers given on the map, follows.

Pershing House (22126) is traditionally the home of Fort Huachuca's commander. Of concrete and adobe, it was completed in 1884 at a cost of \$9,000. Its first occupant was Captain Adna R. Chaffee who, as a Lieutenant General, was Chief of Staff of the Army in 1904-06. The list of Chaffee's successors in Pershing House, to be found in the booklet *Old Post*, is an impressive roster of over 100 distinguished military men. General of the Armies, John J. Pershing, stayed in this house, named in his honor, in 1922 and in 1935.

Crook House (22120), constructed in 1884, is named for the Indian Wars leader and one time commander of the Department of Arizona, General George Crook. A correspondent summed up his admiration for General Crook in 1886, saying, "In all the line of Indian fighters from Daniel Boone to date, one figure will easily rank all others — a wise, large-hearted, large-minded, strong-handed, broad-gauge man — George Crook." This House, built of masonry and adobe for \$4,500, was intended for occupancy by single officers.

Bernard House (22116), completed in 1884, was first occupied by Lieutenant Alexander M. Patch, a cavalry officer serving as post quartermaster, and the father of Major General Joseph Patch who commanded the 80th Division in World War II, and Alexander Jr., who commanded the US Seventh Army as a Lieutenant General. The building bears the name of Brigadier General Ruben F. Bernard, who began his career as a young officer of the 1st Dragoons in 1862 and later commanded Forts Lowell and Bowie.

Carleton House (22108) is the oldest building still existing on the Post. It was constructed in 1880 at a cost of \$1,288.67, with adobe walls 21½ inches thick. Inadequate for its original use as a post hospital, it has been used as officers' quarters, officers' mess, schoolhouse, post headquarters, and a cafe; it was also remodeled at one time as the post chapel. It is named for Brigadier General James H. Carleton, commander of the famous "California Column" during the Civil War.



PINE RIDGE 1891. Indian Commission and officers with Indian Scouts. Standing at left Gen. J. Pershing; the lad standing near to him is his brother Ward B. Pershing; 3rd. from left st Brig. General in World War I. 4th. John Kensy, 7th. Lt. George Williamson, 9th. Dr. Hyle.

—Co



Interior of CAPT. AUGUSTUS MACOM'S Quarters 1902. (Now 135 Grierson.) — *Courtesy Ft. Huachuca Museum.*

Hazen House (22104) was constructed in 1891 for \$4,619.52, for "double officers' quarters." Museum records show that at one time it was the quarters for the chaplain and the bandmaster. Today it is a blend of the old and new, remodeled to contain seven apartment units, a reception and dining room, and a small kitchen. It now houses distinguished guests. The building was designated Hazen House in 1958 to honor Major General William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army from 1880 to 1887.

Other Quarters Buildings along Grierson Avenue, used as family quarters today, were built in the 1883-84 period of sun-baked adobe walls, excavated basements, plastered interiors, wood floors, gable roofs with asbestos shingles, and of a two-story design. Screened porches were included in the front and back. Over the years these quarters have been modernized many times, including the replacement of roofing with asphalt strip shingles and covering the exterior walls with stucco for preservation of adobe. These buildings are:

Cruse House (22112) named for Lieutenant Thomas Cruse who commanded a Company of Indian Scouts at Fort Apache.

Carr House (22114) honors Colonel Eugene A. Carr, another Civil War Medal of Honor winner, who commanded several Arizona posts and was a veteran campaigner of the Indian Wars.



Occupied by Commissary & Ordnance 1885.

NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF QUARTERS.

—*Courtesy Ft. Huachuca Museum.*

Miles House (22128) was reserved for "majors and surgeons" originally and it is probable that one of its early residents was then Captain Leonard Wood, the Post Surgeon in 1885. The building today bears the name of General Nelson A. Miles, who won renown in the Civil War and as an Indian fighter. He commanded the Department of Arizona and established Fort Huachuca as his advance base for the Geronimo Campaign of 1886.

Wilder House (22132) is named for Colonel Wilbur E. Wilder who commanded the 5th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca in 1913.

Winans House (22138) honors Colonel Edwin B. Winans who commanded the Post and the 10th Cavalry from 1920-23. He served with Pershing during the Punitive Expedition, with the 4th Cavalry at Nogales, and with the American Expeditionary Force in France, completing his career as a Major General in 1927.

Macomb House (22140) honors Captain Augustus C. Macomb who served at numerous western posts throughout Nebraska and Texas and for several months in 1900-01 commanded the 5th Cavalry and Fort Huachuca.

Sanford House (22144) is named for Major George Bliss Sanford, 1st US Cavalry, who was a Huachuca commander in 1881. He began his career in Arizona as a Lieutenant of Dragoons in 1862, returning to Arizona Territory after several Civil War actions.

Brayton Hall (21115) had its beginnings in 1887 as an amusement hall, providing the first real competition for the saloons of Tombstone. 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.

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 offices for the Staff Judge Advocate and now the Public Affairs Officer.

In 1974 it was named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brayton, 9th US Infantry, and commander in 1889 of the Fort.

Old Barracks: - The four buildings fronting the northern side of the old parade field were constructed as double barracks in 1883. They provided great contrast to the living conditions for enlisted men in the six preceding years when, during winter, icy drafts blew through canvas-adobe seams, and, in the summer, there was choking dust, to say nothing of the scorpions, tarantulas and rattlesnakes that were frequent roommates. Today the four buildings are used as administration buildings and each is named for a famous cavalry unit station in the Huachuclas: **6th Cavalry Hall** (22208), **4th Cavalry Hall** (22214), **10th Cavalry Hall** (22216), and **5th Cavalry Hall** (22320).

DeRosy Cabell Hall (22324) was the old Post Bakery, built of adobe in 1886. The freshly baked bread was in marked contrast to the 1886 menu, which was the most popular subject for complaint. As the Fort improved, however, so did the quality and variety of food. A community garden was cultivated in Tanner Canyon, which caused the site eventually to be referred to as Garden Canyon. Fresh vegetables and fruits enriched the soldiers' ration, and by 1893 it was reported that fresh fish, oysters and fruits were being obtained during the winter months from Guaymas and Hermosillo, Mexico; and butter, fowl, eggs, mutton, sausages, and hams were imported from Kansas City. The building is named for Colonel Cabell, of the 10th Cavalry, who commanded the Fort on three separate occasions between June 1917 and February 1918.

DeRussy Hall (22326) was named for another Post Commander (1891-92), Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy, 11th US Infantry. This \$800 adobe structure was first opened in 1899 as a Post Office and school. From 1951-1962 it was a Thrift Shop and in recent years it has been used for storage.

Sam Kee Hall (22328) was built in 1885 at a cost of \$8,900 for a Guard House, with a capacity of 38 men. Justice was swift at the Fort, the most commonly invoked Article of War being the "Devil's Article" — "disor-

ders and neglects. . .to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The Hall is now used by a headquarters staff element. It is named for a legendary figure at the Fort, Sam Kee, who first opened a post concession in 1881. The concession was relocated in 1905 in Brayton Hall and finally in 1920 in Mar Kim Hall.

Gresham Hall (22332) was completed in 1883 as the Quartermaster's Storehouse. Sometime after 1905 it became the Post Exchange and barber shop, concessions also operated by Sam Kee. Since 1954 it has provided office space for the Signal Officer, Transportation Officer, a section of the Comptrollers' staff and the Inspector General. It bears the name of the Colonel of the 10th Cavalry, Colonel John C. Gresham, a Medal of Honor winner, and a post commander in 1913-14.

Mar Kim Hall (22334) was named for a nephew of Sam Kee, who ran a restaurant at Nogales for the soldiers of the 25th Infantry. He came to Fort Huachuca in 1934 to operate the Post Exchange restaurant and is remembered as a friend of the soldiers.

Leonard Wood Hall (41408). This 24-bed post hospital was completed in 1885. It succeeded Carleton House's 8-bed hospital, and was the facility assigned to Assistant Surgeon Leonard Wood when he served at the Fort in 1886.

Remarkable for his rise as a professional soldier as well as a medical doctor, Wood earned the Medal of Honor for his endurance and sustained courage in the two-month campaign in the final pursuit of Geronimo; he commanded the Rough Riders in Cuba, served in the Philippines, and became Army Chief of Staff in 1910.

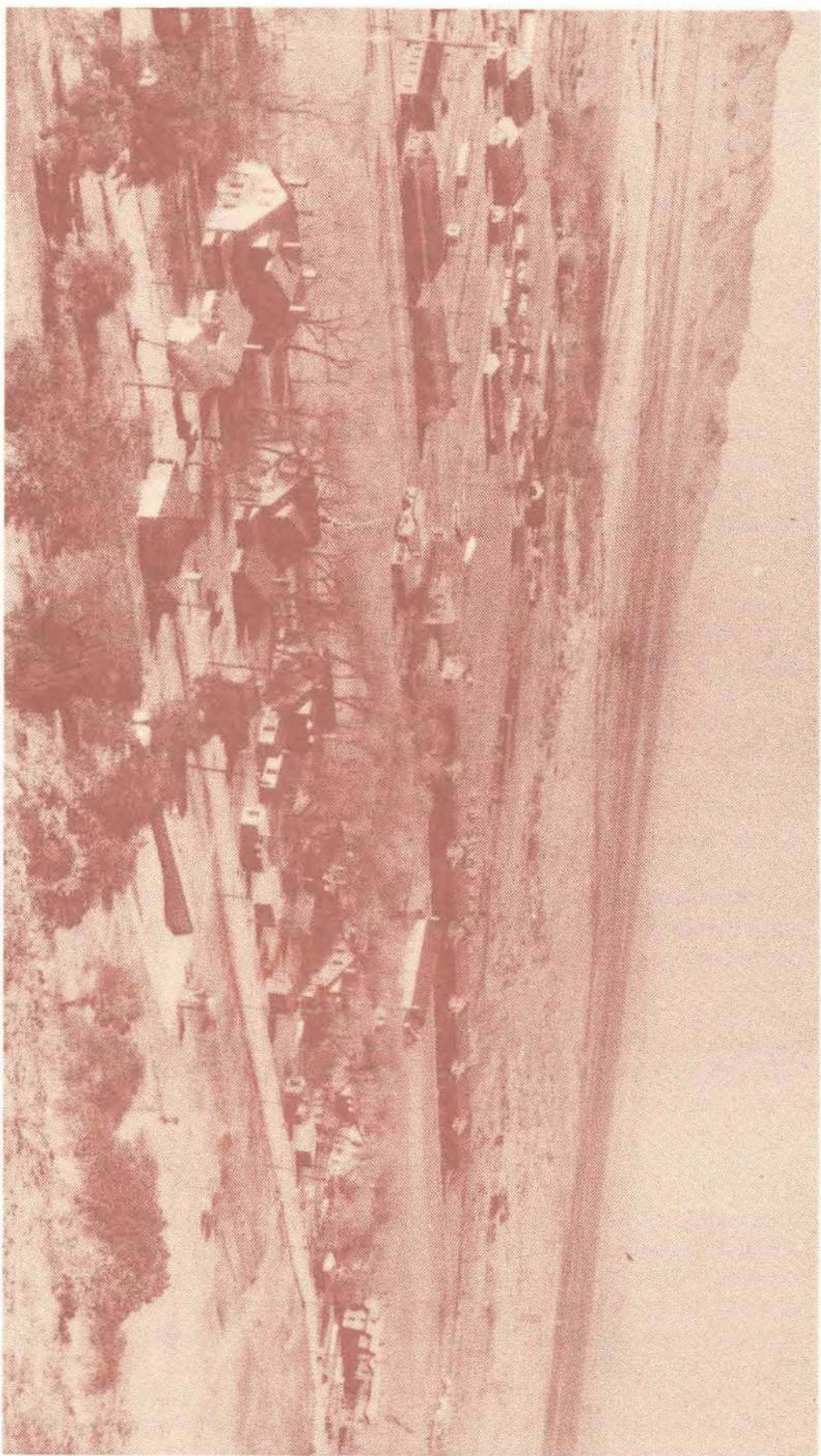
Since 1967 the building has housed the finance office; and today is a popular site with post visitors who come back to see the "place where they were born."

Rodney Hall (41402) was built in 1917 as the headquarters for the regimental and post commander. Its first occupant was Captain George B. Rodney (later Colonel), who commanded Fort Huachuca and the 10th Cavalry during World War I.

The Post Cemetery

During the western and territorial years, it was an Army tradition to bring in bodies found on the desert for burial in the nearest Army cemetery. As a result, many unknown as well as known pioneers were interred here. It is the final resting place of rugged, early-day cavalrymen, pioneers, Apache Indian Scouts, teamsters, packers, wagon masters, as well as modern day military and their families.

The first cemetery, located in the vicinity of the southwest corner of Grierson and Mizner Avenues, was the first site that troops would see



Panoramic view of Fort Huachuca. Donated by Wm. P. O'Neal. — *Courtesy Ft. Huachuca Museum.*

coming on post. The first burial was in 1877, and in all 16 burials were made there before the cemetery was moved to its present location at the end of Burt Road on a rise above the Bonnie Blink housing area west of the Old Post area.

One of the first infants to be interred on post was the 20-month old son of Captain Samuel M. Whitside, founder and first Commanding Officer of Fort Huachuca. Two wrought iron fences directly inside the present cemetery gate protect the graves of two infants — Elsie Patch, the 19-month old twin sister of the late Major General Joseph D. Patch, and Annie Lawton, daughter of Captain (later General) Henry W. Lawton. Annie died in April 1887 and Elsie in July of the same year.

Colonel Louis A. Carter, the much beloved and only black chaplain, who served with all four of the black regiments of the Regular Army, is buried here.

In one mass grave are 76 unknown brought to the Post Cemetery in 1928 from old Fort San Carlos, which is now under the waters of the Coolidge Dam.

Ninety-seven year old records show that 1,024 known dead and 102 unknown have been interred here since 1883.

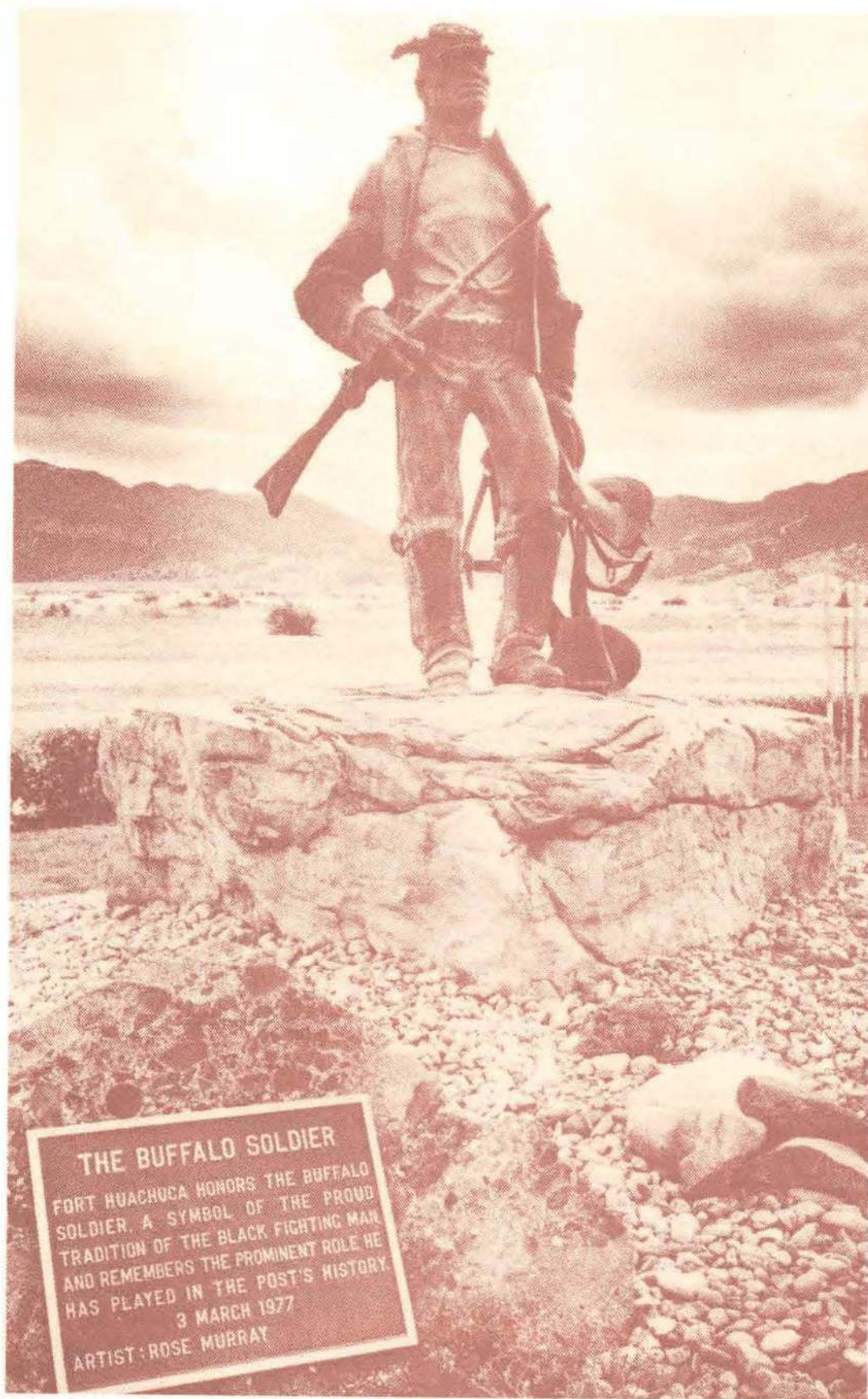
On Memorial Day flags fly on all graves.

Fort Huachuca Today

Of the more than 70 military posts established in Arizona during the frontier era, only Fort Huachuca remains as an active army garrison. In 1913, the 10th Cavalry, "Buffalo Soldiers,"* arrived and remained almost twenty years, the longest assignment of any unit in the fort's history. By 1933, the 25th Infantry Regiment had replaced the 10th Cavalry as the main combat unit at the fort. The 25th in turn was absorbed by the 93rd Infantry Division during World War II, followed by the 92nd Infantry Division, subsequently assigned to the European Theater. Records of the war years show that troop strength reached 30,000 men at the fort, which in the 1930's had been described as suitable for a brigade-sized unit of about 10,000 men.

At war's end the fort was declared surplus and transferred to the State of Arizona. It was reactivated during the Korean War by the Army Engineers. A new era began in 1954, when control passed to the Chief Signal Officer who found the area and climate ideal for testing electronic and communications equipment. In 1967, Fort Huachuca became the headquarters of the Army Communications Command (USACC). And in 1971, the post became the home of the Army Intelligence Center and School, bringing with it the School Brigade.

*At the Main Gate there is a monument erected to commemorate the proud individuals who served in the all-black cavalry and infantry regiments. The term "Buffalo Soldier" derives from a respectful nickname given to black cavalymen by Plains Indians.



THE BUFFALO SOLDIER
FORT HUACHUCA HONORS THE BUFFALO
SOLDIER, A SYMBOL OF THE PROUD
TRADITION OF THE BLACK FIGHTING MAN,
AND REMEMBERS THE PROMINENT ROLE HE
HAS PLAYED IN THE POST'S HISTORY.
3 MARCH 1977
ARTIST: ROSE MURRAY

—Courtesy Ft. Huachuca Museum.

Fort Huachuca is now the major military installation in Arizona and one of prominence throughout the Southwest, a world of communications and electronics, which are vital to survival today.

SOURCE LIST

FORT HUACHUCA, The Story of a Frontier Post, by Cornelius C. Smith, Jr.

HISTORY OF FORT HUACHUCA, 1877-1890, by Bruno J. Rolak. The Smoke Signal, No. 29, Spring 1974. Published by the Tucson Corral of the Westerners. \$2.00

POST CEMETERY — booklet with general information and history of this hallowed spot on the old military reservation.

Publications of the Fort Huachuca Historical Museum:

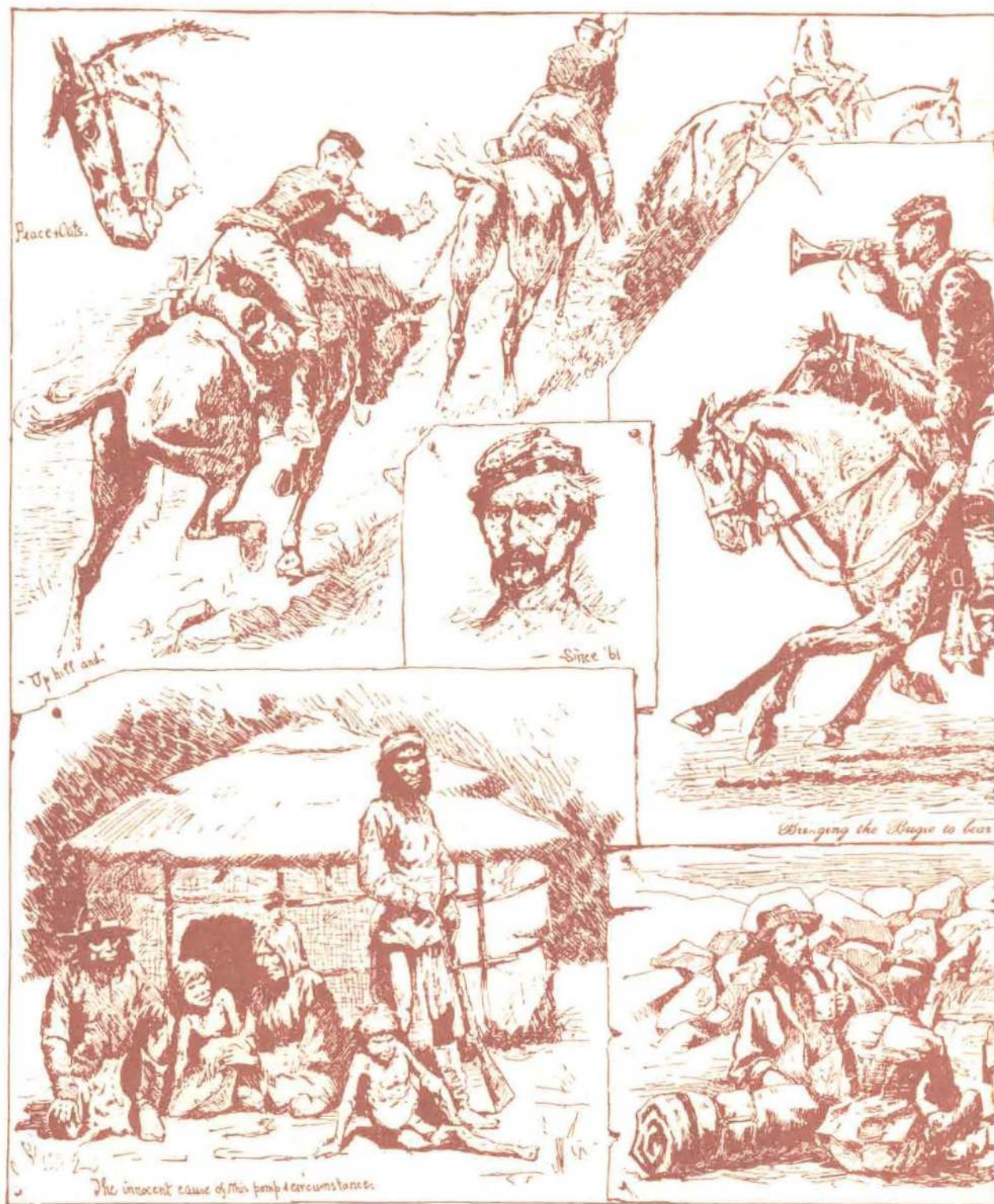
OLD POST, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

FORT HUACHUCA MUSEUM, Illustrated Catalog.

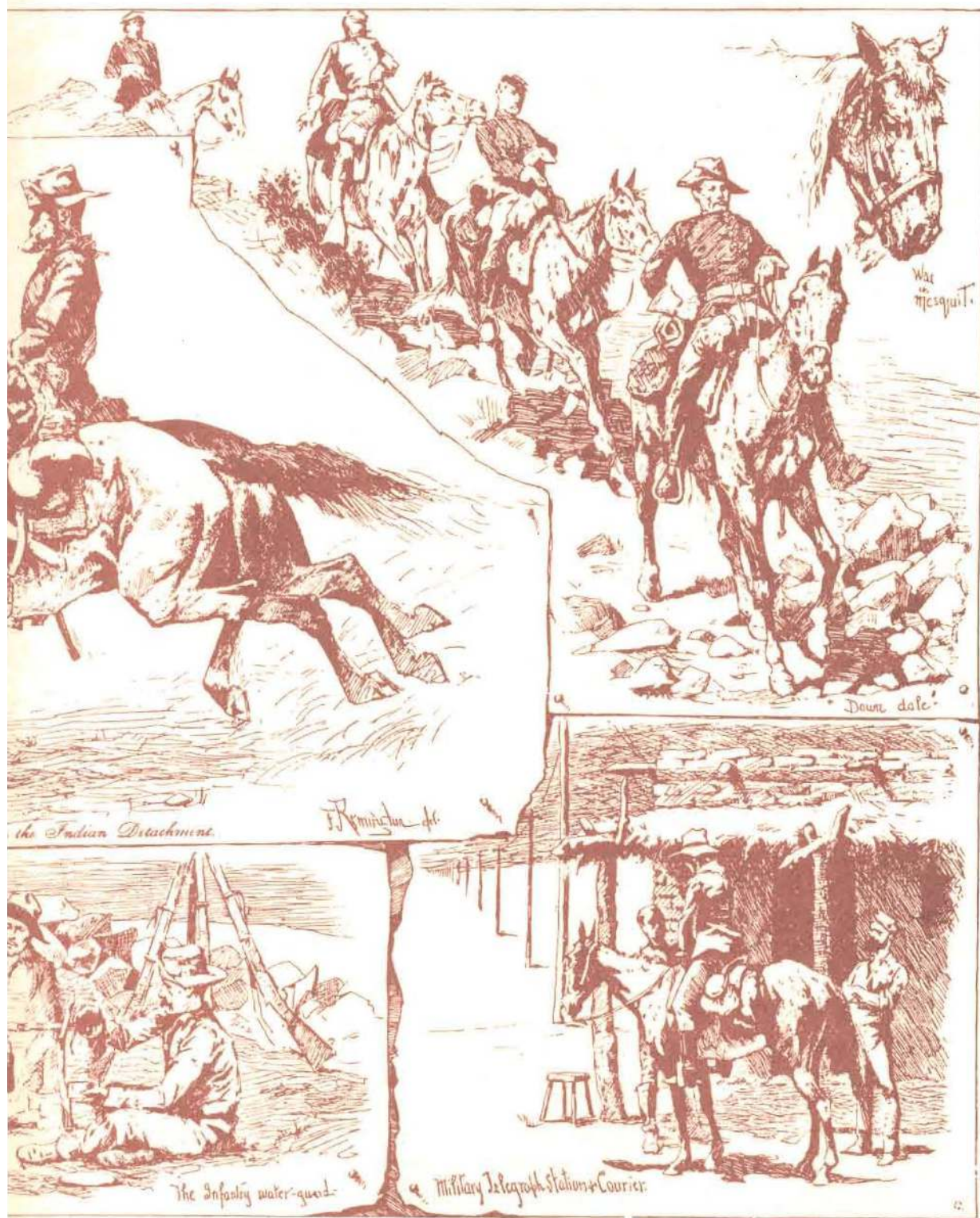
Fort Huachuca Museum (brochure)

Historical Fort Huachuca (brochure)

A Visitors' Self-Guided Tour of Historic Fort Huachuca, published by the Public Affairs office, Ft. Huachuca, includes not only a map of the Old Post, but of the present fort, including Reservoir Hill (the original heliograph site used during the Geronimo campaigns), which provides a scenic view of the Post, the Officers' Open Mess, the Army Intelligence Center & School, and the US Army Communications Command.



Training United States Troops in Indian Warfare



fare. — Courtesy Ft. Huachuca Museum.

A FORT BOWIE CHRISTMAS — 1885

The Indian Wars of the late nineteenth century are scarcely remembered for their jubilant holidays and good food. Christmas time, however, was a joyous occasion seldom enjoyed at any other time by the rank and file soldier stationed at a frontier post. Military historian Don Ricky writes in his classic *Forty Miles A Day On Beans And Hay*:

No special occasion outshone the Christmas observance. Plans were laid far in advance, and soldiers "filed away whiskey orders (authorizing purchases) and stored away the article itself for some time. . . in view of the approaching festival." Regulations were usually relaxed and guardhouse prisoners, serving sentences for minor infractions, were sometimes released in honor of the day.

Those isolated posts that could not have turkey celebrated Christmas with whatever resources they could find, such as hunting for deer, mountain sheep and bear. Some forts sponsored athletic events in the morning followed by Christmas dinner that afternoon. Of the dinner, Don Ricky again tells us:

At all posts a special dinner was served, accompanied by table delicacies rarely enjoyed by the rank and file. "On holidays (Christmas and Thanksgiving)," said Sergeant Reginald A. Bradley, "we had a good dinner of turkey and all that goes with it, but this was not supplied by the Government; it was paid out of the company fund." The nuts, raisins, fruits, turkey, puddings, and cigars distributed at Christmas were not included in regular army issues of the late nineteenth century.

While the garrison of Fort Bowie observed Christmas of 1885 in the traditional manner, its finest soldiers were locked in a grim wintery campaign against the Chiricahua Apaches, rampaging in northern Mexico. Earlier that summer 134 Chiricahua Apaches led by the embittered Geronimo, Naiche and Nana, bolted from the San Carlos Reservation and fled into the Sierra Madre mountains in the Mexican states of Sonora and Chiricahua. From this unassailable sanctuary, Apache warriors plundered the border region almost at will.

The U.S. Army reacted quickly to the crisis. Brig. General George Crook, commander of the Department of Arizona, moved from Fort Bayard near Silver City, New Mexico to Fort Bowie where he could best deploy his forces against the Indian hostiles. He dispatched 192 Apache Scouts and select troops from the Fourth and Sixth Cavalries with Captains Emmet Crawford and Wirt Davis as field commanders.

Soldiers guarded all water holes and passes near the border to prevent the hostiles from crossing back to the United States while other troops, faithfully led by Apache Scouts, scoured the awesome Sierra Madre for "Apache sign." The Indians reacted to this invasion by sim-

ply continuing their hit-and-run warfare — slipping through and around the military cordon. There was, for instance, the young warrior, Josanie, who led a 10-man, one-month expedition to the United States that covered 1,200 miles, killed 38 Americans, stole and exhausted 250 horses, and successfully recrossed the border patrolled by 83 companies of soldiers, escaping back into the Sierra Madre with the loss of but one man. The border populace held its breath in anxious terror.

Meanwhile, at Fort Bowie, Lt. General Phillip Sheridan, commanding general of the Army, arrived from Washington to confer with Crook on the Apache problem. An impatient President Cleveland inquired of Sheridan as to the progress of the campaign.

It was now December. Crook, having completed his work, settled down to wait for Crawford and Davis to do theirs. Couriers arrived at the fort almost daily with news from commanders in Mexico. He disposed of routine business, went deer hunting, trapped for fox and noted the day's events in his diary.

On Christmas day the bachelor general enjoyed dinner with his aide, Captain Cyrus Roberts, and family. Later that evening, he walked over to the quarters of the post commander, Captain Matthew Markland, for an evening of eggnog.

It is that Christmas evening by the warmth of Markland's fire hearth that compels us to a moment of historic speculation. Picture the two officers, reposed in the flickering half-light, engaged in soft dialogue and sipping eggnog. Perhaps they talked of how Geronimo's band, now deprived of its mountain stronghold, would submit to the inexorable pressures of the army; and how the Indian campaigns would soon be ended. Both soldiers and Apaches would be removed from Apacheria, leaving the Fort Bowie cosmos to crumble back into its lonely plateau — and to the creative judgment of history.

But any such dreams of these soldiers were perhaps born from the euphoria of Christmas eggnog. Crawford would soon be absurdly killed in Mexico. By spring, Geronimo, in uncertain surrender, would begin the halting ride north to Fort Bowie, only to suddenly whirl southward in a drunken race back to the Sierras. Crook's brilliant tactics and Apache empathy from "nearly eight years of the hardest work of my life" were to be rewarded with an humiliating reprimand from Phil Sheridan and compounded by a transfer (at Crook's request) from his unfinished campaign. Brig. General Nelson A. Miles would replace Crook in March and by early September his men would have extricated the remaining 37 hostiles from their mountain homeland to Florida. It would be Miles, not Crook, who claimed the laurels of conqueror of Geronimo. Perhaps, then, the zenith of George Crook's Apache campaign occurred in the warm solace of Christmas eggnog on the festive evening of 1885.

— Bill Hoy

The Author

Wilton E. Hoy, the first and still resident ranger at the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, is engaged in continued research on the old post and its remaining relics and sites, and is well known to visitors there.

THE BREWERY GULCH GAZETTE and THE COCHISE QUARTERLY

The Brewery Gulch Gazette of Bisbee, Arizona published *The Cochise Quarterly* from Volume 1, No. 1, Spring 1971 through Volume 11, No. 2, Summer 1981 (except the four issues of Volume 10, which have not yet been published). Without the help and understanding of William C. Epler, the owner, and his foreman, R. B. McGregor, the *Quarterly* might not have been possible, especially financially.

We asked Mr. Epler to tell us something about the background of himself and the Gazette, and he has done so. Bill is a journalism graduate who has been in the publishing field for 31 years, 22 of them with his own publications. He is editor and publisher of the Brewery Gulch Gazette and PAY DIRT, the monthly mining magazine that publishes four regional editions serving the eight-state Rocky Mountain area.

It was the success and growth of PAY DIRT that was primarily responsible for his decision to discontinue commercial printing, including the *Quarterly*. "We have enjoyed and appreciated that relationship. . .," he wrote. And so has CCHAS.

His right hand, R. B. McGregor, has been a printer at the Gazette since 1947 when he began his apprenticeship. When Epler acquired the business in 1959, R.B. became his shop foreman and has served in that capacity ever since. Epler writes, "He is one of the old-time printers who has great pride in his work and constantly strives to make it better. As part of that pride and concern, he has always striven to please the customers and give them what they want and which serves their needs in the best way possible." We agree, Mr. Epler, and we salute you both and thank you sincerely for your help and encouragement over the years.

— Board of Directors, CCHAS

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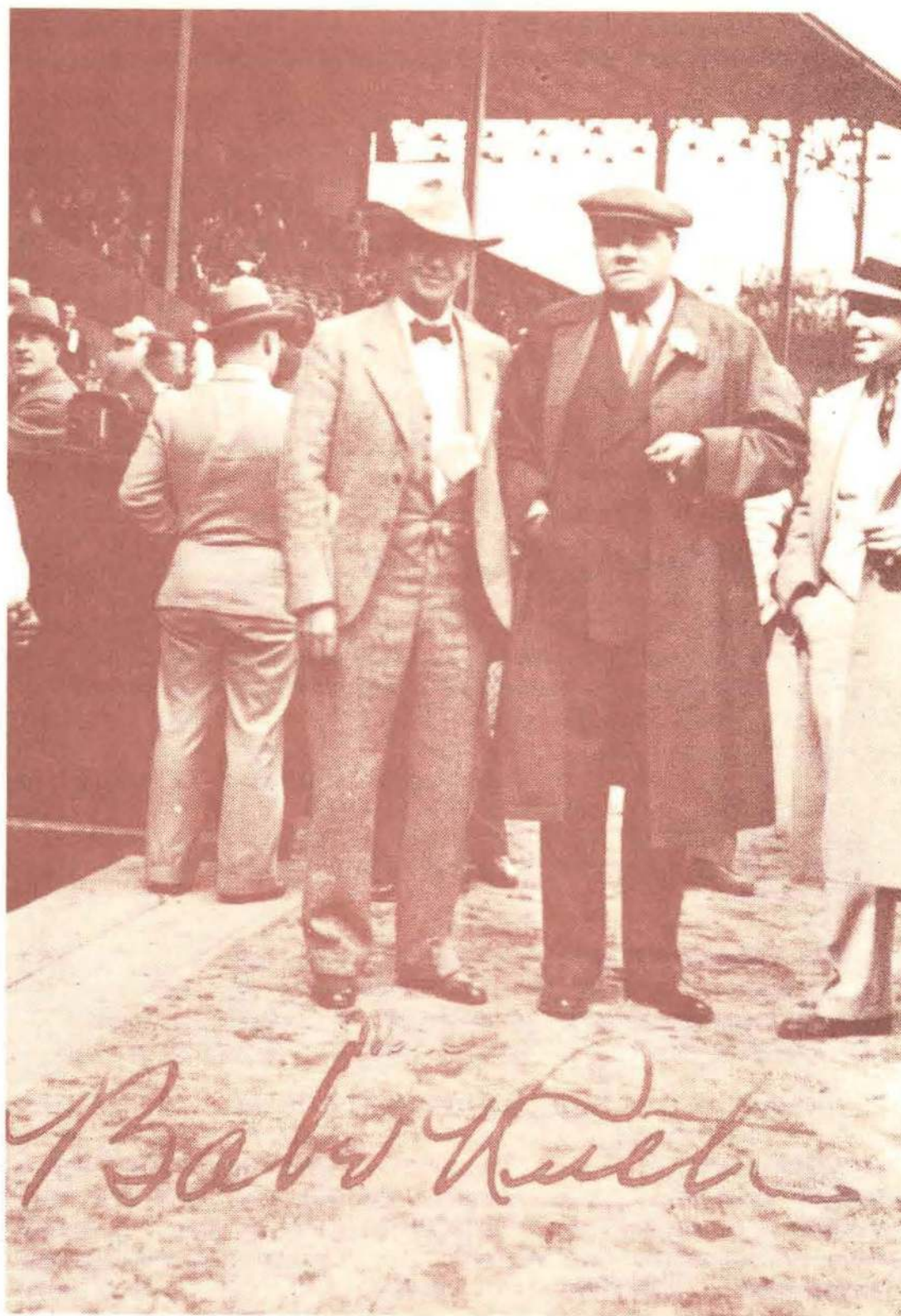
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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BREWERY GULCH GAZETTE BISBEE, ARIZONA

The Brewery Gulch Gazette was founded in the spring of 1932 by the late Fred McKinney, an iconoclast with the unusual mixture of an agile mind, a great sense of humor, a rocket-like temper that could spew fire and brimstone when triggered, and an insatiable love of baseball.

For many years, McKinney made the rounds through many western states as the publisher of city directories, returning to each community every five years to produce an up-dated directory. Bisbee was his home base and the location of his plant that printed the directories. While he



MR. McKINNEY and BABE RUTH at the 1935 World Series in Detroit.
—Photo courtesy of Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum.

was off gathering data and selling advertisements for the directory for a given city, his wife, Emma, directed operations of the printing plant. As Fred mailed her batches of information and advertising copy for the directory, she would prepare the material and give it to the printers for setting into type and making up of the advertisements and pages of the directory.

As the Great Depression spread its malaise across the land, the city directory business suffered greatly as businessmen cut expenses to the bone. To help keep his printers active and provide the where-withal to meet the payroll, McKinney hit on the idea of establishing a weekly newspaper. He had become friends with some prosperous merchants and knew they would favor him with some advertising.

The ordinary, small-town weekly newspaper was not for Fred. He had to have something different, something that would attract attention, even reflect the eccentricities he loved to exploit, primarily because they drew attention to him. Brewery Gulch was a natural to include in the paper's name, for it was the somewhat seamy side of the community.

For those not familiar with the community, old Bisbee is located at the confluence of two canyons in the Mule Mountains of extreme southeastern Arizona. Tombstone Canyon is the location of the main business and residential district where the professional people resided — the mining company management men, the businessmen, bankers, doctors, etc.

Brewery Gulch boasted of 47 saloons in its three-block-long business district, saloons open around the clock as there was always a shift coming or going at one of the mines. Further up the Gulch was the red light district that did a booming business with the thousands of miners and other workers.

The Gulch, as it was commonly called, swarmed with characters and interesting stories, perfect grist for McKinney's editorial attempts. Although he was not a trained newspaperman, Fred had a gift of gab and an interesting style of putting his stories down on paper.

The fledgling newspaper was able to keep its financial head above water and developed a rather remarkable circulation during the depths of the Depression. An incurable Republican in a Democratic stronghold, the epitome of the Great American baseball fan, and a man who would rather play a round of golf than eat, McKinney's journalistic efforts developed quite a following. He also enjoyed poking fun at well-known local people, especially when he learned of some indiscretion.

Over the next 15 years, the Brewery Gulch Gazette developed a national circulation of several thousand and even boasted a few copies going to subscribers around the world. McKinney's efforts with the pa-

per reached their peak about the time the decade of the 1950s began. Troubled by failing health and advancing years, Fred first sold the printing plant on Subway Street. In 1957, he sold the Gazette to George Bideaux of Tucson, publisher of several southern Arizona weekly newspapers. But for a number of years he continued to write his Brewery Gulch Philosopher column that took up the left-hand column of the front page.

In 1958, William C. Epler became editor of the Gazette. In 1959, he and Bideaux became partners and bought back the printing plant. Under Epler, the paper had a resurgence in size, circulation and advertising volume. It reached a circulation peak of about 2,400 in the late 1960s. During the early 1970s, Epler acquired sole ownership of the publication and its printing plant. It was moved to larger quarters in 1961 on Brewery Gulch, its namesake street.

Expanding into other activities, Epler and Bideaux bought the Bisbee Daily Review in 1971 and converted it into a weekly. In late 1974, they sold it. In 1968, Epler bought PAY DIRT, the monthly Arizona Mining magazine, and has expanded it into four regional editions covering the eight-state Rocky Mountain area. It is now the leading mining publication in the western United States.

In May 1976, the two buildings and printing plant on Brewery Gulch were destroyed by fire. The business was rebuilt in a new location several blocks away and now has one of the most modern plants in southeastern Arizona.

The Brewery Gulch Gazette is still printed each week and is mailed to subscribers throughout the United States and to 13 countries overseas.

THE COCHISE QUARTERLY

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Copies of **The Cochise Quarterly** are available for sale while still in
print. Please write for prices to the Secretary, CCHAS, Box 818, Doug-
las, AZ 85607.

NOTES ON THE GRINGO

Wilton E. Hoy*

The slang ethnic noun **gringo** is probably the oldest and most frequently used of the terms applied chiefly to English-speaking people in Latin America and Spain. The variety of gringo etymologies ranges from amusing and imaginative sources to those of a more rational order. This cursory compilation explores some of the proposed origins and values given to the term.

Probably the most common story of the word's origin is the belief that it dates back to the war between the United States and Mexico (1846-1848). The Texan-laden U.S. forces were fond of singing the bouncy Irish Folk song **Green Grow the Lilacs**. Mexicans who listened to the lyrics soon seized upon the "green grow," it is said, and corrupted the word pair into the noun **gringo**, the latter becoming the informal label for citizens of the United States.

Another tale credits a similar but less known folk song with the gringo origin: **Green Grow the Rashes O!** An auxiliary line follows with "Two, two, the lily white boys, clothed all in green O!" As with the above exercise, the "green grow-green O" phrase may have been worked into **gringo**.

From northern Mexico comes the story of the gringo emerging during 1916 with the forces of General John J. Pershing in the Mexican State of Chihuahua. Pershing's men were in punitive pursuit of the bands of Francisco "Pancho" Villa in retaliation for the latter's raid on Columbus, New Mexico. Supposedly, the Mexicans noted the olive drab uniforms of the U.S. forces and dubbed the latter "green coats," which soon evolved into "greengoats," and later slipped into **gringos**. A bit far-fetched, to be sure, since the word for green in Spanish is **verde**.

An even less credible version of the gringo source is found in Guatemala. The relatively affluent **norteamericanos** were noted in that country for exchanging their green U.S. currency into Guatemalan quetzales, the story goes. From these "green backs" the **guatemaltecos** derived, for reasons unknown, the unlikely corruption of **gringo**.

The Argentine Gaucho is also credited with the emergence of gringo. The Buenos Aires newspaper **La Prensa** reported that in earlier times British visitors to Argentina were impressed with the green expanse of the Argentine Pampa to the point of exclaiming — if one is to believe **La Prensa** — "oh, much green grow!"

*reprinted by permission of the author. First published in **LAS AMERICAS**, Vol. 29, No. 8, Aug. 1977.

At this point we had best abandon the Americans and the tempting, but naive, "green" theories and seek a more mature and distant solution to the elusive gringo problem in Spain.

Frank H. Viztelly, author of *How to Use English*, notes his discovery of a version of gringo in the *Diccionario Castellano* written by Terreros y Pando in 1787. Terreros y Pando points to a Spanish and Irish influence rather than that of Britain or the United States. He defines gringo:

Gringo: The name given in Malaga to those foreigners who have a certain accent that prevents them from speaking Spanish fluently and naturally; and in Madrid the same term is used for the same reason especially with reference to the Irish.

While Terreros y Pando extends the antiquity and geography for gringo and offers some fresh etymological air, he does not resolve the problem of the parent word for gringo.

For this remaining problem we may turn to Webster's *Third New International Dictionary* (1967), whose researchers state:

Gringo: Alter. of griego, Greek, Unknown language, strange, fr. L. Graecus. More at Greek. A white foreigner in Spain or Latin America, esp. when of English or American (U.S.) origin.

Webster's offers to tie gringo to griego, the Spanish word for Greek. However, it remains unclear as to the reason for a connection or the subsequent corruption of griego to gringo.

For this solution, Cassell's *Spanish Dictionary* (1966) rises to our aid:

Griego-ga, a Greek, Grecian — nm, the Greek language (coll.), gibberish, nonsense; *hablar en griego*, to talk gibberish.

Again in Cassell:

Gringo, nm (corrup. griego) *hablar en gringo*, to talk gibberish; (Am.) (contempt) nickname given to foreigners, especially English and Americans.

In summary then, the word gringo appears to have emerged from the Castilian word griego, meaning Greek, which during an unknown and imponderable time prior to the 1780's suffered a corruption in phonetics and definition before its importation to the Americas.

The interrogator in pursuit of the gringo background will quickly discover a variety of nuances of meanings and values of the noun. De-

pending upon in which Spanish-speaking country it is used, the term can be anything from affectionate to derisive — though most frequently it is simply descriptive.

An early mention of gringo appears in an Argentine novel, *Amalia*, written by Jose Marmol and published in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1844. The reference is to a fictional British ambassador to Argentina. One exemplary line reads, “¿Se sorprendio el gringo?” (Was the gringo surprised?).

In today's Argentina those of light skin or hair (*rubios*), particularly *italianos* and *estadounidenses* (literally, United Staters), and even light-skinned Argentines may be labeled gringos. Fair complexioned children are dubbed *los gringuitos*. While the word is seldom used vis-a-vis a gringo, it does not convey, except in particular occasions, an attitude of contempt.

Guatemalans like to use gringo when speaking among themselves, but, as in most other Latin American countries, *norteamericano* must be used when in the presence of the latter.

In Peru the English speaker is not apt to hear himself referred to as a gringo in the coastal cities, but in the Andean highlands he may be freely addressed as gringo by almost anyone. The reference here, however, is only a handy, informal label, certainly not one of disparagement.

My friend Tom, a former Peace Corpsman in El Salvador, was called Tomas, Tomasito, or don Tomas, but never gringo. An exception occurred when, on one occasion, a young boy hailed him on the street with a cheery ¡hola don ringo!, which drew a swift admonishment from his mother.

In Mexico, a nation fairly swarming with *norteamericanos* of every sort, the latter are rarely exposed to the sound of gringo. We might attribute such a courtesy to the particularly harsh connotation of the word there coupled with the particularly gentle manners of Mexicans.

At any rate, the English-speaking folk have long been gringos to the Spanish-speaking world and will doubtless remain so, perhaps increasingly so as their wanderings among those countries continue to increase. But they are no longer the only gringos. The word has taken on so many different meanings in so many different countries that it has become impossible to define precisely. A Chilean of Yugoslavian descent who never spoke a word of English may still be called, endearingly, a gringo. But if you are — let us say — a tall blond fellow who happens to be English-speaking and who happens to hail from the United States and who happens to speak Spanish haltingly, if at all, and who happens to be in a Latin American country today, then let's face it — you're a gringo.

The Author

Wilton E. Hoy, of Bowie, Arizona, is a U.S. National Park Service ranger in charge of Fort Bowie National Historic Site. He is married to an Argentine, and has made a number of trips to various regions of Latin America.