

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



Bandstand



Jones' Gold



Brayton Hall



Building 21114



Building 21104



6th Cavalry Hall



DeRosy Cabell Hall



Sam Kee Hall



Gresham Hall



Old Fire Station



Hangman's Warehouse



Reservoir



Carleton House



Officers' Quarters



Fort Huachuca Museum

Rodney Hall

Museum Annex

Mar Kim Hall

Leonard Wood Hall



Nowlan House



Old Cavalry Stables



In the Apache campaigns, a key to American strategy was the establishment of a permanent camp astride the enemy's traditional escape routes to Mexico. Captain Samuel M. Whitside led a column of the 6th U.S. Cavalry from Tucson, over the Whetstone Mountains, across the Spanish land grant known as the San Ignacio del Babocomari, and into the shelter of the Huachuca Mountains. On the rainy morning of 3 March 1877, he selected the northernmost canyon in the chain which ran south to the border with Mexico. The location provided excellent observation of both the Santa Cruz and San Pedro valleys while the canyon's timber and creek offered the necessary logistical conveniences.

A bid for permanent post status was made by Army officials in the early 1880s. One of these men was Major James Biddle, an Assistant Inspector General of the Department. He pointed out: "A camp which is a tent city is an expensive way to shelter troops and supplies. Constantly replacing canvas tents is costly. The vast growth of the mining industry in the southern part of this territory, close to, and bordering on the Sonora line, can hardly be appreciated without being seen. Towns have sprung up as if by magic. The sound of mills is heard all over this section and flow of bullion is large and increasing each day. All this brings with it a large number of settlers who live upon the wants of the miner, and large herds of cattle and horses will accumulate along this border. All these things will be inducements to the...Indian inhabitants of Sonora to raid and commit depredations. There are also a large number of Americans crossing into Sonora, prospecting, building mills and engaging in mercantile pursuits. I recommend...permanent buildings [be] erected and a garrison of some strength assigned it, that protection may be afforded to all these mining towns, and which will be an asylum to our citizens now in Sonora, in case of revolutionary or other troubles—a place which they might reach quickly, or from which a force might be sent promptly to their relief, if necessary."

Biddle's case won support from General of the Army William T. Sherman, who personally visited Huachuca and in 1882 recommended to the Secretary of War: "In regard to the posts in Arizona I have heretofore reported the result of my personal inspection that the post of Huachuca...be enlarged and improved to the largest possible extent and that all others be neglected." The personal attention of the nation's top military commander gave the construction program momentum and underscored the emerging importance of Fort Huachuca in the national defense picture.

In 1886 hardened troopers from Fort Huachuca tracked down the defiant Geronimo and, with his surrender, brought the Apache campaigns to a close. With the Indian Wars ended, most

of the stations in the Southwest were closed. One of those that survived was Fort Huachuca. Its strategic location near the border along with its low sickness rate recommended it as a key Army post in the American West.

On November 20, 1974, the site upon which Captain Whitside established Camp Huachuca so long ago was designated a National Historic Site and National Historic Landmark. This "Old Post" area has remained essentially as it was decades ago. The parade ground upon which soldiers of the Apache Indian Wars stood has been surrounded by buildings which have retained the exterior appearance they had when completed between 1880 and 1905. The appearance of the landmark area evoked images of a well organized frontier post and turn-of-the-century elegance for the generations of military and civilian personnel who have served at Fort Huachuca.

Sanford House.
Macomb House.
Winans House.
Wilder House.

Miles House. It 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. Wood won the Medal of Honor for his part in the five-month pursuit of Geronimo.

Pershing House. Traditionally the home of Fort Huachuca's commander, this concrete and adobe structure was completed in 1884 at a cost of \$9,000. Opposite the flagpole on the parade field, the ranking officer could survey the toil and ceremony of post life as well as the imposing Huachuca Mountains. Its first occupant was Captain Adna Chaffee who, as a lieutenant general, was to become Chief of Staff of the Army in 1904-1906. Chaffee had little time to spend in the comforts of quarters, however. Under General George Crook, the captain led I Troop, 6th Cavalry, on the famous Apache campaign into the Sierra Madres 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. Overnight guests at these quarters include Generals Crook and Nelson A. Miles in 1886; General of the Armies John J. Pershing on two occasions, 1922 and 1935; and General George C. Marshall in 1942. Senators Carl Hayden and Barry Goldwater were also frequent guests at the home.

Crook House. Constructed in 1884, it is now named for General George Crook, the Indian Wars leader and one time commander of the Department of Arizona, who played the key role in subduing Arizona's Apaches. Known occupants of this home were Captain Augustus C. Macomb who commanded Troop A, 5th Cavalry, and who was post commander from July 1900 to March 1901; Maj. Gen. Fred M. Miller, commanding general of the 93d Division which trained at Huachuca during

World War II; and Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, CG of the 92d Division which replaced the 93d at this World War II training base.

Bernard House. Soon after its completion in 1884, this home was occupied by Lieutenant Alexander M. Patch, a cavalry officer serving as post quartermaster. Leaving the Army because of a disability, Patch stayed on at Fort Huachuca to operate the Post Trader's store. To Lieutenant Patch and wife Annie Moore Patch were born twins Elsie and Joseph Dorst Patch on 8 December 1885. Elsie died two years later and is buried in the post cemetery. A son, William, was born in 1887 and a daughter, Lida Wint, in 1888. A fifth child, Alexander McCarrell Patch, Jr., was born at Fort Huachuca on 25 November 1889. Sons Joseph and Alexander embarked on military careers and rose to prominence in World War II. Joseph, as a major general, commanded the 80th Division, and Alexander Jr., commanded the U.S. Seventh Army as a lieutenant general.

Carr House. It was rated a "Company Officers' Quarters" in 1884.

Cruse House. It originally billeted two lieutenants.

Carleton House. This is the oldest building still existing on the post. It was constructed in 1880 at a cost of \$1,288.67, with adobe walls 21 1/2 inches thick. Built as a post hospital, it soon proved inadequate for the camp's medical needs. It has since been used as officers' quarters, officers' mess, schoolhouse, post headquarters and a café. The building also was remodeled at one time as the post chapel. Listed among its residents and guests have been General William T. Sherman who stayed there during his visit to the post on 9 April 1882. The old structure was modernized in 1937 to its present condition. The living room, with its chapel ceiling, originally was the hospital ward. At one time all the rooms behind the chapel were used as the chaplain's quarters. While Fort Huachuca was closed from 1947 to 1951, the State of Arizona had a temporary deed to the post. It was during that period that governors Sidney P. Osborn (1948) and Dan E. Garvey (1949-51) used these quarters as a retreat from the exhausting business of being Arizona's chief executive.

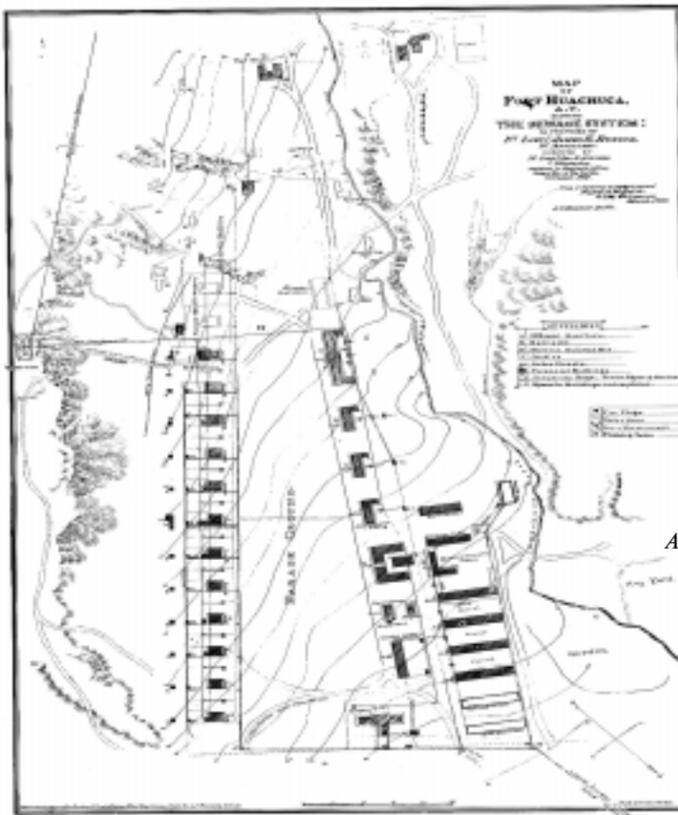
Hazen House. The original records of Hazen House read "double officers' quarters, capacity two captains." Date of construction was 1891 and the cost given as \$4,619.42. The building was used for many years as a duplex home. Museum records show that at one time it was the quarters for the chaplain and the bandmaster. Today the old domicile is used to house distinguished guests to the post.

Bandstand. Originally built about 1920, it was salvaged in 1957. This is a replica of the original bandstand which was located on the opposite end of the parade field on the corner of Grierson and Boyd.

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

alley in 1908 out of adobe at a cost of \$7,137. A frame annex was completed 23 December 1915 at a cost of \$460.75. From 1916 to 1922 this building housed both the bowling alley and the Fort Huachuca post office and for a time housed the postmistress and her niece. From 1954 to 1959 this was a staff office. In 1959 it became a part of the Colonel Young School.

Bldg. 21104. Built in the 1930s as a double warrant officers' quarters,



A map drafted in 1887 at the order of post quartermaster, 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch. It is the earliest surviving map showing the layout of the post just after the buildings were erected.

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 the offices for the Staff Judge Advocate and, in 1988, for the Public Affairs Office.

Young School. This original eight-room school was built in 1939 and enlarged during World War II.

Bldg. 21114. Built as a bowling

the NCOs. Their engineering includes stone masonry foundations, wood frame walls with wood drop siding, and beaver board interior lining. They were designed with open porches on both floors along the longitudinal axis to provide shielding from summer heat and protection from the elements for the occupants using the outside stairs. Although many modernization projects have been executed, to include heating, cooling, floor covering, drop ceilings, fluorescent lighting, and new partitioning, the general exterior appearance of the structures has not changed. Today they are still in use as administration buildings. Each is named for a famous cavalry unit stationed in the Huachucas.

4th Cavalry Hall. Built in 1882 at a cost of \$6,375.81, it served as the barracks for Troop A, 4th Cavalry, and was rated for eighty-seven men. The photo shows troops of the 6th Cavalry standing at attention outside their barracks between 1908 and 1912.

10th Cavalry Hall.

5th Cavalry Hall. Bldg no. 17 to the left, originally built as barracks, was used for an administration building. The building to the right was built in 1886 out of adobe as the barracks for Troop F, 4th Cavalry. It later deteriorated and was used for storage. The building was salvaged around 1955.

De Rosy Cabell Hall. The old Post Bakery, built of adobe in 1886, was reported as capable of producing 2,000 rations per day. The freshly baked bread could often be the best tasting item on the menu of 1886 which usually consisted of poor range beef (purchased at 12 cents per pound from neighboring cattlemen) or salted pork, beans or barley, dried vegetables, and coffee prepared by fellow cavalrymen on 10-day cooking and baking details. During the Korean War when Fort Huachuca was the Engineer Aviation training center, the building was pressed into service as a malt and sandwich shop known as "Post House." It became the Telephone Exchange in 1955.

DeRussy Hall. Named for another Post Commander (1891-92), Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy, 11th Infantry U.S. Infantry, this \$800 adobe structure was first opened in 1899 as a Post Office and school. From 1951 to 1962 it was a Thrift Shop.

Sam Kee Hall. Built as a guard house in 1885 with a capacity of thirty-eight men, the adobe structure originally cost \$8,900. During World War II, the Provost Marshall used this building for his office until the post was closed in 1947. Following the 1954 reactivation of the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, it became the site of the post office.

Gresham Hall. This Quartermaster's Storehouse was completed in 1883 at a cost of \$6,712. Built of the familiar adobe, it became the Post Exchange and barber shop sometime after 1905. These concessions were op-

erated by Sam Kee.

Bldg. 22336. The old fire station, completed in 1934, was converted in the 1990s to a Military Police station.

Mar Kim Hall. Mar Kim, a nephew of Sam Kee, ran a restaurant in Nogales for the soldiers of the 25th Infantry. In 1934 he came to Fort Huachuca to operate the Post Exchange restaurant in this building. He is remembered as a friend of the soldier. Erected in 1920, the building replaced the Brayton Hall basement as the PX restaurant site. It is the best remembered landmark on the post for reminiscing veterans of the 1920-1947 era. When the fort was reopened during the Korean War, the building was utilized for administrative offices.

Leonard Wood Hall. Post hospital built in 1885 out of adobe for \$20,136. This picture was taken somewhere between 1898 and 1900. The post's original eight-bed hospital on Grierson Avenue (Carleton House) quickly became inadequate for the needs of a growing post and in 1884 a plan was submitted for a twenty-four bed modified regulation post hospital. Consequently, \$11,894 was appropriated for a new hospital building in July 1884. The structure was finished in 1885. According to an 1889 report, it contained a dispensary, surgeon's office, two wards, two bathrooms, two washrooms, four rooms, and an isolation ward and storeroom. An addition to the kitchen was completed in 1914. Records in 1905 show \$29,398.24 expended by that date. These were the facilities to which Assistant Surgeon Leonard Wood was assigned when he served at Fort Huachuca in 1886, though much of his time was spent in Mexico on the famous Geronimo chase. The building was used as a hospital until a station hospital was built in the cantonment area in 1941, during the early days of World War II. The old hospital became available for other purposes. During 1951-54, this was the civilian personnel office, and from 1954 to 1961, the finance office of the Army. For several years prior to 1967 it was used as the religious education center for the post. In 1967 the building again housed the post controller activities and has been known ever since that time as the finance office.

Rodney Hall, built as regimental and post headquarters in 1917, its first occupant was Captain George B. Rodney, who commanded Fort Huachuca and the 10th Cavalry during World War I. By the time he vacated the building in October of 1918, Rodney had achieved the rank of full colonel. The building changed hands between the post commander, G-4, and Headquarters Commandant in the period 1959-1961. Today it belongs to the garrison commander.

Fort Huachuca Museum Double officers' quarters completed in 1892 at a cost of \$4,926.70. This picture was taken on March 1, 1905. The building which now houses the Fort Huachuca

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 to many young men who were later to play a distinguished role in the history of the Army. The downstairs of the BOQ consisted of a reception room, dining room, and butler's pantry. The second floor contained bedrooms.

Skelton Hall. Originally a one-chair dental office when it was completed in 1920, it has since been used as an office and conference room.

Army Intelligence Museum. Originally built in 1887 as a morgue, it was enlarged in 1920 and 1936. Since the 1960's, it housed the post's printing plant, and since 1997, has been the Military Intelligence Corps' museum.

Museum Annex. Built largely with troop labor of the 25th Infantry, this theater was opened for business in 1934.

Morrow House. In recent years, this has been the traditional home of the garrison commander.

Nowlan House. These double officer family quarters were built in 1912 when the post was enlarged to accommodate an entire regiment.

Reservoir. This has been the post's water supply since the 1880s.

Cavalry Stables (just off the color photo to the right)

Hangman's Warehouse (off the color photo to the right; a stone masonry building) A trap-door was located on the top floor and sprung by a lever in the basement. A partition was provided to shield the executioner from a view of the hanging.

Cemetery. Fort Huachuca's cemetery was established at its present location in May 1883. Several former post commanders are buried here, along with infantrymen, cavalrymen, one known seaman, Apache scouts, and the children of renowned military families.

Jones Gold Dig. When a World War II trainee named Robert Jones began telling stories about the gold he found when he fell into a hole in Huachuca Canyon in 1941, he became the subject of nationwide publicity. The lure of a cache of gold in Huachuca Canyon spurred five separate explorations of the site, the first in 1959. The last search in 1975 used sophisticated techniques and determined conclusively that there was nothing there.