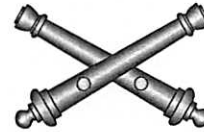


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180th Field Artillery Regiment

5425 East McDowell Road
P.O. Box 60512
Phoenix, Arizona 85082-0512
(602) 267-2481 DSN 853-2481



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Historical Activities

Arizona Army National Guard The First One Hundred Years

This Pamphlet is one in the series of historical documents assembled for publication by the 180th Field Artillery Regiment Association. Recognizing that yesterday and today's achievement is tomorrow's history, these pamphlets document and record significant activities, events and occurrences in the Arizona Army National Guard and the Arizona Artillery. Questions or comments should be addressed to the above office.



Compiled and Edited By Colonel (Ret) John L. Johnson
Associate Editor Colonel (Ret) Charles G. Kroger, Command Historian

This Pamphlet supersedes all previous editions

April 1 to June 13, 1866, but he did not serve with the company either. First Lieutenant John Walker filled the position of captain of the company on June 20. On June 21, Lieutenant Hancock became first lieutenant, and Sergeant Antonio Azul, age thirty and chief of the Pimas, assumed the position of second lieutenant on August 1. From the date of his muster into service, Walker had commanded the company. Upon being inducted into service, Companies B and C reported to Colonel Bennett, commanding at Fort McDowell. Bennett sent uniforms to the volunteers at Maricopa Wells. Each Indian soldier received a blue blouse trimmed in red for the Maricopas and blue for the Pimas, one pair of blue pants, one pair of shoes and one yard of flannel for a headdress. Although both Pimas and Maricopas furnished their own horses, they received infantry pay and fed their horses at their own expense.

On October 7, 1865, at Fort Whipple, Lieutenant Tompkins mustered Company A into Federal Service. Second Lieutenant Cervantes commanded this company, containing Anglos and twenty-nine Mexicans from Prescott. No other officers were commissioned in Company A. Lieutenant Cervantes reached a site on the Clear Fork of the Verde with Company A in late October. This outpost, called Camp Lincoln, also on the Verde River fifty miles east of Prescott, had been established to protect neighboring farmers on the Verde from Apache depredations. Cervantes moved the site of the outpost one mile north of the Verde River and Beaver Creek Junction in Yavapai County. The camp was actively employed in offensive operations against the Apaches. During the next two months Cervantes sent many scouting expeditions into the nearby mountains.

Early in November, mustering officers arrived in southern Arizona to induct Companies E and F into Federal service. Lieutenant Tompkins mustered ninety-seven enlisted men into Company E on November 2, at Calabasas, near Fort Mason. Later on June 15, 1866, at Skull Valley southwest of Fort Whipple, Lieutenant Barr added two more men to the unit. Company E contained a bugler, five sergeants, eight corporals, and eighty-five privates. Company officers included Captain Hiram S. Washburn, age forty-five, First Lieutenant John M. Ver Mehr, age twenty-two, and Second Lieutenant Manuel Gallegos, age forty-five. Ver Mehr, who had come to Arizona from California in 1860, served as aide to General Mason and never joined Company E at Camp Lincoln. He resigned his commission on June 27, 1866. Lieutenant Tompkins inducted thirty-two men into Company F on November 3 at Calabasas. The company consisted of one sergeant, three corporals, and twenty-eight privates. Second Lieutenant Oscar F. Hutton, the commander, continued recruiting men for the company with the goal of reaching a complement of at least eighty men.

On December 4, 1865, Captain Washburn received orders to move Companies E and F from Fort Mason to Fort Whipple. That night six men deserted. The next morning, the company started north with nearly a third of its number on the sick list. Baggage and provisions were carried in wagons, but the column set out with the sick straggling along as best they could. The soldiers reached Tucson on December 8, Maricopa Wells on December 14, Wickenburg on December 22, and Fort Whipple on December 29, a journey of 183 miles in twenty-five days. Most of the soldiers had improved in health, but two died enroute to Fort Whipple. The men suffered from the bitter cold weather. As there were no quarters available for them when they reached Fort Whipple, they had to construct makeshift shelters. Washburn described the men as "truly pitiable."

By late December of 1865, the Arizona Volunteers were either enroute to or already at their duty stations. The newly inducted volunteers had endured many hardships during the muster period and during the march to their designated posts. Companies B and C at Maricopa Wells were the first assigned to duty. On September 4, 1865, Company C, Pimas, left Maricopa Wells with Colonel Bennett's command of California Volunteers to establish a fort on the Verde River. Bennett's troops cleared a wagon road from Maricopa Wells to the site selected for the new post. Company B, Maricopas, arrived at the site a few days later. Both companies helped construct Fort McDowell to serve as a buffer against Apache raids on farms along the Verde and Salt Rivers. The California Volunteers originally established Fort McDowell on September 7, 1865 on the west bank of the Rio Verde seven miles above the junction of the Verde with the Salt River. It was created to combat the local Indians of the surrounding mountains and was intended to be one of

After nearly three years of petitions by the governor, military leaders, and settlers in Arizona, relief from the Apache menace seemed to be at hand. The volunteer regiment of five companies consisted of just over 350 native Arizonans and nine officers. The volunteers were placed in service just as Apache raiding was reaching new heights in central Arizona. Their mission was clear: destroy Apache camps, crops, and supplies and kill all that resisted.

Arizona Volunteers Begin Duty

The Arizona Volunteers fought several different Apache groups. The Pimas and Maricopas sought out Tonto Apaches in the region to the north of Fort McDowell. Numbering as many as fifty persons, these bands lived in huts and planted crops along mountain streams. On several occasions, the volunteers captured horses that they identified as having been stolen earlier from their own villages. On one expedition, they killed a very large Indian, who had in his possession a "fine American rifle." The soldiers at Camp Lincoln found Apaches living in primitive caves and cliffs. At Skull Valley, the soldiers encountered Apache Mojaves, who boldly stopped wagon trains along the Prescott-La Paz road. Armed variously with bows and arrows and rifles, they demanded horses and mules.

The first foray by Arizona Volunteers, Companies B and C from Fort McDowell, was against Apaches on September 8, 1865. Maricopa and Pima volunteers commanded by Lieutenant Riedt accompanied Colonel Bennett's California Volunteers on a scout northeast into the Tonto Basin in search of Apache rancheria, or camps. Seven days later, after traveling some 110 miles, an advance party of Company B surprised an Apache camp about nine miles east of Green Valley. They killed an Apache and wounded several others. Two Maricopas were wounded; the volunteers of B and C Companies looted and burned the rancheria before returning to Fort McDowell on September 19. Several weeks later Company C led by Lieutenant Walker left Fort McDowell again. On October 7, the Pimas routed an Apache band near the mouth of Tonto Creek about fifty miles from McDowell. They killed five and captured eight Apaches. Both Indian companies joined an expedition into Tonto Basin in late November. On the twenty-fourth, they left Fort McDowell and remained in the field for six days. As there was no formal report of the campaign, the force apparently found no apaches.

Colonel Bennett kept the volunteers in the field. In early December Lieutenant Walker's Pima Indians left Fort McDowell heading east for the Mazatzal Mountains. Eighty-two Pimas and forty citizen Pimas, or "Imelicms," comprised Walker's force. Two days out of camp, the men were caught in a snowstorm, and suffered because they had no blankets or extra clothing. A scouting party soon reported signs of Apaches in the fresh snow. The Indians apparently had been searching for seeds. Believing that an Apache camp was nearby, Walker had his men saddle their horses and prepare for a fight. Leaving the pack mules and supplies with a small guard, they followed a small creek for three miles. Here, the volunteers discovered a recently abandoned rancheria. There were twenty new huts at the camp, and from the footprints in the snow, the party must have numbered about sixty persons. Walker sent part of his men back to where the pack mules had been left for the night, and continued exploring. Across a nearby range, he discovered a large deserted rancheria that soldiers had found on a previous trip. As their horses were lame and the men needed clothing, most of the citizen Pimas and twenty-five of the Arizona Volunteers returned to Fort McDowell.

On the morning of December 6, scouting continued, that night they camped at a spring called "Toke," where Apaches had planted crops the season before. Contrary to custom, the volunteers built fires because of the extreme cold. They saddled their horses before daylight the next morning, leaving a dozen men to guard the camp and supplies. After riding into the mountains for several miles, Walker halted the volunteers when Sergeant Antonio Azul noticed smoke that he suspected to be from an Apache camp in the valley below. They immediately descended the mountain and attacked the camp and captured one young man and one woman. The others had fled through the snow into the dense forest. Footprints indicated that earlier that morning the Apaches had crossed the mountain from the east to this camp. The soldiers also noted a small patch of freshly planted wheat sticking through the snow. On searching the huts, Lieutenant

Hancock found a \$100 legal tender note and an envelope containing a letter. From this incident, Hancock named a nearby stream "Greenback Creek."

When Walker returned to his supply camp that evening he saw a number of captive Apaches. After he had left camp that morning, the guards saw smoke rising at the opposite side of the valley. Corporal Mos Awk and five privates mounted horses and surprised the Apache camp, killing one woman and taking seven captives. All of the Apache men were absent from the rancheria at the time of the attack. Tracks showed that they had followed Walker's Pimas a short distance that morning before the volunteers turned into the mountains. Walker now decided to return to Fort McDowell, most of the horses were lame, their hooves worn down by the volcanic stones in the mountains. Some of the pack mules had been so weakened by the snowstorm that they could scarcely carry their aparajos, or pack saddles. On the night of December 9, the volunteers reached McDowell, full of spirit and eager to celebrate their victory.

During January and February of 1866, Company B again took the field to search for Apache camps. In some cases, the Apaches took the offensive. For example, on January 1, when a detachment of Company C left Fort McDowell for the Pima Villages, Apaches attacked them and killed two volunteers, Hawnik Maw and Juan Lewis. In January-February, Company B had killed thirty-three Apaches and taken eight captives.

General McDowell arrived at the Pima Villages on February 12 to inspect the Maricopa and Pima Indian companies. He was pleased with the condition of their weapons, and praised their attitude towards scouting. Before McDowell left the Pima Villages, he received a message from a group of Papago Indians near Tucson expressing their willingness to join the volunteers and fight Apaches. The Papagos expected to be furnished weapons and rations while they were in service. McDowell approved their voluntary service and suggested they be included in an expedition as soon as possible.

In early March, Lieutenants Ewing and Walker led a combined group of Pima and Maricopa volunteers on a scout. After riding for two days, they observed a smoke cloud on a nearby mountain. At sunset, the party halted. While waiting for the moon to rise, the Indians formed a circle around their prophet, the "tobacco mancer." The prophet arose and began to smoke cigarettes. As soon as he had smoked one cigarette, an attendant handed him another, until at last he began "to tremble and fell—dead—[stupefied]." Everyone remained silent. After lying on the ground for a few minutes, the prophet arose and spoke: "My spirits followed the trail towards the Mazatzal (the trail they were then on) until it comes under (the mountain) peaks and there it saw many warriors." He continued, "it then followed to the north . . . and nearby found a small rancheria . . . which formerly lived nearer here, but one of their number died and from that cause they changed their abode."

After this revelation, the volunteers took a short nap. When the moon had risen high in the sky; Walker and Ewing led their men up the mountain in search of the rancheria. On a little flat halfway to the top, they found a deserted camp. They followed the tracks of two persons and halted where mesal had been cut the day before. Scouts reported another rancheria at the mouth of the canyon just below. Leaving a small guard with the horses, the volunteers began descending the mountain. While climbing down, holding on to bushes and roots here and there, one soldier accidentally discharged his musket. A moment later, the Apaches below began swarming and shouting "What a chal!" "Sop-e-Ka!" "Run—Run, A shot—A shot." Ewing later reported: "Our boys leaped over the stones, scrambled through the brush and got down in time to bring down some of the hindmost as the (Apaches) climbed up the rocks on the opposite side of where their huts were situated. The volunteers chased the Apaches until sunrise, killing twenty and wounding several more. Ewing's men destroyed the huts, baskets, cooking vessels, clothing, and a large pot of mesal. Walker recognized a sack and tobacco pouch that had belonged to a member of this company who had been killed in January. The rancheria was situated about twenty miles from the Polas Blancas on the headwaters of the "Kok-we-Tan," or Rattlesnake's Creek, and about forty miles from Fort McDowell.

In mid-March, the volunteers were again in the field. A large number of citizen Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagos accompanied the expedition. On order from Colonel Bennett, Orders number 10, the blacksmith at Fort McDowell checked the horses of the volunteers and volunteer citizens and applied new shoes as needed. The quartermaster furnished pack mules to carry supplies. Bennett ordered a temporary subsistence depot established on Tonto Creek, and sent 825 pounds of pinole, dried beef, and other rations to the depot. Bennett spared no expense to make the expedition the largest and most successful launched at Fort McDowell up to that time.

On March 27, Ewing and Walker led both companies of Arizona Volunteers east up the Gila River with 260 Papagos and Pimas and forty Maricopas. When the men stopped for rests those without rifles or muskets worked on war clubs. Scouts found a trail that contained fresh cattle and horse tracks, and four days later, they entered the mountains. When an eclipse of the moon occurred, the soldiers stopped. In the darkness they spotted a campfire several miles away. With moonlight illuminating their trail, they left their horses and hastened toward the fire. At the bottom of the canyon, they spotted footprints of people and animals. The officers ordered the men to remove their shoes, and proceed quietly through the rocks, carrying their rifles securely. At the edge of a small stony bluff, they discovered Apaches clapping their hands in an attempt to alert their companions.

The volunteers attacked the camp, killing Indians of both sexes as they ran from their huts. Upon reaching the area, they captured several women and children. The headman of the village was shot when he ran from a hiding place. The volunteers killed a total of twenty-five Apaches, took sixteen prisoners, and captured eight horses, which the Pimas claimed had been taken from their own villages. Three Pima soldiers were wounded and one died later. The Pimas, mourning the death of their fellow soldier, took some of their own clothing and burned the corpse. The volunteers set fire to the huts, baskets, and skins. As they left the camp, they could see hostile Apaches standing on large rocks on the mountain making howling noises and hand motions. Ewing and Walker took their men several miles around the mountain to prevent being injured by rocks, which the Apaches rolled down toward them. The volunteers returned to Fort McDowell in high "war" spirits. Noting the Indian's enthusiasm, Colonel Bennett ordered another campaign to leave directly from the Pima and Maricopa villages. But, the success of scouting expeditions that followed immediately had mixed results. During May they covered 180 miles, but located no Apache camps.

In late July, a Maricopa-Pima group returned to Fort McDowell, reporting they had killed two Apaches in the mountains and three in a rancharia north of Fort McDowell. On the return trip they had killed another and captured three. The horses were in bad condition because of constant rains. Walker's Pimas also scouted the mountains. On their return to Fort McDowell, the Pimas also found a rancharia, but the enemy fled before the volunteers could attack. To the north, at Camp Lincoln, other companies of Arizona Volunteers were active. Company E left Lincoln on the night of February 11, 1866, on their first successful campaign. Four days earlier on February 7, Captain Washburn had written Acting Governor Richard D. McCormick that he did not anticipate any great expectations from his volunteers, but hoped in a few trials to accomplish something by some of them.

Lieutenant Gallegos, Dr. Edward Palmer, the contract Army surgeon, and forty-five men of Company E headed northeast with five days' rations and thirty rounds of ammunition each. The men wore moccasins made from worn out shoes and scraps of rawhide and buckskin. They concealed themselves by day. At the South fork of Beaver Creek, around nine o'clock, scouts reported they had followed two Indians to a camp located in a series of five caves. By two o'clock in the morning, Gallegos had positioned his detachment in front of the caves. At daybreak, Gallegos, shouting in the Apache dialect, called to the Indians to surrender, the defenders opened fire. At mid-morning one Indian yelled back that he would die rather than surrender. The Indians made a stubborn resistance, and many of them must have been shot because the volunteers heard "moans, shrieks, and yells" among the enemy. After the battle, the caves presented a horrible sight. Dead of all ages and sexes lay mixed with household goods and provisions, covered with dirt brought down from the ceilings by the firing. Thirty Indians were killed in the lower caverns and twelve were captured.

discovered him in a ravine where he had fallen. As he had injured himself so badly that he could not be moved, one of the volunteers shot him where he lay to end his suffering.

On July 17, Captain Washburn led ten soldiers mounted on mules up the Verde River on a two-day expedition. At a distance of thirty miles, they came upon a new rancharia of twenty-six lodges, but Indians discovered the soldiers before they could attack the camp. The Apaches ran into the hills, and began screaming and making "grotesque jestures (sic)." Washburn's men looted the camp, and started back to Camp Lincoln, enroute they found two of the five cattle taken in early June. This was the first fresh meat the volunteers had in several months. In addition to campaigning, the volunteers at Camp Lincoln spent much of July and August escorting supply parties from Fort Whipple to Camp Lincoln, and guarding a field of ripe corn at the Clear Fork settlement south of the camp.

While the troops at Camp Lincoln on the Verde were scouting almost weekly for the hostile Apaches, the volunteers of Lieutenant Hutton's Company F at Skull Valley southwest of Prescott were performing more prosaic but equally hazardous duty. As early as January 1866, Hutton drew on his company for escort duty. He detailed five men to accompany a wagon enroute to Prescott from La Paz. Eight miles from the Skull valley camp, a band of fifty Indians attacked the wagon, killing two of the guards and wounding a third man in a three-hour fight. The wagon contained a large cargo of ammunition from the Fort Yuma Depot for Fort Whipple. Hutton regularly sent men to escort freight wagons along the road from Prescott to La Paz, and to protect ranches at Skull Valley throughout the spring.

In late May, fifteen of Lieutenant Hutton's company undertook their first campaign. This group, on foot, started into the mountains to search for Indian camps. The foray was unsuccessful and the party returned to camp on June 1. At the end of June, thirteen members of Company F again scouted in the mountains, but found no Indians. On July 13, Hutton marched on foot with eighteen Arizona Volunteers and eighteen California Volunteers from Fort Whipple north of Prescott. After winding through the mountains for nearly two weeks, Hutton discovered fresh Indian signs, but a steep canyon wall prevented the men and the pack animals from getting down. They camped there for the night, the next morning they descended the mountain range at an angle of forty-five degrees for nearly a mile. At the bottom, the party surprised an Indian camp. They killed an Indian, wounded two others, captured two children, and burned the camp. The following day, Lieutenant Hutton's party reached the Verde River. They passed an abandoned rancharia that had accommodated about fifteen Indians, and saw smoke signals on the west side of the Verde some five miles away and several caves, forts, earthworks, and fresh Indian signs. Hutton's volunteers reached Camp Lincoln on July 27, here they rested for two days, then returned to Skull Valley. Hutton's expedition had traversed three hundred miles of lava stone country. It had rained nearly every day. He praised the men for enduring every hardship with the "greatest degree of cheerfulness." He reported that his men had been issued double-soled nailed shoes, but they had worn out after ten or fifteen days, so the men had to make moccasins from the skin of a bear they had killed.

On August 11, word came from the leader of a wagon train about eight miles from Lieutenant Hutton's camp that a large band of Indians had stopped it. As they hurried to assist, the soldiers saw seven teamsters and four guards talking with five Indians. Four of the Indians professed to be seeking peace and returned to their group. The fifth Indian was taken to Hutton's camp for questioning. An interpreter recognized the captive as the notorious La Paz Charley, although the Indian tried to conceal his identity by talking through his teeth. Charley said that the band wanted mules from the wagon train. He warned that they were determined to "clean out" the valley, claiming to own in addition to the wood, water, and grass, all of the corn recently planted there by the settlers. He said the band included Apache Mojaves, Mojaves, Hualapais, and Apache Tontos.

Irataba, Chief of the Mojaves, was aware of their intentions and had warned them not to leave the reservation. La Paz Charley said that the Apache Tontos had encouraged the other Indians to leave the reservation, capture the wagon train, and kill the Arizona Volunteers at Skull Valley. The next day, the hills around Skull Valley swarmed with Indians. Some ventured into camp,

killed, thirty-eight were seriously wounded, and fifty-eight were captured. The Pima and Maricopa volunteers captured eight horses, and the Mexican volunteers at Camp Lincoln lost three pack mules and five heads of cattle, four of which were later found.

The volunteers received lavish praise from the editor of the Prescott Weekly Miner. These men "of whom many expected no efficient service," had killed a large number of Apaches and had wounded and captured even more, he said. The volunteers showed that they could make short and inexpensive work of subjugating the Apache. It was regrettable that the volunteer soldiers had to remain in camp for want of rations because they had shown their capacity for campaigning. Many observers admitted that the Apaches could not be subdued by soldiers who had to spend time building posts or scouting in the mountains encumbered with pack trains. The quick night march on foot, with few provisions and a single blanket, was the "telling maneuver and the only one which will insure success." The editor suggested that the method of warfare used by the Arizona Volunteers be adopted by the regular Army.

The Arizona Volunteer Infantry also received praise from territorial leaders. Governor McCormick thought that the volunteers were the best-suited soldiers for Apache Warfare. Most of the regulars had no knowledge of the country, little interest in it, and felt exiled in Arizona. He was not convinced that the Companies of Pimas and Maricopas were reliable. While they were bitterly opposed to the Apaches and killed a great number, they were too superstitious to be good soldiers. The Indians believed in witchcraft, and many were unwilling to undertake campaigns until their wizards had indicated that the signs were right for them. Upon killing even a single Indian, the Pima and Maricopa soldiers insisted upon returning to their villages to celebrate. There, they sauntered about in indolence, "pompously arrayed in their uniforms, including overcoats, even when the mercury marks over tropical temperature."

McCormick praised the Mexican soldiers. They were determined to avenge the loss of friends and property to the Apaches. The Mexicans preferred active duty to camp life, could make long night marches into the mountains, and relished making surprise daylight attacks upon the Apaches. The Mexicans could subsist on jerked beef and pinole, which was the most inexpensive and easily obtained food. They also were willing to harass the Apaches and, if necessary to exterminate them.

Captain Washburn stated that he had never before spent such unremitting toil as his sixteen and one-half months of service in Arizona. If the needed supplies had been furnished, the record of his command would have been greater. Washburn thought that the volunteers by far were superior to any others for field service in Arizona. He thought that 300 volunteers, well officered, at an annual expense of less than \$800 per man could within two years rid the territory of the greatest obstacle to its progress. The volunteers he commanded had fearlessly carried warfare into the heart of Indian country around present-day Globe, the Graham Valley, and as far as the Natural Bridge in the northern part of Gila County.

In the fall of 1866, the third Arizona Territorial Legislature passed a memorial praising the volunteers for their outstanding service in hunting and destroying "the wily and implacable Apache" during their year of service. The soldiers had often pursued the Apache "barefoot and upon half rations" and had inflicted "greater punishment upon the Apaches than all other troops in the territory." Although the financial conditions of the territorial government prohibited offering the men a bonus, the legislators congratulated the soldiers for a job well done. The regiment had set a precedent for future United States military subjugation of the Apaches, and proved the value of Indians as scouts for frontier duty.

Raised to supplement the California Volunteers, whose term of service was ending, the first Arizona Volunteer Infantry Regiment compiled an enviable record during its one year of service. Campaigning from established bases with a minimum of supplies, transportation, and rations, they struck fear into the stronghold of Apache communities in central Arizona. Commanded by both Anglo and native officers, these men performed as shock troop, or militia, in one of the roughest terrain in the Southwest. On foot and by horseback, they traveled cross-country at night to scout for and attack Apaches wherever they could be found. For a young territory

officers. The Orders further specified that the Company would be designated as Company K of the First Regiment of Infantry and attached to the First Battalion.

General Orders Number 14, November 28, 1892 indicated that Company K, St. Johns, was duly mustered into service and George Estes was duly elected Captain, Albert F. Banta was elected First Lieutenant and Charles Jarvis, Second Lieutenant. The Orders further appointed First Lieutenant R. Allyn Lewis to be Major, vice Joseph B. Creamer, resigned, and assigned to duty in command of the Second Battalion. All Orders appointing or promoting officers during this period included the general statement; "he will be respected and obeyed accordingly."

The expansion of the First Infantry regiment continued with the application of eighty citizens of Globe, Arizona for the formation of a company. General Orders Number 17, 12 December 1892 directed Captain John G. Keating to proceed to Globe and muster the applicants into service on Wednesday, December 21st 1892 and to preside at such an election of officers. The Company was designated as Company A, First Regiment of Infantry, attached to the Second Battalion. The report summarized the years organizational activities as, "During the past year Company H, located at Yuma, underwent a complete reorganization; Company A, at Prescott, and Company C, at Flagstaff were disbanded. Two new companies were mustered into service. Company K, at St. Johns, and Company A, at Globe, the former having received its arms and equipments (sic) and is striving with zeal towards proficiency in military knowledge."

The Annual Report stated that, "the Military Code was somewhat indefinite with reference to the commissioned staff of the battalions, but custom has given to each one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one commissary, each with the rank of first Lieutenant. Each Company consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeant, six corporals and from twenty to sixty-six privates."

The organizations of the regiment were reported as quite evenly distributed throughout the Territory, as follows:

Colonel J. H. Martin commands the regiment, with headquarters at Tucson.

The First Battalion, at present without a major, consists of Companies C, K, and I and is located in the northern part of the Territory.

Second Battalion, Companies A, B, E, and H, Major R. Allyn Lewis commanding, with headquarters at Phoenix.

Third Battalion, Companies D, F, and G, Major J. A. Black commanding with headquarters at Tucson.

Edward Schwartz, The Adjutant General for the period 1893-1896, submitted the Annual Report for 1895. Edward Schwartz was a former City of Phoenix Recorder, Police Judge and twice elected member of the Phoenix City Council. He reported that the militia of Arizona now consists of ten companies of Infantry and the Regimental Band, in all enrolling 503 individuals, a gain of 93 over the previous year. During the year Company G disbanded at Tombstone and was reorganized at Nogales. In reference to the duties of a militiaman he observes:

"The National Guard has a double duty to perform: First - As a citizen in strict observance of the law of the land, and by every moral force in his power upholding the supremacy of the same. Second - When the constituted authorities have failed in the preservation of peace, and the protection of life and property with the civil power, then as a soldier of the State, he is adding his physical power to the maintenance of the laws which as a citizen he has endeavored to support."

This continuing turbulence within the Guard can be better understood with the Adjutant General's remarks in this 1895 Annual Report. "Up to the present date the national government has issued to the territory of Arizona, since the organization of the national Guard (four years),

entirely competent animal and ready at any moment to beat Josephine off. Cuba was also oppressed at times by Josephine, and was of course no match for her, but was frequently able to overawe her by simple decision of character.

One afternoon after return to the United States, to Colonel Roosevelt's surprise, he was asked out of his tent by Lieutenant Colonel Brodie and found the whole regiment formed in hollow square, with the officers and color sergeant in the middle. When he went in, one of the troopers came forward and on behalf of the regiment presented him with Remington's fine bronze, "The Bronco-buster." The next morning Sergeant Wright took down the colors, and Sergeant Guitillas the standard, for the last time. The horses, the rifles, and the rest of the regimental property had been turned in. Officers and men shook hands and said good-by to one another, and then they scattered to their homes in the North and the South, the few going back to the great cities of the East, the many turning again toward the plains, the mountains, and the deserts of the West and the strange Southwest. This was on September 15th, the day, which marked the close of the four months' life of a regiment that Colonel Roosevelt considered as the "most gallant fighters as ever wore the United States uniform."

In 1907 the citizens of Arizona paid the group its greatest tribute. A Solon Borglum Bronze horse mounted statue portraying a Rough Rider in action was unveiled in Prescott. Down through the years this statue has come to be known as the Buckey O'Neill statue. This fine monument stands today on the courthouse lawn in Prescott, a monument from the citizens of the Territory not only to this distinguished Arizona Guardsman, lawman and statesman, but to all those Arizona volunteers who served in the Rough Riders.

The Rough Riders were not the only troops raised in Arizona during the war. Governor Myron H. McCord resigned in August 1898, to assume command of the First Territorial Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Three companies of Arizona Volunteers trained at Fort Hamilton near Lexington, Kentucky, with units of other territories. The regiment was not sent overseas, but lost five soldiers from typhoid fever, yellow fever and malaria.

Mr. David Swing painted numerous paintings depicting scenes from the Spanish-American War in 1929. These paintings were originally hung in the Jefferson Street Armory in downtown Phoenix, until the building was demolished for commercial development. Mr. Swing was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, moving to Phoenix in 1917. He did mainly huge canvases and murals, using any paints, including house paint. Mr. Swing did 14 murals for the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition. The Spanish American War paintings were hung in the 52d Street Armory until the roof leaked and soiling the paintings. The paintings were removed and improperly stored until recovered by the Arizona Military Museum. When recovered, they all had large tears and splits in the canvas fabric. Some of these paintings were repaired and partially restored by the museum staff. Only complete repainting of the scenes depicted could completely repair the rainwater stains. Some of these painting are still on display for view by the general public at the museum.

Organizing The National Guard

Benjamin W. Leavell retired from the Army as a Major on March 12, 1902. Broken in health as a result of the rigors of the war he came to Tempe to Live. Shortly thereafter he was appointed Colonel, Arizona National Guard and designated Adjutant General of the Territory by Governor Alexander O. Brodie. Colonel Leavell entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet on July 1, 1875 and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 24th Regiment of Infantry 13 June 1879. As a captain he served with the 26th Regiment of Infantry in the Spanish American War.

In 1824 the 7th Regiment of the New York State militia styled itself "National Guard," in honor of the French general the Marquis de Lafayette, who commanded the Garde National of France. By 1900 the designation had been adopted by most of the states. The Dick Act of 1903 officially established the National Guard and standardized its organization, structure, armaments, and discipline. The National Defense Act of 1916 made the guard subject to federal call upon approval

of state governors, and in 1933 Congress passed a bill giving the federal government direct authority to call up the guard.

In 1903 two great Arizonans becoming members of the First Arizona Infantry Regiment – Captains' Alexander M. Tuthill and Carl Trumbull Hayden. Dr. Tuthill became the Captain of the Second Cavalry Troop in Morenci; he was a distinguished industrial surgeon in civilian life and member of Arizona's Constitutional Convention. Captain Tuthill served as Colonel, commanding the First Arizona Infantry Regiment during Border Service against Pancho Villa in 1916-1917- later designated the 158th Infantry Regiment. Brigadier General, Commanding the 79th Brigade, 40th Infantry Division A.E.F., Commander 89th Brigade, 45th Infantry Division, Major General, Commanding the 45th Infantry Division and Adjutant General of Arizona 1936 to 1952.

Carl Hayden, who was serving as Sheriff of Maricopa County at the time, received a letter from Governor Alexander O. Brodie, requesting that he come to see him. When Hayden met with the Governor, he was told that he must become the Captain of Company C, Tempe, or the Governor would muster it out. As Hayden later wrote, "I protested that I had never had a military rifle in my hands, but he replied that I was a gentleman. I returned to Tempe, and by September 4, 1903 had persuaded about 30 other young men to join with me in enlisting in Company C, National Guard of Arizona, of which I was commissioned to be the Captain on October 31, 1903. We learned about the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, and cleared the brush off a 1,000-yard rifle range across the Salt River from Tempe. A Majority of the Arizona Rifle teams at Camp Perry consisted of members of Company C in the years 1909, 1910 and 1911." Governor George W. P. Hunt promoted Captain Hayden to Major, 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, National Guard of Arizona, on November 15, 1912, to rank from July 17 1909. During World War I he was commissioned a Major, United States Army and served as the Commanding Officer, 9th Battalion, 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Washington.

Upon admission of Arizona as a State in 1912, Captain Hayden was elected to the Sixty-second Congress of the United States, where he served until 1969. Senator Hayden served as President pro tempore of the Senate during the Eighty-fifth through the Ninetieth Congresses. His record for fifty-six consecutive years of service in the Congress, including an unprecedented forty-two in the Senate, was unsurpassed at the time of his retirement. On March 20, 1952, Major General Alexander M. Tuthill appointed Senator Hayden to Colonel, Infantry, National Guard of Arizona, Honorary Retired List.

In August 1905 all of the organizations, except the First Cavalry Troop, took part in an encampment at Camp Brodie, Near Prescott. Under the command of Colonel James H. McClintock, the following units of the Regiment reported for duty:

First Infantry, Phoenix

Colonel James H. McClintock
Lieutenant Colonel F.S. Breen
Major E.M. Lamson
Captain Edgar P. Grinstead, Adjutant
Captain George A. Alkire, Q.M.
Captain Frank T. Alkire, Commissary
Captain John W. Foss, Assistant Surgeon
Captain Harvey M. Shields, Chaplain

Company B, Phoenix

Captain James A. Parks
1st Lieutenant George E. Miner
2d Lieutenant C.I. Stacy

Company C, Tempe

Captain Carl T. Hayden
1st Lieutenant John E. Campbell
2d Lieutenant William H. Woolf

Company D, Mesa

arms, ammunition, clothing and equipments (sic) to the money value of about \$12,000, which are now in the possession of the guard, and for which the company commanders are responsible. This, of course, is the total of all army supplies in the territory, the territorial government never having made any appropriation for the maintenance of its national guard except \$30 a month for each company for armory rent."

"The commissioned officer of the guard is not furnished with anything, either by the national or territorial governments. He is required to furnish his own uniform, arms, equipments (sic) and horses, when the latter is necessary."

"Commendable progress has been in target practice. The appointment of Major Bainbridge, of the U. S. Army, to inspect the militia of the territory was nullified by the lack of means in the militia to fund the expenses of the inspector. The duty was then undertaken by Major R. A. Lewis of the second battalion, who, at his own expense, has visited and thoroughly inspected every company in the territory save one."

"Recommendations are that the present regiment be strengthened to twelve companies. That three companies of cavalry at least, and one light battery of artillery be added. That the appropriation made by the national government be increased to four thousand dollars annually. That the company allowance of thirty dollars per month for company expenses and armory rental be increased to a least fifty dollars."

"As there is a strong, concerted movement throughout the United States to introduce military tactics in the higher graded of our public schools, the coming legislature should enact a law making the military sciences one of the studies of the public school of our territory. This can be done with little, if any, expense to the territory, as we have several thousand stands of arms within our territory (of the old pattern) not in use by the guard, which can be utilized by the different educational institutions for drill purposes. And I have no doubt that an old soldier could be found in every settlement who would willingly give a portion of his time to instruct our young men."

He further reported in 1896 that, "On and after the 15th of June 1896, that battalion formation in the First regiment of infantry will be re-established. Major John A. Black, First Infantry, is hereby ordered to assume command of the First Battalion of the First Infantry Regiment, which will be composed of Companies A, D, F and G of the First infantry. Major R. Allyn Lewis, First Infantry, will assume command of the Second Battalion First Infantry, which will be composed of Companies B, C, E and H of the First Infantry."

"Owing to the geographical locations of the companies of the First Regiment it is impossible to form the Third Battalion at the present without manifest injury to the service." Company K, First Infantry, stationed at St. Johns, will transmit all official communications through and receive all orders and communications direct from regimental headquarters. Until arrangements can be made to re-equip Company I, no official duty will be expected of it."

"Colonel John H. Martin, First Infantry, is hereby placed in command of the First Regiment of Infantry with headquarters at Tucson, Arizona."

On October 6th 1896, Edward Schwartz, the Adjutant General submitted the following special report to the Honorable B. J. Franklin, Governor of Arizona.

"Sir:

"I have the honor to submit the following special Report of the attack of Jacqui and Temochi Indians upon the Custom House, at Nogales, Sonora, just across the line from Nogales, Arizona.

I have investigated the Jacqui Indian troubles at Nogales, in the state of Sonora, Mexico, and the adjacent country. I am informed that this uprising has its origin in the state of Sonora, Mexico.

Captain Orrin L. Standage
1st Lieutenant D. Dudley Jones

Company H, Yuma

Captain H.H. Donkersley
1st Lieutenant John Ketcherside
2d Lieutenant Jim Polhamus

Company I, Flagstaff

Captain George F. Campbell
Second Cavalry Troop, Morenci
Captain Alexander M. Tuthill
1st Lieutenant James N. Purdum
2d Lieutenant H.S. Van Gorder

In accordance with orders, Companies B, C, D, H and the Second Cavalry Troop reported to the Commander at Phoenix on the morning of August 3 and Company I at Camp Brodie on the evening of the same day. Captain Charles E. Perkins, commanding the First Cavalry Troop, Nogales, reported by telegraph August 4, but too late for the service. The First Cavalry Troop was later ordered mustered out because of lack of interest and inefficiency. Colonel McClintock reported the encampment strength at 23 officers and 196 enlisted men.

The Final Report of the encampment by Colonel McClintock provided the following accounting of the regiment between the dates of August 2 through August 12. "Transportation for the command was by special train from Phoenix to a point beyond Prescott, about three miles from the camp. The work of the camp was modeled strictly upon the lines prescribed in the Regular Army. The daily order (Reveille) called up the command at 5:15 a.m. Guard mount was at 7:00 a.m., thereafter being Company and Battalion drills, preceded, respectively, by non-commissioned and commissioned officers' schools. In the afternoon of each day were field exercises, designed to give officers and men familiarity with the conditions of actual warfare. The locality was one especially well suited for the purpose; embracing rolling hills with small valleys, with rocky defiles and traversed with good roads. A number of tactical problems of attack and defense were worked out, the incident instruction being of great value to all participating."

"Officers, with few exceptions, were correctly clothed in service uniform. The men were uniformed in Khaki, with blue shirts, campaign hats and leggings, with shelter halves, blankets and mess kits. No blue uniforms were taken to camp; overcoats were taken, but were not needed. The arm of the regiment was the Krag-Jorgenson rifle, the Cavalry Troops being armed with the Krag carbine. At their own expense, the attending members of the Second Cavalry Troop purchased mounted equipment and rented, in Prescott, horses for the term of the encampment. The mounted troops proved of great service in escort duty and in the working out of several problems of tactics."

"Captain F. M. Irish, commanding the Cadet Company of the Normal School of Arizona at Tempe, was a welcome guest and gave valued help in many ways. One of the most pleasant features of the camp was the music of the band of the Phoenix Indian Industrial School, present through the courtesy of Superintendent C. W. Goodman. The organization already was well drilled in military exercises and added much to the effectiveness of all military ceremonies."

In summing up the results of the nine days of the encampment Colonel McClintock stated, "I can express only gratification over the progress made. The membership of several companies newly organized showed remarkable aptitude, while with them the older organizations grew steadier and more soldierly. Discipline was excellent. There was no drunkenness in camp and few offenders were called before the Summary Court. The spirit shown by officers and men is commended highly. On the whole, I believe the Regiment made a showing that entitles it to rank among the best of the organizations of citizen soldiery within the Union."