

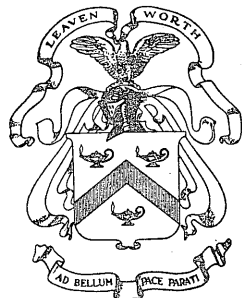
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# SAN CARLOS

ARIZONA

IN THE EIGHTIES

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The Land *of* The Apache

BY

BRIG. GEN. T. H. SLAVENS, U.S.A., RET.

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ORDER OF INDIAN WARS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUL 11 '44

This article, though inadequate, is a memorial to my wife, Alice Goodrich Slavens, who, in life, assisted in its preparation.

T. H. S.

*From*

**BRIG. GEN. T. H. SLAVENS, U. S. A., RETD.**

**234 West King's Highway  
San Antonio, Texas**

# SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA, IN THE EIGHTIES

## THE LAND OF THE APACHE

BY

BRIG. GEN. T. H. SLAVENS, U.S.A., RET.

SAN CARLOS, Arizona, is located where the San Carlos river flows into the Gila. The Agency and Camp were located on a Mesa forty-five feet above and North of the Gila. To the South is Mt. Trumbull, to the North the Triplets and to the West the Pinal Mountains. The land was sparsely covered with scrub Mesquite, Cactus, Prickley Pear and Sage brush and was dry and dusty. Truly the home and habitat of the coyote, horned toad, tarantula, centipede, scorpion, gila monster, skunk, rattlesnake and Apache. Some of the bottom land was arable. Water for domestic purposes was obtained from the river but later from wells. All food was brought in by wagon train. Beef was slaughtered on the reservation. This was an advanced outpost and life was entirely frontier. There were no tents and no buildings until about the eighties. The photographs show the camp and agency sometime in the early eighties.

Under the Interior Department after the Mexican cession of Territory, from time to time, 1849 to 1865, San Carlos was included in the "Indian Superintendency of New Mexico," and later about 1865 after the Gadsden Purchase, in that of Arizona. (This was discontinued in 1872.) When the War Department was created, August 7, 1789, the duty was imposed of "Handling Indian Affairs." The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department July 9, 1832.



View of San Carlos, looking south.



**East half of San Carlos, Indian school in right background.**

On March 3, 1849, the Department of the Interior was created and the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred to it and the control of Indian matters passed from the military to the civil branch. In 1870 the location was known as the "Rancheria San Carlos." A special agent was appointed for San Carlos and Camp Grant, in 1872, which was continued in 1873 when a sub agent was appointed. The Agency was established in 1873.

After the Mexican Cession, in order to control the Indians and prevent depredations, military posts were established at Camp Grant south east of San Carlos 1856, Bowie south east 1863, Verde north west 1864, McDowell north west 1865, Whipple Barracks north west 1864, Lowell south 1866, Thomas east and Apache north east 1870. The reservation in area (not as yet defined) was roughly speaking, about 60 by 70 miles.

In the 80's mail was brought in from the railroad station at Bowie on the S. P. R. R. by way of Thomas 102 miles and from Wilcox on the S. P. R. R. by way of Grant and Thomas 106 miles, by buck board, through brace or spring-wagon of some kind.

The Apaches consisted of the Mescaleros and Warm Springs of New Mexico, of the Chiricahuas of southern Arizona and of the White



**San Carlos Indian Agency, 1885.**

Mountains, Tontos, Mojaves, Pinals and Haulpis of central Arizona who crossed and recrossed the San Carlos reservation and camped on this strip of land. (The Navahoes and Moquis of Northern Arizona were of the same great family.) The Apaches had been waging war with the provinces of Chihuahua and Sonora Mexico for generations. Warfare with the Americans who entered this territory which the Indians considered their own, was begun 1860 and lasted nearly 40 years. These Indians camped in bands or tribes up and down the San Carlos and Gila rivers. They were not farmers and depended on hunting, raids, robbery, pillage and the warpath for a living. They had little stock except ponies and burros. (Mongrel dogs were numerous.) The Apaches were physically strong, brave, fearless, savage, treacherous, cunning, superior scouts and a formidable people to subdue and civilize. They developed some famous raiders. Mangas Coloradas, Cochise, Victorio and Geronimo were the best known.



Mangas, Chiricahua Chief. Photo courtesy of N. H. Rose, San Antonio, Texas.

The locations of the military posts above mentioned, were such as to surround the land occupied by the Apaches and enable the troops to reach the scene of an outbreak or depredation in a reasonable time. These Posts have long since been abandoned by the army. San Carlos was never the site of any great or important engagement with the Indians, but troops traversed the land in all directions many times in efforts to overtake, kill or capture Indians on the warpath. (On April 30, 1870 B Troop 3rd Cavalry had a fight with Indians at San Carlos on or near what was later the camp and agency.) As no troops were stationed at San Carlos until 1873, when the post was established, in August, on the White Mountain Indian Reservation, the many actions of troops previous to that time and later can only be traced through the mus-

ter rolls of the troops participating. There were a great number of such actions. A single regiment of Cavalry, in a short tour, fought a hundred engagements.

In 1873 the Indian agent at San Carlos stated: "Soldiers not needed to prevent uprisings," "Nor was militia needed." However, in May, 1873, Lt. Almy, Cav., in command of troops at San Carlos, was killed by Indians on the reservation and it appeared the military was again needed. The San Carlos Indian reservation was not organized by the Indian Bureau when in 1873 Brigadier General George Crook, U. S. Army, placed the Indians on a temporary reservation and equipped and started them to farming, offering to purchase their crops for the Army. He organized and paid a company of Indian Scouts for the preservation of order and Indian Courts for the trial of minor offenses committed by the Indians amongst themselves.

Such were General Crook's efforts to teach the Indians how to make a living and also how to preserve peace. He had complete control of the Apaches of central Arizona until John Clum took charge in 1874.



Cochise, Chiricahua Chief. Photo courtesy of N. H. Rose, San Antonio, Texas.

Clum continued Crook's Indian Scouts and Indian Courts. (U. S. Courts were given jurisdiction over the seven major Indian crimes by the Act of March 3, 1885 and this was extended by the Act of March 3, 1909 and by the Act of June 28, 1932. Previous to that, the Indian Courts instituted by Crook were used.)

There was one tribe that had not been included in Crook's authority, the Chiricahuas of Southeastern Arizona of which Cochise was the chief, and the tribe was located in the Chiricahua Mountains. Shortly after the location of these Indians, the Indian Bureau decided to move the tribe to the Mescalero Mountains in New Mexico. The Indians rebelled and Cochise took to the warpath in 1872 and harassed New Mexico. Cochise was later given his old



**Geronimo, Chiricahua Apache War Chief.** Photographed in 1885 before his escape in March, 1886. Photo courtesy of N. H. Rose, San Antonio, Texas.

reservation in the Chiricahua Mountains. In 1875 Cochise died and the tribe continued their depredations, so that the Indian Bureau in 1876 decided to move the entire tribe to the San Carlos reservation. About one-half of the tribe under the son of Cochise complied. The other half under Geronimo withdrew to Mexico. Early in 1877 Geronimo was reported encamped near the Indian reservation of *Ojo Caliente*, New Mexico. The Indian Bureau directed Agent Clum to take his Indian police and if possible arrest Geronimo and take him and his tribe to San Carlos. With one hundred police Clum reached the reservation and concealed eighty of his men in one of the buildings without their presence being disclosed. With the remainder in plain sight he sent word to Geronimo inviting him to a conference. Geronimo with six

of his subchiefs complied and suddenly found himself surrounded by armed scouts. The seven were placed in irons and the entire tribe taken to the San Carlos reservation. In the summer of 1877 Clum resigned and Geronimo was released.

The conditions on the reservation were so unsatisfactory that in August 1879 Captain Chaffee, 6th Cavalry (afterwards Chief of Staff) was made acting agent. Many of the Indian Chiefs, including Geronimo, were there on his arrival to make known their grievances. He found that dishonest contractors with their political backing, and the attitude of the Indian Bureau, was such that he was unable to carry out his duties as he saw them, and resigned. He was relieved by a civilian. Under his successor, a federal grand jury stated in 1882 "Fraud, speculation, larceny, etc., seems to be the rule of action." The Indians were discontented, turbulent and the presence of the Chiricahuas on the reservation increased the discontent and turbulence. Victorio, who with his force of



**Victorio, Apache Chief. Photo courtesy of N. H. Rose, San Antonio, Texas.**

Chiricahuas had been on the warpath during 1879 and 1880 in New Mexico, encouraged the Indians at San Carlos in their discontent and turbulence. In 1880 Victorio, angered by Indian Scouts from Arizona fighting against him, decided to revenge and later sent a small band to San Carlos which succeeded in killing several Indians and escaping. Victorio was killed in Mexico in December 1880.

Outbreaks instigated by a medicine man began in 1881. The Indian agent at San Carlos (Tiffany, a civilian) requested that troops be sent out to stop the dancing. A part of a company of Indian Scouts sent out with the troops mutinied, and fired on the troops at Cibicu Creek, killing an officer and several men. The scouts were tried for this and three of them were sentenced to be hanged. Others were sentenced to the penitentiary for long terms. The sentences were carried out. The Indians participating in this outbreak attempted to raid Fort Apache but were driven off.

A short time later some of the Chiricahuas, under Loco, killed the Chief of Police (Sterling) and several policemen and started for Mexico. Chihuahua, a San Carlos Apache, was hanged for this murder. Chiricahuas led by Juh and Geronimo who had left the reservation earlier in the year, also started for Mexico where Juh was later killed. This was followed by San Carlos Indians raiding the Tonto Basin. This latter band under Natotish was overtaken by troops of the Third and Sixth Cavalry Regiments and at the Big Dry Wash in the Mogollon Mountains, July 17, 1882, the Indians were badly beaten and punished. A civilian was agent at this time.

Such were the conditions when Gen. Crook was ordered back to Arizona in 1882, and later, by visiting San Carlos he partially restored order. The Chiricahuas had however left the reservation as stated above. In 1882 the Post of San Carlos was regularly garrisoned. The troops were there for short periods of duty, being frequently changed. The agent was a civilian appointed by the Indian Bureau and disturbances continued, with troops constantly out trying to preserve order. Much trouble was caused by civilians selling liquor and arms to the Indians. Liquor frequently started them to raiding, pillaging or committing mur-

der. The Indians also made intoxicating liquor (Tiswin† and Mescal‡, forbidden by General Crook) which started them dancing and led to disturbances and depredations. The Indian Police and Indian Scouts established by Gen. Crook were still in force. The Indian Scouts as shown in a later photograph were a part of the command and under the command of an army officer. They were mounted, furnished their own mounts and received \$60 a month and a ration. The U. S. furnished them with arms and ammunition.



Apache Scouts, San Carlos, 1887. Photo courtesy of N. H. Rose,  
San Antonio, Texas.

In 1883 Chatto, Chiricahua chief from Mexico, made a rapid raid through Arizona, killing many persons and capturing live stock and then returned to Mexico. Gen. Crook, with Indian Scouts under Capt. Crawford as part of his command, made in April 1883 an expedition. He met the Indians in the mountains in Mexico, and Chihuahua and Chatto agreed to return. Later Geronimo came in and all agreed to return to the reservation, and by the end of the year, all were back. Gen. Crook had asked for police authority over the Chiricahuas the same as the other tribes on the reservation. This was given but later was withdrawn. Gen. Crook asked to be relieved, but this was not granted. On account of difficulty with the Indian Agent, Ford, Capt. Crawford asked to be relieved. He was succeeded by Capt. Pierce.

In May 1885 Natchez', Nana's, Geronimo's, Mangas' and Chihuahua's bands then encamped near Ft. Apache and not satisfied with the reservation requirements went on the warpath and started what is known as the Geronimo campaign. The Indians numbering about 125 men, women and children were pursued by Gen. Crook with the Indian scouts as a part of his command, and a number of the Indians under Chihuahua

†An alcoholic drink made from co'n.  
‡An intoxicating drink made from Magucy.



**Geronimo's camp in Arizona, in the eighties. Sentinel has hammer of his gun pulled back to zero, ready for business. Photo courtesy of N. H. Rose, San Antonio, Texas.**

(about 80 men, women and children) surrendered. The terms of the surrender, as arranged by Gen. Crook were disapproved and he asked to be relieved. (He was the greatest exponent of that time of the best way to civilize the Apache Indian as shown heretofore at San Carlos.) He was relieved and succeeded by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, April 20th 1886.

In 1885 Capt. Francis E. Pierce was appointed Indian agent at San Carlos and it was during that year that the law for the trial of Indians by U. S. courts went into effect.

In August 1886 some of the Chiricahuas at Ft. Apache were assembled to draw rations and were, without warning, surrounded by troops, disarmed and sent by rail to Florida.

Geronimo never returned to the San Carlos reservation. After his surrender in September 1886 he was, with the rest of his tribe, sent to Florida. Later they were sent to Alabama and still later to Oklahoma. When Geronimo died in 1909 the remaining number of the tribe, about 250 in all, were sent to the Mescalero reservation in New Mexico in 1913.

Camp San Carlos was as shown in the photograph, but later in the 90's the tents were replaced by adobe huts. The Indian school buildings are shown in the distance to the right. It was for boys and girls. The principal was a white man with white women as teachers, and their work was beneficial. (The teachers were the only white women allowed on the reservation at that time.) A photograph shows a White Mountain Tepee about this time.

The agency buildings were as shown in the photographs and were the scene of great activity on ration day. A photo shows the line up for rations, the issue being supervised by an Army officer and Indian scouts.



White Mountain Indian tepees, 1888.

The Indians were hard to manage, always hungry, and desirous of being served first. They began to assemble a day or so ahead of time for issue and took their places in line according to the time of arrival. Many times the scouts had to interfere to prevent moving up, and often an Indian had to be forcibly dragged from the line. The squaws were the worst offenders and, as each carried a butcher knife, were dangerous. Their resistance was such that frequently a scout had to use the butt of his gun to subdue the offender who finally was landed in the guard-house. The issue of beef was at first on the hoof, but the Indians in running down and killing the cattle created such a commotion, the butchering was so badly done and the whole process so barbarous, that this method of issue was stopped, and the cattle slaughtered by regular butchers and issued as dressed beef. However, the wilder Indians appeared to enjoy the old method, and the squaws and children enjoyed eating the entrails. As the rations were usually consumed as soon as issued the Indians were for the most part without food and eager for another issue.



Indians drawing weekly rations, San Carlos, 1887.



Interior of Guard House, San Carlos, 1885.

The issue of the annual-allowance took much time (about a month) at first as the Indian families had to be brought in, counted, and allowances apportioned. This was all carefully arranged by Capt. Pierce and supervised by an Army Officer. Nevertheless the Indians amongst themselves created many disturbances stealing and robbing from each other. Fighting resulted many times and was difficult to prevent. Civilization had not as yet caught up with these Indians, but was fast doing so under the law of 1885.

The photograph shows the purchase of hay from the Indians by Lt. Kirby. The price was fixed in Washington and delivery was supervised by a forage master who received and weighed the hay and paid the Indians in cash. It was black *grama grass* and was delivered as shown, mostly by squaws. It kept them busy and, on account of the money, aided contentment.

An ice machine was sent out by the Medical Dept. for use of the camp. No funds were sent to cover the cost of setting it up. The Quarter-



Troop G, 10th Cavalry, taking Indian prisoners to Tucson for trial before U. S. Court, 1886.



Lt. Kirby, Quartermaster, purchasing hay, San Carlos, 1889.

master (Lt. C. E. Tayman) attempted to do the work with such labor and material as he could obtain around the camp. The effort resulted in snow ice. The alkali water from a well was not suitable for making ice so a method of distilling the water had to be improvised. I lent my advice and assistance in this proceeding and with distilled water, clear ice resulted. The house for the ice-machine was built of lumber from the agency saw-mill, and unfortunately the night clear ice was made, caught fire and burned down. So that ended the ice-machine question for some time.

Sometime in 1887 the Scouts, for some supposed grievance and urged on by too much liquor, mutinied and in the fight that ensued Al Seiber the Chief of Scouts was wounded in the foot which crippled him for life. The mutiny was quickly put down, the Indians engaged in it captured and tried, the Kid, the boy leader, being sentenced to imprisonment in the state penitentiary at Columbus Ohio. However in 1889 the Kid, who had been pardoned by the President at the instance of the Indian Rights Association, was brought back to the reservation by Colonel Lewis Johnson who afterwards commanded San Carlos. The county (Gila) decided to do something about the matter and arrested the Kid, took him to Globe where he was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment. While he, with other Indians (7 I think), was being taken from Globe overland enroute to Yuma by the Sheriff and deputies, the Kid with the other Indians killed the Sheriff and his deputies and took to the hills. The troops in Arizona posts were at once ordered out to overtake, kill or capture the Indians. Troop L, 4th Cavalry (Lts. Murray and Slavens) from Ft. Lowell and Troop G, 4th Cavalry from San Carlos (Lts. Wilder and Hardeman) were ordered to close in on the locality of the murder and intercept the Indians. As L Troop about daylight, on the road leading toward the scene of the murder, approached a ranch, the



**Troop L, 4th Cavalry, 2nd Lt. T. H. Slavens, Commanding, San Carlos, 1889.**

scouts in front reconnoitered and then entered the ranch-house. They found a woman dead, and also the ranch-man (an old man) hiding in the thick brush not far from the house. The Indians, he said, had passed there about an hour before, and had so frightened his wife that she dropped dead. The Troop took up the trail which led back to the San Carlos reservation and lost it almost at once as the Indians scattered and could not be followed. G Troop from San Carlos could not pick up the trail for the same reason. The scattered Indians were afterwards captured, one by one, and the reward claimed.

One evening after most of these Indians had been killed, an Indian appeared at the San Carlos officers' mess with a tow-sack in his hand and asked to see the commanding officer, Col. Lewis Johnson. He was permitted to come near the dining room (a tent) where he proceeded to pull out of the sack the head of an Indian, held it up by the scalp lock, laid it on the ground, and claimed a reward. It was not the "Kid" however. (Remington made a picture of the Indian exhibiting the head.) The claim was not paid as the Indian could not be identified as a renegade.

Sometime after this two Indians reported to the commanding officer in his tent and exhibited two sets of ears and claimed a reward for Indians of the Kid's followers that had killed the Sheriff and his deputies. An investigation showed the ears could not be traced to any such Indians.

Shortly afterwards, a detachment of the scouts from San Carlos was held up by two of the Kid's followers, and a troop of the 2nd Cavalry was sent out to assist them. By the time the troops reached the scene of the hold-up, one of the Indians had been killed and the other so badly wounded that he was helpless. The wounded Indian was brought in and treated by the camp surgeon. He recovered, was sent to Florence, where he was tried, found guilty and hung.

This was about the last of the Kid's followers; only the Kid himself



Indian trading stores, San Carlos.

was left. It is not known how he came to his death. Many stories were told but no one was able to claim the reward.

The guard-house is shown in a photograph where Indian offenders were confined awaiting trial by the Territorial courts. Another photograph shows Troop G, 10th Cavalry, taking Indian prisoners to Tucson for trial.

On January 1, 1888, Capt. John Bullis, 24th Infantry was made Indian Agent relieving Capt. Pierce. Capt. Pierce's work amongst these Indians, had done much to better their condition and render them more peaceful. The photograph shows the agency buildings at that time and also the Indian trading stores.

Farming had been introduced by Gen. Crook and great and painstaking effort was made to instruct the Indians in farming work. Implements, tools, seeds, etc., were furnished for this purpose and also instructors. Lieut. Mott, 10th Cavalry was detailed as "Instructor Farmer" for the Agency. One morning while working with some Indians in the field near the Agency, Mott was shot and killed by an Indian and Frank Porter, a scout, wounded seriously on the same ground where Almy was killed in 1873. The photograph shows the spot where the killing took place. The Indian ran away but was pursued by the scouts under



Spot where Lt. Almy was killed in 1873, and Lt. Mott in 1887.

Lieut. Elliot and killed. The Surgeon who examined the body of the Indian stated that the bullet that killed him was from Lt. Elliot's rifle. This was noised amongst the Indians and they proceeded to try to kill Elliot. Learning of this the Department Commander relieved Elliot and ordered him elsewhere. The photograph of the Indian scouts shows Lt. Elliot at that time.

The camp surgeon desired a skeleton for use in his so-called hospital (tents), and being unable to obtain one from the Medical Department he took upon himself the task of providing one. He with two of his Corps men and an Indian, went at night to an Indian burial-site in the bottom of the Gila river where the dead were placed in trees. He selected a body and managed to get it to his office (a tent) and then started to prepare the skeleton notwithstanding the odor. However, the commanding officer heard about the operation and ordered the return of the body at once. This was done at night and was not discovered. Later, the family of the dead Indian, having heard rumors of the removal of the body went to investigate the place of burial and found all in order, and said the body had not been moved. The Indian who assisted the surgeon, Dr. Mann, in the effort had been treated by him and restored to health and hence the success of the attempt in obtaining the body and returning it was due to this Indian's loyalty and shrewdness. Fortunately the incident was thus closed without disturbance of any kind and without further menace to Dr. Mann.

Hunting trips from time to time, when conditions permitted, were made by officers of the camp. Quail, turkey, deer, bear, mountain lion, coyotes and during the winter season duck, geese and doves were to be found without much difficulty. Game was not much favored at the officers mess, but the troops seemed to enjoy very much deer, quail and turkey. There was no ice with which to preserve the game. It did not require long trips to get deer in the foot-hills and the Indian scouts easily located them. An experienced hunter could get such as were wanted in a short time.

Turkey hunting required going well up into the mountains. The turkey roost was found and located by a scout and the hunting party, just before dawn, crept up near the roost. The scouts (hunters) then crawled into the roosting place and killed many turkeys with clubs while on the roost. As the turkeys flew out or ran out, the hunting party killed them with shot guns. Many were bagged in this way. On the return trip the party usually killed one or two deer.

Antelope were killed occasionally, usually by a detachment of mounted troops returning over the plains from a scout. This was done by the scouts first locating the herd. If the ground favored, a small hunting party was placed at the crest of a slope and if possible well concealed, the mounts being hidden in an adjacent draw. The rest of

the detachment marched on as usual along the trail on the lee side of the herd, keeping well away from it as the antelope were very wild and wary. By patiently waiting as the detachment marched on, the antelope would sometimes feed toward the hunting party. As they came within range the party would fire at signal into the herd and also fire at them as they ran away. In this way occasionally a few were killed. The herds were not large, usually 80 to 100.

While on the return scout, after attempting to intercept the Kid, I had the point or advance party (of Troop L, 4th Cavalry) when I saw a bear quite a distance away casually moving along over the open country to the mountains. I directed the point to continue the advance (the troop was some distance in the rear) and I started after the bear as fast as my mount could go over the rough ground. As soon as I got as close to the bear as the horse would go (the bear was running as fast as it could), I began firing. As I fired the last shot in my pistol, the bear fell and that was the end. The skin showed five bullet holes. It weighed about 250 lbs.

The target-range was on a *mesa* in rear of the camp. The targets were set up with pits for the markers but with no back-stops. In the skirmish firing the targets were set up in the open so that anything coming in the field of fire was very apt to be hit. Of course no one was permitted in this area. Small animals in this area were killed and the Indians after the practice was over, collected the rabbits, jack-rabbits, owls, snakes, gophers and coyotes, etc., for food. Once in a while, a dog wandered over the target-range and was killed and brought in for food.

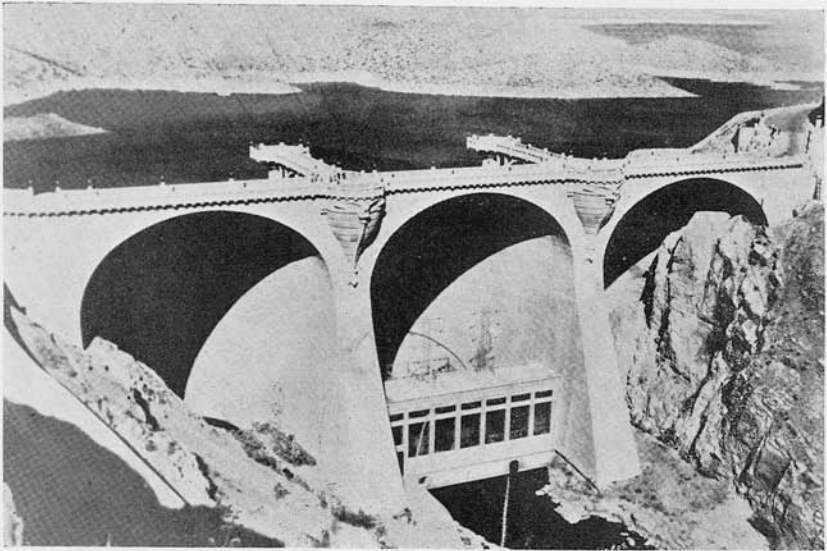
There was at that time much speculation as to the poison, if any, of the gilamonster as compared to that of the rattlesnake. So without much effort a large gilamonster was caught and also a large rattlesnake. A large barrel was obtained from the Trader's store, one head removed, and the barrel set on the ground open end up. The Snake and Monster were placed in the barrel and closely watched for some time to see what would happen. There was, apparently, to be no contest, so a barrel stave was procured and pressed down hard on the tail of the gilamonster. It opened its mouth wide and the rattlesnake, after being prodded, crawled by the open mouth of the monster. The monster closed down on the snake and held on with a vice-like grip. The snake struck the monster several times and within a short time both died.

The scouts, on returning from their police work, and vigilance was no longer required, on halting just before dark, sometimes engaged in a game round up. Covering as wide an area as their number would permit they would close in toward a central point, yelling, beating the brush with clubs (no fire-arms were permitted) and sticks and throwing stones, started whatever was in the area to running out. Finally closing in they killed rabbits, jack rabbits, coyotes, snakes, prairie dogs, gophers,

owls, and rarely a deer. Whatever they killed was all brought in and cooked (boiled in a pot) as caught without cleaning. The scouts claimed that this feast of game was fine. The deer, when one was killed, usually was properly dressed and was excellent, but for the rest of the pot I can't say as much.

The scouting for Indians who committed depredations was going on all the time. One such, about the last, of many incidents of this kind occurred in 1890 when Lt. Watson, 10th Cavalry, with a small detachment of Indian scouts, accompanied by Lt. Clark, 10th Cavalry, with a detachment of that regiment and a detachment of Troop L, 4th Cavalry, were sent out in pursuit of some renegade Indians who had killed a freighter (Herbert) near Ft. Thomas. The detachments were out several days and succeeded in overtaking and killing all the renegades. "Rowdy," Chief of Scouts, received a medal; Watson and Clark were recommended for brevet.

An Apache Indian that was being transported with others in 1889, escaped from a train near Kansas City, Mo., and made his way back to the San Carlos reservation. His presence was made known by the stealing and carrying off a squaw. When he tired of her he turned her loose and she came back to the reservation and gave such information as she could about her captor. The renegade then slipped into another camp and carried off another squaw. The scouts were at once sent out to capture him. It proved to be unnecessary as an Indian from the camp from



Coolidge Lake now covers the site of San Carlos.

which the squaw was taken, went after them, killed the Indian and brought the squaw in.

San Carlos became a sub post of Fort Grant in 1894. Troops were withdrawn in 1900 and the camp abandoned. For more than three hundred years, the Apaches had defied the advance of civilization and had maintained by terrorism, pillage, murder and the warpath, their domination over an immense country. As they became submissive and law-abiding, San Carlos was abandoned. The site once occupied by the camp, with the agency buildings, is now under the waters of Lake Coolidge. No longer the sound of the tom-tom, the wail of the death chant, or the bugle call to arms breaks the silence over the scene of so much martial activity, and the origin of so many depredations and outbreaks is now peaceful. And so this Indian outpost of subjugation and civilization, occupied, crossed, and recrossed by so many troops of the U. S. Army, commanded by officers, many of whom later were to rise to distinction, finally ended under the still and placid waters of Lake Coolidge.

## APPENDIX A

### The Following Troops Served at San Carlos, Arizona

Indian Scouts: Companies A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-K-L and M.  
1st Battalion, Companies A and B.  
2nd Battalion, Companies A-B-C and D.  
10th Cavalry, Troops A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-K.  
9th Infantry, Companies A-F-G-K.  
6th Cavalry, Field and Staff.  
10th Infantry, Companies B-G-H-I.  
24th Infantry, Companies B-C-E-G-H-K-A.  
4th Cavalry, Troops G-L.  
2nd Cavalry, Troops E-M-A-K.  
11th Infantry, Companies F-H-G-B-E-A-D.  
1st Cavalry, Troops G-E-C-F-K-H.  
7th Cavalry, Troops E-A-I-F-C-B-G-H-M.  
15th Infantry, Companies F-B.  
25th Infantry, Company C.  
Detachment Signal Corps.  
9th Cavalry, Troop B.  
7th Infantry, Field and Staff, and Company D.  
Det. Troops B and D, 5th Cavalry.

*Records A.G.O. Washington, D. C., December, 1929.*

## APPENDIX B

Subordinate officers who later rose to prominent positions who served at San Carlos.

### SAN CARLOS

- Major General George Crook, U.S.A.
- Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav., later Lt. Gen., U.S.A.
- Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf. (Brevet Brig. Gen. Vol.)
- 2nd Lt. John B. McDonald, 10th Cav., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. Thomas B. Dugan, 3rd Cav., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. Augustus P. Blocksom, 6th Cav., Major General, N.A., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. Samson L. Faisom, 1st Inf., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. Andre W. Brewster, 10th Inf., later Maj. Gen., U.S.A.
- 1st Lt. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav., Brigadier General, U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. Thomas H. Slavens, 4th Cav., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. William Weigel, 11th Inf., later Maj. Gen., U.S.A.
- 1st Lt. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav., Brigadier General, N.A.
- 2nd Lt. Charles J. Symmonds, 7th Cav., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. Joseph D. Leitch, 24th Inf., later Maj. Gen., U.S.A.
- Capt. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 1st Lt. George A. Dodd, 3rd Cav., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- Capt. Alfred Markley, 24th Inf., later Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
- 2nd Lt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., Brig. Gen., N.A., World War I.
- 2nd Lt. Edward Anderson, 1st Cav., Brig. Gen., N.A., World War I.
- Addtl. 2nd Lt. Edward L. King, 7th Cav., Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

It is believed that most of the officers who rose to the grade of Brigadier General, or higher, are included in the above list. It is possible that some whose names are not familiar have been overlooked. To make certain of this would require the search of the individual records of several hundred officers who served at that post, most of them for a short period.

*A.G.O. December, 1929.*

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