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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, September 11, 1880.

To the

Assistant Adjutant General,

Military Division of the Pacific,

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the past year.

The year has been remarkable for general peace and security within the limits of the Department, and the consequent stimulation of mineral development and large increase of population—in some counties more than quadrupled.

This peace has not been secured without labor. The vigilance of our officers and the bravery of the troops have warded off from the community, or "nipped in the bud," every attempt by any party to create hostilities within, and every incursion by *Victorio* and others outside the Department. Moreover by a course of fair dealing with the Indians I think we have gained their confidence.

RAILROADS.

The period also has been marked by railroad construction.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has been pushed from Maricopa to the eastern border of the Territory.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is being rapidly graded from Albuquerque to Fort Wingate, N. M., and when completed (which will be in about two years) to the lower Colorado river, there will be two trunk lines, east and west, across Arizona. These lines will be connected by a branch road projected from Maricopa to Prescott, and thence to the 35th parallel. The work has already commenced on this cross-road, which is now being staked out between Maricopa and Phoenix, A. T., and the survey has been made to Prescott.

It is likely that application will be made by the Company, called the "Arizona Central," for a right-of-way through the Military Reservation of Whipple Barracks.

INDIAN OPERATIONS.

The report of Colonel *E. A. Carr*, Sixth Cavalry, commanding scouting operations in south-eastern Arizona, together with that of his predecessor, Major *A. K. Arnold*, Sixth Cavalry, will show what constant watchfulness and frequent movements have effected in that quarter, for our own people, and also in

aid of New Mexico, which aid has been fully rendered according to our means, keeping the safety of the San Carlos Indian Reservation in view.

The most conspicuous field actions have been reported heretofore, with the exception of an engagement between Company A, Indian Scouts, commanded by Second Lieutenant *C. B. Gatewood*, Sixth Cavalry, and a band of hostile Apache Indians, which took place at a point about four miles from the Agency of the Mescalero Apaches, on April 12th. It is due Lieutenant *Gatewood* and his company of scouts to make special mention of their gallantry in this action, in which ten of the enemy were killed.

At this moment Colonel *Carr*, is gathering together at Fort Bowie, all available companies of the Sixth Cavalry, to aid in a general movement of troops, both American and Mexican, along the whole border from Texas to Arizona, against *Victorio* and his Apache and confederate bands.

It is believed by many that *Victorio* was unjustly dealt with in the first instance, by the abrupt removal of his people from Ojo Caliente, N. M., to San Carlos, and that such removal, if not a breach of faith, was a harsh and cruel measure, from which the people of New Mexico have reaped bitter consequences.

My own experience with *Juh* and *Geronimo*, *Victorio's* old associates, has been more fortunate. Putting faith in my word, these chiefs have surrendered themselves with their bands, numbering about one hundred and ten, and have been placed on the San Carlos Indian Reservation. At last accounts they were reported as being "fat and contented." A requisition was made on the Governor of New Mexico by the Government of Mexico for these Indians, as perpetrators of crimes against that country. This paper was transmitted by Governor *Wallace* to Governor *Fremont*, and was by the latter official referred to me. Taking the grounds that the refugees in question were inhabitants of Arizona, being Chiricahuas, and that their surrender to the Mexican Government would be a breach of faith, I disapproved the application, and have heard nothing further regarding it.

Much credit is due to my Aide-de-Camp, First Lieutenant *H. L. Haskell*, Twelfth Infantry, and to his interpreter, *Thomas J. Jeffords*, for their courage in trusting themselves to these wild Apaches, and for their skill and patience in finally inducing them to surrender to us.

These Indians were received at the Reservation by the Military Agent, Captain *A. R. Chaffee*, Sixth Cavalry, and were kept

under strict surveillance long enough to test their good faith. This was severely but successfully tried at the time *Victorio*, or his son, made a raid upon San Carlos; the circumstances of which were reported to your Headquarters at the time, together with the information that the movement was defeated by Captain *Adam Kramer*, Sixth Cavalry.

I regret that no action seems to have been taken on my recommendation of last year, with reference to the Papago Indians. The church at San Xavier has been robbed of its sacred vessels, and the vacant school-house stripped of its windows and doors.

These Indians are drifting down among their kinsmen, the Pimas and Maricopas, and are raising some cattle and cultivating barley on the lower Gila.

In the month of March *Kah-kah's* band, near Burke's Station, A. T., were accused of cattle stealing, and application was made to the military authorities for redress. A detachment of Cavalry and Company B, Indian Scouts, under Lieutenant *F. Von Schrader*, Twelfth Infantry, were sent to the scene of the reported trouble. At the same time I sent my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant *Haskell*, to the same point, with orders to investigate the matter, and if possible, to effect a better understanding for the future. He was aided by Father *Antonio*, a priest kindly furnished in the interests of peace, by Bishop *Salpointe*, of Tucson. A conference was held. The Indians were easily brought to terms, and made good the losses sustained by the whites, even to a greater extent than the actual proofs warranted.

The trouble with this tribe was scarcely settled, when an *emeute* occurred among the Chimejuevis, which threatened to become serious. The Chimejuevis are a branch of the great Pah-ute tribe, which extends from California on the lower Colorado throughout Utah and Nevada. They are all cunning and treacherous. The band in question, according to tradition, made war upon the Maricopas, who were nearly exterminated, and the remnants of the latter tribe took refuge with the Pimas, leaving the Chimejuevis in possession of their lands, lying between the lands occupied by the Yumas and those of the Mojaves, along the west side of the Colorado river.

A portion of these bottom lands, opposite and above Ehrenberg, have been of late years, occupied by certain whites, who have made some improvements by irrigation.

The Indians were reconciled by employment given them, and the whites lived among their employes in a rather promiscuous manner.

The Colorado River Indian Reservation is just above this tract, on the east side of the river, and without jurisdiction over this tribe.

On April 1st I received a dispatch from Lieutenant *J. McE. Hyde*, Eighth Infantry, commanding Fort Yuma, Cal., reporting that Mr. *John P. Calloway*, superintendent of one of the Irrigating Companies on the Blythe Tract, was killed by the Chimejuevi Indians on March 28th. During the previous year a man named *Loudon* was killed by the same tribe. It was afterwards ascertained that *Calloway* was killed by the Chimejuevis in retaliation for having killed one of their tribe, and that the Indian who killed *Loudon*, was offered to the civil authorities, but was not taken into custody by them for reasons unknown, and he remained with his tribe.

I immediately ordered Lieutenant *Hyde*, to proceed up the river by the first boat and demand the surrender of both the murderers. Meantime however, I learned that the Indians had burned their loose effects, and under the influence of desperation had resolved to fight.

The detailed movements which resulted in the surrender of the entire tribe, and in the giving up of the murderers of *Calloway* and *Loudon*, were duly reported to you.

The tribe is now located above Mount Riverside.

During the excitement, consequent upon the attitude assumed by the Chimejuevis, the Mojaves seemed only too willing to fight on our side, and the Hualpais were likewise ready to furnish me a company of scouts.

The issues of flour and beef, by the Subsistence Department, to the destitute Hualpais, Mojaves and Yumas, and re-imbursed by the Interior Department, did much good, especially among the Hualpais, who were literally famishing.

The summer brought its own relief in seed crops, but the Hualpais need looking after. Their game is all gone, and their wild subsistence is of the scantiest kind, and will not carry them half through the winter. They are very friendly, and bring in criminals of their tribe, for punishment by the military, not only without resistance, but in some instances voluntarily.

Captain *L. A. Abbott*, Sixth Cavalry, whom I ordered into the remote part of the Hualpai country last month, with part of his company, and a pack-train, ready for emergencies, and with instructions to find and bring in certain offenders of that tribe, met with the active co-operation of Chiefs *Sherum* and *Sequona*, and on the 4th instant, he returned with five prisoners, two of whom have been released, and three ordered to Fort Yuma, Cal.

for confinement, viz: *Little Captain*, *Hook-a-quarter* and *Abama-kaw-a*.

The Pimas and Maricopas still make good their boast, that they have never killed a white man. An American named *Dietrich* was found murdered near Morgan's trading store on the Gila. His death was, for a time, attributed to these Indians, and one of them was arrested and lodged in jail at Phoenix, but after a full investigation by the civil authorities, by Indian Agent *Ludlum*, and by Captain *Chaffee*, commanding Fort McDowell, no evidence whatever could be found against the Indians, and not a suspicion against them is, at present, entertained. Captain *Chaffee* was instructed to join in the investigation, as a question involving the disturbance of the peace, and to ascertain the cause of any disaffection, but none was found to exist.

BORDER TROUBLES.

I have duly reported all alleged violations of the neutrality laws, and have used the few troops, guarding a frontier of three hundred miles, to prevent them.

The actual violations were fewer than have been supposed. *Marquez* marched along the Sonora line from the Gulf of California and turned down from Sonoita to Altar. There is no proof that he originally fitted out this expedition upon our soil, but after his defeat, and expulsion from Sonora, he attempted to get up another from the region of Tucson and Tubac, and upon being pursued by Captain *W. A. Rafferty*, Sixth Cavalry, he scattered his followers and suddenly changed his base, for San Francisco and Mazatlan.

Subsequently a petty marauder, named *Brigido Reyes*, with a small band, made a foray from Tucson to Magdalena. We did not get wind of this until two days after he had started, and it was then that I saw the necessity for the U. S. Marshals to come to our assistance with detectives, which we have no authority to employ.

Reyes turned out to be a mere brigand. He levied an assessment of ten thousand dollars on the inhabitants, before the Mexican officials encountered him and put him to flight. Nine of his followers were arrested by our civil authorities and eight of them lodged in prison at Fort Lowell.

I do not think they ought to be treated as political refugees.

Numbers of our own citizens are engaged in civil pursuits in Sonora, such as merchants, miners, &c., and an American railway is building from Guaymas towards El Paso.

When these so called filibusters swoop down on the peaceful inhabitants, our own citizens in Sonora suffer equally with the

for confinement, after little beyond, West's power and the

The Power and Marston's will make good their best, but they have never killed a white man. An American named Smith was killed near Marston's trading store on the river. His death was, for a time, attributed to these Indians, and one of them was arrested and lodged in jail at Fort Smith, after a full investigation by the civil authorities. By Mr. Agent Jackson, and Mr. James (Chief) commanding Fort Smith, no evidence was found which would justify the Indians in the killing. It was found that the man had been killed by a party of whites, and the Indians were the first to be informed of the killing. As a question involving the integrity of the peace, and to ascertain the cause of any disturbance, but none was found to exist.

I have daily reported all alleged violations of the neutrality laws, and have used the few troops, guarding a frontier of three hundred miles, to prevent them.

The actual violations were fewer than have been supposed. Marston traveled along the river from the Gulf of California and turned down from Sonora to Arizona. There is no good that he originally found out this expedition upon our soil, but after his defeat, and expulsion from Sonora, he attempted to get up another from the region of Tucson and Yuma, and upon being pursued by Captain W. A. English with cavalry, he scattered his followers and suddenly changed his base for San Francisco and Mazatlan.

Subsequently a party, numbered, named by John A. Smith, with a small band, made a foray from Tucson to Mazatlan. We did not get wind of this until two days after he had started, and it was then that I saw the necessity for the U. S. Marshal to come to our assistance with detachments, which we have no difficulty in supplying.

It was not until a few days later that I learned on a report of the recent and dangerous expedition, that the Mexican officers concerned him and put him to flight. Some of his followers were arrested by our civil authorities and eight of them lodged in prison at Fort Lowell.

I do not think they ought to be treated as political refugees. Members of our own citizens are engaged in civil wars in various parts of our territory, and we must not make any way in building from the same source to law.

When there is called attention to our own civil wars, down on the border, independent our own officers in foreign wars, equally with the

Mexicans, and for us to shield the robbers in their flight, red-handed, to our soil, is only to aid in the robbery of our citizens.

I ask that this matter be submitted to the Department of Justice, and that such of the refugees now in our hands, as may not be convicted of a violation of the neutrality laws, be handed over to the Mexican Government, for punishment according to its own laws.

An example, if made, would do much good, but there are sure to be troubles of this nature along the Mexican line, and a Military post near the line will soon become necessary; first, as a place of refuge for our own people doing business across the line, and constantly exposed to this sort of plunder, accompanied by slaughter, and secondly, as a guard against expeditions of this nature from our own side.

There is another border difficulty, which the military cannot reach. The commanding officer of Camp John A. Rucker, Captain A. B. MacGowan, Twelfth Infantry, reports that, in that corner of the Territory, there is an organization for stealing and running horses across the Sonora, Arizona, New Mexico and Chihuahua lines.

The *posse comitatus* law prevents the troops from being used by me in cases of this nature, to aid the civil authorities, which, in that sparsely settled region, amount to nothing.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

By the help of the railroads a great saving will be made in laying down supplies at the posts. This saving would be still greater by establishing the principal posts directly on the line of the railroad.

Transportation by the country roads is so rough, slow and enormous that enough can be saved in a very few years to build (by abandoning old) new posts. Besides we can thus reduce the number of posts and throw out troops more rapidly along the lines of the railway. There will thus be an economy of time, space and money, and a gain of effective power.

I recommend building a large new post on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in place of two or three of the present posts in that quarter. For this object an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars is asked; an amount which will soon be saved to the Treasury, and thereafter there will be less expense in maintaining such a post, than perhaps there would be in maintaining any one of the number to be broken up. The exact point of location of the new post to be determined hereafter.

The same economy can be practiced on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, as it advances in its progress between

Mexico, and for us to show the value in their light, and
to our aid, to aid in the safety of our citizens.
I ask that this matter be submitted to the Department of
Justice, and that such of the volume now in our hands be
not be converted of a violation of the monetary laws, in
view to the Mexican Government, for punishment according to
its own laws.

An example, it may be said, is much good, but there are
some to be troubled by the nature of the Mexican law, and a
Military Post must be a law all over the country. It is
a kind of law, and the law is a law, and the law is a law,
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There is another kind of law, which the military cannot
reach. The representative of the law, John A. Fisher, Esq.,
and A. B. Fisher, Esq., reports that in the
view of the law, there is an agreement for the law, and
running power across the border, and the law is a law, and
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Wingate, N. M. and San Diego, Cal., by building a new post at a point, probably in Chino Valley, on the line of the road where it passes nearest Prescott and Verde, or at its junction with the branch line from Prescott, and by moving the garrison of Fort Mojave, A. T., down to the railroad. With this in view I have not recommended the re-building of the quarters at Fort Mojave, which were damaged by the storm of August 22nd. A few hundred dollars only, have been asked for, merely to keep up a shelter for the officers and men, until the question of moving the site of the post is settled hereafter. I will speedily report further on this subject.

Attention is invited to the remarks of Major *James Biddle*, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector General, in his report, enclosed herewith, on the state of affairs on the southern border; also to his remarks on the kind and number of horses required for the Sixth Cavalry, and to the discomfort and wastefulness at the permanent camps which are not recognized as posts. The Chief Quartermaster, Captain *E. B. Grimes*, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, likewise refers to the inadequate storage and shelter for Government supplies at such camps, as well as the insufficiency of the quarters for the health of the officers and men stationed thereat, and I may add, this is equally true as to the scouting parties rendezvousing at such camps. Thus the service is crippled by extended sickness and discomfort. These evils will now be remedied as to Camp Thomas, by the recent allotment of funds, which will go far toward erecting the necessary buildings. Captain *Grimes* also recommends that no more horses or mules be purchased in the vicinity of posts, or in California, but that they be purchased in Missouri.

FREIGHT-ROADS.

A thorough survey of the road between Camp Thomas and Fort Apache, A. T., was made by First Lieut. *Carl F. Palfrey*, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Officer. His report is being printed for our information and for the use of post commanders, and for the working parties which will soon be put on the route to repair and make it more suitable for ordinary teams; but for heavy freights more work will be required than we can afford, and it is understood that the Territorial Government will be likely to do something in the matter. A good road over the Mogollon Mountains, in Apache County, is of great importance, and the delegate to Congress from the Territory hopes to get an appropriation for this object.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The allotment of funds for incidental expenses for the past year has proved inadequate to the wants of the service. On

Wingate, N. M. and San Diego, Cal., by building a new post at
a point, probably in Upper Valley, on the line of the road
where it passes through Prescott and Yuma, or in the vicinity
with the present line of the road, and by moving the post
and of Fort Mojave, A. T., down to the railroad. With this in
view I have not recommended the rebuilding of the quarters
at Fort Mojave, which were damaged by the action of
Agent Hall. A few hundred dollars will, however, be
for, merely to keep the quarters in repair and to
the question of moving them to the new site is being
I will submit a report on this subject.
Attention is invited to the report of Major James H. Hildreth,
with Captain, Adjutant, Quartermaster, and other
attached herewith, on the subject of the quarters at
also to his remarks on the need and number of houses required
for the staff, and to the discussion and recommendations
at the permanent camp which are not repeated in detail.
Chief Quartermaster, Captain E. E. Hildreth, Adjutant,
under U. S. Army, Division of the Quartermaster
and shelter for Government employees at such camp, as well as
the healthfulness of the quarters for the health of the officers
and men stationed there, and I may add, this is especially true
as to the existing quarters, which are in such a state of
the service is supplied by extended station and discomfort.
These will now be remedied as to Camp Thomas, by the
recent allotment of funds, which will go far toward meeting the
necessary buildings. Captain Hildreth recommends that no
more houses or trailers be purchased in the vicinity of Fort
in California, but that they be purchased in Missouri.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A thorough survey of the road between Camp Thomas and
Fort Apache, A. T., was made by First Lieut. Carl K. Hildreth,
Captain of Engineers, Engineer Corps. His report is being
prepared for the Adjutant and Quartermaster, and is being
and for the Quartermaster's Office, and for the
Adjutant's Office, and is being
very helpful and work will be required to be done
and it is recommended that the Quartermaster will be
likely to be successful in the matter. A good road will
Hildreth is attached to the Quartermaster's Office, and
and the Adjutant is attached to the Adjutant's Office, and
Adjutant's Office.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The allotment of funds for medical supplies for the year
year has been forwarded to the Adjutant's Office.

such an extended frontier, with so few troops, bodies of men and horses are marched here and there to no purpose, for the want of spies, scouts and guides, and at a cost to the Government, in horse flesh and other material, far exceeding the most liberal allowance for incidental expenses.

As border troubles with Indians, Mexican filibusters and marauders are likely to increase in the future, as wealth increases and temptations multiply, we should either have more troops, for which I am loth to ask, or more money. I trust this will be appreciated in the proper spirit, and the appropriation for incidental expenses increased.

REPORTS.

In addition to the reports of the Acting Assistant Inspector General, and the Chief Quartermaster, I respectfully invite attention to those of Captain *C. P. Egan*, Commissary of Subsistence, Chief Commissary, Surgeon *A. K. Smith*, Medical Director, Major *C. C. Sniffen*, Acting Chief Paymaster, and First Lieutenant *Carl F. Palfrey*, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Officer.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Compliments of *O. M. McCoy*
Colonel Twelfth Infantry,
Brevet Major-General, (assigned.)
Commanding Department.

Genl O O Howard
Comdr Dept of the Col

Annual Report
Dept of
Arizona
Sept 11. 1880.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF LANDS
FOR THE YEAR
1880

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1881

Commissioner of the Bureau of Lands
Washington

Charles H. Smith
Commissioner of the Bureau of Lands
Washington