



**10th Cavalry Hall,** Building 22216. The 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry was stationed at Fort Huachuca longer than any other unit, 18 years, from 1913 to 1931, and is best remembered for its participation in the Punitive Expedition in Chihuahua, Mexico, in 1916 and 1917.

**4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Hall,** Building 22214. Named in honor of the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, elements of which served at Huachuca from 1884 to 1886.

**5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Hall,** Building 22320. Memorialized June 1975. This building is named in memory of the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry regiment which was at Huachuca from 1900-01, 1903-08, and for the last time in 1913.

**6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Hall,** Building 22208. Memorialized June 1975. First regiment to be stationed at Camp Huachuca from 1878 to 1880.

**Aaron Plaza.** Memorialized in June

1992. Lt. Gen. Harold Aaron, U.S. Military Academy Class of June 1943. Distinguished service in special operations and intelligence assignments. Commander, 5th Special Forces Group, Republic of Vietnam; Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, U.S. Army, Europe. Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army; Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. Extract from Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980: Born in Indiana, 21 June 1921; Infantry; Company Commander, 259 Infantry, Theater Army Europe, 1944 to 1945 (two Bronze Star Medals-Combat Infantry Badge-Commendation Ribbon-Purple Heart); Command and General Staff College, 1953; MA Georgetown Univ, 1960; Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1961 to 1963; National War College, 1964; Ph.D. Georgetown Univ,

1964; aide-de-camp to CG, 8th Army, 1964 to 1965; Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1965 to 1967; (Legion of Merit); Commander, 1st Special Forces Group, 1967 to 1968; (Legion of Merit); Commander, 5th Special Forces Group, Republic of Vietnam, 1968 to 1969 (Distinguished Service Medal-Bronze Star Medal-two Air Medals-Combat Infantry Badge); Assistant Division Commander, 8th Division, 1969 to 1971; Chief of Staff, V Corps, Germany, 1971 to 1972; Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, US Army, Europe, 1972 to 1973 (Legion of Merit); Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army, 1973 to 1977 (Distinguished Service Medal); Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, 1977 to 1979 (Defense Distinguished Service Medal); retired in 1979 as a Lt. Gen.; Senior Staff Scientist with TRW, 1979;

died at Fort Belvoir, 30 April 1980.

**Abbey Barracks,** Building 52108. Memorialized in February 1961. Named in honor of Technician Fifth Class Claude W. Abbey who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action on 9 November 1944 while serving with the 90<sup>th</sup> Signal Company near Gavisse, France.



**Adair Street.** Lieut. Henry Rodney Adair was born in Oregon in 1882 and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1904. Assigned to the 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry, he served at Fort Huachuca and along the Mexican border in 1913 and 1914. After spending a year at Mounted

Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas, he returned to Arizona and his troop was stationed at Naco. During the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916, he served as acting regimental adjutant. He was killed in action at Carrizal, Mexico, on 21 June 1916.

**Adams Street.** Samuel Adams was a first sergeant in Troop D, 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry. In 1886, Adams, in concert with a citizen packer, George Bowman, made a daring rescue of trooper John H. Conradi in a desperate fight against Apaches.



**Alchesay Barracks,** Building 31122. Named in June 1975. White Mountain Apache Scout,

Alchesay was a chief who enlisted in the U.S. Army to scout for General George Crook. He was awarded the Medal of Honor.

**Allen House,** Building 42017. Named in February 1961. Brig. Gen. James Allen was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism at the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, in June 1898. He was Chief Signal Officer from 1906 to 1913.

**Allison Street.** Maj. Gen. James B. Allison was the Chief Signal Officer from 1935 to 1937, winning Army responsibility for the development of radar and aviation radios.

**Alvarado Hall.** Alvarado, Lorenzo. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] MSgt. MI agent instrumental in uncovering and defeating German espionage and sabotage activities during World War I. During World War II, served in a “stay behind” role in the

Philippines for intelligence purposes with great success and at extreme risk for over three years.

**Augur Street.** Col. Jacob A. Augur commanded the 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry from 1902 to 1909.

**Backers Street.** Corporal William Backers was with Troop H, 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry, and was killed at Ojo Caliente, Texas, by Commanche Indians on 28 October 1880.

**Baldwin House,** Building 42014. Named in June 1975. Entering the Army from New Jersey, Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Baldwin began his career as a private and later quartermaster sergeant with the 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry. He served throughout the Civil War with that unit and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1865. As a captain he was assigned to the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry on the frontier in 1870. In that regiment he rose to the rank of brigadier general before

retiring in 1903. He commanded Fort Huachuca on three separate occasions.

**Barnes Field House,** Building 61701. Named in January 1958. Sergeant Will C. Barnes, a prominent Arizonan, cattleman, and author, first came to Fort Apache in 1879 as a Private. During Indian uprisings in 1881, he risked his life to climb an outlying mesa and signal the undermanned fort of the return of the main body. Time and again he alone ventured into enemy-infested areas to repair cut telegraph lines and carry dispatches. For his conspicuous gallantry, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.



**Bascom House,** Building 42020. Named in June 1975. George Bascom, a Kentuckian, graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant of infantry on 1 July 1858. He served with the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry on the Utah Expedition, on the march to New Mexico, and at Fort Buchanan, New Mexico Territory. It was while at Fort Buchanan that he became involved with the great Chiricahua Apache Chief, Cochise. A settler in the Sonoita valley, John Ward, reported Apaches had run off his stock and kidnapped his adopted son. Bascom met with Cochise in Apache Pass and arranged for a meeting to discuss the matter. Cochise and several of his warriors arrived at Buchanan the next day. Bascom took them prisoner but Cochise escaped. The six prisoners who remained were later hung. In reprisal, Cochise and

his band went on a rampage, killing 14 men. A year after this affair, Bascom, having been promoted to captain in the 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry, was killed in an engagement with Confederate forces at Val Verde, New Mexico. The date was 21 February 1862.

**Bendire Street.** As a first lieutenant, 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, Charles Bendire served at Camp Wallen, Arizona, in 1867. He was twice brevetted for gallantry, first in the Civil War in 1864, and later against Indians in Montana in 1890. He was a considerable naturalist as well and, drawing upon his Army experiences in the West, became a noted ornithologist and oologist. His collection of over 8,000 bird eggs became the foundation collection for the Department of Oology of the U.S. National Museum. He wrote a classic study entitled: *Life Histories of North American Birds*.



**Bernard Street.** Memorialized June 1975. Born in Tennessee, Reuben F. Bernard served as a private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant with the 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoons at Fort Craig, New Mexico, from 1855 to 1862. He first came into Gadsden Purchase Territory in 1856 with Major Enoch Steen. He was commissioned in 1862 in the 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cavalry. He served with his regiment throughout the Civil War, being brevetted captain in May 1864 for gallant and meritorious services in action at Smithfield, Virginia; lieutenant colonel and colonel, March 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the war; and brigadier general in 1890 for gallant

service in actions against Indians at Chiricahua Pass, Arizona, on 20 October 1869. He commanded Camp Lowell in 1868-69 and Fort Bowie in 1870-71. He had several encounters with Cochise, none friendly. He died in Washington, DC, on 17 November 1903.

**Raymond W. Bliss Hospital.** Named for Raymond W. Bliss, who was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, on 17 May 1888. Tufts College awarded him the degree of doctor of medicine in 1910. He initially saw medical duty in Arizona at Fort Huachuca, Nogales, and Fort Apache from June 1913 to April 1915. He commanded the general hospital at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, from May to December 1919. Following duty at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, he entered Harvard Medical School where he pursued a course in clinical surgery. In 1924 he returned to

Arizona where he served at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, until March 1929. He served as Chief, Operation Service, Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, from June 1943 until December 1945. For his work during this period, he received the Distinguished Service Medal. In January 1946 he was appointed Deputy Surgeon General; and in June 1947 he became the Surgeon General, U.S. Army. He served in that capacity until he retired in June 1951. Major General Raymond Whitcomb Bliss died on 12 December 1965.

**Brayton House,** Building 21115. Named in June 1975. As a lieutenant colonel, 9<sup>th</sup> Infantry, George M. Brayton commanded Fort Huachuca from January until October 1889. In his booklet, *Reminiscences of Fort Huachuca*, Maj. Gen. Joseph Dorst Patch wrote: "George Brayton was probably the best

administrator who commanded the post. Notwithstanding that in those days the cavalry killed 'em and the infantry buried 'em, I have heard that he was the best commanding officer of them all, even the cavalrymen." Brayton was brevetted a major for meritorious service in the Battle of Missionary ridge, Tennessee, and brevetted lieutenant colonel for "gallant services in actions against Indians." He was retired on 16 September 1892 while serving with the 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry.

**Brock Baseball Field.** The field was built in 1936 when Captain Elliott B. Gose was athletic officer of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. It was named Brock Field and dedicated in a memorialization ceremony on 24 October 1943. The designation was in honor of Technical Sergeant Fred Brock, Jr., 598<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Battalion, 92d Infantry Division, who, while

supervising the installation of a field telephone system, was instantly killed by a bolt of lightning during maneuvers at Fort Huachuca on 18 August 1943. He was the first 92d Infantry Division soldier to die at his post of duty during World War II.



**Brown Parade Field.** Named for Brig. Gen. William Carey Brown who commanded the fort and the 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry as a colonel from 1914 to 1916. The most prominent of his military exploits was when he led a forced march of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry which rescued the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry from a siege of the Villistas, at Parral on 12 April 1916. Later as a brigadier general, he was sent to France

during World War I as an inspector with the Quartermaster Corps, winning a Distinguished Service Medal and Silver Star Medal. After 45 years in the Army, he retired in December 1918. He died in Denver, Colorado, in May 1939.

**Bujalski Football Field.** Named in March 1968. Captain David A. Bujalski, a native of Valley City, North Dakota, was killed in action near Cu Chi, Vietnam, on 15 August 1967. He was the first member of the Fort Huachuca Combat Surveillance School and Training Center known to be killed in Vietnam. He was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star. Graduating from West Point in 1964, he was commissioned in the artillery and stationed in Munich, Germany. In June 1966 he transferred to Fort Huachuca where he commanded Company C, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Combat Support Training Brigade. Captain Bujalski



moved to the Corps of Engineers in 1967 and shortly thereafter was reassigned to Vietnam.

**Burnett Softball Field.** Named in December 1989. Second Lieutenant George R. Burnett served with the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry during the Apache Wars period. He was awarded the Medal of Honor on 23 July 1897 for bravery in action on 16 August 1881 in the Cuchillo Negro Mountains, New Mexico.

**Burt Street.** Named in honor of Brig. Gen. Andrew Sheridan Burt, who as a colonel, commanded the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry from July 1892 to April 1902. Made a brigadier general during the Spanish-American War, he commanded a brigade. For two years from August 1899 to August 1901, he was in the Philippines and was commended for cleaning out not only the insurrectos, but compelling the surrender of General

Mascardo, and Colonels Arce and Alba, with their officers and men. Companies A and H, 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry, were stationed at Fort Huachuca during the period October 1898 to April 1899, while Colonel Burt commanded the regiment.

**Butler Street.** First Sergeant Charles Butler was killed in action at Lake Quemado, Texas, on 4 May 1877 while serving in Troop G, 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry. On April 9<sup>th</sup>, Troop G rode out of Fort Griffin, Texas, in pursuit of a band of Comanches. In the pursuit they hit a Comanche village on 4 May, killing four braves and capturing several people and 64 horses. The troop then rode 750 miles back to Fort Griffin, but without Sergeant Butler. He was the only casualty of the skirmish and was buried on the plains.

**Byram House,** Building 42015. Memorialized in June 1975. Brig. Gen.

George Logan Byram was graduated from West Point in 1885 and was assigned to the 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, joining his regiment at Fort Custer, Montana, in the fall of that year. While stationed here he saw his first Indian fighting in engagements against the Crows in 1886. He followed his regiment to Arizona in 1892 and was promoted to First Lieutenant that same year. In 1893 he participated in operations against the Apache Kid. In 1898 he took part in the Spanish-American War and was seriously wounded in the head on 24 June at Las Guasimas, Cuba. For gallantry in this action his commanding officer, Major James M. Bell, 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, recommended Byram for the Congressional Medal of Honor. The award eventually took the form of a Distinguished Service Cross issued in 1919 "for extraordinary heroism in an engagement with an armed enemy." Byram reached the

rank of Colonel and retired from active service on 1 July 1916 because of a disability received in the line of duty. He returned to active duty during World War I as a commandant of the war prison at Fort Douglas, Utah. Colonel Byram died on 16 June 1929 in Hollywood, California.



**Cabell Hall,** Building 22324. Named in June 1975. Col. DeRosy C. Cabell was the commander of the Southern Department in 1916. His promptness in covering Naco, Arizona, and later, El Paso, Texas, with American troops in advance of battles fought by Mexicans near those towns undoubtedly resulted in saving American lives. Cabell knew

the conditions under which the border troops lived and endeavored to ameliorate those conditions. Troops had been on the border for seven years and there was no reason for expecting any modification of the border patrol duty. As the result of his efforts, temporary shelter for these troops was constructed which gave them some degree of comfort. During the World War he held the temporary rank of brigadier general and major general. He was the holder of the distinguished Service Medal awarded for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service while in command of the Arizona District of the Southern Department. He handled the delicate border situation there with firmness and sound judgment." He retired in November 1920 and died at San Diego, California, in March 1924.

**Carlson Street.** September 1959. Corporal Ernest A.

Carlson, with Company C, 9<sup>th</sup> field Signal Battalion, 5<sup>th</sup> Division, distinguished himself while under heavy German fire in Bois-Des-Rappes, France, on 22 October 1918. Although exhausted from gas and fatigue, he remained on duty day and night, laying telephone lines from regimental relay station to front lines while under heavy artillery and machine gun barrage. For his gallantry in action, Carlson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Carlton House,** Building 22108. June 1975. Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton was commander of the famous "California Column" during the Civil War. He came to Arizona in 1862 with the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Regiments of Volunteer Infantry and the 1<sup>st</sup> California Cavalry. On 20 May 1862 he chased the Confederate garrison out of Tucson and raised the stars and stripes over the old military plaza. Some of the old Army posts

in southern Arizona which he built and provisioned are: Bowie, Mason, McKee, Cameron, Tubac, Wallen, and Crittenden. General Carlton occupied New Mexico Territory, comprising modern Arizona and New Mexico, throughout the entire Civil War period, campaigning against the Navahos and Apaches.



**Carr House,** Building 22114. Named in June 1975. Brevet Major General Eugene A. Carr earned a Medal of Honor at the Battle of Pea ridge, Arkansas, on 7 March 1862. He may be better remembered for his role in leading the 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in Arizona against the Cibicu uprising of 1881.

**Carter Street.** Named for Chaplain (Colonel) Louis A. Carter, who served with the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment at Camp Stephen D. Little in Nogales in the 1920s and at Fort Huachuca in the 1930s. He is remembered for his efforts on behalf of the education and welfare of black troops.



**Chaffee Parade Field.** June 1960. Named in honor of Lt. Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee, who distinguished himself in the Indian Wars in Arizona. As captain, 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, he was post commander of Fort Huachuca from October 1883 to June 1884. He was the





of lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign against Mobile, Alabama, during the Civil War; and brevet colonel for distinguished service in leading a gallant cavalry charge against Indians on the Red River in Texas, 30 August 1874.

**Cooney Street.** Brig. Gen. Michael Cooney was the post commander at Fort Huachuca from 9 October 1889 to 10 May 1890. Born in Limerick, Ireland, he enlisted in the U.S. Army in December 1856 and was assigned to Troop H, 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cavalry. He served with the 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign during the Civil War, and became the commanding officer of Troop A, 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, in January 1865. He assumed command of the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in June 1899. He was advanced on the retired list to brigadier general on 23 April 1904. He died on 10 September

1928 in Washington, DC

**Cornell House, Building 41020.** Named in June 1975. Col. William A. Cornell served as a captain with the 1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteer Infantry during the Philippine Insurrection. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Regular Army on 2 February 1901, and went with the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry to Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He served with the 10<sup>th</sup> at Fort Huachuca and Naco, Arizona, from May 1914 to February 1916. Later, in 1919, he commanded Fort Huachuca before leaving for Brest, France, where he saw World War I duty as assistant provost marshal, Base Section 5. During his 32-year career, he was awarded the Spanish Campaign Medal, Army of Cuban Occupation Medal, Philippine Campaign Medal, Mexican Border Service Medal, and World War I Victory

Medal. He retired in November 1930 and died in August 1939 at Evergreen, Colorado.

**Coronado Street.** Coronado was an intrepid Spanish explorer and the first European to penetrate Arizona in strength. His 1545 expedition laid groundwork for all of the great colonizing efforts which followed including those of Onate, Espejo, Alarcon, and DeAnza. Many historians believe his point of entry into the present day United States was at Coronado Peak southeast of Fort Huachuca.

**Coronado Housing Area.** Named in June 1975. See above.

**Craig Street.** While stationed at Fort Huachuca, Sergeant Samuel H. Craig, Troop D, 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, was cited for "conspicuous gallantry during an attack upon a hostile Apache Indian camp; seriously wounded."

For this he was awarded the Medal of Honor. This act occurred in the Santa Cruz Mountains of Mexico on 15 May 1886, during the Geronimo campaign.

**Crandal Street.** Named in June 1975. As a captain, 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, Frederick M. Crandal was post commander at Fort Huachuca from July until November 1893. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1849. With the 33d Illinois he participated in numerous actions against Confederate troops in Arkansas and Missouri. As a major, 10<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Regiment (Infantry) of African descent, he participated in the siege of Fort Blakely, Alabama, from 1-9 April 1865. For this action he was brevetted lieutenant colonel. On 24 October 1965, he was brevetted major general of volunteers. Crandal retired as a major, 3d Infantry in May 1895 but was advanced to the permanent rank

of lieutenant colonel in April 1904. He died on 19 February 1911 at Aberdeen, Washington.



**Crawford Street.** Named in March 1964. Capt. Emmett Crawford, 3d Cavalry, died on 18 January 1886 of wounds received a week earlier near Nacori, Mexico, while in pursuit of Geronimo's Apaches. He was known for his effective dealings with the Indians because he had the confidence of Geronimo. Shortly before his death he had been the Indian agent of the San Carlos Reservation, these Apaches then being under jurisdiction of the U.S. Army. He was fatally wounded in a confusing engagement with Mexican

irregulars.



**Crook House,** Building 22120. Named in June 1975. Brig. Gen. George Crook, the Indian Wars leader and one-time commander of the Department of Arizona, played the key role in subduing Arizona's Apaches. He was an able administrator as well as an outstanding soldier, and proved to be a relentless opponent of the Indians on the battlefield and a steadfast friend off of it.



**Cruse House,** Building 22112. Named in June 1975. Named for Lieut. Thomas Cruse who commanded a Company of Indian Scouts at Fort Apache and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his gallantry against hostile Apaches at Big Dry Wash, Arizona, on 17 July 1882.

**Cushing Street.** After serving the union as a lieutenant, 4<sup>th</sup> Artillery, Howard B. Cushing was transferred to the 3d Cavalry in 1867. His intrepidity as an Indian fighter led to his advance to command Troop, 3d U.S. Cavalry, and many successful scouts against the Apache in Arizona. It was in the Whetstone Moun-

tains on 5 May 1871 that he met his death when he and his patrol were ambushed at Bear Springs near the south end of the Whetstone Mountains. The survivors of what became known as the "Cushing Massacre" were all awarded the Medal of Honor.



**Davis Hall,** Building 61820. Named in June 1995. Davis, James T., Spec. Four. Specialist Four James T. Davis served as a 3d Radio Research Unit advisor to elements of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). In this capacity, he participated in numerous operations in direct support of ARVN tactical forces, this exposing himself to great danger from Viet

Cong insurgents. On 22 December 1961, his team was required to go to a new position. On the way, the team was ambushed by the VC. The truck in which they were riding hit a road mine, and the men were thrown from the truck. Davis was still able to function and managed to fire several rounds from his M-1 before being killed. From an investigation of the ambush area and an interview with a survivor, it was obvious that Specialist Davis died defending his comrades-in-arms. He was the first Army Security Agency soldier to be killed in the Vietnam War.

**Davis Hall, Building 51102.** Named in March 1977. Maj. Gen. George B. Davis was a Civil War officer and cavalryman who subsequently graduated from West Point and was commissioned in the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. After serving on the Arizona and Wyoming

frontiers, he was assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Department and obtained his law degrees from what is now George Washington University. As a brigadier general, he became the Judge Advocate General from 1901 to 1911, authoring many professional works and representing the U.S. at the Geneva Conferences of 1903 and 1906, and the Hague Conference of 1907.

**Davis Street.** Private Martin Davis was a trooper in Troop C, 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry, and was killed in action in the campaign against Victorio at Eagle Springs, Texas on 30 July 1880.

**De Concini Range.** Named in January 1976. Etorre De Concini, born in Italy, came to the United States in 1936. In 1941 he enlisted as a private in Arizona's 158<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment and later was appointed a warrant officer. He was

given a battlefield commission for his heroic efforts in the 1944 battle of New Guinea. He also served in Australia, the Philippines and Japan. He left active duty in 1946 as a captain, but remained in the reserves, holding various positions in the Tucson-based 8<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion, 40<sup>th</sup> Armor. In 1959, as a lieutenant colonel, he became commanding officer of that unit and led the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion until his retirement in 1962. A successful Tucson building contractor, De Concini was active in many civic affairs until his death in 1968.



**De Pasqua Barracks.** Building 81305. Named in June 1995. de Pasqua, Peter, Sgt.

[Member of MI Hall of Fame.] World War I undercover agent and member of the Corps of Intelligence Police. Infiltrated German-sponsored subversive movement in France and prevented severe losses to the allies from enemy sabotage and espionage. First member of Corps of Intelligence Police to be awarded the Citation for Meritorious Service.

**De Rum Street.** Named in September 1959. Corporal Howard D. De Rum served in Company C, 102d Field Signal Battalion of the 27<sup>th</sup> Division. He was killed near Ronssoy, France, on 29 September 1918 while attempting to string telephone lines under extremely heavy German artillery and machine gun fire. A native of Buffalo, New York, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his gallantry.

**De Russy Hall,** Building 22326. Named in June 1975.

Isaac D. De Russy was born in 1840 at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He began his service as a second lieutenant with the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry and by the end of the Civil War was a captain. He participated in the siege of Corinth in May and June of 1862 and was brevetted major in 1865 for faithful and meritorious service during the war. He served with the 4<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiments. While commanding the 11<sup>th</sup> regiment as a colonel, he also commanded Fort Huachuca in 1891 and 1892. On 10 August 1898 he led his regiment against Spanish forces near Hormiguero, Puerto Rico. He was retired on 1 April 1902 as a brigadier general and died on 17 February 1923 in New York City.

**De Anza Housing Area.** Named in June 1975. Juan Bautista DeAnza, a Spanish explorer and colonizer, opened an overland route to California, departing

from Tubac in present day Arizona. On a second trip he founded Tucson in 1775 and San Francisco in 1776. DeAnza built many military garrisons in Sonora and Pimeria Alta.

**Dixon House, Building 42018.** June 1975. Col. Varien D. Dixon spent his first 15 years in the Army in Arizona, the Philippines, New Mexico, Georgia, Wyoming, Alaska and Hawaii. In 1917 he commanded a troop of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry at Fort Huachuca and the post.. He left for France in November 1917 for duty with the American Expeditionary Force working with the G1 and G3 offices. He retired in June 1920 and died on 30 June 1932 at Letterman Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

**Dodson Street.** July 1959. Dodson was a private in Troop C, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, who was killed in action at San Juan Hill, Cuba, on 1 July

1898.

**Dorsey Street.** Private James W. Dorsey was in Company B, 104<sup>th</sup> Field Signal Battalion, 29<sup>th</sup> Division, at Brabant-Sur-Meuse, France, on 26 October 1918. Upon learning that a number of soldiers had been buried in a dug-out by an exploding artillery shell, he began rescue operations immediately, exposing himself to enemy fire. He was killed and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

**Dorst Street.** Named in June 1975. Captain Joseph H. Dorst was a 1873 graduate of West Point and an officer in the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry during the Geronimo Campaign.

**Dove Street.** Captain William E. Dove arrived at Fort Huachuca in September 1881 and assumed command of Troop K, 12<sup>th</sup> Infantry. Although the infantry company at Huachuca was there primarily in a house-

keeping capacity, Dove frequently went along with the cavalry troops on scouting missions. He was the post commander when Lieut. Gen. William Sherman visited on 9 April 1882. Dove drowned in the Niagara River, New York, in 1884.

**Drazba Building.** Second Lieutenant Carol Ann Drazba, Army Nurse Corps, became the first U.S. uniformed woman fatality of the Viet Nam conflict on 18 February 1966 when a helicopter in which she was riding crashed north of Saigon. A resident of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, Lieut. Drazba served at the U.S. Army Hospital, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, from 20 March to 10 September 1965.



**Eifler Sports Complex.** Named in June 1997. Eifler, Carl, Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Organized and commanded the famed OSS Detachment 101 in Burma for most of its World War II existence. Under his dynamic leadership and personal courage, the unit's intelligence and combat operations cleared enemy forces from a 10,000-square-mile area and secured the vital Stilwell Road.

**Evans Street.** Named for Sergeant Robert Evans, Troop C, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, who was killed in action in Galeyville Canyon, Arizona Territory, 3 June 1886.

**Ewell Street.** Commanding a confeder-

ate corps in the Civil War, Richard "Baldy" Ewell served as a captain of the 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoons stationed at Fort Buchanan in 1856. A graduate of the US Military Academy class of 1840, he served with distinction in the Mexican War as a lieutenant of the 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoons, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico. He the participated in the storming of Chapultepec. His three years of service in Arizona, then part of the New Mexico Territory, included participation in the Gila Expedition of 1857.

**Faison Circle.** Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison was an 1883 grad of the U.S. Military Academy and was stationed in Arizona with the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry. He later served with the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry in Hawaii and the 42d Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah. He commanded the 60<sup>th</sup>

Infantry Brigade, 30<sup>th</sup> Division, in the breaking of the enemy's Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt, France, earning a Distinguished Service Medal.

**Fichter Avenue.** Corporal Herman Fichter enlisted in the U.S. Army on 14 January 1868, in New York City and was assigned to Troop F, 3d Cavalry. He was with a detail of scouts from his unit under the command of Lieut. H. B. Cushing when it engaged a band of hostile Indians on 5 May 1871 in the Whetstone Mountains. For his part in the action, he was awarded a Medal of Honor.

**Fisher Hall,** Building 43086. Named in December 1957. Col. Benjamin Franklin Fisher was the second Chief Signal Officer of the U.S. Army. Previously, he had assisted General Myer in the organization of the Signal Corps during the Civil War. As chief signal officer

from 1864-66, he directed activities of the Signal Corps in the latter stages of the war, as well as in the demobilization period. He died at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on 9 December 1915.



**Forsyth House,** Building 42011. June 1975. As a lieutenant colonel, George A. Forsyth was stationed at Fort Huachuca from June 1885 to June 1889. He commanded the post from June to December 1885, and again from July 1886



to February 1888. He attained the brevet rank of brigadier general during the Civil War. He is most famous for his miraculous stand against Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes on an island in the Republic River, Kansas, in 1868. First mustered into service in 1861 as a dragoon, he fought in the Civil War at Dinwiddie Courthouse, Five Forks, and Middletown. Forsyth served as military secretary to Lt. Gen. Phil Sheridan from 1864 to 1873, and was on special European tour inspecting the Armies of India, Japan, China, Italy, France, Austria, and Russia from 1875-77. "Sandy" Forsyth retired 25 March 1890 and died on 12 September 1915 at Rockport, Massachusetts.

**Foster Baseball Field.** July 1943. Andrew "Rube" Foster was one of the great African-American baseball stars. He organized the National Negro

Baseball League in which he was a driving force until his death on 9 December 1930.



**Friedman Hall,** Building 63902. This Special Intelligence training facility was named in June 1993. William F. Friedman. G2, AEF from May 1917 to February 1919 as lieutenant. The giant of U.S. Army cryptography, William Friedman, became the Chief Cryptanalyst of the Signal Corps in 1922. His many publications made him preeminent in the field. His series of Army texts, Military Cryptanalysis, are the most lucid presentations on the solution of basic ciphers that have ever been published. As the

Army mobilized for World War II, the Signal Corps cryptography effort expanded under the leadership of Major General Joseph Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer, and Friedman. He reached the peak of his career when he and his team solved the Japanese PURPLE code system in 1940. The strain of this endeavor, however, led to a nervous breakdown and his medical retirement as a lieutenant colonel in the Signal Corps reserves.

**Fuller Street.** June 1975. Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller began his career as an enlisted man on the Wyoming frontier with the 2d Cavalry. On 4 July 1874 he participated in the Owl Mountain fight with Arapahos and commanded part of the force. As a result, he was recommended for a commission and in 1879 he became the first NCO to receive a commission under the Act of June 1878.

He became a second lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry. During the Geronimo campaign of 1886, he built and maintained the most successful heliograph service ever operated on the North American continent, with 15 stations and 250 men sending messages across New Mexico and Arizona with the regularity of the telegraph. During the Spanish-American War, he was appointed a major of the 1<sup>st</sup> Missouri volunteer Infantry. In 1898 he was promoted to captain in the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and resigned shortly thereafter with almost 28 years of service.

**Galbraith House,** Building 41019. June 1975. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, a 1877 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, fought in Indian campaigns in Oregon and received a brevet rank of major for his gallantry at Las Guasimas Santiago, Cuba, in June and July 1898. After graduating from the War College in 1911,

he came to Fort Huachuca to command the post and his regiment, the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. As a lieutenant colonel he commanded Huachuca from January to November 1913. He retired in 1916 but was recalled to active duty for World War I.

**Gale House, Building 42019.** June 1975. George H. G. Gale was sent to the Arizona frontier from West Point in 1879. He served with the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry until 1884 when he returned to the military academy as a professor. He was twice post commander at Fort Huachuca in 1909 and 1912.



**Gatewood Street.** Named in June 1975. Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood was com-

missioned in the 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in 1877 and served for 10 years in Arizona and New Mexico. In command of Indian Scouts and for some years the acting Indian Agent at Fort Apache, he enjoyed the respect of the Apaches and was the clear choice to negotiate Geronimo's surrender in 1886. War Department Orders cited him for bravery in boldly and alone riding into Geronimo's camp of hostile Apache Indians and demanding their surrender. His singular achievement in the Geronimo episode went largely unnoticed in the clamor for recognition which followed among other participants in the campaign.



**Gerstner Street.** Second Lieutenant Frederick John Gerstner was in the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry when he lost his life on 21 December 1914 in an air crash near San Diego, California. This was in the pioneer days of aviation when the use of aircraft was an Army Signal Corps responsibility. His first station was Fort Huachuca in the summer of 1913. In September 1914 he was sent to San Diego for duty with the Aviation Section, Signal Corps. On a flight between San Diego and Los Angeles in December 1914, his plane crashed near Oceanside and he drowned while attempting to swim

away from the wreckage.

**Glassford Hall, Building 43083.** This BOQ was named in November 1961. Col. William A. Glassford was the Department of Arizona Signal Officer during the Geronimo Campaign of 1886 and he was responsible for telegraph operations and the conduct of a heliograph survey in the territory. In 1896 he installed telegraph communications in support of troops from Fort Huachuca engaged in quelling an Indian outbreak. He later served in Cuba, the Philippines and Alaska.

**Glynn Street.** A native of Ireland, Private Michael Glynn of Troop F, 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, was awarded the Medal of Honor for action with hostile Apache Indians in the Whetstone Mountains on 12 July 1872.

**Gosselin Barracks, Building 51001.** September 1960. Sergeant Alexander

Gosselin, Company B, 2d Field Signal Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Division, gave his life in a gallant action near Exermont, France, in the Meuse-Argonne Campaign, on 4 October 1918. After finishing the work of laying telephone lines on high ground, under heavy artillery fire and direct observation of the enemy, he ordered his men to shelter and remained behind to repair breaks caused by the shelling. He was killed a few minutes later by the explosion of a shell. For this heroism, he was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Graham Street.** Sergeant John Graham, Troop E, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, served gallantly during the Spanish-American War and on 1 July 1898 he was recommended for the Medal of Honor. He was not awarded the medal for reasons unknown.

**Greely Hall,** Building 61801. May

1959. Named for Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, fourth Chief Signal Officer, who served in that capacity from 1887 to 1906. After the Civil War, in which he was twice wounded, he received a commission and joined the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry on the frontier. In the 1870s he installed military telegraph stations in Arizona. In 1881 he was in command of the tragic Antarctic Expedition of whom only six of the original 25 survived when supply ships were unable to reach them.

**Gresham Circle.** June 1975. Col. John C. Gresham was a long-time Indian Wars campaigner, and a recipient of the Medal of Honor at Wounded Knee Creek, 29 December 1890.

**Gresham Hall,** Building 22332. Same as above.



**Grierson Street.** Although he never served at Fort Huachuca, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Grierson was the first colonel of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, from 1866 to 1890. A legendary Civil War cavalryman, he led the famous “Buffalo Soldiers” throughout the Indian Wars. He is not to be confused with his son, Col. Charles H. Grierson, who commanded the 10<sup>th</sup> and Fort Huachuca from October to December 1914.



**Hall Circle.** Lt. Gen. Charles P. Hall commanded the 93d Infantry Division at Fort Huachuca from March to October 1942, at which time he was promoted to command the IX Corps which shipped for the Pacific. He was awarded two Distinguished Service Medals, a Silver Star and a Bronze Star. He retired in 1948 and died in 1953.

**Virginia Hall Dining Facility,** Building 80503. June 1994. Virginia Hall. Clandestine agent for Special Operations Executive (SOE) and OSS in World War II occupied France. Parachuted into France, her wooden leg under arm, to gain fame as the “Limping Lady.”

Organizing intelligence, sabotage, and resistance units, her activities played a major role in preparing the Allied victory in France. In a rare distinction for a civilian, she was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross at the end of the war. She went on to serve in the CIA until she retired in 1972.



**Hanna Street.** Captain Robert Hanna was one of the first officers to come to Fort Huachuca, arriving in March 1877 with Troop B, 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. He was the first commander of Indian scouts at Huachuca until April 1878.

**Hardley Street.**

Peter Hardley was a corporal in Company I, 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry, when, with disregard for own safety, he intercepted and shot to death an insane soldier who had just killed two officers and their wives at Fort Huachuca on 29 December 1932. Master Sergeant Hardley died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on 25 November 1953.



**Hardy PX Plaza.** Named in March 1977 in honor of Colonel Edwin Noel Hardy, the commander of Fort Huachuca from 17 April 1942 through 17 July 1945. Colonel Hardy said of his service here, "I have the privilege of helping to build the largest military

Negro unit in the world. The American people are going to be proud of the war record of this outfit. Furthermore, the by-products of our work here now will find constructive expression during the reconstruction period after the war." Col. Hardy was awarded the Legion of Merit upon his retirement. He died in the Fort Huachuca hospital at the age of 75 in 1963.



**Hatfield Street.** Captain Charles A. P. Hatfield distinguished himself while commanding Troop D, 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, against Apache Indians in the field in 1886. He was brevetted major in February 1890 for his action in an attack on

Geronimo's camp in the Santa Cruz Mountains on 16 May 1886. As a colonel, he returned to Naco, Arizona, in 1914 to command the 2d Cavalry Brigade.

**Hayden Hall,** Building 50010. Named in May 1972. Senator Carl T. Hayden served in Congress under 10 presidents from William Howard Taft to Lyndon Baines Johnson, the only person in the history of the United States to do so. He first visited Fort Huachuca in 1909 as a member of the Arizona National Guard Rifle Team. As a congressman in 1912 he was successful in obtaining a branch railroad line for fort Huachuca. He was also instrumental in securing approval for the construction of Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital. Throughout his tenure in Congress, Senator Hayden was a friend of Fort Huachuca. He died on 25 January 1972.



**Hayes Hall, Building 80706.** Named in November 1964. Harold G. Hayes was a Signal Corps officer who graduated from West Point in June 1929 and spent an illustrious career in the Signal Corps, achieving the rank of brigadier general in July 1955. He was chief, Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall, Virginia; chief, Signal Section, Continental Army Command; and chief, Combat Development and Operations Division, Signal Office, DA. He died in Washington on 6 March 1959.

**Hazen Guest House, Building 22104.** Named for Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army from 1880 to 1887. He campaigned with the 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry against the Sioux, but his involvement in disputes with Generals Sheridan and Miles curtailed his rise for a time and condemned him to a rear echelon assignment at Fort Buford.

**Healy Avenue.** John Healy was a lieutenant in the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry during the time of the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916-17. He spent a total of 12 and one-half years in the regiment and, when in 1947 it appeared as though the post might be abandoned, he took the lead in organizing a group of interested persons to keep and preserve this historic post. He succeeded so well that when the post was reopened in 1954, sufficient material had been gathered to establish a post museum. For years he wrote a column called "Old Huachuca Days" for the post newspaper and was responsible for interesting archaeologists in the Garden Canyon excavation, a pre-Columbian Indian site on the Fort Huachuca reservation.



**Henry Circle.** Guy Vernor Henry was colonel of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry from June 1897 to October 1898, the period when that regiment distinguished itself in the charge up San Juan hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He rose to the rank of major general and became commander of the forces in Puerto Rico. He was a recipient of the Medal of Honor, achieved for leading the assault of his brigade upon the Confederate works at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

**SFC William Webster Hines, Sr. Park.** Biography unknown.

**Hines Road.** Will

Hines was a sergeant in Troop C, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, killed in action in a fight against Carranzista forces near Carrizal, Mexico, on 21 June 1916. In this battle, the company commander, Captain Charles T. Boyd and his second-in-command, Lieut. Henry R. Adair, were also killed. In addition, 38 other American soldiers were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.



**Hitt Hall.** June 1995. Hitt, Parker, Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Captain Parker Hitt was 34 years old in 1911 when the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth conducted its first conference on military cryptology. The infantry officer had interrupted his studies in civil engineer-



ing at Purdue University to join the Army in 1898. He served in the Philippines, Alaska and California before attending the Signal School and then becoming an instructor at that institution. He possessed a flair for solving ciphers and deciphered coded messages intercepted from Mexico from both the agents of Pancho Villa and the Constitutionalists, the latter code becoming known as the Mexican Army Cipher Disk. Hitt wrote the U.S. Army's first publication on cryptology in 1915 when his Manual for Solution of Military Ciphers was printed at Fort Leavenworth. From 1914 to 1917, Hitt developed a code machine that, after some improvements by Joseph Mauborgne, Chief of the Signal Corps' Engineering and Research Division, would become in 1922 the Army's M-94. It was used up until World War II. In the 1930s it was replaced by the M-138a, which incorpo-

rated some more improvements on Hitt's prototype. Now a Colonel, Parker Hitt went to France with the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) and served on Pershing's staff before becoming the Chief Signal Officer for the 1st Division.

**Holbrook House,** Building 41015. June 1975. As a captain, 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Willard A. Holbrook was post commander at Fort Huachuca in the summer of 1903. As a major general, he was chief of cavalry from July 1920 to 1924.

**CW Arthur Holcombe Playground.** Biography unknown.



**Holland Room.** Located in Riley

Barracks, this conference room was named for Col. Leland J. Holland, one of the 1979 hostages in the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran, Iran. He is a member of the MI Hall of Fame. **Holman Guest House,** Building 52054. First Lieutenant Donald Woods Holman, Military Intelligence, was serving with Company D, 1<sup>st</sup> Squadron, 11<sup>th</sup> Armored Cavalry Regiment when, on 10 March 1970 he was killed in action during a counterinsurgency action in Vietnam. For his meritorious service a Bronze Star Medal was awarded posthumously.

**Hughes Street.** Col. Martin Briggs Hughes was an 1869 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and a cavalryman who saw a lot of action in Texas, Mexico, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona with the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. As a captain, he served at

Fort Huachuca from 1898 to 1900 and commanded the post on four separate occasions during that time.

**Hungerford Avenue.** Captain Joseph D. Hungerford was killed in a skirmish against Mexican troops in Nogales on 28 August 1918. This was an effort to subdue Mexican irregulars who had fired "stray" bullets over the line in a fracas with Mexican federal forces. Charging up one of the steep hills of Nogales, after Mexican irregulars, he was shot through the heart and died instantly.

**Hunter Street.** March 1977. Named for Sgt. Woodrow G. Hunter who served with the 5227<sup>th</sup> CIC Detachment and was the first agent to sacrifice his life in combat in the Pacific in World War II.



**Ice Hall**, Building 62722. This classroom and training facility for the NCO Academy was named in June 1993. Clovis D. Ice enlisted in the Army in June 1950 and spent the first seven years of his career with Infantry and Armor units in Korea, and at Forts Knox and Ord as an Ammo Bearer, Squad Leader, and Platoon Sergeant. In December 1959 he completed a two year tour in Ethiopia. He then was assigned to Fort Bragg as a Traffic Analyst and Platoon Sergeant with the 313th Army Security Agency Battalion and the 13th Radio Research Unit. Following training at Fort Devens in 1962, he volunteered for assignment to Fort Bragg and the 403rd

Army Security Agency Special Operations Detachment (SOD) (Airborne). As a pioneer in Army Security Agency Special Forces Operations, he was responsible for many recommendations for improvement of early manpack intercept equipment items designed specifically for airborne operations. From 1965 to 1979 he served as Acting Sergeant Major with the 400th and 403rd SOD in Okinawa and Vietnam, respectively. Between 1970 and his retirement in 1977, CSM Ice served in Vietnam twice, Okinawa once, and at Fort Bragg three times as First Sergeant and Command Sergeant Major. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1988. In 1990 he was selected as a Distinguished Member of the Corps. He passed away in October 1991. As an early pioneer of MI Airborne intercept operations, his legacy will live forever.



**Irwin Street.** September 1959. Named for an Army surgeon who, more than a century ago, performed the first deed in American history to be recognized with the Medal of Honor. Dr. and Brig. Gen. Bernard Irwin, in the absence of the commander of Camp Buchanan, on 12 February 1861, assumed command of a detachment of the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry and aggressively rode 115 miles to Apache Pass. There Lieutenant George N. Bascom and his troops were under siege by Cochise and his warriors in the north end of the Chiricahua Mountains. He not only brought tactical relief to this beleaguered force at Apache Pass,

but rations and his medical services as well.

**Jeffords Street.**

Thomas J. Jeffords was second postmaster of Fort Huachuca from May 1880 to January 1884. During the same period he was the fort's post trader. He came to New Mexico in 1859 and carried dispatches for General Carlton at Tucson. Though he was later known as "Captain" Jeffords, this must have been an honorary title, because he appears never to have been a commissioned officer of the Army. After 14 of his men had been killed when he was superintendent of mails from Mesilla to Tucson, Jeffords rode alone to Cochise Stronghold in the Dragoon Mountains to make friends with Cochise. The friendship that thereafter developed between them was climaxed by his being made the Apache chief's blood brother. After that Jefford's mail riders and stages were never again molested. It was

Tom Jeffords who persuaded Cochise to attend the peace parley with General Howard that ended Cochise's revolt. At Cochise's insistence, Jeffords became Indian Agent of the Sulphur Springs Indian Reservation. He died in Tucson in 1914 at 82 years of age.

**Jim Avenue.** June 1975. Sergeant Jim was an Apache Indian Scout who earned the Medal of Honor for bravery during the winter campaign of 1872-73.

**Johnson Road.** William F. Johnson was a corporal in Troop B, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, who was killed in action at San Juan, Cuba, on 1 July 1898. Prior to that he had fought an engagement at Las Guasimas on 24 June. In an official report, his commanding officer, Captain J. W. Watson, wrote: "Corporal Johnson deserves special mention for coolness under fire. He was the noncommissioned

officer in charge of a Hotchkiss battery, and as such became a special target for the enemy's fire.

**Johnston School,** Building 47120. November 1959. Col. Gordon Johnston began his career as an enlisted man during the Spanish-American War in the 2d Mississippi Infantry Regiment, and transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. The lieutenant colonel of the regiment, Theodore Roosevelt, later recommended Johnston for a regular army commission which he accepted in 1899. While detailed to the Signal Corps in 1906 in the Philippines, he took part in an action against the insurgents in which he was severely wounded and for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor. During World War I, he was the chief of staff of the 82d Division and earned the Distinguished Service Medal for his work during the Argonne

operations. In March 1934, the 60-year old Johnston died from injuries sustained during a polo match while a staff officer in the 2d Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

**Kapp Barracks,** Building 80306. June 1994. Kapp, Stanley W., Pfc. Member of MI Hall of Fame. Radio intercept operator in the Philippines at the time of Japanese invasion. Remaining until his mission could no longer be accomplished, he helped lead an heroic, six-month odyssey through the islands until captured by the Japanese Army in September 1942. Died in captivity in 1944.



**Kautz Avenue.** Col. August V. Kautz

commanded the Department of Arizona from 1875 to 1878. It was upon his orders that Captain Samuel Whitside founded a camp in the Huachuca Mountains on 3 March 1877.

**Sam Kee Hall,** Building 22328. June 1975. Named for a legendary figure at Fort Huachuca. Sam Kee was an enterprising restaurateur who first opened a post concession in 1881. He left his business in the hands of family members when he returned to China in 1919. His restaurant was a favorite gathering place. On at least one occasion, it was reported that he advanced the soldiers' pay for the fort when the monthly payroll was delayed.

**Kelly Operations Building,** Building 61730. June 1996. Kelly, Robert J., Col. Member of MI Hall of Fame. He served his country in myriad positions of ever increasing responsibility from

November 1967 until his untimely death in a helicopter accident on 23 February 1993. He began his career as an armor platoon leader. Upon completion of his first tour, he became MI and received an assignment to the First Field Force in the Republic of Vietnam. There he was very involved in the evolution of signals intelligence on the battlefield. He served in various staff positions, including a tour in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where he was the team chief assigned to instruct Saudi officers in S2 functions. In 1988 he assumed command of the 109th MI Battalion, 9th Infantry Division. He studied German at the Defense Language Institute and attended the Command and General Staff College, and the Naval War College where he earned a master's degree. Colonel Kelly's final assignment was as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, V Corps. He was known as a

dedicated, tenacious intelligence officer who relished his role as mentor and team player during his entire career. He was instrumental in developing doctrine, designing the future structure and, most significantly, implementing the split-based, seamless architecture to support key deployments of MI units in Europe.

**Knowlton Room** in Building 41305. April 1996. Named for Lt. Col. Thomas Knowlton who commanded George Washington's first reconnaissance and intelligence unit during the Revolutionary War.

**Knox Theater**, Building 41305. Named for Col. Robert Knox who commanded the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry at Fort Huachuca in 1933 and 1934. The theater was converted to a museum annex in 1983.



**Koch Barracks**, Building 80306. June 1993. As General Patton's G2 during World War II, Brig. Gen. Oscar W. Koch pioneered the concept of all-source intelligence and analysis. He never allowed General Patton to be surprised by enemy action. After World War II, he organized and commanded the Army's first peacetime intelligence school. He developed a G2 intelligence planning cycle that was the forerunner of the modern-day intelligence cycle. His book, *G2: Intelligence for Patton*, is required reading for MI officers.

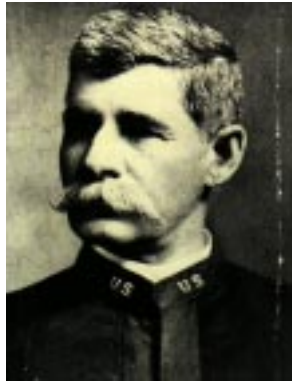


**La Guardia Street.** It was in 1891 that Chief Musician Achille La Guardia came to Fort Huachuca as bandleader of the 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry. One of his three children, Fiorello, became mayor of New York from 1934 to 1945, after a war time stint with the as an officer in the Signal Corps during World War I.

**Lane Barracks**, Building 31122. Private Morgan D. Lane was the first Signal Corps enlisted man to receive the Medal of Honor. While serving in the 5<sup>th</sup> Corps, Army of the Potomac, he distinguished himself by his gallantry near Jetersville, Virginia, on 6 April 1865. In an operation in advance of friendly lines, he participated



in the pursuit and capture of seven officers and enlisted men of the enemy force.



**Lawton Street.** Named for Henry W. Lawton who as a Captain commanding B Troop, 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, left Fort Huachuca in 1886 for a grueling several-month pursuit of Geronimo and his renegades. For this campaign, he was to earn the Medal of Honor. As a major general, he commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Division in the Philippines. It was there he was killed on 19 December 1899 while walking the firing line in the battle for San Mateo.



**Lebo Street.** June 1975. A native of Pennsylvania and veteran of the Civil War, Thomas C. Lebo was a well known officer of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and very active in the Geronimo Campaign of 1886. He commanded Troop K and made a memorable forced march from Calabasas to the Pinito Mountains, some 200 miles, where his engagement with Apaches was of a desperate character. Later, Lebo commanded the 14<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in the Philippine Insurrection, 1903-07, as a colonel.

**Libby Army Airfield.** December 1952. Named for Sergeant George D.

Libby, Corps of Engineers, who won the Medal of Honor at the cost of his life in the Korean War. Construction of the field was conceived as a training project for the Army Engineer Aviation battalions which trained at Fort Huachuca in 1951.

**Luke Street.** September 1959. Second Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., was a Phoenix, Arizona, native who joined the U.S. Army Signal Corps and became a flyer with the 27<sup>th</sup> Aero Pursuit Squadron, of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit Group, stationed near Chateau-Thierry in late July 1918. He became an ace, shooting down a number of German aircraft and earning the nickname, the "Balloon Buster," because of his penchant for shooting down enemy observation balloons. Shot down on 29 September, he successfully crash-landed and died in a shoot-out with the German infantrymen who surrounded him. He was posthu-

mously awarded the Medal of Honor.

**Machol Avenue.** June 1975. A private in Indian Scouts, Machol won the Medal of Honor for bravery during the winter campaign of 1872-73.



**Macomb House,** Building 22140. June 1975. As a captain, 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Augustus C. Macomb was post commander at Huachuca from July 1900 to March 1901. He commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Squadron, 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, at Huachuca in October 1903 and in June 1905.

**Madden Street.** Maj. Daniel Madden was a 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry officer who had served valiantly in the Civil War./ He



was post commander at Fort Huachuca as a captain from May until September 1880. It was in that year that Victorio's band of Apaches captured the Overland Stage near Fort Cummings, New Mexico, killing one of its occupants, Emory Madden, son of Captain Madden. Young Madden was coming to Arizona from college in the east to spend his vacation with his father's regiment.

**Mar Kim Hall,** Building 22334. Mar Kim, a nephew of Sam Kee, ran a restaurant at Nogales for the soldiers of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. In 1934 he came to Fort Huachuca to operate the Post Exchange Restaurant, today the building which is named for him.

**Martine Street.** June 1975. Martine was one of two unarmed Apache scouts who entered Geronimo's camp with Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood on 24 August 1886. As a result of this parley,

Geronimo surrendered to General Nelson Miles ten days later on 3 September in Skelton Canyon.



**Mashbir Hall, Building 62715. Named for Col. Sidney F. Mashbir who commanded Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Allied Translator and Interpreter Service during World War II. He is a member of the MI Hall of Fame.**

**Mason Street.** Lt. Col. Julius W. Mason commanded Fort Huachuca from September 1882 until December of the same year, and died on post on 19 December while serving as its commander. He saw service in both the 2d and 5<sup>th</sup>

Cavalry during the Civil War, and was with the 3d Cavalry in the 1870s. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel for meritorious service at Brandy Station. General George Crook lauded Mason in an official report for Mason's expeditious use of a mountain howitzer against the Ute Chief, Captain Jack, at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, in 1882.

**Mauborgne Hall,** Building 43084. November 1971. Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne was a communications expert, code breaker and painter who headed the Signal Corps from 1937 to 1941. As the Army's chief signal officer during World War II, he shared the credit for helping to organize, direct and inspire the team that cracked Japanese military codes. He died in 1971 in Atlanta, Georgia.

**Maus Street.** June 1975. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus was a veteran of much Indian-fighting and in

the fall of 1885 he succeeded to the command of the Apache scouts that were in the field after Geronimo. For his conduct in an attack on Geronimo's band and a defensive action against a body of Chiricahuas in January 1886, near the Aros River, Mexico, he was awarded the Medal of Honor. He served in the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns of the Spanish-American War, commanded troops aiding in the earthquake relief in San Francisco in 1906, and commanded the Department of the Columbia as a brigadier in 1909. He retired in 1913 and died in New Windsor, Maryland, on 9 February 1930.

**Mays Court.** Isaiah Mays was a corporal in Company B, 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry, and part of an escort for paymaster Joseph W. Wham on 11 May 1889 when the party was ambushed between Fort Grant and Fort Thomas. When the noncommissioned

officer in charge, Sergeant Benjamin Brown was seriously wounded, Corporal Mays assumed command. Of the 11 men forming the escort, one was killed and eight wounded. Mays's resolute action succeeded in driving off the attackers and he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

**McMurdo Equine Surgical Facility**, Building 30022. July 1987. Col. Charles D. McMurdo was born in Scotland and educated at the American Veterinary College where he received his doctorate in Veterinary Science in 1889. He was the veterinarian for the 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry at Fort Huachuca at the time when the "Buffalo Soldiers" were participating in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico led by Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing. McMurdo's wife, Mabel, died of a heart attack while riding at Fort Huachuca in 1916 and is buried in the post cemetery.

**Meyer Avenue.**

Col. Oren Browning Meyer commanded the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and Fort Huachuca from November 1919 until May 1920. A 1890 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, he fought at Santiago, Cuba, where he was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. He saw action in the Philippines and served with the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I. He retired in 1929 and died in San Diego, California, in 1955.

**Michie House**, Building 42010. June 1975. Brig. Gen. Robert E. Lee Michie, a 2d Cavalry officer, participated in Indian campaigns in Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico and Kansas. He served in the Spanish-American War, served in the Philippines, and was secretary of the General Staff in Washington. He died on 4 June 1918 in France.



**Miles House**, Building 22128. June 1975. A native of Massachusetts, Nelson A. Miles was appointed a first lieutenant of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Massachusetts Infantry in September 1861. He experienced a spectacular rise, and, by the end of the Civil War, had achieved the rank of Major General of Volunteers. Not with cause, however, for he was involved in numerous battles. Thrice wounded, and awarded the Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Chancellorsville on 3 May 1863. With the war over, he married the niece of General Sherman and accepted a regular Army commission as

a colonel in the 40<sup>th</sup> Infantry. Moving to the western theater with the 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry, Miles quickly earned a reputation as an able Indian fighter and in 1880 was appointed brigadier general and commanded successively the Departments of the Columbia, the Missouri, and Arizona. He came to Arizona in 1886, replacing General Crook, to carry on the difficult campaigns against Geronimo's Apaches. He established Fort Huachuca as his advance base for this campaign. Under his leadership, the surrender of these Indians was effected and the grateful citizens of Arizona feted him in Tucson in 1887. He commanded the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War and was appointed lieutenant general in 1900. He retired in 1903 and died in 1925 at age 86.

**Miller Avenue.** Daniel H. Miller enlisted in the Army on 1 April 1864, at

Columbus, Ohio, and was assigned to Troop C, 3d Cavalry. He died of a wound received while hunting in 1874 at Fort McPherson, Georgia. He was a recipient of the Medal of Honor, earned during the Cushing Massacre on 5 May 1871 in the Whetstone Mountains north of present-day Fort Huachuca.



**Mills Circle.** Stephen Crosby Mills, a 1877 West Point graduate, was commissioned in the 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry, and served with the 12<sup>th</sup> Infantry in the Bannock Campaign in 1878. As a second lieutenant, he was in command of Company D, Indian Scouts, Camp Huachuca, Arizona Territory, from

February 1880 to May 1881. His scouts, along with four other companies, had an engagement with Apaches in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico. During the skirmish that followed, they rescued Captain Carroll, 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, who with eight of his men were wounded and in a helpless condition. For his gallantry in this action, Lieut. Mills was cited and brevetted first lieutenant. He became a professor of military science, took charge of Apache prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida, in 1886, served as military attaché in the U.S. Legation in Copenhagen, Denmark; and was Inspector General of the 2d Division in the Spanish-American War. He died at age 60 in Ticonderoga, New York, on 3 August 1914.

**Mizner Avenue.** John Kemp Mizner graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1856 and was commissioned as an

officer in the 2d Dragoons. In the Civil War he served as a colonel in the 3d Michigan Cavalry. He was brevetted for gallantry at the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in October 1862. He was made brigadier general of volunteers in 1865. After Appomattox, he reverted to his permanent rank of captain. He commanded Fort Huachuca from June until September 1884, while serving in the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. He succeeded Col. Benjamin H. Grierson as commander of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in 1890. He became a brigadier general on 26 May 1897 and died on 8 September 1898.

**Moore Circle.** September 1959. Elgin J. Moore was a sergeant in Company C, 314<sup>th</sup> Signal Battalion, 89<sup>th</sup> Division, near Beauclair, France, from 4-11 November 1918. While under heavy German shelling, Sergeant Moore laid out maintenance lines of communication

with utter disregard for his own safety. He was killed on the very day of the armistice. For his gallantry in action, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Moore Park.** This park, adjacent to the Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital, was designated by Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lotz, Jr., commanding general, U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command, and Fort Huachuca installation commander, as Folsom Moore Park in memory of the late James Folsom Moore (1889-1968), distinguished Cochise County newspaper publisher and civic leader, for his outstanding service for four decades in support of Fort Huachuca.



**Morrow House,** Building 41012. June 1975. As a lieutenant colonel, 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Albert Payson Morrow was post commandant, Fort Huachuca, in the summer of 1883. He mustered into the service as a sergeant, 1<sup>st</sup> Artillery Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in April 1861. He was commissioned as second lieutenant, 6<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Cavalry, in March 1862. During the Civil War he saw service at Frederick, Maryland; Culpepper Court House, Virginia; and Winchester, Virginia. He was appointed brevet colonel for gallantry in action at Winchester in 1865. From 1866 until 1891 he served in the 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 3d Cavalry regiments.

**Mott Circle.** June 1975. John Mott was a sergeant in Troop F, 3d Cavalry, and distinguished himself in the action at Bear Springs, Whetstone Mountains, Arizona Territory, on 5 May 1871. In this fight the company commander, Lieut. Howard B. Cushing was killed, and had it not been for the cool appraisal of the desperate situation by Sergeant Mott and his subsequent action, it is likely that the entire command might have been annihilated. Led by Mott, the survivors fought a running retrograde action back into Camp Crittenden. For his part in the Bear Springs action, Mott was awarded the Medal of Honor.

**Mottern Circle.** September 1959. A native of Jonesboro, Tennessee, Mottern was a sergeant first class in the 105<sup>th</sup> Field Signal Battalion of the 30<sup>th</sup> Division. Near Mazingheim, France, on 19 October 1918, he gave his

life while attempting to lay communications lines under heavy German shelling. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

**Murr Service Club,** Building 51301. July 1972. Private First Class Murr was the son of a Sierra Vista, Arizona, couple and a graduate of Buena High School in that community. He was killed in action in Vietnam while serving with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division. He was the first Sierra Vista resident to die in Vietnam.

**Myer School,** Building 45103. Brig. Gen. Albert J. Myer was the first Chief Signal Officer of the U.S. Army. He was first commissioned as a surgeon in the Army in 1854. During the Civil War, he pioneered signaling methods and after the war he experimented with ciphers, telegraphy and photography. He founded the Weather

Bureau and was promoted to brigadier general in June 1880. A little over a month later, he died at the age of 51.

**Nannasaddie Barracks,** Building 52109. June 1975. Nannasaddie was an Apache Indian scout. He earned the Medal of Honor for bravery in action during the winter campaign of 1872-73.

**Napier Range 12c.** August 1984. During World War II, Staff Sergeant Vernon Napier received the Distinguished Service Cross while serving with Company B, 709<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion, a predecessor unit of 8/40<sup>th</sup> Armor, an Arizona Reserve unit which trains on this range.

**Nealis Barracks,** Building 52204. Sergeant John J. Nealis, Company C, 102<sup>nd</sup> Field Signal Battalion, distinguished himself in operations near Ronssoy, France, on 29 September 1918. During the operations against the



Hindenburg Line and while in charge of telephone communications between the battalion headquarters and forward positions, he accompanied the advancing infantry forward, established his advanced post, where one of his assistants was killed by shellfire and he himself wounded, and under constant bombardment kept the telephone lines in operation, remaining at his post for nine hours until wounded a second time. Completely exhausted, he turned over his apparatus to the man sent to relieve him. His extreme gallantry, courage, and bravery afforded a magnificent example to the combat troops who witnessed it. For this heroism, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Nelson Circle. September 1959. Sergeant Nelson was a member of the 1<sup>st</sup> Field Signal Battalion, 2d Division. He was killed near Vaux, France, on 1

July 1918, while attempting to keep communications lines open for an advancing battalion of infantry. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.



**Nicholson Hall.** Named in April 1992 for Lt. Col. Arthur D. Nicholson, an MI officer serving with the U.S. Military Liaison Mission at Potsdam, East Germany, in 1985 when he was shot and killed by a Soviet sentry.

**Nickles Avenue.** September 1959. Sergeant Edward E. Nickles was a sergeant in Company B, 101<sup>st</sup> Field Signal Battalion, 26<sup>th</sup> Division. He was killed near Verdun, France, on 24 October 1918 while repairing field

lines under heavy German fire. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

**Nowlan House,** Building 41014. June 1975. As a major, 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Nowlan was post commander at Fort Huachuca during the summer of 1896, and from August 1897 to April 1898. He was captured during the Civil War at Port Hudson, Louisiana, and was confined at Richmond, Virginia, and Camp Asylum, South Carolina. He escaped and reported in to Union forces on 21 March 1865. He served in the field in Kansas during the Indian uprising of 1867. He participated in the Yellowstone Expedition in Montana and Wyoming during April and May 1873, and served on General Terry's staff from May to December 1876. He was with Lt. Col. Phil Sheridan at Little Big Horn, Montana Territory. He died on 10 November 1898.

**O'Neil Hall,** Building 61809. June 1995. Named for Thomas O'Neil, a trainer in field systems maintenance.

**Olmstead BOQ,** Building 43085. After serving in World War I as an assistant inspector with the American Expeditionary forces, he transferred to the Signal Corps. He became Chief Signal Officer of the Army in October 1941 and oversaw the growth of the Signal Corps from 27,000 to 350,000 men in four years.



**Patch Street.** Many renowned military families have called Fort Huachuca home. One of these was that of Lieutenant Alexander McCarrell Patch who was

Quartermaster of the post and the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry from 1885 to 1889. Leaving the Army because of an injury, Lieut. Patch remained on the fort as manager of the Post Trader's store. His two sons, both born at Fort Huachuca, rose to general ranks. Maj. Gen. Joseph Dorst Patch, born in 1885, commanded the 80<sup>th</sup> Division during World War II. Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., born in 1889, was commander of U.S. Forces at Guadacanal and Commanding General of the Seventh Army in Europe.

**Pauly Ball Field.**

Sergeant Major Emil Pauly served with Troop I, 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, during the Apache campaigns. His first military engagement was at Cibicu Creek, Arizona, in 1881. He was a member of the force to which Geronimo surrendered in 1886 at Skeleton Canyon. Pauly was stationed at Fort Apache, Camp Bowie and

Fort Huachuca. Reenlisting on 11 January 1898, in the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry, he became a sergeant major, serving in Cuba and taking command of his company in the charge up San Juan Hill when his commanding officer was wounded. Later Pauly served in the Philippine insurrection. Sometime after his retirement, he took up residence in Douglas, Arizona, and was a respected state officer in the United Spanish War Veterans.



**Pershing House, Building 22126.** General of the Armies John J. Pershing graduated from West Point in 1886, and was in the Winter Campaign against the Sioux in 1890-91. He served in Cuba in 1898 and the Moro Campaigns of the Philippines in 1899-1903, and again in 1910-12. He was Military Attache to Japan in 1905, and with General Kuroki's forces in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05. He commanded the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry Squadron in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916-17. One of the chief elements was the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry out of Fort Huachuca. He commanded the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I and he was Army Chief of Staff from 1921 to 1924. He won the Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for his book, *My Experiences in the World War*. He died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, on 15 July 1948.

**Pershing Plaza Housing Area.** See above.



**Rafferty Street.**

William Augustus Rafferty graduated from West Point in 1865 and was assigned to the 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. As a captain, he arrived at the mouth of Huachuca Canyon on 3 March 1877, to aid in establishing Camp Huachuca. He left Huachuca with Troop M, 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in April 1878, and later, in 1891, returned to the post, now a fort, to serve as its commander. He was brevetted major on 27 February 1890, for gallantry in action against the Indians on the Little Wichita River, Texas, on 5 October 1870. He

died in September 1902 while serving as colonel of the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in the Philippines.

**Ragatz Hall, Building 62750.** June 1992. In memory of CW4 Bill Ragatz, (1932-1991) As a young commissioned officer, Ragatz was chief of a section that insured the accuracy and smooth flow of intelligence reports during the 1956 Soviet invasion of Hungary. He was appointed to the rank of warrant officer in 1963. In 1965 he served as the collection officer, U.S. Army Field Station, Hakata, Japan. During this tour, Ragatz was sent to Korea to provide around-the-clock intelligence data to national -level policy makers during the USS Pueblo crisis. He later served in many demanding areas, including a tour as a collection management officer in Vietnam. In 1972, while serving in Thailand, his unit received the National Security Agency's

Travis Trophy as the best Signals Intelligence unit worldwide. As an instructor at the Intelligence Center and School, Ragatz developed a large block of instruction relating to complex threat capabilities. After his retirement in 1982, he continued to serve the MI community by working in private industry as a civilian contractor in intelligence-related fields. In July 1984 Ragatz returned to the Intelligence Center and School as a Department of the Army civilian in the Directorate of Combat Developments. Died 8 November 1991.

**Revere Barracks, Building 81405.** June 1995. Revere, Paul, Colonel. A silversmith by trade, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Massachusetts militia in 1756 and fought against the French at Crown Point on Lake Champlain. He entered military service a second time in 1776 when a regiment of artillery

was raised to defend Boston. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. He died in 1818 at the age of 83. A major intelligence figure in the years prior to and during the Revolutionary War, he collected intelligence, planned and joined in the execution of the December 1773 Boston Tea Party. His famous ride on 18 April 1775 to alert the countryside to the British advance on Lexington was immortalized in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem. His warning saved John Hancock and Samuel Adams from capture and came to symbolize the role military intelligence plays in giving early warning of threats to friendly forces.

**Riley Street.** November 1960. Sinew Luke Riley was one of the last surviving Apache Indian scouts. He enlisted in 1920. When Fort Huachuca was scheduled for deactivation in 1947, the War Department ordered

the retirement, effective 30 September 1947, of the remaining four Apache scouts. Riley was one; the other three were Sergeant Ivan Antonio, also enlisted in 1920; Sergeant Kessay (Y-32), enlisted in 1922; and Sergeant William Major, enlisted in 1921. Sinew Riley's father, John Riley, was also an Apache scout. His grandfather, "Deadshot" was hung at Fort Grant, on 3 March 1881, for turning upon officers and men of the 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry during the fight at Cibicu Creek on 31 August 1881. He is reputed to have shot Capt. Edmund G. Hentig who died of the wound.

**Riley Barracks, Building 51005.** January 1974. See above.



**Rodney Hall**, Building 41402. June 1975. George B. Rodney was born in 1872 at Newcastle, Delaware. He was commissioned in the 1<sup>st</sup> Delaware Volunteer Infantry in 1898 and fought in the Philippines from September 1899 to August 1900 with the 27<sup>th</sup> Volunteer Infantry. He accepted a Regular Army commission in 1901 and returned to the Philippines with the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. With that unit he served at Fort Huachuca on several occasions. He transferred to the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in time to serve in the 1916 Punitive Expedition and later in 1917-18 commanded both the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and Fort Huachuca. He retired in 1932 and

died on 15 January 1950 at the Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

**Rowdy Street**. June 1975. Sergeant Rowdy, Company A, Indian Scouts, received the Medal of Honor for his action against renegade Indians in March 1890 while scouting for the 10 Cavalry out of San Carlos, Arizona. Rowdy was killed in March 1893 in a hog ranch brawl near Fort Grant.



**Royall Street**. June 1975. Col. William Bedford Royall was a distinguished cavalry commander who commanded the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry from November 1882 to October 1887, and commanded Fort Huachuca intermit-

tently from January 1885 until he left the post in July 1886. He retired in October 1887 and died on 13 December 1895. He received the brevet rank of major and lieutenant colonel for his gallantry in action at Hanover Court House and Old Church, Virginia, in 1862; and the brevet rank of colonel for gallantry in action against the Indians at Rosebud Creek in Montana in 1876.

**Rucker Street**. September 1959. Private De Witt Rucker was a private in Troop K, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, and was killed in action at Carrizal, Chihuahua, Mexico, on 21 June 1916. Ruge-Hamilton Runway, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Site. July 1994. The main runway for flight operations at The National Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Training Center was named for Army 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Lloyd T. Ruge and Marine 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Roland C. Hamilton, who were killed in Vietnam while

engaged in aerial reconnaissance operations in support of ground forces.

**Runion Dental Clinic**, Building 45005. Capt. Marion G. Runion was a dentist with Company B, 1<sup>st</sup> Medical Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division, in Vietnam when he was killed in action on 2 February 1967.

**Sanford House**, Building 22144. June 1975. As major, 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, George Sanford was post commander of Fort Huachuca in 1881. He served in the 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoons, as a lieutenant until February 1862. He was with the Army of the Potomac as a first lieutenant and captain, participating in the Peninsular Campaign and engaging in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. While stationed at Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, he was in the field against Apaches. He also fought the Bannock Indians in Idaho and Nevada in



1877-78, commanded Fort Custer, Montana Territory in 1884-85, and was post commander at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, December 1891 to July 1892. He died 13 July 1908 in New York City.

**Schmidt Street.** September 1959. Captain Russell A. Schmidt, Signal Corps, 108<sup>th</sup> Field Signal Battalion, 33d Division, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry near Cumieres, France, on 8 October 1918. With a detail of five men, Captain Schmidt was engaged in attempting to lay a telephone line across the Meuse River when they were discovered and attacked by a superior force of the enemy. Even after being wounded three times, Captain Schmidt continued the unequal struggle, killing one and wounding three of the enemy, until all of his ammunition was exhausted and all of his men severely wounded. Believing

himself to be mortally wounded, he advanced to the enemy's lines and gave himself up in order to save the lives of his men. He was recaptured by friendly forces later in the day.

**Schuyler House,** Building 41016. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, an 1870 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, was a 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry officer who saw much Indian campaigning in Wyoming and Arizona. He was a professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University in the 1880s, and eventually rose to command the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. In 1911 he was promoted to brigadier and commanded the Department of Colorado. He also commanded the Mounted Service School and Fort Riley. He was retired in 1913 and died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, on 17 February 1932.

**Sherburne House,**

Building 41021. June 1975. Thomas L. Sherburne graduated from Louisiana State University in 1899 and was commissioned upon graduation. He served in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2d Cavalry and, from 1917 to 1918, was detailed to the Signal Corps. He saw action in the Philippine Insurrection, 1901-1903, and then served with the 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry at Fort Sill in 1905. He participated in the 1916 Punitive Expedition into Mexico. During World War I he was the signal officer for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division with the American Expeditionary Force in France. He became commanding officer of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and commanded Fort Huachuca from July 1930 to November 1931. He held the Silver Star and two Purple Hearts. He died on 27 October 1956 in Lexington, Kentucky.

**Sherr Barracks,** Building 80305. June 1994. Sherr, Joe R., Col. Member of MI Hall of Fame.

Commander, Station 6, Second Signal Service Company stationed at Fort McKinley in Philippines at outbreak of World War II. A colleague in the Second Signal Service Company said "he was 'Radio Intelligence' in the Southwest Pacific." Led intercept efforts as U.S. forces withdrew to Corregidor Island. There, he was selected to accompany General MacArthur to Australia in March 1942. In Australia, he served as Chief, Signal Intelligence Division, U.S. Armed Forces, Far East. In September 1943, when returning from a mission to India and China, he died in an airplane accident in Calcutta. He was posthumously awarded the Legion of Merit on 22 January 1945.

**Shipp Street.** William Ewen Shipp was a first lieutenant, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, and was killed in action at San Juan, Cuba, on 1 July 1898. He was an aide-de-camp to

General Leonard Wood at Santiago, Cuba. Shipp and his brother officer, Captain A. L. Mills were lauded for bravery under fire by President Theodore Roosevelt in his book *The Rough Riders*.



**Sisler Hall**, Building 84015. February 1977. Military Intelligence's only Medal of Honor winner. Cited posthumously for his heroic actions in Southeast Asia on 7 February 1967. As leader of a Special Forces reconnaissance mission deep in enemy territory, he rallied his greatly outnumbered troops under attack, led them to a protected position, and then ensured their withdrawal by his single-handed charge into the enemy onslaught.

His gallant attack broke the enemy's assault and resulted in their retreat from the battlefield.

**Skelton Hall**, Building 41410. January 1985. Dr. Oscar G. Skelton was born on 26 November 1889, received his D.D.S. degree from Starling Medical College, Ohio, in 1913, and applied for a commission in the U.S. Army Dental Corps which had been newly established on 3 March 1911. His first assignment was to Fort Huachuca where he became the first dentist at the post.. After completing his probationary period, he was commissioned in November 1916. He retired in 1946 as a colonel.

**Smiley Softball Field**. October 1964. Technician Fourth Grade Smiley lost his life in World War II while serving with the 53d Signal Battalion. He was posthumously awarded a Silver Star for his action in the Italian Campaign.



Smith Middle School, Building 67601. Cornelius Cole Smith was born in Tucson in 1869. His father, an officer in the Union Army's California Column, served after the war as the Quartermaster at Fort Lowell. The younger Smith enlisted in 1890 and a year later won our nation's highest award for gallantry against the Sioux at White River, South Dakota. Commissioned in 1892, the Medal of Honor winner went on to serve in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, in the Philippines under Generals Leonard Wood and John J. Pershing, and in South America as an attache. His global

career ended at Fort Huachuca where, as a colonel, he commanded the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and the post from 1918-19.

**Smith Street**. Memorialized in honor of First Lieutenant William Harvey Smith, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, who was killed in action during the charge up San Juan Hill, Cuba, 1 July 1898, during the Spanish-American War. Lieutenant Smith was killed as he reached the crest of the hill, not 100 yards distant from his West Point classmate and long-time friend First Lieutenant William Ewen Shipp.



**Squier Street**. March 1977. Maj. Gen. George O. Squier was chief signal officer from 1917-23 and an

energetic officer of high scientific achievement. An 1887 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, he held a number of signal posts and is credited with inventing the multiplex telegraphy system. He was chief signal officer of the maneuvers division on the Texas border in 1911, and also wrote the specifications for the first airplane bought by any government. He holds the distinction of being the first passenger ever carried in an airplane.

**Stanley Street.** July 1959. Private James Stanley was killed in action at Ojo Caliente, Texas, on 28 October 1880, while serving with Troop K, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. The fight at Ojo Caliente was between elements of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and a band of Victorio's Apaches in the Tres Castillos Mountains in Texas. In the fight, five troopers of the 10<sup>th</sup> lost their lives; one of them was Private James

Stanley.

**Stedman Street.** Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, commanded Fort Huachuca from 1904 until his retirement in 1906. He participated with the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in hostilities against the Sioux in South Dakota on 30 December 1890, and commanded Troop E, 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, during its heroic battles at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill, Cuba, during the 1898 Spanish-American War. Stedman died on 19 September 1920 in Washington, D.C.

**Stinnett Room.** Classroom for Basic Installer's Course, 1199<sup>th</sup> Signal Bn. November 1989. Mr. James M. Stinnett, Department of the Army Civilian, was assigned to the 1199<sup>th</sup> Signal Battalion from 3 September 1972 to 9 December 1988, and personally trained over 800 installers. He served as Team Chief on numerous high visibility installation projects.

**Stovall Street.** July 1959. Private George Stovall was a member of Troop D, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, who was killed in action while assaulting the Spanish position on San Juan Hill, Cuba, 1 July 1898.

**Tallmadge Hall,** Building 62702. August 1988. Brevet lieutenant colonel Benjamin Tallmadge served as the first intelligence officer for General George Washington in the American Revolution.

**Thompson Street.** June 1975. William A. Thompson was born in Maryland and served during the Civil War as an enlisted man with the 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland Infantry. He was commissioned a second lieutenant with the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in 1867. He became the regimental adjutant of the 4<sup>th</sup> and during the Geronimo Campaign his name appears consistently in official correspondence between General Nelson Miles and

Captain Henry Lawton. In 1890 he was brevetted a captain for gallant service in actions against Indians near Red River, Texas, from 27-28 September 1874; and at Los Lagunas Quatro, Texas, on 5 November 1874. He was promoted to major, 2d Cavalry, in 1897 and retired the following year.

**Tindall Street.** Richard Gentry Tindall, Jr., Signal Corps, was killed in action during the Italian Campaign of World War II. He was the signal officer of the 92d Infantry Division which completed its training at Fort Huachuca before departing in August and September 1944 for the Italian front in the European Theater.

**Tupper Avenue.** Tullis Cicero Tupper was honorably discharged from the enlisted ranks as a sergeant major to accept a commission as second lieutenant, 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, on 23 September 1862. He

was awarded the brevet rank of first lieutenant for gallant action at the Battle of Gettysburg on 3 July 1863. Later he became brevet captain and major for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and brevet lieutenant colonel on 27 February 1890 for gallant service in successfully leading a cavalry charge against Indians at Red River, Texas, 30 August 1874, and for gallantry leading his Troop G, 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, from Fort Huachuca into action against Indians at Las Animas Mountains, New Mexico, 28 April 1882. He commanded Fort Huachuca from April 1881 to August 1881; from October 1881 to January 1882; in June 1883 and from August 1883 to October 1883. He retired 26 July 1893 as major, 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, and died 1 September 1898 at Cleveland, Ohio.



**Uhrhane Traffic Circle.** April 1992. Dedicated in honor of Maj. Gen. Francis F. Uhrhane, a former commander of the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground from 1960-63.



**Van Deman Gate,** (East Gate). June 1992. Maj. Gen. Ralph Van Deman, considered to be the father of Army intelligence, Following the Spanish-American War, the Army and its general

staff was greatly reduced. A Harvard-educated captain, who had served with MID in Cuba in 1898, would have a profound impact on the recognition of military intelligence as a distinct discipline within the U.S. Army. Serving in the Philippines under General Arthur MacArthur from 1901 to 1903, Ralph H. Van Deman ran a network of undercover agents that kept MacArthur informed of insurgent activities and managed to foil a plot to take over the capitol and assassinate the governor general. After a stint at the Army War College, Van Deman found himself in China in 1906 collecting intelligence on Chinese lines of communication and forming his suspicions of Japanese intentions toward China. In 1915 Van Deman was a major serving in the War College Division. Here, he became concerned about the total lack of any coordinated intelligence work being

accomplished within the Army and undertook a campaign to convince his leaders of the need for an intelligence organization. After being rebuffed by Army Chief of Staff General Hugh Scott, he managed, through the intercession of mutual friends, to get the ear of the Secretary of War. A month after the U.S. entered the war, a Military Intelligence Branch, later a Division, was formed within the Army War College with Van Deman at its head. By war's end, the section had grown to 282 officers and 1,159 civilians, most of them specialists called from civilian life. The organization and functions of Van Deman's MI Division testify to his farsightedness and influence on the intelligence missions and doctrine of modern times. He divided his work into positive and negative (counterintelligence) intelligence. He assumed responsibility for administration (MI-1), information



(MI-2), military attaches (MI-5), translation (MI-6), maps and photographs (MI-7), codes and ciphers (MI-8), and combat intelligence instruction (MI-9). Under the category of negative intelligence, Van Deman oversaw the Army Section (counterespionage) (MI-3), foreign influence (counterespionage within the civilian community) (MI-4), news (censorship) (MI-10), travel (passport and port control) (MI-11), and fraud (MI-13). These early efforts to group and organize MI within the Army command structure became the model for future development and earned him the distinction of being remembered as the “Father of American Military Intelligence.” Later agencies like the Defense Map Service, the Counterintelligence Corps, the Army Intelligence Command, the Industrial Security Organization, the Defense Intelligence Agency,

the Army Security Agency, the National Security Agency, and the tactical intelligence units all can be seen to be an outgrowth of embryo functions which Van Deman recognized in 1918 to be important to U.S. security efforts.

**Von Herrmann Circle.** Charles F. Von Herrmann was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and enlisted in the Army in 1884. He came to Fort Huachuca in the Spring of 1886, and took a part in the establishment of the heliograph net ordered by General Nelson A. Miles. He was the first member of the Signal Corps to be stationed at Fort Huachuca, and was here from April until December 1886. A Mance heliograph instrument was established at Fort Huachuca on 23 May 1886, on the “small hill above the parade ground.”

**Walker Hall.** Capt. John D. Walker commanded Company C, First Ari-

zona Volunteer Infantry, during the 1865-66 Apache campaigns.

**White Street.** July 1959. William L. White was in Troop B, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, and was killed in action at Las Guasimas, Cuba, on 24 June 1898.



**Whitside Road.** Samuel M. Whitside served as a commissioned officer, U.S. Army, from 4 November 1861 until 9 June 1902. During the Civil War, Whitside served with the 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, and on special assignments with the Army of the Potomac, and in New Orleans, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. As a captain, commanding Troop B, 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, with Troop M, 6<sup>th</sup>, attached under Captain Rafferty,

Whitside marched to the head of Huachuca Canyon on 3 March 1877, from old Camp Wallen and founded Camp Huachuca. He commanded this post until 28 March 1881. He commanded the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, Cuba, from January to July 1900. He was promoted to brigadier general on 29 May 1902 and retired 12 days later. He had served the Army for 40 years. He died on 15 December 1904.

**Whitside Hall,** Building 41330. See above.



**Wilder House,** Building 22132. June 1975. Named for Col. Wilbur E. Wilder who commanded the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and Fort Huachuca in 1913.

He earned the Medal of Honor for gallantry at Horseshoe Canyon, New Mexico, on 23 April 1882, when he assisted, under heavy fire, in rescuing a wounded comrade.



**Willoughby Barracks**, Building 80405. June 1994. Charles Willoughby. Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, for General Douglas MacArthur throughout the Pacific campaigns of World War II. Accompanied MacArthur to Japan and served as his senior intelligence officer in the Army of Occupation and in the U.S. Army Far East Command.

**Wilson Barracks**, Building 62718. June 1993. Msgt. John R. Wilson. Member of MI Hall

of Fame. With the onset of the Korean War, Wilson served with the 25th Counterintelligence Corps, assigned to the 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division. In October 1950, Wilson led a patrol of 30 South Korean policemen and interpreters to the village of Dangso-ri. When Wilson's men arrived at the village, they found it already occupied by the enemy. Ordering his men to surround the village, Wilson entered it accompanied by a squad of Korean policemen. When a group of enemy troops occupying a building refused to surrender and opened fire, Wilson personally led a successful attack on the hostile position. Although he was killed by a sniper in the process, Wilson's actions led to the defeat of the enemy force and the capture of 21 of its members. Wilson was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart for his actions in combat.

**Winans House**, Building 22138. June 1975. Concurrently commanding the post and the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry from 1920 to 23, Col. Edwin B. Winans served with Pershing during the Punitive Expedition, with the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry at Nogales, and with the Army Expeditionary Force in France. He finished his career as a major general in 1927.



Winans Avenue. See above.

**Winrow Avenue**. First Sergeant William Winrow, Troop K, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, was killed in action at Carrizal, Mexico, on 21 June 1916, while on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. Troops C and K, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, moved on 20 June

toward Ahumada, Mexico, through the little town called Carrizal. After a march of 85 miles, the American troopers were intercepted by a group of Carranza government officers on the outskirts of Carrizal, and denied permission to enter the town. When the Americans forced the issue, the two troops came under murderous fire which killed Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair of Troop C; and while bravely and energetically performing his duties as first sergeant of Troop K., William Winrow was among the nine Americans who died that day. On the Mexican side General Gomez was a casualty.



**Wood Street**. Dissatisfied with the tranquillity of his small medical prac-

tice in the east, Dr. Leonard Wood entered the Army as a contract surgeon and arrived at Fort Huachuca in 1885. Finding the rugged Apache Indian campaigns more to his liking, he joined Captain Henry Lawton and the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in the final pursuit of the renegade Geronimo. In the four-month campaign, his endurance and sustained courage earned for him the Medal of Honor. He is remarkable for his rise as a professional soldier as well as a medical doctor. Commanding the Rough Riders in Cuba and serving in the Philippines, this combat officer became Army Chief of Staff in 1910.

**Wood Hall**, Building 41408. June 1975. See above.

Wren Riding Arena. Wren Arena is named in memory of Second Lieutenant William Bellemere Wren, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, who was killed in a riding accident in from of

the old post hospital, 17 January 1927. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1903 and graduated from the Military Academy in 1924. He first assignment was to Fort Huachuca.

**Wright Avenue.**

Henry H. Wright was born in 1850 in the District of Columbia and received his appointment as a second lieutenant in the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in 1872. He served 30 years with that regiment. From 1877 to 1879 he commanded Indian scouts in the field. Wright was awarded a brevet first lieutenantcy for gallantry in action against Indians in the Florida Mountains, New Mexico, on 24 January 1877; in the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico, on 29 July 1878; and in the Mimbres Mountains, New Mexico, on 29 May 1879. As a captain he commanded Fort Huachuca on several occasions during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. He retired in 1902 and died in San

Francisco, California, in 1916.



**Yardley Dining Facility**, Building 80504. June 1993. Herbert Yardley. Pioneer cryptologist and leader of U.S. cryptanalytic efforts during World War I, he served in the MI8 section of the Military Information Division from April 1917 to the summer of 1919 as a lieutenant through major. Following the war, he established the famed “Black Chamber” in New York City where his successes enabled, among other things, foreknowledge of Japanese negotiating positions at the Washington Naval Conference. Dis- traught over what he felt was lack of appreciation for his

work, he wrote a expose in 1941. Despite the contro- versy over his revela- tions, his pioneering role in American Signals Intelligence is undeniable.



**Young Hall**, Build- ing 21112. Col. Charles Young graduated from West Point in 1889, the third African-Ameri- can to do so, and thereafter distin- guished himself as a cavalry officer, college professor of Military Science and Tactics, and U.S. military attache. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and spent the remainder of his career as an officer in a black regiment, the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. He was a professor of Mili- tary Science at

Wilberforce University, Ohio. From 1894 to 98, and during the Spanish-American War, he was with the 9<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1903 he was superintendent of parks at Sequoia and General Grant National Parks in California and from 1904-07 was military attache to the American Legation in Port Au Prince, Haiti.. During the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916, Young led the 2d Cavalry Squadron, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, in a cavalry pistol charge against the Villista forces, driving them out with no losses to his squadron. At the hacienda Santa Cruz de la Villegas, on 12 April 1916, Young was the hero of the hour when he rode in with his squadron to the relief of Major Frank Tompkins, who was severely wounded while his 13<sup>th</sup> Cavalry squadron fought a heavy rear guard action. His reinforcement of Tompkins at this crucial time is credited by many with

preventing a war with Mexico. His brilliant and aggressive operations in Mexico earned for him a lieutenant colonelcy in the 10<sup>th</sup> and a year later he was Fort Huachuca's post commander. He was retired in 1917 as a colonel, but was recalled to active duty and died 8 January 1922 while military attache to Liberia.