

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS
AT
RUCKER CANYON

BY
ELLEN PREDMORE
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HISTORY OF CAMP JOHN A. RUCKER

Honored guests and friends....today we honor a page in the history of the Southwest. Some of this history was glorious with heroic adventures and some of it was tragic. Today I would like to discuss the history of Camp John A. Rucker from the time it was established to the time the United States acquired the land in December of 1970.

Col. Corely has already given a background of the military situation occurring in Arizona during the Apache Indian Campaign. Therefore we can start in early 1878. Geronimo, at the time a little known Indian was out with a band of Apaches raising some havoc in Southern Arizona and New Mexico, but mostly in northern Sonora, Mexico. Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox had taken command of the Department of Arizona. Transportation was slow at this time and in order to keep troops in the field, a supply camp was needed in the area. In late March of 1878, an order was given to Capt. Daniel Madden to establish a supply camp at the San Bernardino Ranch, approximately 28 miles southeast of here. On April 4, 1878, Capt. Madden reported to the Asst. Adjt. General that he had established his camp $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the old San Bernardino Ranch and just north of the boundary line. This location was not desirable for a number of reasons. First, Capt. Madden reported that the feed for his stock was very poor. Second, a telegram from Maj. C. E. Compton, Commander of forces in the field at Fort Grant, stated that Governor Mariscal had notified the governor of the territory that the "Mexican government forbids troops on either side from crossing the line." These two factors made a camp on the international boundary undesirable. So on April 20th, Maj. Compton ordered the camp moved to a point near the junction of the main creeks in White River Canyon. Capt. Madden made this move and established the new camp, here, on April 29, 1878.

Upon establishment of the camp, called Camp Supply, Co. "C" of the 6th Cavalry was stationed here. This company had two officers and approximately 45 men. Also in and out of the camp were two companies of Indian Scouts. These were Co. "C", commanded by 2nd Lt. John Anthony "Tony" Rucker, and Co. "D", commanded by 1st Lt. Austin Henely. A company of 6th Cavalry was stationed here. This company had two officers and approximately 45 men. Also in and out of the camp were two companies of Indian Scouts. These were Co. "C", commanded by 2nd Lt. John Anthony "Tony" Rucker, and Co. "D", commanded by 1st Lt. Austin Henely. A company of Indian Scouts was made up of 40 Indian Scouts, one officer, and five enlisted men from various Cavalry companies.

At times, when these two companies were in camp, there were upwards of 135 men in camp. As stated in a telegram dated July 17, 1878, from the Asst. Adjt. General to Lt. Winchester, the Adjt. of this camp, "It is rather a surprise to the District Commander that with a larger force than at Bowie, Grant or Lowell, proper arrangements cannot be made for the care of public property."

Richard V. Jones

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27, 1879 states: "Upon the recommendation of the Post Surgeon a sick and destitute Citizen of unsound mind calling himself 'Jim Day' will be admitted into the Post Hospital for medical treatment, or receive such treatment outside as his case may require until he is taken care of by the proper civil authorities. The A.A.C.S. will issue full rations to this destitute citizen while he remains at the post."²

The only other deaths reported from Camp Supply were those of Lieuts. Rucker and Henely, who were drowned in a flash flood, July 11, 1878 but were not buried at Camp Supply. It was this tragic accident which accounts for Camp Supply being renamed Camp Rucker. To gain the correct perspective on the traumatic impact this occurrence delt the military personnel of the camp, it is necessary to review the previous records of these men.

Lieut. John Anthony (Tony) Rucker, third generation soldier, son of General Daniel Henry Rucker of the Quartermaster Corps. and brother-in-law of Philip Sheridan was admitted to the U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1868. He was dropped from the Academy after two years because of deficiencies in mathematics and French. He received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant and command of Indian Scouts, Company "C", 6th Cavalry, July 27, 1872.²

Lieut. Austin Henely was born in Ireland and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1868. He was commissioned 2nd Lieut. with the 6th

Lieut. Austin Henely was born in Ireland and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1868. He was commissioned 2nd Lieut. with the 6th Cavalry, June 14, 1872. The summer of 1872 he was commissioned Inspector of Indian Supplies at San Carlos and given command of a company of Indian Scouts because of his great rapport with the Indians. He was raised to the rank of 1st Lieut. November 15, 1876.⁵

1876

December

From General August V. Kautz in Arizona 1874-1878 we learn: "Two of Kautz's most popular and effective junior officers were Lieutenants Austin Henely and John Anthony Rucker, 6th Cavalry. The dispatch of a large detachment from two companies under Rucker, reinforced by thirty-four Indian Scouts in December 1876 was prompted by some especially brazen depredations in the vicinity of old Fort Crittenden. The force relentlessly pursued the hostiles into New Mexico." ³

1877

January

8

"Lieutenant Austin Henely, 6th Cavalry, is in from Camp Apache. He is one of the very energetic officers of the army, and while at Camp Bowie, proved himself such. He always believed what Lieutenant Rucker lately proved, that considerable bands of hostile Chiricahua Apaches were running over the old reserve and vicinity and did all he could with the means provided to punish them. He may be sure his efforts have been sincerely appreciated here." ⁹

1877

March

"Early in March, General Kautz sent Rucker's friend and brother-in-law, Lieutenant Henely, on a reconnaissance of the Rio Grande region. Depredations in Southern Arizona had mounted during February to what the Arizona Citizen ³ Lieutenant Henely, on a reconnaissance of the Rio Grande region. Depredations in Southern Arizona had mounted during February to what the Arizona Citizen ³ described as a 'reign of terror!'"

1878

January

18

Tracking down Indians was not the only purpose and duty of the Indian Scout Company, as Order No 8 indicates:

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"Camp Bowie, A.T.

Order No 8

2nd Lieut. J. Rucker, 6th Cav., with one Indian Scout, Company C, mounted, will proceed without delay in pursuit of and if practicable overtake and capture Pvt. James B. Curry, Co L, 6th Cav. Deserted.

Jan. 16, 1878

Capt. Collie Commanding" ⁵

1878

January

21

"Order No 9

The Acting Ordinance Officer of this Post will transfer to 2nd Lieut. J. A. Rucker, 6th Cav., for use of Co. C, Indian Scouts, the following Ordinance Stores from these on hand for which he is responsible.

8,000 Metallic cartridges, Cal.50

Making necessary receipt transfers. ⁵

S/Wallace, Capt. 6th Cav. Commanding Post"

1878

March

22

When Lieut. Rucker returned from this assignment he went up to the San Carlos Reservation to muster-out his Scouts and re-enlist a new company of 40 men. ⁵

1878

April

Reservation to muster-out his Scouts and re-enlist a new company of 40 men. ⁵

1878

April

1.

The Arizona Weekly Star adds a note which gives us an insight of Lieut. Rucker's personality. "Lieut. Rucker with his scouts arrived here from San Carlos yesterday, and of course had their usual war dance and then left for Grant." ⁴

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1878

June

1

Lieut. Henely was also above average for high spirits and good humor but because of the tension caused by the extreme isolation of the area, the indulged fun and games became the cause of an explosion of temper aimed at his Adjutant Commander June 1, 1878, after he had been given the following:

"I am directed by the Commanding Officer to call your attention to the unusual noises in your camp after taps.

He directs that while your camp remains within the limits of Camp Supply, which is one mile square, that you will hereafter cause all noises after taps to cease and that good order be preserved."

Henely's curt reply:

"Respectfully returned to Adjutant Camp Supply. The assertion of the Commanding Officer of your camp that an unusual noise existed in my camp last night is untrue. The only noise was the chanting of my Indian soldiers which is not an unusual noise in their camp. I do not know of the existance of any order from competent authority setting off a Reservation one mile square for Camp Supply, and until I receive word of the existence of such an order, I shall be of the opinion that my camp is at a proper distance from Camp Supply to make it a distinctly separate camp and shall consider the action of the
2
shall be of the opinion that my camp is at a proper distance from Camp Supply to make it a distinctly separate camp and shall consider the action of the
2
commanding officer Camp Supply to be - - - - meddlesome and presumptuous."

He also addressed another to Lieutenant H. F. Winchester the commanding officer.

"SIR

I have been informed that the commanding officer Camp Supply, gave orders

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT RUCKER CANYON

10

1878
June
28

"Camp Bowie, A.T.

Order No 85

The Acting Ordnance Officer of the post will transfer to 2nd Lieut.

John A. Rucker, 6th Cav. Commanding Co. C, Indian Scouts for the use of that company the following Ordnance and Ordnance stores from those on hand for which he is responsible.

3 - Calif. saddles complete

2 - Sharps carbines cal 50

By Order of

Capt. C. B. McClullen

Taking the necessary receipts therefore."⁵

1878
July
11

Order No 85 was the last out of Camp Bowie directed to Lieut. Rucker. On July 12, 1878 the following telegram was sent to General Sheridan, his brother-in-law in Chicago, Illinois.

"Camp Supply, A.T.

July 12, 1878

"Camp Supply, A.T.

July 12, 1878

Genl. Sheridan

Chicago, Illinois

Lieut. Rucker was drowned about seven o'clock yesterday afternoon in a desperately heroic but fruitless effort to rescue Lieut. Henely from death.

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Body recovered mile and half away after three hours indefatigable search by all troops and Indians was impossible though skilled and determined treatment through the night was applied. Henely's body just recovered. I sent the remains of both into Bowie at once-----. Not broken the sad news to Genl. Rucker, sending it to you. Not knowing Henely's people cannot notify them.

O. M. Chester

Lt. Comdg." 5

Comdg. Lt. Chester sent a follow-up letter to Genl. Sheridan relating the details of the accident.

"There are but few more particulars concerning Lieut. Rucker's noble death that my telegram just sent you embodies - high water, rather a torrent - pouring down the canyon, in which we were camped, came suddenly between us and Capt. Madden's camp here - in which while attempting to cross Lieut. Henely was swept to his death. Tony instantly plunged in after him mounted - but it was hopeless without almost a miracle from the moment Henely was washed off his horse - the flood came down with the roar usual - full of driftwood, making it very hazardous to attempt crossing - and was of such violence that large boulders in the ordinary nearly dry bed of the creek, were distinctly heard heaving them against each other. Henely's head shows the effect of a blow or snag that if received before drowning, would doubtless have rendered him heaving them against each other. Henely's head shows the effect of a blow or snag that if received before drowning, would doubtless have rendered him senseless. Tony simply drowned. He was dead when his remains were recovered and so pronounced by Dr. Burr who was with me in the search, but I was unwilling to give him up so had everything that skill could accomplish done. Dr. Burr did not leave him an instant until late in the morning but with details

of men worked himself to utter exhaustion. We are crushed with grief. Tony's Indians seem awestruck. The mail courier awaits my note, so please pardon its haste. Accept please my heartfelt sympathy in this terrible bereavement."¹

Another telegram sent to Maj. Martin at Prescott, A.T. reports the following:

"Camp Supply

July 12, 1878

Lieutenants Henely and Rucker were drowned in a sudden flood rushing down the canon (sic) here at (7) seven o'clock yesterday evening. Rucker body was only recovered by (10) ten o'clock last night and Henely's this morning at daylight. Whole command and Indians were ceaseless in search till found. Have telegraphed Genl. Sheridan (copy to you) to break news to Genl. Rucker. Don't know Henely's family nor their whereabouts. I send remains of both these officers into Bowie this morning by hired wagon. There being no transportation here. The one Army wagon only provided being away.

O. M. Chester
5
Lt. Comdg."

The hired wagon which carried the bodies to Camp Bowie belonged to an old prospector and odd-job man by the name of Coyne. Patrick J. Coyne was a

The hired wagon which carried the bodies to Camp Bowie belonged to an old prospector and odd-job man by the name of Coyne. Patrick J. Coyne was a self-educated, above average intellect who kept a diary of his daily activities and observations. His entry dated July 11, 1878 provides one eye-witness description of the tragedy.

1878
July
11

"Camp at the Milk Ranch towards Evening, it began to rain and continued about three hours, after it ceased raining the river, here to fore dry, began to raise and continued raising till it got quite dark. Mr. Neil got flooded out of his little house. We had to hunt a new camp grounds.

Lieut. Handly arived in the Evening with his scout party. they camped one half mile up the creek and some of them asisted us in saving our things from the flood.

Lieut. Handly went up to Camp Supply where he met his friend, Lieut. Rucker at the Suttler Store.

they both asisted in saving things from the flood and when the drift-wood all passed down Hanley was returning when his horse fell down and he went rolling and tumbling down the stream. Someone gave the alarm. John Rucker dashed his horse down the bank and plunged in to save his friend. He and his horse went out of sight - and when he was seen again the Horse came up feet first, then he recovered himself, got his footing and came up all right with his rider. Rucker was reach (sic) down as if to catch something. He rolled off and was seen no more till his lifeless remains were found about 50 yards below, the same night. Hanley was not found till next morning. Thus passed away two Noble seen no more till his lifeless remains were found about 50 yards below, the same night. Hanley was not found till next morning. Thus passed away two Noble Officers, lamented by all who knew them. They were the terror of the Indians and the prospector's friend."

Fifty years later Patrick J. Coyne rewrites the tragic episode as follows:
"In '76 Pun a (sic) went to live uf (sic) N.M. 50 miles south of Camp Supply -- Co.- Capt. of co. Apace scout. When came in there we went out. Lt. Rucker

had charge of one of co. of scouts & (born in N.M.). About 3 o'clock thunder rain light - country dark in day 11 July. We, Amos Johnson & I camped about three miles below Camp S---- pour, dry creek raises. Solders -- had provisions on bank T (sic) had to pack back --- when water receded. 5 o'clock in the afternoon one of guides went to cross creek - had fine horse - and did cross. Lt. Henly was going to follow him when he got in middle of gulch water turned horse right over, over & over floating down river as fast as man could run - soldiers, 'Lt. Henley is drown, Lt. H. is drown.'

Lt. Rucker was on the ground & had horse tied to stake - he jerked the line off post T (sic) jumped on the horse - He ran down gulch till he saw Lt.H's horse going over - then jumped right into the river to try to save partner - - - His horse roled over just like other man's and knocked him off - both men off horses.

Horses roled and scrambled for about mile then struck sand bar & climed out - horses stood shivering on bank - - soldiers kept going on down until it got dark.

Then all returne to camp - got candle and lantern & everything in shape of lit - - when rive beg'T to rise we put everything into wagon & put on high ground - we build fires & there was soldiers of 4 cav. came along about 9 o'clock at night - and told us what I have told you now - Now they found one officer, Rucker, about 11 o'clock at night - & the other in the morning - - they were at night - and told us what I have told you now - Now they found one officer, Rucker, about 11 o'clock at night - & the other in the morning - - they were faithful friends to one another. Talk about a flood - - there never was such a flood in Pima Co. before. It went down into Sulpher Sp. Valley. They did not have one gov wagon to haul bodies up to Bowie & so borrowed our little wagon - wasn't that a noble deed - I knew them both personally. H a big man -R more refined."

that all was gold that glittered. He, like all others with whom we came in contact, was anxious to learn where we came from; where we were going; if we intended to locate in Arizona and, if so, what business we were going to engage in, and other questions too numerous to think of remembering. We answered all of Jack's questions to the best of our ability. We must say, here, that we had little idea at the time what pursuit we were intending to follow."

"After being at Mule Gulch some time, I was trying to find out the kind of a man Jack Dunn was. Experts claim they can tell the character of a person by their writing, and there is no better way to lay it before the readers of this article, than by inserting a true copy of a letter published in the Midwinter Industrial Edition of 1909 of the Bisbee Review. The letter was to General Rucker in regard to his son, who died on July 11th, 1878. The original of this letter was given to Joe Chisholm, he of the erratic mind, and never returned to George Dunn. Joe, I believe, claimed he lost it."

"General Rucker,

My dear sir,

We have just laid away a man. To you he was a son; to me a brother. I loved him more than all the world beside, and when the waters closed over Tony's form I was robbed of a noble, generous selfsacrificing friend - not friend as the world goes, but a friend in the most holy and exalted sense.

form I was robbed of a noble, generous selfsacrificing friend - not friend as the world goes, but a friend in the most holy and exalted sense.

The method of his noble death is briefly told. 'Twas a little before 7 o'clock on the evening of July 11th. A heavy rain had set in, and the gulch which separated our mess tent from the body of the camp was temporarily the bed of a seething, surging torrent, which ran head long down the gulch, carrying with it stumps, roots and rocks from the ravine above. Tony, Lieut. Henely

and myself decided to reach our mess tent. I crossed first, Tony followed, and we both arrived safely on the opposite shore.

In looking back we saw that Lieut. Henely had started, but his horse became unmanageable in the rushing torrent, and in his efforts to control him the horse fell over backwards and both horse and rider disappeared beneath the surface. It was during the struggling which now took place that Lieut. Henely was stunned by a kick from his horse. No quicker did I see the Lieutenant's danger than I plunged into the stream to his rescue. But no man could live in such a torrent. I soon found that it was doubtful if I saved even myself. I had almost despaired of life when, just as I was being swept past an overhanging bush, I caught the bush, and weak and exhausted I crawled ashore opposite to the place I had plunged in. Meanwhile Tony procured lariats, and the Indians and soldiers were keeping pace with Lieutenant Henely as he floated down the stream, offering him all the help necessary to rescue him had he been conscious. Rope after rope was thrown him, but he made no effort to save himself, showing beyond doubt that his bruises had deprived him of consciousness. When this fact had forced itself upon Tony's mind, all the generosity of his nature came to the surface, in a trice he was bared to the waist, in another he had leaped on his horse, and with bound he cleared the bank and was buffeting the angry flood. Once his horse went under, he reappeared with Tony in the saddle. A second time he disappeared and this cleared the bank and was buffeting the angry flood. Once his horse went under, he reappeared with Tony in the saddle. A second time he disappeared and this time he rose to the surface riderless. Tony was not seen again. His body was found at 10:00 pm that night a few hundred yards down the stream, and Lieut. Henely's at daylight. Tony died with a smile on his face, showing to the last his contempt of danger, which was exceeded only by his noble impulse to help a fellow being in distress.

On the morning of the 12th, the bodies were brought to Camp Bowie, and today they were buried with military honors in the burying ground near this post.

I have one last office to perform, and that is to place in your hands the watch which Tony always carried on his scouts. 'Twas captured in an Indian camp about four months ago by Tony himself, or rather, the camp was captured by Tony, and I found the watch and presented it to him after the capture.

Thus died the noblest hearted man I ever knew. I write not in condolence but as a full sharer in the deep grief which his death has brought. Nobly he lived and nobly he died, for the noblest place where man can die is where he dies for man.

I am, sir,

Very truly yours.

Jack Dunn

Tony's scout, guide and bosom friend.

P. S. The watch indicated 7 o'clock. This is just as it stopped when Tony drowned." ⁷

Determining the actual truth in the recounting of events long past, usually may be found somewhere among the identical memories of those present at the time. John Rope, an "Old Timer", Indian Scout of the White Mountain Apaches, retold the incidents of the Rucker Canyon tragedy, many years later in his old age. John Rope, an "Old Timer", Indian Scout of the White Mountain Apaches, retold the incidents of the Rucker Canyon tragedy, many years later in his old age in quite a different light.

"The scouts carried a belt slung across the shoulder and chest with fifty cartridges in it. Besides this we carried our rifles and canteen of water. We used to eat early in the morning and again late at night, only twice a day. This

is the way we rounded up the Chiricahuas, and it was hard work, but we had to do as our officer said. I was the youngest, so the other scouts made me gather the wood and get water for them, even though I was very tired. We traveled every day, making our camps at springs. We always kept a guard in front and back when we traveled. After about a month we started for our new headquarters. We found the soldiers camped at the southeast corner of the Chiricahua Mountains. There were scouts there from the San Carlos also. They knew we were coming and had grub cooked for us when we got there. The officer told us to make our camp about three miles below the place where the soldiers were. There were two creeks coming together here. The soldiers were camped on the right fork, below them was our camp on one side of the stream, and a saloon was on the left fork. The day after we got there the San Carlos scouts moved out. The name of the place was Rucker Canyon. After we had made our camp our lieutenant and the lieutenant of a company of scouts camped some distance below us started up the river to the soldier's camp. Soon after they left it started to rain very hard. The water ran off the mountain near by and covered all the flat and filled all the washes. The two officers who started up the river went to the saloon on the west fork and met two citizens, one of whom was in charge of scouts. The four of them stayed there until the rain was over. After the rain the river was high. I guess the men at the saloon were whom was in charge of scouts. The four of them stayed there until the rain was over. After the rain the river was high. I guess the men at the saloon were a little drunk, anyway, the two citizens got on their mules and swam across the river; then they went up a way and crossed back safely. Now the two officers tried it. One had a black horse and the other a sorrel horse. They mounted and started across, riding side by side, instead of going one behind the other as they ought to have done. When they got out in the deep water the current

knocked the upper horse over against the lower horse and upset both. The officers fell off in the water, and the horses swam to the shore. The saloon man saw what had happened and threw a rope to the officers. They grabbed at it, but missed and the water washed them on down into the rocky canyon where our scout camp was located. About sundown a man rode down on the side of the river opposite our camp and called across to the man who was in charge of our pack mules. We were busy moving our outfit back on higher ground. He told the packer that the two officers had been drowned and how it had happened.

He said they wanted all of us scouts to come up the river to the saloon and also the soldiers. Da-o-za-ha and Gu-di-gude, our sergeants, got us together, and we started. We crossed the river twice getting up there, and the water was up to our arm pits. When we got there citizen Jack and the other men were still crying in the saloon about what had happened. They called the sergeant in and said, 'Here is your officer's hat still lying here on the bench.' We all started out to look for the bodies, but couldn't find them and so returned to camp. They told us we would look again tomorrow. About one hour after we got back two soldiers came for us. They said we were to go back again and look for the bodies that night. The packer called us over where the mules were, and there he had a jug of Whiskey. He poured a cupful for each of us. Then we started up the river again. We met the soldiers, all lined up with lanterns, who said that they would search the river on both sides where it was open and that the scouts should look in the canyon.

I guess they were afraid some coyotes would eat the bodies. They gave us long sticks to poke into the piles of drift wood and brush that had caught along the sides in the bushes. The water had run out by now and only mud lay along the banks. We started into the canyon and went all through it but could

find nothing of the officers. On the way out one scout was behind us. On a little knoll over which the high water had been he found one officer. He called us all back. The soldiers and everyone gathered all around with lights. The shirt was torn, but the pants were still all right. The doctor with the troops listened to his heart with something. He said the heart was still warm and that we should carry the body to the hospital at the soldier's camp. It was heavy, and we had to take turns carrying it.

We scouts went back to our camp but when it was almost dawn an officer came to tell us to start out again. Some were too sleepy and did not want to do so. They sent twenty-one of us scouts down the river to search. The other company below was to work up and meet us. I did not go as I was doing the cooking at the time. There were four of us who stayed behind. They found the other officer's body below, doubled around the trunk of a big sycamore tree which was growing in the wash. He had one hundred dollars in bills in his pocket wallet. They took him up to the soldier's camp.

While we were there they used to line us scouts up every day and count our rifles and cartridges and other equipment. In fifteen days the scout company below us got a new lieutenant and started out again to travel. We did not get a new lieutenant to replace our drowned one for twenty-eight days. Then a lieutenant and two soldiers came on down from Fort Thomas to our camp. This a new lieutenant to replace our drowned one for twenty-eight days. Then a lieutenant and two soldiers came on down from Fort Thomas to our camp. This officer was young and stocky; he was to be our new officer. He said he wanted to shake hands with all of us, so we did. We felt bad about the loss of our old officer, and it made us sick inside. The next day after our new officer got in, we moved out to the southeast, going around the corner of the Chiricahua⁸ Mountains and approaching the Mexican border, camping at Guadalupe Canyon."

One memory, the emotional reaction of the Indian Scouts, as told by Rope, affirms the known affection all held for their Lt. Rucker. When he said, "We felt bad about the loss of our old officer, and it made us sick inside."; he expressed their complete devotion.

Other colleagues admiration and respect is reflected in statements made after the sad accident. A fellow officer in the Sixth Cavalry wrote from Fort Apache to the Army-Navy Journal that he was "brave to a degree that was reckless, a daring, dashing rider, generous to a fault, a kind friend and a jovial companion."

Trumpeter, John P. Ward of the Sixth composed a rhymed account of the drowning for the Journal which the editor took the liberty of condensing into prose.

Artilleryman, Henry Lee wrote from Fort Barranca, Florida, that, "a braver man or a more perfect gentleman it was never my pleasure to meet", adding that the Lieutenant was as fine a rider as any Comanche. "I have often said to him, Lieut, I think God intended you for an Indian."²

The final tribute was given in the Military Order of August 12, 1878 from Fort Bowie, A.T.

"As a mark of respect to the memory of late Lieut. J. A. Rucker, 6th Cavalry who gave his life in a noble but fruitless effort to save that of

"As a mark of respect to the memory of late Lieut. J. A. Rucker, 6th Cavalry who gave his life in a noble but fruitless effort to save that of his brother officer and commander, Lt. Austin Henely, 6th Cavalry in the 11th day of July last, as well as to perpetuate a vivid recollection of his brilliant career as a young and gallent soldier, the name of the present camp where at he lost his life will, with the approval of the Dept. Commander, be changed to and hereafter known as Camp J. A. Rucker."

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Both men were buried at Camp Bowie. When Bowie was closed on October 17th, 1894, the bodies were removed to the Presidio, San Francisco, California, where Lieut. Henely still occupies Grave 5 of the Officers' Circle. Rucker was reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery in the Rucker family plot, Grave 74, Section 1, on March 29, 1972.

1878
August

Problems continued in spite of the tragedy of Lieuts. Rucker and Henely. In August Pvt. John T. Winn was arrested on the following charges:

- "(1) Pvt. Winn, while on guard duty allowed his prisoner to become drunk.
 - (2) Pvt. Winn also was so drunk that he was unable to perform his duties.
 - (3) In that he, Pvt. John T. Winn, Co "C", 6th Cavalry, did proceed from or near the post traders store to his quarters and procure a pistol, and did feloniously, with intent to kill, assault Corporal No. 9 (commonly known as Honeycone), Co. "C", Indian Scouts, U.S.A., by discharging at said Corporal No. 9, a leaden bullet from a U.S. Army Colt's Revolver, this without cause, and while said Corporal No. 9 Co. "C", Indian Scouts, U.S.A., was on his way from Camp Supply, A.T. to the camp occupied by Co. "C", Indian Scouts, U.S.A., in the vicinity of said Camp Supply, A.T." ¹
- to the camp occupied by Co. "C", Indian Scouts, U.S.A., in the vicinity of said Camp Supply, A.T." ¹

1878
August
18

An Order issued stated: "Owing to the many cases of drunkenness at this camp, it is hereby ordered that in the future not more than three drinks of intoxicating liquor be sold or given to any enlisted man in any one day by

the Post Trader or his employees, at least two hours interval occurring between each drink. A violation of this order will immediately be followed by the expulsion of the offending party beyond the limits of this camp." ¹

A request was made to examine and test the whiskey being sold. Dr. Douglas, the Post Surgeon found: "The whiskey is certainly very inferior and must have an injurious effect upon anyone who used it." "What the tests he made were, I don't know and as we do not have the rolls to see if he was sick after making the test we may never know how he decided it was very inferior and injurious." ¹

The excessive drinking of the military personnel was not the only problem at this time. Supplies were slow in arriving, if at all, due to the many Indian depredations. Camp Supply was either over supplied or on the brink of starvation.

1878
September
5

Captain Madden reports to Maj. Compton: "There is no flour, beans, or sugar at this camp for issue. The whereabouts of train (the pack train) with supplies for here not known. What is to be done?" ¹

1879
October
23

"From Fort Rucker we learn that Lieutenant Blocksom had a fight with
23

"From Fort Rucker we learn that Lieutenant Blocksom had a fight with Victorio and lost seventeen of his Indian scouts and two soldiers. The same report says that the Indians are committing fearful depredations near Colorado. Lieutenant Howard passed Rucker on the sixteenth, bound for the scene of action. All communication with southeastern New Mexico was cut off." ⁴

Were the Indians winning the battle for the West? No doubt the men at

Rucker harbored such misgivings at times. Albert presents one possible cause: "There was a great deal of target practice. I am not too sure that this was helpful. I have often wondered why there were so few of the Indians killed by rifle fire. I think one of the reasons can be seen by the following telegram to Asst. Adjt. General. 'Best shots in Co. "E", 12th Infantry, May and June Target Practise - 1st, Private Charles A. Carpenter, score 64, possible score 100, distance 200 yards. 2nd, Private Thomas Moran, score 57, distance 200 yards. 3rd, Private Robert Tindle, score 55, distance 100 yards.' Of course, part of the problem was the type of rifle they were using. In late 1880 they built a 1000 yard target range. This was a log structure 10 feet square and 9 feet high filled with earth. Why this was needed when they had trouble at 200 yards is a question."¹

Action must have been taken on the report of no rations in September of 1878 because early in 1879 the Post Commander wrote to Dept. Headquarters: "I have over 18,000 rations of bacon and pork on hand, and nearly 7,000 rations in route, which were not required for - -" Other foods available from time to time were canned tomatoes, potatoes, plums, apples, onions, salmon and vegetable soup. Hams, powdered sugar, butter, lard and coffee¹ were also on their list.

1879
December
were also on their list.

1879
December
9

This great increase in rations was due no doubt to the anticipation of an Order which was to follow. Order No 72 stated that rations would be issued to all renegade Indians that might arrive at the Post enroute to San Carlos. In part this amounted to 1750 lbs. of fresh beef. This was the surrender of

Juh, the chief of a band of Chiricahua Apaches. There were between 100 and 125 Indians in this band. Included was Geronimo, who later became better known. Geronimo is not mentioned in the band but other records state that he was the speaker for Juh, because Juh stuttered.

Early in 1880 an inquiry was made into the rations given the Apaches from San Carlos during their stay at Rucker. Lt. H. L. Haskell, at Rucker, wrote the following report:

1880
March
27

"The Indians to whom the rations referred to herein were issued, were engaged during the months of October and November 1879 assisting me in negotiations with Juh, Chief of a band of Chiricahua Indians, looking to the surrender of himself and band as prisoners of war."

The surrender of Juh eliminated the need for Camp Rucker.

1880
July
26

Capt. MacGowan wrote: "I have the honor to request that the ration of bread at this post be increased to twenty-two ounces - as there are no vegetables at the post."

1880
July
vegetables at the post."

1880
July
30

"Capt. J. H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry, commanding Camp Rucker is in town. (Tombstone) Captain Hurst is following some horse thieves, and has given them a close hunt. He offers a good reward for the capture of the thieves."

1880
August
25

Capt. MacGowan notifies Asst. Adjt. General:

"Sir---I have the honor to inform you that there is an organized band of horse, mule, and cattle thieves located in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, who make this pass in the mountains their route with stolen stock." Horse and cattle thieves become organized. Raiding and murder occure. Stock stolen in Arizona is moved into New Mexico, brands changed (U S changed to D 8); those taken in New Mexico moved into Arizona and Sonora - those from Sonora into both states. "No Indians have been seen or heard of near this post since I have been here. - Capt. MacGowan"¹

1880
November
11

The November 11th edition of the Tombstone Epitaph announces: "Company B, 12th Infantry has been relieved from duty at Camp John A. Rucker, Arizona Territory and will return to and take station at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory."

"The commanding officer at Fort Bowie will take charge of all public property at Camp John A. Rucker and establish a picket station at that point, with a guard of three non-commissioned officers and ten men."

property at Camp John A. Rucker and establish a picket station at that point, with a guard of three non-commissioned officers and ten men."

"The public property at Camp John A. Rucker will be disposed of under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, approved by the proper authority. The medical and hospital stores will be transferred to Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory."

1880
November
22

On November 22, 1880 Capt. MacGowan signed the order and relinquished command of the post and the troops left. The detail returned to Bowie.¹

With the abandonment of Camp Rucker and the Apaches safely at the San Carlos Reservation, the adobe buildings, now empty as the canyon walls, echoed only the sounds of prospectors, occasional travelers and the cattle wrestlers who made this pass their route with stolen stock; but it was known to all as Rucker Canyon.

1881
January
25

Ironically, the other property bearing the Rucker name, the mine located by Jack Dunn, T. B. Byrne and "Tony" Rucker in August of 1877 was to enjoy a more fortunate survival than he. On January 25, 1881 this notice appeared in the Tombstone Epitaph: "The Rucker Mine (on Mule Gulch) struck it rich to a depth of 35 feet. The character of the rock seems a mystery - some pronounce it horn silver, others say it is carbonates."¹¹

Two years prior to this notice of the successful Rucker mine there was a man in Tombstone whose name was to become synonymous with Rucker Canyon. He was the much loved and highly esteemed Mike Gray who in 1879 was the Justice of the Peace.²⁹ Even the scandal over the involvement of the mayor and the Clark, Gray Townsite Company failed to dampen the enthusiastic acceptance of Mike Gray by the people of Tombstone. The following few words published along with the account of the trial of the mayor for malfeasance in office seemed to suffice in clearing his name. "Mike Gray, late village clerk and member

of the Townsite Company, testified that he 'knew nothing about it, except the regular routine of making the deeds; that he was fifth owner, and attested the deeds as Village Clerk.' "

This was the only period in his long life where the slightest shadow of a doubt could have been cast over Col. Gray's moral standards. He was a decisive person on matters of justice and was known to all as Col. Gray, a title bestowed on him affectionately by his friends. How he became Col. Gray was told to a reporter from the Phoenix Republican. "I got the title of Colonel in a rather strange way. After the Civil War broke out I was tendered a commission as Colonel of the Cavalry by the governor of California. My interests and sympathies were with the South and I was not disposed to accept it. The governor held the commission two weeks, awaiting my decision, but when I again declined it; he tendered it to another man. The newspapers got hold of it and they immediately gave me the title which has always stuck to me."

The newspapers titled him not only Col. Gray but M. Gray; M. Gray, Esq.; Mr. M. Gray and in March of 1882 as Judge M. Gray as indicated by these excerpts.

1882
January
18

"M. Gray, Esq. received a telegram this morning from Gen. Howard (this is
18

"M. Gray, Esq. received a telegram this morning from Gen. Howard (this is the Lieutenant Howard of 1879 who passed through Rucker bound for the scene of action near Colorado) who is at Wilcox, in which the general says the Fort Lowell Indian prisoners have not been discharged. They were simply transferred to San Carlos where they are held for trial."

"Mr. M. Gray will leave Tombstone Saturday morning to join General Howard and accompany him to Cloverdale Springs, New Mexico, to see about locating a military post at that point. He will probably accompany the general on his further explorations along the border for a like purpose.

A better man for this purpose could not have been selected by General Howard." ¹²

1882
March
30

"It will be remembered that some two or three months ago, a very large petition was sent from Tombstone asking the secretary of war to have a fort established at Cloverdale Spring in the Animas Valley, New Mexico for the protection of that portion of the frontier upon either side of where the territories of New Mexico and Arizona corner with the states of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico. The following letter, received by Judge M. Gray, this morning, forwarded by the Hon. G. M. Oury, our delegate in Congress, will explain the present situation of matters in that respect:

War Department

Washington, March 24, 1882

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 16th instant, enclosing and commending a petition of citizens of New Mexico and

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 16th instant, enclosing and commending a petition of citizens of New Mexico and Arizona, for the establishment of a military post in the Animas Valley, New Mexico, at Cloverdale Springs, and beg to inform you, in reply, that the department has under advisement the question of the protection of the settlers in the vicinity named and I have given instructions to General McDowell to bring the petition to the notice of the general of the army, when next month,

he visits the locality where the proposed posts are to be built.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

Robert T. Lincoln

Hon. G. H. Oury

Secretary of War

House of Representatives"¹²

Mike Gray was one of the central figures in the fight of the settlers against the depredations being caused by renegade Indians and loss of stock through cattle wrestling. He knew the strongest voice to be heard in Washington was that of the elected representative. In June of 1882 he was nominated as a Delegate to the Democratic Convention at Phoenix. In one of his campaign speeches he said, "That thirty-one years ago in the heart of the State of California he came before a convention of 125 delegates and pledged fealty to Democracy. On that occasion he was nominated and afterwards elected sheriff. If nominated on this occasion, he said he would be elected."¹⁴

1882

December

9

The Epitaph states: "We regret to learn of the severe illness of Judge Mike Gray. He ventured out too soon after his late attack of fever, and had a relapse. His many friends hope for a speedy recovery."¹⁴

1883

a relapse. His many friends hope for a speedy recovery."

1883

It might have been for reasons of health, a desire to go into the cattle business, or because he had explored old Camp Rucker when he accompanied General Howard on his mission into New Mexico the previous year; but in 1883² he took up residence at old Camp Rucker and, under the privileges of a "Squatter's Claim", took possession and created Old Camp Rucker Ranch. With the help of



View of old Camp Rucker

From Mathilde Hampe manuscript

COLV: Reproduction from the Arizona Historical Society



his wife and son, John, Old Camp Rucker came to life in the new and beautiful peace of nature.

The peace was to be short lived. Some of the rebellious Indians at San Carlos were escaping the reservation, killing settlers and stealing horses and cattle in an attempt to flee to the mountains of Sierra Madre in Sonora, Mexico. Among these was Geronimo. This uneasy situation was to continue for many years as the note from Rucker Canyon of 1885 reveals:

1885
June
6

"Col. Mike Gray came up from his ranch at Old Camp Rucker last Saturday, but news of the Indian out-break, which he then first heard, hastened his return home before he had time to visit with his many friends." ¹⁵

In time of danger he could always be found at his home. The Grays were not completely isolated even though their ranch composed many hundred acres. They had rancher neighbors. Capt. Fred W. Heyne, who came to the area from New York City in 1881 was their nearest neighbor. His ranch was about a mile north of the Grays. He was a widower with a son, Fred, Jr. and a daughter. He became Mike Gray's closest friend and colleague in the politics of the Democratic party of the area. Other rancher friends and neighbors were Frank Moore, Peter Moore, Mark Bannon and Burt Coggsell who were equally interested in protecting the rancher's rights through participation in elections.

These people were very closely knit because of their mutual interests and dangers. They shared the best and the worst that came with frontier life. The events at Rucker Canyon and the activities of the Rucker Canyon people were

always news eagerly received by nearby communities. The Southwestern Stockman of Wilcox found the canyon a constant source of the unusual. Nothing escaped their attention if it happened at Rucker.

1885
September
26

"During the summer a flock of several hundred parrots made its appearance in the neighborhood of old Camp Rucker, in the Chiricahuas, and after remaining a few weeks, disappeared as mysteriously as it came. They were the first ever seen in those mountains, but the fact of their being there is vouched for by Mike Gray and family."¹⁵

1886
April
May

In 1886 Old Camp Rucker Ranch became a major supply camp for the military once more. The 4th Cavalry was stationed here under the command of Colonel Beaumont. General Miles stopped here on his way to Skeleton Canyon to receive Geronimo's surrender. Heliograms were used in Rucker Canyon for communication beginning in May of 1886 as this letter to Capt. Allen Smith, company officer at Rucker indicates:

"Hedq. Dist of Bowie

Fort Bowie A.T.

"Hedq. Dist of Bowie

Fort Bowie A.T.

Capt. Allen Smith

4th CAV

Rucker Canyon

Sir:

_____ etc. Make the best disposition possible of your

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT RUCKER CANYON

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entire command to surprize any hostiles who may get into Sulphur Springs Valley and attempt to get into the Chiricahuas. Report any information if you have any telegraphers. Try to communicate by improvised heliograph made of looking glass with station on the _____ Dome near Bowie. There is one also some where near Fife's land 12 or 14 miles South of Bowie.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

W. P. Richardson

2nd Lt. 3th Inf. A.A.A.G." ¹⁶

"Headquarters, District of Bowie

Fort Bowie, A.T.

Lt. Guy E. House

Commanding A, 4th CAV

Rucker Canyon, A.T.

Sir:

District Commander directs you to take charge of all forage now in Rucker Canyon. Superintend its distribution and have proper returns made to Captain Whitney. Your attention is invited to field order No. 7, requiring field returns of troops to be made every ten days. Mail leaves Bonita Canyon on alternate mornings and should reach Rucker Canyon about requiring field returns of troops to be made every ten days. Mail leaves Bonita Canyon on alternate mornings and should reach Rucker Canyon about noon. The District Commander desires you to forward it to Gray's, where it will be received by scouts from Lt. Herbert's camp at Cottonwood. He will send it on to Cloverdale. Keep mail for Captain Budd and troop until he sends for it.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

W. E. Richardson

2nd Lt. 8th Inf. A.A.A.G." ¹⁶

August 29, 1886

"Heliogram

White's Ranch, A.T.

Commanding Officer

Fort Bowie

Major Beaumont directs you to be sure to send those heliograph men with their field instruments to report to him at Rucker tomorrow by buckboard.

/S/ R.F.Maus A.A.A.G."

"Heliogram

August 30, 1886

Colonel Beaumont

Rucker

The operators with heliographs are just leaving for Rucker. General Miles arrived last night.

¹⁶
/S/ Captain"

"Headquarters, District of Bowie

September 15, 1886

Fort Bowie, A.T.

Order No. 46

A board of officers to consist of: _____, _____, _____ is hereby ordered
Order No. 46

A board of officers to consist of: _____, _____, _____ is hereby ordered to convene at Rucker Canyon, A.T. at 11:00 A.M., Friday, September 17, 1886 or as soon thereafter as practical to make a through investigation and report upon the damage alledged to have been done to the property of Mr. M. Gray by the U.S. troop at Rucker Canyon, A.T. Fixing the amount of such damage and the responsibility there of. The board will remain in session until the

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT RUCKER CANYON

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completion of the duty assigned it. The quartermaster department will furnish the necessary transportation for Capt. Whitney, who will return to this post upon adjournment of the board.

By order of Major Beaumont

/S/ R.F.Maus

1st Lt. 8th Inf. A.A.A.G." 16

"Headquarters, District of Bowie

September 15, 1886

Fort Bowie, A.T.

Swisshelm

Rucker Canyon

As soon as Lt. McDonald has completed transfer of property to Lt. Dean and arranged for property accountable with you, direct him to proceed to Fort Bowie. Place in arrest the Corporal of "M" troop who permitted the destruction of property of Mr. Gray on the 10th. Captain Whitney will be at your camp tomorrow.

/S/ R.F.Maus A.A.A.G." 16

1889
January
28

"Mr. John P. Gray (Col. Mike Gray's son) writes from Rucker Canyon to the Stockman that the snowstorm of last week was the heaviest of the season

"Mr. John P. Gray (Col. Mike Gray's son) writes from Rucker Canyon to the Stockman that the snowstorm of last week was the heaviest of the season there, insuring an abundance of water the coming spring and summer. He would like to have a beef buyer make his appearance as stockmen of Rucker and the Whitewater have several carloads of good beeves which they would like to sell." 17

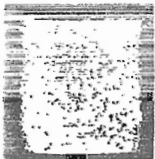
1889
June
22

"Mr. T. Hampe, a young German artist of excellent ability, who has made



THEODORE HAMPE

PHOTO COPY:
Courtesy of the
Arizona Historical
Society



Captain Heyne's ranch in Rucker Canyon his headquarters for a year past, is, in company with Dr. Warnekros, of Tombstone, going to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. They will go by horseback taking a couple of burros to pack their camping out-fit, and expect to be absent about two months." ²⁰

This news note is the first we see of Theodore Hampe in Rucker Canyon. It states he had been with Capt. Heyne a year so that would make his arrival at Rucker in the year of 1888. Eight years from this date, 1896 he is to become the second owner of Camp Rucker Ranch. Mathilde Hampe, his wife gave the following biographical information to the Arizona Historical Society which may be found in the Hampe Collection.

He was born in Goslar, Germany December 13, 1859. He was graduated from a German school with high honors. Theo left Germany at the age of fifteen. His first two years in the United States were spent with an uncle, a restaurateur in New York City. He joined an art class, took up stone-carving; however his watercolor work was so good, he gave up stone carving to devote all of his time to fine art. After years of struggle in New York he came by train to Arizona in 1888. He made his home with an old friend, Capt. Heyne whom he had known in New York City. They lived in a stone cabin in Rucker Canyon, a little one-room adobe to the right of the cabin served as Mr. Hampe's studio and sleeping quarters. He sent his work (illustrations) to New York by mail. little one-room adobe to the right of the cabin served as Mr. Hampe's studio and sleeping quarters. He sent his work (illustrations) to New York by mail. After a few months he planned another trip to San Francisco. Here, he met Mathilde through their mutual interest in art, watercolor in particular. He never ceased describing the wonders and beauty of the paradise he had found in Rucker Canyon.

1889
July
13

"Dr. Warnekros and Theodore Hampe left Rucker's Canyon last Wednesday morning for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. They will go by Flagstaff. They are well supplied with everything necessary for the trip and are prepared to take views of the Grand Canyon. They will not trust to boats but will build a raft. It is to be hoped that they will make the journey in safety, as their report will be of great importance."¹

This is the last we read of Theodore at Rucker until he returns with his wife, Mathilde in 1895. Mike Gray, however is as active as ever in public works.

1889
September
3

"Supervisors of Cochise County, Tombstone, September 3, 1889 ordered that a warrant be drawn in favor of Mike Gray, not to exceed \$100., for repairing the road from Ross Ranch to Whaley's Ranch in the Chiricahua mountains, the warrant to be delivered when the work is completed."¹⁹

1890
May
31

Sunday, May 25, 1890 another tragic event occurred in Rucker Canyon,

31

Sunday, May 25, 1890 another tragic event occurred in Rucker Canyon, near the Gray's Ranch which was to become the cause of a drastic change in life for all the ranchers. In nine months the women of Rucker will leave.

"On Sunday morning last (May 25, 1890) the community was startled by the information that a man had been killed by Indians in Rucker Canyon in the Chiricahua mountains. Shortly after noon the body arrived in the city, which

it was found to be Robert Hardie, an attorney, who's residence was in Los Angeles, California. An investigation showed that he had been struck by one bullet, which entered the body about one inch and a half to the right of the left nipple, passing clear through. It was a very heavy ball, and in its passage literally tore the heart to pieces, causing death instantaneously.

Mr. Hardie, accompanied by Dr. F. Haynes, of Philadelphia, his brother-in-law, came to Arizona about two weeks previously on a pleasure trip, and during their stay went on an excursion to the Chiricahua mountains, which are about 55 miles from Tombstone. Being eastern men, and not appreciating the dangers of an Indian country, they went about the country unarmed, although, in their case, having arms would have made no difference, as they were fired on from ambush; but if Dr. Haynes had been armed he might have got an Indian who followed him a short distance.

Shortly after the arrival of the body a coroner's jury was summoned, who inquired into the circumstances of Mr. Hardie's death.

The evidence was as follows:

Q. _____ What is your name, age and residence?

A. _____ Francis L. Haynes; 40 years old; 929 So. Main St. Los Angeles, California; occupation, a physician, practicing in Los Angeles, California.

A. _____ Francis L. Haynes; 40 years old; 929 So. Main St. Los Angeles, California; occupation, a physician, practicing in Los Angeles, California.

Q. _____ Are you acquainted with the deceased who's body this jury has just inspected?

A. _____ I am.

Q. _____ Please state his name, age, and occupation and residence?

A. _____ Robert Hardie; age about 45; occupation, lawyer; residence, 929 So. Main Street, Los Angeles; the deceased was my brother-in-law.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT RUCKER CANYON

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Q. _____ Please state if you know the time, place, at which the deceased came to his death and the circumstances attending his death?

A. _____ We started two weeks ago tonight from Los Angeles, arrived in Tombstone the following Tuesday, and proceeded a day or two afterward to Soldier's Holes ranch in Sulphur Spring Valley. In a few days after we went to Camp Rucker, in the Chiricahua mountains. Yesterday morning the deceased and myself started to explore a canyon in the vicinity of Old Camp Rucker. About two o'clock we started down the trail, and about 3:30 we arrived at a point two miles from Mike Gray's residence. The deceased was riding about two yards in advance of me and we were advancing quite slowly. I heard a fusilade, the sound of the discharge of firearms, the whistling of bullets, and simultaneously with this the deceased's horse swerved to the right of the trail. Deceased reeled in his saddle, and in less time than it takes to tell it, he had fallen to the ground. I leaped from my horse, and rushed to him shouting, "hello", at the top of my voice as I went, thinking he might have been shot by mistake for an animal; I reached his side and saw he was dead, the bullet had apparently penetrated the heart. I immediately rushed back to my own horse and was about to mount him, and a single discharge of a fire-arm occurred and my horse staggered; paying no more attention to the horse I rushed to the right of the trail and ran down the canyon.

arm occurred and my horse staggered; paying no more attention to the horse I rushed to the right of the trail and ran down the canyon.

After running a short distance I became exhausted, stopped, turned and saw an Indian advancing towards me with a rifle, and fired; soon as I saw he was aiming at me, I started to run again, and continued to run, stopping at intervals to rest. Finally I caught the horse which the deceased had been riding, and galloped to Mr. Gray's house. Soon as possible, probably

two hours after I arrived, a party of four, including myself, started up the canyon again for the deceased's body, and brought it down to Mr. Gray's.

Q. _____ Had the body been disturbed from the time you left until you returned?

A. _____ The vest pocket had been rifled, watch taken, cartridge belt removed and pocket book taken. The horse I had been riding was lying near the body in a flying condition, and the canteen which I had fastened to the saddle, had been removed.

Q. _____ State if you can about the number of shots fired at yourself and deceased, in the first volley?

A. _____ It is important for me to state; the number of shots were fired almost simultaneously, I can not say how many. After the volley, two shots were fired; one which wounded the horse, and the last one fired at me, as I have described.

Q. _____ From what direction in the canyon were the first shots fired?

A. _____ It was a narrow canyon; I saw no smoke. The shots were apparently fired from the left.

Q. _____ How far were you from the Indian when he fired at you last?

A. _____ About sixty feet, as near as I can estimate; I could see the expression of his face distinctly.

A. _____ About sixty feet, as near as I can estimate; I could see the expression of his face distinctly.

Q. _____ Please describe the manner in which the Indian was dressed, if you can?

A. _____ He had no hat on and I only noticed his face and his gun; his face struck me as greatly resembling the face of Geronimo. I noted the marks on his face, caused by paint or wrinkles.

Q. _____ State whether the deceased was married or single?

A. _____ Deceased was married, and leaves a wife and child in Los Angeles.

Q. _____ Please state whether you and the deceased were armed at the time of the killing?

A. _____ The deceased had a rifle, not loaded at the time, strapped behind him on the saddle; I was not armed.

Q. _____ Please state whether in your judgement there were as many as four or five shots fired when the deceased was killed?

A. _____ My impression is there was as many as a half a dozen shots fired.

Q. _____ About how far had you proceeded from the place where the deceased lay when the Indian fired at you?

A. _____ It is hard to tell; after the shot was fired I turned into some bushes near by, and tried to keep out of sight, traveling in different directions until I came up to the horse which the deceased had been riding. The Indian who fired at me was the only one I saw, and I saw him but once.

The deceased was a native of Canada and a citizen of the United States, and engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles, California.

Mark R. Bannon: Being duly sworn deposes and says:

Q. _____ State your name, residence, age and occupation.

A. _____ William R. Bannon, Rucker Canyon, 50 years old, rancher by occupation.

Q. _____ How long have you resided in Cochise County?

A. _____ William R. Bannon, Rucker Canyon, 50 years old, rancher by occupation.

Q. _____ How long have you resided in Cochise County?

A. _____ About ten years.

Q. _____ Please state whether you visited the place where Robert Hardie was killed yesterday?

A. _____ Yes, sir, I did.

Q. _____ State what you saw.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT RUCKER CANYON

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A. ____ I saw the body of the deceased lying near the road in Rucker Canyon, about two miles North of East of Old Camp Rucker, in Cochise County. It was about dark when I got there; I found a wound made as if by a bullet apparently through the heart of the deceased; I could make no examination for tracks as it was too dark; Mr. Gray and I loaded the body on a wagon and brought it to Tombstone today; I found the body about two miles from the ranch of Mike Gray.

G. E. Goodfellow, M.D., examination, testified as follows: _____

_____ The wound was made by a very heavy bullet, the heart being literally torn to pieces.

I, hereby, certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct record of the proceedings in Coroner's Inquest held over the body of Robert Hardie, deceased on the 25th day of May, 1890.²¹"

"By courtesy of Judge W. H. Stilwell who has been untiring in his efforts to get at the true facts concerning the killing of Robert Hardie by Indians, the Epitaph was yesterday afternoon permitted to copy the following letters, which tell their own story. There was never any doubt in the minds of Arizonans as to who were the murderers of Mr. Hardie, but the evidence furnished below will be convincing proof to those who had been imposed upon by the statement that the murder had been committed by white outlaws or by furnished below will be convincing proof to those who had been imposed upon by the statement that the murder had been committed by white outlaws or by Dr. Haynes, and it will be peculiarly gratifying to the doctor and his friends.

Tombstone, A.T. July 31, 1890

Capt. Bullis, Indian Agent, San Carlos, A.T.

Dear Sir:

The recent successful pursuit of the Indians by the troops which has

resulted in capturing or killing of so many, causes me to ask you if you have received any information whether the troops have captured any property of the following description:

A small gold hunting case watch, on the outside of which is engraved the name, "Florence". Such a watch was one of the articles taken from the body of Robert Hardie, late of Los Angeles, recently killed in Rucker Canyon.

May I ask that you will kindly give this subject your attention to the extent of interviewing such Indians as are brought in and call the attention of the officers to the matter. A pocket-book containing papers with Hardie's name, was also taken at the same time.

Believing that the military officials would like to receive information of this property, I have written to this effect to commanding officers at Bowie, Huachuca and Grant.

Your kind service in this matter is earnestly asked in behalf of the relatives of the late Mr. Hardie.

A reward of \$100. is offered to the troops and scouts.

Very respectfully,

W. H. Stilwell

Tombstone, A.T. July 31, 1890

Tombstone, A.T. July 31, 1890

I have received the foregoing letter of Judge Stilwell's and earnestly ask Capt. Bullis, to favor the request to the extent of his ability.

Lewis Wolfley

Governor

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT RUCKER CANYON

45

San Carlos Indian Agency, A.T.

August 16th 1890

Respectfully referred to Col. Lewis Johnson, 24th Infantry, Commanding U.S. Troops, San Carlos, A.T. with the request that he endorse hereon the information given by the captured renegades, Curley and Sayes, as to the within described property, also watch chain, and such other information as will be of interest to the friends of the late Mr. Hardie.

John L. Bullis

Capt. of 24th Infantry

Acting Indian Agent

San Carlos, A.T. August 16, 1890

Respectfully returned to Capt. John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry,
Acting Indian Agent:

The information given by "Sayes" and "Curley", who were both closely questioned on the within subject, is about the same. "Sayes", one of the convicts who murdered Sheriff Reynolds and escaped from the civil authorities in last November, admitted that he was one of the three bucks present at the murder of Mr. Hardie in Rucker Canyon; the other two being "Wash-lan-tah" (killed on the 17th ult.) and the "Kid" who was one of the three bucks present at the murder of Mr. Hardie in Rucker Canyon; the other two being "Wash-lan-tah" (killed on the 17th ult.) and the "Kid", still at large. After shooting Hardie, "Sayes" says "Kid" and "Wash-lan-tah" robbed him, taking but very little money, which the "Kid" gave to his squaw, who was also present at the time of the killing. He then took Hardie's gold watch and "beat the inside (works) out against a rock", then gave the case to "Wash-lan-tah", who cut it into strips for rings and other rude ornaments.

A small watch chain - the one sent herewith - was found near "Wash-lan-tah's" body on the 17th, after the fight, and this, Sayes says, was on Hardie's watch. This is all the information I have been able to elicit. Should the "Kid" be captured, which is not unlikely, as our efforts have not been relaxed, an attempt will be made to get further information on the subject of this letter.

Lewis Johnson

Capt. 24th Inf. Bvt. Lt. Col.

Commanding Post

San Carlos Indian Agency, A.T.

August 17, 1890

Respectfully returned to Mr. W. H. Stilwell, Tombstone, Arizona

Attention invited to the foregoing endorsement.

Watchchain returned herewith.

John L. Bullis

Capt. 24th Infantry

21

Acting Indian Agent

"Say-es, the Indian captured last week near San Carlos, has confessed to the killing of Hardie, in Rucker Canyon. He described the circumstances connected with the killing so closely that there is no doubt of the truth of the killing of Hardie, in Rucker Canyon. He described the circumstances connected with the killing so closely that there is no doubt of the truth of his being the murderer. He had three bullet holes through his body when captured and was fearing death when making his confession.

He also asserted that he had killed four other men while with Kid's band. He will, as soon as he recoveres, be turned over to the civil authorities at Florence where he will be tried for the killing of Reynolds in that county.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT RUCKER CANYON

47

The official announcement has been made from headquarters in San Francisco that Sayes killed Hardie and that it was Kid who fired on Dr. Haynes. This comes from the lips of General Miles and should set at rest the question of who killed the unfortunate lawyer.

General Miles is saying, 'that the military are absolutely convinced that Hardie was killed by renegade Apaches from the San Carlos reservation', doubtless over-looked the fact that the depredating Indians are escaped convicts from Territorial authority, and that neither the agent nor the military are responsible for their conduct, although they have been most active in their endeavor to check their lawless career. - Silver Belt"²²

1890
August
21

"The watch chain mentioned in last evening's Prospector as having been found upon the body of one of the Apaches recently killed in the Sierra Anchas mountains, was today sent to Dr. Haynes. If this evidence is not deemed sufficient to settle the question of who Hardie's murderer was, nothing ever will settle it. General Grierson should acknowledge his error in maintaining against this theory, and stop at once the baseless rumors that have been floating around, backed by his assertions."²²

1890
August
floating around, backed by his assertions.

1890
August
26

"A note received at this office from Colonel Mike Gray, dated at the Arkansas Hot Springs on August 15th, conveys the gratifying information that he is greatly improved in health, and will return to Arizona in about three weeks. Mrs. Gray accompanied Col. Gray on his trip. He will visit his old home in Texas before returning."²²

1890
September
13

"The Stockman says: Lt. P. H. Clark with his command of nine colored troops and twenty-three Indian scouts arrived here Monday from Fort Bowie and on Tuesday went to Dragoon on a scouting expedition. From Dragoon the Lieut. expected to return to Rucker Canyon. He had just been on a scouting trip to Stein's Peak country, but saw no Indian signs."²²

Lieutenant Clark might not have seen any signs of Indians but the tension of the last few years had taken it's toll among the residents of Rucker Canyon, particularly the women. Mrs. Mike Gray moves to California; as do others.

1891
February
14

"The ladies of Rucker Canyon have decided to go to California and elsewhere to reside, on account of the numerous Indian depredations committed in that vicinity. It is to be deplored that such conditions can exist."²²

Mike, as well as Camp Rucker Ranch, missed the pleasant touch of Mrs. Gray in all the daily activities of living, but the work of the ranch and the demand of his colleagues for legal action concerning their rights set a pace for him much beyond the average ability. He was an outstanding leader among the cattlemen, demanding protection through the legislation of a Ranger a pace for him much beyond the average ability. He was an outstanding leader among the cattlemen, demanding protection through the legislation of a Ranger Law.

1891
February
16

"A petition is being circulated and is being very generally signed asking the Governor to recommend suitable legislation for the arming and equipment of a company of rangers to oppose the renegade Apaches who are

constantly terrorizing this section of Arizona."

1891
March
1

"The ranger bill is one which all citizens should support. Not only for those living in Cochise, but from all parts of the territory, should go a strong assent to its passage. An Apache who is found off the reservation either in Cochise, Pima, Pinal, Gila, Graham, Maricopa or Apache County would soon find that he has some force to cope with beside dudes and beardless boys and would remain at home. The other tribes in other parts of the territory may feel the necessity of calling upon the ranger service to quiet turbulent redmen, at some time in the future. The service should be established and now is the time to establish it."

33

"The bill which has been introduced in the House known as the Ranger Bill provides for the arming and equipment of twenty men. They are to furnish their own outfits and to receive \$5. per day, every day of the year. Their business will be to scout the line and apprehend every Indian off the reservation, who are declared by the edicts of the act to be outlaws. A tax of six cents on each \$100. of valuation of taxable property is to be levied each year to defray the expenses of the ranger service and their pay is to be drawn monthly from the Territorial treasury. The bill was introduced by Burr of Bisbee, by request of Allen English."

33

1892
November
2

"Col. Gray, the nominee for the assembly, is a man too well known to

need extended mention. He has been for twelve years a resident of the county. In early days he was a mining man but of late years he has been interested in the cattle business at Rucker Canyon. It was through the instrumentality of Col. Gray, as much as anyone, that the Ranger Bill became a law (March 22, 1891), and it was not his fault that it never became operative. He spent his time and money to bring bloodhounds from Texas to work with the Rangers but never had the opportunity to use them. He is for Cochise county all the time." ²³

1894
February
18

"Mrs. Mike Gray is very low at her home in California. Her son and husband are at her bed-side. A host of friends hope that she may recover. It is doubtful if a more popular woman ever lived in Arizona than Mrs. Gray." ²⁴
Mrs. Gray dies in California.

In September of 1894 Fort Bowie is abandoned. This is a blow to the settlers in Rucker Canyon because it meant poorer mail service and more isolation.

1895
March
31

"The peach trees are again in bloom at Rucker and the mocking bird is
MARCH 31

"The peach trees are again in bloom at Rucker and the mocking bird is
deard in the land." ²⁴

"T. Hampe and wife, the artists, have gone to Rucker Canyon and are
guests of Capt. Heyne." ²⁴

Theodore Hampe has returned after six years absence and has brought with him his wife, Mathilde. The Hampes are to be the second owners of

Camp Rucker Ranch. Mathilde is to become the foremost topic of conversation for Rucker Canyon Women.

Mr. Hampe persuades Mathilde to invest in some Syrian trousers before going into the cattle country. Nickol, a tailor in San Francisco was selected to design them.

Upon arriving at Rucker Canyon she discovered the women all wearing long skirts and riding side saddles. She became the "talk of the town" in her pants; remarks such as "Mrs. Hampe wearing trousers!"

On a camping trip she and Miss Minus, a friend from San Francisco, stopped at the Smith Ranch in Smith Canyon. When Mrs. Smith came out and saw a woman wearing pants she immediately frowned, turned and suddenly ran back into the house. She did, however send word out that they might help themselves to the fruit in her orchard. They did so and continued their trip into the mountains.

The next encounter with Mrs. Smith was when her cowpony lost a shoe near her ranch. She decided to go to the ranch for materials to shoe him. As she approached, Mrs. Smith was standing in the yard talking to a young osteopath. When she saw Matilde she said, "Here comes that woman in pants again." and looked as if she might turn and run; but taking courage she stood firmly before the "woman in pants".

looked as if she might turn and run; but taking courage she stood firmly before the "woman in pants".

Matilde explained, she would like the horseshoeing outfit. Mrs. Smith responded with, "Henry is not at home." She explained she just wanted the material to shoe the pony herself. Mrs. Smith expressed incredibility but presented her with the material.

The young Dr. stood by with the same unbelieving expression. Mathilde

rolled up her sleeves, grasped Rob Roy's hoof and went to work. The young Dr. offers to help - he proves to be a complete failure. "Osteopathy and horseshoeing did not yoke up well together."

In the end Mrs. Smith "warmed up" enough to ask Miss Minus, Mathilde's companion to stay over night and rest up. They accepted and spent the evening becoming acquainted.

After dinner Mrs. Smith reclined in her special armchair before the fire and proceeded to take out her pipe, light it and rock and smoke, and smoke and rock, and rock and smoke. This surprised Mathilde as much as her pants surprised Mrs. Smith but she was enjoying the situation; meeting such an interesting character.

They left next day to continue being "chuckline riders" - just roaming around having strange experiences.

Later, from the influence exerted by Mathilde, the women hung up their side-saddles on the wall as relics and began riding astride but wearing a divided skirt, not pants. Mathilde also reverted to the divided skirt." ³¹

What was Mathilde's background which caused her to be so versatile and adaptive to frontier life? She was born in San Francisco, March 26, 1863 and attended Mme. Baker's Seminary there when she was a girl. Later she studied art and became a member of an Art Club, Guitar Club and a Metaphysical Club in San Francisco. Theo and Mathilde met and became friends at the Art Club.

After two years Mathilde left for an extended trip to Europe. Theo outfitted himself with a horse, a mule and a burro. With these friends he traveled the Mountain States. Six months later he returned to San Francisco

and sold his whole outfit, and Mathilde returned from Europe.

Five years of friendship ended in marriage. They continued their art studies together. Theo devoted most of his time to illustrating and newspaper work. At the end of three years they moved to New York and opened a studio in the Van Dyke Studio Building, one block from Central Park.

Mathilde studied watercolor with Rhoda Holmes Nichols and taught art. She also spent much time with her music. Theodore continued his illustration work.

An example of his work can be found in an old, first edition of The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter published in 1891. It was adapted by Ambrose Bierce and Gustave Adolph Danziger from an old manuscript found in the Franciscan monastery at Berchtesgaden, Bavaria and illustrated by Theodore Hampe.

Three years later they returned to San Francisco at the request of Mr. William R. Hearst, who offered Theo a position on the San Francisco Examiner as illustrator and Head of the Art Department. He maintained his membership in the Art Club of New York and joined the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

Arizona always remained his greatest interest so after two years he once again headed for the land of his dreams with Mathilde to share his enthusiasm. A new life opened for Mathilde.

once again headed for the land of his dreams with Mathilde to share his enthusiasm. A new life opened for Mathilde.

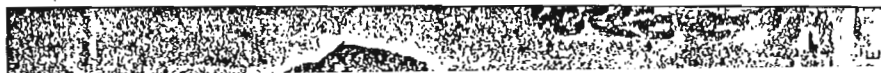
They stayed in Tombstone for a short period at Mary Tack's boarding house. Here Mathilde met Trixy Fish, who for many years pioneered with the Gray family on "Old Camp Rucker". She also met Mrs. Abbott, the daughter of Nicolas Hunsaker. The Hunsakers, with their son Jim, were to be their only neighbors in their new home. After a ten day visit in Tombstone they headed for Fred

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University of Arizona Library. Tucson

THE MONK AND THE
HANGMAN'S DAUGHTER

BY AMBROSE BIERCE AND
GUSTAV ADOLPH DANZIGER
ILLUSTRATED BY THEODOR HAMPE

THE ARCHITECTURE COMPANY
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK, N. Y. MDCCCXCVI



I shall never be with her. Perish be to find!

1892
MSO COLL.

Heyne's cabin in Rucker Canyon in a hired spring wagon.

"A few days later Col. Mike Gray, who had a ranch one mile above Mr. Heyne's cabin, invited us to stay with him. We gladly accepted, packed our belongings and in a few days Col. Gray called for us in a spring wagon, generally called 'hack' by the cowboys. We were on our way eager for new experiences, glad for the change."³¹

"We drove along a winding road, among grand old sycamores and a variety of scrub oak, also some pine trees which at times threw a little shade across the road. The river was almost dry, but here and there we saw a waterhole. Large boulders in the riverbed crossing, made that part of our journey quite bumpy and difficult."³¹

"Just before arriving at the ranch we had to drive up a short but steep hill. Coming upon the house suddenly, a pleasant surprise awaited me, for I saw a large adobe house set in a mass of flowers, many kinds of shrubs and trees. There was also a vegetable garden in the corner. This was the product of Mrs. Gray's love for flowers and trees and showed the care which she bestowed upon them during her life on this ranch." This was Mathilde's first and lasting impression of her new home.

The inside of the house reflected the life of a man living alone. The large living room was true Cowboy decor; guns and pistols hung on the walls,

The inside of the house reflected the life of a man living alone. The large living room was true Cowboy decor; guns and pistols hung on the walls, bunks ready for the tired cowboy stray and on the table pipes, tobacco and burnt matches. Logs filled the huge fire place ready for the first chill, "spiders took advantage of the Colonel's age and good nature."

"Passing along the hall we came to three bedrooms and a stairway which led down to a very large dining room and kitchen. There was an immense cool cellar partly underground."³¹



COPY: Reproduction from the Arizona Arizona Historical Society Library

From: Mathilde Hampe manuscript

Theodore and Mathilde became very fond of the "Colonel". In spite of the fact that each had chosen to live in an isolated area, they, none the less, shared the same personality of the extrovert. They enjoyed the same activities.

1895
May
18

"Col. Mike Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hampe, Mrs. Peter Moore and daughters, Ida and Mary started for Hooker's Hot Springs on the 17th inst. These hot springs are twenty miles west of Wilcox."²⁴

1895
August
25

"Mr. Theo Hampe and wife, Miss Bates, Mr. G. Becker and Fred Heyne, Jr. arrived yesterday from Rucker Canyon. Mr. Hampe, wife and Miss Bates, who have been visiting at Rucker for the past five months, leave in a few days for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado to spend a short season of viewing the grand scenery and in transferring that great handiwork of Nature to canvass, for they are artists of known ability and combine business with pleasure on their travels."²⁴

1895
June
23

"A Pioneer of Arizona, John P. Gray

John P. Gray, pioneer of Arizona and owner of Rucker Canyon ranch in Cochise

"A Pioneer of Arizona, John P. Gray

John P. Gray, pioneer of Arizona and owner of Rucker Canyon ranch in Cochise County, is in the city. Mr. Gray's great ranch has been the scene of many of the most famous Indian battles of the border. The historic Camp Rucker was established near Rucker Canyon because it was the hot-bed of the Apache troubles, and was the watch-post of the border and gateway to Sonora, whence the Apaches frequently fled with their booty. Mr. Gray has several thousand cattle grazing

in his ranch. He is the son of Mike Gray, the frontier sheriff and former member of both the California and Arizona legislatures. -Examiner"²⁴

Mike Gray and his son, John had adjoining acreage both in Rucker Canyon.

1896
April
30

Once again, ten years later the cavalry is in Rucker Canyon. Troop E of the 7th Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Bullock will "run down" the small band of renegades which have given so much trouble to the settlers of southwestern Arizona. Rumors were rampant. On one occasion the 30th of April, 1896 a citizen reported to the Rucker Camp that three men had been killed by Indians on Cave Creek. Lieut. Bullock immediately took a detachment of soldiers from his troops and raced to Cave Creek only to find the men reported killed, "peacefully engaged in herding their stock. Not an Indian was in the country nor was there a report of any."²⁵

1896
May
5

"It is to the interests of the residents of Southern Arizona to aid the soldiers all they can in the pursuit of these fiends and in no better way can the stockman and the cowboys in the sparsely settled country help in this matter than in every instance when they hear of a depredation being committed, to first find out if the rumor is true and then make all possible haste to the nearest Telegraph office and send the report to Fort Grant. But a few wild goose chases such as Lieut. Bullock engaged in last week will destroy all confidence in reports coming from citizens and make the work of the soldiers doubly hard to perform."²⁵

1896
May
12

"Last Saturday evening authentic news was received at Wilcox of a fight between the soldiers and renegade Indians close to the line between the United States and Mexico in southern Cochise County, in which some of the San Carlos ²⁵ pets were rather roughly handled."

"The report was brought in by a government courier from Rucker Canyon, where Lieutenant Bullock is in camp with a troop of cavalry and, of course, there was the usual amount of secrecy about the matter. From conversation with officers and soldiers from the border, the News gleaned the following story of the fight:

Lieutenant Averill, (Camp Rucker) while scouting close to the Mexican line, one week ago, Monday, ran across an Indian trail leading south, and upon reporting said fact to his superior officer received orders to follow the trail as far as he deemed expedient and to endeavor to run the Indians down at all hazards.

Lieutenant Averill, who is one of the youngest officers in the 7th, and only out from West Point about eight months, on receiving these instructions, saw a wonderful career marked out for himself, promotion, mention in general orders, and all of those things so dear to the young officer's heart. He immediately started with his command, consisting of ten troopers and some scouts, and followed and all of those things so dear to the young officer's heart. He immediately started with his command, consisting of ten troopers and some scouts, and followed the trail so diligently that in the course of a couple of days he came up with the Indians, when with the natural impetuosity of youth, he disregarded all the ancient traditions concerning Indian warfare in this country, and instead of halting his command for dinner when in sight of the enemy, he went slap-dash at them, without question or comment, killing a buck, wounding and capturing

a squaw together with a papoose and scattering the balance of the fighting members of the band over several miles of good cactus and canaigre soil. The Indian camp was captured with all their horses and provisions, and a lesson taught these noble red men that they will not soon forget.

The exact location where the fight occurred is not known, but it is generally conceded by the military that it was somewhere between the Southern Pacific railroad and the City of Mexico, although the suspicion that the soldiers would follow Indians over the border should not be entertained for a moment. Nevertheless, if we are not greatly mistaken, renegades, will, from now on, be more careful about coming up into the United States, committing depredations and then jumping across the line and coolly going in camp for a week or so, five or ten miles over the border in Mexico.

The buck killed in the fight is the first Indian killed by soldiers in Arizona since Lieutenants Watson and Clark pursued a band of five who murdered a Mormon freighter on the road between San Carlos and Fort Thomas in 1890 and ran them to earth up on the headwaters of Black River, killing two and capturing the remaining three. Since then a citizen known as Huallapai Clark killed a squaw in a fight not far from Wilcox. These casualties on the Indian side are all there are to offset some fifty or more white men, women and children who have met a violent death during the past eight years, at the hands of the Apache all there are to offset some fifty or more white men, women and children who have met a violent death during the past eight years, at the hands of the Apache cut-throats.

The latest news as we go to press is that Lieutenant Averill has returned to Rucker Canyon with his prisoners. The band of Indians encountered numbered eight or ten and is believed to be the same gang that murdered Alfred Hand about a month ago. It is supposed to be under the leadership of Massai, the renegade

Chiricahua who escaped while en route to Florida in 1887." ²⁵

"The Papoose captured by Lieut. Averill about a month ago during a fight with the Indians is the center of attraction at San Bernadino. The little tot makes friends with all the Americans but will have nothing to do with the Indian scouts or Mexicans. She cannot be prevailed upon to sleep in the house like a Christian though, preferring a blanket on the ground out-doors to the most downey cot in the house. The mother of the little Indian is believed to be hiding in Guadalupe Canyon, as a trail has been struck there several times, which the scouts will not follow, saying it is that of a squaw." ²⁵

1896
June
6

"The Erie Cattle Company have recently added some valuable ranges to those already owned by them. The old Leslie Range in the Swisshelms owned by Bryant Bros. was one of the late acquisitions. The Mulberry Ranch together with the Old Fort Rucker Ranch have been purchased from J. P. Gray. The addition of these gives the company a continuous range from Fort Rucker to the Mexican line, a distance of nearly seventy-five miles." ²⁶

1896
August
23

"The citizens of Rucker Canyon and vicinity are endeavoring to secure
.....
23

"The citizens of Rucker Canyon and vicinity are endeavoring to secure postal service for their part of the country. It is a great hardship to be deprived of mail service after having enjoyed the benefits of a local post office for many years and we earnestly trust the establishment of mail service from Pearce Camp may prove successful." ²⁴

1896
September
11

September 11, 1896 the Cochise County Recorder's Office, Book 12, p 308² records the sale of Camp Rucker Ranch by Michael Gray to Theodore Hampe. The next year Col. Gray buys property in Pearce.²⁷ August, 1898 he is reported as purchasing a herd of cattle owned by Alverson and Warderman in the Chiricahua²⁸ Mountains.

After two years at Camp Rucker Ranch the Hampes had "burlapped" the living room walls for a better show-place for their art collection, substituted casement windows for the old spider ridden glass, chairs, couches with many bright pillows of different sizes turned the miracle necessary for the old Post to blossom.

Even though they boasted a "played-piano" there still was no radio or telephone. The eastern corner displayed all kinds and sizes of Indian baskets and blankets plus many Apache curios which had been purchased at the San Carlos Indian Reservation; however lamps and candles remained as their only source of light.

Mathilde built hanging shelves and a screened one for food in the large airy cooler cellar built partly underground. For the winter months she "salted-down" butter. Plenty of beef "Jerkey" in the cellar when they ran out of fresh beef, also, the one hundred fifty goats offered a change in the meat menu.

"The large square dining room with its adobe walls was left as of old. The also, the one hundred fifty goats offered a change in the meat menu.

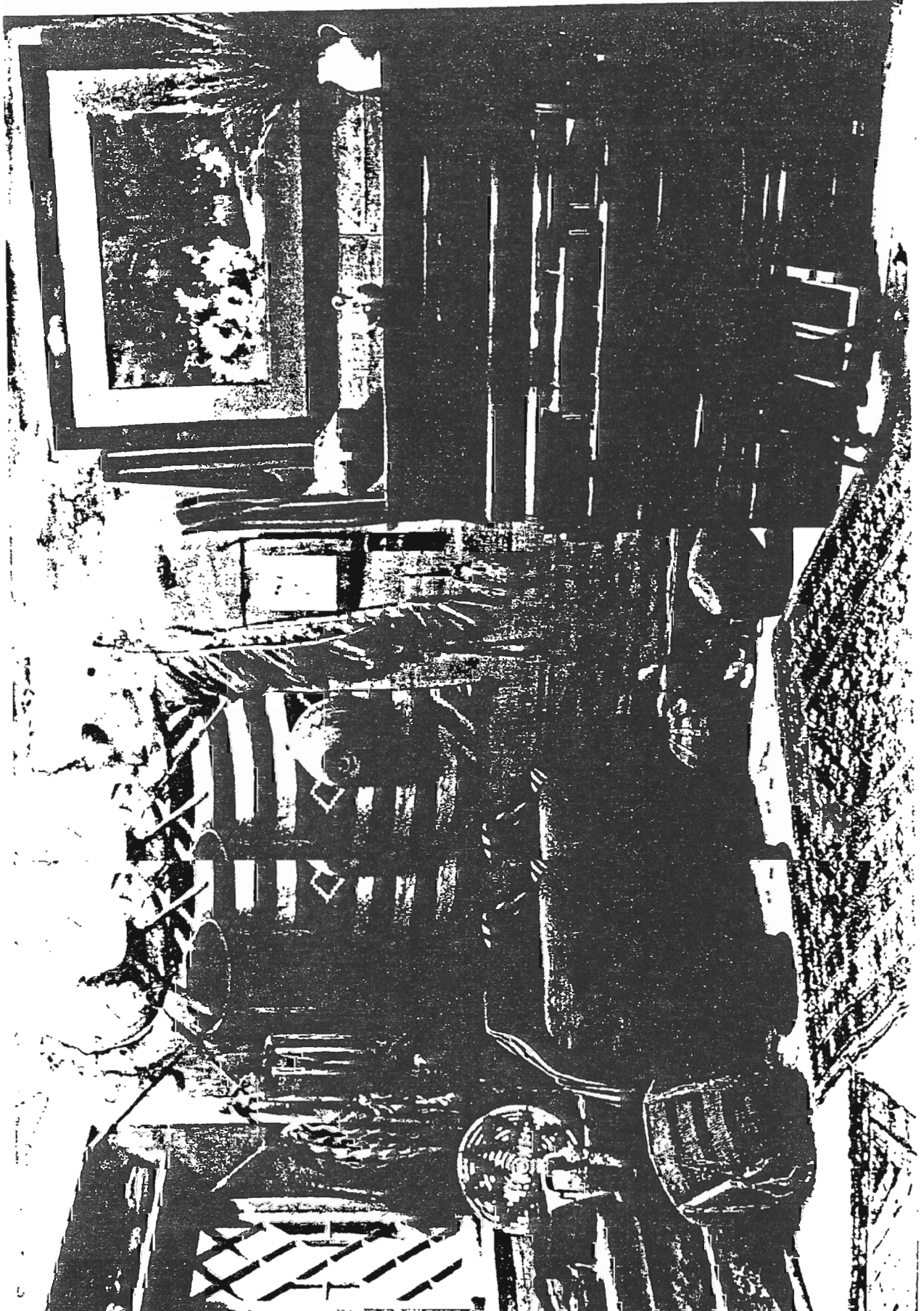
"The large square dining room with its adobe walls was left as of old. The chairs were homemade with cowhide seats. On the north wall was hung an old Dutch clock, an odd and interesting souvenir that I brought back from Laaren, Holland on one of my sketching trips abroad. On the south wall we hung a large assortment of Indian curios and against the wall beneath them was a couch with oriental covering and many soft pillows. There were plenty of growing plants in both³¹ windows."

COPY: #43899

The Arizona Historical Society

One corner of the living room at
the Hampe "Retreat" Ranch, Rucker
Canyon, Cochise County, Arizona

From: Mathilde Hampe
Manuscript Collection



While Mathilde was on one of her trips to San Francisco, Theo built a beautiful china closet of light colored wood with stained glass doors in front, as a surprise. The stained glass was from San Francisco.

The kitchen, "good-sized" was well supplied with pots and pans, with white Dotted-Swiss curtains at the windows.

They built the bathroom off the kitchen to insure a quick supply of hot water from the barrel just outside the kitchen door. Later, a windmill and a gasoline engine supplied cold water to the tub by pipe.

White paint for the bedrooms (Mathilde's in green) contributed to the spring-like atmosphere. Theo left his walls the original adobe.

A wide porch ran around the front and south-side of the house. A couch with pillows and a couple of hammocks, one at each end of the porch added comfort and color.

Mathilde had two Scotch collies, Donald and Roland. The dogs and she did cowboy work rounding up cattle until Roland was accidentally killed.

Their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Hunsaker and son, Jim and the "far-away" neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Slaughter were their only companions. They were fifty miles from Tombstone and Douglas was not yet on the map. Sulphur Spring Valley was ten miles below. They were often without mail for four weeks.

phur Spring Valley was ten miles below. They were often without mail for four weeks.

Years later a mail route was established. It brought mail from Pearce to the Moore ranch. Mathilde made the route of twenty miles and distributed the mail along the route on Rob Roy, her favorite horse.

1897
November
12

Mathilde and Theo's time was completely absorbed in adjusting to ranch life which included one hundred fifty goats and making a financial success of their cattle business. Although Col. Gray was now situated in Pearce he continued his cattle interprise along with being very active in the Masonic Lodge and Territorial Legislature.

"Ben Cook, Mike Gray, A. Wentworth, Richard Fisher and several other members of the Tombstone delegation of the Masonic meeting were quartered in very comfortable rooms in the Copper Queen Company's Hospital while here. (Bisbee) We learned from very good authority that this was strictly a sanitary measure in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. To connect these matters together was a conundrum to your correspondent."

27

1899
January

March

"Col. Gray of Cochise is the first member of the twentieth legislature to be on the ground at Phoenix. The Col. is a veteran of the Mexican War. He took part in the battle of Monterrey and other leading battles of that war."

13

"Twentieth Territorial Legislative Assembly of Arizona January 22, 1899
Col. Mike Gray of Cochise called the assembly to order.

"Twentieth Territorial Legislative Assembly of Arizona January 22, 1899
Col. Mike Gray of Cochise called the assembly to order.

Bills introduced by Mr. Gray:

| | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
| H.B. # 13 | An Act to regulate homestead exemption, amended. Amendment was adopted. | February 5, 1899 |
| H.B. # 52 | An Act to protect the treasurer of Arizona | February 12, 1899 |
| H.B. # 47 | A Bill to establish a bureau of archaeology and ethnology. | February 12, 1899 |

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT RUCKER CANYON

63

- H.B. # 48 An Act for the maintainance of the bureau
of archaeology and ethnology. February 12, 1899
- H.B. # 75 An Act regulating appraisal of mines and
taxation thereof.
- H.B. # 121 For relief of Wm. L. Osborn to reimburse
him for cattle killed by the live stock
sanitary board, to prevent spread of
tuberculosis.
- H.B. # 165 General Appropriation Bill
- H.B. # 47 & 48 Passed February 26, 1899

1899
November
22

"The many friends of Col. Mike Gray will be pained to hear of his serious illness at Pearce. Col. Gray has served in three legislative assemblies from this county."¹⁷

1900
June
8

Although the "Colonel" seems to have had a history of poor health, now in his seventies, he still maintained his political activities at the highest peak possible. We read in the Prospector of June 8, 1900 - "Col. Mike Gray was a Tombstone visitor today. The Col. is prominently mentioned for re-election to another term in the legislative assembly."

1903
Stone visitor today. The Col. is prominently mentioned for re-election to another term in the legislative assembly."

1903
July
28

The Prospector again says: "Mike Gray, the well known Democratic war-horse from Pearce is spending a few days in the county seat having business before the district court."

1904
September
23

The next year in September we find him in San Simon. The Bisbee Daily Review of September 23, 1904: "His Rod Up - Mike Gray is among the politicians in town. Mr. Gray is said to have his lightning rod pointed in the direction of Phoenix."

1915
January
6

The Colonel must have introduced Theo Hampe to the inner circles of the ranchers and politicians because nineteen years after he bought Mike's Squatter's Claim to Old Camp Rucker Ranch; he had obtained an important position among his peers. The Douglas Daily Dispatch of January 6, 1915 describes his presentation of resolutions to the cattlemen's convention in Douglas:

"Re-establishment of Ranger
Force to Protect Cattlemen Asked
by Cochise Association"

"_____, Theodore Hampe, who presented a resolution upon the opening of the county convention in which the menace of smuggling operations to the rest of the cattle industry was pointed out. _____."

The shooting of livestock by hunters who fire high power rifles of the cattle industry was pointed out. _____."

The shooting of livestock by hunters who fire high power rifles indiscriminately was discussed by several of the members _____, _____, _____, being brought about by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Hampe asking for amendment of the present game laws to prevent indiscriminate shooting on the range."

1919

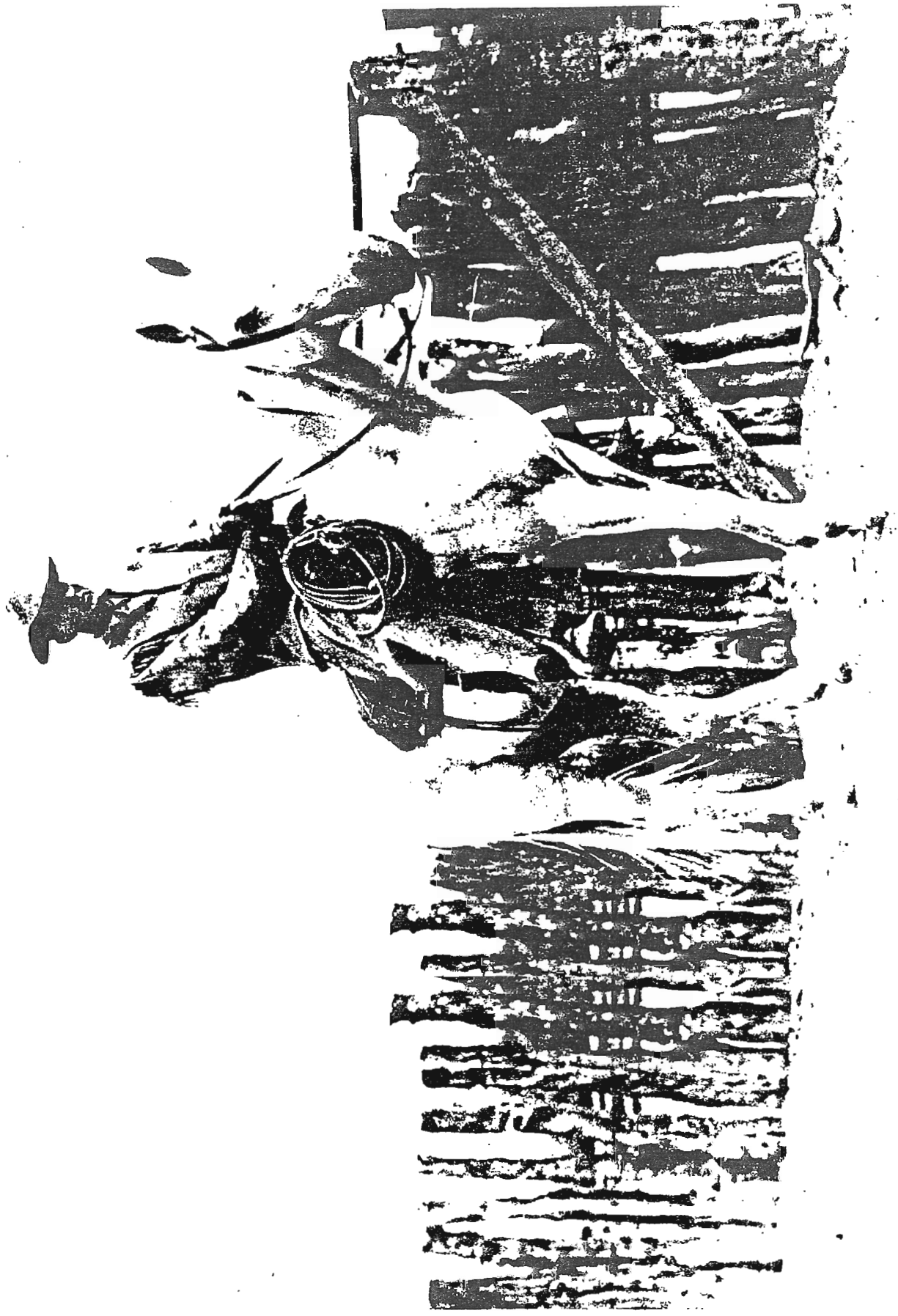
In 1919 the Old Camp Rucker Ranch is once again to have new owners, Charles and Mary Rak. Unlike Theodore Hampe, Charles was born to ranching and needed no apprenticeship. Mary, the complete opposite, like Mathilde, was a true cosmopolitan, coming directly from San Francisco. She chose, not only to learn ranching from the bottom-up, but also to write of her experiences as a rancher's wife. Her work was finally accepted by publishers and immediately by the public.

People not only enjoyed her ranch stories but developed a keen interest in Old Camp Rucker Ranch itself. Because of this demand for more information and local lore about the ranch, the Arizona Historical Society contacted Mathilde in Los Angeles and asked for her contribution to the history of the place.

Mrs. George F. Kitt, Secretary of the Historical Society and Mrs. Royalty began corresponding with Mathilde, asking questions whose answers would complete the picture. Mathilde not only responded with her memoirs but also with as many articles as she could find to augment her stories; saddles, a pistol, knives, Theo's riding out-fit and photographs. Many of their possessions were lost in the fire which destroyed the ranch in 1921.

At the age of seventy-six (August 1939) her memory might not have been too accurate but her enthusiasm was certainly not lacking. Her answers to Mrs.

At the age of seventy-six (August 1939) her memory might not have been too accurate but her enthusiasm was certainly not lacking. Her answers to Mrs. Royalty's questions have made the complete story of Old Camp Rucker Ranch possible. Example: "I cannot be absolutely certain about the year we went to Arizona; but it must have been about 1898." ³¹ Actually it was March of 1895. Initially they stayed with Capt. Fred Heyne, a neighbor of Col. Mike Gray. A few days later they moved over to the Old Camp Rucker Ranch to stay with Col. Gray,



CHARLIE RAK ON EAGLE, 1920

University of Arizona
Special Collections

Mary Kidder Rak
Unpublished Manuscripts

a widower who was living alone. "We bought the ranch that same year. It was Col. Gray's Squatter's Claim and after five years residence thereon, we got our title to the property." ³¹ The Cochise County Records record the date of the sale of the Claim to be September 11, 1896. ² The first five years were spent in a concentrated effort to acquire stock and create a producing ranch. In 1901 the ranch became theirs. Eighteen years later they sold a well established, producing ranch to Charles and Mary Rak.

Charles, Charles Lukeman Rak, born in 1885, a native of Texas worked as a cowpuncher in Texas and New Mexico as a young man. During his studies in Forestry in the University of California at Berkely he met and married Mary Kidder. ³⁴

Mary, with an overpowering energy for everything to which she gave her interest, was an Iowa girl, born in the little town of Boone, August 1, 1879. To become an actress was her greatest ambition but her family changed her mind for her and sent her to Troop Polytechnic Institute in California to study teaching. She concluded her studies at Stanford University with a B.A. in 1901.

After teaching a few years she became Superintendent of San Francisco Associated Charties, a position she held when she and "Charlie" were married ³⁴ in 1917.

A year later Charles accepted a position with the Arizona State Forestry Service so they moved to Tucson. Here, Mary became a special lecturer in social

A year later Charles accepted a position with the Arizona State Forestry Service so they moved to Tucson. Here, Mary became a special lecturer in social sciences at the University of Arizona. This was only to be for a year because Charles was ranch hunting. He found their ranch in the most beautiful section of southeastern Arizona, Old Fort Rucker Ranch in Rucker Canyon, almost at the summit of the Chiricahua Mountains.

Theodore and Mathilde Hampe sold the ranch to them in September of 1919



The "John Greenway" Citizen's Conen's Conservation Camp located in the left fork of Rucker Canyon in the Chiricahua Mountains in eastern Cochise County. These were called C.C.C. camps and were established by the Government for the accommodation of men who constructed roads in the forest during the summer, fall and winter of 1933 and 1934. COPY Reproduction from on from the Arizona Historical Society. (#2268-dup. #2317) Photo taken in Sept. 1933 before the permanent adobe barrack barracks were built. Mr. A.C. Stewart photographer.

and then moved to California. Theo, however could never lose his affection for the place. They left many of their belongings and furniture there because they had no room for them in California.

1921
September
16

He returned predictably for a yearly visit. On one such occasion, September 16th, 1921, the ranch house, which had been the main building of Old Fort Rucker, burned to the ground, destroying almost all of the Hampe's possessions.
13

Mary Kidder Rak had a very dear friend, Gertrude Hills, another author, a poetess in New York City with whom she corresponded. Although they had never met, they had exchanged letters and gifts of books for years. Gertrude could experience living in Rucker Canyon through Mary's graphic ability in writing. In a letter written in December, 1934 she revealed her surprise over the two and a half inches of snow on the ground and the sub-zero temperatures they were predicting before this winter's end. She wrote of her friendship and concern for the welfare of the wife and daughter of the C.C.C. Superintendent living in the canyon below.
36

1933
Spring

Once again another Camp Rucker existed as a neighbor to Old Camp Rucker
1933
Spring

Once again another Camp Rucker existed as a neighbor to Old Camp Rucker Ranch. In the spring of 1933, Rucker Canyon was designated by C. A. Pearson, director of the southwestern forest and range research experiment station under the government's reforestation program, as one of the twenty-seven C.C.C. Camps (Civilian Conservation Corps) to be established in Arizona. The C.C.C.

Camps were to remain in the Arizona Forests until 1937, long after the pagent
 of pioneers had disappeared. ³⁹

1935
 August
 12

Theodore Hampe died of a stroke, August 16th, 1935. At this time she wrote: "Then Theo Hampe died. (He is often mentioned in A Cowman's Wife) He asked that his ashes be sent to me to be scattered on a place he loved, which I did of course. He left to me a pretty ranchito, about four miles from here. It is ideally beautiful, an orchard, a meadow, a deep, tangled wild wood, and a fine well. The river runs through it and there is an irrigating ditch from the river. It is a lovely place in which to live but too small to make a living upon. The little cabin on it is tumble down but there is no use in repairing it because vandals break the windows and steal the doors. (Oh, yes, we have such coyotes here.)" ³⁵

The activities, great and small, at the ranch can be found in Mary's humorous and sometimes poignant descriptions. Mary, primerily a writer, was as much involved in the smooth operation of the ranch as Charles. Each one's interests and activities were shared. Mary outlines her daily schedule in her own inimitable style in a letter to Gertrude Hills in 1935.

"This week-end we go to Bisbee and a Cowman's Convention, so we are gay her own inimitable style in a letter to Gertrude Hills in 1935.

"This week-end we go to Bisbee and a Cowman's Convention, so we are gay this month. When I am not "busy" I write. Today I did a big washing and then pounded the typewriter all this afrernoon. I am amused by those who have to give up work and shun society in order to 'write'."

"Just now I owe everybody a letter, having written only those absolutely essential since Christmas in order to produce a thousand words a day, and

often these are 'cuss-words' when I am incessantly interrupted."

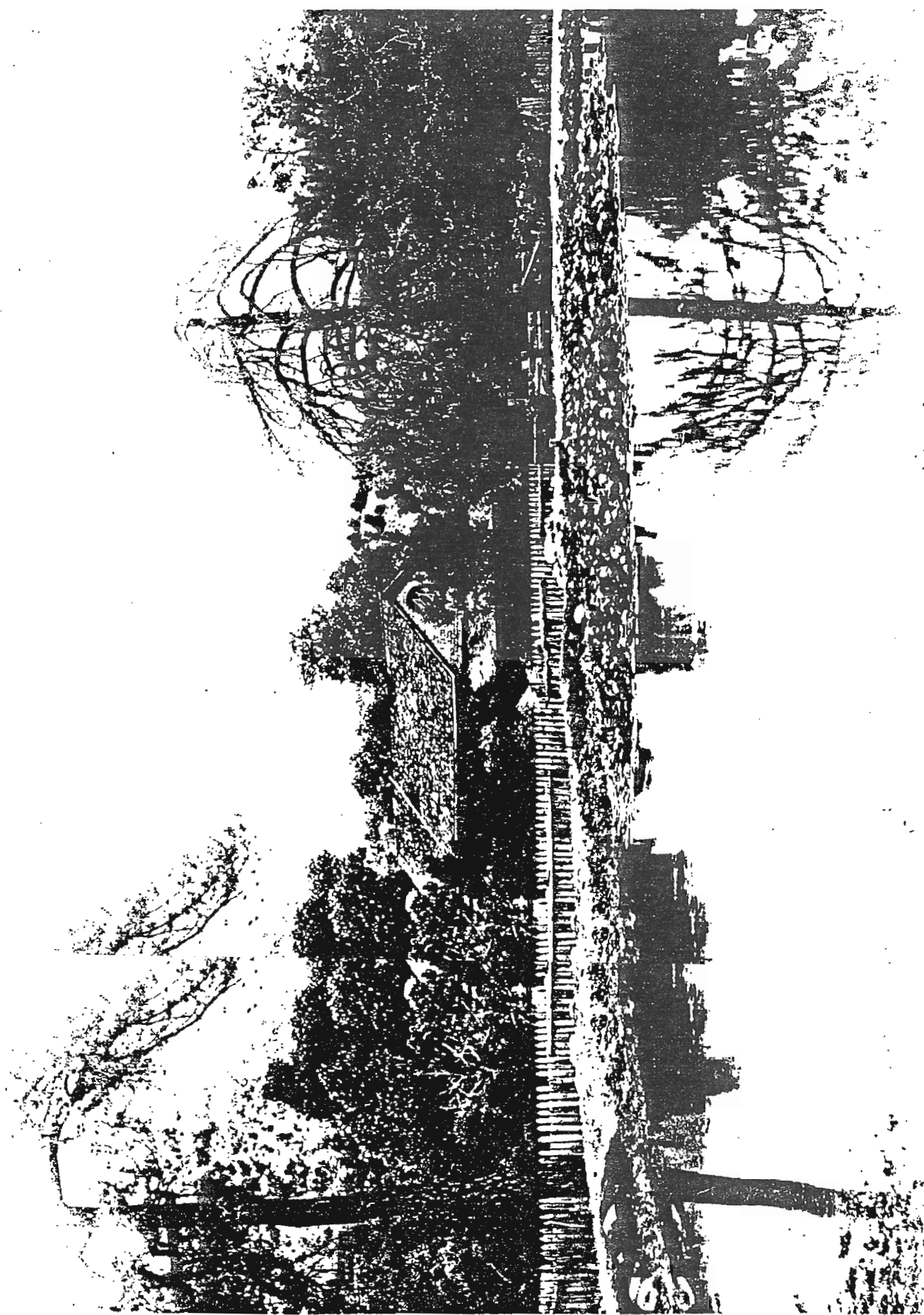
36

The following list of titles of her work is self-revealing:

| | |
|--|------|
| <u>A Cowman's Wife</u> New York, Houghton Mifflin | 1934 |
| <u>Mountain Cattle</u> New York, Houghton Mifflin Excerpt published under the title, <u>I Married a Rancher</u> <u>Cosmopolitan</u> magazine September | 1936 |
| <u>Border Patrol</u> New York, Houghton Mifflin | 1938 |
| <u>They Guard the Gates</u> New York, Houghton Mifflin | 1941 |
| <u>The Hermit of the Chiricahuas</u> <u>Arizona Quarterly</u> Summer | 1945 |
| <u>A New York Girl in Arizona</u> <u>Arizona Cattlelog</u> May | 1946 |
| <u>Viola Slaughter, Pioneer De Luxe</u> <u>Arizona Highways</u> January | 1949 |
| <u>Douglas</u> <u>Arizona Highways</u> January | 1950 |

34

A Cowman's Wife was her first published work. The longest period of time was spent in writing this than any of her following books. It was published in 1934, fifteen years after their first year on the ranch. However, this was not her first attempt at writing. Her desire was to become published in 1934, fifteen years after their first year on the ranch. However, this was not her first attempt at writing. Her desire was to become a novelist but after Roving Cowboy, Mystery at Pecos High Bridge, The Dark Brown Mystery, and At the Cross Roads of Life, which all came home, post-paid, with critical notes from the editor and the suggestion she stick to non-fiction writing; she finally wrote her own story in A Cowman's Wife. This was not returned.



OLD CAT RUCKER RANCH

University of Arizona
Special Collections

MARY KIDDER RAK
Unpublished Manuscripts

From this year on she was more or less a celebrity. People wanted to know more about her, also of her family. All of this attention did not change Mary. She retained her love of every living thing and most of all her unique sense of humor. She satisfied her public's curiosity with the following concerning her lineage: "All of my American ancestors without exception were originally from England though many generations in this country. Not one of mine came here after the Revolution. I have five Revolutionary Ancestors, two Colonial Governors and three Mayflower Ancestors. The reason that I am (like our Herefords) purebred, is due to the fact that all of my people lived on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket and did not - as they say there - 'marry off Island'. My parents were both Vineyarders and I am the first to break the tradition; marry a Texan of German decent." ³⁶ She was a member of the D A R and a Charter Member of Cowbelles (Arizona Pioneer Women). She not only immortalized Old Camp Rucker Ranch but "Charlie" as well as herself. Through her work we find "Charlie" can match or top her wit most of the time.

After they had decided on "O C R" as their cattle brand, standing for Old Camp Rucker, Charlie came up with, "---or as the neighbors say, 'Old Charlie Rak'." The fire in 1921 caused them to move into a very small cowboy's shack while rebuilding. Charlie remarked, "That place is so small you can't even cuss the cat without getting fur in your mouth." Mary seldom made trips to Douglas by herself. He told her, "If you don't go somewhere pretty soon, you will forget how to talk to other women...by and by all you will be able to do is 'moo' when they speak to you." ³⁴

The literary circles of Tucson offered many invitations to Mrs. Rak for lecture appearances but most of them were refused. She said as soon as she set foot in Tucson, she became overwhelmed with a desire to get back to the ranch.

The Rucker Canyon people had their own social activities and were rather self-contained. Mary was not above doing her share of the labor involved for any occasion.

"Tomorrow we dine at Moore's Ranch to start the New Year aright. On the Sunday before Christmas we had a party of sixteen friends. I cooked a tremendous turkey gobbler, weighing thirty pounds. Charlie fetched little pine trees and greens to decorate the inside of our garage and built a table there "T" shape. The dining room could not possibly take in so many. We had planned to build a bon fire before the door but it was a balmy day just before the storm and we did not need a fire."
36

Even though Charles had made weather observations for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau for many years and Mary had preserved all of their home grown fruits and vegetables, dried, smoked and cured their own meats; these were still "Depression Days". They had as great a struggle to survive as urban workers. They were land poor.

1936

workers. They were land poor.

1936

May
12

In 1936 they owned 3,199.4 taxable acres plus 19,400.6 non-taxable and leased acres. This year they decided to unburden themselves of some of the added land expense and sell Old Fort Rucker Ranch.
36

Once again Mary turned to her writer friend in New York, Gertrude Hills, thinking she might have more contacts with wealthy people in that area. A letter dated May 12, 1936 explains the situation.

"Here I will tell you a few things (about Rucker Ranch) that are for your own information, privately."

"Price: We want for ourselves \$22,000., net. That is a low figure judging by the price of ranches in this vicinity which have changed hands within the past few years. It is based upon the fact that the range, patented and Forest, comprise 22,600 acres. In this country it is quite common to estimate the value of a ranch by acreage, patented and leased, lumped together and improvements thrown in."

"If you can charge \$24,000. for the ranch and 'keep the change', that would be a reasonable and fair price for it."³⁶

This was 1936 when the country was still feeling the blow of the 1929 Stock Market Crash. Seven years later industry and the general public still had no money to invest. The effect was nation wide, no segment of people were better off than others in proportion to their prior circumstances. This "tight-money" situation also included the Raks. It was not until nine years after Mary had first written to Gertrude Hills proposing the sale, two years after the beginning of World War II, that she wrote the following to her on June 2, 1943.

first written to Gertrude Hills proposing the sale, two years after the beginning of World War II, that she wrote the following to her on June 2, 1943.

1943
June
2

"Of course you know that we have wanted to sell the Mountain Ranch, and many came to see it and looked and enthused and so forth, only to disclose in

the end that they hadn't money to handle it. The sale came up without warning. A New York woman was brought over by a real estate broker, spent two hours looking around and bought itB A N G ! Just like that! She seems to have lots of what it takes and wants a place to 'rest'. She is welcome to all the rest we hadn't time to take. Of course for her it will be just a pleasure because she can hire the work done. She has brought twelve hounds and twenty-five horses and expects to go lion hunting. She is very pleasant and friendly. I wonder if you ever heard of her. She is about fifty, was Ella Ledley (my spelling), then the wife of an architect in New York named Baker; then the wife of William S. Dana of the New York SUN. She still has a home on Long Island and a ranch in Nevada." ³⁶

These letters were written from Old Orchard Place (possibly the "ranchito" left to Mary by Theo Hampe when he died).

"---We are now camping in a place in the Canyon about three miles below our former ranch (Old Fort Rucker). There is only one adobe room and a lean-to and the two lean together because both are so extremely delapidated that they might fall otherwise."

"We are trying to buy second-hand lumber, roofing and so on to build with, because ranchers are not allowed to build houses. (World War II). We agriculturists are Uncle Sam's (F.D.R's) step children, sho'nuf." ³⁶

because ranchers are not allowed to build houses. (World War II). We agriculturists are Uncle Sam's (F.D.R's) step children, sho'nuf." ³⁶

1943
August
31

"Mrs. Dana, who bought our ranch, arrived here with a confident air which said, 'The world is my oyster - now, watch me open it.' I fancy one gets that

way after having unlimited cash all one's life. She has encountered drought, no help . . . indoors or out . . . an incompetent man whom we call her 'mis-manager', and for the first time she's found that money won't buy what she wants or even needs. The last I heard was that she had her so-called manager, a cowpuncher and a carpenter; all for her to cook for and she was trying to find a Mexican to come and chop wood for the kitchen stove, I had to laugh; for any ranch woman, to the manner born, would say to the men, 'Do you want to eat dinner this noon? ...then... You won't get any unless you fill the wood box.' "

"I would feel sorry for her if she hadn't bragged to everybody, 'I'm not a Dude!' She has owned a ranch in Nevada for several years but she has a highly paid foreman, \$200. a month, flunkies, a \$90. cook and other help. All she had to do was put on a pair of Levis and lean against a post and look western." ³⁶

1944
January

"New Year's Day, 1944

The buyer of our ranch is a peculiar person and grows curiouser and curiouser with time. I told you that she is the widow of William Shepard Dana, grandson of the New York SUN Dana. I hope her money is in trust..... otherwise she will be likely to find herself busted. Of course we have been Dana, grandson of the New York SUN Dana. I hope her money is in trust..... otherwise, she will be likely to find herself busted. Of course we have been so poor and have pinched pennies so many years that to us she seems to be spending money like a drunken sailor. She had a ranch in Nevada which she sold; has another near Elko, which she still owns; and says she has a great place on Long Island, rented for little money because no one can afford to

live in so monstrous a house. All the time we were doing business together she was agreeable and easy to deal with. After we moved awayonly three miles.... I called upon her once and she has not returned my visit. That was last summer. We had nothing in common and I am entirely satisfied. There was no disagreement but when she has anything to say to us she writes it! And I reply likewise. Rather silly, isn't it? Are we being high-hatted? " ³⁶

1944
April
26

"Mrs. Dana recently told a neighbor, 'I'd like so much to see Mrs. Rak!' whereupon the neighbor asked, 'Then, why don't you? She's always at home.' We hear that she is constantly making changes and improvements which cost her dearlybut what does she care? One time recently she told that she had a chance to sell the ranch for \$15,000. more than she paid us but she wouldn't sell because she LOVED it so. A little later she told that she had 'bought a lemon' when she bought it."

"Thank you for asking about her, I really am curious because she told so many stories of her past. Once she said she had a farm of 3,000 acres on Long Island.....inherited. By and by the farm shrank in her description until it had only 30 acres! Her Nevada ranch suffered similar changes. Whoever is mentioned, she 'knows them well'; Roosevelts, she says the daughter, Mrs. Dahl had only 30 acres! Her Nevada ranch suffered similar changes. Whoever is mentioned, she 'knows them well'; Roosevelts, she says the daughter, Mrs. Dahl at the time, lived with her in Nevada while getting her devorce; Harry Hopkins, Mrs. Astor (the first), the Dodges."

"I forget her first name, Ludlow, or something like that, then she married an architect....very swank....named Baker....and was devorced to marry William

Shepard Danadead four or five years now. He was a grandson of Dana of the SUN and she says he had \$100,000. a year income. She has a young man with her, twenty years younger than herself, which we call hereabouts, 'one of them rodeo bums'. He is her 'manager' and I regret that I opened up my heart and head and told her flatly that he is 'ignorant, ill mannered white trash'. He gets in jail now and then for drinking and she gets him out again." ³⁶

1949

The Raks lived at Old Orchard Place six years, until 1949, when Mary became unable to continue her writing because of a stroke. Charlie once again built a new ranch house on some property he owned, thirteen miles northwest of Douglas. Mary called it Hell's Hip Pocket. Together they worked this ranch for eight years and almost together they met death. Mary died in a Douglas hospital January 25, 1958.

1958

January
February

Charlie followed her to death a few weeks later in a Cochise County Hospital, February 18th. There were no known survivors. Charlie's ashes were scattered near Silver City, New Mexico. ³⁷ The University of Arizona was named the sole beneficiary to their estate for the establishment of a Mary Kidder Rak scholarship fund. ³⁸

beneficiary to their estate for the establishment of a Mary Kidder Rak scholarship fund. ³⁸

1969

In 1969 Mrs. Dana approached the Forest Service about the possibility of the government acquiring the property.

1970

December
3

The site became the property of the United States and the Coronado National Forest. ¹



The late MARY KIDDER RAK . . . the ranch she and her husband called home was in the heart of the mountains where Cochise and his Apaches held off U.S. cavalrymen.

COPY: from the Arizona Historical Society Library
"Clip Books" - St. Louis Post-Dispatch
September 12, 1958

DOCUMENTATION

1. ALBERT
History of Camp John A. Rucker
 A talk given by Douglas District
 Ranger, S. T. Albert at the
 Dedication of Camp John A. Rucker
 on September 23, 1973
 Coronado National Forest
 Archaeologist's Office
 Don Wood Third Floor (3R
 Camp Rucker File
 Federal Building
 301 W. Congress
 Tucson, Arizona

| | |
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| Camp buildings | p 5 |
| Extra duty for building | p 5 |
| Telegram to Gen. Sheridan | p 3 |
| Drunkenness at Rucker | p 4 |
| Rations | p 4 & 5 |
| Target Practice | p 5 |
| Surrender of Juh | p 6 |
| Horse thieves | p 6 & 7 |
| Camp Rucker closed | p 7 |
| Mrs. Dana sells Rucker to U.S.Forest Service | p 8 |

2. CHAPEL
Camp Rucker: Outpost in Apacheria
 by William L. Chapel
 University of Arizona
 JOURNAL OF ARIZONA HISTORY
 Third Floor
 F 806 A 762 p 95-112

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| Tent community | p 96 |
| Camp buildings | p 96 |
| Dress uniform rule- | p 100 |
| Soldier's graves | p 111 |
| Civilian medicine | p 107 |
| Lieut. Rucker | p 99 |
| Henley's temper | p 106 |
| Tributes to Rucker | p 109 |
| Buriel of Henley & Rucker | p 112 Note 39 |
| Cochise County Records | p 112 Note 44 |

3. WALLACE
Vignettes of Arizona Pioneers
 by Andrew Wallace
 General August V. Kauts in Arizona 1874-1878
 University of Arizona
 ARIZONIANA
 Third Floor F 806 A 762
3. WALLACE
Vignettes of Arizona Pioneers
 by Andrew Wallace
 General August V. Kauts in Arizona 1874-1878
 University of Arizona
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| Two popular officers | p 61 |
| Rucker in New Mexico | p 61 |
| Henley on reconnaissance | p 61 |

4. ARIZONA WEEKLY STAR
 Henely to San Bernadino Ranch
 Apr. 18, 1878 p 1 col 3
 Rucker's dancing Scouts
 Apr. 4, 1878 p 1 col 5
 Rucker finds bodies
 Jun. 20, 1878 p 3 col 2
 Lieut. Blocksom fights Victorio
 Oct. 23, 1879 p 3 col 2
 University of Arizona
 Microfilm #4489 (1 of 4)
 May 3, 1877-Oct.7,1882

DOCUMENTATION

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- 5 Military Documents:
 2nd Lieut. J. A. Rucker,
 6th CAV and 1st Lieut.
 Austin Henely, 6th CAV
 and Orders at Camp Supply
 Lieut. Henely p 5
 Rucker & Deserter
 Jan. 18, 1878 p 1
 Rucker's supplies p 1
 Rucker scouts southeast p 2
 New Company of Scouts p 2
 Henely investigates
 robbery at Rucker p 3
 Rucker supplies p 3
 Telegram to Prescott p 4
- 6 COYNE, PATRICK J. COLLECTION
 Diary 1884-1896 Book 2
 Arizona Historical Society
 C 881 MS 191 Box 1
- 7 ARIZONA DAILY STAR
 Jack Dunn, Head Scout for Rucker
 Interview & letter
 Sunday Morning - Dec. 3, 1911
 Third Section - p 3
 University of Arizona
 Microfilm # 43
 Oct. 29, 1911-Mar. 5, 1911
- 8 ROPE
Experiences of an Indian Scout
 As told by John Rope, "Old Timer"
 of the White Mountain Apaches
 University of Arizona
 ARIZONA HISTORICAL REVIEW
 Third Floor F 806 A 762
 Vol VII No 1 p 44
- 9 ARIZONA WEEKLY CITIZEN
 Henely at Camp Apache
 Feb. 3, 1877
 University of Arizona
 Microfilm # 8844 Reel 4
- Henely at Camp Apache
 Feb. 3, 1877
 Microfilm # 8844 Reel 4
- 10 TOMBSTONE EPITAPH
 Capt. Hurst follows horse thieves.
 July 30, 1880
 University of Arizona
 Microfilm # 4492 Reel 1
- 11 TOMBSTONE EPITAPH
 Rucker Mine
 Jan. 25, 1881 p 2 col 7
 University of Arizona
 Special Collections
 Original edition
 Jan. 25, 1881
 L 9791 T 65 C 65

- 12 TOMBSTONE EPITAPH University of Arizona
 M. Gray & Tombstone Township Scandal Microfilm # 4492 Reel 3
 June 2, 1881 June 2, 1881-July 29, 1882
 M. Gray & General Howard (broken file)
 Jan. 18, 1882 p 3 col 1
 Judge M. Gray receives letter from
 Robert T. Lincoln, Sec. of War
 Mar. 30, 1882 p 3 col 2
- 13 TOMBSTONE EPITAPH University of Arizona
 How Gray became Col. Microfilm # 4492 AZU 5
 Jan. 22, 1899 p 2 col 6 Jan. 3, 1897-Dec. 26, 1899
 House Bills by Gray
 # 13 - Jan. 22, 1899 p 3 col 2
 47 - 48 - 52
 Feb. 12, 1899 p 1 col 4
 75 - Feb. 18, 1899 p 2 col 4
 121 - Mar. 5, 1899 p 2 col 4
 165 - Mar. 12, 1899 p 1 col 5
 Old Fort Rucker Burned
 to the ground.
 Sept. 18, 1921 p 7 col 2 AZU 14
- 14 TOMBSTONE EPITAPH University of Arizona
 M. Gray at Convention Microfilm # 4492 Reel 4
 Sept. 23, 1882 p 1 col 4 (May '80- 4 Jan. '81)
 M. Gray illness 3 Jan. 1882-22 Apr. 1886
 Dec. 9, 1882 p 3 col 1
- 15 SOUTHWESTERN STOCKMAN Arizona Historical Society
 Wilcox Indian outbreak - Gray returns Microfilm Cabinet No 427
 to Rucker 1885, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93,
 June 6, 1885 p 4 col 2
 Parrots at Rucker
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 Hardie killing
 May 31, 1890 p 5 col 3
 September 26, 1885 p 4 col 1
 Hardie killing
 May 31, 1890 p 5 col 3
- 16 Camp Rucker orders from Bowie Coronado National Forest
 Rucker becomes major supply camp Archaeologist's Office
 May 1886 p 24 Don Wood
 Gray's Ranch becomes Federal Building (3R)
 headquarters Tucson, Arizona
 May 23, 1886 p 24
 Heliograph used at Rucker
 August 29, 1886 p 50
 General Miles arrives
 August 30, 1886 p 52
 Property damage by the military
 September 15, 1886 p 58

DOCUMENTATION

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- 17 TOMBSTONE PROSPECTOR
 John Gray writes from Rucker
 Jan. 28, 1889 p 3 col 1
 M. Gray, seriously ill
 Nov. 22, 1899 p 4 col 2
 University of Arizona
 Microfilm # 4492 Roll 1
 Jan. 1, 1889-Feb. 23, 1889
 Jul. 20, 1899-Dec. 30, 1899
 Aug. 1, 1889-Dec. 28, 1889
- 18 TOMBSTONE EPITAPH
 Hampe to Grand Canyon
 July 13, 1889 p 3 col 2
 University of Arizona
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 Aug. 13, 1887-Aug. 13, 1889
- 19 TOMBSTONE EPITAPH
 Gray's roadwork
 Sept. 3, 1889 p 3 col 2
 University of Arizona
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 Aug. 13, 1889-Sept. 11, 1890
- 20 TOMBSTONE PROSPECTOR
 Hampe to Grand Canyon
 June 22, 1889 p 4 col 2
 University of Arizona
 Microfilm # 4492 Roll 2
 Feb. 25, 1889-June 27, 1889
- 21 TOMBSTONE EPITAPH
 Hardie killing
 May 31, 1890 p 3 col 3
 University of Arizona
 Microfilm # 4492 Roll 7
- 22 TOMBSTONE PROSPECTOR
 Hardie killing
 Aug. 21, 1890 p 2 col 1
 M. Gray at Hot Springs Arkansas
 Oct. 18, 1890 p 4 col 3
 9 Colored troops plus
 23 Indian Scouts scouting
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 Sept. 13, 1890 p 4 col 3
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 Feb. 14, 1891 p 4 col 5
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 Feb. 16, 1891 p 2 col 1
 Feb. 14, 1891 p 4 col 3
 Arizona Rangers
 Feb. 16, 1891 p 2 col 1
- 23 MONMONIER Family Papers
 Gray, nominee for assembly
 Nov. 2, 1892
 University of Arizona
 Special Collections
 AZ 371 Box 1 Folder 8
 Political Clippings
 1892 - 1894

DOCUMENTATION

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- 35 RAK, MARY KIDDER
 Born: August 1, 1879
 Boone, Iowa
 Biography
 Mary graduates from Stanford
- Arizona Historical Societ;
 CLIP BOOKS
Her Tales Fascinate
PHOENIX GAZETTE -
 Sept. 14, 1964
- 36 RAK, MARY KIDDER
 Theodore Hampe's death p 2
 Mary's work and play p 2
 Unpublished works p 1
 Mary's ancestors p 1
 Christmas Dinner Party p 1
 Mary puts a price on Rucker
 Rucker is sold
 Mrs. Dana's ranch problems
 Mrs. Dana "high-hats" the Raks.
- University of Arizona
 Special Collections
 Unpublished Mss and
 Letters to Gertrude Hills
 RAK AZ 17
 Box I and II
- 37 RAK, CHARLES
 Charlie's ashes to be scattered
 over New Mexico.
- Arizona Historical Societ;
 CLIP BOOKS
Rancher Rak - Ex-Forester
Dies at 73
 ARIZONA STAR
 February 19, 1958
- 38 RAK
 Mary Kidder Rak Scholarship Fund
 established at the University of
 Arizona
- Arizona Historical Societ;
 CLIP BOOKS
Rak Estate Left to the
University of Arizona
 ARIZONA STAR
 March 12, 1958
- 39 CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
 Forest Campsites Are Named
 For Arizona by G. A. Pearson
- Arizona Historical Societ
Civilian Conservation
Corps Records 1934-37
 MS 125 Box 1 Folder 1
- Forest Campsites Are Named
 For Arizona by G. A. Pearson
- Civilian Conservation
Corps Records 1934-37
 MS 125 Box 1 Folder 1