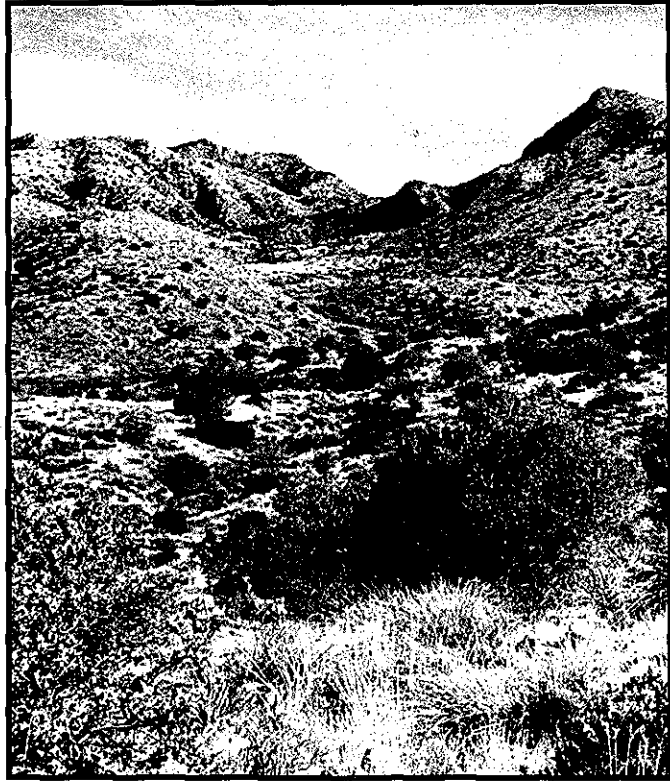
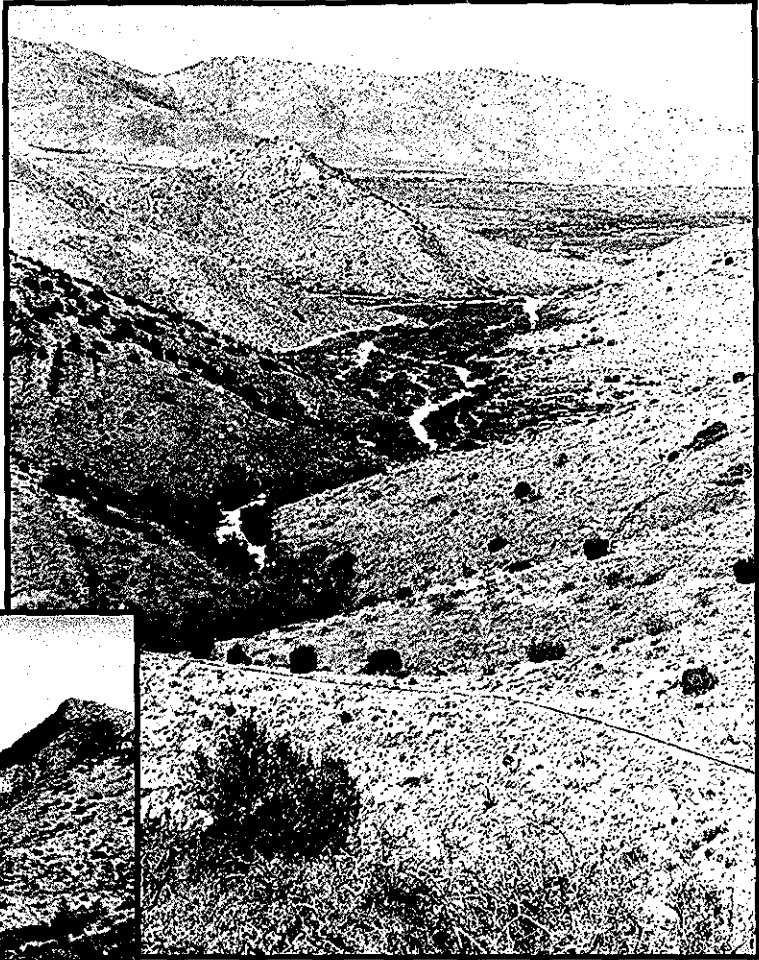


FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY

Robin L. Pinto, Irene Herring, P. Annie Kirk

National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Program
Intermountain Region
Santa Fe Office

December 2000

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DEAR TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER STAFF:

Enclosed please find one copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona. This CLI has been completed for the NPS through a Cooperative Agreement with the University of Arizona (R. Pinto, I. Herring and A. Kirk are UofA graduate students, not NPS employees as the cover might suggest). The title page, not the cover, is a better source for citation information – except that this CLI was completed for Fort Bowie NHS rather than for the IMSF Program.

Thank you for keeping this in your collections. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (505) 988-6899, or via e mail.


Jill Cowley
Historic Landscape Architect
Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe

FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY

Completed By:

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National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Program,
Intermountain Region
Santa Fe Office

Completed under Cooperative Agreement with the National Park Service,
Cooperative Agreement No. 1443CA7029-5-0014, Subagreement #2.

December 2000

FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY

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Forward

Information Inequities

As with any story that documents the transition between protohistoric and historic periods there will be a bias from the availability of information. For the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, there is an abundance of data from the historic record and, in the absence of any thorough archeological surveys of the site, a paucity of information from both the pre- and protohistoric time periods.

A similar problem exists with the cultural history. Two different cultures, the Chiricahua Apache and Anglo-Americans, have inhabited the area around Fort Bowie. The Chiricahua Apache history was originally based on oral traditions; Anglo-Americans used the written record to preserve their understanding of historic events. When compared with the Anglo-American record, there are very few sources from the Chiricahua Apache. This lack creates a bias in the modern record regarding Apache culture, activities, events and their underlying intent and meaning. These inequities in availability of information make the cultural landscape historian's task -- a presentation of all aspects of the land and its occupants -- infinitely more difficult. Such inequities are obvious throughout our discussion of the history of the landscape of Fort Bowie and Apache Pass, despite our efforts to provide a balanced assessment.

The research team hopes that the National Park Service will take these present inequities into consideration in future management and funding decisions. We believe that this landscape represents the outcome of activities by two powerful cultures, one of which ultimately became dominant. Nevertheless both are equally important in the story of Fort Bowie and Apache Pass and should be, therefore, equally represented in our understanding of the landscape. The National Park Service should make a concerted effort to gather and display additional information on both prehistoric and Apache groups that also inhabited Apache Pass.

Boundary Limitations

When Congress authorized Fort Bowie as an historic site in 1964 its significance was defined, at that time, as an important component of American history. The history of Fort Bowie chronicled the conflict and termination of the Indian wars and the opening of the Southwest to expansion and settlement. The original research identifying important aspects of the site focused on locations and events that were primarily concerned with Anglo-Americans. The boundaries of Fort Bowie National Historic Site were chosen to match those locations. Later site documentation for the National Register of Historic Places described the history of those events and locations from a similar perspective.

The research team has been asked to assess the cultural landscape of Fort Bowie National Historic Site as defined by the original boundaries established in 1972. In addition to the Anglo-American perspective our research focus has also included the landscape and cultural history of the Chiricahua Apache.

The story of the Chiricahua does not, however, neatly match the established boundaries of the present site. Many important locations and sites of activities and events for the Chiricahua occur outside of the Fort Bowie site limits. For that reason the research team has often use the term "Apache Pass" to describe the general area of interest. While we recognize the boundaries of Fort Bowie National Historic Site have been fixed by congressional act, we believe that the cultural landscape of the site is much larger than those demarcations.

Preface

In Their Own Words

The research team has been asked by National Park Service to describe and evaluate the cultural history and landscape of Fort Bowie National Historic Site. This effort involves the study and presentation of viewpoints of two very different cultures, the Chiricahua Apache and Anglo-Americans, who were frequently at war with each other.

We have relied heavily on first-hand descriptions from those who experienced Fort Bowie and its events. We have included some of these in the inventory. There were many more personal statements that did not fit within the inventory format. Nonetheless we believe that these statements were significant in and of themselves. The following statements have been compiled from various sources to provide the reader with a glimpse of the range of emotions: fear and hatred, admiration and wonder, that drove the original conflict and, later, the interpretation of this landscape.

The Landscape

"The Ill-fated Pass', the name of which has long been a terror to the hapless white man who must make his way through, it was no less an object of dread and bloody memory to the savages themselves, for in its treacherous windings, many a brave had met his death." Capt. Joseph Alton Sladen in Sweeney 1997:54-55.

"Sunday, May 17. Clear and warm. We were up before daybreak, got breakfast and started through the Apache Pass, over awful roads, up hill and down. We had to tie the wagon wheels with ropes, and then in some places the men had to stand on wheels to keep them from turning over. Every man who could leave the wagon had to take his gun and go on guard through the pass. We passed the place where there had been 60 persons killed by the Indians and saw their graves. We got through by eleven o'clock and camped at the foot of the pass between the mountains near a station where there is a company of soldiers. The Indians are very bad. They ran a herd of stock off from here a few days ago. There is plenty of grass and wood here but water is scarce. The soldiers are thick in camp. Gatewood sold four horses to them. We have not spent the Sabbath as we ought." Mrs. Shackelford 1868.

"The road leading from the pass to the Sulphur Springs Valley was very rough, lying across the deep gulches. For the first mile and a half from the (stage) station, the road was very dangerous, narrow defile through the canyon, which was covered with a thick growth of walnut, ash, mulberry and wild-cherry trees. It passed between two large rock points which stood up and almost hung over the road. The water had cut and worn its course through the canyon, leaving the rock standing bare on either side. At this turn, White's train of emigrants were massacred while en route to California." James H. Tevis 1954:93-94.

"To the east are the Chiricahua Mountains, in his bosom rests Fort Bowie with its grewsome (sic) graveyard filled with such inscriptions as "Killed by the Apaches," "Met his death at the hands of the Apaches," "Died of wounds inflicted by Apache Indians," and at times "Tortured and killed by Apaches." One visit to that cemetery was warranted to furnish the most callous with nightmares for a month." Capt. John G. Bourke 1891:107.

"As was the case with women of her family, my mother had great difficulty in giving birth. For four days she suffered terribly. Geronimo thought that she was going to die; he had done all he could for her, and was so distressed that he climbed high up the mountain behind Fort Bowie to plead with Ussen for his sister's life. As Geronimo stood with arms and eyes upraised, as our people do, Ussen spoke. Geronimo heard his voice clearly, as distinctly as if on the telephone. Ussen told Geronimo that his sister was to live, and he promised my uncle that he would never be killed but would live to a ripe old age and would die a natural death." Ace Daklugie in Ball et al. 1980:13.

The Conflict

"Cochise denied that any of his band had done the kidnapping. Ward accused the chief of telling a lie. Cochise was very proud of making his word good, and no greater offense could have been offered to him. Apaches hated

liars. If a man was known to be untruthful, even though he had witnessed a murder he could not testify. He could not carry a message from one band to another because the lives of both might depend upon delivery of the sender's exact words." Ace Daklugie in Ball et al. 1980:25.

"Ca-Chees (Cochise) is a very deceptive Indian. At first appearance a man would think that he was inclined to be peaceable to Americans, but he is far from it. For eight months I have watched him, and have come to the conclusion that he is the biggest liar in the territory! and would kill an American for any trifle, provided he thought it wouldn't be found out. He fears the soldiers, and if he was not guilty he would not have cause." Apache Pass Correspondent, J. H. T. (probably James H. Tevis) to *The Weekly Arizonian* July 3, 1859, as quoted in Murray 1951:31.

"This Indian was at peace until betrayed and wounded by white men. He now, when spoken to about peace, points to his scars and says, "I was at peace with the whites until they tried to kill me for what other Indians did; I now live and die at war with them." Sgt. Reuben Bernard speaking of Cochise, Murray 1951:44.

"I was going around the world with the clouds, and the air, when God spoke to my thought and told me to come in here and be at peace with all. He said the world was for us all; how was it? When I was young I walked all over this country, east and west, and saw no other people than the Apaches. After many summers I walked again and found another race of people had come to take it. How is it? Why is it that the Apaches wait to die -- that they carry their lives on their fingernails? They roam over the hills and planes and want the heavens to fall on them. The Apaches were once a great nation; they are now but few, and because of this they want to die and so carry their lives on their fingernails." Cochise in Ellis 1915:392.

"Every promise you and I made to those Apaches, through Jeffords, was afterwards broken by the agents of our government. The Indians were bad enough, but considering our light and knowledge, I think we have been a little worse than the Indians." General Oliver O. Howard to Capt. Joseph Alton Sladen in Sweeney 1997

"The savage man has ever been misjudged by civilized races until they have come in personal contact with him, then as a general thing the civilized or partially civilized man goes as far the other way and judges the savage man not to be capable of improvement, but wholly corrupt. The fact seems to be that all savages are but children in intellect, but not in innocence." Sidney R. DeLong 1905:35.

Historical Interpretation

"Until Ace Daklugie used the term *Indeh*, I had not encountered it. Literally it means *The Dead*, and it is the term by which Apaches, recognizing their fate, designated themselves." Ball et al. 1980:xix.

"They wanted all the Apaches to go to the San Carlos Reservation. They hated that place and they didn't want any part of it. It was dry and it is the same way today and you could see why they disliked it when they were in the mountains where there were trees and water and everything they could use. And then to be taken out of that and taken to San Carlos -- that was just terrible." Mildred Cleghorn in Goodwin 1988.

"Many times the dominant society did not understand who we were. They called us raiders; they called us thieves; they called us a warring people. But we had to do those things in order to survive and remained people that we are and, above all that, to hold our lands as much as we could." Berle Kanseah in Goodwin 1988.

"That time was our time and that was the time that made us who we are. That's our history. That's how we grew. That's how we were molded. They tried to adapt to Christianity as much as possible. But the old ways and ways they believed were still there. And they are in fact still there." Ruey Darrow in Goodwin 1988.

"Fort Bowie National Historic Site contains numerous features associated with presence of United States Army in southeastern Arizona during the last half of the nineteenth century. Established during the Civil War by Union forces hoping to check Confederate incursions in the Southwest, Fort Bowie later became an important guidepost for emigrants, as well as a command center for military activities focusing on the subjugation of the hostile Chiricahua Apaches during the 1862 and 1886. For more than two decades the military presence symbolized the

ongoing cultural conflict between whites and Indians in the American Southwest. The area encompassed by the district figured prominently in one of the last armed confrontations between Indians and whites in United States." National Park Service 1970.

"For years, Apache Pass had been a cemetery filled with rude monuments to pioneer courage and Apache savagery. After the soldiers came to build Fort Bowie, travelers crossing the mountains enjoyed a security that contrasted starkly with the apprehension that gripped those who preceded them. It is these stories -- the conquest of the Apaches and the military protection of the overland travel -- that the ruins of Fort Bowie today vividly recall. " Kellner et al. 1961.

"Fort Bowie, established in 1862 and Apache Pass, was the focal point of active military operations during the final thrilling chapters of the taming of the Southwest and the subjugation of the Apache Indians. For 10 years after its establishment the fort was in the midst of a bloody campaign against the famed chieftain, Cochise, and his Chiricahua Apaches. In 1876, after four years of relative peace, bloodshed again erupted with the revolt of the Apaches under the renegade leaders including the wily Geronimo. For another 10 years Geronimo's Apaches were on the warpath throughout the Southwest and again Fort Bowie was the center of military activity against warring Indians. Geronimo was captured and exiled in 1886 and peace was restored." John A. Cowan Jr., April 12, 1963. Letter to Senator Henry M. Jackson.

WORD 6.0 Form Revised 7/97 (c:\winword\cli\form-new.doc)

PARK Fort Bowie National Historic Site

INVENTORY UNIT NAME Fort Bowie National Historic Site

NOTE: This form is to be used in coordination with the CLAIMS software and entry of CLI data into the CLAIMS database. See CLI/CLAIMS Professional Procedures Guide for definitions and explanatory notes regarding terminology, pick lists and purpose of specific data elements. Expand all sections including tables as needed.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Property Level and CLI Numbers

A. Property Level:

Landscape

Landscape Feature

Component Landscape

Component Landscape Feature

B. Inventory Unit Name: **Fort Bowie National Historic Site**

C. CLI Identification Number:(to be identified when database entry completed)

D. Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: (to be identified when database entry completed)

E. Parent Component Landscape CLI ID Number: (to be identified when database entry completed)

Inventory Summary

A. Inventory Level:

Level 0 (Park reconnaissance survey):

Level 1 (Inventory Unit reconnaissance survey):

Level 2 (Inventory Unit analysis & evaluation):

B. Completion Status

Level: 2 Date: 12/15/00 Recorder: Robin Pinto, Irene Herring, P. Annie Kirk
(mon/dy/yr)

Site Visit (Y/N) Y

Explanatory Narrative:

Inventory Recommendations

1. The research team believes that the National Register documentation for Fort Bowie National Historic Site should be broadened to include a more culturally sensitive, landscape-based interpretation. Apache Pass and Fort Bowie are part of a landscape that is still important to many people. The values and significance of this landscape to those other groups need to be more thoroughly explored and evaluated beyond limits of this inventory in an Ethnographic Landscape Study.
2. Fort Bowie National Historic Site sits within a larger landscape of related events and places of importance. Those landscape features such as Bowie Peak, Skeleton Canyon and Cochise Stronghold might also be recognized for their contributions to the story of this landscape.
3. The period of significance for Fort Bowie National Historic Site should be reevaluated following the completion of a thorough archeological survey.
4. A Fort Bowie Cultural Landscape Report team should carefully examine the restoration process of historic grasslands in order to give consideration to both cultural and natural resource requirements.

C. Revisions: (Date / Recorder / Explanatory note)

Park Information

- A. Park Organization Code: **8640**
- B. Park Alpha Code and Name: **FOBO, Fort Bowie National Historic Site**
- C. Subunit/District Organization Code: **n/a**
- D. Subunit/District Alpha Code and Name: **n/a**

CLI HIERARCHY DESCRIPTION

- A. CLI Hierarchy Description:
(Figures 1, 10, 12, 13, 42, 43, 44, 66, 75, 77)

The Fort Bowie National Historic Site Landscape was defined and divided primarily according to its landforms and natural features. These divisions resulted in clusters of features that accumulated over time as Fort Bowie became increasingly populated by Anglo-Americans after 1857.

Boundary Limitations

When Congress established Fort Bowie as an historic site in 1964 its significance was defined, at that time, as an important component of American history. The history of Fort Bowie chronicled the termination of the Indian wars and the opening of the Southwest to expansion and settlement. The original research identifying important aspects of the site focused on locations and events that were primarily concerned with Anglo-Americans. The boundaries of Fort Bowie National Historic Site were chosen to match those locations. Later site documentation for the National Register of Historic Places described the history of those events and locations from a similar perspective.

The research team has been asked to assess the cultural landscape of Fort Bowie National Historic Site as defined by the original boundaries established in 1964. In addition to the Anglo-American perspective our research focus has also included the landscape and cultural history of the Chiricahua Apache.

The story of the Chiricahua does not, however, neatly match the established boundaries of the present site. Many important locations and sites of activities and events for the Chiricahua occur outside of the Fort Bowie site limits. For that reason the research team has often use the term "Apache Pass" to describe the general area of interest. While we recognize the boundaries of Fort Bowie National Historic Site have been fixed by congressional act, we believe that the cultural landscape of the site is much larger than those demarcations.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

A. Names (indicate whether current, historic, or both current and historic)

Current: **Fort Bowie National Historic Site**

Historic: **Camp Bowie, Fort Bowie, Fort Bowie National Historic Site,**

Current and Historic: **Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Tu-si-lsa "Water Resting" (Apache Pass), Tsi-oa-t-a "Rocks, go by foot of" (Chiricahua Mountains), Tse-ya-de-dzvk "Rocks below pointed"; (rocky hill south of Fort Bowie), Agua Verde "Green Water" (Apache Spring), and El Puerto del Dado "The Gate of Chance" (Apache Pass), San Felipe Pass**

B. Inventory Unit Description:

Fort Bowie is a National Historic Site located in southeast Arizona. The district sits within a high pass (Apache Pass) between the Dos Cabezas and Chiricahua Mountains. Fort Bowie National Historic Site is approximately 1000 acres and contains grasslands, 6000 foot-plus peaks, deep narrow canyons, springs and associated riparian washes.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site preserves the landscape that has remained relatively unaltered through time. The Chiricahua Apache who inhabited the site left little evidence of their presence. Fort Bowie was established in 1862 in order to secure control of Apache Spring and maintain communication and transportation access through Apache Pass. The fort was active for more than 30 years and in it's heyday in 1886 supported a military and civilian population of more than 300 people. After the closure of the fort in 1894 little or no development occurred within the area. Local ranchers subsequently purchased some of the grasslands; these private properties and the remaining public domain were utilized primarily for cattle grazing until recently. The National Park Service assumed administrative and management responsibilities for the 1000-acre site with the passage of a congressional act in 1964.

Fort Bowie is an important historic site that is nationally significant to many people for many different reasons. The site has been a focal point of activity for many different cultures because of its physiography and a year-round presence of water. Preliminary investigation suggests that the site may contain important prehistoric archeological remains. The site has hosted important historic military events and activities that relate to the opening of the Southwest to Anglo American settlement. Many prominent individuals played a part in this story. The site is also part of the historic homeland of the Chiricahua Apache and the scene of their last tragic attempts to retain control of that homeland.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site was not only the location of a military fort as its name suggests; it was also a rural landscape in which both the Chiricahua Apache and Anglo Americans lived during different periods of time. Both cultures made extensive use of the landscape and its natural resources. The primary method of the assessment of integrity of Fort Bowie National Historic Site involves a comparison between that landscape in its historic and its contemporary periods. This assessment was made using historic photographs, anecdotal, and research documentation. The historic period for Fort Bowie National Historic Site began in 1695 and terminated in 1894.

Those qualities most closely tied to the natural landscape and its resources (location, setting, plant community association, species composition, feeling and association) generally rated medium to high at Fort Bowie. Those qualities relating specifically to manmade structures constructed during the period of Anglo American occupation generally ranked medium to low, primarily because of deterioration of those structures, and recent National Park Service and county alterations. These qualities include design, workmanship and materials. In aggregate, the overall integrity of Fort Bowie National Historic Site is rated medium to high.

C. Location Map: USGS, see Figure 1

D. Regional Context:
(include narrative and graphics)

Physiographic

Fort Bowie National Historic Site is situated in the heart of the Basin and Range Province in Southeast Arizona (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4). The site is located in Apache Pass, a natural low point, within the Chiricahua/Dos Cabezas Range. The pass provides a relatively accessible crossing point between the Dos Cabezas Mountains to the North and the Chiricahua Mountains to the South. This mountain range is bounded by two high-desert grassland systems, the Sulphur Spring Valley to the West and the San Simon Valley to the East.

Apache Pass is dominated by a series of washes that have incised the land and created small valleys, riparian corridors and steep-walled canyons. The area contains wildlife and vegetation associations from the Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts. The predominant plant communities include grassland and the oak-evergreen communities. The town of Bowie lies 13 miles north of Apache Pass, Willcox is 23 miles west-northwest and the international border with Mexico is approximately 55 miles south. Coronado National Forest lands lie three miles to the southeast; Dos Cabezas Wilderness area is approximately five miles to the northeast.

Political

The political context of the historic period begins in the 17th century with the Spanish expansion north from Mexico into what was then the northern part of the state of Sonora. Indigenous inhabitants of the area belonged to a variety of tribes including the Pima, Suma, Jocomo, Jano, Sobaipuri, Opata and Apache (Wilson 1995). Under the protection of military escort, Spanish missionaries settled in what was then Northern Sonora with the intent to convert the native populations to Christianity (Figure 5) (Mattison 1946; Wilson 1995). Most of these settlements developed within and around military presidios (Mattison 1946). The Spanish military employed the Pimas and Sobaipuri to combat more resistive indigenous groups such as the Apache who regularly raided European and other native settlements (Mattison 1946; Wilson 1995). Apache raids ultimately drove Sobaipuri settlers out of the San Pedro Valley in 1762 (Bronitsky and Merritt 1986; Wilson 1995).

Beginning in the 1770s, Spain attempted to combat the hostile actions of the Apache bands through a policy of extermination (Brinkerhoff 1967). This policy continued until 1786 when the Spanish government changed its tactics. Instead the government initiated a reservation policy and, in exchange for Apache settlement near the presidios, the government provided shelter, food and agricultural assistance (Brinkerhoff 1967). Apache raiding activities decreased substantially thereafter.

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain. The Mexican government continued the same peace policy with the Chiricahua until its own civil war erupted in Sonora in the early 1830s. As a result of this internal strife the support policy for settled Indians collapsed and many military troops were recalled from the presidios. Their departure left the settlements exposed to attack. In the absence of a military staff to protect the civilian population, the government offered bounties to collectors of Apache scalps (Wilson 1995).

Following the war with Mexico (1846-1848) and the acquisition of the Gadsden Purchase territories in 1854 (Figure 6), the United States government became the next administration in line to attempt to resolve the ongoing, now-two-century-old conflict with the Apache. The United States had identified this area as a landscape ripe for

westward expansion. Transportation routes providing access to valuable new resource sites were desperately needed. Railroad surveyors and emigrants soon recognized Apache Pass as a direct route to the West (Figure 7) (Utley 1959).

The presence of the new international border compounded the difficulty of controlling Apache movement and raiding activities for the United States. The Chiricahua Apache tribal homelands extended from the Gila River in the United States south to the Sierra Madres in Mexico (Figure 8). Bands frequently migrated between southern areas in Mexico during the winter and more northern environments in the summer (Castetter and Opler 1934; Ball et al. 1980; Sweeney 1997). In addition to their seasonal migration, the bands would often travel long distances on raiding parties. The Chiricahua soon learned to use the international boundary as a ready means of evading either Mexican or American military forces that were unable to continue their pursuit into foreign territory (Worcester 1979).

The United States and Mexican government developed an agreement in 1882 that permitted U.S. forces to continue to pursue the Apache into Mexican territory. Without this agreement neither Brigadier Generals George Crook nor Nelson Miles would have been able to locate Geronimo, Naiche and the last of the Chiricahua Apaches (Worcester 1979).

Military forts were established to protect residents against Indian raids. By 1870 numerous forts and camps had been established throughout Arizona to protect commercial enterprises, transportation routes, and settlements (Figure 9).

President Grant was intent on finding an alternative method to extermination to resolve the problems of control and pacification of American Indian tribes in the west. Grant's peace policy, formulated in 1869, proposed the creation of specific enclaves (reservations) to which Native American tribes could be relocated. On those reservations the tribes might live unmolested by settlers or military forces. By 1872 (Wilson 1995) all Native American tribes had acquiesced to resettlement with the exception of one. The Chiricahua Apache was the last to resist the policy of enforced settlement (Worcester 1979).

During the period of the Chiricahua reservation (1872-1876) relations between Chiricahua Apaches and Anglo-Americans were generally peaceful. Termination of the reservation and reassignment of the Chiricahua to San Carlos, however, in 1876 initiated a new ten-year period of bloodshed and conflict. Geronimo, Naiche and other members of the tribe did not wish to remain at San Carlos where living conditions were difficult. Instead they fled to Sonora and continued to raid settlements in southeastern Arizona and Mexico. After a long campaign led by both Generals Crook and Miles the last members surrendered in 1886. All Chiricahua, including military scouts and those peaceably settled at the reservation, were deported to Florida and never again permitted to return to their homeland. Fort Bowie was closed in 1894 due to lack of conflict.

The continued activities of the Chiricahua Apaches had been an impediment to the settlement and further development of the Southwest region. Spanish, Mexican, and American governments recognized the economic value of this area in terms of its mineral and agricultural resources. Each expended enormous amounts of time, effort and lives in order to gain control of the land. That control was not realized until United States government forcibly removed the tribe to a remote location on the other side of continent. With the removal of the Chiricahua ranching and mining industries expanded rapidly and towns like Bisbee, Douglas, Naco, Willcox and many others were booming by the end of the 19th century.

Homesteaders claimed the area around Fort Bowie in the late 1800s and early 1900s. After the sale of the military reservation lands in 1911, those properties not purchased by private individuals were returned to the public domain. Today, Bureau of Land Management and private ranch lands surround Fort Bowie National Historic Site (Figure 10). The area is primarily utilized for grazing and recreational purposes.

Cultural

Southeast Arizona has been homeland to many different cultures throughout prehistoric, protohistoric, historic and modern time periods. The complexity of its cultural history, especially during the historic period, arises from the multiplicity of cultures and tribes who desired to utilize the land. Native as well as non-native groups struggled to control the area and exclude others.

Of the tribes that inhabited southeastern Arizona during the protohistoric period (Suma, Jocomé, Janos, Opata and Sobaipuri), very little is known about their cultures (Bronitsky and Merritt 1986). These smaller indigenous groups appear to have been integrated into the larger Pima and Apache cultures (Bronitsky and Merritt 1986).

The earliest non-native (Spanish and Mexican) settlements near Fort Bowie occurred in the 1770s with the presidio Santa Cruz de Terranate (Figure 5) at the southern end of the Sulphur Spring Valley and later in the 1820s with the San Bernardino land claim at the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains. Both the presidio and the ranch were abandoned because of repeated Apache raids in the 1830s.

The denomination of "tribe" for the Chiricahua Apache was an Anglo-European construct (Castetter and Opler 1934; Bronitsky and Merritt 1986). In reality three, perhaps four, loosely associated bands or family units inhabited the region between the Gila River and the Sierra Madres. Early American anthropologists identify these units as the Southern, Central and Eastern bands (Figure 11) (Castetter and Opler 1934). Apache historians recognize the existence of four bands: the Chokonen, led by Cochise, whose homeland centered specifically on the Chiricahua mountains; the Chihenne who inhabited the Warm Springs, New Mexico area; the Nednhi, led by Juh, who largely inhabited the Sierra Madre range of Mexico; the Bedonkohes, whose territory centered on the headwaters of the Gila River; Geronimo was born to a member of this band (Ball et al. 1980).

These bands, although they occasionally intermarried, utilized separate resource environments and functioned primarily independently of one another, except in rare circumstances (Castetter and Opler 1934; Opler 1983a and b). The bands were known to have come together for coordinated military operations against outside aggressors. This coordination was known to have occurred during the Bascom Affair and during the Battle of Apache Pass (Ball et al. 1980). After the removal of the Chiricahua to the San Carlos Reservation in the 1870s, the cultural boundaries between the bands began to disappear. By the final surrender in 1886 many of the members within the last resistance groups had joined together from different bands (e.g. Naiche from the Chokonen and Geronimo from the Bedonkohes).

E. Management Unit: Chiricahua National Monument

F. Tract Numbers: n/a

G. State and County: Arizona, Cochise County

H. Size (acres): 999.45 acres ±

I. Boundary Description:

Situated in the State of Arizona, County of Cochise, in Township 15 South, Range 28 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, being more particularly described as follows:

S1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4 of Section 1;
SE1/4 SW1/4 of Section 1;

S1/2 N1/2 SE1/4 of Section 2;
S1/2 SE1/4 of Section 2;

S1/2 S1/2 SW1/4 of Section 3;
S1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4 of Section 3;
SW1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4 of Section 3;

N1/2 N1/2 NE1/4 Section 10;
N1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4 Section 10;
N1/2 N1/2 NW1/4 NW1/4 Section 10;

N1/2 NE1/4 of Section 11;
N1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4 of Section 11;
SE1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4 of Section 11;
N1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4 of Section 11;
N1/2 S1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4 of Section 11;
N1/2 NW1/4 NW1/4 of Section 11;
SE1/4 NW1/4 NW1/4 of Section 11;
NE1/4 NW1/4 of Section 11;
N1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4 of Section 11;
N1/2 S1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4 of Section 11;

NW1/4 of Section 12;
N1/2 SW1/4 of Section 12;
N1/2 SE1/4 of Section 12;
S1/2 N1/2 NE1/4 of Section 12;
S1/2 NE1/4 of Section 12;

All of the above is within said Township 15 South, Range 28 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Boundary UTMS:

Calculated

Map-Read Boundary
Map-Read Centered
GPS-Read Boundary
GPS-Read Centered
UTM-Centered

UTM Zone: 12 NAD 27
UTM Northing: 32N 10' 24"; 3,559,200.00
UTM Easting: 109W 25' 51"; 648,000.0

SITE PLAN

See Figures 12, 13, 42

NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION

A. National Register Documentation:

Entered - Documented

Entered - Inadequately documented

Entered - Undocumented

Undocumented - National Register

Undocumented - SHPO

Undocumented - Keeper

No Documentation

Information Inequities

As with any story that documents the transition between protohistoric and historic periods there will be a bias from the availability of information. For the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, there is an abundance of data from the historic record and, in the absence of any thorough archeological surveys of the site, a paucity of information from both the pre- and protohistoric time periods.

A similar problem exists with the cultural history. Two different cultures, the Chiricahua Apache and Anglo-Americans, have inhabited the area around Fort Bowie. The Chiricahua Apache history was originally based on oral traditions; Anglo-Americans used the written record to preserve their understanding of historic events. When compared with the Anglo-American record, there are very few sources from the Chiricahua Apache. This lack creates a bias in the modern record regarding Apache culture, activities, events and their underlying intent and meaning. These inequities in availability of information make the cultural landscape historian's task -- a presentation of all aspects of the land and its occupants -- infinitely more difficult. Such inequities are obvious throughout our discussion of the history of the landscape of Fort Bowie and Apache Pass, despite our efforts to provide a balanced assessment.

The research team hopes that the National Park Service will take these present inequities into consideration in future management and funding decisions. We believe that this landscape represents the outcome of activities by two powerful cultures, one of which ultimately became dominant. Nevertheless both are equally important in the story of Fort Bowie and Apache Pass and should be, therefore, equally represented in our understanding of the landscape. The National Park Service should make a concerted effort to gather and display additional information on both prehistoric and Apache groups that also inhabited Apache Pass.

Boundary Limitations

When Congress authorized Fort Bowie as an historic site in 1964 its significance was defined, at that time, as an important component of American history. The history of Fort Bowie chronicled the conflict and termination of the Indian wars and the opening of the Southwest to expansion and settlement. The original research identifying important aspects of the site focused on locations and events that were primarily concerned with Anglo-Americans. The boundaries of Fort Bowie National Historic Site were chosen to match those locations. Later site documentation for the National Register of Historic Places described the history of those events and locations from a similar perspective.

The research team has been asked to assess the cultural landscape of Fort Bowie National Historic Site as defined by the original boundaries established in 1972. In addition to the Anglo-American perspective our research focus has also included the landscape and cultural history of the Chiricahua Apache.

The story of the Chiricahua does not, however, neatly match the established boundaries of the present site. Many important locations and sites of activities and events for the Chiricahua occur outside of the Fort Bowie site limits. For that reason the research team has often use the term "Apache Pass" to describe the general area of interest.

While we recognize the boundaries of Fort Bowie National Historic Site have been fixed by congressional act, we believe that the cultural landscape of the site is much larger than those demarcations.

B. NRIS information:

NRIS Number:

Primary Certification: Date:

C. Other Certifications: Date: 08/30/64

Name in National Register: Camp Bowie; Fort Bowie

Other names: Fort Bowie; Fort Bowie National Historic Site

D. National Register Eligibility:

Eligible - SHPO Consensus Determination

Eligible - Keeper

Ineligible - SHPO Consensus Determination

Ineligible - Keeper

Ineligible - Managed As Cultural Resource

Not Managed as a Cultural Resource

Undetermined

E. Date of Eligibility Determination:

F. National Register Classification:

Site

District

Multiple Property

G. Significance Level:

International

National

State

Local

Not Significant

H. Contributing vs Individual Significance Status:

Contributing

Individual

I. Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

B - Associated with lives of persons significant to our past

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of a master, or high artistic values

D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

J. Criteria Considerations:

- A - A property owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B - A building or structure removed from its original location
- C - A birthplace or
- D - A cemetery
- E - A reconstructed building, object, structure, or landscape
- F - A commemorative property
- G - A property less than 50 years old

K. Period(s) of Significance

Start Year(s) 1695 End Year(s) 1894

L. Historic Context Theme

(See Historic Context Thematic Outline in appendix of Professional Procedures Guide)

Peopling Places

Subtheme: The Earliest Inhabitants

Facet: The Early Peopling of North America

Other Facet: Archaic Adaptation in Arid Lands

Subtheme: Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations

Facet: Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest or Accommodation, Readaptation of Native Populations

Other Facet:

Subtheme: European Colonial Exploration and Settlement

Facet: Spanish Exploration and Settlement

Other Facet:

Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Communication

Facet: Mail Service

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Communication

Facet: Telegraph and Telephone

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Architecture

Facet: Vernacular

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: Rural Cemeteries

Other Facet:

Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860

Facet: Manifest Destiny, 1844-1859

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860

Facet: Mexican War, 1846-1848

Other Facet:

Subtheme: The Civil War

Facet:

Other Facet: Battles in the West

Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939

Facet: The Reconstruction Era, 1865-1877

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939

Facet: The Republican Era, 1877-1900

Other Facet:

Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

Facet: British and United States Explorations of the West

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

Facet: Scientific and Topographic Surveys

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict

Facet: The Southwest

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Western Trails and Travelers

Facet: California Trails and Settlement of California

Other Facet:

Subtheme: The Mining Frontier

Facet: Southwest: Arizona and New Mexico

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Extraction of Mining Industries

Facet: Other Metals and Minerals

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Transportation

Facet: Land Travel West of the Mississippi River (i.e., Stagecoaches), after 1840

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Communication

Facet: Mail Service (Land, Water, and Air Routes)

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Communication

Facet: Telegraph and Telephone

Other Facet: Changing Role of the US in the World

Subtheme: International Relations

Facet:

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Expansionism and Imperialism

Facet:

Other Facet:

Subtheme: Immigration and Emigration

Facet:

Other Facet:

M. Area of Significance:

Agriculture

Architecture

Archeology

Art

Commerce

Communications

Industry

Invention

Landscape Architecture

Law

Literature

Maritime History

Community Planning and Development

Conservation

Economics

Education

Engineering

Entertainment/Recreation

Ethnic Heritage

Exploration/Settlement

Health/Medicine

Military

Performing Arts

Philosophy

Politics/Government

Religion

Science

Social History

Transportation

OTHER:

Subcategory (if applicable):

Historic-Aboriginal

Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Prehistoric

Priority:

N. Statement of Significance:

(distinguish between material from existing documents vs new material developed for this form)

(include discussion of integrity and integrity assessment using National Register integrity criteria)

Summary

Fort Bowie is a nationally important historic site that is significant to many people for many different reasons. The site has been a focal point of activity for many different cultures because of its physiography and almost perennial supply of water. Preliminary investigation suggests that the site may contain important prehistoric archeological remains. The site has hosted important historic military events and activities that relate to the opening of the Southwest to Anglo-American settlement. Many prominent individuals played a part in this story. The site is also part of the historic homeland of the Chiricahua Apache and the scene of their last tragic attempts to retain control of that homeland.

Introduction

Resting as though in the palm of a hand, the landscape of Apache Pass, now recognized in the National Register as the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, sits with the backdrop of high desert terrain and mountain peaks (Figures 3, 4). The running waters of a small spring in this arid locale have attracted many to the area in prehistoric as well as historic time periods. Other natural resources including grasslands are utilized today, as they were during Apache and Anglo-American military occupation. The site contains a diversity of plant associations from the Chihuahuan Desert to the east and the Sonoran Desert to the west. The Chiricahua Apache named this pass Tu-si-lsa, or "water resting" (Goodwin 1932). One of the early Spanish explorers, Nicholas de Lafora, in one of the earliest recorded encounters with the Chiricahua in this location in 1766 described it as El Puerto del Dado, "The Gate of Chance" (Kinniard 1958). The physical geography and its associated natural resources have been the focus of conflict through much of the period of significance.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site contains at least one large-scale prehistoric site of archeological interest as yet unexamined. cursory investigative results suggest that the area was utilized perhaps as early as 200 BC. The first choice of the research team would be to begin the period of significance with that early utilization of the land. But until a thoroughgoing scientific survey of the area can more accurately identify the period of occupation, the team identifies 1695, the earliest documented habitation of the Apache Pass area, as the beginning of the period of significance. Spanish troops camped in and traveled through Apache Pass (or San Felipe Pass, as they called it) on that date. They learned that some of the local tribes had rancherias within that area of the Chiricahua Mountains (Naylor and Polzer 1986). The period of historic significance continues through the establishment

(1862) and terminates with the closure (1894) of Fort Bowie. While the Chiricahua Apache no longer inhabit the area, the site has ongoing spiritual value to the descendants of the last Apache who were forcefully removed from their homeland in 1886.

"I realize how much they truly loved their homeland in Arizona and New Mexico. And that's a real deep feeling I didn't realize that I had until last year in '86 when I went to Fort Bowie and stood in a place like Skeleton Canyon where Geronimo surrendered and rode down the trail for my grandmother and grandfather walked down the trail to Fort Bowie and were taken prisoners of war" (Mildred Cleghorn in Goodwin 1988).

In 1854 the United States acquired Mexican territory south of the Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico through the Gadsden Purchase (Figure 6). In doing so, the U.S. government acquired a complex problem that had prohibited settlement in the Southwest for the previous 150 years: the responsibility of dealing with (and ultimately, eliminating) the Chiricahua Apache Indians (Murray 1951:9). Historically Spanish, Mexican and finally American governments had attempted to establish patterns of frontier settlement that expanded northward from Mexico City and westward from the Mississippi River (Figure 5). Beginning in the late 17th century these settlements began to encroach on what the Chiricahua Apache saw as their traditional homeland (Figure 11). This encroachment was the origin of the conflict between Apaches and the settlers.

Apache Pass was recognized by all as a critical component of the landscape, a major trade and transportation corridor with an assured water supply. Apache Pass became a primary locus on which larger regional stresses were played out. Cochise's "War" on Anglo-Americans, the establishment of Fort Bowie, the confinement of Chiricahua Apaches to a reservation, the final surrender of Geronimo and the removal of all Chiricahua to a location far from their cultural homelands represent a series of tragic acts that occurred upon this stage of a landscape.

Each of the National Register criteria as defined in National Register Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1995) is discussed below with regard to its area of significance and application.

Criterion A

Criterion A applies to properties associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history, including, but not limited to, exploration, settlement, farming, and ranching.

Numerous events, many of which are crucial to the exploration and settlement of the Southwest, have occurred within the boundaries of this landscape. To both Apache and Anglo-American groups, Apache Pass was the point of convergence for these events due to its highly valued resources and strategic location in the struggle for control of movement throughout the region.

Emigrant Route: 1849 and later

Many emigrant groups traveling westward to California chose to use Apache Pass despite the danger of Apache ambush because of its shorter distance and assured water supply. Diaries of individual travelers camping in the valley between Cutoff and Siphon Canyon describe lush grassland and good water.

Potential Southern Railroad Route: 1854 (Figure 7)

Second Lieutenant John G. Parke of the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers surveyed Apache Pass. He and his party camped in the same valley as the earlier emigrants. Parke identified Apache Pass as a potential route across the southern mountain ranges for a future railroad line.

Overland Mail Route and Stage Station: 1857-1861 (Figures 12, 14, 15, 16, 17)

Apache Pass was part of the first overland route for mail and transportation by the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line, or the "Jackass Mail" line, and later by the Butterfield Overland Mail Co. between Texas and California. Fort Bowie National Historic Site contains some of the last remaining portions of the route that are

still visible. The Butterfield Stage Station was built in 1858 in the Triangular Valley just west of Apache Spring. This building marked the first extended Anglo-American occupation of the site.

Bascom Affair: 1861

First Lieutenant George Bascom falsely accused Cochise, chief of the Chokonen band, of theft and kidnapping of a young boy. Multiple confrontations resulted in the capture and subsequent murder of hostages on both sides. These confrontations occurred near the Butterfield stage station at the head of Siphon Canyon. This affair marked the beginning of an intense, eleven-year period of Apache-Anglo conflict within the landscape.

Battle of Apache Pass: 1862 (Figures 12, 18)

In 1862 three Chiricahua bands united together to confront the California Volunteers in an attempt to stop further military incursions into their territory. The confrontation occurred in the enclosed valley just west of Apache Spring and in the surrounding hills. Because of the Anglo-American superior weaponry (howitzers), the Chiricahua Apaches lost the Battle of Apache Pass. This conflict marked the last time the Indians controlled regular access to Apache Spring.

First Fort Bowie: 1862-1894 (Figures 12, 19)

The first permanently garrisoned post was established in 1862 on a small hill overlooking Apache Spring for the purpose of providing safe passage through the pass for the travelers, access to the water resource, and maintaining open military communications and supply lines. The fort was named for Colonel George Washington Bowie of the California Volunteers.

Second Fort Bowie: 1870-1894 (Figures 12, 20)

The second Fort Bowie was erected on a much larger, broad, sloping plateau above the first fort in 1869. After the Civil War Fort Bowie continued to expand in its capacity as the military guard for communication and commercial supply lines throughout southeast Arizona. The fort operated as a medical and supply center for troops, emigrants, settlers, and, later, Apache Indians. During the final campaign against Chiricahua Apache, Fort Bowie operated as headquarters and central communication point for Generals Howard, Crook and Miles. Geronimo, Naiche, and the last of the free Chiricahua Apache were brought to Fort Bowie after their surrender and prior to their deportation to Florida. For detailed documentation of the historic and cultural significance of the fort structures, see the **Historic Structures Report(s)** by Sheire (1968), Greene (1980), and Robbins (1983).

Important Link in Early Communication Network: 1857-1894 (Figures 21, 22 A and B, 23)

Fort Bowie was an important locus in the early development of many communication networks across Arizona. These different forms of communication include: Overland Stage Station for U.S. mail, source of newspaper reports of Indian activity, U.S. Post Office, and telegraph, heliograph, and early telephone stations.

Peace Agreement and Chiricahua Apache Reservation: 1872-1876 (Figures 24, 25, 26)

Cochise and Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard signed a peace treaty at Cochise Stronghold in the Dragoon Mountains. This peace treaty authorized the establishment of the Chiricahua Apache Indian Reservation. The Dragoon and Chiricahua Mountains formed the boundaries of the reservation and included Apache Pass and Fort Bowie.

Chiricahua Indian Agency: 1875-1876 (Figures 12, 26, 27)

The Chiricahua Indian Agency was established concurrently with the Chiricahua Reservation in 1872 and with Tom Jeffords as the chosen Indian agent. The headquarters for the Indian Agency was relocated four times in three years with the final site just west of Apache Spring. The structural foundation identified as the final Chiricahua Indian Agency headquarters was probably originally constructed in 1869 by John Stone as the headquarters for his Apache Pass Mining Company. Jeffords later reoccupied the building in 1875. The reservation was terminated and Tom Jeffords was dismissed as Indian Agent in 1876. Many of the Chiricahua Apache were subsequently removed from the area to the San Carlos Reservation.

Final Surrender of Apaches: 1886 (Figures 28, 29, 30, 31)

A small group of Chiricahua Apache, including Geronimo and Naiche, continued to resist settlement at San Carlos Reservation. In 1886, Lt. Charles B. Gatewood persuaded Geronimo and Naiche to meet with General Miles. At that meeting Miles informed them of the relocation of all remaining Chiricahua Apache to Florida. This final surrender of Geronimo and his followers to General Miles took place at Skeleton Canyon in the Peloncillo Mountains. This event marked the final step in the subjugation of the last free Native Americans in United States. In the absence of any continued Apache threats Fort Bowie closed eight years later.

Criterion B

Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. The National Register Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1995) notes that this criterion is generally restricted to those properties that illustrate a person's important achievements.

Cochise

Born about 1810, Cochise was chosen as war leader within his Chokonon band by the 1840s (Figure 24).

"Cochise became chief of the Chiricahua by election when he was a very young man. That meant that his ability as a fighting man and his personality was well established and that his people respected him. But a chief's election was just the first step toward ruling his people. If challenged for his position, he must fight for it. Most necessary of all was the ability to rule them without creating antagonism and dissent." (Ace Daklugie in Ball et al. 1980:23)

"The Chiricahua chief was both physically and mentally superior to even the 'superior people'." ... "Our people called him Cheis, which is sometimes interpreted as 'oak'. In a sense it does mean that, though it indicates the strength and quality of oak rather than the wood itself. Who added the prefix I do not know - perhaps some military officer" (Ace Daklugie in Ball et al. 1980:23).

Anglo-Americans recognized his leadership qualities as well; "He carried himself at all times with great dignity, and was always treated by those about him with the utmost respect and, at times, fear" (Joseph Alton Sladen in Sweeney 1997:63).

As chief of his band, Cochise "was responsible for not only their safety but for supplies of food, clothing, and weapons and for transportation. All of these things Cochise provided" (Ace Daklugie in Ball et al. 1980:23).

Relations between Cochise and Mexicans and Anglo-Americans were unfortunately colored by the deceitful actions of a few. During 1840s Cochise and the Chokonon band engaged in ongoing raids in Mexico. Mexican officials, under false pretenses of peace treaties, invited Cochise's father to meet and talk. The Mexican military killed Cochise's father. In a similar situation in 1861 2nd Lieutenant George Nicholas Bascom falsely accused Cochise of kidnapping and theft. Bascom compounded the antagonism when he captured and hung Cochise's brother and two of his nephews, among others. These events aroused a passionate hatred in Cochise for both Mexicans and Anglo-Americans (Sweeney 1991:7). Following the Bascom affair, Cochise waged an eleven-year war against any individual who entered his territory. This painful period has been referred to as the 'Cochise Wars'. The conflict was costly for both Chiricahua and Anglo-Americans.

Using Thomas Jeffords as an intermediary, Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard approached Cochise in 1872 with a proposal of peace. Howard suggested that Cochise relocate to Canada Alamosa with the Warm Spring Apache (Figure 3). Cochise demurred and said,

"Now Americans and Mexicans kill an Apache on sight. I have retaliated with all my might. My people have killed Americans and Mexicans and taken their property. Their losses have been greater than mine, I have killed ten white men for every Indian slain, but I know that the whites are many and the Indians are few. Apaches are growing less every day...Why shut me up on a reservation? We will make peace; we will keep it faithfully. But let us go around free as Americans do. Let us go wherever we please" (Cochise in Worchester 1979:139).

"Rather than not have peace, I will go there and take such of my people as I can, but that move will break up my tribe. Why not give me Apache Pass? Give me that and I will protect all the roads. I will see that nobody's property is taken by Indians" (Worcester 1979:139).

The Chiricahua Indian Reservation was established in 1872 in southeast Arizona as a result of these discussions (Figure 26). Thomas Jeffords, a personal friend of Cochise, was appointed Indian Agent for the tribe. This agreement ended the great 'Cochise Wars' and satisfied the federal government's initiative to create peace with all of the Apaches and remove them to reservations. In return Cochise and his band were provided shelter and food. This agreement enabled his people to remain on their homeland until 1876.

General Oliver O. Howard

Brigadier General Oliver Otis Howard was an able military commander and veteran of the Civil War (Figure 25). He was also a deeply religious man, a Quaker, who believed in resolving conflicts if possible by negotiation. As part of his Peace Policy, President Grant appointed Howard in 1872 to the position of special commissioner of Indian affairs and instructed him to "... take such action as, in (his) judgement, may be deemed best for the purpose of preserving peace with the Indians in these (Arizona and New Mexico) territories" (Sweeney 1991:348). His mission was to establish peace with the Apache tribes and, as a result of this endeavor, "induce them to abandon their present habits of life and go upon permanent reservations" (Charles Delano, Secretary of Interior, in Sweeney 1991:348). His efforts to resolve the conflicts encouraged many other Apache tribes to settle onto reservations.

By the fall of 1872 the only Apache tribe who had not agreed to peace and relocation was the Chiricahua. Howard knew that the completion of his mission required a personal agreement with Cochise. General Howard and his assistant Joseph Sladen traveled from Fort Apache to confer with Cochise in his stronghold of the Dragoon Mountains (Figure 3). During the peace negotiations, Cochise insisted on a military cease-fire. This request was personally carried by General Howard to Fort Bowie and communicated to all other military organizations (Sweeney 1991:358).

General Howard originally intended to relocate the Chiricahua to Canada Alamosa in New Mexico. Cochise objected and stated that this locale would not suit his people, and in the end, only bring harm. Cochise and Howard finally agreed upon a different site, "a reservation in the southeast corner of Arizona. It was about fifty-five miles square and included within its boundaries Apache Pass. His people were to be provided with food and clothing, blankets, and other necessities so long as they kept the peace" (Ball et al. 1980:29).

Howard's peace agreement with Cochise led to the establishment of the Chiricahua Indian Reservation in their own homeland with an agent of their choice and, for a period of about four years, relative stability in southeastern Arizona.

Geronimo

"One of the most celebrated of Indian warriors that the land has ever known, was Geronimo, the legendary war shaman of the Chiricahua Apaches." "Geronimo and the Chiricahua Apaches became so entangled in myth that until the 1930s, less was known about them than any other major group of North American Indians, though they had dominated the history of an entire region for generations" (Goodwin 1988).

"Geronimo, a Bedonkohe medicine man, became an important Nednhi war leader because of his 'power' to know what went on elsewhere" (Worcester 1979:194). Born about 1823 he rose to a revered position after the accidental death of chieftain, Juh, in 1883.

"I think that Ussen's promise is what gave Geronimo his wonderful courage. He was by nature already a brave person; but if one knows that he will never be killed, why be afraid? I don't know that Geronimo ever told his warriors that he had supernatural protection, but they were with him in many dangerous times and saw his

miraculous escapes, his cures for wounds, and the results of his medicine; so his warriors knew that Geronimo was alive only because of Ussen's protection" (Ace Daklugie in Ball et al. 1980:14).

Geronimo angrily defied the federal government's effort to relocate the Chiricahua with the rest of the Apache tribes on the San Carlos Reservation. Several times he and other Chiricahua Apache, including Naiche, the youngest son of Cochise and now hereditary leader of the Chokonen band, fled the reservation to what they considered their homeland.

"...And so he [Geronimo] stood up. He stood up and said 'Let's keep our land'. And he had the nerve enough to say 'Nobody's going to take us off this land. We are going to stand up and fight.'" (Alan Houser in Goodwin 1988).

In their last effort at resistance Geronimo, Naiche and a few Chiricahua were finally located in the Sierra Madres by Captain Charles Gatewood. Gatewood informed the Apaches that the rest of their tribe had already been deported from San Carlos to Florida. "Before they surrendered they talked it over among themselves. They got together and had a meeting. Geronimo and Naiche had a meeting with a few of the other people where they decided that they didn't want to have any more of their people killed" (Elbys Hugar in Goodwin 1988). The remaining Chiricahua were brought to Skeleton Canyon, southeast of Fort Bowie, to make their formal surrender to General Nelson Miles (Figure 32).

Geronimo and his people were relocated and held at Fort Bowie for three days until their deportation to Florida (Figures 28, 33). Until his death at Fort Sill, Oklahoma in 1909, Geronimo believed that he taken part in an act of genocide committed against his people (Ball et al. 1980: 81). This 'deception' caused him to regret "having believed what he termed 'the lies told by Miles' and having surrendered. Time after time he told (Ace) Daklugie that they should have stayed in Mexico and fought until the last man had died" (Ball et al. 1980:181).

In 1904 at the St. Louis Exposition acting on behalf of his people, Geronimo met with President Roosevelt and registered an eloquent plea to return his people to their homeland. "Great Father, other Indians have homes where they can live and be happy. I and my people have no homes. The place where we are kept is bad for us... We are sick there and we die. White men are in the country that was my home. I pray you to tell them to go away and let my people go there and be happy."

"Great Father, my hands are tied as with a rope. My heart is no longer bad. I will tell my people to obey no chief but the Great White Chief. I pray you to cut the ropes and make me free. Let me die in my own country as an old man who has been punished enough and is free" (Ball et al. 1980:176).

President Roosevelt denied Geronimo's request.

General George Crook

Prior to the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel (later Brigadier) General George Crook in 1871 as commander of the Department of Arizona, there had been no consistent military policy towards the Apache and no coordinated efforts among military outposts (Figure 34) (DeLong 1905; Ogle 1940). Unlike other military commanders in the Southwest, Crook treated the Apache as "fellow human beings" (Goodwin 1988). Crook respected the Apache for their superb tracking and survival skills and relied heavily on many of them as military scouts. In turn, the Apache trusted him for his honesty and integrity, "Never lie to an Indian. Never break a promise" (George Crook in Goodwin 1988). During his final attempt to induce Geronimo and the remaining free Chiricahua to surrender, Crook promised improved conditions at the reservation only if the Chiricahua would agree to the temporary, two-year exile from the Arizona area (Figure 35). But Geronimo and a few others fled yet again due to a perceived threat against Geronimo upon his return to the reservation. As a result of Geronimo's escape, Crook's superiors challenged his unorthodox military strategy and he resigned in frustration.

Even after his departure from Arizona, Crook advocated for the fair treatment of Apaches at the national level. He admonished Miles for his lies about relocation and for breaking the peace treaty agreements originally accepted by Geronimo. Working with the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia, Crook visited Fort Marion, Florida in 1887. He was "particularly concerned with the incarceration of the Apaches who had served the country as scouts" (Ball et al. 1980:138). In 1889 during his visit to Mt. Vernon Barracks in Alabama, Crook reported an alarming death rate "due to home-sickness, change of climate, and the dreary monotony of empty lives" (Ball et al. 1980:159). His reports helped facilitate the Chiricahua move to Fort Sill, Oklahoma in 1894 as well as funding for new buildings and supplies.

General Nelson A. Miles

General Nelson Miles was named as the new Commander of the Department of Arizona following the resignation of General Crook (Figure 29). Arriving in late 1886 to Fort Bowie, Miles brought an entirely different philosophy and strategy to the battle against the Chiricahua. He believed that the "superior intelligence and modern appliances" (Goodwin 1988) of the Anglo-Americans would ultimately overcome the Apache. Using Fort Bowie as his headquarters, Miles initiated an extensive military campaign with 5000 men to harass the Chiricahua resistance group into submission.

Miles also integrated the heliograph into the military communication system throughout Arizona and New Mexico (Figures 22 B, 23). Unlike the telegraph system, the heliograph was a rapidly mobile method of long-distance communication. Using mirrors the heliograph sent a series of flashes of light between the higher peaks of southern Arizona and New Mexico. With this system, Miles was able to communicate with remote operations in Mexico where permanent telegraph stations were not possible. This rapid communication played an important role in Geronimo's surrender. During this final campaign the station atop Bowie Peak sent, received, and repeated more messages than any other station in the system (Kelley 1967).

General Nelson Miles was roundly criticized by many for his dishonesty and deception after the negotiation of the final surrender (e.g. Crook, and Geronimo). In order to eliminate any resistance to surrender, Miles informed Geronimo and the remaining Chiricahua that their people had already been deported from Arizona. Even the Chiricahua scouts who had participated in the final capture of Geronimo were equally punished and sent into exile. In addition, Miles refused to honor the earlier agreement between Geronimo and Crook and, instead of permitting the Chiricahua to return to their homeland after a short period of time, secured a permanent exile for the tribe.

Lozen and Tah-das-te

Special attention should be given to two Apache women, Lozen and Tah-das-te (Figures 33, 36). Lozen, called 'The Woman Warrior' was the 'silah' (sister or cousin) of Warm Springs Chief Victorio. Known to the Apache for her supernatural powers and her ability to locate the enemy, she fought first with Victorio and, after his death, with Geronimo. Lozen and another Apache woman warrior, Tah-das-te, or Dahteste, traveled with Geronimo's dwindling group of Apache who continued to resist settlement. The women served not only as warriors but also as liaisons, carrying messages between Geronimo and military officers including Lieutenant Gatewood and Captain Crawford. Lozen and Tah-das-te arranged the meeting with Crawford and Geronimo and the remaining Apache that ultimately led to the final surrender in September 1886 (Buchanan 1986). Tah-das-te was present at the surrender. Lozen was the only woman among the last group of Apaches including Geronimo and Naiche removed to Florida by train.

Many other individuals played important, and even critical roles, in the saga of Fort Bowie and Apache Pass. As further research about these individuals and the significance of their activities comes to light, the inventory should be updated to include this information.

Criterion D

Criterion D of the National Historic Register applies to properties that have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

The time period for probable prehistoric use of this landscape is estimated to be between approximately 200 BC and 1200 AD. Preliminary findings of archeological remains indicate the presence of a large prehistoric village of possible Mogollon origin within the site. In addition to the evidence of prehistoric use of the area, an Apache campsite dating to the early 1800s has been located outside the Fort Bowie Historic Site boundary, but within the Bureau of Land Management buffer zone (Ludwig pers. comm.). Its presence is a good indicator that other potential sites of Indian habitation may be found in the Fort Bowie area. The presence of both of these types of sites in Apache Pass is unusual. Most previous prehistoric habitation sites within the region have been found in riverine environments at lower elevations. Since the Apache campsite may be the first identified historic site, an archeological survey of these areas would offer potentially valuable information.

Conclusions

It is the collection of events, persons, and activities over time that defines the landscape of Fort Bowie National Historic Site as a whole. Many cultures have participated in the history of this landscape. The significance of the site is different for each of those cultures because each culture judges and has judged that landscape with different sets of criteria and values (Parker and King 1990).

For Anglo-Americans, Fort Bowie represents a long and painful struggle to gain control over an area whose resources promised opportunity and prosperity for a developing nation. This struggle was not only important to the individual lives of local settlers and soldiers, but also to the success of the federal government's policy of westward expansion. Securing this landscape and its resources served as a key step in the settlement of the southwestern United States.

The National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form completed in 1970, identifies numerous significant features both natural and built, and events associated with Fort Bowie dating back to the last half of the nineteenth century. All of these criteria depict a story of conflict and contribute to our understanding of Anglo-American national history.

For the Chiricahua, Apache Pass was a focal point of their homeland. Their way of life was keenly adapted to the environment of southeastern Arizona mountain ranges and the landscape provided almost all of their survival needs. The landscape was also an anchor to the cultural beliefs of the Chiricahua. General Miles' controversial move to exile the Chiricahua from their native land was exceptionally effective. In essence, he shattered the will of the Apache to fight by removing them from their primary source of strength.

"The reason why we fought so hard was that without the land we would not be the people we are. Our belief was a part of the land and everything that goes on it. This is how we were placed on earth and we could not see any way around it" (Berle Kanseah in Goodwin 1988).

Inventory Recommendations

1. The research team believes that the National Register documentation for Fort Bowie National Historic Site should be broadened to include a more ethnographically inclusive as well as landscape-based interpretation. Apache Pass and Fort Bowie are part of a landscape that is still important to many people. The values and significance of this landscape to those other groups need to be more thoroughly explored and evaluated beyond limits of this inventory in an Ethnographic Landscape Study.
2. Fort Bowie National Historic Site sits within a larger landscape of related events and places of importance. Those landscape features such as Bowie Peak, Skeleton Canyon and Cochise Stronghold might also be recognized for their contributions to the story of this landscape.

3. The period of significance for Fort Bowie National Historic Site should be reevaluated following the completion of a thorough archeological survey.
4. A Fort Bowie Cultural Landscape Report team should carefully examine the restoration process of historic grasslands in order to give consideration to both cultural and natural resource requirements.

Assessment of Integrity

Integrity is the ability of the landscape to convey its own significance to a visitor. If the important characteristics that existed in the historic landscape are still present and unaltered today, then the landscape is defined as possessing high integrity. Integrity is threatened when the natural environment is altered, historic structures deteriorate and land use features disappear.

Seven landscape qualities, defined by the National Register (National Park Service 1995; McClelland et al. 1990), along with two vegetation-specific qualities (Firth 1985), have been used to evaluate the integrity of this site: location, design, plant community organization, setting, materials, species composition, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Overall Integrity

Fort Bowie National Historic Site, as its name might suggest, was not just the site of a military fort; it was also a rural landscape in which both the Chiricahua Apache and Anglo-Americans lived during different periods of time. Both cultures made extensive use of the landscape and its natural resources. The primary method of the assessment of integrity of Fort Bowie National Historic Site involves a comparison between that landscape in its historic and its contemporary periods. This assessment was made using historic photographs, anecdotal information, and research documentation. The historic period for Fort Bowie National Historic Site began in 1695 and terminated in 1894.

Those qualities most closely tied to the natural landscape and its resources (location, setting, plant community association, species composition, feeling and association) generally rated medium to high at Fort Bowie. Those qualities relating specifically to manmade elements constructed during the period of Anglo-American occupation generally ranked medium to low, primarily because of deterioration of those structures and recent National Park Service and county alterations. These qualities include design, workmanship and materials. In aggregate, the overall integrity of Fort Bowie National Historic Site is rated medium to high.

Location

Location is the place where an historic event occurred or where a property was constructed. Geographic factors and natural resources often are the initial determinants of the choice of location of rural settlements. Those landscape characteristics must remain evident for the integrity of location to remain high. The locations of structures within the site must also remain unchanged. If a property is altered by the removal of a structure, the relationship between that property and its historic associations is destroyed and the integrity is reduced.

Integrity of the Fort Bowie location is high. Natural resources are essentially unchanged and still remain recognizable today. Topographic features important to the historic events are substantially intact and historic locations (e.g. first and second fort ruins, cemetery, Chiricahua Indian Agency, Battle of Apache Pass area, Butterfield Stage Station and Overland Trail, and Anderson Quartz Mill and Apache Pass Mining Co. ruins) are identified and visible.

Setting

The setting of a site is the physical environment surrounding the historic landscape. Setting involves the overall character of the place in which that property played its historical role. Landscape features such as mountains and rock formations, woodlands and grasslands, and bodies of water create setting. Man-made features such as fields, open spaces and circulation routes influence setting as well. Setting can also be affected by alterations of the surrounding environment. If the relationship between a site and its setting is strong, then the integrity of the setting is said to be high.

Integrity of the setting is medium to high. The introduction of the National Park Service operations and county land uses within the Fort Bowie area has affected the historic setting. Nevertheless most of the landscape features

such as open spaces and views are unaltered. The character of the site, that of Fort Bowie as an outpost in a high desert landscape, remains essentially unchanged.

There have been few if any changes to adjacent lands and views from the site to these lands are, for the most part, unobstructed.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that organize space and define the proportion and scale of a site. Design is a consequence of arrangements of activities on the land, of buildings with outlying structures, and of circulation routes. The historic functions, technologies and community planning methods should be conveyed by the design of the site. If these elements continue to be evident, then the integrity of the design is high.

The integrity of the design at Fort Bowie is medium. The spatial relationship within and among the historic clusters remains intact and visible. The additions of the Ranger Station to the second fort and the Chiricahua interpretive display to the Apache Pass Mining area have altered the design of these historic clusters. Construction of the Apache Pass Road, the utility corridor, and visitor area as well as the Ranger maintenance and residence area has created two new clusters. Each of these alterations has decreased the integrity of the overall design at Fort Bowie.

Plant Community Organization

Plant community organization is the pattern of arrangements of vegetation types within an ecological community. Organization also allows for cyclical variations in these patterns. If contemporary plant communities are similar to those present during the historic period, then the integrity of the community organization is high. If the makeup of the plant community has changed significantly, the integrity is low.

The integrity of the plant community organization is medium to high. Direct knowledge of historic plant communities is limited to anecdotal descriptions, a few ground-based photographs, and historic patterns of cultural use. The distribution and populations of most native plant species appears to remain relatively unchanged. There is evidence of changes in density of some native grasses, junipers, and mesquites within the grasslands.

Materials

Materials are the construction components that were utilized during a particular period of time and in a particular configuration to create an historic property. The choice of materials will be apparent if the integrity of materials at the site is high. If structures at the site do not retain key exterior materials from the period of significance, then the integrity of materials is low. Historic features that have lost those construction materials and subsequently have been re-created are not eligible.

The integrity of the materials is low. Most of the building structures have been altered first by deconstruction after the fort's closing, secondly, by erosion, and, finally, by stabilization procedures. None of the historic structures at the site is completely intact. The cemetery has been altered by reconstruction of the fence and headboards. The absence of unaltered structures decreases the availability of historical information about those materials used in construction.

Species Composition

Species composition describes the natural building materials of a landscape itself. Composition focuses on the dominant native and introduced plants of the site. If native and introduced plants of the historic period still exist on site, the integrity of the species composition is high. If many species from the historic period no longer exist, or populations change with respect to other species on the site, then the integrity of species composition is considered low.

The integrity of species composition at Fort Bowie is medium. The relative abundances of native species within the grassland communities have changed since the advent of Anglo-American settlement in the area. Native

grasses appear to have decreased while the proportion of mesquite has increased. Information about other plant species within the area indicates that little change in the composition of other communities has occurred between the time of Anglo settlement and today.

Many of the historically introduced plant species have disappeared. Cottonwoods and Arizona grape as well as vegetables in the garden were kept alive at the second fort only with constant irrigation. After the abandonment of the fort, these plants died due to lack of water. Ornamentals have been introduced recently at the ranger residence area with little or no relationship to the historic or native vegetation at the site.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the craft of a particular culture or people. Workmanship can reveal individual, local, regional or national applications of technologies and aesthetic principles. If features and structures readily reveal information on construction methods or traditions, then the integrity of the workmanship is high. When structures have deteriorated substantially, then the integrity of workmanship is low.

The integrity of workmanship at Fort Bowie is low. Evidence of construction methods is essentially absent due to the loss of adobe and wooden structures (removed after property was abandoned in 1894). Some fort structures exist offsite, however. An intact shed, believed to have been a guard house or a quarantine camp, is located on a nearby property. Part of a ranch house on this property was constructed with materials from the Senior Officers' Quarters. Both the shed and the ranch house roof might provide valuable information about building practices and materials at the fort.

Feeling

Feeling refers to a landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. "The cumulative effect of setting, design, materials and workmanship create the sense of past time and place" (McClelland et al. 1990). If the associated features of the site relay the feeling of life during the historic period, then the integrity of the feeling is high. If those features have been removed or altered since the historic period, the integrity of feeling is low.

The integrity of the feeling is high. The Fort Bowie National Historic Site retains a strong sense of the past as it was seen through the eyes of Anglo-Americans of the time. Key physical elements still persist as ruins and tell the story of the military and civilian Anglo-American activities during the historic period. The feeling of Chiricahua history at the site is less obvious because of the absence of visible Chiricahua remains. Nonetheless the Apache Pass landscape of the Chiricahua is, with the exception of the presence of the fort and modern structures, essentially unaltered.

Association

"Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic (landscape). Integrity of association requires that a property reflect this relationship" (McClelland et al. 1990).

The integrity of association is high. The Fort Bowie National Historic Site is clearly associated with the U.S. military-Apache conflicts, specific individuals and groups of people involved in the conflicts. While the Chiricahua no longer inhabit the area around Fort Bowie, tribe members still return individually for spiritual purposes or to harvest plants for sustenance or cultural use. Annual Apache cultural events occur at nearby locations. A reunion of a large number of Chiricahua descendants occurred in 1986 during the centennial anniversary of the surrender of the Chiricahua Apaches. Historical military and western culture groups often visit Fort Bowie to learn more about the significance and contribution of the site to the larger context of western history.

O. National Historic Landmark Status: (Y/N) Y
Date Determined Landmark: December 19, 1960
Landmark Theme: Unknown

L. World Heritage Site Status: (Y/N) N
Date Determined Site:
World Heritage Category:
 Natural
 Cultural
 Both Cultural and Natural

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Landscape Type:

Designed
Vernacular
Historic Site
Ethnographic

B. Land Use:

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Domestic (Residential)

Historic Multiple Dwelling (Bunkhouse), Hotel, Institutional Housing, Camp, Village Site

Current Single Family Dwelling (Single Family House), Secondary Structure (Garage)

Both Current and Historic Multiple Dwelling

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Commerce/Trade

Historic Trade, General Store

Current

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Government

Historic Jail, Post Office

Current Government Office (Visitor Contact Center, Interpretation Facility)

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Education

Historic Training Center, School

Current Interpretive Landscape

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Religion

Historic

Current

Both Current and Historic Ceremonial Site

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Funerary

Historic Cemetery, Grave/Burial

Current

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Recreation/Culture

Historic Sports Facility (Tennis Court)

Current Museum (Exhibit)

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Agricultural/Subsistence

Historic Agricultural Field

Current Livestock

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Industrial/Processing/Extract

Historic Extractive Facility (Mining), Water Works (Water Storage Facility)

Current

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Health Care

Historic Hospital

Current

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) Defense

Historic Fortification (Battery, Parade Ground), Military Facility, Battle Site

Current **Battle Site**

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) **Landscape**

Historic

Current

Both Current and Historic **Other**

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) **Transportation**

Historic **Rail-Related (pre-rail, Stagecoach Depot), Pedestrian Related (Hiking Trail, Horse/Bridle Trail, Trail Bridge)**

Current **Road-Related (NPS Class II, IV & V), Pedestrian-Related (Hiking Trail, Handicapped Trail, Interpretive Trail, Horse/Bridle Trail)**

Both Current and Historic

Type(s) (See Use/Function List) **Work in Progress**

Historic

Current

Both Current and Historic

C. Chronology of Related Events and Development

(see major event list and associations categories below)

Mapped (Y/N)	Date(s) start year - end year	Event
	16 th century	Apache migration from Great Plains to American Southwest, population approximately 8,000. Spanish begin to explore territory.
Y	1690's	Father Kino begins establishment of Spanish missions, visitas and presidios in Santa Cruz and San Pedro river valleys.
	1600's- early 1800's	Prolonged conflict between Spanish military and Apaches and other Indian tribes.
	1695	Spanish army visits Apache Pass in search of rebellious Indians, names Pass "San Felipe".
	1766-1767	Nicholas de Lafora, Captain of the Royal Spanish Engineers, records a survey of the Chiricahua Mountains including El Puerto del Dado (Apache Pass) and notes Apache villages in the Chiricahua Range.
	1821	Mexico wins independence from Spain. Continued conflict between Chiricahuas and Mexican military stationed at presidios.
	1846-1848	Mexico - United States war.
	1848	United States defeats Mexico and obtains territory north of the Gila River including NM, AZ, CA, NV, UT and parts of WY, CO, KS, OK.
	1849	California Gold Rush. California-bound Fremont Association travels through Apache Pass. First of the 49'ers to use a different trail from the Cooke Road.
Y	1854	Gadsden Purchase. United States acquisition of territory south of the Gila, including portions of Arizona and New Mexico. These lands included homelands of the Eastern and Central Chiricahua bands.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Intermountain Region

Mapped (Y/N)	Date(s) start year - end year	Event
Y	1854	Lt. John G. Parke surveys route for railroad, camps at Apache Pass, and notes well-defined Indian trails radiating from Apache Springs.
Y	1857	James Birch's San Antonio-San Diego Overland Mail ("Jackass Mail") route established, runs through Apache Pass.
Y	1858	Butterfield Overland Mail route replaces "Jackass Mail". Stage station built in Triangle Valley. Friendly relations continue with Cochise.
	1858	Cochise pledges to allow safe passage of Overland Stagecoach.
Y	1861	February 3 - 19, Bascom Affair at Apache Pass with Cochise.
	1861	Overland Stage Route and Station abandoned because of impending Civil War. April, Civil War breaks out. Confederate cavalry occupy Tucson. Federal garrisons at Buchanan and Breckenridge abandoned. Increased levels of raiding by Apaches on unprotected settlements.
	1862	Volunteers march eastward from California to counter Confederate cavalry. Assume occupation of Tucson area.
Y	1862	July 15 -17, "2-day Battle at Apache Pass" over water source; decision of federal government to maintain stronghold at Apache Pass to assure control of water source.
Y	1862	July 28 th , 1 st post (Fort Bowie) established to escort travelers, mail couriers, and supply trains through Apache Pass. Last time that Chiricahua Apaches have control of pass.
Y	1862-1869	"New road" developed through Bear Spring Wash.
Y	1864	Gold discovered on Bowie Peak.
	1866	End of Civil War. Mail service between El Paso and Tucson resumes. Post office established at Fort Bowie and mail carried through Apache Pass.
Y	1868-1869	Apache Pass Mining Company with Anderson's Quartz Stamp Mill in operation.
Y	1868	Second Fort Bowie site is selected on plateau east of original site.
Y	1869	Formal military reservation established (1 square mile).
Y	1869	Anderson, 1 st post trader and co-owner of Apache Pass Mining Company. John F. Stone, co-owner, killed by Apaches. Mining operations abandoned.
	1870	Occupation of second fort site. Water for fort obtained from Bear Spring. Old fort site is occupied by civilians. Sidney R. DeLong takes over as post trader, establishing connection between fort and wagon train supply company of Tully and Ochoa
	1871	Gen. Crook assigned as new commander. Desires to lead aggressive campaign against Cochise but is stifled due to Grant's "Peace Policy". O. O. Howard sent to establish peace settlement with Apaches.
Y	1872	Howard and Tom Jeffords meet with Cochise. Sept. 1872, Peace Settlement reached and establishment of the Chiricahua Reservation. Jeffords is named special agent.
	1872	No non-military status personnel allowed at 1st Fort Bowie site.
	1872-1876	Chiricahua Indian Agency moved 3 times. 4th site in Apache Pass.
	1873	Post garden established, producing melons, onions, tomatoes, radishes, squash and cucumbers.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Intermountain Region

Mapped (Y/N)	Date(s) start year - end year	Event
	1874	Cochise dies.
	1876	July 12, closure of Chiricahua Reservation and transfer of Indians to San Carlos Reservation. Not all Chiricahua go. Land of Chiricahua Reservation returned to public domain.
Y	1877	Military reservation increased to 36 sq. m.
Y	1877	Telegraph line constructed, connecting Santa Fe, NM with Tucson, passing through Fort Bowie.
	1874, 1879	Severe rainstorms almost destroy structures at Fort Bowie.
	1879	Geronimo and Juh surrender. December 29, arrive at Fort Bowie.
	1880	January, Geronimo and Juh sent to San Carlos.
Y	1881	SPRR extends rail line east and establishes station at new town of Bowie. Wagon train supply of Tully and Ochoa goes out of business. Supplies for fort come by train to Bowie.
	1881-1884	Geronimo flees and leads raids until capture and return to San Carlos.
	1885	Geronimo escapes again. June, Crook establishes headquarters at Fort Bowie in effort to round up escapees.
	1885-1886	Emma Peterson runs hotel at Fort Bowie.
	1886	March 24, conditional surrender to General Crook. Conditional surrender rejected and Geronimo flees. April 1, Crook resigns and is replaced by General Nelson A. Miles.
Y	1886	Steam engine installed at Fort Bowie and pumps water from Bear Creek to storage tanks.
Y	1886	Miles establishes 27 Heliograph stations connecting high peaks of southern AZ and NM. One is located at Bowie Mountain. Fort Bowie operates as Miles' central command headquarters to round-up last of Apaches. Unbeknownst to Geronimo, all remaining Chiricahua Indians at San Carlos Apache Reservation are removed and sent to Florida.
Y	1886	Sept. 3, formal and final surrender of Geronimo. Geronimo and remaining band including all Indian scouts who have participated in final capture placed on train and sent to FL.
	1888	New hospital constructed. Lillian Erickson born in Fort Bowie hospital.
	1890	Telegraph line changed to telephone line between fort and Willcox.
	1894	October 17, Fort Bowie abandoned. November 14, Fort Bowie is transferred to the General Land Office.
	1895	Approximately 75 of those buried at the Fort Bowie cemetery were removed and taken for reburial in San Francisco National Cemetery.
	1906	Quillin mining operations are established.
	1911	59 tracks of land are sold to ranchers at public auction. Remainder of the land returned to the General Land Office as public land.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Intermountain Region

Mapped (Y/N)	Date(s) start year - end year	Event
	1920	Privately held land consolidated into four grazing parcels, totaling 270 acres, owned by Riggs, Lawhon, Kerr.
	1927	Quillin mining operations cease.
	1930's	Interest in the development of a historic site/national park begins. Apache Spring box built; developed headwater for spring.
	1939	Special Report written, proposing Fort Bowie as a National Monument.
Y	1960	December 19, declaration of Fort Bowie as National Landmark.
	1963	Acquisition of private lands begins.
Y	1964	August 30, Congressional authorization for Fort Bowie National Historic Site. Bureau of Land Management withdrew 590 acres surrounding the park from any future mineral access creating a partial buffer zone.
	1965	Preliminary plan of Fort Bowie National Historic Site completed.
	1967-1973	Experimentation using different techniques and materials to stabilize historic ruins.
Y	Early 1970's	Retaining structure built around Apache Spring to stop erosion. Restrooms, near parking lot, installed. Trail development occurs.
	1972	July 29, Fort Bowie dedicated as a National Historic Site and opened to public.
	1975	Archeological pre-stabilization studies completed.
	1976	Earliest BLM records available cattle numbers on Apache Spring allotment.
	1977	Statement for Management for Fort Bowie National Historic Site completed.
	Early 1980's	40 acres fenced off from cattle to protect Fort ruins and Apache Spring.
	1982	Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment completed.
	1983	Historic Structures Report and Ruins Stabilization completed.
	1984	Archeological survey on the Tom Jeffords' Chiricahua Indian Agency completed.
	1986	Centennial celebration of Geronimo's surrender.
Y	1989	Cemetery fence constructed.
	1993	Stage Station fieldwork completed.
	1996	Soil Survey of Fort Bowie National Historic Site completed. Battle of Apache Pass Archeology Survey started.
	1996	Ramada in parking lot constructed.
	1998	Environmental Assessment: Mesquite Removal, Erosion Control and Grass Rehabilitation completed.

Mapped (Y/N)	Date(s) start year - end year	Event
	1999	Fort Bowie National Historic Site Resource Management Plan completed.
	2000	Cultural Landscape Inventory, Level 2 completed.

Major Event list:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Abandoned | Established | Land Transfer | Rehabilitated |
| Altered | Excavated | Maintained | Removed |
| Built | Expanded | Memorialized | Restored |
| Colonized | Exploited | Mined | Retained |
| Conserved | Cultivated | Designed | Destroyed |
| Moved | Naturalized | Neglected | Platted |
| Developed | Explored | Preserved | Settled |
| Domesticated | Farmed | Purchased/Sold | Stabilized |
| Engineered | Graded | Ranched | Urbanized |
| Eroded | Homesteaded | Reconstructed | Other |

Associations:

- Associated Name(s)
- Association
 - Owner
 - Landscape Architect
 - Horticulturalist
 - Gardener
 - Architect
 - Engineer
 - Sculptor
 - Other

D. Site History Narrative:

Enter narrative (& graphics as needed) for each time period

Apache Pass Site Narrative

Apache Pass is nestled between the Chiricahua and Dos Cabezas Mountains in southeastern Arizona (Figures 1, 3, 4). The land is arid and rocky with vegetation typical of the higher elevations of both Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts. Apache Spring is located in the pass and has been an important source of water for people for over a thousand years.

While no excavations of prehistoric sites have, as yet, been undertaken within Apache Pass, archeological surveys and excavations in the surrounding valleys relate a fairly good story of prehistoric man in Southeastern Arizona. Around 11,300 BP Paleo-Indian hunters and gatherers survived in a landscape similar to the present one by following the mammoth and other large mammals. Nomadic groups continued to follow larger game and seasonal resources for the next 8000 years. Around 300-200 BC cultures began to experiment with agriculture in Southeastern Arizona. These included the Mogollon, Hohokam, and the Salado cultures.

In the late 16th and early 17th century Spanish explorers began to travel through the northern Sonora region looking for new opportunities for settlement and mining. Franciscan missionaries (and later Jesuit) established visitas

throughout Arizona and New Mexico in an attempt to convert local Indians to Christianity. A variety of tribes existed in the area including Pima, Sobaipuri, Jano, Jocomo, Chinarra, Manso, Suma, Opata and Apache. When a Jesuit priest was killed in an uprising in 1695, a military expedition was sent in search of rebellious Indians in the region of the Chiricahua Mountains. The expedition camped in and later traveled through what they called San Felipe Pass (Apache Pass). The commanders were told of rancherias belonging to the Jocomes and the Janos Indians elsewhere in the Chiricahua Mountains. These commanders also documented that the Apaches were at that time living in the vicinity of the Gila River after an earlier visit by the army had apparently caused the Indians to leave the Chiricahua range.

Many Sobaipuri and Pima settlements occurred along Santa Cruz and San Pedro Rivers. The Spanish missionaries documented frequent conflicts between these settlements and nearby bands of raiding Apache Indians. The Sobaipuri were finally forced to abandon the San Pedro Valley in 1762 leaving the Chiricahua Apache as the only native peoples east of the Santa Cruz River in southern Arizona.

Athapaskan linguistic groups, which included the Navaho and the Apache, are believed to have moved into the southern plains from Canada. The Apache probably arrived in the southwestern states around 1500 AD (Figure 8). Like those of earlier prehistoric groups, the lifestyle of these nomadic people was also based on hunting and gathering. The Chiricahua Apache tribe consisted of three (Southern, Central and Eastern) bands that ranged eastward from Southwestern New Mexico and the Rio Grande west through Southeastern Arizona to the Santa Cruz River and southward into northern Sonora and Chihuahua (Figure 11). As interactions with the Spanish increased in frequency, these bands acquired horses and firearms. Now well equipped for a rapid-attack-and-escape method of raiding, the Apache became an even more fearsome threat to the local inhabitants.

The Central Chiricahua were already well ensconced in the mountain range surrounding Apache Pass when the Spanish surveyors recorded an early encounter. In 1766 Nicholas de Lafora (Kinniard 1958), Captain of the Royal Engineers, described the environment of the Chiricahua Mountain Range including the Agua Verde (Apache Spring) and El Puerto del Dado (Apache Pass). Lafora mentions that the Apache Indians who lived in or near the pass often traveled to Sonora to take livestock and supplies. Apache Pass was well known as a hazardous area for the Spanish soldiers who chased Apache through the Chiricahua Mountains. Direct conflicts between the Spanish military and Apache were few. The Spanish government chose to offer food and other rations as inducements for the Apache to settle near the surrounding missions.

At the end of the War of Independence in 1821, the new government of Mexico took over the responsibility of containing the Apache threat. The Mexican government continued the same peace policy until its own civil war erupted in Sonora in the early 1830s. In the absence of sufficient government funds the ration program was discontinued and the Chiricahua returned to their earlier pattern of raiding. Mexican government now chose warfare instead of the Spanish method of welfare to fight back. It hired mercenaries and scalp hunters to kill Apache Indians. Despite the government's efforts to intimidate Apache into submission, rancherias in the frontier valleys were raided frequently and finally abandoned. The presidio system deteriorated as well in the 1830s and 1840s when civil war erupted in Sonora. Many of the Mexican troops were withdrawn to the south. With the exception of Tucson, all settlements in Arizona had been abandoned by the late 1840's.

Following the Mexican-American War the Mexican government signed the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and ceded all of the lands north of the Gila River to the United States.

The discovery of gold in California in 1849 became a strong enticement for many Americans to travel to California. In search of a shorter route to California, the Fremont Association was the first group of emigrants to use Apache Pass instead of using the better known, but longer, Cooke trail built by the Mormon Battalion (Figure 7). The U.S. military and others later adopted the Apache Pass road as the fastest and most efficient communication and supply route. To this day the network of roads through Apache Pass remains the best evidence of Anglo-American activity in the land at the time (Figures 12, 15).

With the Gadsden Purchase of 1854 the United States acquired additional lands south of the Gila River (Figure 6). Now the territories of Chiricahua bands were divided by an international boundary (Figure 11). Both of the Eastern and Central bands were part of the United States, but the Southern band was not. This artificial division created a continuing problem for both the Apache themselves and the Mexican and American troops who were trying to curtail Apache movement.

In 1854 Lt. John G. Parke surveyed Apache Pass for a potential southern route for a new railroad (Figure 7). While camping in the valley between Goodwin and Siphon Canyons, he noted possible Indian trails emanating from Apache Spring. In 1857, the San Antonio and San Diego Mail, and later, the Butterfield Overland Mail Line adopted the same emigrant road through Apache Pass. In 1858 the Butterfield Company built a stage station in the same valley west of Apache Spring (Figures 12, 16, 17). During the early days of the Butterfield Overland Mail the station personnel maintained a friendly, working relationship with Cochise.

Cochise was the elected chief of the central band of the Chiricahua Apache (Figure 24). He had been chosen to lead early in his life because of his unexcelled bravery and intellect. By the unwritten rules of Apache government, Cochise held his position only as long as all of the family units within the band chose to follow him.

While the Chiricahua retained a deep enmity for all Mexicans, they held a relatively neutral opinion of white Anglo-Americans at that time. In 1858 Cochise had given Dr. Michael Steck, the Indian agent, his word that no depredations on Americans would occur in exchange for a continued supply of rations for the Indians. Unfortunately Steck could not always keep his side of the bargain. Despite the good intentions of both sides, those attitudes were to change drastically because of the rash actions of a young and inexperienced Lieutenant.

In 1861 a young boy was kidnapped from the John Ward Ranch (15 miles northeast of Nogales) by White Mountain Apaches. On February 4 Lt. George Bascom from Ft. Buchanan confronted and falsely accused Cochise and members of his band of this act. Cochise denied the accusation and, when troops tried to restrain him, escaped. However Cochise's brother and two nephews were taken prisoners. Cochise returned with warriors, seized the two stage station employees and kidnapped another individual. These three were later killed when Bascom refused to exchange prisoners. Bascom, in return, hung Cochise's brother and two of his nephews among others from a large oak tree near Apache Pass Summit. Several of the victims from both sides of the Bascom Affair were buried at a site to the west of Apache Pass. This unfortunate incident marked the start of an 11-year war between the central Apache and all Anglo-Americans.

As a result of the impending Civil War, the government ordered the Butterfield Overland Company to abandon its southwest route and chose an alternative one farther north. In April of 1861 Arizona including Apache Pass was declared part of Confederate Territory. A small group of the California Volunteers marched eastward to defend the New Mexico territory from the Confederate occupation. In July of 1862, Union General Carleton sent an advance guard of 124 Volunteers with two howitzers to protect a supply wagon on its way east through Apache Pass to New Mexico.

Unbeknownst to the Volunteers, all three of the Chiricahua bands had decided to join forces and put an end to Anglo-American encroachment on their territory. They saw not only a continuous stream of emigrants from the east but now also a movement of military troops from the west. The Apache situated their warriors on the hills overlooking the pass behind a bulwark of stones. As the unsuspecting guard approached Apache Spring it was attacked. After a 2-day battle the Volunteers finally prevailed because of the superior firepower of their howitzers and dislodged the Apache from behind their defenses (Figure 18). This confrontation, named the Battle of Apache Pass, was the instigation for the establishment of Fort Bowie. The confrontation also marked the last time the Chiricahua controlled access to Apache Spring.

On a hill overlooking Apache Spring, Fort Bowie was commissioned on July 28, 1862 (Figures 12, 19). Bulwarks, made of stone, were built around the site to provide protection. These bulwarks and the stone guardhouses were the only defensive structures surrounding the adobe shacks and canvas tents inhabited by the troops. In addition to building and maintaining the fort, the garrison was charged with guarding Apache Spring as

a strategic water source and assuring safe passage to all those who traveled through the pass. This job was too large for the small group of Volunteers.

Living conditions at the fort were very poor. Many complained about the difficult terrain and cramped quarters. As the tents became tattered, the men dug holes into the side of the hill and built huts. A lack of supplies, especially fruits and vegetables, regularly plagued the fort.

By 1864 it became obvious that the initial site for the fort had been ill chosen. Plans were made for a new location on the plateau above and east of the first. While the new site contained a noticeable slope, it commanded good views of Bear Canyon and Stein's Pass to the east as well as the full length of Apache Pass to the west. The new site was much better suited for military life with ample room for defenses and important structures such as a post trader store, school, and hospital.

In 1870 the construction at the second Fort Bowie site was finally approved (Figures 12, 20). Water for the fort now came from a larger source to the east, Bear Spring. Cattle were grazed on the lower slopes of Bear Canyon. Many civilians took up quarters in the old fort structures after the transfer of troops to the new fort. By the end of the final Indian campaigns the civilian community at Fort Bowie grew to almost 100 people including laundresses, hired help for the officers, and even an hotelier. In 1873 a post garden was established one-quarter mile from the post and yielded melons, onions, tomatoes, radishes, squash and cucumbers.

After the end of the Civil War, the El Paso/Tucson mail service resumed and a post office opened in Apache Pass in 1866. Carriers traveled without military protection and were often attacked by Apaches. Anglo-Americans continued to pass through on their way to California. The post trader store and the fort hospital became important stops for many of the westward travelers. John Anderson ran the first store, located at the old Camp Bowie site. In 1870 Sidney R. DeLong became the second post trader; the store was relocated to the upper plateau near the second fort (Figure 21). The store supplied soldiers, travelers and local residents with dry goods and groceries including bacon, lard, corn and beans. DeLong had recently become a partner in firm of Tully, Ochoa and Co., the largest supply company in southern Arizona. Their wagon trains transported supplies from St. Louis to Yuma. With its trading post as one of the primary supply locations, Fort Bowie had become a center for both commerce and communication in southeast Arizona.

California was not the only state where prospecting for valuable ore attracted large numbers of fortune seekers. Gold had been discovered in northern Arizona and many prospectors were combing rocky outcrops in Southeast Arizona as well. In 1864 members of an early Fort Bowie troop discovered gold on the northwest side of Bowie Peak (Figures 1, 12). The Volunteers laid claim to the vein but never extracted any ore from it. In 1869 Col. John Finkel Stone, founder of Apache Pass Mining Company, obtained rights to the claim, now known as the Harris Lode, from the original military shareholders. Stone and his partner, John Anderson, set up steam-driven mills below Apache Spring to pulverize the quartz rock before the gold was extracted. The first ore extraction was made that year but insufficient amounts of water from the spring to drive the steam pumps precluded any long-term operations. Apaches murdered Stone in October 1869 and the venture closed.

In 1877 the establishment of a military reservation boundary limited any civilian activities, including mining, within a three-mile radius of the Fort (Figure 15). After the closure of the Fort in 1894 mining activities were again permitted and in 1906 Thomas Quillin obtained rights to the old Harris Lode and another claim in Willow Gulch west of Bowie Peak (Figure 12). Quillin periodically mined ore from that site until 1927.

Insufficiently funded and undermanned, Fort Bowie waged a disorganized series of battles against Cochise and his people. In 1871 General George Crook was placed in command of the Southwestern forces in Arizona specifically to deal with the Apache conflict (Figure 34). Crook was the first commander to plan a region-wide, coordinated campaign of harassment and pursuit of the Indians. Crook selected only the best troops for his forays. Recognizing their unsurpassed knowledge of the local environment, Crook recruited sympathetic Apaches

as scouts to follow the Indians into their own terrain. He believed that to successfully capture an Apache he had to think and move like an Apache.

Crook's effort to pursue the Chiricahua was temporarily delayed by the implementation of President Ulysses S. Grant's new "Peace Policy". This policy was designed to follow the principles of concentration, education, civilization and agricultural self-help for the Indians. President Grant sent Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard to attempt to establish a peace agreement with Cochise and his band (Figure 25).

Howard recruited Thomas J. Jeffords who, by his own personal efforts, had remained on good terms with Cochise throughout the Apache war (Figure 27). Howard and Jeffords traveled to Cochise Stronghold in the Dragoon Mountains in September of 1872 (Figure 3). Jeffords suggested that there be no military escort, so the two men were accompanied by only a small party of Chiricahua Indians who acted as ambassadors. General Howard proposed that Cochise and his people go to the reservation at Tularosa, New Mexico, but Cochise asked for a reservation for his people and other Chiricahua at Apache Pass. The peace agreement was settled in September 1872 and with it the Chiricahua Apache Reservation was established. The reservation encompassed the Chiricahua and Dragoon Mountains, and the Sulphur Springs and San Simon Valleys (Figure 26).

Tom Jeffords became the Indian agent for the Chiricahua. He hoped to reduce the Apache tendency to wander by offering rations and maintaining good relations with Cochise. The reservation bordered Mexico to the south and many of the Chiricahua continued periodic raiding in Sonora. Tom Jeffords moved the Indian Agency four times in three years, finally settling in Apache Pass in 1875 (Figures 12, 37). The Indian Bureau increased the difficulty of Jeffords' job by not providing a regular supply of rations and funds. The Bureau wanted to consolidate its management efforts and transfer the Chiricahua Apache to the San Carlos Reservation with other Apache tribes (Figure 3). Jeffords and the army were having difficulty controlling movement of the Indians and that control became even more problematic after Cochise's death in 1874. He had been a strong leader of his people and when his son, Taza, took over that position, the band began to drift apart.

When rations ran out, control of the Chiricahua became impossible. In 1876 a few Chiricahua killed a whiskey seller and entered the San Pedro valley taking horses and supplies from settlers. The surrounding population immediately denounced the reservation and the Indian Bureau sent San Carlos agent, John P. Clum, to remove the Chiricahua Apache to San Carlos Indian Reservation. Taza, desirous of maintaining peace at all cost, agreed to move his people to San Carlos. On June 12, 1876 the reservation was returned to the public domain.

As conflicts between the Apache and the Anglo-Americans continued throughout the Southwest, there was a growing need for the U.S. military to improve communications between troops. On March 3, 1875 Congress passed a bill covering the construction of a telegraph line connecting Santa Fe, New Mexico with Tucson. Fort Bowie was connected to the line in March 1877 and became an important part of the military communication system (Figure 22 A).

Not all of the Chiricahua had agreed to go to San Carlos. Many remained in southeast Arizona even after the removal of Taza's people. Two leaders of these Chiricahua were Juh, chief of the southern band, and Naiche, Cochise's second son and chief of the remaining members of the central band. Advising them was the Apache shaman, Geronimo. In 1879 Tom Jeffords was able to convince them to go to San Carlos with their people. In 1881 Geronimo, Juh and Naiche fled the reservation and went to Mexico from whence they continued to conduct raids into Arizona (Figure 28).

General Crook gathered together his Apache scouts to help the troops find the Chiricahua in the Sierra Madres. Fort Bowie became headquarters of General Crook for the final roundup of Geronimo's band. In 1883 Geronimo surrendered and members of his band were escorted back to San Carlos. In 1885 Geronimo and a group of warriors, women and children again fled to the Sierra Madres. On March 27, 1886 Geronimo and Naiche surrendered again to Crook, but later escaped with 35 other Chiricahua (Figure 35). Crook was ordered by his

superiors to demand unconditional surrender from Geronimo or to destroy the remaining band. Frustrated with these demands, General Crook resigned from his position and was replaced by Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles (Figure 29).

Miles arrived at Fort Bowie with new strategies to apply to the assignment. He established an extensive heliograph system throughout Arizona to improve rapid communications between troops (Figures 22 A & B, 23). The heliograph was a device that used mirrors to flash messages from station to station. Fort Bowie, as Miles' headquarters, became the center of these communication lines in southeast Arizona. Deeply distrustful of the hired Apache, Miles also decreased the army's dependence on Indian scouts and increased reliance on regular troops. In August of 1886 Lt. Charles B. Gatewood found Geronimo and Naiche in the Sierra Madre, informed them that the rest of the Chiricahua people had already been banished to Florida, and convinced them to surrender. Geronimo and Naiche formally surrendered for the last time to General Miles at Skeleton Canyon in the Peloncillo Mountains (Figures 3, 32). On September 8, 1886 Geronimo, Naiche and their people were sent from Fort Bowie by train to Florida where they were incarcerated at Forts Pickens and Marion for the next two years (Figures 30, 33). This forced removal of the remaining Chiricahua Apache represented the final repression of the last free Native Americans in United States.

Fort Bowie remained in operation for several years after Geronimo's final surrender. Without the Apache threat it was never the military center of activity it once had been. On October 17, 1894 the fort was formally abandoned. Almost immediately, local inhabitants removed any reusable materials from the fort structures (Figure 31).

The property was put up for sale in 1911. Fifty-nine tracks of land were sold at that time. By 1920 privately held land had been consolidated into four grazing parcels totaling 270 acres and owned by William and Thomas Riggs, Anna Lawhon and John Kerr; the rest had returned to jurisdiction of the General Land Office as public land.

Interest in development of the historic site as a national park began in 1939. Final legislation authorizing acquisition of the land passed on August 30, 1964. The total amount of purchased land was capped by the authorizing legislation at 1000 acres. 270 acres was acquired from private individuals (Moseley - 30 acres, Neel - 240, and L. Riggs - 10) and 630 acres were transferred from the Bureau of Land Management.

The establishment of the park was also contingent upon continued access to grazing lands previously available to local ranchers. Forty of the original 1000 acres were fenced off from cattle in order to protect the fort ruins and the spring. At the time of establishment BLM withdrew 590 acres surrounding the park from any future mineral access creating a partial buffer zone.

Because of the acreage limitation defined by the 1964 legislation, some important landscape features were not included in the Fort Bowie National Historic Site and still remain on private or adjoining BLM property. These features include Bowie Peak, the immediate area surrounding the hanging tree where the Butterfield Stage Station attendant, Cochise's relatives and others died during the Bascom affair, and various structures located at an adjacent ranch (a shelter used as a quarantine camp, and an attached shed and portions of the roof system of the main house).

All that remains today of historic Fort Bowie and the events in Apache Pass is the adobe brick, stone and concrete foundations of buildings. Many of the original roads and trails have been altered but Apache Spring still remains. This small spring is still a focal element in a land that has brought so many cultures into tragic conflict.

ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

A. Ethnographic Survey Conducted:

Yes - Restricted Information

Yes - Unrestricted Information

No Survey Conducted

B. Associated Group(s):

Name

Type of Association

Historical and Current Association

Historical Association

Current Association

C. Significance Description:

The landscape of Fort Bowie National Historic Site has traditionally-associated values for both Anglo-Americans and Chiricahua Apache. Even though the Chiricahua lost control of this landscape in 1886 and left no permanent structures behind them, their existence and activities in this land have left an indelible association on this landscape and its history. The landscape is still an important part of the Chiricahua culture despite the departure of the band. The depth of the significance has not yet been, and should be, fully explored. That significance from the Chiricahua point of view is just as valid as that of Anglo-Americans.

ADJACENT LANDS INFORMATION

A. Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes (Figures 1, 2, 3, 33)

No

Undetermined

B. Adjacent Lands Description:

Assessment of Adjacent Lands

The Fort Bowie National Historic Site is a component of a larger landscape in which numerous related and nationally significant historic events have taken place. The amoeba-like boundaries of the present site were defined to include maximum number of locations of important events within the proscribed area limit of 1000 acres. Surrounding private and BLM properties contain additional historic structures and/or features that relate to the history of Fort Bowie. Sites outside of the immediate boundary of Fort Bowie National Historic Site identified as significant include the Hanging Tree, Bear Spring Ranch, and Bowie Peak. The archeological remains of an early Apache campsite also exist on nearby BLM property.

The Hanging Tree

West of Apache Pass, the site of a large oak tree has been identified as the location of the hangings of six Indian prisoners during the Bascom Affair of 1861. These hangings triggered the eleven-year confrontation known as 'The Cochise War', between the central Chiricahua band, the U.S. military and all Anglo-Americans who ventured into the area.

Bear Spring and Ranch

Located southeast of the site, Bear Spring was the principal source of water for the second Fort Bowie. Following the closure of Fort Bowie in 1894, local settlers removed any available wooden structures from the abandoned fort buildings. Roofing material from the Senior Officers' Quarters was used in the construction of the roof of the Bear Spring Ranch. An adobe structure probably used as a cattle herders' cabin exists essentially intact and unaltered at this locale as well.

Bowie Peak

Bowie Peak, located south of the boundary, was the site of the earliest mining activities of Anglo-Americans (Tidball 1864; Gomez no date). Bowie Peak also offered Apaches access to Ussen, their god, during ritual and prayer. Geronimo climbed the peak to pray for the life of his sister during a difficult childbirth (Ball et al. 1980). One of General Miles' heliograph stations used in long distance communication was located on Bowie Peak.

Substantial historical evidence indicates that the landscape through which Anglo-American military units and the Chiricahua bands regularly moved encompassed thousands of square miles. Two additional sites on outlying lands represent important components of the cultural landscape of Fort Bowie and Apache Pass despite their distance from the boundaries of the site.

Cochise Stronghold

Cochise Stronghold is located within the Dragoon Mountains, part of the range west of the Chiricahua Mountains. It served as a main home site of Cochise and his band after the loss of Apache Pass area to the U.S. military in 1862 (Sweeney 1991). Cochise Stronghold was also the site of the peace treaty discussions between Cochise and Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard.

Skeleton Canyon

Skeleton Canyon is located approximately 60 miles south of Fort Bowie National Historic Site in the Peloncillo Mountain Range. The canyon was the site of the final surrender by Geronimo, Naiche, and the last Apaches to General Miles. From this location, the captives were taken to Fort Bowie and sent to Fort Marion in Florida. A

stack of rocks laid by U.S. soldiers at the surrender as a memorial to the end of Apache-American conflict is still present. This site is considered very important to the descendants of those Chiricahua who surrendered there in 1886 (Goodwin 1988).

MANAGEMENT HISTORY

General Management Information

A. Management Category: (provide date) **To be completed after consultation with the park

- Must Be Preserved and Maintained
- Should Be Preserved and Maintained
- May Be Preserved or Maintained
- May Be Released, Altered, or Destroyed
- Not Specified

B. Explanatory narrative:

C. Maintenance Location Code(s):

Condition Assessment and Impacts

A. Condition Assessment: ***To be completed after consultation with the park
(select one for inventory unit as a whole)

- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Unknown

B. Impacts: (see pick lists below table)

Impact Type	Severity of Impact	Internal/External	Description
Consumptive use	Medium-high	Internal	Cattle at FBNHS create multiple problems including erosion, soil compaction, changes in vegetation, and possible damage to unprotected archeological sites.
Impending development	Unknown	Both	Construction at FBNHS impacts integrity of site. Future residential development on adjoining properties would also impact integrity.
Vandalism/theft	Low-Medium	Internal	Visitors remove archeological artifacts.

Impact Type	Severity of Impact	Internal/External	Description
Structural deterioration	Low	Internal	Preservative coatings on foundations and structural ruins should be reevaluated regularly.
Soil compaction	Unknown	Internal	Soil compaction along paths occurs primarily from visitor pedestrian and equestrian traffic. Off-trail soil compaction occurs from cattle during grazing.
Removal/replacement	Unknown	Internal	Vegetation maintenance by park service.
Vegetation/invasive plants	Medium-Low	Internal	Bermuda grass that was brought in during Fort occupation continues to exist in a limited but unchanging patch on the parade grounds. Presence of cattle has altered species populations in grasslands.
Erosion	Low	Internal	Impacts from visitors both on foot and horseback on trails throughout site. Erosion problems initiated by historic use persist in the triangular valley.

Type(s) of Impact:

Adjacent Lands
 Agriculture
 Consumptive Use
 Deferred Maintenance
 Earthquakes
 Erosion
 Exposure to elements
 Fertilization practices
 Fire
 Flooding

Flooding
 Impending Development
 Improper
 Inappropriate Maintenance
 Microclimate
 Vegetation/Invasive plants
 Neglect
 Operations on site
 Pests/Disease
 Removal/Replacement

Planting Practices
 Drainage
 Pruning Practices
 Release to Succession
 Removal/replacement
 Soil Compaction
 Structural Deterioration
 Vandalism/Theft/Arson
 Visitation

Unknown
 Pollution
 Poor security/lighting
 OTHER:

Level of Impact Severity:

- Low
- Moderate
- Severe
- Unknown

Internal/External:

- Internal
- External
- Both Internal and External

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

A. Management Agreements:

(give expiration date; add explanatory narrative)

Cooperative Agreement

Southwest Parks and Monuments Association: Supply literature for visitors; no expiration date known.

Concession Contract

Special Use Permit

El Paso Natural Gas Company: Pipeline for right-of-way.

Lease

Interagency Agreement

Bureau of Land Management: Grazing allocations; no expiration date known.

Mutual Aid for Fire: Shared with other Federal Agencies; no expiration date known.

Memorandum of Agreement

Memorandum of Understanding

Other (specify/explain)

Grapevine Ranch: "Incidental Business Permit" (tours); no expiration date known.

None

B. NPS Legal Interest: (add explanatory narrative)

Fee Simple

Less Than Fee Simple

Fee Simple Reservation

None - Other Federal Agency Owned (specify)

None - State Government Owned (specify)

None - Local Government Owned (specify)

None - Tribally Owned (specify)

None - Privately Owned (specify)

C. Fee Simple Reservation for Life:

(if no, indicate expiration date)

D. Public Access:

Unrestricted

With Permission

Other Restrictions

No Access Currently

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Intermountain Region

Treatment

A. Approved Treatment: (see pick lists below)

Treatment	Completed	Document	Date

Approved Treatment:

- Preservation
- Stabilization
- Rehabilitation
- Restoration
- Reconstruction
- Neglect
- Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document:

- General Management Plan
- Development Concept Plan
- Cultural Landscape Report
- Historic Structure Report
- Vegetation Management Plan
- Regional Neglect / Removal Memo
- Other Document

Treatment and Stabilization Costs

A. Approved Treatment Costs

(For column one, enter the total treatment cost for all structures within the boundaries of the inventory unit from LCS, and/or enter the total treatment costs beyond the structure costs; see pick lists below)

Approved Treatment Cost (specify LCS structure cost or non-structure cost)	Cost Date	Level of Estimate	Cost Estimator	Description

Level of Estimate:

- A - Working Drawings
- B - Preliminary Plans / HSR-CLR
- C - Similar Facilities

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Intermountain Region

Cost Estimator:

- Support Office
- Denver Service Center
- Other Center
- Park
- Contractor

B. Stabilization Costs (use same pick lists as Treatment Cost table)

Specify LCS Structure Cost or non-structure cost	Cost Date	Level of Estimate	Cost Estimator	Description

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Intermountain Region

DOCUMENTATION

A. Documentation Assessment:

Good

Fair

Poor

B. Documentation Checklist:

Document	Date	Describe	Adequately Address Landscape (Y/N)
General Management Plan	draft 1999	Recognition of need for ethnographic study, archeological surveys, and cultural landscape assessment.	yes
Development Concept Plan	1965 & 1975	Preliminary Plan and Master Plan: Recognition of value of landscape in interpretation. No recognition of Apache history and traditional use.	+/-
Resource Management Plan	March 1999	Inventory of projects of involving cultural and natural features.	yes
Historic Resource Study	ongoing		
Historical Base Map			
Land Protection Plan	not available		
Special Resources Study	not available		
Administrative History	not available		
Cultural Landscape Report	not available		
Vegetation Management Plan	February 1999	Recognition of need for maintenance and preservation of historic grassland settings.	yes
Historic Grounds Report	not available		
Fire Management Plan	ongoing		
Other:			

ANALYSIS and EVALUATION

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

(include summary of contributing and non-contributing characteristics)

Landscape Characteristics

Provide graphic illustrations and narrative descriptions of the applicable characteristics of the cultural landscape:

Landscape Characteristic	Graphic reference
Natural Systems and Features	Figures 1, 12
Spatial Organization	Figures 12, 42
Land Use	Figures 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 22A&B, 26, 75, 77
Cultural Traditions (non-sensitive info only)	Figure 12
Topography	Figures 1, 12
Vegetation	Figures 12, 49
Circulation	Figures 12, 15, 66
Buildings and Structures	Figures 10, 12, 43, 44
Cluster Arrangement	Figures 12, 15, 42, 66
Views and Vistas	Figures 12, 70, 74
Constructed Water Feature(s)	Figures 12, 75, 77
Small Scale Features	Figure 12, 15, 22B, 44
Archeological Sites (non-sensitive info only)	
Other e.g. fauna (wild and domestic); qualities (sounds, smells)	

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Intermountain Region

Landscape Characteristic Features

Provide graphics and narrative; see pick lists below

L. Characteristic	Feature(s)	Contribution	IDLCS Number	LCS Structure Name/Number	Graphic Reference

Landscape Characteristic:

- Archeological Sites
- Circulation
- Cluster Arrangement
- Constructed Water Features
- Small Scale Features
- Structures
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Fauna (wildlife and domestic/livestock)
- Views and Vistas
- Other (e.g. qualities like sounds, smells, atmospheric conditions, lighting etc)

Type of Contribution:

- Contributing
- Non-contributing

Landscape Analysis and Evaluation

Summary

Fort Bowie National Historic Site in the southeast corner of Arizona preserves a landscape that has remained relatively unaltered through time. The Chiricahua Apache who utilized and possibly inhabited the site left little evidence of their presence. Fort Bowie was established in 1862 in order to secure control of Apache Spring and maintain communication and transportation access through Apache Pass. The fort was active for more than 30 years and in its heyday in 1886 supported a military and civilian population of more than 300 people. After the closure of the fort in 1894 little or no development occurred within the area. Local ranchers subsequently purchased some of the grasslands; these private properties and the remaining public domain were utilized primarily for cattle grazing until recently. The National Park Service assumed administrative and management responsibilities for the 1000-acre site with the passage of a congressional establishment act in 1964.

Natural Systems and Features (Figures 1, 12)

Fort Bowie National Historic Site sits in a high mountain pass (Apache Pass) located between the Dos Cabezas and the Chiricahua Mountains (Figure 1). Many of the dominant natural features that affect the site are located outside the boundaries of Fort Bowie National Historic Site. Of these, Bowie Peak (south of the site), Helen's Dome (southwest of the site), and Government Peak (northwest of site) are the most prominent. Natural features defining the landscape and located within the site boundaries include Siphon Canyon (running north-south through center of site), Overlook Ridge (northwest of the second fort), and Apache Spring (west of the second fort). Other natural features of the site include Apache Pass fault, Willow Gulch, Cutoff Canyon, Siphon Spring (offsite) and Bear Spring (offsite).

The topography of the site is highly variable and includes gentle slopes, steep hills, deep canyons, ridges near faults and escarpments. Running north to south across the site is the Apache Pass fault, which was created by a northwest trending "overthrust block of Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous limestone on Precambrian granite" (US Department of Agriculture 1996:1). The fault separates granitic rock on the west side and limestone rock on the east (Warren et al. 1992). This discontinuity in rock types is a major factor in soil composition and ecology of the landscape.

Soils are related to the landscape, landforms, topography, climate and vegetation. Granitic alluvium deposits are located in drainage areas. The area surrounding the historic ruins of the second Fort Bowie has been modified from excavations, gardening, landscaping, construction and erosion of buildings. These soils range from sand to clay. A soil survey has not yet been completed on this portion of the site (US Department of Agriculture 1996).

Three prominent springs exist on and near the site; however, they are not perennial. Apache Spring (Figures 38, 39) is located 1/4 mile west of the second fort, emerges at the fault line and flows west to join Siphon Wash (Warren et al. 1992). Siphon Spring begins at the base of Bowie Peak, offsite, and flows north, forming Siphon Canyon (Figure 14). Bear Spring originates southeast of Fort Bowie outside the eastern boundary. Riparian areas, such as Willow Gulch, Apache Spring Wash, Siphon Canyon and Cutoff Canyon, carry runoff during the summer rains (Warren et al. 1992).

The climate of Apache Pass is generally mild: warm in the summer and cool enough for occasional snow in the winter. The mean annual air temperature is 58 degrees F, with July being the hottest month and January being the coldest. Precipitation, in the winter, occurs in the form of slow, gentle rains and, in the summer, occurs with short, intense thunderstorms (Warren et al. 1992). The mean annual precipitation is approximately 19.3 inches; 51% of this falls between July and September.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site is high-mountain ecosystem rich in wildlife and vegetation. The vegetation is a combination of the Chihuahuan and Sonoran desert plant communities and falls within Merriam's Upper Sonoran

Life Zone. The three communities of this zone found at the site include the lower/desert grassland, the evergreen woodland, chaparral and riparian. These communities offer food and shelter for diverse wildlife in the area.

Native mammals include deer, bobcat, coyote, raccoon, coati, skunk, blacktail rabbit, desert cottontail and gray fox. Native birds include Gambel's quail, ladder-backed woodpecker, verdin, mockingbird, house finch, brown tohee, cardinal and black-throated sparrow. Native reptiles include various lizards, whiptails, Gila monsters, rattlesnakes, and various non-poisonous snakes. The primary endangered species that have been observed on the site are the jaguarundi, the long-nosed bat and the Peregrine falcon (National Park Service 1998).

The integrity of the natural features at the site remains relatively unchanged. Cattle grazing throughout the pass have initiated areas of erosion (Ludwig pers. comm.). Coverage of native grasses has decreased over time and invasive shrubs and trees such as velvet mesquite and burro weed have increased their distribution. Mesquite is now the dominant shrub in the landscape, especially in the lower portions of the site (National Park Service 1998). The site of emergence of Apache Spring has also been reengineered because of cattle-initiated erosion problems. The spring now enters a spring box (Figure 40) and is then diverted artificially through piping to the wash. A retaining wall (Figure 41) has been built around the outlet to retard surrounding soil from further eroding into the wash (Ludwig pers. comm.).

Contributing: Apache Spring and Wash, Apache Pass fault, Willow Gulch, Cutoff Canyon, Siphon Spring and Wash, Overlook Ridge

Spatial Organization (Figures 12, 42)

Landforms such as water sources, valleys, peaks and passes determine the primary spatial patterns of the site (Figure 42). Apache Pass (Figure 4) is a high-plains, intermontane corridor. The western end of the pass is comprised of rolling grasslands that transition down to the low plains of Sulfur Spring Valley to the west. There are three other openings to the pass: Siphon Spring Canyon (northeast side of site), Bear Spring Canyon (east side of site) and Goodwin Canyon (west side of site). Significant events such as the Bascom Affair, the Battle of Apache Pass and the locations of the first and second forts were determined by local landforms.

Apache Pass became a primary transportation corridor for Apaches, emigrant groups, and mail and commercial wagon trains because of its water source and the relatively easy grade across the mountain range. The Butterfield Overland Mail Route (Figure 17) west of the stage station used the higher elevation slopes of the pass because of fewer changes in topography. The topographical variations of the local terrain were less severe at higher elevations than in the drainage areas (Hoy pers. comm.). Today, Apache Pass Road and public utility lines traverse the western end of Fort Bowie National Historic Site for the same reason.

Apaches utilized the higher elevations for habitation and protection (Opler 1941). Apache habitation sites were probably situated at higher elevations for views and proximity to food sources. The Apaches used local prominences surrounding narrow defiles to their benefit during ambushes and as a method of surveillance. This Apache use of high hills and peaks made movement through the pass extremely hazardous for travelers. The Apache would monitor approaching Anglo-American wagon trains from the hilltops and attack when the train had reached a narrow spot (Sweeney 1997; Tevis 1954; Murray 1951; Marion 1965). John Butterfield, owner of the Butterfield Overland Stage Company, identified Apache Pass as the most dangerous location along the entire stagecoach route (DeLong 1905). During the Battle of Apache Pass (Figure 18), Apaches were situated at high elevations on Overlook Ridge and the first fort plateau, while the military were forced to defend themselves from below.

Anglo habitation sites were situated near water and usually had good views for defense. The first fort was located on a narrow ridge overlooking Apache Spring (Figures 19, 43). The site was chosen for good views, easy access to water and control of Apache Spring, but it was located in the narrowest part of the pass and not easily defensible. The second fort (Figures 20, 44, 45) was located on a higher, broader plain than the first fort. This

location offered adequate room for development of structures and space to accommodate temporary troops. The second fort location offered better views of Apache Pass, Bear Canyon, San Simon Valley and Stein's Pass (Murray 1951).

Most of the other structures on the site were located along the Butterfield Overland Trail (Old Pass Road), the New Pass Road or the New Road from Tucson (Figure 15). These structures, such as the Butterfield Stage Station (Figure 16), the Apache Pass Mining Company buildings (Figures 46, 47) and the Chiricahua Indian Agency (Figure 37), had immediate access to transportation routes, supplies, water and military protection from the fort.

Modern-day use of the landforms follows many of the historic patterns. The Fort Bowie Ranger Station (Figure 48) was built on the same plateau as the second fort. National Park Service residences and facilities have been located on a smaller plateau below and east of the second fort (Figure 42).

The spatial organization of the historic site remains substantially intact, due to limited development within the surrounding rural community, use of the landscape primarily for grazing and its national park status since 1964. Minimal development has left the site and adjacent lands substantially unaltered.

Contributing: High point of Apache Pass, Siphon Canyon, fort plateaus, Triangle Valley, Apache Spring Wash, Overlook Ridge. All primary historic features of the site including routes, Apache Spring, the cemetery and military and civilian structures.

Non-Contributing: Apache Pass Road, visitor and parking area, Bear Canyon Road, National Park Service residential area, Ranger Station, other Fort Bowie national historic site structures and interpretive paths that do not follow historic trails.

Land Use (Figures 10, 11, 12, 15, 49)

Prehistoric and Protohistoric Use

Preliminary evidence of archeological remains of a village within Fort Bowie National Historic Site may indicate prehistoric habitation and long-term use of surrounding natural resources at Apache Pass. This probable Mogollon settlement was most likely situated here for convenient access to water in Apache Spring.

No physical evidence of early Spanish use of the area has been documented.

Historic Apache Use

Evidence of the protohistoric presence of the Apaches in the Chiricahua Mountains is limited primarily to historical documentation (Kinniard 1958). Because of their semi-nomadic patterns of existence, the Apache left few if any remains at their sites of habitation. Prior to the establishment of the fort, documentation of the Chiricahua's specific use of Apache Pass is found in California-bound emigrant diaries (Eccleston 1950; Shackelford 1868).

The Chiricahua Apache had a lifestyle and culture that focused on the landscape around them. Apache use of resources within Apache Pass included harvesting, hunting, social gathering, camping and cultural use. Indians utilized natural resources for clothing, tools, food, medicine and weapons. More than 100 plants, including yucca, mesquite, beargrass and agave, were regularly used by Chiricahua Indians (Caster & Opler 1934). Most of these are found within the Apache Pass area. Water sources were important, not only for survival, but also as communication sites between bands (Darrow pers. comm.). In 1854, Parke observed many "Apache" trails radiating from Apache Spring (Kellner et al. 1961).

The Apache used the higher elevations for habitation, travel, hunting and gathering, observation and spiritual enlightenment. These areas were probably also used as summer grounds away from the heat of the valleys.

Campsites were often located in the higher mountain areas, so that the Apaches could have a good view of approaching travelers and access to food found only at higher elevations (Castetter & Opler 1934; Opler 1983b).

John Spring (Gustafson 1966) described a typical Chiricahua Apache campsite location, "These (Chiricahua) Mountains are of such a nature as to afford almost everywhere a natural and in some places and impregnable fortifications; in such places Cochise would establish his rancherias . . . As a rule the Apaches would establish their rancherias in a hollow between two mountain cliffs, near a spring or small stream, known only to them."

Cochise was known to maintain a winter headquarters near Goodwin Spring (in those days it was called Cochise Spring) (Utley 1961; Sweeney 1991). Tevis (1954) also remarked that "Old Jack" (perhaps Juh, the chief of the Nednhi, or southern, band (Hoy, pers. comm.)) and his family camped during the summers in the basin below Helen's Dome.

After the establishment of the first Fort Bowie, the Chiricahua Apache could no longer move freely within the Apache Pass environment. Cochise Stronghold in the Dragoon Mountains west of Sulphur Spring Valley became well known as Cochise's primary campsite because of its defensive capabilities and diversity of valuable resources (Sweeney 1997; Darrow pers. comm.).

During the Battle of Apache Pass the Apaches situated their warriors on the hills overlooking the pass behind a bulwark of stones. The Indians attacked the unsuspecting California Volunteers as they approached Apache Spring (DeLong 1905). Remnants of a series of stone bulwarks on the hillsides of the site may possibly be those constructed by the Apaches for use during battles and ambushes against Anglo travelers. The bulwarks were used for protection and camouflage from the military's howitzers during the Battle of Apache Pass (Figure 18) (Ludwig pers. comm.).

Apache Pass became part of the Chiricahua Indian Reservation in 1872 (Figure 26). In 1875, Tom Jeffords relocated the Indian Agency to Siphon Canyon just west of Apache Spring, where it remained until the reservation land was returned to public domain the following year. The main structure for the agency was an abandoned Apache Pass Mining Company building (Schuetz 1984). The agency became a focal point for the reservation Apaches. The agency operated as the distribution center for Anglo-American supplied foods and resources. Jeffords hired a blacksmith whose forge was located near the agency. Jeffords also hired a clerk, a physician, laborers, teamsters and a carpenter to help with the agency duties (Schuetz 1984).

Historic Anglo-European Use

Natural features that have influenced the way in which Anglo-Europeans interacted with the landscape of Apache Pass include vegetation, soil, water sources, topography and minerals. The Spanish were the first Europeans to explore Apache Pass (Kinniard 1958). There is no evidence of long-term use or habitation by the Spanish.

Anglo-American use of Apache Pass began with emigrant travel to California. With increasing settlement in the western states came the need for communication lines, supply routes and eventually the Butterfield Overland Stage. Between 1857 and 1861, the "Jackass" and Butterfield Overland Mail Route went through Apache Pass transporting mail and people (DeLong 1905; Tevis 1954).

U.S. military presence became essential to ensure safe travel for Anglo-Americans through the pass. Soldiers from Fort Bowie would escort travelers and mail carriers and protect them from Apache ambush (Murray 1951). Soldiers also delivered military communications between forts (Murray 1951). After opening in 1866, the Fort Bowie Post Office became an important link for military orders between the east and west during the Apache Wars (Theobald and Theobald 1961).

Apache Pass became obsolete as a commercial transportation corridor in 1880. Lieut. Parke had recommended from his railroad survey that the future Southern Pacific route bypass the steep and difficult grade through Apache Pass and

instead follow the shallow-grade, foothill slopes north of the Dos Cabezas Mountains. Once the Southern Pacific Railroad was opened, those wagon train supply companies that typically used Apache Pass as a transportation route were rapidly driven out of business (DeLong 1905).

The telegraph, the telephone and later the heliograph were all important communication methods for the military during the occupation of the fort. Communications with distant forts and camps were conducted via telegraph starting between 1877. In 1882 a civilian-operated telegraph line replaced the military one (Hyve 1980). The telegraph station was located on the west side of the second fort. Wooden poles, evident in historic photographs, supported the telegraph lines (Figure 21). In 1890 the telegraph line between Fort Bowie and Willcox was transformed into a telephone line (Ludwig pers. comm.). Military communication was augmented by the implementation of the heliograph. Both the telegraph and the heliograph were used extensively during Brigadier General Miles' 1886 campaign against Geronimo and his band (Figures 22 A & B, 23) (Rolak 1975; Kelley 1967; Murray 1951). The heliograph was the best method of communication when telegraph lines were cut or did not exist. Bowie Peak was known as Heliograph Station #1. Messages received at Bowie Peak were sent to Fort Bowie via a battery-operated telegraph line between the station and the adjutant's office. Remnants of this line can still be found on Bowie Mountain (Ludwig pers. comm.).

The U.S. military took advantage of the landscape in locating both forts. The first and second forts were both situated on plateaus for the views that they offered. Guard sites and observation posts similarly took advantage of high points. In 1880 rifle and carbine practice began at the fort and became a daily exercise during the warm seasons. Firing ranges were difficult to create due to the variable topography and the ranges were often located as much as three miles from the fort. There is one known location of a firing range in the south end of Siphon Canyon (Greene 1980). The parade grounds of the second fort were leveled off to create an adequate site for military drills (Figure 50) (Ludwig pers. comm.).

Other military uses of the landscape in Apache Pass include mining of limestone and other building materials, limited farming, hunting, hauling water from local springs, trash dumping, woodcutting and grazing (Murray 1951). During the occupation of the first fort, water was obtained from Apache Spring. After the second fort was constructed and occupancy of the site increased substantially, Bear Spring became the major source of water (21,103 gal/day) for the fort (Warren et al. 1992). Water was often limited due to low or no-flow conditions (Murray 1951).

Grazing has occurred in Apache Pass at least since 1862 (and possibly as early as 1830 during the occupation of the San Bernardino land grant). In order to access fresh grasslands, military cattle had to be moved frequently to new locations away from the protection of the fort. This relocation often exposed herders and cattle to attacks from Indians. Minerals such as gold and silver were mined out at the Bowie Peak (Tidball 1864; Gomez no date). Lumber was essentially non-existent on site (Greene 1980). Structures were built from local resources: adobe bricks and collected stones. Limestone was quarried (Figure 51) and reduced at the fort limestone kiln for plaster (Figure 52) (Greene 1980). Local soils were often inadequate for growing foodstuffs; fresh produce was often difficult to obtain (Baumler 1984). Meats and other foodstuffs were regularly imported to the camp (Murray 1951). The dump was located north of the northeast corner of the second fort (Herskovitz 1978).

A cemetery (Figure 53) was established near the Triangular Valley area just west of Siphon Canyon in 1862 (Ludwig pers. comm.). Military personnel, Anglo-American civilians, and Apaches were buried in the cemetery. The cemetery had North-facing graves with markers made of wood. There was no enclosure around the gravesites until 1878 when a four-foot high adobe wall was installed with a double gate entrance. In 1885, new wooden headboards replaced the old ones and a picket fence was installed using the adobe wall foundation as a footing. Marble grave markers replaced the wooden headboards and footboards were added to the mounds in 1887 (Greene 1980). In 1895 about 75 of those buried were removed and taken for reburial to San Francisco National Cemetery (Ludwig pers. comm.; Greene 1980).

The headboard entitled "Little Robe" marks the grave of Geronimo's son (Figure 54). One other headboard marks the grave of O. O. Spence (Ludwig pers. comm.). Other unmarked graves are known to exist nearby (Ludwig pers. comm.). Remnants of the original stonewall surround the gravesites (Figure 55). The current picket fence that borders the cemetery is not historic, but was constructed in recent years by the National Park Service. The reproduction is inaccurately located and does not follow the original boundaries of the cemetery (Ludwig pers. comm.).

Civilian land-use of the site included habitation by military family members, laundresses, builders, prostitutes and other associates. After the construction of the second fort, civilians reoccupied the original military housing at the first fort. One of these structures may have been a hotel run by Emma Peterson (Figure 19), who later married Neil Erickson and began the Faraway Ranch in the Chiricahua Mountains (Leavengood 1987; 1995).

Fort Bowie was an important cultural center for all inhabitants of southeastern Arizona. Like most military outposts, the center of social and commercial activity at the fort was the Post Trader store. At Fort Bowie Post Trader maintained pool tables and a supply of liquor (usually beer) for those who could afford it. The Trader store was also the primary source of basic supplies such as meat, flower and retail items for military families (Summerhayes 1979; Murray 1951).

The Post Trader was run by a private concession in the early days of Fort Bowie. John Anderson ran the first Post store just southeast of the first fort until 1869 (Murray 1951). Sidney R. DeLong took over in 1870 at the new store location at the west edge of the second fort (Figure 21). DeLong had recently been made partner in a supply company Tully, Ochoa & Co. Fort Bowie became a regular stop on the supply route between St. Louis MO and Yuma Arizona. Before the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, wagon trains were the only means of importing unusual foods, clothing, hardware, and many building supplies. Prior to 1880 the Post Trader was the only source for merchandise in southeastern Arizona within a radius of 40 miles. The Post Trader not only supplied the military and their associates but local ranchers, emigrants and, during four years of the reservation, many of the Chiricahua (Kane 1978; Murray 1951).

The post hospital was similarly the lone medical facility for the local Arizona population. Lillian Erickson, the daughter of Neil and Emma Erickson, was born at the post hospital in 1888 (Leavengood 1987; 1995). The value of hospital to the community became apparent when the U.S. Army was deciding final fate of Fort Bowie in 1894. In the absence of any Apache threat, the local ranch community emphasized the importance of the presence of the medical resources as a primary reason to continue the existence of the fort (Murray 1951).

In addition to being military headquarters, the fort acted as a social gathering location for both the military and civilian communities, especially after Geronimo's final surrender. Two elaborate wedding ceremonies involving the daughter's of Fort commander, Colonel Eugene Beaumont, took place in 1886 (Greene 1980). Dances at Fort Bowie were well attended by young women from local ranching families (Cook 1971).

The Apache Pass fault line (Figure 49) and its associated quartz vein outcroppings have generated much of the mining interests within Apache Pass. The remains of a foundation of a cabin used by an early miner provide additional evidence of this historic activity (Figure 56) (Ludwig pers. comm.). The first miners were soldiers from the first fort who laid claim to the vein on Bowie Peak in 1864, but never extracted any ore from it (Tidball 1864; Gomez no date). The Apache Pass Mining Company mined the vein for gold and crushed the quartz with steam-driven mills. Water used to create steam came from Apache Spring. Miners associated with the mining company lived in structures around the mill (Schuetz 1984). Operations of the quartz mills ceased in 1869 due to insufficient quantities of water and the death of one of the partners. Remnants of the structures used by the mining company still exist on site (Figures 46, 47). Tom Jeffords reoccupied one of the Apache Pass mining structures as his headquarters for the Chiricahua Indian agency (Schuetz 1984).

Additional mining activity has occurred on and off for the last 90 years in Willow Gulch. To date most of the claims have produced a small amount of gold and silver, copper and primarily lead (Gomez no date). The Bureau of Land Management created a buffer zone around a portion of the Fort Bowie Historic Site boundary to prohibit any additional mining activities (National Park Service 1982; 1999a and b).

Modern Use

The site was grazed, initially by military herds and later by local ranchers, after the fort was abandoned. Grazing still continues today over 750 acres of the historic site and on surrounding BLM and private lands. 250 acres of the more sensitive areas of Fort Bowie National Historic Site have been fenced to keep cattle away from Apache Spring and the fort ruins (Figure 10) (National Park Service 1982; 1999a and b; Draper pers. comm.).

Other modern uses of the site include National Park Service and visitor activities. The Ranger Station is used for education, service management and artifact collection. The Ranger Headquarters and residences are used for storage of equipment and habitation for employees (Figure 57). Public facilities at Apache Pass Road and parking area include a picnic area and comfort station (Figure 58). Apache Pass Road is a county-owned gravel road that connects the towns of Willcox and Bowie. The utility corridor was first built in 1947 for gas distribution. Electric lines were installed around 1972 with recent additions in 1990, 1991 and 2000 (Ludwig pers. comm.). Both the road and the utility lines enter the site from Apache Pass and exit through Cutoff Canyon. The trails on the site allow for visitor access to the historic areas. Electric and water lines run on site for use by the National Park Service structures.

Contributing: Apache Pass Mining Company structures, blacksmith forge site, Chiricahua Indian Agency, Butterfield Stage Station, Butterfield Trail, bridge abutments at Willow Gulch, cemetery, limestone quarries and kiln, clay quarries, Bowie Peak (offsite) and ruins of both forts.

Supporting: Modern cemetery fence, gravestones that no longer mark intact burial sites.

Non-Contributing: All major modern modifications of the site, including roads, utility lines, National Park Service structures and cattle structures.

Cultural Traditions (Figure 12)

Apache Traditions

The Chiricahua believed that a complete understanding of the landscape was necessary in order to assure survival (Castetter & Opler 1934). Transmission of this information across generations was a central part of the education and, ultimately, the rite of passage for maturing Apaches. Landscape survival information was passed from adult to child through oral history and rigorous training. As ethnographic research on the history of the Chiricahua Apache continues, these aspects of cultural use and the effects of separation from this landscape need further examination.

Mountain peaks and high points held great meaning for the Chiricahua. Bowie Peak (Figure 4) had cultural significance to Geronimo, who climbed to the top in order to speak to Ussen and pray for the life of his sister during childbirth (Ball et al. 1980). These mountains were often used as gathering places. Apache Pass was an important meeting place for the Chiricahua bands (Darrow pers. comm.).

The Apache disapproved of mining activity in their lands. They believed that mining was desecration of the mountains and that Ussen's servants, the Mountain Spirits, would cause the earth to shake when Mexicans and Anglo-Americans dug into the earth (Ball et al. 1980).

Despite the extended separation of Chiricahua from their land, some still visit the site for cultural and religious purposes. Done mostly on an individual basis, and occasionally in groups, these visitations are an important way for Chiricahua to stay in touch with their past. In 1986 Fort Bowie's Park Ranger, Bill Hoy, initiated a reunion of

many Chiricahua descendants at Fort Bowie National Historic Site to observe the centennial anniversary of the final surrender of Geronimo and the last of the independent Apaches (Hoy pers. comm.). This return to the area (for many, their first visit to the site) was clearly a significant and emotional event for these descendants. The reunion was captured in the film, "Geronimo and the Apache Resistance" (Goodwin 1988). Annual events, such as 'Cochise Days', held in the nearby town of Sunsites, Arizona, create regular opportunities for these descendants to return and experience a connection to the land of their ancestors.

Military Traditions

The military traditions on the site were based on the continuing goal to locate and control essential resources and to protect expanding development in the surrounding region. Fort Bowie became a critical site in the Anglo-American struggle to dominate the Southwest. Apache Pass was an essential focus of transportation, supply and communication lines as well as commercial activity. Without secured connections the region could not be effectively settled and developed. General Carleton recognized its importance in his reasoning for the fort's establishment (Murray 1951). General Crook developed a plan to dominate and control the Chiricahua (DeLong 1905). His plan called for military control of all available water sources in Arizona and New Mexico (Tagg 1987). General Miles improved military communication with the addition of the heliograph. Fort Bowie was the headquarters during Chiricahua Apache military campaigns and the hub of these communication lines (Figures 22 A & B, 23).

Contributing: Cemetery, Chiricahua Indian Agency, fort ruins, Apache Spring, Bowie Peak

Non-Contributing: Modern alterations of the site including roads, utility lines, buildings, fences, and parking areas.

Topography (Figures 1, 12, 18)

The site is located in the foothills at the north end of the Chiricahua Mountains. The four major drainages, flowing to the northeast across or near the site, are Siphon, Cutoff, Bear and Goodwin Canyons. Bowie Peak (offsite), Helen's Dome (offsite) (Figure 4) and Overlook Ridge (Figure 59) are vantage points that overlook the fort and provide views of San Simon and Sulphur Springs Valleys and other surrounding features. The elevations range from 4,550 ft up to 5,250 ft (Warren et al. 1992). Bowie Peak is located south of the site at an elevation of 6,031 ft. Helen's Dome southwest of the site has an elevation of 6,376 ft. Overlook Ridge is located northwest of the forts with a maximum elevation of 5,120 ft. The first and second forts resided on plateaus above 5000 ft, south and southeast respectively of Apache Spring. Triangle Valley lies west of Overlook Ridge at elevations below 4,800 ft. Those few spaces within Apache Pass with little or no slope contained excellent grasslands and were regularly used as campsites by the emigrants and surveyors (Schuetz 1984).

The Apache utilized areas of steep slopes adjacent to transportation routes as ambush sites. Bear Spring Canyon, Tevis Rocks in Siphon Canyon and the site of the Battle of Apache Pass at Apache Spring were examples of favorite ambush locations for the Apache (Figure 18) (Murray 1951). The Wagon Train Massacre (Figure 12) associated with the Bascom Affair was also an example of an ambush by the Apaches from vantage points (Ludwig pers. comm.).

The National Park Service has built new structures and roads in order to increase public access to and appreciation of the site. The Ranger Station (Figure 48) is situated at the base of Overlook Ridge, north of the ruins of the second Fort Bowie. This location gives visitors and employees an excellent view of the fort and its surroundings. On the eastern edge of the second fort ruins, the National Park Service road follows the later historic transportation route through Bear Canyon. National Park Service residences and facilities are situated northeast of the Ranger Station at a lower elevation and hidden from the historic ruins area by the terrain (Figure 57). At the north edge of Fort Bowie National Historic Site is Apache Pass Road and the National Park Service parking area and trailhead (Figure 58).

Summary

The integrity of the prominent topographical features is high. Though some erosion has changed the shape of the drainage at Apache Spring, most of the larger scale landforms remain the same as they were during the historic period.

Contributing: Bowie Peak, plateaus, riparian areas, Chiricahua Mountains, Dos Cabezas Mountains, and the Triangular Valley, Siphon Canyon, Bear Spring Canyon, site of the Battle of Apache Pass, fort ruins and Overlook Ridge.

Non-contributing: Apache Pass Road, public utility lines, National Park Service residential areas, maintenance facilities and roads.

Vegetation (Figures 12, 49)

Historical Changes in Native Species and Cover

The locations of vegetation communities in Apache Pass are determined by variations in elevation, orientation, soil type and proximity to water. The plant associations on the site change at the fault line, the interface between limestone and granite rock types (Figure 49). Apachean Province vegetation is found on the granitic soils and Chihuahuan Desert vegetation is found on the limestone (Warren et al. 1992). Of the 11 associations, four are woodland and chaparral species and five are combinations of desert-scrub and grassland species (Warren et al. 1992).

Changes to the amount of biomass of riparian vegetation since Anglo-American settlement of the area have been documented using historic and modern photographs (Figures 60 A and B, 61 A and B, 62 A and B, 63 A and B). Comparisons between photographs taken in different years (1867, 1893 or 94, 1998) of the Siphon and Apache Spring Wash areas show an apparent decrease in the percent cover of vegetation in both locations between 1867 and 1894 and a subsequent increase in modern times (Figures 60 A and B, 62 A and B, 63 A and B). Photographs show extensive vegetation in and around Apache Spring Wash after the onset of military occupation and the subsequent reduction of vegetation in the wash at the time of the fort closure. This decrease in vegetation during the historic period may have been due to harvesting of trees for firewood and building material (Schuetz 1984, Bahre 1991). More current photographs taken in 1998 (Figures 62 B, 63 B) show a subsequent increase in cover by riparian vegetation comparable to that of the earlier historic images (Figures 62 A, 63 A).

The hillsides surrounding the forts and the valley were also stripped of trees during the Anglo-American occupation of the site (Figures 60 A, 61 A, 62 A, 63 A) (Dennett and Clark pers. comm.; Schuetz 1984). Woodcutting is most likely the reason for smaller trees on the hillsides today in comparison to those in historic photographs (Ludwig pers. comm.). Juniper was known as a good source of posts for cattle fencing (Dennett and Clark pers. comm.). Changes in local populations of juniper in the grassland areas of the fort continued after closure. Comparison of aerial photographs taken in 1936 and 1992 (Figures 60 A and B) show a general decrease in the number of juniper.

Changes have also occurred in the population of mesquites within the grasslands. Historic ground-based images (Figures 62 A, 63 A) show relatively open grasslands in the Triangle Valley mixed with limited populations of mesquite and juniper. Subsequent comparison images and aerial photographs (Figures 60 A and B, 62 B, 63 B) show a continuous increase in the percent cover of mesquite in the same area.

The use of comparable historic and modern photographs should be done cautiously, however, in the absence of precise ground-truthing (Turner pers. comm.). It should also be noted that the first photographs of the Fort Bowie site were taken in 1867, nine years after the start of Anglo-American habitation in the area.

There is widespread evidence that the plant species composition within the grasslands of southeastern Arizona has been changing since the advent of large-scale cattle grazing and Anglo-American settlement. Range scientists have noted that the percent cover of native grasses has decreased while that of mesquite has increased (Bahre 1991; Hastings and Turner 1965, and references therein). Long-term climate change has been suggested as one

possible cause. The presence of cattle has been implicated in increased rates of soil erosion, a decrease in the frequency of grass fires and, as a result, an increase in mesquite cover within the grasslands.

The grasslands of Fort Bowie National Historic Site have been grazed continuously since the late 1850s. Limited documentation regarding historic range use suggests that much of the grazing lands in the Chiricahua Mountains were utilized primarily during the winter due to a lack of dependent water sources (Allen 1989; Bahre 1995). Grazing continues today during winter months on the nearby Apache Spring allotment but occurs year-round on the Silverstrike allotment (Marlo Draper pers. comm.).

Some portions of the grasslands of Fort Bowie National Historic Site contain large numbers of mesquite (Figures 60 B, 62 B, 63 B, 64). This modification is consistent with changes in grasslands throughout southeastern Arizona (Bahre 1991). Though there have been no scientific studies identifying an explicit cause and effect of these changes, a mesquite removal program at Fort Bowie National Historic Site now is underway. Removal of mesquite from certain areas of the Triangular Valley has been initiated in an attempt to rejuvenate those native grasses present during the early Anglo-American occupation of the site (National Park Service 1998).

Exotic and Introduced Species

A number of exotic and introduced species were present on the site during the historic period. Bermuda grass was introduced by the military on the parade ground at the second fort and cottonwood trees were planted in front of the Officers' Quarters. Apache women were put to work planting, watering and maintaining the cottonwoods. Historic photographs show a vine (possibly Arizona grape) growing up a trellis on the porch of the Senior Officers' Quarters (Figure 65). Bermuda grass was planted in front of the Senior Officers' Quarters during occupation of the second fort; a small but stable patch still exists. The remaining original introduced plants at Fort Bowie National Historic Site have died, probably soon after the closure of the fort due to the lack of water. Today, two cottonwoods, planted by the National Park Service, stand in front of the Ranger Station, reminiscent of those planted around the parade grounds during the military occupation of the fort (Figure 48).

A few additional exotic species have been brought to Fort Bowie National Historic Site recently, including roses, fescue/blue grass mix, and chinaberry. These plants are limited to the National Park Service residence area and do not detract, directly, from the historic integrity of the site.

Historic Use of Vegetation

The most prominent use of vegetation by Anglo-Americans was cattle grazing (see hay mounds in Figure 21). Other vegetation uses included the use of grasses in adobe construction and firewood for cooking, heating homes and creating steam to drive engines at the mill and the water reservoir. Historic photographs show large rows of cordwood and attest to extensive use (Figure 20). Like many areas around historic settlements, Fort Bowie had little available wood nearby and was probably denuded during the Anglo-American occupation of the site (Figures 19, 61 A) (Bahre 1991; Schuetz 1984; Clark and Dennett pers. comm.). Due to the inadequate timber on site for building habitation structures, lumber was imported from the Chiricahua Mountains and later from other parts of the country by railroad.

The Apaches had many cultural uses for the vegetation. Michael Darrow of the Fort Sill Apache (pers. comm.) has described the landscape of Apache Pass as "a grocery store and department store all rolled into one." Castetter and Opler (1934) identified more than 100 plants, including yucca, mesquite, beargrass and agave, used by Chiricahua Indians.

Summary

The integrity of the vegetation of the site is medium. Despite the changes in relative abundances of the native grasses and mesquite, the feeling and character of Apache Pass as an open, exposed outpost in the southwest desert still remains. Changes in vegetation patterns over time do not always require restoration to maintain the cultural significance of the Fort Bowie landscape (Page et al. 1998; McClelland et al. 1990; Andrus 1992). The

research team recommends that the authors of the subsequent Fort Bowie Cultural Landscape Report investigate the issue of preservation of the historic grasslands with respect to conflicting cultural and natural resource needs.

Most of the historically introduced species have disappeared. The present cottonwoods were not replanted at their original locations and, while they do provide shade for a picnic table, do not convey the same feeling as those planted during military occupation.

Contributing: All species present during the historic period of the site.

Non-Contributing: All species not present on the site during the historic period.

Circulation (Figures 12, 15, 66)

Historic Use

Routine commercial, transportation and communication use of the site became possible after the establishment of Fort Bowie. Roads, trails and bridges were built based on the topography of the site. The main road was the Butterfield Overland Route (Old Pass Road), which entered Apache Pass from the north at Siphon Canyon (Figures 15, 67). The road then moved south into the Triangular Valley, passed the Butterfield stage station and continued west over the bridge at Willow Gulch (Figure 68) to the summit of the pass and the western opening to Sulphur Spring Valley. The Old Pass Road was rerouted between 1862 and 1869 from the Butterfield Stage Station past the second fort and then northeast to the San Simon Valley. This route was named the "New Pass Road to New Mexico, Santa Fe and the Rio Grande". On the west end of the pass, the Old Pass Road was replaced by the "New Road from Tucson", which took a more northerly route, passed by the stage station and connected with the "New Pass Road" (Greene 1980).

Transportation routes for the wagon trains were often determined by road conditions. Small-scale repositioning of road occurred whenever these conditions deteriorated and the road simply went around these conditions (Hoy pers. comm.). Many of the washes that run through the Triangular Valley are the modern day result of erosional remains of old roads (Ludwig pers. comm.).

Analysis of a series of historic maps indicates an increase in route development over time (Figure 15). Large numbers of trails developed by miners and the military diverged from the Butterfield Overland Trail beyond the Fort Bowie reservation boundaries (Greene 1980).

Chiricahua movement during the Apache Wars was primarily through the mountains and higher elevation terrain. They would often travel at night to avoid being spotted (Opler 1941) following the wildlife trails for water, food sources and meeting places. During his railroad survey of the area in 1854 Lt. John G. Parke noted the presence of 'Apache' trails leading to Apache Spring (Kellner et al. 1961).

Present Day Use

Visitors approach Fort Bowie National Historic Site by car on Apache Pass Road from the town of Bowie or Willcox and park at the visitor parking area at the north boundary of the site. National Park Service and handicap access are available from Bear Spring Road at the northeast corner of the site (Figure 66).

From the trailhead at the visitor parking area a foot trail extends south to the Triangular Valley and the stage station and crosses the Butterfield Overland Trail. The foot trail continues east across the Siphon Canyon wash (Figure 69) and past the Chiricahua Indian Agency. It winds along Apache Spring and uphill to the first and second fort ruins. This trail, part of the "New Pass Road", is the approximate route used during the historic period by travelers to and from the fort (Ludwig pers. comm.). Though the Butterfield Trail and the New Pass Road shifted during the historic period and almost disappeared at times, it is very likely that the current foot trail and the marked Butterfield Trail follow the approximate historic routes (Hoy, Ludwig pers. comm.).

Overlook Ridge Trail begins at the Ranger Station and moves up the eastern side of Overlook Ridge. The trail follows the ridgeline to a viewpoint at the top. The limestone quarries for the site are located along this trail (Figure 51). The trail probably follows the original path used by soldiers mining the limestone.

Summary

The integrity of the circulation features is medium. The Butterfield Trail as it is marked today conveys the importance of that route through the pass. The utility and access roads decrease the integrity of the historic circulation patterns. Many of the old roads and trails have almost disappeared and are no longer in use.

Contributing: Butterfield Overland Trail, New Pass Road to Fort Bowie, smaller historic trails, Apache and Bear Spring.

Non-Contributing: Apache Pass Road, all modern circulation routes that do not follow historic routes, handrails and path amendments.

Cluster Arrangement (Figures 12, 15, 42, 43, 44, 66)

Historic Clusters

Four separate clusters of buildings, structures and sites developed at Fort Bowie National Historic Site over during the historic period. The first cluster to develop was located at the Triangular Valley at the junction of Apache Pass and Siphon Canyon. The second cluster included the first fort, which overlooked Apache Pass and Apache Spring. The third cluster of structures was located to the north of Apache Spring Wash and initially developed because of availability of water for running mining machinery. The fourth cluster was the second fort complex located on the eastern plateau south of Overlook Ridge.

The Triangular Valley cluster included the Butterfield Stage Station, the Parke Camp Site, the post cemetery and the intersection of the Butterfield Trail and the New Pass Road (Figures 16, 42, 53, 63 A) (Greene 1980). This area was the center of the early Anglo-American community before the fort's establishment.

The first Fort Bowie site was created on top of a plateau with little thought to the arrangement of the structures or to long-term development of the site (Figures 19, 43, 61 A). Most of the structures were located at the top of the plateau. However, as space became limited, newer structures were built on the lower slopes (Murray 1951).

The Apache Spring Wash cluster included several non-military structures. The best known of these is the Chiricahua Indian Agency (Figure 37). Like the stabilized ruins of the second fort, the foundation of this structure has been preserved with lime plaster and soil cement. The ruins of several other structures nearby are most likely related to the Anderson Steam Quartz Mill and the Apache Pass Mining Company (Figures 46, 47). A blacksmith forge site (Figure 70) and adobe clay mining pits (Figure 71) are included in this cluster.

The layout of the second fort was typical of forts during that era (Greene 1980): a rectangular arrangement of buildings around a central parade ground, Officers' Quarters on the south side, corrals and barracks on the north side and a flagpole in the center (Figures 20, 44, 49). This formation is still visible today in the ruins of the structural foundations (Figure 72).

Modern Clusters

The National Park Service has built two modern clusters. The visitor parking area and trailhead cluster consists of a parking area for about thirty vehicles, a comfort station, a covered picnic area and the trailhead (Figure 58). The administrative cluster includes several structures for National Park Service management as well as residences for Park Service employees (Figure 57).

Summary

The integrity of the cluster arrangements from the historic period is medium. While historic clusters remain essentially unaltered, many of the ruins are not complete enough to convey a thorough understanding of their groupings, as they would have during military occupation.

Contributing: Apache Spring, first and second Fort Bowie sites, Indian Agency, Stage Station, Cemetery, Apache Pass Mining Co. and Stamp Mill structures, intersection of Old and New Pass Roads.

Non-Contributing: NPS structures, parking lots and Access roads.

Buildings and Structures (Figures 12, 43, 44)

Historic Buildings and Structures

An extensive survey and assessment of many Fort Bowie National Historic Site structures can be found in the **Historic Structures Report(s)** of Sheire (1968), Greene (1980) and Robbins (1983). These reports thoroughly examine the remnant structures of the second fort site. Those structures that still retained some adobe component have been temporarily stabilized by the addition of a lime plaster coating (Ludwig pers. comm.).

Certain remnant structures outside the second fort site have also been thoroughly examined and stabilized (Schuetz 1984). These foundations include the Chiricahua Indian Agency and the Butterfield Overland Stage Station (Figures 16, 37).

Other structures have yet to be as thoroughly examined or displayed. Vegetation covers most of the plateau of the first fort. Extant structures are hard to discern amid the growing shrubbery.

A few additional historic structures exist beyond the boundaries of the two fort sites. Remnants include a Butterfield Trail bridge foundation (Figure 68) over Willow Gulch, foundation of a miner's cabin (c. 1910-1920) near the visitor trailhead (Figure 56), and foundations of the Anderson Quartz Stamp Mill (Figure 46) and possible storage or habitation structure for the Apache Pass Mining Company (Figure 47) (Ludwig pers. comm.).

A few historic structures that relate to Fort Bowie exist beyond the boundaries of the Fort Bowie National Historic Site. These include a foundation (date unknown) related to the Quillin mining operations in Willow Gulch and two structures located on private land adjacent to Fort Bowie National Historic Site. Part of the roof of a nearby house was constructed with materials taken from the Senior Officers' Quarters after the fort was abandoned. A second structure was originally used as a guardhouse for herders of the fort cattle and has since been incorporated into the main house. A third structure is freestanding; the date of construction and original purpose of this structure is uncertain. It may have been constructed at a distance from the fort as part of a quarantine camp in the late 1870s. An alternative purpose for the structure may have been living quarters for those responsible for maintaining the water supply system that was constructed in the 1880s (Ludwig pers. comm.).

Fort structures were primarily made of adobe and stone found locally. Wood was used primarily after 1880 when the development of the Southern Pacific Railroad allowed ready access to lumber sources outside southeast Arizona. Stage Station (Figure 16) construction consisted of a stone foundation, adobe walls and wooden roofing. The foundation of the Willow Gulch Bridge (Figure 68) was constructed of stone with wooden planks laid on top. The Chiricahua Indian Agency (Figure 37) was built of adobe bricks most likely from the local adobe mud pit nearby (Figure 71) (Greene 1980).

Lumber was used for roofing and sides of some structures including porches and trellises on the Officers' Quarters (Figure 65) to provide shade and increase the comfort of Fort Bowie living. Lumber was harvested from stands of pine trees in Pinery Canyon in the Chiricahua Mountains to the south. After closure, local people salvaged all available wooden materials from the fort for private use (Figure 31).

Clay used in the construction of adobe bricks was collected from a pit located west of Apache Spring (Figure 71). Bricks were used in the foundation and walls of fort structures. Stones from nearby quarries were used for construction of foundations at the fort and stage station (Greene 1980). Limestone was collected from the quarry on Overlook Ridge (Figure 51) and reduced in the fort kiln for wall plaster (Figure 52).

Modern Buildings and Structures

Because the Chiricahua/Dos Cabezas area was, and still use, sparsely populated and utilized primarily for grazing land, very few structures have been built after the closure of the fort in 1894.

The Park headquarters were built in the early 1970s northeast of the second fort ruins (Figures 15, 57). Power lines were constructed in 1972 and connect to the headquarters from the north. The Ranger Station was built in 1990 along the north edge of the second fort ruins (Figures 48, 57). The residential structures next to the headquarters were built in 1993. A comfort station and a shade structure were added at the visitor parking area at the north boundary of the site (Figure 58).

Replicas of an Apache wickiup shelter and ramada (Figure 73) have been constructed near the remains of the Indian Agency, as a display by the National Park Service. No historic Chiricahua structures remain on the site to educate visitors regarding building methodology or materials.

Summary

The integrity of the buildings and structures of the site is low. Many of the building foundations still exist, but the remnants do not convey the feeling of the intact structures as they stood during the Anglo-American occupation periods.

Contributing: Second fort ruins, first fort ruins, Chiricahua Indian Agency ruins, Butterfield Stage Station ruins, miners' cabin ruins and bridge abutments.

Supporting: Wickiup and ramada replicas

Non-Contributing: Ranger Station, residence, utility lines, NPS maintenance area, parking area structures.

Views and Vistas (Figures 12, 74)

No designed vistas exist at Fort Bowie National Historic Site, thus the following discussion refers only to views.

Views of offsite features seen from the site include those of San Simon Valley to the northeast (Figures 14, 57), Sulphur Springs Valley to the west from Apache Pass Summit, Government Peak to the Northwest, Helen's Dome and Bowie Peak to the South (Figure 4). Government Peak, Apache Pass Summit, Helen's Dome and Bowie Peak were all visible from the first fort site. San Simon Valley, the Triangular Valley, Helen's Dome and Bowie Peak could be seen from the second fort. From Overlook Ridge views of Government Peak, Apache Pass, Helen's Dome, Bowie Peak, both fort sites and the San Simon Valley are visible. The current Ranger Station overlooks the second fort ruins with Bowie Peak to the South. Bowie Peak (offsite) offers a 360-degree view of the rest of the Chiricahua Mountain Range and surrounding valleys. The peak was used in 1886 for heliograph communication, which requires a direct line of sight (Rolak 1975; Kelley 1967).

The absence of views at Fort Bowie National Historic Site was just as important an element of the landscape as their presence. Throughout its history, Apache Pass has been notorious for its unequal views, the ability to see and not be seen. Travelers remarked regularly, as they journeyed through its narrow canyons, of their fear of Apache ambush from hidden vantage points. That fear was generated by their marked inability to clearly view the landscape around them. The Apache, on the other hand, utilized the variation in topography to their advantage to

see and not be seen. Areas with poor visibility included Siphon Canyon (Figure 14), New Pass Road (Figure 57), Bear Canyon, and Apache Pass Wash (Tevis 1954; Eccleston 1950; Sweeney 1997).

Summary

The integrity of views at the site is high. The topography of the site remains the same, so views from most vantage points have not changed. The increase in vegetation density in the wash and grassland areas may have decreased visibility from some of the lower elevations.

Contributing: View from Overlook Ridge west to Government Peak and Apache Pass; views from first and second fort; absence of views from Siphon Canyon, Bear Canyon, Apache Pass Wash.

Constructed Water Features (Figures 1, 12, 75, 76)

Apache Pass and Fort Bowie National Historic Site are blessed with multiple water sources on or near the site. Apache Spring is the only source located within Fort Bowie National Historic Site (Figures 38, 39, 41), but Goodwin, Siphon and Bear Springs are located near the boundaries. Quillin well is also located near the southern boundary in Willow Gulch (Figures 1, 12).

Water from Apache Spring was delivered to the first fort by barrels and wagons (Murray 1951). In 1884 Major Eugene Beaumont requested permission for construction of a water system from Bear Spring to supply water to the fort. In 1885 a reservoir was built east of the fort and collected water from Bear Spring. A hydraulic ram pumped water to a larger secondary reservoir located above and behind the Senior Officers' Quarters. In 1886 a steam-powered pump replaced the hydraulic ram and a steam-powered ice machine was installed. The new water system connected to the Officers' Quarters, the hospital and eventually most buildings of the fort (Figures 44, 75). The new supply of water made the irrigation of newly planted cottonwoods on the south and east sides of the parade grounds feasible (Figure 20). The 1887 earthquake actually increased the water flow from Bear Spring and the water continued to flow consistently until 1890 when it diminished significantly. Following construction of the wooden Senior Officers' Quarters, fear of fire instigated the construction of a new 25,000-gallon reservoir south of the building in 1888 (Greene 1980). The reservoirs were constructed below ground of stone and cement. These features convey the importance of water for the military reservation during the historic period.

Prior to the availability of running water at the fort, sinks (earth closets) were used for human waste. The sinks were holes dug in the ground, sealed with adobe and filled with earth over time. After the installation of the Bear Spring water system, water closets (flush toilets) and bathtubs were installed in the officers' quarters. At first, wastewater was simply drained a short distance from the quarters. As the annoying odor increased around these outlets, the need for a proper sewage system became apparent. In 1889, an underground sewage system was installed, using iron pipes to take the wastewater into a cesspool at the northeast corner of the corrals (Greene 1980).

After the closure of the fort, ownership of water rights to Apache Spring passed into private hands. A spring box (Figure 40) at Apache Spring outlet was built to distribute the water to the HYL Ranch cattle tank, located in Upper Siphon Canyon (Ludwig pers. comm.). After the establishment of the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, the National Park Service purchased the rights to half of the outflow of Apache Spring. This water is sent by pipe to a new outlet 20 feet away from the spring box where it is released into the wash (Figure 39). Apache Spring no longer emerges from the same location as it did historically, but the spring area gives the visitor a sense of the importance of this water source for humans throughout history. A cattle trough built sometime during the occupation of the fort is located west of the spring (Figure 76).

Because of the continuous presence of cattle, erosion of the surrounding bank at the outflow of Apache Spring became a problem in the early 1970s. A retaining wall (Figure 41) and the subsequent exclusion of cattle from the spring have resolved this problem.

Today, most of the water used by the National Park Service comes from a well in the northern portion of Siphon Canyon (Figure 77). This water is pumped, in aboveground piping, up to the top of the hill east of the second fort

and held in a reservoir for later use by the Ranger Station and administrative buildings. The Park Service may use half the water that comes from Mine Tunnel Spring, but currently, this water is released into the canyon below the residential area (Ludwig pers. comm.).

Summary

The integrity of the water features of the site is medium. The water lines from the military occupation of the second fort do not exist in entirety and the Apache Spring water outlet area has been significantly altered.

Contributing: Cattle trough at Apache Spring, foundations of water reservoirs 1, 2 and 3, and icehouse

Non-Contributing: Retaining wall structure around Apache Spring outlet, modern water distribution system from well at Siphon Canyon, water outlet and fixture in front of Ranger Station, spring box at Apache Spring.

Small Scale Features (Figure 12)

Historic small-scale features of the site include the limekiln (Figure 52) and the flagpole (Figures 50, 72). The limekiln is located on the west side of the Ranger residential area and was an important part of the construction process at the fort. The flagpole, in the center of the parade grounds, was relocated to its present site some time during the occupation of the second fort (Ludwig pers. comm.). The present pole is of modern construction.

Other small-scale features throughout the site are modern additions constructed by the National Park Service to assist the visitor at the site. These features include signage (Figure 78), benches, trail markers, erosion control structures, handrails, and interpretive displays. In many cases rocks from the surrounding environment were used for construction of bridges, erosions control, stairs and bridges (Figures 79, 80). Wooden markers have been placed along the historic Butterfield Overland Trail to guide horseback riders and hikers. Two picnic tables and benches have been placed in front of the ranger station for visitor use (Figure 48).

Summary

The integrity of the small-scale features of the site is low. The limekiln still exists as it did during the historic period, but it is now surrounded by the National Park Service parking lot, maintenance equipment, and residences. As a result this historic feature is out of context and not readily visible to most visitors. The material and precise location of the original flagpole are no longer available.

Contributing: Limekiln.

Supporting: Flagpole.

Non-Contributing: Black interpretive signs, green National Park Service entrance signs, handrails along steep part of trail to Apache Spring, picnic ramada and tables, comfort station, erosion control features along trail, steps along the foot trail, bridge over Cutoff Canyon, benches, Butterfield Overland Trail markers.

Archeological Sites

Don P. Morris (1968) conducted a stabilization investigation of the first and second fort and the stage station. Robert Herskovitz (1978) assessed Fort Bowie artifacts collected by Morris from the second fort and the dump (located north of the northeast corner of the second fort). Jerome Greene (1980) conducted a survey of all known structures throughout Fort Bowie National Historic Site but with a primary focus on the second fort and its buildings. Mardith K. Schuetz (1984) excavated the Chiricahua Indian Agency. Other research on the Butterfield Stage Station is in progress. The need for a thorough, site-wide survey, as well as detailed excavation work on specific areas, has already been discussed in the Statement of Significance.

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- Figure 65 Grapevines and Cottonwoods in Front of Officers' Quarters, 1888.
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Adapted from National Park Service. June 18, 1973. **Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Historical and Visitor Use Map**. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, D.C. On file of the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson Arizona; Greene, Jerome A. 1980. **Historic Structures Report: Historical Data Section. Fort Bowie: Its Physical Evolution, 1862-1894.** National Park Service, Denver, Colorado. Map No. 3.
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Adapted from National Park Service. June 18, 1973. **Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Historical and Visitor Use Map.** U.S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, D.C. On file at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson Arizona.

Figure 75 Historic Water Reservoir and Distribution System.
Greene, Jerome A. 1980. **Historic Structures Report: Historical Data Section. Fort Bowie: Its Physical Evolution, 1862-1894.** National Park Service, Denver, Colorado. Map No. 2.

Figure 76 Historic Water Trough.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

Figure 77 Current Water Distribution System.
National Park Service. 1999b. **Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan. Fort Bowie National Historic Site.** U.S. Dept. of Interior. Washington, D.C. Page 13.

Figure 78 National Park Service Signage.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

Figure 79 National Park Service Stairs and Cattle Fence.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

Figure 80 National Park Service Bridge over Cutoff Canyon.
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Title / Description / Graphic

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Appendix B: National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, 1970

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**Appendix D: March 23, 1960 National Park Service Release –
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Appendix E: House Bill 946, 88th Congress – 1st Session, January 9, 1963

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Appendix A: Figures 1 – 80

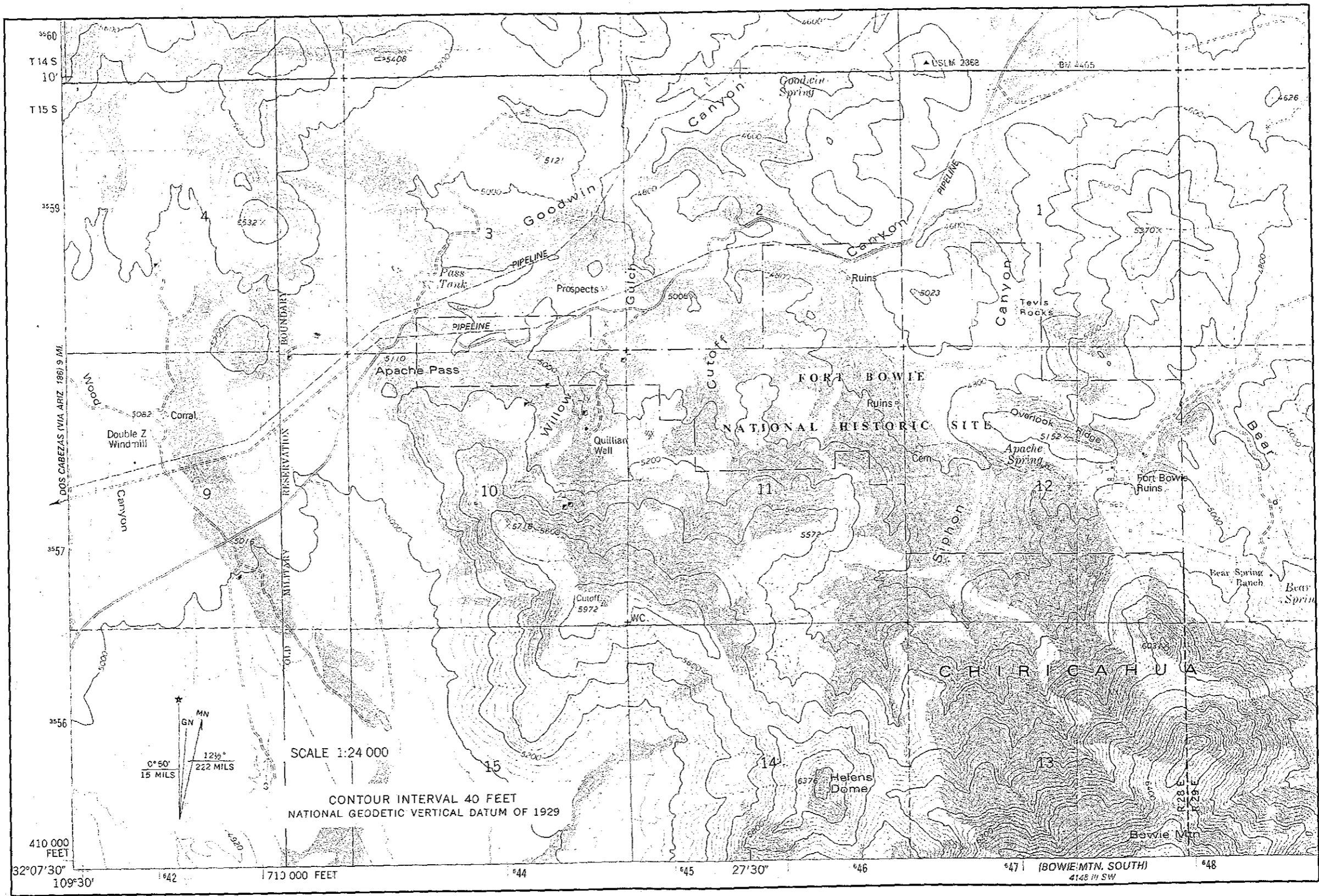


Figure 1 USGS Topographic Map. "Bowie Mountain North, Arizona."
 From USGS Topographical "Bowie Mountain North, Arizona" NW/4 Cochise Head, 15' Quadrangle. 1979.

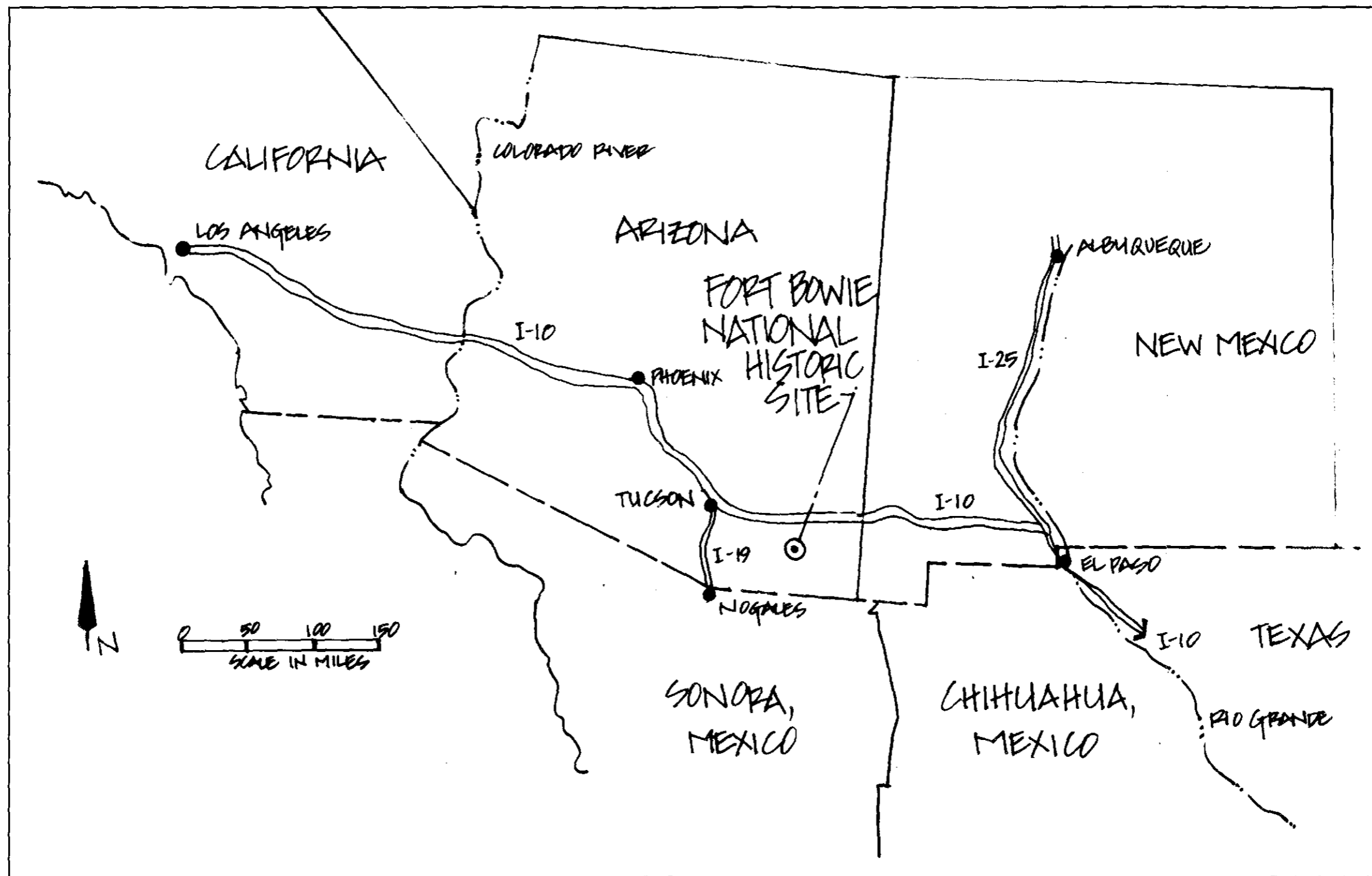


Figure 2 Region.
Adapted from AAA 1998.

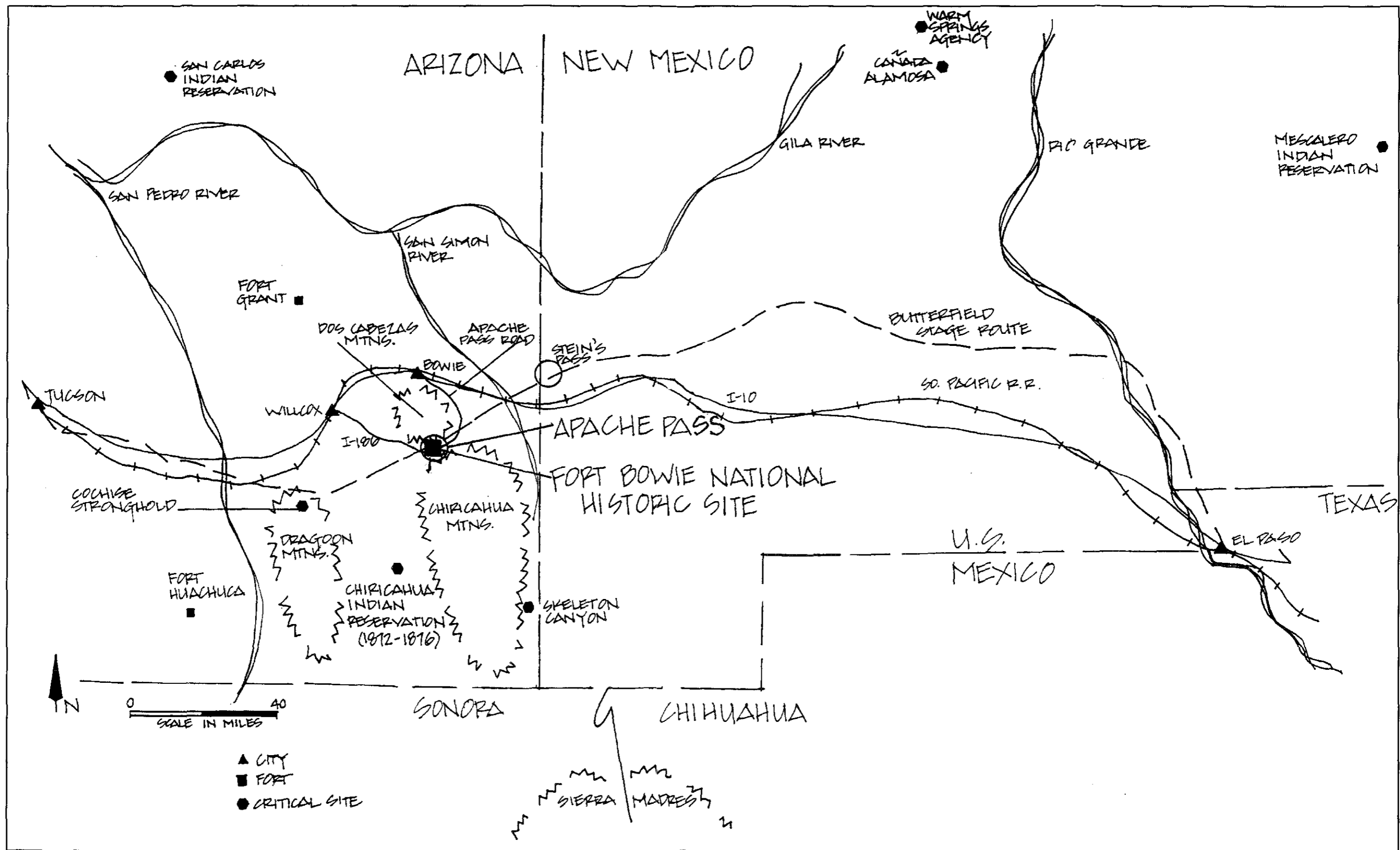


Figure 3 Region, Detail.
Adapted from Roberts 1992; Sweeney 1991.

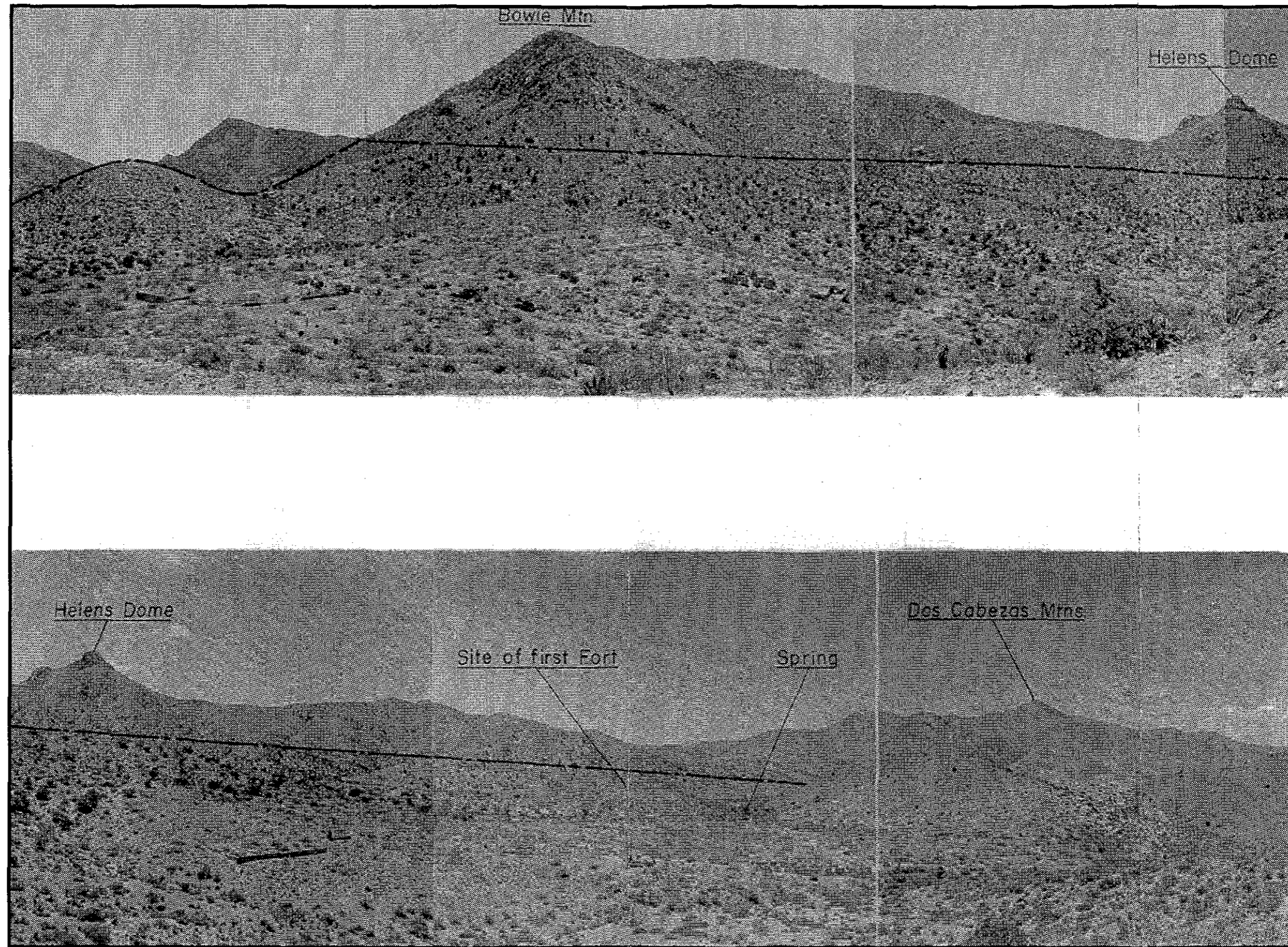


Figure 4 Panorama of Fort Bowie and Vicinity Looking Southeast (top) and Southwest (bottom) from Overlook Ridge.
From Arnberger 1957.

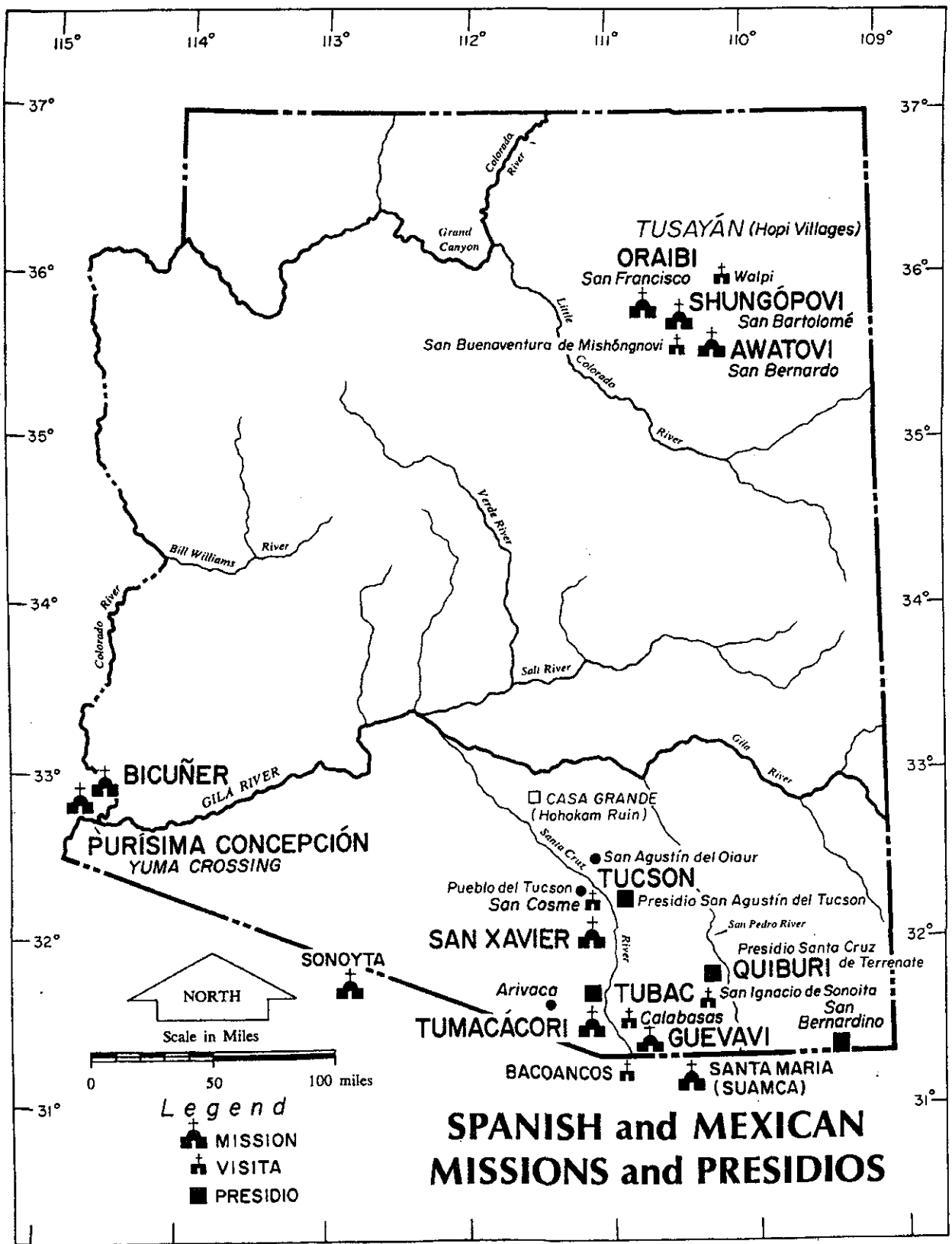
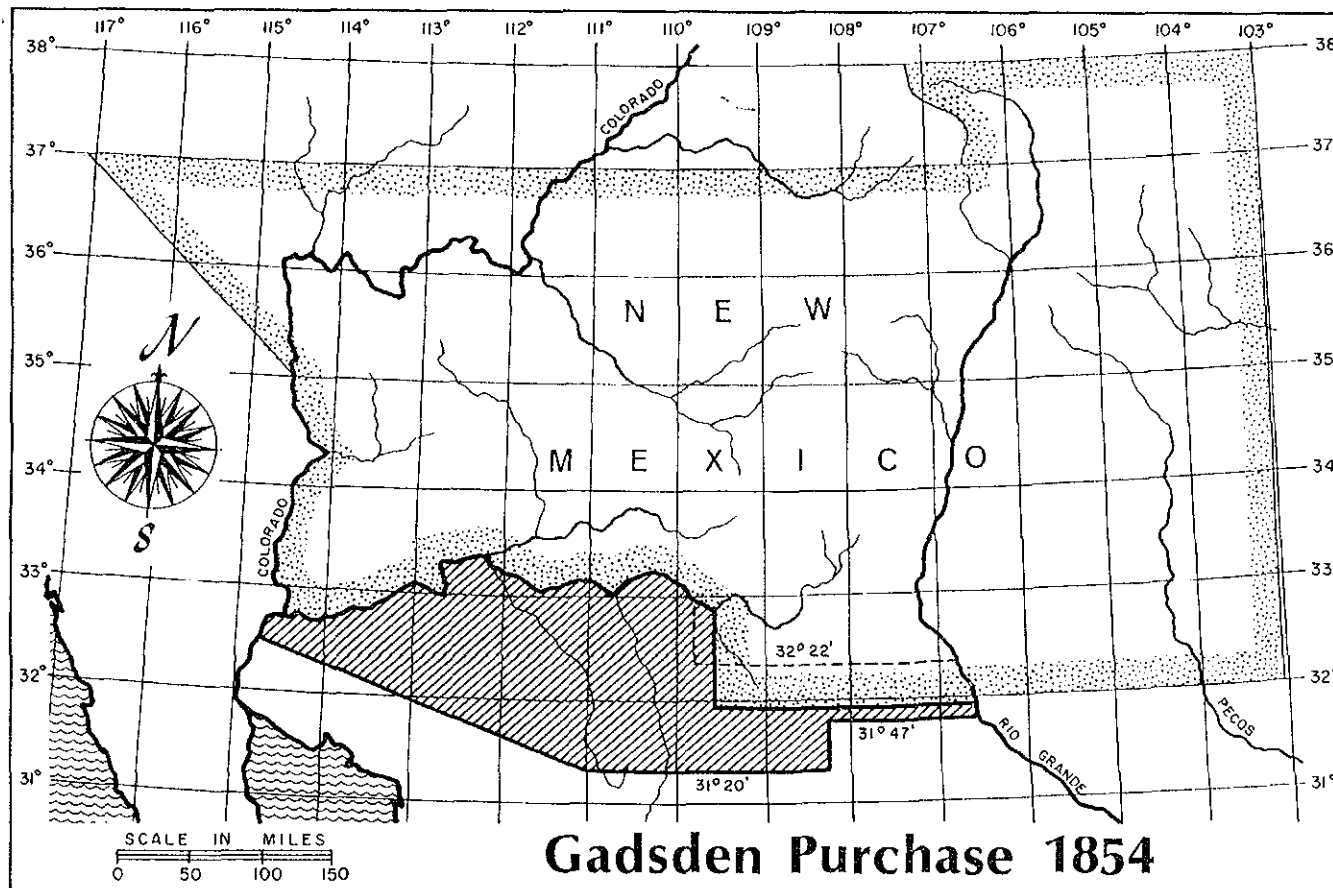


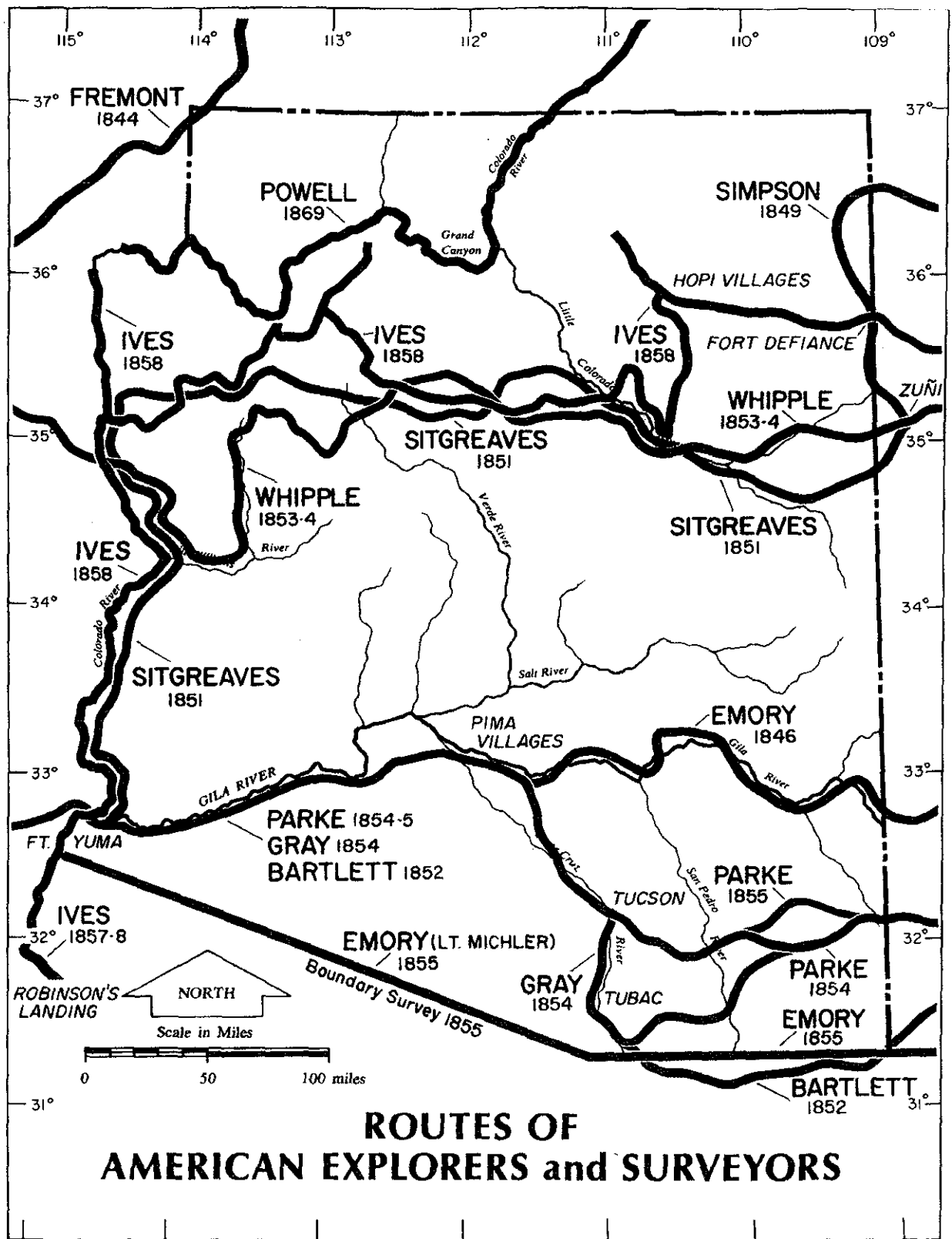
Figure 5 Spanish and Mexican Missions and Presidios in Arizona.
 From Walker and Bufkin 1986.



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Figure 6

Gadsden Purchase, 1854.
From Walker and Bufkin 1986.



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Figure 7 Routes of American Explorers and Surveyors through Arizona. From Walker and Bufkin 1986.

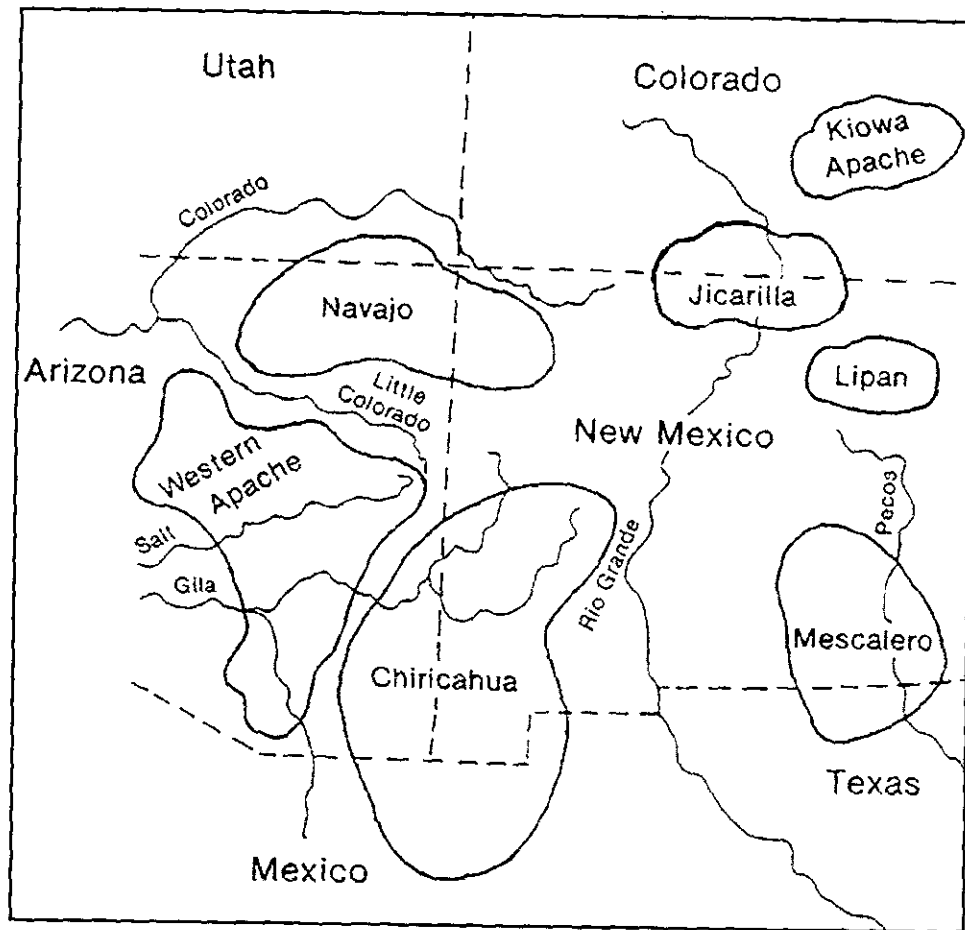


Figure 8

Territorial Location of Athapaskan Groups in the Southwestern United States and Mexico.
From Buchanan 1986.

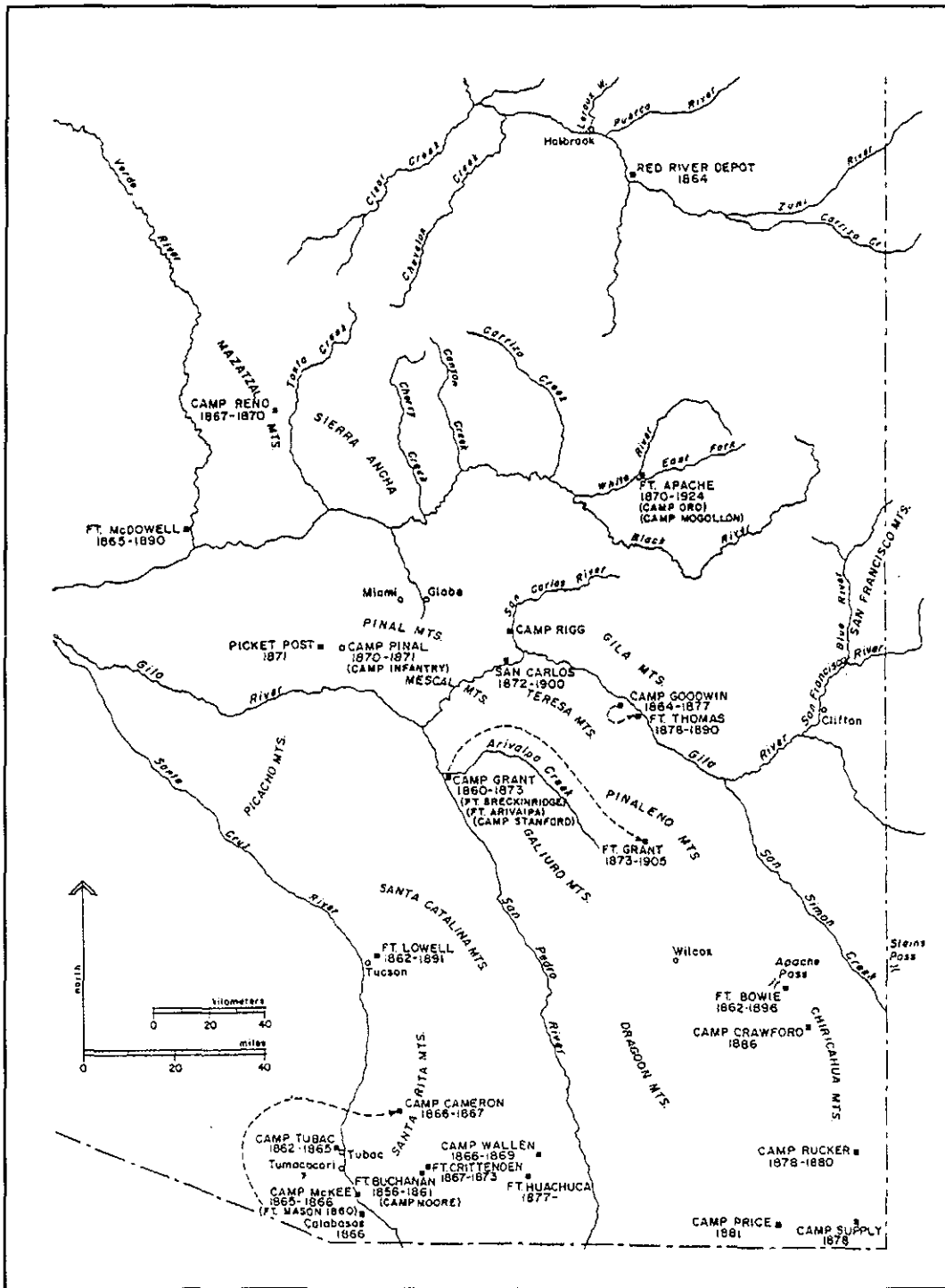


Figure 9

Military Outposts in East-Central Arizona.
From Bronitsky and Merritt 1986.

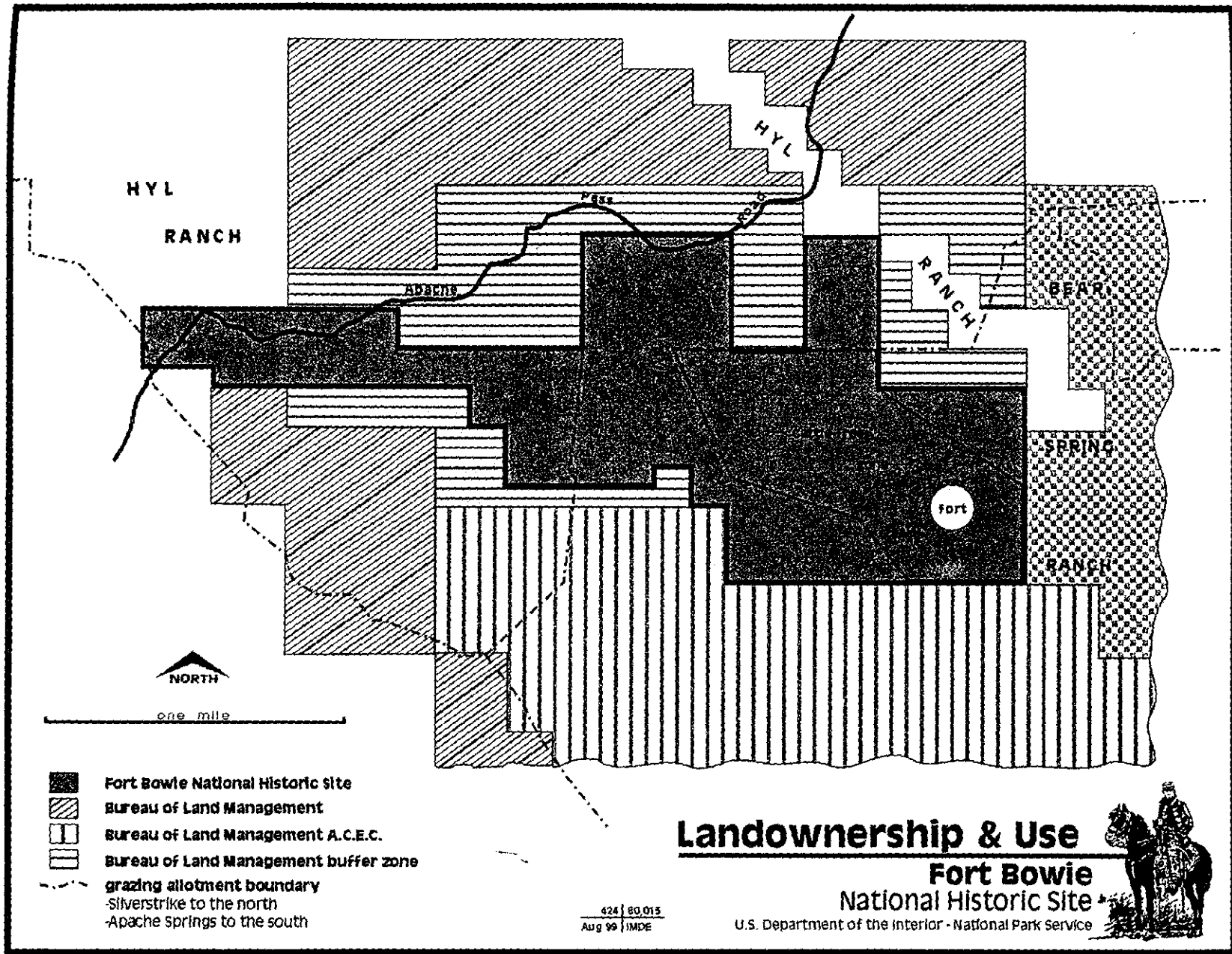


Figure 10 Land Ownership & Use at FBNHS.
From National Park Service 1999b.

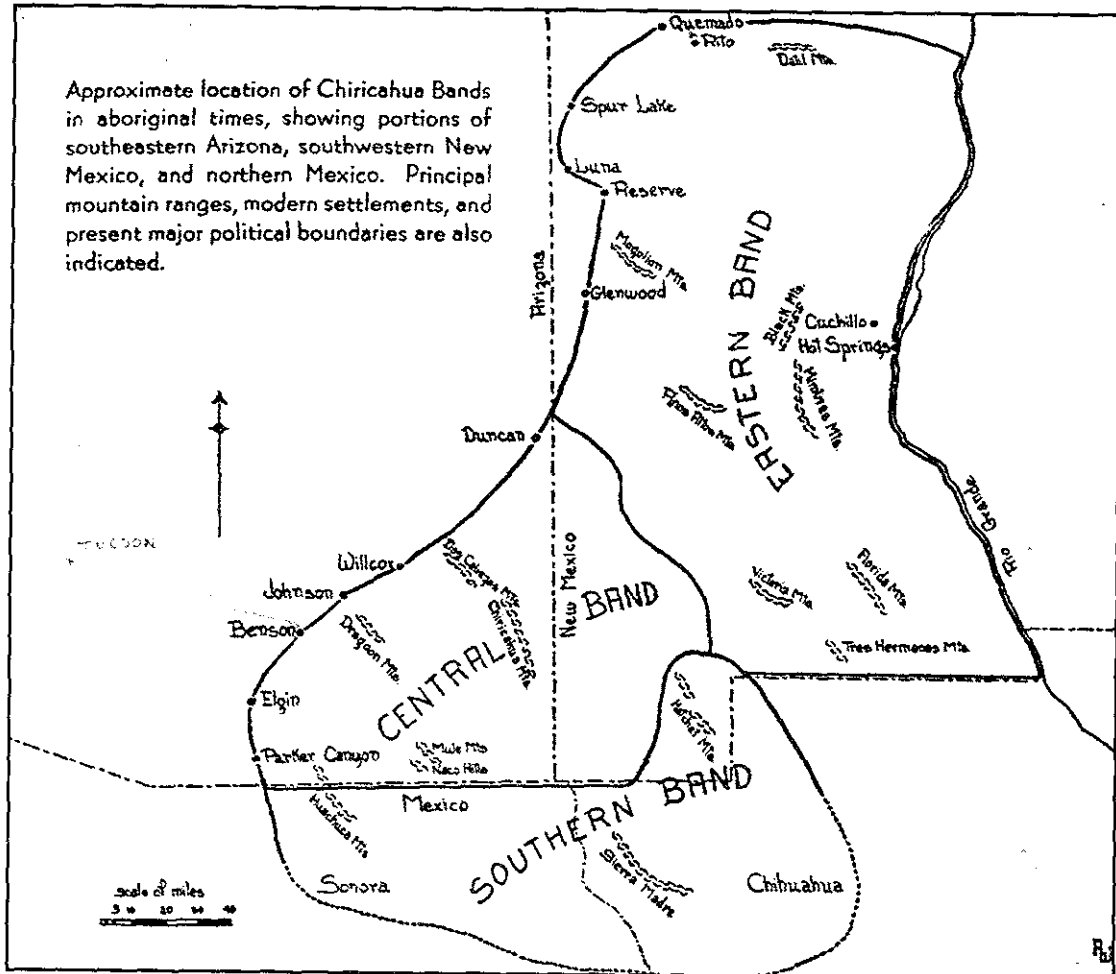


Figure 11 Distribution of Chiricahua Bands in Arizona and Mexico. From Opler 1941.

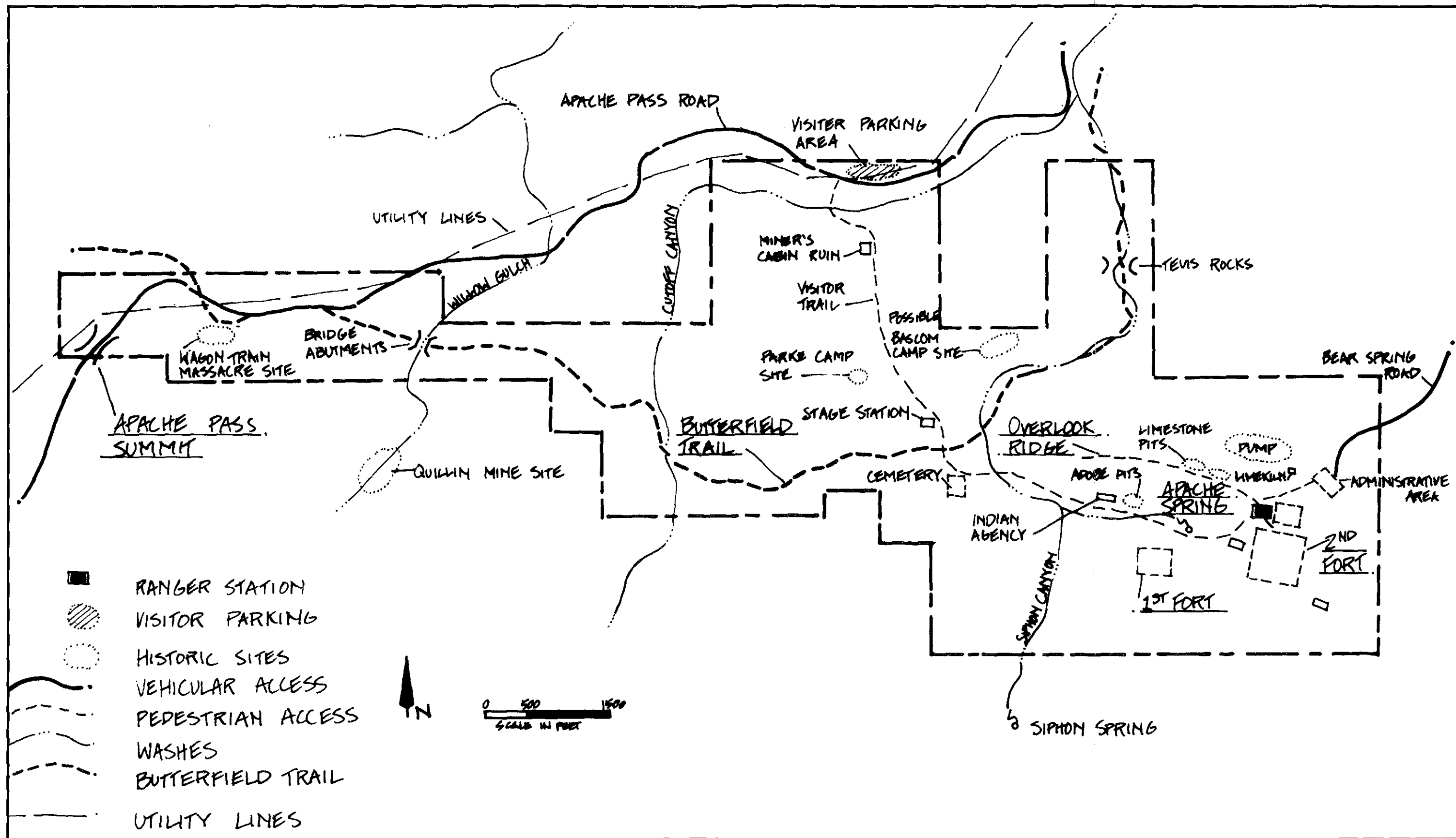


Figure 12 Site Plan of FBNHS.
 Adapted from National Park Service 1973; Greene 1980.

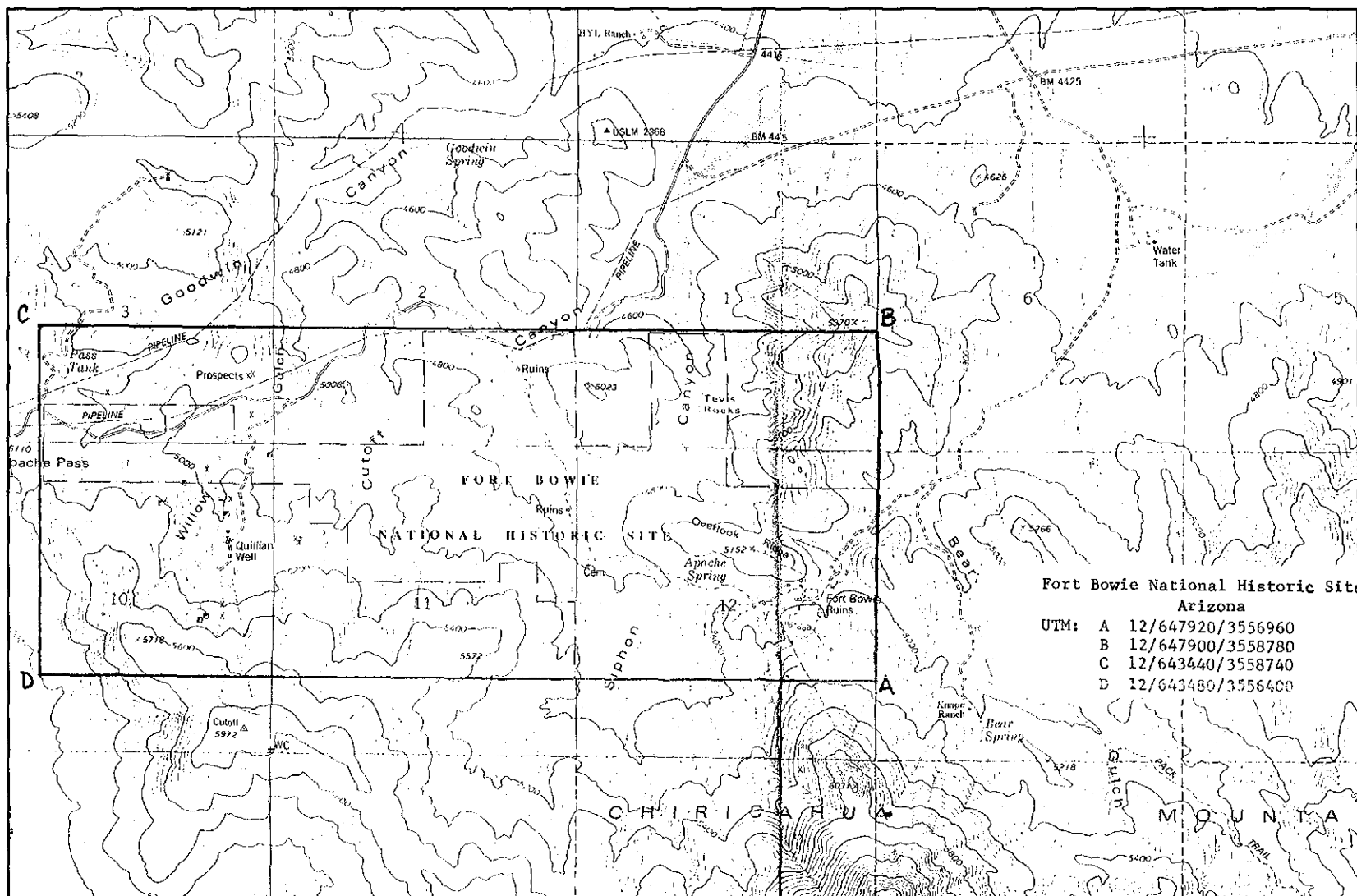


Figure 13 National Historic Landmark Boundary for FBNHS Established in 1960.
From National Park Service Archives.

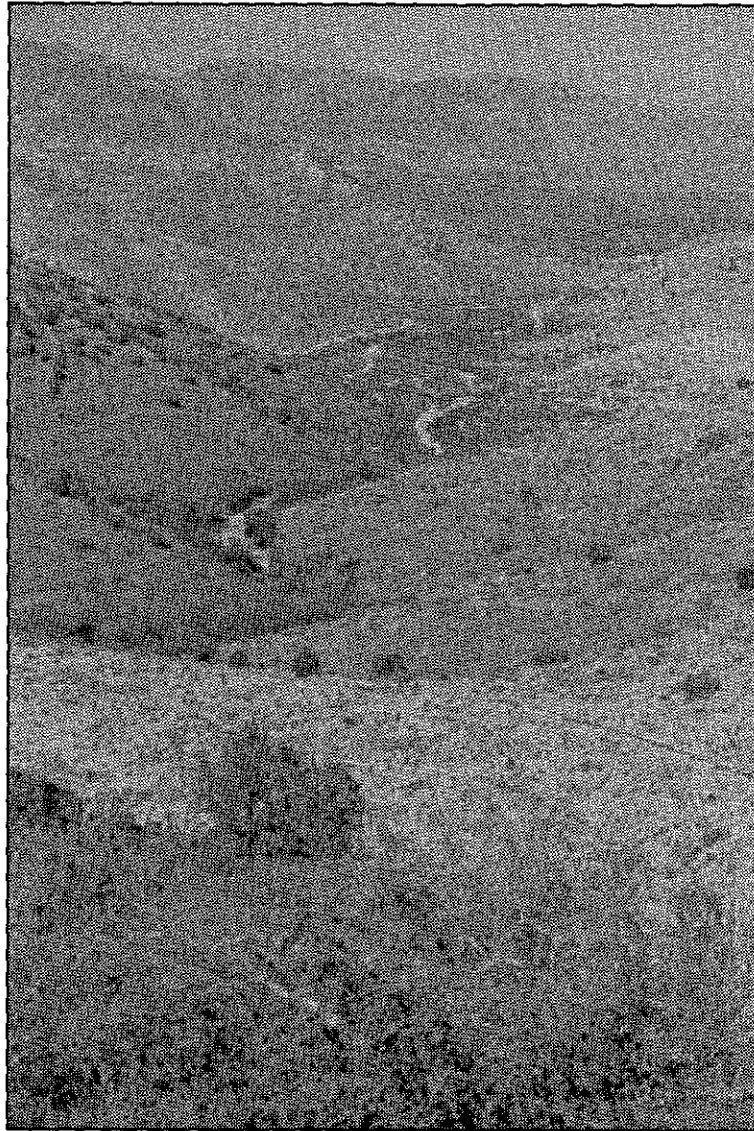


Figure 14 View Looking North Down Lower Siphon Canyon from Overlook Ridge.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

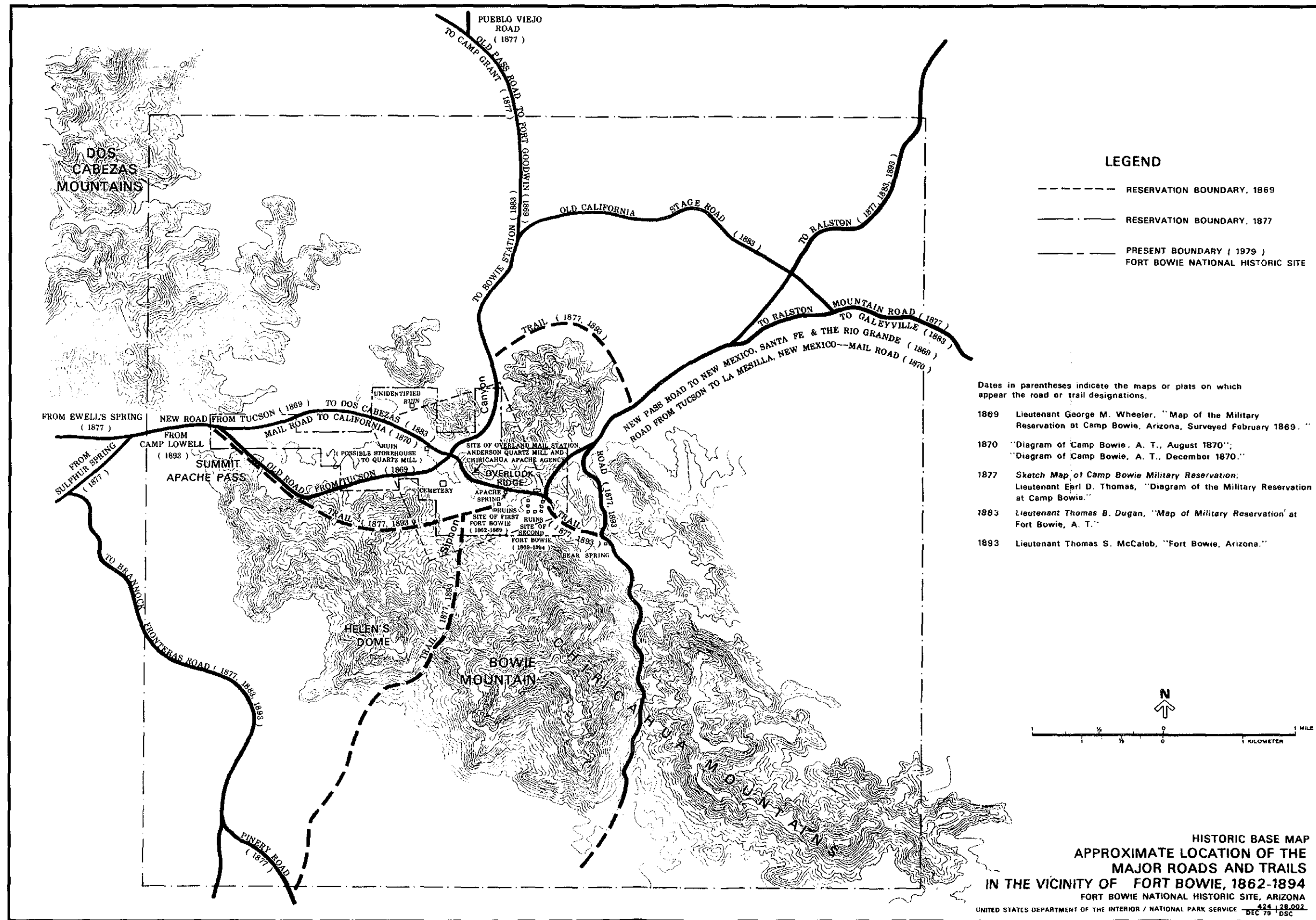


Figure 15 Historic Military Reservation Boundaries with Major Roads and Trails and First Fort Bowie National Historic Site Boundary. From Greene 1980.

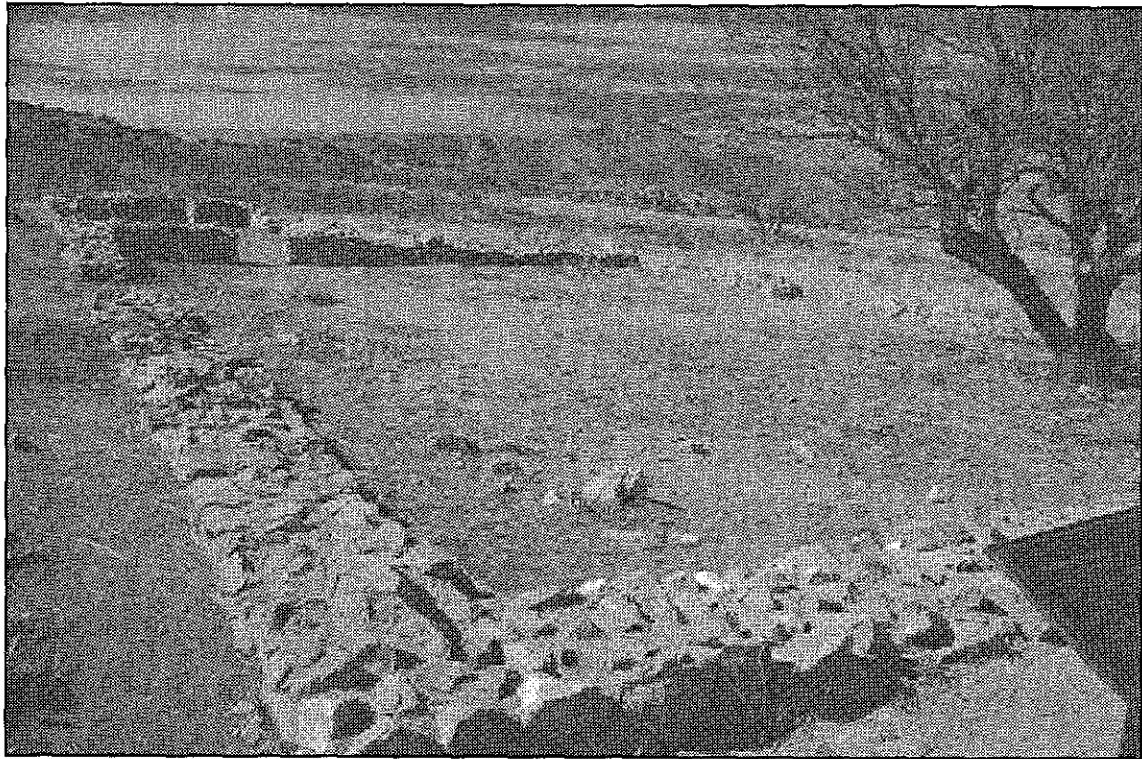


Figure 16 Foundation Remnants of Butterfield Stage Station.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

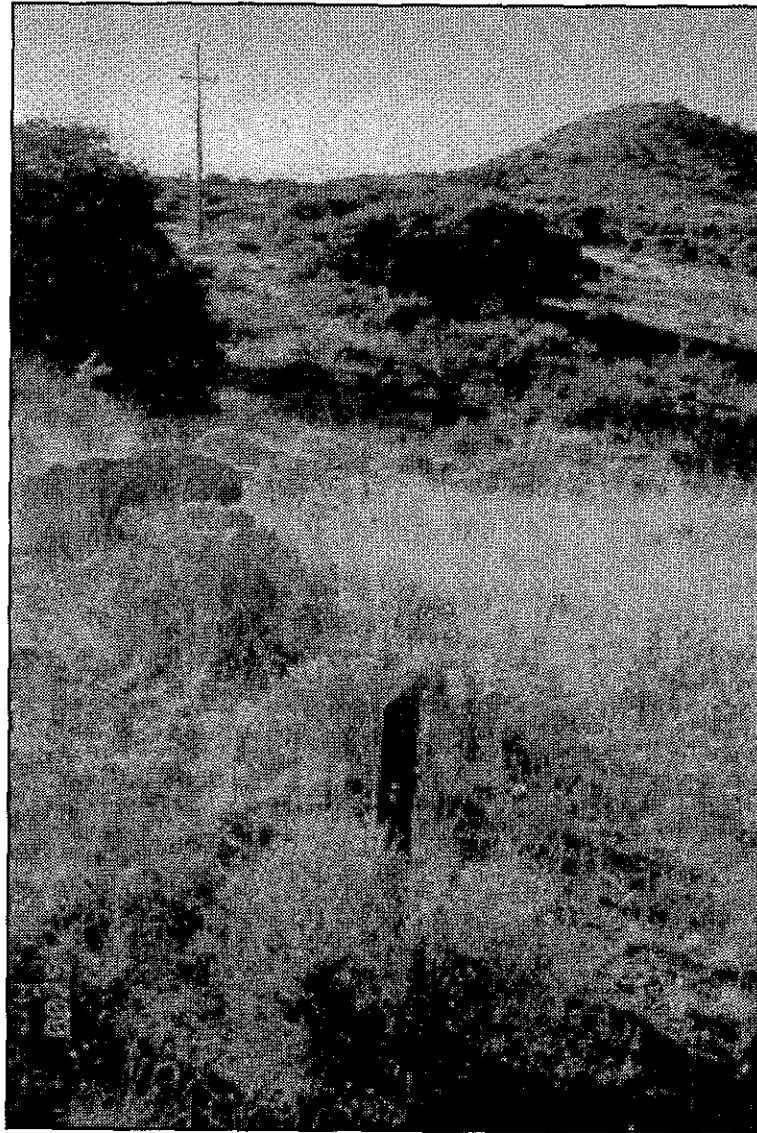


Figure 17 Portion of Butterfield Trail, Looking West near West Entrance of FBNHS.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

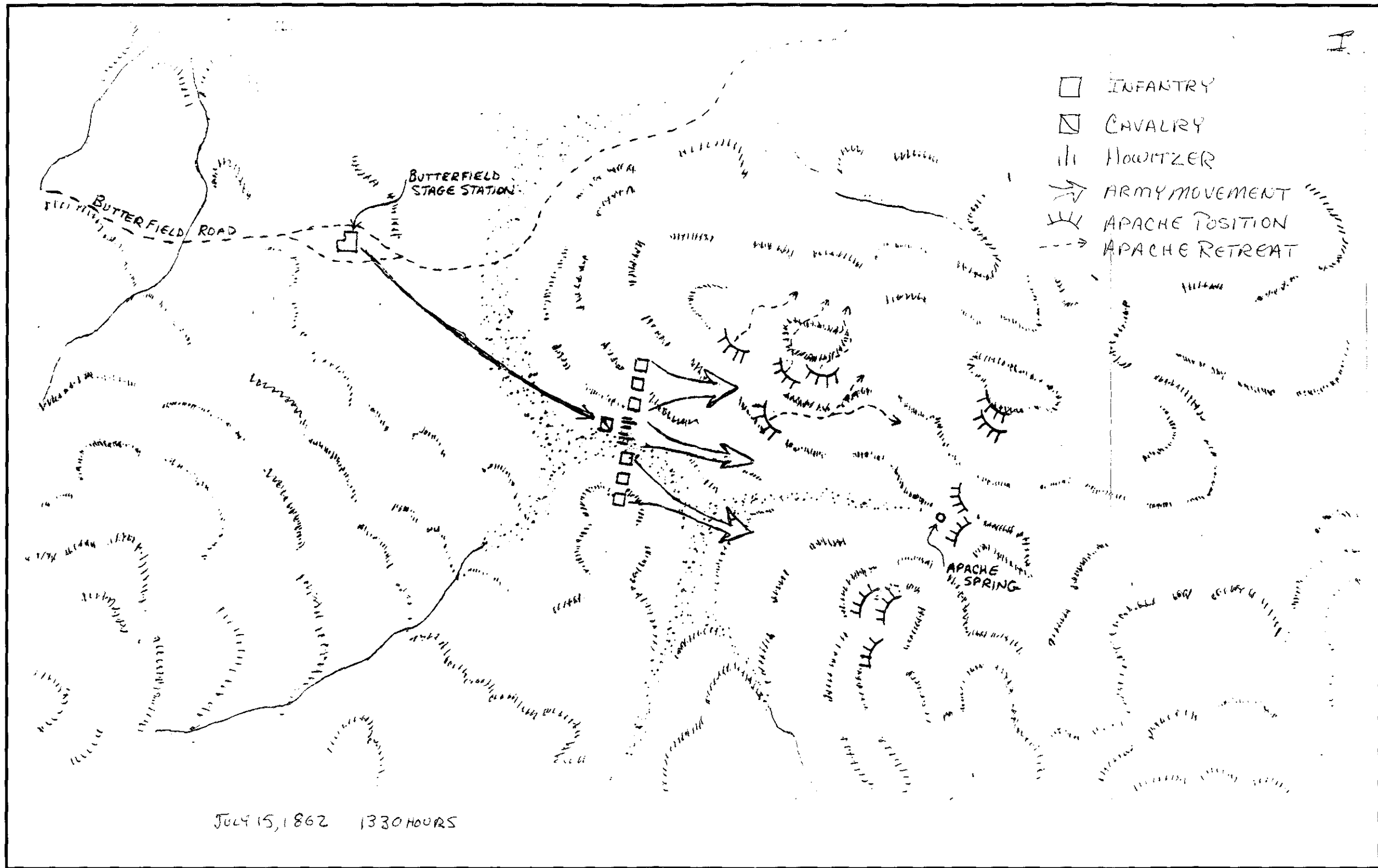


Figure 18 Portion of Diagram of the Battle of Apache Pass.
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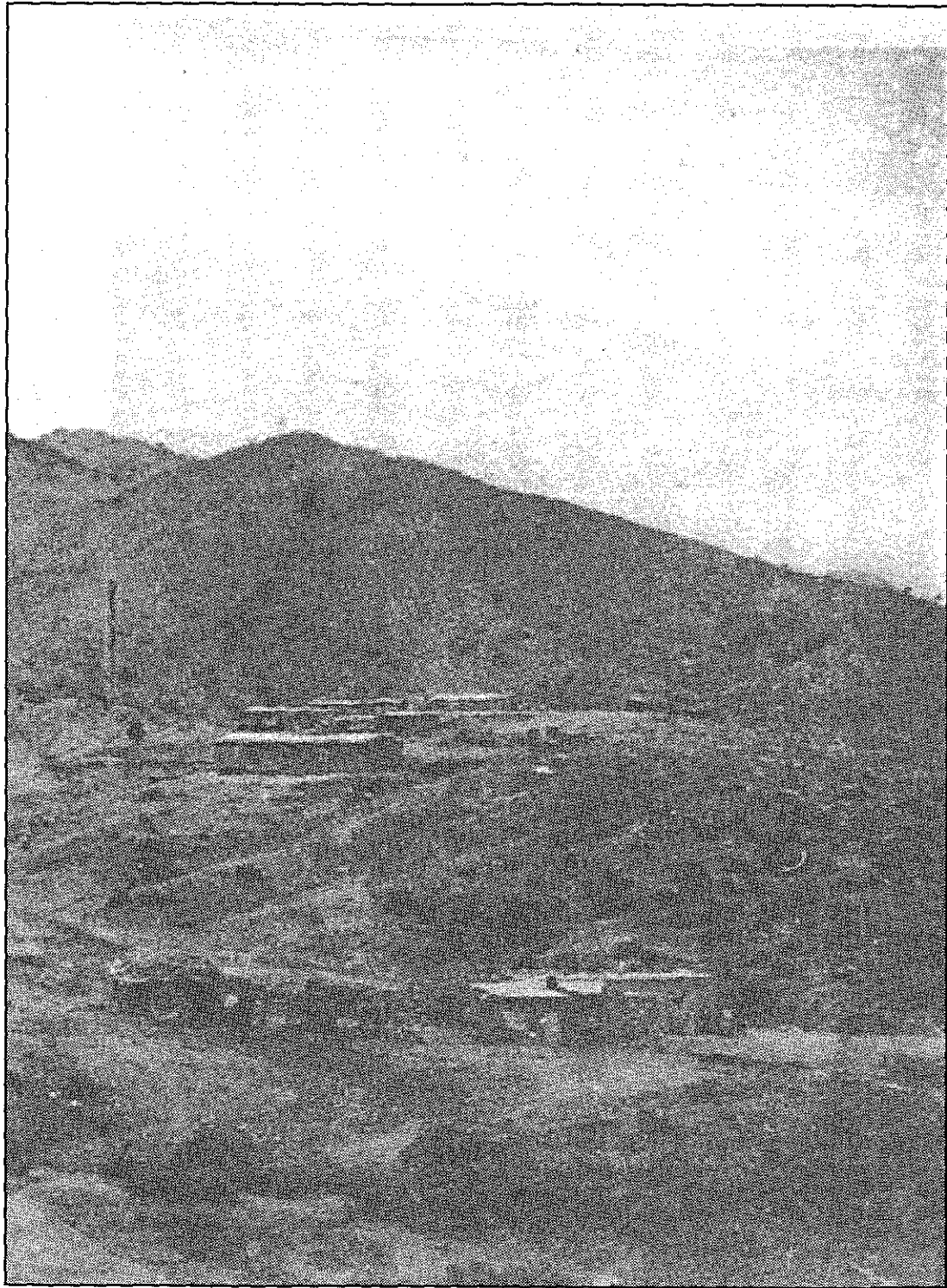


Figure 19 Original Site of Fort Bowie, Occupied by Non-military Personnel, December 1875.
From H. Buehman in Greene 1980.

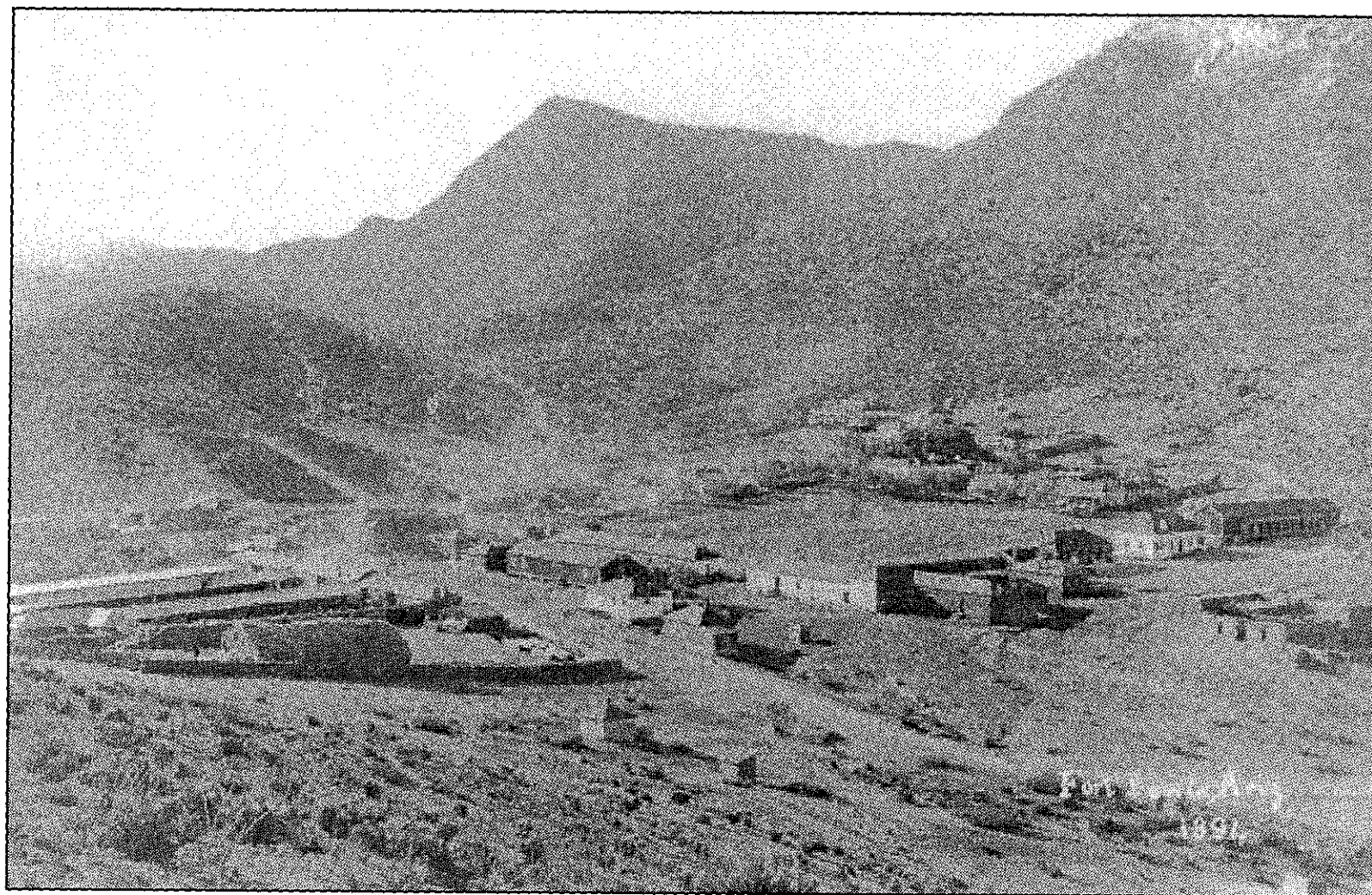


Figure 20 Second Fort Bowie Site, 1894.
From Montgomery 1966.

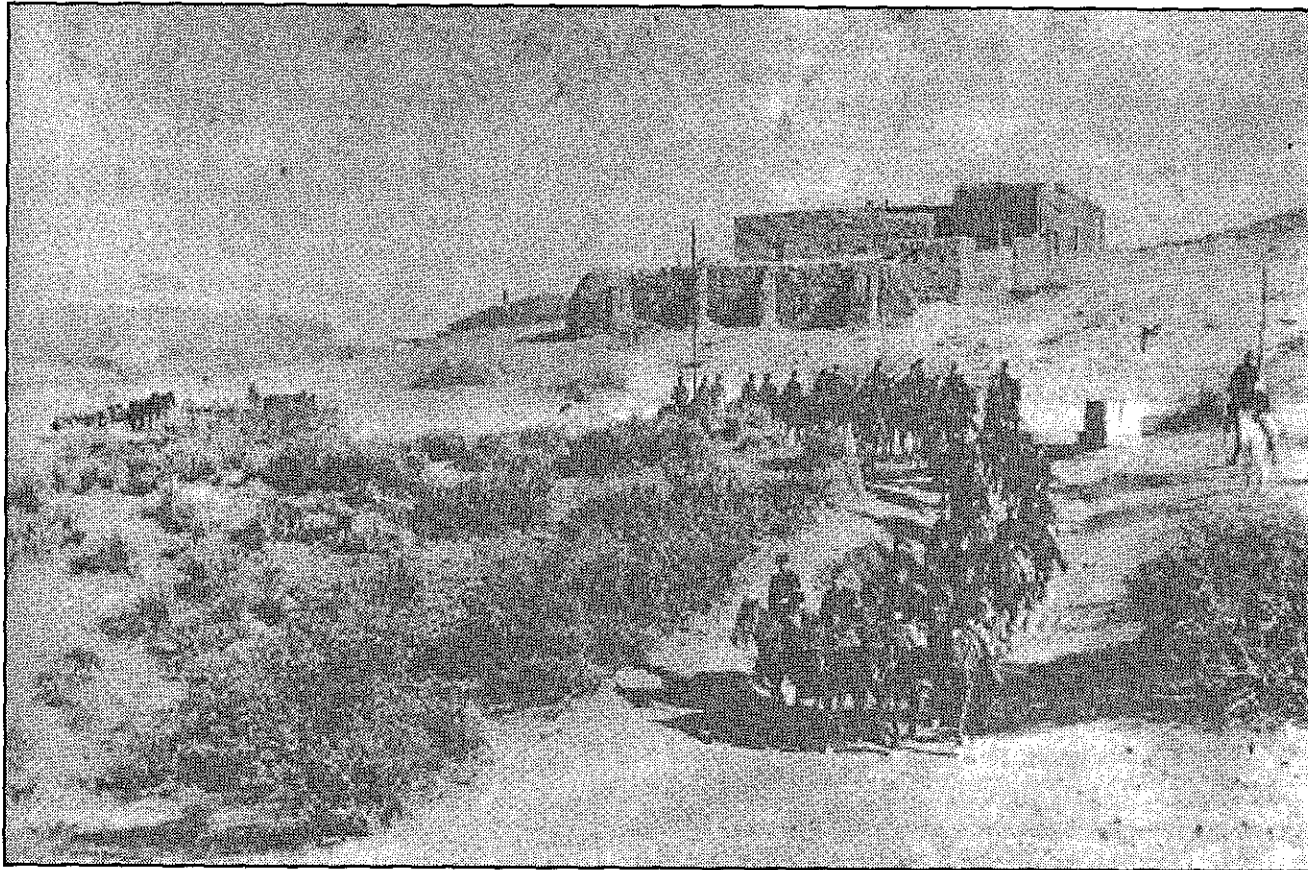
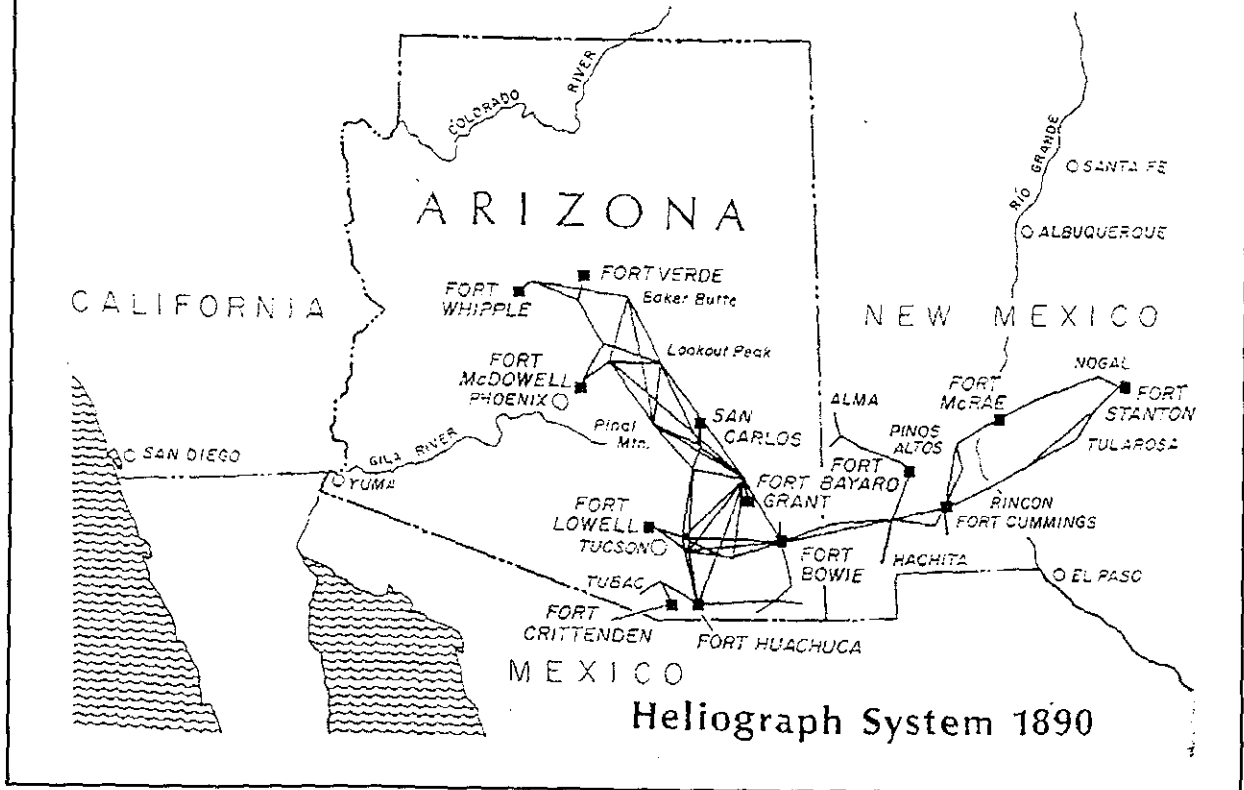
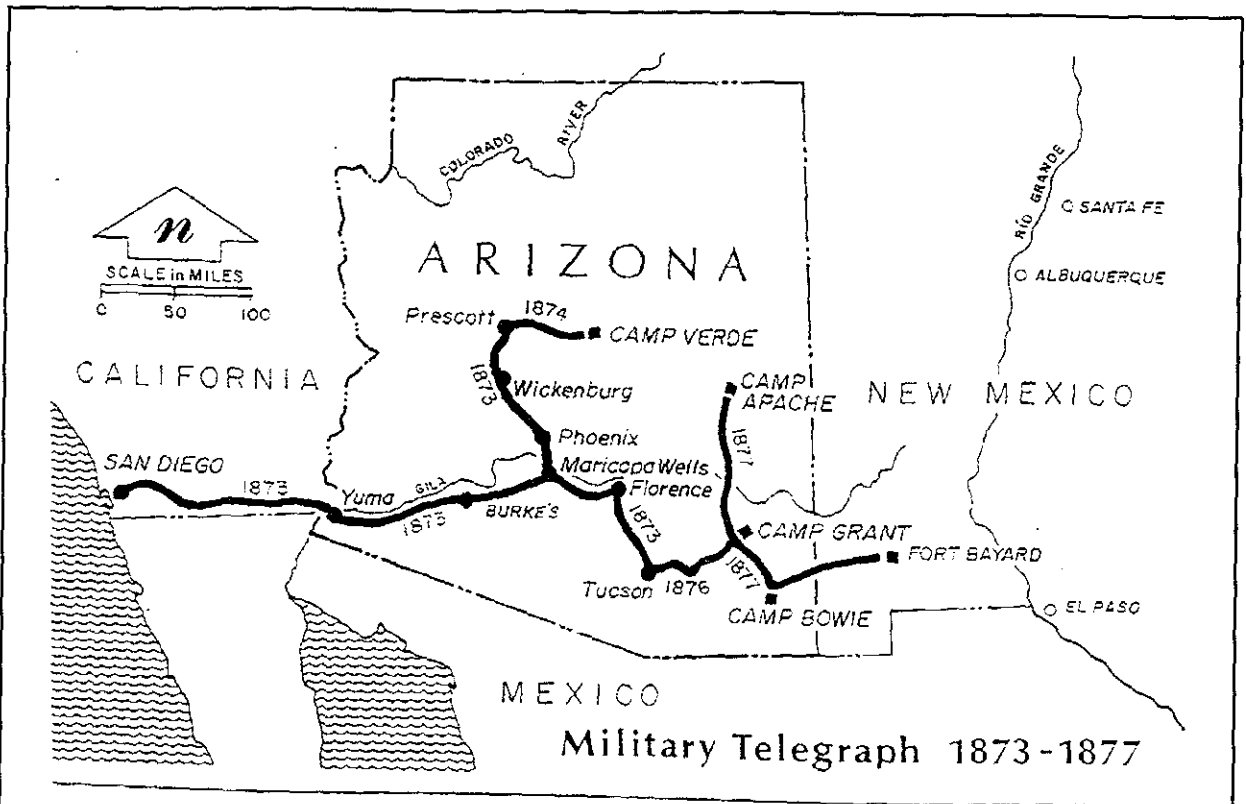


Figure 21 Telegraph Poles in Front of Post Trader Building.
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Figures 22 A and B Historic Communication Lines: Telegraph and Heliograph.
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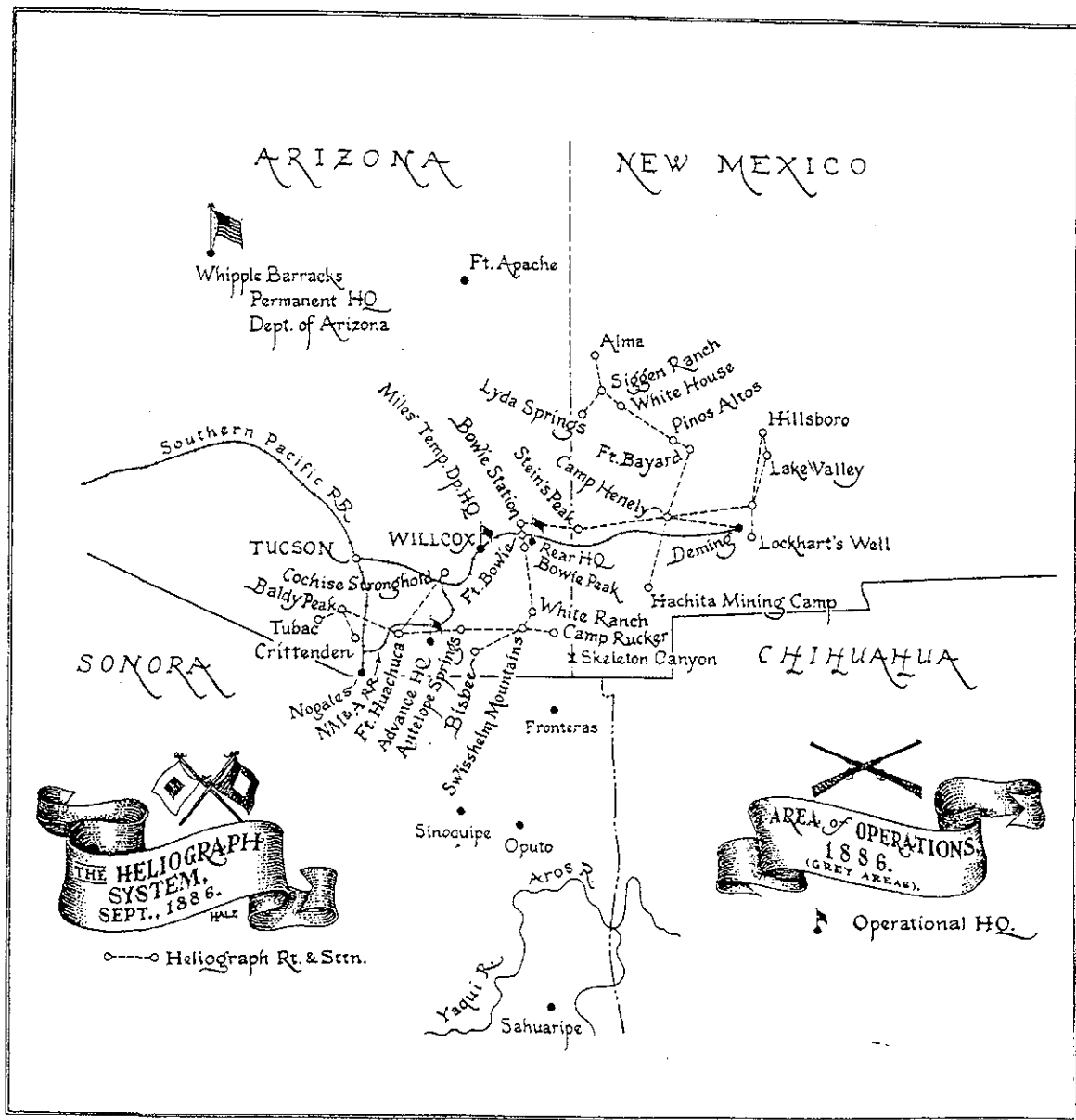


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Figure 24 Bust of Cochise Sculpted by Betty Butts.
From Stockel 1991.



Figure 25 Brigadier General Oliver Otis Howard.
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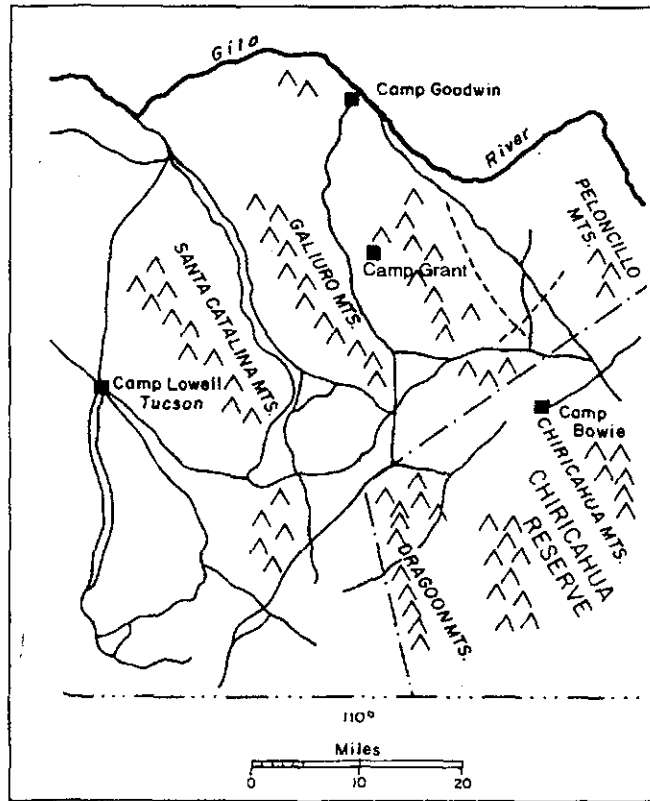


Figure 26 Location of Chiricahua Reservation Agreed upon by Cochise and General Howard, 1872. From Wilson 1995.

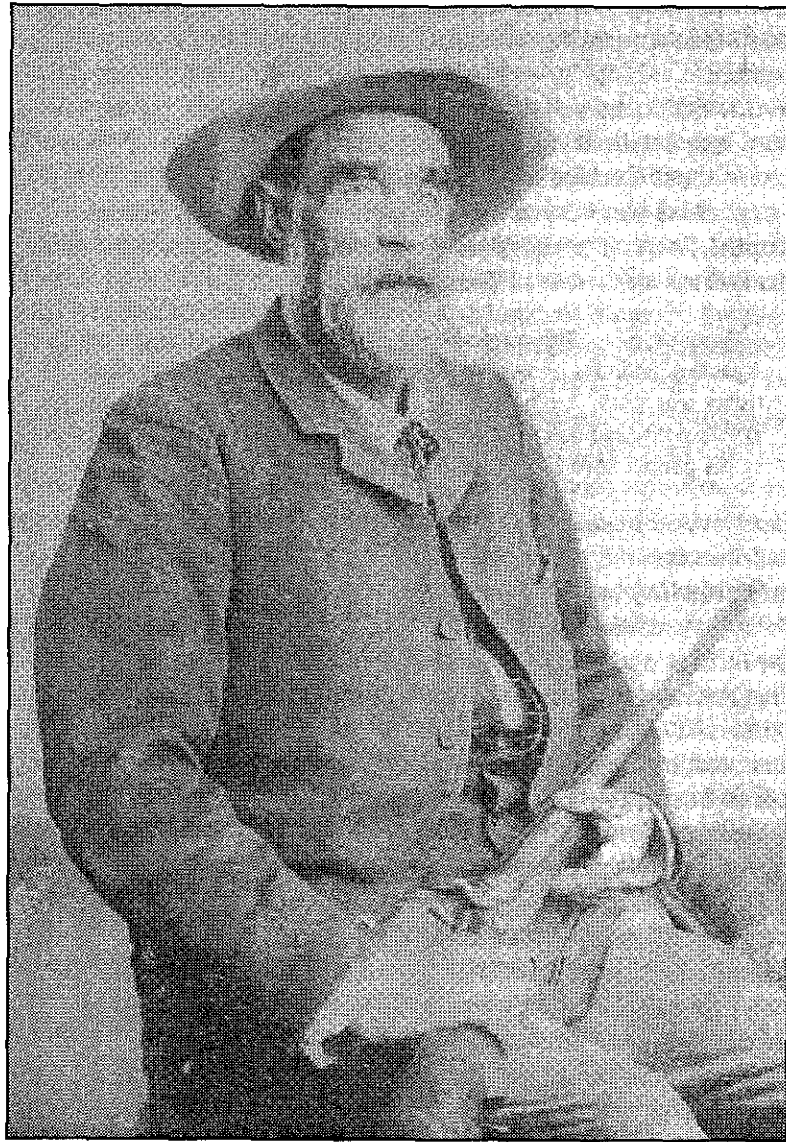


Figure 27 Thomas Jeffords.
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Figure 28 Geronimo and Naiche at Fort Bowie Prior to Deportation, 1886.
From Randall in Greene 1980.



Figure 29

Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles.
From Utley 1977.

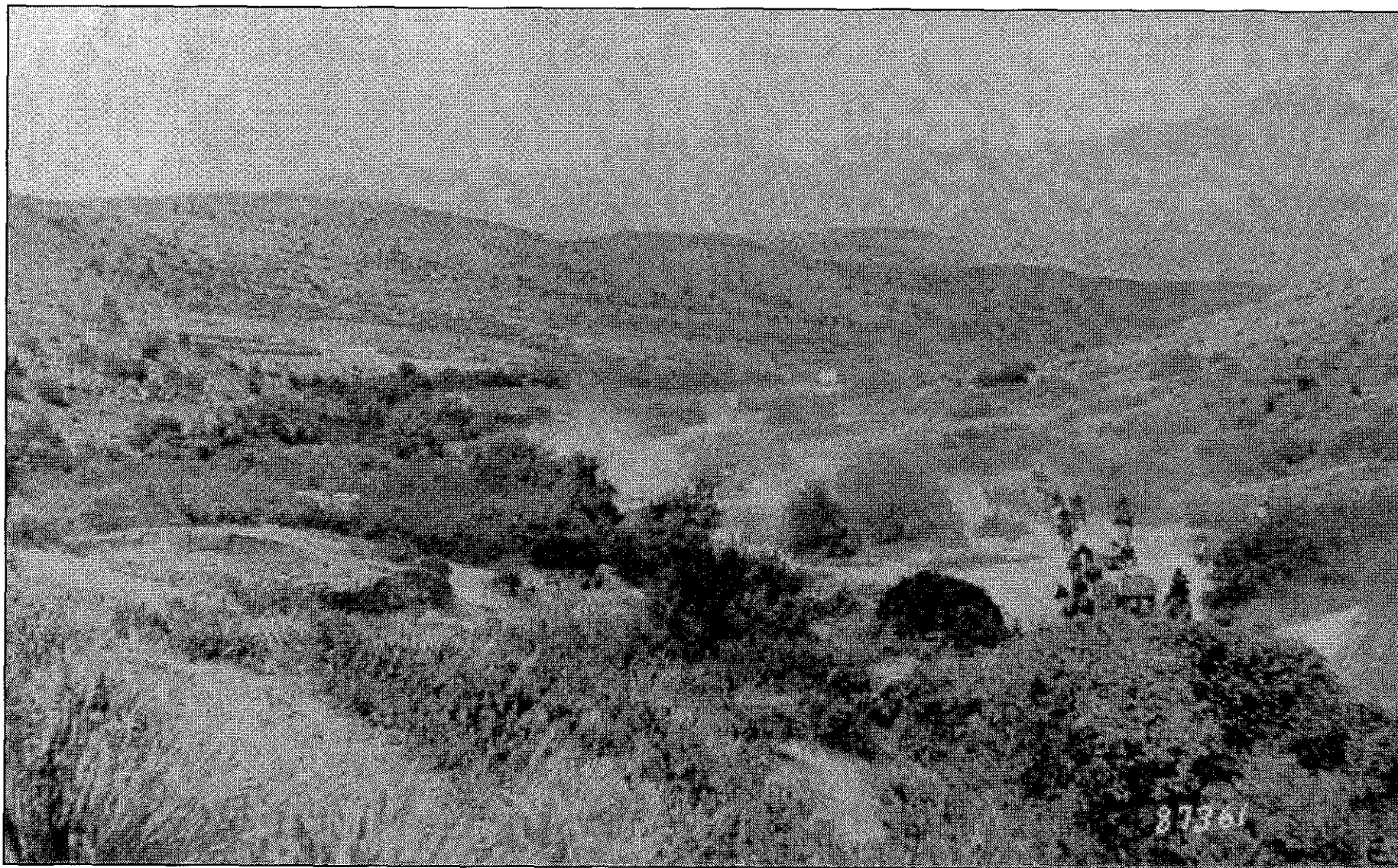


Figure 30 Geronimo and Other Chiricahua Apache Prisoners Leaving Fort Bowie, 1886.
From NPS files.

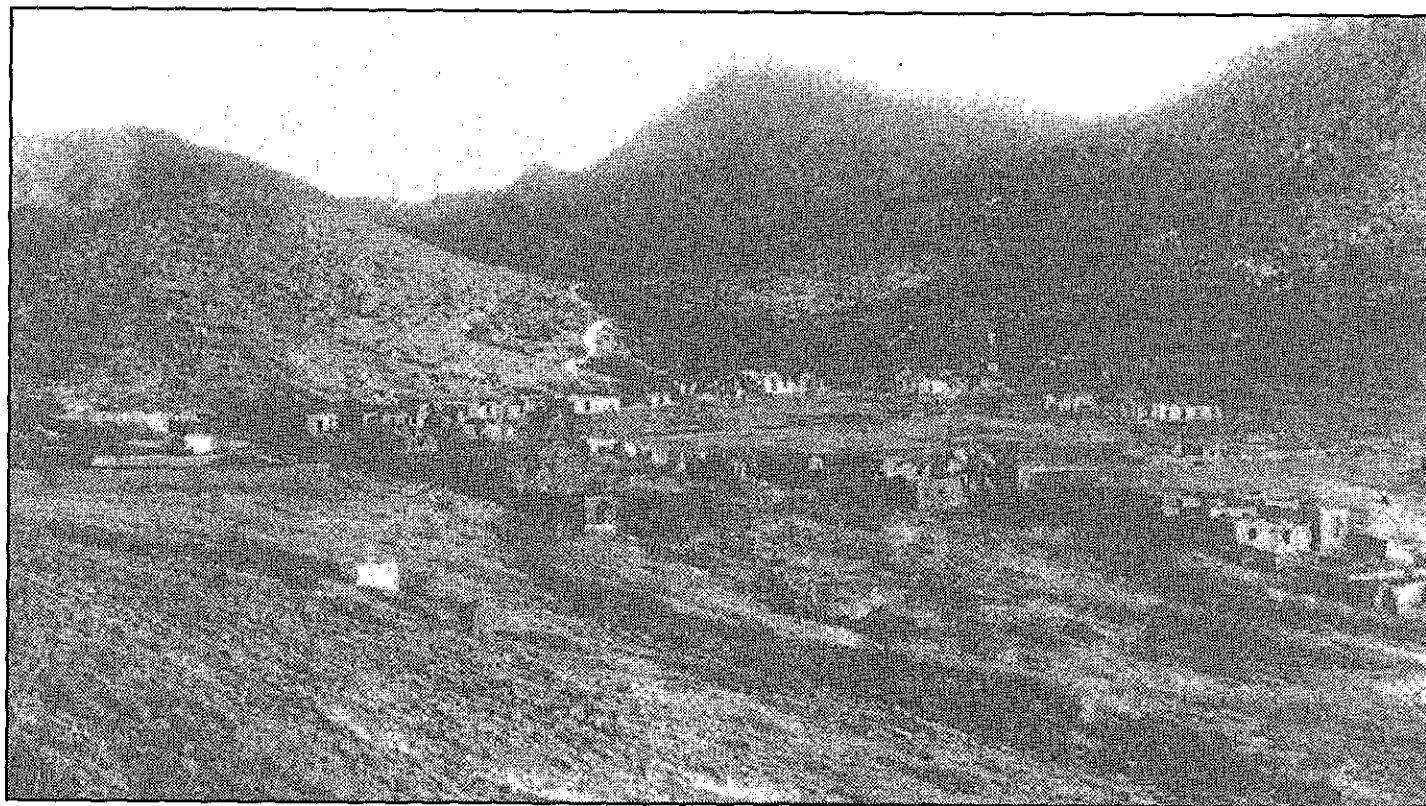


Figure 31 Second Fort Bowie Site after Abandonment, 1914.
From Montgomery 1966.

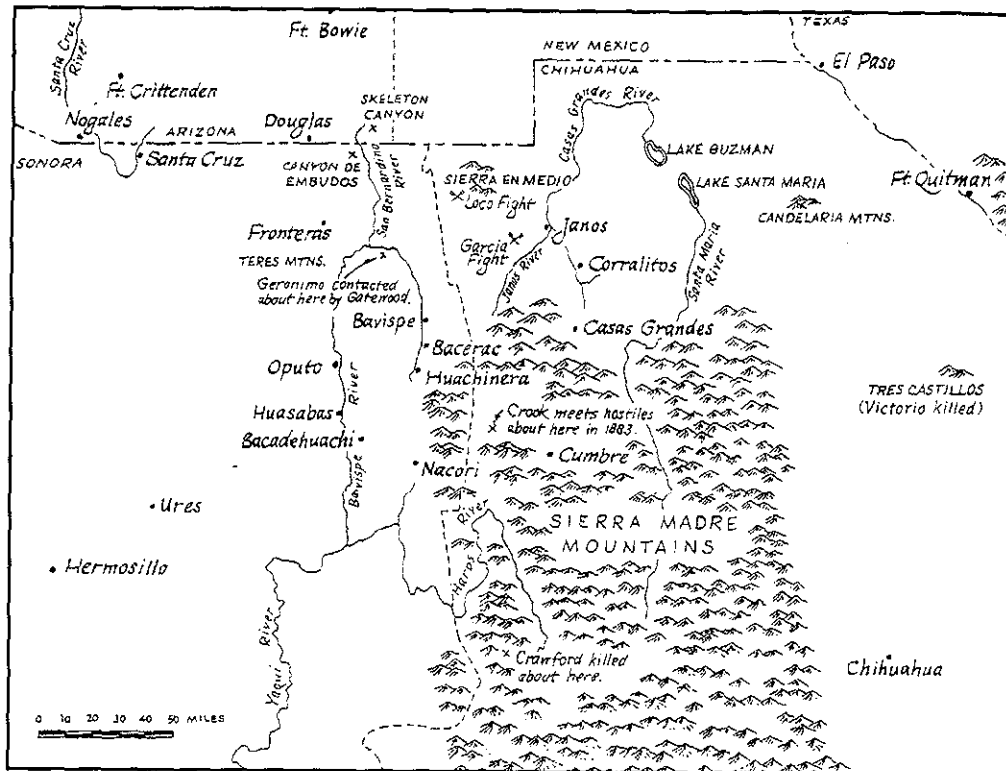


Figure 32 Location of Final Chiricahua Campaign and Surrender of Geronimo and Naiche, 1886. From Worcester 1979.

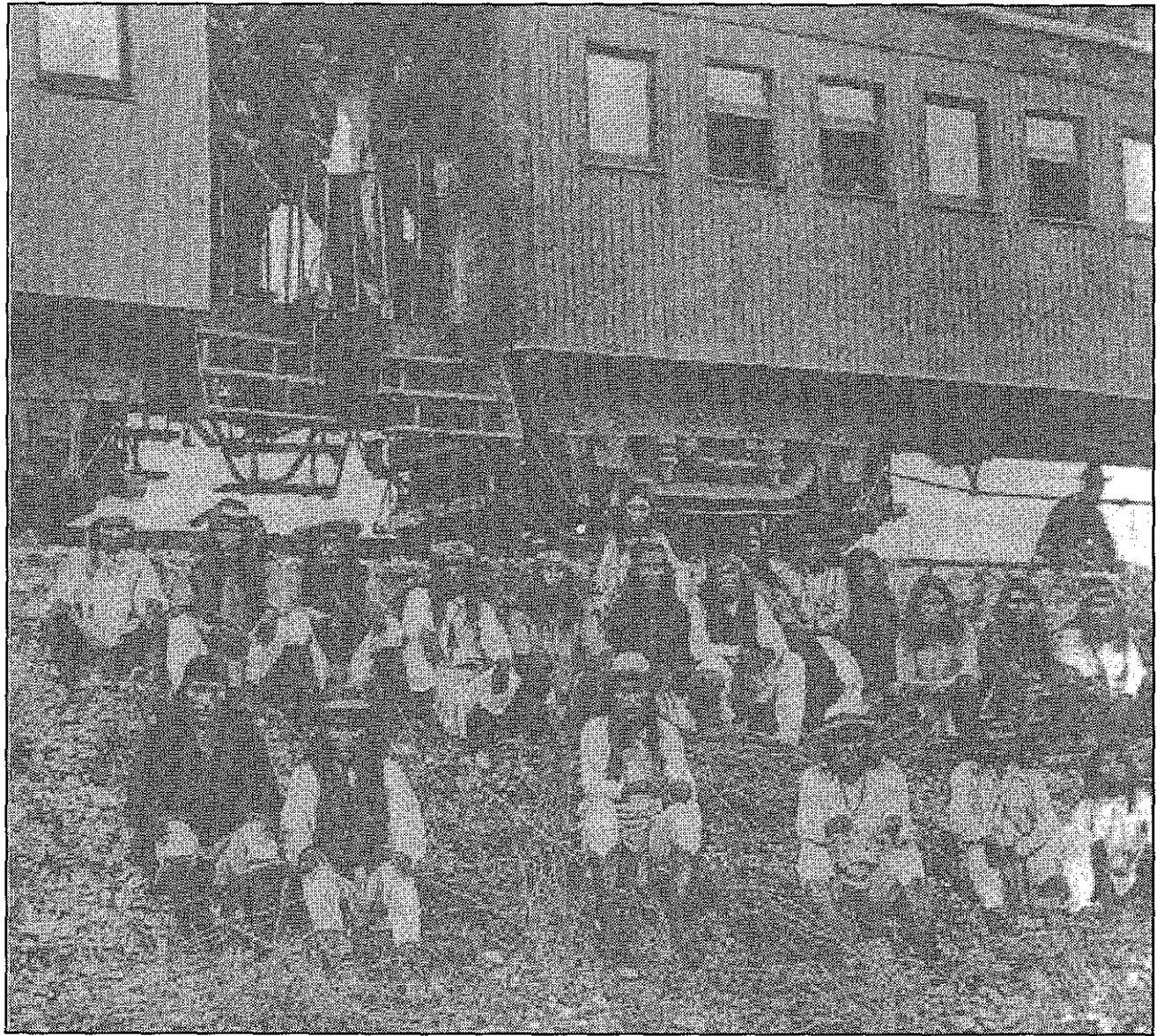


Figure 33 Apache Prisoners on Route to Florida, 1886.
From Buchanan 1986.



Figure 34 General George Crook.
From Worcester 1979.



Figure 35 Meeting between Brigadier General George Crook and Geronimo, 1886.
From Worcester 1979.



Figure 36 Tah-des-te, Chiricahua Messenger and Warrior in Geronimo's Band.
From Buchanan 1986.

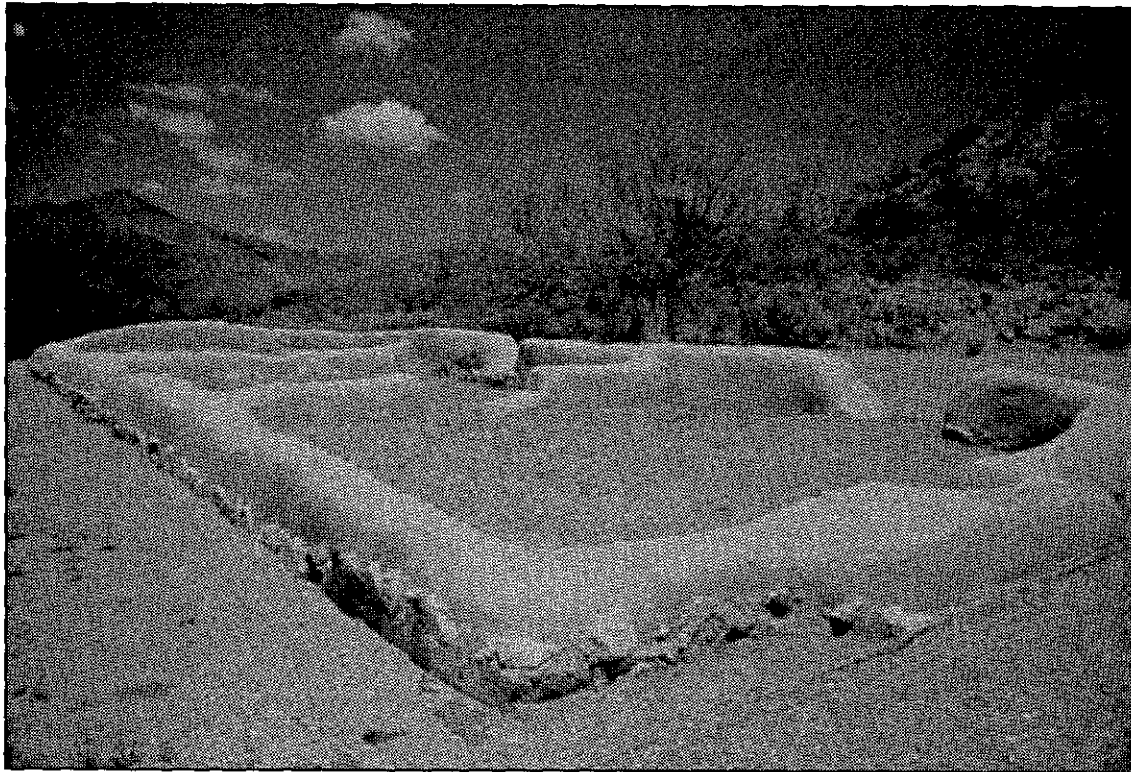


Figure 37 View of Chiricahua Indian Agency Foundation, Looking Northwest.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

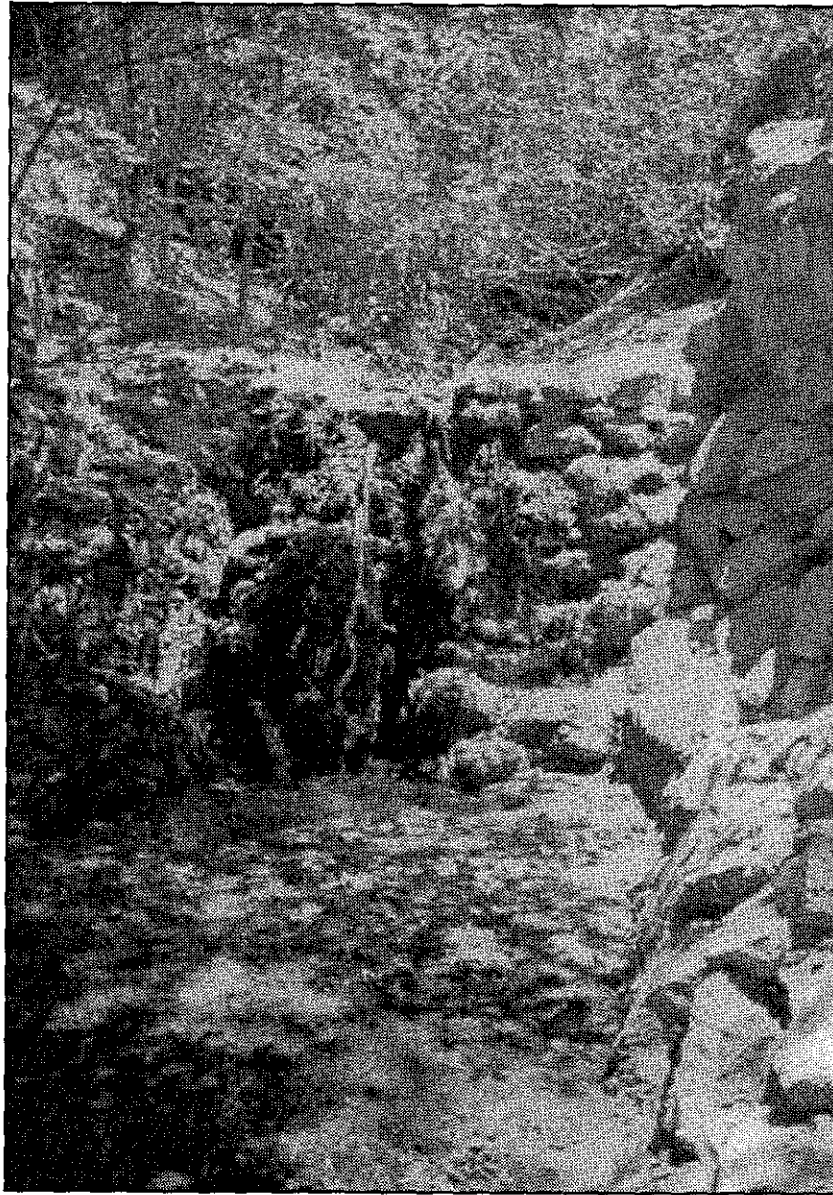


Figure 38

Apache Spring Outlet.

From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

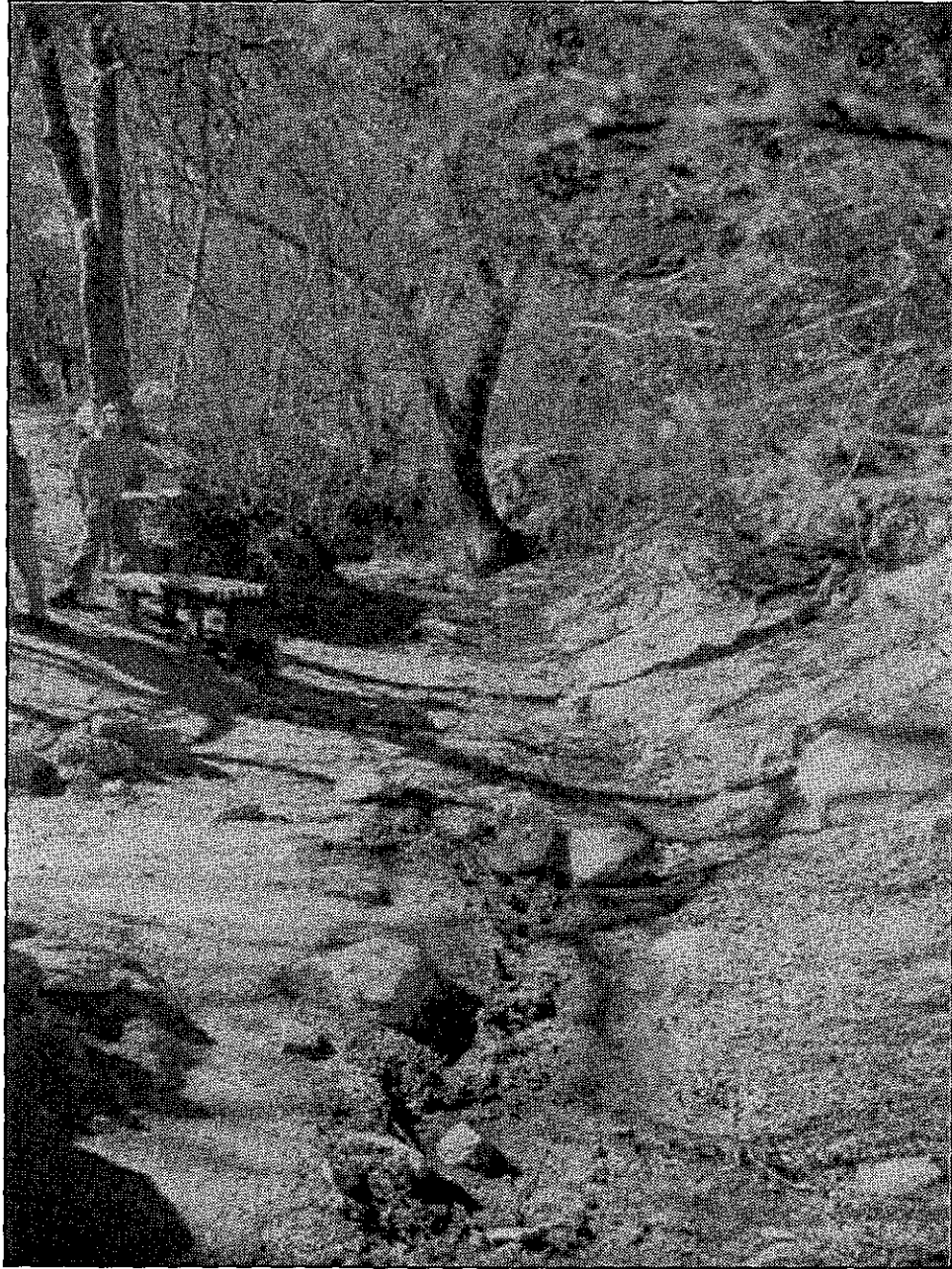


Figure 39

Apache Wash.

From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 40

Apache Spring Box.

From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 41 Retaining Wall around Apache Spring.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

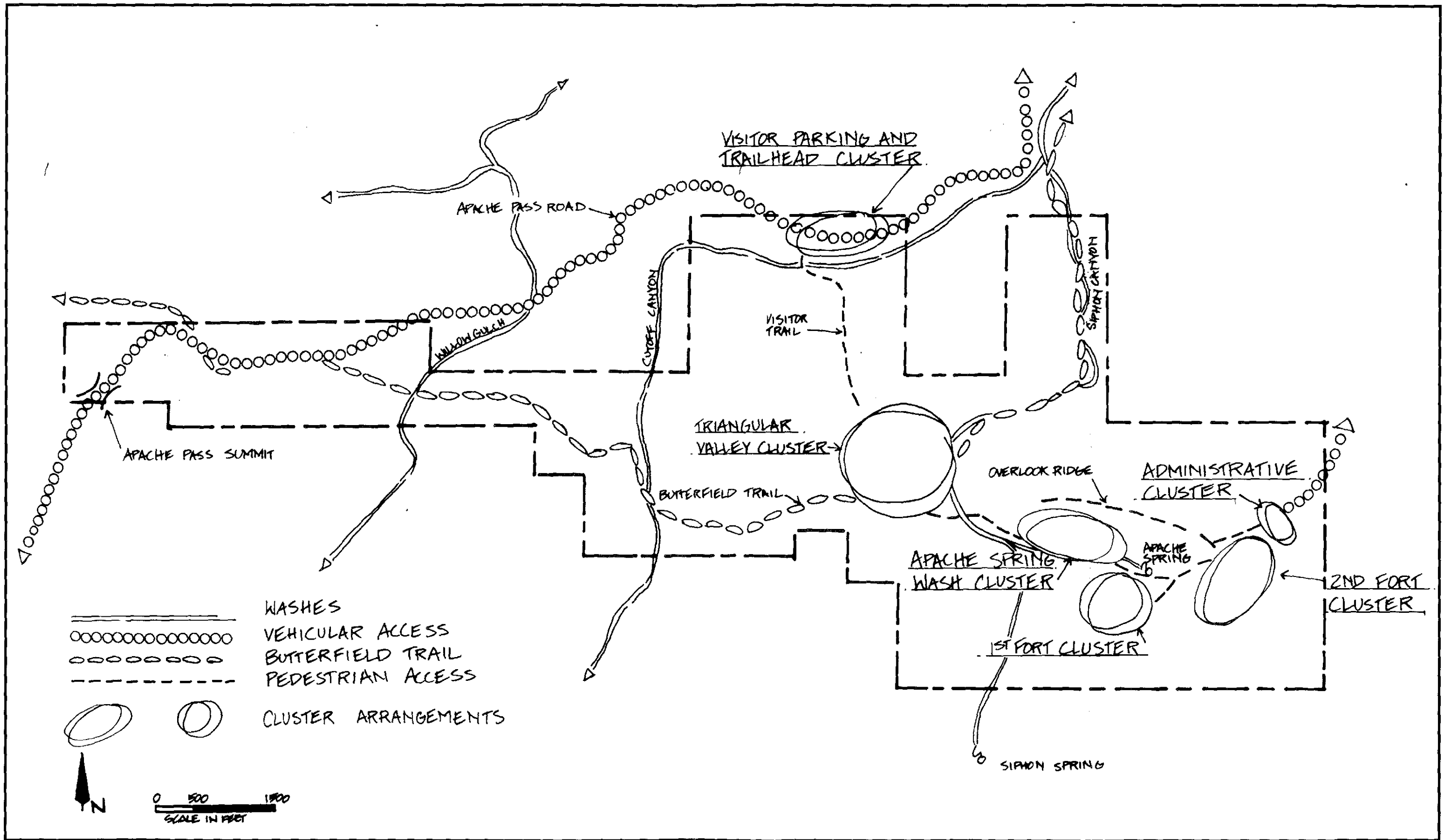


Figure 42 Spatial Organization at FBNHS. Adapted from National Park Service 1973.

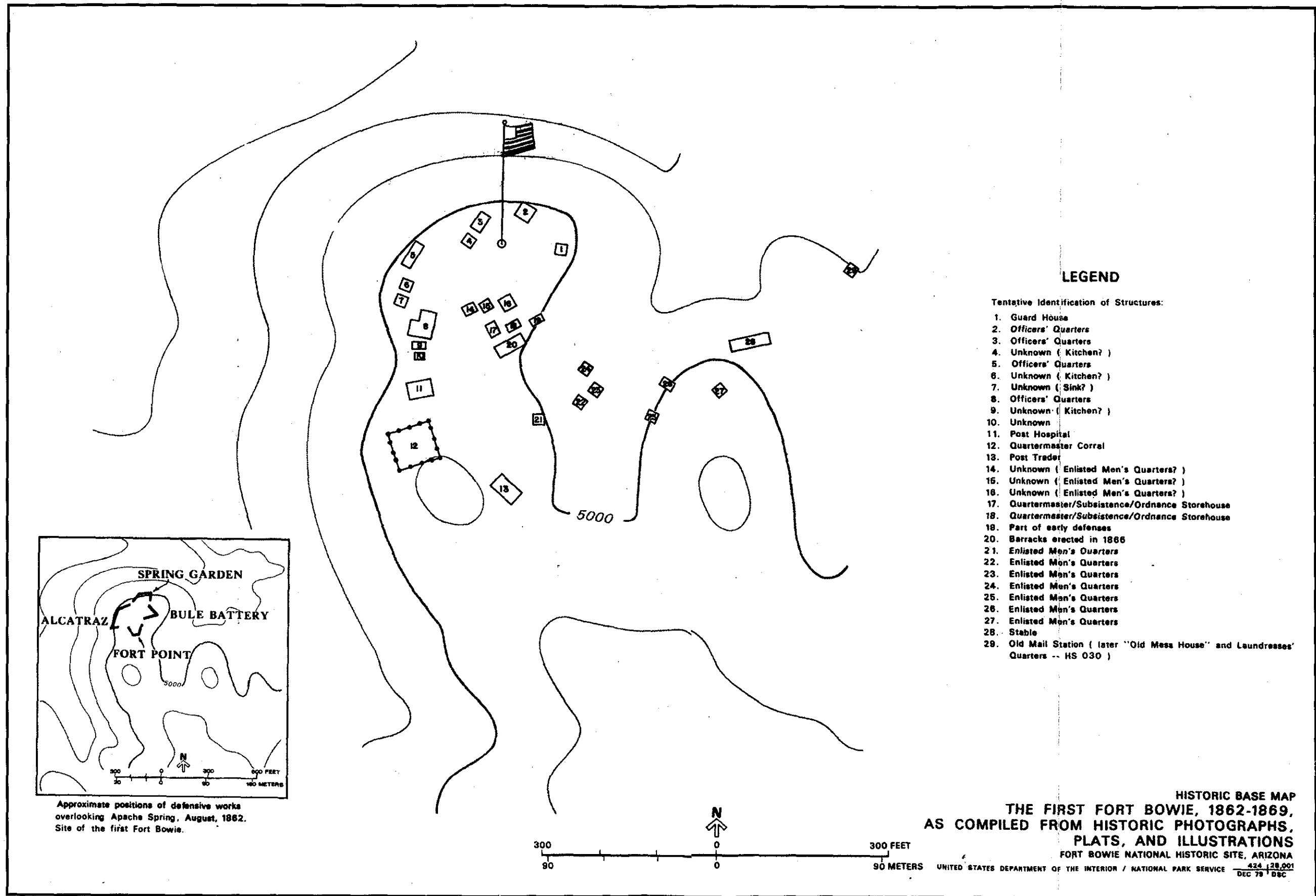


Figure 43 Building Layout of First Fort Bowie, 1862 - 1869.
From Greene 1980.

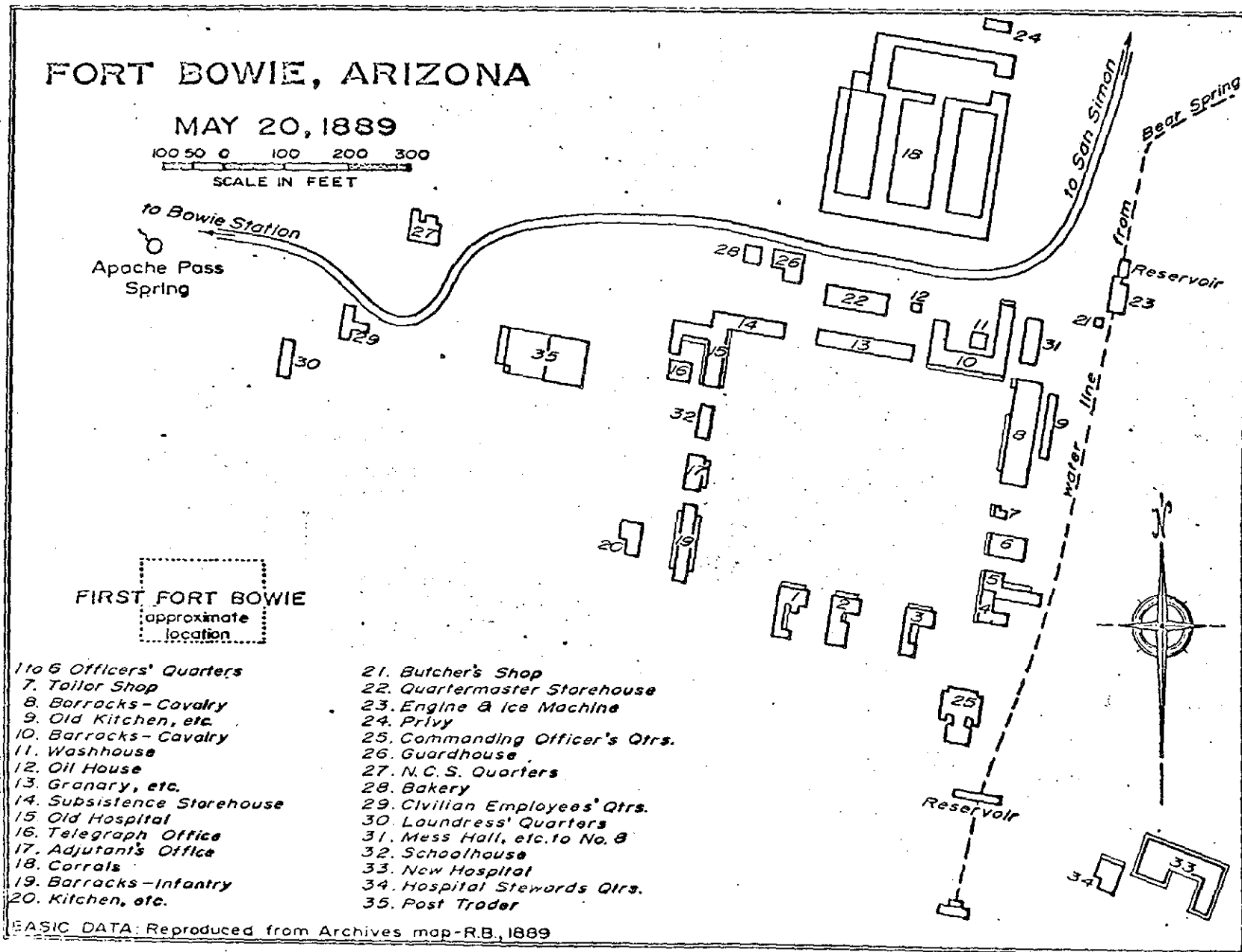


Figure 44

Building Layout of Second Fort Bowie, 1889.
From Montgomery 1966.

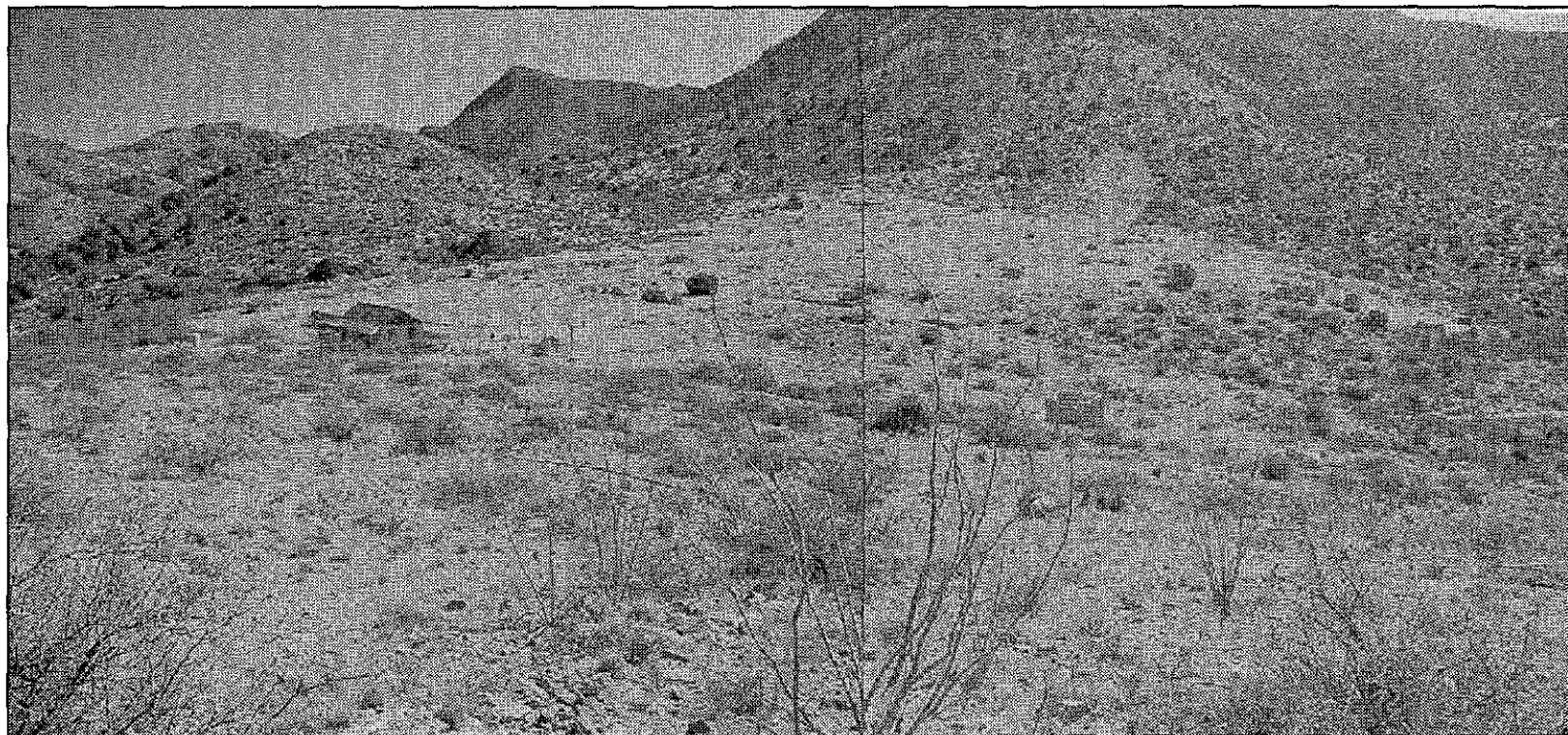


Figure 45 View of Second Fort Bowie from Overlook Ridge.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 46

Ruins of Apache Pass Stamp Mill Foundation.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 47 Ruins of Apache Pass Mining Company Structure.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

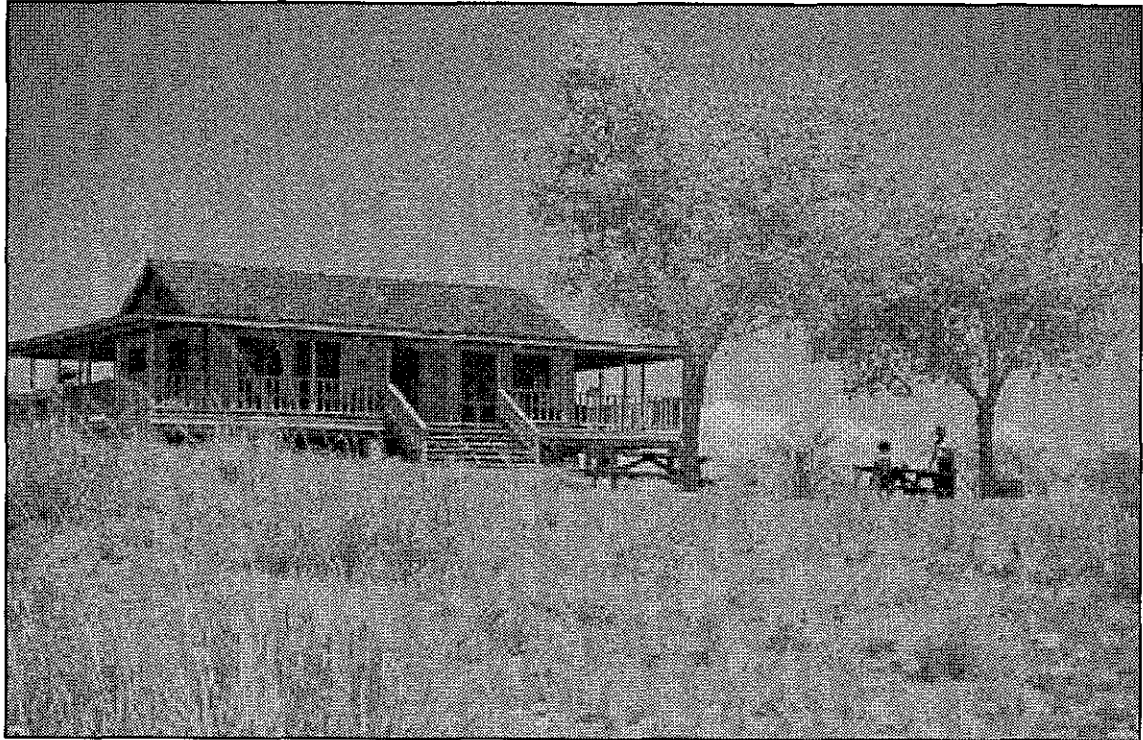


Figure 48 Ranger Station with Picnic Table and Recently Planted Cottonwoods.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

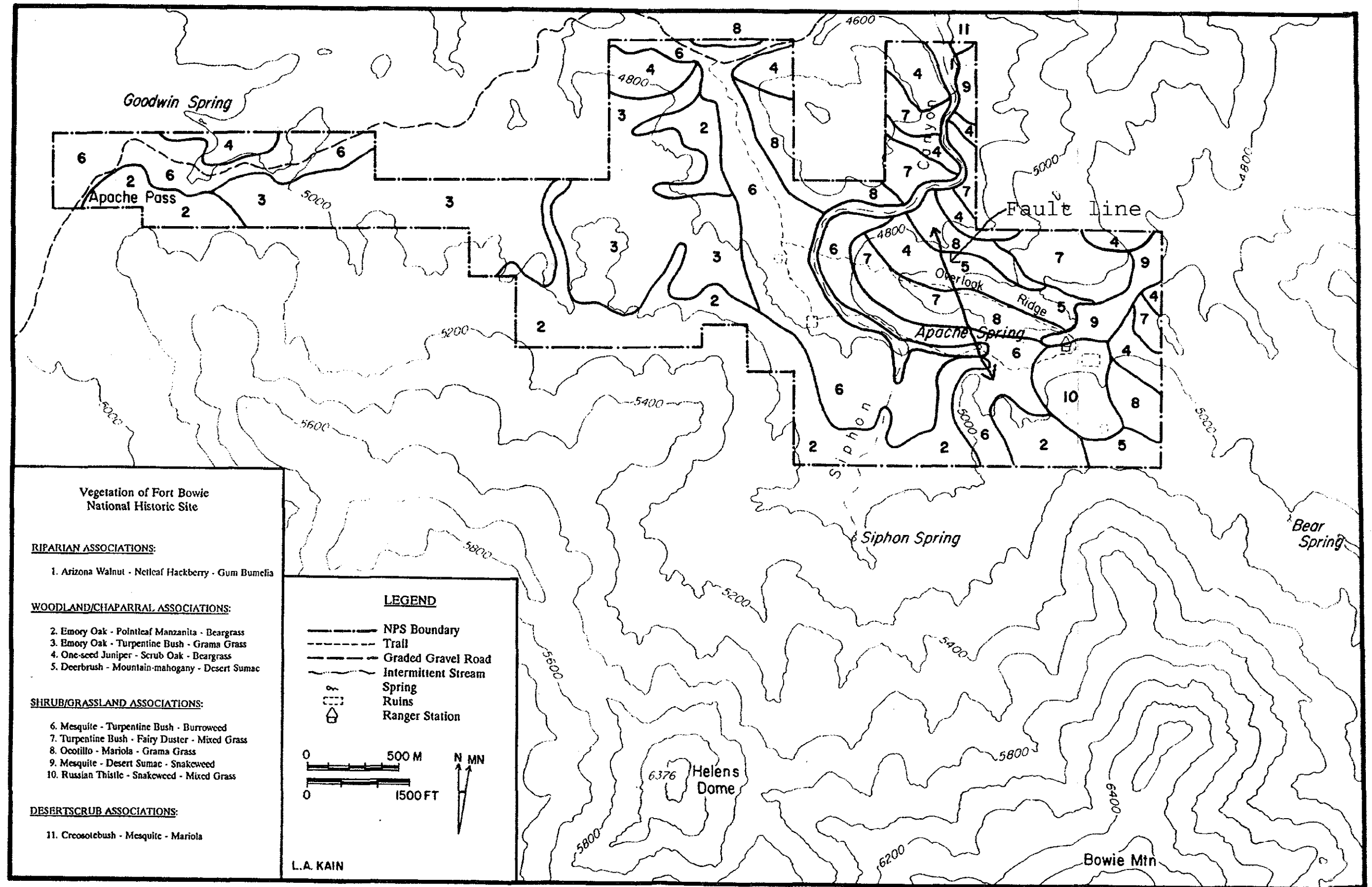


Figure 49

Vegetation Associations at FBNHS and Location of Apache Spring Fault.
From Warren et al. 1992.

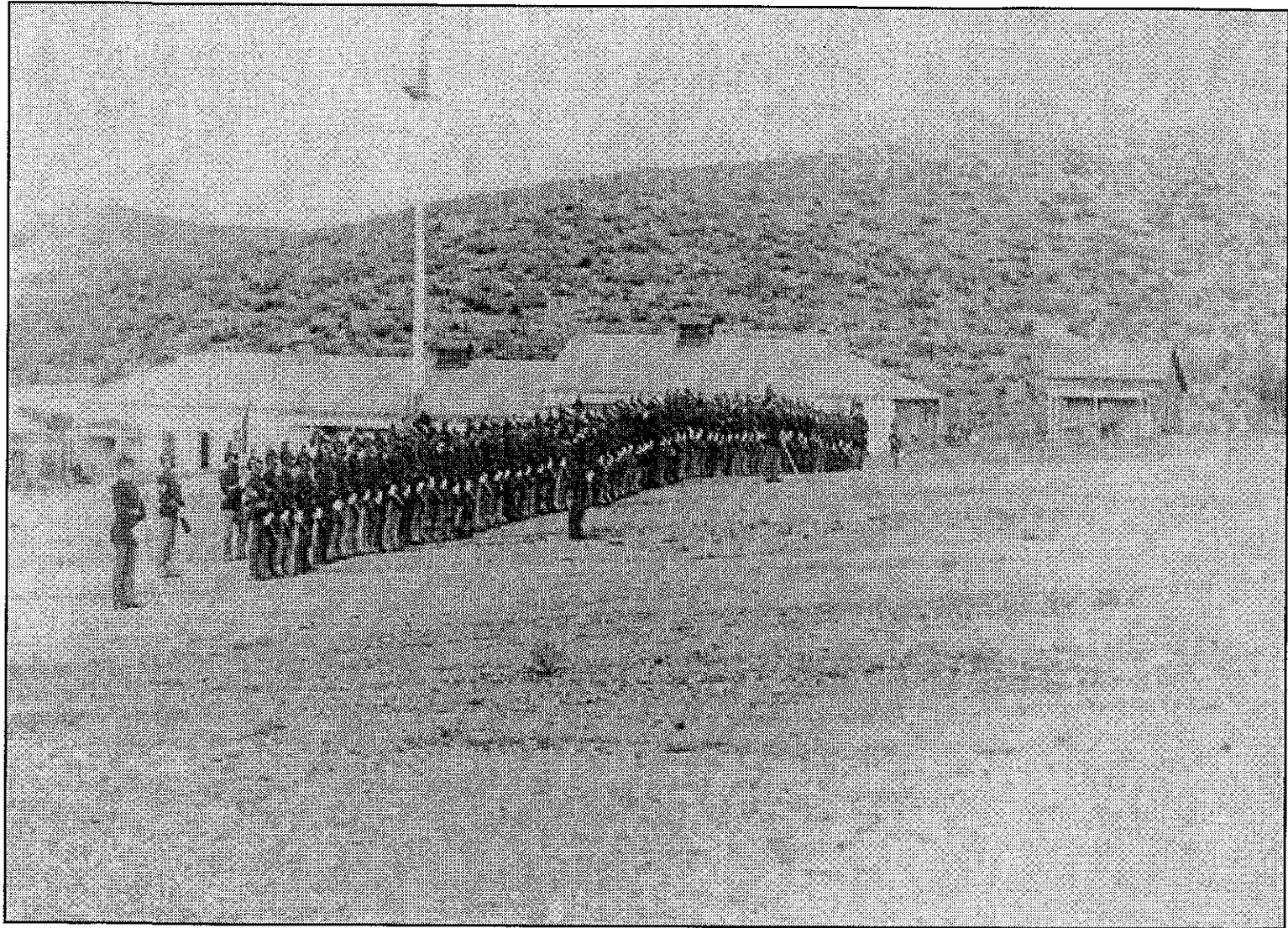


Figure 50 Flagpole and Parade Ground.
From Montgomery 1966.

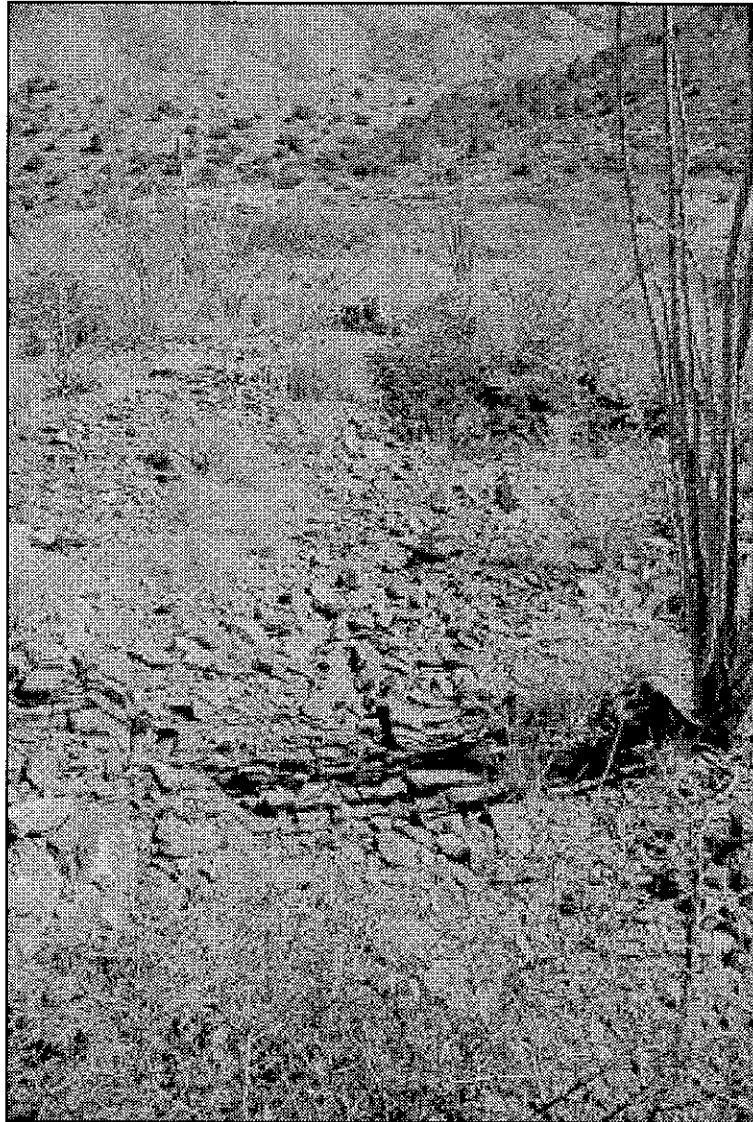


Figure 51 Limestone Quarry on Overlook Ridge.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 52 Limekiln Located near NPS Maintenance Facility.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

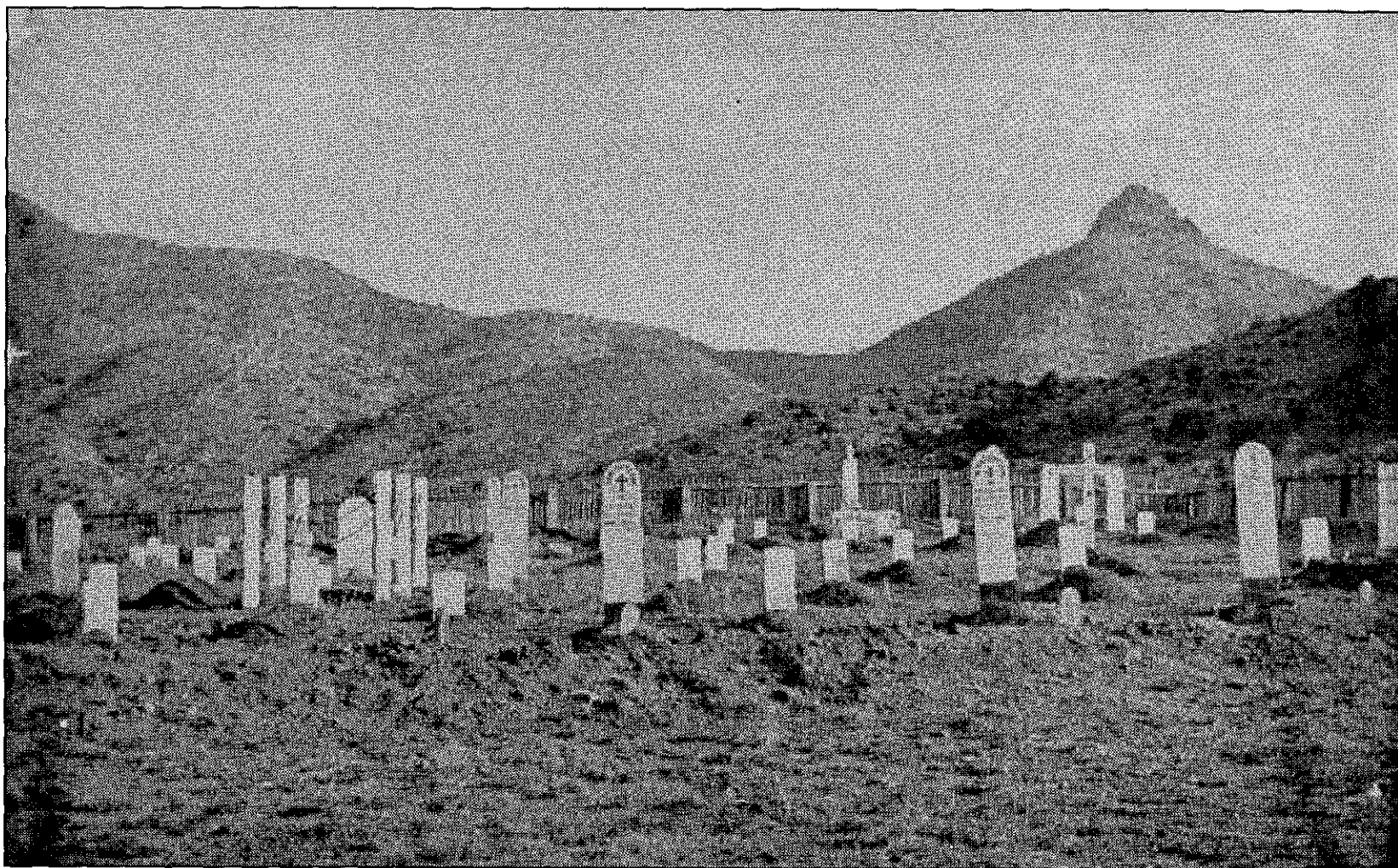


Figure 53 Post Cemetery for Fort Bowie, 1886 or 1893.
From National Park Service files.

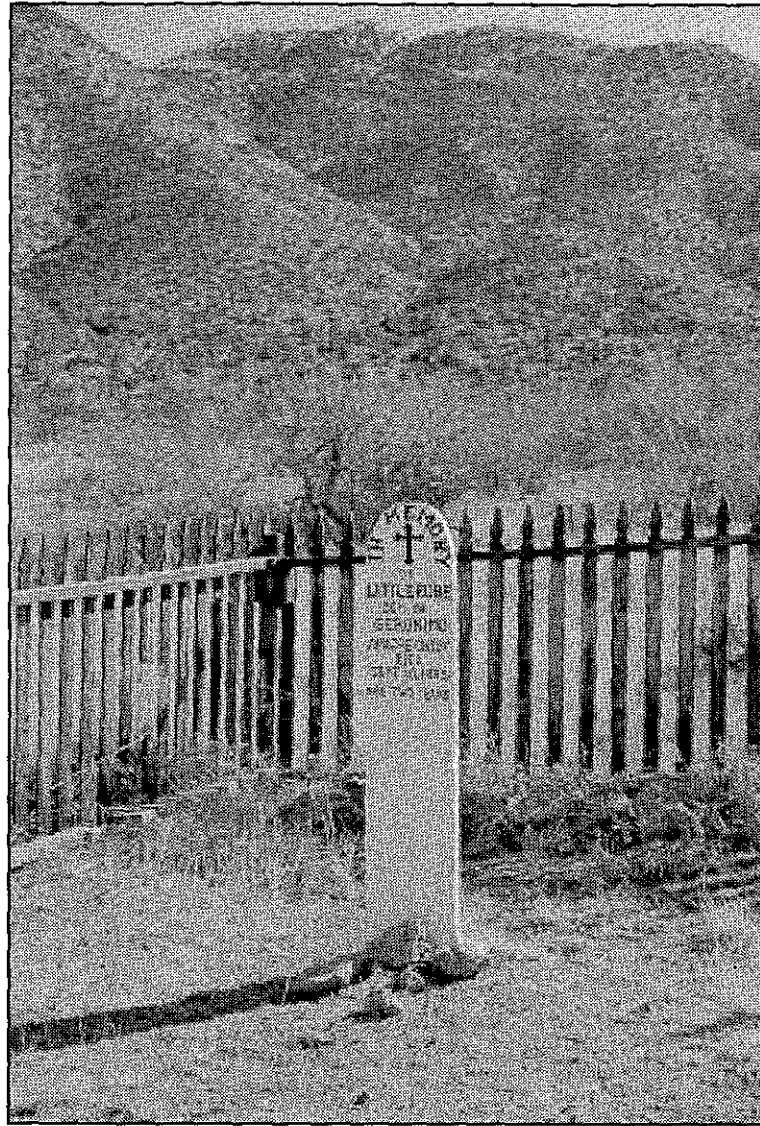


Figure 54

Headboard for Little Robe's Grave.

From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

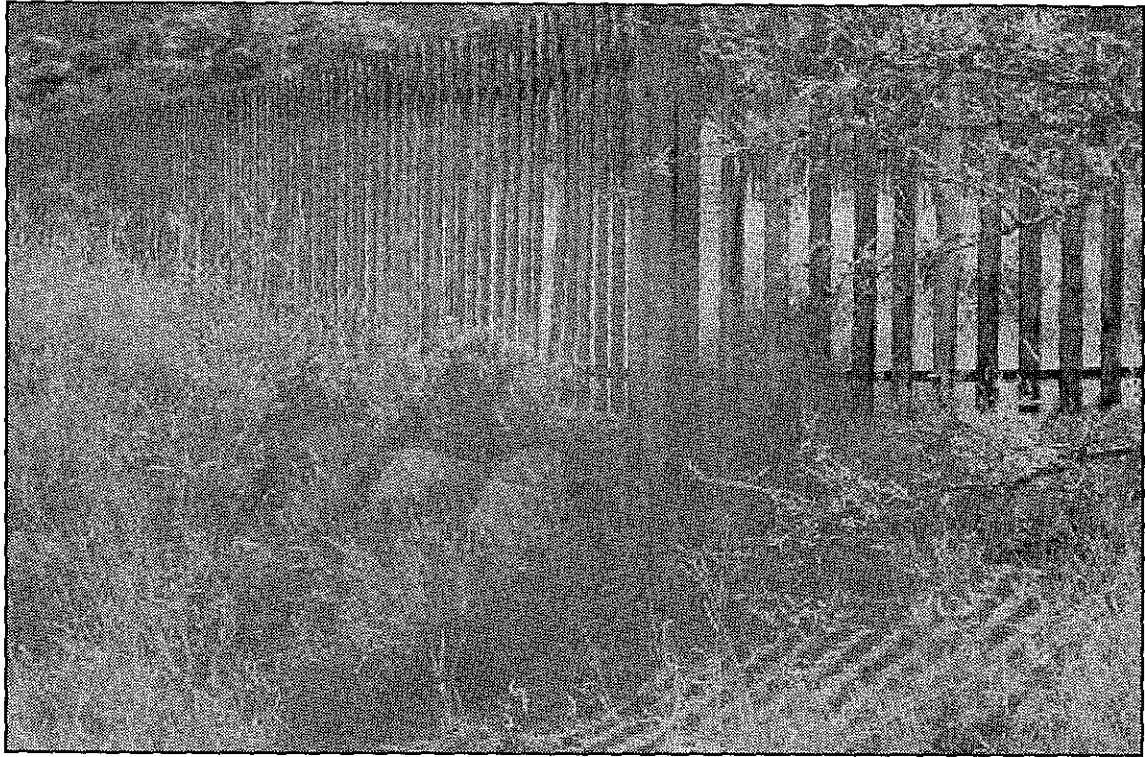


Figure 55 Remnants of Original Cemetery Stonewall.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 56 Foundation Ruin of Miner's Cabin.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

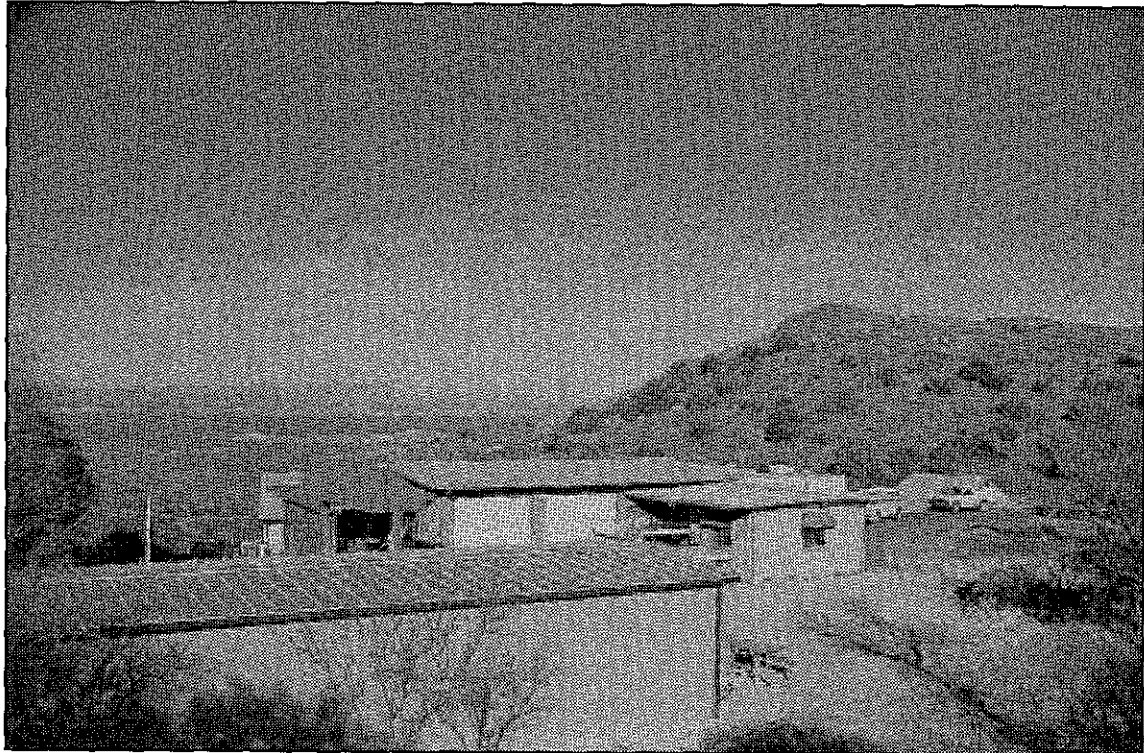


Figure 57 Overview of Park Residence and Maintenance Area Looking Northeast toward San Simon Valley.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

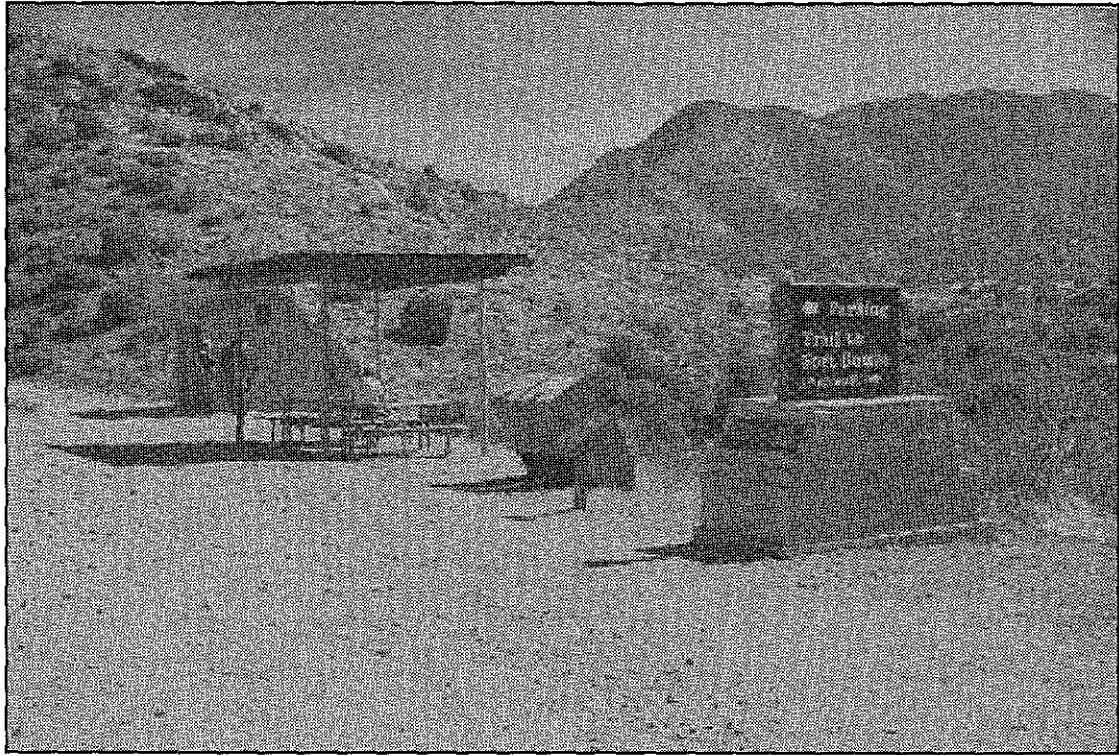


Figure 58 *Parking Area and Visitor Amenities.*
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

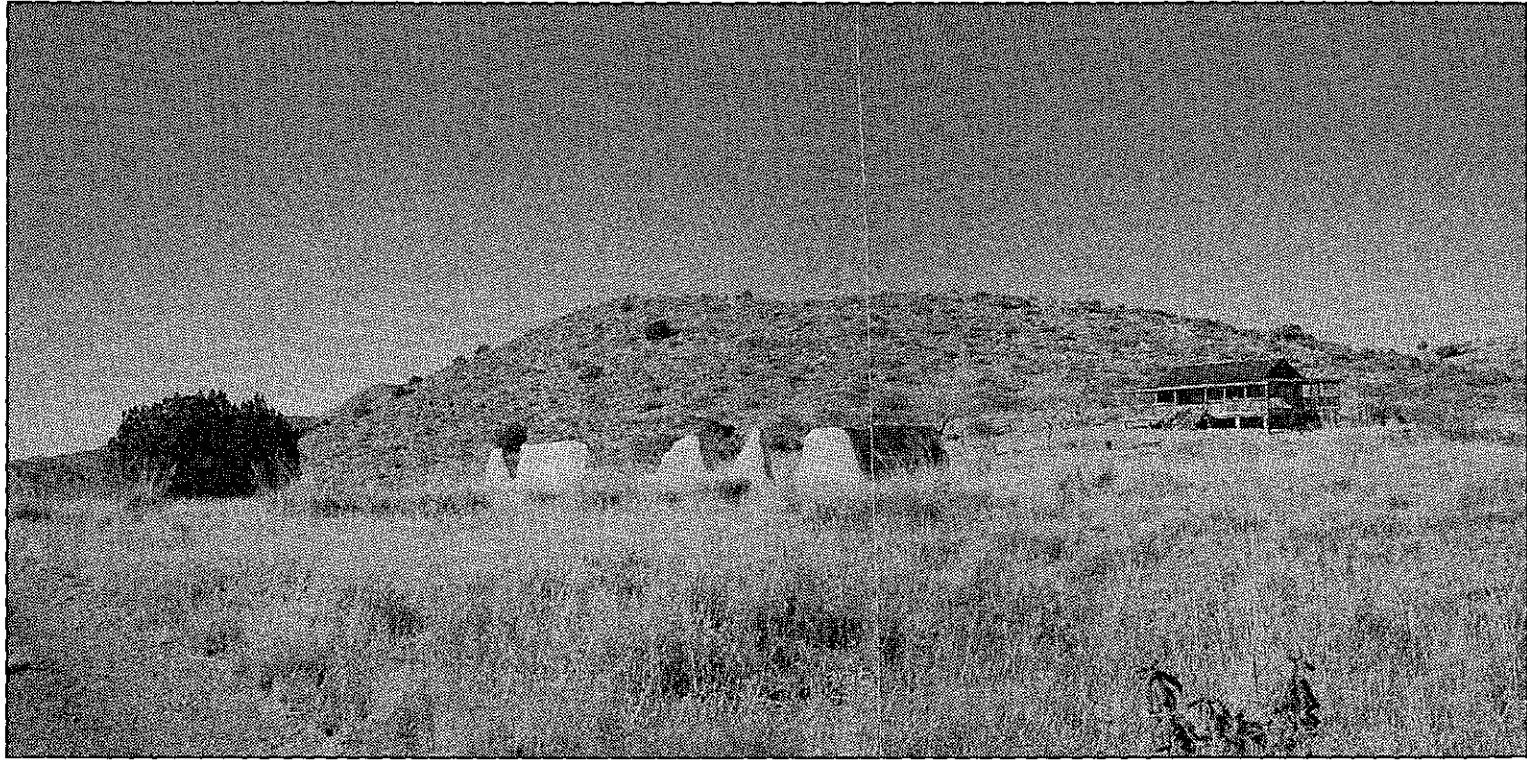


Figure 59 View North of Overlook Ridge and Ranger Station.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 60A

USGS Aerial View of FBNHS in 1936 (A). The second Fort Site is at the lower right side of the image. Apache Pass Road is at the upper left. Siphon Wash flows northward to the top of the image. From U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior.



Figure 60 B.

USGS Aerial Views of FBNHS in 1992 (B). The second Fort Site is at the lower right side of the image. Apache Pass Road is at the upper left. Siphon Wash flows northward to the top of the image. From U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior.

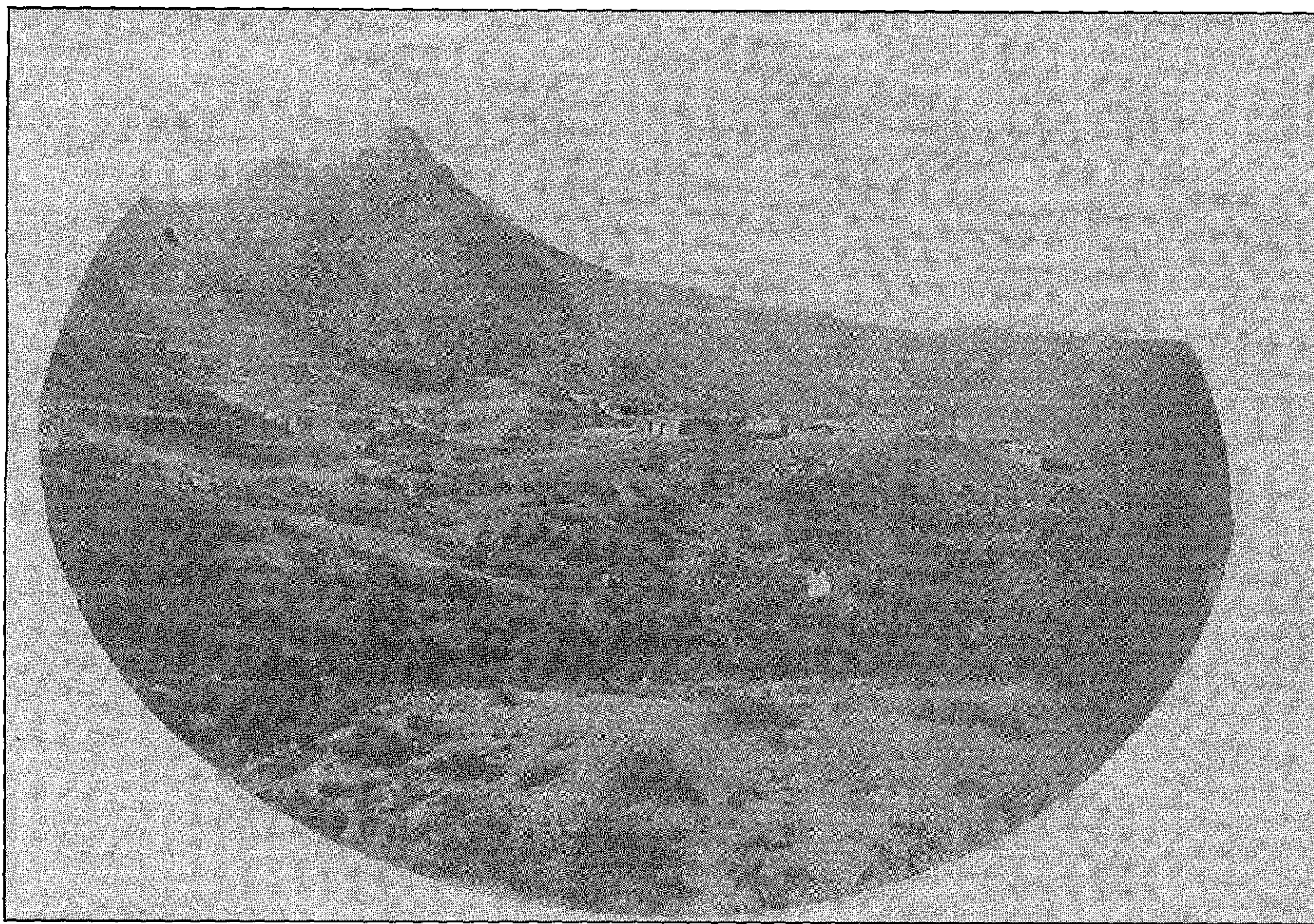


Figure 61 A. First Fort Bowie Site in 1867 from Overlook Ridge looking South. Taken by William A. Bell.
From R. Turner Archives.

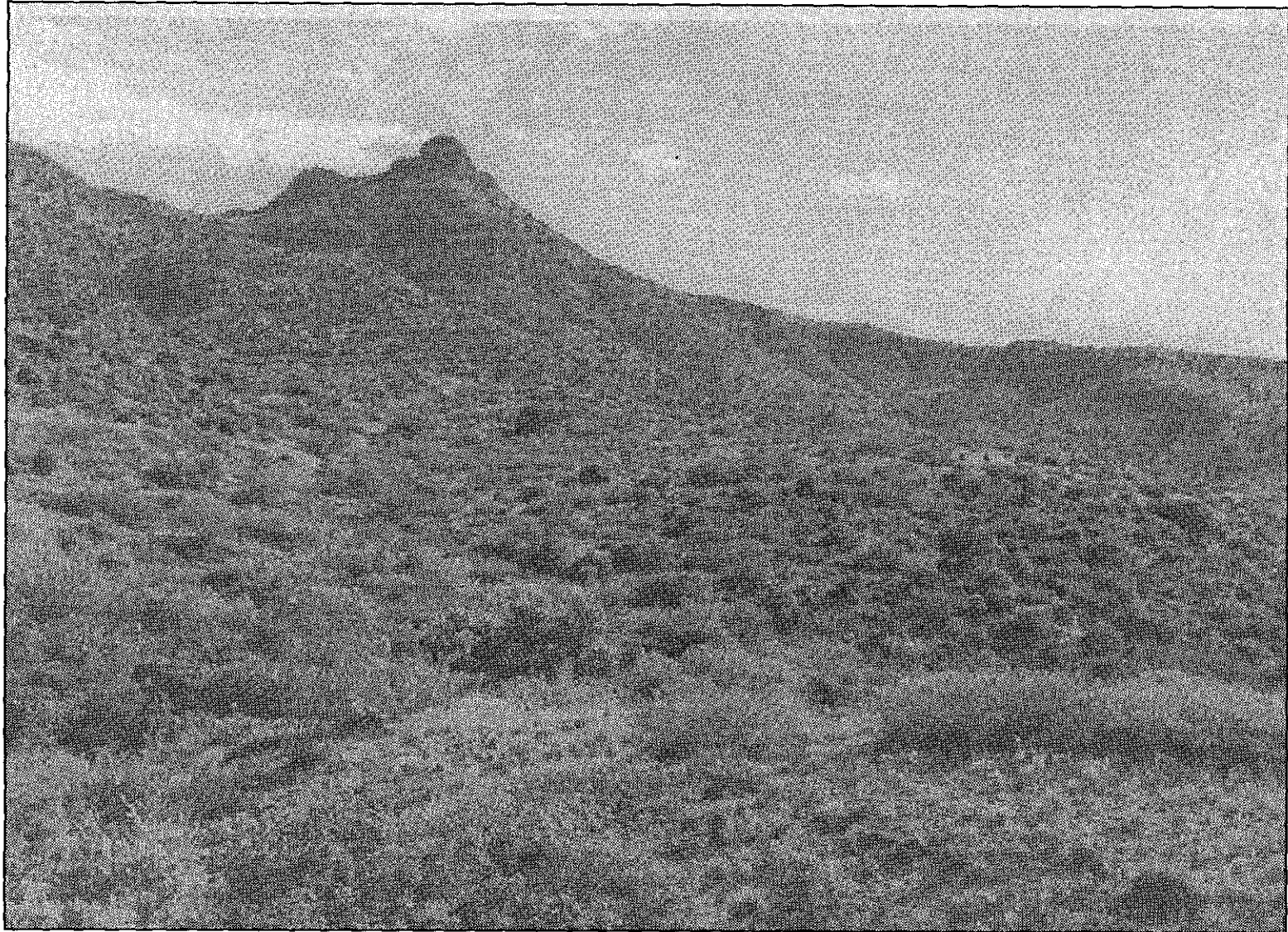


Figure 61 B.

Comparison Photograph of the First Fort Bowie Site in 1998 (B) from Overlook Ridge looking South. taken by R. Turner.
From R. Turner Archives.

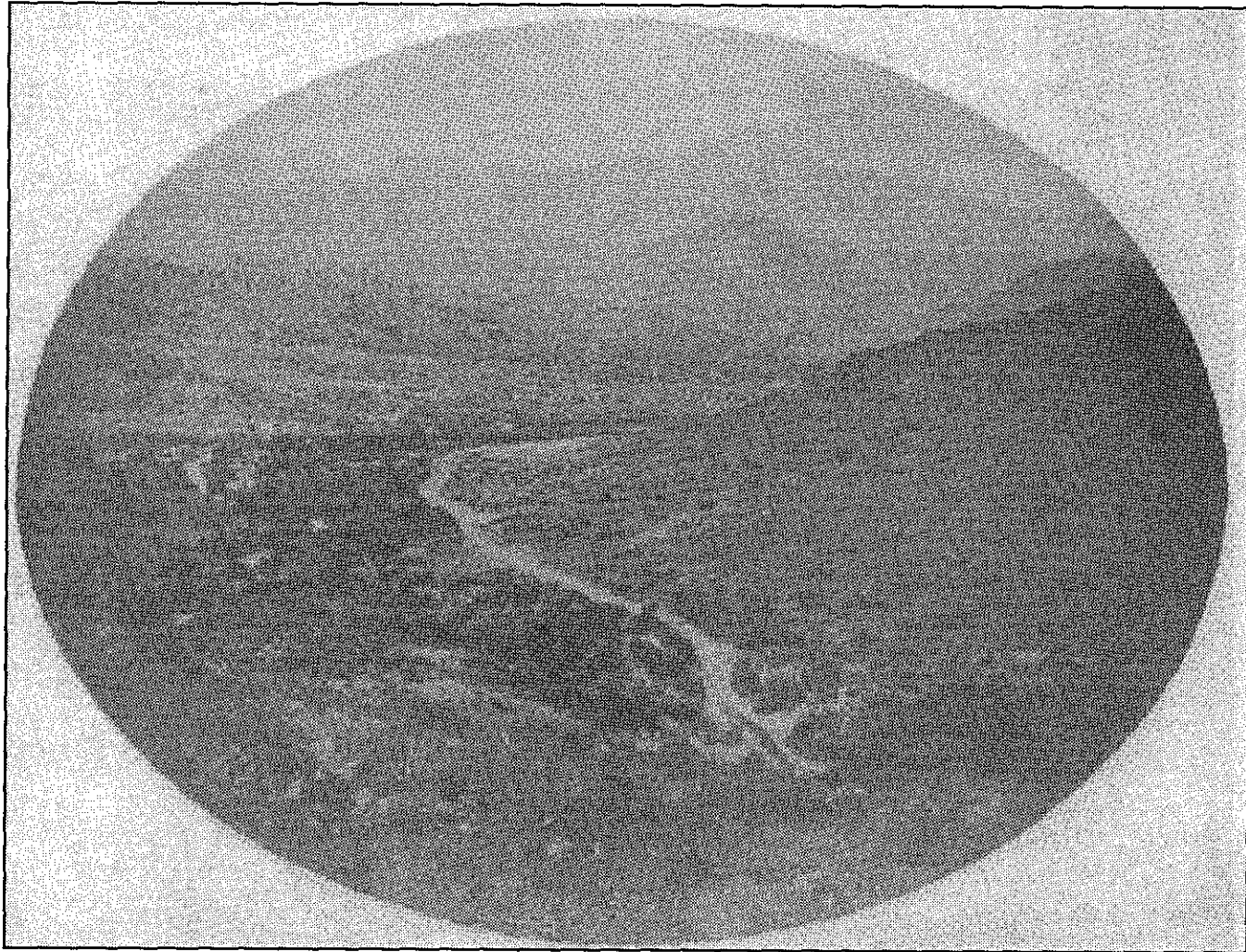


Figure 62 A.

Apache Wash Area and the Triangular Valley from the Second Fort Site Looking West in 1867. Taken by William A. Bell.
From National Park Service Archives.

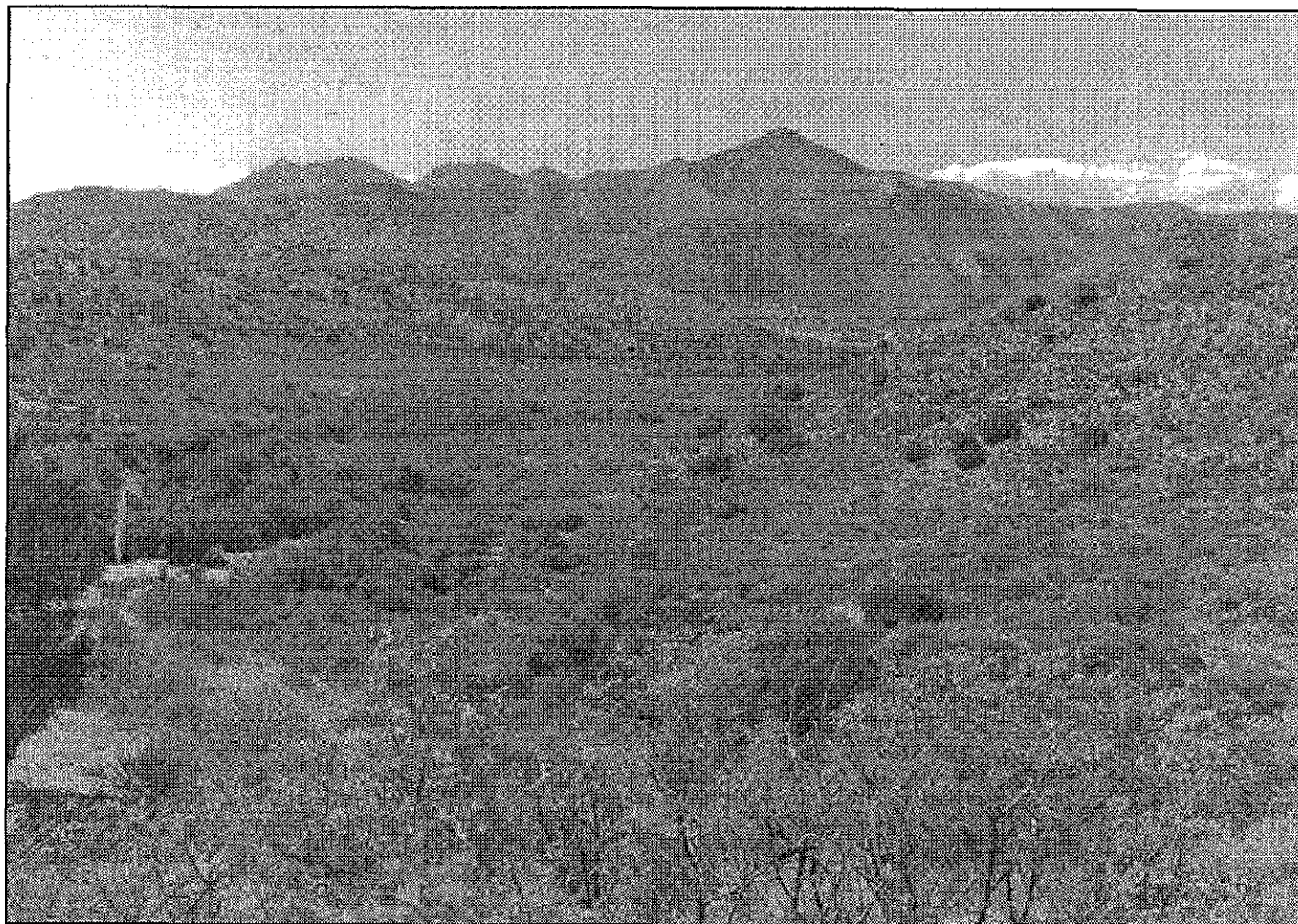


Figure 62 B.

Comparison Photograph of Apache Wash Area and the Triangular Valley from the Second Fort Site Looking West in 1998 .
Taken and provided by R. Turner.

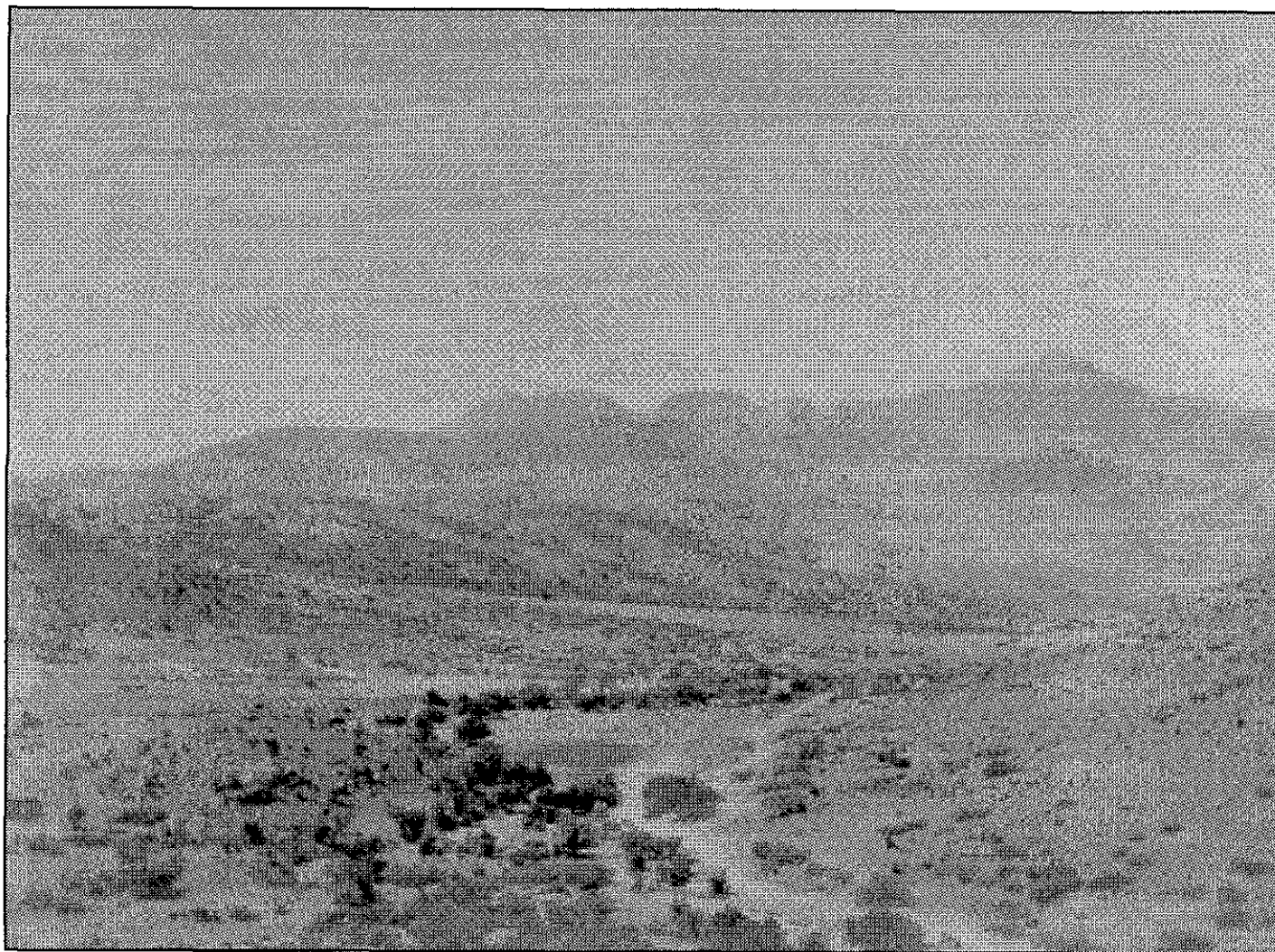


Figure 63 A.

Apache Wash Area and Triangular Valley from the Second Fort Site Looking West in 1893 or 1894.
From National Park Service Archives.

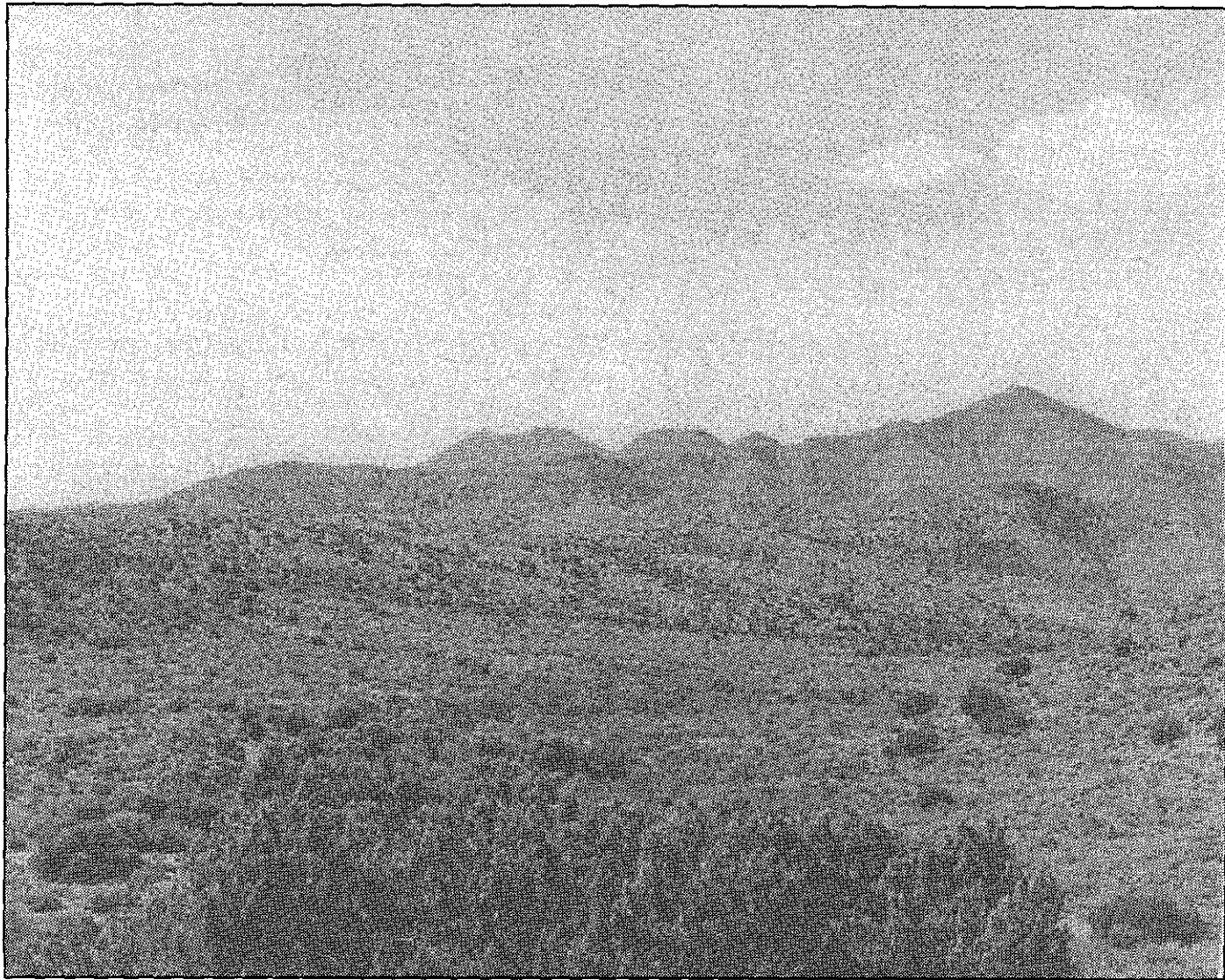


Figure 63 B.

Comparison Photograph of Apache Wash Area and Triangular Valley from the Second Fort Site Looking West in 1998.
Taken and provided by R. Turner.

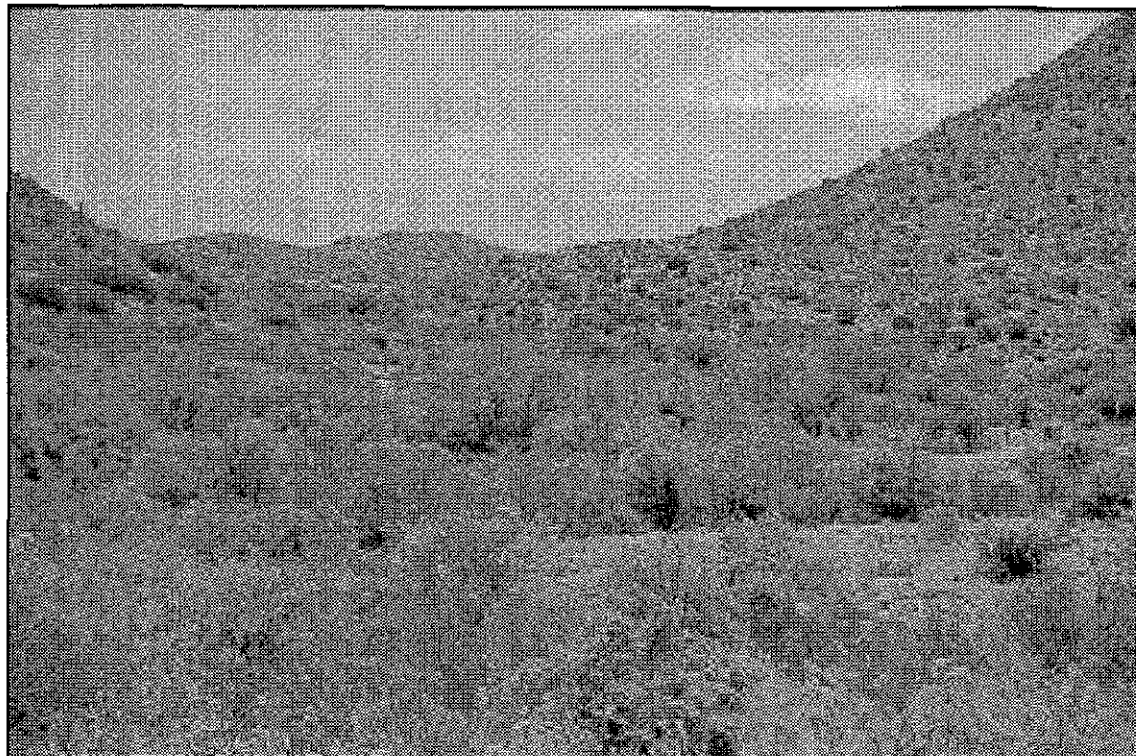


Figure 64 Mesquite Stand at Bottom of Triangular Valley.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

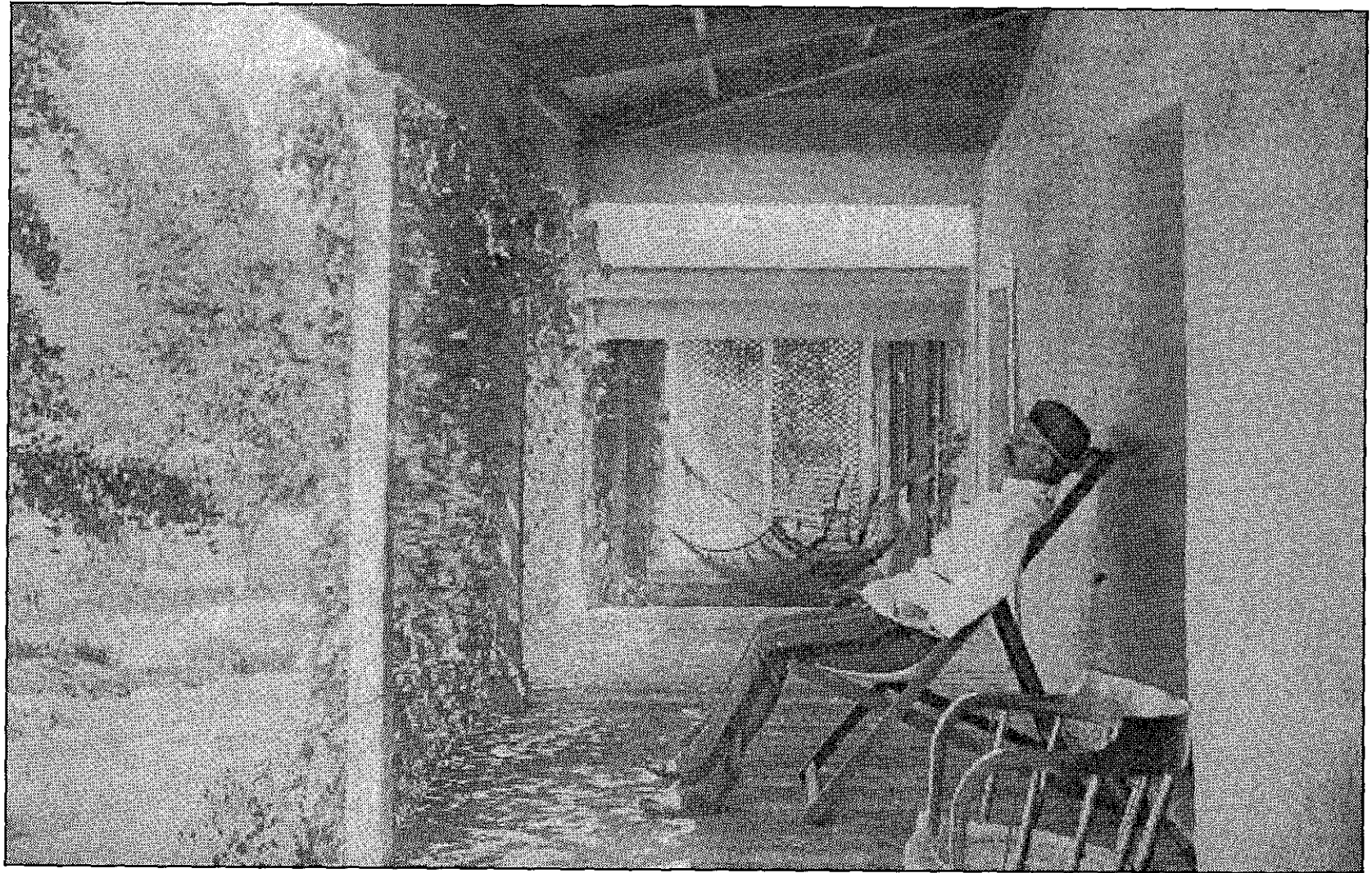


Figure 65 Grapevines and Cottonwoods in Front of Officers' Quarters, 1888.
From Greene 1980.

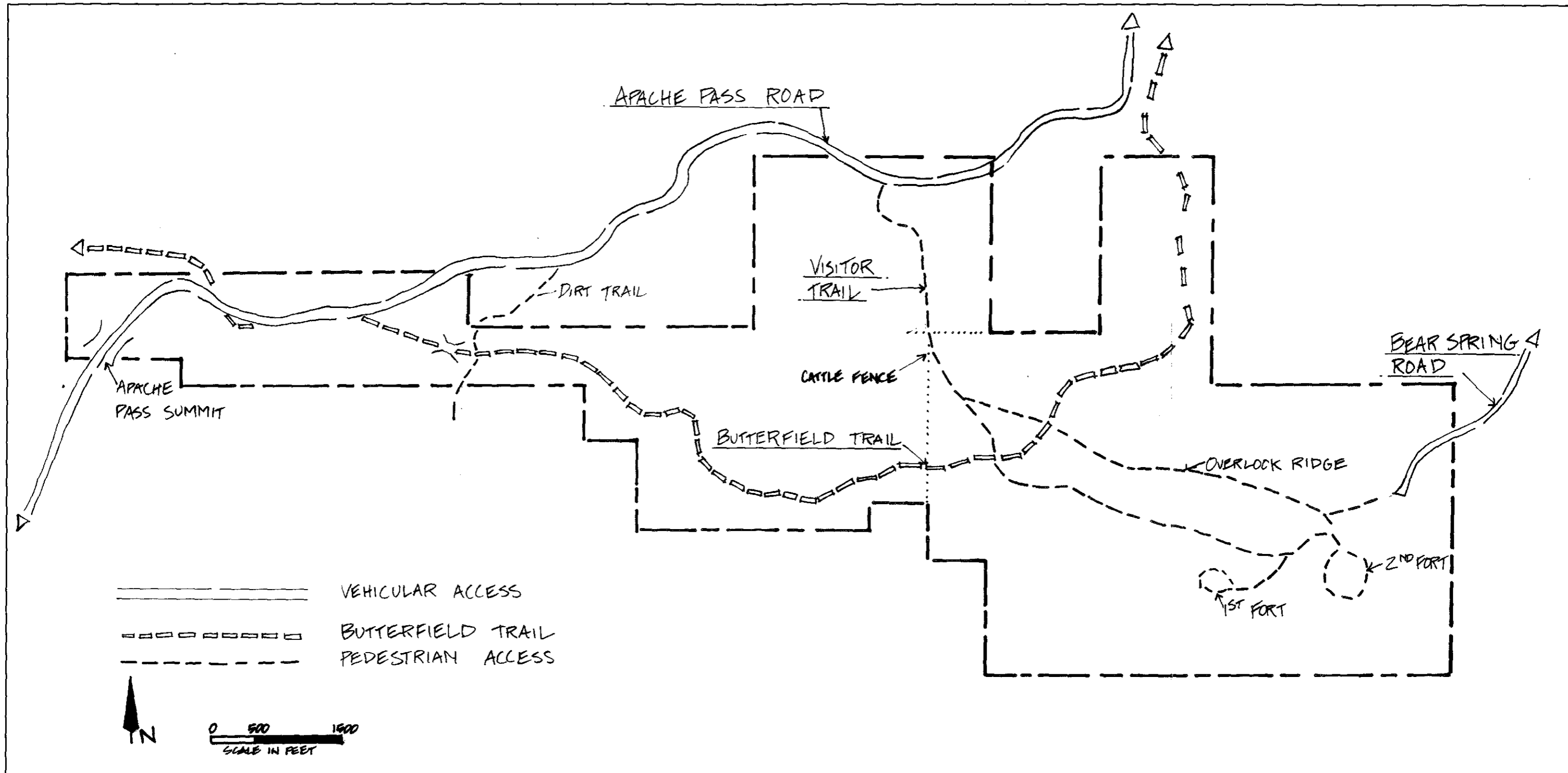


Figure 66 Current Circulation Patterns at FBNHS.
Adapted from National Park Service 1973; Greene 1980.

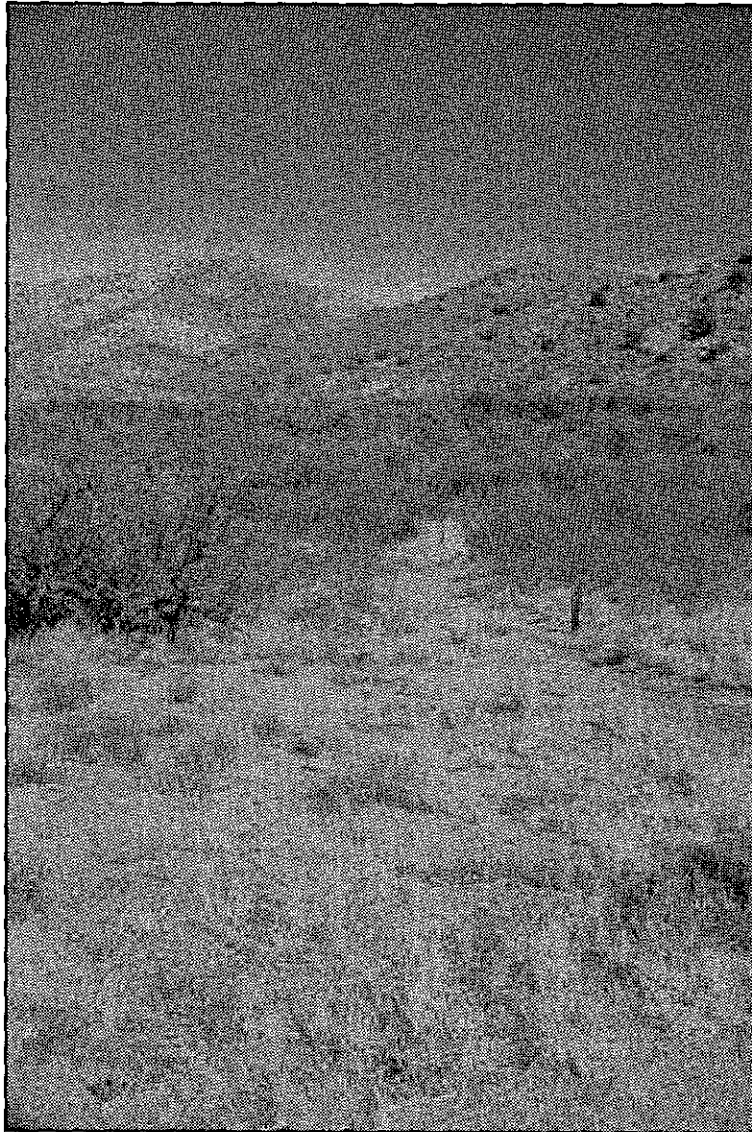


Figure 67 Portion of Butterfield Overland Route down Siphon Canyon.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

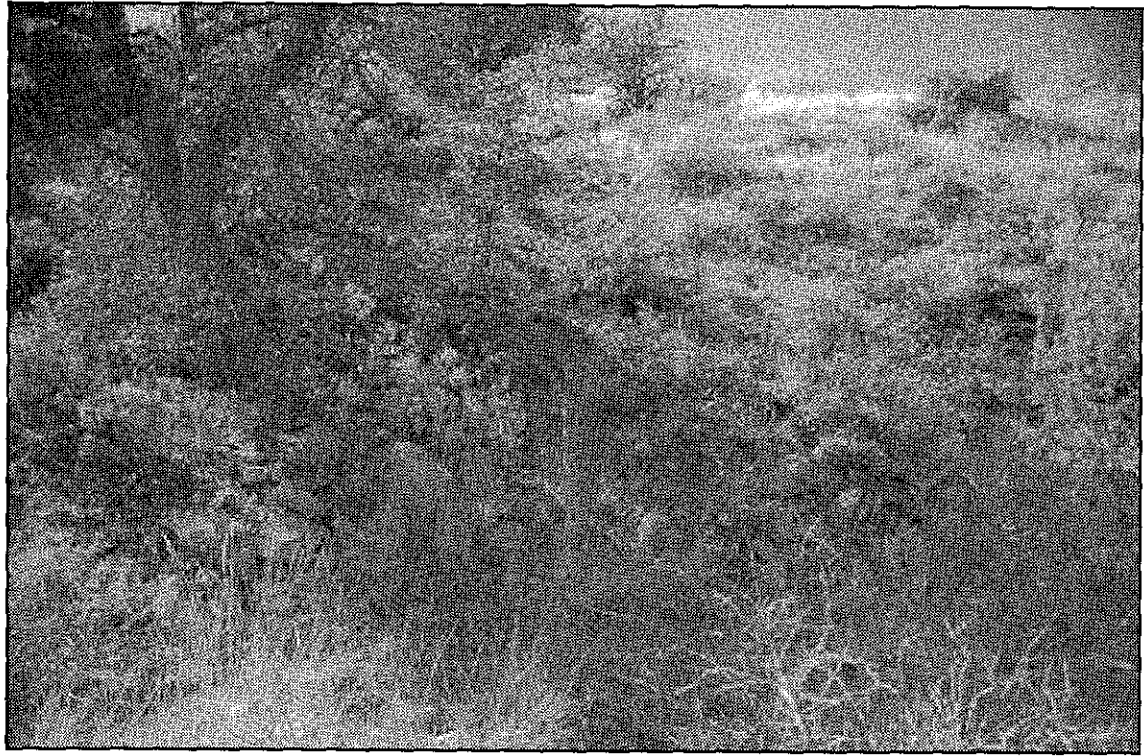


Figure 68 Bridge Abutments from Butterfield Overland Route at Willow Gulch.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

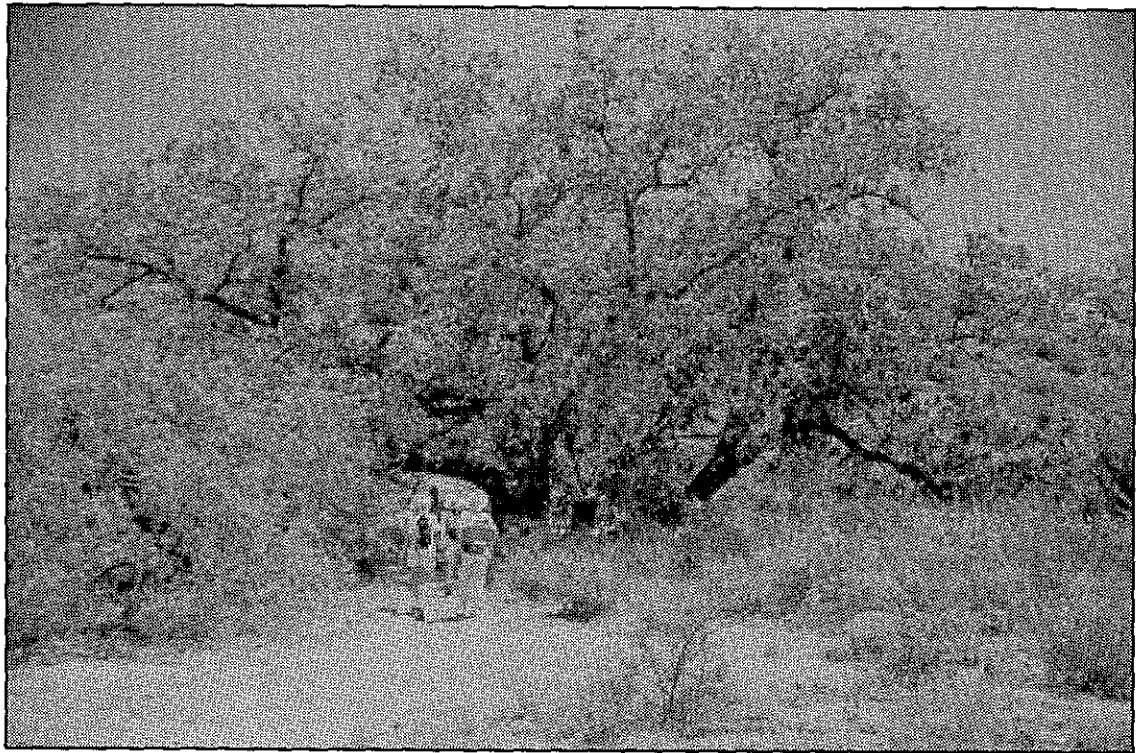


Figure 69 Visitor Foot Trail Entering Siphon Canyon.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 70 Remnants of Blacksmith Forge at Apache Pass Mining Co. Site.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.



Figure 71 Adobe Clay Mining Pits near Apache Spring.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

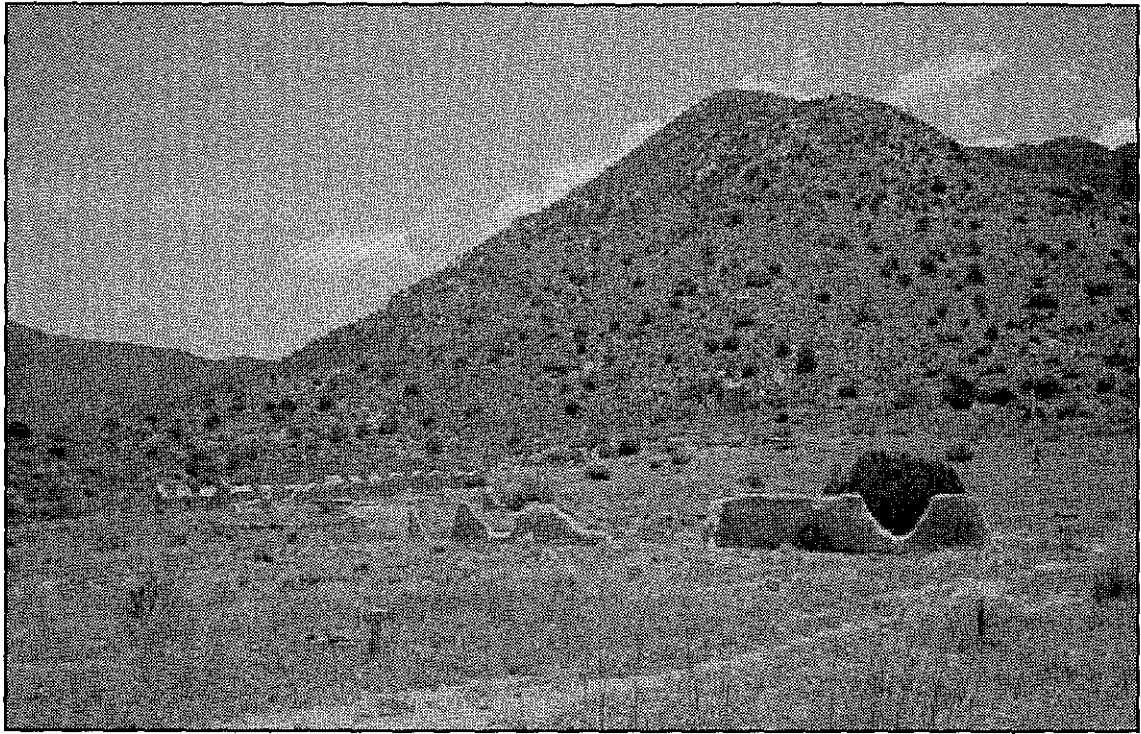


Figure 72 View of Second Fort Bowie Ruins looking Southeast from Ranger Station.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

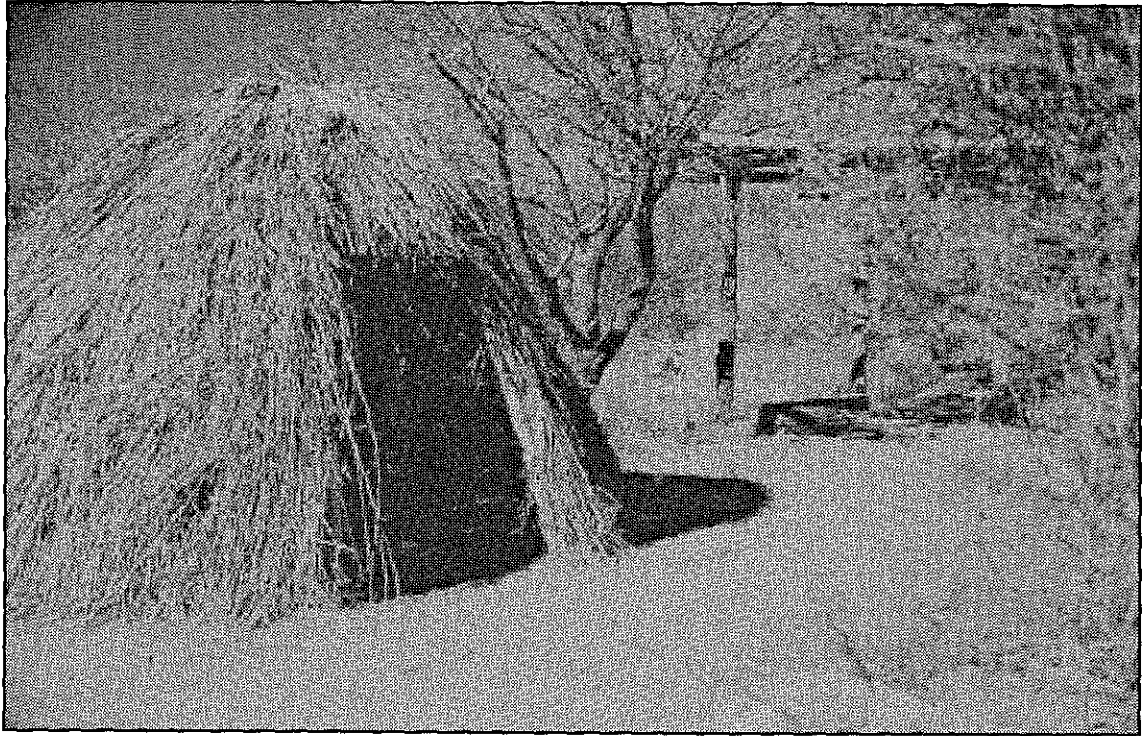


Figure 73 Chiricahua Wikiup and Ramada Replicas near Indian Agency Foundation.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

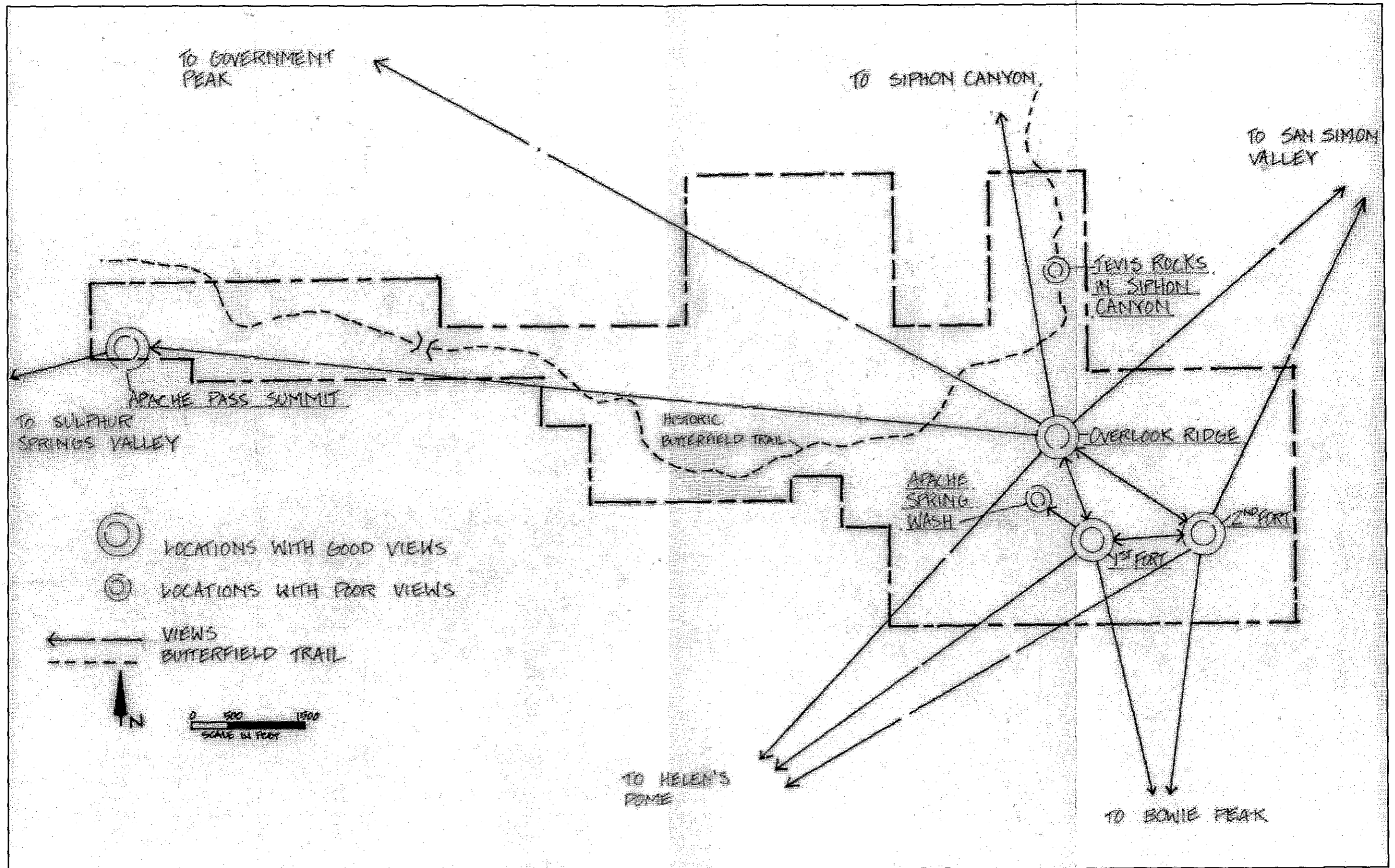


Figure 74 Views to and from Historic Sites at FBNHS. Adapted from National Park Service 1973.

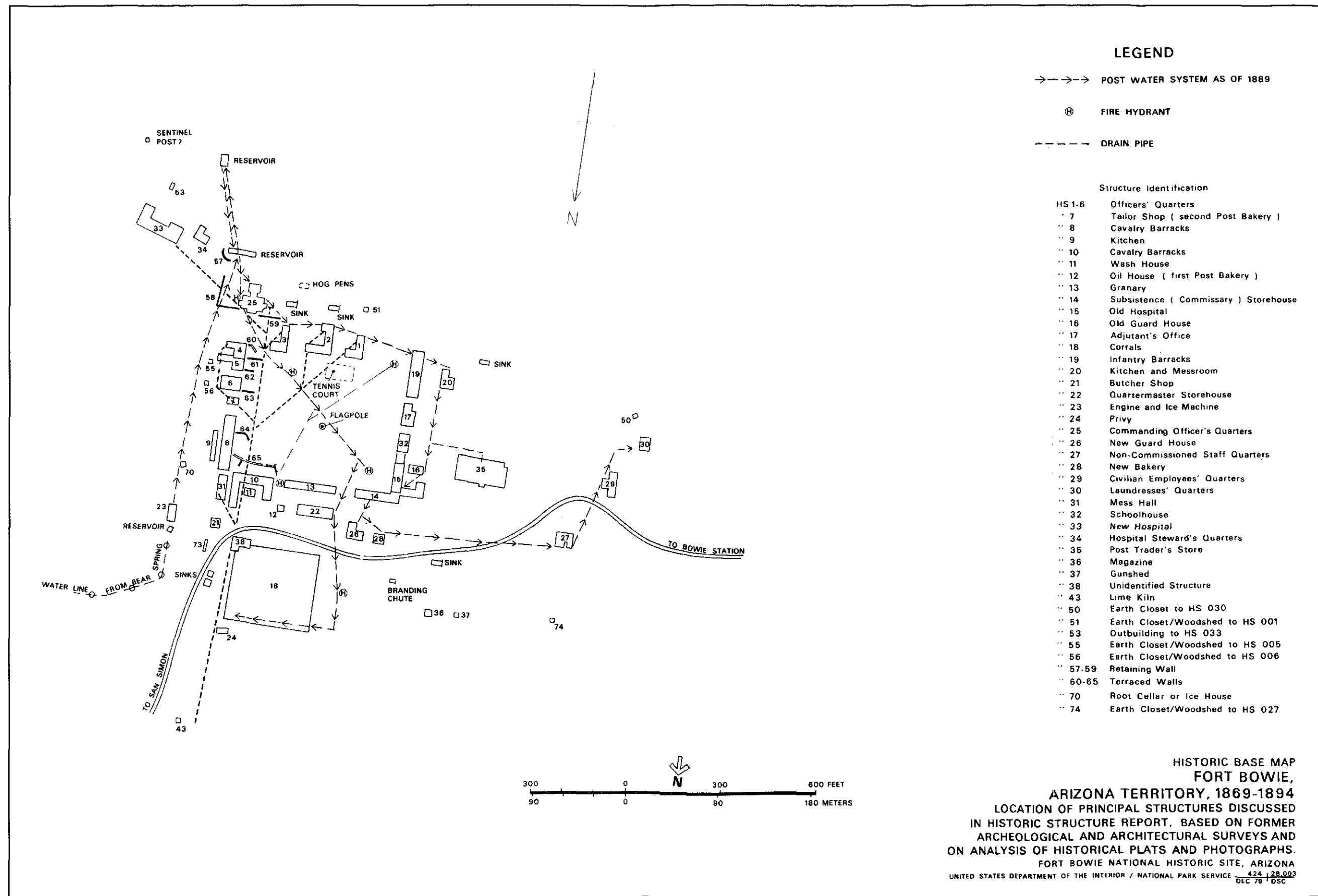


Figure 75 Historic Water Reservoir and Distribution System.
From Greene 1980.

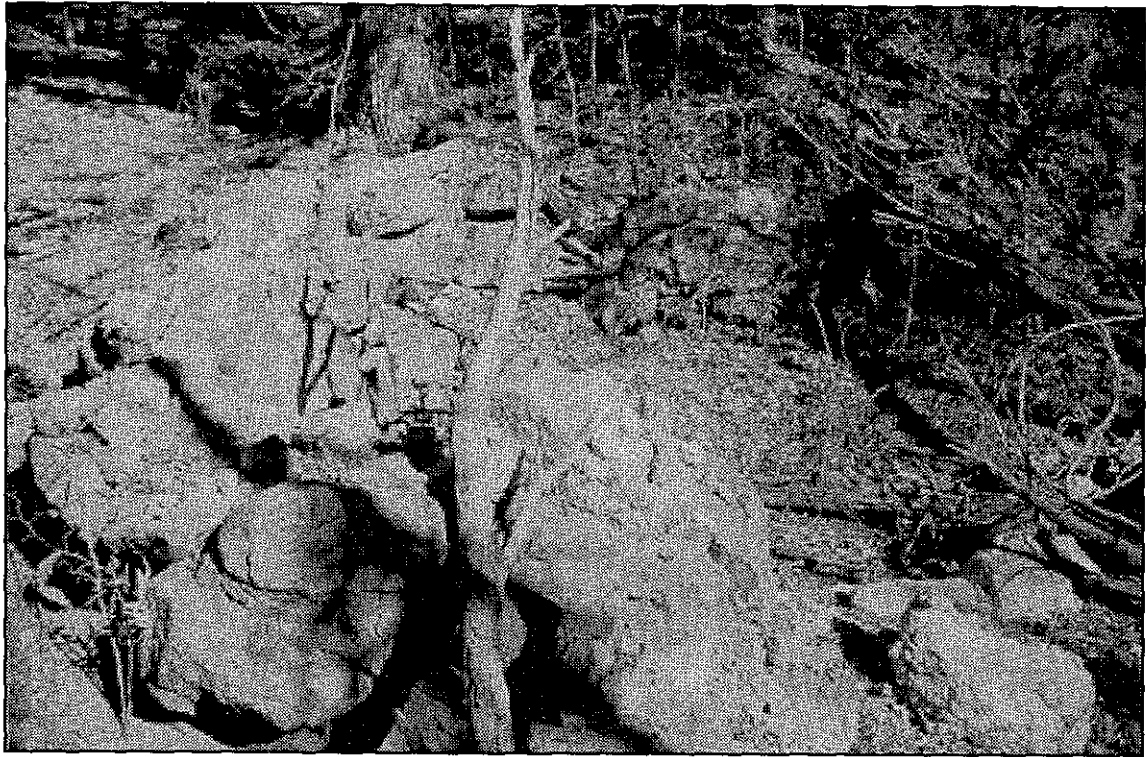


Figure 76

Historic Water Trough.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

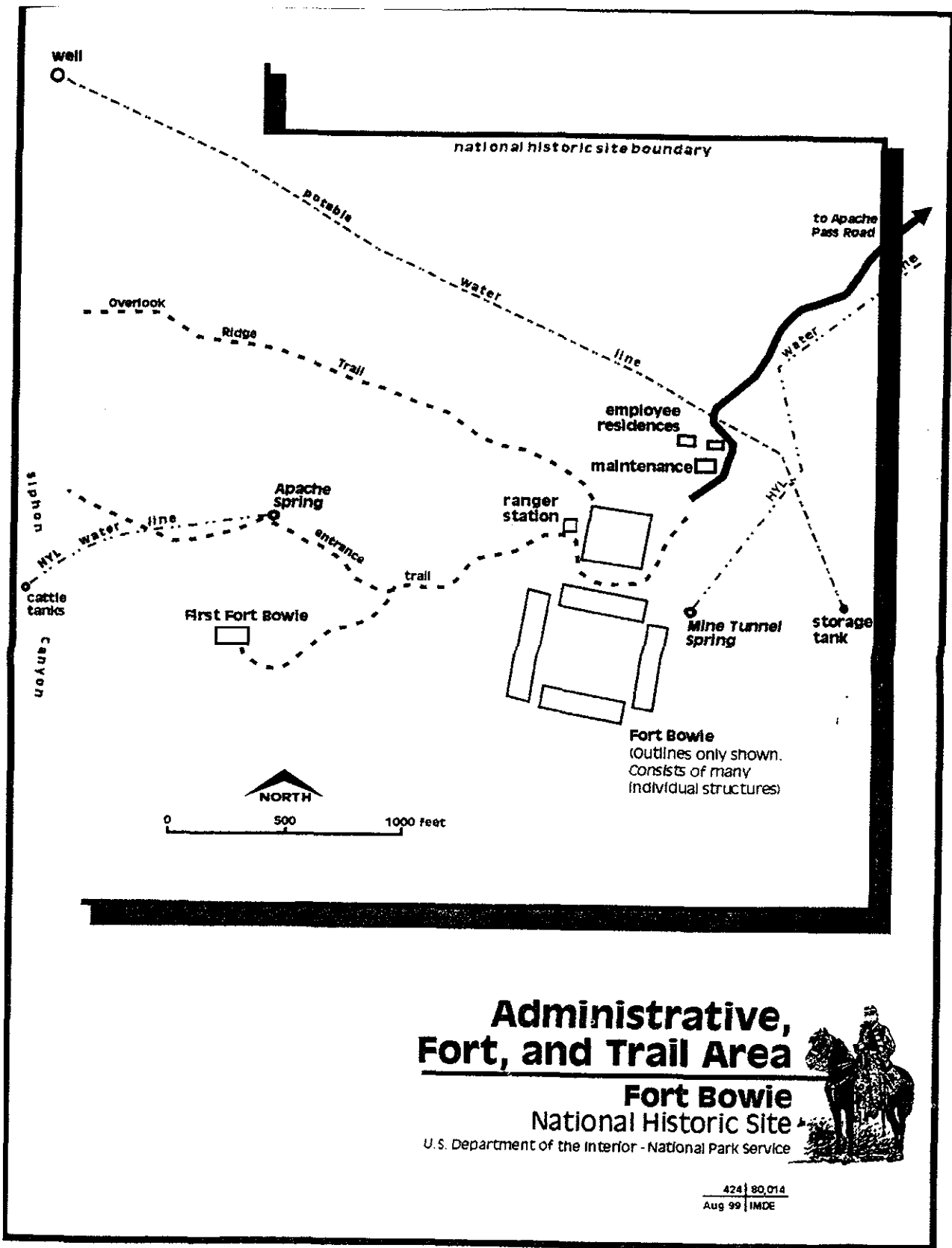


Figure 77 Current Water Distribution System.
From National Park Service 1999b.

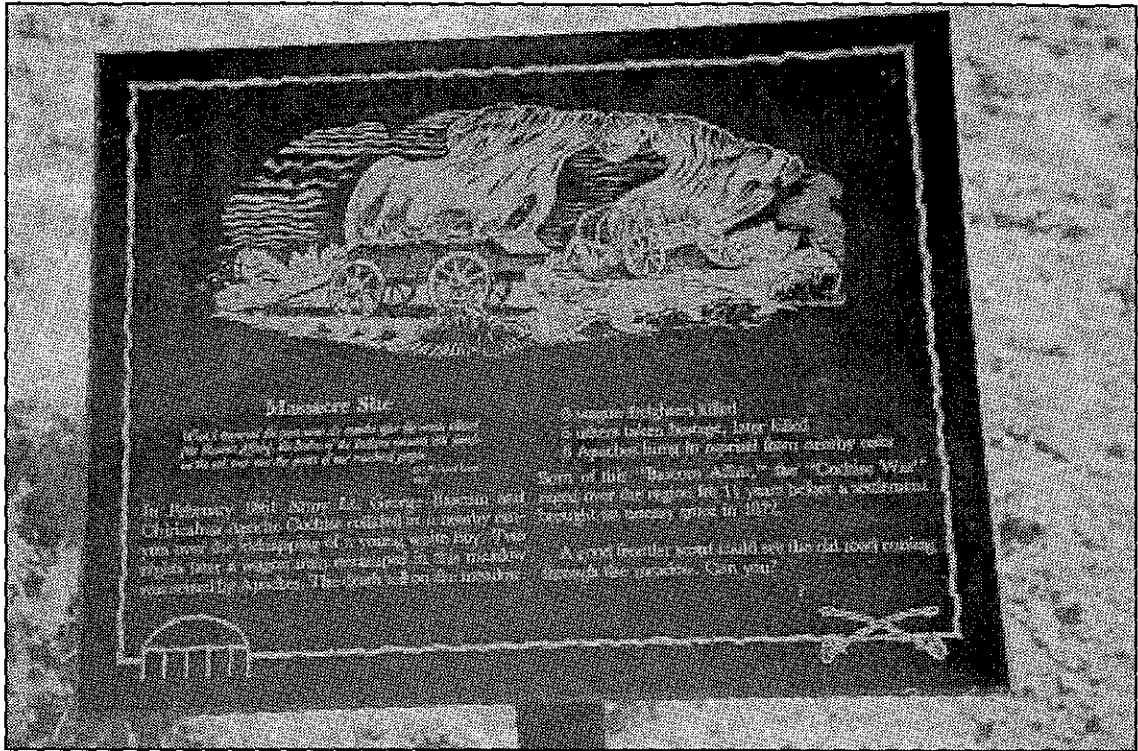


Figure 78

National Park Service Signage.

From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000

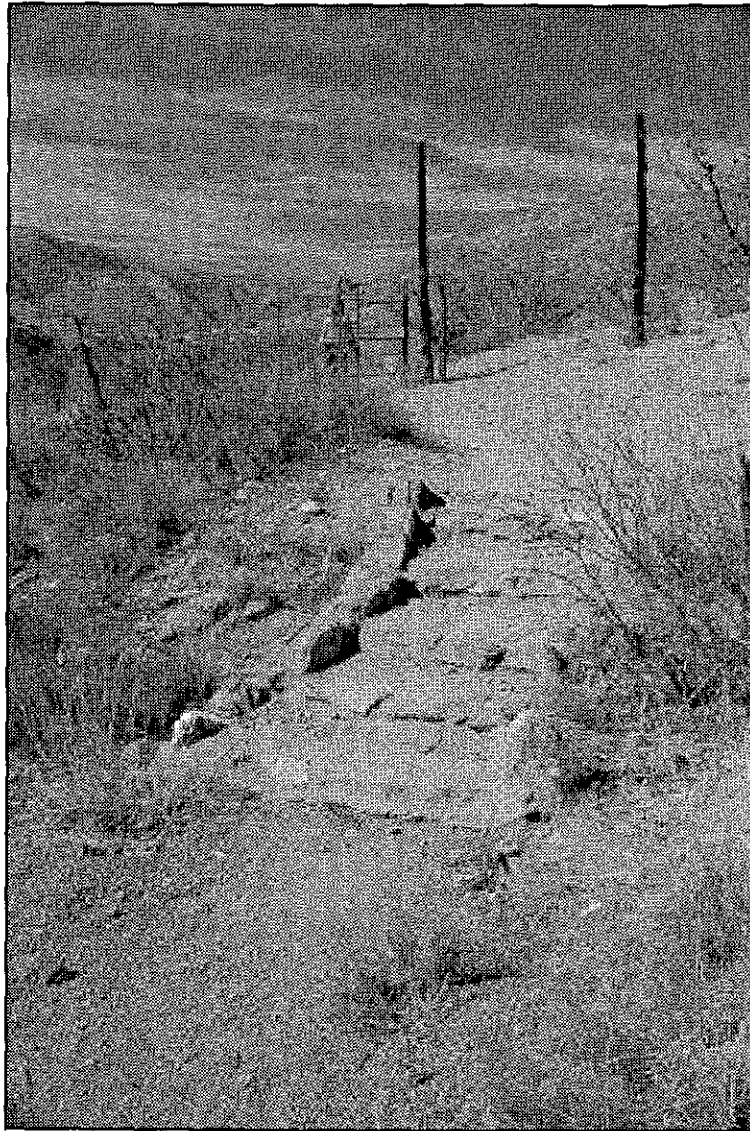


Figure 79 National Park Service Stairs and Cattle Fence.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

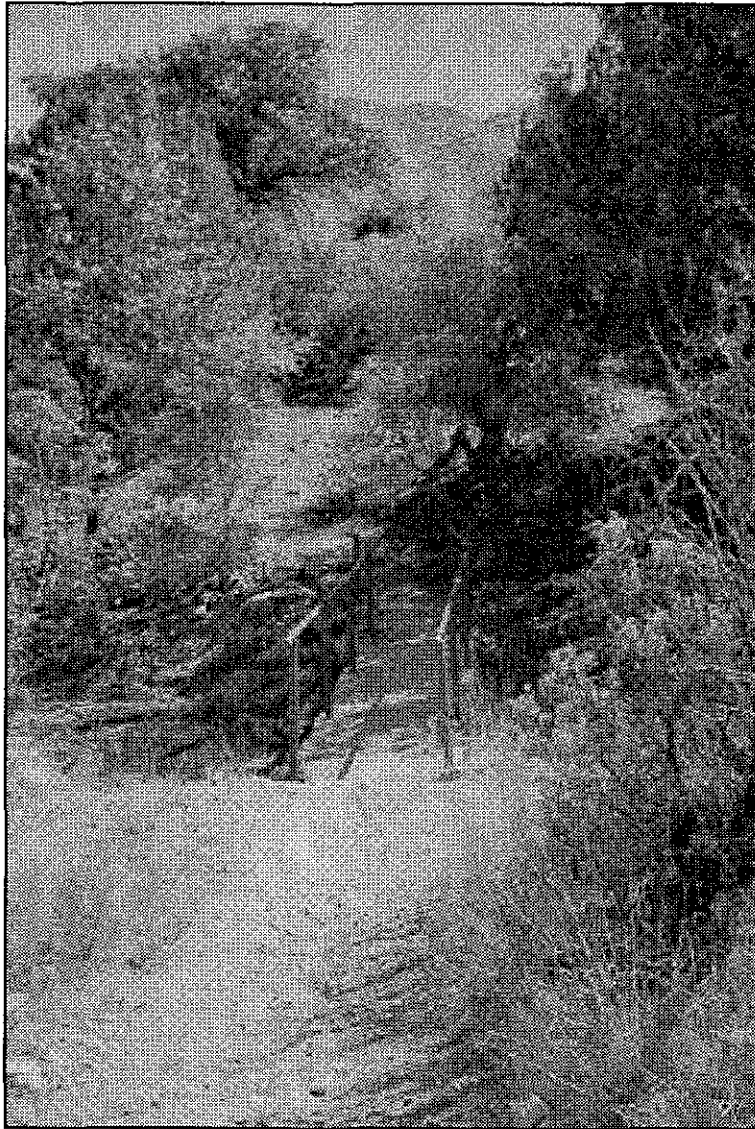


Figure 80

National Park Service Bridge over Cutoff Canyon.
From collection of Cultural Landscapes Inventory Team, 1999 - 2000.

Appendix B: National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, 1970

PH 0041238

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Arizona	
COUNTY: Cochise	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Old Fort Bowie

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Fort Bowie Fort Bowie National Historic Site

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Twelve (12) miles south of Bowie, Arizona in T15s R28E, Sections 1,2,3,

CITY OR TOWN:
10,11 and 12
(see continuation sheet)

STATE Arizona	CODE 02	COUNTY: Cochise	CODE 003
------------------	------------	--------------------	-------------

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Yes: Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
National Park Service - Department of the Interior

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C.

CODE
001

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Cochise County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Bisbee

STATE:
Arizona

CODE
02

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: about 900

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

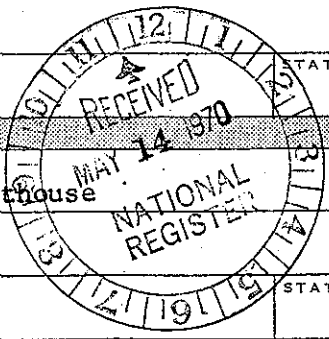
STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



41-
 2412 N 3558800 N 3558950
 1556900 N 3558650
 STATE:
 COUNTY:
 ENTRY NUMBER
 DATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Bowie and related sites of historical significance are located in Apache Pass. The terrain is rugged and tortuous, the soil thin and rocky, the grass scant. The land is dotted with mesquite, juniper, live oak, yucca and beargrass. Large black walnut, ash, cottonwood, and hackberry trees grow around Apache Spring and in Siphon Canyon.

The ruins of Fort Bowie, some fifty structures, overlook Apache Spring. There are stone and adobe walls as high as ten feet but most of the adobe walls have completely melted down. Only stone foundations remain of frame buildings. The standing adobe and stone walls have been stabilized by capping with soil-cement bricks and by mortar replacement.

Other ruins in Apache Pass are;
 The stone Butterfield stage station, which has been stabilized. The walls are now only about two feet high.

Unmortared and unstabilized bridge abutments where the Butterfield Road crossed Willow Gulch.

An unidentified adobe and stone structure which may have been the Chiricahua Indian Agency. This ruin has been excavated but not stabilized.

An adobe quartz stamp mill which is completely melted down and has not been excavated.

The post cemetery, with only three weatherbeaten graveboards standing.


- Sites without structures are;
- The Wagon Train Massacre Site.
 - The Parke Camp Site.
 - Site of The Battle of Apache Pass.
 - Apache Spring.
 - Ruts of the Butterfield Road.

The historic zone of Fort Bowie will include the entire park, except the existing county road and the Willow Gulch ranch road, the natural gas line right-of-way, the proposed entrance road, and proposed tramway, visitor facilities, and utility areas.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE				
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/>	16th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	18th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	20th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	
15th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	17th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)				
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>	
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)				
<p>The rugged mountains of Apache Pass provide an authentic setting for the ruins of the most significant frontier Army post in the far Southwest. Together, the pass and the fort vividly recall much that was vital to the unfolding drama of the southwestern frontier. Immigrants and Butterfield stagecoaches came through the pass in the 1850's because of the water at Apache Spring and, for the same reason, John Butterfield built a way station here. Around it raged two engagements with Cochise's Apache warriors--the Bascom Affair of 1861, which touched off the long and costly Apache War, and the Battle of Apache Pass, which led to the founding of Fort Bowie in 1862.</p> <p>Until the final surrender of Geronimo in 1886, Fort Bowie was the focal point of military operations against the Chiricahua Apaches. The campaigns ranged over much of southern New Mexico and Arizona and Northern Sonora and Chihuahua, but the nerve center during critical operations was Fort Bowie. This struggle for control determined the pattern of frontier development in the far Southwest. Not until it ended did settlement spread unhampered. The eroded adobe ruins of the first and second forts, the ruins of the stage station, Apache Spring, and ruts in rock and soil by which the immigrant and stagecoach route may be followed, all set against a natural backdrop nearly untouched by the hand of man, afford a unique opportunity to visualize the drama and meaning of an important segment of frontier history.</p>				
				

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See attachment.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	32 ° 09 ' 28 "	109 ° 28 ' 40 "				
NE	32 ° 09 ' 28 "	109 ° 25 ' 50 "				
SE	32 ° 08 ' 30 "	109 ° 25 ' 50 "				
SW	32 ° 08 ' 30 "	109 ° 28 ' 40 "				

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Robert J. Gamer, Park Ranger

ORGANIZATION:
National Park Service-Departmnet of the Interior

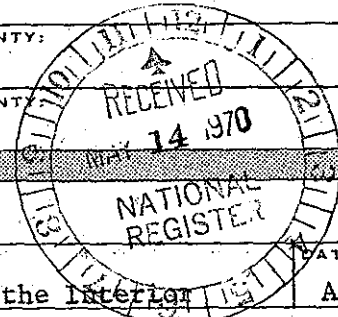
DATE:
April 8, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
Chiricahua National Monument

CITY OR TOWN:
Willcox

STATE:
Arizona

CODE:
02



12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

William J. Swartz

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (10-300)

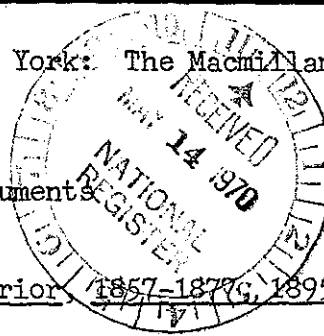


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- b. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General, Record of Medical History of Post Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory.
- c. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General, Post Returns - Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory, 1866-1894.
- d. Records of the Quartermaster General, Consolidated File: A Plan of Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory.
- e. Records of the Quartermaster General, Consolidated File: Proceedings of a Board of Officers Fort Bowie, Arizona, July 8, 1890.

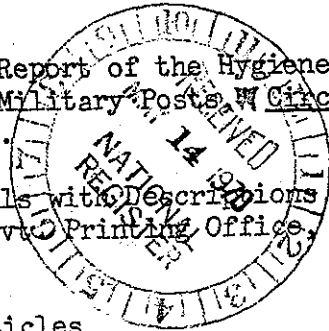
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

All in township 15 south, range 28 east, Arizona principal meridian:

section 3 - S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

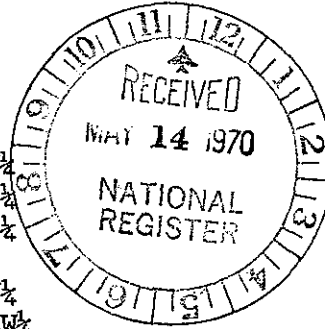
section 2 - S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

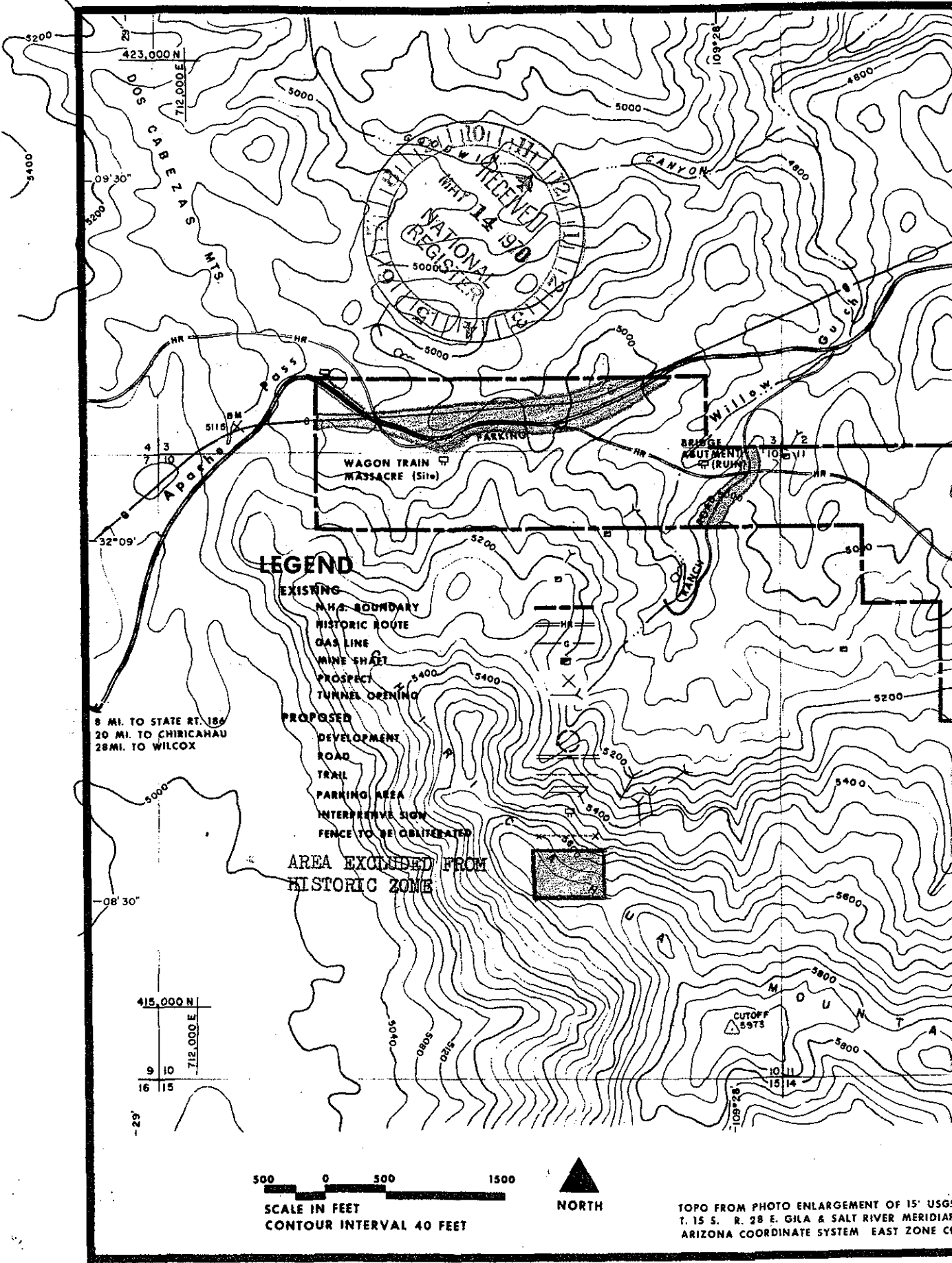
section 1 - SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

section 10 - N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

section 11 - N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{3}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{3}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

section 12 - NW $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
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S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$





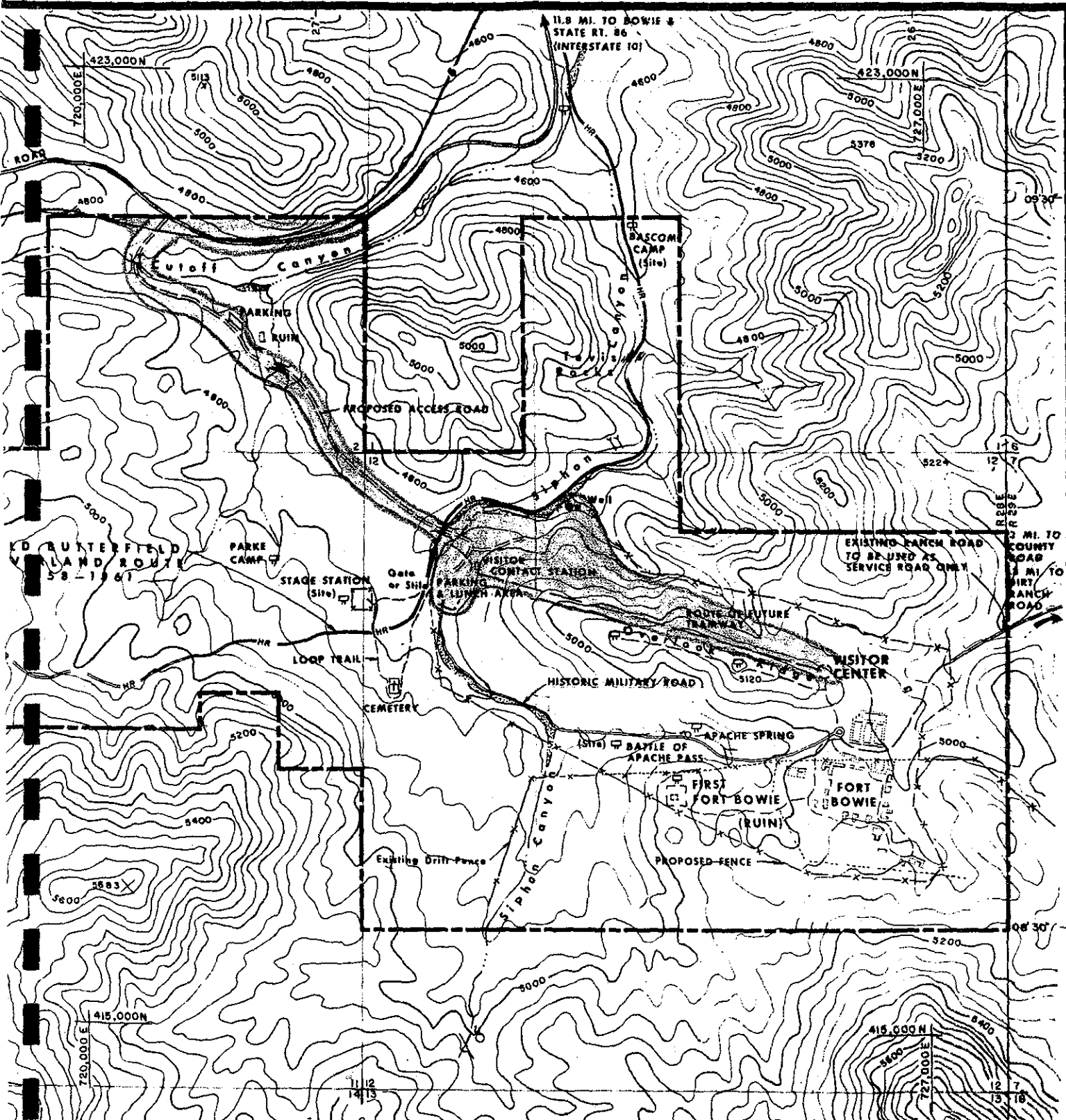
6 MI. TO STATE RT. 186
20 MI. TO CHIRICAHAU
28 MI. TO WILCOX

415,000 N
712,000 E
9 10
16 15

500 0 500 1500
SCALE IN FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET



TOPO FROM PHOTO ENLARGEMENT OF 15' USGS
T. 15 S. R. 28 E. GILA & SALT RIVER MERIDIAN
ARIZONA COORDINATE SYSTEM EAST ZONE CC



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
ARIZONA

424 | 20,001
APR. 1969 | RPSSC

HEAD, 1950)

Appendix C: National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, 1987

Form No. 10-308 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Camp Bowie; Fort Bowie

AND/OR COMMON

Fort Bowie; Fort Bowie National Historic Site

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Not Applicable

CITY, TOWN

Bowie

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Arizona

X VICINITY OF

CODE

04

COUNTY

Cochise

CODE

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (if applicable)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue, P.O. Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Clerk of Court

STREET & NUMBER

Cohise County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Brisbee

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE

1964

X FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, Department of the Interior

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Bowie National Historic Site contains numerous features associated with the presence of the United States Army in southeastern Arizona during the last half of the nineteenth century. Established during the Civil War by Union forces hoping to check Confederate incursions in the Southwest, Fort Bowie later became an important guidepost for emigrants, as well as a command center for military activities focusing on the subjection of the hostile Chiricahua Apaches during the 1870s and 1880s. For more than two decades the military presence symbolized the ongoing cultural conflict between whites and Indians in the American Southwest. The area encompassed by the district figured prominently in one of the last armed confrontations between Indians and whites in the United States. As such, the district is of national historic significance.

The land on which Fort Bowie was established was once ranged over by various aboriginal groups who utilized the reliable springs located in Apache Pass. During the sixteenth century Spanish explorers used the spring. Yet little is known of human associations with the area prior to 1848 when an American party from New Orleans reportedly traversed the pass. After the Gadsen Purchase of 1853, railroad interests viewed Apache Pass as a potential course west and Second Lieutenant John G. Parke of the Topographical Engineers camped there with his survey party in 1854. Increased emigration occurred in the 1850s and by 1856 the trail through the pass had become an important artery running between New Mexico and Fort Yuma on the lower Colorado River.

Despite a growing notoriety as a place of Indian ambush, Apache Pass with its springs remained a landmark for travelers. In 1858 the Butterfield Overland Mail Company built a station in the pass, marking the first known continuous occupation of the site. While relations with the Chiricahua Apaches were initially peaceful, they turned openly hostile in 1861 when First Lieutenant George N. Bascom recklessly instigated a bloody dispute with the

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Chiricahua leader, Cochise, that brought sporadic warfare to the area over the next decade.

When the outbreak of the Civil War forced closure of the Butterfield route, the mail station in Apache Pass was abandoned. But the location assumed strategic importance during the ensuing months and in the summer of 1862 soldiers fought a desperate battle with Cochise's warriors for control of the central spring (Apache Spring) in Apache Pass. The troops consisted of a detachment of 125 California Volunteers under the command of Captain Thomas L. Roberts who were escorting an army supply train and a herd of cattle through the pass. On July 14, they were attacked as they approached the abandoned mail station, and again as they tried to obtain water from the spring. The Apache occupied the heights overlooking the spring on both sides. But Roberts had two mountain howitzers with him and under severe shelling from these guns the Indian withdrew. After obtaining water for his command, Roberts retired fifteen miles and joined another force. The next morning, July 15, the enlarged command once more entered Apache Pass only to find the Chiricahuas again in possession of the hills surrounding the spring. Another encounter ensued, and the soldiers finally succeeded in driving the tribesmen away. Roberts lost two men killed and two wounded in the Battle of Apache Pass. So important did Brigadier General James H. Carleton consider the spring, located on his supply line between Tucson and El Paso, that after the battle he ordered the erection of a permanently-garrisoned facility to insure for his command continued accessibility to the water source.

Fort Bowie was named for Colonel George Washington Bowie of the California Volunteers. Established in August, 1862, the first post consisted initially of four stone breastworks placed atop a high ridge south of Apache Spring to guard

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approaches to the hill from all directions. Later in the year the soldiers excavated crude shelters in the sides of a draw, where they passed the winter of 1862-63. Slightly more suitable quarters were constructed for the officers. Between 1862 and 1869 other structures were erected, but by the latter year the relocation of the Fort Bowie garrison to a new site several hundred yards east was largely complete. By then the role of the post had broadened to include not only the protection of emigrants but the fixing of a locus of federal authority in the heart of hostile Apache country, a mission requiring a more permanent and extensive facility than the old post could provide.

The new post of Fort Bowie, consisting ultimately of nearly forty structures, adhered more rigidly to the theoretical precepts governing military post construction than did its predecessor. The post was laid out according to traditional design, with the roughly square parade ground running more or less in an east-west direction and the officers' quarters located on the south periphery of the square. In February, 1869, First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler of the Corps of Engineers surveyed the property and established boundaries one-half mile from the center of the parade ground. On March 30, 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant declared this tract a military reservation. Seven years later, on November 17, 1877, the reservation was enlarged to embrace thirty-six square miles. At Fort Bowie there developed a typical, large self-sufficient, military community that besides the rank and file came to include the wives and children of some of the officers and men, as well as civilian employees of the government. There was some commercial enterprise, such as that presented by the post trader who purveyed, subject to military regulation, liquor and all sorts of non-quartermaster issue articles and items of clothing to officers and enlisted men.

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It was from this post that the last notable army campaigns against the Chiricahua Apaches were launched. In 1885 and 1886 Brigadier General George Crook and his successor, Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles, conducted field operations from Fort Bowie against Geronimo, Nana, Natchez, Chihuahua, and other Chiricahuas considered renegades by the United States Government. After the surrender of Geronimo in 1886 and the conclusion of widespread Indian hostilities, the pursuit of outlaws like the Apache Kid occupied the soldiers at Fort Bowie into the 1890s. By November, 1894, when finally abandoned, the post had reached the end of its usefulness as a viable military station. With its earlier facility, Fort Bowie could claim an uninterrupted span of thirty-two years as guardian of the overland trail and as the central fixture in the Chiricahua Apache campaigns. Today the stone foundations and low mounds of crumbling adobe are all that tangibly remain of the past.

As an historical archeological site, Fort Bowie has yielded regionally significant artifact assemblages which have been professionally evaluated. This partial assemblage may be usefully compared to excavated assemblages from other nineteenth century western military posts. The analysis of over 12,000 artifacts from only the 1967-68 stabilization projects has resulted in the production of an informative reference work (Herskovitz, Fort Bowie Material Culture, 1978). The historical archeological resources may also contain tangible evidence relating to the location, with certainty, of the Butterfield Mail Station and the Chiricahua Indian Agency. Deposits and artifacts located within building ruins, near walls, in trash concentrations, and in privy fill may also augment the historical record of daily life and events at the post.

Potential research questions answerable from archeological

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evidence include post-abandonment reuse of buildings and materials by local ranchers, effect of railroad supply on soldiers' diets, differences in lifestyle between officers, enlisted men, military dependents, and post civilians, presence of children and Asian individuals as post-residents, effect of regional businesses on post life, and the technological changes of late 19th century industrial goods reflected in an isolated location. Comparisons between the earlier Fort Bowie with the later occupation are 'built-in' chronological comparisons on these questions and topics. The archeological record may also document short-lived residency of Western Apache at the post.

Boundaries of the Historic District are those limits determined to have contained the historical properties herein discussed.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1862-1984

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort Bowie National Historic Site contains numerous significant sites and the vestiges of structures dating from the last half of the nineteenth century, when the area was occupied by units of the United States Army. The district embraces approximately 1,000 acres lying within the current boundaries of Fort Bowie National Historic Site, which includes the sites of the first (1862-1869) and second (1869-1894) forts. Fort Bowie National Historic Site is located about thirteen miles south of the modern community of Bowie along the dirt Apache Pass Road and is administered by the National Park Service. Interpretive trails and markers are located there to inform visitors of its history.

Identified sites and structures contributing to the character of the district:

- A. Site of the Parke Camp of March, 1854. Second Lieutenant John G. Parke and his railroad survey party camped in a flat, grassy area a short distance west of Apache Spring.
- B. Site of the Bascom camp in Siphon Canyon and of the Bascom Affair of February, 1861. The land on which this confrontation occurred, located northeast of Apache Spring, has changed little during the intervening years.
- C. Site of the Battle of Apache Pass, July 14 and 15, 1862. The battle occurred in the hilly area around Apache Spring and the abandoned Butterfield Mail Station. The terrain today remains much as it appeared in 1862.
- D. Site of the first Fort Bowie (1862-1869). The earliest structures consisted of four stone breastworks thrown up on top of the hill overlooking Apache Spring. They apparently took the form of redans, or simple parapets each displaying a salient towards the front. Later, primitive quarters were erected, amounting to excavated pits or holes in the sides of a swale southwest of the hill. Large rocks were used to build

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(2-82)OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84United States Department of the Interior
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crude walls, and the roofs of the partially subterranean dwellings were made of branches, rocks, and mud. In 1868 a more substantial barracks for enlisted personnel was built, and the officers quarters, numbering only three or four structures located on the hilltop, were constructed of stone and timber chinked with adobe mud. There was also a guardhouse, a hospital, and a quartermaster corral located nearby. The post trader's residence was situated to the south, below which stood the aforementioned "hovels" of the enlisted men. Part way between these quarters and those of the officers stood the storehouses containing quartermaster and subsistence supplies. Below, along the approach road, was a wooden stable and a structure that in later years was variously known as the "old mail station" (not to be confused with the Butterfield Mail Station), the "old mess house," and the laundresses' quarters. After 1869 when the site was abandoned by the army and the garrison removed to the second fort, some of the buildings of the old post continued to be used to house civilian employees. Most of the first fort gradually deteriorated away. Today the site consists of a few stone foundations, some of which have been re-pointed and stabilized by the National Park Service.

E. Site of the second Fort Bowie (1869-1894). This fort was erected on ground located about 300 yards east of the old post. It consisted of the following structures, variously built of adobe and wood with stone foundations. After abandonment by the army, the buildings were stripped of most of their wood - roofs, rafters, floors, doors - leaving only a few wooden lintels. Ruins of adobe walls above stone foundations are all that remain of most buildings. Frame buildings were entirely dismantled leaving only stone foundations. Walls of a stone building survive, without a roof. The ruins are numbered to correspond with those on the accompanying site map:

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1. Officers' Quarters. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
2. Officers' Quarters. No features are evident above grade.
3. Officers' Quarters. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
4. Officers' Quarters. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
5. Officers' Quarters. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
6. Officers' Quarters. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
7. Tailor Shop. No features are evident above grade.
8. Cavalry Barracks. Adobe, stone, and lime-grout remains are present today.
9. Kitchen. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
10. Cavalry Barracks. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
11. Wash House. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
12. Oil House. Adobe and stone remains are present.
13. Granary. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
14. Subsistence Storehouse. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
15. Old Hospital. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
16. Old Guardhouse. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
17. Adjutant's Office. No features are evident above grade.
18. Corrals. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
19. Infantry Barracks. Stone remains are present today.

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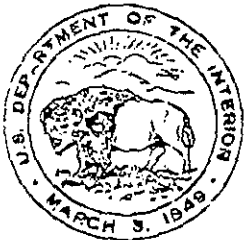
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- 20. Kitchen and Messroom. Adobe, stone, and wood remains are present today.
- 21. Butcher Shop. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
- 22. Quartermaster Storehouse. Stone remains are present today.
- 23. Engine and Ice Machine House. Stone, brick, and metal remains are present today.
- 24. Privy. No features are evident above grade.
- 25. Commanding Officer's Quarters. Adobe, stone, and brick remains are present today.
- 26. New Guardhouse. Adobe, stone, and wood remains are present today.
- 27. Non-Commissioned Staff Quarters. Stone remains are present today.
- 28. New Bakery. Adobe, stone, and brick remains are present today.
- 29. Civilian Employees' Quarters. Stone remains are present today.
- 30. Laundresses' Quarters. Stone remains are present today.
- 31. Mess Hall. Stone remains are present today.
- 32. Schoolhouse. Stone remains are present today.
- 33. New Hospital. Stone remains are present today.
- 34. Hospital Steward's Quarters. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
- 35. Post Trader's Store. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
- 36. Magazine. Stone remains are present today.
- 37. Gun Shed. Adobe and stone remains are present today.
- 38. Lime Kiln. Adobe, stone, and brick remains are present today.

None of these structures remains intact. The fort presently consists of their ruins.

Appendix D: March 23, 1960 National Park Service Release – Legislation to Establish Fort Bowie National Historic Site

Houbolt - Int. 4214



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release March 23, 1960

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH FORT BOWIE
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN ARIZONA

The Department of the Interior has recommended enactment of legislation to authorize the establishment of Fort Bowie, Arizona, as a National Historic Site. Fort Bowie was the focal point of active military operations during the final chapters of the early pioneer history of the Southwest.

The Department's report on the proposed legislation--S. 939--has been sent to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Enactment of the legislation would establish a Historic Site, not to exceed 1,000 acres in size, which would include the remaining historic structures of Fort Bowie, and nearby Apache Pass, both possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

In a letter transmitting the Department's report on the pending bill, Assistant Secretary Roger Ernst declared that for 10 years after its establishment the Fort was in the midst of a bloody campaign against the famed chieftain, Cochise, and his Chiricahua Apaches. In 1876, after four years of relative peace, bloodshed again erupted with the revolt of the Apaches under several leaders including the wily Geronimo.

For another 10 years the warfare left a trail of blood throughout the Southwest and again Fort Bowie was the center of military activities against the warring Indians. Not until Geronimo was captured and exiled in 1886 was peace restored, whereupon Fort Bowie entered its final chapter--ending with its abandonment in 1894.

"The stirring historic events," Assistant Secretary Ernst said in his letter of transmittal, "that transpired and the other happenings associated with Apache Pass leave little doubt that this area represents an outstanding chapter of American history and should be preserved as a unit of the National Park System."

He pointed out that many of the walls of the adobe buildings are standing and the substantial stone foundations of other structures are clearly defined, making it relatively easy to locate and identify other Fort structures so as to reconstruct this stirring chapter in our country's history.

Of significant historic value in the area proposed for designation as a National Historic Site would be the preservation of the natural features of Apache Pass which feature prominently in the story of the Overland Mail Company and the route popularly known as the Butterfield Trail. This trail extended across the wilderness for 2,651 miles from St. Louis and Memphis in the East to San Francisco in the West. A stage station was maintained at Apache Pass which was considered to be the most hazardous point along the entire route.

The letter stated that while the area presently proposed for inclusion in the Historic Site is less than the 1,000-acre limitation in the bill, the Department recommended that that figure be retained to allow for any future boundary adjustments to include historic remains and sites not presently known or identified. It is anticipated, the transmittal letter pointed out, that any future changes of this nature, if needed, would be accomplished through inclusion of public lands and not privately owned lands.

The lands presently being proposed for designation as the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, aggregate about 900 acres, of which approximately 630 acres are public lands and the remaining 270 acres are privately owned. This includes sections, in Apache Pass, of the old original Butterfield Overland Mail and Stage Route of 1858-1861, where the physical remains of the trail are well preserved and clearly identifiable on the ground. The sections of the Butterfield Overland Trail remains in Apache Pass, included in the recommended boundary, are narrow and encompass relatively small acreage. They relate directly and specifically to Cochise and the beginning of the Chiricahua war; Tom Jeffords, the Arizona frontiersman who became the friend of Cochise and who was instrumental in bringing an end to the ravages of the Cochise war; the Overland Mail Station in the Pass; and the overland freighting and travel that flowed through the Pass to and from California.

x x x

Appendix E: House Bill 946, 88th Congress – 1st Session, January 9, 1963

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 946

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 9, 1963

Mr. UDALL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Fort Bowie National Historic Site in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate,
4 for preservation as the Fort Bowie National Historic Site,
5 the site and remaining historic structures of old Fort Bowie,
6 situated in Cochise County, Arizona, together with such ad-
7 ditional land, interests in land, and improvements thereon,
8 as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to
9 accomplish the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That the
10 Secretary shall designate no more than one thousand acres
11 for inclusion in said site.

I—O

H. R. 946 - 1-9-63

1 SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1
2 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under
3 such terms, reservations, and conditions as he may deem
4 satisfactory, to procure by purchase, donation, with donated
5 funds, exchange, or otherwise, land and interests in land for
6 the national historic site. When the historic remains of old
7 Fort Bowie and all other privately owned lands within the
8 aforesaid designated area have been acquired as provided in
9 this Act, notice thereof and of the establishment of the Fort
10 Bowie National Historic Site shall be published in the Fed-
11 eral Register. Thereupon all public lands within the desig-
12 nated area shall become a part of the Fort Bowie National
13 Historic Site.

14 SEC. 3. The Fort Bowie National Historic Site, as con-
15 stituted under this Act, shall be administered by the Secre-
16 tary of the Interior as a part of the national park system,
17 subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
18 establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes",
19 approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended, the
20 Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), and
21 all laws and regulations of general application to historic
22 areas within the national park system.

23 SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
24 such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this
25 Act.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 946

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Fort
Bowie National Historic Site in the State
of Arizona, and for other purposes.

By Mr. UDALL

JANUARY 9, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

Appendix F: Senate Bill 91, 88th Congress - 1st Session, January 14, 1963

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 91

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 14 (legislative day, JANUARY 9), 1963

Mr. GOLDWATER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate,
4 for preservation as the Fort Bowie National Historic Site,
5 the site and remaining historic structures of old Fort Bowie,
6 situated in Cochise County, Arizona, together with such
7 additional land, interests in land, and improvements thereon,
8 as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to
9 accomplish the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That the
10 Secretary shall designate no more than one thousand acres
11 for inclusion in said site.

1 SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section
2 1 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under
3 such terms, reservations, and conditions as he may deem
4 satisfactory, to procure by purchase, donation, with donated
5 funds, exchange, or otherwise, land and interests in land
6 for the national historic site. When the historic remains of
7 old Fort Bowie and all other privately owned lands within
8 the aforesaid designated area have been acquired as provided
9 in this Act, notice thereof and of the establishment of the
10 Fort Bowie National Historic Site shall be published in the
11 Federal Register. Thereupon all public lands within the
12 designated area shall become a part of the Fort Bowie
13 National Historic Site.

14 SEC. 3. The Fort Bowie National Historic Site, as con-
15 stituted under this Act, shall be administered by the Secre-
16 tary of the Interior as a part of the national park system,
17 subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
18 establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes",
19 approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended,
20 the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666),
21 and all laws and regulations of general application to historic
22 areas within the national park system.

23 SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
24 such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of
25 this Act.

88th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 91

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Fort
Bowie National Historic Site, in the State of
Arizona, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOLDWATER

JANUARY 14 (legislative day, JANUARY 9), 1963
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs