

The Smoke Signal

#27 Spring 1973

40 pages

Colonia Morelos: A Short History of a Mormon Colony in Sonora, Mexico

Barney T. Burns and Thomas H. Naylor

At the time of this writing, both Burns and Naylor were pursuing Doctorates in Anthropology at the University of Arizona. They also had an interest in the Mormon settlements in Northern Mexico. In the summer of 1874, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints President Brigham Young, directed that the Book of Mormon be translated into Spanish. He foresaw the missionary activities being expanded there and in 1882, this expansion began. In 1892, Colonia Morelos was built along the Río Bavispe in Sonora and now largely abandoned, is one of these early Mormon settlements, with a rich and fascinating history, albeit short. There are 16 photos and pen and ink drawings, and 3 maps.

#29 Spring 1974 (Reprinted 1984)

28 pages

History of Fort Huachuca, 1877-1890

Bruno J. Rolak

Recollections of Geronimo's Final Surrender

(as told to) Fred W. Croxen

The Events Behind A Monument

James E. Serven

These three authors combined their love of Apache War-era history into this issue of *The Smoke Signal*. Fort Huachuca was the epicenter of the struggle between the Arizona settlers and the Apaches protecting their ancestral homelands. While in the Army, Dr. Rolak served as Post Historian at Fort Huachuca and most of this issue is on Fort Huachuca. Geronimo surrendered three times and Croxen provides "first-hand" insight on the last surrender. Severn relates the interesting story of how the monument commemorating Geronimo's surrender, came to be.

#30 Fall 1974

23 pages

Franciscan Chapels on the Papagueria, 1912-1973

James S. Griffith

Jim Griffith holds a PhD in anthropology and art history from the University of Arizona. As of this writing there are some 61 Catholic churches and chapels located in the small villages in the land of the Papago Indians in Southern Arizona. For this people, now referred to as Tohono O'odham, religion plays an important part in the lives of the residents of the reservation. Griffith traces some of the history and significance of this culture through the construction of many of these chapels and edifices. There are 26 historical photos and 1 map in this *Smoke Signal*. Jim Griffith holds a Doctorate in anthropology and art history from the University of Arizona. He has a wide following in the Folklore of the region.

#31 Spring 1975

20 pages

Wagon Making In Southern Arizona

James E. Sherman and Edward F. Ronstadt

Horse drawn wooden wagons—from freight to hearse--were a vital part of the culture and growth of this country, from the beginning, into the early Twentieth Century. Some were extremely elaborate and others, commonplace. Producing these essential machines, was an art, requiring knowledgeable craftsmen. In Southern Arizona, one of the premier wagon makers was Fred Ronstadt, the father of Edward. These two authors draw upon Ronstadt family photos and related records to help document this local industry, creating an “insider’s view.” James Sherman is a Mining Engineer but has developed an interest in local history, including Ghost Towns, which he teaches and writes about. Edward Ronstadt is a native Arizonan, prominent in Tucson civics and is the son of the F. Ronstandt Hardware Company, a pioneer business concern. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* has 36 historical photos and several maps.

#64A Winter 1996

15 pages

From Warehouse to Re-Use: The Story of the Northside of Tucson’s Downtown

Part 2: 1940-1995

David Devine

In this second of a two-part treatise, David Devine starts with the impact and three-day power loss of a 1940 summer monsoon on Tucson, which was much smaller and centralized than today. He proceeds to describe the hustle and bustle of everyday life, from seeing soldiers off in preparation for World War II to the reconfiguring of streets and underpasses. He follows that area of Tucson for the next half-century in a very interesting and organized manner. For those interested in the growth of Tucson and its urban planning, this is an important history. David Devine is an important regional historian and a prolific writer of the area. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* has 16 historical photos.

#65 Spring 1996

19 pages

Freight Hauling by Truck, Holbrook, 1917-18

As told to Bob Cunningham, by Lou Pitzel

James S. Douglas and the Tucson, Phoenix & Tidewater Railroad

Joy Christenberry with Bob Cunningham

Rawhide Jimmy and the Tiger

Bob Cunningham

The first five pages are devoted to the reminiscences of “a terminally ill man,” Lou Pitzel. It provides an interesting insider look at the life of tiny Holbrook, Arizona, and the colorful people who lived and worked there. Then in the next nine pages, historians Cunningham and Christenberry document the “almost” building of this railroad, which mostly never was started. Cunningham then concludes with the last five pages devoted to “Rawhide,” which was James S. Douglas, told to the author by the Douglas’ grandson. The nickname Rawhide came from the novel

replacement of a traditional mine shaft rope, with braided rawhide. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* has 9 historical photos. With an M. A. in Archaeology, Bob Cunningham, as he likes to be called, is fascinated with “all things Arizona,” and enjoys writing about them. Joy Christenberry received the M.A. degree in history from the University of Arizona and then a Law Degree from the University of New Mexico.

#66 Fall 1996

27 pages

W. H. “Bold” Emory’s Notes of a Military Reconnaissance [sic] a survey of
Arizona’s Gila River, 1846

Bob Cunningham

The March of the Mormon Battalion, 1846

Margaret Maxwell

When the Mexican War broke out, First Lieutenant William H. Emory, at the time working on the Northeastern Boundary Survey was recalled, receiving orders to “repair without delay to Fort Leavenworth” Missouri. Cunningham attempts to distill 1919 pages of Emory’s contributions to the scientific record into a manageable read of into ten pages. In the remaining 17 pages, Dr. Margaret F. Maxwell, a retired professor of Library Science at the University of Arizona, explains the creation of the 500-man Mormon Battalion and then follows it for a year all through the west and southwest. With an M. A. in Archaeology, Bob Cunningham, as he likes to be called, is fascinated with “all things Arizona,” and enjoys writing about them. Dr. Maxwell is a retired professor of Library Science and has an interest in Arizona history and women’s history. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* has 17 photos and pen and ink drawings and 2 maps. (The [sic] refers to reconnaissance being misspelled.)

#69 Spring 1998

20 pages

From “Old Ajo” to the Birth of “New Ajo” and Beyond

Forrest R. Rickard

Ajo is both garlic in Spanish and a derivative of a Tohono O’odham word meaning paint, possibly from a red oxide of copper. Ajo is 130 miles west of Tucson and over the years has been a very prosperous mining center. Mr. Rickard, a former mining engineer in Ajo and now an award-winning historian for the area, traces the story of both Ajos, “Old” and “New,” from 1854 to World War II. Forrest R. “Rick” Rickard, Sr., was born in Douglas, Arizona and was around mining all his life. He obtained a degree in Mining Engineering from the University of Arizona and then made his career that way, retiring as the Smelter Superintendent in the Phelps Dodge Corporation. He is the author of numerous articles on mining history in Arizona. There are 14 historical photos and several pen and ink maps in this *Smoke Signal*.

#71 Summer 2000

22 pages

Struggle for Survival: The South Tucson Story—Tucson Area Incorporations,
1933-1997

David Devine

This is a very interesting summary of the political, racial, and economic struggles South Tucson had while becoming a stand-alone community in Arizona. It began with a sewer line break in 1933. There was hard-ball politics by both Tucson and those wanting a South Tucson. Racial divisions led to serious accusations against some Anglo businessmen, while financial shortfall severely limited what the new government of South Tucson could accomplish. The one square-mile that is now South Tucson now has over 6000 residents, but getting there was not easy. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* has 9 historical photos and 4 maps. David Devine is a noted historian and accomplished author on numerous subjects related to Southern Arizona.

#74 Spring 2002

38 pages

Life At Post: Fort Lowell, Arizona Territory 1873-1891

David T. Faust and Kenneth A. Randall

On February 14, 1862, Confederate President Jefferson Davis signed into law a proclamation making the Arizona Territory part of the Confederacy and the Confederate flag flew over Tucson until May 20 of that year when the California Volunteers set up camp on the Santa Cruz and occupied the sleepy little town. From then until 1891, the Old Pueblo was under the flag of the United States, with the US Army occupying the area in both Camp Lowell and then later, Fort Lowell. This *Smoke Signal* traces the history of this occupation and its impact on the area. But the story does not end there. Fort Lowell was soon abandoned and turned over to the Department of the Interior. Soon anything that could be sold to the neighbors was, and Fort Lowell was absorbed into Tucson. It went through several ownerships and today, it is a Tucson City Park with interpretive signs and a museum. *Smoke Signal* #76 by the same authors, is a follow up to this *Smoke Signal*. There are 31 historical photos, 1 color painting, and 1 map. David Faust and Kenneth Randall 76 *Smoke Signal*. David T. Faust was the Curator of the Fort Lowell Museum branch of the Arizona Historical Society. Kenneth A. Randall is the author of three books on history of the area.

#75 Fall 2002

25 pages

The Village of Arivaca: A Short History

Mary Noon Kasulaitis

Arivaca is a small settlement some forty miles southwest of Tucson with a rich and colorful history of mining and ranching. Originally, its major attraction for the early ranchers was the water, the Arivaca Ciénaga. It lies in a low mountain range with valuable minerals. Occupation of the area can be traced back to at least 800 A. D. Father Eusebio Francisco Kino passed through the area several times, even noting a Pima village there. In 1860, the Census noted 27 individuals living there. For the next dozen or so years, Apache and Yaqui threats kept the population down and very few hardy souls remained. Ms. Kasulaitis, born and raised in Arivaca, traced the history of this village and the area up through World War I and

into the 1980s. Ms. Kasulatis's great-grandfather had settled a ranch in the area and she obtained an M. Ed. And M.L.S. from the University of Arizona. There are 17 historical photos and 1 map in this issue of *The Smoke Signal*.

#76 Fall 2003

21 pages

Camp Lowell, and Tucson's Military Outpost 1853-1873

David T. Faust and Kenneth A. Randall

On June 6, 1862, Union Army Colonel James Carelton, marched into sleepy little Tucson with its 500 mostly Mexican inhabitants and established the presence of the United States Government. Along the way there were minor skirmishes, including the Battle of Picacho Peak on April 15, 1862, claimed to be the Western most battle of the Civil War. Carelton established a camp in what is now downtown Tucson. For four years, the military post crept along with makeshift buildings and soldier presence until a permanent post was established in 1886. Camp Lowell was established, named after Colonel Charles Russel Lowell, Jr., killed in 1864 during the Civil War. Camp Lowell prospered but was moved seven miles northeast of Tucson, becoming Fort Lowell in 1879. There are 17 historical photos and two maps. David T. Faust was the Curator of the Fort Lowell Museum branch of the Arizona Historical Society. Kenneth A. Randall is the author of three books on history of the area.

#79 Sep 2005

31 pages

OF PIONEERS AND PROPERTY:

The Sosa-Carrillo-Frémont House and Urban Renewal

Fred S. McAninch

The Sosa-Carrillo-Frémont House (SCF) is a relic of Tucson's territorial past. A historic building with strong ties to some of Arizona's earliest and most prominent pioneers. It seems to be traced back to at least the 1862-1864 era, when it first appears on a town map. It may have been built before that although records are unclear. The history of the families that are strongly tied to the building are a "Who's Who" of early Tucson. It was saved from Tucson's urban renewal of the late 1960s and early 1970s. It is now on the National Registry of Historic Buildings. This *Smoke Signal* has 10 historical photos and 3 diagrams. Fred McAninch completed his theological studies at St. John's College in Camarillo, California and was on the staff of St. Augustine's Cathedral Parish. He served as a curator of the SCF House Museum.

#80 Dec 2005

18 pages

WITHOUT A SHOT FIRED:

The 1934 Capture of the Dillinger Gang in Tucson

Stan Benjamin

John Dillinger was Public Enemy #1, in the 1930s. He was a bank robber and killer, including at least several policemen; they terrorized the Midwest. "It is said Dillinger stole more money in twelve months than Jesse James did in sixteen years." He and his gang used machine guns, automatic rifles, and bullet-proof vests, out gunning most police departments of that period. Despite that, the gang

was apprehended in Tucson without a shot being fired. The author, Stan Benjamin, was a Tucson Police Officer for twenty years, and served six years as the Department's official historian. There are 24 historical photos and a map of where the action took place.

#81 Dec 2006

23 pages

A Nice Place to Visit: A Brief History of Sabino Canyon

Jim Turner

"Why is Sabino Canyon Tucson's favorite? Because of its small, but regular, flow of water. The history of Arizona is the history of water, and its availability is crucial to desert life." This is how Jim Turner begins his story of one of the region's beloved attractions. It has long been used, beginning with the indigenous people who lived alongside it. Today, it is managed by the US Forest Service as a recreation area, now with a tram, with a yearly visitation nearing two million. Historically, the stream in the bottom of the tree-lined, narrow canyon, ran mostly all year, depending on the previous winter's snowfall. It still does intermittently. At the time of this writing, Jim Turner was the Historian for the Arizona Historical Society, and is a well-respected interpreter and keeper of Arizona's past. There are 13 historical photos.

#82 Jun 2007

24 pages

The History of the La Posta Quemada Ranch: Vail, Arizona

Sharon E. Hunt

"The La Posta Quemada Ranch, nestled in the foothills of the Rincon Mountains near Colossal Cave in Vail, has been a working cattle ranch since the 1870s. The ranch is now part of Colossal Cave Mountain Park, a Pima County Park." *Posta Quemada* is Spanish for "burnt station," named in reference to a nearby stage station that was burned in the early 1860s. There are 13 historical photos, including a collage of cattle and horse brands. Sharon E. Hunt served as a librarian and photo archivist at Colossal Cave and is the *author of Vail and Colossal Cave Mountain Park*.

#84 Oct 2008

60 pages

Preserving our Western Natural and Historical Heritage:

The Enduring Legacy of S. J. Holsinger

James B. Klein, M. D.

Samuel Joseph Holsinger, known to his family as S. J., was born in 1859 in Iowa and died in 1911 of tuberculosis at Arizona's Meteor Crater. In his 52 years, he was a practicing attorney, newspaper reporter, rancher, and placer gold miner. However, his significant contribution to history, now largely forgotten, was as a Special Agent in the General Land Office. The G.L.O was an agency in the Department of the Interior and was responsible for lands in the public domain. Appointed in 1896, S. J. played a vital role "in preserving a large number of cultural, historical, and natural treasures in the western part of the United States." These jewels are too long to list here but include at least seven national forests and four national park areas. His name should be on a list of

conservationists and preservationists, along with Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. This *Smoke Signal* contains 67 historical photos and 14 maps. Dr. Klein is a noted regional historian as well as a Colon and Rectal Surgeon.

#85 Dec 2008

24 pages

"A Couple of More Days and I Will Be a Native," Vintage Tucson Postcards

David Snell

This is a unique way to tell the history of Tucson and its citizens and neighboring Indians, interestingly documented in 118 historical photos and postcards, some color and some black and white. They range from "Apache Maidens," Papago Indians at the Well," "Armory Park," City Hall and Courthouse, Carnegie Free Library, various hotels downtown, a few on Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, downtown Tucson in 1920, various businesses, and Saint Mary's Hospital, name but a few. The author, David Snell, is a second-generation native Tucsonan, and a City of Tucson employee for 30 years.

#89 Dec 2009

28 pages

History of the Apache Indian Agency and Army Camp at Old San Carlos,
1873-1929

Paul R. Nickens and Kathleen M. Nickens

The Camp Grant Massacre took place on April 30, 1871, where over a hundred Apache women, children and but eight men, perished. On November 15, 1928, the river control gate on the newly constructed Coolidge Dam was closed. These two separate but related times, serve as bookends to the history of the "Old San Carlos" Agency and Reservation. This *Smoke Signal*, with 33 historical photos and several diagrams, examines the history of the Agency, good and bad. Early Indian Agent, 22-year-old John Clum and his three-year tenure, to Apache Scouts and Policemen, schools, military administration, coming of the railroad, and finally Coolidge Dam. This was known as "Old San Carlos." The San Carlos Reservation of today is 1.8 million acres located in the White Mountains of Arizona, with some 17,000 residents. Author Paul Nickens has a Doctorate in Anthropology from the University of Colorado with more than 35 years of field archaeology. Kathleen M. Nickens worked as a financial administrator and served with Paul on his research and business ventures.

#95 Dec 2014

30 pages

Uncovering the Presidio San Agustín del Tucson

J. Homer Thiel

History Revived: Rebuilding Tucson's Presidio

Gayle Harrison Hartmann

These two renowned regional archaeologists/historians have joined together in examining and then telling, two different but wholly related aspects of recent findings from Tucson's Presidio. Hidden beneath the surface of downtown Tucson are prehistoric pit structures, Spanish-era walls, and period trash from Territorial days. All of this reveals a time-line story of life in this area, both then and now. These two professionals discuss some of these findings of early Tucson. There

are 15 historical and contemporary photos as well as 4 maps and diagrams in this *Smoke Signal*. Homer Thiel is a recognized authority on the archaeological history of the Tucson region and a prolific lecturer and writer on it. Gayle Hartmann holds an M. A. in Anthropology from the University of Arizona. She has worked as an archeologist and historian for 35 years at this point and is well-respected among the historians of the region.

#96 Apr 2017

24 pages

Showdown in Yuma: The 1877 Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge Battle

David Devine

Following the 1848 conclusion of the Mexican-American War and the acquisition of new lands in the Southwest, an on-going dispute began on where to put in a transcontinental railroad. Soon after the Civil War ended, a southern route to California became the focus by two railroad companies. Of vital importance was a critical crossing of the Colorado River at Yuma. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* analyzes the contentious disagreements surrounding this dispute. There are 13 historical photos and pen and ink drawings and 1 map. David Devine is a noted historian and accomplished author on numerous subjects related to Southern Arizona.

#97/98

Sep 2017

35 pages

Apache Resistance to Reservation Confinement:

Chief Loco and the Battle of Sierra Enmedio

Bernd Brand and Allan Radbourne

Capturing Lupe:

A Sierra Madre Apache Survivor's Story, 1900-1969

Lynda A. Sanchez

In this double-issue of *The Smoke Signal*, these three award-winning, nationally recognized historians highlight their love of early Apache history. The Battle of Sierra Enmedio took place in 1882, not too far south of the international boundary. It is regarded as a signal event in the long history of Apache relocation. Some Apaches were never "caught" nor relocated or confined to reservations. Rather a few escaped into the wilds of the Sierra Nevada, where they intermingled and intermarried. Lynda has long studied these people and has traced the history of one of them, Lupe. There are 30 historical photos in this issue of *The Smoke Signal*, along with 2 maps.

#99/100 Dec 2017

48

pages

The Falcon's Nest: The Hughes Missile Plant in Tucson, 1947-1960

David Leighton

This double issue of *The Smoke Signal* begins with an overview of legendary entrepreneur and aviation pioneer, Howard Hughes. Then in 1947, he initiated planning in Tucson for the Hughes Missile Plant with the name-changed Hughes Aircraft Company begin building at Tucson International Airport in 1951. This became one of the world's largest defense plants, Raytheon Missile Systems. There are 38 historical photos in this *Smoke Signal*. David Leighton is a long-time

Tucsonan and a veteran columnist and a historian for the *Arizona Daily Star*. He has a long-running column, "Street Smarts," which traces the history of Tucson's roads and streets.

#101 Mar 2018

23 pages

Clearing the Path for Arizona Women in the Work Force
Allie Dickerman Brainard: Tucson's First Woman Postmaster
Dr. Clara Schell: Arizona's First Woman Optometrist

Janolyn G. Lo Vecchio

This issue of *The Smoke Signal* furthers our understanding of the vital, yet unheralded roles women played in the development of Arizona and the West. Allie Brainard began with the Tucson Post Office in 1899 and became its first woman Postmaster on July 1, 1922. Clara Schell moved to Tucson in 1900 with her optometrist husband. Returning to Chicago, she received a degree in optometry in 1902 and joining her husband in optometry, now as Dr. Schell. There are 16 historical photos in this *Smoke Signal*. Janolyn "Jan" Lo Vecchio is a graduate and retiree of the University of Arizona. She is an award-winning author on Arizona women's history, among other things.

#102 Apr 2018

19 pages

The March 9, 1916 Pancho Villa Attack on Columbus, New Mexico:
And The Effects It Had On Southern Arizona Border Communities

Lorenzo Vizcarra

"In the pre-dawn hours of March 9, 1916, an army of a few hundred Mexican revolutionaries under the command of Pancho Villa attacked Columbus, New Mexico, and the United States Army Camp in Columbus. The attackers burned many buildings and killed eight American civilians and seven soldiers in search of supplies, guns, and ammunition." The reason for the attack was never definitively determined although there was speculation over the United States recognizing the Carranza government. Fears on the border escalated and local militias were formed, but there was not much further happened. The first six pages of this *Smoke Signal* mostly related the history of both Douglas and Bisbee, connecting it to Columbus by the militias being formed. This is not a history of the raid, but principally some family history of Mr. Vizcarra related to the area, including the accidental death of his 13-year-old great uncle who was shot by soldiers guarding Warren, Arizona. This *Smoke Signal* has 20 historical photos including a Coroners Verdict of his relative, as well as three maps. Mr. Vizcarra is an "avid Arizona history enthusiast. He graduated with a degree in Mechanical Engineering from Arizona State University.

#104/105 Apr 2020

52 pages

Robertson Sorin: Pioneer Tombstone Newspaperman and Mining Enthusiast

Jacquelyn Gayle Kasper

This double issue of *The Smoke Signal* deals with Tombstone and Thomas Robert Sorin, one of its early settlers who helped make it the most famous silver mining camp in Arizona. Sorin was a veteran of the Civil War, and arriving in the 1880s,

became the founding editor of *The Tombstone Epitaph*. Sorin organized Arizona's exhibits in national exhibitions in 1882 in Denver and in 1893 in Chicago. There are 27 historical and contemporary photos in this *Smoke Signal*. Ms. Kasper is a retired law librarian from the University of Arizona and holds a law degree from the University of Southern California. Her principal research interest is territorial Arizona's first woman lawyer, Sarah Herring Sorin.

#106 Jun 2020

40 pages

Mormon Battalion Men and Monuments in Arizona

Catherine H. Ellis

In 1846-1847, the Mormon Battalion may have made the longest continuous march in the history of the United States Army, including all the way through Southern Arizona. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* identifies numerous state-wide monuments to this effort and highlights three dozen men who later returned and settled in Arizona. It has 46 mostly historical photos accompanied by 2 color paintings and 2 maps. Catherine Ellis is an independent historian specializing in rural Arizona History. She is an award-winning author on subjects related to Arizona.

#107 Dec 2020

20 pages

**A Tale of Two Cities:
Preserving History in Yuma and Tombstone**

Janolyn G. Lo Vecchio

Clarissa Winsor played an important part in the preservation of the 1876 Territorial Prison in Yuma. She served as its curator for 25 years. As Tombstone Restoration Commission President, Edna Landin played a key role in preserving the 1882 Cochise County Courthouse in Tombstone and was instrumental in its establishment as a state park. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* reveals who these two women were and why they are so important to the history of Arizona. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* has 11 historical and contemporary photos. Janolyn "Jan" Lo Vecchio is a graduate and retiree of the University of Arizona. She is an award-winning author on Arizona women's history, among other things.

#108/109 Jun 2021

44 pages

Camp Lawton, 1921-2021: A Century of Scouting

Butch Farabee

Scouting began in Great Britain in 1907 when Robert Baden-Powell gathered twenty boys together in what is now considered the first Boy Scout Camp. Scouting then came to America in at least 1909, with several groups claiming this recognition. It arrived in Arizona in late 1910 with Prescott recognized as having the first troop, although Phoenix and Bisbee were close behind. Lastly, Tucson got its first scout troop on April 20, 1911. Southern Arizona's first Boy Scout camp, Camp Lawton, opened on June 21, 1921. This issue of *The Smoke Signal* speaks to how the camp was created, its namesake, the buildings that existed over time and now exist and other important history of the Scout Camp. Butch

Farabee is an Eagle Scout, retiree from the National Park Service with 35 years, and the author of five books related to National Park Rangers.

#110/111 Apr 2022

60 pages

The Long View of Arizona History
Michael M. Brescia, Guest Editor

Dr. Brescia is Curator of Ethnohistory in the Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona, as well as affiliated with other university departments. In this *The Smoke Signal*, he has collected the writings of not only himself, but of seven other prominent Arizona historians and archaeologists. The eight separate and distinct subjects they cover, are: "Looking Behind At Arizona: A Historical Primer for an Age of Social Fracture;" "A History of Indigenous Irrigation in Arizona before Spanish Contact;" "Water and Livestock in the Desert: Thinking about Ecology in Spanish Colonial Arizona;" "One Territory, Many People: Racial and Ethnic Groups and the Development of Arizona, 1848-1912;" "Between Two Headlines: Chronicling Arizona, 1900-2020;" "Tucked Away at UA: The Doris Duke American Indian Oral History Program Turns 50;" and "An Arizona Legacy: Modern Day Relocation of Diné Peoples." This *Smoke Signal* has 28 historical and contemporary photos and graphs and 4 maps.

#112/113 Aug 2022

48 pages

Rare Images from Apachería: A Pictorial Essay (1865-1935)

Bernd Brand, Danny Koskuba, Frank W. Puncer, and Lynda A. Sanchez

The four contributors/authors, are each an accomplished author and writer and recognized authority in their own way on the Apache people of the Southwest. They have collaborated on a collection of visually rich imagery with photos and drawings seldom seen, complimented by numerous stimulating articles on various, unique aspects of the Apache and their distinctive history. At first glance, the 122 photos and drawings (many in color) in this *Smoke Signal*, seem to be the main attraction. But the reader will soon focus on an interesting potpourri collection of a dozen or more mini-topics, most of which are little known and seldom written about. From "Apache Women," "Edgar Rice Burroughs and the Apache Kid," "Nedhi Apache Chief JUH (JU)," "Los Mescaleros," "Apache Scouts," and "Lost Broncos: 'Lost Apaches' of the Sierra Madre." And more.