3. On March 3, 1877, Capt. Samuel M. Whitside led a column of the 6th U.S. Cavalry from Tucson over the Whetstone Mountains and into the shelter of the Huachuca Mountains. This was a key Army post in the American West. On Nov. 20, 1877, the site upon which Whitside established Camp Huachuca was designated a National Historic Landmark. The Old Post area has remained essentially as it was more than a century ago. The parade ground upon which Soldiers were trained served as an effective way to shelter troops and supplies. Constantly replacing canvas tents is costly. I recommend permanent buildings [be] erected and a garrison of some strength commanded.

2. These double officer family quarters were built in 1912 when the post had 87 men. It was reserved for majors and surgeons originally, and it is probable that one of its early residents was Capt. Leonard Wood, the post surgeon in 1885. Wood received the Medal of Honor for his part in the five-month pursuit of Geronimo.

1. To the right of the colonnade was the enlisted men’s canteen where Soldiers gathered to relax. Brayton Hall is arguably the most elegant building within the Fort Huachuca historic district. It contained a dispensary, surgeon’s office, two wards, two bathrooms, two washrooms, four rooms, and an isolation ward and storeroom. An addition to the kitchen was completed in 1915. Records in 1935 show about 7,500 square feet of office space belonging to the Public Affairs Office and Headquarters.

Fort Huachuca Museum (41401) - Built as a guard house in 1885 with a capacity for 38 men, the adobe structure originally cost $8,900. During WWII, the provost marshal used this building for his office until the post was closed in 1947. Following the 1954 reactivation of the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, it became the site of the post office.

Gresham Hall (22322) - This post commander’s stonehouse was completed in 1883 at a cost of $6,712. Built of adobe, it was used as the post exchange and barbershop until 1950. These concessions were operated by Sam Keis. It bears the name of Col. John C. Gresham, a colonel of the 10th Cavalry, Medal of Honor recipient.

Marion Hall (22334) - Maj. Marion, a nephew of Sam Keis, ran a restaurant in Nagas for the soldiers of the 25th Infantry. In 1934, it came to Fort Huachuca to operate the PX restaurant in this building. Erected in 1930, the building replaced the Brayton Hall basement as the PX restaurant. When the post was reactivated during the Korean War, the building was utilized for administration offices.

Leonard Wood Hall (41406) - Post hospital built in 1885 out of adobe for $20,136. This picture was taken sometime between 1898 and 1899. The post’s original eight-bed hospital on Grierson Avenue (Carleton House) quickly became inadequate for the needs of a growing post, and in 1894, a plan was submitted for a 24-bed modernized repulsion post hospital. Consequently, in 1894 a new hospital building was constructed on the current site of Carleton House. It was completed in 1895. It contained a dispensary, surgeons’ office, two wards, two bathrooms, two washrooms, four rooms, and an isolation ward and storeroom. An addition to the kitchen was completed in 1915. Records in 1985 show about 7,500 square feet of office space belonging to the Public Affairs Office and Headquarters.

Mar Kim Hall (22334) - Built largely with troops labor of the 25th Infantry, this theater was opened for business in 1933.

Cavalry Saucities - The area now tonsilled by Chintly, Hungerford and Johnson avenues and 4th Avenue, it is the location of the main stables for the cavalry horses. Built in 1912, the stables burned down several times and were eventually destroyed in the mid-1930s.

Shelton Hall (41410) - Originally a one-arm chair dental office when it was completed in 1920, it has served as an office and conference room.

Museum Annex (41415) - Built largely with troops labor of the 25th Infantry, this theater was opened for business in 1933.

4th Cavalry Hall (22312) - This original eight-room school was built in 1930 and enlarged during the 1950s. It contains the following buildings:

- Building 41406 - Post hospital built in 1885 out of adobe for $20,136. This picture was taken sometime between 1898 and 1899. The post’s original eight-bed hospital on Grierson Avenue (Carleton House) quickly became inadequate for the needs of a growing post, and in 1894, a plan was submitted for a 24-bed modernized repulsion post hospital. Consequently, in 1894 a new hospital building was constructed on the current site of Carleton House. It was completed in 1895. It contained a dispensary, surgeons’ office, two wards, two bathrooms, two washrooms, four rooms, and an isolation ward and storeroom. An addition to the kitchen was completed in 1915. Records in 1985 show about 7,500 square feet of office space belonging to the Public Affairs Office and Headquarters.

- DeRosy Cabell Hall (22324) - Named for Col. Isaac D. DeRussy, post commander (1891-1892), this building was used for many years as a duplex home. Museum records show that at one time it was the quarters for the chaplain and the battalion commander. Today the building houses the Fort Huachuca Museum.

- Museum Annex (41410) - These double officer family quarters were built in 1912 when the post had 87 men. It was reserved for majors and surgeons originally, and it is probable that one of its early residents was Capt. Leonard Wood, the post surgeon in 1885. Wood received the Medal of Honor for his part in the five-month pursuit of Geronimo.

- Hazen House (22104) - It was reserved for majors and surgeons originally, and it is probable that one of its early residents was Capt. Leonard Wood, the post surgeon in 1885. Wood received the Medal of Honor for his part in the five-month pursuit of Geronimo.

- Carleton House (22104) - Originally built for two families, it was used as an officer’s quarters. The building had varied uses since its construction in 1892. First a post chapel, and for a brief time, the home of the post chaplain of $4,926.70. This picture was taken March 1, 1905. The building had varied uses since its construction in 1892. First a post chapel, and for a brief time, the home of the post chaplain.

- The four buildings fronting the west side of the old parade field are:

- Carleton House (22104) - Originally built for two families, it was used as an officer’s quarters. The building had varied uses since its construction in 1892. First a post chapel, and for a brief time, the home of the post chaplain.

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