RESTORATION AND EXTENSION OF FEDERAL FORTS
IN THE SOUTHWEST FROM 1865 TO 1885.

THESIS

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PREFACE

This thesis is an attempt to portray the part the forts of the Southwest had in developing the Federal Indian Policy in that region from 1865 to 1885. It is that period in our nation's history when our army was trying to protect our settlers on the western frontier from the savage Indian, marauding Mexican, and renegade white. Perhaps some of the soldiers in the United States army of this period were not what they could have been, but it is the author's wish that all who read these pages shall see the soldier the fearless, courageous, and loyal defender of our country's flag that he was.

The story of this thesis begins with the Indian situation in the Southwest at the close of the Civil War and closes when the last wild tribe submitted to the authority of the government. The work of the army pushed the Red frontier back from the West to meet the East that the nation might stretch peacefully from ocean to ocean.

The author was reared in a city that started as a Federal fort, and interest in this subject was inspired by the stories of romance combined with history connected with this fort. The research material was made available by such authorities on forts of the Southwest as, C.C. Rister, The Southwestern Frontier, Toulouse and Toulouse, The Pioneer
Posts of Texas, W. B. Morrison, Military Camps and Posts of Oklahoma, and many more that are to be found in the Carnegie Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas, and in the library of the North Texas State Teachers' College, Denton, Texas.

Deep appreciation goes to Dr. L. W. Newton, director of the department of history at Denton Teachers' College, whose advice and suggestions have made this work possible. The author's special gratitude is expressed to Miss Bobbie Edmondson, English teacher, Paschal High School, Fort Worth, Texas, for her invaluable criticism and aid.
CHAPTER I

FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY

IN THE SOUTHWEST BEFORE 1865

In order to understand clearly any discussion of Federal fortifications in the Southwest before 1865 it is necessary to know something of the governmental policy towards the Indians of that region and to know just why these fortifications were built. In early America all military posts, except a few on the Atlantic coast, were built as a protection against the inroads of the Indians, and as the frontier moved west military protection was still needed. The very first fort, which was at Jamestown, furnished a pattern for hundreds of other later military posts in every section of America. Even in early Virginia and elsewhere on the Atlantic coast the Indians were often provoked to trouble by the fear of being dispossessed of their lands. A third frontier for about seventy-five years was the Allegheny Mountains, along which forts were built. A little later a line of forts was built from the Great Lakes to Georgia, making the fourth frontier for America. The fifth frontier, which extended through Tennessee, was in the process of being formed during the Revolution.¹

¹W.E. Morrison, Military Camps and Posts in Oklahoma, p. 2.
About 1800 there began to take shape a Federal plan for moving the Eastern Indians to permanent homes on reservations west of the Mississippi. Permanent homes beyond the Mississippi were promised by Jefferson to the Cherokees, who complained to him that they were being pushed out of Georgia and Tennessee. After the war of 1812 there was pressing reason for disposing of the Indians because Tecumseh and the Prophet had attacked the Americans, and feeling was high against the Indians, and too, the land they had was coveted by the whites.

Consequently, a plan was formed to send the Indians across the Mississippi, and in 1817 some of the Cherokees were persuaded to cede their lands back to the government and leave for Arkansas. In this same year Fort Smith was built. Later the Cherokees were persuaded to make another move—this time to Western Kansas and Oklahoma. In a series of treaties other tribes gave up their lands, which by 1830 left them only the prairie south of Lake Michigan and the land between the lake and the Mississippi River. In 1819, the same year the Cherokees went to Kansas, John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, instructed some soldiers to explore the whole country of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers for the purpose of finding homes for the Indians. The survey found the plains country a suitable place for the Indians to live. In accord with the growing custom of the whites

\[2\text{Ibid.}, p. 3.\]
of pushing the Indians back off their land, John C. Calhoun, January 27, 1825, reported to the President thus:

"One of the greatest evils to which the Indians are subject is the incessant pressure of our population which forces them from seat to seat. To guard against this evil there ought to be the strongest and most solemn assurances that the country given them should be theirs as a permanent home for themselves and their posterity."

Following Calhoun’s suggestion the Federal Government instituted the policy toward the Indians of moving them to the Western plains. In this process persuasion rather than force was to be employed. By 1825, as a result of this process, the frontier was an irregular but solid line from Red River to Green Bay. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, John Barbour, Secretary of War, planned to have a permanent Indian Territory and move the Indians as individuals to the land, but tribes as such were to be done away with. Nothing came of this plan at this time.

In 1829 Andrew Jackson also wanted to have a permanent Indian country. His idea was to move by force the Indians who would not volunteer to go, and in order to have at least a show of control over them and to keep order among them, he ordered a special regiment of dragoons to patrol the western frontier. At the different posts along the line, larger forces were to be stationed. In 1837 the Secretary of War recommended the building of more forts. Because of his recommendation Congress authorized that a military road be

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4 Morrison, op. cit., P. 5.
constructed from Red River to Fort Snelling, St. Paul, to facilitate patrolling the border.  

As the policy of the United States to give lands farther west to the Indians and treat them as "dependent nations" was put into force, the Indians, tribe by tribe, sold their eastern lands back to the government and moved to the reservations—the Creeks in 1832, the Chickasaws and Choctaws in 1833, the Cherokees in 1835. When they went to the lands given them, it was with solemn promises that they would not be moved again, and that no white man could settle within their borders without a license. Indian Territory was established in the valley of the Arkansas in 1834. The reservation policy of keeping the Indians quiet by gifts of blankets and rations distributed by an agent was well established by 1850. With this policy went the idea of regulating the traders near the post and restricting the sale of spirits to the Indians, as the unscrupulous trader was one of the great evils of the Indian policy in the Southwest.

In 1838 General Gaines recommended that posts be built of stone for greater permanency. Thus this policy of pushing the Indians back by treaty and building posts for protection of the whites was responsible for the first military posts in Oklahoma. Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, while each was

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5Ibid., p. 6.
6J.S. Bassett, A Short History of the United States, p. 466.
president, had the same policy in regard to the Indians.\(^7\)

On July 27, 1853, Thomas Fitzpatrick was commissioned by the United States government to make a treaty with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Kiowa-Apaches, to be signed at Fort Atkinson, Kansas. In this treaty they agreed to leave the Santa Fe Trail alone and to cease raids into Texas and Mexico. For a few years they respected the agreement in regard to the Santa Fe Trail, but to that of Texas and Mexico they paid no attention,\(^8\) for they did not regard Texas as part of the United States, and they thought Mexico their natural enemy.

In Texas the story of the Indian in his relation to the white is just as tragic as the story in the states east of Texas. From the earliest Spanish period of Texas, with the exception of a few years, the Apache Indians were troublesome until they were finally conquered about 1875. The history of the early settlements was first a raid by the Apaches, then a serious defeat by the outraged citizens, a year or so of quiet, then another outbreak, another fight, then a quiet spell, and so the cycle went on. The Apaches never did keep faith with the Spanish on a treaty.\(^10\)

During the Mexican period and with the coming of Amer-

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\(^7\)Morrison, op. cit., p. 7.
\(^8\)W.S. Nye, Carbine and Lance, p. 23.
\(^9\)Ibid., p. 24
\(^10\)R.N. Richardson, The Comanche Barrier, p. 140.
icans, the Indian situation in Texas was no better; in fact it grew steadily worse for the whites. While Sam Houston was president of the Texas Republic, he recommended that the friendship of the Indians be cultivated by treaties and commerce. He had the viewpoint of the Indian and understood his nature. From October, 1836, to December, 1838, he did what he could to restore and maintain order; however, with the coming of Lamar as president the direct opposite policy was advocated. He showed no mercy to the Red Man and advocated repulsion and extermination. In Houston's second term as president he again attempted to restore peace, friendship, and commerce with the Indians. Anson Jones followed Houston's methods in dealing with the Indians.\(^{11}\)

As a state Texas without question accepted the Federal policy in dealing with the Indians. Therefore, soon after annexation the government sent troops into Texas, but this practice was faulty in two respects:

1. The troops sent had had no experience in Indian warfare, and they had no knowledge of the geography of the country.

2. The troops sent were mostly infantry, soldiers of the First, Eighth, and Fourth Artillery with just a few companies of Dragoons.\(^{12}\)

What could a soldier on foot do with an enemy on horseback who was an expert horseman?

\(^{11}\)Lena C. Koch, "The Federal Indian Policy in Texas", Southwestern Historical Quarterly, XXVIII and XXX, 229-263.

\(^{12}\)Ibid., p. 231.
The troops in Texas were to be under the direction of the Indian agent on the reservation and were to perform their duties at his request. They had various duties, such as, expeditions against the Indians, punishment for raids, and restoration of captives and stolen stock. In addition to these, the soldiers were to protect the peaceful Indians on the reservations from the wild tribes on the outside. These federal forces in Texas increased in number up to 1856, by which time one fourth to one third of the whole United States army was stationed in Texas. But even this number was wholly inadequate for the task to which they had been assigned. Too, the troops were noted for their negligence and indifference, and had it not been that the Texas Rangers helped the troops in their work, the story would indeed have been a much sadder one.13

Since it was the opinion of some that reservations should be set apart in Texas, Captain R.B. Marcy was selected by the government in 1854 to make the survey for these reservations. When he arrived at Fort Belknap, he invited the Indians to a council to discuss the location of the reservations. At this council Marcy learned that the Indians wanted one of these reservations on the Brazos, and the other on the Clear Fork of the Brazos near Fort Phantom Hill. Marcy, therefore, on July 15, 1854, surveyed a section of this country about

13Ibid., p. 231.
fourteen miles east and twelve miles north of Fort Belknap near the head of the Brazos in what is now Young County. The other reservation was surveyed about seven miles north of Fort Phantom Hill. These sections were set aside to be used for the Indians, but were short lived.

About four years after this survey Lieutenant-Colonel J.E. Johnston requested that military posts be established from Missouri to the Territory of New Mexico. In his request he suggested the exact location of three posts: one to be located on the Arkansas River because of the fertile lands that would attract settlers; one for Texas to be built on the Salt Fork of the Brazos in what is now Stonewall County; the one for New Mexico to be set up on the Rabbit Ear Creek at the junction of the Red Fork, Red River, with the Cimmaron Road. Because of the outbreak of the Civil War none of these posts were built.14 Two years after these recommendations the Civil War broke out, and during this war the Federal government paid little or no attention to the Red Man.

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CHAPTER II

FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY IN OKLAHOMA

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

Since the policy of the government in dealing with the Indians in the Southwest proper was the same as that employed in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, it is fitting in the paper to give a review of the process of establishing and enforcing that policy. When the Indian Territory was formed in 1824, the government instituted the reservation policy, and by 1850, it was pretty well established.

However, during the Civil War the government paid little or no attention to the Indians. The Five Civilized Tribes were divided in that struggle, while the wild Plains Tribes were left to roam more or less at will. During the war some of the eastern tribes had been allied with the Confederacy while others had remained loyal to the Union. Because of hatred between the groups each feared to return home after the surrender of the Southern armies. Those friendly to the Confederacy were in refugee camps near Red River, while those friendly to the Federal government were in refugee camps near Fort Gibson.

The tribes allied with the Confederacy had been told that because of their part in the struggle, they had forfeited all rights given them by the government. Therefore,
their leaders requested a conference with the representatives of the government in order to understand on what terms they might be restored to friendly relations to that government.\(^1\)

On September 1, 1865, in answer to this request, a council composed of the most influential representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Federal commissioners met at Armstrong Academy in Indian Territory, but a week later, September 8, 1865, Brigadier-General Bussey moved the council to Fort Smith, Arkansas. At this conference Chairman Cooley made known these terms upon which new treaties might be made:

1. Each tribe must make peace among themselves, with each nation, and with the United States.
2. Each tribe must be at peace with the Plains Indians.
3. All the slaves must be freed and taken into the tribe as members.
4. No more slaves were to be in the tribes.
5. Western lands were to be ceded for occupation by Indians from Kansas, Texas or other places.
6. All nations and tribes were to be made into one government.
7. No white persons were to live in the Territory except government employees.

The Indians thought these terms rather harsh in many points; nevertheless, they were forced to accept them. The council adjourned September 21, 1865, subject to call by the Secretary of Interior.\(^2\)

With the affairs of the eastern tribes pretty well settled, the wild tribes of the West needed attention; so on

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October 14, 1865, at what is now known as Wichita, Kansas, a treaty was signed by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes providing for "perpetual peace" between the peoples of these tribes and the national government. By this same treaty they gave up lands in Colorado for lands in Kansas and Oklahoma. On October 17, 1865, the Comanches and Apaches signed a treaty providing for "perpetual peace" between the government and these tribes, and they also agreed to settle on a reservation between the Cimarron and Red River in western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. 3

These wild Indians refused to remain on the reservations and continued to raid settlements, especially in Texas. Because of these raids, early in the winter of 1868, General Sheridan began a most vigorous campaign against them. So relentless was this campaign that the Indians learned that even winter was no protection for them. After the defeat of several bands and the destruction of a number of villages by Sheridan, the Kiowas under the leadership of Satanta and Big Tree promised to accompany him into Fort Cobb to surrender. This promise was only a pretext, because the warriors kept dropping out until there was none left when Fort Cobb was reached. On the way Satanta was arrested, because he, too, had attempted to run away, and he was to be held for the good conduct of the rest of the tribe. After a few days he was released on the promise of good behavior. Soon

after this Sheridan compelled the Apaches to move near Fort Sill, where they were held under military control. At the same time he sent Custer against the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, by the latter part of 1869, surrendered at Camp Supply. By the close of 1869 and the beginning of 1870 all the Plains Indians, except a few on the Staked Plains, had been forced by military power on to the reservations that had been set aside for them. They were to stay near the agency except at intervals when they were allowed to hunt buffalo. Concerning this campaign General Sheridan wrote in 1869:

"I am now able to report that there has been a fulfillment of all conditions which we had in view when we commenced our winters campaign last November, namely; punishment was inflicted, property destroyed by the Indians restored; the Indian disabused of the idea that the winter would bring them security; and all the tribes south of the Platte forced on the reservations set apart for them by the government where they are in tangible shape for good work of civilization, education, and religious instruction."

Thus the policy in Oklahoma and farther north was an offensive one at this early date instead of a defensive one, and by 1870 the Indians had given up their warlike life to such an extent that all military forces were withdrawn from western Indian Territory except at Fort Sill, which had been established in 1868.

After the Indians had been placed on reservations in Oklahoma, the Quakers asked President Grant early in his

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4Ibid., pp. 421-423.
5C.C. Rister, The Southwestern Frontier, pp. 92-112.
administration to allow them to become agents to the Indians. They represented to the President that the Indians had been chased over the plains, harassed, and mistreated by the army, and that had been swindled by the unscrupulous agents. The Quakers proposed to substitute brotherly love for the sword, and to exercise a spirit of tolerance toward the Red Man. Grant consented, and what is known as the "Quaker Policy" was put in force. Quaker agents were appointed for some of the reservations, as was the case with Laurie Tatum at Fort Sill, and the direct management of some of the tribes was turned over to these agents. There were no new treaties made, but an attempt was made to enforce those already in existence. The army under General Sherman was to give full support to the plan. 7

President Grant also sent commissioners to visit the Indians and advise about the administration of Indian affairs. These commissioners visited the Arapahoes and Cheyennes near Camp Supply in Oklahoma, the Comanches and others near Fort Sill, and the Wichita Agency on the Washita. They found many grounds for complaint, some of which were:

(1) The Indians had been treated more generously soon after quitting the warpath than they had been after keeping peace.
(2) Hence it was more profitable to go on the warpath occasionally.
(3) Guns, ammunition and whiskey had been given them by the traders.
(4) Hostile braves had taunted peaceful Indians with

7 Grant Foreman, Advancing the Frontier, pp. 56-61.
During 1870-1871 the Comanches, Apaches, and Kiowas used some of these complaints as grounds for raids in the territory around Fort Sill and as far away as Jacksboro, Texas.

In 1871-1872 the raids on the whites were so numerous that the Intertribal Council at Okmulgee asked for a peace conference with the western Indians to make some agreement of peace if possible. The Kiowas refused to join, saying that they would not give up raids. However, September 7, 1872, Captain Alvord persuaded twenty chiefs and head men of the Kiowas to go to Washington to talk peace with the commissioner of Indian affairs. As an inducement for their going the chiefs were promised that they could see their leaders, Satanta and Big Tree, who had been imprisoned for their part in the Jacksboro raid. In order to keep this promise the government brought Satanta and Big Tree from Huntsville, Texas, to St. Louis, Missouri, where the delegation saw them for a little while. When Captain Alvord with the twenty chiefs reached Washington, he recommended to the commissioner that clothing and food be furnished the Indians until they could become self-sustaining. In this same report he severely criticized some agencies for giving shoddy, half-rotten tobacco, and mouldy flour to the Indians. But little relief came to the Indians from this report because of too much red tape and dishonesty among the officials at Washington.

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Another group of Indians that gave much trouble was the Quahada band of Comanches who refused to go on their reservation and boasted that the soldiers must conquer them first. In 1872 Colonel McKenzie surprised a village of the Indians, captured most of the women and children, and took them back to Fort Richardson, but the warriors escaped and went to Fort Sill, where they hoped to get their women and children back through the influence of Agent Tatum, who was an appointee of President Grant. It was by Tatum's shrewdness that a number of white captives were exchanged for the same number of Indian women. Throughout the latter part of 1872 and the first part of 1873 the Comanches and Kiowas were quiet because they hoped for the release of the remainder of the women and children and that of Satanta and Big Tree. In June, 1873, Colonel McKenzie brought the rest of the women to Fort Sill and released them in exchange for the white captives, but Satanta and Big Tree were not released because the peace commissioners in Oregon had been murdered by the Modocs. Because these chiefs were not released, Agent Tatum had a difficult task to avert a war between the Kiowas and whites. However, October, 1873, Satanta and Big Tree were put in the guard house at Fort Sill to be kept until the Kiowas proved themselves at peace. This did not please the Indians, and they planned to rescue the chiefs and then make war on the whites. Agent Tatum persuaded the officers to parole the chiefs during good behavior so that a war could be averted. This was done
and outwardly the Kiowas were happy, but secretly they were planning to raid the whites.\textsuperscript{10}

In 1873 a number of causes brought about serious outbreaks of the Indians, the two principal causes being the murder of some Comanches by the Tonkawas and the encroachments of the whites upon the hunting grounds. Because of this murder the Comanches planned to wipe out all remaining Tonkawas and would have succeeded in this had not the commander of Fort Griffin, Texas, moved the Tonkawas near the post in order to protect them. The Comanches then joined with the Cheyennes to exterminate the buffalo hunters in the Panhandle who had made their headquarters at Adobe Walls, Texas. Accordingly on June 27, 1874, at daylight, seven hundred Indians, with Quanah Parker leading the Comanches, began the attack; however, they were beaten off by twenty-six hunters.

Until the fall of 1874 the depredations continued but with no general uprising of the Indians because most of them had learned peace was better. In 1874 a comprehensive and aggressive campaign was planned against the hostile bands. Simultaneously troops were to move from every side, and the Indians were to have no rest until they surrendered. Every available soldier was to take part in this campaign. Colonel Nelson A. Miles was to come from Camp Supply, Oklahoma; Major Davidson, from Fort Sill,

\textsuperscript{10}Ibid., pp., 415-422.
Oklahoma; Major Neil, from Darlington, Oklahoma; Colonel McKenzie, from Fort Griffin, Texas; Major Price was to come from Fort Bascom, New Mexico. Each of these officers was to move in and destroy villages, capture horses, and chase the Indians relentlessly. Such a vigorous and aggressive campaign dampened the warlike ardor of the Indians, and as it was winter, there was no time to hunt buffalo for food and clothing, and there was even no place to rest. All these conditions made life hard for the Indians, so that on March 6, 1875, half-starved and half-clothed, the Cheyennes made their way into Darlington and surrendered to the agent. In April 1875, part of the Quahada Comanches surrendered to Colonel McKenzie at Fort Sill, but the other part under the leadership of Quanah Parker, did not surrender until June 2, 1875.

Many of the leaders in the raids of 1874-1875 were sent to Fort Marion, Florida, for imprisonment, and at the end of their terms many remained at the fort to continue their education. Some of the others were sent to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, later to be graduated from that splendid Indian school; others were sent back to their respective agencies. One result of the Indian war of 1874 was the building of Fort Reno in the Cheyenne-Arapahoe country. This was a fort until Oklahoma became a state; now it is used as a remount station by the army. Thus by placing the Indians on reservations the government had carried out the policy set forth soon after the Civil War, and
Forts in Oklahoma
1865 to 1885
the last great Indian war of the southern plains was ended. Thenceforward the dominion of the white man throughout this vast region could never again be seriously called into question.  

Although the Indians were on reservations they were far from conquered and it was necessary to keep soldiers near the different tribes in order to keep them in check. The soldiers reoccupied some of the forts built before the Civil War, but other posts were established where they were needed.

One of the most important reoccupied military posts was Fort Gibson because it was strategically located near the reservations of Cherokee, Osage, Creek, and Seminole Indians. In 1863 when the Federal troops returned to Fort Gibson, they brought six thousand troops and eighteen field pieces. For a number of years these soldiers did much work by keeping the Indians in check and looking after other affairs of the territory. However, in 1871 historic Fort Gibson was again abandoned by the government as a military station but was kept as a depot for the quartermaster and as a base of supplies for the railroad which was built near the fort in 1871-1872. The fort was not permanently abandoned until the railroad was firmly established. Fort Gibson was an important point in early transportation because it

11. Ibid., pp., 432-444
12. W. B. Morrison, Military Posts and Camps in Oklahoma, pp. 33-37
was on the main stage route from Kansas to Texas and on to California, and also boats from the Gulf came as far north as the fort. 13

From 1872-1890, when permanently abandoned by the government, the post was occupied by the Tenth Cavalry. 14 After the Civil War the duties of the garrison at Fort Gibson were to keep in check wild Indians and to rid the country of gamblers, bootleggers, and desperadoes. In 1901 the place was sold at public auction and most of the buildings were torn down while others were turned into private dwellings. All that remains of this once important and interesting fort that the government owns and cares for now is a five acre plot surrounded by a stone fence one mile east of town. In this plot, which is now a national cemetery, twenty-five hundred soldiers lie buried, and nineteen hundred of the graves are marked "Unknown". Among those buried there are Oklahoma's only veteran of the Revolution, Commodore Decatur's brother, the wife of one of the commandants of Fort Gibson, and the Indian wife of Sam Houston. 15

Another post regarrisoned to help control the Indians was Fort Arbuckle. In 1867 two companies of the Sixth infantry who were mostly New York Irish and two companies of the Tenth Cavalry who were Negroes were stationed at this

13 Ibid., pp. 47-51
14 Ibid., pp. 51-54
15 Ibid., pp. 55-59
fort. The soldiers not only took care of Indian troubles, but they repaired the buildings and guarded the mail from Fort Gibson. In 1869 most of the garrison was moved to Fort Sill, making Fort Arbuckle, in a sense the mother of Fort Sill.  

Still another of the pre-war forts to play an important part in Indian affairs after the war was Fort Cobb. In 1869 it was built of adobe buildings enclosed by a picket fence on high ground above Washita River. On May 5, 1861, the fort was abandoned by Federal troops and was temporarily occupied by a Confederate force under Albert Pike, but in 1862 it was partially burned by the Indians. In 1865 it was reoccupied by United States troops, but in 1869 they were moved to Fort Sill and the fort was finally abandoned. Nothing remains now to mark even the site.

The most important fort established in Oklahoma since the Civil War is Fort Sill, built in accord with Captain R. B. Marcy's report of 1852, in which he recommended a military post near the Wichita Mountains. On March 4, 1869, General Grierson with four companies of the Tenth Cavalry and two companies of the Sixth Infantry, selected a site near Medicine Creek, a branch of Cache Creek in western

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16 W. S. Nye, Carbine and Lance, pp. 55-57.
17 Grant Foreman, The Five Civilized Tribes, pp. 57-62.
18 Morrison, op. cit., pp. 103-119.
Oklahoma, and called it Camp Wichita.\footnote{Rister, \textit{op. cit.}, pp. 66.} No permanent building material was near, so the first houses were of log- stockade style. The nearest railroad station was three hundred miles distant, and in winter the roads were impassable. Therefore, it was difficult to bring in supplies. It took two weeks for mail to come from Washington. In spite of these early drawbacks General Sheridan, on his visit to the camp in 1869, approved the site and suggested that the name be changed to Fort Sill. This is what is known as Old Fort Sill, which has had a most colorful history.\footnote{\textit{Ibid.}, p. 69.}

General Sheridan intended that the post should keep the Kiowas and Comanches in proper bounds and he brought the Indians to Fort Sill from Fort Cobb when the army was removed from there in 1869. For some unknown reason Congress would not make an appropriation for the fort. There was no interest shown by the authorities; however, the men at the post began by their own efforts to build permanent quarters, and by 1870 several buildings had been completed. Among them was a building to be used for an Indian school. The more friendly tribes took advantage of the school, but the Comanches, who were still in a wild state, refused to have any part in the school and even
ridiculed the Indians on the reservation for submitting to the whites.\textsuperscript{21}

In 1905 the Quartermaster General recommended that Fort Sill be either rebuilt or abandoned; however, because of the excellent water, climate, soil, and general surroundings, the site was ideal for a fort, but the government had sadly neglected the post, and no improvements had been made in years. Fortunately the government decided to keep the old buildings and add new ones. Therefore, comfortable quarters were provided for men and officers, and in addition to quarters, a library of 20,000 volumes was given the post, and the books range from fiction to the latest works on technical matters. Also there is now a motion picture show at the post,\textsuperscript{22} and the buildings for barracks are as modern as any hotel. It has become one of the most outstanding posts in the United States not only in equipment, but also in point of training men. In 1910 when the "School of Fire" was established there, the fort became a strictly artillery post. At the beginning of the World War, Congress appropriated $750,000 for improvements. Now twelve hundred students can be cared for at Fort Sill.\textsuperscript{23}

The most constructive meeting ever held by whites and Indians in the Territory was at Camp Napoleon in 1865. It

\textsuperscript{21}Rister, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 73.

\textsuperscript{22}Morrison, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 170.

\textsuperscript{23}\textit{Ibid.}, pp. 122-126.
was attended by every Indian chief and his warriors of the Territory and also a Texas delegation together with a body guard of five hundred cavalry soldiers. At this meeting several agreements were made. One was that raids into Texas should cease. All the Indians except the Comanches and Kiowas and some of the Cheyennes kept this agreement. Another was that white captive women and children should be released, and a great number of them were to be given up. The pipe of peace was smoked to seal the pledges. In 1931 the Oklahoma College for Women erected an appropriate marker to commemorate the spot of old Camp Napoleon where this historic meeting was held.24

The last camp that the United States government established in Oklahoma was not given a name; it was called "Cantonment." The camp was set up to keep the Cheyennes from escaping and to protect the Kansas frontier. The site of the camp was on the North Canadian River sixty miles from Fort Reno. There were three stone buildings erected, which are still standing. In 1882, after the Indians became peaceful, the post was abandoned, and the buildings were turned over to Mennonites to be used for an Indian school. In a few years the buildings were relinquished to the government, and now in the same buildings an Indian industrial school, called "Cantonment School" is maintained by the United States.25

24 Ibid., pp. 126-129.
25 Ibid., pp. 165-173.
CHAPTER III

FEDERAL INDIAN CONTROL IN TEXAS

As early as 1840 the Texas frontier occupied the heavily timbered region in East and Central Texas and was pushing close enough to the open country to feel the continual presence of the Plains Indians. During the period of the Republic, 1836-1845, the Indian problem was so serious that many efforts were made to solve it. One of these efforts was a proposal by Albert Sidney Johnston, Texas Secretary of War in 1839, to establish a line of posts "in such a manner as to embrace the settlements already established, and to cover those districts which need only the protection to induce their immediate settlement".¹ This line of posts was to approximate the ninety-eighth meridian. However, nothing came of this recommendation except an expedition by the Texas army to select the site for one post. It was left for the United States government to put the protection on the frontier after Texas was admitted to the Union.

Texas had two distinct lines of defense running from the Red River to the Rio Grande. The first was built in advance of the settlements, but settlers came so fast and

¹Report of the Secretary of War, December 18, 1839, in "Army Papers" Texas State Library, quoted in W.C. Binkley, Expansionist Movement in Texas, p. 49.
pushed farther west that it was necessary to extend the line of fortifications. The first line, or what is known as the inner chain, was composed of a number of forts that were never reoccupied after they were once abandoned. Among the forts on this first line were Fort Graham, established 1848, on the Colorado River in Hill County; Fort Worth, built 1849 on the Trinity River in Tarrant County; Fort Gates, on Leon River in Coryell County in October, 1849; Fort Croghan, on a tributary of the Colorado River, in Burnet County; Fort Mason, on Comanche Creek in Bexar County.

The second line, or outer circle, of forts was from Red River to the Rio Grande beginning at Preston and ending at Fort Duncan near Eagle Pass. The forts on this line were Fort Belknap in Young County; Camp Cooper in Throckmorton; Fort Phantom Hill in Jones County; Fort Chadbourne in Runnels County; Fort McKavett in Menard County; Fort Terrett in Bexar County; Fort Stockton in Pecos County; Fort Clark in Kinney; and ending with Fort Duncan on the Rio Grande. Fort Bliss was also built during this period, but it was used more for a guard against the Mexican raids than to aid in the defense scheme against the Indians.

Besides the two lines from Red River to the Rio Grande, there were two half-circles of forts, each beginning with Fort Concho, one going northwest to El Paso, the other going to Fort Brown. Some of the forts already mentioned on what is called the second line are on one or the other of these
half-circles. The forts on the northern curve are Concho, Stockton, Davis, Quitman, and Bliss, while on the southern are Forts Concho, McKavett, Clark, Duncan, McIntosh, Ringlegold Barracks, and Fort Brown. When these new lines were established several older posts were abandoned; Fort Mason, Camp Verde, Fort Inge, Fort Lancaster, and Fort Hudson were all abandoned because of their position, and Fort Chadbourne because of the failure of the water supply.

At the beginning of the Civil War all those posts were abandoned, but after the war, because the Mexican troubles and the Indian situation were so grave, a great many were reoccupied and additional ones built. The forts discussed in this paper will follow the chronological order, as far as possible, rather than the order of situation.

The first fort built in Texas by the Federal government was Fort Brown near Brownsville. It was thrown up out of logs cut from an island in a nearby lagoon in 1849 by General Zachary Taylor for the purpose of covering the border and frontier. He placed four eighteen pounders in a position to command Matamoras, the nearest Mexican town. The original place was called Camp Taylor, but after the fight with the Mexicans, in which Major Jacob Brown was fatally wounded, the name was changed to Fort Brown in his honor.3

When the Civil War began, Fort Brown was abandoned by

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2C.C. Rister, The Southwestern Frontier, p. 89.
the Federal troops, and in 1863 it was occupied by the Confederates under General Bee. The fort burned in 1864, and after reoccupation by two companies of United States cavalry in 1865, it was nearly destroyed by a severe storm. After the coming of the Federals in 1865 many improvements were made in order to care for one company of cavalry, four companies of infantry, and one battery of artillery.

The plan the government used in rebuilding the fort is practically unchanged today, and the units of service are widely separated on the reservation. On the north and nearest Brownsville is the infantry; the artillery is on the south, while between the two is the cavalry. The officers of each branch live near the troops they command. Officers of the infantry occupy seven houses, the commanding officer's being the largest. It is a one and one-half story frame building with eight rooms, a covered porch, hall, and kitchen. The cavalry and artillery officers' houses are of brick and are built on the same plan as the infantry officers'. All the officers' quarters were in need of repair in 1935.

The enlisted men in the infantry are quartered in four frame two-story buildings. Each in thirty-four by one hundred sixty-three feet with a covered porch. The lower floor contains the offices, first sargeant's room, and commissary. On the upper floor is the dormitory for the men. Each

5 Rister, op. cit., p. 90.
6 Ibid, pp. 11-14
building can accommodate fifty men. The artillery and cavalry buildings are each one-story brick, and are just alike except that on the artillery is three hundred feet long, while that of the cavalry is one hundred feet long. At the back of each are the mess rooms and small store rooms; the kitchens are in detached wooden buildings. In each barrack there are two rooms, with an archway between, which are used for day rooms and reading rooms.

In the early days near the entrance to the reservation, stood the guard house, a hewn log building forty-four by thirty-five feet. This house contained a guard room eighteen by twenty-one feet. The prison rooms at first did not have floors or furniture. The prisoners slept on raised platforms, and all the ventilation to be had was from holes in doors and ceilings. There was no way to warm the prison rooms. As many as thirty-two prisoners were kept there at one time. The whole building was very objectionable.

In 1869 the handsome brick hospital, with its covered veranda, nine feet wide all the way around was completed. The wards contain twenty-four beds, and are ventilated by windows that reach all the way to the floor and are heated by stoves which burn mesquite wood. In the early days of the fort married soldiers and laundresses were quartered in twenty-four wooden structures near the reservation. There

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7Ibid., pp. 15-19.
8Ibid., pp. 19-23.
9Ibid., pp. 23-26
were no gardens cultivated for furnishing fresh vegetables for the men. The water supply for all the camp was raised from the Rio Grande by steam engines into storage tanks. However, in 1873 for drinking purposes two large cisterns were completed on the reservation. Fort Brown although the first Federal fort in Texas is one that has been occupied almost continuously since 1845, and today it is a busy place in our defense program.

At the close of the Mexican War the government thought there should be several posts on the border of Mexico, more as a guard against the Mexicans than as a protection from the Indians. The first of these forts to be built was Fort Bliss, at that time called "Post of El Paso". It was occupied February 11, 1848, by three companies of First Dragoons under Major B. L. Beall. When Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, was established in 1851, the "Post of El Paso" was abandoned, but January 11, 1854, Companies B, E, and K of the Eighth United States Infantry under the command of Brevet Colonel E.B. Alexander, occupied a position about one mile below El Paso at what was then known as Franklin. On March 8, 1854, the name of the post was changed to Fort Bliss in honor of Major W.W. Bliss. The first troops were with-

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11 McConnell, op. cit., I, p. 66.
12 Rister, op. cit., p. 62.
drawn March 31, 1861, because of the Civil War, and the fort was not reoccupied until October 15, 1865.14

After reoccupation the post was called Camp Concordia because it was placed on the Old Concordia Ranch, but March 23, 1869, the name was changed back to Fort Bliss. The ranch site for the fort was on a bed of sand, gravel and destitute loam and was surrounded by sand knowls.15 However, the river bottom was so rich that two crops could be harvested yearly when watered. On the surrounding countryside mesquite, chaparral, and cacti, which were used for fuel, were found in abundance.16

The first buildings after reoccupation were three adobe one-story houses with earthen roofs and floors. Two of the main buildings were north of the parade grounds and were one hundred twenty-five feet long. Each contained eleven or twelve very large rooms, and each had a court in the center. In one building were the quarters for the enlisted men, the store houses, quartermaster's office, and commissary.17 The other also contained quarters for the enlisted men together with the adjutant's office, guardhouse, and kitchen. Lumber and charcoal were stored in the courts of these buildings. In

14Ibid., p. 68.
15Toulouse and Toulouse, Pioneer Posts in Texas, p. 32.
16Ibid., p. 33.
17Ibid., p. 34.
the other main building, which was south of the parade, were the commanding officer's quarters, the post surgeon's room, and quarters for two hundred troops.18 All the rooms were warmed by fire-places and were well ventilated by doors, windows, and ventilators in the roofs. The other buildings around the post were the bakery, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, two small adobe buildings for the laundresses, and a corral enclosed by a stone wall ten feet high.19

At first the building which was used for the hospital was not on government land; however, it was well suited for the purpose. It contained the steward's room, dispensary, store room, dining room, kitchen, and six beds for patients, but there was no bathroom, nor wash room, nor dead room in this early hospital.20 The supplies for the hospital were brought on contract by teamsters from Austin, seven hundred miles away.21

Fort Bliss had quite a struggle to become a permanent post; it was abandoned and reoccupied again and again. The troops first came February 11, 1848, moved away soon, but were sent back September 4, 1849. On September 1, 1851, the post was abandoned again, and on January 11, 1854, was reoccupied. It was evacuated, as were the other posts, during

18 Ibid., p. 35.
19 Ibid., p. 36.
20 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., pp. 36-37.
21 Rister, op. cit., p. 63.
the Civil War period but was reoccupied on March 1, 1867. With the exception of about one year in 1877, it has been occupied by United States troops since that time. Since 1878 it has been mainly a cavalry post. On February 4, 1879, Congress voted $40,000, to purchase a suitable site on which to erect a more permanent cantonment at Fort Bliss. It is now the largest cavalry post in the United States, and its permanency is due to the fact that it was necessary to have a post on the border to guard the pass from Mexico to Texas.

Another post built on the border because of hostilities with Mexico was Ringgold Barracks, situated on the left bank of the Rio Grande at Rio Grande City. On October 26, 1848, the First United States Infantry commanded by Captain J. H. La Motte established Camp Ringgold, but July 16, 1849, the name was changed to Ringgold Barracks in honor of Major David Ringgold. The post was abandoned March 3, 1859, and the troops were moved to Fort Hudson; however, December 29, 1859, it was reoccupied, but in 1861 it was again abandoned by the duration of the Civil War. It was again regarrisoned in 1867 and is still a military post, because it is needed to safe guard the border.

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22 Erna Fergusson, Our Southwest, p. 57.
23 McConnell, op. cit., p. 68.
24 Holland Thompson, The Book of Texas, p. 251.
26 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 70.
The fort had two distinct positions, old and new. The one known as the "old post" was built near the river, and all the buildings were frame. The barracks were two-stories high, and there was four other one-story buildings. Around the post were the trader's store, work shops, quartermaster's corral, hay-yard, wood pile, and officers' stables. The old post was well policed and in good sanitary condition, but the buildings were cheerless, and in 1861, after abandonment soon became old and dilapidated. After reoccupation in 1868 it was impossible to use the old buildings.

So in 1869 the new post of brick buildings was begun. There were barracks for four companies of enlisted men. Each building was two stories high and one hundred thirty-five by forty feet with a porch nine feet wide. On the first floor were the reading room, squad drill room, storeroom, company office, and first sergeant's room. On the second floor were the dormitories, each dormitory accommodating one hundred men. The infantry quarters faced those occupied by officers, while the cavalry barracks made three sides of an oblong square. The kitchens were in detached buildings and were fitted with ranges and shelves.

The officers houses were all built on the same plan and were all spacious in size with very large rooms, some eighteen

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28 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 71
by thirty-six. A number of smaller buildings, which were used for various purposes, were either within the post or near it. One was a bakery with a daily capacity of two hundred loaves. Besides the ovens the bakery contained the storehouse and the sleeping quarters for the baker. Another building was the guardhouse, which was the same size as the bakery. It contained the guard room, and the prison room, which had three small cells, all poorly ventilated. A third building was a small brick library, five hundred volumes and a number of papers. The commissary and quartermaster’s storerooms were in the one old barrack left standing. There were four stables covered with brush on upright beams. The post did not cultivate any garden. The laundresses lived in tents walled with barrel staves and gunny sacks, which were poorly ventilated and badly lighted.

The hospital which was occupied in 1870, was the best building in the new fort. It was a large brick with a twelve foot porch containing Moorish arches. In the hospital was the central administration building where the offices, a dispensary, storehouse, dining room, kitchen, pantry, and stewards room were located. On the second floor of the central building was the prison for the sick soldiers. The wards were on each side of the administration buildings, and in each ward were twelve beds, a wash room and a room for men’s clothing.

30 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 81
31 Ibid., pp. 72-73.
32 Ibid., pp. 74-75.
Today this historic fort has taken its place in our defense program.

March 3, 1849, on Leona Creek, a tributary of the Frio River, three miles from Ulvalde, Texas, Fort Inge, the second fort to be built on the first line of forts from Red River to the Rio Grande was established, on the old camp site of Captain Warefield and his company of Texas Rangers. This post served as a stopping place for troops along the lower San Antonio and El Paso road and was occupied until the Civil War, when the troops were withdrawn. In 1867 the Federal troops reoccupied Fort Inge and remained there until February 29, 1869, when the fort was permanently abandoned because Fort Concho was being built in order to do away with several lesser forts.

On March 13, 1849, one of the latest forts to be established on the first line was what is known as Fort McIntosh, built on the left bank of the Rio Grande near Laredo, Texas, between Brownsville and El Paso. It was called Camp Crawford until January 7, 1850, when the name was changed to Fort McIntosh in honor of Colonel J.S. McIntosh. The nearest railroad was at Brenham, Texas, three hundred fifty miles away.

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34 Ibid., p. 73.
35 Ibid., p. 75.
36 Ibid., p. 76.
The fort was occupied until 1859; then the stores were moved to Fort Brown, and a little while later two companies of First Infantry were stationed at the post until March 12, 1861, when it was abandoned for the duration of the Civil War. It was not reoccupied until March 8, 1867. After reoccupation the troops lived in tents until 1870, when new buildings were planned. None were completed except the hospital, post bakery, and quartermaster's storehouse, all of sandstone. The enlisted men were still in tents, but the officers were quartered in the hospital, a one-story building, with a porch all the way across both front and back. This building was divided by halls into three sections. Two of the sections contained five rooms each, where the officers lived, while the third contained a ward of twelve beds for the sick soldiers. The entire building was heated by fireplaces, one in every room, and ventilated by windows. The hospital attendants lived in stone buildings in town, which were also warmed by fireplaces, and were well ventilated and lighted. The kitchen for Fort McIntosh was in a detached frame house. There were no stables for the horses; they had to be fastened to picket lines. Water from the Rio Grande was hauled daily in wagons for use at the post.

The only means of communication was by government trains or horseback. Mail from the East or South was irregular because of floods or Indians; sometimes it came once a week, and again it might be two or three weeks coming. If the

Rister, op. cit., pp. 66.
mail went regularly, letters reached the Department headquarters at Austin in ten days, but if not, it might be three weeks. Sanitary conditions of the post were excellent because of the dry climate. 38

The fifth fort on the inner line of fortifications was Fort Duncan, established in Maverick County on the east bank of the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass March 27, 1848. The government had no regular reservation for the post, but it first leased six hundred acres of land for it; then later two thousand more north of Eagle Pass were leased, from which timber was cut, rock quarried, and coal mined. The soil was sandy and not very fertile. A range of low hills and bluffs of sandstone were east of the post.

The post was first occupied in 1849; on June 18, 1859, the troops were withdrawn and sent to Camp Verde, but on March 18, 1860, the fort was regarrisoned; again on March 18, 1861, the fort was abandoned for the duration of the Civil War. 39 During the war the Confederates occupied the buildings and greatly damaged them. On March 23, 1868, Company I, Forty-first Infantry under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Crandel, reoccupied the post; at that time new and ample quarters were put in order for the officers and men. 40

38 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., pp. 77-78.
39 Ibid., p. 73.
40 Rister, op. cit., p. 66.
The barracks for the enlisted men were adobe. There was one building for each company, and all were warmed by open fireplaces, and ventilated by openings in the eaves. The officers' quarters were two stone buildings and one adobe. A stone guardhouse, poorly lighted and ventilated, contained three rooms, not ceiled, which could accommodate nineteen prisoners.

A stone hospital, with a fourteen foot porch all around, was warmed by fireplaces, but there was no provision made for ventilation. A ward contained twelve beds, and the post surgeon lived in one end of the ward. There was no bath room, and water brought by wagons from the Rio Grande was kept in barrels. The drainage of the post was good, thereby assuring healthful surroundings. San Antonio was the nearest city, and communication with it was had twice per month. A post library of two hundred miscellaneous volumes was maintained for the men.\footnote{41}{Toulouse and Toulouse, \textit{op. cit.}, pp. 79-81.} In 1870, a short time before the fort was abandoned because of the occupation of Fort Concho, eighty Seminole Indians were attached to the Fort.\footnote{42}{McConnell, \textit{op. cit.}, Vol. I., p. 67.}

The line of forts that the United States government had built in 1849 in Texas from Red River to the Rio Grande for protection of the settlements on the frontier had become useless for that purpose, because the settlements had gone far beyond it. Therefore, it was necessary in 1850 to extend...
the protection some seventy-five miles or more west of the first string of posts. Accordingly, a second line, or as some authors call it, an outer circle of forts, was built from Red River to the Rio Grande. Fort Belknap, the first of these new forts, was built on June 24, 1851, south of the present town of Newcastle in what is now Young County, and was the most northern post built in Texas before the Civil War. Although the soldiers put down a well, they were unable to find a sufficient supply of water, and on November 1, 1851, the camp was moved one-half mile farther south to the Brazos River, where a splendid supply of water was found. The fort was established under the command of Brigadier-General Belknap, and after the completion of the post, Captain C.L. Stevenson was appointed its first commander. The fort was in a very strategic position between two Indian reservations, one near the fort, the other near the hostile Indians on Red River.

On November 18, 1851, five companies of the Fifth United States Infantry were moved from Fort Belknap to Fort Phantom Hill on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, fifty miles to the southwest. In 1861 the Federal troops left the post for the duration of the Civil War, and it was not occupied again until May, 1865. At that time the Fifth Cavalry regarrisoned the

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43 Rister, op. cit., p. 67.
44 Ibid., p. 68.
place and served it until final abandonment August 30, 1867.\footnote{R.G. Carter, \emph{On the Border with McKenzie}, p. 69.}

Many forts in Texas claimed to have been the headquarters for Robert E. Lee while he was in Texas, but if any one of them can claim that distinction it is Fort Mason. Lee was stationed at the post for a while, and so was Albert Sidney Johnston. Only July 6, 1851, the post was established on the right bank of Comanche Creek of Llano River, in present Bexar County. It was another fort that had a series of withdrawals and reoccupations. Companies A and B of the Second Dragoons first occupied it; then on January 23, 1854, they were withdrawn. On March 8, 1855, the post was reoccupied, and it was abandoned the second time February 6, 1859, only to be reoccupied again September 4, 1859. March 29, 1861, because of the Civil War had begun, the Federal troops were withdrawn from Fort Mason. For the duration of the war the fort was without United States soldiers, but December 4, 1866, the troops came again. Because Fort Concho was being built, Fort Mason was permanently abandoned March 23, 1869.\footnote{McConnell, \emph{op. cit.}, Vol. I, p. 80.}

C. C. Rister in Southern Plainsmen tells an amusing story in connection with Fort Mason. While Colonel Charles May was commander of the post, he received a quantity of chloroform. The Colonel, wanting to impress the Indians with the power of "White man's medicine", told them that he could kill a man and restore him to life. He proposed to use one
of them in the demonstration, but none of them could consent. They finally agreed on a dog. He chloroformed it, and while the Indians watched, even cut the dog's tail off. He then took the animal back into the tent and restored it to life. The dog went running and yelping and so did the Indians.48

After the Mexican War and the discovery of gold in California, people were traveling west so much by immigrant train and stage coach, that it was necessary to protect them by military forces from Indians and Mexicans. For this purpose a number of posts were built in the "Big Bend" country on the road from El Paso to Brownsville.49 Fort Quitman, one of these, was established by Companies C and H on the Eighth United States Infantry, on September 28, 1851, four hundred yards from the Rio Grande, eighty miles below El Paso, and one hundred twenty miles west of Fort Davis.50 The site of the fort was a rolling prairie covered by chaparral of mesquite and cactus. The mountains near were rocky and void of vegetation; however, in them were found iron, copper, and silver. In the summer the climate was warm, and in winter cold, maybe dry, maybe wet.51

The buildings were adobe and were very comfortable when new, but after being used a while they became unsuited for

48 Rister, op. cit., p. 163.
49 Ibid., p. 169.
51 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 81.
occupancy because the roofs and wall leaked so badly that the beds in rainy weather were wet and muddy. The whole fort was entirely unworthy of the name of a post of the United States army, as all the buildings from the commanding officer's down were patchwork. They were built before the Civil War, and during the seven years that they were abandoned April 5, 1861, to January 1, 1868, they were dismantled and so greatly damaged by the Confederates, Indians, and travelers that when rains came they were flooded.52

There was nothing attractive or convenient about this fort. In the hospital even the dispensary and steward's room were both in wards. Each ward contained only eleven beds and was poorly lighted and ventilated. Both the kitchen and storeroom for the hospital were too small, and outside in a very small detached building was the dining room. The heating system by the fireplaces was in the various rooms.

If it were possible, the enlisted men's quarters were more wretched than either the officers' or the hospital. The dormitories, ventilated mainly through holes and cracks in the walls, were furnished with wooden bunks and heated by fireplaces. In small adobe house near the post the married soldiers lived, while the laundresses were housed in tents. The kitchen and mess rooms for the soldiers were built of logs and mud. The guardhouse was built in the same manner.

52 McConnell, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 82.
53 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 82.
as the barracks except for light and ventilation, which came through small windows.54

There was no post garden from which the soldiers could obtain fresh vegetables, but vegetables in summer and milk, eggs, butter, and chickens could be purchased, at high prices, from the Mexican farmers living in the vicinity of the post. It took six months to bring fresh medical supplies by wagon train from New Orleans via Brownsville or Austin to Fort Quitman.55 The Federal troops were withdrawn April 5, 1861, but on January 1, 1868, Captain Henry Carroll with a company of the Ninth Cavalry reoccupied the buildings. The fort was used to house men and supplies rather than for defense. January 5, 1877, after the end of the Comanche and Kiowa troubles, it was permanently abandoned.56

After the establishment of Fort Belknap it soon became necessary to have a military station farther west; so on November 4, 1851, fifty or seventy-five miles west of Fort Belknap on the Clear Fork of the Brazos in Jones County, Fort Phantom Hill was established by Major George H. Thomas and five companies of the Fifth Infantry.57 An interesting story is told about the name of the fort. When Major Thomas and his soldiers were approaching the site, he thought he saw a high hill with magnificent trees, but when he arrived,

54 Ibid., pp. 62-851.
55 Ibid., p. 87.
56 Texas Almanac, 1940, p. 289.
57 Ibid., p. 287.
he found that it was only a mirage which he had seen. The place was a plain covered with bushes; nevertheless, because of plenty of wood and water he decided to build the fort at this place. Because of the mirage he named the post Fort Phantom Hill. 58

In 1864, during the Civil War, a large force of Texas Rangers who were under the command of Colonel Buckner Berry took the fort without a struggle. 59 That night either the rangers set fire to the buildings, or a fire broke out by accident, leaving only the white stone chimneys standing. 60 The officers' quarters and magazine escaped. After the fire, tents were used to house the men from time to time when they went to Fort Phantom Hill. For awhile it served as a mail station on the road to El Paso from Fort Belknap. 61 The post was never rebuilt, and indeed with the white chimneys gleaming ghost-like, it is still a "Phantom Hill."

Because the settlers were pushing west from San Antonio, and immigrants were going to California, it was necessary to have a line of forts in what is called the "Big Bend" country. On March 14, 1852, Companies B, D, E, and F of the Eighth United States Infantry established Fort McKavett on the San Saba River near the line of Menard County, first

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58 Carter, op. cit., p. 70.
59 Texas Almanac, p. 290.
60 Carter, op. cit., p. 71.
61 Texas Almanac, p. 291.
as Camp McKavett, then as Fort McKavett. On the site, at an altitude of 2,000 feet stone buildings with roofs and floors of wood were erected. As the stones were not properly placed, at the time of reoccupation in 1868, only one building was habitable. The buildings were in a square one hundred yards to the side, and later, outside the square houses for the commanding officer, the hospital, and for the laundresses were built. A spring furnished water for the post, and the water flowed so freely that it made a lagoon in the post grounds.

In 1850 the fort was abandoned for the duration of the Civil War, and not occupied again until April 1, 1868. At that time, with the exception of one building, the whole command was under canvas. The grounds comprised sixty acres surrounded by hills covered with scrub oak. By March, 1869, very little work had been done towards repair because of the lack of mechanics and the great distance to materials, but in that year Brigadier-General R.S. McKenzie brought some companies of Negro troops, and the work was quickly done. Corrals were built for the horses; barracks for the men were completely repaired; kitchen, guardhouse, sinks and outbuildings were thoroughly renovated, and officers' quarters

63 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 89.
65 Texas Almanac, p. 292.
were rebuilt with new floors, windows, doors, and roofs. In fact, the whole post took on a well ordered and neat appearance. 66

The commanding officers here quartered in large and very pleasant buildings one hundred feet south of the parade. Other quarters were not so large but were comfortable. There were three barracks for the men, one each on the north, east, and west sides of the square—all clean and furnished with iron beds. Outside the parade were the commissary, quartermaster's storeroom, chapel, store of the post trader, carpenter's shop and granary. 67

The post hospital, very inadequate in rainy or cold weather, was a wooden building with one ward of twelve beds, a dispensary, and master's room. A large and comfortable guardhouse was on the north and to the rear of the barracks. Post gardens, cultivated by the men, furnished fresh vegetables. Every morning and evening water was brought in barrels from the spring that supplied the fort. Under the management of the post treasurer the bakery furnished excellent bread. The health of the post was above the average because the dry climate was good for the lungs. 68 In 1881 General Augur recommended that the fort be abandoned because of the civilizing effect of the railroads. Therefore, on

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66 Rister, op. cit., p. 70.
67 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 90.
June 29, 1883, it was permanently abandoned. 69

On June 15, 1853, Fort Clark, another "Big Bend" fort, was established on a rocky ridge of limestone on a curve of Las Moras Creek, near Braketville, a small settlement of twelve families in Kenney County above Eagle Pass. In the valleys the soil was very fertile and produced well. A spring by the same name as the creek about one hundred yards from the post furnished water for the soldiers. The purpose of the fort was to help protect the southwest frontier from Mexicans and Indians and to guard the San Antonio-El Paso road, 70 because the Lipan and Kickapoo Indians were very troublesome. No reservation for the fort was purchased by the government but instead a low flat covered by mesquite was leased. 71

The post, a quadrangle, had one-story stone barracks, each one hundred feet long, with shingle roofs, wood floors, plastered walls, and a porch both back and front. The dormitories were warmed by fireplaces and furnished with iron bunks. The six stockard-style buildings thirty feet from the barracks were the kitchens and mess rooms. The walls were plastered, but there were no floors. 72

The officers' quarters were nine two story stone buildings

69 Texas Almanac, 1940, p. 292.
70 Ibid., p. 291.
71 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 92.
72 Ibid., p. 93.
with a porch on the front and rear. The commanding officer's house had a central hall and four rooms on each floor. The other eight houses each had three rooms to the floor and were occupied by the officers of lower rank. All were well furnished and in good repair at the time of reoccupation. The storehouse for the commissary was in a one-story stone building, floored and plastered and had a cellar eight feet deep. 73

The guardhouse was a stone building containing three rooms. The middle room was the guard room, the other two prison rooms, each with six cells. The stone hospital contained besides the central administration offices, two wings with a ward in each. Ventilation was adequate, but there was no running water system in the hospital; therefore, water was brought in wagons from Las Moras Creek and stored in barrels. The post cemetery was two hundred yards from the creek. There was no post garden and there were no fresh vegetables except onions. 74

March 19, 1861, the post was abandoned because of the Civil War and was not reoccupied until December 12, 1866. At that time Captain John A. Wilcox with Company C of the Fourth Cavalry arrived and repaired the fort, especially the barracks for the enlisted men. The fort was a very important point on the frontier for border troubles from 1875

73 Ibid., p. 93.
74 Ibid., p. 94.
to 1881. On October 28, 1877, Lieutenant Bullis crossed the Rio Grande after a band of Indian horse thieves, and was gone until December 13, 1877. He found them in a steep-sided canyon, drove them off, recaptured seventeen horses, five mules, one burro, fifty-two skins, two buffalo robes, some dried deer and horse meat, water kegs, saddles, bridles, lariats, and other articles. Some of these indicated that the Indians were from Fort Stanton, New Mexico. 75

Again, in 1881, an expedition was sent out under Lieutenant Bullis against the Lipans who had killed Mrs. McLauren and robbed her home. The Indian village was found, four warriors were killed, and a squaw and child were captured. The squaw told the soldiers about sixty families of Lipans who had their homes across the Rio Grande in Mexico, near the mouth of the Pecos and San Carlos, who frequently made raids into Texas for horses and cattle after which they escaped by crossing the river. Bullis pursued these Indians and after their capture raids were fewer. 76

In 1918-1919 the government made an appropriation of $200,000 for improvements at Fort Clark. Today it is being used in the defense program of our nation.

On October 28, 1852, Fort Chadbourne, at first called Camp Chadbourne was located south of Phantom Hill on Oak Creek, a tributary of the Colorado River in Coke County. The purpose of the fort was to protect the settlers and guard the

mail, which came from Fort Belknap, from the Indians. The
year 1854 was a remarkable one in the history of the fort, for
several unusual happenings occurred. A peace conference with
the Indians was held; on June 9, a great hail storm came which
was so heavy that several wagon loads of hail were saved to
be used in camp; in the autumn the grasshoppers came so thick
that they darkened the sun.77

After Fort Griffin was built the troops were moved from
Chadbourne to that place. Except from time to time for
picket duty, protection of the mail, or guard against the
Indians, Fort Chadbourne was without soldiers. In August,
1867, the Indians attacked the paymaster and ten men, but
were driven off. After 1871 the fort was used only as a
subpost to help the state troops. Because the country at
this time was so well patrolled, the garrison was relieved
monthly.78 The date when the troops were permanently
withdrawn from this fort was not found.

On October 7, 1854, Fort Davis, was built by Lieu-
tenant-Colonel Seawell in the "Big Bend" country on Limpia
Creek in Presidio County. It was named for Jefferson Davis,
who was then Secretary of War in President Pierce's cabinet.
As was the case with many early forts, Fort Davis, too,
had several names. The first was "Painted Camp on the Lim-
pia", then "Camp on the Limpia", and finally, October 23,

\[77\text{Ibid.}, \text{ Vol. I, p. 84.}\]

\[78\text{The Texas Almanac, 1940, p. 427.}\]
1854, it was named Fort Davis. The post, surrounded by mountains, and stony ground was built in a beautiful canyon three-fourth of a mile long and four hundred yards wide at the foot of the Davis Mountains. It was on the San Antonio-El Paso road about four hundred seventy-five miles from El Paso. The country was wild and barren with a delightfully healthful climate. Sudden changes in temperature were not so common at this post as in some parts of the state. The rainy season came in June and July, and as a result of the favorable climatic conditions there was very little illness.

This fort became an important United States Cavalry post for the protection against marauding Indians of the scattered settlements of the frontier, mail carriers and freighters. On April 13, 1861, Fort Davis was abandoned by Federal troops for the duration of the war between the states, and the Confederates occupied the fort for a little while. On July 1, 1867, Federal troops under Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt marched all the way from San Antonio and reoccupied the fort. This is the longest march recorded, up to this time, by the United States army.

Officer's quarters, nineteen in number, were built in a line with the commanding officer's house in the center. Each officer had a separate one-story house with a covered porch on both back and front. Four of the officer's houses

80 Holland Thompson, The Book of Texas, p. 125.
were of native limestone, and the other fifteen were of adobe. The commanding officer's house had a wing of two rooms on each side of a central hall, while the others contained two rooms with a hall between. Each was covered with shingles and heated by open fireplaces. For the enlisted men there were four large adobe barracks. They were plastered, ceiled, and had a porch across the front. Two of the barracks were used for dormitories for the soldiers, while the other two contained the mess rooms, kitchens, and storerooms. All were warmed by open fireplaces and ventilated by windows. No permanent quarters were provided for the laundresses or married soldiers. The guardhouse was made of limestone and contained a guard-room and a prison room with three cells heated by fireplaces. The commissary and quartermaster's storehouse was adobe and not ceiled. A bakery with one oven, but with a capacity of six hundred loaves daily was operated by the post. Stables for the horses were well roofed but otherwise open.

In 1869 a hospital of limestone was begun but never completed; therefore, a temporary building was provided. The medical supplies came from New Orleans via Austin. Water from Limpia Creek was hauled in wagons and kept in barrels for use in the hospital in case of fire, but a clear, pure, cool soft spring in the post year provided drinking water. The first post garden which was on the creek produced very well, but when it was moved it was a failure. Poultry, eggs, butter, and milk were scarce, and prices were high.
Mail came from San Antonio twice per week, provided Indians and floods did not interfere. It took ten days for mail to reach Austin and from fifteen to eighteen to reach Washington. The duties of the soldiers varied. At times they guarded immigrants on their way to California; at others they scouted for Indians who had made raids on the settlements; and in their leisure time from military duty they worked at the post. There was no bathing except in the creek, because the fort had no bathroom or running water.81

Fort Davis became one of the most important forts in the defense of the Rio Grande. It was the point from which many expeditions were sent against the Mescalero Apache Indians of New Mexico in 1878-1880. After 1881 small bodies of Indians made their appearance about Fort Davis, but whenever the troops appeared, they recrossed the Rio Grande. On July 30, 1898, the United States government abandoned Fort Davis as a military post because the wild tribes had become more peaceful and there was no further need of the fort.82

On July 10, 1856, Company B, Second Cavalry, established Camp Verde on Verde Creek in Kerr County. This is the only military camp in Texas that had the distinction of having camels and dromedaries in its equipment. As an experiment of Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, these animals were used to carry military supplies across the dry lands of Texas, and the west, but this practice soon proved impractical. Some of

81 Toulouse and Toulouse, op. cit., p. 93.
82 Rister, op. cit., p. 87.
the animals were sold to a circus and the others were turned loose on the deserts of the West where they disappeared. Camp Verde had a sub-post, Camp Ives. On March 13, 1860, troops from this sub-post escorted Robert E. Lee to the Rio Grande, then returned and abandoned Camp Ives, January 28, 1861. The troops then joined those at Camp Verde, where on March 7, 1861, all were withdrawn for the duration of the Civil War. On November 30, 1866, the camp was reoccupied until April 1, 1869, when was permanently abandoned because the large post of Concho had been occupied. 83

In 1858 at the junction of the Comanche Trail and the Overland Mail Route on the Comanche Creek in Pecos County, Fort Stockton was built. The purpose of the fort was to protect the mail from San Antonio to El Paso and to guard immigrants and merchants to California and Chihuahua, Mexico. 84 The reservation, which had an altitude of 4,960 feet, was not owned by the government but leased. The soil of the twenty acre tract was sandy and full of alkali and could not be farmed except by irrigation. For this purpose water was brought from springs several miles away. Irrigation made the soil very fertile and productive, yielding enough melons, corn, and garden vegetables to supply the entire post. The site was void of trees except one cottonwood and a few mesquite bushes. In the creek water cress and fish were

83 Ibid., p. 89.
84 The Texas Almanac, 1940, p. 291.
found in abundance which could be used as food. In winter game, such as, ducks, geese, and partridges were abundant.\textsuperscript{85}

The water supply for the post was hauled in wagons from the creek and stored in barrels, as there were no cisterns or reservoirs on the grounds. Bathing was done in the creek in summer. The dry climate of the post was more or less extreme, in summer oppressive heat, in winter acute cold. During the existence of the fort the largest rain recorded, which came in 1868, was about three inches, but violent tornadoes were frequent. Winter began in December and lasted until February; however, spring came early, but there was never any garden stuff until late in the season.\textsuperscript{86}

Barracks for the enlisted men were three adobe buildings with stone foundations—all warmed by mesquite roots burned in fireplaces. In the barracks there was no bathroom, no wash room, and no water closet. The mess hall of the enlisted men was not furnished, but each man supplied his own knife, fork, plate, and chair. In pretty weather they ate out doors. In spite of the hardships the men were content, because there was plenty of good food. No special barracks were prepared for the married soldiers and laundresses. The officers were quartered in five adobe buildings with plastered walls and well finished board

\textsuperscript{85} Toulouse & Toulouse, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 95.

\textsuperscript{86} Ibid., p. 97.
floors, all heated by fireplaces. The rock guardhouse contained two rooms, one for the guard and one for the prisoners. There was no heat for the prisoners, and the ventilation was poor. The medical supplies for the hospital, which was built in 1859, came from New Orleans every six months, and sometimes ran low between trips. The bakery was an adobe building, as were the stables. This was one post that contained no laundry, no chapel, no school, and no library. Communication with the outside world was by stage or wagon train, and unless the mail was delayed by floods or Indians, it came twice per week. It took seven days to send a letter to the headquarters at Austin, and fifteen days to Washington. 87

Because Fort Stockton was well drained, sanitation of the post was good, and the men were healthy. There were no pulmonary diseases nor rheumatism on account of the pure warm dry atmosphere, but catarrh was prevalent, and intermittent fever was frequent. Also the records show that often in the spring there was diarrhoea from eating fresh vegetables. 88

On April 18, 1861, Fort Stockton was abandoned because of the Civil War, but on July 7, 1867, Brigadier-General Hatch with four companies of the Ninth Cavalry reoccupied the post. For the next fifteen or eighteen years

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87 Ibid., p. 98.
88 Ibid., p. 98.
it served as an important point on the frontier of civil-
ization, especially since it was on the main cow trail to
Chihuahua, Mexico. On June 3, 1886, in compliance with
General Augur's recommendation, Fort Stockton was finally
abandoned as a military station.

In 1845, as a precaution against Mexico, the United
States government sent a garrison to San Antonio, but on
February 10, 1852, the soldiers were removed temporarily.
However, the post was regarrisoned shortly, but in 1861
it was abandoned to the Confederacy. Before the Civil
War several notable men were stationed at the Post of San
Antonio. Among them were Albert Sidney Johnson, an officer,
and Robert E. Lee, who for a time was commander of the post.
It was while he was living in his house on Alamo Street that
Lee resigned from the United States army.

In 1865, when San Antonio was reoccupied, the govern-
ment planned to station both infantry and cavalry units at
the post, but later decided to use the place for infantry
only. In this early post the only building made of lime-
stone, the Alamo, had been used for military purposes since

89 Rister, op. cit., pp. 60-61.
90 Toulouse & Toulouse, op. cit., p. 90.
92 Texas Almanac, 1940, p. 291.
93 In 1872 when the new site for a fort was chosen
the cavalry was moved.
the Texas Revolution and was now used for storage. Twice
the infantry moved from the buildings rented for them be-
cause they were situated on a curve of the San Antonio
River which was subject to overflows.94 The cavalry was
quartered in a large building that was warmed by stoves
and lighted by candles. It was furnished with two tiers
of wooden bunks, in which were sacks of hay used as
mattresses. This building had a well arranged kitchen and
a well furnished dining room. By means of windows, doors,
and shafts good ventilation was obtained. All officers
and married soldiers lived in nearby houses.95 In a
privately owned house with two stories and a basement, the
hospital was located. It answered the purpose of a hospi-
tal very well except there was no bathroom, no lavatory and
no sink. About every three to six months medical supplies
came from New Orleans. The post bakery was near the hospi-
tal and was very well equipped for a daily capacity of two
hundred loaves.96 Near the Alamo was the guardhouse, con-
taining a guard room and a prison room with seven cells.
The government used the Post of San Antonio until 1972,
when the site of Fort Sam Houston was chosen.97

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94 Toulouse & Toulouse, op. cit., p. 100.
95 Ibid., p. 101.
96 Ibid., p. 102.
97 Ibid., p. 103.
This site, a high plateau some hundred sixty-two feet above sea level, contained one hundred sixty-two acres. The fort was a quadrangle six hundred twenty-four yards square, but now there are more than one thousand acres and many more buildings. Today this post is one of the most important of the United States military possessions. In the present defense program Fort Sam Houston is playing an important part.

On October 14, 1865, a treaty was signed with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, on October 17 with the Kiowa-Apache, on October 18 with the Kiowas and Comanches. There were three main provisions of these treaties, namely:

(1) The Indians were to move to the reservations south of the Canadian.
(2) The Indians agreed to give up white captives.
(3) The Indians agreed to stay away from the Santa Fe Trail.

These treaties were kept for about two years.

It was soon necessary to attempt to strengthen the treaties. Accordingly, July 20, 1866, President Johnson approved an act creating the Indian Commission for the purpose of making peace with the Indians west of the Mississippi. The Commission was subdivided. One division was to go to the Sioux, while the other was to go to the south tribes to make a treaty. The southwest tribes, Kiowa,

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99 W. S. Nye, Carbine and Lance, pp. 49-52.
Comanche, and Kiowa-Apache, met the Commission at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, October 21, and the treaty was made. In addition to the articles of agreement of 1865 the treaty further provided:

(1) The Indians were to withdraw from between the Platte and Arkansas.
(2) Railroads were to be permitted to go through the Indian territory.
(3) The Indians were to go on reservations set apart for them.
(4) Hostilities on settlements in Texas and other western states were to cease.
(5) The Federal government was to give $25,000 per year for thirty years to buy articles for the Indians.
(6) An army officer was to be present when annuities were issued.
(7) The government was to furnish tools, blacksmiths, teachers, and other helpers for civilizing the Indians.

Some of the provisions of the treaty, just like all previous ones were kept by the Indians for awhile; others were never observed by them. The Indians continued to be very unscrupulous in his dealings with the Red Man. Thus the policy of treaty, then raids, then punishment, then treaty and raids was continued in Texas. The Indian became bolder. He had no respect for military authority, even committing crimes near the post. This is not to be wondered at, since the policy in dealing with the Indian did not instill respect.

Therefore, in order to control the Indian, the government decided to build forts in Texas near the

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100 Rister, op. cit., pp. 57-69.
101 Ibid., pp. 71-75.
reservations in the Indian Territory. In accord with this plan, Fort Richardson was the first to be built. It was located on the south bank of Lost Creek near the town of Jacksboro in Jack County. In 1866 a troop of soldiers was sent to the post but was moved in a few months, some going to Fort Belknap and others to Buffalo Springs which was abandoned shortly because of the scarcity of water. The soldiers went back to Fort Richardson. Water from the creek was brought in wagons for cooking, while that from the springs nearby was used for drinking. There was a good supply of water even in dry seasons. The nearest settlement besides Jacksboro, was Weatherford, and the nearest railroad station was Calvert, Texas, two hundred miles away. Fort Richardson was on the overland mail route to the west coast.

The houses built at the fort were four picket ones with a capacity of three hundred fifty men, quartermaster's building of the same material, and a picket shed for one hundred mules. There were no fortified buildings or fort proper erected. Each of the smaller barracks for enlisted men housed twenty-eight men, while the lar-

103 Toulouse, & Toulouse, op. cit., p. 103.
104 Rister, op. cit., p. 50.
105 Ibid., p. 51.
-ger one accommodated thirty-four. Beds were wooden bunks with sacks of hay refilled every month. The kitchen and mess halls were well equipped for the times. Very poorly constructed tents, log, frame, and picket houses were provided for married soldiers and laundresses. Five of the eight houses occupied by officers were built of lumber hauled two hundred miles from Calvert, Texas, the nearest railroad point; the other three were stockade-style made from cottonwood trees that had grown on the creek. They were all ceiled and painted, even the woodwork. All were well ventilated and heated by open fireplaces. Later a group of sandstone buildings were erected at the post consisting of a commissary, guardhouse, and hospital. The windows, doors, and ceilings for these houses came from San Antonio; the rest of the woodwork was made by the government sawmills at the post.

The most substantial building at the post was the hospital, two stories high, flanked by wings on either side. Around the entire building was a twelve foot veranda, which gave comfort from the heat in the summer. Stoves and open fireplaces warmed the hospital. The wings consisted of wards of twelve beds each, and there was a bathroom and bath tub in each ward. Medical supplies came twice a year from New Orleans by ship to Galveston, then by rail to Calvert, and overland to Fort Richardson. Sometimes the supply would

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106 Toulouse & Toulouse, op. cit., p. 104.
run low, because for days the routes were cut off by heavy rains.

Furniture for the barracks was made by the men, but the officers bought most of theirs from Weatherford, the nearest market. There were two mails weekly by way of Waco and also by way of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Frequently Indians attacked and killed the driver and robbed the mails. It took six days for letters to reach headquarters at Austin, and from twenty to twenty-four days to reach Washington. In the fall of 1869 the garrison at Fort Richardson had many duties, such as, building the post, removing rocks and rubbish, escorting mail, preserving peace during reconstruction of the state, checking depredations of the Indians and punishing them when raids occurred.

In 1871, in order to create in the hearts of the Indians respect for the whites and to make them understand that the government at Washington would deal justly with them, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs invited Indian representatives to Washington and the East for a visit and conference. Some of the tribes responded, but the Kiowas and Comanches listened to the unscrupulous trader, who by his subtlety, incited them to make raids into Texas instead of going to Washington.

In May, 1871, General Sherman was on an inspection

tour of forts in Texas and Oklahoma to determine whether the stories of Indian depredations were true. When the General reached Fort Richardson, he called a conference of the citizens of Jacksboro. After hearing their complaints that a great deal of killing and robbing had been done by the Indians from the Fort Sill reservation, he was still not convinced that they were true. However, the very night that Sherman was at Fort Richardson a wounded man who had just escaped the Indians came in and reported that an outrage had been committed by Indians on teamsters some fifteen miles from the post. In this attack seven had been killed and some in the most brutal fashion; one had been tied to a wagon wheel, and then the wagon set on fire. For the first time Sherman was convinced that the Indians had come from Fort Sill. He, therefore, ordered General McKenzie to hunt for the Indians and not to stop until he had found them and brought them to justice, while himself would proceed to Fort Sill for an investigation with Agent Tatum.

At Fort Sill, while Sherman was talking to Tatum, Satanta, Satanka, and Lone Wolf, three leaders of the Indians, rode into the agency yard, and in conversation with Tatum boasted that they had killed the teamsters and gave as a justification for the terrible crime that some of their annuities had been withheld. When Tatum reported to Sherman what he had found out, Sherman
ordered the Indians arrested, put in irons, and sent back to Jacksboro for trial. In the meantime an Indian had prepared to kill Sherman, and had it not been for an alert soldier he would have succeeded.

Shortly after the Indians had been put in irons General McKenzie came in to report that he had been able to follow the trail of the Indians because of a terrible rain. However when he learned that the Indians had already been arrested, he prepared to start back to Jacksboro with them.

A short distance out of Fort Sill, Old Satanka was killed when he attacked one of the guards and was left on the side of the road for his people to pick up and bury. The other two, Satanta and Lone Wolf, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death by the court at Jacksboro, but the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment at Huntsville, Texas, because of so many protests against the death sentences.

This trial at Jacksboro is the first instance where Indians were tried in the courts of the United States. Further pleas from people all over the country went into the President not to allow punishment of the Indians, but the President referred the matter back to Governor Davis of Texas, stating it was a responsibility of the state. The agent at Fort Sill, Mr. Tatum, who was a Quaker, pleaded

leniency for the Indians, giving as his reason that the other Indians might take revenge. On October 8, 1873, as a result of these pleas, Governor Davis freed the Indians. Because he believed this act was purely political on the part of Governor Davis, General Sherman was provoked to contempt for the Governor which he expressed in a letter stating that there would be more raids just as before from the Fort Sill Reservation into Texas. For the next two years there were raids just as General Sherman had predicted.

After Fort Richardson was abandoned as a military post, it became a government Indian school for a few years, but was abandoned altogether in 1878. Now a unit of the state militia uses some of the remaining buildings as headquarters. 109

In 1866, the Secretary of War appointed a commission to inspect the frontier posts in Texas which had been abandoned at the beginning of the Civil War to determine if it were necessary to restore them; also the commission was to select a suitable site for the new post. The location selected by the Commission was strategically placed at the junction of the North and South Concho Rivers, and the fort became the pivot for two semi-circles of posts between Brownsville, and El Paso. On December 4, 1867, five companies of the Fourth Cavalry, commanded by Colonel John

Hatch, arrived and pitched tents on the ground where there was an abundance of wood, water, and grass. This post had numerous names, "Camp Hatch", "Camp Kelly", "Fort Griffin", "Camp Concho". Finally, February 6, 1868, headquarters at San Antonio named the place Fort Concho.

The government planned to make Fort Concho a ten company post so that other smaller posts could be eliminated, and work to this end started in earnest. The post was built at an estimated cost of $3,000,000. For two years two sawmills were operated on the San Saba River, sixty-five miles away, making lumber and shingles from oak, elm, and pecan to be used in this fort. These were hauled in government wagons drawn by government mules. The drivers of which were paid forty dollars per month with rations. These shingles were very substantial and can be seen after fifty years or more on the dilapidated buildings still standing.

Fort Concho was very beautiful and for both comfort and convenience was the best ordered of any forts on the frontier, and the arrangement of it was very artistic. On the south side of the parade grounds were the tasty, elegant, and imposing quarters for the officers, while on the north side were the handsome and commodious barracks for the enlisted men. The hospital, commissary, and quartermaster's buildings were on east side of the parade. The west side was
closed by an ornamental fence with a large gateway in the center. All of these buildings were made of sandstone and were completed by March 1, 1870.

The hospital was the best and handsomest building of the fort, with its beams of pecan timber, plastered walls, and floor of stone slabs. Even though the hospital was very large, at times tents had to be used for the sick. All the partitions were made of stone, and for fire protection buckets and axes with printed instructions were hung on the walls. Stoves and open fireplaces were used to heat the hospital. Contagious diseases were placed upstairs. The surgery room was well supplied with up-to-date instruments. The post contained no chapel, but the chaplain held services wherever he could find a building available. The fort was in a very dry climate; therefore, water was scarce. The Concho was unfit for use because it had a bad odor. A system of cisterns was planned for the fort.

For a number of years supplies were brought either from Indianola, five hundred fifty miles away, or from San Antonio, two hundred miles away. Fredericksburg, a German town one hundred sixty miles away, furnished stone masons and lime burners to help build Fort Concho. Feed for the horses and mules was bought from the German farmers.

Life at the post was strenuous; men rose early, did

\[110\text{Carter, op. cit., p. 90.}\]
escort duty, protected surveyors for the railroads, built structures at the post, or fought among themselves. Generally, however, they were brave, efficient, and hardy defenders of our country's flag. For those who enjoyed hunting and fishing there was ample opportunity, because the streams were full of fish, and the country was full of game, such as buffalo, antelope, rabbits, and quail. However, in 1871, Colonel R.S. McKenzie stopped all hunts except for Indians. This kind of hunting kept the soldiers busy, for in the full of the moon the Indians engaged in raids, killing people and stealing horses. Pursuit was difficult for the troops, because escape was easy for the Indian, since he had always an extra horse in the string, while the cavalryman had only his mount.

In 1881 General Augur recommended that Fort Concho be abandoned, since the Indians were peaceful, made so by the civilizing effect of the railroads. Accordingly, June 20, 1889, the fort was abandoned, and the troops were sent to San Antonio.

A fort that played an important part in the defense of the frontier because of its strategic position was Fort Griffin, established July 31, 1867, in Shackelford County on Maxwell's Ranch. The site was on the bank of the Clear Fork of the Brazos, thirty-seven miles west of Belknap, eighty-five miles west of Fort Richardson, and one hundred

111 Carter, op. cit., p. 91.
fifty miles east and southeast of Fort Concho. 113 The uneven surrounding country was broken by valleys, hills, terraces, and some high plateaus. It was on one of these plateaus that the fort was built. Originally the plan was for permanent buildings to be erected; consequently, steam sawmills, window sashes, door-frames, tools, and a number of mechanics were sent from San Antonio to furnish Fort Griffin. 114

Since it would take a long while to build permanent structures, small temporary shingled-covered buildings were at first erected. The commanding officer's house and the hospital were two log houses which had been moved in from the ranch. 115 Barracks for the enlisted men were four rows of frame houses fifty yards apart and with ten in a row. Each row of huts accommodated a company. The men were so crowded and ventilation so poor that disease among the men was common. The post surgeon requested more room, but none was given. 116 The laundresses lived in tents and frame houses with two tents for every family. Officers were quartered in frame buildings one story to one and one-half stories high. 117 The quartermaster's unit was four small frame buildings built on three sides of an open square. One

113 Rister, op. cit., p. 67.
114 McConnell, op. cit., p. 119.
115 Rister, op. cit., p. 68.
117 Ibid., p. 119.
building contained the offices, another the granary, one of the others contained clothing, and in the fourth were camp and garrison supplies. A fence closed the square, and lumber was stored in the open place. The commissary was in a large frame building.\textsuperscript{118} Between the two mess halls was the frame guardhouse, which had two rooms, one for the guard, the other for the prisoner. In the hospital unit, in addition to the log house, which leaned to one side, and leaked, there were three frame buildings that were used for wards and offices.\textsuperscript{119} Three hundred yards from the wards was a small frame building that was used for the dead house. It was well ventilated and contained a post-mortem table. The first laundry was a weather boarded building that was covered with tarpaulin; when it burned, a tent was used. After a storm blew the tent down, a building was made by stakes driven into the ground and covered by canvas was used for a laundry.\textsuperscript{120} The post bakery was in a near-by dilapidated building, and the stables were four sheds built parallel to each other. There was an officers' reading room, and a library of fifty-six poorly selected volumes; however, when the temporary camp at Corsicana was abandoned, fifty-eight better books were sent to Fort Griffin.\textsuperscript{121}

\textsuperscript{118}Ibid., p. 120.
\textsuperscript{119}Ibid., pp. 121-123.
\textsuperscript{120}Ibid., pp. 123-124.
\textsuperscript{121}Ibid., pp. 124-127.
The water supply was hauled in wagons from Collins Creek and put in barrels every morning, since there were no cisterns or reservoirs on the post grounds. In summer a spring in the Clear Fork of the Brazos furnished drinking water. The post had a fire wagon which was filled every night. In summer, bathing was done in the creek and the Clear Fork. Because of the natural drainage of the plateau on which the fort was built, the post had excellent sanitation, and too, waste around the post was watched closely and was carried off every morning by the prisoners. No vegetables were grown, but in spite of that the food was generally good. However, even though the food and sanitation were watched closely, there were, at times, diseases like dysentery, diarrhoea, and malaria.

Calvert, Texas, was the nearest town and communication was carried on with it by means of government trains which were wagons drawn by horses, mules, or oxen. Mail came four times per week, but often it was delayed because of floods or capture by Indians. It took eight days for a letter to reach headquarters at Austin and from eighteen to twenty days to reach Washington.

Between 1870 and 1880 six or seven companies of soldiers were stationed at Fort Griffin to protect the settlements.

122 Ibid., pp. 128-130.
123 Ibid., pp. 130-133.
124 Rister, op. cit., p. 68.
Along with the soldiers a group of Indian scouts was attached to the fort. In 1871, the army began from Fort Griffin one of the longest trips ever made after Indians. This trip was made by Colonel Shafter and a troop of soldiers after Indians who had stolen stock from the fort itself. The Indians were overtaken on the Staked Plains, one was wounded, the stock captured, and a great quantity of meat, lead, powder, buffalo robes, etc., belonging to the Indians was also taken.

The town, Fort Griffin, or "The Flats" as it was called, sprang up just under the hill on which the fort was located. This town for a number of years was the market for a very profitable industry of buffalo hides which were hauled in wagons to Denison, Texas, to be shipped by rail to northern markets. A more desperate and lawless class of people never collected in a western town than was to be found in "The Flats" at that time. Prominent among them was "Tol" Bowers, a noted desperado, saloon-keeper, and murderer; two famous gamblers were killed in a duel over Lottie Deno, or "Mystic Maud", a notorious woman gambler who had mysteriously come from Fort Concho and just as mysteriously disappeared from Fort Griffin.

Before the Indian depredations ceased, ranchers and

125E.P. Poe, Buckboard Days, p. 35.
126Rister, op. cit., p. 120.
127Ibid., pp. 122-125.
cattlemen had made their way to the country around Fort Griffin and had prospered. In his report for May 17, 1871, General R.B. Marcy spoke of the immense herds of cattle on the ranges of Texas. In order to check lawlessness, especially cattle and horse thieves, a vigilance committee was secretly organized by the cattlemen early in the 1870's. As a result of this committee's work a few of the thieves were hanged. This vigilance committee was the forerunner of "The Texas Cattlemen's Association", which was organized at Fort Griffin. The post of Fort Griffin was abandoned following General Augur's recommendation of 1881.\footnote{Ibid., pp. 125-128.}

After the Indians surrendered and were placed on their reservations, and the danger of raids and depredations had passed, General C.C. Augur made a survey of the forts of Texas to see which ones were no longer needed. In 1881 in his report to the War Department he listed the forts he recommended to be abandoned. In accord with this report the soldiers were withdrawn from these forts as the General specified.\footnote{Annual Report of the Department of Texas", 1881, file no. 5984 MS Old Records Section A.G.O. War Department, Washington, in Rister's Southwestern Frontier.}

While most of the Federal forts in Texas were built in the west and southwest, still the eastern part of the state was not wholly without military protection. On the border of Big Cypress Boyau near Red River, fifty-nine miles from Shreveport, Louisiana, and sixteen miles from Marshall,
the nearest railroad town, the Post of Jefferson was established in 1869. Since there was no reservation, the troops were put on rented land. The soil was sandy but fertile, especially for cotton, tobacco, wheat, and vegetables. There was plenty of water in the bayou for use around the fort, but drinking water came from the spring, wells and cisterns. From the bayou prisoners hauled the water and stored it in barrels. The climate was mild with much rain in winter and cool breezes in summer.

On a sandy slope tents in patches of two, three, and four were pitched for the enlisted men. The tents were floored, framed with pine lumber, heated by fireplaces or stoves, lighted by candles, and ventilated by raising the sides. Two or three men occupied each tent. There was no bathrooms and the kitchens were in wooden sheds floored with brick. Laundresses and married soldiers were provided with tents which had frame walls. Officers, too, occupied tents heated by stoves or fireplaces. For the commissary and quartermaster, houses in the town were rented. The guard house was a stockade covered by canvas, heated by stoves, and ventilated by raising the sides.

The hospital at the post was moved several times. At first it was in an old dilapidated frame house, but on May 15, 1869, it was moved to a new two-story house of seventeen rooms, for which the government paid one hundred dollars per month. On January 24, 1870, the hospital was moved into
into a unit of ten tents; three were used for patients, one as an office, one for the dispensary, one as a kitchen, two as dining rooms, one for the steward's room, and one for the commissary storehouse. All the tents were framed, floored, lighted by candles, and ventilated by raising the sides. There was no hospital garden, but the place had good drainage. Intermittent fever was prevalent, and so were diarrhea and dysentery.

The post had a library of one hundred ninety-nine books. Communication was had to New Orleans by steamboat, and to Marshall by stage. Mail went twice a week to New Orleans. It took ten days for mail to reach headquarters at Austin, and fourteen to seventeen days to Washington. The duties of the garrison were to arrest murderers and horse thieves, much of what it does today. The post was abandoned in the early 70's.130

In 1870 General Sheridan recommended to General Sherman that a fort be established for the protection of the cattle raisers in North Texas. In accord with this recommendation, Fort Elliot, the last and farthest north of any army post in Texas, was established February 3, 1875, on the North Fork of Red River. On January 3, 1875, the post was moved to Wheeler County, twenty-seven miles west of Oklahoma. Mobeetie was the nearest post office; however, the post had a telegraph line connecting with other stations

and a daily stage coach. The land was first leased, but on October 28, 1881, a tract of two thousand sixty acres was bought by the government from Walter Phelps. All was abandoned October 21, 1890.131

In spite of the great number of forts in Texas, Indian raids continued without abatement for a few years. The Indians were so bold that they sometimes attacked soldiers, knowing full well they would be at a disadvantage. Settlers on the border asked the Governor to send forces for their protection. There were several reasons for the failure of the Federal policy in Texas. One was the long frontier to be protected, and another was the inadequacy of the troops. Because of these circumstances the Texas legislature in 1870 voted to raise fourteen companies of Rangers and muster them into service, but still the Indians continued raids, and depredations were extensive. It was the belief that the reservations were too near the settlements. Consequently, the state legislature sent a resolution to Congress asking that the Comanche and Kiowa tribes be moved inland from the Texas border. In 1872 the state raised more troops to help on the border, and stationed them at posts throughout the western frontier. Scouts were sent out to the surrounding territory, and as a result the country around the posts was well patrolled,132 but away from the posts crime and

131 McConnell, op. cit., pp. 135-141.
132 Rister, op. cit., pp. 112-118.
horror never ceased. The Federal policy was criticised on every hand, and the President was constantly being asked to enforce a more vigorous policy towards the savages.133

Because of the raids by the Indians and the pleas from the settlers, there was a change in the policy toward the Indians in Texas. It was no longer one of defense but became one of relentless punishment. To execute this policy, every available man was put into action. General C.C. Augur, who had succeeded General Reynolds as commander of the Department of Texas in 1874, was not content with short forays against the savages, but ordered his men to make continuous, determined and relentless efforts to bring the savages into submission, and to chastise them both summer and winter.134 Thus General R.S. McKenzie was to have a supply base on the "Fresh Water Fork" of the Brazos, so that the troops could make longer and more determined forays on the Indians. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson was to work west from Fort Sill, while Colonel Miles was sent from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and Major Price was to move from New Mexico. Thus the Indians were to be attacked from every side. A warning was sent to the Indians to "come in and surrender or else-----". There were several fights, and many Leaders of the Indians were arrested and sent to St. Augustine, Florida, to be placed in prison. After many defeats and

133Ibid., pp. 121-125.
134Ibid., pp. 126-129.
the capture of many of the leaders, the remainder of the tribes surrendered and were willing to settle on the reservations. Such a vigorous attack convinced the Indians that they must submit to governmental authority. At last the defensive policy in Texas had turned to an aggressive one. With the surrender of the wild Indian tribes the Federal fortifications of Texas have become for the most part a matter of record for the war department of Washington, or interesting reading for the student of history. However, some of the forts established in the early days are still being used by the government, and as our program of defense, against a far more formidable foe than the savage Indian develops, perhaps new and bigger forts will be added to those already in existence.
CHAPTER IV

ARMY OPERATIONS IN NEW MEXICO,
ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA

The origin and history of fortifications of New Mexico, Arizona, and California are as romantic and picturesque as that of forts and posts in Texas or Oklahoma, but as yet no historian has given a detailed account of them. Very few stories of human interest connected with the forts could be found. The information obtained about some, a rather large number, was little more than the name and location.

The Federal fortifications in New Mexico did not follow a definite line, as in Texas, but troops were stationed in various forts scattered over the state. In this state as well as in all others in the Southwest there was a constant conflict between the whites and Indians over possession of the land. However, the white men in the early days of New Mexico were probably more desperate characters than those in Texas and Oklahoma. It was to control these lawless whites as well as the Indians that the United States stationed troops in that region.

Before the Civil War only a few Federal forts had been established in New Mexico to protect the far away settlements acquired by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
Forts in New Mexico
1865 to 1885
in 1848. In 1853, Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, reported to the President concerning the condition of Indians in New Mexico that the country was comparatively free from Indian disturbances. Any that were there could be traced to marauders and outlaws who had been either mistreated or incited to outrages by the lawless whites in the territory. At this time he stated that the tribes had promised to apprehend the marauders and outlaws and restore property taken by them. But Davis's report of 1854 showed a change in conditions. By this year hostilities had increased; however, by prompt and energetic action of the few troops stationed in the territory they were somewhat repressed. Nevertheless depredations still occurred. One reason why they could not be repressed quickly and permanently was the great frontier that had to be patrolled. There was an Indian and foreign frontier of 1500 miles with more than a 1000 miles through Indian country. The Indian population was about 50,000, and many bands of these refused to acknowledge the authority of the United States. The Federal force in New Mexico at this time was only 1,654 officers and men. Davis stated again and again in his report that the forces were inadequate to cope with the situation and promised more soldiers as soon as Congress would grant the appropriation for them. In 1855 his report showed still an increase in Indian outrages. This time it mentioned especially the emigrants as victims. Military
expeditions were sent against the guilty bands, and in 1855 the Indians signed treaties to cease raids and go on reservations. Davis asked for an appropriation to build military roads in New Mexico to facilitate the work of the soldiers. The roads were never built. In his report of 1855 Davis praised the soldier for his gallantry and bravery in performing his hazardous task against the Indians.  

Davis mentioned the forts of New Mexico, but he did not ask for a separate appropriation for them; however, Fort Stanton was built during his term of office. Among the early military stations was Fort Union established in 1851 by Colonel E. V. Sumner to serve as headquarters for the Department of New Mexico. After the Civil War, in 1867, Fort Union became a bustling place. Since it was the largest military camp on the plains, it supplied a number of lesser forts for five hundred miles around with horses, mules and munitions. It was not a fortified fort, but it had workshops, storehouses, barracks, officers' quarters, and offices of all kinds made of sun dried brick with sheet iron roofs which were covered with earth. The rooms in the officers' houses were well furnished. The hospital contained one hundred beds, and during 1867 and 1868 there were two resident surgeons. A large settler's store was


near the post where the sales sometimes amounted to $3,000 daily. At this store hundreds of workers were employed to build and repair wagons, make harness, put up buildings, and bring in supplies. A farm was attempted on Ocate Creek for the post, but it proved a failure. In 1867 the fort was six hundred miles from the nearest railroad point and was fifteen hundred miles from St. Louis.

Much public money was misapplied by the people in charge of this far away fort. Around the post there were many Mexican and Indian thieves, who stole horses from the fort itself. The commandant was so accustomed to horse thiieving that he would not take the trouble to attempt the arrest of the guilty people.

Another post that helped the Federal government in its plan for New Mexico was Fort Bascom located on the east bank of Canadian River in San Miguel County. Its main purpose was to keep under submission the Comanche and Kiowa Indians of the Canadian and Red Rivers. In November, 1868, General Getty, commander of the district of New Mexico, was instructed to organize a force at Fort Bascom. At the same time General Eugene Carr was to organize another at the Arkansas River, General Sheridan was to concentrate at the junction of Beaver Creek and the Canadian River, and Colonel W. W. Evans with five hundred sixty-three

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3H. H. Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico, Vol. XVII, P. 656 (note)
4W. C. Bell, New Tracks in North America, pp. 122-124
men was to operate along the main Canadian, establishing a depot of supplies at Mountain Creek. All these forces were to operate against the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. General Sheridan, in reporting the results of this campaign, said that the Indians had been put on the reservations set aside for them by the government and were in a position to follow the work of civilization, education, and religion. In 1881 General Augur recommended that Fort Bascom be abandoned; accordingly in 1890 the fort was permanently abandoned.5

For a number of years after the Civil War the government continued a policy of defense in New Mexico, just as it had done in Texas. In New Mexico the Mescaleros were the most troublesome tribes. The Mescaleros before 1864 had begun in a way to cultivate the land on the reservation in Guadalupe County, New Mexico, but when in 1864 the Navajos were placed there with them, they became dissatisfied. By 1867 all were roving and making numerous raids on the whites in New Mexico and Texas. In 1870 Captain McKibben, Commander at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, captured two Mescalero women and sent them to the tribe to offer peace. In 1870 the chiefs made peace and settled the tribe on the reservation around Fort Stanton.

The only fort established in New Mexico before the Civil War to control the Mescalero-Apache Indians was Fort

5C. C. Rister, The Southwestern Frontier, p. 65.
Stanton in Lincoln County on the Rio Bonito, which rises in the White Mountains. This fort was established May 4, 1855, and abandoned in 1861 because of the Civil War. It was reoccupied after the war by four companies of the Eighth Cavalry and one company of New Mexico volunteers under the command of Captain I. V. D. Reeves.6

In 1871 the Mescalero tribe was placed on a reservation near the fort, and this reservation became the center of stealing and murder with charges and countercharges by Indians and whites. After the Mescaleros were forced to surrender, the post was abandoned August 17, 1896.7

But in time hostilities broke out again. Horses, mules, cattle, and even children were stolen from settlements as far away as San Antonio, Texas. Ranches were burned and destroyed. The Indians gave as their excuse for conduct the bad treatment given them by the whites. As was the case in the early days in Texas and Oklahoma, the land in New Mexico was being taken by the whites and settled, and the Indians were being pushed back. At other times the placing of hostile tribes near each other on reservations caused trouble.

Meanwhile another fort, Fort Sumner, was being used in connection with these same Indians. In 1862, at Bosque Redondo on the Pecos River in New Mexico the fort was established. This fort was used in 1863 and 1864 as a

6Ibid., p. 63.
7Scribner's, op. cit., Vol. V, p. 158.
concentration point for captured bands of Navajos and Mescaleros. In 1865 the Apaches fled because of tribal troubles. In 1867 and 1868 all Navajos were moved to the reservation near the fort. There was no fierce fighting, and great progress was made in subduing the savage, because no new treaties could be made. Before the end of 1868 the Navajo war was practically over. They had surrendered in great numbers and were leading peaceful lives on the reservation. In 1868 the post was permanently abandoned, and in 1870 the property except the three hundred twenty acres in a cemetery, was sold to a rancher. July 14, 1881, Sheriff Pat Garrett killed Billy the Kid, in Fort Sumner, and he is buried in this old cemetery.

The Mescaleros especially felt cramped because the Navajos had been moved in with them, and they refused to be submissive to governmental authority. Another cause of trouble with the Indians was the treatment they received at the hands of the renegade whites. These desperadoes stole horses from the Indians right off the reservation, and white traders sold liquor to the savages. Because of the great extent of Fort Stanton Reservation, which

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8 Rister, op. cit., p. 64.
9 Bancroft, op. cit., Vol. XVII, p. 656 (note)
took two days to cross, it was hard for the authorities to control the trader in his nefarious liquor business.

In 1874 some Indians left Fort Stanton Reservation, stole some horses from the settlements, and fled into the hills. Captain E. S. Fecket from Fort Stanton went after them, attacked them, killed several, and retook the stolen horses, but the Indians would not return with him. Later as employee of the agency persuaded them to return to the reservation because they had been attacked by a band of lawless whites.

The Military forces in New Mexico, being unable to cope with the situation, called upon the troops in Texas. Complying with this request, the army of Texas made expeditions into New Mexico and covered 40,100 miles in 1879, driving the Indians considerably. When the leading Indians were turned over to the proper authorities for punishment, the remainder of the tribe was willing to surrender its arms and wild life and come on the reservations. Thus peace and order were set up in New Mexico.\(^{12}\)

It was impossible to develop the country of Arizona without military protection, and the early set-up was very inadequate. In 1853 while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War, he reported to President Pierce that the number of troops in the Indian country was inadequate. Even during the early years after the Civil War, there were only two

\(^{12}\)Rister, op. cit., pp. 179-191.
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or three regiments scattered throughout the state of Arizona, and they were in posts that were not defensible. Usually the barracks were made of adobe or logs in regions where timber was near. The roofs were roofs covered with clay. For the most part they were very uncomfortable and unhealthful. Until 1885, when the worst of their renegades were imprisoned, the Apaches made raids on mines and ranches. They also murdered travelers. In Arizona, as in all states east, Indian depredations did not cease until the leaders were captured and the savages shown that the law would enforce and maintain order. 13

One of the most popular crossings on the Colorado on the road to California was where the Gila joins that river. Emigrants going to the gold fields used this crossing. Too, it was used by surveyors for the railroads that were being laid out through the West. Emigrants and surveyors were the favorite victims of the Indians and were frequently attacked by them. For the protection of these the government ordered a fort built at this crossing. 14 In 1850 Major Heintzleman came from San Diego and established Camp Independence on the California side of the Colorado River, but in 1851 the garrison moved to an old mission site on the east bank, the Arizona side of the river, and

14 Jefferson Davis, op. cit., p. 656.
named the place Fort Yuma. It was difficult to get supplies because they had to come from San Diego. The Yuma Indians were friendly at the time the fort was built, but later they became hostile. In December, 1851, the troops were removed, but in February, 1852, Heintzelman returned, rebuilt the fort and garrisoned it permanently.

Fort Yuma Reservation was established in 1867 and included Fort Yuma, California, and Yuma Depot, Arizona. The fort was three hundred fifty feet above sea level on a plateau seventy feet high with extensive sandflats and deserts on either side. The heat was intense, but the fort was healthful because of the natural drainage. Visitors to the post enjoyed comfort and hospitality. The depot and post office were on the Arizona side, while the land in the reservation was on the California side. For years the fort was full of activity because it was a very important point on the stage line to California.

In 1874 the lands on the Arizona side were given over to the Department of Interior, and in 1884 the part on the California side was to be used for an Indian school. It is now the center of the Yuma Indian Reservation. In 1877 the

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16 Bancroft, op. cit., p. 659.
Southern Pacific Railroad reached Fort Yuma.\textsuperscript{18} One of the most interesting military stations in Arizona was Tucson. At first it was a Spanish rancheria; next it was San Augustin, a mission of Padre Garces; then it was a presidio of the Spaniards; notwithstanding the changed, it was for a number of years the most northern outpost of white civilization to withstand the Apaches. Throughout its history Tucson was an important military post. It was not until 1853, however, that United States soldiers replaced the Mexican troops.\textsuperscript{19} In 1856 four companies of the First Dragoons came to Tucson; later some of the troops went south to Calabas and occupied some adobe buildings which had been a Mexican fort. In a very short time the troops were moved up the country a short distance and built Fort Buchanan. California troops occupied Tucson in 1862 but left in 1864. After this Confederate troops stayed a while at the place and called it Fort Mason. In May, 1865, Tucson was again occupied by Federal troops. In 1866 Camp Lowell was established at Tucson, taking the place of the old post, and for a number of years, remained the headquarters for military supplies for the southern section of Arizona.

\textsuperscript{18}Scribner's, \textit{op.cit.}, p.672

\textsuperscript{19}Robinson, \textit{op.cit.}, p.379

\textsuperscript{20}Lockwood, \textit{op.cit.}, p.92
The Indian was not the only problem facing the authorities. The Mexican bandit, especially near the border, gave as much trouble as did the Indian. It was necessary to build forts on or near the border to protect the country from marauding Mexican bands. In 1857 a fort for this purpose was built. Twenty-five miles east of Tubac and twenty miles from the Mexican border on the Sonoita River, Fort Buchanan was established. No buildings were erected on this first site, but adobe houses left by the Mexican forces were used by the soldiers.

In 1861 one company of infantry and one of dragoons, all the troops there were at the fort, marched to Fort Craig, New Mexico, and joined the Union forces. A large score of equipment and supplies, something like $1,000,000 worth, was left at Buchanan, and the Confederates took charge and used the supplies for awhile. Soon even the Confederates deserted the fort, leaving the few settlers to the mercy of the Apaches and Mexican bandits. The original site of the post was not healthful; so in 1868 when the Federal troops reoccupied the place, it was moved to a better location. The name was changed to Camp Crittenden; the ruins can still be seen.

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21 Robinson, *op. cit.*, p.119

22 Bancroft, *op. cit.*, XVII,496

23 Lockwood, *op. cit.*, p.89
At another crossing on the Colorado, called Beal's Crossing, a few miles above Needles, Arizona, Camp Mojave was established. In 1858 the fort was built to guard the ferry and quell the Mojave Indians. It also had a settling effect on the Jaulpais and Piutes who lived near. The fort was first called Camp Colorado, but May 1, 1859, the name was changed to Camp Mojave.\(^\text{24}\)

Mail was brought on horseback from Yuma. Sometimes a river steamer came up the river from Yuma, thus giving the soldiers contact with the outside world. Water from the Colorado was pumped by means of a steam engine and stored in a six thousand gallon tank. From this it was piped to all parts of the fort. In the rich valley below the fort the soldiers raised beans, grain and melons. Although the heat was intense the fort had a very healthful climate. The camp was abandoned May 28, 1861, but was reoccupied May 19, 1863. However, late in 1863 it was permanently abandoned.\(^\text{25}\)

In 1859 at the junction of the Aravaipa Canyon and San Pedro River, Camp Breckenridge was established by part of the garrison from Fort Buchanan.\(^\text{26}\) The name was

\(^{24}\) Eugene Bandel, *Frontier Life in the Army* p.277

\(^{25}\) Bancroft, *op.cit.*, XVII, p.554

\(^{26}\) Robinson, *op.cit.*, p.20
changed to Fort Breckenridge and later changed to Camp Grant. It was an important military camp in the Apache country. The location of the camp was bad, and living conditions were wretched. The officers did not have enough room, and all the buildings leaked. Two large corrals of logs, stockade-style, were used for the stock; however, there was good water that could be brought in water wagons, and the grass was splendid for grazing. Because of the hot, dreary unsavory climate the fort was eventually moved to the Graham Mountains. The soldiers rendered excellent service and had many fights with the Apaches, in spite of the fact that the force was utterly inadequate to protect the country. The Federal troops abandoned the fort until after the Civil War, and while the Confederates occupied it under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, they changed the name to Fort Stanford. The Confederates abandoned the fort in 1863 after occupying it since the latter part of 1861. The name was changed back to Fort Breckenridge after reoccupation by the Federal troops in 1867. In 1873 the troops were transferred to the present site in Graham county.

In 1870 on the White River, a beautiful mountain stream with the lofty peaks of the White Mountains as a

28 Lockwood, op. cit., p. 89.
29 Robinson, op. cit., p. 88.
background, Camp Apache was established on the Apache Reservation. This camp, as was the case of several others, had a number of names, first Camp Ord, then Camp Mogollon, next Camp Thomas, and last Camp Apache. The nearest post office was Camp Bowie, one hundred eighty miles away. Supplies came from Tucson two hundred fifty miles distant. The surrounding valleys were fertile and there was plenty of grass for the animals. Pine forests from which wood was obtained were near. In the streams game fish, such as trout, were plentiful, while the forests supplied an abundance of deer, quail, and wild turkey. This camp was abandoned in 1890 according to General Augur's 1881 recommendation.

In 1868 within one and one-half miles of Aztec Pass over the Rocky Mountains and forty-five miles northwest of Prescott, a camp, first known as Camp Toll Gate, later as Camp Haulpai, was established. It was situated on a mesa six thousand feet high with deep canyons above and below. This camp was located between these two to guard the immigrants going over the pass against Indian attacks.

On December 21, 1863, in Yavapai County, Arizona, fifteen miles from Prescott in Little China Valley, Fort Whipple, named for the explorer, Whipple was established. The climate was delightful, and there was an abundance of

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31 Ibid., Vol. XVII, p. 554.
32 Lockwood, op. cit., p. 97.
33 Ibid., p. 96.
34 Robinson, op. cit., p. 157.
wood, water, and grass. Grain and vegetables could be raised in the valleys of this beautiful and picturesque fort. Supplies came from the depot at Yuma by boat to Ehrenburg and from that point by wagon to Fort Whipple. This fort was the seat of the territorial government from December 21, 1863, until May 18, 1864, when it was moved to Prescott. For about five years this post was the headquarters for the Department of Arizona. The duties of the garrison were to quell the Apache, Mojave, Haulpai, and Tonto Indians who lived near the post. The post had a band and was a very important social center.36

Because of the warlike Apaches in the mountains near the junction of the Salt and Verde Rivers it was necessary to have a military camp. In 1865 on the west bank of the Verde thirty-five miles northeast of Phoenix in Maricopa County, Camp McDowell, an Apache post, was established. It was named for General McDowell.37 The soldiers here were not only to control the Apaches but were to help the friendly Pima and Maricopa Indians who lived not so far away on the Gila River. The Apaches boldly made raids in the spring and in the fall at harvest time. In summer the temperature sometimes went as high as 120°, and in winter there

35Lockwood, op. cit., p. 93.
36Robinson, op. cit., p. 183.
was no snow. However, there were frequent storms of wind, rain, hail, thunder, and lightning. The post was not abandoned until the Apaches were brought under submission. In 1863 the government established an Apache Reservation in Yavapai County. In order to control the Indians a post had to be built near. In 1864 at the junction of Beaver and Verde Creeks, Camp Lincoln was established. In a little while the camp was moved five miles north of the original site, and in 1866 the name was changed to Camp Verde. Supplies came from Yuma via Ehrenburg and Prescott. The water was good, climate healthful, scenery beautiful, and wood, which could be purchased for $9.00 per cord, was plentiful. On Clear Creek in the reservation three men cultivated a post garden from which fresh vegetables were obtained for the men. The duties of the garrison were to quell the Apaches, and in 1867, to perform this duty, the post had only one hundred seventeen enlisted men, forty Indian scouts, and six officers. For several years this reservation was maintained by the government and the post was not abandoned until the Apaches were finally quieted.

In 1864 a camp called "a going concern" was established

38 Lockwood, op. cit., pp. 94-96.
39 Robinson, op. cit., p. 186.
40 Lockwood, op. cit., p. 94.
by California volunteers in the southwest corner of Date Creek County on a creek by that same name. In 1866 the camp was moved twenty-five miles north to protect the settlers of Skull Valley and was named Camp McPherson. In 1867 the camp was moved back to the Date Creek Site, and in 1868 it was moved to the south bank of Date Creek twenty-six miles from Wickenberg, which was the nearest town. On November 23, 1868, the name Camp Date Creek was officially given the post. The climate was mild and healthful, grass was plentiful, and an abundance of wood was near at hand. A post garden was cultivated in the creek bottom to supply fresh vegetables for the soldiers. 42 Many Apaches surrounded the post, and it was serving as a temporary asylum for them. This camp was moved often because the troublesome Indians moved often. In 1879, Camp Date Creek was abandoned as a military station, when the Indians were moved to Verde. 43

In 1862 at Apache Pass, the California Volunteers established Camp Bowie in Cochise County and named it for Colonel Bowie. It was situated five thousand feet above sea level on the overland mail route to California from the East in the most dangerous pass on the route. The post had excellent water, and wood was furnished at the cost of $9.50 per cord. The post cultivated no grain crops or garden, and the supply of these came thirty miles from the valley.

42Lockwood, op. cit., p. 94.
toward Prescott. Gold and silver were mined in the nearby mountains.44

In 1885 General Miles used Camp Bowie as headquarters in his campaign against the Apaches. In 1896 after the danger of outbreaks were over the post was permanently abandoned.45

In 1862 Camp Lowell was established in Pina County near the friendly Papagos and the warlike Apaches were not very far away. It was the Tucson post from 1862 to 1866. The post had an adobe magazine, nineteen by thirty-nine feet; six months' supply of it was kept on hand because the fort was so inaccessible.46 Irrigation made nearly anything grow in the valleys. In the daytime the temperature was hot, but at night it was cool. In 1864 the camp was abandoned and reoccupied in 1864, and in 1866 it was named for General Lowell. On March 19, 1873, the camp was moved seven miles northeast of Tucson and remained there until it was finally abandoned in 1896.47

As early as 1849 there were a number of military posts and camps established in Arizona which were more or less temporary and are referred to by some authors as "transient". These camps were to protect emigrants going to the California gold fields, quell the Indians, or serve as supply bases for other posts.

45 Robinson, op. cit., p. 182
46 Lockwood, op. cit., p. 88
47 Ibid., p. 92.
One of these was Camp Reno established as a substation of Camp McDowell in Tonto Basin at the foot of Reno Pass to hold the Apaches in that region in check. 48

Another was Fort Goodwin named for the first governor of Arizona Territory. It was established by General Carleton in 1864, thirty miles from Sufford and three miles from the Gila River, to protect the settlers from the Apaches. It was used as a resort where the Indians could surrender. In 1865 three companies of soldiers were stationed at the post. At that time nine hundred Indians were under guard at the post. 49

Still another of these transient camps was Camp Wallen, which was established in 1874 on Babocomavi Creek in a well watered picturesque grazing region. The site was a ranch house. An addition was built to the house to be used for grain and stores. The soldiers lived in tents and in 1876 were moved south to the site of Fort Hauchuac. 50

In 1867 the soldiers from Camp Wallen established Fort Hauchuac, a very important fort, in Chocise County fifteen miles from the Mexican border. The place was named for the range of mountains that is near. The duties of the garrison were to guard against the Mexican bandits more than the Indians although there were some unfriendly bands near. 51

Tubac was rehabilitated for a short time after the Civil

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48 Robinson, op. cit., p. 98.
49 Ibid., p. 98.
50 Ibid., p. 98.
51 Bancroft, op. cit., Vol XVII, p. 554.
Forts in California---1865 to 1885
War, and in 1880 Camp Rucker was established farther east than Fort Hauchcauc. In 1875 on the Gila River in Graham County above the site of old Camp Goodwin, Camp Thomas was established and named for General Thomas. None of these last three camps mentioned was occupied longer than a year.\footnote{Ibid., XVII, 554.}

In 1853 Jefferson Davis reported to President Pierce that the Indians in California were numerous and warlike. At this time they were in small bands working independently and with no firearms to speak of. There was no general head to give commands for the others to follow. The rapid settlement of the country by the whites forcing the Indians back on less productive soil and off their accustomed hunting grounds was the cause of most of the trouble. Many were killed both whites and Indians. The military force in California was insufficient to keep order, but at that time they army was not large enough to send more soldiers, although Davis knew that peace could not be maintained unless the force was larger. He promised more men as soon as the appropriation from Congress would permit him to send them.\footnote{Jefferson Davis, \textit{op. cit.}, Vol. II, 293-294.}

In 1854 Davis's report showed that the outrages on immigrants to California continued. The troops were active and constantly repressing the Indians, but still the forces were inadequate. He reported that the troops had been place, as
near as possible, in a position to supervise the Indian country. At this time the Indians were formidable by the use of firearms which had been given them by the unscrupulous trader who operated near the Indian country. The whole United States force in California in 1854 was 1,365 officers and men, a very insufficient force to correct the troubles. 54

On November 27, 1850, in Imperial County, California, Major S.P. Heintzelman with three companies of infantry established Fort Yuma on the right bank of the Colorado River near the junction with it and the Gila. This fort was on a narrow rocky bluff seventy feet high, three hundred yards long, and two hundred yards wide, with great deserts on both sides and sometimes made the temperature as high as 120°. The mountains nearby are bare and gray except when painted by the sun with delicate hues of blue and purple. 55

In June, 1851, because of the great expense of bringing supplies by boat and land from San Diego to Fort Yuma, all troops were removed from the fort. 56 Later in 1851 the post was abandoned altogether, but February 29, 1852, Major Heintzelman reoccupied it. At first the men and officers were in tents, but later permanent quarters were built of stone from an old deserted Spanish mission. For greater comfort in this extreme climate the walls were double and

the ceilings high; each house was connected with the others by deep verandas, so that it was easy to go from one to the other without getting in the hot sun. Because the air of Fort Yuma is dry, furniture made in the East and North falls to pieces in a little while; ink dries so fast that pens must be washed often; pencils must be kept in water before using; newspapers crumble unless handled with care; soap loses one-sixth of its weight in several weeks; hams lose 12% and rice 2% of their weight in a few weeks; loss of water content in eggs is great in a short while and they become thick and tough.57

Fort Yuma as an important point in early transportation, was on the Butterfield Stage Route to San Francisco and was at the head of navigation of the Colorado River in California.58 The duties of the garrison were to restrain the Apaches, regulate customs from Mexico, and protect immigrants to California. This fort was also the base of United States troops while California was being made a state. Its best years as a military post were just before the Civil War.59 After the Indians were subdued, the land was turned over to the government for a school, and today Fort Yuma Indian School and Thomas Mission are on the land.60

56 J.S. Bartlett, Personal Narrative of Texas, New Mexico and California, p. 158.
57 Hammond, op. cit., pp. 296-298.
58 H.E. Branch, Westward, pp. 497-498.
59 Eugene Bandel, Frontier Life in the Army, p. 263.
60 Hammond, op. cit., p. 293.
In 1854 Jefferson Davis reported that San Francisco was the best fortified place in California. Until 1824 the presidio of San Francisco was in Spanish possession; then it was turned over to the Mexicans, but in 1846 the United States flag was raised over all presidios in California. In 1859 Custis Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, was one of the engineers who built a new fort, called Fort Winfield Scott, at San Francisco. It was seven years in building at a cost of $2,000,000. Across the golden gate Fort Baker was built; other defenses of San Francisco were Fort Miley and Fort Bonita, and for a time at this early date Alcatraz Island and Fort Point were fortified by troops. A few years before the Civil War, Alcatraz was bought by the Federal government and in 1858 received from Bernicia one hundred thirty troops and a stand of 10,000 arms with 150,000 cartridges. In 1866 the one hundred thirty troops were still there. About 1858 or 1859 Fort Point, built of granite, was occupied by two companies consisting of one hundred sixty men of the Third Artillery. From 1854 to 1860 the number of troops increased from 1,365 to 1,725 men; however; the Civil War increased the number considerably. The duties of the soldiers were to quell riots of miners, hold Indians in check, and to guard immigrants. In 1871 because of a riot between the minors the troops were called out, and again in 1877 because of the labor riot the troops had to guard the armory at San Francisco. During the Spanish-American War Fort Winfield Scott was active in sending soldiers to the Philippines. At this fort now is the National Cemetery for burial of soldiers who

have died on duty in the Philippines. 62

Before 1849 the presidio of San Diego belonged to Spain first, then Mexico, and when the Americans took charge of the presidio there was a great need for barracks for men, officers' quarters, a guardhouse, and hospital. However, as late as 1880 all that had been done for the infantry was the construction of a small earthworks, because very little money was appropriated for San Diego. 63 In the early days the post was a very important point since it was the supply headquarters for Fort Yuma. After the Civil War the government soon began to turn San Diego into a naval base, and today it is one of the principal naval bases of the United States.

In 1850 one mile from the town of Bernicia on a hill near the bay some tents were pitched which later became Fort Bernicia, a government arsenal. 64 Later three buildings for officers, a barracks for soldiers, two military storehouses, three cottages, a bakery, a boathouse, a stone corral, and a saw mill were erected out of lumber that cost $600,00 per thousand feet and by labor at $11.00 per day. 65 Although the water was bad, the climate was excellent, as there was neither ice nor snow any time of the year. 66 In 1861 there were one hundred fifteen men stationed at the fort.

63 Bancroft, op. cit., XXIV, 458.
65 Bancroft, op. cit., XXIV, 460.
After the Civil War the buildings were in great need of repair. 67

Although California had few soldiers and forts, still the Indians suffered at the hands of both the soldiers and settlers. The harsh treatment the Indians received during the Spanish and Mexican periods is somewhat responsible for the crimes and atrocities committed by them after the United States took control of the state. The discovery of gold in 1849 was the worse for the Indian. His life was just an alternating series of abuse by the white man, then retaliation by the Indian. Even the agents who were appointed and paid by the government to look after the Indians' welfare mistreated him shamefully by embezzling the presents and property intended for him. Often the Indian was kidnapped and either forced to work in the mines or, still worse, kidnapped for immoral purposes. Treaties were disregarded and neglect by the government was almost universal. In retaliation the principal victims of the Red Man were the miners, ranchers, and immigrants. After many fruitless appeals to the government for protection, the citizens took affairs into their own hands. Accordingly there was a round and of murders, punishments, until in 1852 three peace commissioners were appointed by the government to make a written treaty with the Indians. The first report of the commissioners was that the Indians had been pushed back by the whites from the game and fruit country to barren mountains.

67 Bancroft, op. cit., XXIV, 459.
until there was nothing left for them but to prey on the flocks and grain in order to survive. The commissioners recommended that the only preventive for the raids was to allow the Indians to settle on certain portions of the valleys and give them beef, blankets, flour, etc., until they could become self-sustaining. A treaty was made to this effect with the Indians living in the Joaquin Valley. Here reservations were set aside for them, and as a result a great number of Indians came in and settled on the land.

Continuance of mismanagement, neglect, broken promises on the part of the whites, caused the Indians to rebel and again to attack the immigrants and to make raids on settlements and to rob the stage coaches. This conduct caused the severest punishment to be inflicted by the whites. They even went into the camps of the Indians and murdered any and all of them. On one occasion one hundred Indians were driven into a lake of ice. After this there was a short interval of peace followed by renewed conflict. The government then decided to set aside more reservations on which to place the Indians. The results of this plan were not what the government thought they would be; so G. Bailey, an investigator, was sent to California by the government to look into the affairs of the Indians. He reported that there were too many reservations, too many people working for the Indian, too little work done by the Indian himself. To rectify these conditions Congress reduced the appropriation
for Indian affairs in California. Consequently, the staff had to be reduced, and as a result the reservations fell into neglect and became the spoil of both settler and Indian. On June 19, 1860, California was divided into districts, and over each district were an agent, a supervisor, and four laborers. The Indians needing the most assistance were brought onto the reservations, but were checked in order to keep the rolls from being padded. Naturally in a plan like this several reservations were abandoned, and the Indians concentrated on others. Some tribes were turned loose on their own "to make it or to starve." 68

In 1863 to reduce expenses the two districts were united; however, this did not prove so economical because schools for the Indians were established and expenses still grew. Therefore, Congress thought another plan necessary. Since the management of the northern and central tribes in the United States had been given, in 1869, into the hands of the Quakers, Congress invited other churches to apply for management. The Methodists took over the reservations in California, thus relieving the army. While this plan was not void of evils, still it was better than any so far used. In many instances unjustices were done, but on the whole the lot of the Indian was somewhat easier. The Methodist sent missionaries to work with the Indians, and for economy the reservations in the state were reduced to three,

69 Ibid., pp. 483-494.
Hoopa, Round Valley, and Tule River. However, because the reservations were small, only a part, about one-fourth, of the Indians could live on them. Although the Indians on the reservation were taught religion only a small number received it. Along with religion they were taught some farming, such as the cultivation of orchards and flowers. After the Tule River Reservation was relocated by the Methodists, the Indians were somewhat better but very little; however, in 1870 some conscience-stricken individuals succeeded in getting some relief for the Indians, especially those in the southern part of the state, by giving them homes in certain valleys. This was a decided improvement even if the land was poor and neglected. Since that time the Indians have been slowly but steadily improving in California.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Beginning with the colonial period and for about two hundred years one of the most important problems confronting the American people was what to do with the Indian. There were many plans tried. Some worked successfully; some never did.

About 1800 the Federal government began planning reservations west of the Mississippi for the Indian. In 1824 when the Indian Territory was established the government began moving the Indians to the lands set aside for them. The Five Civilized Tribes were the first to be moved. They settled in the eastern part of what is now the state of Oklahoma.

As the Indians would be moved, the frontier would be established farther West. The whites would move in and then the conflicts would start. The frontier trader complicated the work of the government by selling liquor, arms, and ammunition to the Indians.

It was recommended that army posts be built in or near the Indian country, so that the Indian and trader could be controlled. Treaties with the savages were made and signed by both whites and Indians but kept by neither.

The most troublesome tribes were what are known as the
the Plains Indians, Comanches, Kiowas, Kiowa-Apaches, and like tribes. Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California suffered greatly because of the Indian depredations.

In 1849 the first forts in Texas were built in a line from Red River to the Rio Grande. This line was built in advance of the settlements. By 1853 the settlements had pushed so far west there had to be a second line of fortifications erected. About this time the government decided to establish reservations in Texas, and Captain R.B. Marcy surveyed the country for two places. These with the forts were to be connected by military roads. Soon after this the Civil War broke out. The roads were never built nor much attention was paid to the Indian in any way.

In the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, the Five Civilized Tribes were divided in the war between the states, some for the north, some for the south. Soon after the close in the conference made up of representatives of the government and of the Five Tribes, the Indians were told that their western lands were to be given to the Plains Indians as reservations. A treaty was made to that effect.

Some of the Plains Tribes were unwilling to give up their wild life and settle on lands assigned them. In some cases after they did move onto the reservations, they continued to make raids and otherwise commit depredations. Therefore, in order to enforce the treaties and control the Red Man in Oklahoma, the government reoccupied a
number of forts which had been abandoned at the outbreak of the war and built additional ones.

In Texas the Indians were promised annuities and other presents if they would settle on the lands set aside for them. They were also promised permanent homes undisturbed by the encroachments of the white men. These promises were broken again and again. This made the Indian more warlike, and he continued his outrages.

The government established two lines of defense in Texas which were supplemented by other forts placed in various parts of the state. Because, however, of the great length of the frontier and the inadequacy of the troops depredations in Texas continued for a number of years. It was not until the government took the offensive against the Indian and finally closed in on him that he was conquered and willing to stay on land provided for him. Some of the forts that were established to guard the frontier against the Indian are used today in our present defense program.

The savage Indian was not the only confronting problem in Texas. There was the Mexican bandit. He was as great a menace in some places as the Indian.

Similar situations existed in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, except the white population in these states were perhaps of a more desperate character than it was in Texas. By the treatment the Indians received at the hands of these whites, they perhaps were provoked to a great deal
of outrages. Many deeds of depredation were done in the spirit of retaliation.

Nowhere in the Southwest was the Indian conquered until the leaders were killed, captured, or imprisoned. It was not until about 1885 that the West and Southwest were free from danger of outbreaks of the Indian. Maybe this was due to the whites breaking faith with the Indian, but it is due in part to the fact that the Indians were slow to accept Christianity as presented by the white missionaries.

If the white population has stolen the land of the Indian, as some individuals say, it has paid dearly for it. The government has spent great sums of money, not to speak of the lives lost, in conquering and civilizing the Indian.
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