James Bennett enlisted in the army in 1849, and was sent to suffer extreme hardship and deprivation in New Mexico. He endured the poor conditions, endless, dangerous rides, and battles with Apaches, Navajos, and Utes for six years before deserting to Mexico. His diary chronicles both the tedium of backbreaking labor and life in a remote outpost, and frightening encounters with harsh commanders as well as warring Apaches, Navajos, and Utes. [Bennett, James A.]
2: Fort Defiance

1851-1853

Under orders from Secretary Marcy, Fort Defiance was to have supplied men and supplies, and to have supported transportation logistics for Whipple's surveying expedition, but the command at the fort was not able to help the expedition in as timely a manner as they had hoped, partly because of the difficulty traveling and communicating across this part of the country.

_Quote:_ (29 June 1851) Reached Fort Defiance to find the troops out of provisions. They had been subsisting for two weeks on one pint of corn per diem together with what berries or fruit they could gather. They were glad enough to see us. This is a beautiful country, but like other places it is infested with savage Indians. [Bennett, James A.]

_Quote:_ (16 November 1853) Camp 66-- A short distance above Hay Camp the road divided-- one branch, the Camino del Obispo, leading to Zuñi; the other being the new route by Ojo del Oso to Fort Defiance. There was also a trail, between the two, ascending the river to Ojo del Gallo [near Grants], and thence crossing through a gap in the mountains to Zuñi. The latter is noticed by Captain Simpson in his report of Col. Washington's Navajo expedition.

In order to examine the two other routes, our party separated; Mr. Campbell taking the northern branch, while the train and main survey followed the southern. Lieutenant Jones also, accompanied by Leroux and a small party, set out for Fort Defiance. An additional escort being ordered from that post, we hope it may be prepared to join us at Zuñi, or at least on the Colorado Chiquito. [Whipple, A.W]

**Overview:** Fort Defiance

Fort Defiance was one of the first military posts established by the U.S. government to make good on their promise to end raiding on the Mexican towns.

Colonel John Washington negotiated the Navajo Treaty of 1849 with the Navajo Chiefs at Chinle, and two years later, Colonel Edwin Sumner established Fort Defiance under its present name. Until 1899, it served as the agency for military administration of both the Navajo and Hopi, and at different periods offered a boarding school, a mission, and medical services. Today, the Fort Defiance Agency still contains many chapters. Dine name: Tse Hootsooi, Meadow Between the Rocks.

_Quote:_ One time when the People [Diné] were running from their enemies and they had traveled some distance, my grandmother... kept moving toward the mountains and eventually arrived at a shelter. There a Navajo woman and a man on horseback told them that the People were taking shelter at Fort Defiance. They were told that it was becoming impossible to find a safe place to hide. Many of the People had been killed. All the different Indian tribes, the Pueblos, and other Indians had united and were on the warpath against the Navajos. This was the message that the People were passing to each other. The People all moved toward Fort Defiance. If they were found along the way, they were killed. The People thought of the darkness as their mother, because as soon as darkness came, they felt protected. In the daytime the People were full of fear.

Their food supply was eventually diminished so that they had to depend upon plant seeds which they prepared with grinding stones. Today you still see grinding stones at many locations, such as on hillsides. It is said that thy had belonged to the Anáasazi, but some of these grinders actually belonged to the Navajos. Food was cooked in clay pots over a fire. In this way, the People had at least one meal a day.

My grandmother’s mother had a brother-in-law who went to Fort Defiance ahead of the other people. This group included the extended family. Anytime someone in the family left the group for some reason and returned, the family would cry and greet each other. It was a very emotional time for the Navajos.

The People finally arrived at Fort Defiance under the protection of the soldiers. They received food, but they did not know how to prepare the food that was given to them, and they did not understand the language that was spoken. The People thought that coffee was like other beans, so they prepared it like regular beans. Some of the People died from food that was not prepared properly...

While at Fort Defiance under the protection of the soldiers, different tribes of Indians were still attacking the Navajos. It was decided that the Navajos would be sent to Fort Sumner... The journey took them past Mount Taylor.

--Jane Begay, of the Sleep Rock People; telling the stories of her maternal grandmother, Kinánibaa’, also known as Tom Chischilly’s Mother. Interviewed by the Title VII bilingual staff of Lake Valley School. [Dine of Eastern Region]
Since at least 1852, the U.S. Army knew that Canyon de Chelly was a well-defended bastion for the Diné, but in 1864, this citadel was the scene of climatic events in the conquest of the Diné by the U.S. Army.

Col. Christopher C. "Kit" Carson's invasion in the winter of 1863 - 1864 was a final blow that convinced most of the tribe to surrender. Some 8,000 Diné, three-fourths of the tribe, were gathered at Fort Canby (later Fort Defiance) to participate in a tragic trek across New Mexico to Bosque Rendondo, which came to be known as the "Long Walk."

In 1868, after four years of exile, the Diné were allowed to return to their homeland.

Quote: (29 August 1852) Entered Canyon [de Chelly] for 15 miles yesterday. Both sides of the ravine are perpendicular and increasing as height as we go farther in. At this point, the walls are from 200 to 300 feet in height. The Indians are on top and we are on the bottom and we can not get at them.

This morning, we got a salute from the red skins but the only injury was to wound a horse so badly that we had to kill him. After travelling about two miles we came to a fine corn field and a nice watermelon patch where we feasted sumptuously, with only an occasional ball passing by. We destroyed the corn and the melon patch.

A little farther forward we found a large and flourishing peach orchard. Here we regaled ourselves and filled our pockets and sacks but the lead balls began to fall thickly and we had no way to retaliate. Prospects look bad ahead with no visible outlet. We concluded as we found a shelter of rocks to remain there for the day.

Night came. Over our heads and around us were to be seen at least 1000 little fires. The dark forms of the savages were seen moving about them. A council of our officers was called. All concluded 'twas best for us to retrace our steps as no one knew the country and the Indians by far outnumbered us. Saddled our horses about 10 o’clock and started back through the darkness. [Bennett, James A.]

Overview: Navajos

The earliest arrival of the Navajo into the Four Corners region may have been around the year 1000. Over time, the Navajo and their Puebloan neighbors developed a symbiotic relationship: The Navajo traded goods resulting from their hunting and gathering economy for agricultural goods from the more sedentary Puebloan peoples. This symbiotic relationship resulted in the sharing of cultural traits.

The Navajo today reside on a 16-million-acre reservation— the largest Indian reservation in the United States. The reservation surrounds the present Hopi Indian Reservation. A tribal President and a tribal council govern the Navajo Reservation. The reservation is broken up into administrative districts called chapters. [Long Distance Trails Group--Santa Fe, National Park Service, New Mexico State Office, Bureau of Land Management]

1976:

Quote: We hear about the sacred mountain-- the San Francisco Peaks (Dook’ o’ oosthliid) -- being disrupted by the white people for some housing and developments. We, as Navajos, love our sacred mountains-- Blanca Peak (Sis Naajini) is in the east, Mount Taylor (Tsoodzilth) is in the south, the San Francisco Peaks (Dook’ o’ oosthliid) are in the west and the La Plata Range (Dibé’ Nitsaa) stands in the north. Then, we have Huerfano Mountain (Dzilth Na’ odlthii) and the Gobernado Knob (Ch’o’ol’f’i’); and we dwell within the big area bounded by
those mountains. We do not want them harmed or destroyed. To us the mountains are sacred, and there are holy beings living in them. That is why we do not want them harmed. To become a part of these sacred mountains we have sacred mountain soil charms in our possession, which we cherish. They are our guidance and our protection. All we ask is that the white people leave our sacred mountains alone. [Johnson, Broderick, , Editor]

1976:

*Quote:* My name is Ch’ahadinini’ Binali, I am 94 years old. The clan of my father was the Meadow People (Halstoool). He was Hopi; they just wandered into our tribe.

My grandfather on my mother’s side, whose name was Mr. White, and a brother of his named Mr. Blind, along with their maternal granddaughter, came into our tribe. Not long after, other grandchildren were born. One of them was Mr. Slim, another was Little Yellowman. The youngest, who was my father, was born for the Meadow People clan; so I was born for it also. he was married into the Near the Water clan (To’ aha’), and from that came the slim relationship of all relatives of the Hopi tribe who became Navajos. I have many relatives on my father’s side at Fluted Rock. Anyhow, my real clan is the Towering House People (Kinyaa’a’nii), on my mother’s side.

This clan came originally from White Shell (Changing) Woman. It was at the base of San Francisco Peaks that it came into being. Under that peak is where Changing Woman arrived from Gobernador Knob, a place which is in New Mexico. Before she came she had twin boys whom she brought along. She took them near San Francisco Peaks to some traditional hogans at that place. There they learned the Blessing Way chant.

Changing Woman then left toward the West where she was supposed to live with the Sun on an island in the middle of the ocean. When she arrived at San Francisco Peaks she had said to the twins, “My journey is come to an end, and I am going back to where I belong. My children, you have learned all of the Blessing Way chant from me.” The two winds would be the air for the twins to help them go to her later. The process would mean the creation of their souls, and then they would become beings. [Johnson, Broderick, , Editor]

**Images:**

Sheep grazing in front of a hogan in Canyon de Chelly.

Navajo woman poses on horseback at Shiprock.

**Links:**

*The Navajo Long Walk* -- [http://www.canyondechelly.net/long_walk.html](http://www.canyondechelly.net/long_walk.html)

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4: Cantonment Burgwin

1852

August 7.- ...Arrived Taos and established our camp 8 miles south of town in a cañon or gorge of the mountain. This is to be the future site of a fort we have come to build. Surrounded by mountains, it looks as though we were shut out from the world. ...

Oct 1.- Houses are progressing well. Begins to grow cold nights. Men are in a hurry to sleep under cover. Lost several men by desertion. They have gone with [pack or wagon] trains to California....

Nov 10.- Continue to fit up the Fort. Some, I suppose, have a very vague idea what a fort is like in this country. The buildings are build of mud brick in a hollow square, leaving in the center what is called a “parade ground” where the military parades are held every morning. One side of the square is used as officer’s quarters; the opposite side as a guard house, commissary department, offices, etc. The other two sides are the soldiers’ barracks. There is a flag staff in the center from which the stars and stripes flash and wave in the breeze. Our of this square are to be found a hospital, dragoon stables, yard, etc. Buildings are all of one story with flat roofs, having a parapet on the top of the outer walls. There are no windows on the outside of the
Overview: Cantonment Burgwin

This cantonment, or temporary fort, was built somewhat away from Taos, ostensibly to protect the Taos-Santa Fe road, but also to keep an eye on the restive populace who had, in 1847, led a rebellion against the American occupation and assassinated Governor Bent.

Within a few years, the fort began sending out more expeditions against the Ute and the Apaches. A battle at La Cieneguilla, which proved disastrous for the American soldiers, launched an extended campaign against the Jicarilla Apache, to little effect.

In 1860, the soldiers stationed at Burgwin transferred to Fort Garland, in the new territory of Colorado.

Links:
SMU in Taos: Fort Burgwin -- http://smu.edu/taos/fortburgwin.asp

5: WM (Wagon Mound)

1849-1867

Quote: A little to the left of the trail, after the valley is reached, rises the famous wagon mound where many a bloody battle has been fought between Indian tribes and by white men holding Indians at bay.

From here on to Fort Union there was no garrison, and the trail was wide and open and comparatively safe. [Parker, W. Thornton ]

Quote: (10 April 1851) Soldiers posted in New Mexico spent much time passing around stories of grisly massacres by "the Indians" and feats of heroic derring do by intrepid frontiersmen. The tales of the White party massacre, involving as it did a "fraile, delicate, and very beautiful woman," was one that remained vivid in soldiers' minds for decades after the incident, often becoming embroidered and conflated with other battles. [Bennett, James A.]

Overview: Wagon Mound

Wagon Mound was a prominent landmark on the overland trail between Santa Fe and St. Louis. Travelers on what became known as the Cimarron cutoff often turned west here, skirting around the north side of the mesa and the Turkey (Gallinas) Mountains.

The place became notorious in 1849, when Jicarilla warriors, in a salvo of an escalating war, attacked the party of Santa Fe trader James White, who was moving his family to Independence. All the men were killed in the battle, and Ann White, her servant, and her child were captured and subsequently killed.

A year later, a combined force of Ute and Jicarilla warriors attacked a mail party and killed all ten people. These events convinced the United States to build a fort near this area, and Fort Union was constructed within the year.

Today a small village of around 400 lives here, and the travelers on the modern Interstate 25 still admire the mound as they whiz past.

6: Amiel Weeks Whipple and Heinrich Balduin Möllhausen

1853-1854

1853

In 1853, Lieutenant Whipple was directed to head a survey crew to explore the possibility of building a transcontinental railroad along the 35th parallel. A team of scientists from the Smithsonian accompanied the scientific expedition, as well as German artist Heinrich Möllhausen. They followed a route first blazed by Captain Marcy after the conclusion of the Mexican-American War.

The findings of this expedition, including supplements of botanical and biological information on many newly-recorded species. is included as part of the 12-volume Pacific Railroad Reports. [Whipple, A.W]

Links:
Reports of Explorations and Survey to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean -- http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndpcoop/moahtml/afk4383.html
7: Fort Lyon

1860–1862

This location was originally named for Colonel Fauntleroy, who came to New Mexico to fight Indians. When he joined the Confederacy at the start of the Civil War, this fort was renamed Fort Lyons.

In 1862 it was moved to the location marked "Fort Wingate" on this map, where it remained for six years. When the garrison was moved back to the original location, it kept the name, Fort Wingate.

Overview: Fort Wingate

Fort Wingate was established in 1862, in an attempt to control the large Navajo tribe to the north. Fort Wingate served as a staging point for the roundup of Navajos and their forced march to Bosque Redondo, also known as the Navajo’s Long Walk.

From 1870 onward the military focused was concerned with controlling Apaches to the south. Over the next two decades, the U.S. Army recruited hundreds of Navajo scouts to help contain the Apache.

In the early 20th century, Fort Wingate ceased its operations against Native Americans, and turned towards assisting in overseas operations. Today Fort Wingate serves as a munitions storage depot.

Quote: [My grandfather] told that the Navajos used to raid other tribes, such as the Nóó’da’í (Utes), Kiis’áanii (Pueblo tribes), and the Naakaii (Mexicans). The Navajos would kill all the owners of the livestock and herd the animals back to their homeland. Not all the Navajos were involved in raiding other tribes. The trouble began when a group of Navajos killed the sons of Má’ideesghizhnii (a Jemez chief) to steal livestock. The Jemez Chief became furious and declared that all the Navajos should be killed. The Jemez Chief and other members of his tribe travelled to Yootó (Santa Fe) to report what had happened to his only two sons. The Jemez chief said, “The Navajos have been raiding and killing my people including my sons.” He requested a warpath against the Navajos. Wááshindoon (the Governor) acknowledged his complaints and the warpath request was granted.

After the Jemez Chief and his tribe returned from Santa Fe, he sent messages to other tribes such as the Nóoda’í, and the Naakaii. These tribes and the Mexicans became the ana’i (enemies) when they started the warpath against the Navajos. Hastiin Biyaal (my grandfather) told these stories of long ago.

Hastiin Biyaal was among the Diné who journeyed to Hwéeldi (Bosque Redondo). They were held captive for approximately five years. The people suffered from hunger, sickness, and cold weather because wood, food, and other necessities were scarce.

After five years at Hwéeldi, Hastiin Ch’il Haajiní (Manuelito) and other top officials traveled to Wááshindoon (Washington, D.C.) to negotiate with Washindoon (the president) on a peace treaty. Hastiin Ch’il Haajiní told Washindoong that the women and the elders had wept for their homeland and wanted to return. After the peace treaty was negotiated, the Diné were released. The first stop on the way back to their homeland was at Shash Bitooh (Fort Wingate) where they stayed for several days. Then they were transported to Tséghadoodzani (Window Rock) where some necessities, such as food, tools, axes and shovels were distributed among the Diné. They were to take and use these articles on their homeland.

Many of the Navajos did not make the journey to Hwéeldi. They stayed in the area and hid in the mountains, canyons, and mesas. A man named Hadéézdíihn hid on top of Tséyíigai (Chaco Canyon mesa). He became wild and stayed on Tséyíigai.

--Jim Beyale, an 86-year old medicine man from the Chaco area, tells stories his grandfather told him about Hwéeldi, or Bosque Redondo. Beyale is of the People From Off Her Back Clan. His paternal clan is the Red Streak People. His maternal grandfather belongs to the Sleeping Rock People, and his paternal grandfather belongs to the Salt People clan. [Dine of Eastern Region]

8: Battle of Glorieta Pass

1862

Quote: Meanwhile, the enemy having received reinforcement at Fort Union of 950 men from Pike’s Peak on or about March 12 took the initiative and commenced a rapid march on Santa Fé.... Major Pyron...advanced at once to meet him on the high road on the 26th. A sharp skirmish ensued, described in detail by that Officer, wherein many acts of daring heroism are detailed as having been enacted....

Col. Scurry reached the scene of action at daylight next morning and the next day fought the battle of Glorietta, driving the enemy from the field with great loss. His report is respectfully referred to for the details
of this glorious action.
--from a letter General Sibley wrote to his commanding officer, General Cooper, back in Richmond, VA. [Sibley, Henry Hopkins]

9: James Carleton and Christopher "Kit" Carson

1861-1866

Fabled frontiersman Kit Carson came to New Mexico as a sixteen-year-old adventuring on the Santa Fe Trail. His adventures took him all over the west for many years, but when he was 34, the love of Taoseña Josefina Jaramillo brought him to New Mexico to stay.

Carson profoundly influenced the course of history in New Mexico, from his early work caring for livestock on the Santa Fe Trail, to his later work, which included crossing the Old Spanish Trail (as recorded in Brewerton’s Overland with Kit Carson); serving with Kearny’s Army of the West, to invade the Mexican internal provinces; maneuvering against Confederate forces at Valverde to cripple Sibley’s army; serving under James Carlton in the ruthless campaigns against the Mescalero Apache, Navajo, Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne.

Carson’s deadly work in the Indian Wars, although considered heroic and necessary at the time (by Anglo and Spanish settlers), has in hindsight tarnished his legacy as a whole. In particular, the brutal destruction of the Navajo and Mescalero homes and farms, the forced march from their homelands to Bosque Redondo, and their internment on the Pecos River, is one of the most tragic chapters in New Mexico history.

James Carleton, who orchestrated the removal and internment, first came to New Mexico during the Civil War, and joined his California Volunteers with General Canby’s Union forces. Later, he directed Carson in hostile campaigns against the Kiowa and Comanche. He also established Fort Bowie in Arizona to guard against the Chiricahua Apache.

The Kit Carson Museum in Taos (see link) fully explores the complex legacy of this legendary man.

Images:

![Kit Carson: David F. Barry](Kit Carson: David F. Barry)

Links:
Kit Carson Home and Museum, Taos -- http://www.kitcarsonhome.com/
Google Library: Books about Kit Carson -- http://books.google.com/books?ei=I1UhSv6tFqLqsgP-2JGdBA&ct=result&q=kit+carson&as_brr=1

10: Fort Wingate

1862-1868

Kit Carson used this location as a Federal infantry post in his campaigns against the Navajo. While it was here, it was also known as Fort El Gallo. In 1868 it moved back to the original location, shown as Fort Lyons on this map.

Overview: Fort Wingate

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11: Fort Union

1867

Quote: DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, N.M., February 8, 1865.

To the people :

Owing to Indian difficulties upon, the roads leading from New Mexico to the States, a company of troops will leave Fort Union, New Mexico, for Fort Larned, Kansas, on the first and fifteenth of every month, until further orders, commencing on the first day of March, 1865. The first company will go by the Raton mountain route, the second by the Cimarron route, and so on, alternately. The merchants and others who wish to send trains in after goods can assemble their trains at such points near Fort Union as may be desired by them, so as to have the protection of these periodical escorts, if such be their wish.

Arrangements will be made with Major General Curtis, commanding the department of Kansas, so as to send these companies back from Fort Larned at such times as may best promote the interests and safety of all who may have trains upon the road coming in this direction.

By command of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER, Assistant Adjutant General [Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library]

Quote: The amount of freight carried by caravans from the Missouri river to Santa Fe, New Mexico, as early as 1860 was estimated at more than thirty-six million pounds, and emigrants with goods and stock made constant travel over the famous trail, enduring the hardships and surmounting the difficulties and dangers, continued through the 60’s to brave all these dangers, as well as traders and merchants carrying great supplies to the southwest.

But the thousands who have come from far away homes to make a home in Kansas and New Mexico, know
little of the battle which was fought to secure the West to civilization. In the old frontier days the great plain
was only sparsely protected by the so-called, "forts," and the feeble garrisons had self preservation ever in
necessity, although the needs of the weaker added increasing trials and dangers to situations often desperate.

The chain of forts began with Leavenworth, a strong and secure garrison, then westward to Riley, also safe in
its strength, but beyond, the little forts of Harker, Lamed, Zarah, Dodge, Lyon, and Bent's fort, were by no
means secure.

Along the Santa Fe trail the anxious emigrants rested with thankful hearts near these little stations, and
renewed their preparations to continue the westward journey. These forts had been constructed at heavy
expense, and with great toil and hardship by the soldiers who worked like day laborers in their construction, in
addition to their military duties.

The Santa Fe trail was the artery which nourished much of this important region. The forts could be found only
at infrequent intervals from Fort Leavenworth in Eastern Kansas, down to Fort Union in New Mexico, and
beyond Santa Fe the "trail" continued past Fort Craig. And beyond the Rio Grande stretched the grim "Jornada
del Muerto," the journey of death, nearly a hundred miles, where, after reaching Fort Selden, it continued on
to Fort Cummings in South-eastern New Mexico, and 40 or 50 miles further to Fort Bayard, and so on past the
deadly Apache pass, and Fort Bowie, into the Arizona desert. [Parker, W. Thornton]

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**Overview:** Fort Union

Fort Union was established to protect trade and travel on the Santa Fe Trail. During its forty-year history,
three different forts were constructed close together. The third Fort Union was the largest in the American
Southwest, and functioned as a military garrison, territorial arsenal, and military supply depot for the
southwest. The fort was decommissioned and abandoned in 1891. Visitors today can still see a visible network
of Santa Fe Trail ruts.

Fort Union National Monument was created in 1916, and features a self-guided tour of the ruins. Summer
visitors additionally enjoy living history programs, guided tours, and interpretive talks.

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**Images:**

![Letter from Kit Carson, accepting the commission of Brigadier General at Fort Union](image1)

![Living history enactment at Fort Union National Monument](image2)

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**Links:**

Fort Union National Historic Site  --  http://www.nps.gov/foun

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**12: Fort Butler**

1860

Fort Butler existed on paper, and was in fact staffers and garrisoned, but never actually existed.

In a plan to decommission Fort Union, Colonel Fauntleroy was directed to establish a new, better fort, to be
called Fort Butler. Fauntleroy acted immediately, and searched for nearly a year to find suitable location to
build the fort and depot.

Eventually, a 120-acre reservation was established on the Canadian River near Mesa Rica, although the site
had no timber for building, nor was it close enough to other New Mexican forts to effectively serve as a depot.

However problems continued to plague the project, preventing the troops from being restationed to build on
the new reservation. Finally, the outbreak of the Civil War suspended building altogether. The Civil War made
Fort Union much more important, and plans to abandon it were forgotten.
Quote: A post will be established on the Gallinas, at or near where the Fort Smith road crosses that stream, or, preferably, if a suitable location can be found, east of that point, on or near the Canadian. It will be the depot for the Department, have a garrison of four mounted and two infantry companies, and be called Fort Butler.

--General Winfield Scott, issuing orders to Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy.

13: Bents Fort

1864

November, 1864, Col. John Chivington led a massacre of nearly 600 women, children, and elders at Sand Creek in Colorado. The unprovoked attack on a peacefully wintering band, and the atrocities committed by the U.S. soldiers, hardened the resolve of many tribes to continue fighting the Americans.

Quote: Colonel Bent sworn:

Having been living near the mouth of the Purgatoire on the Arkansas river in Colorado Territory for the last thirty-six years, and during all that time have resided near or at what is known as Bent's Old Fort, I have had considerable experience in Indian affairs from my long residence in the country. Since I have been there nearly every instance of difficulties between the Indians and the whites arose from aggressions on the Indians by the whites....

[Chivington's attack on Black Kettle's people at Sand Creek] was the commencement of the Arapaho war. The Arapahoes, who had committed no hostile acts previously, now commenced and committed more depredations than the Cheyennes. From information, I know of what occurred in the Sand creek fight; I had two sons in the village, and one who acted as guide and interpreter for the government, and was with Colonel Chivington. The attack at Sand creek on the Indians produced great excitement among them; they even deposed their head chief, Black Kettle, stating that he had brought them in there to be betrayed; they also stated that they had always heard that white men would not kill women and children, but they had now lost all confidence in the whites. Since that time the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and a portion of the Comanches, have been at war with the whites. I have no doubt but for the firing on the Arapahoes at Fort Larned, and the affair at Sand creek, we might have had peace with all the Indians on the Arkansas.

--Col Bent, his son Robert Bent, and Kit Carson all testified that the primary causes of the Indian Wars were due to aggression from white homesteaders. [Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

Overview: Bents Fort

American Charles and William Bent, and their business partner Ceran St. Vrain, built this fort to take advantage of the central location, between the trappers in the Rocky Mountains and the buffalo hunting tribes of the plains. The Santa Fe Trail grew around Bent's Old Fort, and was the only permanent settlement between Missouri and New Mexico.

Links:
National Park Service: Bent's Old Fort -- http://nps.gov/beol

14: Fort Bascom

1863-1870

Quote: (15 March 1865) Major EDWARD H BERGMANN, Commanding at Fort Bascom, N. M.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fe, N.M., March 15, 1865.

MAJOR : I received yesterday your note of the 9th instant. I have written to Mr. Dold that if he desires his train to proceed the escort will go with it, as originally ordered.

Let the company understand that it must be on the watch all the time and not be surprised. By having it understood how the train shall march, with advanced spies, and with flankers, and with men in rear to give the alarm; and have it understood how the wagons shall be corralled in case of alarm, so that a corral can be formed at a moment’s notice; and by having it understood that the men are to fight to the last man in case of an attack-- there will hardly be a doubt of their making a successful trip.

You will tell the Comanche chiefs that they will send runners to warn the Indians that if they attack our trains, either upon the Palo Duro, the Cimarron, or the Eaton mountains route, we will put men enough in the field against them to destroy them.
Tell them that the question of a bitter war is left with themselves; that we do not propose to have our trains stopped or our people murdered with impunity; that if they keep off the road we shall not harm them. But if they attack our trains we will make a war upon them which they will always remember. Tell the chiefs that if our trains are attacked we shall not wish to see them again; that we shall not believe ever in their sincerity, certainly not in their ability to control their people. I will send you another company, and if you are attacked we expect, of course, that you will make a handsome defence.

I believe, if Deüs is not surprised, he can whip all the Indians which will dare to come against a train of waggons filled with soldiers, on the road, or against a well-formed corral, in camp. We must not have the commerce of the country stopped by rumors. We must go ahead, and, if worse comes to worst, fight it out. Let that be understood just now. And be sure and impress this idea upon those chiefs. It will be a sorry time for their people in the long run. Tell them of their helpless condition in winter, and that we shall not forget their summer rascalities.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

NOTE-- Have the trains take some water-barrels to hold water for the men, in case a corral is made to fight when the train is not near a stream. Give Captain Deüs orders to keep the barrels filled all the time. [Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

Overview: Fort Bascom

Fort Bascom was founded to protect travel and commerce on Goodnight-Loving Cattle Trail and the Santa Fe Trail. Kit Carson led an expedition against the Kiowa who were harassing travelers on the Santa Fe Trail.

Despite its usefulness, Fort Bascom was abandoned before construction was finished, and the remaining troops transferred to Fort Union.

Links:
Park Service Online Books: Soldier & Brave, Historic Places Associated with Indian Affairs and the Indian Wars -- http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/soldier/

Arizona New Mexico border

1863-1912

Arizona Territory was carved out of New Mexico Territory in 1863. While citizens in the Arizona territory had been trying to put a bill through Congress for a decade, the Civil War finally brought the issue to resolution.

The Confederate States of America claimed Arizona Territory, an area encompassing the southern portion of New Mexico and Arizona, from the Mexican border north to the 34th parallel. A month after Jefferson Davis signed the bill into law, the United States government passed into law a proposal for the Arizona Territory, identifying the boundary between the new territories at the 109th meridian.

Confederate Territory of Arizona

1861-1864

As Sibley and Baylor advanced past Fort Bliss and the Texas state line, they were working under the assumption that the Confederate Territory of Arizona reached to just around Fort Conrad.

Quote: (16 March 1861) WHEREAS, a sectional party of the North has disregarded the Constitution of the United States, violated the rights of the Southern States, and heaped wrongs and indignities upon their people; and WHEREAS, the Government of the United States has heretofore failed to give us adequate protection against the savages within our midst and has denied us an administration of the laws, and that security for life, liberty, and property which is due from all governments to the people; and WHEREAS, it is an inherent, inalienable right in all people to modify, alter, or abolish their form of government whenever it fails in the legitimate objects of its institution, or when it is subversive thereof; and WHEREAS, in a government of federated, sovereign States, each State has a right to withdraw from the confederacy whenever the treaty by which the league is formed, is broken; and WHEREAS, the Territories belonging to said league in common should be divided when the league is broken, and should be attached to the separating States according to their geographical position and political identity; and WHEREAS, Arizona naturally belongs to the Confederate States of America (who have rightfully and lawfully withdrawn from said league), both geographically and politically, by ties of a common interest and a common cause; and WHEREAS we, the citizens of that part of
New Mexico called Arizona, in the present distracted state of political affairs between the North and the South, deem it our duty as citizens of the United States to make known our opinions and intentions; therefore be it...

RESOLVED, That our feelings and interests are with the Southern States, and that although we deplore the division of the Union, yet we cordially indorse the course pursued by the seceded Southern States.

RESOLVED, That geographically and naturally we are bound to the South, and to her we look for protection; and as the Southern States have formed a Confederacy, it is our earnest desire to be attached to that Confederacy as a Territory.

RESOLVED, That we do not desire to be attached as a Territory to any State seceding separately from the Union, but to and under the protection of a Confederacy of the Southern States.

RESOLVED, That the recent enactment of the Federal Congress, removing the mail service from the Atlantic to the Pacific States from the Southern to the Central or Northern route, is another powerful reason for us to ask the Southern Confederate States of America for a continuation of the postal service over the Butterfield or El Paso route, at the earliest period.

RESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the President of this Convention to order an election for a delegate to the Congress of the Confederate States of America, when he is informed that the States composing said Confederacy have ordered an election for members of Congress.

RESOLVED, That we will not recognize the present Black Republican Administration, and that we will resist any officers appointed to this Territory by said Administration with whatever means in our power.

RESOLVED, That the citizens residing in the western portion of this Territory are invited to join us in this movement.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Mesilla Times, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the President of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, with the request that the same be laid before Congress.

---Arizona Ordinance of Secession, Passed by the People of Arizona in Convention Assembled at La Mesilla, Arizona Territory, March 16, 1861.

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Long Walk: Navajo Route

1862-1868

The U.S. Army’s efforts to force the Navajo and Mescalero Apache -- traditional adversaries whose ways of life were vastly different -- to settle at Bosque Redondo were unsuccessful. Conditions at the reservation were worse than dismal. Thousands of Indian people died while being taken to or while living at Bosque Redondo.

Instead of leading to assimilation and conversions to Christianity, the effort led to staggering costs and extreme suffering, disease, depredation, and death of the native people. The Mescalero Apache escaped from the reservation en masse in 1865. The Navajo returned home in 1868, escorted by the U.S. Army to New Fort Wingate near Gallup, New Mexico.

The Navajo were marched along several routes, all marked on this map. The majority of the captured Navajo were sent from Los Pinos to Bosque Redondo between January and May 1864, through multiple removals of people in groups of varying sizes. At least four groups of about 1,000 men, women, and children were sent through Santa Fe and San Jose to Tecolote, New Mexico, or through Tijeras Canyon, Galisteo, and San Jose to Tecolote. They then moved south generally along the Pecos River to Bosque Redondo at Fort Sumner.

The winter weather was bitterly cold, and the Navajo did not have sufficient clothing to keep warm. Close to 200 people died from cold and exposure during one march. There are accounts by Navajo descendants of the Long Walk that describe how elderly people, pregnant women, and otherwise lame or disabled people who lagged behind the marching columns were shot and killed because they could not keep up.

Quote: Along the trail somewhere, the horse that my grandmother's mother loved most developed an ilth'tih (lump) in the leg. My great-grandmother and great-grandfather were instructed to stay with the horse until it died. The rest of the people moved on to Fort Sumner.

While my great-grandparents were waiting for the horse to die, a Navajo family came by with some children. They asked what my grandparents were going to do with the horse. They told the people they were waiting for the animal to die.

The Navajo family had some copper bracelets, a corn pollen bag, and some other valuables that they wanted to trade for the horse. My great-grandparents took the jewelry and then killed the horse for the Navajo family.

The family began to butcher the horse. They built a fire and sang a song around the horse that said, "This is mine." Parts of the muscles of the horse were draining with matter, but they continued to butcher. The family was just beginning to cook the meat when my great-grandparents left because they could no longer stand the sight. My great-grandfather told the people, "We are going now," and they left.
My great-grandfather ran on foot a great distance while my great-grandmother rode a big mule. In this way, they traveled to catch up with the rest of the party who were on their way to Fort Sumner. They followed the deep ruts cut by the wagon train. The grass and plants had all been trampled down by the travelers. The trail looked like it had made a big curve.

My great-grandmother suggested they follow the trail of the others, but my great-grandfather wanted to take a straighter short cut. My great-grandfather would run ahead, and my great-grandmother would ride the mule and catch up with him. Along the trail they saw fresh tracks of horses with metal horseshoes and fresh manure. These tracks led in the opposite direction from which the Navajos had traveled. My great-grandparents then took a different trail. In this way, they caught up with the rest of the people. The relatives cried when they saw them. They thought that the couple had been killed because they had been told that the enemies were attacking people along the trail. The relatives told them that they regretted having left them with the dying horse.

--Jane Begay is from the Lake Valley area. She is of the Sleep Rock People Clan. Her maternal grandmother, Kinanibaa', or Tom Chischilly's Mother, told her the story of her own mother on the Long Walk. [Dine of Eastern Region]

Images:

Navajos at Bosque Redondo, 1863

Links:
Office of the State Historian: Long Walk to Bosque Redondo --

Old Overland Route to Texas Settlements

1786-1867

Pedro (Pierre) Vial pioneered this route over the winter of 1786-1787. His profession as a gunsmith had led him into long periods of trade and cohabitation with the Comanche, and he leveraged his familiarity with them to find a guide who could help him blaze the route to Santa Fe. Although he took a roundabout route, later Spanish explorers fine-tuned the route until it took only 38 days to travel between presidios. Despite this, only a handful of Spanish made this difficult and dangerous journey.

During the Mexican period, American traders began to take advantage of this trail, and it is close to the route that the Texas-Santa Fe expedition took in 1841, although they got off course in the panhandle.

By the Civil War, this route was still considered as a possible travel route, though emphatically marked as a trail, rather than a road suitable for military transport. Despite the primitive state of the route, several ranches and villages were springing up along it, notably Portales.

The stretch from Santa Fe to Bosque Redondo was used for transporting many Navajo during the Long Walk to Bosque Redondo. Beck's Ranch, north of Bosque Redondo, was used for from 1859-1860 as a US Army post.

Old Spanish Trail...

1867

The Old Spanish Trail was the sole trade route between New Mexico and the coast. It was opened by Spanish traders using mules in the early 1800s, and in the 1860s a wagon route was opened.

The route shown here for the Old Spanish Trail is the one Captain Macomb traveled in 1859, not the wagon
road blazed by Cooke.

Links:
Old Spanish Trail Association -- http://www.oldspanishtrail.org/

Fort Stanton Mescalero Reservation

1855-1896

Quote: (12 October 1862) Colonel CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
1st New Mexico Vol , en route to Fort Stanton, N. M.

As your scouts from this company come near the mouth of the Penasco they will, doubtless, find plenty of Mescaleros. It was near that point where Captain Stanton was killed by them. In this case you could, if you thought it advisable, move the company down to the mouth of the Penasco to produce an impression upon the Indians, at the same time it watched the approaches to New Mexico by the way of the Pecos; but under no circumstances will it leave the valley of the river unwatched. The other three companies you can divide as you please, but with these you will make war upon the Mescaleros and upon all other Indians you may find in the Mescalero country, until further orders.

All Indian men of that tribe are to be killed whenever and wherever you can find them. The women and children will not be harmed, but you will take them prisoners, and feed them at Fort Stanton until you receive other instructions about them. If the Indians send in a flag and desire to treat for peace, say to the bearer that when the people of New Mexico were attacked by the Texans, the Mescaleros broke their treaty of peace, and murdered innocent people, and ran off their stock; that now our hands are untied, and you have been sent to punish them for their treachery and their crimes; that you have no power to make peace; that you are there to kill them wherever you can find them; that if they beg for peace, their chiefs and twenty of their principal men must come to Santa Fe to have a talk here; but tell them fairly and frankly that you will keep after their people and slay them until you receive orders to desist from these headquarters; that this making of treaties for them to break whenever they have an interest in breaking them will not be done any more; that that time has passed by; that we have no faith in their promises; that we believe if we kill some of their men in fair, open war, they will be apt to remember that it will be better for them to remain at peace than to be at war. I trust that this severity, in the long run, will be the most humane course that could be pursued toward these Indians.

You observe that there is a large force helping you. I do not wish to tie your hands by instructions; the whole duty can be summed up in a few words: The Indians are to be soundly whipped, without parleys or councils except as above. Be careful not to mistake the troops from below for Texans. If a force of rebels comes, you know how to annoy it; how to stir up their camps and stock by night; how to lay waste the prairies by fire; how to make the country very warm for them, and the road a difficult one. Do this, and keep me advised of all you do. I am, colonel, respectfully, your friend,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier General, Commanding. [Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

Quote: (19 March 1863) Brigadier General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant General U. S, Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fe, N. M., March 19, 1863.

GENERAL : I have the honor to inform you that the operations of the troops against the Mescalero Apaches have resulted in bringing in as prisoners about four hundred men, women and children of that tribe, from their fastnesses in the mountains about Fort Stanton, to Fort Sumner, at the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river. This leaves about one hundred, the remainder of that tribe, who are reported as having fled to Mexico and to join the Gila Apaches. Against these last, the Gila Apaches, vigorous hostilities are prosecuted, as I have already informed you.

Want of troops and of forage has prevented any operations against the Navajoes. Now that the Mescaleros are subdued, I shall send the whole of Colonel Carson's regiment against the Navajoes, who still continue to plunder and murder the people. This regiment will take the field against them early in May. Already I have commenced drawing the companies in from the Mescalero country preparatory to such movement.

It is my purpose to induce the Mescaleros to settle on a reservation near Fort Sumner at the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river. The superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico and myself proceed to that point, starting today, to have “the talk” with them with reference to this matter. My purpose is to have them fed and kept there under surveillance; to have them plant a crop this year; to have them, in short, become what is called in this country a pueblo. If they are once permitted to go at large again, the same trouble and expense will again have to be gone through with to punish and subdue them. They will murder and rob unless kept
from doing it by fear and force.

The bishop of Santa Fé will go down with the superintendent and myself, and, if the Indians agree to my terms, will have a talk with them about sending a priest down to teach them the gospel and open a school for the children. The superintendent will take down farming implements and other useful articles for the Indians, and an agent will remain with the Indians to instruct them in the use of these things.

You will feel pleased to learn that this long-dreaded tribe of murderers and robbers is brought to so promising a condition. Their country around Fort Stanton is fast filling up with settlers.

I shall return to Santa Fd on the 6th proximo.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

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**Reservation for Navajoes and Apaches**

1867

*The Bosque Redondo reservation was a tragically failed experiment in removing the Navajos and the Apaches from their homeland and forcing them into domestic agriculture. After relentless war upon their people, including shooting any Apache or Navajo male off the reservation, General Carleton secured the surrender of thousands of Mescalero Apaches and Navajos, far more than he could obtain supplies for.*

Many Navajo died on the forced march from Fort Wingate, called the Long Walk, and many from both tribes died of disease, overexposure, and starvation on the under-supplied reservation. The Mescalero left of their own accord in 1865, and in 1868 the Navajo negotiated a treaty for their return to their homeland.

*Quote:* I have the honor respectfully to state, for the information of the War Department, that on or about the last of October, 1863, I met Dr. Steck at Fort Union, New Mexico, en route for Washington city. I was present at the last interview Dr. Steck had with General Carleton. The doctor had that day arrived at Fort Union from Fort Sumner, at which post nearly eight hundred Apaches and Navajoes were collected. Dr. Steck, on this occasion, after having personally visited the Bosque Redondo and observed the condition of the Indians, approved, most cordially, the policy pursued towards them by General Carleton. He spoke of the Indians as being happy and contented; he gave it as his opinion that the Bosque Redondo was the only suitable place in New Mexico for a large Indian reservation; and the general tenor of his conversation was such as to impress me firmly with the belief that Dr. Steck intended to use his influence with the proper departments at Washington to have the policy of General Carleton, in this matter, carried out to the very letter.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

*Quote:* (07 February 1864) I believe this will be the last Navajo war. The persistent efforts which have been and will continue to be made can hardly fail to bring in the whole tribe before the year ends. I beg respectfully to call the serious attention of the government to the destitute condition of the captives, and beg for authority to provide clothing for the women and children. Every preparation will be made to plant large crops for their subsistence at the Bosque Redondo the coming spring. Whether the Indian department will do anything for these Indians or not you will know. But whatever is to be done should be done at once. At all events, as I before wrote to you, "we can feed them cheaper than we can fight them."

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

*Quote:* (11 March 1864) Major HENRY D. WALLEN, U.S.A.,

Commanding at Fort Sumner., N. M.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. M., March 11, 1864.

MAJOR: I have heard that over five thousand of the Navajoes have surrendered, and within a few days you will have over two thousand of this tribe; the other three thousand are about leaving Fort Canby.

The question about sufficient food for them to support life, is one about which, as you may well suppose, I am very anxious. In conversing with Colonel Carson, Governor Connelly, and Major McFerran on this point, I find it
is their opinion that one pound of flour, or of meat, or of meat, per day. to each man, woman, and child, if cooked as atole or porridge, or into soup, could be made to be enough, and is, probably, of more nutriment per day than they have been accustomed to obtain. Counting big and little, it is believed that this would feed them. On this basis, one pound of food per day— that is to say, of flour, or of corn, or of wheat, or of meat, made into soup or atole— I can barely see how they can be supported until we get provisions from the States, or their corn becomes ripe enough to pluck. The other day it occurred to me that it would not be well for you to sow much wheat; but I am told the wheat-crop will mature much sooner than corn, and therefore submit the question entirely to your judgment as to how much of each you will plant.

You will at once commence the system of issuing the pound. The Indians themselves must be informed of the necessity of the restriction. Unless this plan be adopted, and at once, ultimate suffering must ensue. Soup and atole are the most nutritious, and the best way in which the food should be prepared to go a long way, and at the same time to be wholesome. ...

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier General, Commanding. [Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

Quote: (30 October 1864) Brigadier General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fe, N. M., October 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have delayed making a formal report on the important matter of subsisting the Navajo and Apache Indians, now on the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, until I could learn definitely the probable result of the harvest in this Territory. As you have already seen in a report of General Crocker on the condition of the Indians at the Bosque Redondo, everything there was a success, except the crop of corn. We had a field of nearly three thousand acres, which promised to mature finely, when, after it had tasselled and the ears formed, it was attacked by what they here call the cut-worm, or army-worm, and the whole crop destroyed. I enclose herewith the report of a board of survey on the subject.

When this was known, I then hoped the corn, and grain, and bean crop in the Territory would prove adequate to the wants of the Indians, until the crop matures in 1865; but the wheat crop, when nearly ready for harvest, was drenched and beaten down by unprecedented storms of rain, and over half destroyed. In Taos, Mora, Rio Arriba, and San Miguel counties, whence we reasonably expected to get a good supply of corn, the hail-storms and early and severe frosts nearly destroyed the whole crop. This, too, was the case with the beans; so that there is a great scarcity even for the people.

The reports which were sent to Washington that I had purchased last spring supplies enough to last the captive Indians for two years were unfounded in fact, as I wrote to you at the end of last June. The breadstuffs remaining of that purchase will all be consumed by the end of December of this year. We have advertised for wheat, wheat-meal, and beans enough to last until corn can be brought from the States; but, in my opinion, we shall hardly be able to secure the requisite quantity in the country, for the reasons before stated.

This failure of the crop— a visitation of God— I could not contend against. It came, and now we must meet the consequences as best we may. The Indians could not be turned loose, or even taken back to their country, without being obliged to war upon the people, as heretofore, or perish. This is stated, not that I have any idea of either turning them loose or taking them back, but in answer to the senseless arguments which a few persons here, headed by the superintendent of Indian affairs, are making against the reservation at the Bosque Redondo.

It then follows that we must feed them where they are, until at least the harvest of next year, which we may reasonably hope, judging from the past, will not be disastrous, as the one of this. The future of not only New Mexico, but of Arizona, depends on the determination and the ability of the general government to hold this formidable tribe, now that it has been subdued and gotten in hand, until it can support itself. Nothing should arise or conspire to let them go again. The axiom, "that that system is the cheapest and best which is cheaper and better than any other in the long run," should be borne in mind as having an exact fitness to the question of holding these Indians.

The enclosed letter to General Crocker about reducing the amount of food to be issued until we can get some more ahead, I have not heard from in reply, but I hope he will be able to carry into effect my request without trouble. You can hardly imagine, general, the great difficulties which have lain in the path leading toward the settlement of this nation.

Congress passed a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars toward clothing them and getting them farming utensils, tools, &c. This was the first of July last, and, as yet, not a yard of cloth, or a blanket, or spade, or plough, has reached them. Now the cold weather is setting in, and I have thousands of women and children who need the protection of a blanket. It is said that the goods bought by this money left Leavenworth on the first of October, instant. With good luck they may be at the Bosque Redondo by the tenth of next
December. All these things the Indians were told would be here long ago, and they have waited and hoped for them until now, when the winter is upon us, and they think we may be acting in bad faith. This has been very unfortunate.

Add to this the complete destruction by the army-worm of their crops, which they had labored so hard to raise. Then, to fill the measure of their troubles, the failure of the crop elsewhere obliges me to cut down their ration. These are their troubles....

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier General, Commanding [Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

Quote: The Dine who went to Hweeldi suffered from lack of food and many other hardships. Some were put on unsaddled horses with their hands tied in the back and a blindfold around their eyes. That is how they made their journey to Hweeldi. Along the way many Navajos lost their lives because of hunger; some were shot by the enemies when they got weak from walking or tried to run away. Navajos who lived through the worst made it through life and lived again. Those who ran away from Hweeldi back to their homeland suffered from lack of food. Some Navajos lived at Hweeldi for years, suffering from lack of food and cold weather. They did not have a home to live in at Hweeldi, just a small hut in the ground like a prairie dog or rabbit home. The Dine used a medicine man to help them pray for serious matters of their lives, but they kept their ceremonies short.

--Annie Succo from White Rock. She is of The Water Flows Together clan. This is the way her maternal great-grandmother told her the stories. [Dine of Eastern Region]

Links:
New Mexico State Monuments: Bosque Redondo Memorial --
http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=21231

About this Map

U.S. Topo Bureau: Old Territory and Military Department of New Mexico : 1867

Old Territory and Military Department of New Mexico, compiled in the Bureau of Topographic Engineers of the War Department chiefly for military purposes under the authority of the Secretary of War - 1859 - partially revised and corrected to 1867 was based on a list of Authorities from Fremont, 1848 through Official Territorial Map of Arizona by Gird in 1865 and engraved by W.H. Dougal.

A table lists Principal Latitudes and Longitudes Astronomically Determined by Whipple, Emory, and Macomb during the boundary and railroad surveys.

This map captures New Mexico in the midst of its most tumultuous years since the Pueblo Revolt. The resolution of the Mexican-American War demanded a survey, followed by boundary adjustments, negotiations with Texas, more boundary adjustments, a purchase of additional land from Mexico, more boundary adjustments, and the creation of the Arizona Territory, requiring additional boundary adjustments.

General Kearny had generously promised New Mexicans an end to the raiding from the many nomadic tribes surrounding the Spanish settlements. To make good on this promise, the U.S. Army constructed numerous forts to protect both the settlements and the routes of travel into and inside New Mexico. These forts became a target for the Confederate Army, when forces led by Henry Hopkins Sibley invaded, with the hopes of reaching the richer gold fields of Colorado, or even California, giving the Confederates another sea port. Sibley's hopes were dashed by the end of 1862, but the rest of the Confederacy kept going until 1865.

After that, the Army's attention turned back to securing the western frontiers. Raids in New Mexico had increased while the Anglos fought each other, and the U.S. Army was willing to back an ambitious, but ill-conceived plan to remove nomadic natives from their homelands and turn them into peaceful farmers. The Indian Wars in New Mexico lasted longer than anywhere else, and ended with the surrender of Geronimo's band of Chiricahua Apache in 1881.
President Polk declares war with Mexico; US forces led by General Stephen Kearny seize New Mexico, which surrenders without a shot being fired. Colonel Doniphan writes code for governing the Territory of New Mexico. New Mexico designated Ninth Military Department.

1847

Philip St. George Cooke blazed the first wagon road from New Mexico to the West Coast.

New Mexico formally annexed; slavery issues had prevented formal annexation until this point.

1848

Mexico signs the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which cedes lands in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico to the United States (Statute 922 App I). The international boundary designated as the intersection of 32º N and the Rio Grande to intersection of Choctaw Creek with Red River.

1849

Simpson made a map previously shows town of Rito- Rito is a ruin by the time Whipple arrives because the upstream people took all the water. He traveled through Albuquerque to Pueblo de la Laguna and passed Covero (Cubero), Mount Taylor (named by Simpson in 1849 for Zachary Taylor), and Agua Fria, the last spring before the Continental Divide. Whipple used Sitgreaves' 1851 map as a reference also Walker's 1851 map.

1850

New territories admitted, including New Mexico (including modern Arizona), purchase of additional lands from Texas, boundaries adjusted. El Paso becomes part of Texas.

1851

Sitgreaves' official report, Report of an Expedition Down the Zuni and Colorado Rivers in 1851, was published in 1853. The report explored possibility of using this route for military transport.

1852 Survey

1st international boundary commission established in accordance with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Emory is the designated astronomer. The survey run into difficulties, which are resolved with the purchase of more land from Mexico.

Initial point on the Rio Grande (determined by Commissioners Condé and Bartlett according to the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo) proves to be in the wrong place. Surveyor AB Gray says 32º 22' is wrong, 31º 52' is right. Commissioners Emory and Salazar (astronomers from the first Boundary Commission) later determine the starting point of the line at 32º47'.

1852

New Mexico legislature passed a single act creating two new counties, redefining five of the original counties to extend across the limits of the territory, and eliminating all non-county area.

1853

Gadsden Purchase from Mexico resolves boundary issues, and give the U.S. the land necessary to build a southern transcontinental railroad. (GP Statute 1031 App II).

1855 Survey

US Commissioner: William H. Emory
Mexican Commissioner: José Salazar y Larregui

Emory and Salazar survey the entire Mexican-American border, including the new area included by the Gadsden Purchase.

The Americans made nearly a dozen monuments along the border to mark the sites, but many were destroyed by surrounding tribes, so the Mexicans rebuilt many and added some. Later surveys added over two hundred more, and rebuilt them as more permanent monuments.

1855 railroad surveys

The U.S. Government commissioned a number of surveys, spaced along parallels, to determine the best route for a transcontinental railroad.

Emory & Parke: 32nd parallel
Whipple & Ives: 35th parallel
Beckwith & Gunnison: 38th-39 parallel

1857 and 1858
1859

Marcy publishes The Prairie Traveler

1861

Colorado territory established; New Mexico's northern boundary reduced.

Residents of the Mesilla Valley declared their allegiance with the Confederacy and separated from the Union. They hoped the Confederacy would recognize them as the state of Arizona, which they imagined would reach to the Colorado River.

Civil War starts. Confederate troops gather at Fort Bliss and take Fort Fillmore. The plan is to seize New Mexico, and then march on to take the gold fields of Colorado or California. Indian raids on settlements step up as U.S. Army soldiers turn their attention to other matters.

1862

Homestead Act: free 160 acres offered after 5 years cultivation. Later modified to offer 320 acres, and the Desert Lands Act offered 640 acres.

Henry H. Sibley, commander of a brigade of mounted regiments from Texas, marched from Fort Bliss near El Paso up the Rio Grande: taking Fort Fillmore, defeating Union troops at Fort Craig, taking Albuquerque and Santa Fe, and finally defeating the Union troops at Glorieta Pass, near Pecos. By this time, the Confederate troops were starving and without clothes or ammunition, so they retreated back to Fort Bliss.

1862-1871

Railroad Land grants: the Federal government gives away 128 million acres of land to the railroad companies, as an incentive to build railway lines all over the country. The railroad companies sold many of these parcels to homesteaders.

1863

Arizona Territory created by the United States from the western portion of New Mexico Territory and a part of present Nevada. Present New Mexico-Arizona boundary established.

1864-1866

"Long Walk"- Navajo and Mescalero Apache forcibly relocated to Bosque Redondo reservation; The Apache escaped, and the Navajo signed a treaty of nonaggression and returned to their homeland in 1868.

1864-1890

Indian Wars throughout the West. Destruction of the bison herds.

1867

Hayden, King, Wheeler, Powell Surveys map the west comprehensively, while cataloguing flora, fauna, and geology.

1868

Navajo chief Barboncito, along with numerous other leaders, sign a treaty with General William T. Sherman, agreeing to peace with the Americans in exchange for rights to return from Bosque Redondo to their new reservation: a small area within their traditional homeland.

1869

Fort Bliss renamed Fort Bliss.

Cochise and Apache guerrillas active 1871- 1879.

The war to save the buffalo 1874-1880.

1878-1879

Fort Bliss permanently established in current location.

1878

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (AT&SF) railroad crosses the Raton Pass into New Mexico, reaching Las Vegas, its first destination in New Mexico, in 1879.
1880

The Southern transcontinental railroad traversed the region.

Geronimo & Chiricahua Apaches active in southern New Mexico and northern Mexico, 1880-1886.

1884

New boundary treaty: the boundary, where marked by the Rio Grande, adheres to the center of original channel as surveyed in 1852 even if the course of the river changes. Boundaries on international bridges at center point.

1886

Geronimo surrenders to General Crook in southern New Mexico. The remaining members of the Chiricahua and Mimbres bands are removed first to Florida, and finally to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

1889

US/Texas/New Mexico/Mexico border resurveyed; discovered bancos or alluvial deposits changing land mass on either side of the border.

1891

Forest Reserve Law, designating forest preserves; forerunner of current National Forests.

1905

National Forest service created.

1906

Antiquities Act. Allows a president to protect areas of public land by executive order.

New treaty with Mexico on water rights for irrigation

1912

New Mexico becomes the forty-seventh state of the Union.

1916

National Park Service created.

1924

Gila Wilderness established.

1925

U.S. Supreme Court decision in New Mexico v. Colorado dismisses New Mexico's claims and establishes current boundaries between the states.