James Bennett was in the White Mountains when Apaches killed his commander, Captain Henry Stanton, and the survivors had to bear his remains back to his wife.

Quote: (1855) Feb 2. No mistake about it, we are living on a light diet. Killed our last beef; flour is gone; we have no shoes. It is hard fare. We have decided to call this Camp Starvation.

Feb 4. Have been subsisting on horse and mule flesh. No provision came, so started on yesterday. Travelled until 10 o'clock at night, driving our wornout animals. We burned a great number of our saddles, not being able to carry them. ...

Feb 8. Crossed the [Manzano] mountains barefoot over sharp rocks and ice. There is nothing to ride. Crossed the Rio Grande and came into Las Lunas, where we are all glad to be once more in our quarters, cleaning up and getting new clothing.

Feb 10. Started with the remains of Captain Stanton to go to Fort Fillmore.

Feb 15. Yesterday crossed the Jornada del Muerto (Journey of the Dead). This is a sandy place where no water is to be had. It is 90 miles in length and is noted for murders and massacres by the Indians....

Feb 16. Fort Fillmore, established 1853, is occupied by Company B, 1st Dragoons; Companies C, K, and H, 3rd Infantry. We rode into the fort. Mrs. Stanton, the Captain's wife, stood in the door awaiting her husband. If a person had one drop of pity, here he could use it. Poor woman! She asks for her husband. The answer is evaded. An hour passes. Her smiles are fled. Her merry laugh is turned to sighs and tears stain her cheek. Him she loved, she never more shall behold. [Bennett, James A.]
Overview: Fort Fillmore

Fort Fillmore was established in 1851 by the US Army to protect travel in the new territory. The fort's location allowed the military to protect travel on the Chihuahua Trail (the old Camino Real), and across Apache Pass, en route to the old presidio of Tucson.

In 1861, the Confederate Army under Lieutenant Colonel John Baylor seized the fort during the third Texian invasion of New Mexico. Baylor captured 400 Union soldiers. The fort was decommissioned the following year. The tale of the Confederate victory is told on the "Other Voices" tab.

Quote: In what he conceived to be a desperate situation, Lynde decided, in a moment of panic, to abandon Fort Fillmore and attempt to reach Fort Stanton, 154 miles to the northeast....

In and about the loading of supplies it was all too evident that some of the supplies were to be left at the fort. Word was whispered about the barracks that boxes of hospital brandy, and kegs of medicinal whiskey, in goodly number, were to be abandoned.

As the soldiers appraised the situation, abandonment of a military post under orders was one thing, but abandonment of high class liquor was a much more serious matter, one that required consideration and reflections. The soldiers met the situation sensibly, and in the beginning, with discretion.

First one trooper, then another, and then many, took a moderate swig of the soon-to-be-abandoned liquor, then each helped himself to a drink that seemed more appropriate to the occasion. One sergeant of the "old army" decided that a drop of brandy, or perhaps two or more, on the road to Fort Stanton might be eminently fitting under the circumstances. Pouring the water our of his canteen, he replaced it with liquor. Others, recognizing the soldier's commendable conduct, substituted liquor for water in their canteens.

But on the cross country march from Fort Fillmore to San Augustine Springs, soldiers with liquor in their canteens instead of water suffered severely from thirst. Long stretches of rough, sandy road, without a drop of water to touch hot lips and burning throat, proved the undoing of many a good fighting man. Soldier after soldier collapsed and fell by the wayside, begging for water.

Quote: There are few reliable details on record respecting this disgraceful surrender. It appears that Lynde sent a party toward Mesilla, which had a slight skirmish with the Texans and retired to the fort. Then orders were received to march the garrison to Ft Craig or Alburquerque, and soon after starting, when, as is stated, the men had been given all the whiskey they wanted, and were mostly drunk, they met a Texan force, to which the major, after a council of officers, surrendered. It is said that the more sober of the officers and men protested and wished to fight. The paroled prisoners were allowed to go to Alburquerque; suffering intensely on the march. For this act Maj. Lynde was dismissed from the army; and Capt. A. H. Flummer, the commissary, who turned over to the enemy $17,000 in drafts, was merely reprimanded and suspended for six months. [Kendall, George Wilkins]

2: Fort Conrad

1852

Quote: March 18.- .... Again on the Rio Grande and glad to see it. Today the grass was as high as our heads and accidently it got on fire. Came rushing on at a tremendous rate. We had merely time to save ourselves by running to the sandy beach of the river. All our provisions, saddles, arms, ammunition, and camp equipage were destroyed. It was an exciting time. 300 guns and several pistols, lying promiscuously on the ground, discharged their deadly contents in all directions. No accidents, however, happened. Bad as an Indian fight....

March 25.- Arrived on the 19th once more at Valverde. We were without arms, clothes, ammunition, or provisions when we entered Fort Conrad. Drew a new supply from the Quarter Master. Now, staying in camp, getting rested from our tiresome expedition. Nothing to do. [Bennett, James A.]

Overview: Fort Conrad

Fort Conrad was a simple cluster of huts, where the troops lived for three years while they built Fort Craig, 9 miles to the south.

3: Fort Craig

1855

The day after returning from an arduous, months-long expedition into the White Mountains, where the Mescalero Apaches got the worst of the Dragoons, Bennett is sent off again.
After some months of hard riding around New Mexico, he returns to Fort Craig, and records this sad scene. The unjust treatment of, and miserable conditions for, enlisted men prompted many to desert, including, eventually, Bennett himself.

Parker also describes scenes of cruelty by officers against the troops, in this case, for failing to honor African-American soldiers.

Quote: Feb 17.- Mounted my horse at 3 o'clock P.M to carry an express from the Mexican General Santa Anna to Governor Lane of Santa Fe. Arrived 10 o'clock P.M. at Fort Thorn.

Feb 19.- Yesterday at daybreak was up and off. 9 o'clock P.M arrived at Fort Craig, having ridden without a stop for 108 miles. Never so tired in my life. Took a good rest today. Slept nearly all day.

Feb 21.- Passed Lamitar, a very pretty town, where the former Mexican Governor of New Mexico, General Armijo, lives. At Los Lunas, papers are taken by another. I am to remain with my company.

Feb 27.- Today at Fort Craig. This is the best and prettiest fort in New Mexico. It is situated on a table land beside the Rio Grande. It is set in a grove of cottonwood trees. [Bennett, James A.]

Quote: A day or so since, a soldier refused to obey the orders of a Corporal. The latter put his authority in force. The soldier drew a knife and tried to stab the Corporal, who then shot the soldier through the heart. Today he is being buried without the honor of war while the Corporal receives no blame. [Bennett, James A.]

Quote: The [Civil] war being at an end...hundreds of freed negroes flocked to the recruiting stations and were quickly transformed into recruits for the United States colored regiments....

Their advent astonished everyone. The frontiersmen looked upon them as a military caricature, the fruit of some political deal, unexplained and unreasonable. The officers detailed to serve with them were half ashamed to have it known. The white soldiers who came in contact with these recent slaves, now wearing the uniform of the regular army, felt insulted and injured; and their redskin adversaries heaped derision upon the negroes by taunts and jests, and loudly called them "Buffalo Soldiers," and declared they were "heap bad medicine" because they could not and would not scalp them.

Such was the very unpromising advent of colored troops to do service as soldiers on equal terms with regular veterans. A detachment of this regiment was ordered on duty at Fort Craig, New Mexico, and...detailed for guard duty. This was more than the white soldiers could endure, and so general and open was the opposition that a condition of things bordering on mutiny resulted....

[After the white soldiers fail, under orders, to salute the new regiment] The men were dismissed, and as prisoners marched to the flagstaff. Around their thumbs, the cruel cords were tied, and they were hoisted upward until only the toes touched the ground. There was no word of protest, no look of anger. Proudly and firmly, as if in Indian torture, they endured the ignomy and pain of their position. ... One of the officers suggested to the men that they could pretend to yield, agreeing to "salute the uniform of the United States, even if borne by a nigger." This gave a chance for compromise, the cruel cords were severed, and the brave veterans were released. They were too lame and injured to hold a rifle then, but it was agreed that thereafter military courtesy should be shown to those wearing the uniform....

From such discouraging beginnings has developed a military organization of brave and efficient soldiers, who have since then made excellent records for themselves, in many deeds of gallantry in battles with the Indians. No longer do the red men throw taunts at the black soldiers, for they have found them foemen worthy of their steel. No longer do officers consider it humiliating to serve in negro regiments. On the contrary, they are favorite commands today. [Parker, W. Thornton]

Overview: Fort Craig

The Army spent the early years at Fort Craig conducting campaigns against Native Americans when a new threat appeared on the horizon-- Confederate Texans. By July of 1861, Fort Craig had become the largest fort in the Southwest with over 2000 soldiers and growing. The same year, the First New Mexico Volunteer Infantry Regiment was formed. This largely Hispanic regiment served with courage and honor under the command of Colonel Kit Carson.

In 1862, after capturing several military installations in southern New Mexico, General Henry Hopkins Sibley led an enthusiastic but poorly equipped brigade of about 2,500 Confederate troops up the Rio Grande to Fort Craig. Colonel R.S. Canby, the military governor of the New Mexico Territory, moved his troops from Santa Fe to Fort Craig with full knowledge of Sibley's movements through information received from Paddy Graydon's Spy Company and local New Mexicans.

Fort Craig's massive new gravel bastions were "reinforced" with Quaker Guns (fake wooden cannons) and empty soldiers' caps mounted to look like real soldiers.

This impressive show of force squelched any Confederate plans for a direct assault. After days of unsuccessfully trying to lure Union forces from their heavily protected fort, Confederates moved north in an attempt to maneuver around Fort Craig and cut off Union supplies. With the Confederates on the move, Canby started north to ensure Fort Craig was not left isolated and vulnerable.

On February 21, 1862, the armies clashed at Valverde Crossing with both sides taking heavy casualties. At the
end of the day, the Confederates held the field of battle, the Union still held Ft. Craig, and the New Mexico Volunteers under Col. Miguel Pino found the Confederates' supply wagons and burned them. What remained of Confederate supplies were lost at the Battle of Glorieta (east of Santa Fe) on March 28th, forcing them to retreat to Texas and ending the Confederate push for military conquest of the West.

After the end of the Civil War, the Army returned its attention to the Indian Campaigns. The primary function of the fort was to control Apache and Navajo raiding, and to protect the central portion of the Camino Real. Military excursions from the fort pursued such notable Apache leaders as Geronimo, Victorio and Nana.

African-American soldiers were segregated in the frontier army. Companies from the 9th Calvary and the 25th and 38th Infantry were stationed at Ft. Craig. From 1867 to 1869 infantry divisions of "Buffalo Soldiers" at Ft. Craig protected transportation routes in southern New Mexico. Men in the 9th Calvary used it as a base to pursue the Warm Springs Apache during the 1880-1881 campaigns.

By the late 1870s, attempts to control Indian raiding began to succeed. The Chiricahua and White Mountain Apache were subdued and forced to abandon their traditional homelands and move onto reservations.

The conditions on the reservations—disease, famine, cultural misunderstandings, and shifting or dishonest policies—incited numerous escapes. The most famous of these rebellions was the escape of the Chihenne (Warm Springs Apache) first led by Victorio, then by Nana.

After seeing the decimation of their numbers on the reservations, Chief Victorio decided to escape from the San Carlos reservation and return his people to their homeland. Fort Craig became a staging area for the Army—this time to pursue the Apache. Victorio died in an ambush at Tres Castillos, Mexico where most of the band—over half of whom where women and children—were killed or captured by the Mexican Army. Eighty year old Nana joined forces with Geronimo and fought the Army for four more years before surrendering. Nana died at the age of 96, still unbroken.

Geronimo and Nana surrendered in 1885 and Fort Craig was permanently abandoned—its military function no longer needed.

Nine years later, Fort Craig was sold at auction to the only bidder, the Valverde Land and Irrigation Company. The property was eventually donated to the Archaeological Conservancy by the Oppenheimer family and transferred to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 1981. The site is a BLM Special Management Area and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Images:

Re-enactment of buffalo soldiers riding out from Fort Craig

Links:
Fort Craig National Historic Site (BLM) --

4: Fort Thorn

1855

Quote: (03 March 1855) Down the Rio Grande past Fort Thorn, a new fort which was built by my old company and is garrisoned with 2 companies of Infantry and 1 of Cavalry [Dragoons]. [Bennett, James A.]

Quote: (23 April 1855) Past Fort Craig to Fort Thorn. Indians were waiting for us here. Met in council. I acted as interpreter. 250 Indians made a treaty. Received from them 40 stolen horses, 20 mules, 3 Mexican boys, and a girl. The children were taken by them a few months ago. One of the boys we got from the Apaches tells me that he was with the indians when we fought them at the time that Captain Stanton was killed. He says that we killed a chief and 11 or 12 other Indians. [Bennett, James A.]
Overview: Fort Thorn

The short-lived Fort Thorn was commissioned to protect the Jornada del Muerto, and travel along the Rio Grande. It was quickly decommissioned, in part because its swampy location gave rise to a malaria epidemic among the soldiers stationed there.

Quote: Fort Thorn is located on the immediate edge of an extensive marsh, the river making a considerable bend at this point, leaves exposed to the right, a crescentric flat, intersected by numerous sluices, an dat times completely inundated. The buildings constituting the flat are placed within a stone's throw of the swampiest portion of this flat or bottom, and in the most admirable manner, if the object be that the garrison shall inhale, for an average period of five months, the pestilential effluvia arising therefrom.

The bottom referred to, presents during the hottest months, a surface of oozy mud, covered with green slime, and interspersed with pools of stagnating water, which surface is during these months slowly drying up.

During the same time, a rank vegetation of weeds and grasses undergoes the process of germination, advancement to maturity, and decay. As might be expected, fevers of a malarious character, have greatly afflicted the command during this quarter. These diseases have prevailed to even a greater extent than in former seasons, which may possibly be due to an unusually continued elevation of temperature, and the absence of rain, which serves to prevent the fall of the river and stagnation of water in the neighboring sluices.

Fevers began to manifest themselves about the middle of July, and have continued with much virulence until the present time. The command then consisted of two companies, and the sick report numbered seventy cases. The garrison was reduced on the 1 September, to one company of infantry, half of which has since been removed to Fort Fillmore on detached service. Scarcely a man of this command can be considered fit for the performance of ordinary garrison duty, so debilitated are they by disease.

--Post Surgeon Dr. P.A. Quinan, Statistical Report on Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States Compiled from Records in the Surgeon General's office...1855-1860 36th Congress, 1st session, 1860 Sen E. Dox 52. Serial 1035 Washington DC

Images:

5: Fort McLane (Fort McLean)

1860-1863

Among the memorable occurrences of these campaigns against the Dona Ana county Apaches was the capture of Mangas Coloradas in 1863 and his killing by a soldier in the command of Captain E. D. Shirland, "C" Company, 1st Cavalry. This old chief had been taken prisoner in a skirmish and was confined in a Sibley tent at old Fort McLean, near the Mimbres river, in January, 1863. The guard had strict orders if he attempted to escape to shoot him. In the early morning the soldier on guard in the rear of the tent saw Mangos rise up from the tent and start to run. He raised his carbine, fired and the Indian fell dead. He had committed so many murders and outrages that the question of Among the memorable occurrences of these campaigns against the Dona Ana county Apaches was the capture of Mangas Coloradas in 1863 and his killing by a soldier in the command of Captain E. D. Shirland, "C" Company, 1st Cavalry. This old chief had been taken prisoner in a skirmish and was confined. Whether or not he really attempted to escape was never satisfactorily settled. It has been stated that a soldier of the command, not on guard duty at the time, thrust a bayonet through the tent into the Indian's thigh, causing him to jump and run out of the tent. [Twitchell, Ralph Emerson]

Quote: General Orders No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fe, N. M., February 24, 1864.
The following notices of combats with hostile Indians in New Mexico, and synopsis of Indian depredations, as well as operations generally against them, during the year 1863, are published for the information of all concerned. Perhaps not over one scout in four, which was made against the Indians during that period, was at all successful; but no notice is made except of scouts which had results for or against us. This fact is stated to convey a better idea of the labor of the troops:

January 17. Captain E. D. Shirland, 1st cavalry California volunteers, brought Mangus Colorado, an Apache chief, into Fort McLean, a prisoner. On the morning of the 18th, in attempting to escape, Mangus was killed by the guard.

January 20. Captain Shirland came upon an Indian rancheria, surprised and defeated the Indians, killing nine and wounding many more, and capturing from them thirty-four head of stock, a portion of which were government mules. The rancheria and all that pertained to it was destroyed.

January 19. Captain William McCleave, 1st cavalry California volunteers, reports that, in obedience to orders, he started from Fort McLean and proceeded to the Pinos Altos mines; arriving at the latter place, a party of Mangus Colorado's band of Apaches approached; the men were ordered to attack them, which was done; eleven Indians were killed and one wounded; the latter proved to be the wife of the chief, Mangus Colorado. Three horses were captured, but, being in poor condition, the people at the mines were permitted to keep them. Eleven Indians killed, one wounded, and three horses captured.

January 29. On the 29th January the Indians attacked two hunting parties of company A, 5th infantry California volunteers, at Pinos Altos mines, killed private Hussey and wounded Sergeant Sitton. The Indians were driven off with a loss of 20 killed and 5 wounded. Sergeant Sitton behaved gallantly in this affair.

--Ben. C. Cutler, Assistant Adjutant General

Overview: Fort McLane

The short-lived Fort McLane was established to protect the Santa Rita copper mines, but was abandoned after the Confederate invasion in 1861, and all the troops moved to Fort Fillmore.

Fort McLane's most infamous moment came two years later, when General West lured the chief of the Chihenne (Warm Springs) Apache band, Mangas Coloradas, to the ruined Fort McLane under the pretext of having peace talks, and then had him murdered in the middle of the night, prompting another decade of fierce retributions from his kinsmen.

According to Twitchell, the fort was 15 miles south of the Santa Rita mines, near the present-day town of Hurley, but the U.S. Topo Bureau shows it northeast of the mines, near present-day Mimbres.

6: Henry Hopkins Sibley 1816-1886

1862

General Sibley joined the Confederacy at the start of the war, and offered up his experience in New Mexico to assist in the campaign to establish a supply line to California. Arizonans had declared allegiance with the Confederacy, in order to gain territorial recognition, and Sibley believed that the New Mexicans, similarly slighted, would support his cause.

He emerged victorious from every battle, but the unsympathetic New Mexicans, aided by the volunteers from Colorado destroyed the Confederate supply train. Sibley and his troops were forced to withdraw to El Paso, and another dream of a route to California through New Mexico was dashed.

Images:
For a brief few months in 1861, Mesilla was declared the capital of the Confederate State of Arizona, which was declared to stretch all the way west to the Gila River.

Overview: Mesilla

In 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo established the area west of the Río Grande occupied by present-day Mesilla as part of Mexico. (In local usage, it is more often called Mesilla or Old Mesilla.) Las Cruces and Doña Ana, on the east bank of the river, were in American territory. Anglo-Americans arrived to claim land in such force that many native Mexicans moved away.

Those who preferred to remain in the area but on Mexican soil crossed the river and settled on a small rise in the river valley. The settlement, known as Mesilla (little table), included about half the population of Doña Ana.

In 1853 the Mexican government issued the Mesilla Civil Colony Land Grant and the town was formed. In 1854 the Gadsden Purchase was negotiated, acquiring from Mexico a strip of land south of New Mexico and Arizona which stretched from Texas to California, which would later serve as the route for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The residents of Mesilla once again found themselves in the United States.

A few decades later, the town again changed hands briefly, when the Confederate Army came from Texas under the command of Lt. Col. John R. Baylor, who declared the town under the jurisdiction of the Confederacy, as part of the “Arizona Territory” and named himself governor.

Battle of Valverde

Confederate General Henry Hopkins Sibley had sent scouts to make a reconnaissance of Fort Craig, and fooled by the wooden cannons, they decided it was too well-defended to attack, and decided to go through the bosque below the fort, on the other side of the river.

During the night, the soldiers at Fort Craig snuck out and managed to stampede some of the Confederate Army’s mules. Although Sibley’s Brigade was victorious at Valverde, the loss of their supplies proved crippling.

Quote: On the morning of the 21st considering that the impending battle must decide the question at issue, though very weak I took the saddle at early dawn to direct in person the movements. Green’s Regiment with the Battalion of the 7th...were ordered to make a strong threatening demonstration upon the fort, whilst Scurry with the 4th well flanked by Pyron’s Command on the left, should feel his way cautiously to the river.

This movement was unfortunately delayed by the loss during the night, by careless herding, of a hundred mules of the baggage train of the 4th Regiment. Rather than the plan should be defeated, a number of wagons were abandoned, containing the entire Kits, blankets, books & papers of this Regiment. Meanwhile, what was left of the trains was put in motion over the sand hills which the enemy has deemed impassable. On reaching the river bottom at Valverde, it was ascertained that the enemy anticipating our movement had thrown a large force of Infantry and Cavalry up the river....

Pyron immediately engaged him with his small force of 250 men and gallantly held his ground against overwhelming odds, until the arrival of Scurry with the 4th and Lt. Reily’s Battery of light Howitzers. At 12 noon, the action becoming warm and the enemy evidently receiving large reinforcements, I ordered Green’s Regiment with Teel’s Battery to the front. These in the course of an hour gallantly entered into action, and the battle became general. Subsequently, Lieut. Col. Sutton with his battalion was ordered forward from the rear and did right good service boldly leading his men even to the cannon’s mouth.

At 1 1/2 PM having become completely exhausted and finding myself no longer able to keep the saddle, I sent my aids and other staff officers to report to Col. Green. His official report attests the gallantry of their bearing and his final success, resulting in the capture of their battery and driving the enemy in disorder from the field, is sufficient evidence of his own intrepidity and of the indomitable courage of all engaged.

--from a letter General Sibley wrote to his commanding officer, General Cooper, back in Richmond, VA. [Sibley, Henry Hopkins]

Overview: Valverde

This paraje was called Contadero during the seventeenth century and Valverde by the late eighteenth century. Regardless of its name it was a natural paraje as well as the site of a nineteenth-century town and civil war battle. [Long Distance Trails Group--Santa Fe, National Park Service, New Mexico State Office, Bureau of Land Management]
1855

Quote: (19 March 1855) Came upon the Rio Ruidoso and followed it down to the junction of Rio Bonita, which we followed upstream for 20 miles. Arrived at an encampment of United States Soldiers, 300 men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dixon S. Miles. They are here for the purpose of building a fort to be called Fort Stanton in commemoration of the Captain who was killed three months ago. General John Garland selected the site for the fort today. The officers all got drunk. [Bennett, James A.]

Quote: (30 September 1862) Brigadier General LORENZO THOMAS,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fe, N.M., September 30, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I relieved General Canby in the command of this department on the 18th instant, and he left this city for Washington, D. C., four days afterwards. I find that during the raid which was made into this Territory by some armed men from Texas, under Brigadier General Sibley, of the army of the so-called Confederate States, the Indians, aware that the attention of our troops could not, for the time, be turned toward them, commenced robbing the inhabitants of their stock, and killed, in various places, a great number of people: the Navajoes on the western side, and the Mescalero Apaches on the eastern side of the settlements, both committing these outrages at the same time, and during the last year that has passed have left the people greatly impoverished.

Many farms and settlements near Fort Stanton have been entirely abandoned. To punish and control the Mescaleros, I have ordered Fort Stanton to be reoccupied. That post is in the heart of their country, and hitherto when troops occupied it those Indians were at peace. I have sent Colonel Christopher Carson, (Kit Carson,) with five companies of his regiment of New Mexican volunteers, to Fort Stanton. One of these companies, on foot, will hold the post and guard the stores, while four companies mounted, under Carson, will operate against the Indians until they have been punished for their recent aggressions.

The lieutenant colonel, with four companies of the same regiment, will move into the Navajo country and establish and garrison a post on the Gallo, which was selected by General Canby; it is called Fort Wingate. I shall endeavor to have this force, assisted by some militia which have been called out by the governor of the Territory, perform such service among the Navajoes as will bring them to feel that they have been doing wrong.

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

JAMES H. CARLETON,

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

Overview: Fort Stanton

The U.S military established Fort Stanton in 1855 to protect settlements along the Rio Bonito during the Apache wars. Later, it became the first tuberculosis hospital in the country. Today Fort Stanton is a New Mexico State Monument.

Images:

Skeleton pierced with arrows
10: Fort McRae

1867

Quote: I started from Fort Craig, one afternoon, to cross the Jornada the only passenger in the mail coach. We had no conductor, so that the driver and myself were quite alone.

In front of us rode, in a spring wagon, a guard or escort of colored soldiers. After crossing the Rio Grande, below Fort Craig, I noticed the driver was getting more and more under the influence of liquor, and a full bottle of some vile compound from the post trader which he had purchased just before starting did not seem to promise well for any chance of his return to soberness.

To my dismay, the colored escort kept far in advance, and the distance between their wagon and ours was momentarily increasing. Once I thought I would hail them and request their non-commissioned officer in charge to stay nearer the stage. The driving of our stage became more and more careless, and after an hour or two of this misery, a shower came up accompanied by thunder and lightning. The mules behaved badly, and when at last a sharp squall struck us, they turned suddenly to the left, and in spite of the clumsy efforts of the driver to restrain them, broke the tongue of the stage short off, and not till then would they come to a standstill. The last I had seen of the escort, they were huddled together with their blankets over their heads, to keep off the rain, and after the mules had quieted down I looked up for them, but they were then nearly out of sight. I fired my pistol several times to attract their attention, but they neither halted or looked around.

The situation was gloomy in the extreme. I was practically alone on the terrible Jornada, and in the condition best suited to attract Indians, i.e., in distress with a large target in the shape of the stage to attract attention. My escort was worthless, and my only companion in the shape of a human being was now sound asleep. I soon jumped out and unharnessed the mules, hitching one to each wheel, and having succeeded in capturing and demolishing the cursed whiskey bottle and what remained of its contents, I went to work to try to repair the damages received by the stage. A rope being at hand, I tried to splice, first tying one end to the axle and then to the end of the tongue, and then trying to splice the broken portions together.

I kept my eyes well open and feared that I should soon be another victim for Apache cruelty. Looking up in the midst of my work, I saw, to my horror, some figures approaching from a direction which did not suggest the road. I tried to rouse the stupid and worthless driver, but all my efforts failed, and even the words: "The Indians are coming," seemed to have no terrors for him. I got in and carefully loaded my only revolver, determined to die bravely and also determined never to be taken alive. Anxiously I watched the bold advance of the enemy, who approached without any caution, and I accounted for this in believing that they knew how weak our party must be and feared not to approach.

A turn in their course and a rising of the ground disclosed to my eye the waving of a cape. No, it must be a blanket! No, it is a cape! They are soldiers! And I sprang out, and in my youthful joy and gratitude ran forward to meet them, and ready to weep at my deliverance. The newcomers were of the regular army; a cavalry officer and trooper crossing the lonely Jornada to their post, Fort McRae established by Captain Grant in 1863 a little off the road to the right of the Point of Rocks, not far from the celebrated Ojo del Muerto or spring of death.

How glad I was to see them, and they, when the stage first came into their sight, had hastened on, wondering what had happened. The escort had not turned back, but my new found friends took hold and repaired the broken tongue, and as the driver came to his senses he got a precious sharp lesson from the officer for his miserable conduct.

We started again on our journey, and at Water Holes found our escort calmly waiting for us. When we reached Fort Selden, the non-commissioned officer lost his stripes for neglect of duty, I believe, and so the experience on the Jornada was ended much more satisfactorily than it promised at its beginning. [Parker, W. Thornton]

Quote: (20 June 1863) General Orders No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fe, N.M., February 24, 1864.

The following notices of combats with hostile Indians in New Mexico, and synopsis of Indian depredations, as well as operations generally against them, during the year 1863, are published for the information of all concerned. ...

June 20, 1863. --Captain A. H. Pfeiffer, wife, and two servant girls, with escort of six men of the 1st New Mexico volunteers, were attacked by a party of Apache Indians, numbering 15 or 20, at a hot spring near Fort McRae. The captain was bathing at the time, when the Indians made a rush upon the party, killing two men, Privates Nestor Quintana and Maestas. Captain Pfeiffer was wounded in his side by an arrow and Private Dolores received two shots in his right arm and hand. A citizen named Belts, who was with Captain Pfeiffer, was also wounded. The remainder of party, except the women, succeeded in reaching Fort McRae unharmed,
and reported facts to Major Morrison, Commanding post. He immediately started in pursuit, with 20 mounted men, but did not succeed in overtaking the Indians. Mrs. Pfeiffer and the servant girls were found in the trail, badly wounded. Mrs. Pfeiffer and one of the servants have since died; the other doing well. Loss in this affair, two privates killed; two women mortally wounded; one officer, one private, one woman, and a citizen wounded; seven horses and two mules taken by the Indians. Indian loss unknown. ...

By command of Brigadier General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER, Assistant Adjutant General [Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

Overview: Fort McRae

Fort McRae was commissioned from 1863-1876, to protect travel on the Jornada del Muerto, and settlers along the Rio Grande. For much of its existence, the fort was stationed by soldiers of the 38th and 125th infantry companies, and the 9th cavalry; African American soldiers also known as "buffalo soldiers."

Links:

11: Fort Selden

1867

Quote: The Fra Christobal entrance of the Jornada del Muerto (del los Muertos) is reckoned at 946 miles from Fort Leavenworth. Dona Ana, a Mexican town, is 95 miles from Fra Christobal. The famous Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas is 492 miles from Fort Leavenworth.

The Fra de los Caballos mountains are to the right and westward of the famous Journey of Death. Jornada del Muerto, after crossing the Rio Grande river, below what was in Indian days, Fort Craig.

The soldiers reckoned the "99 miles, without wood, water or grass," from Fort Craig, the northernmost point of the Jornada, to Fort Selden, the southern most point. Three halting points on the grave-decked trail of the "dead man's journey" gave the only relief of dreariness the "Alamand," because some Germans tried to dig a well and were surprised and killed by Indians; the "Water holes," because sometimes a little water collected there for a short time after a heavy rain, and lastly, on the lower third of the trail, below where it branched off to lonely Fort McRae, near the Ojo del Muerto, the "Spring of Death," was the famous "Point of Rocks," the chosen lair for the Indians when they tried to jump a wagon train or other travelers on the Jornada. Graves along the roadside were plentiful near this place. [Parker, W. Thornton]

Overview: Fort Selden State Monument

Situated on a slight rise overlooking the Río Grande at the lower end of the Jornada del Muerto, Fort Selden (1865-90) protected settlers in the Mesilla Valley and travelers on the Camino Real. The garrison, frequently harassed by Indians, took part in the campaigns against the Apaches until the fort's inactivation in 1877.

In 1880, during the campaign against Geronimo, troops reoccupied it as a base to patrol the Mexican border. After Geronimo's surrender, it was abandoned for good in 1890.

Capt. Arthur MacArthur served at Fort Selden in 1884. It was there that his son, Douglas A. MacArthur, learned to ride and shoot before he learned to read or write. Eroding adobe walls of some 25 buildings stand as high as 10 feet or more. A New Mexico historical marker on U.S. 85, from which the fort is visible, provides a brief sketch of its history. [Long Distance Trails Group--Santa Fe, National Park Service, New Mexico State Office, Bureau of Land Management]

Images:
12: Camp Miembres

1853

Quote: Colonel RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT of NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fe, N. M., September 15, 1865.

It is my intention this fall and next winter to make war upon the Mimbres Apaches, a small band of very bad and aggressive Indians. For this purpose a camp will be established on the Mimbres river where hay will be put up. The subsistence stores to furnish, say, four companies to be sent on this duty, are nearly all en route to Fort Cummings, where they will be kept in store and be drawn upon from time to time as they may be needed by the troops in camp on the Mimbres or those scouting against the Indians from the latter point. This is the only hostile operation at present determined upon. ...

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

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

[Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

Quote: Between "Old Baldy's Peak" and the garrison was a ranch for pony express riders where they changed their horses and had time to get a little nourishment. Here relief riders took the mail and dashed up the canon crossing the [Rio] Mimbres at [Camp] Mimbres, dashing on from thence past the hot springs to Fort Bayard, forty-four miles away.

One of those pony express riders met with a sad fate. The writer had gone to Mimbres from Fort Cummings with an escort of two or three troopers to take medicine to the sick at Mimbres and upon his return to Fort Cummings reported that he had not seen any Indians, but that the pony express rider, Charlie Young, had not yet reached Mimbres. This created considerable excitement at the garrison, because Charles was a popular pony express rider.

He had been well educated in a western university and his family were prominent people in St. Louis, but through evil associations he had lost considerable money and had volunteered to the pony express director for the position of a rider in New Mexico. He was a brave and companionable man, said to be a fearless rider and a crack shot, so when his absence was reported the commanding officer sent a search party to hunt for his remains.

Far beyond Cook's gloomy canon and quite a distance from the trail they found his naked, mutilated body. Everything had been taken, including his scalp. The soldiers returned with his remains which were washed and put in a little rough coffin and buried in the lonely post cemetery where I trust they repose in peace to-day. [Parker, W. Thornton]

Overview: Camp Miembres

Supply depot for the California Volunteers, enlisted to battle the Chiricahua and White Mountain Apaches in southern New Mexico and Arizona.

Images:
13: Fort Cummings

1867

Quote: Beyond Fort Selden the trail crossed the Rio Grande again, and 65 miles of lonely, dangerous trail extended to the Cook's Canon and Fort Cummings Pony Express station. Here was a veritable walled garrison. A somewhat pretentious front of "doby" (adobe) walls, with archway on either side of which were guard rooms, gave the fort an ancient look, which made the American flag floating from the tall flagstaff in the center of the parade ground look almost out of place. These walls, about 15 feet in height, extended around the garrison buildings, forming a square, with only one opening, the door in the rear, where a sentry always walked his beat day and night.

To the rear of the fort, huge piles of hay for the cavalry of adjacent "fords" were stored. Fort Cummings was the only walled fort of New Mexico in the 60's, and its situation at the mouth of Cook's Canon and upon the trail to Arizona, which it guarded, gave it considerable importance.

Fort Cummings, New Mexico, located at Cook's Spring, in what is now Luna County, was established October 2nd, 1863. It was first garrisoned by Company B, 1st California Infantry volunteers. The post was abandoned October 3rd, 1886, and turned over to the Interior Dept, October 22nd, 1891. Cook's Peak, a rugged mountain 9,000 feet in altitude, towered above the garrison, and was known by all the soldiers under the familiar name of "Old Baldy," from its commonly snow-capped summit.

Deming is the town nearest the old fort, and Silver City is the town near its old comrade, Fort Bayard, 44 miles to the westward. Between these two garrisons was the Rio Mimbres, just beyond the long and gloomy Cook's Canon; after leaving Fort Cummings and beyond the Rio Mimbres, were the famous Hot Springs which the wild Apaches held in such superstitious veneration that the ranchmen who drank of the mysterious waters were secure from Indian attack as long as they remained by its magic influence.

The fort was designed by General McClellan. Through the archway one could see the two brass cannon pointing directly outward, one each side of the flagstaff, and beyond could be seen the rear door of the fort, and the sentry marching back and forth. The little tin-covered tower, above the guard houses and the arch of the fort, looked like a little pilot house. In this look out, a sentry watching in all directions for any danger of Indians to the herds and with looking glass could signal the herders to bring the herds back to the corral. Watch was also kept for emigrant trains attacked or followed by Indians or for travelers in peril, and not infrequently the cavalry squad would be sent out to offer protection to harrassed emigrants. [Parker, W. Thornton]

Overview: Fort Cummings

The United States Army established Fort Cummings to protect miners at Pinos Altos and travelers on the Butterfield Stage Route to Tucson from the raids of the Chiricahua Apache. Soldiers stationed there included the 125th Colored Infantry Volunteers, the 28th U.S. Colored Infantry, and detachments from the 8th and 4th U.S. Cavalry.

The fort was established at the south end of Cooke's Canyon, an ideal travel route with fresh water, but also the most dangerous rocky pass in the southwest. Battles with the bands of Apaches under Cochise and Mangas Coloradas claimed up to a hundred lives at a time.

Soldiers stationed at the fort report that Cooke's Canyon was filled with graves, cairns (rock piles to cover bones), and loose human bones.

Quote: The terrors of Cook's Canyon which Pass Fort Cummings protected, is thus described by Mr. Bell in 1867. "Hundreds of miles before we reached Cook's Canyon I listened with anxiety to the stories told me by frontiers men about the dreadful massacres perpetrated by the Indians in that dread gorge. It was said that even soldiers dared not stir a mile from the post, and that it was just a toss up whether any traveller got through alive. These reports were only the surviving echoes of events which have made Cook's Canyon and the Mimbres Mountains memorable in the annals of New Mexican massacres. Cook's emigrant road was
dreadfully roundabout; and the sufferings of the emigrants from want of water, and loss of their stock, might well form a subject for one of Mayne Reid's novels."

A settler in the sixties stated that he had counted nine skeletons while passing through the Canyon, and the graves and heaps of stones which used to fringe the trail will long bear record of those dreadful times.

In 1867 the military authorities caused detachments of soldiers to collect the bones in the Canyon and to bury them in the post cemetery.

In the office of the Post Hospital we had a large fine skull, which had been bleached by exposure of "wind, weather, and wolves." This skull had a large hole in the occipital region more than an inch in diameter, which was supposed to have been made by a tomahawk in the hands of an Apache.
--Dr. William Parker, post surgeon at Fort Cummings. [Parker, William Thornton]

Images:

![Fort Cummings 1867](image)

Links:
National Archive Library: Annals of old Fort Cummings --
http://www.archive.org/details/annalsofoldfortc00parkrich

14: Fort Bayard (Fort West)

1863

*Quote:* (10 May 1863) Major General HENRY W. HALLECK

General-in-Chief Etc. Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fe, N.M., May 10, 1863.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am aware that every moment of your time is of value to the country, and I would not presume to ask you even to read this note did I not believe that what is herewith enclosed would be of interest to you as a general, and. therefore, as a statesman. Among all my endeavors since my arrival here, there has been an effort to brush back the Indians, as you have seen from official correspondence, so that the people could get out of the valley of the Rio Grande, arid not only possess themselves of the arable lands in other parts of the Territory, but, if the country contained veins and deposits of the precious metals, that they might be found.

...I established Fort West, and have driven the Indians away from the head of the Gila, and they are finding gold and silver and cinnabar there. There is no doubt in my mind that one of the richest gold countries in the world is along the affluents to the Gila, which enter it from the north along its whole course. Thus you can see one reason why the rebels want, and why we may not permit them ever to have, a country evidently teeming with millions on millions of wealth....

If I only had one more good regiment of California infantry, composed, as that infantry is, of practical miners, I would place it in the Gila country. While it would exterminate the Indians, who are a scourge to New Mexico, it would protect people who might wish to go there to open up the country, and would virtually be a military colony when the war ended, whose interests would lead the officers and soldiers to remain in the new El Dorado....

Do not despise New Mexico, as a drain upon the general government. The money will all come back again....

I am, general, very sincerely yours,
Overview: Fort Bayard

General Carlton established Fort Bayard to protect miners, settlers, and travelers from the Apache threat. The first troops to be stationed there were Company B of the 125th U.S. Colored Infantry, and the "buffalo soldiers" continued to be important, operating from the fort against the Apache.

After Geronimo's surrender in 1886, the fort was being prepared for abandonment, but around 1899 found new life as a tuberculosis sanitarium. Today Fort Bayard continues to operate as a state-run health care facility.

Quote: I have established only one new post on the Apache frontier, and that is located near the head of the Mimbres River, about one hundred and fifty miles west of the Rio Grande River. This post, with Fort Cummings at Cooke's Spring, Fort Selden on the Rio Grande, and Fort Stanton on the Bonito River between the Rio Grande and the Pecos, form a line of posts covering the southern frontier of New Mexico from the Apache Indians.

--Major General John Pope, Commanding Officer of the Military Division of Missouri

Images:

Panoramic photograph of Fort Bayard sanatorium, 1909

Links:
Fort Bayard -- http://fortbayard.org

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 ilhtth (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:

[Image]: 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.
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 Fé 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,
Adjoint 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
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.

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. [Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

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. [Joint Special Committee of two houses of Congress]

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—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 unless 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,

Adjoint 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 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

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 1865, 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.

TIMELINE: AGE OF TECHNOLOGY

1846
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

Ives' Report upon the Colorado River of the West

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
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 nonagression 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.

1879

USGS established.

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.
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.

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

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

National Forest service created.

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

New treaty with Mexico on water rights for irrigation

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

National Park Service created.

Gila Wilderness established.

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