

# SOLDIER IN THE CALIFORNIA COLUMN

## THE DIARY OF JOHN W. TEAL

*edited by*

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DURING THE CIVIL WAR, the State of California raised for the Union two regiments of cavalry, and eight of infantry, one battalion of native California cavalry, and one battalion of infantry called Mountaineers — a total of some 16,000 men. Among these units was the Second Regiment of Cavalry, raised in response to President Abraham Lincoln's call of August 14, 1861. The regiment mustered in on October 30 for three years service. It was given one or two months training at Camp Alert on San Francisco's Pioneer Race Track and then was scattered, by company, throughout Southern California and Nevada.<sup>1</sup>

Company B, Second Cavalry, was sent to Camp Latham,<sup>2</sup> outside Los Angeles. The company was commanded by Captain John C. Cremony,<sup>3</sup> a veteran of the Mexican War and lately a San Francisco

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<sup>1</sup>Richard H. Orton, *Records of California Men in the War of the Rebellion* (Sacramento: State Printer, 1890), 7.

<sup>2</sup>Camp Latham was located at Cienega on Ballona Creek between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. *Ibid.*, 168–69, 886.

<sup>3</sup>John C. Cremony was born in Portland, Maine, about 1830. He enrolled in the Massachusetts Volunteers as a Lieutenant in 1846, and from 1850 to 1852 he served as interpreter for the Mexican Boundary Commission. He then moved to San Francisco, worked as newspaper editor and ranched at Cape San Lucas in Baja California. In 1857 he married Ella A. Hunt of San Francisco. Their only child, a daughter, died in 1864, at the age of four. For three years he commanded Company B. On his promotion to Major, he commanded the Battalion of Native California Cavalry until March of 1866. Following his discharge, he returned to newspaper work in San Francisco where he was one of the founders of the Bohemian Club. In 1863 he published *Life Among the Apaches*, based on his experiences in the Southwest. He also contributed a number of articles to *Overland Monthly*. Cremony died of consumption on August 24, 1879. John C. Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches* (New ed., Glorieta, New Mexico: Rio Grande Press, 1969); Franklin Walker, "Bohemian No. 1," *Westways* (September 1937), 22–23; San Francisco *Alta California*, August 25, 1879.

newspaperman. Somewhere back in the dust of the marching column rode Canada-born, thirty-three-year-old, Private John W. Teal who kept a diary of his service in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and his homeward trip to Canada via the Isthmus of Panama.

During the summer of 1861, a force of Texans under Lieutenant Colonel John R. Baylor of the Texas Mounted Rifles had seized Fort Bliss, Texas, and had captured the Union garrison of Fort Fillmore, New Mexico. To meet this threat to the Southwest, General George Wright, Commanding General of the Department of the Pacific, formed the California Column under the command of Colonel, later Brigadier General, James G. Carleton.<sup>4</sup> The mission of the column was to retake all the forts of Arizona and New Mexico, to drive out the rebel forces, and to reopen the southern mail route which had been abandoned by the Butterfield Overland Mail in the summer of 1861. The column consisted of the First Cavalry Regiment, First and Fifth Infantry Regiments, and Company B, Second Cavalry, all California Volunteers; Company A, Third Artillery, U.S. Army; and a large wagon train. Marching in small groups because of the limited supply of water between San Bernardino, California, and the Rio Grande in New Mexico, the column followed the old Butterfield route via Yuma and Tucson. By the time the California Volunteers reached the Rio Grande, the Confederate army of General Henry H. Sibley, which had arrived in New Mexico in January of 1862 to reinforce Baylor's troops, had been defeated by Colorado Volunteers in the Battle of Apache Pass, east of Santa Fe, and had retired into Texas.<sup>5</sup>

Even before leaving California, Company B suffered the fate common to a small, separate unit. General Carleton selected a sergeant

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<sup>4</sup>James Henry Carleton was born in Maine in 1814 and appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Dragoons in 1839. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1845, Captain and Brevet Major in 1847. In 1861 the First Dragoons were redesignated First Cavalry and Carleton was made Major in the same year. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers [C.V.]. Given command of the Column from California, he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers. After the war he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry until his death in 1873. Aurora Hunt, *Major General James Henry Carleton, 1814-1873: Western Frontier Dragoon* (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1958).

<sup>5</sup>Ray C. Colton, *The Civil War in the Western Territories: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah* (U. of Oklahoma Press, 1959), 14-18; G. Wright to James H. Carleton, San Francisco, January 31, 1862, in *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion [OR]*, (130 vols., Washington, 1880-1901), IV, pt. 2, 90-91. [All references to the OR are to Series I, unless otherwise indicated.] Orton, *Records of California Men*, 46; *Alta California*, May 14, 1862.

and twelve privates for his personal bodyguard in May of 1862. These men were not returned to the company until April of 1863. While the company was still in Arizona, Lieutenant James P. Bennett was appointed superintendent of videttes, and fourteen enlisted men were placed on Detached Service to man the mail service from Tucson to Fort Yuma. All along the route the balance of the company was broken into detachments as couriers, drovers of beef herds, guards for wagon trains, and custodians of sequestered property of Confederate sympathizers. By January of 1863, of a total of sixty-six enlisted men in the company, twenty-nine were on Detached Service, three were sick and four were in confinement, leaving only thirty men for duty.<sup>6</sup>

Fort Sumner on the Pecos River of eastern New Mexico was the home station of the company for sixteen months.<sup>7</sup> During this time the troopers were scattered out as messengers, manning outlooks or scouting for hostile Indians. When Navajo raiders were reported in the vicinity on December 16, 1863, all the cavalry at the post that could be turned out was eight men.<sup>8</sup>

When the first five companies of the First Regiment of Cavalry were to be mustered out of the service at Las Cruces, New Mexico, in August of 1864, new companies were recruited in California. With these fresh units going forward, General Wright requested that Company B, Second Cavalry, be returned to his department. Therefore, in March of 1864, Company B was ordered to return to California. En route the company left most of its pistols, carbines, and ammunition in the depot at Tucson. After a march of sixty-two days,<sup>9</sup> the company

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<sup>6</sup>Carleton chose for his escort Sergeant George B. Shearer and Privates Baker, Bollinger, Burrst, Castleton, Clark, Gordon, Loser, Marsh, T. G. Porter, A. J. Porter, Ross, and Wilmot. The enlisted men detailed for vidette duty were: Corporal Holmes and Privates Berring, Burns, James, T. Johnson, Merrill, Morres, Reynolds, Ryan, Taylor, Thompson, Walsh, Winn, and Wood. Return of Company B, Second Regiment of Cavalry, C.V., January 1863, California State Archives, Sacramento.

<sup>7</sup>Fort Sumner was established on the left bank of the Rio Pecos on November 30, 1862, to guard the Apache and Navajo prisoners on the Bosque Redondo Reservation. The post was abandoned in August of 1869 when the Navajos were allowed to return to their ancestral home in northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona. Francis P. Prucha, *Guide to the Military Posts of the United States, 1789-1895* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1964), 110. See also *Alta California*, October 12, 1862, for long letter describing the post.

<sup>8</sup>Henry D. Wallen to Carleton, Fort Sumner, N.M., December 18, 1863, in Orton, *Records of California Men*, 183.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 68-69, 169; Wright to Carleton, San Francisco, February 8, 1864; Nicholas H. Davis to Carleton, Tucson, May 1, 1864, OR, L, pt. 2, 744, 835.

reached Drum Barracks near Los Angeles. Here it was given a number of peace-keeping missions in the vicinity and a two-month stint of guard duty on the San Bernardino-Fort Mohave road. On October 10, 1864, the veterans of the trek to New Mexico were mustered out of the service. The company was refilled and served in Nevada until 1866.

Unfortunately very little is known about John W. Teal before or after his military service. He was born in Canada West, now Ontario Province, about 1828 and lived in Hastings County. Records of the Hastings County Registry Office indicated that his father may have been David Teal, a moderately well-to-do farmer. The family is thought to have been of German extraction and a number of its members moved into the States — some to California. David Teal Monroe, probably a cousin, lived in Monroe County, Michigan. How or when John Teal got to California is not known. According to the 1860 census he was working as a miner in Dutch Flat, Placer County, on August 5, 1860. When he enlisted on September 24, 1861, at San Francisco he gave his occupation as laborer. On April 18, 1867, he married Lucretia Patrick of Trenton, Hastings County, who was some thirteen years his junior. He died at Trenton on April 4, 1880.<sup>10</sup>

John W. Teal was obviously well educated. His writing, though sometimes cramped because of the size of his diary, is clear and well formed. His proper use of large and relatively uncommon words indicates good schooling. The greatest problem for the editor was the interpretation of the phonetic spelling of place names of Spanish origin. Original spelling and punctuation have been retained as much as possible. In the back of the diary are several pages listing historic events that indicate a lively intellectual interest.

The original diary is now in the possession of H. V. Teel of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. It measures six inches by three and three-quarters inches, has protective leather flaps and contains about 120 lined pages. The diary proper occupies eighty-six pages, followed by twenty-two pages of biographical sketches obviously drawn from the muster rolls of Company B. Because of space requirements for publication, a number of these biographical sketches have been dropped if their subjects are not mentioned in the diary. There are comments to

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<sup>10</sup>K. S. Hill, Hastings County Historical Society, to Kelly Teel, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, November 24, 1970; Muster Roll, Company B, 2nd Cavalry, C.V., September 3, 1863, California State Archives; Pension Application of Lucretia Teal Sharp, Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15, National Archives.

the effect that one man's occupation was given as "Thief & deserter," while another deserted from Camp Alert "after stealing all he could." Still another, obviously no friend, was described as having "dun complexion, snake eyes, maltee hair & is an unnatural animal. Oc[cupation] Liar." There is also a two-page listing of distances extending from San Francisco to Mesilla, New Mexico. Much of the balance of the book is taken up with random jottings.

There are very few known diaries of enlisted men of the California Column. This one presents what might be called the "worm's eye view" of the march from California, service in New Mexico, the return to California, and service on the San Bernardino-Fort Mohave road. There are a number of pungent comments on some of the people with whom Teal came into contact. Most writings of the episode of the Civil War present the big picture but do not provide the small, human details that make history live. This is the value of the diary of John W. Teal.

[TEAL'S DIARY]

San Francisco, Cal.

Sept. 24 – 61 – I enlisted in Co.[mpany] B., 2nd Cav.[alry], C. V. [California Volunteers]. Left San F. for San Pedro Jan. 25 – 62.

[Sept. 24, 1861 – April 28, 1862] – Arrived at San Pedro Jan. 28. Left on Feb. 23, arrived at Camp Latham Feb. 24 & went back to Camp Drum on the 11th March. A detachment of 20 men left Camp Drum on the 9th of apr. to escort majs. Wood<sup>11</sup> & Drum<sup>12</sup> to Ft. Yuma where we arrived on the 21st when the detachment was divided, 10 went to Stearn's ranche<sup>13</sup> with the paymaster's clerk where we arrived on the 24th & joined the remainder of the escort at Ft. Yuma on the 28th.

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<sup>11</sup>Samuel Woods graduated from West Point in 1837. Until 1848 he served in the Sixth and Fifteenth Infantry Regiments. In that year he transferred to the Paymaster Department where he served until his retirement in 1881. He died in 1887. He was travelling to Fort Yuma to pay the troops. Carleton to Rigg, Los Angeles, April 10, 1862, OR, L, pt. 1, 999; Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (New ed., 2 vols., U. of Illinois Press, 1965), I, 1058.

<sup>12</sup>Richard Coulter Drum of Pennsylvania enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Infantry in 1846 and was made Second Lieutenant in the following February. In 1847 he transferred to the Ninth Infantry and in 1848 to the Fourth Artillery. Promoted to First Lieutenant in 1850, he was advanced to Brevet Captain, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Pacific, in 1861, and Major, A.A.G., later in the same year. He retired as a Brigadier General, Adjutant General in 1889. In January of 1862 he was en route to Fort Yuma to inspect the garrison. Carleton to Rigg, Los Angeles, April 10, 1862, OR, L, pt. 1, 999; Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 384.

<sup>13</sup>No record of Stearn's Ranch, within four days ride of Fort Yuma, has been found.

May 4th — Leave Ft. Yuma, cross the río Colorado & camp at Gila City.<sup>14</sup>

May 5 — Resume our journey up the Gila river to Mission Sta.[tion] where we camp. At 6 oclock in the evening our horses stampeded & run back to Gila City before we could [catch] them. The 6th we were on the road again & camped at Antelope peak in the evening. While we were at the Peak Major Colt<sup>15</sup> in C.V. with Infantry & Artillery arrived. The maj. took command & named the camp Camp Halleck.<sup>16</sup> A few day after Brig. Gen. Carrolton [Carleton] & his escort came up & were received with a salute eleven guns.

May 18 — Leave camp Halleck & move to the east pitching our camp at Mohawk Sta. The 19th we went to Texas Hill. The 20th to Grassy camp where we stop untill june the 1st when we leave it for some place farther east. As we travel along we see to the left of the road an Apache Indian hanging to a tree, on riding out to him we found that he had hung there for a long time.<sup>17</sup> At 3 oclock P.M. we camped at Oatman Flat. This place derived its name from the Oatman family who were murdered near it by the Apache Indians.

June 2 — We traveled to Kinyon's sta. & camped. The 3rd we camped at Gila bend, where we met Capt. Sherland<sup>18</sup> of Co. C, 1st Cav., C.V., on his way back to Ft. Yuma. In the evening we start out on the desert & arrive at Marricopa wells about 10 oclock on the morning of the 4, where we camp. The Marricopa Indians soon come into our camp. They have always been the white man's friend & in my judgment have the most benevolent countenances of any Indians that I

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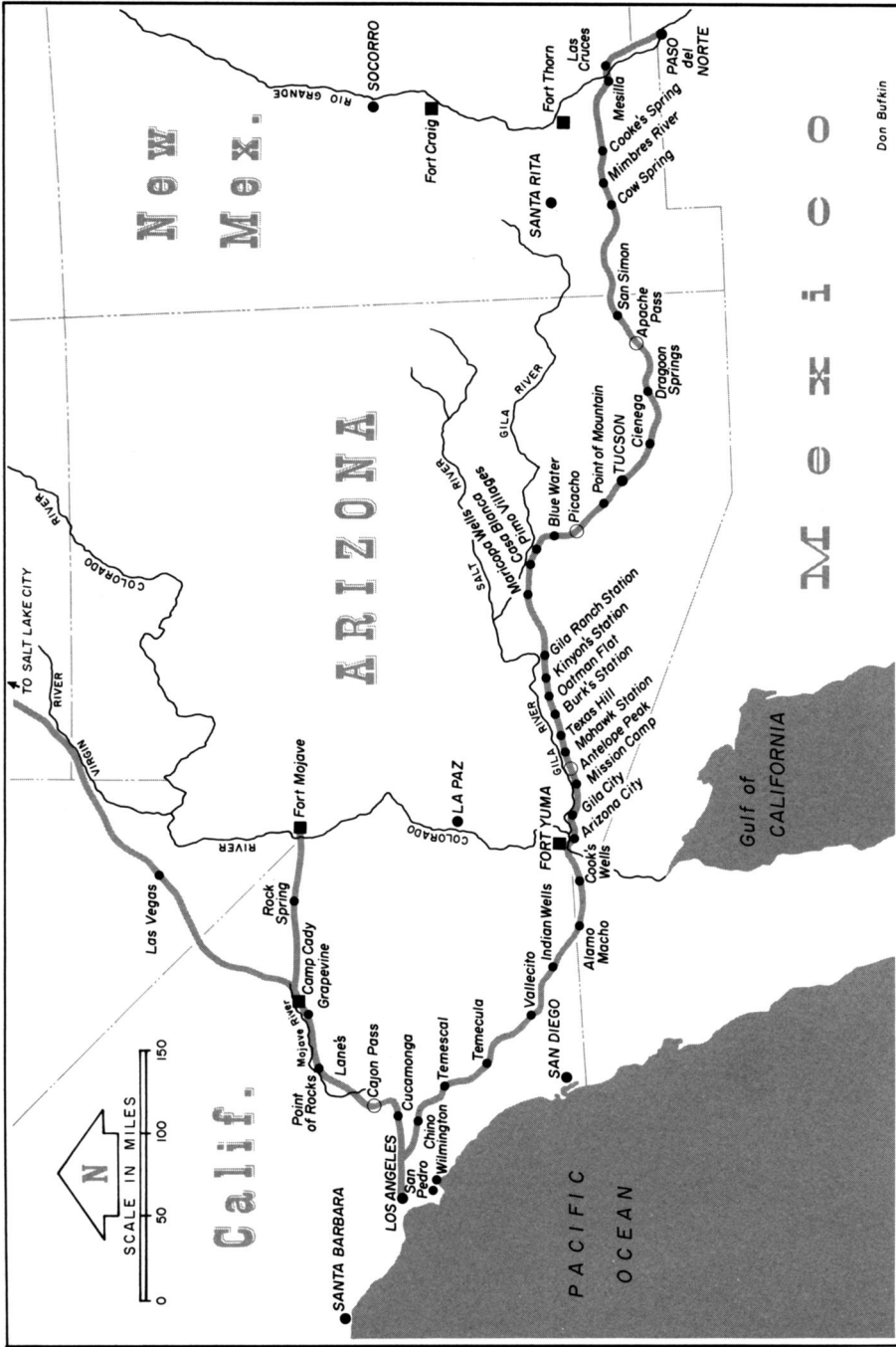
<sup>14</sup>For details of the location of this and subsequent stage stations used as camp sites between Yuma and the Rio Grande, see Roscoe P. and Margaret B. Conkling, *The Butterfield Overland Mail, 1857-1869* (2 vols., Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1947), II, 189-90.

<sup>15</sup>Theodore A. Coult enrolled in the Fifth Infantry Regiment, C.V., as a Major in 1861. In July of 1862 he was named the first commanding officer of Fort Bowie, in Apache Pass, and on September 7, 1863, he was named Commanding Officer of the District of Western Arizona. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in October of 1862, he was mustered out at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on November 27, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service [ETS]. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 676; Ray Brandes, *Frontier Military Posts of Arizona* (Globe, Arizona: Dale Stuart King, 1960), 14-15, 49.

<sup>16</sup>The Volunteers named several stopping places as "Camp" but many of these names were never recognized officially. This camp was named for General Henry W. Halleck who had served in California during the Mexican War. It should not be confused with Camp Halleck, near Stockton, California. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 491; Orton, *Records of California Men*, 886.

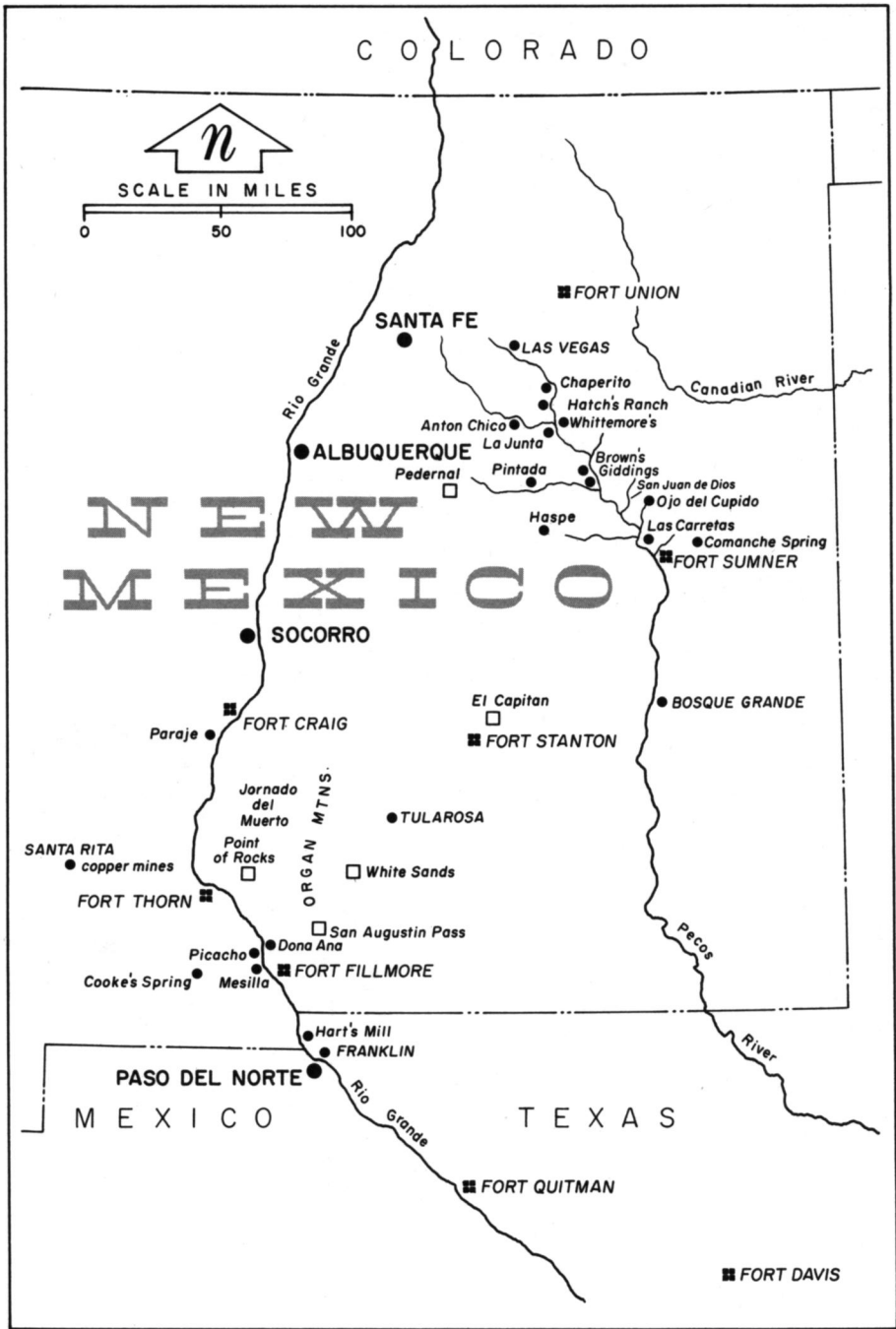
<sup>17</sup>King Woolsey, who ranched on the Gila River about eighty miles above Yuma in 1860-61, was attacked by Indians. During the fight he killed the chief, then hung the body from a mesquite tree as a warning to other Indians. Madelaine Paré and Bert Fireman, *Arizona Pageant: A Short History of the 48th State* (Phoenix: Arizona Historical Foundation, 1965), 117; *Alta California*, June 23, 1862.

<sup>18</sup>Edward D. Shirland enrolled as Captain of Company C, First Cavalry, C.V., on August 16, 1861, and resigned on August 15, 1863. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 108.



Don Burkin

Travels of Company B, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, 1861-1864.



New Mexico, 1862-1863.



ever saw.<sup>19</sup> They subsist principally on wheat which they raise by irrigating with water brought from the Gila river in ditches. They also eat mesquite beans.

*June 10th* — An order from Maj. Colt has arrived for a sargent & 5 men to report to him immediately. Roberts, Bolinger, [Thomas] Johnson, McGrew, Young<sup>20</sup> & myself are the hombres detailed to go. 11 oclock A.M. we start for casse blanco [Casa Blanca] arrive there & report to the Maj. who tells us that we must go to Tucson with an express, so at 6 P.M. we are ready, receive the express & start. arive at Pimo<sup>21</sup> 8 P.M.

*June 11* — 2 A.M. on the road arrive at Oneida. 4½ A.M. breakfast & proceed to blue water where we arrive about 10 A.M. At 5 P.M. the Silvermine prisoners<sup>22</sup> arrive & we start for Point of Mountain where we land at 2 A.M. the 12th, rest about 4 hrs. & proceed on our way to Tucson, where we arrive at 10 A.M. The next day 3 of our party, with 2 others (of our co.), started for Casse Blanco, Sert. Roberts, Johnson & myself remaining at Tucson. On the 15th Sargt. Roberts with 6 men started for Point of Mountain by order of Lieu. Col. West<sup>23</sup> who was in command at Tucson.

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<sup>19</sup>These agricultural Indians had been consistently friendly to the white man and their surplus crops were an important item of supply for travelers over the southern trail to California. Edward H. Spicer, *Cycles of Conquest: The Impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on the Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960* (U. of Arizona Press, 1967), 267.

<sup>20</sup>For biographical information on these men, see Appendix. For more on McGrew see Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 256-57.

<sup>21</sup>Pimo was also called Pima Villages. Ammi M. White had a flour mill here that was an important source of supply for the troops. It was here that Captain McCleave of the First Cavalry, C.V., was captured by Captain Sherod Hunter of the Confederate Army. *Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas of the American West* (Chicago, 1956), 29; Colton, *Civil War in the Western Territories*, 99, 102-103.

<sup>22</sup>Nine political prisoners, classified by Carleton as "cutthroats, gamblers and loafers who have infested this town to the great bodily fear of all good citizens," were arrested in Tucson in June of 1862 and were sent under escort to Yuma. They were: Nelson Van Alstine, J. S. Douglass, Fritz Constance [Contzen], Thomas Venable, Robert L. Ward, J. W. Davis, J. S. Bratton, James McDurfey, and Agapito Pacho. Sylvester Mowry was not arrested until June 13 at his mine near Patagonia, Arizona. Altogether some twenty political prisoners were rounded up in the Tucson area. Hubert H. Bancroft, *History of Arizona and New Mexico, 1530-1888* (New ed., Albuquerque: Horn & Wallace, 1962), 515; Orton, *Records of California Men*, 52-55; Post Return, Fort Barrett, Arizona Territory, June 1862, Returns from U.S. Military Posts [RMP], Microcopy 617, Roll 1494, NA; Special Order [S.O.] 8, Headquarters, Column from California, Tucson, A.T., June 9, 1862, Orders, District of Southern California and Column from California, RG 389, NA.

<sup>23</sup>Joseph Rodman West of Louisiana served as a Private and Captain during the Mexican War. He returned to the army in 1861 as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Infantry, C.V., was promoted to Colonel in 1862 and Brigadier General of Volunteers in the same year. He was mustered out in 1866 as Brevet Major General of Volunteers and died on October 21, 1898. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 1020.

July 3rd — I joined the comp. at Tucson where we remained until the 10th when we started for the rio Grande, camped at the Cienega in the evening. On the eleveneth we camped at San Pedro river. On the 13th at 2 Oclock A.M. Co. G, 1st. inf. moved out on the road with a detachment from our co. myself being in it — We arrived at Dragoon Spring at 9 or 10 Oclock A.M. At one o'clock a sargent, myself & 2 other soldiers, with a white man & greaser, started for Two Springs,<sup>24</sup> a distance of about 18 miles. The weather was fine untill dark when a thunder storm burst upon us with a violence that I never before had any conception of. The lightning was a continual stream of fire in appearance, while the rain came down so fast that the plains were covered to the depth of 3 or 4 inches within 3 or 4 minutes of time. We got back in camp at Dragoon Springs about 10 o'clock P.M.

July 14 — Capt. Cremony came up with 14 men. 4 o'clock P.M. Capt. Roberts<sup>25</sup> with his co., one sargent & five men from our co., myself being one of them, started out on the road again.

July 15 — about 10-30 P.M. we arrived at the camp in Apache pass,<sup>26</sup> had just got the saddles off our horses when the cry of "Indians" in our rear was heard. We hurried back but the indians after killing O Brien (who belonged with two mountain howitzers we had with us) & wounding a teamster had left.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> "Greaser" was an uncomplimentary term for a Mexican. The spring was probably Dos Cabezas Springs, also called Ewell's Springs. Conkling and Conkling, *Butterfield Overland Mail*, II, 139.

<sup>25</sup> Thomas L. Roberts enrolled as Captain of Company E, First Infantry, C.V., on August 26, 1861. He was ordered eastward from Tucson to occupy the mail station at San Simon with his own company; a detachment from Company H of the same regiment; Company B, Second Cavalry, C.V.; two mountain howitzers on prairie carriages manned by a detachment from the First Infantry, C.V.; and twenty-two teams under Jesse R. Allen, wagon master — a total of 126 men and 242 animals. Roberts was mustered out at Los Pinos, New Mexico, on September 13, 1864, ETS. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 354; OR, L, pt. 1, 130-31; *Alta California*, August 18, 1862.

<sup>26</sup> Apache Pass was a very important point, being the only reliable source of water for thirty to forty miles east or west. It was the site of a Butterfield stage station. General Carleton here established Fort Bowie, named for George W. Bowie, Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, C.V., to protect the spring. Brandes, *Frontier Military Posts*, 14-15; Conkling and Conkling, *Butterfield Overland Mail*, II, 132-39.

<sup>27</sup> Charles M. O'Brien enlisted as a Private in Company G, First Infantry, C.V., at Nevada City, California, on August 10, 1861. Most historians of the Battle of Apache Pass have considered the two howitzers as being part of Shinn's battery (Company A, Third Artillery, U.S.A.). This is not correct; the two howitzers in Apache Pass were accompanying guns. They were issued to the First Infantry, C.V., and were manned by a detachment of infantrymen: two corporals and fourteen privates drawn from different companies. The detachment was commanded by Lieutenant William A. Thompson of Company E, First Infantry, C. V. Shinn's Battery did not leave Tucson until 21 July. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 350, 354, 366; S.O. 57, Headquarters, District of Southern California, Fort Yuma, Cal., May 8, 1862; Carleton to Canby, Headquarters, Column from California, Ojo de Vaca, Ariz., August 2, 1862, OR, L, pt. 1, 1058, 92-95; Aurora Hunt, *Army of the Pacific* (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1951), 120-22.

We went down to camp again disappointed but our disappointment was of short duration for, on going up to the spring, the indians commenced firing on us from rocks & ravines on the hills on both sides of the spring. The fight at the spring commenced about one o'clock P.M. & lasted till five P.M. when the indians left in double quick time. We had one man John Barr<sup>28</sup> of co. E killed, indians carried off their dead & wounded while the fight was going on. After the fight was over Sargent Mitchell, privates King, Keim, Maynard, Teal & Young<sup>29</sup> were sent back to the train to let them know that indians were numerous at & near the pass. We rode fast through the pass to keep a head of the indians but when we got in the open country we slackend our pace & rode along more leisurely for a mile or two when I dismounted to walk, the party soon got two or three hundred yards in advance of me when indians fired on them from some rocks that were quite near to the road wounding Jesse D. Maynard, his horse & Keim's horse. The party stopped looked back at me but self preservation the first instinct of nature getting the better of their valor they galloped off, leaving me to take care of myself. The indians then turned toward me. I had mounted & fired my carbine at them, they closed in around me, both mounted & on foot. The chief or commander of the indians was armed with a citizen rifle but was unwilling to fire at me without a rest so, after rallying his warriors, he ran for a rest & I after him but, on looking over my shoulder, I saw the mounted indians to[o] close on my rear for safety, so I turned on them & they scattered like birds. I turned again to tend to the old chief but I was to[o] late, he had got to a bunch of Gaita grass [*Galleta grass, Hilaria Jamesii*] & was lying on his belly on the opposite side of the bunch with his rifle resting on the bunch pointed strait at me, which caused me to drop from the horse on the ground & the indian shot the horse instead of me. The horse left & I laid low sending a bullet at them whenever I had a chance. We kept firing till it was dark when a lucky shot from me sent the chief<sup>30</sup> off in the arms of his indians. I started for the train a few minutes after. I got to the wagons between 10 & 11 o'clock P.M. & was very thirsty, our capt. gave me some whiskey but still I was thirsty. The idea, or thoughts, of fighting for my life against 18 or 20 apacha indians, then travel 8 miles to camp & find no water there would make stronger men than I am thirsty.

[July 16] – The 16 we started early in the morning 30 men having come back to escort the train in to camp, where we arrived at between 11 & 12 o'clock A.M.,

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<sup>28</sup> John Barr mustered in on August 26, 1861, as a Private in Company C, First Infantry, C.V., at Sacramento. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 350. Teal was too modest in his diary in speaking of his role in the battle. In the heat of the battle the crew of one howitzer was driven from their weapon which overturned. Lt. Thompson called on Sergeant Mitchell and Private Teal to assist in righting the gun and placing it in a better position. *Alta California*, August 16, 1862.

<sup>29</sup> For biographical data on these men, see Appendix.

<sup>30</sup> This chief was later identified as Mangas Coloradas, leader of the Mimbreno band of Apaches, who was killed by California Volunteers in January of 1863. Spicer, *Cycles of Conquest*, 247; Daniel E. Conner, *Joseph Reddeford Walker and the Arizona Adventure* (U. of Oklahoma Press, 1956), 35, fn. 14.

minus three horses on our part. In the evening 16 of our company went up & guarded the spring all night. Morning of the 17 we left the pass without watering our horses, Capt. Roberts refusing us that privilege. Arrived at San Cimone [Simon] in the afternoon of the 17 where we rested for two or three days. San Cimone is situated on an open plain between two ranges of mountains & in the rainy season has a small stream of water running through it but, during the dry season, the water near the station stands in holes & gets as thick as cream. We started [back] for San Pedro<sup>31</sup> on the 19 of July at 7 P.M. We traveled all night & camped after Sun rise on the 20. At 6 P.M. we are on the road again, arrive at two Springs early in the morning of the 21. We broke camp at 4 P.M. & got to San Pedro at 3 A.M., 22. We found 14 of our co. here. Capt. Sherland with some of his co. & 4 cos. of infantry under command of Col. West, 23 Veck's<sup>32</sup> train, 2 cos. of infantry & Shin's battery<sup>33</sup> arrived here to day.

*July 24* — General Carlton arrived this morning & left in the evening with his escort & one co. of infantry.

*July 25* — our co. ordered to be divided in small detachments for to herd cattle for the different divisions across to the rio Grande. The water came down from the heavens in torrents, our horses stampeded for the mountains & my bread pans, with the bread in them s[t]arted for the river. I made a charge & recovered them but the bread was well saturated. Early in the morning of the 26 we s[t]art with a drove of cattle, three co. of infantry ahead of us under command of Col. West. We arrived Dragoon Springs & but found the water was low, we stop for a few hours & proceed onward again. We got to Sulphur springs on the 27, rested a few hours & started on again. This spring is situated on the center of a plain about 35 miles wide extending from the Dragoon spring mountains to the Apache pass mountains. This evening while we were on the road a shower came on us, the sky over head was black, consequently it got verry dark so we were forced to camp. Indian signal lights were plenty & while the wagons were corralling the rear guard fired, off went the cattle & into the wagons went the

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<sup>31</sup> On August 19 Captain Cremony with nineteen men of his company and twenty infantrymen escorted the wagon train back as far as the San Pedro river. *Alta California*, August 16, 1862; Report of Thomas L. Roberts, San Simon, Arizona, July 19, 1862, OR, L, pt. 1, 128-29.

<sup>32</sup> William S. Veck was the wagon master of one of four trains, each of fifty six-mule teams, that supported the California Column. Carleton to T. Moore, Los Angeles, February 9, 1862; Cremony to Thomas L. Roberts, Apache Pass, July 16, 1862, OR, L, pt. 1, 132-33, 853.

<sup>33</sup> Lieutenant John B. Shinn commanded Battery A, Third Artillery, U.S.A. This battery was part of the second echelon of the California Column as it marched east from Tucson. Shinn graduated from West Point in 1856 as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery and advanced to Captain by 1864. He was brevetted Major in 1865 for arduous and meritorious service in marching his battery from California to New Mexico. He was honorably discharged, at his own request, in 1870. General Orders [G.O.] 10, Headquarters, Column from California, Tucson, July 17, 1862, OR, L, pt. 1, 90; Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 883.

teamsters & while crawling under sacks of forage, cried out "indians! indians!" but we were ready & after a race of two miles we brought all the cattle back.

July 28 — 4 A.M. we start & go into Apache pass, find a company of infantry stationed in the pass. The 29 we go to San Cimone & to Haw's river<sup>34</sup> the 30. This is a small stream that runs on the surface of the earth 3 or 4 miles & sinks, it is the best water that I ever [had] in the territory of Arizonia but there is no wood near the stream.

July 31 — Capt. Willis<sup>35</sup> arrives & we start in the evening for the holes in the rock,<sup>36</sup> where we arrive on the first of August but find it dry. After resting a few hours we start [for] Buro canon, where we arrive on the 2 Aug. Having traveled 65 miles without water for our horses, they plunge into the mud up to their eyes but find very little water. We dug several holes during the day & had the pleasure of finding several barrels of water in them the next morning. The 3 [August] we went to cow springs where we found plenty water & General Carlton. On the 4 [August] 6 of us are ordered back with the water tanks to meet Lt. Col. Biggs [Rigg].<sup>37</sup> Off we go with two tanks about 400 Gal. each & 10 mules to each tank. At Buro canon one of the wagons broke down so we divided our party, three to each tank. Two others & myself went on with one tank until we met Riggs & reported to him, he ordered us to about ship & steer for the other tank, which we did & found it before sundown. Some indians that had been prowling around found themselves rather to[o] close to camp so they started off & [we] after them but the[y] ran among the rocks & we gave up the chase & went to camp. On the 5 we went to the Members [Mimbres] river, a roaring, howling river but no water running in it. A spring on its bank has very good water.

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<sup>34</sup>This probably refers to Rio de Sauz which is now called San Simon River. Byrd H. Granger (ed.), *Arizona Place Names* (U. of Arizona Press, 1960), 392; *Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas*, 29.

<sup>35</sup>Edward B. Willis enrolled as a First Lieutenant in Company A, First Infantry, C.V., in 1861 and was promoted to Captain on September 5, 1861. Promoted to Major on May 5, 1863, he was mustered out with the regiment at Santa Fe on September 5, 1864. He later served as Lieutenant Colonel of the First New Mexico Infantry. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 335-36; Heitman, *Historical Register*, II, 163.

<sup>36</sup>Not identified.

<sup>37</sup>Edwin A. Rigg enrolled at San Francisco as Captain of Company A, First Infantry, C.V., in August of 1861, and was promoted to Major in the following month. He was advanced to Lieutenant Colonel in 1862, commanded the third echelon marching eastward out of Tucson, and was made Colonel in 1863. He was mustered out at Santa Fe on September 30, 1864. On March 24, 1865, he re-entered the service as Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the First Battalion of Veteran Infantry, C.V. He was finally mustered out at Los Pinos, New Mexico, on October 13, 1866. In 1867 he accepted a commission as First Lieutenant in the Thirty-Eighth Infantry (colored troops), was transferred to the Twenty-Fifth Infantry (colored troops) in April of 1870 and was mustered out for the last time in 1871. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 831; Orton, *Records of California Men*, 335-36, 385.

Aug. 6, 1862 — we went to Cooks springs. We are traveling with Gen. Carlton. Just before we got to Cooks springs, for two or three miles, the road is lined with the graves & bones of white people that have been killed by the Indians. On the 7 we camp on the bank of Rio Grande three miles above Ft. Thorn. On the 8 we went to Santa Ago crossing.<sup>38</sup> On the 9 we crossed the river & went 2 or 3 miles down the river to camp. The 10 we went to Los Cruces [Las Cruces] & the 11 to Ft. Filmore.

Aug. 16th — we start out again & stop at Hart's mill<sup>39</sup> on the 17. On the 18 the command (consisting B co. of the 1st & B co., 2nd Cav., C.V.)<sup>40</sup> moved on but I remained at the mill, being one of the 17 that was detailed to take care of the property there.

Aug. 28th — the General returned from Ft. Quitman with his command of the two companies of C.V. cav. Our men tell a funny story about grapes, it appears that they camped near a vineyard & that our men told Capt. Fritz's<sup>41</sup> men that the grapes were confiscated, so they appropriated them to their benefit. We joined our Co. & journeyed toward Ft. Filmore where we arrived on the 29 of Aug. I was hungry & by special invitation satisfied the cravings of my stomach with co. E, 1st inf., C.V.

Aug. 31st — Capt. Cremony was ordered to Messilla with 20 men. We started at 5 P.M. arrived at Messilla & was ordered to go down the river 10 miles, arrest

<sup>38</sup>San Diego was a campground for early Spanish travellers at the southern end of the Jornada del Muerto. Heavy equipment had to be rafted across the river at this point. T. M. Pearce (ed.), *New Mexico Place Names* (U. of New Mexico Press, 1965), 143; E. E. Eyre to Benjamin C. Cutler, Fort Thorn, Arizona, July 14, 1862, OR, L, pt. 1, 126.

<sup>39</sup>Hart's Mill was established on the north bank of the Rio Grande, at the north edge of present-day El Paso, in 1849. During the Civil War the mill was seized by the Union government because Hart had served as purchasing agent for the Confederate forces. After extensive litigation, Hart recovered his property. W. W. Mills, *Forty Years at El Paso: 1858-1898*, ed. by Rex W. Strickland (El Paso: Carl Hertzog, 1962), 182.

<sup>40</sup>General Carleton took two companies of cavalry to re-establish, even if only briefly, Union control over West Texas. Captain Cremony hoisted the flag over Fort Quitman. Captain Shirland with Company C, First Cavalry, C.V., continued on and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over Fort Davis. G.O. 16, Headquarters, Column from California, Camp on Rio Grande near Fort Quitman, August 22, 1862, OR, L, pt. 1, 110-12; Prucha, *Guide to Military Posts*, 100.

<sup>41</sup>Emil Fritz enrolled at Camp Merchant, California, near Oakland, on August 16, 1861 as Captain of Company B, First Cavalry, C.V. He was promoted to Major on June 13, 1865 and was discharged at Albuquerque, New Mexico as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on September 16, 1866. He became a partner of L. G. Murphy & Company at Lincoln, New Mexico. After his death in 1874, the settlement of his estate was one of the contributing factors to the Lincoln County War in 1878. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 87, 97; Robert N. Mullin (ed.), *Maurice Garland Fulton's History of the Lincoln County War* (U. of Arizona Press, 1968), *passim*. See also Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 198, 298.

a noted secesh [secessionist] by the name of Beckworth [Beckwith]<sup>42</sup> & bring him to Messilla. We got back to Messilla with the prisoner at one P.M. Sept. 1st. The prisoner is a true type of southern chivalry which is composed of bone, sinew, skin & any amount of ignorant conceit. In the evening we got back to Filmore.

Sept. 5th — we started for the upper portion of New Mexico.

Sept. 8 — we met on the Gornadre [Jornado del Muerto]<sup>43</sup> 85 of General Canby's friends on their way to Texas.<sup>44</sup> They were escorted by regular cav. & were taken at the battle of Apache canon. on the 9 we camped t[w]o miles below Ft. Craig, on the west side of the river. On the 11 a Sargeant & 6 men of our co. start for Messilla as an escort for a train.

Sept. 15 — we move up the river a mile above Craig, cross to the east shore & camp in a grove of cotton wood trees. The 21st — the reg[ular] cav. D & G [incomplete entry].

Oct. 3 — Mitchel & his party has come back from Messilla.

Oct. 7 — Pay received to day —

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<sup>42</sup>Hugh M. Beckwith was born in Alabama about 1832. At the beginning of the Civil War he was operating a saloon near Fort Stanton, New Mexico. When the Confederates retreated from New Mexico, he fled to El Paso. He was arrested and then escaped. In the 1870s he and his sons became involved in the Lincoln County War. Hugh left New Mexico in 1878 and is said to have died at Presidio, Texas in 1892. Philip J. Rasch and Lee Myers, "The Tragedy of the Beckwiths," *English Westerners Brand Book*, V (July 1963).

<sup>43</sup>The Jornada del Muerto was a section of the Paso del Norte-Santa Fe trail that left the Rio Grande above Las Cruces and returned to the river about ninety miles to the north. The Jornada passed east of the Sierra de Fray Cristobal and, though lacking in water and grass, was shorter and avoided the Indian infested bosque along the river. Pearce (ed.), *New Mexico Place Names*, 77.

<sup>44</sup>When the Confederate army was defeated in the Battle of Apache Canyon in March of 1862 and during its southward retreat, many of the Texans straggled and were picked up later by Union troops. Edward Richard Sprigg Canby of Kentucky graduated from West Point in 1839 and was posted to the Second Infantry. He saw action in the Mexican War and by May of 1861 was Colonel of the Tenth Infantry and commanded the Department of New Mexico. He was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1862 and Major General of Volunteers in 1864. When mustered out of the Volunteer service in 1866 he was a Brigadier General of the U.S. Army. He was killed by Modoc Indians on April 11, 1873 during a peace conference. Colton, *Civil War in the Western Territories*, 74, 81-99; Max L. Heyman, Jr., *Prudent Soldier: A Biography of Major General E. R. S. Canby, 1817-1873* (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1959).

Oct. 10 — 21 of our co. start down with Maj. Watts<sup>45</sup> who goes to Messilla & all the military posts south and west of that place in the military department of New Mexico, to gladden the hearts of the soldiers by filling their pockets with money.

Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> — We start from Paraje<sup>46</sup> & on the 13 arrive at Messilla. On the 14 we go to camp Johnson. Capt. McCleave<sup>47</sup> is in command of the forces, which consist of comps. A & C, 1st Cav., C.V., & Capt. Shinn's battery of artillery.

Oct. 18 — We start fo[r] Franklin<sup>48</sup> via of Messilla & arrive at Franklin the 19. While travling this morning we came up on 3 dead bodies, a wagon loaded with fruit and vegitables & the yokes but no oxen were near the wagon. The murder was committed by the Mescalero Apache indians<sup>49</sup> about 1½ miles south of Ft. Fillmore.

Oct. 23 — We went to Messilla but old West having a peculiar dislike to cav. sent us off the next morning to an old smelting furnace<sup>50</sup> about three miles from Messilla, on the east side of the river. Messilla is on the west side of the river. While we were encamped by the old furnace, our first Lieu. old Descourtis<sup>51</sup> joined us & took command.

<sup>45</sup>Joshua Howe Watts of Indiana was appointed as Additional Paymaster of Volunteers from New Mexico in June of 1862. He received a brevet as Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers in March of 1865 for meritorious service and was honorably mustered out in June of 1869. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 1010.

<sup>46</sup>This reference is probably to Paraje de Fray Cristobal, a small settlement at the northern end of the Jornada del Muerto about ten miles south of Fort Craig. Camp Johnson was another very temporary camp near Mesilla. Pearce (ed.), *New Mexico Place Names*, 117; Orton, *Records of California Men*, 886.

<sup>47</sup>Irish-born William McCleave served as an enlisted man in Company K, First Regiment of Dragoons from 1850 to 1860. He was commissioned as Captain of Company A, First Cavalry, C.V., on August 21, 1861. He was taken prisoner by the Confederate force under Sherod Hunter at White's Mill on March 18 and was exchanged four months later. He was promoted to Major in 1863 and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in 1865. Honorably mustered out in 1866, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry in the same year, promoted to First Lieutenant in 1867, Captain in 1869, and retired in 1879. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 635; Hunt, *Army of the Pacific*, 83-92.

<sup>48</sup>Franklin, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, was an early name for El Paso, Texas.

<sup>49</sup>The Mescalero Apache band generally roamed the area of New Mexico between the Rio Grande and the Rio Pecos. John R. Swanton, *The Indian Tribes of North America* (Washington, 1953), 327-30.

<sup>50</sup>The smelter was a charcoal oven for roasting ore from the Stephenson-Bennett mine in the Organ Mountains. It was built about 1854 in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore. Rex W. Strickland to Henry P. Walker, El Paso, Texas, October 6, 1970.

<sup>51</sup>Edward A. Descourtis was enrolled as First Lieutenant of Company B, Second Cavalry, C.V., at San Francisco on September 14, 1861. He was severely injured by a restive horse at Fort Yuma and was absent from the company for seven months. On his return to duty, it was found that he could not perform his duties, and he was discharged for disability on November 15, 1862. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 209; *Alta California*, February 14, 1863. See also Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 221-22.



Nov. 8 – We go to Los Cruces but the old french devil [Descourtis] up ahead of us. On the 9 we moved out on the road, [along?] the bending river, old french drunk as usual. I was on guard & while on post in the morning the old french devil sings out “sentinel, by G – d what you do? ah! I learn you your duty by G – d.” We went to point of rock on the 10 & to the laguna<sup>52</sup> on the 11. While we were eating our supper at the laguna the drunken old frenchman came up to our picket line. With the devel in him, turned McGrew’s horse loose & tied his own horse in the place of McGs saying, “if you want one row you can have it.” Then turning toward me he said “ah! Teal you laugh ae I learn you by G – d seargent Lauderback,<sup>53</sup> you disarm that man Teal & make him walk tomorrow.” I sat still for I had firmly resolved not to obey that order. The seargent hesitated a few seconds, then the privates all spoke up & said “if one man walks, we will all walk.” that settled it, the old frenchman left, as he was mute with terror.

Nov. 12 – we went to Ft. Craig. We left on the 13 & camped in Socorro on the 14. On the 15 we went to Sabinal. On the 18 we went to Peralta & on the 19 to Albuquerque. We laid over at Albuquerque untill the 24 when we rolled out for Antonchico, where we arrived on the 28. The 29 we resumed our march for Ft. Sumner, where we arrived on the 2 of Dec. Ft. Sumner is situated on the rio Pecos, 87 miles below Antonchico. I remained at Ft. Sumner untill the 17 of Dec. when I was ordered to Ft. Union with the express. After riding 70 miles (which took me 3 days) I exchanged my horse for a mustang Mule which carried me through by whipping & spuring all the way. [Random note in back of diary – “Dec. 19, 1862, [Anthony] Willson<sup>54</sup> horse did not sta[r]t, mine went to Taylor’s ranche & gave out. There I took mule.”] Ft. Union is situated on low ground or in a valley with hills on the west & mountains on the east.

Dec. 26 – 62 – I left Union with the express for Ft. Sumner where I arrived on the 29. I remained with our co. untill Feb. 16 – 63, when I was again ordered to Ft. Union on express. I got back to Ft. Sumner on the 28 of Feb. & remained with the co. untill 7 of May when I was sent with Lt. Bennett<sup>55</sup> down the rio

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<sup>52</sup>Probably a reference to Laguna del Muerto on the Jornada del Muerto. Pearce (ed.), *New Mexico Place Names*, 81.

<sup>53</sup>See Appendix.

<sup>54</sup>See Appendix for data on Wilson.

<sup>55</sup>James P. Bennett enrolled as a Second Lieutenant in Company B, Second Cavalry, C.V., on September 14, 1861. In May of 1862 he was placed on Detached Service in charge of the messenger service between Los Angeles and the headquarters of the California Column. He was relieved from Detached Service in April of 1863 although some of the enlisted men of Company B were not relieved until November. Bennett resigned on May 29, 1863. G.O. 9, Headquarters, District of Southern California, Fort Yuma, May 15, 1862; Coult to Bennett, Tucson, November 30, 1863, OR, L, pt. 1, 1075, 690; Post Return of Fort Sumner, February–April 1863, RMP, Roll 1241; Returns of Company B, Second Regiment of Cavalry, C.V., April and June 1863, California State Archives.

Pecos 54 miles to Bosque Grande.<sup>56</sup> The Lt. had with him one corp[oral], one teamster & 9 privates.

May 24 – four privates were sent up to Sumner for rations but, about 15 miles from camp, we met an express with orders to go back to camp & for the whole picket to go up to Ft. Sumner.

May 25 – we started for Sumner. The 26 we arrived at Ft. Sumner. Lieut. Bennett was relieved from duty as soon as he arrived and our co. had received 35 horses (from co. G, 1st regular Cav.)<sup>57</sup> to fill the place of defunct horses.

June 7 – we went down the river about 5 miles on a scout with Capt. Cremony, Lieu. Barr of the 5 reg. inf. & a Mexican guide. Barr lost his dog but showed his ability at running, said to have first been discovered at the battle of bull's run.<sup>58</sup>

June 10 – we went out on a scout to Camanche springs<sup>59</sup> which is situated 10 miles east of Ft. Sumner. The water in the springs is the best I have seen in this territory. On the 15 we went on a scout up the Pecos river. We found nothing worthy of note, so we returned to camp after a ride of 30 miles.

<sup>56</sup>The Bosque Grande was a large grove of trees on the Rio Pecos about fifty miles below Fort Sumner. Later it was the headquarters of John S. Chisum's ranch. Harwood P. Hinton, "John Simpson Chisum, 1877–84," *New Mexico Historical Review [NMHR]*, XXXI (July and October 1956); XXXII (January 1957).

<sup>57</sup>Although the regimental headquarters and most of its companies moved to the eastern theater during the Civil War, Companies D and G remained in New Mexico. John K. Herr and Edward S. Wallace, *The Story of the U.S. Cavalry, 1775–1942* (Boston, 1953), 116; E. R. Hageman (ed.), *Fighting Rebels and Redskins* (U. of Oklahoma Press, 1969), 118, fn. 16; 147, fn. 1.

<sup>58</sup>Delaware-born Samuel L. Barr was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, U.S.A., on October 24, 1861, promoted to First Lieutenant in 1863 and Captain in 1866. He was honorably mustered out in 1871 and died on October 10, 1892. In October of 1863 he was Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Sumner. The regiment, only 394 strong, was scattered among Fort Marcy, Fort Sumner, Albuquerque and Los Pinos. The reference to the "battle of bull's run" is not understood as Lieutenant Barr was not commissioned until three months after the Battle of Bull Run, Virginia, nor was any part of the Fifth Infantry engaged in this battle. Returns of Fifth Infantry, January–December 1861, April, October 1863, Returns from Regular Army Infantry Regiments [RRAIR], June 1821–December 1916, Microcopy 665, Roll 57; Heitman, *Historical Register*, II, 194.

<sup>59</sup>There were at least three Comanche Springs in this general area of New Mexico: the spring referred to here, one a few miles east of present-day Roswell, New Mexico on the Goodnight-Loving Trail, and another shown on the Rand McNally map of 1876 about thirty miles northeast of Fort Sumner. Lawrence L. Mehren, "Scouting for Mescaleros: The Price Campaign of 1873," *Arizona and the West*, X (Summer 1968), fn. 34; *Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas*, 27.

June 21 & 22 – it rained heavy during the night.

Ft. Sumner, New Mexico.

June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1863. Thoughts & actions as they occur. The express came in yesterday no news of importance. We get an express once a week. This evening at inspection Capt. John C. Cremony speaking to the company, while they were in line under arms, said that he had received a communication from Adjutant General Kibbe of California<sup>60</sup> with the law on elections that was passed during the session of the legislature of Cal. in 1863. Capt. J. C. Cremony said that it was a getting late & we were nearly excluded from the world of politiks, so he wanted us to express our sentiments to the orderly Seagent<sup>61</sup> so that he, the Capt., could send them to the Adjutant General of Cal. Capt. J. C. C. was a noted politician in Cal. & was one of the men who edited that beautiful, liberal, conservative, democratic paper, known better as that secesh sheet, the San Francisco Herald.<sup>62</sup> He has but little influence with us politically, in fact I do not believe any thing he says except when he says he wants whiskey. The fourth [July] was very quiet here for we had nothing to make a noise with. McGrew came in with the express from Union yesterday, he reports that the Navahoes killed two express men from Ft. Stanton & all the mexicans they could find.

July 5<sup>th</sup> – 5 men from our co. & 5 from the regulars started for camp Easton on Red river<sup>63</sup> to take our surplus horses to that post.

July 11<sup>th</sup> – the detachment returned from Camp Easton.

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<sup>60</sup>As Adjutant-General of the California militia, William C. Kibbe led a campaign against the Indians of the northern coastal range in 1858–59. He held the same post throughout the Civil War. Ralph J. Roske, *Everyman's Eden: A History of California* (New York, 1968), 348.

<sup>61</sup>The Orderly Sergeant was the chief administrative non-commissioned officer of a company or larger unit.

<sup>62</sup>The San Francisco *Herald* was founded in 1850 by John Nugent. The paper opposed the vigilante action of 1856 and was nearly ruined by the concerted withdrawal of advertising. This action was regretted by the Vigilance Committee. Prior to the Civil War the paper had been an organ of the Democratic party and supported Buchanan. The paper finally went under in 1862. Abraham P. Nasatir, "The French Attitude in California During the Civil War," *California Historical Society Quarterly*, XLIII (March 1964), 20; John P. Young, *Journalism in California* (San Francisco: Chronicle Publishing Company, 1915), 30, 37.

<sup>63</sup>In July of 1863 this camp was manned by Company I, First New Mexico Volunteers. In August it was officially established on the north bank of the Canadian River about nine miles north of Tucumcari. In January of 1864 the camp was renamed Fort Bascom. Robert W. Frazer, *Forts of the West* (U. of Oklahoma Press, 1965), 95; Return from Camp Easton, July 1863, RMP, Roll 1509.

July 13th – Seargeant Mitchel, Bolinger, Kiem, Porter first, Teal & Willmott<sup>64</sup> s[t]arted for Ft. Union with 111 head of cattle.

July 19th – we arrived at Ft. Union with the cattle & delivered them to the Quarter master.

July 21st – the Eastern mail came in with the news of the fall of Vicksburg and the battle of Getysburgh. Everyone is jubilant over the news of the success of our armies. Capt. Plimton<sup>65</sup> (who is in command of Ft. Union) ordered two gal. of whiskey to each company from the commissary. Capt. Shoemaker,<sup>66</sup> chief of ordinance for this department, was almost crazy with joy.

July 22 – we started for Ft. Sumner again & arrived there on the 27th. The express came in on the 31st with an order from Gen. Carlton to release all the prisoners not held for capital punishment & give the soldiers a holliday.

Aug. 13th – Company C of the 7th U.S. inf.<sup>67</sup> came in, enroute for Ft. Stanton & left on the 15th.

Aug. 15th – to day a grave yard was started at Ft. Sumner by the internment of a child. The child was a daughter of a private of co. A, 5th U.S. inf.

Aug. 16th – the express came in to day. This evening Sert. [Sgt.] Sherer<sup>68</sup> was taken sick.

Aug. 19th – I mounted guard this morning but was taken sick with a pain in my breast & was relieved.

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<sup>64</sup>As there were two Porter brothers in Company B, Teal apparently referred to Thornton G. Porter, the older, as "Porter First" and later as "Porter Old" (entries of December 18, 1863 and February 4, 1864). When he referred to the other Porter, he gave his full name – Ambrose J. Porter (entry of February 22, 1864). See Appendix. See also Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 256–57.

<sup>65</sup>Peter William Livingston Plympton graduated from West Point in 1855 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1855, Captain in 1861 and Major in 1863. He received a brevet as Major for gallantry in the Battle of Valverde and as Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry in the Battle of Peralta, New Mexico. He died on August 11, 1866. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 795.

<sup>66</sup>Pennsylvania-born William Rawle Shoemaker was appointed as Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department on August 3, 1841. He was promoted to Captain, Ordnance Storekeeper in July of 1866 and retired on June 30, 1882. He died on September 16, 1886. *Ibid.*, I, 884.

<sup>67</sup>At this time seven of the ten companies of this regiment were in the eastern theater of operations. Companies C, F and H were in New Mexico. Return of Seventh Regiment of Infantry, March 1863, RRAIR, Roll 81.

<sup>68</sup>See Appendix; also Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 147, 150.

*Aug. 21st* – I am on duty again.

Ft. Sumner, New Mexico.

*Aug. 24th* – we commenced the foundations of the hospital at the new post.

*Aug. 26th* – a train came in from Ft. Stanton. This evening a train of twenty wagons with four 12 pound mountain howitzers came in from Ft. Union, destination not known but the wagonmaster says he has orders to go to Messilla.

*Aug. 27th* – I am on fatigue to day. The train of the 25th left this evening.

*Aug. the 29th* – I came off guard this morning & was detailed to go on a 30 days scout as one of 25 under Sargeant Loring.<sup>69</sup> We camped in the evening at the Alamo gorda.

*Aug. 30th* – we went to Brown's. 31st We went to Giddings<sup>70</sup> which is about 2 miles below Brown's. They both situated between 40 & 45 miles above Ft. Sumner.

*Sept. 1st, 1863* – We started up the Pecos & pitched our camp at La Junta.<sup>71</sup> Mellons & Mexicans are plenty.

*Sept. 2nd* – we went Antonchico & we had a fandango in the evening. On the 3rd we camped at holes in the rock about 12 or 15 miles from Giddings. The 4th we got back to Giddings, 10 A.M. The 4th [5th] we laid over. The 6th We went to the Alamo<sup>72</sup> which is 10 miles west of Giddings. The 7th 8 of us went to Pintado, we found plenty of watter & returned to the cottonwood [Alamo] on the 8th. On the 9th we went back to Giddings for a fresh supply of pack mules our old ones having give out.

*Sept. 10th* – We left Giddings & started up the canon for Pintado again. We camped in the evening at Alamo. On the 11th we followed the canon up to

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<sup>69</sup>See Appendix; also *Ibid.*, 147, 150, 170.

<sup>70</sup>Brown's may have been the ranch of Oscar Brown who, in 1866, was appointed trader on the Bosque Redondo Reservation. Giddings' was the fortified ranch house of James M. Giddings, a former Santa Fe trader, on the Agua Negra. The ranch was established in 1853. Giddings was active in local politics and served as Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory, 1852-54. Gerald Thompson, "History of the Bosque Redondo Reservation, New Mexico" (Honors Thesis, University of Arizona, 1969), 130; Giddings' Ranch, Site Survey, June 27, 1969, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

<sup>71</sup>Probably the junction of the Rio Gallinas and Rio Pecos. *Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas*, 27.

<sup>72</sup>"Holes in the rock" has not been identified. Alamo was a small settlement in Piedra Pintada Canyon. Map, District of New Mexico, 1875; Pearce (ed.), *New Mexico Place Names*, 122.

Pintado. On the 13th we went up the Pintado to another camping ground about 3 miles. The same day in the morning Sargeant Loring with 12 men & the 2 guides started for the Piedrenal,<sup>73</sup> they came back in the evening & reported no water at the Piedrenal but game in abundance, they brought in an antelope.

*Sept. 14th* — several of us out a hunting. The proceeds of the hunt, 2 antelope killed by Lansdon<sup>74</sup> at one shot.

*Sept. 15th* — The most of us went out a hunting on horse back but I went out on foot & about 11 o'clock A.M. was in the finest canon I ever saw, it is from 15 to 60 feet wide & from 40 to 100 feet deep with the banks nearly perpendicular on either side. The water is good here & a large amount of it which is not often found in this territory.

*Sept. 16th* — We move camp this morning about ½ mile up the canon & the 6 of us go out on a scout. We got back at 5 o'clock this evening after a ride of about 40 miles. Sargeant Loring was in command & he brought in a wild mustang colt.

*Sept. 17* — 10 or 12 men went out a hunting but killed nothing. We started for Giddings on the 18th & arrived there the 19th. McGrew came here this evening on his way to Ft. Union with the express.

*Sept. 20th* — we went to the Alamo. The 21st we went to the Pintado. On the 22nd we went to Haspa.<sup>75</sup> This camp is situated on the open plain about 25 miles from Giddings & about 18 from Pintado. We found & partially explored one of the finest caverns I ever saw, the entrance to it was about 400 yds. from our camp.

*Sept. 23* — we went to the Saland [Arroyo Salado]. In the evening 3 of our men found 2 indians belonging to a party 10 or 12 who were out a hunting. On the 24th we started out on the trail of the indians. We rode about 12 miles when the orderly sargeant's horse gave out so I exchanged horses with him & the party went on & I was alone on the plains with a horse that could not go more than 2 miles an hour. I got to water at 2 P.M. About 5:30 P.M. I discovered that the indians were watching me so I put the saddle on the horse & traveled about 10 miles which took me about 5 hours. Then I camped but soon found that the indians were with me so I had to stand guard all night. The 25th I went to

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<sup>73</sup> Pedernal Springs were located at the base of the Pedernal Hills at the head of Pintada Creek. Pearce (ed.), *New Mexico Place Names*, 118.

<sup>74</sup> See Appendix.

<sup>75</sup> "Haspa" was El Sotano Haspe or Gypsum Sink Hole located about twelve miles east of Vaughn and about six miles south of Pastura, New Mexico, on the Eugenio Perez ranch. C. C. Clancey to Walker, Albuquerque, November 23 [?], 1970.

Giddings. In the afternoon Bolinger came in, his horse having broke down. We laid over on the 26th. In evening Losser<sup>76</sup> came in with the express on his way from Ft. Sumner to Union. He reports having seen 13 of our men in & near Sumner.

*Sept. 27th* — We camped near the mouth of the Alamo gorda on the bank of the Pecos. The 28th we went in to Sumner.

*Sept. 29th* — the orderly sargeant of A co., 5 inf. reg.[ulars] started up the country to get mexicans to work on the post.

*Oct. 8th* — nothing but regular camp duty since we came in. To day a detachment of co. A, 5 inf., C.V. & some N.M. cav.<sup>77</sup> came in from Ft. Stanton via of Albuquerque, Santa Fee & Ft. Union on their way back to Stanton.

*Oct. 9* — an ox train came in from Los Cruses. The detachment for Stanton this afternoon. The express came in about 3 P.M.

*Oct. 10th* — Loser & Willmot started early with the express. The ox train left this morning on its way to Union. I am on guard.

*Sunday, Oct. 11th* — Sargeant Lauderbaugh resigned his noncommissioned office as sargeant in co. B, 2nd cav., C.V. 2 men was sent to hunt for a citizen who went out to look for hay on wednesday last & has not come in. Monday 12th the 2 men sent out yesterday came in to day, unsucesfull. Corp. John<sup>78</sup> was sent out to day with 7 men to hunt for the missing man. I was one of the party. We have 4 or 5 indians & 2 Mexicans for guides.

*Oct. 13th* — We came in this afternoon but did not find the man. The lost man's name is Simmons so report says. At retreat the order appointing Lewis Wilmott & Joel B. Cooper<sup>79</sup> corporals was read to the camp.

*Oct. 14th* — the lost man has come in to camp. I was on fatigue.

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<sup>76</sup> See Appendix. During the pursuit of Navajo sheep stealers in December of 1863, Loser was mentioned in reports for his aggressiveness. Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 278–79; G.O. 3, Headquarters, Department of New Mexico, Santa Fe, February 24, 1864, in "Condition of the Indian Tribes," *Senate Report 156*, 39 Cong., 2 Sess. (Serial 1279), 254.

<sup>77</sup> The first New Mexico Cavalry was commanded by Colonel Christopher (Kit) Carson. In June of 1863 the regiment was concentrated at Fort Wingate and moved southwest to establish Fort Canby on the ruins of Fort Defiance. The regiment invaded the Navajo stronghold of Canyon de Chelly in January of 1863. The Indians surrendered and were moved to Bosque Redondo. Robert M. Utley, *Frontiersmen in Blue: The United States Army and the Indian, 1848–1865* (New York, 1967), 234–35, 238–39, 298–99.

<sup>78</sup> See Appendix.

<sup>79</sup> Simmons has not been identified. For data on Cooper see Appendix.

Oct. 15th — a french padre<sup>80</sup> came here as chaplain for this post, his escort from Union here was 5 men from co. B, 1st cav., C.V.

Oct. 16th — The express & paymaster came in this after noon. The paymaster & inspector have an escort of 10 men from co. A, 1st inf., C.V.

Oct. 18th — The padre's escort started for Union. We were inspected to day by the Inspector Gen. Maj. Wallen.<sup>81</sup>

Oct. 19th — Maj. Bevens paid the soldiers here to day.<sup>82</sup>

Oct. 20th — Every body on fatigue resumed to day. I am on guard. Oct. 21st cold & bleak. Maj. Wallen & Maj. Bevens left for Stanton yesterday morning.

Oct. 23rd — a train of 14 ox wagons passed here to day a going toward Stanton. The express came in this afternoon but had no papers so we got no news.

Oct. 24th — The express left this morning for Ft. Union.

Thursday, Oct. 29th — Snow is a falling this morning quite freely, the first of the season.

Oct. 31st — Old Joe Uptograph<sup>83</sup> mustered the troops in camp this morning. This afternoon our company commenced building a shed for our horses.

<sup>80</sup> John B. Lamy, Bishop of Santa Fe, sent Father Joseph Fialon, a young, energetic, French-trained priest to serve as chaplain. Father Fialon took part in the December pursuit of the Navajo raiders. Thompson, "History of Bosque Redondo Reservation," 14; Carleton to Lorenzo Thomas, Santa Fe, December 23, 1863, "Condition of the Indian Tribes," *Sen. Rpt.* 156, 39 Cong., 2 Sess., 151.

<sup>81</sup> Henry Davies Wallen was born in Georgia and appointed to the United States Military Academy from Florida. He served in the Third and Fourth Infantry Regiments before being promoted to Major of the Seventh Infantry in 1861. With long experience on the frontier, he was promoted in 1865 to Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry and in 1873 to Colonel of the Second Infantry. He retired in 1875. Thompson, "History of Bosque Redondo Reservation," 19; John Wilson, "Fort Sumner in 1864," *El Palacio*, LXXIV, No. 1, 10-28. See also Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, *passim*.

<sup>82</sup> Henry Lewis Bevans of Ohio was appointed Additional Paymaster of Volunteers on July 17, 1862 and he resigned on January 20, 1864. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 216.

<sup>83</sup> Joseph Updegraff served as a Private, Third Artillery and Corporal and Sergeant, Fifth Infantry from 1846 to 1848. He was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, advanced to Second Lieutenant in 1848, First Lieutenant in 1854 and Captain in 1861. In 1863 he was transferred to the Ninth Infantry as a Major. He died in 1866. At this time he was in command of several companies of troops engaged in building Fort Sumner. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 978; Thompson, "History of Bosque Redondo Reservation," 8. See also Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, *passim*.



Nov. 5<sup>th</sup> – The Apache indians show discontentment so our co. is ordered to scout every day untill further orders. The Apachas moved their camp down the river. They draw rations for 441 so I take it for granted that it correct. I am on guard to day.

Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> – Express came in 24 hours behind time. The up express left this morning. A train came in this afternoon with horses for Messilla & indians for this post. They say they started with 24 Navaho indians & got in here with 5. The escort is 9 men from co. B, 1st cav., C.V.

Nov. 10<sup>th</sup> – The train that came in on the 7<sup>th</sup> left this morning.

Nov. 11<sup>th</sup> – I am on guard & Lieu. Pew Bold [Newbold]<sup>84</sup> of the 5 U.S. inf. is officer of the day, he commenced doing duty here as Adjut [Adjutant] on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Nov.

Nov. 14<sup>th</sup>, 1863 – I started on express with McGrew to union. At Alamogorda we met Loser & Seargent Loring from Ft. Union with the express, we also met 5 wagons on their way to Ft. Sumner with whores & vegetables at canon San Juan del Deos. We got to whitmore's about Sundown.

Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> – we got to Hache's at 11:30 A.M.

Nov. 16<sup>th</sup> – we went to Los Vegas. 17<sup>th</sup> – We got to Ft. Union at 8 A.M. Co. B of the 1st cav., C.V., came in this afternoon as escort for a train loaded with ordinance from the east.

Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> – we started for the Bosque Rodonda<sup>85</sup> with the express & got there on the 21<sup>st</sup>. We found Maj. Wallen of the U.S.A. in comand & a new quarter master Capt. Morton<sup>86</sup> of the U.S. Vol. from the State of Kansas.

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<sup>84</sup> Charles Newbold of Pennsylvania received a direct commission as Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry in 1861 and transferred to the Fifth Infantry in 1862. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1863 and to Captain in 1866. He received a brevet captaincy for gallantry against Navajo Indians on January 30, 1863. He resigned in 1867 but returned as Additional Paymaster of Volunteers in 1899, was promoted to Major, Paymaster, in the same year and retired on June 25, 1903. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 744.

<sup>85</sup> Bosque Redondo was a wooded tract on the Pecos River selected by General Carleton as the site for a reservation for Navajos and Mescalero Apaches. Fort Sumner was erected here to control the Indians. Pearce (ed.), *New Mexico Place Names*, 19–20; Wilson, "Fort Sumner in 1864," *El Palacio*, LXXIV, 10–28.

<sup>86</sup> Prince G. D. Morton of Kansas was commissioned as a Captain, Assistant Quartermaster by the President on June 11, 1862. Daniel W. Wilder, *Annals of Kansas* (Topeka: Geo. W. Martin, 1875), 309.

*Nov. 23rd* – I am on guard. *Wednesday, 25th* – I was on fatigue. We started out on the Stanton road & met Co. C of the 7th U.S. inf. about 5 miles from Sumner but we went about 7 miles farther & then came back. We went after white Pipe Clay<sup>87</sup> to white wash with.

*Thursday, Nov. 26th* – The order says we are on fatigue but I think it is not so for we are cleaning up the filth that has gathered around the officers cook houses & quarters, in fact they want to make slaves & dogs of us, not soldiers. They want to send us out to bite then call us back to lick their feet. I have the blues. I enlisted to serve the government as a soldier but instead of being a soldier for our government I am a dog or a slave for the officers. If the independent citizens of our country knew how we are used they wouldnot or couldnot blame us for deserting or trying to get away from such tyranny.

*Friday, Nov. 27th* – We of the Cav. were ordered to mount guard on foot with the inf. & to march at a support arms with our sabres on. I mounted guard this morning.

*Sunday, 29th of Nov.* – While on inspection this morning Maj. Wallen told us that we must wear black cravats or dog collars.

*Monday, Nov. 30th* – I mounted guard as supernumerary.

*Tuesday, Dec. 1st* – I am on guard to day. This evening we are talking about the bread rations. Maj. Wallen has established a post bakery & ordered each man to live on 22 oz. of bread per day.

*Wednesday, Dec. 2nd* – We run short of bread for supper, so we went to the Capt. & told that we wanted more bread or our rations in flour, he said he would tend to it.

*Thursday, Dec. 3* – We commenced drilling last Tuesday. This afternoon two of our boys went to the Maj. for more bread & the Maj., to smooth it over, ordered that our co. should draw their flour & eat all they could of it.

*Saturday, Dec. 5th* – The express left this morning for Union. I am on guard to day, a train came in from Ft. Union & unloaded & one passed by from Ft. Stanton a going north.

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<sup>87</sup> White Pipe Clay is a highly plastic almost pure form of clay used for whitening soldiers' equipment.

*Tuesday, Dec. 8th* — The express came in four days behind time. Orders came by the last express for our co. to go out on a 30 days scout.

*Dec. 9th* — We expect to start on the scout tomorrow.

*Thursday, Dec. 10th* — we started out on the scout & camped at the Carrettas about 10 miles up the Pecos from Sumner.

*Friday, Dec. 11th* — we went to Paraha Viejo Del Alamo Gordo<sup>88</sup> & camped for the night. This place is about 30 miles north of Ft. Sumner.

*Saturday, Dec. 12th* — we went to El Ojo Del Cupido.<sup>89</sup> This morning Capt. Cremony sent sergeant John, 3 privates & a guide out on a scout.

*Sunday, Dec. 13th* — The scouting party the Capt. sent out yesterday came in this morning before breakfast. The Capt. sent out scouts both north & south to day but the main part of the co. remained at the Cupido which is situated about 37 miles north of Ft. Sumner. The scouts came in this evening report nothing.

*Monday, Dec. 14th* — Scouts sent out again this morning. Three New Mexican Vol. came in camp at one P.M. & report a fight with the indians. About an hour after, the whole co. came in. They say they came up with the indians (who were about 80 strong & they were 40 N.M.V.) & took 20,000 sheep & 300 head of cattle from them but the indians turned & fought whipping the N.M.V. & retook all the stock after five hours hard fighting. No. killed — 0, No. wounds — none. Scouts came in this evening & report no fresh sign of indians.

*Tuesday, Dec. 15th* — This morning we took our back track & went to Paraha Viego Del Alamo Gordo & camped for the night. It rained a little in the evening & snowed about 2 in. during the night.

*Wednesday, Dec. 16th* — Cap[t]. says that the Navahos passed to the south of here yesterday, so we start out to find their trail. We traveled about 20 miles & came to the Pecos where we camped for an hour when we were ordered to start

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<sup>88</sup> Paraje Viejo del Alamo Gordo was probably the place shown on the Rand McNally map of 1876 as Garland's Ranch. *Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas*, 27. See also Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 274-75.

<sup>89</sup> El Ojo del Cupido was a spring in Arroyo Alamo Gordo. From January 18 to February 27 there were seventeen men stationed here. The Post Return for January-February 1864 described it as "a point between Fort Sumner and Anton Chico." Post Return, Fort Sumner, RMP, Roll 1241.

again. We crossed the Pecos & traveled south west about 4 miles when we came upon the indian trail, about this time we met 2 Apache indians on their way home. A little after dark we met 4 more Apachas, including Blanco,<sup>90</sup> a chief, he told us that they had taken the stock from the Navahos. We came upon the camp at 10:15 P.M. One of our men in describing the fight said that the Apachas with Labeader [Labadi]<sup>91</sup> (the indian agent) as their leader came up with the Navahos first & commenced the fight. The Navahos formed a line of battle in the rear of the sheep so as to keep up a running fight but, when they saw two of our men a comming down on their right flank, they broke & run for their lives, leaving the stock & throwing away blankets & evrything that retarded their speed. The estimated number of Navahos was 100 of whom 12 were killed.<sup>92</sup>

*Thursday, Dec. 17th* — Last night was bitter cold & our camp on the open plain, minus wood & water. This morning 4 of our men with the Apache started for Ft. Sumner with the sheep & we for the Pecos 20 miles above where we camped for the night.

*Friday, Dec. 18th* — just before we got to the cañon San Jaun Del Dios to day we met Holms, Porter old & Ross<sup>93</sup> with his wife a going to Ft. Sumner. We camped at Giddings to night.

*Saturday, Dec. 19th* — We laid over to day.

*Sunday, Dec. 20th* — Our rations came in to day.

*Monday, Dec. 21st* — We went to Whitmore's to day whitch is about 8 miles & camped.

*Tuesday, Dec. 22nd* — We went to El ojo Del Cupido whitch is about 22 miles

<sup>90</sup> Ojo Blanco was an Apache Chief who led a general exodus from the Bosque Redondo Reservation. One of the most important chiefs on the reservation, he was later killed by California Volunteers. Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 233, 262-64; Wilson, "Fort Sumner in 1864," *El Palacio*, LXXIV, 24.

<sup>91</sup> Lorenzo Labadi, a well educated Mexican, was born on August 25, 1825. He was appointed Agent for the Mescalero Apaches in 1861 after short service in Arizona. He died at Puerto de Luna on August 10, 1904. Thompson, "A History of the Bosque Redondo Reservation," 8; Mills, *Forty Years at El Paso*, 45, fn. 54. See also Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches, passim*; *Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1862* (Washington, 1862), 384, 391-92; *Ibid.*, 1864, 353.

<sup>92</sup> Among the soldiers involved were Privates McGrew, Porter, Osier, Misenheimer, Ross and Dioux. Report of Wallen, January 6, 1864, OR, XXXIV, 69-70; Cremony, *Life Among the Apaches*, 256-57.

<sup>93</sup> See Appendix. According to the Declaration for Widow's Pension dated July 7, 1891, Ross married Lucy Rodgers in Laclede County, Missouri, on February 22, 1867. He died on June 24, 1891, and the widow's pension was refused on the grounds that her husband was a deserter. Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15, NA.

from Whitmores. Cremony must be a getting frightened for he has doubled guard for to night.

*Sunday, Dec. 27th* — We broke up camp & traveled about 30 miles & camped on [incomplete entry].

*Monday, Dec. 28th* — we went to Chaparita.

*Tuesday, Dec. 29th* — I am minus 100 dollars since we came here. To day we came to Antonchico where we will stay the remainder of this year.

*Friday, Jan. 1st, A.D. 1864* — To day we came Hache's ranche. Loser came in this evening with the express from Ft. Union.

*Sunday, Jan. 3rd* — We left Hache's & traveled east about 7 miles when we made a dry camp. The weather is verry cold.

*Monday, Jan. 4th* — we went about 5 miles & camped at the conchas [Rio Concho].

*Tuesday, Jan. 5th* — To day we came back to Hache's ranche.

*Wednesday, Jan. 6th* — We came to Giddings to day.

*Thursday, Jan. 7th* — We camped at El Ojo Salinas which is about 20 miles down the river from Giddings.

*Friday, Jan. 8th* — We came in to Ft. Sumner at 2 P.M. The men of our co. tell us that they, 6 in number, & 50 or 60 Apacha indians ontast [on last] tuesday [went] down the river & killed 40 Navahos.

*Wednesday, Jan. 13th* — Loser & Winn<sup>94</sup> came in with the express from Ft. Union.

*Sunday, Jan. 17th* — Old Wallen was in bad humor with our co. to day, he is an unreasonabe old fogy in a military camp. The express came in at 4 P.M. & shortly afterward two non coms & 15 privates were ordered to go out on picket, 14 day.

*Monday, Jan. 18th* — We started from Ft. Sumner at 11 A.M. & came to the Carettas & camped.

*Tuesday, Jan. 19th* — we came to Parraha Vieja Del Almo Gordo & camped.

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<sup>94</sup> See Appendix.

*Wednesday, Jan. 20th* — we came to the Cupido.

*Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1864* — The wagon that came up with us started back at 7:15 A.M. with 2 of our men as escort. Four men have gone out on a scout. I am on guard.

*Friday, Jan. 22nd* — I was out on a scout to day rode about 35 miles.

*Saturday, Jan. 23rd* — Six men have gone out on a scout this morning. We got 3 antelope yesterday. Weather is fine.

*Sunday, Jan. 24th* — 2 men went out on a scout north from here this morning. At Sunset this evening the 4 men that went out yesterday morning to the south east came in.

*Monday, Jan. 25th* — 5 of us went out this morning to hunt for the 2 men that went out yesterday. I rode about 60 miles & then came in to camp where I found them.

*Tuesday, Jan. 26th* — The scouts have gone on the usual route, that is, 2 to the north & 2 south east & came in this evening. *Wednesday, 27th* — The scouts have gone out this morning. They came in this evening.

*Thursday, Jan. 28th* — Nothing new to day.

*Friday, Jan. 29th* — The scouts brout in 3 antelope yesterday, killed by them with the help of the coyotes. Two wagons came in this afternoon from Sumner with 30 days rations for us.

*Saturday, Jan. 30th* — we got 2 antelope to day.

*Sunday, Jan. 31st* — The two wagons that brought our rations from Sumner started for Hatch's ranche to get corn for our horses.

*Monday, Feb. 1st* — Nothing new.

*Tuesday, Feb. 2nd* — I have had the bloos to day but feel better this evening. All is quiet here to day.

*Wednesday, Feb. 3rd* — Nothing new.

*Thursday, Feb. 4th* — Porter first<sup>95</sup> started for Ft. Sumner this morning. The two wagons that went to Hache's for corn for our horses came in this evening.

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<sup>95</sup> See fn. 64.

*Feb. 5th* — The wagons left for Hatche's this morning to load for Sumner.

*Saturday, Feb. 6th* — Private Lansdon left for Ft. Sumner this morning with a sore thumb.

*Sunday, Feb. 7th* — Clark, Porter, [Anthony] Wilson & Woods<sup>96</sup> came in to day from Ft. Sumner.

*Monday, Feb. 8th* — Willson & Clark are shoeing our horses.

*Tuesday, Feb. 9th* — Willson & Clark finished shoeing our horses to day.

*Feb. 10th* — Willson & Clark went [to] Sumner to day. Fourteen of our party has been out a hunting all day, they [came in] this evening with 3 antelope.

*Thursday, Feb. 11th* — The wind is blowing a gale from the N.E. this morning. 8 P.M. — The wind continues to blow & the weather is very disagreeable.

*Friday, Feb. 12th* — I was a scouting to day & killed an antelope.

*Saturday, Feb. 13th, Sunday, Feb. 14, Monday, Feb. 15th* — 6 men have gone out to scout & hunt. 3 came in this evening.

*Tuesday, Feb. 16th* — I was out on a scout to day.

*Wednesday, Feb. 17th* — The wind is blowing a gale from the east or north east. The three men that went out on the 15th came in this evening.

*Thursday, Feb. 18th, Friday, Feb. 19th* — Joe Roberts went to Ft. Sumner to day.

*Saturday, Feb. 20th, Sunday, Feb. 21st* — Sear. [Sgt.] Roberts came in from Ft. Sumner.

*Monday, Feb. 22nd* — Ambrose J. Porter went to Giddings for salt.

*Tuesday, Feb. 23rd* — Porter came back from Giddings ranche.

*Wednesday, Feb. 24th* — 14 men have gone out a hunting. At 1 P.M. a wagon & 2 of our men came in from the Ft. with orders for us to go to the Ft. immediately. Our hunters came in without game.

*Thursday, Feb. 25th* — We went to the Alamo Gorda.

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<sup>96</sup> See fn. 64 and Appendix.

*Friday, Feb. 26th* — We came to the Carrettes.

*Saturday, Feb. 27th* — We came in to the post.

*Sunday, Feb. 28th* — The weather is cold & the sky is overcast.

*Monday, Feb. 29th* — We were mustered to day for two month's pay. A detachment from co. A, first Cal. Vol. inf. came in yesterday.

*Thursday, March 3rd* — A train came in to day loaded with commissary stores for this post. The indians on this reservation were mustered to day, they [numbered] 470 Apachas & 640 Navahos.<sup>97</sup>

*Monday, March 7th* — Maj. Wallen released 7 of our men that he had in the guard house.

*Tuesday, March 8th* — A train came in with com [commissary] & quarter [quartermaster] stores.

*Wednesday, March 9th* — The co., 1st inf., C.V., left here to day for Ft. Union. A 1000 head of sheep in here to day. The wind has blown a gale all day. This place (that is Ft. Sumner) is horrible in windy weather.

*Friday, March 11th* — D co., 5 U.S. inf. came in to day. They are mounted on horses & have been out on a scout. The express came in this evening.

*Saturday, March 12th* — Four men of D co. came in to day, they been off on a spree.

*Sunday, March 13th* — 1483 Navaho indians & 40 wagons came in to day.

*Monday, March 14* — Four men & a searg. [Sgt.] with a Mexican guide went east on a scout.

*Wednesday, March 16th* — The party that went out on monday came in this evening. Capt. J. C. C. told me that we were ordered to Drum barracks, Cal.

*Thursday, March 17th* — Quite a number of orders were read this evening on dressparade. The first was the reduction of rations in this department to 18 oz. of flour & 1 lb. of beef. The 2nd was the reduction of flour at post to 11 oz. The 3rd was for our comp. to go to Drum barack, Cal. We have at this post 2060

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<sup>97</sup> See Wilson, "Fort Sumner in 1864," *El Palacio*, LXXIV, 10-28; Thompson, "History of the Bosque Redondo Reservation," *passim*.



Navaho indians & 441 Meskalero Apachas. There is four co's of soldiers here & they number about 200 in all.

*Sunday, March 20th* — Our co. was relieved from garrison duty immediately after inspection this morning. Maj. Ruggles<sup>98</sup> came in this evening.

*Monday, March 21st* — We were paid off this evening by Maj. Ruggles.

*Tuesday, March 22nd* — We took up our line of march for cal. We traveled about 10 miles & camped on the bank of a creek.

*March, 23th* — It commenced storming yesterday & rained & snowed until 2 P.M. to day. Our express men that went to Ft. Union on the 12th of March came in here this morning. We laid over here to day.

*Thursday, March 24th* — We traveled 25 miles to day & the wind blew a gale all day. The water is bad.

*Friday, March 25th* — We are traveling on the 60 mile desert.

*Saturday, March 26th* — We arrived here at 5 A.M. having traveled 60 miles since 7 A.M. yesterday. We camped on Hopkin's Ranche<sup>99</sup> which is situated at the foot of the siera Le Capitan, 25 miles w. or N.W. from Ft. Stanton. The water is good being slitley impregnated with lime & sulpher.

*Sunday, March 27th* — We started out this morning but the wind blew a hurricane & the hale came with such severity that the capt. took us back to camp after going out about 5 miles.

*Monday, March 28* — The wind continues to blow but not quite so hard as it did yesterday. The pay master & escort came in to our camp about 4 P.M. yesterday. This morning we all started for Stanton where we arrived at 3 P.M. Ft. Stanton is situated on the rio Bonita (or Beautiful river), with the Siera Le Capitan to the east & the Siera Blanco, where the rio Bonita rises, on the west. The river has no runing water in its bed at this place now, but there is some runing in the ditch which supplies the post with water. This is caled a Ft. when in reality there is no Ft. here. It is properly a military Post about 200 miles south of Santa Fee.

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<sup>98</sup> Probably Horace M. Ruggles of New York who was commissioned as Additional Paymaster of Volunteers on November 26, 1862 and who resigned on January 7, 1864. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 851.

<sup>99</sup> This is probably the ranch called Harrison's on the Army Engineer Map of 1879. Copy in Map Collection, University of Arizona Library.

*Tuesday, March 29th* — we are cleaning up & getting ready to go on. The water is good here.

*Wednesday, March 30th* — We have come about 10 miles from Stanton and are camped by the side of a brook that is fed by the snow on the White Mountains. The sides and low ridges are nearly covered with Pitch Pine & little dwarf Oaks. Wild Turkeys & Black tail Deer are found here but are not plenty.

*Thursday, March 31st* — We did not break camp on the Eagle river [Creek] to day. April 1st, 1864 — We traveled about 18 miles to day through a fine watered & heavy timbered country. The first stream we came to was the rio Dosa [Ruidoso], the next was the rio Corisa [Carrizo] (or Cane river) & We camped by El Ojo del Tale Rosa [Tularosa].<sup>100</sup> The largest timber that I have seen in the territory is Spruce. The wind blew heavy & the air was thick with alkali dust. We camped about a mile from Tale Rosa on Saturday, April 2nd. we traveled 20 miles. The town is situated on an alkaline plain where Tale Rosa creek enters it from the mountains.

*Sunday, April 3rd* — We traveled about 28 miles & camped by a bank of Gasop<sup>101</sup> [Gypsum?] about 20 feet high & drifted around by the wind. The water is very bad being strongly impregnated with sulphur & other substances.

*Monday, April 4th* — We traveled about 18 miles & camped at the foot of a mountain where the water runs down from springs. The water is good.

*Tuesday, April 5th* — We came to the San Augustine springs to day which is situated on the east side of the Organ mountains. There is a silver mine that is worked about 3 miles from the springs. We traveled 16 miles to day. This is the place where Major Lyon [Lynde]<sup>102</sup> of the 7th U.S. inf. surrendered six com-

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<sup>100</sup> El Ojo del Tularosa was a spring at the head of the Tularosa River which rises on the western slope of the Sierra Blanca range and disappears into the sand of the Tularosa basin. Map, District of New Mexico, 1875, Fulton Collection, Map Collection, University of Arizona Library.

<sup>101</sup> According to the distances given by Teal, this camp must have been in the vicinity of White Sands National Monument.

<sup>102</sup> Isaac Lynde of Vermont graduated from West Point in 1827 and was posted to the Fifth Infantry. He was made First Lieutenant in 1836, Captain in 1839 and Major in 1855. In June of 1861 he was in command of the Southern Military District of New Mexico. When Colonel John Baylor, with 300 Texans, entered Mesilla, Lynde made a movement toward the town from Fort Fillmore. After an inconsequential skirmish on July 24, 1861, Lynde withdrew to the fort which he abandoned the next day and started to march toward Fort Stanton. Overtaken at San Augustine Spring, Lynde surrendered his whole command of 500 men on July 27, 1861. He was dropped from the Army rolls in 1861 but was reinstated in 1866 and retired in the same year. He died in 1886. Heyman, *Prudent Soldier*, 138-42; Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 649. See also A. F. H. Armstrong, "The Case of Major Isaac Lynde," *NMHR*, XXXVI (January 1961), 1-35.

panys of his regiment to an inferior force of old men & boys from Texas. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur.

*Wednesday, April 6th* – We came into Los Cruces which is 26 miles.

*Thursday, April 7th* – We are camped about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile below Los Cruces. This evening 10 of us were ordered to report to Maj. Blakely<sup>103</sup> (who is in command of Cruces), as escort to Tucson.

*Friday, April 8* – There is to be a funeral this afternoon, a man by the name Richard Levi, a soldier formerly belonging to A co., 1st Cav., Cal. Vol. but at the time of his decease was a veteran & belonged to B co., 1st Cav., Cal. [Vol.]<sup>104</sup> Six P.M. – We buried him with military honors.

*Saturday, April 9th* – We stop in Cruces a waiting for orders.

*Sunday, April 10th* – We are still in Loscruces.

*Monday, April 11th* – At 2:30 P.M. we started for Tucson as escort for Major Blakeney of the first cav., C.V. We passed through Missilla Pecheco & camped at Magdalena canon at 3 A.M. On the 12th at 6 A.M. we resumed our journey & arrived at Cook's springs at 2:30. There was two co., C & E, of the 5th inf., Cal. Vol. stationed at Los Cruces. B co., 1st inf., C.V. is stationed Cook's springs.

*Wednesday, April 13th* – We came to the Mimbres river & found our co. camped there. Co. C, 1st Cav., C.V., cos. F & I of the 5th inf., C.V. are stationed here.

*Thursday, April 14th* – We came to Jackass canon<sup>105</sup> & found that our company had got here ahead of us. They told us that they met cos. K & M of the 1st cav., C.V. between Mimbres river & this place.

*Friday, April 15th* – we are to remain in camp to day. This morning Maj. Blakeney, Thomas J., Lieu. Burket<sup>106</sup> & 2 of our men went out & killed a bear.

<sup>103</sup> Thomas J. Blakeney enrolled in the First Cavalry, C.V., at Fort Canby, New Mexico, on February 13, 1863 and resigned on November 18, 1864. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 87.

<sup>104</sup> Richard Levi enlisted at San Francisco on August 12, 1861 in Company A, First Cavalry, C.V., and re-enlisted as a Veteran Volunteer in Company B on January 12, 1864. He died of pneumonia at Las Cruces on April 8, 1864. *Ibid.*, 94, 887.

<sup>105</sup> Probably the same as Burro Canyon.

<sup>106</sup> George A. Burkett was enrolled as a First Lieutenant in Company F, Fifth Infantry, C.V., on October 25, 1861. He was promoted to Captain of Company I on November 24, 1864. On May 21, 1865, he was transferred to Company F, First Battalion of Veteran Infantry, C.V., at Fort Seldon, New Mexico and then to Company G of the same unit. He was appointed Brevet Major on March 13, 1865 and was discharged with the company at Los Pinos, New Mexico, on September 28, 1866. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 408, 412–13, 699.

Buro or Jackass canon is about 25 miles west of the rio Mimbres & about 30 miles by the road.

*Saturday, April 16th* — We started early in the morning & got to Liedsdorf [Lietendorf] wells<sup>107</sup> at 2 P.M., a distance of 28 miles. We found very little water but plenty of grass.

*Sunday, April 17th* — We traveled 20 miles & camped at Haws river. Water & grass in abundance. We camped at 10:30 P.M. We traveled over the dividing ridge of the continent to day. Yesterday we passed by the grave of N. M. Aikens,<sup>108</sup> a private of Co. F, 5th inf., Cal. Vol. who died May 15th, 1863, aged 26 years. Native of Ind.

*Monday, April 18* — We came to Apacha pass & camped. Co. K of the 5 inf., Cal. Vol. is stationed here. The post is on the hill south west of the spring.

*Tuesday, April 19th* — We are stopping at the post. Col. Brown<sup>109</sup> came in here to day with an escort of his regiment, which is the 1st Cav., Cal. Vol.

*Wednesday, April 20th* — we resumed our journey & camped at Sulphur Springs a distance of 30 miles. Capt. Tidball,<sup>110</sup> who was in command at Ft. Bowie, is a going to Tucson with us. The water is not good here.

*Thursday, April 21st* — we traveled about 35 miles to the San Pedro & camped. The rio San Pedro is a small stream of good water that rises in the mountains & runs north to the Gila.

*Friday, April 22nd* — We traveled 25 miles & camped at the Cienega. The water is good & grass is plenty.

<sup>107</sup> Leitendorf's Well was named for Eugene Leitensdorfer [Litzenderfer] who drove a herd of cattle to California about 1852. It was located in Round Mountain Canyon (now Rockhouse Canyon) about nine miles south of present-day Lordsburg. E. E. Eyre to Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Fort Thorn, New Mexico, July 6, 1862, OR, L, pt. 2, 122; Janaloo Hill to Walker, Shakespeare Ghost Town, November 15, 1970; U.S. Geological Survey, Pyramid Peak Quadrangle, New Mexico — Hidalgo County, 7.5 minute series.

<sup>108</sup> Nicholas M. Akins enlisted in Company F, Fifth Infantry, C.V., on October 18, 1861. He died while en route from Fort Bowie to Mesilla. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 699.

<sup>109</sup> Oscar M. Brown was enrolled as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Cavalry, C.V., at San Francisco on February 7, 1863. He was promoted to Colonel on November 6, 1863 and resigned on December 31, 1865. *Ibid.*, 87.

<sup>110</sup> Thomas T. Tidball was enrolled as Captain of Company K, Fifth Infantry, C.V., on November 22, 1861. He was commanding officer of Fort Bowie from May 19, 1863 to September of 1864 and was mustered out at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on November 30, 1864, ETS. *Ibid.*, 716; Brandes, *Frontier Military Posts of Arizona*, 15.

*Saturday, 23rd of April* – We arrived at Tucson at 12 noon, a distance of 30 miles.

*Sunday, April 24th* – We are camped near the Santa Cruz river at the up[per] end of Tucson. The river sinks a mile or two below town except when it rains heavy & then it runs to the Gila. The mountains are in sight in every direction.

*Monday, April 25th* – We are staying in camp.

*Tuesday, April 26th* – We traveled 17 miles to the Point of mountain vidette station. We have 9 wagons with us.

*Wednesday, April 27th* – we came to Blue water vidette station & found a train of wagons awaiting for us.

*Thursday, April 28th* – We came to Sagatome [Sacaton] on the Gila. After we got in camp Co. F, 1st Cav., C.V. came in from the west.

*Friday, April 29th* – We passed through the Pimo villeges & camped at casa Blanco or White's ranche.

*Saturday, April 30th* – We came to the Marricopa wells. This place is situated on a plain where the water rises to within 3 feet of the top of the ground & is 10 miles from casa Blanco. I turned my horse in yesterday so I am a foot pad now.

*Sunday, May 1st* – we started at 4 P.M. to cross the forty mile desert.<sup>111</sup>

*Monday, May 2nd* – we arrived at Gila bend at 8 A.M. to day. There are 2 men of Co. G, 1st Cav., C.V. stationed here for express purposes. A few nights since the Tonto Apacha<sup>112</sup> indians came here & drove off a horse & several head of cattle.

*Tuesday, May 3rd* – We came to Canon station. This station is kept by men of the same Co. as Gila bend.

*Wednesday, May 4th* – We met Co. I, 1st Cav., C.V. to day at Oatman Flat. We are encamped about midway between Oatman Flat & Berks [Burk's] station.

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<sup>111</sup> The Forty Mile Desert was that section of the trail that cut across the base of the big bend of the Gila River just west of the Pima Villages.

<sup>112</sup> There were several bands of Apaches living around the Mazatzal Mountains, on the Verde River and on Tonto Creek. Swanton, *Indians Tribes of North America*, 321.

*Thursday, May 5th* – We came to Stanwix Station. We met 8 wagons on the road to day.

*Friday, May 6th* – We came to camp McGowan<sup>113</sup> which is about 20 miles from Stanwix or Grenell [Grinnell] station.

*Saturday, May 7th* – We came to Antelope Peak which is about 20 miles. On the 5th while we were in camp at Stanwix Station there was nearly a total eclipse of the Sun at 6:15 P.M.

*Sunday, May 8th* – We traveled about 24 miles & camped about 2 miles Gila City.

*Monday, 9th* – I crossed the Colorado river at twelve N to day. There are a no. of secesh at this place. There are 2 Co. of the 4th inf., C.V. stationed here. Co. H of the 1st Cav., C.V. came in to day from Drumm Barracks.

*Tuesday, May 10th* – Co. F of the 4th inf., C.V. left here to day on a steamer for La Paz.<sup>114</sup>

*Wednesday, May 11th* – We are camped on the bank of the Colorado river & spend our time in fishing.

*Thursday, May 12th* – We are still in camp.

*Friday, May 13th* – The sky is overcast & it looks verry much like rain, which causes the atmosphere to be cool & pleasant.

*Saturday, May 14th* – we resumed our march with 6 wagons & camped at Algodones. Private Tho. Johnson is drunk & raising old ned.

*Sunday, May 15th* – We came to cook's wells, which is 14 miles.

*Monday, May 16th* – we came to the Alamo, a distance of 26 miles.

*Tuesday, May 17th* – we came to Indian wells, a distance of 25 miles.

*Wednesday, May 18th* – we came to Carizo creek, a distance of 32 miles.

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<sup>113</sup> This was a temporary camp in the vicinity of Mohawk Station that was probably named for First Lieutenant Alexander B. MacGowan, Company H, First California Infantry. In May of 1864 this company was in "camp on the Gila River." *OR*, L, pt. 1, 333, 884; Orton, *Records of California Men*, 376, 726, 738.

<sup>114</sup> When gold placers were discovered in the Arroyo de la Tenaja in 1862, the boom town of La Paz sprang up nearby on the east bank of the Colorado River. The town, in 1864, was made the county seat of Yuma County. Granger (ed.), *Arizona Place Names*, 378.

*Thursday, May 19th* — we came to Viacita a distance of 18 miles. There is some Alkali grass here the first that we have found of any kind for over 150 miles. This desert country over which we have passed appears to have been covered by Ocean water at no very recent date & except the flats that are overflowed by the Gila river, is desert of over 300 miles in width.

*Friday, May 20th* — we came to San Fillippi, a distance 18 miles. Viacito & this place are indian ranchos [rancherias] with one white man in each. The indians are called Gigenas & those south of Viacita are called Howees.<sup>115</sup>

*Saturday, May 21st* — we are stoping at San Fillippi.

*Sunday, May 22nd* — we traveled about 20 miles & camped by a spring.

*Monday, 23rd* — we traveled about 22 miles & camped on a flat between two ranges of mountains.

*Tuesday, 24th May* — we traveled about 15 miles & camped at Temascula ranche.<sup>116</sup> We met a detachment of Co. F, 1st Cav., C.V. at Temascula.

*Wednesday, May 25* — we traveled about 22 miles & camped at chichito Laguna.<sup>117</sup> To day we passed a lake about 3½ miles long & 2½ wide. The water is impregnated with salt & alkali. The land is becoming more fertile as we travel north, but the soil is granite which is not very productive.

*Thursday, May 26th* — we traveled about 24 miles & camped Chino ranche. We crossed the rio Santa Anna about 8 miles south of this place.

*Friday, May 27th* — we traveled between 20 & 25 miles & camped near the old mission San Gabriel. The valies through which we passed to day contained thousands of carcasses of dead cattle that died of starvation during the great drouth.<sup>118</sup>

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<sup>115</sup> These were probably Diegueño Indians. A band of this tribe was living at Vallecito in 1852. Hawi was a place name of the Diegueño Indians near Vallecito. Conkling and Conkling, *Butterfield Overland Mail*, II, 230; A. L. Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California* (New ed., Berkeley: California Book Company, 1953), 711.

<sup>116</sup> This reference is probably to Temecula Ranch some five miles east of the San Jacinto River. Conkling and Conkling, *Butterfield Overland Mail*, II, 243-47; A. Hunt, "California Volunteers," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly* [HSSCQ], XXXVI (June 1954), 149, fns. 5-6.

<sup>117</sup> This lake was also called Lagunita and now is called Lee's Lake. Hunt, "California Volunteers," HSSCQ, XXXVI, 149, fns. 5-6.

<sup>118</sup> From 1862 to 1864 a severe drought struck Southern California. To compound the trouble, swarms of locusts appeared and ate off such grass as survived the drought. Roske, *Everyman's Eden*, 258.

*Saturday, May 28th* – We came into Drumm barracks to day.

*Sunday, May 29th* – This evening we received orders for 3 Noncoms & 12 privates to go to Cocomongo [Cucamonga] ranche for 15 days.

*Monday, May 30th* – We started for Cocomongo ranch with 2 wagons loaded with fodder & forage. We camped at the 14 mile house.

*Tuesday, May 31st* – we came to Mudspring & camped which is a distance of about 26 miles. Most of the cattle we saw to day were very poor consequently we have no fresh meat. An Irish seceshionist keeps the hotel.<sup>119</sup>

*Wednesday, June 1st, 1864* – We arrived at Cucamonga ranche this forenoon & expect to camp here fore several days. This is the prettiest & most valuable ranche in this part of Cal. The man Rains who owned this ranche was murdered about a year ago & the man (a native Cal.) who was suspected of the murder was murdered a few days since. It appears that from what I can hear that John Rains married a woman that was half english & half spanish & an heiress also & became a noted man. Report says that he kept one or more spirituals & that his wife became jealous & took in a paramour by the name of Ramon Carillo which of course caused family trouble & the husband ordered the paramour to keep away from his house & out of his edon. The paramour being possessed (of little moral but) of great animal courage resolved to put the husband out of his way & have the woman all to himself, so he either directly or indirectly assassinated the aforesaid Rains. Then the friends of Rains (acting according to the old proverb that is when you are in Rome you must do as the Romans do) caused the paramour Ramon Carillo to be assassinated.<sup>120</sup> The death of Ramon Carillo caused a great excitement among the Mexican Californians & they threatened the whites with seceshion & all its bloody consequences, so Col.

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<sup>119</sup>Dennis Clancy had been an agent for the Overland Mail and kept the hotel at Mud Springs in 1868. J. E. Calkins, "History of San Dimas," *Pomona Valley Historian*, IV (January 1968), 29; Dennis Casebier to Walker, Norco, California, October 28, 1970.

<sup>120</sup>Rains married Mercedes Williams, a daughter of Isaac Williams who had settled in California about 1832. He was the beef contractor for the army at Tucson in July of 1862. Rains was murdered on November 17, 1862 some twenty-five miles from his ranch. His widow married Ramon Carrillo two years later. Carrillo was murdered at Cucamonga on May 21, 1864. The newspapers commented that people were prepared to hear of it "but did not expect such a horrible massacre." Two men were arrested on suspicion and released on \$500 bonds. Mildred B. Hoover and Hero E. Rensch, *Historic Spots in California* (Stanford U. Press, 1966), 323-24; *Alta California*, July 22, November 26, 1862; January 2, 1863; *Los Angeles Star* (California), May 28, 1864.



Curtis,<sup>121</sup> who is in command at Drum barracks, sent 15 of us out here to keep peace.

*Friday, 3rd of June* — This evening a detachment of Co. B, 4th inf., C.V. came to this place & camped. They went from Drum barracks to Ft. Mohave as an escort for a train of wagons & are now on their way back.

*Saturday, June 4th* — Louderback left for Drum this morning on express.

*Monday, June 6th* — Private Louderback came in with the express from Drum barracks.

*Wednesday, June 8th* — I am herding horses this forenoon.

*Friday, June 10th* — We received the news of the nomination, by the Baltimore Union National convention, of Abraham Lincon & Andy Johnson for President & Vice President.

*June 14th* — 2 express men came into camp from Drum barracks with orders for us to report to that place immediately.

*June 15th* — We went to Drum barrack. Cucamonga ranche is the prettiest & most valuable ranche I have seen in the west. There is 160,000 grapes vines in the vinyard & apples, appricots, pears, peaches, wild cherries, figs, english wallnuts & pomegranates in the orchard & springs that cover about 200 acres in an enclosed pasture of 500 acres, with good houses, cellars & out houses.

*June 18th* — 13 of us sent to Wilmington for Provo [Provost Martial] duty.

*Monday, June 27th* — 5 recruits came to our company to day from San Francisco.

*Monday, July 4th* — 17 of us went [to] Los Angeles with Col. Curtis.

*Tuesday, July 5th* — We came back to Willmington.

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<sup>121</sup> James F. Curtis enrolled as Major of the Second Infantry, C.V., at San Francisco on August 23, 1861. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Infantry, C.V., in 1863 and to Colonel of that regiment in 1864. He was discharged at the Presidio of San Francisco when the regiment was mustered out on November 30, 1865. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 431, 599.

*Wednesday, July 6th* – 9 of our Co. started out with 12 days rations.

*Thursday, July 7th* – 6 men of our Co. went to Los Angeles.

*Friday, July 8th* – The 6 men that went out yesterday came in this evening.

*July 10th* – Our Co. started for El Monte.<sup>122</sup>

*Wednesday, July 27th* – [Teal says later, “Read Tuesday, July 26th”] we were relieved from Provo duty.

*Thursday, July 28th* – We left Drum barracks with orders to scout 40 days.<sup>123</sup> We are camped about 24 miles from Drum barracks near the San Gabriel river. We have 9 wagons with us.

*Friday, July 29th* – We camped at Mudsprings, distance of about 15 miles.

*Saturday, July 30th* – we camped at the Cucamonga Rancho, 12 miles from Mudsprings.

*Sunday, July 31st* – We lay over to day.

*August 1st* – We traveled 14 miles to day & camped at Martins rancho. The soil is granite & almost barren. Martin<sup>124</sup> is a mormon & his family is ragged & dirty but healthy.

*Tuesday, August 2nd* – we came to the tollgate in Cajon pass, 10 miles from Martins & in a branch of the same canon.

*Wednesday, August 3rd* – we came to Lanes crossing of the Mohave river.<sup>125</sup> We got no hay but the grass is good.

<sup>122</sup> On July 9, 1864, a detail of twenty-three dismounted and two mounted men of Company B plus a sergeant, a corporal and ten privates of Company D, First Battalion of Native Cavalry, was ordered to El Monte until further orders. S.O. 44, Headquarters, District of Southern California, Drum Barracks, July 9, 1864, OR, L, pt. 2, 920.

<sup>123</sup> Most settlers in the Mohave-San Bernardino area favored the Confederacy; in addition the desert Indians were bothering the travellers and settlers. As a result Company B was dispatched to patrol the Fort Mohave road as far as Rock Springs. Leonard Waitman, “The History of Camp Cady,” HSSCQ, XXXIV (March 1954), 49-91.

<sup>124</sup> The ranch of George Martin was situated at the mouth of Cajon Canyon. According to the Census of 1870, Martin was then forty-eight years old and had a wife and seven children. He owned real estate valued at \$10,000 and had \$2,500 worth of personal property. Census for San Bernardino County – 1870, Microcopy 593, Roll 78, NA.

<sup>125</sup> Aaron G. Lane homesteaded in 1859 at the point where the San Bernardino-Fort Mohave road first reached the Mohave River. Casebier to Walker, Norco, California, October 23, 1970.

*Thursday, August 4th* — we came 14 miles to the Point of rock. Yesterdays travel was 20 miles. Hay is plenty here. An English family lives here consisting of a man, his wife & 3 children.<sup>126</sup>

*Friday, August 5th* — we came 20 miles & camped at Grapevine, an old Dutchman lives here alone.<sup>127</sup>

*Saturday, August 6th* — we came 18 miles to the forks of the road. There is a cross eyed man with a large family living here.<sup>128</sup> The oldest is a marriagable daughter.

*Sunday, August 7th* — we came to camp Cady which is 10 miles. We found a family of Welsh people living here with a full grown daughter.<sup>129</sup>

*Monday, August 8th* — we laid at camp Cady.

*Tuesday, August 9th* — The Capt. with 20 men left this morning for Rock-springs<sup>130</sup> & 7 of us stay here. The weather is cool & pleasant to day.

*Wednesday, August 10th* — the report of the indians runing of[f] mules from Rock Springs.

*Thursday, August 11th, Saturday, August 13th* — Professor Silliman<sup>131</sup> came here from the mines.

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<sup>126</sup> The Englishman living here was probably George Nicholson, who signed a petition asking for protection from marauding Indians, on November 12, 1864. (See entry of August 26, below). Drum Barracks and Camp Drum, California, Letters Received, Record Group 393, NA.

<sup>127</sup> The old Dutchman has not been identified.

<sup>128</sup> The cross-eyed man may have been B. Alcorn, who signed a petition asking for protection from Indians, on November 12, 1864. He does not appear in the 1870 census for San Bernardino County. (See entry of August 21, below). Casebier to Walker, Norco, California, November 5, 1970.

<sup>129</sup> Camp Cady was first established by Company K, First Regiment of Dragoons in the spring of 1860 to control the desert Indians. The camp was named for Albermarle Cady of the Sixth Infantry. It was abandoned four months later. The family of Welsh people has not been identified. *Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas*, 47; Waitman, "The History of Camp Cady," *HSSCQ*, XXXIV, 55–63; Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 273.

<sup>130</sup> Company B was ordered to patrol the road between Camp Cady and Rock Springs while troops from Fort Mohave were to patrol from the fort to Rock Springs. O. H. Lee to Captain Atchison, Drum Barracks, July 24, 1864, Camp Mohave, Letters Received File; S.O. 49, Headquarters, District of Southern California, Drum Barracks, July 26, 1864, District of Southern California Order Books, XLII, both in RG 393, NA; *Alta California*, July 31, 1864.

<sup>131</sup> Benjamin Silliman, Jr. was born in 1816 and taught chemistry at Yale. By 1864 he had gained fame as a mining consultant and the nation's leading expert on petroleum. Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (eds.), *Dictionary of American Biography* (20 vols., New York, 1937), XVII, 163–64.

*Sunday, August 14th* – Professor Silliman & party left this morning & Colonel Coffin<sup>132</sup> & party came here from the mines.

*Monday, August 15th* – Cofin & party left this morning.

*Wednesday, August 17th* – The express came in from both ways to day. Last evening J. C. Little<sup>133</sup> & myself killed a linx.

*Thursday, August 18* – Capt. J. C. C. & Co. came in to day with Judge Parsons<sup>134</sup> & other citizens in a government ambulance.

*Friday, August 19th* – The Copperhead citizens that came in yesterday left this evening. They travel in government ambulances, drawn by government mules, that are fed with government barley, & yet they say (by their actions) they will not defend the Government in anyway.

*Sunday, August 21st* – we came to the Forks of the road & camped. Mr. Allcorn & family live here.

*Monday, August 22nd* – We came to Fishpond.

*Wednesday, August 24* – we came to Grapevine.

*Thursday, August 25th* – we came to the Cottonwoods. John Prethers<sup>135</sup> lives here.

*Friday, August 26* – we came to Point of rock. Nicelson lives here, he is an ignorant old welshman with a wife & 3 children.

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<sup>132</sup> This statement probably refers to one Colonel Coffee who was in June of 1864 in charge of the Vineyard Mill in El Dorado Canyon, a western tributary of the Colorado River north of Fort Mohave. *Los Angeles Star*, June 18, 1864; *Daily Alta California*, September 1, 1864, March 16, 1865; *Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas*, 47.

<sup>133</sup> See Appendix.

<sup>134</sup> Levi Parsons was born at Kingsboro, New York on July 1, 1822. He practiced law in Little Falls, New York, until 1849 when he moved to San Francisco. At the age of twenty-eight he was appointed the first judge of the San Francisco District Court. He became interested in several mining properties but moved to New York in 1866 and became involved in railroad promotions. He died in Gloversville, New York on Octobre 23, 1887. The reference to "copperhead citizens," below, is not understood. V. V. Masterson, *The Katy Railroad and the Last Frontier* (U. of Oklahoma Press, 1952), 20–23, 205–207; Casebier to Walker, Norco, California, October 19, 1970.

<sup>135</sup> E. (possibly Edward) Prother signed the petition by "settlers of the Mohave River" of November 12, 1864 asking for protection from Indians. No record of John Prather has been found. Alcorn and others to Sheriff, San Bernardino County, Mohave River, November 12, 1864, Drum Barracks and Camp Drum, Letters Received, RG 393, NA; Casebier to Walker, Norco, California, October 28, November 5, 1970.

*Sunday, August 28th* – we came to Lane's [Crossing]. This is where the road leaves the Mojave river. This river sinks 12 or 15 times & rises again within a hundred & fifty miles & finely sinks to rise nomore.

*Monday, August 29* – we came to the tollgate in Cajon Pass.

*Tuesday, August 29th [30th]* – came to Martins Ranch. the Ranch is owned by Martin and he has the dirtiest Wife and largest family of children of any Man on this Road.

*Wednesday, August 31st* – came to the Cucumonga Ranch.

*Thursday, Sept. 1st* – This morning four men started for Drum barrack. I broke the bone of my middle finger this morning.<sup>136</sup>

*Friday, Sept. 2nd* – we went to Mudsprings.

*Saturday, Sept. 3rd* – we came to the Monte.

*Sunday, Sept. 4th* – we came to Drum barracks.

*Wednesday, Sept. 14th* – An order was published signed by A. A. Gen. [Assistant Adjutant General] Drum forbidding the discharging of men by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. The term of enlistment of thirteen [of] our men expired this morning.

*Tuesday, Sept. 20th* – Twenty of our men left this morning to escort a train of wagons to Santa Barbary.

*Wednesday, Sept. 21st* – A wiskey vender here in Wilmington shot a native Californian by the name of Santa Ago who died in few minutes. The homicide's name was Wm. King, a native of R[h]ode Island.<sup>137</sup>

*Friday, Sept. 23rd* – To day we got orders to go to Procidio.<sup>138</sup>

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<sup>136</sup> According to his service record, Teal did not turn in for medical attention until September 5, the day after his return to Drum Barracks. He was returned to duty on October 5. Pension application of Lucretia Teal Sharp, October 14, 1916, RG 15, NA.

<sup>137</sup> Santiago Martinez was killed in a saloon in Wilmington by one W. King. *Los Angeles Star*, September 24, 1864.

<sup>138</sup> Company B, Second Infantry, C.V., and Company B, Second Cavalry, C.V., were ordered to Presidio Barracks, San Francisco. The cavalry was to leave behind their horses, horse equipment, and camp equipage. S.O. 207, Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, September 26, 1864, OR, L, pt. 2, 981, 991; Herbert M. Hart, *Old Forts of the Far West* (Seattle: Superior Publishing Company, 1965), 86–91.

*Saturday, Sept. 24th* — my time expired this morning.

*Sunday, Sept. 25th* — The rain came down this morning quite freely.

*Monday, Sept. 26th* — The atmosphere is filled with clouds of mist. The detachment that left on the 20th for Sata Barbary came back here to day.

*Wednesday, Sept. 28th* — This evening our Co. refused to tend rollcall. The officers threatened but the men are firm having served weeks & days over their time.

*Friday, Sept. 30th* — Maj. Hancock<sup>139</sup> who is in command here for the present ordered our Co. out on inspection but the Co. refused to go out. We turned in our arms on the 28th Sept. This evening Capt. Scmidth<sup>140</sup> took command of the garrison.

*Sunday, Oct. 2nd* — The Steamer Senator<sup>141</sup> arrived from San Francisco the evening. The paymaster came down but will not discharge us so we we will be forced to go to San Francisco to be discharged, notwithstanding our time expired three weeks since.

*Tuesday, Oct. 4th* — Co. B, Fourth inf., Cal. Vol. or nearly all the enlisted men are being mustered out of the service of the U.S. & paid off.

*Wednesday, Oct. 5th* — we left Drumm barracks on the St.[eam] Ship Senator for Presidio [of] San Francisco where we arrived on Saturday, Oct. 8th. We had a pleasant passage, the Ocean being verry smooth.

*Monday, 10th of Oct.* — we got our discharges this evening.

*Tuesday, Oct. 11th* — we were paid off this afternoon. So we are free. Politics are a running high.

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<sup>139</sup> Henry Hancock enrolled as a Major in the Fourth Infantry, C.V., on September 6, 1861, and was mustered out at Drum Barracks on October 1, 1864, ETS. Orton, *Records of California Men*, 599.

<sup>140</sup> John C. Schmidt enrolled as Captain of Company B, Second Infantry, C.V., on September 5, 1861. He was remustered at the Presidio on September 4, 1864 and was promoted to Major in December of that year. He was discharged with the regiment on April 19, 1866. *Ibid.*, 431, 440.

<sup>141</sup> The wooden, sidewheel steamer *Senator* was built in New York in 1848, and was moved to California in 1849. From 1855 to 1882 she plied the coasting trade between San Francisco and San Diego. In 1884 she was converted to sail for a voyage to New Zealand where she became a coal barge. John H. Kemble, *The Panama Route, 1848-1869* (U. of California Press, 1943), 246-47.

October 13th, 1864 – I left San Francisco on the old steam ship Co.'s line the steamer *Constitution*.<sup>142</sup> She is a fine ship & well commanded. She carries 3 rifled guns, a one hundred pounder, and two twenty pounders.

October 19th, 1864 – We anchored at Manzanilla. This town contains one house built after the American stile & about 150 mexicans. Twelve miles north of this place is the wreck of the steamer *Goldengate*.<sup>143</sup> She caught fire & was beached where she now lies. Manzanilla is situated 300 miles west of Acapulco.

Oct. 20th – we came into Acapulco at 7 P.M. Eleven thirty P.M. we left Acapulco. There were in the harbor 5 ships of war – two Americans & 3 French, two of which are to leave tomorrow for Mazatlan. A lady passenger died on the 19th & the body sent onshore at Acapulco.

Oct. 26th – at one thirty P.M. we anchored at Panama & 11:30 P.M. we left the wharf at Asperwall [Aspinwall].<sup>144</sup> Th[e] railroad across the isthmus is 47 miles long & the estimated loss of life during the time it was building is one to every tie & was finely finished by Jamaca Negros. In Panama Bay 3 U.S. Steam Frigates were anchored & 2 in Aspenwall harbor besides our escort.

Oct. 29th – we have been in sight of St. Domingo [Santo Domingo] all day. Our convoy the *Rhode Island*<sup>145</sup> sent a boat to us to day for the first time.

Oct. 30th – we passed Cuba at 2 A.M. & Turks Island at 8 A.M. At 11:30 A.M. we met the passenger steamer *Ocean Queen*.<sup>146</sup> Some newspapers were received from the *Queen*, but I being a steorage passenger could get none of the news. This evening at Sunset we passed the land that caused great rejoicing with

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<sup>142</sup> The *Constitution* was a three-deck, wooden sidewheeler that was built in New York in 1861 for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She served on the run between San Francisco and Panama from 1862 to 1869 when she was broken up. *Ibid.*, 222.

<sup>143</sup> The *Golden Gate* of the Pacific Mail was south bound from San Francisco to Panama on July 28, 1862. About fifteen miles west of Manzanilla, fire was reported amidships. The vessel was beached but 223 people lost their lives and \$1,400,000 in treasure was lost. *Ibid.*, 144–45.

<sup>144</sup> Aspinwall was the American-built town at the Atlantic end of the Panama Railroad.

<sup>145</sup> The U.S.S. *Rhode Island* was a converted civilian steamer. In 1861 she served as a supply vessel for the Atlantic Blockading Squadron and in 1862 was shifted to the Gulf of Mexico supply line. It was this ship that was towing the *Monitor* between Hampton Roads, Virginia and Wilmington, North Carolina when the latter vessel went down in 1863. James M. Merrill, *The Rebel Shore: The Story of the Union Sea Power in the Civil War* (Boston, 1957), 44, 114.

<sup>146</sup> Built in 1857, the *Ocean Queen* entered Commodore Vanderbilt's New York to Aspinwall run. She was a wooden sidewheeler of three decks. In 1865 she was bought by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and continued on this run until she was broken up in 1875. Kemble, *Panama Route*, 238–39.

Columbus & his crew, it being the 1st land they saw after leaving Europe. This is one of the Bahamas.<sup>147</sup> It has high bluffs of white substance that can be seen a long way at sea.

Oct. 31 — Our convoy keeps near us to day having heard that Florida<sup>148</sup> had been here quite recently.

Nov. 1st, 1864 — Two sail in sight beside our convoy. Costa Rica<sup>149</sup> is the name of the ship that I am on. The Rhode Island our convoy has 11 guns — one one-hundred pound rifle or Paret [Parrott],<sup>150</sup> 2 30 lb. parret & 8 32 broadside guns. The Capt. says we are 650 [miles] south of N.Y. City. Old Ocean appears as smooth as glass.

Wednesday, Nov. 2 — The weather has changed from calm, smooth & clear to windy, rainy & foggy. The remainder of our voyage was foggy & disagreeable. We arrived at N.Y. on the fourth at 4:30 P.M. One of our passengers died before we could get him off from the wharf. He died of consumption.

Saturday, Nov. 5 — I bought some clothes & went [to] Barnams Museum & in the evening I went to the Broadway Theatre which was a humbug.

Sunday, Nov. 6th — McGrew, Bolinger & myself rode out across Harlem 3 or 4 miles to old John Benets<sup>151</sup> where we were well treated & passed a pleasant day. The weather was fair & pleasant to day.

Monday, Nov. 7th — The weather was cloudy & rainy all day so I went [to] Barnum's museum & spent most of the day. In the evening I went to the Olympick

<sup>147</sup> Columbus' land fall on his first voyage was the island he called San Salvador, now also called Watling's Island, located in the middle of the Bahama chain.

<sup>148</sup> The Confederate steam ship *Florida* was built in England in early 1862 and was equipped as a cruiser and commerce destroyer at Nassau in the Bahamas. In October of 1864, she was captured by the U.S.S. *Wachusett* in the Bay of Bahia (now Salvador), Brazil in violation of Brazilian neutrality. She was taken to Hampton Roads where she sank on November 28. Philip V. D. Stern, *The Confederate Navy: A Pictorial History* (New York, 1962), 34–38, 114–16, 213–17.

<sup>149</sup> The *Costa Rica*, a two-deck sidewheeler, was built for Cornelius Vanderbilt and operated between New York and Aspinwall from July of 1864 to the summer of 1865. Eventually she was sold to the Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company of Japan. Kemble, *Panama Route*, 222–23.

<sup>150</sup> The invention of Robert P. Parrott, the Parrott Gun was a rifled weapon of cast iron with a heavy reinforcing band around the breech. It was made in many calibers for field, seige and naval use. Albert Manucy, *Artillery Through the Ages* (Washington, 1949), 16–17, 52.

<sup>151</sup> This may have been either John Bennet, a dealer in liquors, who lived in Westcester or John Bennett who lived on Morris Avenue, Holsey. It is possible that he was related to Lt. James P. Bennett of Company B. (See fn. 55). James J. Heslin, *New York Historical Society*, to Walker, New York, January 13, 1971.



Theatre which is finest Theatre in America. It is rented & carried on by Mrs. John Wood who is a star actress.

*Tuesday, Nov. 8th* — It rained all day & the election went off quietly. I did not hear a fire bell during the day.

*Wednesday, Nov. 9th* — This morning I left N.Y. City for Canada. I arrived at Cape Vincent<sup>152</sup> at 11 P.M. It rained hard all day.

*Thursday, Nov. 10th* — I came to Belleville.<sup>153</sup> Rain continued to come down all day.

*Friday, Nov. 11th* — a fair day. I went to Nelson W. Hawleys.<sup>154</sup>

*Saturday, Nov. 12th* — I came into Belleville in the morning & went out in Sidney with George W. Meyers & Daniel Dorlin & stoped at Mrs. Mary Mabey's the 1st night.<sup>155</sup>

## APPENDIX

[Teal's Notes]

The following are biographical notes on members of Company B, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers. Additional material in brackets is drawn from Richard H. Orton, *Records of California Men in the War of the Rebellion* (Sacramento: State Printing Office, 1890), or other sources as indicated.

BOLINGER [BOLLINGER], WM. H., was born in Pennsylvania, is 23 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, of light complexion, has blue eyes & red hair. Occupation, Printer. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, expiration of term of service (ETS) — Orton, 212].

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<sup>152</sup> Cape Vincent is located at the outlet of Lake Ontario about twenty-five miles northwest of Watertown, New York.

<sup>153</sup> Belleville, Ontario, is located on the Bay of Quinte about forty-five miles west of Kingston, Ontario.

<sup>154</sup> According to the 1879–80 directory of Hastings County, Ontario, Nelson W. Hawley was a farmer who lived a short distance north of Belleville. K. S. Hill, Hastings County Historical Society, Belleville, Ontario, to Walker, January 6, 1971.

<sup>155</sup> Sidney is located about five miles west of Belleville. George W. Meyers was a harness maker in Belleville and a descendant of the founder of Belleville. No trace has been found of Daniel Dorlin though there were several Dorlands listed in the 1879–80 directory of Hastings County. Mrs. Melinda Mabey, widow, was a relative, by marriage, of George Meyers. *Ibid.*

CLARK, FRANK G., was born in Ohio, is 5 ft. 7 in. in height, of light complexion, has blue eyes & brown hair. Occupation, Laborer. [Farrier; mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS; re-enlisted as private, November 3, 1864; dishonorably discharged at Fort Churchill, Nevada, April 20, 1866 — Orton, 211-12].

COOPER, JOEL B., was born in Jacksonville, Tompkins Co., N.Y., is 22 years of age, 5 ft. 11 in. in height, of red complexion, has brown eyes & red hair. Oc., Laborer. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 212].

HOLMES, JAMES, was born in Penn., is 34 years of age, 5 ft. 5 in. in height, of sallow complexion, has grey eyes & grizzly hair. Oc., Carpenter. Was first corporal for 3 year. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 210].

JOHNSON, THOMAS, was born in England, is 28 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. in height, of ruddy complexion, has blue eyes & brown hair. Oc., Laborer. [Dishonorably discharged by general court martial, November 6, 1864, at Presidio San Francisco — Orton, 214].

JOHN FREIDMANN [FREIEDEMAN, JOHN L.], was born in Prussia, is 33 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, of light complexion, has blue eyes & light hair. Oc., Baker. Was made sergeant. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 210].

KEIM, OLIVER F., was born in Penn., is 22 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. in height, of fair complexion, has brown eyes & hair. Oc., Yeoman. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 214].

KING, BRADLEY W., was born in New York, is 20 years of age, 6 ft. 2 in. in height, of sallow complexion, has brown eyes & dark brown hair. Oc., Boat man. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 214].

LORING, EDWARD B., was born in Maine, is 28 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, of light complexion, has blue eyes & brown hair. Oc., Trader. Served nearly 3 years as orderly sergeant but was promoted to first Lieu. [Promoted to first lieutenant, October 9, 1862; commissioned captain, Company A, May 23, 1865; mustered out at Camp Union, California, April 7, 1866, with company — Orton, 200, 209-10].

LITTLE, JOHN C., was born in Ohio, is 23 years of age, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, of dark complexion, has brown eyes & mouse colored hair. Oc., Confectioner. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 214].

LANSDON, ALEXANDER C., was born in Kentucky, is 27 years of age, 5 ft. 10 in. in height, of dark complexion, has brown eyes & hair. Oc., Laborer. Re-enlisted for three years at Drum barracks. [Re-enlisted as veteran, Volunteers, at

San Francisco, July 1, 1864; dishonorably discharged at Fort Churchill, Nevada, April 20, 1866, per Department G.O. No. 22 — Orton, 214].

LOSSER [LOSER], PETER W., was born in Penn., is 27 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. in height, of dark complexion, has brown eyes & hair. Oc., Trasher. [Mustered out at San Francisco, November 15, 1864, ETS — Orton, 214].

LOUDERBACK, DANIEL, was born in Indiana, is 28 years of age, 6 ft. in height, of dark complexion, has blue eyes & brown hair. Oc., Yeoman. Was made sergeant but resigned. [Reduced to private, October 11, 1863, at own request; mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 210, 214].

McGREW, FINLEY A., was born in Ohio, is 39 years of age, 5 ft. 10 in. in height, of dark complexion, has brown eyes & black hair. Oc., Printer. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 215].

MITCHELL, TITUS B., was born in New York, is 26 years of age, 6 ft. in height, of light complexion, has blue eyes & light hair. Oc., Dairyman. Was made Sergeant. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 210].

MAYNARD, JESSE T., was born in New Hampshire, is 30 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, of fair complexion, has blue eyes & brown hair. O[c]., Clerk. Was wounded at Apache Pass & discharged at Santa Fee by reason of disability. [Commissary sergeant; discharged, December 19, 1862 — Orton, 210].

PORTER, THONTON [THORNTON] G., was born in Mo., is 26 years of age, 5 ft. 11 in. in height, dark comp., has brown eyes & hair. Oc., Laborer. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 215].

PORTER, AMBROSE J., was born in Mo., is 18 years of age, 6 ft. in height, of fair comp., has blue eyes & light hair. Oc., Laborer. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 215].

ROSS, CHARLES, was born in Germany, is 26 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, of light comp., has blue eyes & light hair. Oc., Laborer. Deserted from Ft. Sumner, N.M., after the Co. left. [Re-enlisted, December 3, 1863; deserted at Hatch's Ranch, New Mexico, April 27, 1864 — Orton, 216].

ROBERTS, JOSEPH W., was born in Mo., is 26 years of age, 6 ft. 5½ in. in height, of rudy comp., has brown eyes & hair. Oc., Cooper. He was a corp. but was orderly serg. when disc. [First sergeant; mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 210].

SHEARER, GEORGE B., was born in Va., is 22 years of age, 6 ft. in height, of light comp., has blue eyes & brown hair. Oc., Printer. Sergeant from beginning

to ending. [Quartermaster sergeant; mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 210].

TEAL, JOHN W., was born in Canada West, is 33 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. in height, of dirty comp., has dul eyes & coarse hair. Oc., Mudsill.<sup>156</sup> [5 ft. 9 in., light complexion, brown eyes, black hair, occupation — laborer, Descriptive Roll of Company, August 9th, 1865, California State Archives].

WILMOT, LEWIS A., was born in Rhode Island, is 36 years of age, of ruddy comp., has blue eyes & brown hair, is 5 ft. 8 in. in height. Oc., Sailer. Is discharged as seargent. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 210].

WILLSON [WILSON], ANTHONY, was born in N.Y., is 23 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. in height, of fair comp., has blue eyes & brown hair. Oc., Blacksmith. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 211].

WINN, JAMES M., was born in Pa., is 23 years of age, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, of fair comp., has blue eyes & brown hair. Oc., Engineer. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS — Orton, 217].

WOODS [WOOD], ARTHUR, was born in N.Y., is 24 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. in height, of light comp., has blue eyes & light hair. Oc., Laborer. Was made corporal & reduced by order of court martial. [Mustered out at San Francisco, October 10, 1864, ETS; re-enlisted at San Francisco, October 26, 1864; discharged at Fort Churchill, Nevada, May 28, 1866, per S.O. No. 36, District of Nevada — Orton, 217].

YOUNG, GEO. F., was born in germany, is 32 years of age, 6 ft. in height, of light comp., has blue eyes & light hair. Oc., Brewer. [Mustered out at San Francisco, November 15, 1864, ETS — Orton, 217].

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<sup>156</sup> A mudsill was the lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in soil or mud. Figuratively, a person of the lowest stratum of society; a term of opprobrium or contempt.