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RESULTS OF PHASE III

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AT FORT DODGE (14FD315)

FORD COUNTY, KANSAS

by
Marsha K. King

Graphics by
Wollfang Guzman and Michael Irvin

Kansas State Historical Society ● Contract Archeology Publication Number 20

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Archeology Office of the Kansas State Historical Society
Contract Publication Number 20

ABSTRACT

During July 1996 members of the Archeology Office of the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) conducted limited archeological field investigations at the site of Fort Dodge (14FD315), an 1864-1882 frontier military post in Ford County, Kansas. Since 1890 the fort site has been operated as the Kansas Soldiers Home (KSSH). The work at Fort Dodge was undertaken in coordination with Kansas Forts Network (KFN), and was partially funded by a grant from the National Park Service (NPS). The investigations conducted at Fort Dodge used a multi-disciplinary approach, combining information garnered from history and demography with archeological field investigations, interpretations, and artifact analysis to enhance the understanding of this historic military site. Many primary and secondary sources provided information.

Goals of the 1996 archeological investigations at Fort Dodge included providing a better understanding of the layout of the fort and construction of the post buildings; determining the presence, condition, and extent of subsurface remains; and ascertaining the extent of previous disturbances from post-fort Soldiers Home development and pothunting. During the fieldwork, efforts were made to locate and examine eleven fort-related structures and features. Among these were the stable and privy associated with the Commanding Officer's Quarters, an Officer's Quarters that once housed the post surgeon, a rear entrance and wash house associated with one of the post's three enlisted barracks, the detached ward of the post hospital, a laundress quarter near the post school, a granary, the vicinity of the post sutler's store, blacksmith and wood-working shops, and the teamsters quarters.

Archeological investigations at Fort Dodge were successful in many of the goals set out for the project. Thirteen excavation units were used to investigate the vicinities of 10 to 15 fort-period structures and one privy feature. Units were excavated near three of the standing fort-period structures: the Commanding Officer's Quarters, the Detached Ward of the Post Hospital, and one Enlisted Barracks. Other excavations were conducted in open areas which maps suggested were the probable vicinities of non-extant fort buildings. Efforts to locate these structures were only partially effective since, as expected, a number of intrusive post-fort features were identified. Most of these features were various utilities associated with the site's post-military occupation by the Kansas Soldiers Home. However, the investigations were able to provide details of the extent and condition of the resources, both standing and subsurface, present at the site. This includes maps showing the relationship between the archeological units and buried remains and the modern buildings and roadways associated with the Soldiers Home. A total of 1,419 well documented and provenienced artifacts were cataloged from the excavations and trench monitoring. The majority of the artifacts recovered were identified as domestic-related items, while a large number were associated with construction activities. Only six recovered artifacts were clearly associated with the military occupation of the site.

Results of the fieldwork conducted at Fort Dodge suggest that extensive construction during the more than 100 year occupation of the site by the Kansas Soldiers Home has seriously impacted subsurface evidence of Fort Dodge. However, subsurface remains, including remnants of fort-period structures, features, and artifacts, are present between and around the later Soldiers Home structures. It is possible that more intensive archeological investigations could identify some additional fort-period remains. Additional remnants of the nineteenth century military occupation of Fort Dodge may lie buried and relatively undisturbed beneath the streets, in open areas between Soldiers Home buildings, cottages, and other structures, and in the surrounding fields. Further research and investigations at the site could identify the locations of other fort-period buildings and features (e.g., enlisted and officer's privies, wells, trash dumps, quarry areas, firing ranges, etc.). These are important and precious cultural resources that should be preserved and studied to aid current and future generations in understanding military life on the Kansas frontier.

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Sincere appreciation is extended to everyone who assisted in the successful completion of the investigations at Fort Dodge. The administrators, staff, and residents of the Kansas Soldiers Home were friendly and helpful during the project. Stan Reed, the superintendent of the Kansas Soldiers Home, graciously gave us a tour of the facility and allowed us access to all areas of the property. Several facility employees provided assistance by describing previous site disturbance, showing us artifacts which had been collected, and directing us to areas where fort-period materials had been found. The residents of the Kansas Soldiers Home, particularly the people in the Post Sutler's, a small convenience store, were friendly and welcoming to the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) crew.

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Several staff members of the archeology office of the Kansas State Historical Society deserve credit for their assistance with the field investigations and the production of this report. The field crew for the Fort Dodge investigation consisted of Martin Stein, historic sites archeologist, Christopher Schoen and Marsha K. King, special projects archeologists, and Karolyn Kinsey, engineering technician associate. Martin provided unfaltering support and assistance during the advance preparations, fieldwork, and completion of the archeological project at Fort Dodge. In addition to excavation and photographic documentation duties, Chris relentlessly fought the intricacies and high learning curves of the SOKKIA mapping system to collect the raw data needed to produce accurate maps of the site and units. Martin and Chris, along with preservation archeologist Barry Williams and office assistant Vickie Moulden, fought the intricacies of computer mapping programs to retrieve and process the raw SOKKIA mapping data and produce maps of Fort Dodge and the archeological investigations. Karolyn worked in the field and also cataloged the artifacts once the assemblage had been returned to the laboratory in Topeka. Casey DeMarais, special projects archeologist, assisted with the curation of the artifact assemblage.

The draft report was edited and reviewed by Dr. Timothy Weston, Highway Archeologist. Graphics and report production assistance was provided by Michael Irvin, Wolffang Guzman, Carolina Mayorga, and Will Banks. Between them, they managed to turn historic photos, sketches, nineteenth century military plans,

field plans and profiles, and draft copies of computer-generated maps into finished report graphics. As always, final responsibility for the report lies with the author.

INTRODUCTION

The field investigations at Fort Dodge (14FD315) were undertaken in coordination with the Kansas Forts Network (KFN), were partially funded by a grant from the National Park Service (NPS), and administered by the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS). The Kansas Forts Network was created as a result of legislation sponsored by Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum to study and promote the Kansas cavalry forts. Eight Kansas forts are represented in the network: Forts Dodge, Harker, Hays, Larned, Leavenworth, Riley, Scott, and Wallace. As part of the KFN, historical archeological investigations were planned at the three forts that had not previously been professionally investigated: Forts Harker, Wallace, and Dodge. The field investigations at Fort Harker were conducted in June 1996 as part of the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP), cosponsored by the KSHS and the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), an amateur archeological group in Kansas. Archeological investigations scheduled at Fort Wallace for the fall of 1996 were postponed until the spring of 1997 due to harvest timetables and inclement weather. Fieldwork at Fort Dodge was completed in July of 1996 by staff members of the Archeology Office of the Kansas State Historical Society.

The site of Fort Dodge is located five miles east of Dodge City, Ford County, Kansas (Figures 1 and 2). When it was established in 1864, the Fort Dodge Military Reservation included approximately 68 square miles (about 43,520 acres). As the reservation was laid out it did not line up with the General Land Office surveys. The boundaries did not fall on section lines, but rather took in many partial sections. The Fort Dodge Military Reservation consisted of all or part of Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31 in Township 25 South, Range 23 West; Sections 1-4, 9-16, 21-28, and 33-36 in Township 25 South, Range 24 West; parts of Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 30, and 31 in Township 26 South, Range 23 West; all or parts of Sections 1-5, 8-17, 20-36 in Township 26 South, Range 24 West; parts of Sections 6 and 7 in Township 27 South, Range 23 West; all or parts of Sections 1-5 and 11-12 in Township 27 South, Range 24 West; and parts of Sections 25 and 36, Township 27 South, Range 25 West (Figure 3). Most of the buildings comprising the post were located in the NW 1/4 of Section 3, Township 27 South, Range 24 West and were arranged around a rectangular parade ground. The post was abandoned by the military in 1882. The lands were transferred to the Department of Interior, and subsequently offered for sale to the public. The state of Kansas acquired 126.7 acres, including the main garrison, for use as the Kansas Soldiers Home (Figure 4). This facility for state military veterans began operations in 1890 and is still functioning.

Several goals were outlined for the 1996 archeological investigations at Fort Dodge. These goals included providing a better understanding of the layout of the fort and construction of the post buildings; determining the presence, condition, and extent of subsurface remains; and ascertaining the extent of previous disturbances from post-fort Soldiers Home development and pothunting. Aided by the presence of several standing fort-period structures at Fort Dodge and aerial photographs of the Soldiers Home, the modern street system of the veterans facility was superimposed over the military plans, providing valuable locational information. During the fieldwork, efforts were made to locate and examine eleven fort-related structures and features. Among these were the stable and privy associated with the Commanding Officer's Quarters, an Officer's Quarters that once housed the post surgeon, a rear entrance and wash house associated with one of the post's three enlisted barracks, the detached ward of the post hospital, a laundress quarter near the post school, a granary, the vicinity of the post sutler's store, blacksmith and wood-working shops, and the teamsters quarters.

Military records, examined as part of the historical background research, provided a wealth of information on military campaigns, comings and goings of the garrison and other military personnel, communications between the fort and headquarters, and the health of the soldiers. However, they did not offer

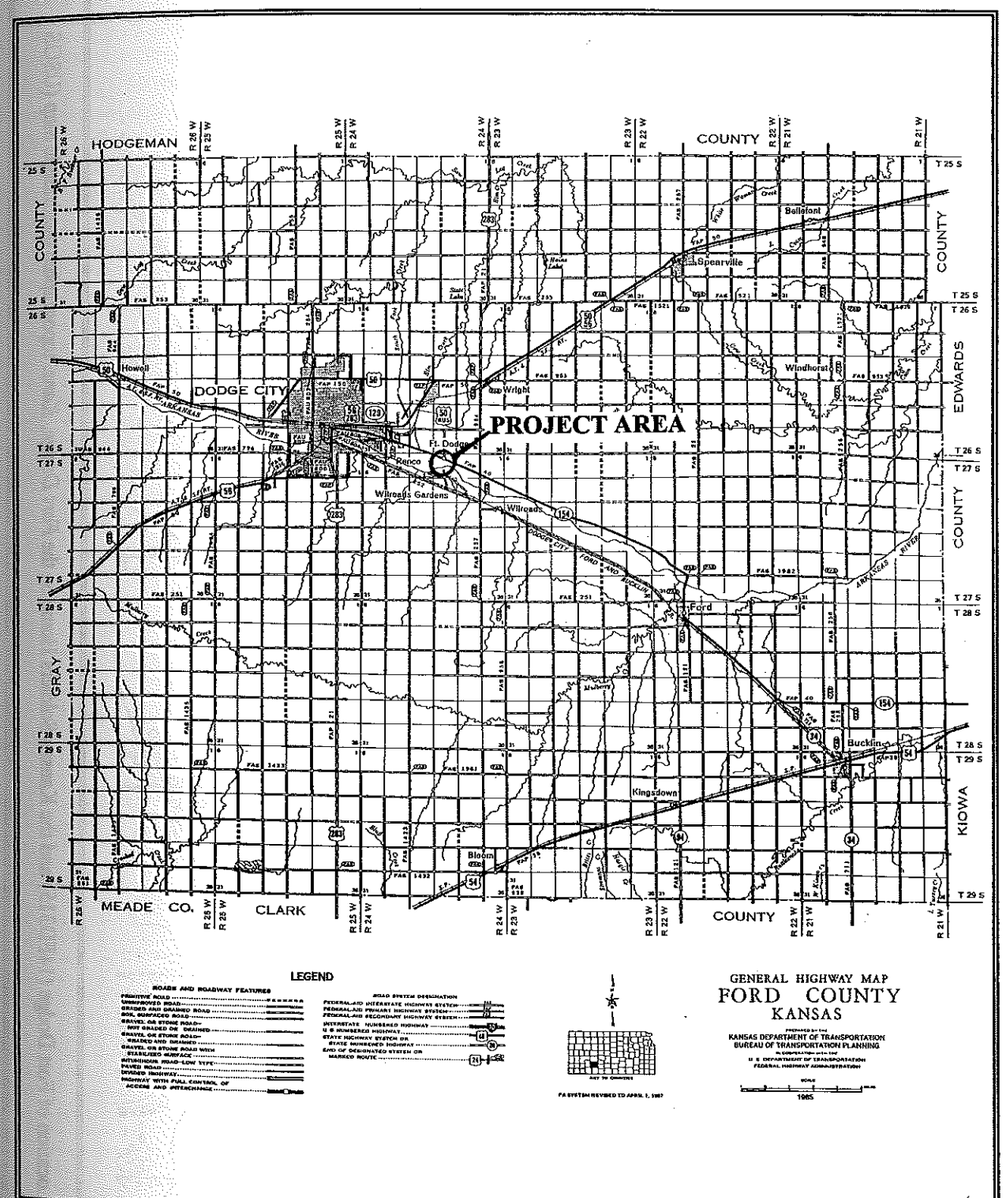


Figure 1. Location of Fort Dodge (14FD315) and the Kansas Soldiers Home on the KDOT (1985) general highway map of Ford County.

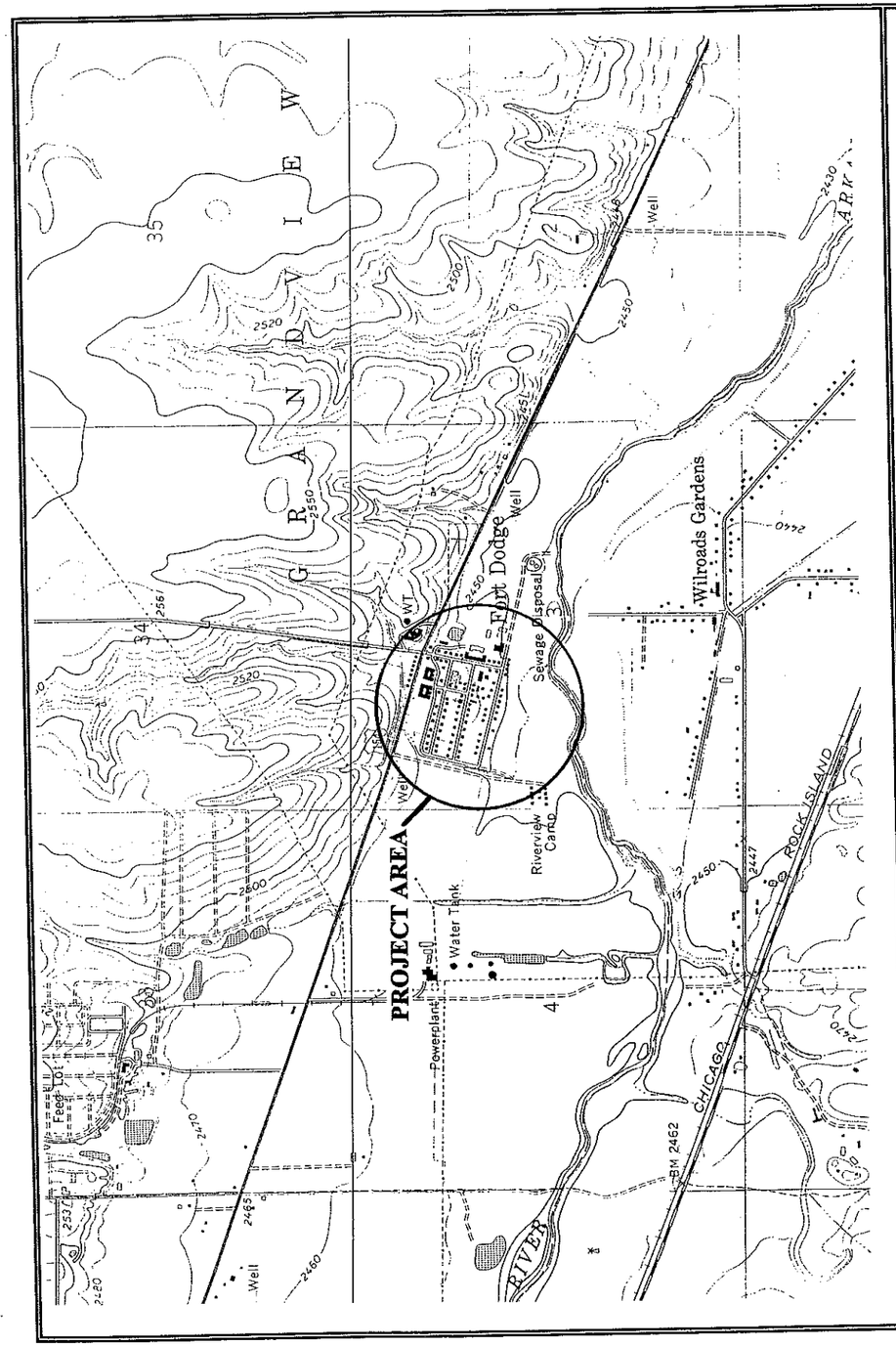


Figure 2. Location of Fort Dodge (14FD315) and the Kansas Soldiers Home on the *Fort Dodge, Kans.* topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1967/1978).

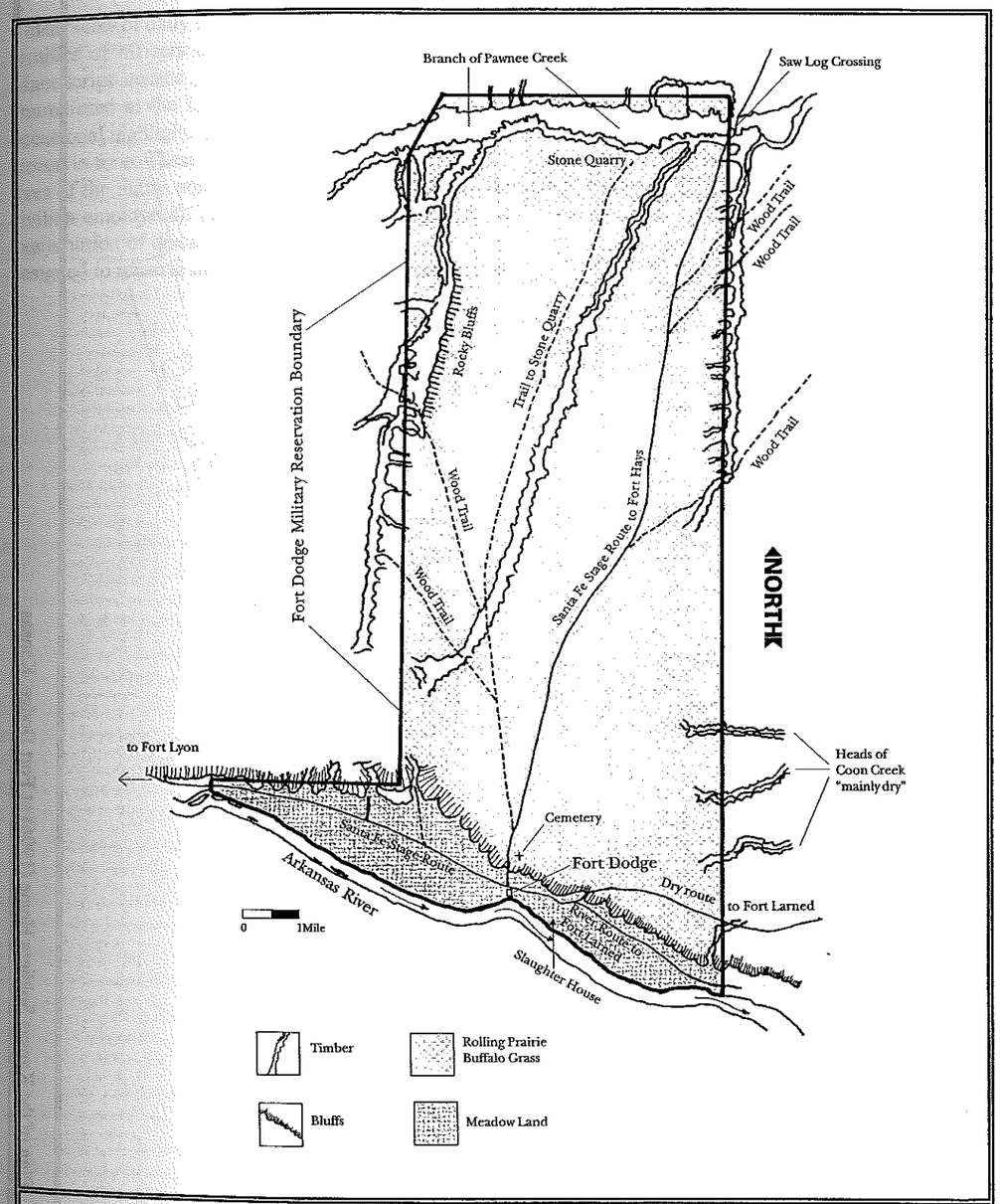


Figure 3. Map of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation based on U.S. General Land Office (1862a-b, 1866a-b, 1868a-e, 1871, 1872, 1881a-e) township survey plats.

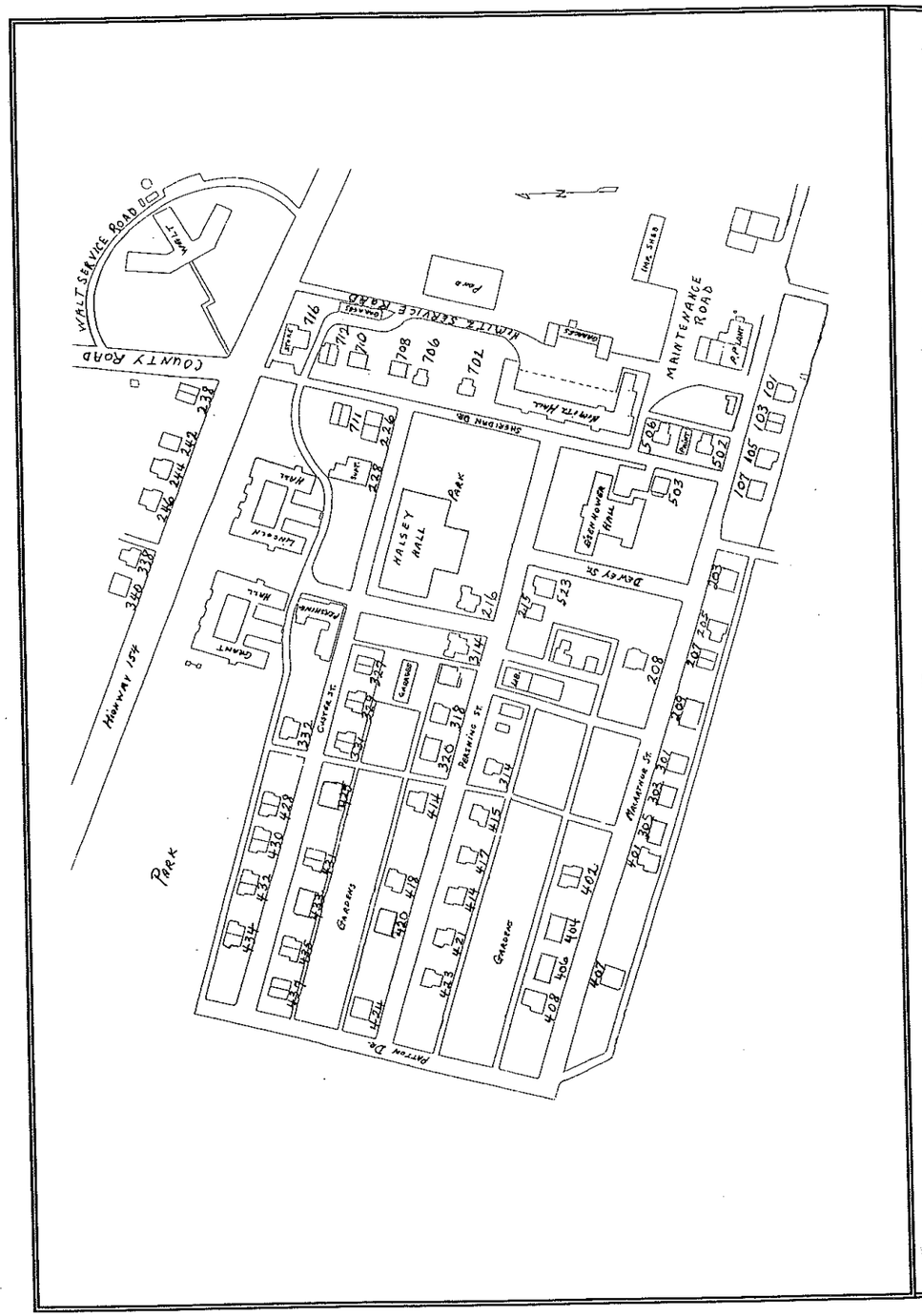


Figure 4. Plan of the Kansas Soldiers Home (1996) at Fort Dodge, Kansas.

a clear view of daily life, of nonmilitary activities, or of the lives of nonmilitary occupants (i.e., the wives and families of officers and soldiers, laundresses, and civilian employees of the Quartermaster Department). Manuscript census records furnished the names, ages, places of birth,. and occupations of individuals enumerated at the fort by the 1870 federal census. Diaries gave brief glimpses of important events and occasional highlights of daily life. Historic photographs and sketches presented views of the fort as moments frozen in time. These sources typically do not offer clear views of nonmilitary activities, everyday life, or the lives of the many nonmilitary occupants (e.g., the wives and families of officers and soldiers and the many civilian employees). Additional information on lifestyles and activities can be gleaned from archeological examination of discarded trash and other remnants left behind. The investigations at Fort Dodge were also designed to unearth information concerning both military and civilian life at this frontier fort.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Physiographically, the old Fort Dodge Military Reservation, now the Kansas Soldiers Home, is located at the transition between the High Plains section of the Great Plains province and the Great Bend Lowland division of the Arkansas River Lowlands of the Interior Plains division of North America (Schoewe 1949:280, 292-296, 311-330). The High Plains section consists of a relatively featureless plain that covers most of the western quarter of the state and extends in a peninsula-like projection into south central Kansas as far as Kingman and Reno counties (Schoewe 1949:280, 311-330). Although heavily dissected along its eastern periphery, the High Plains is essentially a plateau with broad reaches of flat uplands and poorly developed surface drainage. The major river valleys--mainly the Smoky Hill, Arkansas, and Cimarron--are broad and have gentle side slopes which extend downward to relatively narrow flats. Minor valleys are also present, often in the form of short, steep-sided, narrow canyons leading into the larger river valleys, and numerous shallow depressions or basins of various shapes and sizes can be found scattered throughout the uplands. Overall, however, the landscape is one of "...phenomenal flatness and uniformity" (Wedel 1959:8). Geologically, the High Plains consist of Pleistocene-aged loess (wind-blown silt deposits) overlying the sands and gravels of the widespread Ogallala formation. The loess ranges up to 100 ft or more in thickness; nevertheless, it is only a surface veneer in comparison to the massive and much thicker Ogallala formation which underlies it. Because of the loess, surface exposures of the Ogallala are confined to dissected or otherwise eroded areas, mainly along the edges of the major stream courses. In those locations, seeps and springs are common.

The site of Fort Dodge lies on a division between two major soil associations (USDA 1965). The portion of the site near the Arkansas River is within the Dale-Leshara-Las Animas association. Soils within this association consist of nearly level, loamy, alluvial soils with a fluctuating water table and some saline-alkali spots. Two soil types cover most of the land area within the lowland portion of old Fort Dodge, Leshara clay loam (Ls) and Dale silt loam (Da). Leshara series soils, which are found on the Arkansas River flood plain, are typically dark, deep to moderately deep, clay loams that are neutral to calcareous. The Leshara clay loam is nearly level and is located on the flood plain. Within the Fort Dodge project area, the Leshara clay loam extends north from the bank of the Arkansas River to near Pershing Street. Dale series soils are deep, nearly level, dark-colored loamy soils in alluvium. Dale silt loam occurs in nearly level areas along the Arkansas River and its major tributary streams. Dale silt loam soils within Fort Dodge extend north from near Pershing Street to K-154, crossing the highway in the vicinity of the small stream west of County Road. Several other soils are also represented within the lowland portion of the site. These include moderately deep Leshara clay loam (Lt) and Lincoln soils (Lu). The moderately deep Leshara clay loam is quite similar to the Leshara clay loam, but has sandy material at a depth of 18 to 30 inches. It is located southwest of the main parade ground vicinity at the Fort Dodge site. Lincoln series soils consists of light-colored, generally shallow, calcareous sandy soils with a fluctuating water table near the surface. They occur on nearly level to weakly hummocky areas near the Arkansas River, and are subject to frequent flooding. The Lincoln soils within the project area are loose, unstable soils occuring along the river channel. Soils in the upland portion of the Fort Dodge site area are cateogorized within the Ulysses-Mansic-Mansker soil association. These soils consist of sloping to strongly sloping, calcareous loamy soils. Among the soils present within the upland portion of the site are Ulysses silt loam with 3 to 6 percent slope (Ub), Mansker-Potter complex (Mp), and Mansic-Hobbs complex (Mh). Ulysses series soils consist of deep, well drained, friable, dark-colored soils that are located on uplands. Ulysses silt loam with 3 to 6 percent slope is typically located in convex areas along major creeks and on the side slopes of drainageways. Within the Fort Dodge project area the Ulysses silt loam soils are present immediately adjacent to the south side of K-154 highway and extends north from the highway along convex drainageways. The Mansker-Potter complex are deep to moderately deep soils which occur in strongly sloping to sloping areas along the slopes north of the Arkansas River valley. This composition of this soil complex varies from place to place, but is typically comprised of approximately 70 percent Mansker soils, 27

percent Potter soils, and 3 percent Mansic soils. Mansic-Hobbs complex soils are located on strongly sloping, erosional upland, along narrow, alluvial drainageways, along nearly all major streams, and on the side slopes of the Arkansas River valley. The complex is comprised of approximately 60 to 80 percent Mansic clay loam on side slopes and 20 to 40 percent Hobbs silt loam on narrow, nearly level, frequently flooded, bottom lands (USDA 1965).

The natural vegetation of the High Plains apparently consisted of a vast expanse of prairie cut through by narrow, discontinuous ribbons of riverine forest. Kuchler (1974) describes the potential natural vegetation of the region as including short grass prairie and floodplain forest or savanna. The prairie contained a growth of blue grama and buffalo grass along with a few other grasses and forbs. The forbs are most common in the southern part of the state. Riverine areas are described as containing a savanna-like growth of tall, medium tall, and low broadleaf deciduous trees and shrubs, with much of the ground being covered by an impoverished version of bluestem prairie. Dominant tree species listed by Kuchler (1974) include hackberry, cottonwood, willow, and elm, but wild plum, elderberry, and chokecherry were also available (Wedel 1959:10). The trees and shrubs were confined to floodplains and streambanks, wherever seepage water from permanent or intermittent streams was available.

These vegetative conditions supported an abundance of animals, many of which were useful to the early aboriginal populations. According to Wedel (1959:10), the grassy uplands supported large numbers of bison and pronghorn antelope. Deer, Plains grizzly, wolf, coyote, swift fox, black-footed ferret, badger, beaver, raccoon, jackrabbit, cottontail, and apparently elk were also present. Ducks and geese may have been obtainable from time to time as seasonal migrants, and a variety of other birds, including the bald eagle, raven, crow, sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, and various kinds of hawks and owls were also present. Wedel notes, however, that in terms of human occupancy, the High Plains are a "...region of limited possibilities" (1959:10), primarily because of low precipitation. Present evidence suggests that hunting economies were more likely to succeed than horticultural ones, although "...it is equally clear that where, or when, conditions were at all favorable, native farming peoples were present" (Wedel 1959:10).

The Great Bend Lowland is an undulating plain of little relief extending in a 10- to 40-mile-wide band along the great northerly bend of the Arkansas river from around Dodge City on the west through Great Bend and Wichita to Arkansas City on the east (Schoewe 1949:292-296). It is a poorly drained area of sand dunes and sandy plains, among which are found salt marshes, ponds, and sloughs. The surface materials consist almost entirely of sands and gravels eroded from the Rocky Mountains during the Pleistocene and carried downstream by alluvial action of the Arkansas river, which flows through the area and to the east in a shallow channel bounded by a wide, flat, poorly drained river valley. The river is not confined to a single channel, but instead has a number of channels with intervening islands, essentially displaying a braided or anastomosing pattern characteristic of an aggrading or depositing stream. Most of the stream flow of the river occurs below the surface, and except during times of flooding, water is usually only barely visible on the surface.

The vegetation of the Great Bend Lowland in prehistoric and early historic times apparently consisted of sand prairie cut through by a thin band of floodplain forest or savanna along the Arkansas river and a few of its tributaries. Wedel (1959:12) notes that the "...low grass-grown banks..." of the Arkansas upstream of the Little Arkansas seem to have been "...largely treeless except for occasional cottonwoods..." and goes on to state that this was probably true for most of the region west and south of the main stream. According to Kuchler (1974:597), the potential natural vegetation of the prairie mainly includes big and little bluestem, sandreed, and switchgrass, with the forested areas containing hackberry, cottonwood, willow, and elm along with various shrubs and bushes. The trees decline markedly in terms of numbers of species and overall

abundance as one moves from east to west. Tall trees, dense undergrowth, and many lianas are present in the extreme east, but the forests become narrower and lower westward, and often less dense, the ground covered by an impoverished version of bluestem prairie, creating a savanna effect. And due to the shifting sand bottom of the Arkansas river channel, timber is often absent for long stretches.

The Great Bend Lowland supported a wide variety of fauna including such large game animals as bison, elk, deer, antelope, and bear. Predators such as wolf, coyote, cougar, and wildcat were also present along with smaller mammals such as beaver, otter, porcupine, fox, ferret, badger, prairie dog, and rabbit as well as small rodents. Quail and wild turkey were limited to the available timber, but prairie chicken and grouse were plentiful throughout the region. Ducks, geese, and other water and shore birds could be found seasonally on marshy areas and sandhill lakes and ponds (Wedel 1959:12).

An 1870 report by assistant surgeons, C. S. De Graw and W. S. Tremaine, provides some additional information concerning the physical environment of Fort Dodge.

> *Fort Dodge is situated on the north bank of the Arkansas River, on the old Santa Fe trail, latitude 37° 50' north, longitude 100° west. It is at the foot of a range of limestone bluffs, about 75 feet high, on a low piece of bottom land, consisting of blackish clay mixed with sand, and formed by washings from the bluffs. The width of this strip is about 800 feet.*
>
> *The position is weak in a military point of view, being commanded by the bluffs, and liable to surprise on account of the numerous ravines in the rear. In a sanitary point of view the location is bad, the low land being difficult to drain and flanked by a creek and low marshy ground. Malarial diseases are frequent during the autumn months. A much better location, but a few hundred yards distant, would be on an elevated plateau, with good natural drainage and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The meadow lands on the right and left of the post and on the opposite bank of the river, here about 500 yards wide, furnish excellent grazing. The upland in the vicinity is covered with buffalo grass. No timber is found within fifteen miles. Buffalo, antelope, deer, and rabbits abound, and wild ducks in large numbers frequent the river and adjacent ponds. The climate is dry, there having been 14 rainy days, with a total rain-fall of 8.2 inches during 1869. The average temperature is about 56° F* (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301).

RESEARCH METHODS

Project Goals

The general goal of the archeological investigations conducted at Fort Dodge was to obtain a better understanding of the extent and condition of the resources present at the site and to gather information concerning military and civilian life at this frontier military post. Specific goals were outlined for the various lines of evidence employed in the research: historical background research, metal detection survey, archeological excavation, field mapping, laboratory processing and analysis. These goals are detailed below with descriptions of the methods employed.

One important objective of the Fort Dodge research was to produce a detailed map showing the relationship among the remaining fort-period structures, any identified fort-period archeological remains, and the modern layout of the Kansas Soldiers Home. An additional aim of the field investigations was to collect well documented and provenienced fort-period artifacts for display, under a long-term loan arrangement, at the small museum operated at the Soldiers Home.

Historical Background Research

An important goal of the historical background research conducted as part of the archeological investigations at Fort Dodge was to examine the large body of primary and secondary information to glean information about the locations and construction of fort buildings and features, and locations of activity areas (e.g., trash dumps, firing ranges, nearby camp grounds, etc.). Time constraints and the project goals did not allow for a thorough examination of all records, documents, articles, and books. Certain categories were selected as having the most potential to provide the types of information required to determine appropriate testing locations and strategies, to assess site integrity, and to properly interpret the archeological remains.

Several brief histories of Fort Dodge had been written prior to the inception of the archeological fieldwork, and another was in press. These histories provided basic information on the establishment, construction, occupation and abandonment of this post (Oliva 1961a, 1961b, 1998; Strate 1970). Several journal, newspaper, and magazine stories also provided details about the fort's history. Fort Dodge was mentioned peripherally in general histories of the frontier military and the Plains Indian wars, in histories of specific events and battles, and in diaries and biographies of soldiers and frontiersmen who served or lived in the region.

A substantial body of primary documents include data relevant to Fort Dodge. Most of these were produced originally by various military departments. The collections of the Kansas State Historical Society Library and Archives Division contain several rolls of microfilm, numerous boxes of records, maps, and photographs concerning this military outpost on the Kansas frontier. Among these records are official post returns, general orders, hospital records, post inspections, correspondence, other military records, and various journals and diaries. Two military plans of Fort Dodge were examined, one that accompanied an 1876 (US,MDM) report of the Division of the Missouri (Figure 5) and another reproduced by the Cultural Heritage and Arts Center in Dodge City from a ca. 1877 (US,AGL) plan in the Adjutant General's Library (Figure 6).

Other sources also were examined for information concerning layout and construction of the post, activities that occurred there, and people associated with the fort. These included historical atlases and maps, collections of historical photographs and sketches, contemporary newspapers and magazines, 1870 and 1880

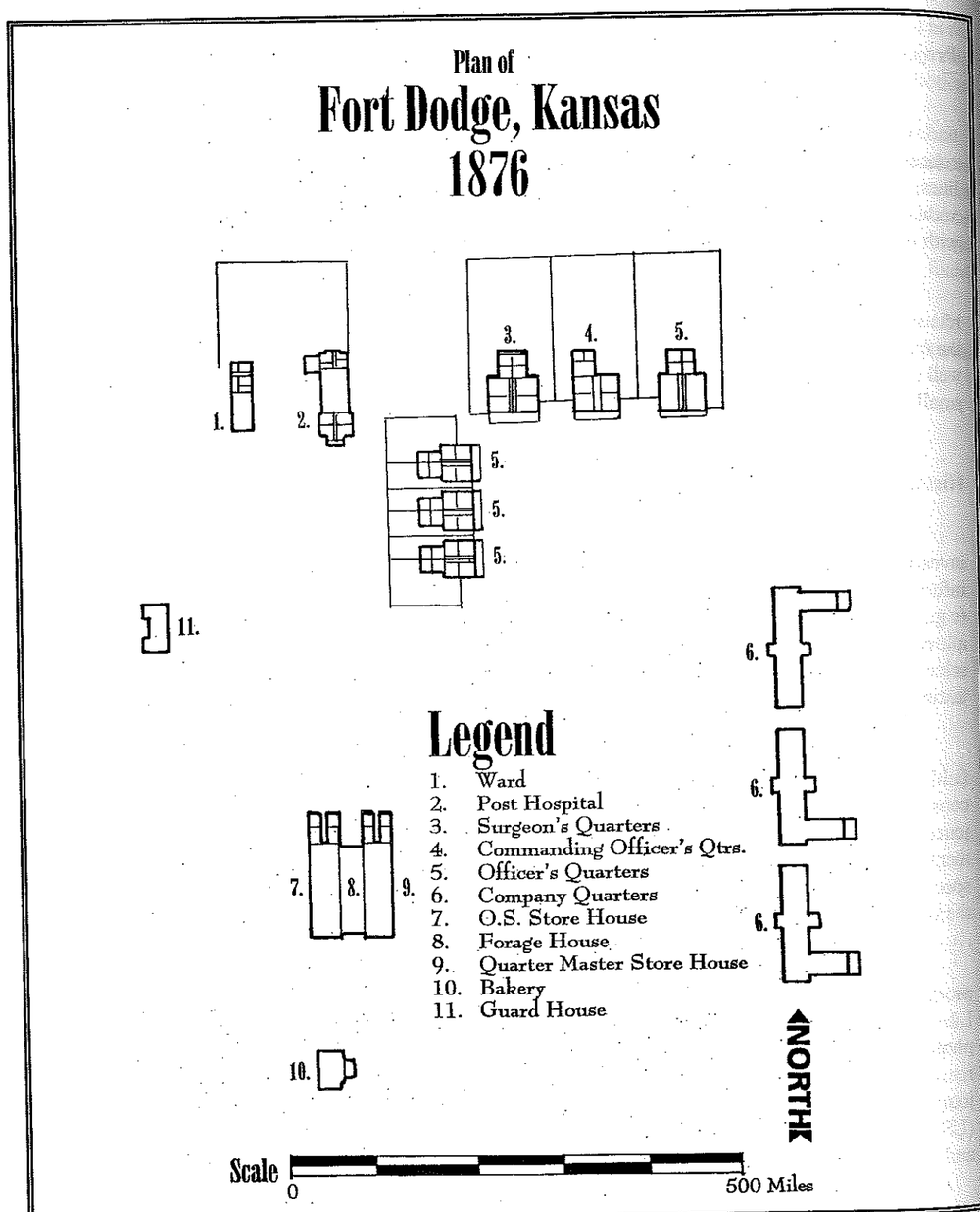


Figure 5. Ca. 1876 (US,MDM) military plan of Fort Dodge.

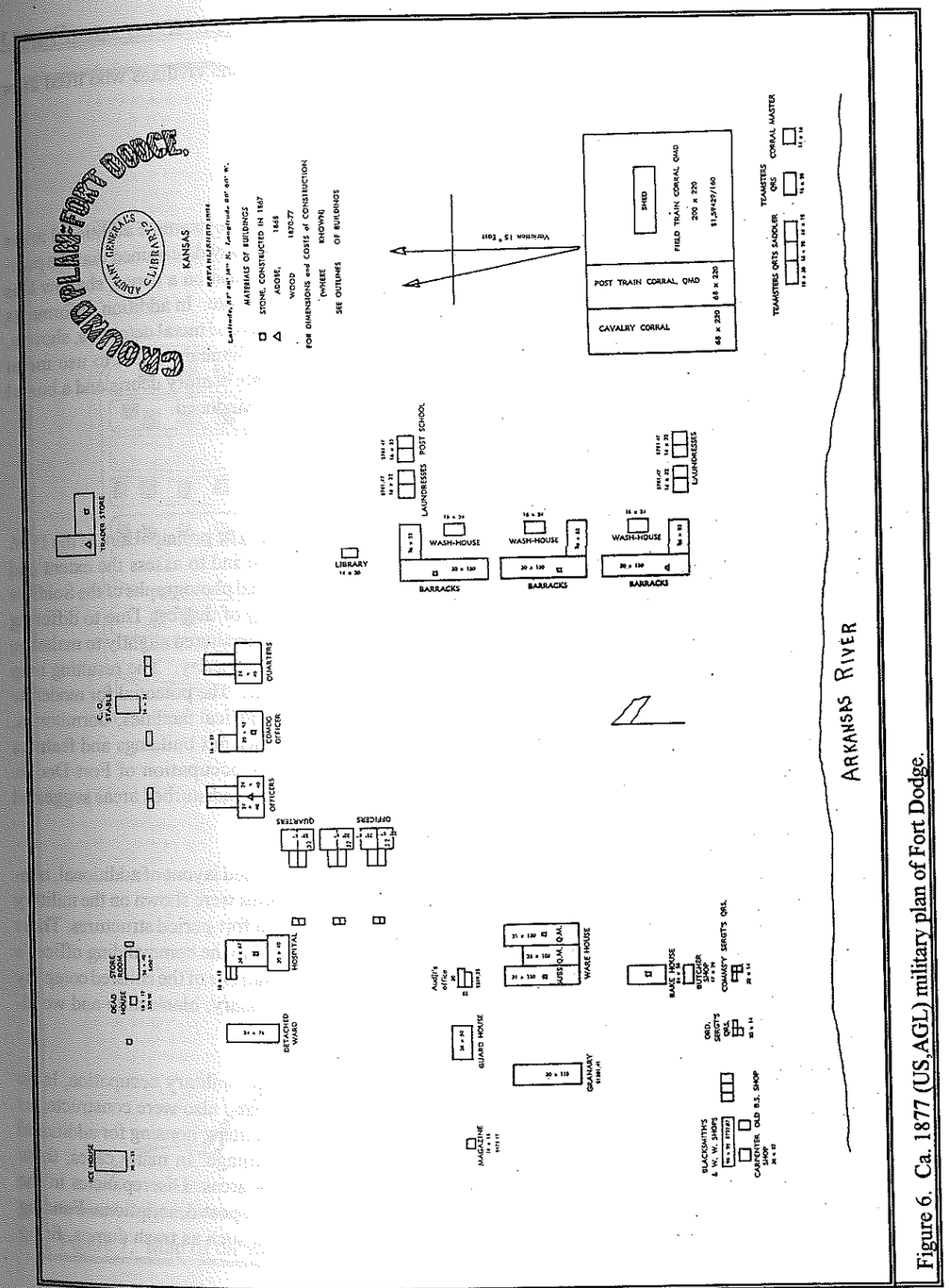


Figure 6. Ca. 1877 (US,AGL) military plan of Fort Dodge.

federal manuscript census returns (USC 1870, 1880), biographies of military and civilians who lived at or visited the post, and a variety of other historical works.

Metal Detection Survey

A limited metal detection survey was initially considered at Fort Dodge to examine additional areas of the site in an effort to locate fort-period structures or activity areas. It was quickly determined that the post-fort occupation of the site by the Kansas Soldiers Home had resulted in the deposition a dense, shallow lens of late-nineteenth through late-twentieth century debris across virtually the entire site. In addition, informants suggested that many times in the past patients and staff of the Soldiers Home had used metal detectors, shovels, and even machinery to locate and excavate fort-related materials. After a preliminary effort to use metal detectors in the vicinity of one of the non-extant officers' quarters found twentieth century debris and a buried Rain Bird watering system, plans for additional metal detection survey were abandoned.

Archeological Excavations

Several goals were set for the archeological investigations at Fort Dodge. The principal aim of the 1996 fieldwork was to determine whether subsurface remains were present at the site and to assess the extent and integrity of any identified remains. To accomplish this goal modern maps and aerial photographs of the Soldiers Home facility (Figure 7) were first superimposed over historical military plans of the fort. Due to differing scales and apparent distortions in the nineteenth-century military plans, they were altered slightly to make the five standing fort-period structures coincide with their map counterparts on the overlay. The resulting map overlay (Figure 8) was used extensively during the field investigations at the site. The potential for moderate to severe impacts was high due to post-fort occupation by the veterans facility. Medical facilities, dormitories, cottages, and other Soldiers Home structures had been built on the sites of earlier fort buildings and features or had been constructed in areas that had been open space during the military occupation of Fort Dodge. However, standing fort-period structures and the presence of apparently open and undisturbed areas suggested that intact deposits might be present.

A second goal of the fort project was to attempt to determine the location and layout of additional, non-extant, fort-related structures. The major post buildings and many other structures were shown on the military plans. Excavations were conducted in the probable vicinities of several nonextant fort-period structures. These included the detached ward of the post hospital, a stable and privy associated with the commanding officer's quarters, another officers' quarters, a rear entrance and wash house associated with one of the enlisted company quarters, the post sutler's store, a laundress quarter near the post school, a granary, blacksmith and wood-working shops, and the teamsters quarters.

Background research indicated that during the period of the fort's active military occupation, large numbers of temporary structures, such as dugouts, sod buildings, sheds, tents, etc., also were constructed at the post. These buildings were used for a variety of purposes such as officers' quarters; housing for additional troops, married soldiers, laundresses, and civilian employees; and shops or storage. In many cases, these structures were razed or removed to make way for new structures or activity areas. Discrepancies in the number and locations of fort buildings also were noted among military plans and post descriptions. Funding and time constraints did not allow for investigation of other fort-period features, such as trash dumps, firing ranges, or quarry areas.

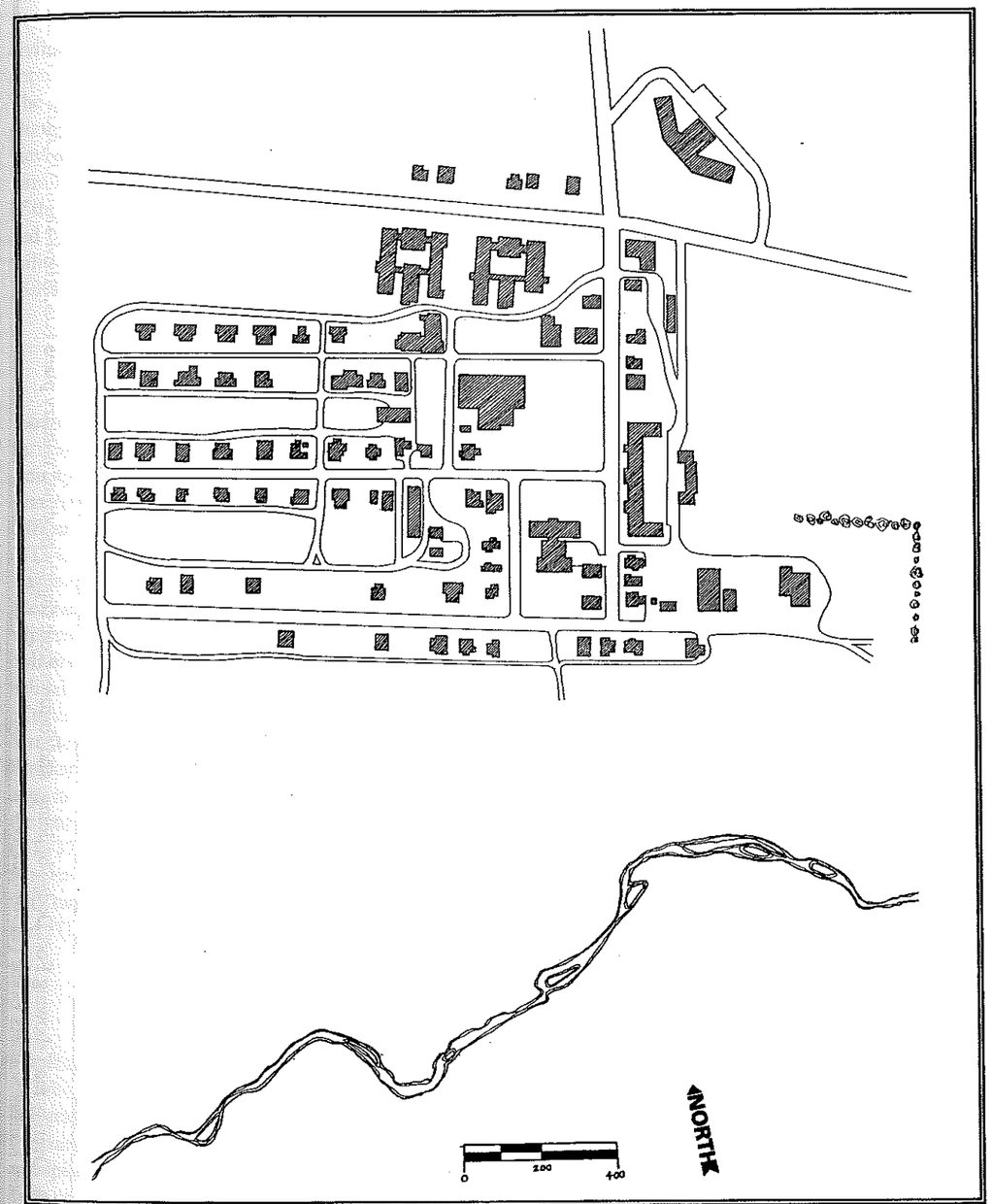


Figure 7. Map of the Kansas Soldiers Home based on facility maps and aerial photographs.

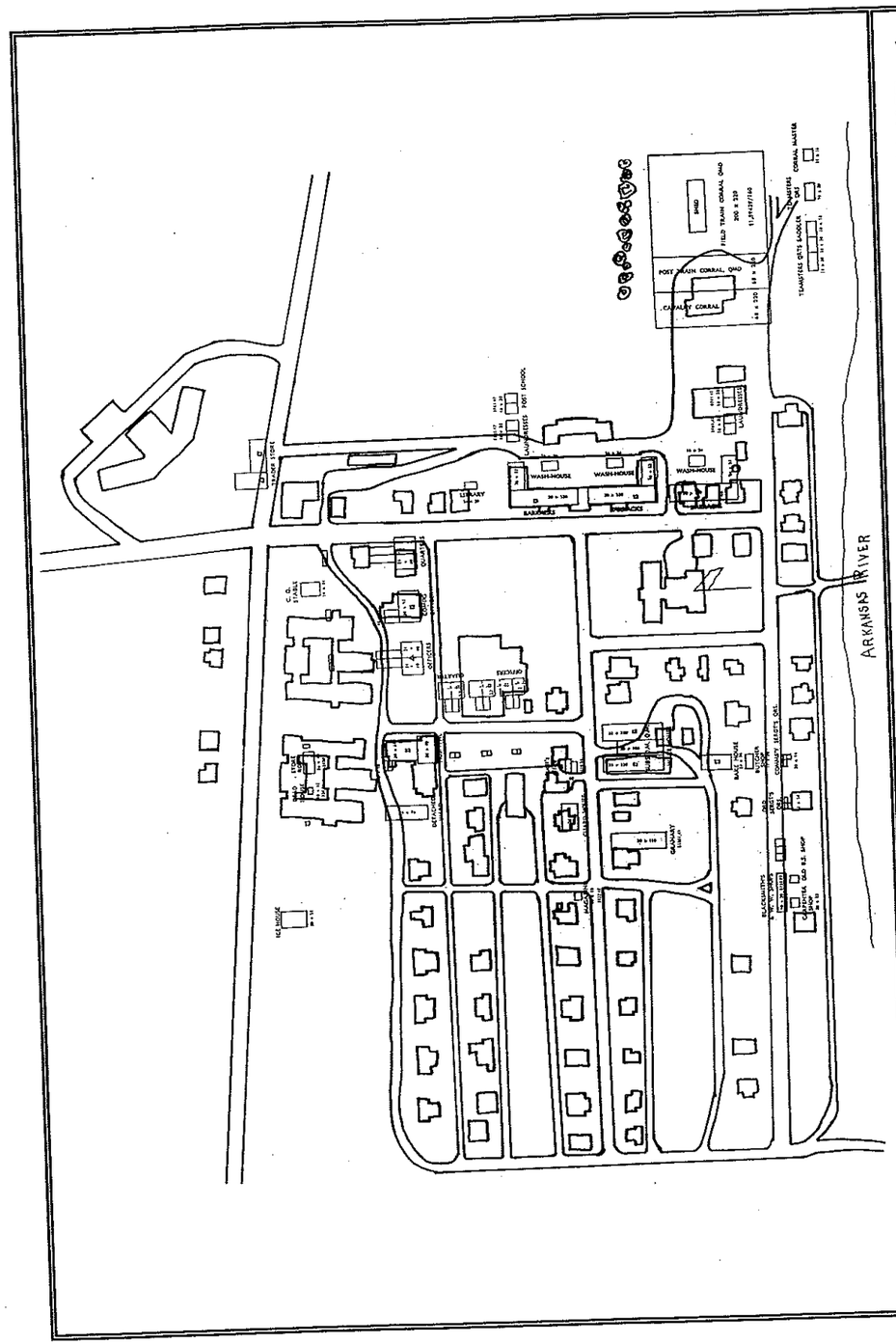


Figure 8. Overlay map showing Fort Dodge buildings and features from slightly modified military plans (US,MDM 1876; US,AGL 1877) and the modern Kansas Soldiers Home (1996) facility.

Another goal of the investigations was to collect more information about the daily life of military and civilian personnel stationed at Fort Dodge. Military records provided a wealth of information on the composition of the garrison, military activities, communications with headquarters, and health of the soldiers. The manuscript censuses provided a static view of the fort's population. Personal diaries provided a brief glimpse of important events and occasional highlights of daily life. These sources typically did not offer a clear view of nonmilitary activities, everyday life, or the lives of the many nonmilitary occupants (e.g., wives and families of officers or soldiers, and many civilian employees). In addition to examining construction and layout of the fort buildings, archeological investigations were aimed at uncovering, where possible within our time and budget constraints, additional information about families, daily life, nonmilitary activities, and diet of military personnel and civilians who worked and lived at Fort Dodge from the mid-1860s through the early 1880s.

Excavation Units

During the 1996 investigations at Fort Dodge, a total of 14 excavation units were laid out and completed (Table 1, Figure 9). Thirteen of these units were hand-excavated trenches (HT-11 to HT-13) of various sizes. The other unit was a shovel test (ST-1). Two units (HT-1 and HT-2) were excavated in the vicinity of a nonextant Officers' Quarters (ST#3) located immediately west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4). One trench (HT-3) was laid out in the expected vicinity of the south wall of the Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20). The single shovel test (ST-1) was excavated in the expected vicinity of a privy (ST#4a) shown on the later military plan behind the commanding officer's quarters. One hand trench (HT-4) was laid out to look for evidence of a Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24). Two units were excavated to the east of one of the southern standing Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). One trench (HT-5) was placed adjacent to the east wall of this barracks building in the expected vicinity of a doorway shown on the earlier military plan. The second unit (HT-6) was excavated in the expected location of a Wash House (ST#26) shown behind this company quarters on the later military plan. A single trench (HT-7) was excavated in the vicinity of several workshops shown on both sets of military plans to the west of the south end of the parade ground. Structures in this vicinity included an Old Blacksmith Shop (ST#34), a Carpenter Shop (ST#35), and Blacksmith and Woodworking Shops (ST#33 and ST#36). The eighth trench (HT-8) was placed in the expected vicinity of the Teamsters Quarters and Saddler (ST#44 and ST#45) shown east of the south end of the parade ground on the later military plan. The expected location of the east wall of the Post Granary (ST#37) was tested with one unit (HT-9). Hand trench 10 was placed to investigate the expected location of the Detached Ward of the Post Hospital (ST#1). The vicinity of the Post Trader's Store (ST#21) was examined with two testing units. Hand trench 11 was placed in the anticipated location of the south wall of this structure, and HT-12 was excavated on the west side of a probable well located behind the trader's store.

Methods Employed

All excavation units were judgementally placed to examine the estimated locations of fort structures and features based upon their probable positions as taken from map overlays. Generally, units were excavated in arbitrary 10- or 20-cm (3.94- or 7.89-in) levels through the cultural or artifact-bearing levels and into culturally sterile subsoil where no artifacts or other evidence of human activity was encountered. All field measurements were taken using the metric system. Since it is recognized that the soldiers who built and occupied Fort Dodge would have used English measurements, references to measurements in the text provide both metric and English units. Excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts recovered from each unit level were bagged with the appropriate provenience information clearly marked on the bag and recorded on the provenience inventory.

Table 1. Units Excavated at Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Unit	Location	Expected Fort-Related Features
ST-1	near SE corner of Lincoln Hall, N side of service road	vicinity of privy (ST#4a) associated with Commanding Officers Quarters (ST#4)
HT-1	N side of Custer Street, immediately W of Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4)	vicinity of Officer's Quarters (ST#3)
HT-2	N side of Custer Street, immediately W of Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4)	vicinity of Officer's Quarters (ST#3)
HT-3	E of Lincoln Hall, N side of service road	vicinity of Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20)
HT-4	E side of Nimitz Service Road, between garage and pond	vicinity of Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24)
HT-5	adjacent to E wall of southern portion of Nimitz Hall	vicinity of nonextant doorway in Enlisted Barracks (ST#10)
HT-6	in yard between southern portion of Nimitz Hall and Nimitz Service Road	vicinity of Wash House (ST#26) associated with Enlisted Barracks (ST#10)
HT-7	N side of MacArthur Street, E of alley	vicinity of Old Blacksmith Shop (ST#34), Carpenter Shop (ST#35), and Blacksmith's and Woodworking Shops (ST#33 and ST#36)
HT-8	S side of MacArthur Street, SE of old dairy barn	vicinity of Teamsters Quarters and Saddler (ST#44 and ST#45)
HT-9	open area southwest of Soldiers Home Library	vicinity of Post Granary (ST#37)
HT-10	W of Pershing Hall, between Custer Street and service road to N	vicinity of detached ward of post hospital (ST#1)
HT-11	W side of Nimitz Service Road, E of grocery store	vicinity of post trader's store (ST#21)
HT-12	E side of Nimitz Service Road, W of probable filled well	vicinity of post trader's store (ST#21)

Standardized excavation forms were completed for each level of each unit and for identified features. Provenience information, excavation data, and excavators' comments were recorded on these forms. Scaled plan views of each level and wall profiles as warranted were completed either on the reverse of the forms or on separate large sheets of graph paper. Daily progress reports concerning the progress and results of excavations were kept by the archeologists. Photographs were also used to document the excavations and features.

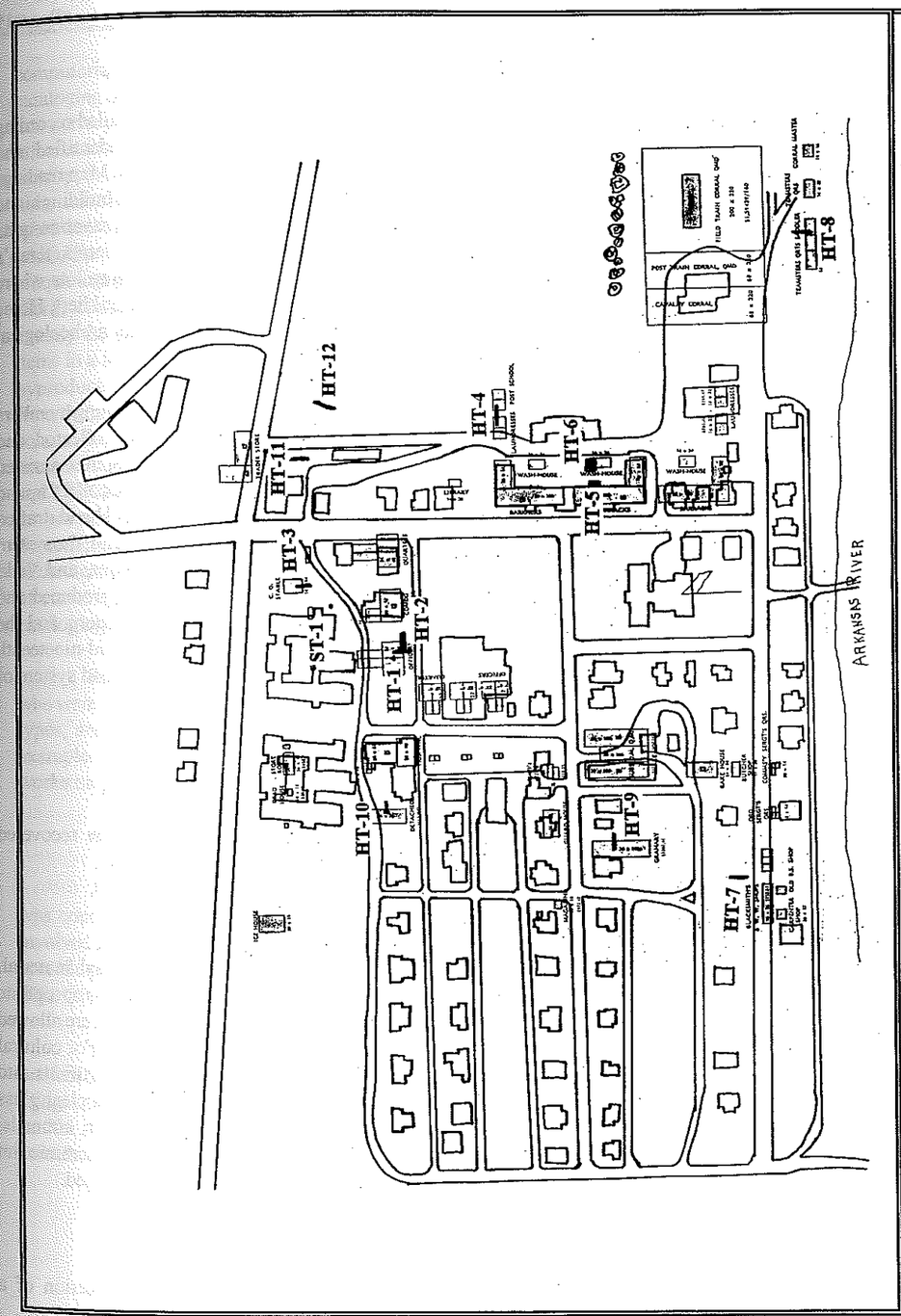


Figure 9. Overlay map of Fort Dodge and the Kansas Soldiers Home showing the location of all archeological units excavated in 1996.

Field Mapping

An important aspect of the field investigations at Fort Dodge was the accurate and detailed recording of the locations of the standing structures, excavation units, subsurface fort-period features identified, and overlying features of the Kansas Soldiers Home. This task was directed by Christopher Schoen. Map readings were taken as needed to produce maps of the archeological investigations, remaining fort-period buildings, and identified features. Among the mapped points were locations and depths of all archeological excavation units and identified subsurface features; corners of standing fort-period structures; curblines of modern veteran's facility streets and alleys; and some of the modern buildings, sidewalks, utilities, and parking lots where appropriate. Time and budget considerations did not allow for complete mapping of all Soldiers Home buildings and landscape features. Mapping focused on the immediate vicinity of the archeological investigations.

Michael Wilson of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks was instrumental in training members of the KSHS archeology office in the use of a SOKKIA EDM total station, the SDR data collector, and SOKKIA software. The SOKKIA software used in this system is a computerized mapping or computer-assisted drawing (CAD) program that takes electronically recorded information, via the EDM and SDR collector, and generates computerized maps. The system has two primary advantages over optical transits and hand drafted maps. First, recording and plotting points is much more accurate with the SOKKIA system. Second, the system allows different views or types of maps to be produced quickly. Martin Stein, Barry Williams, and Vicki Moulden assisted in turning the raw SOKKIA data into field maps. Large scale plans were produced and printed on a plotter. The SOKKIA plans providing the results of the archeological investigations and the modern Soldiers Home layout were then combined with the fort details shown on the two mid-nineteenth century military plans to produce a more accurate map of Fort Dodge superimposed over the road system of the Kansas Soldiers Home.

Laboratory Processing, Cataloging, and Analysis

Casey DeMarais and Karolyn Kinsey supervised the processing and cataloging of the recovered cultural materials at the archeology laboratory at the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka.

Processing

Laboratory processing included cleaning, sorting, and rebagging all recovered cultural material. Artifacts were carefully cleaned using techniques (e.g., washing, wet brushing, dry brushing, etc.) appropriate to the different types of artifacts and materials. Damp artifacts, as well as soil and wood samples, were allowed to air dry as necessary. Careful attention was paid to maintaining proveniences for all artifacts. For cultural materials to be easily entered into the catalog, the next processing step involved sorting the artifacts into preselected categories based upon cataloging databases. Within categories, like items (e.g., plain clear glass container body sherds, undecorated whiteware body sherds, brick fragments, window glass sherds, cut nails, wire nails, etc.) were bulk bagged. Potentially diagnostic artifacts (e.g., bottle finishes and bases, ceramic rim sherds, sherds with complete or fragmentary maker's marks, buttons, etc.) were individually bagged.

Cataloging

For the Fort Dodge project the KSHS archeology office used a modified paper version of a

computerized laboratory catalog that was developed in-house. Karolyn Kinsey supervised the sorting and cataloging of the cultural material assemblage. Artifacts were sorted into one of 29 database (DB) categories, that correspond roughly to function (Table 2). The paper catalog sheets provided spaces for both provenience information and artifact descriptions (Table 3). Seven provenience fields provided information concerning the exact provenience from which each artifact was recovered. Data recorded were site number, area, excavation unit, feature number, level number, depth, and provenience code. Artifact-specific information included specimen number, item count, weight, material, function, type, subtype (object), portion, length/height, width/diameter, thickness/depth, color, decoration, and comments. Specimen numbers were only assigned to unique and potentially diagnostic items (e.g., bullets and cartridges, buttons, coins, whole bottles, vessels or sherds containing maker's marks or labeling, etc.). The ITEM COUNT column allowed for items that are exactly the same, either complete artifacts or similar fragments, to be cataloged together with the number of items in a lot recorded. Weights (in grams) were measured for three categories of cultural material (organics, byproducts, and construction materials) and were recorded in the WEIGHT field. The type of artifact was listed from the general to the specific by completing the FUNCTION, TYPE, and SUBTYPE fields. The PORTION column indicated whether each item was complete, only fragmentary, or which particular part of the item was present. The dimensions of the item (in inches) were recorded by LENGTH (or height), WIDTH (or diameter), and THICKNESS (or depth) fields. The COLOR, DECORATION, and COMMENTS fields were included to provide additional room for catalogers to supply additional information about the artifact (e.g., manufacturer, manufacturing technique employed, date or place of manufacture, etc). In some cases a sketch of the item or of a maker's mark or label was made on the catalog sheets in this space. In addition to these items of site and artifact information, spaces were provided on the cataloging sheets for the cataloger's name, the cataloging date, and the sheet number.

Sets of database category tables and examples were provided in the laboratory for volunteer catalogers who were unfamiliar with this system. The cataloging aides for each database provide lists of typical functions, types, and subtypes of items contained within the category; terms used to refer to portions of these items; examples of common responses for other information fields; and copies of some pertinent pages of reference works on particular artifacts.

Analysis

Analysis of the artifact assemblage recovered from the 1996 archeological investigations at Fort Dodge was conducted by Karolyn Kinsey and the author. Once cataloging was complete, tabulations began. This involved making counts from the catalog sheets of the number of items by database, function and type, and specific provenience. This information was recorded on tabulation forms created specifically for this purpose. This data was then transferred to tables, which appear later in this report.

Additional analysis was completed by the author during the course of writing the report. Specific artifact categories or individual artifacts were examined in more detail as necessary. Unfortunately, the project budget did not allow recovered organic materials (e.g., bone, teeth, seeds, and other plant remains) to be sent out for detailed analysis. Identification of this material was limited by the lack of either an in-house expert or outside analysis. This greatly restricted the analysis of these materials.

Table 2. Database Categories Used to Catalog Cultural Materials Recovered from Fort Dodge (14FD315).

DB Category	DB Code	Types of Items Cataloged in DB Category
AMMO	AM	ammunition
AUTO	AT	automotive (automobiles, steam engines, & other machinery)
BYPRODUCTS	BP	by products (coal, clinkers, slag)
CLOTHING	CL	clothing (clothing, footwear, headwear, accessories, & fasteners)
CONSTMAT	CM	construction materials (brick, mortar, plaster, shingle, tile)
CONTAINR	CT	containers (bottles, jars, & cans)
FIREARMS	FA	firearms, weapons, & accessories (muskets, rifles, shotguns, pistols, Knives, swords, cleaning kits, bayonets, etc.)
FLATWARE	FW	flatware & utensils (table service & food preparation)
FURNAPPL	FA	furniture & appliances (furniture, major & small appliances, & structural furnishings)
HARDFAST	HF	hardware fasteners (nails, screws, bolts, etc.)
HARDMISC	HM	hardware & miscellaneous items (fence, ladder, trap, bucket, scrap metal)
HARNESS	HS	harness (draft harness & riding tack)
ORGANICS	OR	flora & fauna (wood, plant, fiber, shell, & bone)
PERSONAL	PS	personal items (beads, coins, handbags, billfolds, eye glasses, jewelry, sewing, scissors, smoking, office supplies)
RECREAT	RC	recreation items (musical instruments, sports equipment, toys)
TABLWARE	TW	table & utilitarian wares (beverage glasses, serving items, table setting, & utilitarian items)
TOILETRY	TT	toiletry items (cosmetics, grooming aides, & hair care)
TOOLS	TL	tools (boring, cleaning, cutting, fastening, holding, horticulture, Measuring, shaping, sharpening, & smithing)
UNID	UN	unidentified items
UTILITY	UT	utilities (lighting, heating, electric, & plumbing)
WINDOWGL	WG	window glass

Table 3. Information Fields on Modified Paper Cataloging Forms.

Field	Information Examples for Fort Dodge
DB	Database Code [e.g., AM, AT, BP, etc.]
Site	14EW310
Area	964
Unit	X409, ST#1
Feature	F401
Level	1
Depth	0-10 cm bgs
Provenience Code	1
Specimen Number	1
Item Count	number of artifacts or pieces in lot
Weight (g)	weight in grams
Material	[e.g., bone; cuprous; fabric; ferrous; glass; lead; leather; plastic; porcelain; rubber; stoneware; synthetic; whiteware]
Function	functional type of artifact [e.g., toy; utensil; cartridge; nail]
Type	specific type of artifact within function [e.g., doll; slicer; .22; wire]
Subtype (Object)	subtype of artifact within type [e.g., rag; egg; rimfire; finishing]
Portion	portion recovered [e.g., complete; fragment; head; torso; leg; base; handle]
Length/Height (in)	length or height in inches
Width/Diameter (in)	width or diameter in inches
Thickness/Depth (in)	thickness or depth in inches
Color	[e.g., black; blue; green; white; yellow]
Decoration	description of decoration [e.g., embossed; etched; floral; geometric; raised; scalloped; scene]
Comments	manufacturing technique; information about manufacturer; drawing of item; other comment

OVERVIEW OF U.S. MILITARY FORTS & ACTIVITIES IN KANSAS, 1800-1900

Native Americans in the Vicinity of Kansas

Native Americans were present in the area of modern Kansas long before the United States established military forts to regulate, protect, and facilitate EuroAmerican presence in the region. From prehistoric times, tribal peoples had occupied various locations on the plains and prairies in the center of the continent. These peoples were in contact, through peaceful trade and military conflict, with other tribes from within and outside the region. The first contacts between native peoples and Europeans occurred during the sixteenth century. As early as 1541 the Spanish explorer Coronado encountered Plains Indians living in thatched houses in the area of present-day central Kansas.

The historic tribes living on the Great Plains in the vicinity of present-day Kansas had distinct cultures and spoke a number of different languages. The village tribes (e.g., Kansas, Pawnee, and Osage) lived in semi-permanent settlements consisting of grass or earth lodges along major stream valleys. They grew corn, beans, and squash, hunted game locally, and participated in seasonal buffalo hunts. Certain plains tribes (i.e., Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche, and Kiowa) adopted a nomadic lifestyle after acquiring horses in the 1500s. Their increased mobility included a greater reliance on the buffalo. Treaties negotiated in the eastern United States in the early 1800s resulted in the removal of Native American peoples from these settled areas and the arrival of immigrant tribes (e.g., Shawnee, Potawatomie, Delaware, Miami, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea) in the Indian country west of Missouri. These Native Americans brought their own cultures, which in many cases had already been influenced by missionaries and settlers in the east. They built homes and cultivated fields in the vicinity of one of several missions established by various churches.

Military Presence on the Western Frontier and in Kansas

Since 1744, when the French established Fort de Cavagnial on the bluffs of the Missouri River, Kansas has been the home to numerous military posts. Contrary to images perpetuated by popular myth, in movies, and in television westerns, Kansas forts were not stockaded fortresses protecting a fearful army from hostile natives. The relationship between Kansas military posts and Native American inhabitants of the region changed and evolved through time.

The primary function of the major American military forts in Kansas was to maintain peace between various native and immigrant tribes, as well as between settlers and native peoples. In many instances, early forts were established to prevent settlers from encroaching on Indian lands or to protect one tribe from the hostile designs of another. Forts served to regulate and facilitate peaceful trade and contact between EuroAmerican traders and settlers and the tribes, many of whom sought the benefits of new technologies and manufactured goods. Travelers, trade, and mail along major civilian trails (Santa Fe, Oregon-California, and Smoky Hill) and various military roads linking the forts were protected by troops stationed at these posts. In addition to military functions, some Kansas forts served as Indian agencies or as distribution points for annuities given to native peoples under treaty agreements. Forts also served as military supply depots and bases for military operations and expeditions, survey parties, and exploration.

The military did not have any grand or prearranged plan to determine the number or location of forts on the western frontier. Forts were established where and when a need was determined. Permanent forts, built to protect specific travel routes or lines or communication, operated for many years. The relationship between the forts and travel routes was obvious to travelers:

> *Along the main lines of travel throughout the whole western country, at distances from 60 to 300 miles apart, the United States government are* [is] *obliged to maintain a great number of these little military establishments. There are upwards of fifty of them in the territories we passed through en route to the Pacific. In many instances not a white man lives in the intervening country, and yet without them overland travel would be impossible. Too thinly garrisoned to wage aggresive* [sic] *war against the red-man, they afford the only protection the emigrant or the traveler has to hope for on the way* (Bell 1870:28).

Virtually all permanent military forts in Kansas were built to protect the well-traveled routes to Colorado, New Mexico, and California (Figure 10). Temporary camps or outposts typically operated for only as long as a military need was recognized, sometimes for only a few weeks or months (Garfield 1931:50).

During the periods of the Civil War (1861-1865) and the Plains Indian wars (1864-1869) the total number of forts on the frontier and in the state of Kansas expanded. In 1860 seventy-three frontier military posts were located in the western United States. Each frontier post maintained an average garrison of 180 men. Four frontier forts were in Kansas--Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Scott, and Larned. By 1864 the number of forts on the western frontier increased to 101, with two additional forts in Kansas--Forts Ellsworth (later Harker) and Zarah. In 1870 116 frontier forts were garrisoned by an average of 212 men each. The number of military posts declined to 111 in 1870, with an average troop strength of 205 men (Garfield 1931:50). In 1870 Kansas had seven active forts--Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Larned, Harker, Dodge, Hays, and Wallace. By 1880 this number had been reduced to five (Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Dodge, Hays, and Wallace), and by 1890 only two forts in the state--Forts Leavenworth and Riley--remained active.

Role of the Military in Pre-Territorial Kansas, 1800-1854

The military on the western frontier conducted and participated in numerous exploratory, mapping, and scientific expeditions. One of these journeys began on August 9, 1806, when Captain Zebulon M. Pike set off on an expedition to the West accompanied by a party of 22 men. After spending two weeks among the Osage, the explorers headed overland through lands that later became part of Kansas. In late October the party divided into two forces on the Arkansas River. Pike and sixteen men continued up the river toward the mountains, where they eventually were captured by Spanish troops and taken as captives to Santa Fe and Chihuahua. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Wilkinson and the remaining men began the return trip east, traveling down river in recently constructed canoes (Barry 1972:54-56).

The opening of trade with Mexico along the Santa Fe Trail in the 1820s brought large numbers of teamsters and traders through the region. In 1825 Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton drew the attention of the U.S. Congress to the growing commerce between the frontier towns of Missouri and the Mexican city of Santa Fe. The result was the passage on March 3, 1825, of a bill providing for survey of the "Road to Santa Fe" and for treaties to be made with Osage and Kansas Indians through whose lands the road passed. The expedition, under the command of George C. Sibley, surveyed and marked a road between Missouri and Santa Fe, using Fort Osage (now Sibley, Missouri) as their starting point. While the route surveyed by the Sibley party connected the same end points as did the Santa Fe Trail, it was not a survey of the trail and did not always follow the route used by the traders and freighters. Extensive notes and records were kept by the surveyors. Unfortunately for traders and travelers on the route to Santa Fe, however, upon the survey's completion in 1827, these records were misplaced enroute to Washington and little of the valuable data was ever published or made public knowledge. The survey had little effect upon the development of the trade, as

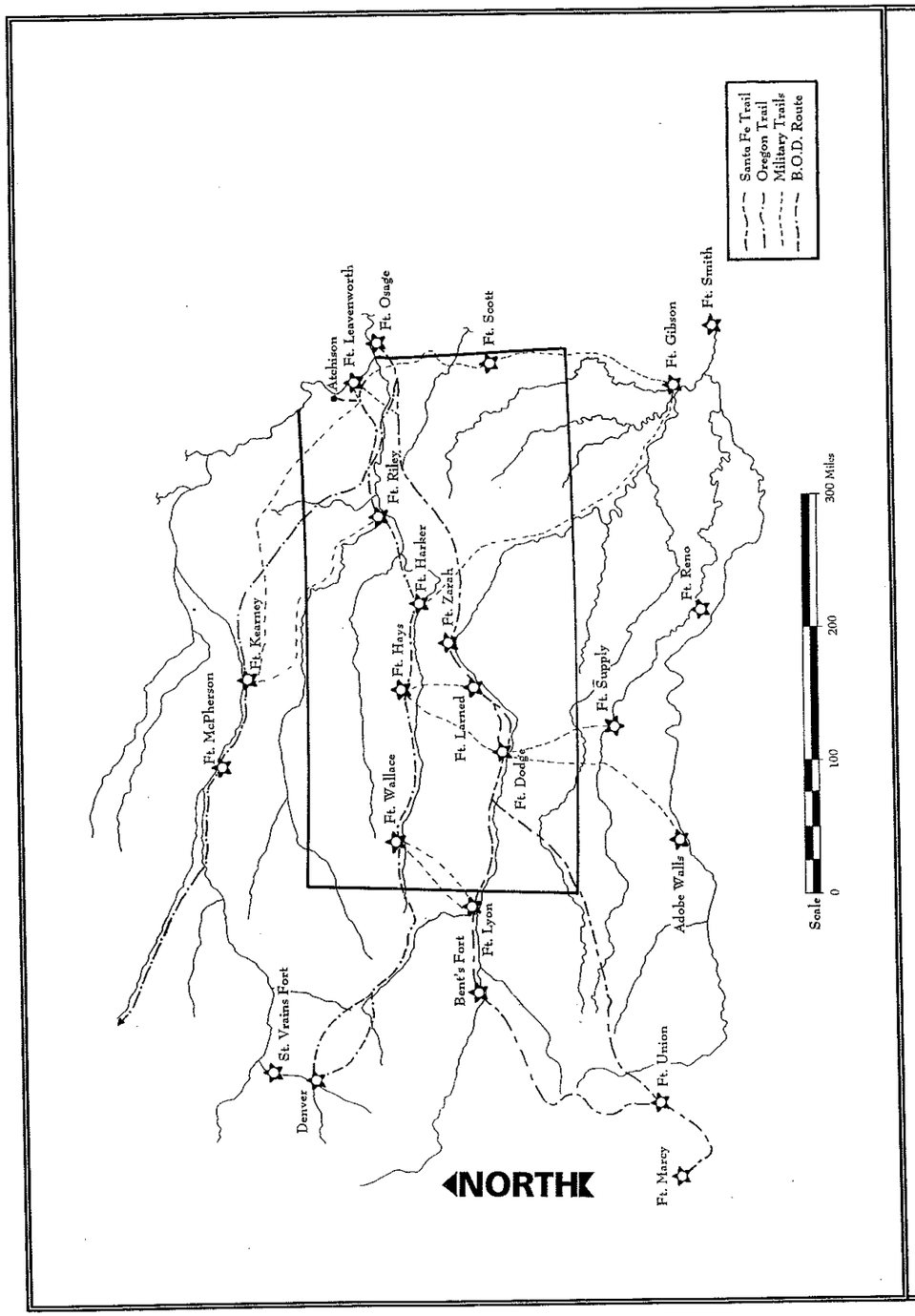


Figure 10. Map of Kansas showing major forts and trails (King 1997).

the traders themselves had already blazed their own route and knew its advantages (Gregg 1952).

Expansion of trade with Santa Fe was met with opposition by the Indians through whose land the trail passed. The first military escort for traders traveling this route into northern Mexico was provided in 1829 by Brevet Major Bennet Riley and 200 troops from Companies A, B, F, and H of the 6th U.S. Infantry. Riley's party included a six-pounder pulled on a mule-drawn carriage and twenty wagons and four carts of supplies and rations drawn by oxen, the first use of these animals on the Santa Fe Trail. After rendezvousing with traders at Round Grove (Johnson County, Kansas), the soldiers marched ahead of the civilian freight wagons to the vicinity of Chouteau's Island in the Arkansas River (Kearny County, Kansas). At that time the river in this vicinity marked the boundary between the United States and Mexico, so the soldiers could not continue the escort further down the trail. Soldiers periodically provided escorts for trading parties along the trail during the next several decades when the need arose and orders were issued.

During this period, and especially after Congress passed the Indian Removal Act of 1830, Indian tribes residing east of the Mississippi River were moved to reservations in present-day eastern Kansas and Oklahoma. Fort Leavenworth was established May 8, 1827, to guard the Indian frontier, protect the rights of native tribes, regulate trade and contact between whites and native peoples, protect travelers on the Santa Fe Trail, and generally preserve the peace. Following passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which resulted in the relocation of more than 80,000 individuals belonging to tribes residing east of the Mississippi River to lands mostly in present-day Kansas and Oklahoma, Congress passed additional legislation governing Indian-white relations. This included legislation intended to preserve the peace, restrict contacts between whites and Native Americans, regulate trade with native peoples, and allow the military to enforce the act. Fort Leavenworth soon took on the added responsibility of protecting the rights of immigrant tribes in the region. As a result of an 1834 act regulating the Indian Department, Fort Leavenworth served as a central distribution point for cash annuity disbursements paid to immigrant Indian tribes. October 13-23 of that year approximately $24,200 was paid out to representatives of Delawares, Kickapoos of Missouri, Kickapoos of Illinois, Ottawas, Peorias and Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Shawnees, and Weas (Berry 1972:279).

In 1832 President Andrew Jackson signed an act to raise a battalion of Mounted Rangers, predecessors of the 1st U.S. Cavalry, for one year. The battalion, consisting of six companies of 110 men each, was under the command of Major Henry Dodge. Captain Matthew Duncan and Company F of the Mounted Rangers reported for duty at Fort Leavenworth in February 1833 (Berry 1972:216, 226). One month later, on March 2, Jackson authorized raising a regiment of Dragoons and discharging the Mounted Rangers. Dodge remained as commander of the newly formed dragoon regiment, the 1st U.S. Dragoons (Berry 1972:227). In the autumn of 1834 the War Department designated Fort Leavenworth as the regimental headquarters of the 1st U.S. Dragoons. Dragoon Companies A, C, D, and G had arrived at the post during the fall (Berry 1972:278).

Colonel Henry Dodge led an expedition of dragoons to the Rocky Mountains in 1835. Leaving Fort Leavenworth on May 29, Dodge and three companies of U.S. Dragoons, numbering some 125 men, headed toward the Platte River, which they followed to the mountains. The force returned by way of the Arkansas River and Santa Fe Trail through Kansas, arriving at Fort Leavenworth on September 16 after a three-month trip of more than 1,600 miles (Berry 1972:287, 294).

On July 2, 1836, President Jackson signed a law providing for construction of a line of frontier military posts situated along a north-south line roughly following the western border of Missouri, and for survey and construction of a military road linking these forts. The sum of $100,000 was set aside to accomplish these goals (Berry 1972:311). Fort Scott, named for General Winfield Scott, was established May 30, 1842, on the Fort

Leavenworth-Fort Gibson Military Road, which was laid out in 1837. Fort Scott's mission was to prevent encroachment into the "permanent Indian frontier" to the west and to protect settlers, Indians, and the military road.

On May 13, 1846, President James Polk declared war with Mexico. Congress authorized ten million dollars and recruitment of 50,000 soldiers for the war effort. Between June 6 and 27, 1846, thirteen companies of Mexican War volunteers, comprising more than 1,300 men, arrived at Fort Leavenworth. The force, which was united under the command of Colonel Stephen W. Kearny as the Army of the West, consisted of 1,657 men, including: eight mounted companies of "Doniphan's" 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers; about 430 men of the 1st U.S. Dragoons; the "Laclede Rangers" attached to the 1st U.S. Dragoons; two companies of light artillery with sixteen pieces of ordnance; two companies of infantry; and a small detachment of topographical engineers. Kearny's expedition left Fort Leavenworth during June 1846 and followed the Santa Fe Trail through Kansas, then took the mountain branch of the trail into Mexico. For the duration of the war, the Santa Fe Trail was essentially a military supply route. Kearny's force captured and occupied Santa Fe. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848, ended the War with Mexico and resulted in the United States acquiring New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Upon conclusion of the war, the Army of the West provided the first official United States presence in the newly acquired territory (Connelley 1928; Oliva 1967).

Among the significant changes brought about by the end of the War with Mexico were a sharp decline in the number of soldiers, the construction of additional forts, and a gradual increase in U.S. military presence in the West. The post-war period also saw a significant increase in the volume of civilian and military traffic along the major western trails. Regular mail service and stagecoaches opened routes to Santa Fe, Oregon-California, and Denver. Army escorts were regularly provided to protect the mail service (Oliva 1967; Taylor 1970).

Role of the Military in Territorial Kansas, 1854-1861

EuroAmerican presence in the area that was to become Kansas increased dramatically during the mid-nineteenth century. Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act on May 30, 1854, threw the Kansas Territory open to settlement. However, Indian title had not been terminated, and not a single acre was legally available for settlement.

The 1858 Pike's Peak gold rush and the creation of mail and stage routes along the Santa Fe and Smoky Hill trails further increased the volume of travel through Indian lands. Multitudes of freight and emigrant wagons rolled across the plains following the Oregon-California, Santa Fe, and Smoky Hill trails. The increased traffic along the trails, depredations by travelers, and the encroachment of white settlement angered Native Americans in the region, and Indian attacks increased during the 1850s. In 1859 Kiowas declared war on the United States. Additional military outposts were established to protect the trail, trade, and early settlers in the new territory. Fort Riley was established in 1853 and Fort Larned in 1859.

Eastern Kansas was a hotbed of political turmoil and guerrilla raids during the later half of the 1850s. Under guidelines laid out in the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act, settlers in Kansas Territory were permitted self-determination on the issue of slavery. The New England Emigrant Aid Company, which laid out the town of Lawrence in the fall of 1854, was established to finance and support the settlement of Kansas and to provide settlers. The purpose of the company was to oppose proslavery forces and to ensure that Kansas would enter the Union as a free rather than a slave state. The Lawrence vicinity was politically very activity, with both

proslavery and antislavery, during the Territorial period. The town quickly became an important center for free-state sympathizers. On May 21, 1856, Sheriff Jones and a company of armed proslavery men with four artillery pieces entered Lawrence acting under a broad interpretation of a grand jury nuisance declaration, they destroyed the offices of two antislavery newspapers and the Free State Hotel, and ransacked and burned several businesses and homes (Richmond 1974:72). Other events in Douglas County and eastern Kansas added fuel to the fire that erupted into the Civil War.

During the period of Bleeding Kansas, several small temporary forts or outposts were set up in the eastern portion of Kansas Territory by both the pro- and antislavery forces. Among these were Camp Croghan in Atchison County; Forts Lane, Saunders, Titus, and Wakarusa in Douglas County; Camp Marysville in Marshall County; Fort Bain in Montgomery County; Fort Roach in Neosho County; Fort Row in Wilson County; and Fort Belmont in Woodson County.

Role of the Military in Civil War Kansas, 1861-1865

By 1861, when Kansas was admitted to the union, much of the new state's lands were still effectively under control of various Native American peoples. Up to this time whites and Indians had experienced only limited interaction on the Kansas frontier, primarily at organized missions and along several major trails. Indians had been at more danger from whites, who spread disease and whiskey, killed game, squatted and encroached on lands, and plotted to remove the tribes by treaty or extermination. White settlements were primarily located along the Missouri and Kansas rivers and the Kansas-Missouri state line (Castel 1958:8).

The Civil War had a much different appearance in the West than in the eastern United States. No major engagements comparable to those in the East were fought. No major cities were captured, and no great strategic battles were won or lost. Fighting was not entirely confined to the area east of the Mississippi River, however. While the conflict in the East was a defensive war for independence on the part of the Confederates, in the West it was an attempt at conquest. Local volunteers and militia troops replaced or supported regular Union troops in much of the West. Colorado volunteers supplemented regular troops guarding the Santa Fe Trail and fighting in New Mexico.

In the newly established state of Kansas, many raids and at least three battles took place (Table 4). Forces on both sides of the conflict staged raids against the strongholds of the opposition. William C. Quantrill and other Missouri border ruffians launched attacks on antislavery towns, including a major raid on Lawrence. Free-staters or Jayhawkers, often under the command of Senator James H. Lane or Colonel Charles R. Jennison, retaliated against proslavery supporters in both Kansas and Missouri. Killing civilians and prisoners, burning homes and businesses, and looting were common activities on both sides in the name of patriotism and their respective causes. Union troops attacked Confederate guerrillas and sympathizers near Chetopa in September 1861 and again in November 1863. The state's most noted military encounters of the Civil War were battles at Baxter Springs and Mine Creek. Most of these engagements took place within fifty miles of the Kansas-Missouri border (Castel 1958; Starr 1973).

Among the best-known Civil War-period events in Kansas was the raid on the town of Lawrence by proslavery forces. In the early morning hours of August 21, 1863, William Quantrill and some 300 to 400 Confederate irregulars attacked Lawrence, one of the more prosperous antislavery towns in the young state. The raiders went door to door, killing townsmen, burning and looting homes and stores, and stealing horses. As a result of this attack more than 150 residents were killed and much of the town was burned. Although

Table 4. Civil War Military Engagements in Kansas.

Date	Name of Engagement	Outcome
September 8, 1861	first Humboldt Raid	A band of Missouri border ruffians and Indians, commanded by Indian trader John Mathews, attacked Humboldt, Kansas. Property was stolen, but no one was killed and no homes were destroyed. Mathews was pursued and killed by militia forces.
October 14, 1861	second Humboldt Raid	Colonel Talbot led a force of 300 cavalry troops on a surprise raid on Humboldt. The townsmen were rounded up, valuables were stolen, and the houses and buildings were torched.
March 7, 1862	Aubry Raid	Quantrill's guerillas attacked this small Johnson County town, killing a number of civilians and stealing horses and other property.
September 7, 1862	Olathe Raid	A large force of Quantrill's proslavery men surrounded and staged a bold night attack on Olathe. Male civilians and soldiers were rounded up, many were killed, horses were stolen, large quantities of property were looted or destroyed, and the town was set on fire. The border ruffians escaped unharmed but stirred up panic along the Kansas border.
October 17, 1862	Shawneetown Raid	The small community of Shawnee, located only a short distance southwest of Kansas City, was sacked and burned. Townspeople were held in the town square while raiders looted stores and set fire to buildings. Civilians blamed General James Blunt for failing to have troops in position to protect border communities.
May 1863	Diamond Springs Raid	Dick Yager led twenty-four proslavery men a raid on this Morris County town located more than 100 miles west of the Missouri border. The proslavery force made its way back to Missouri along the Santa Fe Trail, attacking and looting the communities of Rock Springs, Black Jack, Gardner, and Shawnee on the return trip. The Kansas militia pursued Yager's party, but failed to stop them.
May 15, 1863	Battle on Drum Creek	A party of twenty-two Confederate recruiting officers were attacked near Independence by a band of pro-Union Osages. Two officers were killed in the initial attack. The others fled on horseback to a defensive position on the west bank of the Verdigris River. Only two officers survived the continued attacks.
August 1863	Lawrence Raid	Quantrill and a party of approximately 450 proslavery men attacked Lawrence, killing 150 townspeople, wounding 30, and burning businesses and homes.

Table 4. Civil War Military Engagements in Kansas.

Date	Name of Engagement	Outcome
October 6, 1863	Baxter Springs Raid	Quantrill's forces attacked Fort Blair, killing several soldiers, but were repulsed by the garrison. The raiders also attacked and massacred General Blunt's approaching escort and band.
October 25, 1864	Battle of Mine Creek	Union troops chasing General Sterling Price's Confederate force after the battle at Westport, caught up with and attacked the Confederates at a stream crossing in Linn County. Price's troops were routed, and they retreated into Missouri.

Sources: Castel 1958; Goodrich 1991; Monaghan 1955; Newman 1957; Socolofsky and Self 1972:plate 28

Major Preston Plumb and his cavalry forces followed Quantrill's trail toward Paola and the Missouri border, they were unable to catch the bushwhackers before they dispersed into the Missouri woodlands (Goodrich 1991; Monaghan 1955; Richmond 1974:83).

In the early 1860s, Baxter Springs was a way-stop along the military road running southward from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson. Grass, wood, and water from the springs and river were readily available. The first of several military camps or outposts was established near the springs in 1862 by Colonel Charles Doubleday's 2nd Ohio Brigade and Colonel William Weer's 2nd Kansas Brigade. During the following spring and early summer two additional field camps were built in this vicinity. One of these, referred to as Camp Joe Hooker, was built by Colonel James Williams and men from the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry. A semipermanent camp was built in July 1863 by two companies of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry and a small mounted detachment from the 12th Kansas Infantry. In honor of Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Blair (14th Kansas), commander at Fort Scott, the camp was called Fort Blair. In October 1863 the garrison consisted of Lieutenant R. E. Cook's company of the 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry and Lieutenant James B. Pond's company of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, who had recently replaced Lieutenant John Crites's 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry company. During the noon meal on October 6, 1863, the small military outpost was attacked by Quantrill and his raiders. Quantrill's men separated the soldiers, who were eating at a mess tent some 200 feet south of the small fort, from their weapons in the fort. The soldiers were able to repulse the first attack as Quantrill was distracted by a column of federal troops approaching the post from the north. General James G. Blunt was traveling from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, where he intended to establish his headquarters. He was accompanied by Company I, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A, 14th Kansas, his staff and clerks, several wagons filled with supplies and official documents, and his regimental band traveling in a new band wagon. Initially believing that Quantrill's men were soldiers from the nearby fort, Blunt sent the band ahead in preparation for a grand entrance. Blunt's column was completely surprised by the guerrilla charge. Many of the soldiers, including all the band members, were massacred. Some soldiers who surrendered were executed by shots to the head or heart. General Blunt, who survived the attack, returned to Fort Scott and never assumed the command at Fort Gibson. Quantrill's forces greatly outnumbered the combined Union forces at the small post and in Blunt's command, but the Union soldiers held the fort. The total losses of the combined federal forces were 93 killed and 18 wounded, while, according to Quantrill's official report, the guerrillas lost three killed and three wounded (Andreas 1883; Connelley 1910).

Confederate General Sterling Price, in command of three divisions comprising approximately 12,000 men, entered southern Missouri in mid-September 1864 in an effort to raise fresh recruits. Price's force attacked and defeated federal troops at Pilot Knob (near St. Louis) on September 27. Incurring heavy losses, Price turned westward, following the south bank of the Missouri River toward the Kansas border. Kansas Governor Thomas Carney called on the state militia to prepare for a Confederate invasion. Federal troops from the Army of the Border, under the command of General Samuel R. Curtis, engaged Price's divisions at Lexington, Missouri, on October 19; in the Battle of the Big Blue on October 22; and at Westport the following day. At Westport, the largest Civil War engagement fought west of the Mississippi River, Curtis's troops repulsed the Confederate attack, forcing the would-be invaders to turn southward and retreat along the state line. Two divisions of federal forces, commanded by Generals Blunt and Alfred Pleasonton, followed Price's retreating army. The Confederates were overtaken by the pursuing federal troops during the early morning of October 25, and a day-long running battle began. When Price's troops reached Mine Creek (Linn County, Kansas) the wagons became bogged down at the ford, forcing him to call a halt. Before he could coordinate and deploy defensive troops, the Union forces reached the ford and attacked at a gallop. During an intensely fierce one-hour fight, Price's troops were routed. The remaining portion of Price's army fled after destroying much of their wagon train containing supplies and captured booty. On October 28 the Union troops defeated Price at Newtonia, Missouri (Castel 1958; Monaghan 1955).

In the West the Civil War also was closely tied to Indian relations. With attention drawn to the struggle between the North and the South, politics and business continued in the West. Conflicts broke out between inexperienced volunteer troops and native peoples. By the end of the Civil War more than 20,000 troops were stationed in the West, protecting settlers and trade routes from Indians and Confederates and providing an indispensable market for local produce (Lamar 1977:214).

Early in 1863 Congress authorized President Abraham Lincoln to proceed with the extinction of all Indian land titles in Kansas and to make room in Indian Territory for the displaced tribes. Within the next decade most Native Americans within the state had been removed to reservations in present-day Oklahoma.

Rumors ran rampant through Kansas during the Civil War that the various Indian tribes, acting in collusion with the Confederates, were planning major uprisings. Local newspapers, and even Governor Samuel J. Crawford, alleged that Confederates were plotting and conspiring with the Indians. Few instances of collaboration between the tribes and Confederate sympathizers were proven (Garfield 1932a:140).

In 1864 a general Indian outbreak began in western Kansas, eastern Colorado, and southern Nebraska. The Indians were outraged over the Sand Creek massacre and angered by numerous attacks on isolated hunting and traveling parties, most perpetrated by young or inexperienced military officers. The military referred to the hostilities as the Cheyenne War. Cheyennes and Arapahos focused their efforts north of the Platte along the Oregon-California Trail, while Kiowas and Comanches primarily attacked the Santa Fe Trail to the south. A government supply train bound for Fort Union was attacked near Fort Larned in July; twelve men were killed and large numbers of supplies were destroyed. Four large trains were attacked near Cow Creek a short time later. General Samuel Curtis began a campaign against the Indians in July with a force of 396 men, including Kansas militia, volunteers, regulars, and a section of 9th Wisconsin Artillery. During his summer campaigning, Curtis established two new military posts, Fort Ellsworth and Fort Zarah. Before Curtis's campaign could be concluded among the tribes, he was forced to return to Fort Leavenworth to protect eastern Kansas against General Sterling Price (Garfield 1932a:141-142). The two newly established forts were intended to protect the more remote settlements on the frontier from Indian attacks and to keep the communication lines open along the trails (Ziegler 1996:5)

Indian raids continued in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska throughout the summer and fall of 1864. Overland mails and immigration over the Oregon-California Trail came to a virtual halt. Governor Evans of Colorado issued a proclamation to Colorado citizens in August advising them to kill all hostile Indians in the region. Major Edward W. Wynkoop, then commander at Fort Lyon, attempted to make peace by taking the leading Cheyenne and Arapaho chiefs to meet with Evans at Denver. Evans refused to negotiate, and the peace effort failed. Hostilities continued until winter weather forced the tribes into winter quarters (Garfield 1932a:142-145).

At dawn on November 29, 1864, the Third Colorado Volunteers lead by Colonel John M. Chivington surrounded and attacked Black Kettle and White Antelope's camp of Cheyennes on Sand Creek. Black Kettle's band believed they were safely under the protection of the federal government on reservation lands. In compliance with Governor Evans's decree, the Cheyennes and Arapahos were peacefully encamped within their reservation. In a surprise attack, the soldiers killed 150 of the 500 women, children, and old men in the Indian camp. Black Kettle and other survivors of the attack fled to the Big Timbers of the Smoky Hill in western Kansas.

Public sentiment in Kansas and the western states and territories favored Chivington's attack, demanding harsh retribution against the tribes for previous attacks on settlers and travelers. However, public sentiment in the eastern states turned against the frontier soldiers and settlers, sympathizing with the Indians. While Colonel Chivington was lauded by some settlers for his actions, General Curtis attempted to court-martial Chivington for his conduct. This sentiment spread to members of Congress, hindering legislation and funding for frontier defense. Following an investigation led by Senator J. R. Doolittle and the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Congress condemned Chivington for the massacre at Sand Creek, but the colonel escaped punishment and court martial by resigning from the army. An amendment to the annual Indian appropriation bill provided compensation for Cheyenne and Arapaho survivors in the amount of $39,050 and expressed the government's condemnation of the massacre (Garfield 1932a:145-146; Lamar 1977:211, 1066; Oliva 1967:159-160).

The winter of 1864-1865 saw additional conflict between Indians, settlers, travelers, and the military. A large party of Cheyennes and Arapahos attacked a Santa Fe Trail wagon train at Nine Mile Ridge west of Fort Larned. General Mitchell, then commanding the district of Nebraska, ordered prairie grass in a favorite hunting area to be burned in an effort to drive the tribes from the Republican River valley. This forced the Indians northward, where they focused their efforts during 1865 on the Oregon-California Trail and the telegraph line. Consequently, during 1865 most of the hostilities took place outside of Kansas (Garfield 1932a:146-147).

Role of the Military in Post-Civil War Kansas, 1865-1869

During the decade following the Civil War, the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads began construction, and stagelines increased their services across the state. Settlement in Kansas increased dramatically during the mid-nineteenth century, spreading from east to west. In June 1865 David A. Butterfield, a newcomer to overland freighting, opened the Butterfield Overland Despatch (BOD) over the Smoky Hill route through Kansas from Atchison to Denver. Fort Ellsworth served as a home station on the BOD, offering food for travelers and fresh draft animals for the stage (Blackmar 1912:266-267; Lass 1972:174-175; Lee and Raynesford 1980:60). Between 1865 and 1869 hostile encounters between Indians and whites increased dramatically. Forts Dodge (1865), Hays (1865), and Wallace (1865) were established to

protect trail travelers, railroad construction crews, and increasing numbers of settlers. Fort Ellsworth was renamed Harker (1866) and moved to a new site. Additional temporary outposts were established by the army in the western portion of the state during the 1860s-1880s to protect settlers, military and civilian roads, and construction crews building the western railroads. Some of these outposts were established by the military, and others by state or local militia. They included Bear Creek and Cimarron redoubts in Clark County; Camps Drywood and Limestone in Crawford County; Fort Lookout in Ellis County; Fort Monument in Gove County; Fort Jewell in Jewell County; Fort Bissell in Phillips County; Camp Beecher in Sedgwick County; and Fort Downer in Trego County.

The federal government and its appointed representatives in the field failed to protect tribal territorial rights and to uphold stipulations agreed to in treaties negotiated with various tribes. Native Americans in the Plains became increasingly outraged by treaty violations and the numbers of EuroAmerican travelers, railroad construction crews, and settlers encroaching upon their lands during the mid-nineteenth century. In general, during the 1860s-1870s public sentiment in Kansas and in much of the country was turned against the Indians, who were depicted by the contemporary media as running amok and causing trouble and suffering for frontier settlers. A typical expression of this feeling appeared in the *Army and Navy Journal*:

> *The Indian always has been and always will be a source of trouble till he disappears entirely. As he is so surely destined to extermination, why can't a kind Providence provide some way of speedy annihilation, thus saving a deal of slaughter* (*Army and Navy Journal* 16 Feb. 1867:414).

The year 1865 was comparatively quiet in Kansas. The Cheyennes and Arapahos were fighting farther north. Kiowas and Comanches continued attacking wagon trains along the Santa Fe Trail, but at a slower pace. The Santa Fe Stage Company station at Cow Creek in Rice County was attacked on April 25, and sixteen head of cattle were driven off. Kiowas attacked a 70-wagon train on Crooked Creek on June 9 (Garfield 1932a:147). A 48-wagon train accompanied by a mounted platoon of Company K, 2nd U.S. Volunteers ("Galvanized Yankees") was attacked on Chavis Creek in Rice County, with some 175 head of livestock run off, leaving the wagons stranded along the Santa Fe Trail (Brown 1963:48). A strong military escort accompanied 8,000 rations, intended for distribution among Indians, which were delivered to Fort Zarah in August (Garfield 1932a:147).

In January 1865, the military underwent a reorganization and divided the United States into divisions each commanded by a major general of the army. Kansas was placed within the military division of Missouri along with the states of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and the territories of Nebraska, Dakota, and Montana. Headquarters of this division were located at various sites, including St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, and Fort Leavenworth. Between 1865 and 1869 the Division of the Missouri was commanded by Generals John Pope, William T. Sherman, and Philip H. Sheridan. The Division of the Missouri was subdivided into four geographical departments: the Arkansas, the Dakota, the Missouri, and the Platte. The Department of the Missouri replaced the old Department of Kansas, with General Grenville M. Dodge (1865-1866) succeeding General Curtis. Other commanders of this department included Winfield S. Hancock (1866-1867), Sheridan (1868-1869), and John M. Schofield (1869). The Department of the Missouri was further divided into four districts: the Kansas, the Upper Arkansas, New Mexico, and Indian Territory. The districts were intended to place supervision on a more local level and expedite control of the various tribes. Approximately 6,000 soldiers were stationed in these four districts at 27 scattered forts and camps. The district of Kansas was headquartered at Fort Leavenworth. The district of the Upper Arkansas maintained headquarters at Fort Harker. Forts Dodge, Harker, Hayes, Larned, Lyons, Wallace, and Zarah all were located within the

limits of the district of the Upper Arkansas, which included lands claimed by Cheyennes, Arapahos, Kiowas, and Comanches, as well as buffalo herds hunted by these tribes and the Sioux (Garfield 1931:60-62; Hutton 1994:29-30).

Military leaders developed a three-fold plan to end the Indian wars. The plan consisted of defending the settlements and routes of travel; invading the Powder River region in the Dakotas and striking a blow to teach the Indians to respect the power of the government; and making peace with the Indians in Kansas and arranging for their removal from the state. Bimonthly military escorts were provided for travelers and freighters along the Santa Fe Trail. Construction of Fort Dodge provided additional protection for the trail, and opening the Butterfield Overland Despatch in 1865 forced the military to provide adequate defense for this new route, which connected Atchison to Denver along the Smoky Hill valley. A chain of forts (including Forts Harker, Hays, and Wallace) and fortified stage stations were established along the 585-mile route (Garfield 1932a:147-148).

The government and people of Kansas agreed wholeheartedly with the first two parts of the military plan for dealing with the Plains Indians, and Kansas troops accompanied General Grenville M. Dodge's expedition to the Powder River. However, Kansans were skeptical of efforts to make peace with the tribes, preferring military force. The Kansas legislature adopted a concurrent resolution on January 17, 1865, requesting from the federal government full protection against hostile Indians on the western border; an active campaign against the Indians by an adequate federal force; and permission for the Kansas governor to organize a regiment of volunteer cavalry to serve for one year in the Indian campaign (Garfield 1932a:147).

The state militia, which provided another level of military protection in addition to the national military, also was divided into geographical departments. In an act dated February 13, 1865, the Kansas legislature divided the state into four brigade districts. A brigadier general was assigned to command each district, with a major general in command of the entire militia. The state commander from 1865 to 1867 was General William F. Cloud, of Leavenworth. He was succeeded by General Harrison Kelley (Garfield 1931:62). The 15th Kansas Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Cloud, successfully defended settlement in western Kansas during 1865. The 11th and 16th Kansas were sent north with General Dodge to protect the Oregon-California Trail (Garfield 1932a:147-150).

General Grant announced his Indian policy in October 1865. Major aspects of this policy included ending Indian troubles along the major overland highways, establishing additional forts along the Platte, Smoky Hill, and Arkansas River routes and replacing volunteer troops with 4,000 black troopers (Garfield 1932a:150). During this month important treaties were negotiated with tribes of the southern plains. As a result of the Chivington massacre, Cheyennes and Arapahos were fearful of remaining in the Colorado reservation set aside for them by the Treaty of Fort Wise. The new treaties, negotiated with Cheyennes and Arapahos and with Kiowas and Comanches on the Little Arkansas River, were intended by the United States commissioners to procure peace and provide for resettling Indian tribes on permanent reservations south of Kansas. The Indians were represented at the treaty negotiations by the most influential members of the respective tribes. The government was represented by seven commissioners: General William S. Harney; General John B. Sanborn; Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs in the central superintendency; Jesse H. Leavenworth, agent of the Comanches and Kiowas; Kit Carson; William W. Bent; and James Steele. As initially agreed upon, the treaty set aside permanent reservations for the Cheyennes and Arapahos south of the Arkansas River in Kansas and Indian Territory, and for the Kiowas and Comanches in northwestern Texas and Indian Territory. The tribes agreed to stay away from major routes of travel and gave up their interest in lands between the Platte and the Arkansas rivers. As amended by the United States Congress and formally proclaimed by President

Johnson on February 2, 1867, the treaty had several loopholes. A senate amendment excluded the Cheyennes and Arapahos from Kansas, but took away their Colorado lands, leaving them with no definite reservation. The treaty also lacked any mechanism for enforcing such items as Indians staying away from main-traveled routes (Garfield 1932a:150-152).

The year 1866 was a comparatively quiet period on the Kansas frontier. Overland travel suffered greater losses during the year than did the frontier settlements. On April 20, 1866, the Holladay Overland Mail and Express Company, which had purchased the Butterfield Overland Despatch and merged with other Holladay interests, began a daily stage schedule between the eastern "end of track" and Denver. In recognition of the dangers of overland travel, the War Department issued an order in February requiring wagon trains traveling west of Forts Riley and Larned to be comprised of at least twenty wagons and thirty men before leaving those posts. Stages were accompanied by escorts, and a noncommissioned officer and squad of soldiers were garrisoned at each stage station (Garfield 1932b:326-327).

In late August 1866 Colonel Wynkoop assembled a group of Cheyenne and Arapaho chiefs at Fort Ellsworth for a peace council. The Indians were upset that their promised annuities had not been distributed. They appeared to be resigned to the construction of the railroad and promised to restrain their warriors from further depredations against settlers and travelers (Garfield 1932b:328).

Disturbed by the fact that the Plains tribes were often better armed than the regular soldiers, in January 1867 General Sherman ordered that the practice of Indian agents selling arms to the Indians be stopped. Any sales of arms were to be under the control of the commanding officers of the frontier forts. This order, however, was continually violated. The commanding officer at Fort Dodge, Major Henry Douglass, reported that David Butterfield, formerly head of the Butterfield Overland Despatch, and other traders had sold several cases of arms to Cheyennes and Arapahos. According to Douglass:

> *Between the authorized issue of the agents and the sales of the traders the Indians were never better armed than at the present time. . . . The agents have no real control over the traders; in fact, they are accused by many, both Indians and white men, of being in league with them, and of drawing a large profit from the trade. The anxiety of the Indians at the present time to obtain arms and ammunition is a great temptation to the trader. For a revolver an Indian will give ten, even twenty times its value in horses and furs* (Garfield 1932c:452).

Prior to his trading, Butterfield had consulted William W. Bent, Edward Wynkoop, and Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, all experienced Indian agents, and was under the impression that it was legal to sell arms to any Indians who were receiving annuities and therefore at peace with the government. The dispute over traders selling and Indian agents giving guns and ammunition to the tribes continued throughout the period of warfare (Garfield 1932c:452-454).

Governor Crawford, responding to continuous requests from the stage companies and railroad officials, made numerous appeals to the War Department and district commanders for military troops, arms, and ammunition to protect frontier settlements and overland routes. Believing that the prevalence of alcoholic beverages on the frontier was closely linked to Indian troubles, the governor recommended that all liquor traffic in Kansas west of the organized counties be prohibited. The state legislature passed a bill with this stipulation on February 23, 1867 (Garfield 1932b:327-328).

General Hancock, determined to show the tribes the power of the U.S. military and thereby frighten them into peace, left Fort Leavenworth in early March with six companies of 37th U.S. Infantry and Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery. Four companies of 7th U.S. Cavalry and one company of 37th U.S. Infantry were added to the expedition at Fort Riley. Two more troops of 7th U.S. Cavalry were added during a brief stop at Fort Harker. The purpose and tone of the expedition were laid out in the general orders.

> *It is uncertain whether war will be the result of the expedition or not; it will depend upon the temper and behaviour of the Indians with whom we may come in contact. We go prepared for war, and will make it if a proper occasion presents. We shall have war if the Indians are not well disposed towards us. If they are for peace, and no sufficient ground is presented for chastisement, we are restricted from punishing them for past grievances which are recorded against them; these matters have been left to the Indian Department for adjustment. No insolence will be tolerated from any bands of Indians whom we may encounter. We wish to show them that the Government is ready and able to punish them if they are hostile, although it may not be disposed to invite war. In order that we may act with unity and in harmony with these views, no one but the commander present, on detachment or otherwise, will have interviews with the Indians* (Stanley 1895:10).

The expedition left Fort Harker on April 7 enroute to Fort Larned and a council with the Cheyenne and Sioux who were encamped on Pawnee Fork some thirty miles northwest of the fort. Because the Indians refused to come to the fort to negotiate with Hancock, the general moved his troops into camp near the Indian village. Fearful of the army's intentions and apparently expecting another Sand Creek massacre, the Indians fled their camp during the night. Captain Albert Barnitz was among the first soldiers to enter the Indian camp. He provided the following description:

> *The Indians had just left, as noiselessly as wolves! I was sent in with my squadron to take possession and hold the camp until daylight, and the remainder of the command returned to our own camp. on entering the camp I was astonished at its magnitude and magnificence! The "teepes" or tents were all left standing, just as they were--the Indians being evidently in too great haste, or else too poorly supplied with transportation to take them along. Each tent would contain 20 or 30 persons--and they were very numerous. I counted 150 or 60 through the vistas among the tall trees. . . and there were many that I did not see. As soon as I had established my outposts, to guard against surprise, and made arrangements for picketing the horses of the remainder of the squadron, I took a party, and started to look through the tents--at first view the tents very much resemble our "Sibley" tents, being conical and open at the top, to give an outlet for the smoke, but on closer inspection one is surprised to find that they are all made of dressed buffalo hides--almost as white and soft as kid gloves. They are very costly, and much valued by the Indians, I am told, as it costs a great deal of labor (on the part of their squaws!) to prepare the robes, and on their own part to obtain the poles, (which are transported from the mountains) the latter are perfectly round and smooth--generally of hickory--and about 20 feet in length. It requires about 30 for each tent--They are almost invaluable to the Indians. Well, I found the tents filled with buffalo robes, Indian saddles, camp kettles of iron, brass and copper, iron pots, axes and other tools, "tom-toms" or Indian drums, papoose baskets &c. &c. &c. ad infinitum, some of which I took away with me* (Utley 1987:34-35).

General Hancock ordered the Indian camp burned to the ground. This amounted to a great loss to the

Cheyennes and Sioux who had been living in the camp because they lost most of their possessions and their homes. Obviously, this caused a great deal of animosity on their part against the army. The remaining portion of Hancock's expedition made a circuit of the frontier forts, visiting Forts Dodge, Hays, and Harker, before returning to For Leavenworth.

General George Armstrong Custer and the cavalry pursued some of the Indians northward. Captain Barnitz reported to his wife, in a letter dated April 17, 1867, that he

> *was ordered back to camp before day light that morning, and marched with the command--the cavalry only--(the Infantry, Artillery, tents and horses &c. &c. being left behind to go elsewhere)--in pursuit, we have been going day and night ever since--with scarcely any time for rest. . . . It is 12 o'clock and we march in two hours--We are now on the trail of the Indians--They killed four white men, scalped and partially burned their bodies at a place near here* [110 miles west of Fort Harker on the Smoky Hill River]*--and we have captured some of their ponies which they were forced to abandon--the horses are much fatigued--and the whole command is entirely worn out but we will get "them Indians" if the thing is possible* (Utley 1987:35).

Custer remained in the field through the summer but failed to gain a decisive victory. Lieutenant Kidder and a detachment of ten men sent from Fort Sedgwick, Nebraska, to Fort Wallace with dispatches for Custer were overtaken enroute and killed by Indians (Garfield 1932b:330). Hancock's campaign accomplished little more than inciting unrest and hostility, and precipitating warfare on the Plains.

A number of journalists accompanied Hancock's expedition. Henry Stanley (1895:2), best known as the author of the book *In Darkest Africa*, was then a special correspondent for the *Missouri Democrat*. He described Major General Winfield Scott Hancock as "a hale, hearty, and tall gentleman, in the prime of life." Stanley wrote the following concerning the motives behind the campaign.

> *I was under the impression that General Hancock had undertaken his campaign on the plains for the sole purpose of punishing the Indians for the innumerable outrages which they were alleged to have committed. Indeed, it was the common belief out west. But lately the commanding General very affably favoured me with his views--when I learned that his mission had been to feel the temper of the Indians--to see who were guilty and who were not--to convince himself and others whom it might concern, which tribe was for war, and which was for peace--to sign a treaty, if necessary, with any tribe or tribes peaceably inclined--to separate the peaceful tribes from those disposed to war--and lastly, to post more troops on the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe roads* (Stanley 1895:87).

During the expedition, which cost $150,000 to mount, troops marched over 450 miles, destroyed $100,000 of Indian property, and identified the "guilty" tribes, Sioux and Cheyenne (Stanley 1895:87).

Indian troubles during the summer and fall of 1867 focused on the Smoky Hill route (Table 5). The railroad reached Fort Harker and Ellsworth in mid-July, and by September 18 track had been laid to a point within ten miles of Fort Hays. By late April large numbers of Indians were regularly sighted along the route, and by late May the general superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, R. M. Shoemaker, was making frequent requests to Governor Crawford for military protection for railroad surveyors and construction crews. One Shoemaker telegram to the governor date June 24 ended: "Unless you send us

Table 5. Partial List of Indian Attacks and Military Engagements in Kansas, 1867-1869.

Date	Location	Casualties & Damages
April 30, 1867	Goose Creek Station (approx. 11 miles W of Fort Wallace)	stock run off; three mules killed
May 6, 1867	Big Timbers (approx. 25 miles W of Fort Wallace)	
May 9, 1867	Monument Station (between Forts Hays and Wallace) and Big Timbers Station (25 miles W of Fort Wallace)	
May 11, 1867	Pond Creek Station and Big Timbers	station burned
May 18, 1867	Smoky Spring Station	
May 23, 1867	Railroad workers near Monument Station; Big Timbers	
May 24, 1867	Big Timbers	
May 27, 1867	At or near Pond Creek Station - Co. I, 7th U.S. Cavalry, under Capt. Keogh	stock driven off
June 4, 1867	Indians attempted to steal horses from Fort Wallace	
June 11, 1867	Stagecoach attacked west of Big Timbers - escort consisting of Lt. James M. Bell and three soldiers	one soldier killed
June 15, 1867	Between Big Timbers and Goose Creek Station - Co. E, 3rd U.S. Inf.	two soldiers & one stage passenger killed, 2 others wounded
June 22, 1867	Goose Creek Station	
July 1, 1867	Goose Creek Station	
June 21, 1867	Pond Creek Station - attacked by approx. 200-300 Cheyenne Dog Soldiers	
June 22, 1867	Pond Creek Station & Fort Wallace - attacked by approx. 50 Cheyenne Dog Soldiers	two soldiers killed, two others wounded
June 22, 1867	Road to the stone quarry (approx. three miles distant from Fort Wallace)	two soldiers killed, two others wounded
June 22, 1867	Goose Creek Station - detachment of Co. D, 37th Inf., under Sgt. McDonald	two soldiers wounded
June 26, 1867	Near Pond Creek Station - attacked by approx. 300 Cheyennes - Co. G, 7th U.S. Cavalry, under Capt. Barnitz; also Cos. E, F, and I	seven soldiers killed (including Sgt. Wyllyams), seven wounded
July 1, 1867	Goose Creek Station - detachment of Co. E and I	

Table 5. Partial List of Indian Attacks and Military Engagements in Kansas, 1867-1869.

Date	Location	Casualties & Damages
July 1, 1867	Beaver Creek (Sherman Co.) - detachment of Co. M, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, under Lt. Kidder carrying dispatches to Custer	ten soldiers and one Sioux scout killed
July 11, 1867	Big Timbers	
July 15, 1867	Big Timbers	
July 17, 1867	About five miles W of Downer's Station - small detachment of 7th U.S. Cavalry	two soldiers killed
August 7-8, 1867	Near Fort Wallace - Cos. A & M, 7th U.S. Cavalry, under Lt. Owen Hale	
late August, 1867	"Big Springs station in western Kansas" - scouts Comstock and Grover attacked by Cheyennes	one scout killed
August 21, 1867	Near Fort Wallace - soldiers on wood party attacked	
August 22, 1867	Beaver Creek	three soldiers killed and 35 wounded
June 5, 1868	Cheyenne party led by Tall Bull attacked Kansas on their reservation at Council Grove scaring settlers	
Aug. 1868	Cheyenne war party swept through Saline, Solomon, and Republic river valleys raiding settlements	several settlers killed, others wounded, and a few taken captive
Sept. 17-23, 1868	Beecher's Island - Fort Wallace troops responded to the dispatch from Gen. Forsyth requesting help; - Troop 10, U.S. Cavalry, under Capt. Louis H. Carpenter; & 5th U.S. Infantry, under Col. H. C. Bankhead	eight soldiers killed and 20 wounded; at least 35 Indians killed and more wounded
Oct. 18, 1868	Beaver Creek - attacked by about 400 Indians - General Eugene A. Carr's expedition, commanded by Col. W. B. Loyal, 50th U.S. Cavalry, and escorted by Col. Carpenter and Capt. G. W. Graham	three soldiers wounded; nine Indians killed and 30 wounded
Oct. 26, 1868	Little Beaver Creek - soldiers pursued & attacked Indians who were protecting their families on the move - Cos. A, B, F, H, I, L, & M, 5th U.S. Cavalry; & Pepoon's scouts, under command of General Carr	several soldiers wounded
Oct. 30, 1868	Indians derailed six cars of a Kansas Pacific excursion train near Grinnell	
April 16, 1869	Near Fort Wallace - officer & escort attacked and chased to fort	no injuries

Table 5. Partial List of Indian Attacks and Military Engagements in Kansas, 1867-1869.

Date	Location	Casualties & Damages
May 13 1869	Elephant Rock - soldiers attacked & destroyed Indian camp; - Troops A, B, F, H, I, L, & M, 5th U.S. Cavalry, under Gen. Eugene A. Carr	
May 31, 1869	Rose Creek (tributary of the Smoky Hill west of Fort Wallace) - Indians attacked a government wagon train	two soldiers wounded; five Indians wounded
mid Nov. 1869	Union Pacific Railroad tracks reached Wallace, but passenger service ended at Sheridan (fifteen miles east of Wallace) until about June 1, 1870	

Sources: Bell 1870; Garfield 1932b; Montgomery 1928

protection our work must be abandoned." The governor passed these requests on to the War Department and commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth. General Hancock issue a special order directing the commander of the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth to issue 10,000 rounds of .56 caliber cartridges for distribution to the Kansas State Militia. Governor Crawford was also requesting permission from the War Department to organize a regiment of volunteer Kansas cavalry for frontier duty. General Ulysses S. Grant, the commander in chief of the army, turned the decision over to General Sherman, the commanding officer of the division of the Missouri. Sherman initially accepted the offer providing that General A. J. Smith, commanding the district of the Upper Arkansas at Fort Harker, thought it necessary. Smith agreed, but received word that Sherman had changed his mind. Sherman favored protecting transportation interests and had no great love for the tribes. However, he did not wish to set a precedent by allowing a state to raise volunteer troops for its local interests for fear that it would become a common occurrence. Additional appeals from the governor succeeded in reversing Sherman's decision, and he gave permission on July 1 to Crawford to raise the volunteer battalion (Garfield 1932b:331-333).

General Sherman came to Kansas in July to personally investigate the Indian situation. Railroad construction had slowed dramatically and the Smoky Hill Stage line to Denver was seldom running. In a telegram to Governor Crawford, Sherman summed the situation up as follows:

> *I believe there are other causes than Indians why the Smoky Hill stage has not run. The railroad was delayed by high water and not by Indians and the stages have stopped for want of connection and because it is not profitable. I want both railroad and stage companies to prosper, but cannot excuse them from doing their share of service unless they make efforts equal to the occasional. All our posts and intermediate stations to Denver are safe. Trains of wagons go with light escort and even single carriers run from post to post. General Smith has offered the stage company any amount of guard, but they wont' go. Keep this to yourself, only help me quiet down unnecessary alarm, which as you can see often does as much harm as real danger, and of course all parties having close contracts avail themselves of the alarm to avoid services and claim compensation and damage* (Garfield 1932b:334).

The stage company referred to by Sherman was Wells Fargo and Co., which in 1866 had bought out the

Holladay interests and merged several express, mail, and stage lines (Garfield 1932b:335). The third problem mentioned by Sherman were the false reports and rumors of Indian uprisings, which were rampant, often spread by unscrupulous newspaper correspondents hoping to sell more papers. False stories from the *Leavenworth Commercial* were picked up by eastern newspapers, spreading the falsehoods to the coast (Garfield 1932b:336-337).

Due to the small number of troops available and the geographical extent of the frontier, General Sherman was forced to distribute the available troops carefully. He assigned three companies of the 10th U.S. Cavalry to Indian Territory. The remaining nine companies of the 10th U.S. Cavalry served along the routes of the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe Trails. The 10th U.S. Cavalry was comprised of black soldiers serving under the command of Colonel Benjamin Grierson. This marked the beginning of two decades of continuous frontier defense by the 10th U.S. Cavalry. Initially the Tenth was posted at Forts Harker, Hays, and Larned, with detachments sent out to protect railroad crews, escort stages and trains, and scout along the Saline, Solomon, and Arkansas Rivers (Leckie 1967:21).

Governor Crawford had little trouble raising the needed volunteers. The 18th Kansas Cavalry, consisted of four companies, 358 officers and men who were required to serve for only four months. After resolving problems finding sufficient mounts, the volunteers were mustered into service at Fort Harker by July 15. The need for the new battalion became obvious when six companies of the 7th U.S. Cavalry were transferred to the Platte for the summer. Under the leadership of Major Horace L. Moore, the 18th Kansas performed well serving the state and nation (Garfield 1932b:338-339). The Kansas volunteers served until October 29 when they were ordered to Fort Harker to be mustered out as they were not needed during the winter months. The regiment lost nearly 10-percent of its strength during the four months, many to the cholera epidemic during the first weeks in service (Garfield 1932b:340).

Of the situation on the Plains in 1867, William A. Bell, traveling with surveyors for a southern railroad route, provided the following commentary:

> *Never before had hostility to the pale-face raged so fiercely in the hearts of the Indians of the plains, and never had so large a combination of tribes, usually at war with each other, been formed to stop the advance of the road-makers. From Dakota to the borders of Texas every tribe, save the Utes, had put on war paint, and had mounted their war steeds. Reports came from the north that the Crows and Blackfoots had made friends with the Sioux, and from the south that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Kiowas and Comanches, had been seen in large bodies crossing the Arkansas, and moving northward. The horrors of the last summer were fresh in the minds of the frontier men, who remembered many a comrade scalped by the red-skins. They laughed at the treaties of the Fall, at General Sherman's councils, and Samborn's wagon-trains laden with gifts. They said, "Wait till the spring, till the frost is out of the ground, and the grass is green and abundant, and then see how the savages will keep their treaties." This season had arrived, and the Indian horizon looked blacker than ever. The Fort Kearney massacre, in which some of the wives of the officers were brutally murdered, and the energetic demands of the railway company on the State had resulted in a considerable military force being sent into Nebraska to protect the road to Salt Lake. This had the effect of driving many additional bands of Indian warriors southward, to harass the poorly-guarded route along the Smoky Hill Fork* (Bell 1870:34).

By the fall the situation on the Plains had calmed down somewhat. Mr. Marshall, a representative of

the Union Pacific, Eastern Division's eastern financial interests, then at Fort Harker, reported on September 18 that:

> *The Indians west of us have been making some trouble lately, but I do not apprehend any trouble with our trains. There have been several attacks made on wagon trains and some stock stolen, and a few men killed, but those things you must expect when you pass over other people's grounds* (Garfield 1932b:342).

In October the Indian Peace Commission, which had been meeting in St. Louis, arrived in Kansas. The commission consisted of representatives of the military, politicians, and civilians, including Generals Alfred H. Terry, William S. Harney, John B. Sanborn, and Christopher C. Augur from the army; Commissioner Nathaniel G. Taylor of the Indian Bureau; Senator John B. Henderson from Congress; and Colonel Samuel F. Thompson representing the public. Medicine Lodge was the site selected for the peace commission to meet with representatives of the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, Kiowa, and Kiowa-Apache tribes. Fewer than 500 soldiers were present as opposed to estimates of from 5,000 to 15,000 Indians. The principal Indian spokesman was Tall Bull, a Cheyenne war chief, who indicated that the tribes wanted to prevent Kansas and Colorado being settled by whites or crossed by railroads because the tribes claimed this land as their own. Two virtually identical, treaties were drawn up and signed. The Indians agreed to withdraw their opposition to the railroads; give up their claims to lands lying between the Platte and Arkansas rivers; and remove to reservations set aside for them. In return for this, the U.S. government was to provide large reservations and quantities of supplies to the tribes; allow them to hunt buffalo south of the Arkansas River; and not allow whites to settle between the Arkansas River and the southern boundary of Kansas for three years. The Indian Bureau had spent the previous month collecting a large quantity of goods and presents to give to the tribes. Following negotiations, quantities of arms and ammunition, coffee, sugar, flour, dried fruits, and a herd of cattle were distributed to the tribes. Providing guns and ammunition was viewed by many, especially in the military, as a seriously mistaken policy. The treaties were not successful from the Indian viewpoint either, being opposed by the young men (Garfield 1932b:342-344).

Hostilities in 1867, which had commenced in the early spring, continued into the fall. No general massacres of citizens occurred, but many small raids resulted in a significant loss of property and livestock. The Department of the Missouri reported only nineteen soldiers killed and fifty wounded during the year. Indian deaths as a result of military encounters were estimated at ten (Garfield 1931:344). Following the end of the Medicine Lodge treaty negotiations, the Kansas frontier was left in peace for the remainder of the fall and into the spring of 1868 (Garfield 1932b:344; 1932c:451).

The spring of 1868 found Kiowas, Comanches, and some Cheyennes encamped near Fort Larned. Arapahos and the remainder of Cheyennes were located close to Fort Dodge. In accordance with previous treaty agreements they were drawing rations from the government. Special agents also were present among the tribes to explain the terms of the Medicine Lodge treaties signed the previous fall. The young men, still dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty, were agitating for war (Garfield 1932c:451-452).

Settlers in central Kansas received warnings in early June of the approach of a large band of Indians. This resulted in a major but needless Indian scare. The objective of the Cheyenne party, led by Tall Bull, was retaliation against the Kansa tribe at Council Grove for the deaths of seven Cheyennes the previous summer. The principal result of this raid was increased cooperation between the federal military authorities and the state government and development of more effective coordination for protection of the frontier. General Sheridan dispatched cavalry from Forts Riley and Harker to Council Grove and ordered 15,000 rounds of ammunition

dispensed to the governor for distribution to settlers (Garfield 1932c:454). To provide better protection of the frontier Sheridan also organized a cavalry patrol along the western limits of settlement. In addition to the cavalry company already stationed at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River, on June 20 Sheridan posted a company at the Cottonwood River Crossing of the Santa Fe Trail (near present Durham). Along with troops stationed at Fort Harker, these two companies patrolled the frontier between Fort Harker and the confluence of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers (present day Wichita) (Garfield 1932c:455).

In mid-July Cheyennes arrived at Fort Larned demanding annuities, arms, and ammunition. General Alfred Sully initially refused to provide the supplies due to their raid on Council Grove. The Indians left, returning later requesting guns to use for hunting. This time Sully agreed, and by early August the arms had been distributed to the tribe. Soon thereafter, a band of some 200 Cheyenne Dog Soldiers reportedly were attacking settlements along the Saline, Solomon, and Republican river valleys. At least six settlers were killed, others were taken captive, stock was stolen, and homes burned in the frontier communities of north-central Kansas. As a result of the raids and crop failures, many citizens in the region were virtually destitute by fall. Governor Crawford appealed directly to President Andrew Johnson for government aid. He also requested:

> *1) That the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches be driven from Kansas;*
> *2) That the President keep the Indian Commission at home;*
> *3) That the government stop issuing arms and ammunition to the Indians* (Garfield 1932c:457).

The appeal was directed to General Sherman, who sent troops under the command of Sheridan to the scenes of the raids. Block houses were erected in the three valleys and garrisoned with infantry. Cavalry detachments patrolled the areas between the posts. In addition, on August 23 Sheridan issued an order for all Indians to return to their reservations. The governor's petition to the president apparently also had more far reaching results. Subsequently the War Department was given more autonomy to conclude the Indian wars through military force (Garfield 1932c:457).

Indian depredations continued through September. Four soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded in an attack on Fort Dodge mounted by Kiowas and Comanches. Cheyennes and Arapahos reportedly attacked a Mexican wagon train on the Santa Fe Trail near this fort, killing fourteen Mexican teamsters. Other raids and attacks were reported along the Smoky Hill and South Platte rivers.

In August 1868 General Philip Sheridan determined that to successfully pursue and fight the highly mobile Indians, especially the Cheyenne Dog Soldiers, experienced frontier scouts were necessary. He selected Colonel George A. Forsyth, then acting inspector general of the Department of the Missouri, to raise and lead a detachment of frontier scouts. Forsyth had no trouble enlisting experienced frontiersmen in Kansas who were willing to undertake the duty required. He selected thirty men at Fort Harker and twenty more at Fort Hays. Among these men were Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher, a member of the 3rd Regular Infantry and nephew of abolitionist Henry Ward Beecher; Dr. John H. Mooers, a surgeon from Hays City; Sharpe Grover, one of the best scouts and guides on the plains; and Brevet Brigadier General W. H. H. McCall (Custer 1962:125-143). Forsyth's men were paid daily wages and allowances for their mounts. The army supplied them with Spencer seven-shot rifles, Colt revolvers, ammunition, and rations (Knight 1960:76). In early September Forsyth was ordered to control Cheyennes in the vicinity of Fort Wallace (Garfield 1932c:458).

Forsyth's party fell into a trap on September 17, 1868, while encamped on the Arickaree Fork of the Republican River. The soldiers were attacked by a much larger force of Indians comprised of Sioux and

Cheyennes, under the leadership of Roman Nose (Custer 1962:125-143). The size of the Indian contingent was variously estimated at from 450 to 2,000 (Garfield 1932c:458). Forsyth's detachment were pinned down on a small island for nine days and lost eight men killed, including Beecher and the surgeon, and twenty more wounded, including Forsyth (Custer 1962:125-143). Two sets of scouts were sent for help. Both were successful: two scouts reached Fort Wallace, and two met a military column (Knight 1960:77). Relief, in the form of a detachment of the 10th U.S. Cavalry from Fort Wallace under the command of Colonel John C. Carpenter, arrived on September 25. The Indians were forced to withdraw from what has become known as the Battle of Beecher's Island (Custer 1962:125-143). Indian losses in this battle are not known. Estimates ranged from Forsyth's low estimate of 35 killed and many more wounded, to Governor Crawford's estimate of 800 killed. One of the Cheyenne dead was Roman Nose (Garfield 1932c:458-459; Wellman 1987:77).

During the fall of 1868, General Sheridan removed his headquarters from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Harker. He was determined to conduct a campaign against the Indians that would show them the futility of fighting the United States military. In response to General Sheridan's request for additional troops, in September seven troops of the 5th U.S. Cavalry also were transferred from the southern states to Kansas and placed under the temporary command of Major William B. Royall. The 5th U.S. Cavalry's first mission left Harker on October 1 in search of a large war party thought to be encamped on Beaver Creek. They encountered the Indians on October 17, and after eight hours of off-and-on fighting, the soldiers prevailed and then returned to Fort Wallace (Hutton 1994:50-51).

The final encounters between the army and the Indians in Kansas during the fall of 1868 took place in October. On October 18 Colonel Carpenter and a detachment of the 10th U.S. Cavalry attacked a large group of Cheyennes and Arapahos near Buffalo Station, approximately 60 miles west of Fort Hays. Three troopers were wounded; Indian loses included nine killed and thirty wounded. On October 30, six cars of a Kansas Pacific excursion train were derailed by Indians near Grinnell. No passengers were harmed, and the Indians were driven away by the cavalry.

In early October General Sherman authorized General Sheridan to proceed on a winter campaign south of the Arkansas River. In a letter to Senator John Sherman dated September 23, 1868, General Sherman had written: "When winter starves their [the Indians'] ponies, they will want a truce and shan't have it, unless the civil influence compels me again as it did last winter" (Garfield 1932c:463). Sheridan requested that Sherman remand the remaining two months of Custer's court-martial sentence so that he could return to the Plains to command the 7th U.S. Cavalry (Hutton 1994:51). The Indian Peace Commission allowed military preparations to proceed without interference. Sheridan requested a regiment of volunteer cavalry from Governor Crawford. He hoped that the Kansas volunteers would supplement troops from Fort Hays and Fort Dodge. Volunteers were rapidly assembled, with the governor resigning his office to command the 19th Kansas Cavalry on the expedition. The Kansas regiment suffered greatly on its winter march from Topeka to Camp Supply (approximately twelve miles northwest of present day Woodward, Oklahoma). The 19th Kansas arrived on November 26, after Custer and the 7th U.S. Cavalry had already departed for the Washita River (Garfield 1932c:463-464).

Colonel Henry Inman (*Kansas City Star* 19 June 1890) claimed that the plans for the winter campaign of 1868-1869 were designed in his sitting room in the officer's quarters at Fort Harker, with contributions from Generals Sheridan, George A. Forsyth, James W. Forsyth, Colonel McGonigal, and himself. However conceived, Sheridan's plan for the campaign against allied hostile tribes called for the joint effort of three separate columns of troops. Colonel Andrew W. Evans led eight companies of cavalry and infantry from Fort Bascom (New Mexico) and Fort Lyon (Colorado) and worked his way down the Canadian River. General

Eugene A. Carr marched southeast from Fort Lyon with seven troops of the 5th U.S. Cavalry along the North Canadian River. Meanwhile, Sheridan led the main force, consisting of General Custer's 7th U.S. Cavalry, along the Washita River. The goal of the campaign was to force the Indians out of Kansas and onto their designated reservations. Failing that goal, the expedition was to show them by military force that unless they obeyed the restrictions of the treaties, they would face constant warfare, summer and winter (Garfield 1932c:464).

Regarding his presence on the winter campaign, General Sheridan was later quoted as saying:

> *I deemed it best to go in person, as the campaign was an experimental one--campaigns at such a season having been deemed impracticable and reckless by old and experienced frontiersmen, and I did not like to expose the troops to great hazard without being present myself to judge of their hardships and privations* (Knight 1960:83).

Sheridan remained at Camp Supply, sending Custer and the cavalry on to the Washita.

At dawn on the morning of November 27, 1868, Custer's men made a surprise attack on Black Kettle's Cheyenne village on the Washita River. Reports of the number of casualties vary considerably, as did opinions as to whether the attack was deserved. Custer reported that the soldiers killed Black Kettle and 103 Cheyenne warriors, with 57 women and children captured. Cheyennes, through George Bent and Little Robe, later variously claimed that they lost from 11 to 13 men, 12 to 16 women, and 6 to 9 children killed in the attack. Custer's estimate of 103 warriors killed seems high in a village consisting of only 50 lodges (Hutton 1994:387-388). Black Kettle, who had survived the Sand Creek massacre, frequently was referred to as being peaceful. George Bird Grinnell referred to him as "a striking example of a consistently friendly Indian, who, because he was friendly and because his whereabouts were usually known, was punished for the acts of people whom it was supposed he could control." James R. Mead, a trader in Wichita, claimed that Black Kettle was not and never had been a hostile. General Sheridan, in his report to the Secretary of War, made the following statement:

> *Black Kettle, . . . a worn-out and worthless old cypher, was said to be friendly; but when I sent him word to come to Dodge before any of the troops had commenced operations, saying that I would feed and protect himself and family, he refused, . . . He was also with the band on Walnut creek, where they made their medicine, or held their devilish incantations previous to the party setting out to massacre the settlers* (Garfield 1932c:465).

George Bent, the son of William Bent and his Cheyenne wife, commented that Black Kettle was friendly, but that by allowing Cheyenne raiders and Dog Soldiers to join with his camp, it appeared that the band was hostile (Garfield 1932c:466).

Sheridan's entire expeditionary force left Camp Supply on December 7 to pursue the Indians. The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes retreated southward while the Kiowa and Comanche tribes fled toward the Wichita Mountains. Sheridan chose to follow the latter group. On December 17 the troops overtook the Kiowa village near Fort Cobb. Before they could launch an attack, a message was received from General William B. Hazen informing Sheridan that the Kiowa and Comanche tribes had surrendered to the Interior Department and were no longer considered hostile. By December 31, 1868, chiefs from all four tribes had sued for peace, reporting that they had suffered heavy losses and their families and horses were starving. Sheridan accepted their unconditional surrender at Fort Cobb (Oklahoma). The year ended with the appearance of peace on the Plains (Garfield 1932c:466-467).

Sheridan's campaign continued throughout the winter of 1868-1869. By early spring all of the southern tribes had been forced onto their reservations. The final challenge of the campaign was the pursuit of Little Robe's band of Cheyennes and the recapture of two white women taken captive in the raids on the Saline and Solomon rivers the previous summer. Custer's 7th U.S. Cavalry and Horace L. Moore's 19th Kansas Cavalry finally captured the Indians on the Staked Plains of Texas in March 1869. Sheridan claimed in his report of the campaign that all objectives had been met: punishment had been inflicted, property destroyed, and the southern tribes were on their reservations. The army had made it clear that winter did not necessarily bring security (Garfield 1932c:468).

As a result of the 1868 presidential election there were a number of changes in the upper echelons of the United States military. Ulysses S. Grant, who had been the general-in-chief of the army, was elected president. His position was filled by General Sherman. That left a vacancy for the commander of the Military Division of the Missouri, which was given to General Sheridan, who left the Plains for Washington. On March 20, 1869, General John M. Schofield succeeded Sheridan as commander of the Department of the Missouri (Garfield 1932c:468-469).

At the beginning of 1869 the Plains were calm and Indian affairs appeared to be settled. Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches were on their reservations. Arapahos were at Camp Supply and Southern Cheyennes had promised to make peace and settle on a reservation near Camp Supply. However, much dissension remained within the Cheyenne tribe, as the Dog Soldiers refused to submit. Finally Tall Bull and 250 warriors and their families left the Southern Cheyenne reservation to join Sioux and Northern Cheyennes on the Republican River. In late May 1869 Northern Cheyenne and Sioux began a series of raids in north-central Kansas. Thirteen settlers were killed and two women and a child taken captive in Republic County on May 21. A Kansas Pacific train was attacked near Fossil Creek on May 29, and two miles of track were damaged. A similar raid occurred the following day in the Saline River valley, with thirteen killed or wounded and two women captured (Garfield 1932c:469).

Both state and regular troops were called into service. Four companies of state militia, referred to as the Second Frontier Battalion, were mustered into duty in response to these raids. Company A was detailed at Spillman Creek in the Saline valley, Company B at Plum Creek in the Solomon valley, Company C at Fisher Creek in the same valley, and Company D at the forks of Beaver Creek and the Republican River. The troops, who never saw any significant action, were mustered out of service on November 20, 1869. The Second Frontier Battalion was the last Kansas militia battalion called to frontier duty (Garfield 1932c:470-471). Custer and the 7th U.S. Cavalry had left Fort Hays in late May in pursuit of the Indian raiding party, but were unsuccessful in finding the group. Major General Carr, seven companies of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, and 150 Pawnee scouts found Tall Bull's village at Summit Springs, Colorado, and attacked on July 11, 1869. Tall Bull and most of his band were killed. The survivors sued for peace and were moved to the reservation (Garfield 1932c:469).

In 1869 the Kansas legislature passed a bill creating a commission to investigate civilian claims for damages occurring during Indian raids in 1867-1868. Legislators allowed 120 claims, with $58,944.34 distributed to the victims. The commission attributed blame among various Indian tribes who had been active in the state as follows: 77 to the Cheyenne; 34 to the Sioux; 15 to the Pawnee; 9 to the Kiowa; 7 to the Arapaho; and 1 to the Comanche. The commission recommended that all Indians be removed from the state (Garfield 1932c:471-472).

War Department records indicate that the years 1868-1869 were the worst in the history of Plains

Indian warfare in the Department of Missouri. Depredations attributed to the Indians included 158 dead; 41 scalped; 16 wounded; 1 man, 4 women, and 7 children taken into captivity; 24 houses burned; 12 stagecoaches attacked; and 4 wagon trains destroyed. Eighteen Indians were killed during these attacks. Eleven engagements took place between the military and various Indian groups resulting in 35 soldiers killed and 49 wounded. Indian losses were estimated at 291 killed and 250 wounded (Garfield 1932c:472-473).

Role of the Military in Late Nineteenth Century Kansas, 1870-1900

The Kansas Pacific Railroad was completed to Denver, Colorado, in 1870. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe reached Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1880. During the last three decades of the nineteenth century most Indian tribes that had resided in Kansas were removed to new reservations in Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). The period of active interaction between Native Americans and the military in Kansas ended (Table 6).

On September 9, 1878, Northern Cheyenne leaders Dull Knife and Little Wolf led their people in an escape from the Cheyenne-Arapaho agency in Indian Territory. The Indians, who had not wanted to remove to this reservation, were angered by the Indian Bureau's inability to regularly provide sufficient and palatable rations as promised by treaty. Although troops at Forts Dodge, Hays, and Wallace increased patrols in western Kansas, Cheyennes managed to avoid all but a few skirmishes with troops on their journey through the central Plains toward Montana. With the exception of some raiding and looting of settlements by younger warriors, little bloodshed occurred along the route. After reaching the Platte River in Nebraska, the two leaders parted ways. Little Wolf continued toward Montana with his followers, eventually surrendering and camping at Fort Keogh. Dull Knife's band surrendered to soldiers at Fort Robinson, where they refused to be returned to Indian Territory. In an effort to comply with General Sheridan's orders and force the Indians to return to the southern reservation, Captain Henry W. Wessells had the 46 Cheyenne men and 103 women and children locked in an unheated barracks with no food or water. One week later, on January 9, 1879, the Cheyenne made a desperate attempt to escape using a few guns and weapons they had secretly kept. The soldiers opened fire, killing 64 men, women, and children, and recapturing 78. Eleven soldiers were killed and ten were wounded during the escape attempt. Surviving Cheyennes eventually were allowed to settle at the Pine Ridge Agency in southwestern Dakota with the Sioux (Hutton 1994:334-336).

In 1878 General Sheridan, now serving as commander of the Division of the Missouri, made the following statement about the changes that had occurred on the Great Plains:

> *This vast region has undergone in the past ten years a more violent and radical change than any like space of the earth's surface during any previous fifty years* (Knight 1960:7).

Among the changes that took place on the Great Plains during the 1860s-1870s were revision of the earlier popular conception of the region as the Great American Desert; subjugation and removal of native peoples; demise of the vast herds of bison; and resettlement of the country by immigrants from the eastern part of the country and from Europe.

One after another, most military forts in Kansas were closed: Fort Harker in 1872, Fort Larned in 1878, Forts Dodge and Wallace in 1882, and Fort Hays in 1889. As a result of the General Allotment (or Dawes) Act of 1887 and an executive order issued by President Grover Cleveland in 1894, most tribal and reservation lands, which had been promised in perpetuity, were divided among individuals with the surplus sold.

Table 6. Partial List of Indian-Military Engagements in Kansas, 1870-1900.

Date	Location	Casualties & Damages
June 11, 1870	Near Grinnell -Government wagon train and escort attacked, resulting in a three hour battle	
Oct. 27, 1875	Between the Buffalo and Smoky Hill railroad stations - Capt. John M. Hamilton, with a detachment of Co. H, 5th U.S. Cavalry, left Fort Wallace and encountered more than 70 Cheyennes (Montgomery 1928:58)	one soldier wounded; two Indians killed
Sept.-Oct. 1878	Various skirmishes between Northern Cheyennes fleeing from Indian Territory and pursuing soldiers	

Sources: Bell 1870; Montgomery 1928

Major Military Forts in Kansas

The primary function of the forts was to maintain the peace among the various native and immigrant tribes and among EuroAmerican and native peoples. In many instances, the early forts were established to prevent EuroAmerican encroachment onto Indian lands or to protect one tribe from the hostile designs of another. Forts served to regulate and facilitate peaceful trade and contact between EuroAmerican traders and settlers and the tribes, many of whom sought the benefits of new technologies and manufactured goods (Table 7).

The pressure of white intrusion into lands occupied by native peoples resulted in the placement of military posts and forts to protect transportation through and settlement in the area. Travelers, trade, and mail along major civilian and military trails (Santa Fe, Oregon-California, and Smoky Hill trails and various military roads linking the forts) were protected by troops stationed at the forts. In addition to military functions, some Kansas forts served as Indian agencies or as distribution points for annuities given to native peoples under treaty agreements. The forts served as military supply depots and bases for military operations against hostile Indians. Troops from Kansas forts also assisted in removing Plains tribes to reservations in Indian Territory. The activities of the army at Kansas forts contributed to the end of traditional Indian life on the Plains. However, construction of the railroads, decimation of the buffalo herds, and the arrival of large numbers of EuroAmerican settlers played significant roles in the transition.

Fort Leavenworth (1827-present)

Fort Leavenworth, the first permanent fort established in Kansas, was founded May 8, 1827 by Colonel Henry Leavenworth. Well into the 1870s this post served a principal role in frontier defense. Established to guard the permanent Indian frontier, the fort also protected travel on such major overland routes as the Santa Fe Trail. The fort was the headquarters for military commanders in the Department of the Missouri. It was the general depot for supplies to all military forts and camps in the West. With the arrival of eastern tribes, Fort Leavenworth took on the added responsibility of protecting the rights of immigrant tribes in the region (Garfield 1931:52-53).

Table 7. Major Military Forts in Kansas.

Name of Fort	County	Date Established	Date Closed	Purpose
Fort Dodge	Ford	4/10/1865	10/2/1882	protect Santa Fe Trade; provide base of operations against hostiles
Fort Harker (originally Fort Ellsworth)	Ellsworth	8/1864 (moved 1/1867)	4/1872 (reoccupied winter 1872/73)	provide base for distribution of supplies to western forts; provide base of operations against hostiles (1868-1869); protect construction crews of Kansas Pacific RR
Fort Hays (originally Fort Fletcher)	Ellis	10/11/1865	11/1889	protect travelers on Smoky Hill Trail; protect construction crews of Kansas Pacific RR from hostiles
Fort Larned (originally Camp on Pawnee Fork)	Pawnee	10/22/1859	7/19/1878	protect mail route and Santa Fe Trade; protect AT&SF RR construction crews from hostiles; provide central point of distribution of annuities to Native Americans; Indian Agency for Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Plains Apache, and Comanche
Fort Leavenworth (originally Cantonment Leavenworth)	Leavenworth	5/8/1827	still active	protect Santa Fe Trade; to provide frontier defense; serve as a military supply depot
Fort Riley	Geary & Riley	5/17/1853	still active	protect travelers along the Santa Fe and Smoky Hill trails
Fort Scott	Bourbon	5/30/1842	4/1853	protect military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Gibson (Oklahoma); protect settlers and Indians; prevent encroachment into "permanent Indian frontier"
		3/29/1862	10/1865	Civil War outpost
		10/1869	1873	serve as military supply depot
Fort Zarah	Barton	9/1864	12/1869	protect travelers on Santa Fe Trail
Fort Wallace (originally Camp Pond Creek)	Wallace	9/1865	5/31/1882	control Indians and maintain security in the region; protect stage route; provide military escorts for travelers along the Smoky Hill stage route

Sources: Barry 1972; Frazer 1980; Hart 1964; NPS 1994; Oliva 1980, 1982, 1994, 1998a, 1998b

Today Fort Leavenworth is one of two Kansas forts that remain active military posts. Fort Leavenworth, the oldest U. S. Army fort in continuous existence west of the Mississippi, is the home of the United States Army Command and General Staff College. The Frontier Army Museum at Fort Leavenworth provides information about the history of the post, the units that served here, and the general history of foot soldiers in the United States. Archeological investigations have been conducted at a number of sites on the post (Barr and Rowlison 1977; Wagner, et al. 1988, 1989).

Fort Scott (1842-1853; 1862-1865; 1869-1873)

Fort Scott was established May 30, 1842, on the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Gibson military road, begun in 1837. The post was named for then General-in-Chief of the Army Winfield Scott. Fort Scott's mission was to prevent encroachment into the "permanent Indian frontier" to the west and to protect settlers, Indians, and the military road. The post was temporarily reoccupied during the Civil War to provide a base for soldiers patrolling the eastern border against possible bushwhacker attacks (Garfield 1931:53). Troops were again garrisoned at Fort Scott from 1869 to 1873 when a dispute between settlers and the railroad erupted into violence (Oliva 1994).

The National Park Service has restored Fort Scott, which is operated as a National Historic Site. Facilities at the fort include audio-visual and interpretive programs, tours, museum displays, and a bookstore. Archeological investigations (Reynolds 1983) and architectural recording were conducted at the site to provide information and aide in restoration.

Fort Riley (1853-present)

Fort Riley was established on the north bank of the Kansas River near the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican on May 17, 1853. Originally designated as Camp Center, due to its location near the geographical center of the country, it was renamed on June 27 of that year to honor Colonel Bennett Riley, 1st U.S. Infantry, who had died on June 9. This fort, along with Forts Larned and Zarah which were established later, was intended to protect commerce and travel along the Santa Fe and other overland trails. Fort Riley, which was closer than Fort Leavenworth to the location of much Indian activity, became a point of departure for many mounted expeditions against the tribes. The 7th U.S. Cavalry was first organized at Fort Riley in the fall of 1866. During the Indian wars, Fort Riley functioned chiefly as a headquarters for supplies and an organizing and drilling location for troops (Frazer 1980:57; Garfield 1931:53).

Fort Riley is one of two Kansas forts that remain active military posts. Archeological investigations have been conducted at this post to determine the location of historic areas and in advance of major construction projects (Beck 1985; Brockway 1985; Cooprider 1979a, 1979b; Delehanty 1985; Fosha 1985; Hall 1985; Kirby 1985; O'Brien 1985; O'Neill 1985; West 1989). The U.S. Cavalry Museum at Fort Riley provides information about the history of this post, the units that served here, and the general history of mounted soldiers in the United States.

Fort Larned (1859-1878)

Originally established as Camp on Pawnee Fork in 1859, this post was renamed Camp Alert in 1860. On May 29, 1860, the post's name was changed to honor Colonel Benjamin F. Larned, Paymaster General of the U.S. Army. The fort was situated on the banks of Pawnee Fork approximately eight miles from its confluence with the Arkansas River. The post served as a headquarters for military forces guarding the Santa

Fe Trail (Frazer 1980:55; Garfield 1931:54). It also was one of several Kansas forts that served as Indian agencies. Government-appointed agents resided at or visited the fort where tribes gathered to receive annuities, payments of money, food, and goods promised in treaties negotiated with government representatives. The Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency was located at this fort from 1862 to 1868, as was the agency for Kiowas, Plains Apaches, and Comanches between 1863 and 1868 (Oliva 1982). Kansas Governor James M. Harvey protested military plans to close Fort Larned in 1872, arguing that it still was needed to protect the people of south-central Kansas and workers on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. It remained an active post until 1878 (Garfield 1931:54).

Fort Larned, which for many years was in private hands and operated as a ranch, was acquired and restored by the National Park Service in the late 1960s (Sheire 1968). Archeological investigations (Dial 1991; Monger 1976; Perttula and Shaw 1980; Scott 1973, 1974a, 1974b, 1975a, 1975b, 1977, 1989; Spears 1978; Zalucha and Olinger 1977) and architectural recording and research (Albright 1974; Cockrell, et al. 1991) were conducted to assist with interpretation and reconstruction of the post. The fort is open to the public as a National Historic Site with audio-visual and interpretive programs, tours, museum displays, and a bookstore.

Fort Zarah (1864-1869)

Fort Zarah was established in 1864 on Walnut Creek approximately one mile from its confluence with the Arkansas River. Founded by General Samuel R. Curtis, the post was named in honor his son, Major Henry Zarah Curtis, who was killed in action at Quantrill's October 6, 1863, raid on Baxter Springs. The primary purpose of this fort was guarding commerce and travel along the Santa Fe Trail. The garrison provided military escorts to accompany wagon trains west to Smoky Crossing between Forts Zarah and Larned, and east for 25 miles toward Council Grove. Fort Zarah was abandoned December 4, 1869, and the military reservation was transferred to the Department of the Interior on March 25, 1871, for sale as public lands (Frazer 1980:59; Garfield 1931:54).

No original fort buildings remain at the sites of Fort Zarah or Fort Wallace. Archeological investigations were conducted at the Fort Zarah site by the Kansas State Historical Society and Kansas Anthropological Association during 1972 (Witty 1972). The Barton County Historical Museum in Great Bend contains exhibits pertaining to the history of Fort Zarah.

Fort Ellsworth (1864-1866/67) & Fort Harker (1866/67-1872/73)

Fort Ellsworth was established in June 1864 at the site of the abandoned Page trading ranch and mail station on the northeast side of the Smoky Hill River at the point where the military road linking Fort Riley to the Santa Fe Trail crossed the river. The fort was one of several intended to protect the more remote frontier settlements from Indian attacks and to keep the communication lines open along the trails (Ziegler 1996:5). Under orders from General Samuel R. Curtis, construction of the post was begun by Major T. I. McKenny, Inspector-General of the Department of Kansas, and completed by 2nd Lieutenant Allen Ellsworth, Company H, 7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry. During a dress parade at Fort Larned in July 1867 General Curtis named the fort in honor of Lieutenant Ellsworth (Hummel 1938). In accordance with General Orders No. 22 issued on November 17, 1866, by General Winfield Scott Hancock, commander of the Division of the Missouri, the name of the fort to Fort Harker. It was named in honor of General Charles Garrison Harker who had died June 27, 1864, from wounds received in an abortive offensive action at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

A site for the new post was selected approximately one mile northeast of old Fort Ellsworth and

construction began. Hancock's 1867 expedition to the Plains passed through Fort Harker in April. The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, was completed to the fort on July 10. During the summer of 1867 cholera killed 46 soldiers at the post and several family members and civilians. Many soldiers were kept busy guarding railroad construction crews as the railroad built west, finally reaching Denver in 1870. The military ordered Fort Harker to be closed on April 2, 1872. The last regular troops left the fort in October of that year. The post was temporarily reoccupied during the winter of 1872-1873 (Lees and Schockley 1985:21-23).

There are no above ground remains at the site of Fort Ellsworth. Most of this site lies on federal property in the upper reaches of Kanopolis Reservoir and is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. Pot hunting and looting at this site prompted the Army Corps to conduct preliminary archeological investigations at the site in 1995. Additional archeological fieldwork was undertaken at the site in 1996 through a combined effort of the Army Corps, Kansas State Historical Society, and Kansas Anthropological Association as part of the 1996 Kansas Archeology Training Program. Results of these investigations will be detailed in a report being produced by Robert Ziegler (in progress), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District.

Four original fort structures remain standing at Fort Harker. Most of this post is now situated on private property within the town of Kanopolis. The Ellsworth County Historical Society owns the guardhouse and one of the junior officers' quarters. The Society staff operate a museum in the Guardhouse and are in the process of restoring the officers' quarters to its fort-period appearance. Archeological investigations were conducted at Fort Harker during the 1996 Kansas Archeology Training Program by archeologists from the Kansas State Historical Society and members of the Kansas Anthropological Association. Results of the 1996 fieldwork at Fort Harker is presented in a separate report produced by the Archeology office, Kansas State Historical Society (King 1997).

Fort Hays (1865-1889)

This post originally was established as Camp Fletcher on October 11, 1865. It was named for Governor Thomas C. Fletcher of Missouri. This early post, located fifteen miles southeast of the later fort site on Big Creek, was destroyed by flood on June 5, 1867. The fort was relocated June 22 to higher ground and on November 11, 1866, the name was changed to Fort Hays. It was named in honor of Brigadier General Alexander Hays, who was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864. This post, like Forts Harker and Wallace, was located on the Smoky Hill route and the proposed line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Fort Hays protected railroad construction crews, travelers along the Smoky Hill Route, and settlers in the area. The 7th U.S. Cavalry, under Colonel George A. Custer, was stationed at Fort Hays from 1867 to 1870. The post served briefly as headquarters for General Hancock during his 1867 campaign and for General Sheridan in 1868. The fort remained an active military post until it was abandoned by the government in November of 1889. The military reservation was transferred to the Department of the Interior on November 6, 1889, and by Act of Congress dated March 28, 1900, the lands were transferred to the State of Kansas (Frazer 1980:54; Garfield 1931:56; Oliva 1980).

The Kansas State Historical Society maintains a portion of Fort Hays, including the blockhouse, guardhouse, and two officers' quarters, as a state historical site. Archeological investigations were conducted at Fort Hays in 1966, 1967, 1969, and 1970 by KSHS archeologists (Barr 1967, 1969, 1970a, 1970b; Calabrese 1966; Stein 1997; King 1999). Museum displays and a bookstore are open to the public at the site. The campus of Fort Hays State College was built over part of the fort site.

Fort Wallace (1865-1882)

When first established in September 1865, this post was called Camp Pond Creek. It was located near the Pond Creek Station of the Butterfield Overland Despatch, several miles west of its later location on Pond Creek, a tributary of the Smoky Hill River. It was soon moved to a new site on the north side of the Smoky Hill. The fort was named for General William H. L. Wallace who died April 10, 1862, from wounds received at the Battle of Shiloh. Fort Wallace was the westernmost and last permanent fort established in the state, and from 1865 to 1878 was one of the most active posts in the Indian wars (Frazer 1980:58-59; Garfield 1931:56). It has been stated that "the small garrisons at Fort Wallace participated in more actual engagements with the Indians and were sent to the relief of more scout and escort parties than the soldiers from any other post in Kansas" (Montgomery 1928:203). Troops from this post served as escorts for stages and wagon trains along the Smoky Hill route and protected surveyors and workers during construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The fort was abandoned on May 31, 1882, but some troops remained at the post through the fall. The Fort Wallace Military Reservation was transferred to the Department of the Interior for sale as public lands on March 25, 1871 (Frazer 1980:58-59; Garfield 1931:57; Oliva 1998a).

The site of Fort Wallace is on private property. The old post cemetery, including a monument erected by soldiers in 1867 to honor their fallen comrades, is enclosed within stone walls in the Wallace Township Cemetery. The Fort Wallace Memorial Association operates a small museum on U.S. Highway 40 a short distance northwest of the fort site. Excavations were conducted at the post during the 1950s and 1960s by local individuals and collectors, some of whom were associated with the Fort Wallace Memorial Association. Professional archeologists from the Kansas State Historical Society were allowed to conduct limited archeological testing at this site during the spring of 1997 (King in progress).

Fort Dodge (1865-1882)

Fort Dodge was founded on April 10, 1865, by Captain Henry Pierce, 11th Kansas Cavalry, under orders from General Grenville M. Dodge. Fort Dodge was the fourth post in this vicinity, having been preceded by Fort Mann (April 1847-August 1850), Fort Mackay (August 1850-June 1851), and Fort Atkinson (June 1851-October 1854; intermittently October 1854-April 1865). Sources variously list the post as being named in honor of Colonel Henry Dodge, 1st U.S. Dragoons, and General Grenville M. Dodge. The fort was located on the north bank of the Arkansas River near the junction of the wet and dry routes of the Santa Fe Trail. It was situated between two favored Indian river crossings: the Cimarron Crossing located 25 miles to the west, and the Mulberry Crossing 15 miles to the east. General Philip Sheridan used the fort as headquarters for his winter campaign of 1868-1869. Fort Dodge was abandoned as an active military post on October 2, 1882, and the lands were transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior on January 12, 1885 (Frazer 1980:52-53; Garfield 1931:54-55; Strate 1970).

Since 1890 the State of Kansas has owned the site of Fort Dodge and operated it as the Kansas Soldiers Home. A small museum is maintained and outdoor historical signage calls attention to the parade ground and remaining fort buildings. National Register of Historic Place nomination forms were completed in 1970 for Fort Dodge Historic District and five structures at the Soldiers Home, including the "Custer House," "Nimitz House," Pershing Barrack," "Typical Fort Dodge Old Soldiers Home," and "Fort Dodge Hospital" (Pankratz 1970; Spangler 1970a-e). No professional archeological research was completed at this site prior to the 1996 work conducted by archeologists from the Kansas State Historical Society. The history of Fort Dodge and results of the archeological investigations are discussed in greater detail in subsequent chapters.

LAYOUT AND DESCRIPTION OF FORT DODGE

Frontier posts seldom looked like the stockaded forts seen in John Wayne movies and television westerns.

> *Where wood can be obtained, the fort general consists of rows of log huts or frame houses, well-built and often made very comfortable, enclosing a central parade ground, with a large building or storehouse; a hospital corresponding to the size of the post; a suttler's store, where usually many things can be bought which are rare luxuries on the plains, but at very high prices; a blacksmith's forge, and other buildings. . . . If good building-stone can be had close at hand, then the fort becomes a far more durable structure, and considerable pride is often taken by the officer commanding in the designs and construction of the buildings . . .* (Bell 1870:29).

None of the permanent military forts established in Kansas by federal troops were enclosed by stockaded walls. Rather they consisted of an often dispersed group of buildings, a number of which clustered together around a parade ground. Other structures were situated at some distance where terrain was more suitable or water was readily available.

Much of what is known about the layout and appearance of Fort Dodge comes from just a few sources. Military plans, daily reports, and other records provide a good indication of the types, number, and locations of buildings, corrals, privies, wells, springs, and trash dumps. Two important sources of information concerning the layout of Fort Dodge were the 1876 (US,MDM) and 1877 (US,AGL) military plans of the fort (Figures 5 and 6). Much of the descriptive detail about Fort Dodge was written by post surgeons C.S. De Graw and W. S. Tremaine (1870). Their report, which appeared in *Circular No. 4: Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts*, from the U.S. Surgeon-General's Office, presented a detailed description of the post and the surrounding landscape and environment. Another excellent source of information about the appearance of the fort and descriptions of fort buildings was provided by records of the Quartermaster Office. Copies of several annual reports of buildings at the post were examined. The 1882 annual quartermaster report on buildings at the post, completed by 2nd Lieutenant Frederick D. Sharp (20th U.S. Infantry) on March 31, provided detailed information about the condition of the buildings at that time. Other sources that provide a glimpse of the fort during its active military occupation include several photographs, sketches completed by Theodore R. Davis and others, a few published newspaper and magazine accounts by traveling journalists, and comments in the diaries and memoirs of soldiers, officers, traders, civilians, and family members who visited or lived at the post for varying lengths of time. Many of these sources have been used to compile the descriptions of the fort and of specific fort buildings that are presented in this report.

Descriptions of Fort Dodge

General descriptions and depictions of Fort Dodge appear in a number of sources. The fort was mentioned in the journals and diaries of soldiers, officers, and civilians stationed at the post or traveled through the area. Contemporary newspapers included descriptions of the post, and stories about the officers and soldiers stationed there and important activities or events which occurred at the fort or in the vicinity. Occasional photographs and sketches also provide a glimpse of the fort and its inhabitants.

Major John C. McFerran traveled the Santa Fe Trail through southwestern Kansas in 1865 and reported on the countryside and posts that he encountered. Concerning Fort Dodge, he wrote:

From the Cimarron crossing, where the two routes unite, the road passes down the river about thirty miles to Fort Dodge. This post consists of a few huts made of poles set endwise in the ground and covered with dirt and tents, enclosed by a ditch and a dirt embankment, and garrison, I believe, by five companies of volunteers under a Major [William F.] Armstrong. A few days before I passed two Indians drove off almost all the public animals from this post. These had hardly gotten the stock away before a large number of their people, estimated variously at from 500 to 5,000, showed themselves on the surrounding hills (Simmons 1986:).

James F. Meline, who traveled along through the region in 1866, described Fort Dodge as " simply a small assemblage of mud hovels, close to the bank of the river, in a low, damp spot, neither as salubrious nor as commanding as the adjoining hill-side–a preferable position on every account" (Meline 1868:294).

Journalist Henry M. Stanley, best known for his book Out of Africa detailing his search for Doctor Livingston, accompanied General Hancock's 1867 expedition on the plains. He described the expedition's arrival at Fort Dodge on April 25th and the fort's general appearance in these words:

After three days' march across the barren, bleak, and sandy hills, beyond Larned, we arrived at Fort Dodge.

As soon as we were seen descending the brow of the hill that shut off Fort Dodge from our view, the commanding-General [Hancock] was greeted by a salute of fifteen guns, and the garrison at the same time was turned out, and presented arms, under command of Major Douglass, its commander. Hancock seemed pleased with the manner of his reception, and paid great attention to the soldierly appearance of the men. The old fort in which the garrison resides is surrounded by embankments with sallyports, moat, and wooden drawbridges. Some former commander evidently bestowed great care on it, and it has been planned with an amount of skill that was unexpected in the middle of the plains, and the fort is kept as neat as possible. The approaches to it are commanded by a battery of four howitzers (Stanley 1895:47-48).

An article entitled "The Indian War" appeared in the May 25, 1867, issue of *Harper's Weekly*. , the article contained a brief description of Fort Dodge:

Its garrison consists of about one hundred soldiers of all arms. The quarters of the officers are sunk in the ground to the depth of three or four feet. The rest of the structure is of sod, plastered inside and out. The roofs are composed of small saplings, on which bushes are thrown and covered with earth (*Harper's Weekly*, 25 May 1867).

One of the Theodore R. Davis sketches accompanying this article is captioned "Interior of Fort Dodge, Kansas" (Figure 11). This sketch shows a number of structures, tents, and apparent walls or barricades at the post.

Buildings and Features at Fort Dodge

Military records indicate that many different construction methods were utilized at Fort Dodge during

Figure 11. Theodore R. Davis sketch of the "Interior of Fort Dodge, Kansas" (*Harper's Weekly*, 25 May 1867).

the military occupation of this post. The initial structures built at the post were simple sod shanties and dugouts excavated into the river banks. The first winter at the isolated post was a cold, wet, and miserable one. Surgeons De Graw and Tremaine (1870:301) provided a brief description of the situation:

> *From the prevailing high winds in this vicinity it was very difficult to quarter the troops in tents, and from the occupancy of the post to October, 1867, when one of the present barracks was completed and occupied, the troops were quartered in "dug-outs" along the river bank, which is from eight to twelve feet above the water. A "dug-out" consisted of a cellar near the edge of the bank, 10 by 12 feet and 4 or 5 feet deep, roofed over with poles, gunny bags, brush, and earth, about two feet above the ground, with one door, a hole for a window, and a sod chimney and fireplace. Banks of earth were left for bunks. There were seventy of these, from two to four men being quartered in each. The officers' quarters and the hospital were good buildings, roofed with earth. During the summer of 1866 some lumber was obtained, and the condition of the "dug-outs" was materially improved, the roofs were raised, wooden bunks were constructed, and the sides and roof lined with pieces of condemned tents.*

Larger dug-outs along the river bank served as stables for cavalry horses during the winter of 1865-1866. Livestock used by the quartermaster department had to spend the winter outdoors as additional stables were not built.

Adobe, frame, and stone buildings were built beginning in 1866 and 1867 to house the troops, officers, animals, and military supplies. In April 1866 Major General John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, granted permission for suitable barracks to be constructed at Fort Dodge. His instructions specifically indicated that locally available materials were to be used and that the soldiers must perform the labor. At that time the only readily available construction material near Fort Dodge was sod, as lumber was scarce and to source of rock suitable for building construction had been located. Efforts to use sod were not terribly successful. A small load of lumber delivered to the fort in 1866 was used to improved the dug-outs. A stone quarry was identified in June 1866 at a distance of only five miles from the post. General Pope granted permission to hire men to construct stone buildings and construction was soon underway. A quarry with better stone was located at a distance of 12 miles in August of that year. Post quartermaster, Lieutenant George Henry Wallace (3rd U.S. Infantry) became post commander in August 1867. He ordered that work be halted on the barracks in order to complete a quartermaster storehouse so that supplies would not be lost to the elements. When work was stopped in November for the winter a bakery and a quartermaster's storehouse had been completed. Construction had also begun on a post hospital and an enlisted barracks. During 1867 Post quartermaster, Lieutenant G.A. Hesselberger (3rd U.S. Infantry) oversaw construction efforts. A large number of civilian employees were hired to assist with building. The hospital and one enlisted barracks were finished, another company quarters was constructed but not finished inside, and a commissary storehouse and granary were completed. Additional buildings were constructed during the military occupation of the fort, while others were remodeled, renovated, moved, or razed (Oliva 1961a:145-149).

For this project, structure identification numbers were assigned to each fort building or structure shown on the two military plans. Copies of these two plans with the structure numbers and a complete listing of these numbers appears in Appendix A.

Parade Ground

The Fort Dodge parade ground was not clearly defined on the 1876 (US,MDM) military plan of Fort Dodge. It appears to be approximately 310 ft (94.55 m) wide from the front of the officers' quarters to the front of the enlisted barracks. No buildings are shown along the south edge of the parade ground, but it extends at least 820 ft (250.1 m) from the front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4) to a point in line with the bakery (ST#12). A flag pole, possibly on a slight mound, was depicted in the center of the parade ground, west of the northern enlisted barracks, on this plan.

The 1877 (US,AGL) plan of the fort does not show any definite south edge to the parade ground. However, this plan does indicate the presence of a flag pole south of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4), slightly south of the bake house (ST#12) and in line with the south side of the southern enlisted barracks (ST#11).

Guard House (ST#16)

The guard house at Fort Dodge was located west of the parade ground, southwest of the hospital and northwest of the warehouses. In 1870 the guard house at Fort Dodge was described as

> *a temporary wooden shed, 18 x 24 feet, in very bad condition and poorly adapted to the purposes for which it is used. Its cubic capacity is 4,860 feet; stoves are used for warming; windows afford light and ventilation. Its average capacity is 18* (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302).

The guard house described in the 1875 surgeon's report was apparently slightly larger than that described in 1870.

> *The guard-house is a temporary wooden shed, 28 by 18 feet, divided into two prison rooms, one 13 by 17 feet, the other 16 by 13 feet; each room is 7 feet high, lighted and ventilated by two windows, unglazed, and warmed by a stove in each room. Average daily occupancy for the past two months, 17 15/16. This guard-house is a disgraceful place to confine prisoners, and the attention of the proper authorities has been repeatedly called to its condition. About 10 feet distant from the above building is another shed, 27 by 15 feet by 7 feet high, occupied by the guard, lighted by two small windows, and warmed by a stove* (Tremaine 1875:254).

A January 1875 military medical record described the guard house indicated that this building housed an average of twelve prisoners in questionable living conditions:

> *. . . It is badly adapted for the purposes and impossible to keep it in good condition: repeated representations have been made of the necessity for a new guard-house. Hitherto without effect. As there is no convenient latrine, during the night the prisoners are obliged to use a bucket for necessary purposes. At one time during the past year quite an epidemic of diarrhea occurred amongst the prisoners and with the convenience (or rather want of it) above referred to, the conditions of these unfortunates was deplorable; certainly not conducive to health or morals* (Oliva 1961a:148; US,AAGO, Medical History).

The military plan accompanying the 1876 report to the Military Division of the Missouri shows the guard house in this location (Figure 5). However, this plan indicates that the guard house was built of stone, and depicts it as a rear facing U-plan, with the long axis running north to south and short ells extending west in line with the north and south walls. The guard house appears on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan as a 36 x 50 ft (10.98 x 15.25 m) rectangle aligned with the long axis running east to west (Figure 6). A photograph taken ca. 1879 looking southeast at the post buildings from a point behind the Post Hospital shows the Guard House at the far right edge (Figure 12).

The 1882 report of 2nd Lieutenant Sharp's inspection at Fort Dodge refers to the Guard House (ST#16) as a 50 x 36 x 20 ft (15.25 x 10.98 x 6.1 m) building. It was constructed of frame, weather boarded, and had a shingled roof. The building was the "same as called for by circular from Q'M' General's Office, June 15th, 1874" (Sharp 1882). It was reported in good condition, except that exterior woodwork needed to be painted.

Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4), Stable (ST#20), and Privy (ST#4a)

When Major Henry Douglass (3rd U.S. Infantry) took command at Fort Dodge, his wife, Isadore, and their three sons accompanied him. Mrs. Douglass' letters to her mother provide some information about the family's living conditions. In a February 1867 letter she wrote:

> I am now keeping house, our house consists in a dining room, a bed room on either side of the dining room, a kitchen back of the dining room, and a lobby in front. We are three feet below ground, four feet above. They are very comfortable quarters. Though the thermometer is below zero we hardly know it is cold. We have four rooms [each with] a large stove. A river, the Arkansas, about ten yards back of the house. The houses here are more picturesque than elegant. I wish you could see our mud house. It looks gloomy now but when our boxes come I will fix it nicely. When our new quarters are done next year, we will live somewhat differently, now we are living somewhat in the manner of Prairie dogs (Oliva 1997).

In a letter written in June 1867 Isadore Douglass was somewhat less complimentary of the "mud house."

> I will tell you how comfortable we are, every time it rains we are flooded in our house, and last night we had a storm, and in our bedroom and sitting room the water was 8 inches deep, besides what we carried out in tubs and pail. . . . We have a board floor in our dining room now, but the roof is going to tumble in so we are having a new mud house made. I shall be glad when it is finished for I do not care to be buried alive or killed. . . . Last summer there were three immense rattle snakes killed in this house. It used to be the old mess house and was repaired for us (Oliva 1997).

Her house may have looked something like a sketch of sod officer's quarters at Fort Dodge that appeared in the June 1869 issue of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (Figure 13). Unfortunately, Mrs. Douglass died of cholera on August 1, 1867, before the new stone commanding officer's quarters could be completed.

The stone Commanding Officer's Quarters was completed in the fall of 1867. This residence was described in 1870 as:

> a stone building, one and a half stories high, and arranged for a field officer; it consists of a

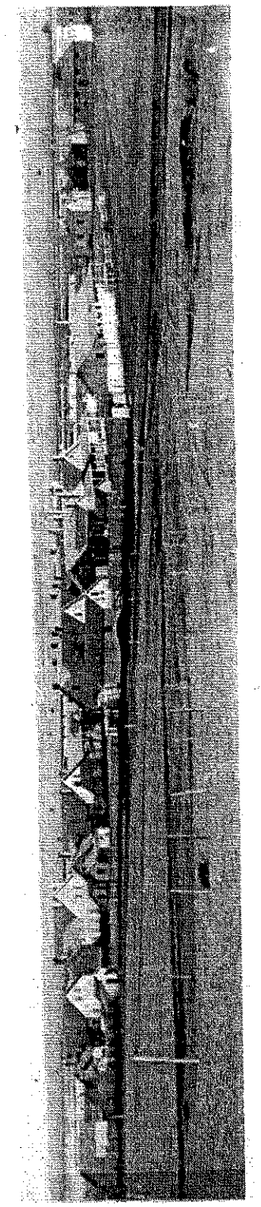


Figure 12. Ca. 1879 photograph showing a general view of Fort Dodge looking southeast. Guard House is at extreme right, Officers' Quarters to left, Post Hospital and Detached Ward near center, and Arkansas River in background (Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society).

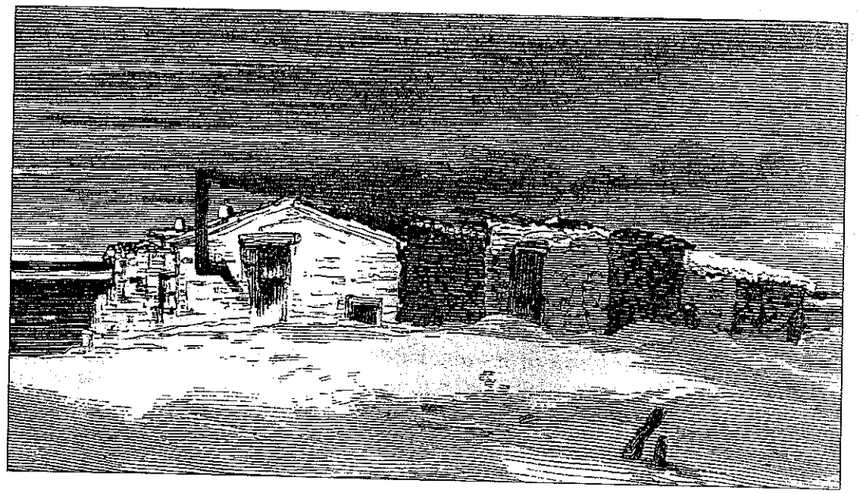


Figure 13. Theodore R. Davis sketch of an officer's sod quarters at Fort Dodge, entitled "An Army Home" (*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, June 1869:24).

central hall, with two rooms on each side, 18 by 18 by 10 feet, a kitchen in L, and four attic rooms. The lower rooms are heated by fireplaces, and lighted and ventilated by two *windows each* (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302.

A frame stable and coach house were located within a fenced yard behind the house to the north (Oliva 1997).

The Commanding Officer's Quarters was described in the 1875 surgeon's report in nearly the same wording. One of the differences were the mention of a pantry, as well as a kitchen, in the first floor ell. This later report also indicated the presence of an associated outbuilding "in the rear of this building." It is described as "a frame building, weather-boarded, with coach-house and four stalls" (Tremaine 1875:254).

The two-story stone Commanding Officer's Quarters stands out in three photographs of the post taken ca. 1879. The residence is the second house from the right in a view looking northwest across the parade ground toward the Officers' Quarters and Post Hospital at the far left (Figure 14). The front of the stable is visible behind and to the right of the Commanding Officer's Quarters. Another photograph looking to the southwest shows the back of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, here the second building from the left, and its associated stable within the fenced rear yard (Figure 15). The rear of the Commanding Officer's Quarters is also visible near the left edge of the general view of the post looking southeast (Figure 12).

The Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4) was described in the 1882 (Sharp) inspection report as being 1.5 stories tall, measuring 52 x 30 x 16 ft (15.86 x 9.15 x 4.88 m), and having a 26 x 16 x 16-ft (7.93

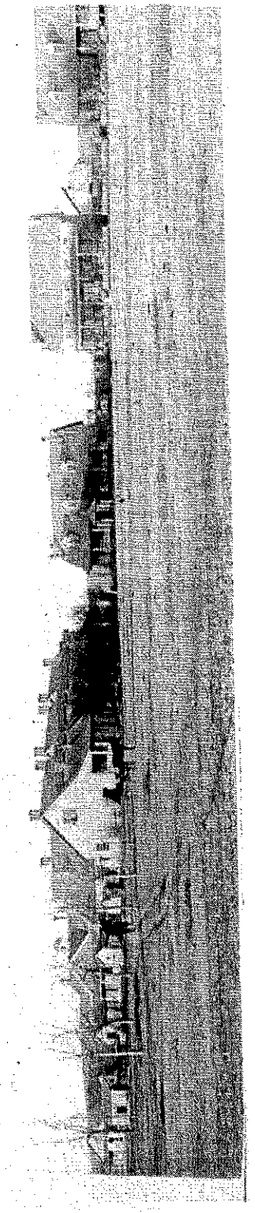


Figure 14. Ca. 1879 photograph showing a general view of Fort Dodge looking northwest from near center of the parade ground. The Commanding Officer's Quarters is the second residence from the right, bracketed by the other two Officers' Quarters at the north edge of the parade ground. Three Officers' Quarters along the west edge of parade ground are left of center. The Post Hospital and Detached Ward are visible at the extreme left (Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society).

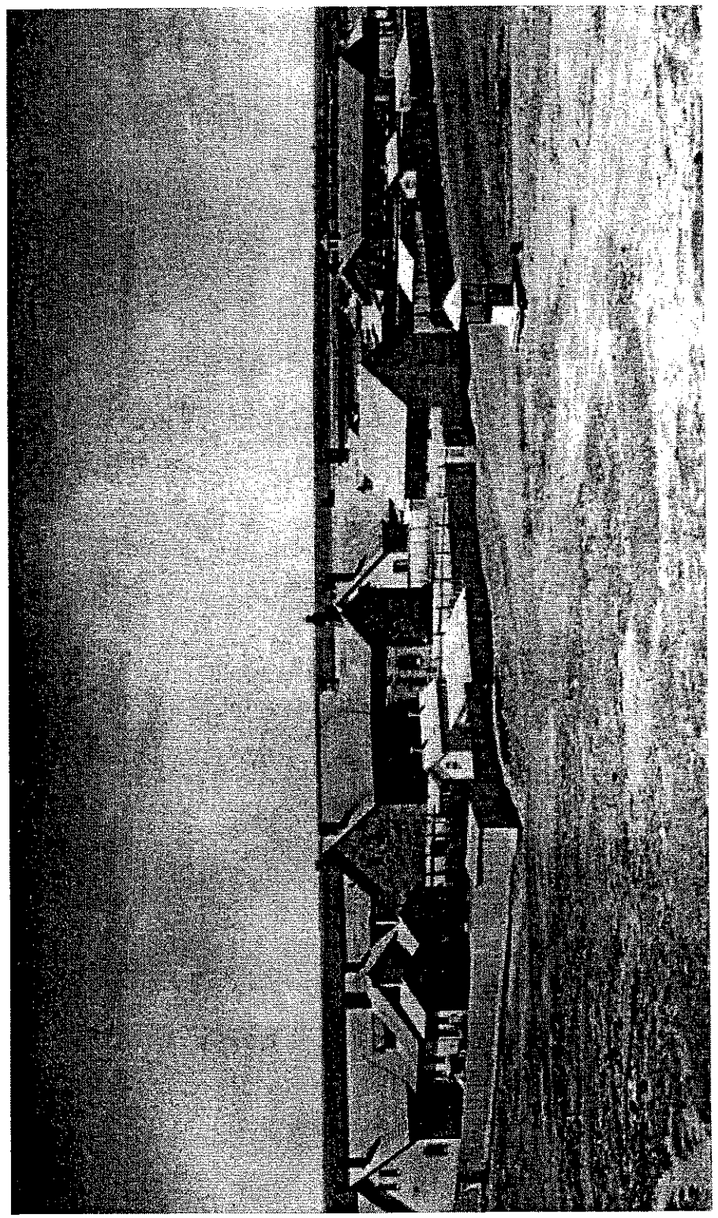


Figure 15. Ca. 1879 general view of Fort Dodge, looking southwest toward the rear of two Officers' Quarters (left and center), the Commanding Officers Quarters (two-story stone building to left of center), Commanding Officer's Stable (frame building behind quarters) at north end of parade ground, and Post Hospital (stone building at far right) (Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society).

x 4.88 x 4.88 m) ell. This stone residence had a shingled roof and a covered front porch. The interior was divided into 11 rooms. The condition at the time of inspection was not good

> *owing to faulty construction of its walls, the joints being in many instances unbroken and one above the other, so than the gables have bulged outwardly and cracked vertically. The foundation of the building seems to have settled as much as it ever will, as else observation, since last report fails to discover any new fissures in the outer wall. The woodwork requires fresh paint. The lightning rods endanger the building for want of insulators. This is the case of all houses at the Post* (Sharp 1882).

This building remains standing at the site and is referred to as the "Custer House." It has been in nearly continuous use, most recently as the residence of the Soldiers' Home superintendent.

Officers' Quarters (ST#3, ST#4, ST#5, ST#6, ST#7, and ST#8) and Privies

As late as 1870 many of the other officers' quarters at Fort Dodge were not yet completed. There were insufficient quarters to accommodate all of the other officers at the post. Officers were living in whatever buildings were available. These accommodations were described as follows:

> *An adobe cottage, one story high, is divided by a partition wall into two dwellings, each containing two rooms, 17 by 17 by 9 feet, a hall, kitchen, and two attic rooms. One dwelling is occupied by two families, ten persons in all; the other dwelling accommodates one family, consisting of six persons. Each room is warmed by a fireplace, and lighted and ventilated by two windows. The material of which this house is constructed is poorly adapted for a building of a permanent character, exposed to the severe storms prevalent in this locality. The walls are much washed away, and to prevent the destruction of the building it will have to be weather-boarded at an early date. A one-story stone building, containing four rooms, 18 by 18 by 10 feet, one kitchen, and four attic rooms, is occupied by four officers. A small frame building containing three rooms, 15 by 15 by 8 feet, affords quarters for three officers. Two small shanties of the negro cabin order are quarters for one captain and two lieutenants, one of the latter having a family of four persons. These comprise the quarters of the officers, ladies, children, and servants; thirty individuals to be sheltered from the weather in eight rooms, 18 by 18 feet each; by dint of crowding into attics, closets, and shanties, the difficult problem is solved; but, of course, health, comfort, and convenience are not taken into consideration* (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302).

Additional frame residences were built between 1870 and 1877 to house the officers at this post (US,AGL 1877). The considerable changes made to the officers' accommodations was noted in the 1875 surgeon's report. He described the five officers' quarters, in addition to the commanding officers's quarters, as being

> *located on the north and west sides of the parade. The first, a cottage building, frame, with an L, is 55 by 40 feet, and divided into two dwellings, consisting of a hall and two rooms, 19 by 18 feet by 10 feet high; two attic-rooms; a kitchen, 8 by 15 feet; and dining-room, 10 by 15 feet, in L; with servants' room over them in the attic of the L. Each room is warmed by a fire-place, and lighted by two windows. A veranda is in front. These are captains' quarters. An adobe cottage, of one story, weather-boarded, and divided into two dwellings, containing each two rooms, 17 by 17 feet, by 9 feet high, a small kitchen and dining-room*

in L, are also occupied as captains' quarters. . . .

Three sets of double frame-buildings for lieutenants have been completed, and are on the west side of the parade. Each is 45 by 22 feet, with an L, 25 by 32 feet, divided into two dwellings, containing a hall and two rooms, 15 by 15 feet; two small attic rooms; kitchen, 14 ½ by 11 feet; and dining-room, 14 ½ by 11 feet by 9 feet high, in the L.

Verandas are on the front of each of these buildings. All the officers' quarters have good-sized yards, inclosed by a board fence. There is also a small quadrangular inclosure in front of each set of officers' quarters, made with a lattice-work of laths. Inside of these inclosures osage orange has been planted, which will in time make hedges (Tremaine 1875:254).

Surgeons De Graw and Tremaine (1870:303) indicated that the high cost of transportation to the post from St. Louis or Leavenworth made it difficult and expensive to obtain furniture and other manufactured items. For this reason most of the officers' quarters were furnished simply, with "plain bedsteads, tables, and chairs, made at the post."

Both military plans of Fort Dodge (Figures 5 and 6) show six officer's quarters (US,MDM 1876; US,AGL 1877). The Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4) is shown in the center of the north end of the parade ground with one officers' quarters one either side. The 1876 (US,MDM) plan indicated that the Officers' Quarters immediately west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters was occupied by the Post Surgeons. The other three officers' quarters are shown along the west side of the parade ground near the north end. Four of the officers' quarters were frame structures, one was built of adobe, and the Commanding Officer's Quarters was built of stone. The historic photograph (Figure 14), looking northwest from near the center of the Fort Dodge parade ground, shows the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4) at the north end of the parade ground bracketed by two Officers' Quarters (ST#3 and ST#5) and a row of three Officers' Quarters (ST#6, ST#7, and ST#8) along the north end of the west edge of the parade ground. The privies associated with the southern two Officer's Quarters are also visible in this view.

The 1882 (Sharp) inspection report describes four sets of captain's quarters built at Fort Dodge in double sets. Two of the captain's quarters were constructed of frame with weather boarding and the other two of adobe covered with weather boarding. All four had shingled roofs. Each of these residences was 1.5 stories high and measured 44 x 40 x 12 ft (13.42 x 12.2 x 3.66 m). These quarters each contained a bedroom, a dining room, a parlor, a kitchen, and three attic rooms. The condition of all four sets were reported as fair. They all needed painting and new fences around the yards (Sharp 1882). These quarters were located at the north end of the parade ground on either side of the Commanding Officer's Quarters. The adobe captain's quarters was situated to the west and the frame quarters to the east, and both faced south. The plan accompanying the 1876 military report labeled the adobe officer's quarters to the west "Surgeon's" and the residence to the east "Captain" (Figure 5).

Six sets of "Subalterns quarters," junior officer's quarters, were described in the 1882 (Sharp) inspection report. Like the captain's quarters, they were built in double sets. Each structure measured 35 x 32 x 12 ft (10.68 x 9.76 x 3.66 m) and was 1.5 stories high. All six sets were constructed of frame, were weather boarded, and had shingled roofs. Each junior officer's quarters contained a dining room, a bedroom, a parlor, a kitchen, and two attic rooms. The condition of all six were reported as fair as the fences around the rear yards needed repairs (Sharp 1882). The six sets of junior officer's were located along the west side of the

parade ground near the north end, and faced east. The inspector complained that these quarters were built too close to the Post Hospital:

the buildings were located after the Hospital and are placed objectionably near the Hospital ward-rooms. The sinks being separated only by an alley, and all to the windward, in summer time the windows are supposed to be open. They are nearer to each other than prudence would suggest for safety. I would recommend that the middle building be removed to the vacant ground to the south, on the same line (Sharp 1882).

These three buildings were labeled on the 1876 (US,MDM) plan as "Lieutenants Quarters."

Only two of the six Fort Dodge officer's quarters buildings remain standing at the Soldiers' Home. The Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4) is now used as the residence of the facility's superintendent. The frame residence immediately east of the Commanding Officer's Quarters is probably the frame captain's quarters (ST#5). The site of the adobe captain's quarters (ST#3) is now an empty grassy lot. The northern junior officer's quarters (ST#6) probably lies beneath Custer Street and the sidewalk. The other two junior officer's quarters (ST#7 and ST#8) lie beneath Halsey Hall, a Soldier's Home building.

Enlisted Barracks (ST#9, ST#10, and ST#11), Company Kitchens, Mess-Rooms, Wash Houses (ST#25, ST#26, and ST#27) and Company Sinks

From the time that Fort Dodge was established in 1864 until October 1867, when the first permanent enlisted barracks were completed and occupied,

the troops were quartered in "dug-outs" along the river bank, which is from eight to twelve feet above the water. A "dug-out" consisted of a cellar near the edge of the bank, 10 by 12 feet and 4 or 5 feet deep, roofed over with poles, gunny bags, brush and earth, about two feet above the ground, with one door, a hole for a window, and a sod chimney and fireplace. Banks of earth were left for bunks (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301).

Due to high winds which were common in the vicinity, tents were not considered sufficient for long-term shelter for the troops. During this three year period, 70 dug-outs functioned as enlisted quarters. Each dug-out housed from two to four men. Improvements were made to many of the dug-outs during the summer of 1866 when some lumber arrived at the post, "the roofs were raised, wooden bunks constructed, and the sides and roof lined with pieces of condemned tents" (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301).

Three sets of enlisted barracks were constructed at Fort Dodge. All three were located along the east side of the parade ground and faced west (Figure 16). Each barracks building was intended to house one company of soldiers at maximum strength. Fort Dodge was consequently referred to as a "three-company post." However, additional companies were often present at the fort, as part of the garrison assigned there or as part of an expedition being outfitted at the post. The northern two barracks were built of stone in 1867 and the southern one of adobe in 1868 (US,AGL 1877). Each barracks measured 130 x 30 feet (39.6 x 9.2 m) and had a 50 x 30 ft (15.25 x 9.15 m) attached ell containing the kitchen and dining room. Surgeons De Graw and Tremaine provided a few additional details about the company quarters:

The dormitory, 118 feet long, contains 22 double two-tier bunks, allowing 362 cubic feet per man. Ventilation is effected by opposite windows and doors; heating by wood stoves. in the

rear is a well, and attached to the kitchen is a wooden shed, with trough for washing. The latrines are about 30 yards distant (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301-302).

On May 13, 1871, Post Quartermaster, 1st Lieutenant Francis B. Jones (3rd U.S. Infantry) sent a request to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri for materials and tools to make repairs to the enlisted barracks at Fort Dodge.

The floors of the barracks are so rotten and full of holes, that they cannot be repaired (there being but little flooring, and no one-inch boards at this Post) (F.B. Jones to Chief Quartermaster, correspondence, 13 May 1871).

The post quartermaster had 8-in and 10-in pine scantling, 2-in pine plank, hickory and oak plank, and 1-in walnut boards on hand. The request was approved and signed by the Post Commander, De L. Floyd-Jones (US,AAGO, Consolidated Correspondence File).

The enlisted barracks are described in the 1875 surgeon's report as:

three buildings, two of stone, one of adobe, weather-boarded, each 130 by 30 feet, by 9 feet high in the clear, with an L, 50 by 30 feet, containing dining-room and kitchen. The dormitory is 118 feet long, contains forty-four iron single bunks, allowing 613 cubic feet per man. This applies to the infantry companies, their average strength being about forty-five. In the cavalry the average occupancy is seventy, giving a cubic air-space per man of 394 feet. Ventilation is effected by opposite windows and doors; heating by wood-stoves. In the rear is a well, and attached to the kitchen is a wooden shed, with trough for washing. The latrines are about 30 yards distant (Tremaine 1875 254).

The surgeon also noted that married soldiers resided in "dug-outs and sod buildings along the river-bank."

The measurements provided on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan for the three company quarters differed from those given in the 1870 surgeons' report. According to this military plan the kitchen and mess room ells attached to the barracks were somewhat smaller, measuring 26 x 52 ft (7.93 x 15.86 m). A 16 x 24 ft (4.88 x 7.32 m) "wash-house" was shown at the rear of each company quarters, within the ell formed by the building. Company sinks or privies were not shown behind the barracks on this plan (US,AGL 1877).

By 1882 the adobe barracks had been covered with weather board siding. All three company quarters had shingle roofs. All three measured 130 x 30 x 10 ft (39.65 x 9.15 x 3 m) and were aligned with the long axis running north-south (US,AGL 1877; Sharp 1882). The 1882 inspection reported on the poor condition of the enlisted barracks:

The condition of these buildings is not such as conduces the health and comfort of the enlisted men; repairs of woodwork and repainting are still required. During the high winds which are now prevailing, the dust passes through the roofs, fills the atmosphere of the rooms, and settles on everything, rendering it impossible for the men to keep themselves clean, ceiling and flooring are required and for which an estimate of materials is made on this years annual estimate (Sharp 1882).

The two stone enlisted barracks are still standing and in use at the Soldiers' Home. They have been

connected with a stone addition and altered slightly from their original appearance.

Cavalry Stables and Corrals (ST#41, ST#42, and ST#43)

One military plan of Fort Dodge shows three connected corrals east of the south end of the parade ground, behind the enlisted barracks and laundresses quarters. This complex included a cavalry corral to the west, a post train corral for the Quartermaster Department in the middle, and a field train corral for the Quartermaster Department at the east end.

The corral for the cavalry horses was located "464 feet" (141.52 m) east of the cavalry quarters. It was described by Surgeons De Graw and Tremaine (1870) as

an inclosure composed of a sod wall, 200 feet long, by 150 feet wide, and 8 feet high, with a shed roof on three sides, and capacity for one troop of cavalry horses.

The dimensions provided on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan of the fort differ from those in the surgeons' report. The cavalry corral was shown as 68 x 220 ft (20.74 x 67.1 m), located at the west end of a series of the connected corrals.

No cavalry stable other than the shed along the interior walls of the cavalry corral was mentioned in the surgeons' report at Fort Dodge. However, a report of the buildings erected at Fort Dodge during the fiscal year 1872-1873 issued by the Quartermaster General's Office (No. 3572) indicated that cavalry stables were built at the post at a cost of $3,700.56. Captain E.B. Kirk described this frame building as measuring 168 x 240 ft (51.24 x 73.2 m) and having a shingle roof (US,QGO). No other changes to the cavalry stables were discussed in the 1875 surgeon's report.

Immediately east of the cavalry corral was the Quartermaster Department's post train corral. It had the same overall dimensions as the cavalry corral. To the east of the post train corral was a much larger corral for the Quartermaster Department's field train. It measured 200 x 220 ft (61.0 x 67.1 m) and had a frame shed, measuring approximately 30 x 110 (9.15 x 33.55 m), in the center (US,AGL 1877). The Quartermaster's corral was described somewhat differently in the 1870 surgeon's report:

The quartermaster's corral has a sod wall, 8 feet high, on the north side, with a shed extending its entire length on the inner side; the other sides consist of a post-and-rail fence. At the northeast corner is a forage room and harness room (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:303).

Post Bakery (ST#12)

In 1866 Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Captain) George A. Gordon (2nd U.S. Cavalry), described the first post bakery oven at Fort Dodge, built in 1865, as being "dug in the side of the River bank." He complained that "a great deal of the bread becomes Spoiled from dirt falling in the Dough During the process of baking," and requested field ovens for use until a better bakery could be constructed. A stone bakery was erected at the post (Oliva 1999:27).

The post bakery was shown on both military plans of Fort Dodge to the south of the warehouses on the west side of the parade ground. The plan accompanying the 1876 (US,MDM) report shows the bakery as

a roughly square stone building with a short projection or ell facing east. The 1877 (US,AGL) plan also indicates that this building was built of stone. It is shown as a rectangular structure, measuring 24 x 56 ft (7.32 x 17.08 m). In 1870 the bake house contained two ovens, "capable of baking 500 rations of bread per diem" (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:303). Stone construction and the presence of two ovens are mentioned in the Assistant Surgeon Tremaine's 1875 report. The 1882 (Sharp) inspection report listed the bakery as a 30 x 20 x 12 ft (9.15 m 6.1 x 3.66 m) building constructed of "stock boards set upright and battened with a shingled roof." The bakery had a single oven that measured 16 x 18 x 6 ft (4.88 x 5.49 x 1.83 m). The building was in good condition, but the inspector thought that the bakery "should be ceiled and lined to keep out the dust" (Sharp 1882).

Post Sutler's Store (ST#21)

Several individuals held the position of post sutler during the military occupation of Fort Dodge. The sutler was the person who operated a general store in connection with a military post. The sutler's status is described:

> There were many changes in the regulations regarding this office, but in general the sutler was given a monopoly of all buying and selling in his jurisdiction, for which he paid a fee. He was appointed by the military authorities and was granted the rank of warrant officer in order to give him standing with the men, although he received no pay from the government, nor was he commanded except in regard to his business. Neither could he command anyone except in defense of his person or property. His rank was higher than enlisted men and below the commissioned personnel, but in the social circles he and his wife stood with the officers and their wives. He was subject to a general court-martial for capital offenses and could be dismissed by garrison or regimental court-martial. . . . The sutler was to be given a building at the post if there was one to spare, and if not, he was allowed to build one (Dick 1941:75; Oliva 1961a:157).

The first sutler, Jesse Crane, was appointed to this position when the post was first occupied in 1865. Theodore Weichselbaum became Crane's partner in the enterprise in 1866. Weichselbaum purchased the goods in St. Louis and hauled them from Leavenworth to the posts, while Crane supervised the store and clerks (Weichselbaum 1910:562-565). William Ladd appears to have been Weichselbaum's partner in the Fort Dodge sutler's store in the fall of 1866 when he was reprimanded by the post's commanding officer, Capt. Andrew Sheridan, for charging excessive prices (Strate 1970:31). Crane sold his interest in the business to J.E. Tappan, who had been a 1st lieutenant in Company G, 2nd Colorado, during the Civil War. Weichselbaum sold his interests in "Tappan & Weichselbaum" in May of 1869 to Charles F. Tracy of St. Louis (Weichselbaum 1910:562-565). Robert M. Wright was appointed post trader at Fort Dodge in 1867, a position he held until the fort was closed in 1882 (Dary 1986:214-216; Wright 1913:336-337). A. J. Anthony operated a general store in Dodge City before moving to Fort Dodge where he engaged in the sutler business until 1874 (Blackmar 1912:651). A complete listing of later post sutlers at Fort Dodge is not available.

The May 25, 1867, issue of *Harper's Weekly* included a Theodore R. Davis sketch of the "Sutler's Store at Fort Dodge, Kansas" (Figure 17). The article contained this brief description:

> *The "Sutler's Store at Fort Dodge" shows the interior of the lounging-place for all the idlers about the station–it is, in fact, the grand hotel, restaurant, and club-house of the post. After the 1st of July next the act of Congress abolishing the post of sutler goes into*

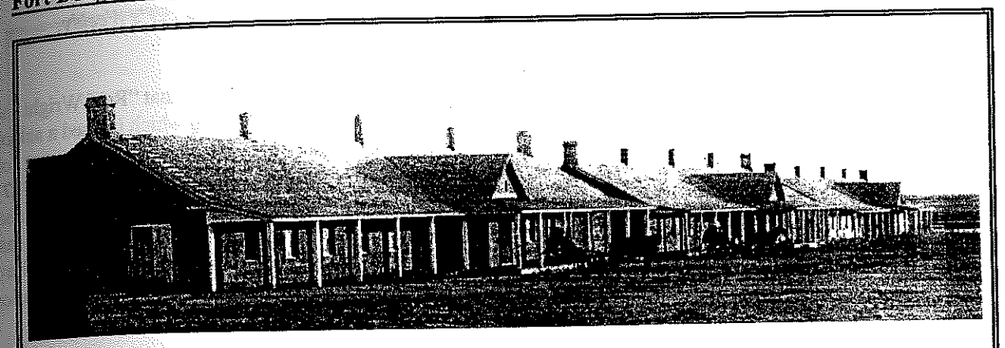


Figure 16. Historic photograph of the three Enlisted Barracks at Fort Dodge, with the Arkansas River in the background (to the right) (Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society).

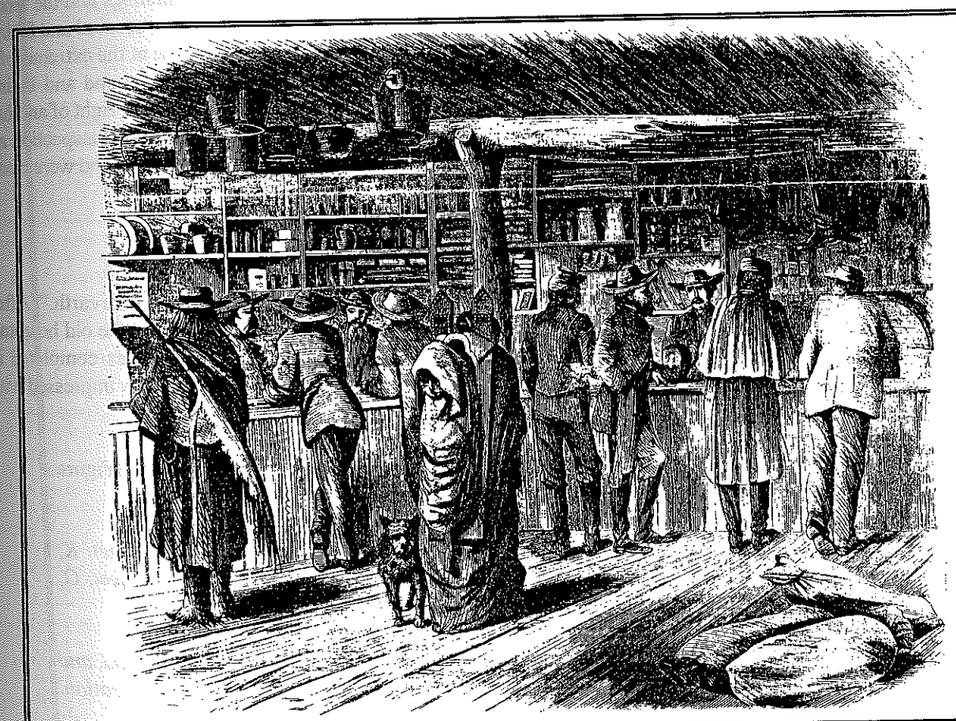


Figure 17. Theodore R. Davis sketch of the "Sutler's Store at Fort Dodge, Kansas" (*Harper's Weekly*, 25 May 1867).

operation, and those very convenient pests of an army, the sutlers, go out (Harper's Weekly, 25 May 1867).

An 1867 photograph shows five buildings at Fort Dodge (Figure 18). A label indicates that "R.M Wright and A.J. Anthony" operated their store in the building to the left of the long stone building which housed a saloon in the right end and a billiard hall in the other end. The other three buildings, including two apparent sod structures, were not identified and were not shown near the trader's store on the military plans. The 1877 (US,AGL) plan of the fort showed a large L-shaped building in the northwest portion of the post with the label "Trader Store" (Figure 6). The building's north to south oriented west wing was built of adobe, while the east to west oriented east wing was of stone construction. This building was not mentioned in the 1870 (De Graw and Tremaine) surgeons' report or the 1882 (Sharp) inspection report, probably due to the civilian occupation of the structure.

Post Hospital Buildings (ST#1, ST#2, ST#18, and ST#19)

The hospital at Fort Dodge was located northwest of the parade ground. It consisted of a main hospital building, "finished and occupied in February, 1868," a detached ward, a dead house, a store room, and privies (Tremaine 1875:255). The buildings were enclosed by a whitewashed fence. These buildings and the fence are clearly visible just right of the center of the ca. 1879 photograph taken from behind the hospital and facing southeast (Figure 12). The Post Hospital (ST#2) and Detached Ward (ST#1) are visible at the extreme left-hand portion of another historic photograph taken from near the center of the parade ground and facing northwest (Figure 14). The east side and back of the hospital building is also visible at the far right of another ca. 1879 photograph of the fort looking southwest (Figure 15). At the time of the 1882 (Sharp) inspection all of the hospital buildings were in good condition, had recently been repaired and "Kalsomined," and were clean and neat in appearance.

Post Hospital (ST#2)

During the first two years, the hospital at Fort Dodge was a "good building, roofed with earth." After a stone quarry was opened five miles from the post in 1867, a new stone building replaced the old hospital. By 1870, the post hospital (ST#2) was described as a one-story stone structure which was completed in February 1868 (Figure 19). Surgeons De Graw and Tremaine (1870:302) were not favorably impressed with the floor plan of the hospital (Figure 20).

> *The arrangment of the hospital is bad, as will be seen by reference to Figure 40* [(Figure 20)].
>
> *A, ward, 26 by 43 feet; B, wash-room, 6¾ by 7 feet; D, dispensary, 15½ by 16½ feet; K, kitchen, 10 by 18 feet; M, dining-room, 10½ by 17 feet; N, bed-room, 10 by 15½ feet; O, office, 15½ by 16½ feet; S, store-room, 10 by 15½ feet.*
>
> *The ward is a passage-way between the dispensary and steward's room on the one hand, and the kitchen, dining, and attendants' rooms on the other, thus separating the administration.*

Other details about the hospital were also provided in the surgeons' report:

> *The building is heated by stoves, and lighted by candles and lard-oil lamps. The ward,*

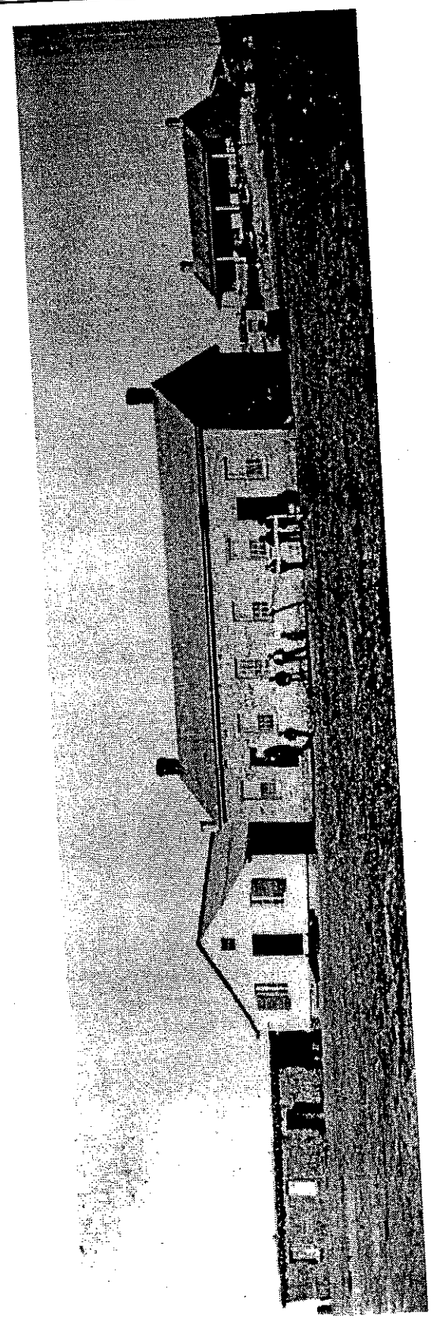


Figure 18. 1867 photograph showing five buildings at Fort Dodge, labeled "Saloon was in right end of long stone building, billiard hall in other end, next building was the store of R.M Wright and A.J. Anthony." No information was provided about the other three buildings, including two apparent sod structures (Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society).

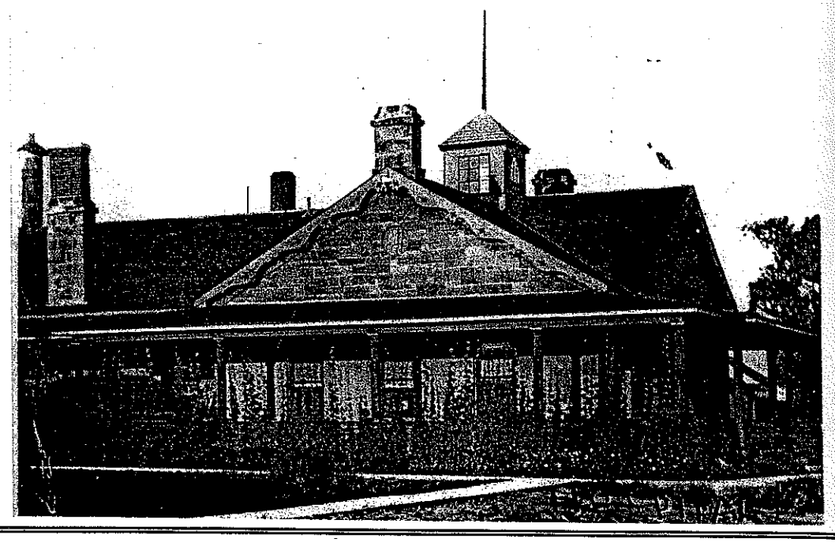
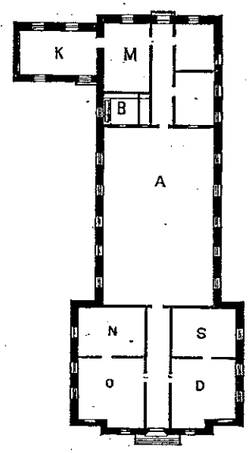


Figure 19. Historic photograph of the Fort Dodge Post Hospital (Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society).



Legend:

A -	ward	26 x 43 ft
B -	wash-room	6 ¾ x 7 ft
D -	dispensary	15 ½ x 16 ½ ft
K -	kitchen	10 x 18 ft
M -	dining-room	10 ½ x 17 ft
N -	bed-room	10 x 15 ½ ft
O -	office	15 ½ x 16 ½ ft
S -	store-room	10 x 15 ½ ft

Figure 20. Floor plan of the Fort Dodge Post Hospital (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302).

containing 12 beds, is plastered and hard-finished, lighted and ventilated by nine windows on opposite sides; no other means of securing ventilation is provided, and the top sash of the windows is not made to lower; the air space per bed, however, is ample, being 1,040 cubic feet. The wash-room adjoining contains a bath-tub and basins (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302).

The 1875 surgeon's report noted that during 1873 the hospital building was added to, refurbished, and

divided as follows: a ward, 27 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 7 inches, by 10 feet high, ceiled and floored with hard pine, with bath-room and water-closet attached; steward's room, 13 ½ feet by 13 feet 1 inch; matron's room, 13 feet 1 inch by 10 feet 2 inches, by 10 feet high; store-room, 21 ½ feet by 9 feet 10 inches; and post-mortem room, 23 feet 7 inches by 22 feet 5 inches. A veranda surrounds the building on the south and west. The hospital grounds are inclosed by a fence 7 feet high (Tremaine 1875:255).

The 1882 (Sharp) inspection of Fort Dodge reported the hospital as a stone building with a shingle roof, measuring 97 x 40 x 12 ft (29.58 x 12.2 x 3.66 m). The ward had a capacity of 12 beds.

Detached Ward of the Post Hospital (ST#1)

A separate building, referred to on the 1876 (US,MDM) plan as "Ward," and on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan as the "Detached Ward," was located west of the hospital (Figures 5 and 6). This structure was the hospital ward for the black troops at the fort.

Situated about 75 feet to the west is a frame building, 40 by 24 by 9 feet, not plastered nor ceiled, and occupied as a ward for colored troops, with a portion partitioned off for a store room. The ward contains five beds, with 784 cubic feet of air space to each (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302-303).

The Detached Ward was reported in 2nd Lieutenant Sharp's (1882) inspection report as measuring 76 x 24.33 x 10 ft (23.18 x 7.42 x 3 m). Located 75 feet west of the hospital, this building was constructed of "rough boards set upright and battened," and had a shingle roof. The rectangular building had a porch on the south and west sides. It was used as quarters for stewards and matrons and as an overflow area for patients.

Hospital Storehouse (ST#19), Dead House (ST#18), Privies, and Gardens

The Hospital Storehouse measured 40 x 26 x 8 feet and was located directly north of the hospital. a notation on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan indicates that this frame structure cost $450 to build. The 12 x 10 x 8-ft (3.66 x 3 x 2.44-m) Dead House was situated west of the hospital storehouse. A similar notation on the 1877 plan shows a cost of $38.50 for this frame building. These two buildings are visible within the fenced hospital yard on the ca. 1879 general view of the fort buildings looking southeast (Figure 12).

The hospital privies or sinks were located about 30 yards (90 ft or 27.45 m) from the buildings. The 1877 (US,AGL) plan shows two sinks approximately this distance north of the hospital and detached ward (Figure 6).

The 1870 and 1875 surgeons' report indicated that efforts to cultivate a hospital garden had met with

some success. Among the crops raised before and during 1870were string beans, radishes, tomatoes, melons, and potatoes. The soil near the river was described as "rich and fertile," but the dry climate and "the attacks of insects and grasshoppers" were difficult to overcome (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:303). The 1875 report indicated that

> *radishes, string-beans, and lettuce have been raised in the hospital garden. It is believed that if a systematic and determined effort mas [was] made to cultivate a post garden it would be successful, as the soil is rich and fertile near the river* (Tremaine 1875:255).

To the contrary, the 1876 description of the post indicated that the "land in the vicinity is sterile and unproductive, and gardens are a failure" (US,MDM 1876:123).

Post Cemetery (14FD320)

Captain E. B. Kirk described the Fort Dodge post cemetery in a report dated April 17, 1873:

> *The cemetery is 137 feet square and is situated on a hill about one fourth of a mile North East of the Post, it is enclosed with a very common three board fence, which is in bad condition. There is no lumber on hand in the Q.M. Depart. suitable for repairing it. There are no laid out walks through it no trees or shrubbery planted and no improvements of any kind* (US,QGO).

He reported a total of 118 interments, including both military personnel, military dependents, and civilians. A list of interments through June 7, 1879, submitted to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth, indicated a total of 138 individuals buried at the Fort Dodge cemetery (Appendix B). The rank and or unit was listed for 52 of the interments, and at least 46 of the individual listed were civilians. Little or no information was provided about the other 40 individuals. One of the civilians buried in the post cemetery was Edward Masterson, the City Marshall of Dodge City who died on April 10, 1878.

The Post Cemetery was not shown on either military plan of Fort Dodge (US,MDM 1876; US,AGL 1877). The 1882 inspection report indicated that the grave yard at Fort Dodge measured 207 x 209 ft (63.14 x 63.74 m). The condition of the cemetery was reported as fair (Sharp 1882).

Post Chapel

The 1882 (Sharp) building inspection report did not describe an existing chapel building at Fort Dodge. One of the additions recommended by the inspector was the construction of a "Chapel, School and Reading-Room."

Storehouses (ST#13, ST#14, and ST#15)

Three connected storehouses were located along the west side of the Fort Dodge parade ground. The storehouses were shown on both plans of the fort (Figures 5 and 6). The warehouses to the west and east were of stone while the middle storehouse was of frame construction. The western warehouse was used by the Subsistence Department and the other two by the Quartermaster Department, with the central storehouse used for forage. These buildings were described in the 1870 surgeons' report as:

> *two in number, located on the west side of the parade, and are built of sandstone, 130 by 30 feet each, and separated by a wooden shed, 110 by 27 feet, which is used as a forage house. At the north end of each building two rooms are partitioned off as offices, one for post headquarters* (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302).

Surgeon Tremaine's 1875 report lists only two storehouses at Fort Dodge. These buildings were located on the west side of the parade ground. They were described in nearly identical terms as in the 1870 surgeons' report.

An 1876 (US,MDM) description of the post mentions two storehouses, "130 x 30 feet each, one story, built of stone." According to this report, stores for the quartermaster and subsistence departments were "furnished from the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by rail to Dodge City, thence by wagons." Supplies sufficient for six month's subsistence were usually kept on hand at the post (US,MDM 1876:123). The western storehouse is visible near the right edge of the ca. 1879 general view of the fort looking southeast (Figure 12). It appears to be immediately left of the Guard House.

The 1882 inspection report describes these buildings in somewhat greater detail. The quartermaster storehouse (ST#15) measured 130 x 31 x 10 ft (39.65 x 9.46 x 3 m) and was built of stone with a wood shingle roof. The building faced north and had a 30 x 25 ft (9.15 x 7.6 m) space at the front was used as an office and stationery room. The building was in good condition, but the inspector noted that it should have had "windows rather than port holes" (Sharp 1882). The western storehouse (ST#13), used by the Subsistence Department, also measured 130 x 31 x 10 ft (39.65 x 9.46 x 3 m) and was stone with a shingle roof. This warehouse had a cellar under the entire building and had the capacity to store a year's rations for the garrison. It was in good condition at the time of the inspection, except that the valley between it and the quartermaster storehouse needed "new tin or zinc" (Sharp 1882). Between these two stone warehouses was a third storehouse (ST#14) "formed by roofing the gap and enclosing the ends." It measured 106 x 25 x 10 ft (32.33 x 7.62 x 3 m) and was constructed of rough lumber and had a shingled roof. It was used for "stores, iron, general hardware and parts of means of transportation." This storehouse was considered by the inspector to have an adequate capacity and to be in good condition (Sharp 1882).

The western stone warehouse (ST#13) is still standing, though slightly modified. It now houses the Soldiers Home library and museum displays.

Post Granary (ST#37)

A December 1875 report in the medical history records indicates that a new corn house was built at Fort Dodge that year (Oliva 1961a:149; US,AAGO, Medical History). The 1877 (US,AGL) plan of Fort Dodge showed a 30 x 110 ft (9.15 x 33.55 m) rectangular frame building to the west of the three connected storehouses (Figure 6). A notation indicated that this building was built for a cost of $1,381.41.

The dimensions of the granary reported in the 1882 (Sharp) inspection are slightly smaller, 110 x 28 x 12 ft (33.55 x 8.54 x 3.66 m). The granary was constructed of "stock board set upright and battened," and had a shingled roof. The building had a grain storage capacity of over 1,000,000 pounds. It was in good condition at the time of the 1882 Sharp) inspection, but the addition of windows was recommended to provide more light and better ventilation.

Quartermaster's Shops (ST#33, ST#34, ST#35, and ST#36)

A December 1875 report in the medical history records indicates that new wheelwright and blacksmith shops were completed at Fort Dodge during that month (Oliva 1961a:149; US,AAGO, Medical History). Four buildings containing various workshops were reported in the 1882 (Sharp) inspection. These buildings had shingle roofs and were listed in fair condition. One of these buildings measured 90 x 25 x 12 ft (27.45 x 7.62 x 3.66 m) and was constructed of "stock board set upright and battened." This shop housed the wheelwright and blacksmith, including three forges. The Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's Shop (ST#36) was located west of the south end of the parade ground. A second shop building measured 35 x 22 x 8 ft (10.68 x 6.71 x 2.44 m) was used as a paint shop. It was built of upright rough boards. The lumber room was housed in a 48 x 20 x 8 ft (14.64 x 6.1 x 2.44 m) structure of rough upright battened boards. The fourth quartermaster shop was a 16 x 14 x 8 ft (4.22 x 4.27 x 2.44 m) building constructed of rough boards set upright and battened. It was used as a saddler's shop.

The 1877 (US,AGL) plan of Fort Dodge showed three or four buildings identified as shops at the extreme southwest edge of the main garrison (Figure 6). These included structures labeled as: "Blacksmith's & W.W. Shops" (ST#36), "Carpenter Shop" (ST#35), "Old B.S. Shop" (ST#34), and an unlabeled structure (ST#33). These structures were not mentioned in the earlier surgeons' report (De Graw and Tremaine 1870).

Coal Shed

This building, which did not appear on the 1876 (US,MDM) or 1877 (US,AGL) military plans, was mentioned in the 1882 (Sharp) inspection report. It was a 76 x 41 x 15 ft (23.18 x 12.5 x 4.58 m) structure. The coal shed was constructed of 2-in boards "set upright against oak posts" and rested on a stone foundation. It had a shingle roof. The building's condition was fair in 1882 (Sharp).

Laundress Quarters (ST#23, ST#28, and ST#29) and Post School (ST#24)

Housing was at a premium at Fort Dodge even as late as 1870. The 1870 surgeon's report indicates that at that time laundresses and married soldiers were living "in dugouts and sod buildings along the river bank" (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302). These appear to be the same dug-outs that were occupied by enlisted men and some officers from 1865-1867. A report in the medical history records for December 1875 indicates that new houses for laundress quarters were under construction at Fort Dodge (Oliva 1961a:149; US,AAGO, Medical History).

According to 2nd Lieutenant Sharp's (1882) inspection report, eight sets of quarters were built in double sets. They each measured 32 x 16 x 8 ft (9.76 x 4.88 x 2.44 m) and were one story high. These quarters were constructed of "boards set upright and battened" and had shingle roofs. Each of the quarters contained two rooms "for one married soldier and his family." At the time of the March 1882 inspection, one set of quarters was being used "as a School and Reading Room." These buildings were in good condition except that they needed to be painted inside and out. Plans, specifications, and an estimate for construction of a school room were presented with the April 1881 building inspection report, but no action had been taken on these recommendations by the time of the 1882 inspection (Sharp 1882).

The 1877 (US,AGL) plan shows the eight sets of laundress quarters located behind the enlisted barracks (Figure 6). Two duplex buildings, containing four sets of quarters, (ST#23 and ST#24) were situated east of the north end of the northern company quarters (ST#9). The other four sets of laundress quarters

(ST#28 and ST#29) were located east of the south end of the southern set of enlisted barracks (ST#11). This plan also indicates that the Post School operated in the northeastern quarters (ST#24).

Post Adjutant's Office (ST#39) and Post Library (ST#22)

According to the 1870 surgeon's report, the post library was located at the adjutant's office. This building, which measured approximately 28 x 30 ft (8.54 x 9.15 m) and had two rooms, was situated east of the Guard House and north of the warehouses. This frame structure cost $319.25 to build. Some 225 volumes were maintained at the post library for the enjoyment of the officers and troops. Most were novels by the "celebrated novelists of the day" (US,AGL 1877; De Graw and Tremaine 1870:303).

A small frame building is shown to the east of the Guard House on the ca. 1879 view of the post looking southeast (Figure 12).. It is the third building from the right, immediately left of the Detached Ward of the Post Hospital. The 1882 (Sharp) inspection report indicated that the "Commanding Officers and Adjutant's Office" was a 30 x 25 x 10 ft (9.15 x 7.62 x 3 m) building. It was constructed of frame, weather boarded, and had a shingle roof. It was in good condition at the time of the inspection.

The 1877 (US,AGL) plan of the fort placed the library in a 14 x 20 ft (4.27 x 6.1 m) building on the east side of the parade ground and north of the northern enlisted barracks (Figure 6). The library was not mentioned in 2nd Lieutenant Sharp's 1882 inspection report.

Commissary Sergeant's Quarters (ST#31)

According to the 1882 inspection report the Commissary Sergeant's Quarters measured 32 x 14 x 8 ft (9.76 x 4.27 x 2.44 m). It was constructed of battened upright rough boards with a shingle roof. It contained three rooms and a kitchen. This structure was reported in fair condition (Sharp 1882). The 1877 (US,AGL) plan showed this building on the west side of the parade ground at its south end (Figure 6).

Quarters for Civilian Employees

Quarters for teamsters and a corral master were shown on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan of Fort Dodge (Figure 6). A row of three buildings were located south of the corrals in the southeast portion of the post. The western building consisted of three rooms. The two western rooms were labeled "teamsters qrts" and measured 16 x 30 ft (4.88 x 9.15 m) and 16 x 28 ft (4.88 x 8.54 m). The eastern room, labeled "saddler," measured 16 x 18 ft (4.88 x 5.49 m). The overall dimensions of this building were 16 x 76 ft (3.88 x 23.18 m). The middle building in this row measured 16 x 20 ft (4.88 x 6.2 m) and was labeled "teamsters qrs." The eastern building was 14 x 16 ft (4.27 x 4.88 m) and was attributed to the "corral master."

The 1882 (Sharp) inspection reported three buildings then in use to house civilian employees at Fort Dodge. One of these buildings measured 32 x 16 x 8 ft (9.76 x 4.88 x 2.44 m) and was weather boarded frame with a shingle roof. It contained two sets of quarters, each with two rooms and a temporary kitchen. This quarters housed teamsters and was reported in fair condition. A second building contained three sets of civilian quarters. It measured 80 x 18 x 8 ft (24.4 x 5.49 x 2.44 m) and was built of frame, weather boarded, and had a shingle roof. The third building measured 16 x 14 x 8 ft (4.88 x 4.27 x 2.44 m) and was built of rough upright battened boards with a shingle roof. It was used as quarters for teamsters. Each set of quarters had one room and a kitchen. At the time of the inspection this residence was occupied by the blacksmith and wheelwright, and was in fair condition.

Ice Houses (ST#40)

Ice was cut from the river during the winter and stored in the ice house for use during the summer months. An ice house was depicted in the northwest portion of the post on the 1877 (US,AGL) military plan of Fort Dodge (Figure 6). The building was shown as a 30 x 55-ft (9.15 x 16.78-m) rectangular structure oriented with the long axis running north to south. The ice house was located approximately 450 ft northwest of the Post Hospital.

Water and Wood Supplies

Drinking water at Fort Dodge was obtained from wells. The supply of water from the fort's wells was "plentiful, and of excellent quality." A May 26, 1875, letter from assistant quartermaster, Captain E.B. Kirk, to the chief quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, made a request and provided an estimate for "drive wells" at Fort Dodge. According to Kirk, similar wells had been used by local citizens for two years and a well drilled for the post hospital more than two months previously had found an abundant supply of water at depths of 26 and 32 feet.

The soldiers bathed in the river during the summer months. There were only limited facilities for bathing in the winter. A well was located behind each enlisted barracks. A wooden shed attached to the kitchens had wooden troughs for washing. Water for washing and extinguishing fires came from the Arkansas River. Buckets and axes were kept in each barracks and store-house for fire-fighting purposes (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302-303).

When Fort Dodge was first established wood was available along nearby creeks. Robert M. Wright, a local trader and pioneer recalled cutting wood for the soldiers.

> The creeks, when the Fort (Dodge) was first started were all heavily wooded with hackberry, ash, box-elder, cottonwood, and elm. We cut fifteen hundred cords of wood almost in one body on a little creek six miles north of the fort, all hackberry. There were a good many thousand cords cut on the Sawlog, which stream is properly the south fork of the Pawnee, but the soldiers would go out to the old Hays crossing, chop down a big tree, hitch a string of large mules to it, haul it up on the bank near the ford, and, after stripping off its top and limbs, leave its huge trunk there. In consequence thousands of immense logs accumulated, making the place look as if a sawmill had been established; and these great trunks were sawlogs ready to be cut into lumber. The early buffalo hunters called the creek Sawlog, which name it bears to this day (Wright 1913:73).

Even before local timber was depleted, wood was often furnished by civilians working on contract to the government (US,MDM 1876:123). Theodore Weichselbaum, who "filled several government contracts . . . putting up hay and wood," provided 1,200 cords of wood for Fort Dodge in 1869 at $24.42 a cord (Weichselbaum 1910:562). In 1870 and 1875 small supplies of timber were reportedly located within 15 miles of the post (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301; Tremaine 1875:254). By 1876, no timber was available within 20 miles of the post.

Drainage and Refuse Disposal

Drainage of the main garrison was good due to the sandy soil. A drain ran from each enlisted barracks

into a larger drain which emptied into the Arkansas River. Garbage, refuse, and slops were collected and carted southeast of the post where they were dumped into the river and "carried off by the current" (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:303).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF FORT DODGE (1864-1882)

Three histories of Fort Dodge are readily available. Among these are two works by Leo E. Oliva, a 1961 article in the Denver Corral of the Westerners' *The 1960 Brand Book*, "Fortification on the Plains: Fort Dodge, Kansas, 1964-1982," and a 1998 book, *Fort Dodge: Sentry of the Western Plains*. David K. Strate's (1970) *Sentinel to the Cimarron: The Frontier Experience of Fort Dodge, Kansas* is also an excellent source of historical information on Fort Dodge. Since these works provide such excellent historical information on Fort Dodge, this report merely provides a brief overview of the history of Fort Dodge and the role it played in the Indian wars and the settlement of southwestern Kansas.

The history of Fort Dodge is tied closely to the Santa Fe Trail, frontier expansion of the United States, Indian-white relations, and the frontier settlement of western Kansas. Decades before the State of Kansas was conceived of and established, explorers entered and crossed this portion of the Great Plains. Spanish and French explorers and missionaries searched for riches and sought to introduce their religious beliefs to the native populations. Shortly after the United States acquired this territory from France in 1803 through the Louisiana Purchase, numerous American explorers, both civilian and military, and frontiersmen began to investigate the region and map the territory. Soon traders had established profitable commercial relations with the various Indian tribes. With Mexico's independence from Spain and William Becknell's first successful trading expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe in 1821, an important and vital commercial route was established across the region. Both Anglo and Hispanic traders traveled the route with trade caravans consisting of varied numbers of pack mules or wagons transporting goods between Missouri and northern Mexico. The Santa Fe Trail impacted the cultures and economies of three culture groups, the Anglo-Americans and Hispanic-Americans, who played active roles at either end of the trade route, and the Native Americans through whose lands the trail crossed (Oliva 1967:3-24; Oliva 1998b:1-3; Strate 1970:9-10).

Between the eastern terminus of the trail, which periodically moved westward from Franklin to Independence to Westport, Missouri, and the western terminus, usually in Santa Fe, Taos, or Chihuahua, the route of the Santa Fe Trail crossed nearly 800 miles populated only by Plains Indians. The principal tribes living and hunting in the southwestern portion of Kansas included the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, and Plains Apaches. Conflict appeared inevitable. During the first three decades that the trail was extensively used for trade, there were no houses, forts, or other permanent settlements along this portion of the route. In 1828 violence erupted and three traders were killed. Over the years numerous violent disputes, confrontations, attacks, and battles occurred along the trail. While many of these incidents involved various Indian groups attempting to stop travel across and encroachment on their lands, others involved Anglo, Hispanic, or Native American marauders intent on stealing the traders' valuable goods and livestock (Oliva 1998b:6-7; Strate 1970:11).

Traders and merchants involved in the Santa Fe trade regularly petitioned the government for increased protection. Begriming in 1829, soldiers from Forts Leavenworth and Scott were sent to escort wagon trains. Detachments of troops were sent to punish suspected marauding bands. Another response by the military was the establishment of several temporary posts at strategic points along the route and manned by small detachments. None of these techniques proved satisfactory. Traffic along the trail continued to increase. The route was used as a military highway by Stephen W. Kearny's Army of the West and as a supply line for troops during the Mexican War in 1846-1848. In 1849 monthly stagecoach service began along the Santa Fe Trail, and by 1858 stages ran weekly. Establishment of more permanent forts along the Santa Fe Trail was postponed first by the War with Mexico and later by the Civil War. Several additional posts were established along the route during this period, including: Fort Mann, Kansas, in 1847; Fort Atkinson, Kansas, in 1850; Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1851; Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1853; Fort Larned, Kansas, in 1859; Fort Wise,

Colorado, in 1860; and Fort Zarah, Kansas, in 1864. The military, being otherwise occupied, did not give full attention to guarding the western frontier and commercial routes until the Civil War ended in 1865 (Chalfant 1994:279; Frazer 1980:50-59; Oliva 1998b:6-7; Strate 1970:11).

One of the most vulnerable and dangerous locations for traders and other travelers on the Santa Fe Trail was the Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas River in southwestern Kansas. This location served as a popular rendezvous point, campground, and trading ground, for Indians, mountain men, trappers, trade caravans, and military detachments. Wagon caravans often rested at the crossing for several days before undertaking the arduous Cimarron cut-off or jornada route. Numerous reports were made of Indian attacks on wagons encamped at this campground or making the crossing (Strate 1970:11; Wright 1913:2; Wyman 1932:421).

In response to continued frequent attacks in the vicinity of the Arkansas River crossing, the military established a series of temporary posts near this location. In April 1847 Fort Mann, situated on the north bank of the Arkansas River eight miles west of present-day Dodge City, was established by order of assistant quartermaster Captain William M.D. McKissack. The small post consisting of four log buildings connected by log walls was built by master teamster Captain Daniel P. Mann. Although Fort Mann was not a regular military post, it was garrisoned by a small detachment of U.S. Army troops at least part of the time. The post provided a relatively safe haven where travelers could rest, repair equipment, trade livestock or goods. In August 1850 the military abandoned Fort Mann in favor of newly established "Camp Mackay," located on the site of a "treaty talk" approximately two miles west of present Dodge City. It was named in honor of deputy quartermaster general Lieutenant Colonel Aeneas Mackay, who died May 23, 1850. The site of the post was selected by Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Vose Sumner (1st U.S. Dragoons), approved by General Order No. 44 dated December 16, 1850, and built under the supervision of Captain William Hoffman (Company D, 6th U.S. Infantry) "as soon as the weather will permit." In June 1851 a "New Post," also referred to as "Fort Sumner," was built on a site adjacent or near Camp Mackay. On June 25, 1851, this post was officially designated as Fort Atkinson, to honor Colonel Henry Atkinson (6th U.S. Infantry), who died June 14, 1842. Built of sod, the fort was sometimes referred to as "Fort Sod," or "Fort Sodom." This post was abandoned September 22, 1853. The Legislative Assembly of New Mexico Territory sent a memorial to the U.S. House of Representatives on February 4, 1854, protesting the Secretary of War's closure of Fort Atkinson "for some cause unknown." They went on to state their strong belief that the post was sorely needed:

> *the re-establishment of said post is absolutely necessary, in order to facilitate the transportation of the mail, as well as security for the same, and for the numerous trains that annually pass these plains. From Council Grove, Territory of Nebraska [Kansas], to Fort Union, in New Mexico, a distance of six hundred miles, the country is entirely unsettled, and swarming with hostile Indians, and there is not a single rallying point for security, incase of an attack. The presence of an armed force at this point, being nearly midway between the two points above mentioned, will contribute much in keeping the Indians in subjection, who make frequent attacks upon those that pass these great plains. The mail wagons are frequently rendered unserviceable in this region; and for the want of a post of this nature, where they can be repaired, they are obliged to abandon them upon the prairie, as it happened in the month of January in the present year, when also some of the mules were frozen to death, which circumstances retarded the arrival of the mail at the point of its destination* (House, Misc. Docs. No. 47, 33rd Congress, 1st Sess. quoted in *Wagon Tracks* 12(3):22).

The post was temporarily reoccupied in June 1854 by Companies F and H, 6th U.S. Infantry, possibly in part in response to this plea. Fort Atkinson was again abandoned on October 2, 1854, due to the high cost of supplying the post and the poor condition of the buildings. The site was occasionally reoccupied temporarily until 1865 (Blackmar 1912:656-657; Chalfant 1994:48-63; Frazer 1980: 50-51, 56; Strate 1970:11-12).

These three successive posts in the same general vicinity as Fort Dodge each served for a time to protect traders and travelers in southwestern Kansas and beyond. They were described in the diaries and journals of military personnel and civilians traveling along the Santa Fe Trail, and were listed in guidebooks of the area (Appendix C).

Establishment and Location of Fort Dodge

During the spring and summer of 1864 tensions flared and the central Plains region was assailed by increased troubles with Indians. By April Indians throughout the Plains were attacking wagon trains and settlements in a concerted effort to drive the whites off their lands. The frequency and intensity of the attacks was far greater than in previous years. Telegraph lines were destroyed. Stage service was virtually abandoned across the Plains. Some traders and settlers were killed. Settlers remaining in western Kansas had no mail service and were in a general state of panic. The Indians even made attacks directly upon military posts and detachments. When troops arrived in one area, the Indians moved to others. The Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas won virtually every engagement during the summer. Writing in August 28, 1864, after a trip along the Santa Fe Trail, Colonel J.C. McFerran reported the condition on the Plains in these words:

> *Both life and property on this route is almost at the mercy of the Indians. Every tribe that frequents the plains is engaged in daily depredations on trains, and immense losses to the Government and individuals have occurred, and many lives have already been lost. Several persons were killed and large numbers of animals run off during my trip of fourteen days from Kansas City to this place* [Santa Fe]. *Many contractors and private trains are now corralled and unable to move from their camps for fear of Indians, and other trains have had their entire stock run off, and cannot move until other animals can be had* (McFerran quoted in Oliva 1967:155-156).

The discipline and morale of the soldiers was so low that many were afraid to leave the relative safety of the small posts along the trails (Strate 1970:22).

Upon arriving at Fort Leavenworth in December 1864 and hearing of the problems of the previous summer, Major General Grenville M. Dodge, the newly appointed commander of the Department of the Missouri, was appalled. He began making plans with Colonel (Brevet Major General) James H. Ford (2nd Colorado Cavalry), commanding the Department of the Upper Arkansas, for a spring campaign to punish the offending tribes. On March 18, 1864 Dodge ordered the establishment of a new military post in southwestern Kansas, directing Ford to establish the new post near the site of old Fort Atkinson. The new fort was to be situated between Fort Larned, Kansas, and Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory. This vicinity was selected due to the number of Indian depredations reported along 240 mile portion of the Santa Fe Trail connecting these two military posts. This stretch had been called the "Long Route," referring to the distance which was traveled by wagon caravans and stagecoaches between safe stopping places (Inman 1977:154). A fort along this section of the trail would provide a safe resting place and provide troops in the area of increased hostilities (Oliva 1961a:143; Oliva 1967:162-163). This area may have been chosen by Colonel (Brevet Major General) James

H. Ford (2nd Colorado Cavalry) as early as late 1864, but this has not been clearly documented in military sources (Oliva 1961b:15; Prentis 1909). The new post was to be the fourth in this vicinity. Fort Mann was situated on the north bank of the Arkansas River eight miles west of Dodge City from about April 1847 to August 1850. Fort Mackay (August 1850-June 1851) and Fort Atkinson (June 1851-October 1854; intermittently October 1854-April 1865) were located about two miles west of Dodge City (Frazer 1980:50, 52, 56).

In late March 1865 Ford ordered Captain Henry Pearce (or Pierce) to commence construction of the fort with Company C, 11th Kansas Cavalry. Pearce decided tat the old site of Fort Atkinson was not readily defensible and moved to a new location some six miles east (Strate 1970:24). The site selected for the new post was on the north bank of the Arkansas River near the junction of the wet and dry routes of the Santa Fe Trail. It was situated between two favored Indian river crossings: the Cimarron Crossing located 25 miles to the west, and the Mulberry Crossing 15 miles to the east.

> *an old camping ground for trains going to New Mexico–what is known as the "dry route" from Larned striking the Arkansas at this point. It is between the two principal points at which the Indians cross the Arkansas–one at Cimarron, twenty-five miles west; the other at Mulberry Creek, fifteen miles east* (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301).

Captain Andrew Sheridan (3rd U.S. Infantry) in an October 1866 letter indicated that the post was

> *situated on the North bank of the Arkansas River on the Santa Fe Trail, and distant about nine (9) miles from old Fort Atkinson, in an easterly direction. . . . It is about fifty five (55) miles distant from Fort Larned by what is called the "Dry Route," and about seventy (70) miles by the River road* (US,AAGO, Reservation File).

The new post was named Fort Dodge, in honor of General Grenville M. Dodge. Although some sources alternatively suggest that the post was named in honor of Colonel Henry Dodge, 1st U.S. Dragoons (Blackmar 1912:659; Frazer 1980:52). The site selected for Fort Dodge may have been the site of "Adkin's Ranch, a stage station erected in 1863 and burned by Indians the following year" (Oliva 1967:163). Adkin's Ranch, located approximately one-half mile west of the junction of the Wet and Dry routes of the Santa Fe Trail, was listed on a table of distances along the trail in the January 25, 1866, issue of the (Lawrence) *Kansas Weekly Tribune* as 11 miles from the crossing of Little Coon Creek. The August 14, 1866, issue of the *Junction City Union* placed "Fort Dodge" in this location, 11 miles from the crossing of Little Coon Creek (Clapsaddle 1990:14).

Military medical records of Fort Dodge indicate that the post was first occupied on April 10, 1865, with Captain Henry Pierce (11th Kansas Cavalry) as the first commanding officer. Major William F. Armstrong (2nd U.S. Volunteer Infantry) was transferred to Fort Dodge in April 1865 with two companies of "galvanized Yankees" to help construct the new fort (Brown 1963:48). The 2nd U.S. Volunteer infantry consisted of captured Confederate soldiers who had agreed to fight on the frontier rather than remain in Union prison camps until the end of the Civil War (Brown 1963; Oliva 1967:163; Strate 1970:25). The first post return for Fort Dodge that has been found among the military records is for the month of January 1866 (Appendix D). It shows 1st Lt. G. S. Carpenter (18th U.S. Infantry) as the commanding officer since January 26, 1866 (US, AAGO, Post Returns). Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G.A. Gordon served as post commander at Fort Dodge in April 1866 (Oliva 1961a:143, 145; US,AAGO, Medical History). According to an October

1866, letter from Captain Andrew Sheridan (3rd U.S. Infantry) letter to Assistant Adjutant General Clay Wood in response to a September inquiry, indicated that the "Post was first established and occupied by U.S. Troops on the 9th of September 1865" (US,AAGO, Reservation File).

The Fort Dodge Military Reservation was established by executive order of President Andrew Johnson on June 22, 1868. By establishing the lands surrounding the fort as a military reservation the area was set aside for military use and could not be settled under the pre-emption act or sold under any other laws. This was done in accordance to an act of Congress dated June 12, 1858 which stated that ". . . said lands [military reservations] shall not be subject to sale of pre-emption under any of the laws of the United States. . . ." (Oliva 1961a:151). The boundaries of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation were described in General Orders, No. 17, dated May 29, 1868,as:

> *The initial point is three miles nine hundred and ninety-three yards east 23°47' south of the flagstaff; thence the boundary of the reservation runs fourteen miles north, thence four miles and one-half west, thence one mile south 26° west, thence ten miles south, thence three miles west, thence four hundred and nineteen yards south to the north bank of the Arkansas River, thence along the north bank of the said river in a southeasterly direction to the initial point.*
>
> *The points of the compass mentioned are true points, not magnetic. . . .*
>
> *At each corner of the reservation a cut stone (grey sandstone) is sunk, having "U.S. Mil. Res." chiseled on one side. Every half mile along the boundary line there is a wooden stake painted "U.S. Mil. Res." The stone at the southeast corner is set back fifteen feet, with a stake at the edge of the bank* (General Orders, No. 17 cited in House Report No. 723, 46th Congress, 2nd Session; Oliva 1961a:151-152).

The Fort Dodge Military Reservation was surveyed in March 1868 by Lieutenant H. Jackson, 7th U.S. Cavalry (Figure 3). As described, the reservation included "67 square miles 581 acres and 1,680 square yards, more or less," or a total of approximately 43,461 acres of land (General Orders No. 17 cited in House Report No. 723, 46th Congress, 2nd Session).

Historical Overview of Fort Dodge

Fort Dodge was established to protect trade along the Santa Fe Trail and to provide base of operations against Indians. Soldiers stationed at Fort Dodge spent much of their time patrolling along the Santa Fe Trail or responding to attacks against freighters and settlers. Fort Dodge was one of the four major posts guarding the Santa Fe Trail during the years following the Civil War. The other three were Fort Larned, Kansas, Fort Lyon, Colorado, and Fort Union, New Mexico.

Within a year of the post's establishment, Fort Dodge was playing an important role in military plans to protect wagon caravans along the Santa Fe Trail. In a January 1865 letter, General James H. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, requested that General Samuel R. Curtis, commanding the Department of Kansas, provide troops to guard the trail east from Arkansas Crossing. Carleton would provide protection for travelers west of that point. General Curtis established an escort system, utilizing troops stationed along the trail at Forts Dodge, Zarah, and Larned. The military escort plan was successful, but put

a major drain on the limited military manpower. General Carleton discontinued his escort system after only two months (Brown 1988:68).

Fort Dodge was an insubstantial post in 1865, consisting of a few shacks and a large number of dug-outs. On June 8 a small number of Kiowas dressed in blue military blouses tricked the herders and stole most of the post's livestock. A few days later, under cover of fog, the Indians directly attacked the fort, taking the remaining livestock. Major William F. Armstrong (2nd U.S. Volunteers, "Galvanized Yankees"), then in command of the post, made the following comments on this raid and the inadequate defenses of the fort:

> *We had three men wounded and two captured or killed, whose bodies have not been found. There was a very heavy fog in the early part of the morning, under cover of which the Indians hid themselves in the ravines close to camp and waited there until the fog cleared up; and before the pickets could give the alarm the Indians were between them and camp. . . . They drove the herd of horses and mules some three miles up the river and crossed, then moved in the direction of Mulberry Creek. I would respectfully request that there be sent to this post two pieces of artillery. The force for duty is very small, and we are liable to be attacked by superior numbers any night. Having no mounted men or transportation at present here, and rations rather short, I think the post is in rather a dangerous situation* (Brown 1963:48-49).

The fort was difficult to defend due to its location on the low ground adjacent to the Arkansas River. Bluffs split by ravines on three sides offered cover and a vantage point to Indians planning an attack. This was pointed out in the 1870 report of post surgeons De Graw and Tremaine, who commented that the fort's location was "weak in a military point of view, being commanded by the bluffs, and liable to surprise on account of the numerous ravines in the rear."

During the fall of 1866, in response to rumors that several white women were being held captive by Kiowas near Fort Dodge, a small detachment consisting of Lieutenant G.A. Hesselberger, two enlisted men, and an interpreter, were sent to the Kiowa camp to investigate. Upon speaking with the two captives, Margaret and Josephine Box, Hesselberger learned that they had been captured in August along with their mother and two other sisters. Their father, James Box, had been killed outright in Texas, and the other three women had been traded to the Apache. The Kiowas refused to return the two girls to Hesselberger without a ransom paid by the army. Brevet Major (Captain) Andrew Sheridan, the commanding officer at Fort Dodge, agreed to pay and the girls were released. When the Apaches appeared at the post to ransom the other three Box women, General William T. Sherman, who was visiting the fort on an inspection tour, fearing a precedent be established by the incident, refused to allow the ransom to be paid, reprimanded Sheridan, and ordered that the Apaches be captured at the proposed exchange meeting. The captured Apaches had the three Box women released and were themselves released. As a result of this apparent act of treachery and deception, relations with the Apache and other Plains tribes deteriorated (Strate 1970:36-37).

The winter of 1865-1866 was unusually cold and snowy. Travel ceased along the Santa Fe Trail, and the officers and soldiers stationed at the newly constructed Fort huddled in their sod shanties and dug-outs. The only good thing about this terrible winter from the soldiers' point of view was that like them, the Indians were also hunkered down for the winter, so there were no major engagements until the weather improved.

An act passed by the Kansas legislature in 1867 provided for all of the unorganized part of the state east of Range 26 West to be divided into counties. Ford County was established by the state legislature on

February 26, 1867. It was named for Colonel James H. Ford (2nd Colorado Cavalry). Previously these lands, along with most of the southwestern portion of the state, had been included within Marion County. The county was not formally organized and officials elected until April 5, 1873 (Blackmar 1912:651-652).

The commanding officers at Forts Larned and Dodge had reported that the tribes were preparing for a general war during the summer of 1867. Meanwhile Indian agents Edward W. Wynkoop, for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and Jesse H. Leavenworth, for the Kiowas and Comanches, reported their tribes were at peace (Utley 1984:115). General Hancock's 1867 expedition on the Plains briefly visited Fort Dodge as he toured the Plains to display to the Indians the strength of the Army. Hancock gave his war-or-peace ultimatum speech, but was so impressed by Kiowa chief Satanta's apparent devotion to peace that he gave him a major general's dress uniform. A treaty was negotiated at Fort Dodge on April 24 with one band of Kiowa. A Theodore R. Davis sketch of the negotiations, entitled "Council at Fort Dodge, Kansas Between General Hancock and the Kiowa Chiefs," appeared in the May 25, 1867, issue of *Harper's Weekly* (Figure 21). Among the government negotiators present were Generals Hancock and A.J. Smith, Colonels Wynkoop, Leavenworth, and Mitchell. Major Douglass, the post commander, and Dick Curtis, the interpreter, were also present. The Kiowa were represented by "Ten-e-au-coop or "Kicking Bird," Set-im-ga-er "Stumbling Bear," and Altela. A few months later Satanta flaunted his military uniform while running off stock from the Fort Dodge herd (Utley 1984:118-119).

Indian attacks and depredations increased during the summer of 1867 after Hancock's expedition left the Plains. The military responded by increasing the number of patrols and more than doubling the number of men assigned to detachments at mail stations. When this failed to stop or even slow the hostilities, the freighters, settlers, and press criticized the army (Strate 1970:44-45). An article in a Junction City newspaper commented that:

> *There does not appear to be enough soldiers to protec the Santa Fe Route, let alone hunt Indians. I can't tell what the devil the government means, men are being butchered every day and no attempt is made to bring the war to a close* (*Junction City Union*, 29 June 1867).

A newspaper in Cherry Creek, Colorado, calculated that the government was spending $24,000 to kill each Indian on the Plains of Kansas. The editor offered to raise mercenaries on a contract basis to do the job at only $20 per body (Strate 1970:44-45).

In 1867 the military laid out a road connecting Fort Dodge to Fort Hays and Hays City for the transportation of military supplies. At this time Hays was the end of the line for the Kansas Pacific Railroad with the nearest post office, depot, and telegraph station (Oliva 1861a:155-156). Commercial traffic also used the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Trail until the railroad reached Dodge City. Three trading ranches were located at stream crossings along the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Trail, one at Walnut Creek, one at Pawnee Fork, and the third at Buckner Creek. The ranch at Walnut Creek was operated by Alexander Henry, who had been a trooper in the 6th U.S. Cavalry at Fort Dodge. The trading ranch at Pawnee Fork was run by John O'Laughlin until 1872 when he sold the business to George Duncan (*Wagon Tracks* 1989a:3; 1989b:3).

Epidemic cholera broke out at Fort Dodge during the summer of 1867. It was apparently carried to the post by a detachment of black soldiers from the 38th U.S. Infantry on their way from Jefferson Barracks and Fort Leavenworth to New Mexico. On the same day that the first cases of cholera were reported at Fort Harker, June 28, two companies of the 38th U.S. Infantry, Companies D and F, left this post to take the Arkansas route (Santa Fe Trail) to New Mexico. Cholera broke out among this detachment at the end of their

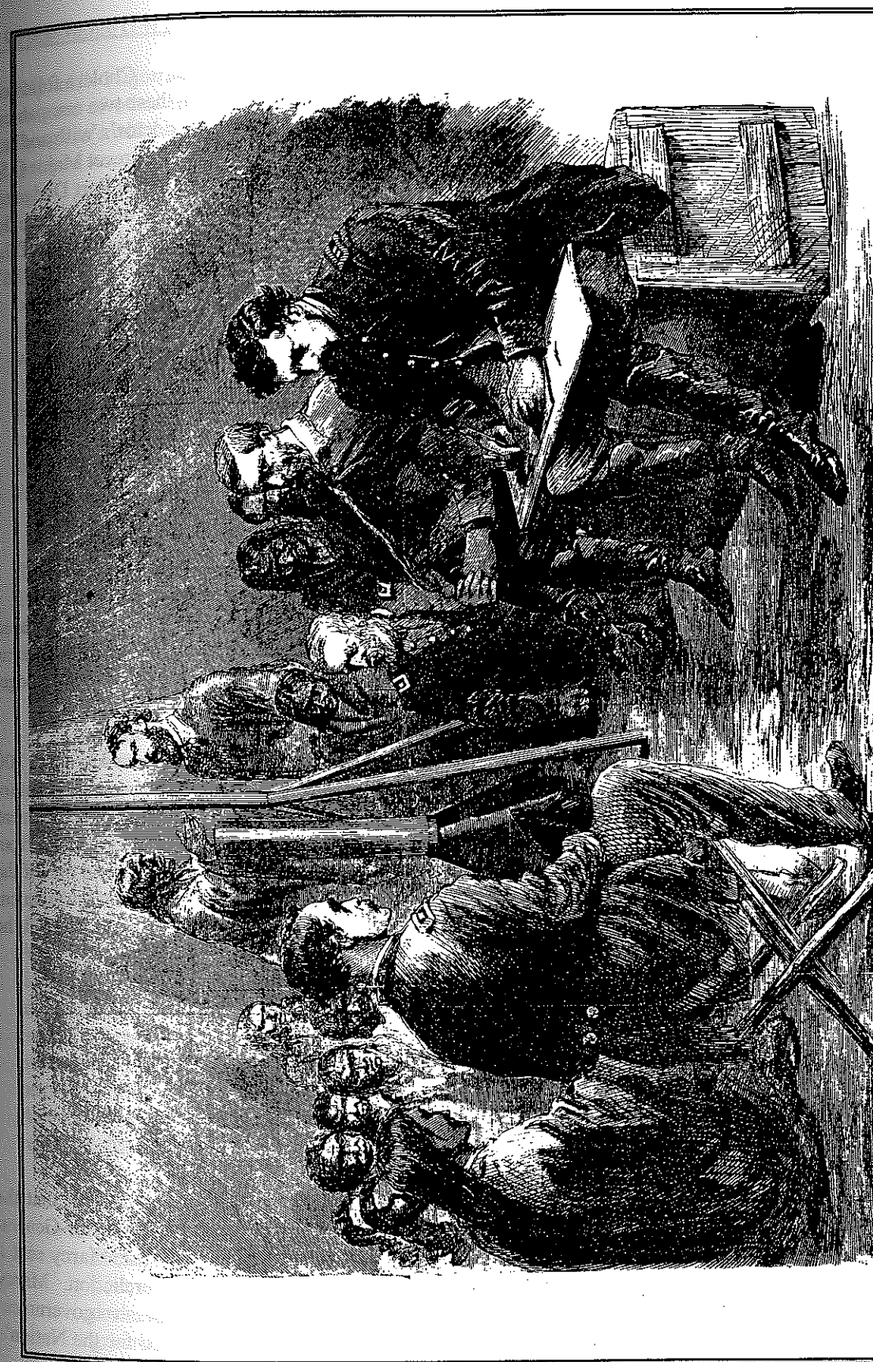


Figure 21. Theodore R. Davis sketch of treaty negotiations at Fort Dodge, entitled "Council at Fort Dodge, Kansas Between General Hancock and the Kiowa Chiefs" (*Harper's Weekly*, 25 May 1867).

first day's march and continued to occur until they reached Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory. Cholera followed the detachment to Forts Zarah, Larned, and Dodge. The medical officer traveling with these two companies, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George McGill, Assistant Surgeon, died on July 20. The doctor's wife and ten enlisted men in the detachment died and another 19 became ill but recovered. According to Brevet Major C.S. De Graw, the assistant surgeon at Fort Dodge, the two 38th U.S. Infantry companies arrived at Fort Dodge on July 7. They encamped about one mile from the post and stayed there for only 48 hours. Efforts to isolate the command were not successful. The first case at Fort Dodge was noted on July 11, with other cases of the disease occurring through early August. Military medical reports provided the following details of the 1867 cholera outbreak at Fort Dodge:

> *During the evening of July 11th a government employee, living about three hundred yards from the garrison, was attacked; on the 14th another; and diarrhoea became very prevalent among the citizens about the post. On the 18th several trains arrived from Fort Harker with supplies for the post, and a man accompanying one of these trains was found to have cholera. On the 21st a soldier of the garrison was attacked while on guard duty some distance from the post and brought to the hospital. This was followed by other cases, and during the rest of July and the early part of August, twenty-five cases and fourteen deaths occurred among the troops. The mean strength for the two months was 226 officers and men. There were also a number of cases among the citizens* (US,SGO 1868:x).

According to the post surgeons, the first case was noted in the garrison on July 21 and the last case appeared on July 31 (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301). Fort Dodge cemetery records indicate that among the victims of the disease was Mrs. Douglas, wife of Major Henry Douglas, the commanding officer at Fort Dodge. Cholera was not reported at posts west of Fort Dodge along this route (US,SGO 1868:x).

The situation also deteriorated at Fort Dodge during the summer of 1867. On June 12, some 200 Kiowa, under the leadership of Satanta, executed a carefully planned raid on Fort Dodge designed to capture the horses and mules in both the cavalry and quartermaster's herds while they were at pasture. The detachment with the quartermaster's mules managed to stampede this herd back to the fort and thereby save them from capture. The guards with the cavalry herd were taken by surprise, the entire herd was taken, and one of the four soldiers was killed. This incident left the garrison on foot and unable to quickly respond to subsequent raids until new mounts could be secured (Strate 1970:44-45). As pointed out by Major Douglass, this left the frontier vulnerable:

> *The country in this vicinity is alive with Indians who operate in bands numbering from fifty to two hundred. By the loss of the cavalry herd I am sadly crippled. One company is hardly sufficient to operate with advantage. The Indians have many war parties out in different directions and while pressing them in one direction, they commit depredations in another. There is no doubt but that all the Indians of this country are at war with us. Their peace promises were only mere pretexts to gain time* (Douglass quoted in Strate 1970:45).

When General Pope did not like post commander Major Douglass's reply to newspaper charges that the soldiers at Fort Dodge were not providing proper protection for wagon trains and settlers, Inspector-General R.B. Marcy was sent to review the situation at Fort Dodge. After only one day at the post, Marcy sent a derogatory analysis of the fort and recommended that Major Douglass be censured for dereliction. Marcy further complained that while the frontier was inadequately protected by the soldiers, excessive government funds had been spent constructing stone buildings at the fort that "appeared to be designed for the Nation's

Capitol." Major Douglass responded that the buildings had been built as economically as possible in the absence of other materials to provide adequate protection against bitter winters. Considering that the Douglass's wife had died during the recent cholera epidemic, he was especially eloquent in his defense that the quarters were not lavish or excessive (Strate 1970:45-46).

The Medicine Lodge treaties were negotiated with chiefs of the Apaches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas in October 1867. The treaties stipulated that all hostilities would cease, opposition to the railroads would stop, offenders on both sides would be punished in the future, and reservations would be established and the Indians would remove to them, giving up all claims to land north of the Arkansas River, including their previously granted right to hunt in this area. In compensation for these lands, the government was to provide hospitals and doctors, schools and teachers, blacksmiths, and agricultural implements. The peace resulting from these treaties was fleeting, with hostilities erupting the following spring, before the Senate could approve them in July, 1868, or the President could sign them in August. Without ratification, the reservations, services, and monies promised in the treaties could not be appropriated or distributed. When Indians began arriving at Forts Dodge and Larned in the spring to draw government rations, they were not forthcoming, and the tribes began raiding wagon trains to obtain supplies (Oliva 1967:187-188).

In a letter dated April 3, 1868, to N.G. Taylor, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Alex R. Banks, Special United States Indian Agent, reported on the "destitute condition of various Indian tribes in Kansas." Banks was influenced by Colonel Thomas Murphy, a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, "that immediate steps should be taken to relieve the pressing necessities of the Osage and Kaw Indians." He requested reports from Indian Agents Snow and Stover. He made a personal visit to the Kaw reservation, where he

> *found from personal inspection that they were in a state of extreme destitution, and I have no doubt but that for the prompt action of Agent Stover in supplying them with such scanty provisions as was in his power, many of these people would have perished from actual starvation. The fact that this tribe is now at war with the powerful confederated tribes of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Apaches is, of itself, a sufficient explanation of their destitute circumstances, as they are not numerically strong enough to venture upon the plains in pursuit of their almost sole support, the buffalo* (Banks cited in 40th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 263).

As a result, Banks notified the contractor, Colonel Thomas, to commence delivery to the Kaw reservation of daily rations sufficient for Agent Stover's estimate of 800 Kaws. On his visit to the reservation of the Great and Little Osages on the Verdigris River he found them in the same condition as the Kaws, with much the same reason. Banks responded by ordering 3,500 rations daily to this tribe. An additional 350 rations daily were ordered distributed to destitute Quapaws at a temporary agency on the Neosho. Special Indian Agent Banks next visited Fort Larned where Agent Wynkoop indicated that a total of approximately 7,400 Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches were residing with the limits of his agency. Banks indicated that Wynkoop had reported these tribes

> to be much in need of assistance, and states that in his opinion their being liberally supplied with food will render them satisfied and prevent any disposition toward hostilities on their part during the coming summer. As far as these Indians are concerned, they have, up to the present time, faithfully fulfilled the condition of the treaties made with them last fall, evincing no desire to commit depredations, either on individuals or trains passing through their hunting grounds (Banks cited in 40th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 263).

Agent Banks requisitioned 7,400 rations daily for these tribes to be delivered for distribution at Fort Dodge. He considered the fort to be the "point nearest to the Indian camps, and the only place where I could procure sufficient storage for supplies furnished." He concurred with Wynkoop's feeling that if the government provided subsistence for the tribes during the winter, hostilities and depredations by the tribes in the summer would be averted. Secretary of the Interior, O.H. Browning, submitted Banks' report to the House, where on April 24, 1868, it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations (40th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 263).

Fort Dodge was the distribution point for annuities to the Arapaho, Southern Cheyenne, and Plains Apache in 1868. In September of that year the post was attacked by Comanches and Kiowas. Four soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded, while Indian losses are not recorded. A Mexican wagon train was attacked near the fort by Cheyenne and Arapaho. Sixteen traders were killed in this incident (Brown 1988:101). Contemporary accounts, like this one from post trader Robert M. Wright, frequently mentioned Indian attacks in the immediate vicinity and occasionally on the post itself:

> *The site for the location of Fort Dodge was selected because it was where the wet route and the dry route intersected. . . . which caused this point on the Arkansas river to become a great camping-ground. Of course the Indians found this out, to their delight, and made it one of their haunts, to pounce down upon the unwary emigrant and freighter. Numerous were their attacks in this vicinity, and many were their victims. . . .*
>
> *The government was obliged to erect a fort here, but even then the Indians struggled for the mastery, and made many attacks, not only on passing trains, but on the troops themselves. I witnessed the running off of over 100 horses, those of Capt. William Thompson's troop of the Seventh United States cavalry. The savages killed the guard, and then defied the garrison, as they knew the soldiers had no horses on which to follow them. Several times have I seen them run right into the fort, cut off and gather up what loose stock there was around, and kill and dismount and deliberately scalp one or more victims, whom they had caught outside the garrison, before the soldiers could mount and follow* (Wright 1902:49).

In September 1868 Fort Dodge served as the primary base for the Sully Expedition. General Sherman telegraphed the War Department on August 21 with news that he had ordered General Sheridan to force the Indians south of the Kansas border by any means necessary. After consultation with the Interior Department addressing their concerns that only the guilty Indians be punished, the War Department approved Sherman's plan. Sheridan had only a limited number of troops, mostly infantry on garrison, guard, and escort duty. He ordered General Sully to organize an expedition. Sully gathered nine troops of 7th U.S. Cavalry and three companies of the 3rd U.S. Infantry at Fort Dodge. They crossed the Arkansas River in an effort to subdue and punish Cheyennes and Arapahoes who had been actively causing trouble along the river. The two week campaign was not very successful (Leckie 1967:32-33; Utley 1987:284).

In the winter of 1868-1869 Fort Dodge, along with the newly constructed Camp Supply in Indian Territory, was the principal base for Sheridan's winter expedition, including the Battle of the Washita (Utley 1987:284). During this winter the fort served as an important base of operations (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301).

In 1870 the nearest railroad depot to Fort Dodge was situated 90 miles north of the post at Hays City,

on the Kansas Pacific (later Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway). Hays was also the nearest settlement of any size. An 1871 military document referred to Fort Dodge as being on the "Santa Fe Road," 96 miles southwest of Hays City, the nearest station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, "whence supplies are transported by wagons" (US,AAGO, Reservation File).

During the summer of 1872 post sutler Robert M. Wright organized the Dodge City Town Company, serving as president of this organization. Other members of the town company included: post commander Colonel Richard I. Dodge, post quartermaster Major E.B. Kirk, post surgeon W.S. Tremaine, and Captain T.C. Tupper (Wright 1913:337-338). Wright arranged for the town site to be platted on the north bank of the Arkansas River, incorporating the Santa Fe trail as the town's main street. One of the first commercial buildings in the new town was Charles Rath and Wright's "Rath and Company" store. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad reached the vicinity of Fort Dodge in September 1872, with a depot at Dodge City, only five miles from the fort (Blackmar 1912:523; Oliva 1961a:156). Dodge City immediately became the center of the flourishing trade in buffalo hides and bones. Thousands of hides were shipped east on the railroad. Robert Wright operated a large hide yard on the edge of town. The town developed as a railhead, civilian town serving the nearby fort, and a base of supplies for buffalo hunters. Many saloons, hotels, and commercial establishments opened to serve the varied clients. In 1876 the state legislature passed an act moving the quarantine line further west, effectively cutting Wichita off from the cattle trade. Dodge City became a major shipping point for Texas cattle driven north to the railhead from 1876 to 1885, with the peak years being 1883-1884 (Richmond 1974:132). The town quickly earned a reputation as wild and wooly cow town. An article in the March 23, 1877, issue of the *Hays Sentinel* described Dodge City as a "hard, bad town" and noted that the many crime reports in the city's newspaper showed this:

> *Every other item is description of how some drunken rowdy nearly beat the life out of his mistress, or somebody else's mistress; the police court report often fills columns, and even the decent portion of the community have become so accustomed to the fearful state of affairs that they regard a good stand-up fight . . . a joke rather than a disgrace* (*Hays Sentinel* 23 March 1877 quoted in Miner 1986:97).

Cattle awaiting shipment often grazed on the military reservation and occasionally wandered into the fort. A fence was built in the late 1870s to keep cattle away from the main post buildings.

Completion of the railroad to the vicinity of Fort Dodge in 1872 increased the importance of this post. Fort Dodge assumed many of the depot and supply functions that had previously been conducted at Fort Hays. Consequently, the size of the garrison at the post was increased, especially during the summer months when Indian activity was greatest and troops were in demand to guard the railroad stations and scout the countryside. In July 1874 the garrison included nine companies, five of cavalry and four of infantry. One of the cavalry companies and two companies of infantry were quartered in the barracks, while the other five companies lived in tents (Oliva 1961a:156; US,AAGO 1875).

Even after the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad arrived in the area, there was no railroad depot at Fort Dodge. The nearest depot was five miles to the west at Dodge City. After January 1, 1873, supplies were shipped from Fort Leavenworth to Topeka on the Kansas Pacific, and then to Dodge City on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe. Wagons were used to transport the supplies from Dodge City to Fort Dodge (Oliva 1961a:156). An 1874 military communication indicated that the post was situated 5 miles from Dodge City, the nearest station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (US,AAGO, Reservation File). In 1876 the fort was reported as being 370 miles from Fort Leavenworth and 81 miles southwest of Hays City. At this

time the nearest post office and telegraph station were five miles west at Dodge City, but there was a telegraph station at the post. The Arkansas River was reported as not being navigable at this point, and no "settlements of any importance" were located near the fort (US,MDM 1876:123).

During the spring of 1874 Indian raiding increased and escalated on the southern plains. A number of factors contributed to this increased violence, including: the activities of bootleggers smuggling alcohol to the Indians, white thieves stealing horses from the Cheyennes' herds, traders illegally selling guns to the tribes, white buffalo hunters decimating the herds to supply the growing market for hides, and many deaths sustained by raiding parties in Texas during the previous year. At a Sun Dance ceremony held in late May on the North Fork of the Red River, members of several Plains tribes congregated. A Comanche medicine man, Isatai, urged them to engage in a war of revenge against the whites. War parties left the Sun Dance and increased their attacks on the Kansas and Texas frontiers. The resulting hostilities and warfare, referred to by the military as the Red River War lasted for a year, 1874-1875. By July Generals Sheridan, Augur, and Pope had completed their plan of attack. Five columns of troops were to converge on the Indians from all directions. One column, commanded by Colonel Nelson A. Miles, was to march south from Fort Dodge toward the headwaters of the Red River. The other columns were commanded by Major William R. Price, Colonel Mackenzie, Lieutenant Colonel Buell, and Colonel Davidson. Fort Dodge served as an important supply base for troops operating in the Texas Panhandle and in western Indian Territory during the Red River War. (Leckie 1967:123-125; Utley 1987:284).

The last military engagement of consequence affecting Fort Dodge occurred in 1878. Dull Knife and Little Wolf's bands of Northern Cheyennes left their reservation in Indian Territory and fled northward toward their homelands in Montana. Death enroute was preferable to life on the reservation where they were sick and dying, their hair was cut short, they wore white men's clothes, dug in the dirt like women, and had to send their children to agency schools. On September 14, 1878, 353 Northern Cheyenne men, women, and children, crossed into Kansas on their way north. Before leaving the state they killed 41 settlers, raped 25 women, destroyed property valued at $100,000, and drove off cattle. As reports of these events spread, the settlers were panic-stricken, many had not yet arrived in the area when the last concentrated Indian attacks occurred in 1868 and 1869. Captain Joseph Rendlebrock, who had commanded troops following the Indians from the reservation, was relieved of his command and later court-martialed for failing to stop the Cheyennes sooner. Soldiers from Fort Dodge became involved in the chase on September 25 when Colonel William H. Lewis (19th U.S. Infantry) assumed command of troops trailing the Indians. As Lewis took command, the Indians were already nearing the Smoky Hill River. Lewis' troops, consisting of about 200 men, caught up to the Indians, whose force has been variously described as numbering from 60 to 125 individuals, on September 27 on Famished Woman's Creek, a tributary of the Smoky Hill near Scott City, Kansas. During the ensuing battle in this box canyon, Lewis' horse was killed and he was shot in the leg, severing the femoral artery. Lewis died from his wounds enroute to Fort Wallace later that day. The confusion among the military officers and troops following Lewis' dramatic departure from the scene allowed the Indians to cross the tracks of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and escape. Before leaving northwestern Kansas the Northern Cheyenne wrecked vengeance on the settlers. Soon after leaving Kansas they spit into two groups. The Army captured Dull Knife's band in October and held them captive at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, where 64 died in an escape attempt in January. Little Wolf's followers were captured in March, shortly after arriving in Montana (Miner 1986:109-114; Utley 1987:284).

On October 29, 1878, a fire started by a civilian employee's child destroyed one of the two ice houses at Fort Dodge. Since one ice house was not sufficient to supply the troops, a new building was needed. Wood was salvaged from a coal house at Fort Larned, which had been abandoned, and a new frame ice house was

built at Fort Dodge.

After 1879 conditions in western Kansas were more settled. By the end of the 1870s, the frontier had moved west of Fort Dodge (Utley 1987:285). With the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, to Denver in 1870, and of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to Santa Fe (actually Lamy), New Mexico, in 1880, dependable transportation and communication across the Plains was secured. The role of Fort Dodge in protecting routes of travel and communication was completed, its usefulness was at an end.

Demise of Fort Dodge

In a letter dated January 23, 1878, to Brigadier General E.D. Townsend, Adjutant General, Brevet Major General John Pope, Department of the Missouri, responded to Townsend's January 17th request for a listing of military posts which could be closed. General Pope clearly outlined his position on the issue of post closures:

> . . . *I have the honor to state that at various times within the last five years I have recommended the relinquishment of several posts in the department, which, in my opinion, are no longer needed for military purposes. The difficulty has been, and still is, that if abandoned there will be no shelter for the troops which occupy them. A certain military force is needed in this department for the demands made for protection against Indians, and for other objects, and must accordingly be kept at some convenient point in the department whence they can readily be sent to the points threatened. Of course stations for these troops should be chosen fulfilling the above conditions, and at the same time possessing, as far as possible, the advantage of economy in maintaining them* (45th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Exec. Doc. No. 79).

Pope went on to explain that

> *At the time the numerous small posts, at present occupied, were established, immediate local necessities and a condition of our relations with the Indian tribes, now existing, probably rendered the posting of troops in these localities necessary to the safety of the frontier settlements, and the overland route to Colorado and New Mexico.*
>
> *These conditions are now quite changed, and the necessities of that time no longer obtain; but to concentrate now and give up the small posts no longer needed, requires the building of new quarters at the points selected for concentration* (45th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Exec. Doc. No. 79).

He proposed that eight posts within the Department of the Missouri could be given up. These included Forts Harker, Hays, Larned, Wallace, Dodge, and Lyon on the plains, and Forts Craig, Seldon, and McRae in New Mexico. However, Forts Riley and Leavenworth must be expanded to house the troops from these posts, and Forts Sill, Reno, Elliott, and Camp Supply in Indian Territory were still needed. He cited his annual report of 1871, showing "the advantages of consolidating the many small posts into a few large ones."

Lieutenant General P.H. Sheridan in his letter of January 27, 1878, to Brigadier General Townsend, recommended the closing of five forts in the Department of the Missouri. These were Forts Larned, Garland,

Union, Selden, and Craig. He went on to say:

> *I think that these posts have also fulfilled the purposes for which they were established, and the troops now stationed at them can be quartered at other places without increasing the expense. I am of the opinion that in about another year or within eighteen months Fort Hays, Wallace, and Lyon can also be dispensed with, but the time has not yet arrived for giving them up* (45th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Exec. Doc. No. 79).

General Sheridan did not recommend abandonment of Forts Dodge, Harker, or Wallace at this time.

House bill H.R. 3191, authorizing "the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of a certain portion of the Fort Dodge military reservation, in the State of Kansas, to actual settlers under the homestead laws, was reviewed by the House Committee on Public Lands. The committee's report was sent to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on April 6, 1880, and ordered to be printed. Letters from General E.D. Townsend, the Adjutant-General of the Army, and Alexander Ramsey, the Secretary of War, were included with the report. General Townsend's letter, dated February 14, 1880, recommended "that all of the reservation north of the railroad be relinquished as a military reservation and revert to the public domain, subject to the general land laws of that district." He based this decision on the following:

> *In reporting upon a bill introduced at the third session Forty-fifth Congress (S. 1565) authorizing the sale of that portion of the reservation lying north of the track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, General Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri, stated that the portion north of the railroad ways not needed for military purposes, and the Lieutenant-General recommended that said portion be disposed of.*
>
> *A copy of the present papers, having been referred for report to General Pope has been returned, with a sketch (copy herewith)* [(Figure 22)] *showing the section lines and location of the railroad, and with report that he does not think the public interests would be injuriously affected by the sale of subdivisions numbered 1 to 21 (inclusive) in the sketch, but that the other subdivisions embraced in the bill should not be sold* (Townsend in 46th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Report No. 723).

Secretary of War Ramsey concurred with the recommendation of the General of the Army. In their report, the committee on Public Lands recommended passage of the bill, "amended to conform to the boundaries suggested by the General of the Army and the honorable Secretary of War" (46th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Report No. 723). The act, which was approved on December 15, 1880, allowed the Fort Dodge Military Reservation lands lying north of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to be surveyed and sold to setters in 160 acre parcels (Blackmar 1912:659).

In a letter dated November 28, 1881, Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan made some of his views known to the General of the Army. One of his comments referred to Fort Dodge:

> I propose to ask the Secretary of War to abandon Forts Wallace and Dodge in the spring. They are of no earthly use now. The supplies for Forts Supply and Elliot go via Dodge City, so that Fort Dodge is not now even on a line of supply and Wallace is valueless (Sheridan quoted in 47th Congress, 1st Sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 39).

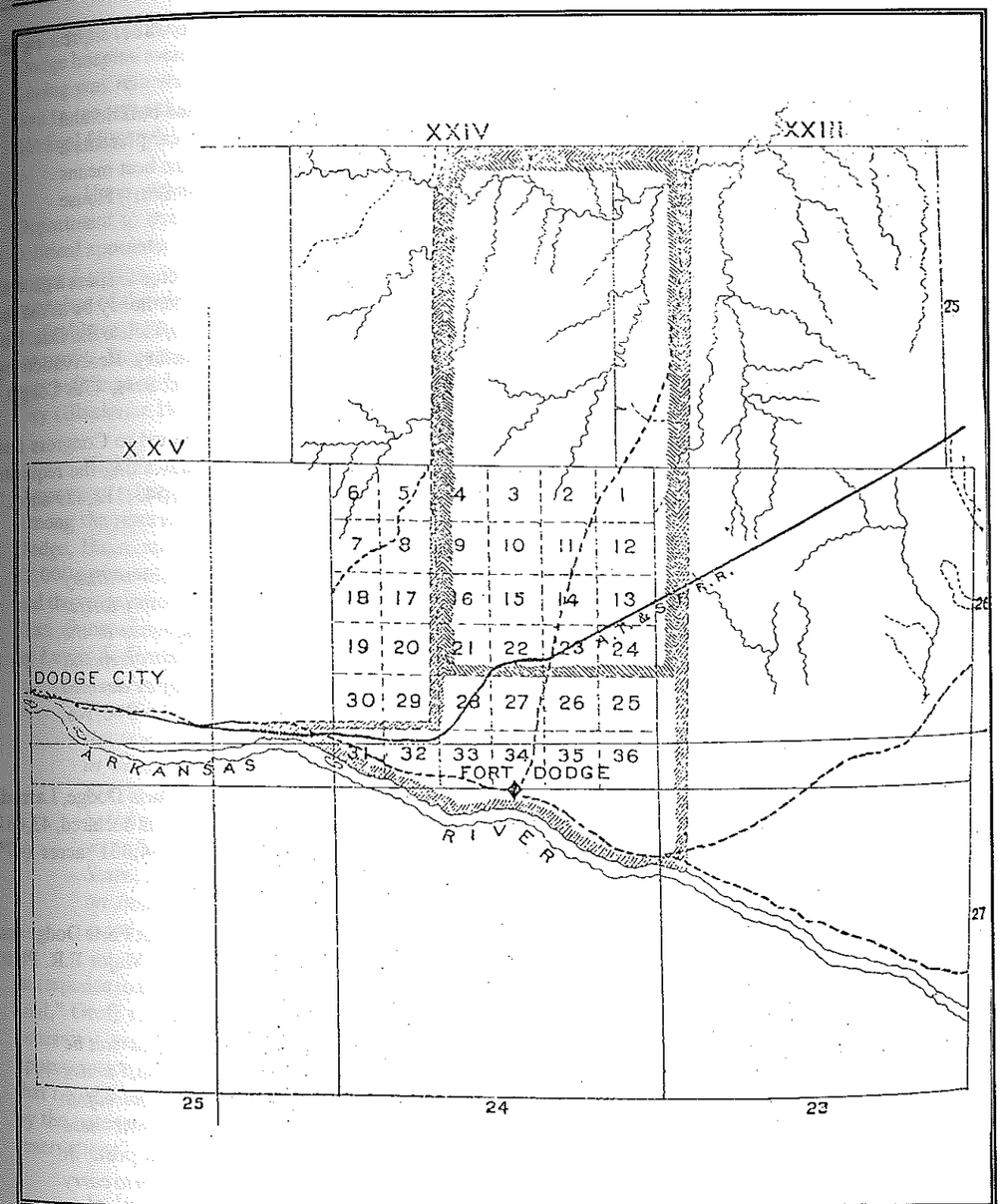


Figure 22. Plan of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation showing section lines and location of the railroad (46th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Report No. 723).

General William T. Sherman sent a letter to the Secretary of War, dated December 1, 1881, expressing his views:

> It is only twelve years since Forts Dodge and Wallace were in the heart of the buffalo and Indian region. They have fulfilled their work and must be abandoned. Each year presents a new problem, and it is the special office of the division commander to study the best means of defense so as to protect new interests (Sherman quoted in 47th Congress, 1st Sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 39).

In another letter written by General Sherman five days later endorsing the request that "Congress pass a general law for the disposition of old posts," he reiterated his previous recommendation that "authority be asked for the sale of Forts Dodge, Wallace, and Lyon" (Sherman quoted in 47th Congress, 1st Sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 39). An act passed December 15, 1881 reduced the size of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation by approximately 28,000 acres, leaving some 14,661 acres in the reserve (Ex. Doc. 39, 1st Sess, 47th Cong.).

In a letter dated January 17, 1882, Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln reported to Congress that "there are thirty-one useless military reservations in the custody of this department awaiting the requisite authority of law to dispose of them. These reservations comprise a total area of about 543,312,689 acres." He went on to ask for the authority

> *to dispose of the reservations that have been reported as no longer needed for military purposes, and that a general law be passed authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer such military sites as are or may hereafter become useless for military purposes to the custody of the Secretary of the Interior for sale to the highest bidder, after appraisement, or for disposition under the general land laws, or such other disposition as may be deemed to be for the best interests of the United States* (47th Congress, 1st Sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 39).

Among the posts on Lincoln's list of useless military reservations were three in Kansas, Forts Dodge, Larned, and Wallace. The brief listing for Fort Dodge included the following: "area of reservation, as declared, 43,461 acres. Reduced by act approved December 15, 1880, about 28,800 acres, leaving about 14,661" acres (47th Congress, 1st Sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 39).

Special Order No. 104, concerning the disposition of buildings and public property at Forts Dodge and Wallace, was received at Fort Dodge May 22, 1882. According to this order signed by Major E.R. Platt, Assistant Adjutant General:

> *Such of the Material in the buildings at Fort Dodge, Kas. and the cantonment as can be economically used in construction or repair at Fort Supply will be sent to that post under the direction and by the selection of its Commanding Officer. Orders will be hereafter given, on the recommendation of the heads of the respective Staff Departments at these Headquarters for the disposition to be made of other public property at the posts in question. The Quartermasters department will furnish the necessary transportation to carry out this order. By order of Brigadier General Pope* (US,AAGO, Reservation File).

The military closed Fort Dodge on October 2, 1882 (Frazer 1980:52-53; Garfield 1931:54-55; Strate 1970). The final entry in the post surgeon's Monthly Report stated "Post abandoned October 2nd 1882" and

was signed by "Leonard Y. Loring, Captain, Assistant Surgeon USA, Post Surgeon." Records of the Fort Dodge hospital were packed and shipped to the Surgeon General in Washington on October 6, 1882. Surgeon Loring was relieved of duty at Fort Dodge as per General Order No. 228 issued September 30, 1882, and he was to report to the Commanding General, Department of the East (Loring, monthly report, in US,AAGO, Medical History).

Upon closure of Fort Dodge as an active military post, a caretaker was appointed by the War Department to oversee the government's buildings and property remaining on site. The first caretaker, a political appointee made by Secretary of War Lincoln on the recommendation of the governor of Kansas, was James Langton. He served only one year in this position before resigning. The next person appointed as caretaker of the old fort was Robert M. Wright. Wright, who had served as post trader, among other more profitable undertakings in the area, owned ranch land around the fort and saw the position as an opportunity for profit. Departing from standard government practice, Wright opened the reservation lands, as well as the post buildings and corrals, for the use of cattle drovers and their herds while waiting to sell the cattle in Dodge City (Blackmar 1912:659; Strate 1970:113).

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stats. L., 103) the War Department relinquished a number of military reservations, or parts of reservations, to the Interior Department. Among the reservations that were relinquished were portions of three military reservations in Kansas, Forts Dodge, Hays, and Wallace. According to military records, the "remainder" of Fort Dodge, consisting of 12,000 acres, and including "forty-one structures in all, valued at $20,000, if sold with land," were relinquished and the reservation transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior on January 12, 1885 (51st Congress, 1st Sess., Senate Ex. Doc. No. 73; Frazer 1980:52-53; Garfield 1931:54-55; Strate 1970). According to a report by Lewis A. Groff, Secretary of the Interior, dated February 26, 1890,

> *Fort Dodge (remainder), Kans.–Surveyed. All of this tract, except 1,200 acres, is within the limits of the Osage Indian trust lands, and under date of July 9, 1886, the district officers at Garden City, Kans., were directed to allow entries of said Osage Indian trust lands, as provided by act of May 28, 1880 (21 Stats., 143), with the exception of tracts upon which buildings erected by the Government for military purposes are located, which latter tracts were found to be lots 3, 5, 6, and 7, sec. 3, T. 27 S., R. 24 W. By act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1012), authority was given to sell and convey to the State of Kansas the said lots, and on June 13, 1889, the same were purchased by the State. The tract of 1,200 acres above mentioned is ready for disposal* (51st Congress, 1st Sess., Senate Ex. Doc. No. 73).

In response to the question of "why the lands in such reservations are not surveyed, subdivided, appraised, and sold," Groff replied that the only reason he was aware of was the "lack of funds out of which to pay the necessary expenses incident to compliance with the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884." The initial appropriation of $20,000 was inadequate to complete surveys of all of the reservations. Groff also complained that no additional instructions were received authorizing the survey, and that some delays had "been caused by the necessity of procuring information from the War Department as to the improvements on the several reservations" (51st Congress, 1st Sess., Senate Ex. Doc. No. 73).

In 1886 the Kansas state legislature adopted a resolution requesting that the Kansas delegation to Congress secure, "at as early a day as possible, the survey and sale as public lands the military reservation in Ford County, Kan., known as Fort Dodge." The state legislature adopted another resolution in 1889 requesting that Congress donate the remaining lands in the Fort Dodge Military Reservation to the state for use as a

soldiers' home (Blackmar 1912:659).

In 1893 House bill H.R. 338, "to provide for the relief of settlers on the Fort Dodge military reservation," received an adverse report from the Committee on Public Lands, recommending that it not pass. This bill was based upon claims by eleven settlers who had made homestead entries at the local land office in Garden City, Kansas, on lands within the former Fort Dodge Military Reservation. The eleven settlers named in the bill were "James H. Trebilcock, John W. Braddock, Joseph R. Beck, Henrietta Jackson, Robert Ineel [Imel], William B. Trebilcock, Thomas Hunter, Mary E. Washburne, Anna V. Childs [Chiles], Valbly [Valby] Blosch, and James C. Terrance. The settlers "that said lands were disposable under and by virtue of the general homestead laws" and the register and receiver at the land office allowed the claims to be entered. Subsequently these settlers made "lasting and valuable improvements on said lands with a view of being allowed to complete their entry thereon." The "said land" were included within the portion of the former military reservation that

> *was in the year eighteen hundred and eight-nine, and at all times since the abandonment of said reservation by the United States for military purposes, the only lands therein not subject to entry under the homestead and preemption laws, but subject to disposal only under the act of Congress of July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, providing for the disposal of abandoned military reservations at public sale* (53rd Congress, 2nd Sess., House Report No. 228).

Since the land was not legally obtainable under the homestead or preemption laws, their entries were "first held for cancellation and subsequently canceled for illegality." Upon their appeals, dated July 28, 1891, the action of the Land Office was confirmed. S.W. Lamoreux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, pointed out that H.R. 338 was "identical with H.R. 5683 on the same subject, introduced at the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, and upon which this office made a report on April 9, 1892." As the status of the land had not changed, Commissioner Lamoreux cited the previous opinion of his office in the case and provided this justification:

> *The reasons that influenced Congress in providing that lands within abandoned military reservations, to which no settlement or other right had previously attached, should be sold to the highest bidder, and not disposed of under the homestead or preemption law, are not difficult to conceive or comprehend. The homestead privilege was conferred as a consideration and inducement for persons to settle upon the frontiers and build up a new country; but where the Government has erected a military reservation, and attracted settlers about it, the Government should reap the benefit of it. It would seem that little argument is needed to show that in a settled community, where land has become valuable, the causes which in a new and unsettled region rendered it proper to donate lands to settlers have ceased to exist; the community already resident in such localities has given the value to such land; and in case such valuable land should revert to the Government as in the case of the abandonment, then the Government–and not a few persons who happen to be able, because of proximity or some other advantage, to be the first to reach and settle on such land–should reap the benefit of such enhanced value.*
>
> *It having been the general policy of the Government for more than twenty years past, . . . , to dispose of lands within abandoned military reservations, after appraisal, to the highest bidder, for cash, in my opinion that policy should be adhered to, unless some very strong*

> *reason to the contrary shall be found to exist. But the reasons in support of the policy embodied in the acts . . . are stronger now than they were when said acts were passed in 1871 and 1884* (53rd Congress, 2nd Sess., House Report No. 228).

Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior concurred with Commissioner Lamoreux's recommendation.

On May 18, 1896, Mr. Ellis, from the House Committee on the Public Lands submitted a report to accompany bill H.R. 1683 recommending passage of the bill. The bill under consideration was designed to "grant to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Dodge Military Reservation in said State as an addition to and for the use of the State Soldiers' Home." The bill provided:

> *That all that part of sections thirteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-six south, of range twenty-four west, of the sixth principal meridian, and sections eighteen, nineteen, and thirty, in township twenty-six south, of range twenty-three west, of the sixth principal meridian, lying south of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and comprising the entire remaining portion of said reservation yet undisposed of, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the State of Kansas as an addition to and for the use of the State Soldiers' Home: Provided, That said State shall within five years from and after the passage of this act accept this grant, and whenever the land shall cease to be used by said State for the purpose herein designated the same shall revert to the United States* (H.R. 1683, quoted in 54th Congress, 1st Sess., House Report No. 1869).

Accompanying the committee report was a letter from S.W. Lamoreux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, favorably indorsing the bill. After listing all the applicable legal statutes (Table 8), the commissioner concluded:

> *(While this reservation originally contained 14,661 acres, yet at the date of the passage of said act of August 23, 1894, it contained only 1,882.93 acres above mentioned, and I am of the opinion that this remaining portion of the reservation is not subject to the provisions of the said act of August 23, 1894, but must be disposed of at public sale, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than the appraised value as provided for by the second section of the act of July 5, 1884.*
>
> *If Congress should see proper to donate to the State of Kansas the land in question for the very meritorious purpose indicated in the bill, I see no objection to such action. The bill is herewith returned* (Lamoreux cited in 54th Congress, 1st Sess., House Report No. 1869).

The committee's report agreed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

> *The [Fort Dodge Military] reservation has been abandoned for some years, and by Executive order of January 12, 1885, it was turned over to the Interior Department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. The Interior Department has decided that the land can not be disposed of under the act of August 23, 1894, as it contains less than 5,000 acres. It must be disposed of at public sale, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than the appraised value, as provided for by the second section of the act of July 5, 1884, unless Congress makes some other disposition of it* (54th Congress, 1st

Table 8. Orders, Laws, Statutes, and Acts Affecting Lands within the Fort Dodge Military Reservation.

Date	Legal Document	Affect on Fort Dodge Military Reservation
June 22, 1868	Executive Order	Established reservation, originally containing 14,661 acres, a portion of which was within the limits of the Osage Indian trust lands; the northern boundary of the Indian reserve passed through the extreme northern parts of Sec. 30, T. 26 S., R. 23 W., and Secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, T. 26 S., R. 24 W.
May 28, 1880	Act of Congress (21 Stat. L., 143)	Provided for the manner of the disposal of the Osage Indian trust lands
Dec. 15, 1880	Act of Congress (21 Stat. L., 311)	Defined portion of reservation no longer needed for military purposes and directed the Secretary of the Interior to have portion lying north of the AT&SF RR "surveyed, sectionized, and subdivided as other public lands," and then offered to settlers under provisions of the homestead laws; the AT&SF RR passed diagonally through the extreme northern parts of Sec. 18, T. 26 S., R. 23 W., and through Secs. 13, 24, 23, 22, and 21, T. 26 S., R. 24 W.
July 5, 1884	Act of Congress (23 Stat. L., 103)	Act for disposal of reservation lands no longer needed for military purposes by the Interior Department
Jan. 12, 1885	Executive Order	Reservation turned over to Interior Department
March 2, 1889	Act of Congress (25 Stat. L., 1012)	Authorized Secretary of the Interior to sell to the State of Kansas for the establishment of a soldiers' home on conditions therein named; lots 3, 5, 6, and 7, Sec. 3, T. 27 S., R. 24 W., were described as "remaining portion of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation"
June 13, 1889	Purchase Agreement	State of Kansas purchased said lots (which contained Government buildings); state fulfilled the conditions of the act by establishing and maintaining a soldiers' home thereon
Dec. 15, 1890	Act of Congress (supra)	Opened lands in the reservation north of the AT&SF RR to homestead entry
Aug. 23, 1894	Act of Congress (28 Stat. L, 491)	Opens to settlement all lands in abandoned military reservations were the area exceeds 5,000 acres; by this date the Fort Dodge Military Reservation contained only 1,882.93 acres
1896	H.R. 1683	The land subject to this act is a triangular piece of reservation land lying south of the AT&SF RR and north of the Indian reserve that remained after the other land sales; it consisted of fractional Secs. 18, 19, and 30, T. 26 S., R. 23 W. and fractional Secs. 13, 24, 23, 22, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, T. 26 S., R. 24 W.

Source: Lamoreux cited in 54th Congress, 1st Sess., House Report No. 1869

Sess., House Report No. 1869).

Therefore, the committee recommend that "bill H.R. 1683 do pass without amendment."

Removal of the Military Interments from the Fort Dodge Post Cemetery

In June 1886 the military began the exhumation of military interments in the old Fort Dodge post cemetery and transfer of these remains to Fort Leavenworth for reburial. A brief note in the June 12, 1886 edition of the Dodge City *Democrat* mentioned the work at the old post cemetery:

> *A force of men under the supervision of Capt. J.S. Welch are removing the remains of the soldiers buried at the old Fort Dodge cemetery. They are being sent to the Fort Leavenworth national cemetery for reinterment. There are between seventy and one hundred soldiers buried in this cemetery among whom is Lieutenant Herold, who was buried there about eight years ago. The majority of them died in the year 1867 when the cholera was in this country* (Dodge City *Democrat*, 12 June 1886).

The graves of 122 soldiers were opened and their remains exhumed and transferred. The bodies of several troopers were not transferred and their remains still lie in unmarked graves within the original site of the post cemetery (14FD320). The bodies of a number civilians buried in this cemetery were also removed. The remains of Ed Masterson were removed in April 1879 and reburied in Prairie Grove Cemetery. Additional civilian burials were removed in 1887. An undetermined number of civilian burials remain in the old cemetery (Thies 1999:3-4).

Development of the Kansas Soldiers Home

In 1890 the main post at Fort Dodge was taken over by the State of Kansas and became the Kansas Soldiers Home. The first biennial report of the Kansas State Soldiers' Home [KSSH], dated November 30, 1890, credited the Lewis Post No. 294, Grand Army of the Republic, at Dodge City, with taking the first steps toward securing the property for the home. They took up the matter and organized the State Soldiers' Home Association to push the issue (Adamson 1917:6). They instigated the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives (H.R. 8740), during the 2nd Session of the 50th Congress. The bill authorized the Secretary of the Interior to

> *sell and convey to the State of Kansas the following described lands, being the remaining portion of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation in said State, to wit, lots numbered three, five, six and seven of section three (3,) township twenty-seven (27,) south of range twenty-four (24) west, on condition that said State shall, within twelve months from the passage of this act, pay or cause to be paid therefor the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and shall, within three years, establish and provide for the maintenance thereon a home in which provision shall be made for the care and maintenance of officers, soldiers and marines who have served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States, their dependent parents, widows, or orphans, under such rules and regulations as said State may provide* (50th Congress, 2nd Sess., House Resolution No. 8740; KSSH 1890:3).

It was signed by President Grover Cleveland on March 2, 1889 (Blackmar 1912:659).

Only one day previously, on March 2, 1889, the state legislature passed an act during the session commencing January 1889, that established a Soldiers' Home, "whenever this [Fort Dodge] reservation or the Fort Hays Military Reservation should be donated to the State of Kansas by the Congress of the United States." This bill established the name as the Kansas Soldiers' Home, and the general supervision of the facility as a three-member Board of Managers appointed by the Governor. The Board was to have the discretion to prepare the rules and regulations necessary to operate the Home and were to appoint a Commandant to deal with the daily operation of the facility. The bill further authorized a sum of up to $5,000 per fiscal year "for the purpose of furnishing, keeping and maintaining said institution" (KSSH 1890:4-5). No funds were set aside by the state legislature to pay the $1.25 per acre required by the federal government. The State Soldiers' Home Association, aided by the citizens of Dodge City and Ford County, raised the money for the state to purchase part of the old fort (Adamson 1917:6; Blackmar 1912:659). The first men appointed by the Governor to serve on the Board of Managers were: J.D. Barker, of Girard, Kansas, Ira F. Collins, of Sabetha, Kansas, and Henry Booth, of Larned, Kansas. They took the oath of office on July 23, 1889, at Topeka. At the December 11, 1891 meeting of the Board of Directors, Captain D.L. Sweeney, of Dodge City, Kansas, was appointed as the first Commandant of the Home (KSSH 1890:6-7).

The reservation land acquired by the state for the Kansas Soldiers' Home included 126.7acres. At the time it was donated the parcel contained

> *the buildings formerly occupied by U.S. troops stationed at this fort, consisting of six large buildings known as officers' quarters, three large buildings known as soldiers' quarters or barracks (stone), a large cut-stone building built for a hospital, two large cut-stone buildings, used formerly as quarter-master and commissary buildings, and some fifteen or twenty smaller wooden buildings, coal house, stables, corrals, &c. These buildings when turned over to the State were all in a more or less dilapidated condition, consequent from neglect and non-occupancy, but many of them well built of good material, and capable of being repaired at slight expense and lasting many years. The buildings which were formerly used for officers' quarters and families (not counting barracks) contain 94 rooms of various sizes, and were in different degrees of repair, but all made habitable by the Board since taking charge of them* (KSSH 1890:6).

The first step upon obtaining the property was a thorough examination of the buildings. It was soon determined what repairs needed to made immediately. After advertising, receiving, and opening bids to complete the renovations, the Board of Managers decided to hire a superintendent of work who would hire workers as needed. Thomas McMillen, of Emporia, Kansas, was hired for the job. The first years' appropriation went into repairing the buildings and making them once again fit for occupancy. They were ready for the first Soldiers' Home residents on January 1, 1890, and the first admission was made on February 8 of that year (KSSH 1890:7; State of Kansas 1978:384).

The Board of Managers decided to operate the Soldiers' Home "upon the cottage plan." Under this style of operation, each family resided by itself, with "rooms being furnished according to the size of family." While the state law authorized the Board to "build cottages to accommodate the inmates," the cost of these cottages was not to exceed $250 each (KSSH 1890:7). The Board did not immediately begin construction of cottages

> *as there were already buildings upon the ground that could be repaired and fitted up much cheaper than new ones could be built; and, second, the Board found, upon investigation and estimates, that so small an amount as $250 could not be economically and judiciously used in constructing cottages; even a three-room cottage, properly constructed and decently furnished, could not be built for that sum . . .* (KSSH 1890:7).

The lands surrounding the buildings were not merely left idle. They were prepared for cultivation to produce some of the needs of the Home residents. By November 1890, a total of 128 individuals were reported as residing at the Soldiers' Home, including 28 men, 26 women, and 72 children (KSSH 1890:15).

Dr. Andrew Sabine, of the State Board of Health, conducted an inspection at the Kansas Soldiers' Home on December 27, 1892. His findings were reported in the *Eighth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health*. In general he found the conditions at the Home to be adequate. There were 82 men, 56 women, 66 boys, and 75 girls in residence. They were living in stone, adobe, and frame buildings, mostly in three-room cottages, that Dr. Sabine described as "warm and comfortable." The commissary was supplied with good quality stores in sufficient quantity and variety for health. A building suitable for use as a hospital was present, but was in need of repairs and furnishings before it could function as such. No building suitable to the treatment of contagious diseases was present. Water of good quality was provided from a number of "drive wells," approximately 30 ft deep. There were no facilities for hot or cold baths. Sanitation at the home consisted of water-closets, 6 to 8 ft deep pits with ventilators. While Dr. Sabine noted that there was no indication at the time of his visit that "water supply has been contaminated from the water-closets, but, with the present arrangement, it is only a question of time." He recommended that "water-works and sewers ought to be constructed in the near future" (Sabine 1893:227-228).

The third biennial report of the Board of Managers listed a number of improvements at the Soldiers' Home. According to the July 1, 1893, report of the Home Commandant, Captain Enos Reed:

> *On assuming charge of the Home, I found five cottages which were not completed–four double cottages and one single–which I have caused to be finished; have also repaired, finished and furnished the hospital building, and in the southwest corner room have placed the Home library, purchased by my predecessor. This room I have set apart as a reading room, my object being, in addition to the books contained in the library, to have papers and periodicals for the perusal of the members. The hospital is furnished in comfortable shape, and a good dispensary attached thereto, and the same is in charge of Dr. Alwin Shellack, the Home surgeon.*
>
> *In addition to the completion of the cottages above mentioned, I have commenced and nearly completed the painting of all the cottages and other buildings used for residence purposes at the Home, and other needed repairs have been made, or as much thereof as was possible under the limited appropriations at my command* (Commandant Reed in KSSH 1894:8).

The Commandant's report for fiscal year 1892-1893 provided a great deal of information about buildings, the Home farm, and livestock raised. He listed a total of 28 residential buildings at the Home (Table 9). Ten cottages were completed during the year, including four double cottages, and a stone cottage is nearly complete at the southeast corner of the parade ground. During the year the east end of the Commandant's quarters, the Commanding Officer's Quarters during the military occupation of Fort Dodge, was "torn down and rebuilt."

Table 9. Residential Buildings at the Kansas Soldiers' Home, July 1, 1893.		
Number	Type	Details
1	1 ½-story stone building, single	Occupied by Commandant
5	1 ½-story frame, double	Five rooms on each side; Used as Officers' Quarters under military occupation; All occupied by families
1	20-room barracks building	Used by old couples; Each couple occupies two rooms
1	21-room barracks building	Occupied by single men; 18 sleeping rooms, one large sitting room, one dining room, one kitchen
2	stone cottages	
2	adobe cottages	
11	frame cottages, single	3 rooms each, except for 2 cottages with 4 rooms each
4	frame cottages, double	4 rooms each, with 2 rooms for each family
1	8-room frame barracks building	Accommodations for four families or couples
Source: Commandant Reed in KSSH 1894:8		

Of the 246.67 acres of land within the boundaries of the Kansas Soldiers' Home, 80 acres were under cultivation by July of 1893, with 39.5 acres broken from prairie sod during the year. During the previous season the Home produced 248 bushels of oats, 428 bushels of barley, 120 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of beets, 400 bushels of turnips, 5,000 pounds of cabbage, 20 tons of sugar cane, and 20 tons of alfalfa. While 10 acres were planted in rye and 20 acres in wheat, the drought caused a total failure of these crops. A total of approximately 1,200 trees had bee planted by the Home, with some 800 planted in 1892-1893. As of June 30, 1893, the Home farm had 26 cows, one bull, seven horses, 46 stock hogs, 42 shoats, and 14 fattening hogs. They lost one horse to disease and three hogs in an accident. Twenty-seven hogs and one cow were slaughtered for meat during the year. The farm products helped to support the Home's residents. There were 68 men, 52 wives, three widows, 114 children, three officers, nine family members of officers, and 12 civilian employees at the Home in June 1893 (KSSH 1894:8-10).

Improvements continued to be made at the Kansas Soldiers' Home on a regular basis. Commandant S.H. Thomas' report dated July 1, 1902, listed a number of improvements that had been made during the year. These included: construction of a new 12-ward hospital; digging a new well, and installing a pump and windmill to provide water for the hospital; built two double houses; acquired and fenced a half section of land; put new roofs of six old cottages and the commissary building; and planted a large number of fruit and forest trees, grape vines, strawberries, and asparagus. At this date there were a wide variety of buildings on the grounds of the Kansas Soldiers' Home, including 65 single or multiple-family houses (Table 10), three barracks, and 21 other structures. Among the other structures were: a school house, a library, a guard house, a commissary building, a dispensary, a bell tower, a bath house, two cook houses, a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop, a bake shop, a shoe shop, a barber shop, an ordnance shop, a furniture shop, a slaughter house, an oil house, an ice house, two pump houses, two wind mills, and three water tanks. The Homes' residents included: 143 veterans, 105 wives, four widows, 130 children, four officers, 10 family members of

Table 10. Residential Buildings at Kansas Soldiers' Home, July 1, 1902.	
Number	Type
32	single family house
28	double family houses
2	four-family houses
1	five-family house
2	eight family houses
1	32-ward barrack (for single men)
1	10-ward barrack (for families)
1	7-family barrack
Source: Commandant Thomas in KSSH 1902:4	

officers, and three civilian employees (KSSH 1902:4, 30).

A Commandant's report dated July 1, 1910, included a long list of improvements made during that fiscal year:

> *During the year a barn for the accommodation of thirty-eight head of milch cows (which was partly constructed at the commencement of the year) was completed, with cement floors and patent iron stanchions, and drainage to carry off the droppings of the cattle. The mow of the barn has a capacity for eighty tons of hay.*
>
> *A surgeon's residence has been completed. The six-room house with bathroom has been constructed for residence of the assistant surgeon. Also, one single three-room cottage and two double four-room cottages have been constructed. An electric light and power plant has been installed, which heats and lights four large barracks and all the officers' houses, also amusement hall, the church and both hospitals. It also lights both old stone barracks, the commissary and the house of the engineer. There are also electric street lights around the different barracks and to the church and hospitals. There has also been constructed a new slaughter-house. Quite a number of houses have been reshingled and porches recovered, and also back porches boarded up and made into summer kitchens. Also, numerous houses have been painted, reappeared, and cleaned* (Commandant's Report in KSSH 1911:5).

In July 1910 there were a total of 627 individuals residing at the Kansas Soldiers' Home, including: 277 men, 240 wives, 82 children, 15 officers and family members, and 13 civilian employees and family members (KSSH 1911:11).

A short article in the October 15, 1917 issue of the Dodge City Daily Globe provided a synopsis of

the history of the "Fort Dodge Soldiers' Home." A brief description of the modern conveniences available was also provided:

> The Fort has an electric, water and ice plant. The officers' residences as well as the barracks are heated by steam from the central plant, the whole camp is lighted by electricity. There is a system of water mains with fire plugs wherever it was thought necessary. The water system gives the Fort good fire protection (Adamson 1917:6).

He went on to mention the "small, but well organized hospital," and the rations of food, clothing, and fuel which removed the worry from the daily lives of the retired soldiers.

Commandant S.S. Martin's report, dated July 1, 1918, provided an indication of the effects of World War I on the Home. Many of the male staff members and employee had left for the war effort. Replacements were hard to find and costly. Prices had risen "beyond anything ever heard of before," making it difficult to remain within the Home's limited budget. However,

> *The inmates, loyal to the country, are willing to do their best to win the war. So that while we have made no reduction of rations, with a few exceptions made necessary to conform to the law, we have overcome the advanced prices by saving 189 tons of coal and a large amount on dry goods, clothing and all other things* (Commandant's Report in KSSH 1918:5).

The high prices of materials and labor also limited the amount of improvements made, "yet our buildings are all kept in good repair." The Home's residents, numbering 236 men and 250 women, contributed to the war effort by purchasing bonds, donating to the Red Cross, and the women knitted sweaters and socks and sewed comforters and other items. Additional problems at the Home were caused by drought, hail, and insects. All of the 1917 crops had failed and the 1918 crops were also "largely a failure." In 1917 the Home sold their draft teams, gave up farming, hired their hay cut, and had to purchase additional alfalfa to feed the livestock. A favorite entertainment at the Home was croquet, "the croquet ground is still the center of attraction, with recreation and comradeship, where the long hours are forgotten and pain and aches lessened." A new road, running north and south, was constructed during the year through the north pasture, opening access (KSSH 1918:5-7, 17). The report of the Chief Engineer, Hugh L. Simpson, indicated that considerable maintenance was undertaken on steam boilers in the Home's heating system and power plant. Work was done under several buildings to improve the radiator traps, and a new steam line was run to the dairy barn and stock tank (Engineer's Report in KSSH 1918:24-25).

In more recent years the Kansas Soldiers' Home has continued its mission "to provide a home for disabled veterans and their survivors and dependants who are incapable of self-support." The Home has become essentially a self-supporting community, with residences, medical facilities, a library, a small store, and other necessary services and infrastructure. For a number of years the Kansas Soldiers' home has been operated by the Kansas Veteran's Commission, and is one of the commission's three basic responsibilities. A nomination form was prepared in 1970 (Pankratz) for the Fort Dodge Historic District, or Kansas State Soldiers' Home. However, it was not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination form provides a brief description of the facility at that date:

> *Two of the original adobe structures (1865) still stand, although they had been veneered with stone. The commandant's quarters, now the superintendent's home, and another*

> *building now used as the administration building were built in 1867 and the exteriors have not been altered. There are five stone buildings which cannot be definitely dated but remain from the days of military occupation: the old fort hospital, now "Pershing Barracks," housing residents; the present library building, presumed to be the old fort commissary; and three small stone cottages. The old jail has been removed to "Boot Hill" in Dodge City.*
>
> *The original structures were built around the parade ground's perimeter. Dozens of cottages for the residents of the State Soldiers' Home now stand on the parade ground. Brick barracks, a hospital, a headquarters, and other buildings of a later day are intermingled with the old stone and adobe structures. Most of the later construction was completed prior to 1930; the construction of Eisenhower Hall in 1962 marked the first new building in 30 years* (Pankratz 1970).

In 1978 and 1980 there were 355 residents, and the Home had the capacity to handle an additional 45 individuals. Over the years many other major improvements have been made at the facility. These include: a new hospital facilities, medical equipment, offices, and additional cottages. Much of the work goes into "upkeep and improvement of the existing plant," such as new wells, water and gas lines, floor coverings, painting, etc. (State of Kansas 1978:385; 1980:350-351).

At the time of the archeological survey in 1996, several of the original fort buildings remained standing. Many of these buildings had been altered over the years. Most of these standing fort-period structures were still being utilized in one capacity or another by the Soldiers' Home. A large number of newer structures, dating to the post military occupation of the site, were also present. Many of these post-fort structures were in active use, a few were sitting vacant, and evidence indicates that still others have come and gone. Some cottages and a few of the newer buildings were constructed on the parade ground, which was a large open expanse during the military occupation of Fort Dodge. Roads and alleys have been added over the years, as have various utilities. As put by William E. Brown (1988:102) in his survey of historic sites along the Santa Fe Trail, "Absorbed by more modern structures, the buildings and the area [around Fort Dodge, now the Kansas Soldiers' Home] no longer provide the impression of a frontier military post."

The Soldiers Home currently has limited display space in their library for display of fort-related materials. They hope to establish a small Fort Dodge museum in a separate building. Discussions with the Superintendent and various grounds crew workers indicated that many of the artifacts currently on display were found as a result of building and utility construction activities or gardening. It soon became clear that over the years both Home residents and employees had been actively involved in artifact hunting on the state-owned grounds using shovels and metal detectors.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORT DODGE POPULATION

Military Personnel

Military records provide good information about the size and composition of the post garrison (Appendix D). While Fort Dodge is usually described as a three company post, records indicate that the actual number of companies, as well as the number of soldiers, garrisoned at the fort fluctuated greatly from month to month (Figure 23). During the nearly 17 years (202 months) that Fort Dodge was occupied by the U.S. Army, post returns indicate that the number of companies garrisoned at this post varied from as few as one to as many as nine (US,AAGO, Monthly Post Returns).

Each cavalry troop and infantry company standardly consisted of from 60-80 enlisted men. However, many of the post returns reported much smaller numbers of men in the garrison, often as low as two men per company. This, probably indicates that the remainder of the company was away from the post on detached service, escort duty, scouting missions, or campaigns. The few men left behind may have served as general staff or remained due to illness. For purposes of the following analysis of the composition of the post garrison, companies with fewer than 10 enlisted men reported on a particular post return were not counted as present at the post for the given month.

From Table 11 it can be seen that for 121 (59.9 percent) of the 202 months that this fort was actively occupied the garrison consisted of three companies. It is also clear that for the remaining 81 months (40.1 percent) the garrison most frequently consisted of from one to four companies. There were two companies at the post for 31 months (15.3 percent), one company for 21 months (10.4 percent), and four companies for 18 months (8.9 percent). It was unusual for the Fort Dodge garrison to consist of more than four companies. This situation occurred during only 11 (5.4 percent) of the 202 months of military occupation. There were six months (3.0 percent) when the garrison consisted of six companies, three months (1.5 percent) when there were five companies at the post, and one month (0.5 percent each) when there were seven and nine companies stationed at Fort Dodge (US,AAGO, Monthly Post Returns).

Typically, or perhaps ideally, the Fort Dodge garrison consisted of three companies. The most common scenario at Fort Dodge was for the garrison to consist of three companies, two of infantry and one of cavalry. This was the case for 77 (38.1 percent) of the 202 months that the fort was occupied by the U.S. Army (Table 12). For three months (1.5 percent) this situation was reversed, with two troops of cavalry and a single company of infantry stationed at the post. An even balance of infantry to cavalry companies occurred for a total of 18 months (8.9 percent), consisting of one company of each for 11 months (5.4 percent), three of each for six months (3.0 percent), and two of each for one month (0.5 percent). During five (2.5 percent) of the 202 months of military occupation, the garrison at Fort Dodge consisted of one infantry and one artillery company. For 17 (58.6 percent) of the 29 months when four or more companies were garrisoned at Fort Dodge, there were three companies of infantry and one of cavalry at the post. During six (20.7 percent) of these 29 months there were three companies of both infantry and cavalry and for two months (6.9 percent) there were three companies of infantry and two of cavalry. The composition of the garrison was different during each of the four remaining months (0.5 percent each), with the garrison comprised one month of two infantry and two cavalry companies, another of two infantry and three cavalry companies, the third month of two companies of infantry and five of cavalry, and on the last of five companies of infantry and four of cavalry.

Post returns indicate that it was not uncommon for the garrison to consist of one or more infantry companies with no cavalry or other regiments. This was the case for 77 (38.1 percent) of the 202 months that the fort was occupied. During 21 months (10.4 percent) of the military occupation the Fort Dodge garrison

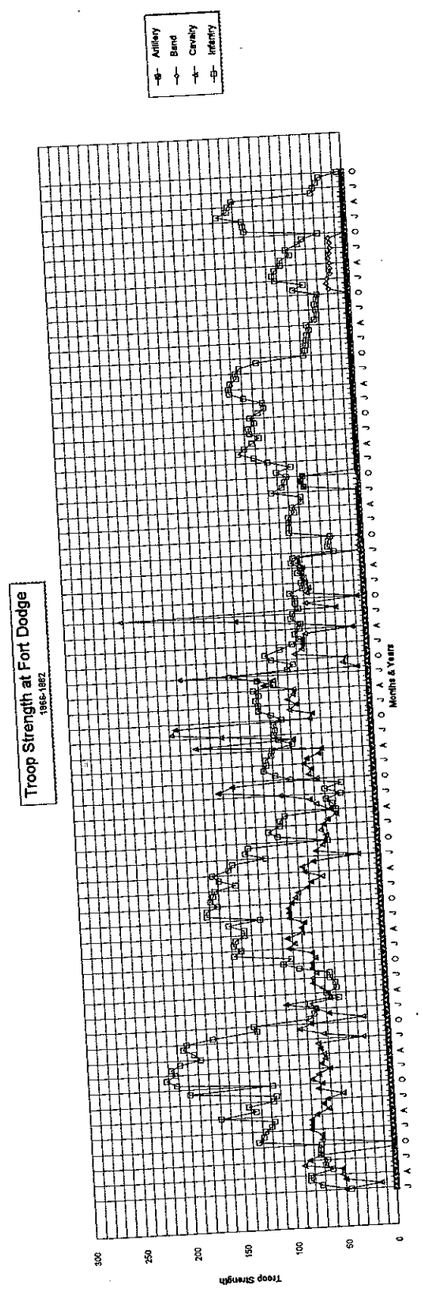


Figure 23. Graph showing the troop strength at Fort Dodge, 1866-1882.

Table 11. Number of Companies Comprising Fort Dodge Garrison Per Month.	
Number of Companies	Number of Months
1	21 (10.4%)
2	31 (15.3%)
3	121 (59.9%)
4	18 (8.9%)
5	3 (1.5%)
6	6 (3.0%)
7	1 (0.5%)
8	0
9	1 (0.5%)
TOTAL NUMBER OF MONTHS	202 (100%)

Table 12. Monthly Composition of Fort Dodge Garrison by Number of Companies of Each Military Service.			
Number of Companies			Number of Months
Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	
1	0	1	5 (2.5%)
1	0	0	21 (10.4%)
1	1	0	11 (5.4%)
1	2	0	3 (1.5%)
2	0	0	15 (7.4%)
2	1	0	77 (38.1%)
2	2	0	1 (0.5%)
2	3	0	1 (0.5%)
2	5	0	1 (0.5%)
3	0	0	41 (20.3%)
3	1	0	17 (8.4%)
3	2	0	2 (1.0%)
3	3	0	6 (3.0%)
5	4	0	1 (0.5%)
Total Number of Months			202 (100%)

consisted of a single infantry company. For 15 months (7.4 percent) there were two infantry companies at the post. For 41 months (20.3 percent) the post was garrisoned by three companies of infantry. In fact, during the last five years and ten months of active military occupation, from December 1876 until the last soldiers left the post on October 2, 1882, there were no cavalry troops stationed at Fort Dodge. In contrast, at no time was Fort Dodge garrisoned entirely by cavalry troops (US,AAGO, Monthly Post Returns).

During the course of the Fort Dodge's military occupation companies of seventeen different regiments were garrisoned, at least briefly, at the post. These include one regiment of artillery (2nd U.S.), six of cavalry (2nd U.S., 5th U.S., 6th U.S., 7th U.S., 10th U.S., and 19th Kansas Volunteers), and ten of infantry (3rd U.S., 5th U.S., 6th U.S., 16th U.S., 18th U.S., 19th U.S., 20th U.S., 23rd U.S., 37th U.S., and 48th Wisconsin Volunteers). Each regiment was represented by from one to nine companies of men. Officers of the various regiments and companies present took turns at the various post offices, such as commanding officer (Table 13). Thirty-four men served as commanding officer at Fort Dodge. Some filled this post for only a few days or weeks, while others served for many months at a time or for a few months at several different times. Of the individuals reported in the post returns as commanding officers of Fort Dodge, 28 were infantry officers and six were in the cavalry (US,AAGO, Monthly Post Returns).

Artillery Regiments

The only artillery regiment ever stationed at Fort Dodge was Company I, 2nd U.S. Artillery. The enlisted soldiers, 54 to 57 men strong, and officers of this company arrived at the post on August 3, 1876. They were not part of the main garrison, but were noted on the monthly returns as "attached" to the post. Company I left Fort Dodge on November 17, 1876. None of the officers of this company, nor any officers of another Artillery company, ever served as commanding officer at this fort.

Cavalry Regiments

Companies from six cavalry regiments were stationed at Fort Dodge from January 1866 to November 1876. These regiments include the 2nd U.S., 5th U.S., 6th U.S., 7th U.S., 10th U.S., and the 19th Kansas Volunteer cavalry. A brief description is provided below of the service of each of these cavalry regiments which served at Fort Dodge.

2nd U.S. Cavalry. The 2nd U.S. Cavalry was represented at the fort by only one company, Company K. This cavalry company was listed at the post on nine monthly post returns, from January to September 1866. During this period the number of enlisted troopers varied from a low of only 15 in February to a maximum of 94 in August. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George A. Gordon (Captain, 2nd U.S. Cavalry) served briefly as post commanding officer from February 11 to 15, 1866, and for a longer period from March 18 to August 22 of the same year. Company K, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, left Fort Dodge on September 27, 1866.

5th U.S. Cavalry. Two companies of the 5th U.S. Cavalry were garrisoned at Fort Dodge. Company B was reported on the post returns from July through November 1874 as attached to the post. The number of enlisted men from Company B at the post varied from 11 to 64. None of the officers on this company served as commanding officer at the fort. Company F, 5th U.S. Cavalry arrived at Fort Dodge on July 10, 1875, with 49 enlisted men. This cavalry troop was reported on post returns for 16 months, last appearing on the November 1876 post return. The troop strength varied from two to 65 enlisted men. For six of the 16 months that Company F was garrisoned at the post there were fewer than 10 enlisted men from this cavalry troop reported on the post returns. Two officers from this company served as commanding officers at Fort Dodge.

Table 13. Commanding Officers at Fort Dodge, 1866 to 1882.

Commanding Officer	Regiment	Dates in Command
Captain James H. Bradford	19th U.S. Infantry	Aug. 7, 1874-Feb. 16, 1875; Aug. 15-Oct. 23, 1877; Feb. 27-March 29, 1878; March 2-Oct. 6, 1879; Aug. 2-Nov. 21, 1880
Brevet Lt. Colonel (Captain) Henry B. Bristol	5th U.S. Infantry	Aug. 8-21, 1873; June 20-24, 1874
Brevet Brigadier General (Lt. Colonel) John R. Brooke	3rd U.S. Infantry	June 7-Dec. 4, 1869; Jan. 27-Oct. 10, 1870; Jan. 28-Feb. 15, 1871
1st Lieutenant G. S. Carpenter [First Commanding Officer at Fort Dodge]	18th U.S. Infantry	Jan. 26-Feb. 11, 1866
Brevet Colonel (Major) Charles E. Compton	6th U.S. Cavalry	Nov. 14, 1873-June 20, 1874; June 24-Aug. 7, 1874; Feb. 16-Aug. 2, 1875
Brevet Lt. Colonel (Major) Richard I. Dodge	3rd U.S. Infantry	June 8-July 9, 1872; July 15-Oct. 22, 1872; Jan. 16-March 13, 1873; March 24-Aug. 8, 1873; Aug. 21-Nov. 14, 1873
Major Henry Douglas	3rd U.S. Infantry	Dec. 18-July 30, 1867; Aug. 19-Oct. 9, 1867; Jan. 2-28, 1868; Feb. 9-Nov. 9, 1868; Feb. 28-April 2, 1869; May 5-25, 1869;
Captain Richard I. Eskridge	23rd U.S. Infantry	Aug. 6-11, 1881
Captain William Fletcher [Last Commanding Officer at Fort Dodge]	20th U.S. Infantry	June 12-Oct. 2, 1882
Colonel DeLancey Floyd-Jones	3rd U.S. Infantry	Feb. 15-Oct. 14, 1871
Brevet Lt. Colonel (Captain) William T. Gentry	19th U.S. Infantry	Sept. 20, 1876-July 8, 1877
Brevet Lt. Colonel (Captain) George A. Gordon	2nd U.S. Cavalry	Feb. 11-15, 1866; March 18-Aug. 22, 1866
Captain A. Goodale Greenleaf	23rd U.S. Infantry	July 11-12, 1881
Colonel Granville O. Haller	23rd U.S. Infantry	Nov. 21, 1880-July 11, 1881; July 12-Aug. 6, 1881; Aug. 11-Oct. 19, 1881
Major Henry A. Hambright	19th U.S. Infantry	Oct. 22, 1878-March 2, 1879
Captain James Hinton	23rd U.S. Infantry	Dec. 26, 1877-Feb. 27, 1878
Brevet Colonel (Lt. Colonel) Daniel Huston	6th U.S. Infantry	Oct. 14, 1871-April 28, 1872

Table 13. Commanding Officers at Fort Dodge, 1866 to 1882.

Commanding Officer	Regiment	Dates in Command
Major Caleb Rodney Layton	20th U.S. Infantry (transferred to 5th U.S. Infantry, 5/2/1882)	Nov. 16, 1881-June 12, 1882
Lt. Colonel William H. Lewis (died in field Sept. 27, 1878)	19th U.S. Infantry	Oct. 23-Dec. 26, 1877; March 29-Sept. 25, 1878
Captain Emerson H. Liscum	19th U.S. Infantry	Oct. 6-Nov. 25, 1879; May 15-Aug. 2, 1880
1st Lieutenant John I. Lufe	19th U.S. Infantry	July 17-Aug. 1, 1876
Captain Edward Moale	3rd U.S. Infantry	Oct. 10, 1870-Jan. 28, 1871; April 28-June 8, 1872; July 9-15, 1872; Oct. 22-Nov. 25, 1872; Dec. 20, 1872-Jan. 16, 1873
Brevet Major (Captain) Louis T. Morris	3rd U.S. Infantry	Dec. 4, 1869-Jan. 27, 1870
Brevet Major (Captain) Richard L. Morris	18th U.S. Infantry	Feb. 15-March 18, 1866
Major Robert H. Offley	19th U.S. Infantry	Nov. 25, 1879-May 15, 1880
Brevet Major (Captain) John H. Page	3rd U.S. Infantry	Dec. 2, 1867-Jan. 2, 1868; Jan. 28-Feb. 8, 1868
Captain J. Scott Payne	5th U.S. Cavalry	Aug. 2-Oct. 29, 1875; Nov. 2-23, 1875; Dec. 15, 1875-July 17, 1876
Captain Philip H. Remington	19th U.S. Infantry	July 8-Aug. 15, 1877; Sept. 25-Oct. 22, 1878
Captain Thomas B. Robinson	19th U.S. Infantry	Oct. 19-Nov. 16, 1881
Major William Royall	5th U.S. Cavalry	Nov. 23-Dec. 15, 1875
Brevet Major (Captain) Andrew Sheridan	3rd U.S. Infantry	Aug. 22-Dec. 18, 1866; Nov. 9, 1868-Feb. 28, 1869; April 2-May 4, 1869; May 26-June 7, 1869;
Captain William Thompson	7th U.S. Cavalry	July 30-Aug. 19, 1867; Oct. 10-Dec. 3, 1867
Brevet Lt. Colonel (1st Lieutenant) George F. Towle	19th U.S. Infantry	Oct. 29-Nov. 2, 1875; Aug. 1-Sept. 20, 1876
Brevet Major (Captain) Tullius C. Tupper	6th U.S. Cavalry	Nov. 25-Dec. 20, 1872; March 13-24, 1873

Source: US,AAGO, Monthly Post Returns, Fort Dodge, KS, 1866-1882

Captain J. Scott Payne held this position for three short periods, from August 2 to October 29, 1875, from November 2 to 23, 1875, and from December 15, 1875 to July 17, 1876. Major William Royall served as commanding officer at the post from November 23 to December 15, 1875.

6th U.S. Cavalry. Between June 1871 and August 1875, the 6th U.S. Cavalry was represented at Fort Dodge by nine companies (B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, and M). Two officers of the 6th U.S. Cavalry served as commanding officers. Brevet Colonel (Major) Charles E. Compton held this position three times, serving from November 14, 1873 to June 20, 1874, from June 24 to August 7, 1874, and from February 16 to August 2, 1875. Brevet Major (Captain) Tullius C. Tupper served two brief terms as commanding officer at the fort, from November 25 to December 20, 1872, and from March 13 to 24, 1873.

Sixty-five troopers of Company G, 6th U.S. Cavalry, arrived at Fort Dodge on June 26, 1871. This company, or portions of it, remained at the post until May 14, 1874, a total of 47 months. During this time the number of enlisted men in this cavalry troop within the post garrison varied from a low of zero, while the cavalry was on an expedition to Indian Territory during the fall of 1874, to a high of 82 in February 1874. The August 1871 monthly post return indicates that Company G was briefly joined at the post by Companies E and M, 6th U.S. Cavalry. These men arrived on August 1 and left of detached service on August 18, 1871, with only four enlisted men reported on the August post return.

Company L, 6th U.S. Cavalry, was reported from July to September 1872 as attached to the post. This cavalry troop arrived at Fort Dodge on June 28 and left on October 7, 1872. The strength of this troop varied from 36 enlisted men in July to 76 in August and September. Company L returned to Fort Dodge on May 9, 1874, and was listed on ten monthly post returns. Only through July 1874 were a significant number of men from this troop actually present at the post. Returns for August 1874 through February 1875 list the presence of from zero to eight men of this troop. Company L was no longer reported at the fort on the March 1875 post return.

During the spring of 1873 two additional companies of 6th U.S. Cavalry arrived at Fort Dodge. Company F arrived at the post on April 23 and Company H on May 1. The post return for May 1873 indicated the presence of three companies of 6th U.S. Cavalry at the fort, Troops F, H, and G, with a total enlisted strength of 175 men. The number of men in these companies varied during the five months that all three were in the garrison, from a low of 78 in June to a maximum of 198 in August. Companies F and H left the post on October 7, 1873. Company F returned to Fort Dodge on May 10, 1874, one day after the arrival of Company L. Like this company, Company F was only present in substantial numbers for three months. From August 1874 until February 1875 there were fewer than eight men from this cavalry troop present in the fort garrison. Company F was not listed on Fort Dodge post returns after February 1875.

Four companies of 6th U.S. Cavalry troopers were present at Fort Dodge only briefly during the late spring and summer of 1875. Company I, 6th U.S. Cavalry, arrived at Fort Dodge on May 1, with 66 enlisted men in the troop. Company E arrived on June 1, with a troop strength of 49 enlisted men. Companies B and C, 6th U.S. Cavalry, both arrived at Fort Dodge on July 21, 1875. They were reported on the July post return with 49 and 47 enlisted men, respectively. All four of these cavalry troops left the fort during the following month, Companies E and I on August 2, and Companies B and C on August 4, 1875.

7th U.S. Cavalry. Three troops of the 7th U.S. Cavalry were garrisoned at Fort Dodge between November 1866 an June 1869. Company K, 7th U.S. Cavalry, arrived at Fort Dodge on November 18, 1866, with 71 enlisted men. These troopers remained at the post for nearly five months during the winter of 1866-

1867. Company K left the post on April 4, 1867. A few days later, on April 11, Company B, 7th U.S. Cavalry, arrived at Fort Dodge. At this time there were 75 soldiers in this cavalry troop. The only officer from this regiment to serve as commanding officer at this post was Captain William Thompson (Company B, 7th U.S. Cavalry). Thompson held this office twice in 1867, from July 30 to August 19 and again from October 10 to December 3. Company B remained at the post for nearly 17 months, leaving on September 7 and from October 10 to December 2, 1867. Company H, 7th U.S. Cavalry, first appeared on the post returns for the month of April 1869. Fifty-eight enlisted men were listed in the troop on this return and 63 on the May report. Company H left the post on June 2, 1869, after a stay of less than three months.

10th U.S. Cavalry. The 10th U.S. Cavalry, comprised of black soldiers serving under white officers, was represented at Fort Dodge by only one company. Company G arrived at the post on June 2, 1869. At the time of their arrival there were 72 enlisted men in this company. This company was enumerated on the 1870 federal census taken at the fort during the month of October. At that time there were 63 soldiers reported as "Black" and 30 as "Mulatto," four more men than indicated in this company on the October post return. More information will provided about the members of this company during the discussion of this census. Company G remained at the post for 25 months, leaving on June 27, 1871. During that time, none of the officers with this company were ever listed in the post returns as commanding officers at the fort.

19th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. A detachment of the 19th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry arrived at Fort Dodge on December 12, 1868. These troops were part of the forces engaged in General Sheridan's winter campaign. The detachment was listed on the post returns for the months of December 1868 and January to March of 1869. Their date of departure was not listed on the March post return, but they did not appear on the April 1869 post return.

Infantry Regiments

Ten different infantry regiments were stationed at Fort Dodge during this frontier post's 16.8 year military occupation, from January 1866 to October 2, 1882. These included the 3rd U.S., 5th U.S., 6th U.S., 16th U.S., 18th U.S., 19th U.S., 20th U.S., 23rd U.S., 37th U.S., and 48th Wisconsin Volunteer infantry regiments. A brief history of each of these regiments service at Fort Dodge is provided below.

3rd U.S. Infantry. Five companies of the 3rd U.S. Infantry (Companies A, C, F, H, and I) were garrisoned at Fort Dodge during the active military life of the post. Eight officers of the 3rd U.S. Infantry served in the capacity of commanding officer at Fort Dodge. Brevet Brigadier General (Lieutenant Colonel) John R. Brooke held this post three times, serving from June 7 to December 4, 1869, from January 27 to October 10, 1870, and from January 28 to February 15, 1871. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Major) Richard I. Dodge served five times as commanding officer at Fort Dodge: June 8 to July 9, 1872; July 15 to October 22, 1872; January 16 to March 13, 1873; March 24 to August 8, 1873; and August 21 to November 14, 1873. Major Henry Douglas held this office on five occasions of varying duration, serving from December 18 to July 30, 1867, August 19 to October 9, 1867, January 2 to 28, 1868, February 9 to November 9, 1868, February 28 to April 2, 1869, and May 5 to 25, 1869. Colonel DeLancey Floyd-Jones held the position of commanding officer at this fort from February 15 to October 14, 1871. Captain Edward Moale held this office five times: October 10, 1870 to January 28, 1871; April 28 to June 8, 1872; July 9 to 15, 1872; October 22 to November 25, 1872; and December 20, 1872 to January 16, 1873. Brevet Major (Captain) Louis T. Morris served briefly as commanding officer from December 4, 1869 to January 27, 1870. Brevet major (Captain) John H. Page served two brief terms, from December 2, 1867 to January 2, 1868, and from January 28 to February 8, 1868. Brevet Major Andrew Sheridan (Captain), was listed as the post's commanding officer four times: August 22

to December 18, 1866; November 9, 1868 to February 28, 1869; April 2 to May 4, 1869; and May 26 to June 7, 1869.

The 3rd U.S. Infantry regimental band was stationed at Fort Dodge for a total of 18 months. The band first appeared on the May 1870 post return. The regimental band left the post on October 8, 1871 along with Companies A and H, and the 3rd U.S. Infantry field and support staff.

Company A, 3rd U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge on May 10, 1866, with 61 enlisted men. This company remained at the post of 55 months (27.2 percent) of the 202 months that the fort was occupied by the military. During this period the troop strength of Company A ranged from 29 to 79 enlisted men. Companies A and H were present at Fort Dodge during October 1870 when the federal census was conducted at the post. Company A left the post on October 8, 1871 along with the 3rd U.S. Infantry field and support staff, the regimental band, and Company H. On April 28, 1872, Company A, 3rd U.S. Infantry returned to Fort Dodge. At the time of their arrival the company numbered 40 enlisted men. Post returns indicate that Company A remained at the fort for 26 months (12.9 percent of the post's active military occupation). During this period the strength of the company varied from 34 to 56 enlisted men. Company A left Fort Dodge on July 14, 1874.

Company F, 3rd U.S. Infantry, arrived at this post on November 11, 1866. This company, which ranged in enlisted strength from 56 to 72 men, was report on post returns through July 1867. Company F was not listed on the August and September monthly returns, but reappeared on the October 1867 post return as attached. The November 1867 post return indicated that Company F arrived at Fort Dodge on November 3 with 65 enlisted men. From November 1867 to August 1868 this company was listed as part of the Fort Dodge garrison. Company F left the post on September 7, 1868.

Companies C and I, 3rd U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge during April 1867. They were listed on this monthly post return with a total of 13 enlisted men and described as "temporarily attached" to the post. Neither Company C nor Company I remained at the fort and were not mentioned in subsequent post returns. Fort Dodge post returns for September through November 1874 indicate that Company I, 3rd U.S. Infantry, returned to the fort and was attached to the garrison. The number of enlisted men attributed to this company varied from 26 to 41. No date was noted for the departure of Company I from the post.

Company H, 3rd U.S. Infantry first appeared on the Fort Dodge returns for the month of October 1867. At this time the company consisted of 59 enlisted men. This company remained at the post for 48 months, with the number of men varying from a low of 18 in March 1869 and a maximum of 71 in September 1867. Company H left the fort on October 8, 1871, along with the 3rd U.S. Infantry field and support staff, the regimental band, and Company A.

5th U.S. Infantry. Two companies of the 5th U.S. Infantry (Companies C and D) were garrisoned at Fort Dodge during this post's military occupation. During 15 of the total 28 months that this regiment was represented at the post, both companies were reported in the garrison at the same time. During seven of the last eight months that Companies C and D were reported at the fort, fewer than 10 enlisted men from these two companies were reported on the post Only one officer associated with this regiment served as commanding officer at the post. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Captain) Henry B. Bristol served briefly in this capacity from September 8 to 21, 1873, and from June 20 to 24, 1874.

Company C, 5th U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge on October 9, 1872. At the time of their arrival the company consisted of 42 enlisted men. This company remained at the post for 13 months (6.4 percent of

the military occupation), with the number of enlisted men ranging from 42 to 55. Company C left the post on October 15, 1873. Company C, 5th U.S. Infantry, returned to Fort Dodge on May 10, 1874. This infantry company remained at the post for eight months (4.0 percent), leaving during January 1875.

Company D, 5th U.S. Infantry, was listed on the Fort Dodge post returns from April 1873 through January 1875, a total of 22 months (10.9 percent of the military occupation). This company arrived at the post on April 20, 1873, and departed during the month of January 1875.

6th U.S. Infantry. The 6th U.S. Infantry was represented at Fort Dodge for a total of eight (4.0 percent) of the 202 total months that the fort was occupied by the U.S. Army. Two companies from this regiment served at this frontier fort (Companies E and F). Only one officer from the 6th U.S. Infantry served as commanding officer at this post. Brevet Colonel (Lieutenant Colonel) Daniel Huston served in this capacity from October 14, 1871 to April 28, 1872.

Company F, 6th U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge on October 6, 1871, along with the regimental field and support staff. Company E, 6th U.S. Infantry, arrived at the post one month later, on November 5, 1871. The two companies both initially consisted of approximately 50 enlisted men. Companies E and F were reported at the fort for seven months, with their combined troop strength ranging from 91 to 108 men. Both companies left the post on May 2, 1872.

16th U.S. Infantry. Only one company of the 16th U.S. Infantry was ever garrisoned at Fort Dodge. Company A, 16th U.S. Infantry, arrived at this post on August 16, 1878. The monthly post return for August reported 37 enlisted men in Company A, which was listed as "Attached" to the post. This company left the fort on October 9, 1878, after a stay of less than a full month. None of the officers associated with this company served as commanding officer at Fort Dodge during the short period that the company was attached to the fort.

18th U.S. Infantry. The 18th U.S. Infantry was represented at Fort Dodge by two companies (Companies A and D). Company A, 18th U.S. Infantry, consisting of some 45 enlisted men and their officers, arrived at the fort on January 16, 1866. First lieutenant G.S. Carpenter served as the post's commanding officer from January 26 to February 12. They were joined at the post on February 13 by 26 soldiers from Company D, 18th U.S. Infantry. Brevet Major (Captain, 18th U.S. Infantry) Richard L. Morris was reported as the commanding officer of the fort from February 15 to March 18, 1866. Both companies left Fort Dodge on May 14, 1866.

19th U.S. Infantry. A total of eight companies of the 19th U.S. Infantry (Companies A, B, C, D, F, G, H, and I) were garrisoned at Fort Dodge for varying periods of time. One or more companies of the 19th U.S. Infantry was present at Fort Dodge during 79 (39.1 percent) of the total 202 months of military occupation of this frontier post. The 19th U.S. Infantry was represented at the fort from June 1874 until November 1880, and again briefly from October 18 to November 18, 1881. For 27 (34.2 percent) of these 79 months the post was garrisoned entirely by companies of the 19th U.S. Cavalry, from August 1878 through October 1880. Ten officers from the 19th U.S. Infantry served as commanding officers at Fort Dodge. Captain James H. Bradford served in this position five times: August 7, 1874 to February 16, 1875; August 15 to October 23, 1877; February 27 to March 29, 1878; March 2 to October 6, 1879; and August 2 to November 21, 1880. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Captain) William T. Gentry held this office at the post from September 20, 1876 to July 8, 1877. Major Henry A. Hambright was the post's commanding officer from October 22, 1878 to March 2, 1879. Lieutenant Colonel William H. Lewis held the position twice, from October 23 to December 26, 1877, and from March 29 to September 25, 1878. Captain Emerson H. Liscum was the commanding officer at Fort

Dodge from October 6 to November 25, 1879, and from May 15 to August 2, 1880. This position was held by 1st Lieutenant John I. Lufe from July 17 to August 1, 1876. From November 25 to May 15, 1880, Major Robert H. Offley was the post's commanding officer. Captain Philip H. Remington served briefly as commanding officer at Fort Dodge twice, from July 8 to August 15, 1877, and from September 25 to October 22, 1878. Captain Thomas B. Robinson held this position from October 19 to November 16, 1881. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (1st Lieutenant) George F. Towle served briefly as the fort's commanding officer on two occasions, from October 29 to November 2, 1875, and from August 1 to September 20, 1876.

Company G, 19th U.S. Infantry, arrived at the post during the month of June 1874. At the time of their arrival this company contained 47 enlisted men. Companies A and C, 19th U.S. Infantry, arrived at the fort during the following month. Companies C and G remained in the garrison, while Company A was not reported on post returns during subsequent months. The combined troop strength of Companies C and G was reported on the July post return as 93 men, while Company A, which was only attached to the post, reported only 15 men. Company G remained at Fort Dodge for nearly 12 months, leaving the post on May 14, 1875. During this time there were from 33 to 47 enlisted men reported in this company. Company C remained at the fort for 37 months (18.3 percent of the military occupation of the fort). The strength of this infantry company varied during that time from approximately 15 to 39 enlisted men. For six months of this period the post returns lumped Company C together with Company A. Company C left the post on July 9, 1877.

Company A, 19th U.S. Infantry, returned to Fort Dodge on June 29, 1875. At the time of the company's arrival there were 40 enlisted men in the company. Company A remained at the post for 12 months (5.9 percent of the total military occupation of Fort Dodge), leaving on July 5, 1876. The number of enlisted men varied from 30 to 43 during this period. The next six monthly post returns, from July through December 1876, continued to list Company A in the garrison, but with no enlisted men reported at the post. Companies A and C were reported together, with a combined troop strength of from 28 to 33 enlisted men, on post returns for the months of January through June 1877. The June 1877 post return noted that Company A left the post on June 19. However, this company, as well as Company B, 19th U.S. Infantry, were reported on the July post return as "Casually at Post" with a combined total of 60 enlisted men. The August post return indicated that Companies A and B, 19th U.S. Infantry, left the fort on August 8, 1877.

The Fort Dodge post return for the month of July 1877 reported that Companies F and G, 19th U.S. Infantry, arrived at the post on the eighth of that month. This return listed a total of only 27 enlisted men in Companies C, F, and G, 19th U.S. Infantry. Companies F and G remained together at Fort Dodge for 27 months (13.4 percent of 202 month military occupation). The combined strength of these two companies varied from 49 to 86 enlisted men. Company G, 19th U.S. Infantry, with 31 enlisted men, was the only company listed at Fort Dodge on the October 1880 post return. This company remained at the post for one additional month, leaving the fort on November 22, 1880.

Company D, 19th U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge on July 16, 1878, joining Companies F and G of this regiment who were already at the post. By the end of this month 39 enlisted men were reported in this company. Company D remained at the fort for 15 months (7.4 percent of the military occupation of the post), during which period the number of men in the company varied from 26 to 40 individuals. Company D left the fort during October 1879.

Company C returned to Fort Dodge on October 3, 1879, along with Company I, 19th U.S. Infantry. At the end of October only one enlisted man was listed in Company C, while Company I consisted of 41 enlisted men. The post returns for November 1879 through January 1880 continued to list Company C with

only one enlisted man present in the garrison. The monthly post returns from February through September 1880 continued to list Company C, but indicated that no enlisted men from this company were present at the fort. Meanwhile, the composition of Company I varied from 32 to 41 men during the 10 months (4.9 percent of the fort's military occupation) that this company remained at Fort Dodge. Company I continued to be listed on the monthly post returns for August and September 1880 even though no enlisted men from this company were listed in the garrison. Apparently Company I, 19th U.S. Infantry, left Fort Dodge between August and October 1880.

Company H, 19th U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge on October 18, 1881. The company contained 27 enlisted men. Company H left the fort the following month, on November 18.

20th U.S. Infantry. The 20th U.S. INFANTRY was the last regiment to occupy Fort Dodge. Three companies of this infantry regiment arrived at the post during the month of November 1881. Companies C and E arrived on November 8, and Company D on November 15. The headquarters of the 20th U.S. Infantry was moved to Fort Dodge on November 16, 1881. Following the departure of Company H, 19th U.S. Infantry, from the post on November 18, the 20th U.S. Infantry companies comprised the entire garrison. The November post return indicates that Company C contained 33 enlisted men, Company D 37 men, and Company E 30 men. These numbers fluctuated only slightly during the seven months that all three companies were at the fort. The greatest troop strength during these months was reported in February 1882 with a total of 127 enlisted men in the three companies. Companies C and D left the post on June 6, 1882, leaving only Company E, 20th U.S. Infantry with a total of 32 enlisted men in the Fort Dodge garrison. Captain William Fletcher assumed the role of post commanding officer on June 12, 1882 and was the final officer to serve in this position at Fort Dodge. He filed his last post return on October 2, 1882, indicating the he was leaving with Company E, and "thereby discontinuing the post." According to Fletcher's report, 2nd lieutenant F. D. Sharp, an assistant quartermaster, and six privates were "left at the post to complete shipment of stores."

23rd U.S. Infantry. Four companies of the 23rd U.S. Infantry (Companies B, H, I, and K) served at Fort Dodge during the post's active military occupation. This regiment was represented at the post for a total of 31 months (15.3 percent) of the total 202 months that the fort was occupied by the U.S. Army. Three officers from this infantry regiment served as commanding officers at Fort Dodge. Captain Richard I. Eskridge briefly held this post from August 6 to 11, 1881. Colonel Granville O. Haller served in this capacity three times: from November 21, 1880 to July 11, 1881; from July 12 to August 6, 1881; and from August 11 to October 19, 1881. Captain James Hinton was the commanding officer at Fort Dodge from December 26, 1877 to February 27, 1878.

Company B, 23rd U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge on November 22, 1876, with a total of 38 enlisted men. This company was reported on the post returns for November and December 1876 as "Attached." This label was dropped on the January and subsequent post returns. Company B remained at the fort for 20 months (10.0 percent of the post's active life). The strength of the company ranged from 17 to 38 men, with the exception of July 1877 when the post return indicated that none of the men of this company were present at the post. Company B, 23rd U.S. Infantry, left Fort Dodge on July 18, 1878.

November 20, 1880 Company K, 23rd U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge along with the regimental field staff and regimental band. At the end of November, there were 27 enlisted men in Company K, and 19 in the field staff and band. Company K remained at the post for 11 months, as did the regimental field staff and band. Company H, 23rd U.S. Infantry, joined Company K at Fort Dodge on January 28, 1881. At the time this company arrived there were 27 enlisted men reported. Company H stayed at the fort for eight months. The

troop strength of Company K varied from 23 to 45 men, while that of Company H fluctuated from 20 to 31 men. Both companies left Fort Dodge, along with the regimental field staff and band, on October 19, 1881.

37th U.S. Infantry. Company I, 37th U.S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Dodge on April 28, 1867. The post return for April reported 41 enlisted men in the company. Company I remained at the post for five months, leaving on October 18, 1867. During that time the strength of this company varied greatly from as few as a single enlisted man in July to as many as 65 in September. No officers in the 37th U.S. Infantry served as commanding officer at Fort Dodge.

48th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Two companies of the 48th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry were among the soldiers who established Fort Dodge in 1865. The first post return, filed in January 1866 by 1st Lieutenant G. S. Carpenter (18th U.S. Infantry) indicated that Companies B and I, 48th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, left Fort Dodge on January 26, 1866, shortly after the arrival at the post of Company A, 18th U.S. Infantry.

Government Employees

During the military occupation of Fort Dodge varying numbers of civilians were reported in the monthly post returns as government employees. Virtually all of these individuals were employed by the Quartermaster Department. The Commissary (later Subsistence) Department occasionally hired a civilian clerk. Seven monthly post returns (October 1868, October and November 1869, June 1871, August and September 1872, and April 1876) did not mention the presence of any civilian employees. It was not possible to determine whether this was merely an oversight, or whether during those seven months there were no civilians employed at Fort Dodge. The 195 monthly post returns reporting civilian government employees indicated that a total of 7,741 civilians were employed during this period.

The total number of civilians employed per month at Fort Dodge fluctuated greatly during the military occupation of the post (Figure 24). The major peaks in civilian employment occurred during the first four years that the fort was occupied. The majority of these civilians were primarily employed as laborers, teamsters, carpenters, and masons, involved in the construction of the new post. The first monthly post return, filed for February 1866, reported only three civilians employed by the government at Fort Dodge. By September of that year the number had risen to 97. Over the next 16 months post returns reported from 49 to 268 civilians employed in government jobs at the fort, with a mean of 160.5 individuals per month. The post return for September 1867 reported 268 civilians employed at the post, the largest number in the 195 months for which this information was reported. This number included 101 laborers, 97 teamsters, 34 masons, 16 carpenters, seven scouts, two each wagon masters and assistant wagon masters, and one each blacksmith, master carpenter, clerk, foreman, guide, interpreter, master mason, saddler, wheelwright. After a brief employment lull lasting from February through May 1868, another series of civilian employment peaks occurred between June 1868 and June 1869, with the greatest number of civilians employed during this period reached in the months of September 1868 with 185 and May 1869 with 166. The next three years saw fluctuations in the number of civilian employees ranging from a minimum of two to a maximum of 33 individuals. During this 12 month period the mean number of civilians employed per month was 117.3 workers. Between October 1872 and January 1874 there was a slight rise in the number of government employees at the post. During this 16 month period the number of civilian employees ranged from 22 to 73, with a mean of 51.2 government employees per month. Post returns filed from January through June 1874 indicate only one to two civilian employees at the fort. A small rise in the number of civilians employed by the

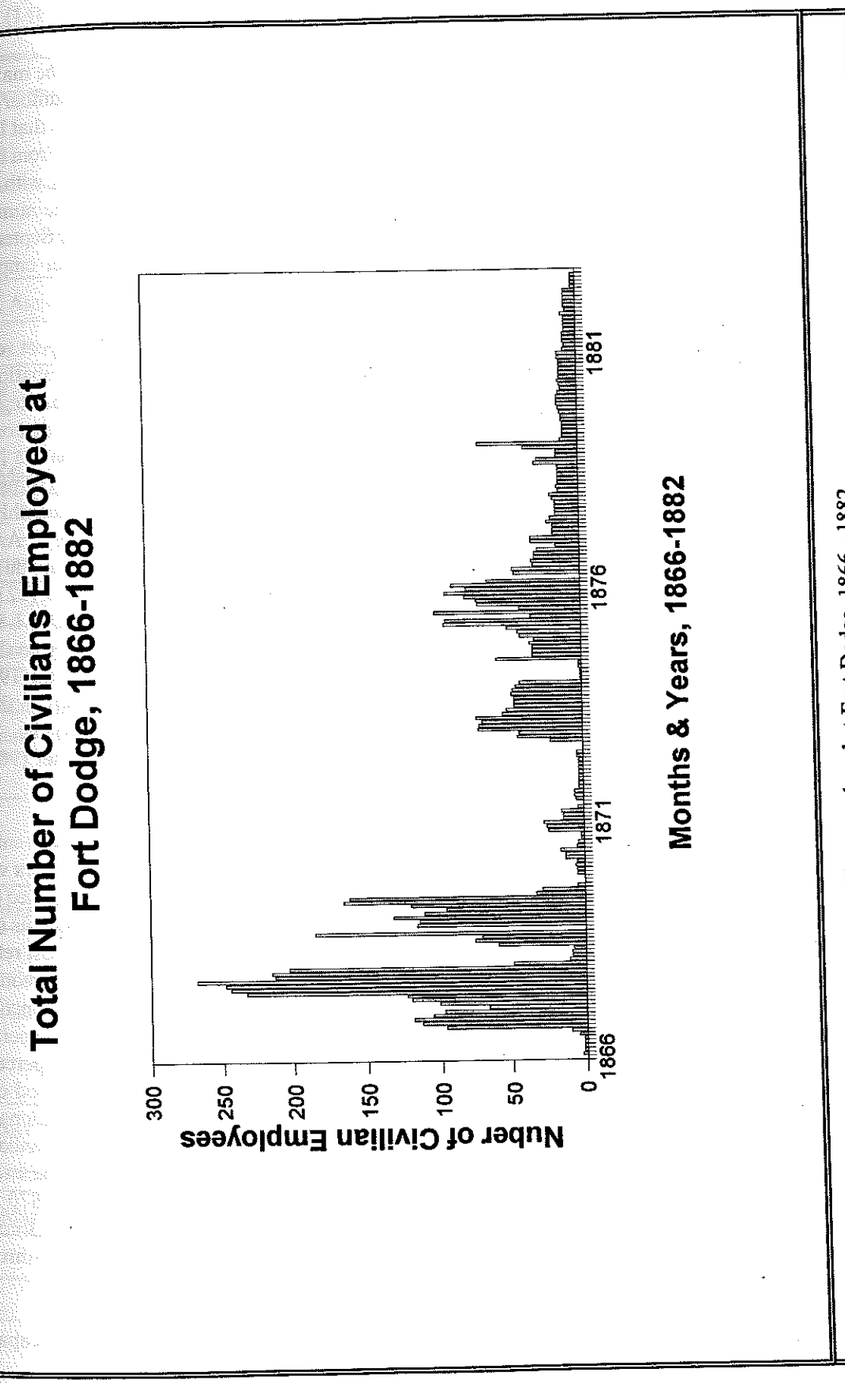


Figure 24. Graph showing the total number of civilians employed at Fort Dodge, 1866 - 1882.

government occurred during the period from July 1874 through November 1876, with the maximum number of civilians employed during these 29 months reaching 101 in July 1875. The mean number of government employees at the fort during this period was 54.25 individuals. During the final four years that Fort Dodge was occupied by the military the number of civilians employed at the post gradually declined. From December 1876 through December 1878 the number ranged from a minimum of 14 to a maximum of 33, with a mean of 18.7 workers. The post returns for January and February 1879 indicated a brief rise in the number of civilian employees, with 37 and 69 workers reported respectively. Between March 1879 and September 1882 the number of civilians employed at the post never exceeded 14, while the mean number employed was 9.6 individuals.

During the 195 months of active military occupation at Fort Dodge for which post returns reported civilians employed at the post a total of 7,741 civilians were employed 44 different occupations (Table 14). More that half of the civilians employed at the fort (60.1 percent) were reported in two job categories, teamster and laborer. The category accounting for the greatest number of civilian employees was that of teamster with 2,929 individuals (37.8 percent of all civilians employed). Teamsters were present on the list of civilians employed at the post during 139 (71.3 percent) of the 195 months for which post returns recorded this information. The occupation "laborer" was reported on 57 (29.2 percent) of the 195 monthly returns, with a total of 1,730 civilian employees (22.3 percent of all employed) listed in this category. Among the other civilian job categories represented by large numbers of individuals were: carpenter (664 individuals, 8.6 percent of total civilian work force); mason (554, 7.2 percent); blacksmith (247, 3.2 percent); clerk (221, 2.9 percent); agent (204, 2.6 percent); saddler (142, 1.8 percent); scout (140, 1.8 percent); herder (139, 1.8 percent); and wheelwright (136, 1.8 percent). The civilian occupation which appeared most frequently on the post returns was that of blacksmith. A civilian blacksmith was reported on 190 (97.4 percent) of the 195 post returns reporting civilian employees at Fort Dodge. Other job categories represented frequently in the post returns included: saddler (141 months, 72.3 percent of the 195 returns); teamster (139 months, 71.3 percent); wheelwright (138 months, 70.8 percent); clerk (107 months, 54.8 percent); corral master (90 months, 46.2 percent); carpenter (89 months, 45.6 percent); and laborer (57 months, 29.2 percent).

Construction activities accounted for 1,609 (20.8 percent) of the 7,741 total civilians employed at Fort Dodge. The two construction trades represented by the greatest numbers of civilian workers were carpentry and masonry. A total of 664 carpenters (8.6 percent of total civilian work force) were reported on 89 monthly post returns. Masons were reported on 44 monthly post returns, for a total of 554 individuals (7.2 percent of all civilian employees). Among the other construction related occupations listed on the post returns were: 51 brick layers (0.7 percent of workforce) over 13 months; 37 plasterers (0.5 percent) over 20 months; 23 master mechanics (0.3 percent) over 23 months; 18 painters (0.2 percent) over 13 months; 16 foremen (0.2 percent) over 14 months; 13 master carpenters (0.2 percent) over 13 months; five brick makers (0.07 percent) over two months; four master masons (0.05 percent) over four months; and three quarrymen (0.04 percent) over three months. The majority of the construction workers were employed during the early period of the military occupation of Fort Dodge, primarily from June 1866 through June 1869. However, additional construction activities and general maintenance appear to have required hiring small numbers of civilians in various construction capacities for short periods. Post returns indicate that from one to 25 civilians were employed at the fort in a construction trade from December 1869 through June 1870, November 1870 through April 1871, July through September 1870, October 1872 through December 1873, January 1875 through February 1876, June 1876, May and November 1878, December 1879 through March 1880, July 1880 through February 1881, and November 1881.

A total of 218 civilians (2.8 percent of total civilian work force) were employed in capacities directly

Table 14. Civilians Employed at Fort Dodge, 1866-1882

Occupation	Total Employed by Occupation (percent of Total Civilians Employed)	Number of Months Occupation Listed (percent of Total Months Fort Occupied and Data Reported [195])
Agent	204 (2.6%)	28 (14.4%)
Blacksmith	247 (3.2%)	190 (97.4%)
Blacksmith, Assistant	2 (0.03%)	1 (0.5%)
Brick Layer	51 (0.7%)	13 (6.7%)
Brick Maker	5 (0.07%)	2 (1.0%)
Carpenter	664 (8.6%)	89 (45.6%)
Carpenter, Master	13 (0.2%)	13 (6.7%)
Clerk	221 (2.9%)	107 (54.8%)
Clerk, Assistant	2 (0.03%)	2 (1.0%)
Cook	20 (0.3%)	18 (9.2%)
Corral Master	92 (1.2%)	90 (46.2%)
Farrier	23 (0.3%)	23 (11.8%)
Forage Master	4 (0.05%)	4 (2.0%)
Foreman	16 (0.2%)	14 (7.2%)
Glazier	2 (0.03%)	2 (1.0%)
Guide	31 (0.4%)	29 (14.9%)
Harness Maker	5 (0.07%)	4 (2.0%)
Herder	139 (1.8%)	29 (14.9%)
Interpreter	41 (0.5%)	34 (17.4%)
Laborer	1,730 (22.3%)	57 (29.2%)
Mason	554 (7.2%)	44 (22.6%)
Mason, Master	4 (0.05%)	4 (2.0%)
Master of Stables	2 (0.03%)	2 (1.0%)
Mechanic, Master	23 (0.3%)	23 (11.8%)
Overseer	4 (0.05%)	4 (2.0%)
Painter	18 (0.2%)	13 (6.7%)

Table 14. Civilians Employed at Fort Dodge, 1866-1882

Occupation	Total Employed by Occupation (percent of Total Civilians Employed)	Number of Months Occupation Listed (percent of Total Months Fort Occupied and Data Reported [195])
Plasterer	37 (0.5%)	20 (10.3%)
Quarryman	3 (0.04%)	3 (1.5%)
Saddler	142 (1.8%)	141 (72.3%)
Sail Maker	11 (0.1%)	11 (5.6%)
Scout	140 (1.8%)	19 (9.7%)
Scout, Chief	6 (0.08%)	6 (3.1%)
Storekeeper	6 (0.08%)	6 (3.1%)
Teamster	2,929 (37.8%)	139 (71.3%)
Telegraph Operator	24 (0.3%)	24 (12.3%)
Tin Smith	1 (0.01%)	1 (0.5%)
Trader	3 (0.04%)	3 (1.5%)
Trailer	12 (0.2%)	6 (3.1%)
Veterinary Surgeon	9 (0.1%)	9 (4.6%)
Wagon maker	5 (0.06%)	5 (2.6%)
Wagon/Train Master	70 (0.9%)	41 (21.0%)
Wagon/Train, Assistant	51 (0.6%)	36 (1.5%)
Watchman	37 (0.5%)	19 (9.7%)
Wheelwright	138 (1.8%)	138 (70.8%)
TOTAL	7,741 (100.02%)	195 Total Months

assisting the completion of military campaigns and duties. These occupations were reported as guides, interpreters, scouts, and chief scouts. The 31 civilian guides at Fort Dodge were employed during two periods of military activity, for a total of 29 months. A single guide was reported on each monthly post return from February through September 1867. Between October 1874 and August 1876 at least one civilian serving as a guide was reported at the fort on all but one monthly post return. While no guide was indicated on the post return for March 1875, two civilian guides were reported on the April and May 1875 post returns, and the April 1876 post return failed to list any civilians employed at the fort. Civilians serving as interpreters were reported at Fort Dodge on 34 monthly post returns. As in the case of civilian guides, the interpreters were employed during two distinct periods. A single civilian interpreter was reported at the fort from September 1866 through November 1868, with the exception of two months, October 1866 when no interpreter was listed

and October 1868 when no civilians were reported on the post return. For eight of these months the post returns indicated the presence of both a civilian guide and an interpreter at the fort. Civilian interpreters were again present at Fort Dodge from May 1873 through January 1874. During this period three interpreters were reported in June, two each for the months of July through November, and one each in May, December, and January. No civilian guides were present at the fort with the interpreters during this later period. A total of 146 civilians served as scouts (140) or chief scouts (six) at Fort Dodge. The post returns indicate that civilian scouts were present between June and September 1867, with one scout in June, four in July, six in August, and seven in September. Civilian scouts were again present at the fort between August 1868 and April 1869. The post returns report one scout in August, nine in September, 13 in November, 15 in December, 19 in January, 20 in February, four in March, and six in April. No civilians were listed in the October 1868 post return. The records for November 1868 through April 1869 indicate that one civilian chief scout was also present during each of these six months. This is the only period for which a chief scout was listed in the post returns. During the summer of 1874 three civilians were reported as scouts on the post returns for the months of July, August, and September. During the fall and winter of 1878-1879 scouts were reported at the fort on four post returns. Ten scouts were listed on the September 1878 post return, 11 in October, three in November, and two in February 1879. The post returns for December 1878 and January 1879 did not list any scouts at Fort Dodge.

Censuses of the Population at Fort Dodge

Two federal censuses (USC 1870, 1880) and one state census (KSC 1875) were taken during the active military occupation of Fort Dodge. The 1870 manuscript census clearly enumerated the inhabitants of "Fort Dodge" separate from the residents of the surrounding township and county. No manuscript census returns were located from the 1875 state census. Apparently these returns were either never filed or have been lost or misplaced. The 1880 federal census did not separate out the fort as a special enumeration area, but rather lumped it with "Dodge Twp all north of Arkansas River." Therefore, to determine the fort inhabitants and to analyze this population from the 1880 census required making some assumptions about the manner in which the census taker operated.

1870 Census of the Population at Fort Dodge

The 1870 federal census, conducted at Fort Dodge between October 12 and 13, enumerated 427 individuals at this post. This number includes officers, soldiers, military musicians, government employees, civilians, and their families. It is nearly twice the population suggested by military records from the same time period. The post returns for October 1870 reported Captain Edward Moale (3rd U.S. Infantry) in command of the fort, and listed a total of 252 enlisted men in the garrison, including one in the general staff; 162 in Companies A and H, 3rd U.S. Infantry, the regimental field and support staff, and the regimental band; and 92 from Company G, 10th U.S. Cavalry. The post returns indicated the presence of only two civilian government employees at the post in October 1870, a blacksmith and a clerk. The laundresses employed by each company did not appear on the post returns. Similarly, the number of wives, children, and servants residing at the fort were not reported.

The 1870 federal census enumerated 268 active military personnel at the fort. This included nine officers, 14 musicians, and 245 soldiers. This compares fairly closely with the 252 enlisted men reported on the October 1870 post return. The officers at the post were provided by the census taker, including a notation for the "Surgeon." The commanding officer was not distinguished from the other officers at the post, and Captain Moale (Appendix E) was listed on the census with his brevet rank, as "Lt. Col. U.S.A." The census

does not distinguish the officers or soldiers by companies or regiments. This information was available from other sources for the officers (Hamersly 1888). It also was possible to distinguish the troopers of the 10th U.S. Cavalry from the enlisted men of the 3rd U.S. Infantry companies on the basis of their reported race or "color." No distinction was made on the census between the noncommissioned officers and the other enlisted men, all were merely listed as "Soldier." The only distinctions made among the enlisted men were singling out under the "Profession, Occupation, or Trade" column a "Cook," probably a company cook, and the army "Musicians." Among the other occupations listed, the census taker did not indicate whether the individual was employed by the government or was a civilian. There also was no mention in the 1870 census at Fort Dodge to indicate whether any of the soldiers were prisoners in the guard house.

The nine commissioned officers recorded at Fort Dodge in October 1870 included two lieutenant colonels, a captain, three 1st lieutenants, two 2nd lieutenants, and a captain assistant surgeon. The ages of the officers ranged from 26 to 32 years, with a mean age of 29.0 years. Eight (88.9 percent) of the officers were born in the United States, with four (44.4 percent) reporting Pennsylvania as their place of birth, and one each (11.1 percent each) listing Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Virginia. The only foreign-born officer, the surgeon, listed his place of birth as Prince Edward Island. Only three (33.3 percent) of the nine officers were accompanied by their wives, listed by the census taker as "Lady," and families. The other six (66.7 percent) were either single, or were residing at the post without their families (USC 1870). Military records indicate that with the exception of the surgeon, six of the officers were associated with the 3rd U.S. Infantry and two with the 10th U.S. Cavalry (Hamersly 1888).

The two officers enumerated as lieutenant colonels were Edward Moale and John R. Brooke, both with the 3rd U.S. Infantry. Moale was reported as a 30-year-old white male, a native of Maryland, with real estate valued at $20,000. His household included: his wife, "Jean" (aged 28, born in Maryland, personal estate of $250); their three children, "Annie" (aged 6, Maryland native), "Edward Jr." (4 years of age, born in Arkansas, $200 in personal estate), and "Samuel" (aged 1 year, born in New Mexico, personal estate worth $100); and a servant, "Eliza Jackson" (aged 28, born in Ireland, with personal estate valued at $2,000). Brooke was listed on the census as a 32-year-old white male, a native of Pennsylvania. The single captain reported was "Philip L. Lee" (aged 32, single, born in Virginia), an officer in the 10th U.S. Cavalry. The three 1st lieutenants, all with the 3rd U.S. Infantry, were "William Krause" (aged 27, single, Pennsylvania native), "G.W.H. Stouch" (aged 28, married, born in Pennsylvania), and "L.S. Wallace" (aged 26, Kansas native). Stouch was merely listed on the census as "Off., U.S.A.." His household included his wife, "Augustus C." (aged 23, Pennsylvania native); two children, "Florence A." (aged 2, born in Pennsylvania) and "Leonard G." (four months old, Kansas native); and two servants, "Sarah Britton" (aged 23, "mulatto," born in Pennsylvania) and "Navaho John" (16 years of age, "Indian," born in "Navajo Nation"). The census reported two 2nd lieutenants at the post. One, "Philip Reade" (aged 26, born in Massachusetts, real estate valued at $130,000), was with the 3rd U.S. Infantry. The other 2nd lieutenant, "S.R. Colliday" (aged 28, born in Pennsylvania), was an officer in the 10th U.S. Cavalry. The surgeon, "W.S. Tremaine," was enumerated by the census taker as a 32-year-old, native of Prince Edward Island, with personal estate valued at $1,000, and a listed occupation of "1st Lt. U.S.A. (Surgeon)." However, military records indicate that William S. Tremaine was promoted to captain assistant surgeon on September 16, 1866. Tremaine's household included five other individuals: his wife, "Sarah G." (aged 31, born in "British America"); their three children, "Wm. O." (seven years of age, born in "British America"), "Francis (?) S." (aged three, born in Maryland), and "Ethel" (aged one year, Indiana native); and a servant, "Mary N. Huston" (aged 36, born in Pennsylvania).

The 245 enlisted men reported at Fort Dodge on the 1870 federal census included 152 white soldiers, member of Companies A and H, 3rd U.S. Infantry, and 63 soldiers reported as "black" and 30 as "mulatto,"

from Company G, 10th U.S. Cavalry. The white soldiers ranged in age from 14 to 41, with a mean age of 26.23 years. The cavalry troopers ranged in age from 19 to 34 years, with a mean aged of 22.78 years. The mean ages of the black troopers was slightly lower (22.62 years) than that of the mulatto troopers (22.93 years). Of the 152 white infantry soldiers, 75 (49.3 percent) were native-born and 77 (50.7 percent) were foreign-born. Twenty states and territories were reported as places of birth, including: 18 from Pennsylvania; 14 from New York; seven from Michigan; five from Wisconsin; four each from the states of Maryland and Massachusetts; three each from Kentucky and Ohio; two each from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Virginia, and Vermont; and one each from Delaware, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wyoming Territory. Sixteen foreign locales were reported as places of birth, including: 32 from Ireland; 11 from Prussia; eight from Hanover; four each from Canada and Scotland; three each from England, France, and Scotland; two from Amsterdam; and one each from Berlin, Canada West, Germany, Holland, Norway, and Wales. All but two of the 63 black troopers were born in the United States. Twelve listed their place of birth as Virginia; 10 as Maryland; seven each as North Carolina and Pennsylvania; four as Kentucky; three as New York; two each as Alabama, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, and South Carolina; and one each as District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. The two foreign-born black soldiers were both from the West Indies. Only one of the 30 mulatto troopers were born outside of the United States. Eight reported Virginia as their place of birth; four each as Maryland and Pennsylvania; three as Ohio; two each as Indiana, Missouri, and North Carolina; and one each as Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, and Maine. The single foreign-born mulatto soldier was from the West Indies. Only one of the 245 enlisted men appears to have been married, a 34-year-old white soldier from Prussia who was residing at the post with his 26-year-old Irish wife.

The 1870 (USC) federal census at Fort Dodge reported the presence of 14 musicians. Based on information in the post returns, the musicians were members of the 3rd U.S. Infantry regimental band. Unfortunately, this monthly return did not separately report the strength of the field staff, regimental band, and two companies. These enlisted men ranged in age from 17 to 29 years, with a mean age of 22.93 years. Four (28.6 percent) were born in the United States, with two from New York, one from Connecticut, and one from Wisconsin. Of the 10 (71.4 percent) foreign-born musicians, four were born in Prussia, two each in Holland and Sweden, and one each in Berlin and Norway. All of the musicians appear to have been single, as none were reported on the census with wives or families.

A total of 101 civilian males were residing and/or working at Fort Dodge during collection of the 1870 federal census. Many, of these men appear to have been government employees or were providing goods and services needed by the military personnel garrisoned at the fort. However, the post returns for October 1870 reported only two civilians employed directly by the government, a clerk and a blacksmith. The civilian men enumerated ranged in age from 12 to 68 years, with a mean age of 26.85 years. The vast majority of these civilian men were reported as white (95 individuals, 94.0 percent). The remainder were listed as black (three men, 3.0 percent), mulatto (two civilians, 2.0 percent), and Indian (one person, 1.0 percent). Eleven of the civilian men residing at the post were accompanied by their wives and families.

A total of 27 different professions or trades were reported by the civilian men at the fort. Some of these occupations appear to overlap to a greater or lesser degree. Forty-three (42.6 percent) of the civilian men reported their occupation as "Laborer." These men ranged in age from 18 to 40 years, with a mean age of 26.29 years. All but one of the laborers was listed as white. Six of the white laborers were reported together, had Hispanic names, and all listed their place of birth at New Mexico. One of these men was accompanied by his wife, also reported as a laborer. It is possible that the New Mexican laborers may have been working for a trade caravan on the Santa Fe Trail or on construction of the railroad, although this detail of information was

not provided. The reported places of birth of the other white laborers included 11 states and three foreign countries. Nine were born in Missouri; six each in Kentucky and Virginia; three each in Kansas and Ohio; two in Maryland; and one each in Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. The three foreign-born laborers listed Holland, Scotland, and Switzerland as their places of birth. Only one of the laborers, "Thomas E. Nixon" (aged 32, white, born in Georgia), appears to have been married. Nixon was accompanied at the fort by his wife, "Cornella C." (aged 23, Arkansas native, "Keeping of House"). Thirteen (12.9 percent) of the civilian men worked as "Teamsters." The teamsters ranged in age from 22 to 35 years, with a mean age of 26.38 years. All but two of these 13 men were born in the United States, with four from Virginia, three from Kentucky, and two each from Missouri and New Mexico. The two foreign-born teamsters both reported their place of birth in Prussia. None of the teamsters had wives living with them at the fort. Seven men (6.9 percent) reported their occupation as "Clerk in Store." The store clerks ranged in age from 12 to 32 years, with a mean age of 21.1 years. All reported their place of birth in the United States, two in Missouri and one each in Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, and New York. Of the seven store clerks, only one was residing at the post with a wife. Four appear to have been living within a single household, that of the dealer in dry goods. Six of the male civilians reported themselves as "servants." Three of the male servants were listed as white, two as black, one as mulatto, and one as Indian. They ranged in age from 16 to 35, with a mean age of 26.2 years. None of these men was reported with a wife. One of the male servants, a 16-year-old Navajo man, worked in Lieutenant Stouch's household, while another, a 16 year old white male from Illinois, worked for lieutenants Krause and Reade. Three of the male servants were reported in the household of the trader, and one worked for the butcher. Four individuals listed their occupation as "Merchant." These men were: "Robert Wright" (aged 68, Virginia native, with $2,000 in real estate and $20,000 in personal estate); "Robert W. Wright" (aged 29, born in Maryland); "William E. Cox" (53 years of age, native of New York); and "Plasco Sauchy" (aged 20, born in New Mexico, with $2,000 in real estate and $20,000 in personal estate). Robert Wright conducted a variety of legal and not so legal business and merchandising ventures on the Kansas frontier, including trading in buffalo hides and selling whiskey to both Indians and whites (Strate 1970:113). Sauchy's probable Hispanic ethnicity and quantity of personal estate suggest that he might have been a trader along the Santa Fe Trail which passed through Fort Dodge. Unfortunately no reference to a Sauchy, or Sanchez, was found in various trail sources (Boyle 1994; Elder and Weber 1996; Gardner 1989, 1993). It is also possible that Sauchy operated a business near the post, possibly catering to soldiers (Leo Oliva, personal communication). Three (3.0 percent) individuals reported their occupation as "Farmer." The three farmers were all white males, ranging in age from 21 to 23 years, with a mean age of 22.3 years. One reported his place of birth as New York, while the other two listed Hanover and Holland. Two of the men, aged 21 and 22, and both born in Hanover, reported their occupations as "Barber." Two men, both apparently residing in the same household, reported themselves as "Butcher." One of these men was a 30-year-old native of Pennsylvania with $150 in real estate and $500 in personal estate. The other butcher at Fort Dodge was a 16-year-old who was born in Kansas.

The other nineteen occupations held by civilian men were each represented by only one individual (1.0 percent each). These included a baker, a blacksmith, a boatman, a bookbinder, a cabinet maker, a carpenter, a clerk, a cook, a cook (for Soldiers), a cooper, a dealer in dry goods, a herder, an iron moulder, an ordnance keeper, a physician, a shoemaker, a silversmith, a trader, and an upholsterer. The baker reported on the 1870 census at Fort Dodge was "John P. Dorn" (aged 28, white, native of Illinois), apparently a civilian, but possibly working in the post bakery. The blacksmith, "Levi Shack," was a 25-year-old, native of Pennsylvania, with $300 of personal estate, who was reported. The occupation reported for "Joseph Carpenter" (aged 21, white, born in New York) was "Boatman." In the absence of information to the contrary, it is presumed that the boatman probably operated a ferry across the Arkansas River. The individual listed as a "book binder" was "Joseph Rosenworth," a 23-year-old native of Pennsylvania. "George Smith" (aged 28, white, born in

Switzerland) was reported as a "Cabinet Maker." The carpenter reported in the 1870 federal census at Fort Dodge was "Geo. W. Howard" (aged 43, white, born in Vermont). Howard's wife, "Louisa" (aged 43, New York native, "Keeping House"), lived with him at the post. The civilian clerk was a 26-year-old white male, a native of Ireland. The census reported "George F. Jones" as a 24-year-old white male "Cook," a native of Wisconsin. It is possible that "John Steward," the 30-year-old black man reported as a cook and listed immediately following a troop of black cavalry troopers, was actually an enlisted man in the 10th U.S. Cavalry, but the census taker did not indicate that he was also a soldier. A 22-year-old Irish man, "Charles Korn," was reported as a cooper. The "Dealer in Dry Goods" was "Chas. F. Tracy," a 46 year old native of New York, with $6,000 of real estate and $400 of personal estate. He was accompanied at the fort by his wife "Mary Ann" (aged 38, born in New York), and three children, "Sophia" (aged 26, born in Minnesota, "Teaching School," with $8,000 in real estate), "Joseph S." (19 years of age, Minnesota native, with $8,000 in real estate), and "Paul..." (aged 16, born in Missouri, with $8,000 in real estate). The herder reported at Fort Dodge was "Henry Mack," a 30-year-old white male, a native of Alabama. It is not clear what type of animals he herded nor whether they were government or civilian livestock. "Francis W.R. Starnes" (aged 29, white, Illinois native) was listed on the census as an "Iron Moulder." The census reported a "John C. Hughes" (aged 35, white, $50 in personal estate, born in Ireland) as a "Ordnance Keeper." There was no notation to indicate that this was a military position, but would presumably at least be considered government employment. Hughes was married and accompanied at the post by his wife, "Catharine" (aged 34, Ireland-born, "Keeping House"). The civilian listed as a physician was "Samuel J. Mills," a 30-year-old, white, Virginia-born male, with real estate valued at $2,000 and personal estate worth $120. The individual reported as a shoe maker was "George Keberline" (aged 44, native of Hanover). A 38-year-old white male, a native of New York, "Charles Winter," was listed on the census as a silversmith. The individual reporting his occupation as "Trader" was "Wm. I. Spencer", a 26-year-old native of England. He reported real estate valued at $8,000 and personal estate worth $400. The "upholsterer" listed in this census was "John Chirgin," a 21-year-old white male from Missouri. In addition, census entries under occupation for two individuals merely reported "At Home," possibly indicating that they were currently unemployed and/or living with their parents.

Thirty-three adult females, defined for purposes of this analysis as females over the age of 18 and/or listed as employed, were enumerated at Fort Dodge on the 1870 federal census. The women ranged in age from nine to 44, with a mean age of 28.1 years. Twenty-six (78.8 percent) of the women were reported as white, and these women had an average age of 29.7 years. Four (12.1 percent) were reported as mulatto, with a mean age of 18.5 years, and three (9.1 percent) were black, with a mean age of 27.0 years. Eleven of the adult women reported on the census were married and residing at the post with their husbands. Six of these women had children living in their households. Three of these women were the wives, or "Ladies," of military officers, "Jean Moale," "Augustus C. Stouch," and "Sarah G. Tremaine." The three officer's ladies ranged in age from 23 to 31, with a mean age of 27.3 years. They listed their birth places as "British America," Maryland, and Pennsylvania. These three military wives had a total of eight children residing with them at Fort Dodge. One (2.3 percent) of the adult women was married to an enlisted man, "Sarah Shanbow" (aged 26 years, born in Ireland), but had no children living in her household. Seven (15.9 percent) of the women were the wives of civilians residing at the post. The civilian wives ranged in age from 23 to 43, with a mean age of 31.6 years. Among them, the seven civilian wives had six minor children at the post. Two of the women were the wives of laborers, "Augusta Lucero" (aged 24, born in New Mexico) and "Cornelia C. Nixon" (23 years of age, Arkansas native). The census taker recorded Mrs. Lucero's occupation as "Laborer," rather than the usual "Keeping House," possibly indicating that she worked along side her husband. "Alice Wright" (aged 24, born in Louisiana) was the wife of merchant Robert M. Wright. The dry goods dealer's wife was "Mary Anne Tracy" (aged 38, $35,000 in personal estate, born in New York). One woman was the wife of a store clerk, "Maria Wilson" (35 years of age, $1,000 in real estate and $100 in personal estate). Unlike most of the civilian

wives, Mrs. Wilsons' occupation was listed as "House Keeper," rather than "Keeping House," possibly indicating that she also worked outside the home. The other two wives of civilians were "Catherine Hughes" (aged 34, born in Ireland), wife of the Ordnance Keeper, and "Louisa Howard" (aged 43, New York native), wife of the carpenter.

Of the 22 apparently unmarried women residing at Fort Dodge in October 1870, five different activities were reported under the occupation category. Eleven (50.0 percent) of these women were listed as laundresses, probably working for one of the three companies of soldiers garrisoned at the post. One other woman (4.5 percent) listed her occupation as "Washwoman," and was probably also a company laundress, but may have done washing for civilians instead of military personnel. These twelve women, who ranged in age from 13 to 41, with a mean age of 25.4 years, included eight whites, three blacks, and one mulatto. Seven of these women were native-born, with two each reporting Ohio and Louisiana as their place of birth, and one each from Georgia, Indiana, and Mississippi. Of the five foreign-born laundresses, four were born in Ireland and one in Scotland. While none of these women was clearly listed with a husband, five of them had children reported living with them, for a total of six children. The occupation of six (27.3 percent) of the single women was reported as "Servant." These women ranged in age from nine to 36, with a mean age of 24.2 years. The race of three of these women was reported as white and the other three were listed as mulatto. Four reported their places of birth in the United States, with one each born in Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, and Pennsylvania, and two were born in Ireland. Three of these women served in the households of post officers where they were enumerated. One apparently worked for the civilian trader, and two were listed by the census taker in separate households of their own. Only one of the women working as a servant had a child living with her. Two (9.1 percent) single women, both white, reported their occupation as "Teaching School." One of the teachers was "Sophia Tracy" (aged 26, reporting $8,000 in real estate, born in Minnesota), was the daughter of the dry goods dealer and lived with her parents. The other woman reported as a teacher, "Mary McCune" (aged 28, born in Missouri) lived by herself. Two (9.1 percent) apparently unmarried white women had reported occupations of "Keeping House." "Nora Fagan" (aged 35, born in Ireland) was enumerated in the household of laborer William Casey and was probably employed by him. The other apparently single woman listed as "Keeping House" was "Eliza. R. Shaw" (aged 26, with $2,000 in personal estate, born in Missouri), who had a young son living with her. This woman may have operated a boarding house as five other individuals, apparently unrelated to her, were also reported in her household. However there is no indication on the census that this household was a boarding house or that she took in boarders.

Thirty-nine individuals enumerated at Fort Dodge on the 1870 federal census were reported as 18 years of age or younger. Of these minors, 23 (65.7 percent) were males and 12 (34.3 percent) were females. The males ranged in age from one month to 18 years, with a mean age of 7.9 years. All but one of the boys were reported as white, with the sole exception being a 16-year-old listed as Indian. Two of the minor males were foreign-born, one from "British America" and the other from Switzerland. Of the other 21 boys enumerated at the fort, six were born in Kansas; four in Missouri; two in New Mexico; and one each in Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, "Navaho Nation," Nebraska, New York, and Wyoming Territory. Occupations were listed for nine (39.1 percent) of the young males. Three were reported in the military, two as soldiers (aged 14 and 17 years, both white, born in Wyoming Territory and Iowa respectively) and one as a musician (aged 17, white, New York native). Two of the male minors were listed as servants, both 16 years of age and working for officers' families, one white and born in Illinois, the other Indian and born in the "Navaho Nation." Two of the boys were reported as store clerks (aged 14 and 12, both white, both born in Missouri). The occupation of one of the young males was reported as butcher (aged 16, white, born in Kansas). The remaining 14 minor males (60.9 percent), ranging in age from one month to 12 years, were all reported as "At Home." Four of these boys were the sons of military officers. Six were the children of

laundresses. Of the four remaining boys, two were the sons of a civilian merchant, one of a laborer, and one of a female listed as "Keeping House."

The 12 female minors reported at the post on the 1870 census ranged in age from one to 16 years, with a mean age of 5.0 years. Eight (66.7 percent) of the girls were listed as white, three (25.0 percent) were mulatto, and one (8.3 percent) was black. All of these girls were born in the United States. Three listed Kansas as their place of birth; two each reported Colorado, Maryland, and Missouri; and one each were born in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Only one (8.3 percent) of the girls was reported with an occupation, that of servant. This was "Elizabeth Johnson" (aged 9, mulatto, born in Kansas) who was one of several individuals enumerated in the household of a single woman, "Eliza. R. Shaw." One (8.3 percent) of the remaining 11 minor females, a daughter of the dry goods dealer, was listed as "At School" (aged 16 years, white, born in Missouri). All ten (83.3 percent) of the other girls were reported on the census as "At Home." Four of these girls were the daughters of military officers. Of the remaining six girls, two were the children of a civilian merchant, one each of a clerk, a laundress, a servant, and the washwoman.

In summary, the population at Fort Dodge in 1870, as reflected in the federal census, consisted of a total of 427 individuals. Not surprisingly, males significantly outnumbered females at the military post 383 (89.7 percent) to 44 (10.3 percent). Frontier populations, especially those associated with military installations, tend to be skewed heavily in favor of males. The population at Fort Dodge was predominantly white, with 318 inhabitants (74.5 percent) reported in that racial or "color" category. The remainder of the population included 70 individuals (16.4 percent) listed as black, 38 people (8.9 percent) reported as mulatto, and one inhabitant (0.2 percent) listed as Indian. The majority of the fort's inhabitants were relatively young, most in their 20s to 40s. The age range in the 1870 Fort Dodge population was from one month to 68 years, with an overall mean age of 22.29 years. This number is probably much lower than the contemporary national mean age. It is not uncommon for frontier populations to consist primarily of relatively young individuals.

1880 Census of the Population at Fort Dodge

The federal census enumerator was again at Fort Dodge in June 1880, most probably between the 15th and 18th of the month. At least 131 individuals were reported at the post. It is very difficult to determine the exact number as the officers, soldiers, and government employees at the post were lumped together with the civilian residents of "Dodge Twp all North of Arkansas River." In an attempt to sort out those persons residing at the fort, only the individuals reported between or in close proximity to a reported military officer or soldier were included. All of the individuals enumerated on pages 13-16 of the 1880 manuscript census were presumed to be residing at the fort. It is possible that a number of civilian government employees have not been included as it was not possible to determine that they were working for the military or at the post. An individual listed on the census as a "QM Agt, U.S.A." was not included as his name appeared on page two of the manuscript census in close proximity to individuals listed as farmers, carpenters, and millers, but 11 pages from any other apparent military personnel. It was assumed that this man and his family may have been residing away from the post, perhaps in Dodge City.

The estimated 1880 fort population of 131 individuals was nearly four times the number suggested by military records from the same time period. The post returns for June 1880 reported Captain Emerson H. Liscum (19th U.S. Infantry) in command of the fort. The garrison consisted of 35 soldiers of Company I, 19th U.S. Infantry and three enlisted men on the general staff. A total of 13 civilian employees were listed on this monthly post return, including eight teamsters, a blacksmith, a corral master, a glazier, a saddler, and a wheelwright. The post returns did not indicate the number of wives and children present, the number of

servants living with families, or the number of laundresses employed by the garrison troops.

The 1880 (USC) census appears to have enumerated a total of 45 active military personnel at the fort. This included four officers, an Ordnance Sergeant, and 40 soldiers. This compares fairly closely with the June 1880 post return. The ranks of the officers at the post were provided by the census taker. However, the Post Surgeon was merely listed as a "Doctor," with no indication of his military rank. Captain Liscum's position as commanding officer was not noted and he was not distinguished from the other officers at the post other than by his rank. Unlike the 1870 federal census, the regimental affiliation of the officers was reported. This information was not listed for the soldiers. However, as post returns indicate that a single company of the 19th U.S. Infantry was garrisoned at the post there is little doubt as to the regimental affiliation of the military personnel. Little distinction was made on the census between the noncommissioned officers and the other enlisted men. With the exception of one individual singled out as an "Ord. Srgt, U.S.A.," all were merely listed as "Soldier." The only distinctions made among the enlisted men was the notation "H.S." associated with one soldier, probably indicating that he was a hospital steward. The census taker did not indicate whether other individuals were employed by the government or were merely civilians residing near or passing through the post. As on the 1870 census at Fort Dodge, there was no indication as to whether any of the soldiers were prisoners in the guard house.

The four officers enumerated at Fort Dodge in 1880 included one captain, two lieutenants, and a "Doctor" (USC 1880). These men ranged in age from 22 to 43 years, with a mean age of 34.25 years. The commanding officer, Captain Emerson Liscum, was listed as a 38-year-old, white, married man, a native of Vermont. His wife, "May," a 33-year-old New York native, resided with him at the post, but no children were reported in this household. Assistant Surgeon (Captain) Leonard Y. Loring was reported as a 34-year-old, white, married man, who had been born in Missouri. The doctor's household included his wife, "Sopha" (aged 26, born in Missouri), and two children, an 11-year-old son, "Choteau" (born in Missouri), and a two-year-old daughter, "Adelaid" (born in Missouri). The oldest officer at the post was Lieutenant Thomas Winie or Winir, aged 43 years, a native of New York. His household included his wife, "Lydia" (aged 42, born in Pennsylvania), a step-son, "Henry McNeal" (aged 21, born in Delaware), and a white, female servant, "Clara Rude" (aged 20, born in Wurtumburg) . The youngest officer at the post, 2nd Lieutenant Edmund Smith (aged 22, single), was enumerated as residing in a separate household alone.

Only one noncommissioned officer was identified by occupation on the 1880 (USC) federal census, even though the company probably included at least one sergeant and one corporal. The single noncommissioned officer mentioned in this census was an Ordnance Sergeant, a 44-year-old, single, white male, a native of New York. He appeared to be living alone in separate quarters.

The 40 men enumerated as "Soldiers" were all reported as white males, and presumably were all members of Company I, 19th U.S. Infantry. They ranged in age from 17 to 41 years, with a mean age of 27.85 years. Twenty-eight (70.0 percent) of the 40 soldiers were born within the United States. Eleven states and one territory were represented among these soldiers' birthplaces. New York was the state most frequently listed as place of birth with seven soldiers, four soldiers each reported Ohio and Pennsylvania as their state's of birth, three named Iowa, two each listed Illinois and Kentucky, and one soldier reported each of the following places: Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Virginia, and Indian Territory. Of the 12 (30 percent) soldiers who reported a foreign place of birth, three each were born in Ireland and Scotland, two in Prussia, and one each in Bavaria, Canada, England, and Hamburg. All but four of the soldiers were listed as single, and all but one the married soldiers were enumerated in separate households with their wives. The census taker reported that the single soldiers resided in five different "dwelling houses." One of these dwellings contained eight

soldiers, a second housed 13 men, another 11 soldiers, and one unmarried soldier was listed as residing in a separate dwelling (USC 1880). This strongly suggests that they were not residing in a single company barracks. It is likely that the "Soldier" reported as living alone may have been a noncommissioned officer, but this information was not reported by the census taker.

Three of the four married soldiers were each living in a separate household with their wife and family. One of the married soldiers was reported as a 25-year-old, Kentucky-born, white male. He was married to a 25-year-old, Indiana-native, white female, and they had a three-year-old daughter who was born in Colorado. A second married soldier was a 37-year-old native of Prussia. This soldier was married to a 42-year-old woman who had been born in England. In addition to this couple, their household included their 14-year-old son (born in England), a 23-year-old, Indiana-born, white female servant, and the servant's four-year-old, daughter (born in Indiana). The third married soldier was enumerated by the census taker as "Soldier H.S," presumably indicating that he was a hospital steward. This 30-year-old Irish man was married to a 25-year-old, white, Kansas-born woman. She was listed as "Matron, P.H.," indicating that she worked as a matron in the Post Hospital. At the time the census was taken in June 1880, the couple had a baby son, who had been born in Kansas in September of the previous year (USC 1880).

The 1880 federal census enumerated 21 civilian men residing and/or working at the post in various capacities (USC 1880). The occupation of seven (33.3 percent) of these men was listed as teamster. Two (9.5 percent) of the civilians were laborers "Warren Harvey" (aged 29, single, Indiana-native) and "Richard Hawkins" (aged 35, married,, Tennessee-native, suffering from a rupture). Another two (9.5 percent) were clerks, "George Curry" (aged 17, single, born in Louisiana) and "William Walker" (aged 21, single, born in Pennsylvania). Nine of the civilian men were each reported with a different trade (4.8 percent each). These civilians included: a blacksmith, "Ferdinand Badar" (aged 41, married, a native of Wurtumburg); a carpenter, "William Wadden" (aged 30, single, born in Ohio); a doctor, "Augustus Chouteau" (aged 22, single, born in Missouri); a harness maker, "Frank Duda" (aged 49, married, born in Austria); a merchant, "James Langton" (aged 26, single, born in Ireland), a sheep raiser, "George Jackson" (aged 39, married, a native of New York); a "USM" (mail) carrier, "John Carmichael" (aged 19, single, native of Pennsylvania); and a wheelwright, "Jackques Kimmel" (aged 50, married, born in France). Of the 21 male civilians, one (4.8 percent) was reported as a servant, "Cash Springs" (aged 20, black, single, born in Canada). The other civilian male residing at the post was listed as the 69-year-old, widowed father of the civilian sheep raiser.

The number of civilian males enumerated on the census included eight more than were listed as government employees on the monthly post return. An additional teamster, a corral master, a glazier, and a saddler were reported on the post return, but no laborers, clerks, carpenter, doctor, harness maker, merchant, sheep raiser, or mail carrier. The 21 civilians enumerated ranged in age from 17 to 69, and had a mean age of 35.5 years. Twenty (95.2 percent) of the male civilians working at the post were reported as white while only one (4.8 percent) was listed as black. Ten of these men (47.6 percent) listed their place of birth within the United States, including two each from New York and Pennsylvania, and one each from Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia. The remaining 11 civilian men (52.4 percent) were foreign-born, reporting places of birth in Ireland (four men), France (two men), Austria (one man), Canada (one man), England (one man), Scotland (one man), and Wurtumburg (one man). Eight of these civilian workers were married, but only seven were reported in the same households at the post with their wives. These seven households contained a total of 22 children, 9 sons and 13 daughters.

A total of 25 women and 40 were children were enumerated at Fort Dodge on the 1880 federal census (USC 1880). Six (24.0 percent) of these women were the wives of military personnel at the post; three were

married to officers and three were wives of enlisted men. These women have been discussed briefly above with their spouses. The officer's wives ranged in age from 26 to 42, with a mean age of 33.67 years. These three ladies listed their places of birth as Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania. The three soldier's wives ranged in age from 25 to 42, with a mean age of 30.67 years. They reported their places of birth as Indiana, Kansas, and England.

The other 19 (76.0 percent) women enumerated at the post in 1880 included seven (28.0 percent) wives of civilian workers, six servants and a housekeeper, two female heads of households, and three female relatives. Two of the relatives were sisters, living, and a mother-in-law. With the exception of the six servants and one of the sisters, the occupation of "Keeping House" was listed for all of these women. The wives of the civilian workers ranged in age from 22 to 56, with a mean age of 35.0 years. Two (28.6 percent) of these seven women reported their places of birth in the United States, as New York, Virginia. The other five (71.4 percent) wives of civilian workers were born outside the country, in Baden, Holland, Ireland (two women), and Wurtumburg. Seven of the women enumerated at the fort were domestics, including six servants and a housekeeper. These seven women ranged in age from 20 to 50, with a mean age of 29.3 years. The oldest of the women serving as domestics was the housekeeper, "Emma Pizer," (aged 50, single, Virginia-born), who worked in the household of the civilian doctor. One of the female servants worked in an officer's household, one in a soldier's household, one in the civilian merchant's household, and three in the two female-headed households (USC 1880).

The 1880 census reported two households at Fort Dodge headed by married females, but with no husband in residence at the time of the enumeration (USC 1880). The first of these female-headed households was that of "Josephine Offley." She was reported as a 39-year-old, married, white woman, a native of South Carolina, with a listed occupation of "Keeping House." Mrs. Offley's household included a total of nine individuals. In addition to Josephine, the household consisted of her two children, four nieces living with their aunt, and two black servants. The six children, all reportedly "At School," included: her daughter, "Catherine" (18 years of age, born in Kansas); her son, "Robert" (aged 10, born in Michigan); and the four nieces, "Anna Marshall" (aged 15 years, Wisconsin native), "Mary Marshall" (14 years of age, born in Wisconsin), "Louisa Marshall" (aged 11 years, born in California), and "Josephine Marshall" (eight years of age, native of California). The two servants residing in the Offley household were "Emma Hill" (aged 20, black female, born in Kentucky), and "Cash Springs" (aged 20, black male, born in Canada). These were the only blacks reported at Fort Dodge on the 1880 federal census. The other female-headed household belonged to "Matilda Bradford." She was enumerated as a 37-year-old, married, white female, a native of Mississippi, with the reported occupation of "Keeping House." A total of seven individuals were residing in Mrs. Bradford's household, including herself, her four children, and two servants. The four Bradford children included three sons, "James" (aged 6, born in Louisiana), "Edward" (4 years of age, born in Kansas), "William" (aged 3, born in Delaware), and one daughter, "Eugenia" (2 years of age, born in Kansas). Both servants in this household were white females, "Bridgett Gallagher" (aged 37, a native of Ireland) and "Minnie Richs" (aged 32, born in Prussia). It is possible that these two female-headed households were the laundresses for the soldiers garrisoned at the fort, but this information was not recorded by the census taker.

The 1880 federal census reported 40 children or minors, individuals 21 years of age or younger and residing with their parents or guardians, within the Fort Dodge population. Three (7.5 percent) of these minors were living in the families of military officers, Lieutenant Winie's 21-year-old step-son, and Dr. Loring's 11-year-old son and two-year-old daughter. Three (7.5 percent) of the children belonged to the families of soldiers, the 10-month old son of the hospital steward and matron, the 14-year-old son of another soldier, and a third soldier's three-year-old daughter. Twenty-two (55.0 percent) children, 9 sons and 13 daughters, belonged to

the seven families of male civilian workers enumerated at the post. Ten (25.0 percent) children at the fort belonged to the two female-headed households. There were four sons, two daughters, and four nieces residing in these two families. The two (5.0 percent) remaining children enumerated at the Fort Dodge were the children of family servants, the 12-year-old daughter of a female servant in one of the married soldier's households, and the two-year-old daughter of a female servant in the merchant's household (USC 1880).

The 1880 Fort Dodge population reflected in the federal census consisted of a total of 131 inhabitants. Males residing at the fort outnumbered females 84 (64.1 percent) to 47 (35.9 percent). While the number of females in the fort population stayed relatively stable between 1870 and 1880, the number of males declined dramatically, resulting in a much more balanced sex ratio. This is a typical occurrence as frontier conditions begin to recede and the area begins to become settled. The population at Fort Dodge by 1880 was almost totally white, with 129 (98.5 percent) of the 131 inhabitants reported in that racial category. The other two members of the population were both listed as black (1.5 percent). As in 1870, the majority of the fort's inhabitants were relatively young, most in their 20s to 40s. Their ages ranged from four months to 69 years, with an overall mean age of 24.1 years. While slightly older on average than the fort's 1870 population, this number was probably still much lower than the contemporary national mean age.

MILITARY LIFE AT FORT DODGE

Garrison life at Fort Dodge, like all frontier posts, ran according to strict military timetables (Table 15). General Order No. 2, dated December 2, 1865, established a daily schedule for the frontier forts. On March 1, 1866, General Order No. 4 made some changes to this schedule.

A typical day consisted of being awakened at daybreak. This was followed by an early breakfast and an opportunity for sick soldiers to see the doctor. Cavalry troops were expected to care for their horses before eating their own breakfasts. This included watering, feeding, and cleaning stalls. Work details responded to the fatigue call and carried out their assigned duties. These duties included such activities as policing the post, collecting wood, cutting hay, and hauling water. Soldiers were expected to drill for one to two hours each day. This involved marching, as well as practicing skirmish lines, mounting and dismounting, sabers, and other military exercises. Soldiers were recalled from fatigue duties in the late morning, and dinner was served at noon. Fatigue duties occupied most of the afternoon hours. Between 5:00 p.m. and evening parade soldiers generally had some free time. A dress parade was held each evening, barring reasons to the contrary. Retreat was sounded at the end of parade and the flag lowered. At tattoo troops were expected to retire to their quarters, with lights out at the sounding of taps.

Sundays were slightly different from other days of the week. Sunday began with an early morning inspection. This was followed by a morning church call, with guard mounting afterwards. On Sunday evenings came a second church call.

Major scheduled events from sunup to after sundown at Fort Dodge were announced by bugle calls sounded by the cavalry bugler or by fife and drum played by infantry musicians. The schedule was adjusted for different seasons and as the situation (i.e., military engagements, additional duties, etc.) required. These calls were important in the lives of, and left an impact on, the families who lived at the post as well as the soldiers.

Officers' Daily Life at Fort Dodge

William A. Bell, writing in 1870 of his travels in 1867-1868 with the survey for a southern railroad route to the Pacific, made the following comments on the life of officers at frontier military posts. His comments are telling, not only for the monotony of the life described but also for the prevailing negative sentiments relative to the native inhabitants.

> *It is hard to conceive any life more lonely or monotonous than that of the two or three officers stationed in one of these distant forts. It is often dangerous even to hunt in the country around, for the sneaking Apache or the treacherous Comanche may be lurking hard by, like a snake in the grass. There are no rivers to fish in, no neighbors to visit, and as for books, they are soon read through* (Bell 1870:28).

An officer's life at Fort Dodge usually was very orderly and predictable. Just as enlisted mens' lives revolved around the daily schedule, so did officers' lives. However, the nature of the duties carried out by officers differed significantly from those of soldiers. Commissioned officers spent much of their time on duty completing the paperwork required in any bureaucracy. Duties relating to supervision of troops fell largely to the noncommissioned officers of each company, sergeants and corporals. Lieutenants were the officers most closely associated with the daily routine of the enlisted men.

Table 15. Typical Garrison Schedule at Kansas Frontier Forts.

Time	Summer Call	Winter Call	Announcement	Meaning
daybreak	reveille	reveille	sounded by cavalry; repeated by infantry musicians	wake up
immediately after		stable call	sounded by cavalry bugler	feed and water horses
immediately after		fatigue call	beaten by infantry musicians	soldiers go to assigned tasks
6:00 a.m.	breakfast call	breakfast call	beaten by infantry musicians	eat breakfast
6:30 a.m.	sick call		beaten by infantry musicians	ailing soldiers go to post hospital
7:00 a.m.	fatigue call	sick call	beaten by infantry musicians	soldiers go to assigned tasks
8:00 a.m.	guard mounting	guard mounting	beaten by infantry musicians	change guard detail at guard house
8:30 a.m.	drill call		beaten by infantry musicians	change guard detail at guard house
9:00 a.m.		drill call	sounded by cavalry bugler	meet to practice military skills
9:25 a.m.		recall from drill	sounded by cavalry bugler	meet to practice military skills
10:30 a.m.	recall from drill	water call	sounded by cavalry bugler	end of drill
11:00 a.m.	recall from fatigue	recall from fatigue	sounded by cavalry bugler	end of drill; water horses
11:30 a.m.	first sergeants call	first sergeants call	sounded by cavalry bugler	end of fatigue duty
11:45 a.m.	dinner call	dinner call		1st Sergeants meet in Adjutants' office
12:00 Noon	fatigue call	fatigue call	beaten by infantry musicians	eat noon meal
1:00 p.m.		water call	sounded by cavalry bugler	soldiers go to assigned tasks
3:30 p.m.		stable call	sounded by cavalry bugler	water horses
immediately after		recall from fatigue	sounded by cavalry bugler	feed and water horses
5:00 p.m.	recall from fatigue	first call for parade	sounded by cavalry bugler	end of fatigue duty
20 minutes before Sunset	first call for parade			assemble on parade ground for dress parade

Table 15. Typical Garrison Schedule at Kansas Frontier Forts.

Time	Summer Call	Winter Call	Announcement	Meaning
Sunset	retreat	retreat	beaten by infantry musicians	end of days' activities; lower flag
8:30 p.m.	tattoo	tattoo	beaten by infantry musicians	soldiers to quarters; sentries begin challenging
9:00 p.m.	taps	taps	sounded by cavalry bugler	lights out
SUNDAY ONLY				
5:00 a.m.	First Call for. Inspection			
8:30 a.m.	Inspection			
10:15 a.m.	Church Call	Church Call		
7:00 p.m.	Church Call	Church Call		

Source: Fryer 1870a

Rank and social status were very important at frontier military posts. Commissioned officers did not associate with enlisted men, in or out of their commands. They seldom communicated directly with the soldiers in their command, as most information went through the noncommissioned officers. The officers worked closely with the noncommissioned officers in their commands but seldom socialized with them off duty. Similarly, junior officers typically had little direct contact with the commanding officer or other high ranking officers who were stationed at or passed through the post.

The issue of rank and social standing also affected the lives of military families. The wives and children of privates and noncommissioned officers did not socialize with the families of officers. Among the officers's wives, the rank of one's husband determined social standing. The commanding officer's wife was at the top of the women's social order. Wives of lower ranking officers took their places as appropriate to their husband's rank.

Major differences were seen between the private lives of officers and enlisted men stationed at the post. Most of these were attributable to differences in military rank, responsibilities, and privileges. While most enlisted men and noncommissioned officers were housed in company barracks, officers were provided with quarters based upon their rank. According to military regulations rank determined the amount of space allotted to each officer. While captains were entitled to two rooms and a kitchen, lieutenants rated only one room. The military did not make exceptions based on marital status, and officers were allotted the same amount of space whether they were single or married with a family. When a new officer arrived at the fort, he could select the living quarters of any lower ranked officer already at the post, requiring him to move. Sometimes this caused several officers and their families to move. Due to the number of officers typically stationed at Fort Dodge, housing was usually at a premium. In many instances quarters where shared by two officers and their families. As was common on frontier posts, several unmarried junior officers often shared accommodations.

> *The old-time army quarters of fifty and more years ago were built with a common hallway. On either side were accommodations for two sets of quarters--in other words, two families under one roof--not always to be desired, and often productive of strained relationship between the occupants, frequently amusing and ridiculous, especially when there were children,* (Baldwin 1929:136).

Typically the layout of officers' residences were amenable to these contingencies. A central shared hallway often divided the building into two parts inhabited by separate officers or families. While some plans provided for separate kitchens, other officers' quarters had shared kitchens. The close quarters forced by shared residences sometimes resulted in discord. Some officers' families kept cows and chickens on the post to provide fresh milk, eggs, and meat. According to Mrs. Baldwin (1929:136), chickens, along with children and dogs, were a frequent source of friction between families sharing quarters. Children did not always recognize and obey the invisible boundaries established between families. Dogs would bury bones in the neighbor's garden, chickens would scratch in the soft loam, and eggs would disappear, fueling suspicions.

Officers also were required to provide their own uniforms, furnish their quarters, and make their own arrangements for meals. The army did not furnish food or clothing rations to wives or family members of officers, nor was medical care provided for these dependents. Each officer or officers' mess was typically detailed an enlisted man to serve as a "striker.". These soldiers served as a general factotum and handyman, performing household duties such as cooking, dish washing, laundry, and cleaning. Some officers brought housekeepers or nursemaids with them from their previous posting or hired a local civilian or soldier's wife rather than a soldier.

Entertainment for officers at the post consisted primarily of dinners and dances with other officers or with visitors to the post. Officers at the fort often entertained visitors passing through the post. In particular, officers and their families on their way to or from postings often stayed with friends or acquaintances. Dances organized by the officers' wives provided another form of entertainment for officers and their families. Company musicians or civilian employees often provided musical accompaniment on violins, guitars, fife, and accordion.

Other pastimes also were indulged in by officers. Some, like Custer, enjoyed hunting wild game (e.g., buffalo, deer, geese, etc.) or wolves in the vicinity of the fort. Others took part in horse races or enjoyed gambling with fellow officers. A number of officers were known to imbibe potent spirits, although this was generally frowned upon as presenting a poor example to the rank and file (Rickey 1963).

Enlisted Mens' Daily Life at Fort Dodge

The enlisted man's life at the frontier military post was typically one of boredom, monotony, and isolation, with occasional brief but intense activity. While stationed in the garrison, troops performed regular fatigue duty. Some soldiers were assigned to particular jobs for which they had the needed skills (e.g., bakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, clerks, cooks, hospital stewards, mechanics, or teamsters). Other soldiers were assigned to work details that performed needed but usually unskilled tasks. These activities included such chores as hauling water, picking up or hauling off trash, cleaning or repairing buildings, working in the company or hospital gardens, cutting wood or hay, loading or unloading supplies, or cutting ice and storing it in the ice house.

For most soldiers garrison duty was interspersed by assignments to escort a stagecoach or wagon train, guard a survey or railroad construction crew, or patrol for potentially hostile Indians. Stagecoaches seldom traveled unescorted across the plains during the middle years of the nineteenth century. Small detachments of soldiers were stationed at the various stagecoach stops and trading ranches located along the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe Trails, while other soldiers accompanied the stages in wagons or sitting on the coach roof. The job of the escort detachments was to discourage Indians from attacking wagons and to protect settlers and traffic along the trails and rails. Military campaigns normally were few and far between but obviously depended upon the actions of opposing combatants. On the plains, these operations were almost always against one or more Indian tribes currently considered to be hostile or in violation of treaty agreements. Until the winter of 1868, most patrols and campaigns took place during the spring, summer, and fall months.

When a soldier enlisted in the army he was assigned to a particular company. Typically he served with the same company for the duration of his military service. The enlisted men of a company shared virtually everything. They lived and slept in the same barracks, ate together in the company mess house, partied together after payday, and entertained each other during their free time. The company drilled together regularly, worked together on fatigue duty, fought together, and sometimes died together. This typically resulted in a close camaraderie among the men (Rickey 1963).

To take care of their basic needs and as payment for their service to the nation, the government provided each soldier with a clothing ration, a food ration, and a small amount of money, usually issued in script rather than standard currency. Soldiers wore regulation government issue wool uniforms. It consisted of a navy blue blouse with a roll collar, light blue trousers, a campaign hat or forage cap, and shoes or boots. During warm weather the navy blue blouse was discarded in favor of blue or grey flannel shirts. Dress

uniforms were worn at special occasions and for the evening parade and retreat. According to army regulations, enlisted men were not supposed to wear civilian clothing or to keep such apparel in the barracks. Clothing was issued to the soldiers in accordance with government regulations for uniform allowances, and records of clothing allotments were kept by each company. In addition to uniforms, blue wool overcoats and rubberized ponchos or ground cloths were also issued to each soldier. Much of the clothing issued to troops in the decade following the Civil War consisted items that had been stockpiled and left over from the war, often of inferior quality (Rickey 1963:123).

Payday at frontier forts rolled around only six times per year. Tables 16 and 17 show the monthly and yearly pay that enlisted men and officers received during the 1860s-1870s. From the small amount that enlisted men received per month, the government took out money for several causes: one dollar was put into savings for the soldier, 12.5 cents was taken to support the Soldier's Home in Washington, DC, 25 cents went toward a retirement fund, and another 25 cents or slightly more went into his company fund. Soldiers also were required to pay for a monthly haircut, and to pay the company laundress who washed and mended their clothes and bedding. A soldier's bills at the sutler's store and any other debts also were due on payday. Many soldiers had little money left once everyone else had taken their share (Rickey 1963:126-127; Webb 1996:61). After payday, soldiers often spent the greater part of their pay at the sutler's store. In March 1874, one of the post surgeons, Captain W.S. Tremaine, reported that "early in the month after the regular payment of the Troops there was a considerable degree of Drunkeness" with many cases seen at sick call (US,AAGO, Medical History). Post surgeons often saw the result in numerous cases of bowel afflictions caused by "great indiscretion in eating or drinking, (crude food, and poisonous whiskey after pay day are frequent causes)" (Fryer 1870b:298).

Table 16. Pay scale for military personnel during late 1860s.

Rank	Monthly Pay early 1860s	Monthly Pay late 1860s	Monthly Pay early 1870s
Private	$11.00	$16.00	$13.00
Musician	$12.00		
Corporal	$13.00	$18.00	$15.00
Sergeant	$17.00	$20.00	$17.00
1st Sergeant	$20.00		$22.00
Ordnance Sergeant	$25.00		$34.00
1st Lieutenant	$50.00	$125.00	
Captain	$60.00	$167.00	
Major	$70.00	$208.00	
Lieutenant Colonel	$80.00		
Colonel	$95.00		

Source: Le Grand 1861:62-63; Rickey 1963:126-127; Webb 1996:61

Table 17. Yearly pay for military personnel by rank for 1865 and 1875.

Rank	1865	1875
Musician	$192.00	$156.00
Private	$192.00	$156.00
Corporal	$216.00	$180.00
Sergeant	$240.00	$204.00
1st Sergeant	$288.00	$264.00
Quartermaster Sergeant	$312.00	$276.00
2nd Lieutenant: - Cavalry - Infantry	$1,361.50 1,249.50	$1,500.00 1,400.00
1st Lieutenant: - Cavalry - Infantry	$1,361.50 1,309.50	$1,600.00 1,500.00
Captain: - Cavalry - Infantry	$1,561.50 1,429.50	$2,000.00 1,800.00
Major: - Cavalry - Infantry	$1,965.00 1,821.00	$2,500.00 $2,500.00
Lieutenant Colonel: - Cavalry - Infantry	$2,254.50 2,050.50	$3,000.00 $3,000.00
Colonel: - Cavalry - Infantry	$2,544.00 2,340.00	$3,500.00 $3,500.00
Major General	$7,011.00	$7,500.00
Lieutenant General	$13,686.00	$11,000.00
General	N/A	$13,500.00

Source: Hamersly 1888:192-194

Enlisted men had little free time and entertainment opportunities at the post were limited. Soldiers typically had free time most days between supper call and tattoo, as well as Sundays and some holidays. Card games, such as poker and cribbage, or games such as dominoes, chess, checkers, and dice could be played in the barracks. While there were rules against gambling, these were often ignored. Stakes for poker games might include tobacco or uniform items such as socks, trousers, or buttons. Since the soldiers would receive the unused portion of their clothing allowance upon discharge, clothing had value (Rickey 1963:126). Some soldiers engaged in horse races, foot races, or baseball games. Music was also a popular pastime, with the potential for singing, whistling, harmonica, mouth harp, fiddles, and banjos to contribute to the blend. Soldiers who knew how to read often wrote letters to friends and families, kept diaries, or borrowed books from the post library (Webb 1996:78-79). The nearby town of Ellsworth also provided an outlet for men who had money to spend on liquor and other entertainment. Excursions into town sometimes resulted in arrests for drunken

behavior, fighting, or other offenses.

Rations, Diet, and the Post Trader

Each company was responsible for its own meals. A kitchen and mess house, where meals were prepared and eaten, were attached as ells to each of the three company barracks at Fort Dodge. The company's 1st Sergeant was typically in charge of collecting rations and purchasing any additional food supplies.

As with virtually everything in the military, standard regulations existed concerning food eaten by the troops. The daily ration for one person as fixed by army regulations consisted of:

> *Twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or canned beef (fresh or corned), or one pound and four ounces of fresh beef, or twenty ounces of salt beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or sixteen ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal;*

and for every one hundred rations:

> *fifteen pounds of peas or beans, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or two pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; four pounds of soap; four pounds of salt; four ounces of pepper; one pound and eight ounces of adamantine or star candles;*

and to troops in the field, when necessary,

> *four pounds of yeast powder to one hundred rations of flour* (Le Grand 1861).

The diet recommended by the War Department in the mid- to late-nineteenth century (Table 18) does not measure up well according to late twentieth century standards such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture food pyramid. However, it usually provided adequate protein and nutrition for the soldiers. Since the ration did not include fresh fruits or vegetables, the soldiers' diet was somewhat lacking in some nutrients, sometimes resulting in cases of scurvy. Dried vegetables, such as beans and peas, were supplied to western forts due to their lower spoilage rates and easy transport. Availability of canned fruits and vegetables, especially tomatoes, by the mid-nineteenth century helped to alleviate scurvy as a major problem. The government rations also did not include eggs, milk, or butter. Company funds could be used to purchase these and other items to supplement the issued rations (Rickey 1963:117).

The post surgeons at Fort Dodge encouraged the men to cultivate gardens as a means of supplementing their rations and diet. A hospital garden also was cultivated to supply fresh food for patients. The 1870 surgeons' report provided some information on this garden:

> *Radishes and string beans have been raised; the tomatoes, melons, and potatoes are looking well. It is believed that if a systematic and determined effort was made to cultivate a post garden it would be successful, as the soil is rich and fertile near the river. The difficulties to be overcome are the natural dryness of climate and the attacks of insects and grasshoppers. Watering the plants with a diluted solution of coal-oil has proved most successful in meeting the later difficulty* (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:303).

Table 18. Example of military diet from Fort Wallace, Kansas, winter 1874.

Day of Week	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Monday	coffee, fried beef steak, bread	beef soup with potatoes, fried roast beef	coffee, mush with molasses
Tuesday	coffee, hash, bread	bean soup, fried beef, bread	coffee, bread
Wednesday	coffee, fried bacon, eggs, bread	mashed potatoes, roast beef, bread	coffee, mush with molasses
Thursday	coffee, hash, bread	beef soup, fried roast beef	coffee, boiled peaches, bread
Friday	coffee, fried eggs, beef fried	bean soup, fried beef, bread	coffee, bread
Saturday	coffee, fried bacon, eggs, bread	beef soup, roast beef, bread	coffee, mush with molasses
Sunday	coffee, fried beef, bread	roast beef, mashed potatoes, bread, pie	coffee, bread & butter

Source: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Record Group No. 94, Medical History of Posts, Records Relating to Fort Wallace, Kansas. National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC., 1963.

While some crops were produced, it appears to have been an uphill battle against the elements.

Military rations resulted in a monotonous and bland diet, consisting primarily of meat, bread, and coffee. This situation often was exacerbated by the sometimes limited culinary knowledge of the company cook. Cooks received little or no training in storage, handling, and preparation of foods. Boiling and frying were the standard cooking techniques employed. As a result, food frequently was wasted from spoilage, during preparation, or due to the unpalatable nature of the final product. Food supplies frequently arrived at frontier posts in poor condition, spoiled, or with weevils, mice, or droppings (Rickey 1963:121-122).

Fried meat and meat soups were staples in the army diet of the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Recipes for these staples and for many of the other basic foods were provided in soldier's handbooks.

> *To cook bacon, chops, steaks, slices of any kind of meat, salt or fresh sausages, black puddings, etc. Make the pan very hot, having wiped it clean, add in fat, drippings, butter, or oil, about an ounce of either; put in the meat, turn three or four times, and season with salt and pepper. A few minutes will do it. If the meat is salt, it must be well soaked previously* (Le Grand 1861:74).

The meat provided to soldiers was not always of the best quality. Frequent notations appeared in military records concerning the quality of both fresh and salted meats provided by beef contractors to the Quartermaster Department. To make fried meat more appetizing the cooks could add sauces or condiments.

> *Any sauce or maitre d'hotel butter may be added. A few fried onions in the remaining fat,*

> *with the addition of a little flour to the onions, a quarter of a pint of water, two table-spoonfuls of vinegar, a few chopped pickles or piccalilly, will be very relishing* (Le Grand 1861:73).

Most vegetables in the daily ration were served in the form of soups or stews. An army recipe for beef soup for fifty men called for:

> *sixty pints, seven and a half gallons, or five and a half camp-kettles of water. Add to it fifty pounds of meat, either beef or mutton; the rations of preserved or fresh vegetables; ten small table-spoonfuls of salt. Simmer three hours, and serve. When rice is issued put it in when boiling. Three pounds will be sufficient. About eight pounds of fresh vegetables; or four squares from a cake of preserved ditto; a table-spoonful of pepper, if handy. Skim off the fat, which, when cold, is an excellent substitute for butter* (Le Grand 1861:72-73).

These soups or stews were simple to cook and stretched the company's rations. It was even recommended that bones be saved and used instead of meat to flavor the broth. In this manner,

> *the soldier can sometimes have two courses for his dinner. Of course when there is less meat, there must be more thickening with other substances. Almost any kind of vegetables, chopped or sliced, barley, rice, or even flour, browned in a hot frying-pan, and cooked well into the soup, and well seasoned with pepper and salt, will make palatable soup, with but a little meat to flavor it. Onions are especially useful in flavoring soup. Peas and bean soup needs less meat, because the vegetables themselves are nourishing. They should be boiled until thoroughly dissolved, with a chunk of pork, or a ham-bone. An excellent thickening for soups may be made, by mixing flour and fat, and frying brown, and stirring into the soups a half-hour before they are taken off. Vegetables should be put into soup from two hours to an hour before it is done; rice or flour an hour before, pepper or other pungent flavorings just before it is taken from the fire* (Le Grand 1861:77-78).

Coffee was the staple beverage at most meals. Since its preparation involved boiling the water, this may have helped to avoid the spread of some diseases. Coffee was made according to the following recipe:

> *Don't spoil your coffee by pouring the water on it before it boils, or by adding water to it, after it is steeped. Mix the ground coffee first with cold water to a thin paste; pour on boiling water, allowing a table-spoonful of coffee to a person, and a pint of water; boil quickly ten minutes, let it stand to settle three or four minutes, and pour off from the dregs. If you have egg-shells, or a bit of codfish-skin, mix with the ground coffee before adding water; they will help to make it clear. If you have milk, boil it, and add it to the coffee after it is poured from the dregs* (Le Grand 1861:77).

In addition to the food provided as rations by the army, enlisted men as well as officers could purchase items from the Commissary Department at cost to supplement their diet (Table 19). Canned oysters and sardines, pickles, canned peaches, apples, and raisins were among the more frequently purchased items (Rickey 1963:118). Post traders argued that this placed them in competition with, and at an unfair disadvantage to, the Commissary Department. Among the principal items purchased from post traders were tobacco and liquor. Neither of these items added to the nutrition of the soldiers, but they may have made the diet less monotonous. In season soldiers sometimes could obtain fresh fruits, vegetables, and meat from local settlers.

Table 19. Food and Sundries Available for Purchase from Commissary Department.

Item	Price	Item	Price	Item	Price
pork	0.14	crushed sugar	0.17	peaches	0.25
bacon	0.16	ground sugar	0.14 1/4	pears	0.25
shoulder	0.14	syrup	1.43	pine apples	0.29 ½
fresh beef	0.09	molasses	0.82	cranberry sauce	0.38
flour	0.02	lime juice	2.00	currant jelly	0.45
hard breads	0.03 3/4	citric acid	1.00	pine apple jelly	0.48
corn meal		sperm candles	0.52	assorted jams (raspberry, blackberry, strawberry)	0.54
beans	0.06	toilet soap	0.18	assorted preserves (quince, pine apple, peach, pear, strawberry)	0.59
peas	0.04	table salt	0.02 ½	milk	0.25 1/4
rice	0.10	cayenne pepper	0.75	mustard	0.65
hominy	0.2 1/4	mackerel	0.14	assorted spices (allspice, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmeg)	0.46-1.40
rio coffee, green	0.23 3/4	white fish	0.10 ½	extracts (lemon, vanilla)	0.20-0.17 ½
rio coffee, roasted	0.29 1/3	cod	0.07 3/4	corn starch (1 lb.)	0.13
rio coffee, R & G	0.27	halibut	0.12	farina	0.14
tea	0.70	herring	0.18	tapioca	0.20
sugar,	0.14 3/4	sardines	0.19 1/4	maizina	0.12
vinegar	0.27	salmon	0.15	chocolate	0.41
adamantine candles	0.08 ½	dried apples	0.08 1.2	vermicilli	0.29
soap	0.07 ½	dried peaches	0.15	macaroni	0.27
salt	0.01 ½	raisins	0.25 ½	cream tartar	0.33
pepper, black	0.39	pecans	0.15	lard	0.19
deh. potatoes	0.11	cuc. pickles	0.60	fac. cheese	0.35
deh. mixed vegetables	0.22	onion pickles	0.70	sperm oil	2.40
tobacco	0.78	fine pickles	3.20	lard oil	1.40
onions	0.04 1/4	oysters, can	0.18	laundry starch	0.11

Table 19. Food and Sundries Available for Purchase from Commissary Department.

Item	Price	Item	Price	Item	Price
hops	0.45	clams, can	0.30	laundry indigo	1.75
b. bacon	0.21 ½	lobsters, can	0.15	asparagus	41 2/3
ham	0.18	tomatoes	0.12 ½	wicking	0.30-1.75
smoked beef	0.18	green corn	0.25		
flour	0.03 ½	green peas	0.23		
assorted crackers	0.18	lima beans	0.36		
java coffee	0.33 ½	string beans	0.14 ½		
choice tea	0.65	potatoes	0.25		
cl. loaf sugar	0.15 ½	onions	0.30		

Source: Fryer 1870a

Lives of Others at Fort Dodge

In 1802 Congress authorized the military to employ up to four laundresses per company, one laundress for every 19.5 men. These civilian women were listed on company roosters and were eligible for rations. The laundresses washed and mended the clothes of the enlisted men and noncommissioned officers in the company to which they were assigned. The army provided the laundresses with a food ration, medical care, a place to live, and transportation with their company from post to post. However, when they were paid, each soldier paid the company laundress for the services received, usually from $1.00 to $2.50 per month per man. While some laundresses were single women or widows, most were married to soldiers, often to noncommissioned officers.

A number of laundresses lived and worked at Fort Dodge. Some of these women were single or widowed. Others were married to privates, corporals, or sergeants, and some had children living with them at the post. The military plans of the fort show buildings labeled as "Laundresses" behind or east of the three enlisted barracks on the east side of the parade ground. The 1870 description of the post mentioned that "laundresses and married soldiers live in dugouts and sod buildings along the river bank" (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302). Little is known about these women or their lives. Much of their time must have been spent boiling water and washing clothes, repairing torn trousers and shirts, and sewing buttons on uniforms. No doubt they also had some free time, especially when the men in their company were away from the post. Surely they spent some of this time socializing among themselves, with their children, or with the soldiers.

Civilians were employed by the government in various capacities at Fort Dodge. The majority of these individuals worked for the Quartermaster Department. They were employed for a variety of jobs, including blacksmith, carpenter, clerk, laborer, mason, painter, plasterer, and teamster. All of these individuals were men, most of whom were single, or at least had not brought their wives to the fort. Post records suggest that many civilian employees lived in dugouts and log huts around the perimeter of the main garrison. Some of these

civilians probably lived in the structures southeast of the parade ground labeled "Teamsters Qrts." These men were not subject to the same regimentation and rules that governed the lives of the post's enlisted population. However, what little free time that they had was probably spent in a fashion similar to that of the enlisted men.

Accidents, Disease, and Death

Post surgeons kept a variety of records. These included a monthly report of the health and condition of the post with weather information; hospital records of all cases admitted for treatment and the results; surgical records with the nature of the operations and the outcomes; and diagnoses and prescription records from sick call. Multiple records were kept for every patient treated at the post hospital. During each day's sick call a listing was made of each ill soldier's name, rank, company, and regiment along with the diagnosis of his ailment and the prescription made by the surgeon. The prescription sometimes indicated a tonic, medicine, or other course of treatment, but always indicated the duty assignment. Soldiers reporting for sick call could be assigned to regular duty, light duty, quarters, or hospital, depending upon the nature and severity of their complaints.

The post surgeon maintained the *Register of Sick and Wounded* with a listing of all medical (i.e., nonsurgical) cases admitted to the post hospital. No full listing of the surgical cases at Fort Dodge has been found.

The 1870 report of surgeons De Graw and Tremaine to the U.S. Surgeon General indicated that the general health of the post from 1866 to 1870 had been good. The majority of the cases treated by the surgeons at Fort Dodge between 1866-1867 were diarrhea, dysentery, or "intermittents," especially during the summer months. Respiratory ailments were common in the winter months. Cholera appeared at the post in July 1867, but lasted less than a month. Many of the patients in the hospital were described as "transient troops *en route* to and from Camp Supply" in Indian Territory, rather than soldiers assigned to the garrison (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:303).

Surgeon Tremaine's 1875 report indicated that since 1870, the general health of the garrison had been good, with no epidemics reported.

> *Mild malarial diseases, diarrhea, and, in the winter months, catarrh of a mild type are prevalent. During the construction of the railroad and adjoining village of Dodge City, many cases of typho-malarial fevers occurred among the workmen, most of which were treated in hospital* (Tremaine 1875:256).

The report indicates that from 1870 to 1874 only nine soldiers garrisoned at Fort Dodge died from disease, while two deaths were from suicide and one was a homicide (Tremaine 1875:256).

RESULTS OF 1996 ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT DODGE

During 12 days in July 1996, four KSHS archeologists conducted fieldwork at Fort Dodge. The very dry, hard, and compact nature of the clay soils at Fort Dodge prevented use of the core probe as an effective tool for locating features. Metal detectors were also useless at this site due to the quantity of modern trash on and immediately below the ground surface and the presence of many buried utilities and lawn sprinkler systems.

A total of 13 units, including 12 hand trenches and one shovel test, were excavated at Fort Dodge (Table 20). All of the units excavated were judgementally placed to examine the estimated vicinity of fort-related structures and features noted on the military plans of the fort. During the investigations excavations were made in the vicinity of 18 fort-period structures. Subsurface remains, some quite ephemeral, of the foundations of three of these fort-period buildings were identified. No structural remains and few period artifacts were encountered in units placed in the expected vicinity of other Fort Dodge buildings and features. During our investigations, a utility company crew was busy trenching and laying new water lines throughout the Soldiers Home complex. We monitored their excavations, and consequently identified two additional features, both presumable dating to the military occupation of the site. A number of Soldiers Home features were identified during the archeological testing, such as cottage foundations, sidewalks, and water and gas pipes.

Captains' or Surgeons' Quarters (ST#3)

The military plans of Fort Dodge (Figures 5 and 6) indicated the presence of an adobe officers quarters duplex (ST#3) to the west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4), which was located at the center of the north end of the parade ground. According to the 1882 (Sharp) building inspection, the residence to the west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters was a duplex containing two of the four sets of captain's quarters built at the post. It was 1.5 stories high, constructed of adobe covered with weather boarding, had a shingled roof, and measured 44 x 40 x 12 ft (13.42 x 12.2 x 3.66 m).

The lot west of the standing commanding Officer's Quarters was vacant at the time of the archeological investigations, suggesting that subsurface deposits associated with this officer's residence might remain. Efforts were made to identify the foundations of the south wall of this structure.

Excavations

Two hand trenches (HT-1 and HT-2) were excavated in the expected vicinity of the south wall of the western Captains' Quarters (Figure 25). HT-1 measured 4.5 x 0.3 m (14.76 x 0.98 ft) and was oriented north to south. The south end of this trench was located 5.7 m north of the sidewalk on the north side of Custer Street and 15.0 m west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4). This trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 62 cm below ground surface [bgs].

The second trench (HT-2), measuring 4.4 x 1.2 m (14.4 x 3.9 ft), extended 4.4 m east from the east edge of HT-1 between 1.3 and 2.5 m north of the south end of HT-1. The east end of HT-2 was 10.0 m west of the west wall of the Commanding Officer's Quarters. Military plans showed the south walls of the three officers quarters on the north side of the parade ground in perfect alignment. Therefore, HT-2 was laid out to straddle an imaginary line extending west from the south wall of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (without including the attached front porch of this residence). This trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 33 cm bgs.

Table 20. Excavation Units and Features at Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Test Unit(s)	Unit Size	Structure	Structure No.	Features
HT-1 & HT-2	4.5 x 3.0 m 4.4 x 1.2 m	Captain's Quarters	ST#3	F#1 & F#2 (iron utility pipes in trenches); F#3 (remnants of an adobe foundation wall)
HT-3	2.75 x 0.7 m	Commanding Officer's Stable	ST#20	---
ST-1	35 x 35 cm	Commanding Officer's Privy	ST#4a	---
HT-4	4.0 x 0.75 m	Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24)	ST#23 & ST#24	F#7 (wood fence post)
HT-5	1.0 x 2.0 m	Enlisted Barracks	ST#10	F#6 (N & E foundation walls and stone slab floor of rear barracks entry)
HT-6	1.0 x 4.0 m	Enlisted Wash House	ST#26	---
HT-7	4.0 x 0.4 m	Workshop Vicinity--Old Blacksmith Shop (ST#34), Carpenter Shop (ST#35), and Blacksmith and Woodworking Shops (ST#33 and ST#36)	ST#33, ST#34, ST#35, & ST#36	F#8 (iron utility pipe in trench)
HT-8	5.5 x 0.65 m	Teamsters Quarters (ST#44) and Saddler (ST#45)	ST#44 & ST#45	---
HT-9	4.0 x 0.6 m	Post Granary	ST#37	F#9 (E wall builders' trench)
HT-10	1.0 x 2.0 m	Detached Ward of Post Hospital	ST#1	---
HT-11 & HT-12	4.0 x 0.5 m 4.0 x 0.7 m	Post Trader's Store (ST#21) and Post Trader's Well (ST#21a)	ST#21 & ST#21a	F#10 (iron utility pipe)
Water Line Trenching	various	Guard House (ST#16) and Powder Magazine (ST#38)	ST#16 & ST#38	F# 4 (foundations); F#5 (foundation)

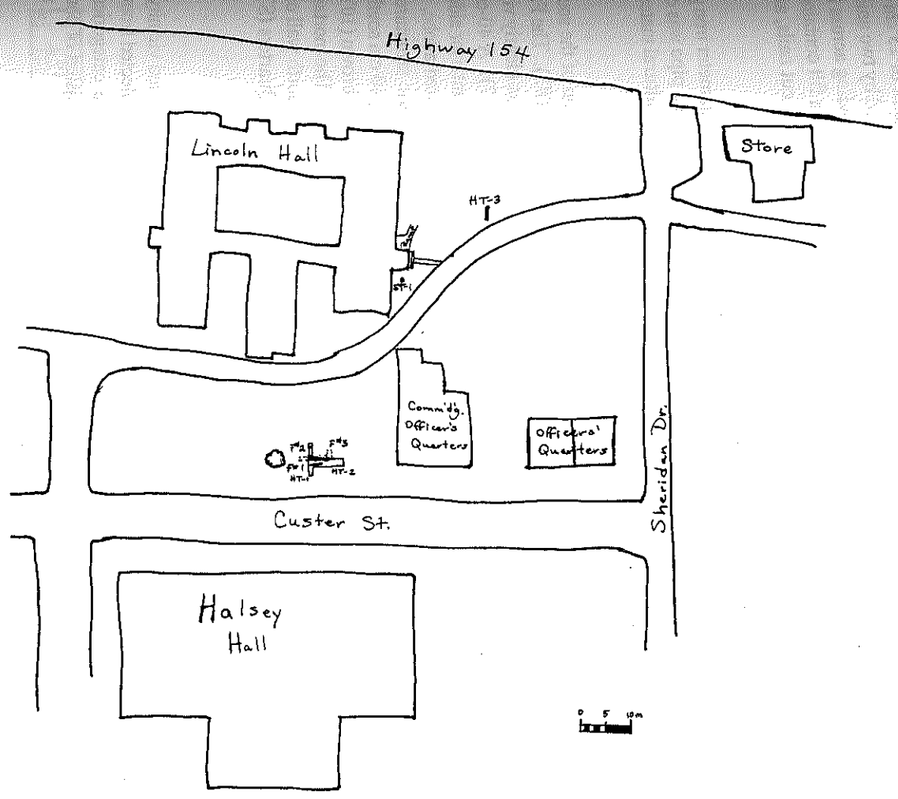


Figure 25. Plan showing location of HT-1 and HT-2 near the Captains' Quarters (ST#3) and Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4), HT-3 near the Commanding Officers' Stable (ST#20), and ST-1 near the Commanding Officer's Privy (ST#4a), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Three features were identified during the excavations at the Captains' Quarters (ST#3), two iron pipes laid in trenches (F#1 and F#2) and remnants of a foundation wall (F#3) (Figure 26). A relatively modern 1-in diameter iron pipe and associated pipe trench, referred to as Feature #1 (F#1), were encountered in HT-1. The approximately 60-cm wide pipe trench crossed in a west to east alignment through HT-1 at 1.10-1.75 m north of the south end of HT-1. The F#1 pipe trench extended eastward into HT-2. A 1.4 m long segment of this iron pipe was exposed within HT-2. The top edge of the pipe was encountered at a depth of 23 cm bgs and the trench extended 5 cm below the bottom of the pipe. The pipe was in sections connected by two union joints. The trench containing the bent and rusty pipe covered the southern 60 cm of HT-2 extending across the unit, but becoming less clearly define in the central portion of the trench. The F#1 pipe trench fill contained brick fragments, large and small pieces of mortar, window glass, bottle glass sherds, machine cut nails, and other artifacts.

The second feature (F#2) was another iron pipe and associated trench. A 1.5-in diameter iron pipe ran roughly east to west across HT-1 at 1.06-1.08 m south of the north end of this trench. The pipe was centered in a 20-cm wide trench, with the top of the pipe encountered at a depth of 33 cm bgs. No cultural material was recovered from the F#2 pipe trench.

The third feature (F#3) encountered in HT-1 and HT-2 was identified as a portion of the south wall foundation and the southeast corner of the foundation of the adobe Captains' Quarters (ST#3). The F#3 wall foundation crossed HT-1 between 2.0 and 2.7 m north of the south end of the trench. It was clearly visible in the west wall profile of HT-1 where it consisted of limestone rubble and mortar (Figure 27). A 40-cm wide builder's trench, comprised of a brown to dark brown (10YR4/3) silt, was present on the interior side of the wall. An approximately 5 cm thick lens of very pale brown (10YR7/4) clay, possibly melted adobe, capped the builder's trench and extended an additional 15 cm north, to the interior of the historic structure. This feature was visible in HT-2 as a band of compacted light gray (10YR7/2) mortar extending 40 cm south of the north wall of the trench. The mortar contained small fragments of a fine-grained, very pale brown (10YR7/4) substance tentatively identified as sandstone, but possibly comprised of adobe fragments. The mortar ended abruptly 1.84 m east of the west end of HT-2, but was clearly visible in the profile of the north wall of HT-2 (Figure 28). This feature was identified as the exterior southeast corner of the Captains' Quarters (ST#3).

Recovered Cultural Material

A total of 177 artifacts were recovered from the two trenches excavated in the expected vicinity of the Captains' Quarters (Table 21). Forty-nine pieces (27.7 percent) of cultural material were collected from HT-1 and 128 pieces (72.3 percent) from HT-2. Eleven of the 29 cultural material database categories were represented in the assemblage from these two units. The majority of this assemblage consisted of container items (97 pieces, 54.8 percent) and hardware fasteners (36 artifacts, 20.3 percent).

More container items were recovered from HT-2 (74 pieces, 57.8 percent), but the percentage of this category was relatively comparable with HT-1 (23 items, 46.9 percent). The 23 container artifacts collected from HT-1 consisted entirely of bottle body sherds of amber, aqua, light aqua, light amethyst, clear, olive, and opaque glass. The HT-2 container items included a complete glass bottle stopper, a champagne bottle finish, and bottle body sherds of various colors.

Eighteen hardware fasteners were recovered from each of these two trenches. All 36 hardware fasteners were machine cut nails. Nails began to be manufactured by machines, rather than individually forged by hand, in the 1790s. The machine cut nails recovered from Fort Dodge were of the later variety

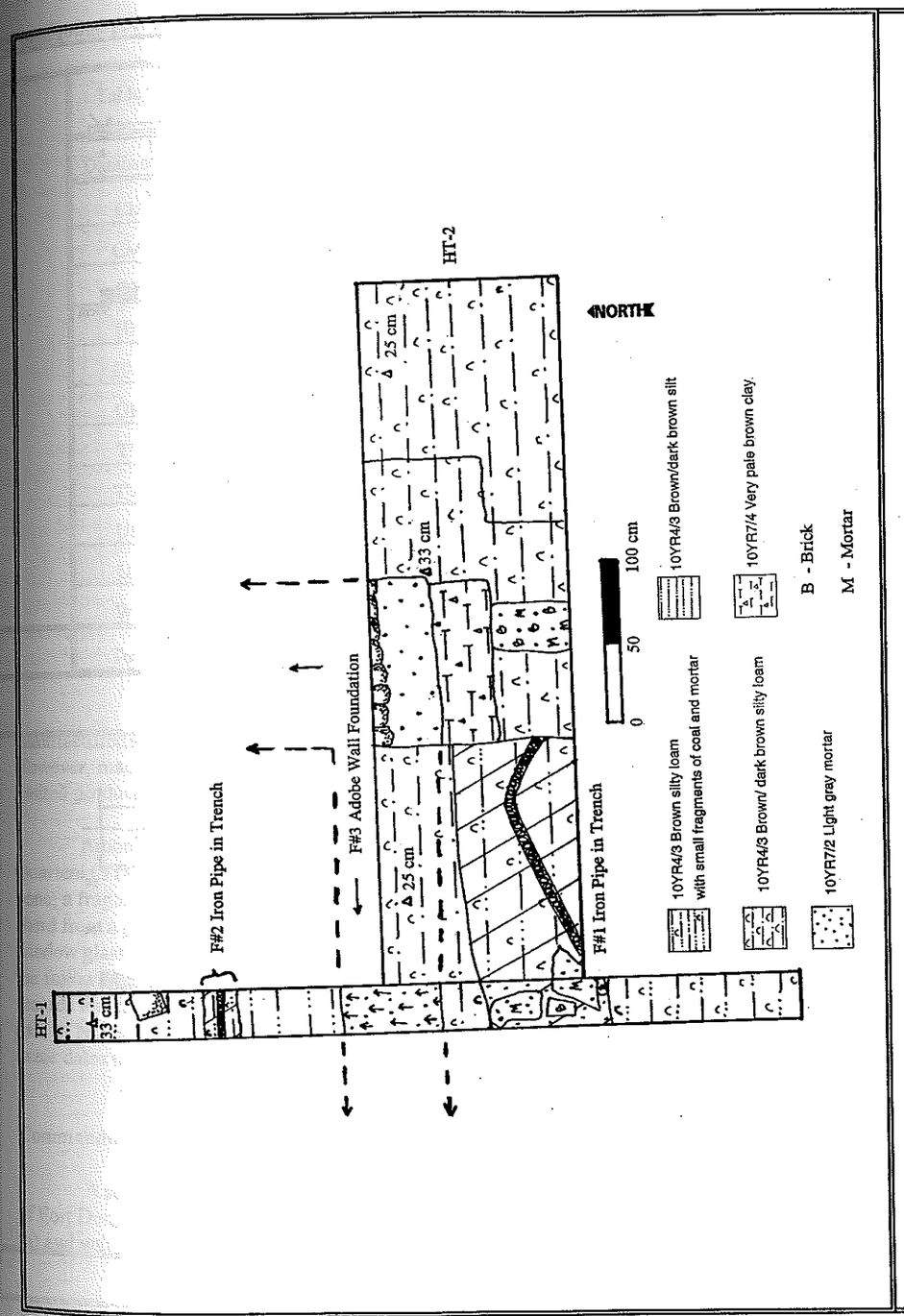


Figure 26. Plan of HT-1 and HT-2.

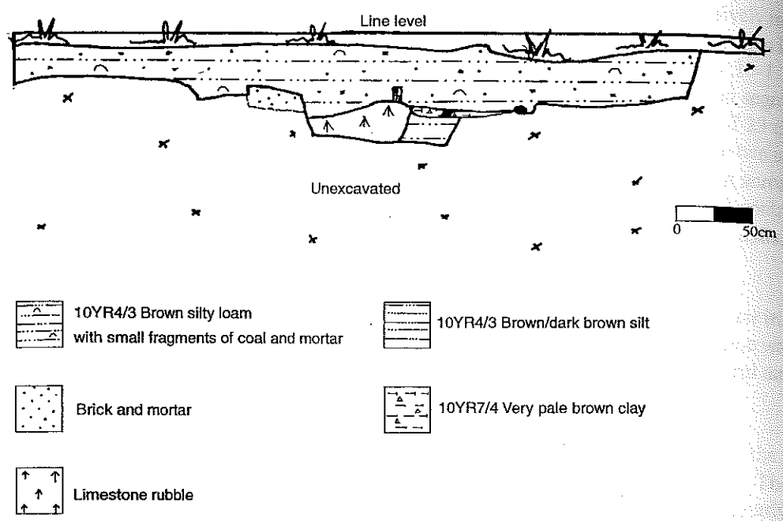


Figure 27. Profile of the west wall of HT-1.

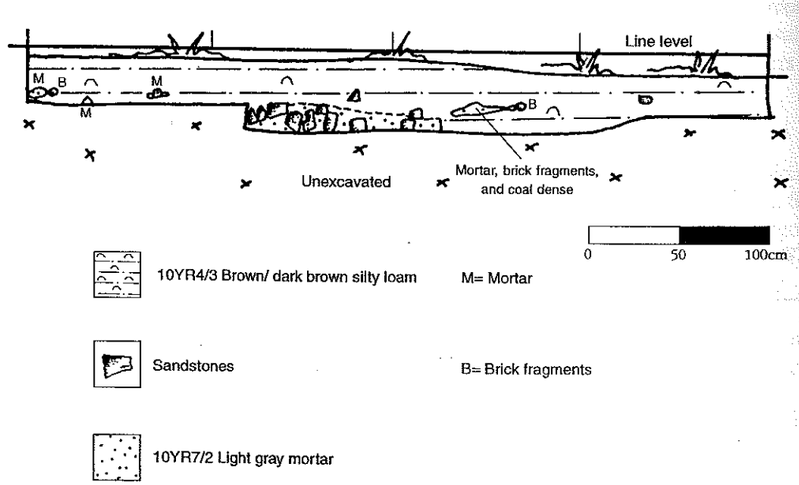


Figure 28. Profile of the north wall of HT-2.

Table 21. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-1 and HT-2, Officer's Quarters (ST#3), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-1	HT-2	Total
CL	1	2	3 (1.7%)
CM	2	4	6 (3.4%)
CT	23	74	97 (54.8%)
HF	18	18	36 (20.3%)
HM	1	1	2 (1.1%)
OR	1	9	10 (5.6%)
TT	0	1	1 (0.6%)
TW	3	3	6 (3.4%)
UN	0	4	4 (2.2%)
UT	0	10	10 (5.6%)
WG	0	2	2 (1.1%)
Total	49 (27.7%)	128 (72.3%)	177

manufactured in the United States after 1840. Beginning in the 1850s wire nails became increasingly prevalent. However, machine cut nails were common on the frontier through the 1880s-1890s, and have continued in limited production to the present.

Among the other artifacts recovered from the two trenches excavated in the vicinity of the Captains' Quarters (ST#3) were: three buttons; several samples of brick and mortar; two pieces of wire; nine pieces of bone; a fragment of wood; a nickel-plated manual razor; four sherds of whiteware; a flowerpot sherd; a body sherd from a glass tumbler; four unknown items; ten glass fragments from a lamp chimney; and two sherds of window glass. The razor, which was recovered from the upper level of HT-2 above the wall foundation, had the following maker's information: "No 2/ LITTLE GEM/ PAT 1882 NOV 3/ JAN 25 1837." Since fort records indicate that the post was abandoned October 2, 1882, it seems unlikely that the razor, with a patent date of November 3, 1882 was used during the military occupation of Fort Dodge. It is more likely that this razor dates to the early Soldier's Home occupation.

Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20)

A stable was depicted behind the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4) on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan of Fort Dodge. The rectangular building, which was labeled "C.O. Stable," measured 18 x 24 ft (5.49 x 7.32 m) and was oriented with the long axis running north to south.

The stable building was clearly visible in two historic photographs. In one photograph the front of the Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20) is visible between the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4) and the Captains' Quarters (ST#5) to the east (Figure 14). The north and east sides of the structure are visible in a second photograph, dating to circa 1879, taken from the vicinity of the post trader's store looking southwest toward the back of the officer's quarters at the north end of the parade ground (Figure 15). Two small windows were visible in the east wall of the building. No windows or doors were shown in the north side of the stable, which formed part of the fence enclosing the rear yard of the Commanding Officer's Quarters.

Excavations

A single excavation unit (HT-3) was laid out in the expected vicinity of the south wall of the Commanding Officer's Stable (Figure 25). This hand trench measured 2.75 x 0.7 m (9.02 x 2.3 ft) and was oriented with the long axis running north to south. The unit was situated in a grassy yard area approximately 18 m (59.04 ft) east of Lincoln Hall. It was 6.5 m west and 6.5 m north of the Soldier's Home roadway which runs between the Commanding Officer's Quarters and Lincoln Hall. HT-3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 80-90 cm (31.52-35.46 in). The upper 40 cm consisted of fill containing small quantities of coal, clinkers, mortar, plaster, and ash within a very hard and compacted dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) dry silty loam matrix (Figure 29). A very pale brown (10YR7/3) lens containing mortar and plaster was encountered to a depth of 50 cm. This was underlain by a 5-cm (1.97-in) thick lens of dark grey (10YR4/1) silt containing coal, coal dust, and cinders. Beneath the coal lens was a brown to dark brown (10YR4/3) compact clayey silt. This soil level, which contained the greatest density of cultural material, was tentatively identified as a possible buried ground surface. This lens was underlaid by a silty clay of the same color containing a lower density of cultural material. Two soil cores were taken down to a depth of 111-122 cm (43.73-48.07 in). No structural evidence of a wall foundation was encountered during the excavation of HT-3.

Recovered Cultural Material

A total of 104 pieces of cultural material were collected from HT-3 (Table 22). This material was cataloged within seven of the 29 historic database categories. The majority of the artifacts consisted of container fragments (38 items, 36.5 percent of this assemblage) and organics (36 pieces, 34.6 percent). The 38 containers artifacts included of 29 fragments of metal cans and 9 bottle glass sherds. Two of the bottle sherds were neck or finish fragments from medicinal or pharmaceutical bottles. The organic materials from HT-3 consisted of 34 pieces of food bone and two animal teeth. Hardware fasteners accounted for 17 artifacts (16.3 percent). Sixteen of the hardware fasteners were machine cut nails, and one was a machine cut spike. Six (5.8 percent) artifacts were classified as tableware or utilitarian wares. Four of the tablewares were sherds of whiteware table setting or serving vessels. The other two artifacts cataloged in this database category were a porcelain body sherd and a pieces of redware. Four (3.8 percent) samples of construction material, all pieces of red drain or sewer tile, were collected. Two (1.9 percent) of the recovered artifacts were cataloged as unidentified. Both were rusty pieces of iron. One (1.0 percent) by-product sample, a coal clinker, was collected.

Commanding Officer's Privy (ST#4a)

A privy or outhouse was shown in the yard behind the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4) on the 1877 (US,AGL) military plan of Fort Dodge. The small, unlabeled rectangular building and was oriented with the long axis running east to west. The privy was directly north of the ell at the back of the Commanding

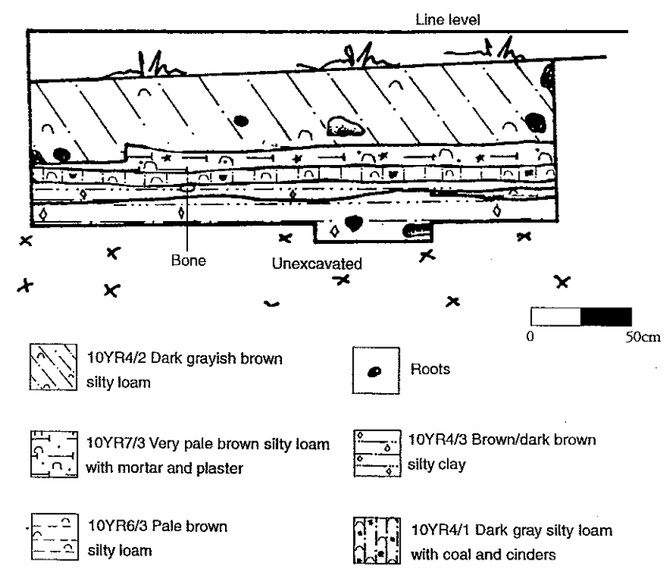


Figure 29. Profile of the west wall of HT-3.

Table 22. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-3, Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-3
BP	1 (1.0%)
CM	4 (3.8%)
CT	38 (36.5%)
HF	17 (16.3%)
OR	36 (34.6%)
TW	6 (5.8%)
UN	2 (1.9%)
Total	104

Officer's Quarters and slightly southwest of the southwest corner of the Commanding Officer's Stables (ST#20).

The outhouse was not visible in the circa 1879 photograph which showed the fort looking southwest from the vicinity of the post trader's store (Figure 15). The privy building was obscured by the Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20) and the fence surrounding the yard.

Excavations

A single shovel test (ST-1) was excavated in the expected vicinity of the Commanding Officer's Privy. This unit was placed in a shallow depression approximately 4.8 m (15.74 ft) east of Lincoln Hall and 1.9 m (6.23 ft) south of the stairs leading up to the east entrance of Lincoln Hall (Figure 25). A core probe was first attempted in this location, but due to the dry compact nature of the soils the probe did not penetrate more than a few centimeters. The shovel test measured approximately 35 cm (13.8 in) in diameter.

The soils in ST-1 consisted of a very hard and compacted dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) dry silt mixed with coal, cinders, mortar, and plaster. The shovel test was excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cm (23.64 in) bgs. A small quantity of artifacts was recovered from ST-1, with a greater density of cultural material encountered from 15-30 cm (5.91-11.82 in). An Oakley core probe was then used to retrieve a soil core to a depth of 100 cm (39.4 in). The mix of coal, cinder, mortar, and plaster continued to 100 cm, but decreased in density below 50 cm (19.7 in). No evidence of the dark organic cultural soil typically associated with privy fill, or of lime or clay often used to cap privies.

Recovered Cultural Material

Sixteen artifacts were recovered during the excavation of ST-1 (Table 23). This included ten (62.5 percent) sherds of table and utilitarian wares, five (31.25 percent) container fragments, and one (6.25 percent) hardware fastener. All ten tableware sherds were whitewares. At least two appeared to be base sherds from the same annular ware vessel and fit together. Two were rim sherds of an annular ware vessel. the container fragments were all glass bottle body sherds. One was from an amber bottle, possibly a beer bottle. The other four bottle glass sherds were light aqua in color. The single hardware fastener was a wire nail, probably post-dating the fort occupation.

Table 23. Cultural Material Recovered from ST-1, Commanding Officer's Privy (ST#4a), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	ST-1
CT	5 (31.25%)
HF	1 (6.25%)
TW	10 (62.5%)
Total	16

Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24)

Four sets of laundress quarters (ST#23 and ST#24) were shown on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan of Fort Dodge in two duplex buildings to the east of the north end of the northern company quarters (ST#9). The eastern quarters is labeled on this plan as "Post School." According to 2nd Lieutenant Sharp's (1882) inspection report, one set of quarters was being used "as a School and Reading Room."

The map overlay of the military plans and the Kansas Soldiers Home (Figure 9) suggested that Nimitz Service Road was probable situated on top of most of the northwestern Laundress Quarters (ST#23). However, the east end of this quarters and all of the northeastern Laundress Quarters/Post School (ST#24) might be situated in a vacant lot east of Nimitz Road and north of a Soldiers Home maintenance building.

Excavations

A single hand excavated trench (HT-4) was laid out in the expected vicinity of these two fort-period structures (Figure 30). This trench, which measured 4.0 x 0.75 m (13.12 x 2.46 ft), was situated approximately 1.3 m (4.26 ft) east of Nimitz Service Road, 21.1 m (69.21 ft) north of the Soldiers Home maintenance building, and 18.8 m (61.66 ft) south of the stone retaining embankment of the Soldiers Home pond. This placed the unit 22.5 m (73.8 ft) east of the east wall of the east ell of the northern enlisted barracks (ST#9). HT-4 was laid out with the long axis oriented east to west in an effort to locate the east wall of the Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and/or the west wall of the Laundress Quarters/Post School (ST#24).

HT-4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 70 cm (27.58 in) as measured from the unit's southwest corner. The soil at the surface was sand, but quickly turned into a very hard and compact dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. Small quantities of charcoal, coal, mortar, and plaster was mixed throughout the trench in low densities. Relatively modern cultural material was recovered within the upper 53 cm (20.88 in), including parts of a ball point pen, wire nails and wire fence staples, asphalt shingles, and chunks of paving asphalt. The post-fort period cultural material was also recovered in the lower portion of HT-4, with wire nails and fence staples continuing to 70 cm bgs. There was no visible difference or change in the soil profile of HT-4 (Figure 31). It appeared likely that the soil was fill material, possibly associated with the construction of the pond to the north or of Nimitz Service Road to the west. No evidence of the Laundress Quarters or Post School (ST#23 and ST#24) were encountered in HT-4.

A top of a 7-cm (2.76-in) diameter vertical wooden post was encountered at a depth of approximately 65 cm (25.61 in), near the bottom of the unit. The post, which was referred to as Feature #7 (F#7), was located 1.75 m (5.74 ft) east of the west edge of the unit and 10 cm (3.94 in) south of the north wall. The wood was very dry and fragile, breaking off on contact, but the wood fibers clearly ran vertically. Due to the wire fence staples in association with the F#7 post, this was interpreted as a probable post-fort period fence post.

Recovered Cultural Material

A total of 87 artifact were recovered from HT-4 (Table 24). Many of the obviously recent items (e.g., ball point pen parts, wire nails and wire fence staples, asphalt shingles, and asphalt chunks, etc.) were noted but collected. Eight of the 29 artifact databases were represented in the assemblage from HT-4. More than half of the assemblage consisted of container items (46 pieces, 52.9 percent). Two of the container fragments were pieces of cans, while the other 44 items consisted of bottle glass. All but two of the pieces of bottle glass were body sherds. The other two were fragments of rim or neck finishes, one from a wide-mouth external

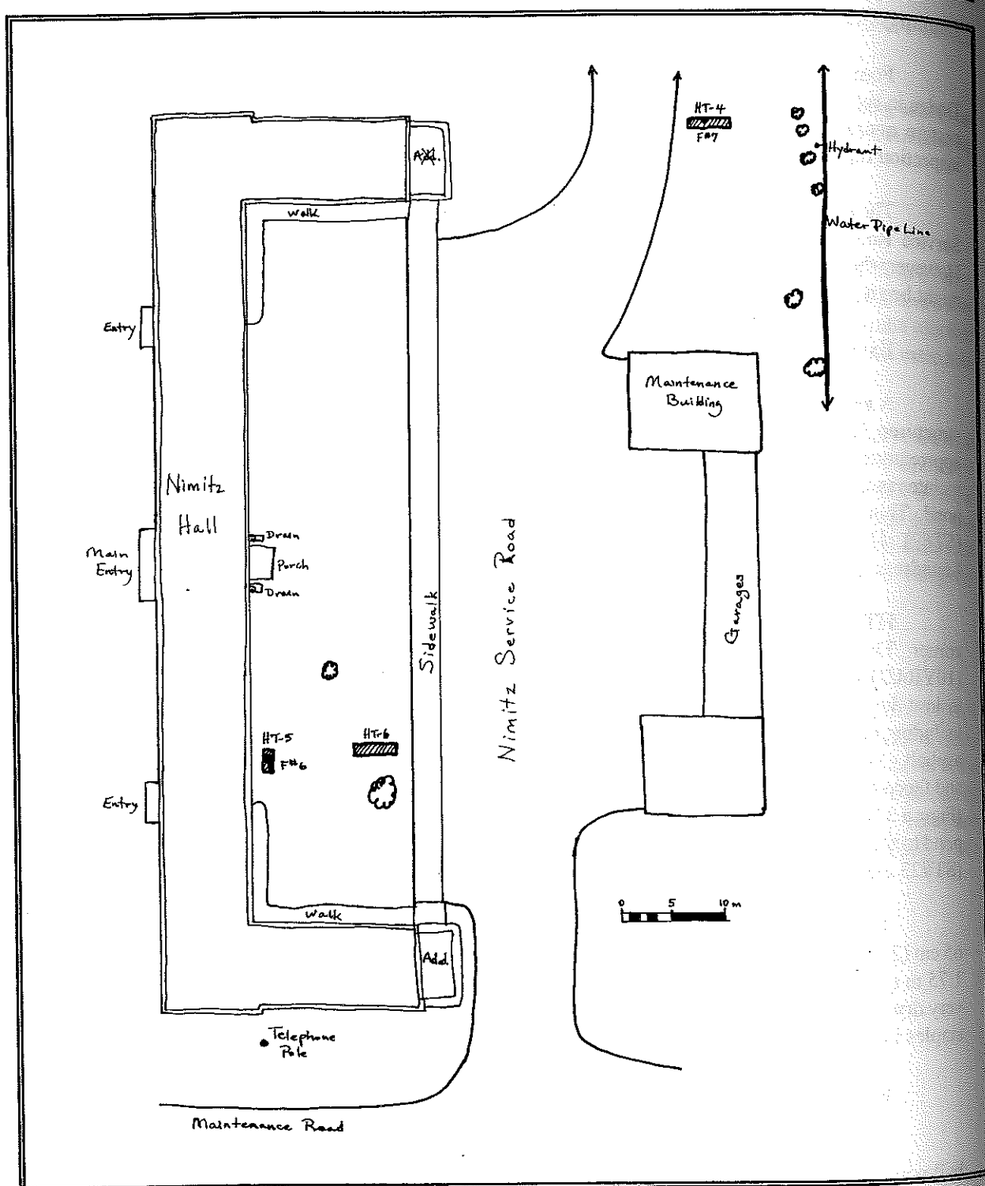


Figure 30. Plan showing location of HT-4 in the vicinity of Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24), HT-5 near the rear of Enlisted Barracks (ST#10), and HT-6 in the vicinity of the Wash House (ST#26) associated with this Enlisted Barracks.

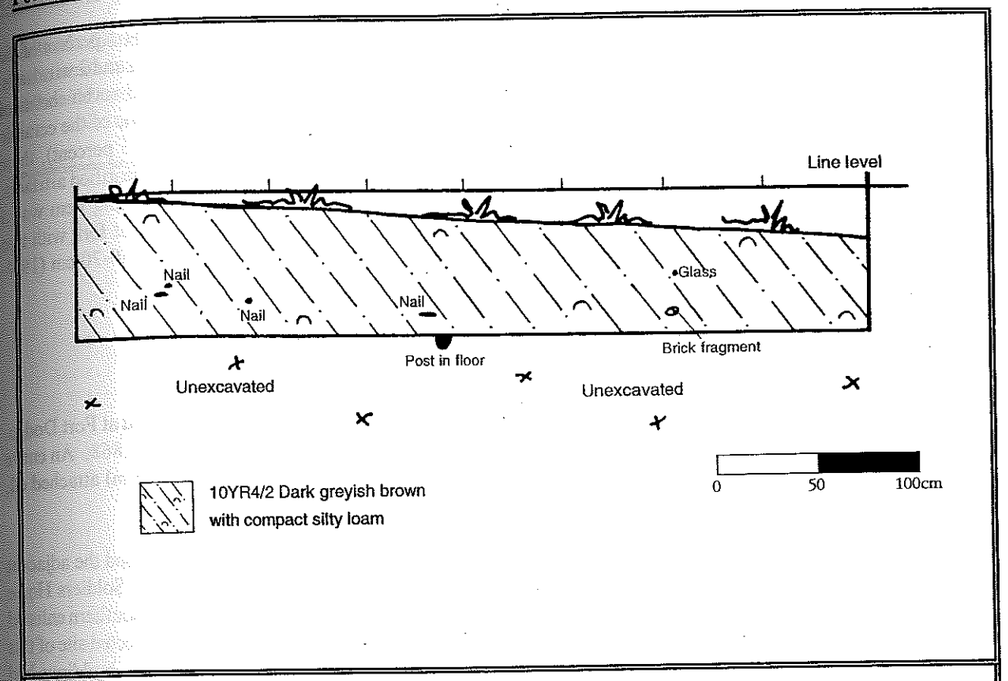


Figure 31. Profile of north wall of HT-4.

Table 24. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-4, Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-4
CL	1 (1.1%)
CT	46 (52.9%)
FW	1 (1.1%)
HF	21 (24.1%)
OR	3 (3.4%)
TW	10 (11.5%)
UN	1 (1.1%)
WG	4 (4.6%)
Total	87

thread jar and the other from a milk glass toiletry jar. Hardware fasteners accounted for 24.1 percent of the assemblage (21 pieces). The hardware fastener assemblage consisted of 19 machine cut nails and 2 wire nails. Ten artifacts (11.5 percent) were cataloged as table and utilitarian wares. These included seven sherds of whiteware, one piece of porcelain, one fragment of stoneware, and a piece of redware. None of the ceramic sherds were decorated. Among the other artifacts were four sherds of window glass (4.6 percent), three organics (3.4 percent), and one each (1.1 percent each) of clothing items, flatwares, and unidentified artifacts. All three organic items were food bones from the 0-35 cm (0-13.79 in) depth. The clothing item was a complete, but badly corroded, metal button. The single piece of flatware was a partial meat fork with two tines. The unidentified item appeared to be a piece of metal foil recovered from a depth of 50-70 cm (19.7-27.58 in).

Enlisted Barracks (ST#10)

Three sets of company quarters were constructed on the east side of the parade ground at Fort Dodge. The two northern barracks were built of stone in 1867 and the southern barrack of adobe in 1868. An entire company of soldiers was housed in each of the enlisted quarters. A 50 x 30 ft (15.25 x 9.15 m) attached ell, containing the company kitchen and dining room, extended east from each barracks.

Archeological investigations focused on Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). This barracks and the adjacent company quarters to the north were structurally modified and connected together during the Soldiers Home occupation. This connected building is referred to by the Soldiers Home as Nimitz Hall. The southern enlisted barracks is no longer standing; three smaller Soldiers Home structures are located over the expected site of this nonextant company quarters. As depicted on the 1876 (US,MDM) plan, each of the barracks buildings had a projecting rear entrance near the center of the main structure.

Investigations focused on the vicinity the probable rear entrance in an effort to determine whether structural evidence for this entrance or fort-period cultural material were present. Field measurements substantiated the measurements provided on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan. Enlisted Barracks (ST#10) measured approximately 9 x 39 m with a 7.5 x 15 m ell extending east from the southeast corner.

Excavations

Hand Trench 5 (HT-5) was laid out in the estimated location of the rear entrance of Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). This was a 1 x 2 m (3.28 x 6.56 ft) unit aligned with the long axis running north to south. It was placed 1.0 m (3.28 ft) east of and parallel to the building's east wall in line with the fourth window north of the ell corner (Figure 30). It appeared that this window had possibly replaced the fort-period doorway. The unit was situated 12.0 m north of the north wall of the building ell. A concrete retaining wall was located 13.6 m east of HT-5. This retaining wall is approximately 3 ft (9.84 m) high, suggesting that the ground surface between the barracks building and the wall had been artificially raised and leveled. HT-5 was placed in an area which was indicated by a Soldiers Home maintenance man as the location from which one course of stone was removed from an old foundation to make it easier to mow behind Nimitz Hall (Van Pearsall, personal communication, 1996)

HT-5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cm (23.64 in) bgs. The first 12 cm of soil, a dark brown (10YR4/3) silt mottled with white (2.5 YR8/1) mortar, was removed, exposing three medium to large flat sandstones across the center portion of the unit. At 30 cm (11.82 in) bgs a portion of the north and east

walls of a foundation, referred to as F#6, were defined (Figure 32). The north wall was 80 cm (31.52 in) wide in the west wall of HT-5. The east wall extended beyond the east edge of the HT-5 so that the thickness of this wall could not be measured.

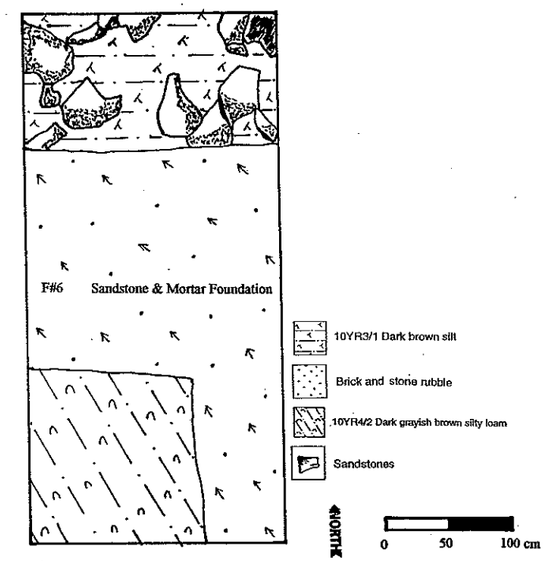


Figure 32. Plan of HT-5 at 30 cm bgs.

Excavation of the 30-50 cm (11.82-19.7 in) level continued in the 0.5 x 1.0 m (1.64 x 3.28 m) portion of HT-5 lying north of the F#6 foundation and in the 0.65 x 0.68 m (2.132 x 2.23 ft) portion of the unit lying southwest of the northeast interior corner of the F#6 foundation. The soil north of F#6 changed from the dark brown silt with chunks of sandstone to black (7.5YR2/1) coal and coal dust. A 2-5 cm (0.79-1.97 in) thick vertical concrete facing was present against the north face of the F#6 north foundation wall (Figure 33). The dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silt in the southwest portion of HT-5 changed to pale brown (10YR6/3) silt and siltstone fragments at 40 cm (15.76 in) bgs. An approximately 25-30 cm (9.85-11.82 in) wide builder's trench was present along the south side of the F#6 north foundation wall and the west side of the F#6 east foundation wall. Most of the cultural material was recovered from the southwest portion of the unit, on the interior of the F#6 foundation corner.

The north portion of HT-5 came down on a sandstone slab at 60 cm (23.64 in) bgs which ended excavation. The concrete facing on the north side of the F#6 north foundation wall ended at this slab which abutted the foundation wall. In the south portion of the unit the F#6 foundation walls appear to have been built against the siltstone bedrock.

Feature #6 was interpreted as being a foundation remnant of the east or rear entrance to the Enlisted

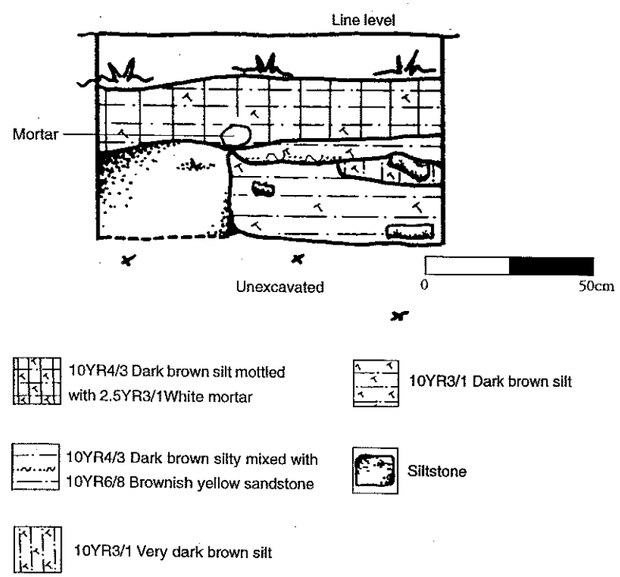


Figure 33. Profile of the south wall of HT-5.

Barracks (ST#10) as shown on the 1876 (US,MDM) plan. The sandstone slab floor on the exterior of the entryway may have been associated with a possible coal storage shed or lean-to situated outside this entrance

Recovered Cultural Material

A total of 249 pieces of historic cultural material were recovered from HT-5 (Table 25). Fourteen of the 29 historic database categories were represented. The majority of the artifacts were cataloged in four categories: hardware fasteners (67 items, 26.9 percent of the assemblage), containers (55 pieces, 22.1 percent), window glass (44 sherds, 17.7 percent), and personal items (33 artifacts, 13.2 percent). The majority of the 67 hardware fasteners recovered from HT-5 were machine cut nails (56 pieces, 83.6 percent of the hardware fastener assemblage). Among the other hardware fastener items collected were three (4.5 percent) frozen nuts and bolts, two (3.0 percent) machine cut spikes, two (3.0 percent) bolts, one (1.5 percent) wire nail, one (1.5 percent) hook, one (1.5 percent) nut, and one (1.5 percent) staple and ring. All but one of the 55 container items recovered from HT-5 were glass bottle or jar fragments. Most of the bottle sherds were not identifiable as to contents. Two appeared to be from medicinal or pharmaceutical bottles and four from amber beverage bottles, possibly beer. Thirty-two of the 33 artifacts cataloged as personal items were parts of clay smoking pipes. All of the pipe fragments were recovered from the 30-50 cm (11.82-19.7 in) level of HT-5. Thirty-one of the pipe pieces were bowl fragments and the other was a stem fragment. All were plain with no decoration or indication of manufacturer. The only non-pipe related personal item recovered from HT-5 was a portion of a slate pencil lead.

Table 25. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-5, Enlisted Barracks (ST#10), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-5
BP	11 (4.4%)
CL	4 (1.6%)
CM	1 (0.4%)
CT	55 (22.1%)
FA	1 (0.4%)
FN	2 (0.8%)
HF	67 (26.9%)
HS	1 (0.4%)
OR	2 (0.8%)
PS	33 (13.2%)
TW	10 (4.0%)
UN	15 (6.0%)
UT	3 (1.2%)
WG	44 (17.7%)
Total	249

The remainder of the artifact assemblage recovered from HT-5 was divided among unidentified (15 items, 6.0 percent), by-products (11 pieces, 4.4 percent), table and utilitarian wares (10 sherds, 4.0 percent), clothing (4 items, 1.6 percent), utility items (3 pieces, 1.2 percent), furnishings and organics (2 pieces each, 0.8 percent each), and construction material, firearms, and harness (1 item each, 0.4 percent each). The by-product pieces collected were samples of coal and coal clinkers. The ten tableware items included eight rim and body sherds from whiteware table setting or serving vessels, a fragment of a whiteware cup or mug handle, and a porcelain body sherd from an unidentified vessel type. None of the sherds had maker's marks. All four clothing items were buttons. One was a 0.73-in diameter metal four-hole button which appeared to be a probable post-Civil War military trouser suspender button. Military uniform trousers had six fly buttons and four to six suspender buttons, two to four on the front and two on the back of the waistband. These were four-hole tinned metal buttons. Military trouser fly buttons measured 22 lignes (0.55 in) in diameter, while suspender buttons were 27 lignes (0.675 in) in diameter (US,QG:1986:94). One of the other buttons was also metallic, but was incomplete and corroded. One of the two remaining buttons was a two-hole shell button and the other was a four-hole glass button. These buttons were probably from civilian shirts or underwear. All three utility items were sherds of lamp chimney glass. The furnishing items consisted of a brass skeleton key and an iron turnbuckle buckle and bolt. The recovered organics consisted of a piece of poultry bone and several fragments of eggshell. The construction material item collected was a sample of mortar. The single

firearm related item recovered from HT-5 was a brass saber hook. This was identified by Stephen Allie (personal communication, 1996) as the style used after 1872 and before 1903. The artifact cataloged in the harness database was a rusty and incomplete portion of a probable hobble chain.

Enlisted Wash House (ST#26)

The 1870 report of surgeons De Graw and Tremaine did not refer to wash houses associated with the company quarters. Instead, they indicated that a trough for washing was located in a wooden shed attached to the kitchen ell of each enlisted barracks (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:301-302). The later Adjutant General's map shows a 16 x 24 ft (4.88 x 7.32 m) frame building labeled as a "wash-house" behind each of the three enlisted barracks. The wash houses were centered behind the barracks and situated such that their east walls align with the east end of the kitchen and mess room ell of each company quarters.

When the archeological investigations began, the area behind the middle Enlisted Barracks (ST#10) was a grassy lawn with a tree. This yard area appeared to have been filled and built up to the level of a retaining wall in front of a parking alcove on the west side of Nimitz Service Road.

Excavations

A single excavation unit (HT-6) was laid out in the expected location of the wash house behind the center Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). This unit measured 1 x 4 m (3.28 x 13.12 ft). It was situated 10 m (32.8 ft) east of the enlisted barracks' east wall and 1.5 m (4.92 ft) west of the retaining wall. HT-6 was 3.5 m (11.48 m) north of a tree, and 14.5 m (47.56 ft) north of the north wall of the ell at the south end of this company quarters (Figure 30).

The upper 20 cm (7.89 in) of HT-6 was excavated across the entire unit. It consisted of a darky grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam with a mixture of coal, clinkers, and mortar flecks. Large numbers of tree roots were encountered in this level, most of which entered the unit from the south and turned to go straight down into the floor of HT-6. The east and west halves of HT-6 were excavated separately below 20 cm (7.89 in). The east half was excavated first as soil cores taken in HT-6 at the 20 cm depth suggested the presence of a possible buried stone foundation in this portion of the unit. Excavation of the east half of HT-6 to a depth of 50 cm encountered soil changes and a number of river cobbles, but no evidence of a complete or remnant stone foundation. In both halves of HT-6, the soil changed to a brown (10YR5/3) silty sand at a depth of approximately 20-25 cm (7.89-9.85 in) and this soil extended to a depth of approximately 55 cm (21.67 in). It was underlain by an approximately 10-cm (3.94-in) thick layer of compact very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt at a depth of approximately 35 cm and a 10-15-cm (3.94-5.91-in) thick layer of compact dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt. HT-6 was excavated another 10 cm to a maximum depth of 75 cm (29.55 in). Soils in this level contained virtually no cultural material and excavation was halted.

The artifacts collected from the upper portion of this unit appear to post-date Fort Dodge, consisting of wire nails, ceramic tile, and other relatively modern materials. This material was interpreted as fill from landscaping associated with construction of the concrete retaining wall. Most of the cultural materials recovered from the lowest two soil levels, between approximately 55 to 65 cm (19.7 to 25.61 in) bgs, were consistent with the fort-period occupation. This included a General Services cuff button and a Liberty-Seated half dime with the date 1857. The presence of two piston rings, five fragments of tar paper shingles, and a piece of galvanized pipe in this level suggests that some mixing occurred with later materials. These levels

were considered to be the original fort-period ground surface behind this Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). However, no structural evidence associated with the wash house was identified in HT-6.

Recovered Cultural Material

A total of 251 pieces of historic cultural material were collected during the archeological excavation of HT-6 (Table 26). Nearly two-thirds of the artifacts recovered from HT-6 were collected from below 50 cm (19.7 in) bgs, from the 50-65 cm (19.7-25.61 in) or 65-75 cm (25.61-29.55 in) levels. Sixteen of the 29 historic catalog databases were represented in the assemblage from HT-6.

Table 26. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-6, Enlisted Wash House (ST#26), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-6
AM	1 (0.4%)
AT	5 (2.0%)
BP	15 (6.0%)
CL	2 (0.8%)
CM	31 (12.4%)
CT	121 (48.2%)
FA	1 (0.4%)
HF	26 (10.4%)
HM	4 (1.6%)
OR	3 (1.2%)
PS	5 (2.0%)
RC	1 (0.4%)
TW	20 (8.0%)
UN	5 (2.0%)
UT	7 (2.8%)
WG	4 (1.6%)
Total	251

Nearly one half of the artifacts recovered were cataloged in the container category (121 pieces, 48.2 percent of the HT-6 assemblage). Twenty-three (19.0 percent) of the container items were metal can parts, including one partial can lid. The remaining 98 pieces were glass bottle or jar fragments, consisting of 95

assorted body sherds, two neck or rim pieces, and one base and body sherd. Seventy-three of the bottle sherds and 22 of the can fragments were collected from below 50 cm bgs. These bottle pieces from the lower levels included the two bottle finishes and the partial base. One bottle neck was a clear glass single bead finish from a probable medicinal or pharmaceutical bottle. The rim fragment was part of an external thread milk glass jar, probably a toiletry container. The body and base sherd was amethyst glass from a possible medicinal or pharmaceutical bottle.

Construction material (31 pieces, 12.4 percent), hardware fasteners (27 items, 10.4 percent), table and utilitarian wares (20 sherds, 8.0 percent), and by-products (15 pieces, 6.0 percent) accounted for much of the remaining cultural material recovered from HT-6. Only five of the 31 pieces of construction material collected were recovered from below 50 cm bgs, consisting of five fragments of tar paper shingles. The remaining 26 pieces of construction material included five brick fragments, one piece of mortar, one pink and one grey flooring tile, and 17 fragments of tar paper shingles. The 27 hardware fasteners from HT-6 included 12 wire and 10 machine cut nails recovered above 50 cm bgs, and 4 machine cut nails collected below 50 cm bgs. All 20 of the table and utilitarian ware sherds collected from HT-6 were found below 50 cm bgs. Eleven were whitewares, including 6 rim and 8 body sherds from unidentified table setting or serving vessels. Two of the sherds were from stoneware utilitarian vessels. The other seven tablewares where clear glass sherds from a probable serving dish lid. The 15 by-product samples collected were all coal clinkers recovered from the 50-65 cm level of HT-6.

The few remaining artifacts were cataloged as utility items (7 pieces, 2.8 percent); automotive, personal, or unidentified (5 items each, 2.0 percent each); hardware miscellaneous and window glass (4 pieces each, 1.6 percent each); organics (3 pieces, 1.2 percent); clothing (2 items, 0.8 percent); or ammunition, firearms, and recreation items (1 artifact each, 0.4 percent each). Four of the seven utility items were sherds of lamp chimney glass. The other three items cataloged in this database included a cuprous ring from a lantern, a piece of copper plumbing pipe with external threads at one end, and a piece of galvanized pipe. All of the utility items except the lantern ring were recovered below 50 cm bgs. The five automotive parts recovered included a pre-1935 18-mm spark plug from a probable Model A or T engine, an four iron piston ring fragments. The five personal items from HT-6 were all recovered from the 50-65 cm level. They included an incomplete pair of sewing scissors, the silver 1857 Liberty-Seated half dime, and three pieces of clay tobacco pipes, two stem fragments and one stem and bowl fragment. The five artifacts cataloged as unidentified included four badly rusted iron fragments and a corroded cuprous item. The artifacts cataloged as hardware miscellaneous included three pieces of wire and a piece of iron bar stock, the later from below 50 cm bgs. Of the three organic items, one piece of bone and a piece of wood were recovered from above 50 cm. A single piece of bone was collected from the 65-75 cm level of HT-6. The two clothing items recovered from HT-6 were both fasteners. One was a metal overall button. The other was a cuff-sized General Service button recovered from the 50-65 cm level of this unit. This button was of the style authorized for all enlisted men from 1855 to 1884 as "distinguished by the recessed, wide, flat, and lined shield on the eagle's breast" and the eagle's narrow long wings (Brinckerhoff 1972:5). Unfortunately, no maker's information was visible on the back of this button. The only ammunition-related artifact, a .38 caliber rim-fire cartridge, was also recovered from the 50-65 cm level. The single artifact classified in the firearm database was an iron object tentatively identified as the mid-distal end of a straight-stemmed metal projectile point. It was only tentatively identified as an arrowhead due to the asymmetrical shoulders and lack of apparent beveling on the edges. One recreation artifact was recovered from HT-6 below 50 cm. It was a bent cuprous toy, possibly a whistle.

Workshop Vicinity--Old Blacksmith Shop (ST#34), Carpenter Shop (ST#35), and Blacksmith and Woodworking Shops (ST#33 and ST#36)

Three or four buildings identified as shops are shown at the extreme southwest edge of the main garrison on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan of Fort Dodge. These included a "Blacksmith's & W.W. Shops," a "Carpenter Shop," an "Old B.S. Shop," and an unlabeled structure (Figure 6). The shops were not mentioned in the 1870 (De Graw and Tremaine) surgeons' report.

The 1882 (Sharp) inspection identified four buildings containing various Quartermaster's Department workshops at Fort Dodge. All five buildings had shingle roofs and were listed in fair condition. One of these buildings housed the wheelwright and blacksmith shops with three forges (ST#36). A second shop building was used as a paint shop. A lumber room was housed in another structure. The fourth quartermaster shop was used as a saddlers shop.

The estimated location of these shops was determined from the map overlay as being on the north side of MacArthur Street in the vicinity of an unnamed north to south alley way. This vicinity was a vacant grassy lot. Surface evidence, including sidewalks, some concrete foundation remnants, and linear "shadows" in the grass, suggested that at least one Soldiers Home cottage had once been situated in or near this vicinity.

Excavations

One hand-excavated trench (HT-7) was laid out to examine the potential vicinity of the Quartermaster's Shops. This unit, which measured 4.0 x 0.4 m (13.12 x 1.31 ft), was aligned with the long axis oriented north to south in an effort to intercept the north or south walls of one or more shop structures. HT-7 was situated 7.5 m (24.6 ft) north of MacArthur Street, 8.5 m (27.88 ft) east of the alley, and 1.0 m (3.28 ft) south of the nearest probable cottage foundations (Figure 34).

The upper 25 cm (9.85 in) of HT-7 was recovered as a single level. It consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam with a low density of brick fragments, coal clinkers, mortar, and plaster mixed in the soil. The soil remained the same in the 25-38 cm (9.85-14.97 in) level with a slight decrease in the density of brick, clinkers, mortar, and plaster. The next level in HT-7 was excavated to a depth of 50 cm (19.7 in). A muleshoe with attached nails was recovered at a depth of 40 cm near the middle of HT-7. A 12-cm wide dark mottled stain, referred to as F#8, was noted in the floor of HT-7 at 50 cm. The stain crossed the unit between 1.5-1.62 m (4.92-5.31 ft) north of the south end of the trench (Figure 35). The F#8 stain was initially thought to be a possible builder's trench from one of the workshops. Only the central portion of HT-7, from 1.0-2.5 m (3.28-6.56 ft) north of the south end, was excavated to 70 cm (27.58 in). The F#8 stain remained visible at 70 cm and continued into the floor of HT-7. Excavation of HT-7 continued, focusing only on the F#8 stain. At a depth of 75 cm (29.55 in) a 1-in diameter iron pipe was encountered running along the south side of the F#8 stain (Figure 36). This feature was determined to be a post-fort period pipe trench, probably associated with a Soldiers Home cottage in this vicinity rather than the builder's trench of a fort-period workshop structure. Excavation of HT-7 was halted.

Recovered Cultural Material

Seventy-five pieces of cultural material were recovered from HT-7 (Table 27). While 11 of the 29 database categories were represented, the majority of the artifacts were cataloged in three databases: containers (24 items, 32.0 percent of the assemblage), hardware fasteners (22 pieces, 29.3 percent), and table and

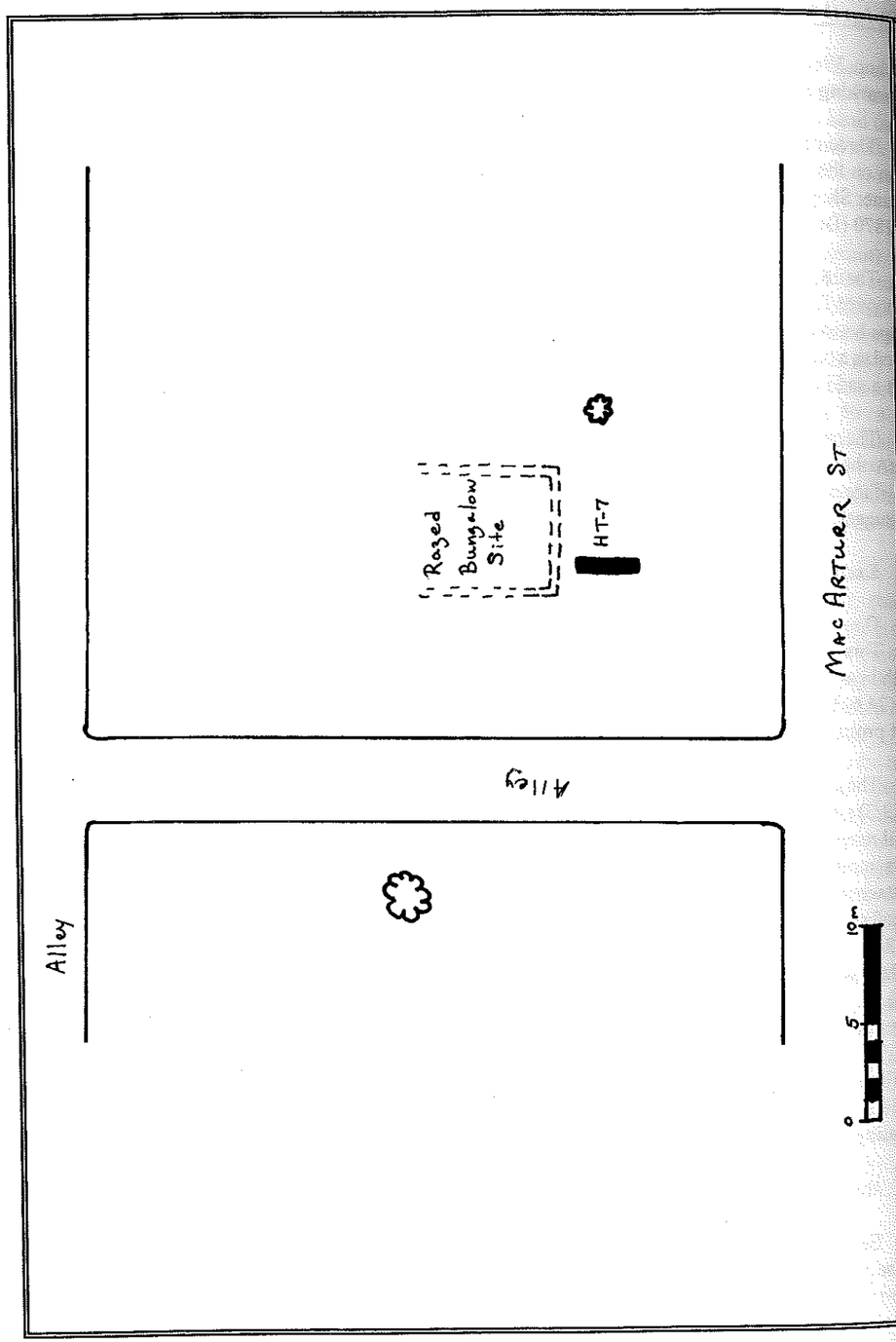


Figure 34. Plan showing location of HT-7 in the workshop vicinity (ST#33, ST#34, ST#35, and ST#36).

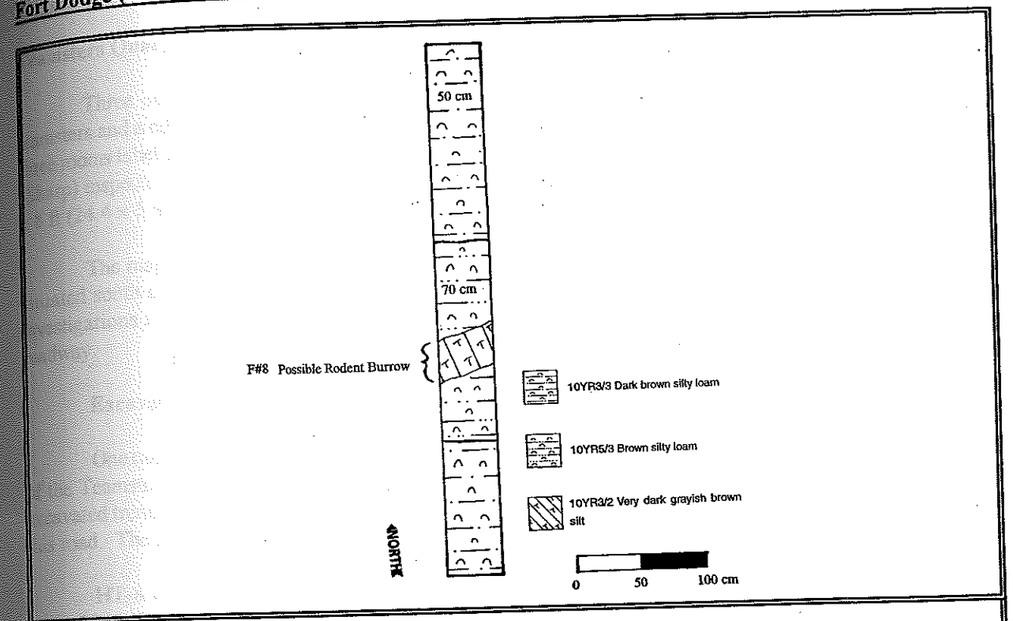


Figure 35. Plan of HT-7 at 50 cm bgs.

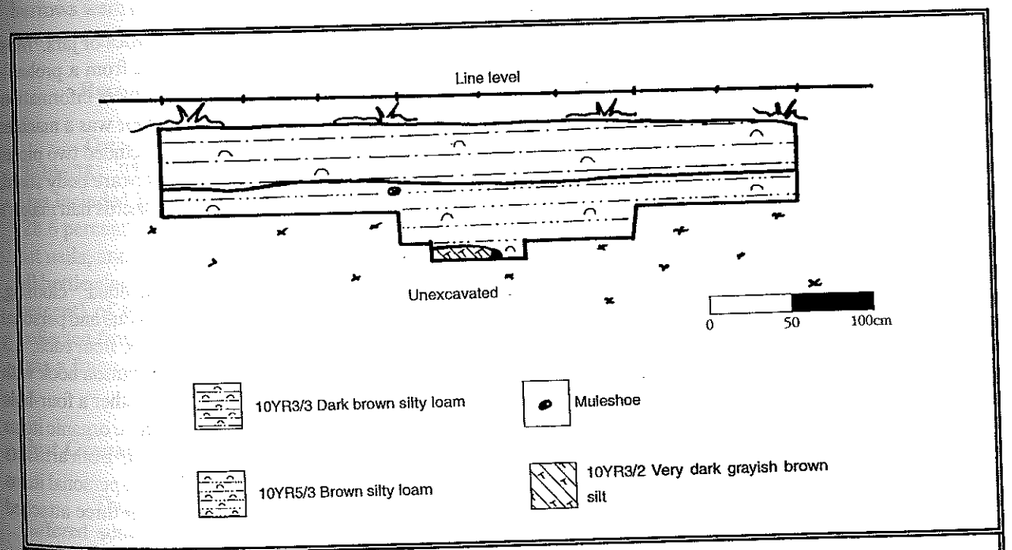


Figure 36. Profile of east wall of HT-7.

Table 27. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-7, Workshop Vicinity (ST#33, ST#34, ST#35, ST#36), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-7
CL	3 (4.0%)
CM	3 (4.0%)
CT	24 (32.0%)
HF	22 (29.3%)
HM	2 (2.7%)
HS	1 (1.3%)
OR	3 (4.0%)
PS	2 (2.7%)
RC	1 (1.3%)
TW	13 (17.3%)
WG	1 (1.3%)
Total	75

utilitarian wares (13 sherds, 17.3 percent). All 24 container fragments were from glass bottles or jars. Most were bottle body sherds of various colors. One sherd was a neck and shoulder fragment from a probable medicinal or pharmaceutical bottle. None of the sherds had evidence of labeling or manufacturer information. Of the 22 hardware fasteners recovered from this unit, all but two were machine cut nails. One was a machine cut spike, and the other a probable wire nail. The 13 sherds of table and utilitarian wares included two pieces of stoneware and 11 fragments of whiteware. Only one of the sherds was decorated, a whiteware body sherd, possibly from a plate, which had a gold band and an aqua fleur-de-lis pattern. None of the sherds had maker's marks.

The other eight databases represented by the artifact assemblage from HT-7 included: clothing, construction materials, and organics (three pieces each, 4.0 percent each); hardware miscellaneous and personal items (two artifacts each, 2.7 percent each); and harness, recreation, and window glass (one item each, 1.3 percent each). The three clothing-related artifacts recovered from HT-7 consisted of an iron button hook with threads at one end, and two buttons. Both buttons were made of shell, one a two-hole and the other a four-hole button. All three construction material items were fragments of slate roofing shingles. The three organic items recovered from HT-7 consisted of two food bones and a shell, probably from a fresh water clam. Both artifacts cataloged in the hardware miscellaneous database were portions of metal bucket bales. The two personal items were portions of a single safety pin. The single harness-related item was the mule shoe with three attached nails. The artifact cataloged as a recreation item was a fragment of a bisque doll head.

Teamsters Quarters (ST#44) and Saddler (ST#45)

Three buildings south of the corrals were depicted on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan as quarters for teamsters and a corral master. The western building in the row was 16 x 76 ft (3.88 x 23.18 m) and contained three rooms labeled "teamsters qrts," and "saddler." This is probably the same structure mentioned in the 1882 (Sharp) inspection report as containing three sets of civilian quarters. This building then measured 80 x 18 x 8 ft (24.4 x 5.49 x 2.44 m) and was built of frame, weather boarded, and had a shingle roof.

The map overlay produced of Fort Dodge and the Soldiers Home indicated that this building was situated south of MacArthur Street and southeast of the old dairy barn. At the time of the archeological investigations this location was a grassy area with several recreational vehicles and boats parked along the roadway.

Excavations

One excavation unit (HT-8) was laid out on the south side of MacArthur Street in the expected vicinity of the Teamsters Quarters and Saddler (ST#44 and ST#45). HT-8, a 5.5 x 0.65 m (18.0 x 2.1 ft) hand-excavated trench, was situated 5.0 m (1.97 ft) south of Mac Arthur Street and 2.5 m (8.2 ft) west of a fork in this road. The trench was approximately 70 m southeast of the old Soldiers Home dairy barn (Figure 37).

HT-8 was excavated to a maximum depth of 24 cm (9.46 in) into culturally sterile soil. Soils in the upper 20 cm (7.88 in) consisted of grayish brown (10YR5/2) to brown (10YR5/3) silty loam containing a small quantity of artifacts, coal, mortar, and plaster fragments. Below 20 cm the soil changed to a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clayey silt loam and no longer contained artifacts or cultural materials. A number of rodent burrows were noted in the northern portion of this unit. No structural or artifactual evidence of the fort-period teamsters quarters or saddler were encountered in HT-8.

Recovered Cultural Material

The artifact assemblage from HT-8 contained 63 items representing seven of the 29 database categories (Table 28). The largest category of artifacts was organics with 30 pieces (47.6 percent of the assemblage). This included 28 pieces of food bone, a fragment of turtle carapace, and a probable rodent vertebra. Eighteen (28.6 percent) of the recovered artifacts were cataloged as hardware fasteners. Nine wire nails, eight machine cut nails, and one carriage bolt were recovered from HT-8. The 10 (15.9 percent) container fragments were all bottle glass body sherds. No contents or manufacturer information was present on these sherds. Two (3.2 percent) of the items recovered were pieces of stoneware utilitarian vessels. The single clothing artifact collected from HT-8 was an incomplete two-hole shell button. The only construction material item recovered was a fragment of a tar paper shingle. The hardware miscellaneous item consisted of a piece of wire.

Post Granary (ST#37)

The descriptions of the granary from the 1877 (US,AGL) plan and the 1882 (Sharp) inspection report differed somewhat in dimensions. This frame building, which was located west of the three connected storehouses (ST#13, ST#14, and ST#15), was shown on the plan as a 30 x 110 ft (9.15 x 33.55 m) rectangular structure. The dimensions provided in the inspection report were slightly smaller, 110 x 28 x 12 ft (33.55 x 8.54 x 3.66 m).

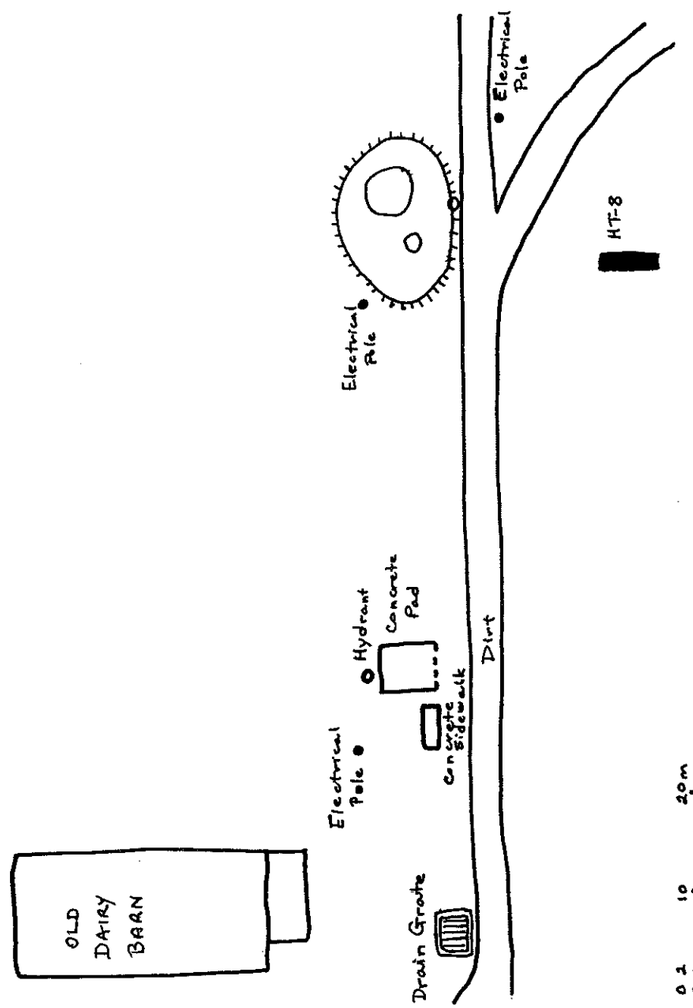


Figure 37. Plan showing location of HT-8 in the vicinity of the Teamsters Quarters (ST#44) and Saddler (ST#45).

Table 28. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-8, Teamsters Quarters (ST#44) and Saddler (ST#45), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-8
CL	1 (1.6%)
CM	1 (1.6%)
CT	10 (15.9%)
HF	18 (28.6%)
HM	1 (1.6%)
OR	30 (47.6%)
TW	2 (3.2%)
Total	63

The expected location of this structure, based on the map overlays of the fort and Soldiers Home, was a vacant grassy lot enclosed on four sides by alleys. The 1877 (US,AGL) plan indicated that the granary was aligned with the Subsistence Department Warehouse and situated approximately 130-140 ft (39.65-42.7 m) west of the storehouse, which now houses the Soldiers Home library.

Excavations

A 4.0 x 0.6 m (13.12 x 1.97 ft) unit (HT-9) was laid out in the expected vicinity of the east wall of the fort-period granary. This trench was oriented with the long axis aligned east to west (Figure 38). HT-9 was situated 41.4 m (135.79 ft) south of Pershing Street and 14.0 m (45.92 ft) south of the alley to the north. The east end of the unit was 41 m (134.48 ft) west of the Subsistence Warehouse (ST#13) and 30 m (98.4 ft) west of the alley to the east.

Soils in the upper 30 cm (11.82 in) of HT-9 consisted of a very dry, hard, and compact dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. Coal, cinder, mortar, and plaster fragments were present in low densities in the soils above 30 cm. The floor of HT-9 at 35 cm (13.79 in) showed virtually no mottling or staining except for a narrow concentration of mortar flecks near the east end of the trench. This mortar stain, referred to as F#9, crossed the unit in a north to south direction between 0.6-1.1 m (1.97-3.61 ft). Soils in the remainder of the trench changed to a compact brown (10YR5/3) silty loam, while the soil in the F#9 stain remained a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam with mortar flecks and chunks. This feature was identified as a probable foundation builder's trench associated with the Post Granary (ST#37). The eastern portion of HT-9 containing the F#9 stain, between 0.4-1.3 m (1.31-4.26 ft) west of the east end of the trench, was excavated to 60 cm (23.64 in) bgs. Large chunks of mortar were present in the F#9 builder's trench fill from 35-45 cm (13.79-17.73 in) bgs. At 60 cm the stain was clearly defined in the trench floor (Figure 39) and in the walls, especially the north wall (Figure 40). The F#9 stain was 30 cm (11.82 in) wide, extending from 0.68-0.98 m (2.23-3.21 ft) west of the north end of HT-9. This portion of HT-9 was excavated to 70 cm (27.58 in) bgs. The F#9 stain did not continue into the trench floor at this level. The bottom of the stain was visible in the north wall profile

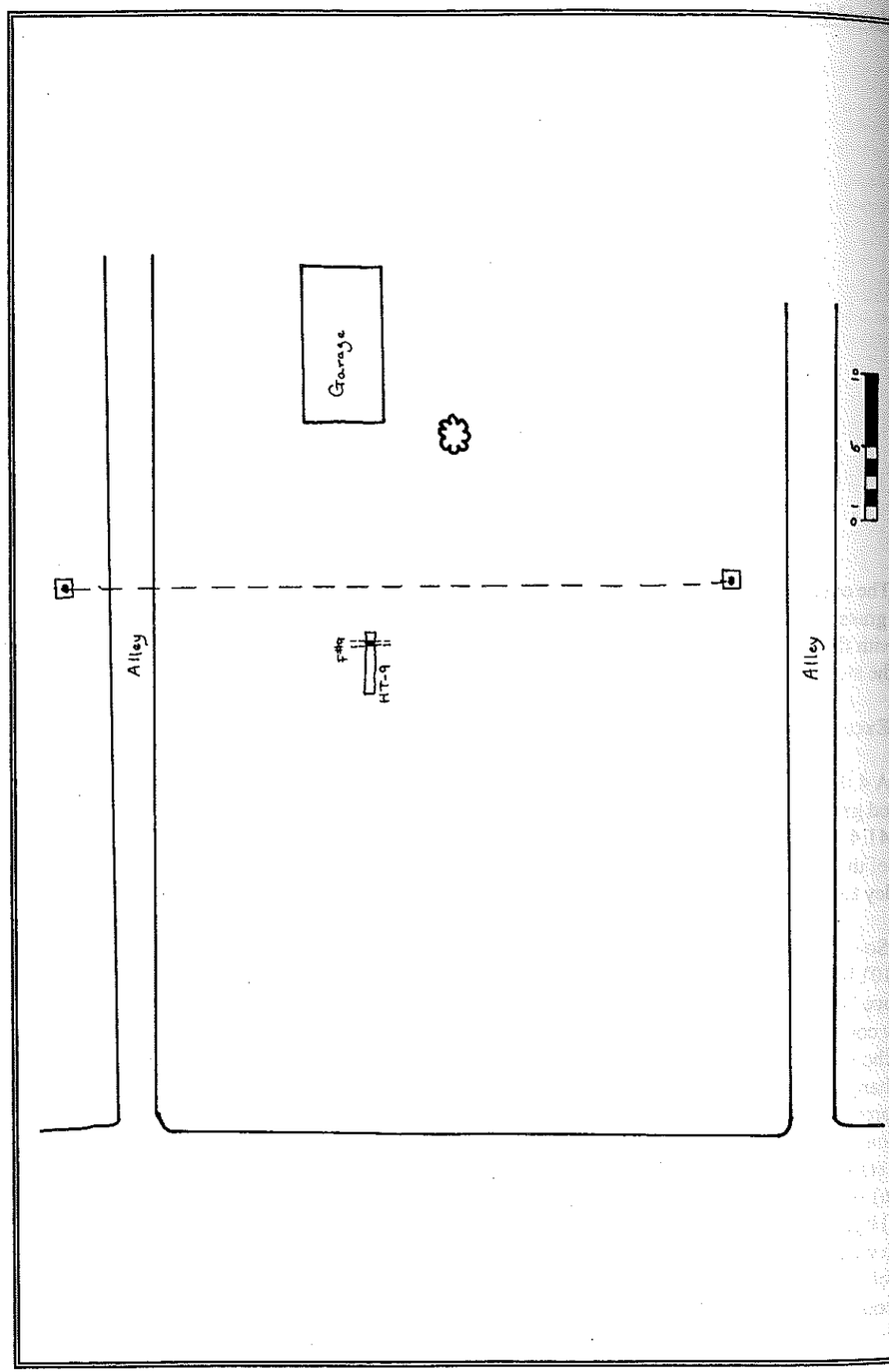


Figure 38. Plan showing location of HT-9 in vicinity of the Post Granary (ST#37)

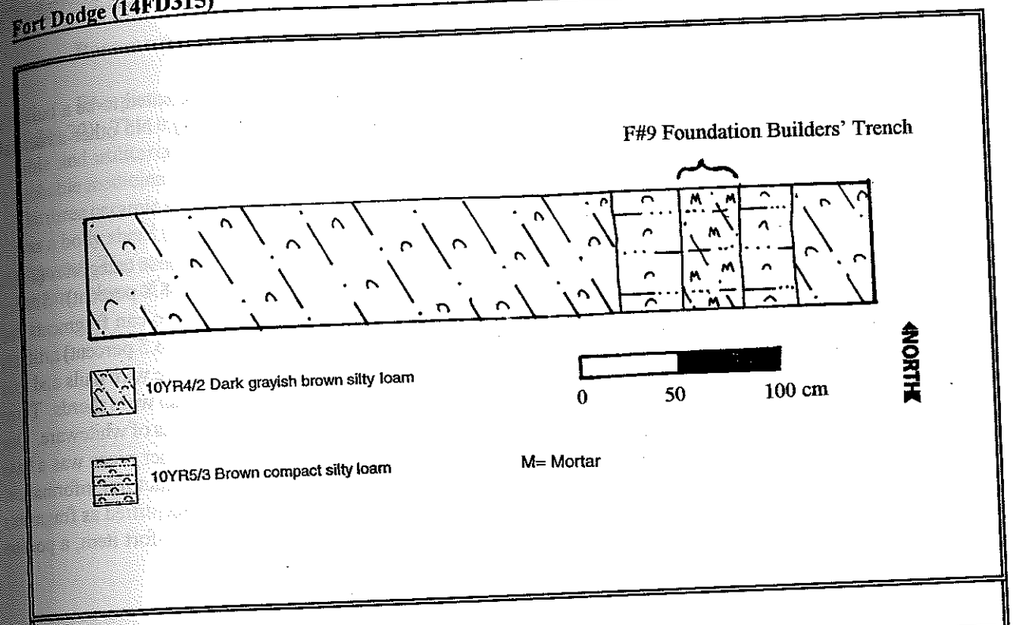


Figure 39. Plan of HT-9 at 60 cm bgs.

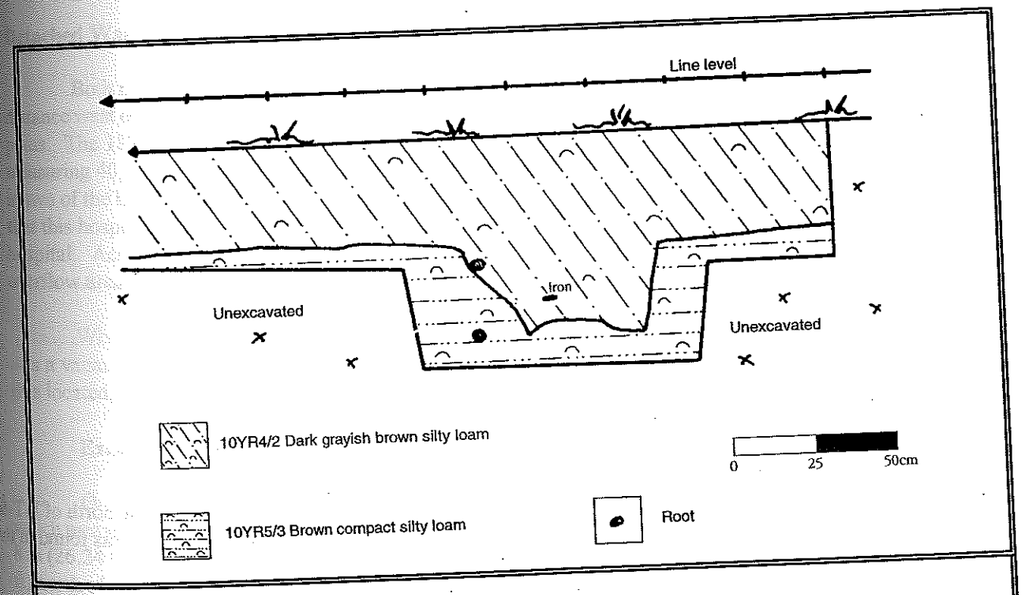


Figure 40. Profile of north wall of HT-9.

ending with an irregularly-shaped bottom at a depth of approximately 62 cm (24.43 in).

The F#9 mortar-filled trench was in the correct location and appropriately oriented to be a builder's trench associated with construction of the eastern wall of the Post Granary (ST#37). No other structural evidence was noted.

Recovered Cultural Material

Forty-three artifacts were recovered from HT-9, representing six of the 29 database categories (Table 29). Nearly half of this assemblage was comprised of container fragments (21 pieces, 48.8 percent). Sixteen glass bottle sherds were recovered from the 0-25 cm (0-9.85 in) level of HT-9, while two can fragments and three bottle glass sherds were collected from the 25-35 cm (9.85-13.79 in) level. Seven (16.3 percent) artifacts were cataloged as hardware fasteners, all from the top level of HT-9. These included three wire nails and four machine cut nails. The assemblage also contained seven (16.3 percent) table and utilitarian ware sherds. Three of these were stoneware body sherds from unidentified utilitarian vessels. Four were sherds of whiteware. One of the whiteware pieces was a cup handle fragment with a gold band decoration. Another piece was a base fragment with a portion of a flow blue floral pattern. None of these sherds had any manufacturer information. Three (7.0 percent) pieces of cast iron were tentatively cataloged with furnishings and identified as fragments of a stove. The final artifact, collected from the top level of HT-9, was an obvious post-fort item, a portion of a rubber heater hose from an automobile cooling system.

Table 29. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-9, Post Granary (ST#37), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-9
AT	1 (2.3%)
CT	21 (48.8%)
FN	3 (7.0%)
HF	7 (16.3%)
HM	4 (9.3%)
TW	7 (16.3%)
Total	43

Water Line Trenching in Post Granary (ST#37) Vicinity

An east-west aligned water line trench was machine excavated a short distance to the north of HT-9. This trench bisected the expected location of the Post Granary. No clear structural evidence was found in the walls of this trench.

Recovered Cultural Material

Five pieces of historic cultural material were recovered from the waterline trenching backdirt piles (Table 30). This material included two (40 percent) pieces of container glass and three (60 percent) sherds of table and utilitarian wares. One of the bottle pieces was a colorless glass, double bead neck finish from a probable medicinal or pharmaceutical bottle. The other container fragment was a light aqua glass body sherd. The three ceramic sherds consisted of one fragment of whiteware and two pieces of stoneware. The whiteware was a body sherd from an unidentified table setting or serving vessel. One stoneware sherd was a white body fragment. The other stoneware piece was a white rim sherd with some evidence of scalloping or fluting around the rim. None of the glass or ceramic sherds had maker's marks of any kind.

Table 30. Cultural Material Recovered from Water Line Trenching in vicinity of Post Granary (ST#37), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	Water Line Trenching
CT	2 (40.0%)
TW	3 (60.0%)
Total	5

Detached Ward of the Post Hospital (ST#1)

Both military plans of Fort Dodge (US,MDM 1876; US,AGL 1877) depict a frame building a short distance west of the Post Hospital (ST#2). This building is referred to as a "ward" or "detached ward" on the plans. The 1870 surgeons report described the building as a hospital ward for the black troops at the fort, measuring 40 x 24 ft (12.2 x 7.32 m) (De Graw and Tremaine 1870:302-303). The Detached Ward is visible in two of the historic photographs of Fort Dodge (Figures 12 and 14). The 1882 (Sharp) inspection reported that this hospital structure, which measured 76 x 24.33 ft (23.18 x 7.42 m), was located 75 feet west of the hospital. According to the inspector, it was used as quarters for hospital stewards and matrons and as an overflow area for patients.

When the archeological investigations were conducted, the area west of the stone Post Hospital (ST#2) was a vacant grassy yard. A lawn croquet or bocci ball court enclosed by a low concrete curb and sidewalk was located in this vicinity west of the hospital.

Excavations

One trench (HT-10) was laid out in the expected vicinity of the Detached Ward (Figure 41). This unit, which measured 1 x 2 m (3.28 x 6.56 m), was oriented with the long axis aligned east to west. The trench was 8 m (26.24 ft) south of the service road running on the south side of Lincoln and Grant Halls, and 22 m (72.16 ft) north of Custer Street. The east end of HT-10 was located approximately 29 m (95.12 ft) west of the stone hospital building. Based on the contemporary descriptions of the detached ward being 75 ft (22.88 m) west

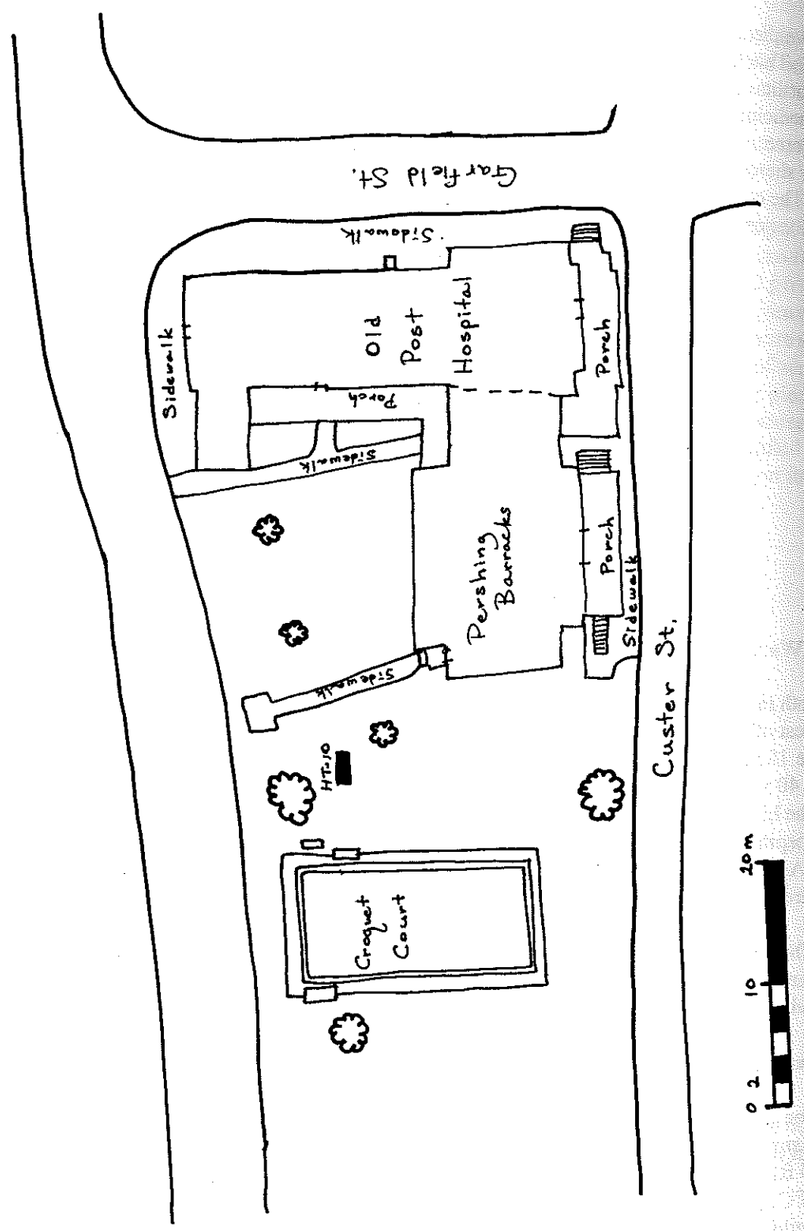


Figure 41. Plan showing location of HT-10 in the vicinity of the Detached Ward of the Post Hospital (STM1).

of the hospital and being 24 ft (7.32 m) wide, HT-10 was estimated to be located over the west wall of the ward.

The ground surface on this unit sloped down to the west. Consequently, soils in the upper level of HT-10 were deeper at the east end of the trench. The upper soil lens was a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. Concentrations of very dark grey (10YR3/1) compacted cinder, coal, and slag were present at the interface between this layer and the underlying dark brown (7.5YR3/2) soil which also contained cinder and slag. A pocket of pale olive (5Y6/3) cinder was noted at a depth of 27-35 cm (10.64-13.79 in) near the center of this unit and was visible in the north wall profile (Figure 42). While moderate quantities of historic cultural material and mortar were found in the upper two soil layers, only one sherd of whiteware was collected from the 35-55 cm (13.79-21.67 in) level consisting of a compact brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam (Figure 43). Excavation of HT-10 was discontinued. No evidence of structural remains was noted during the excavation of this trench.

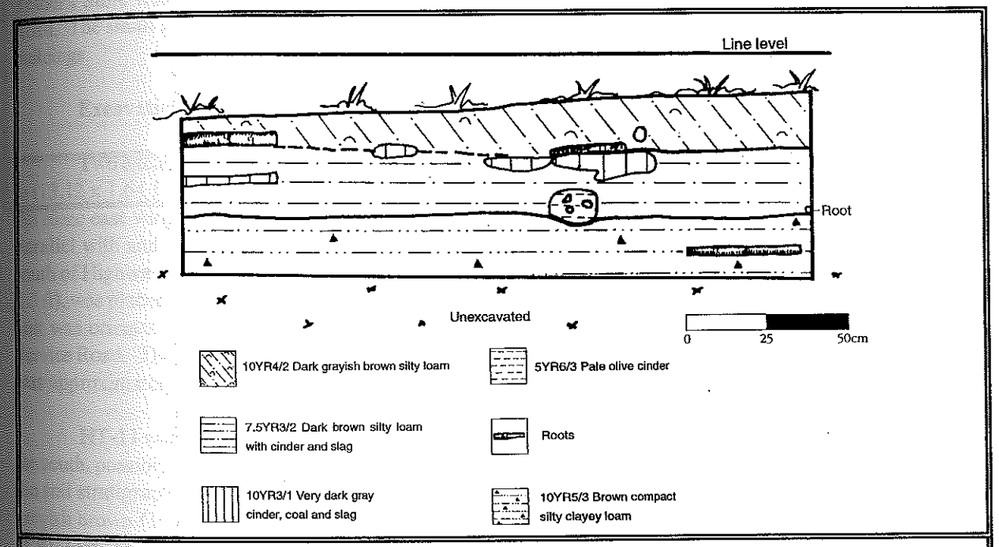


Figure 42. Profile of north wall of HT-10.

Recovered Cultural Material

Thirty-two pieces of cultural material, representing seven of the 29 database categories, were collected from excavations in the vicinity of the Detached Ward of the Post Hospital (Table 31). Thirteen (40.6 percent) of the artifacts recovered from HT-10 were fragments of table and utilitarian wares. These included six pieces of whiteware, six sherds of stoneware, and one piece of porcelain. None of the sherds had any maker's marks or other identifying features. Three sherds, two whitewares and one stoneware, were decorated. A whiteware rim sherd had a gold band and a body sherd with a floral red transfer design. One stoneware body fragment had a blue floral design.

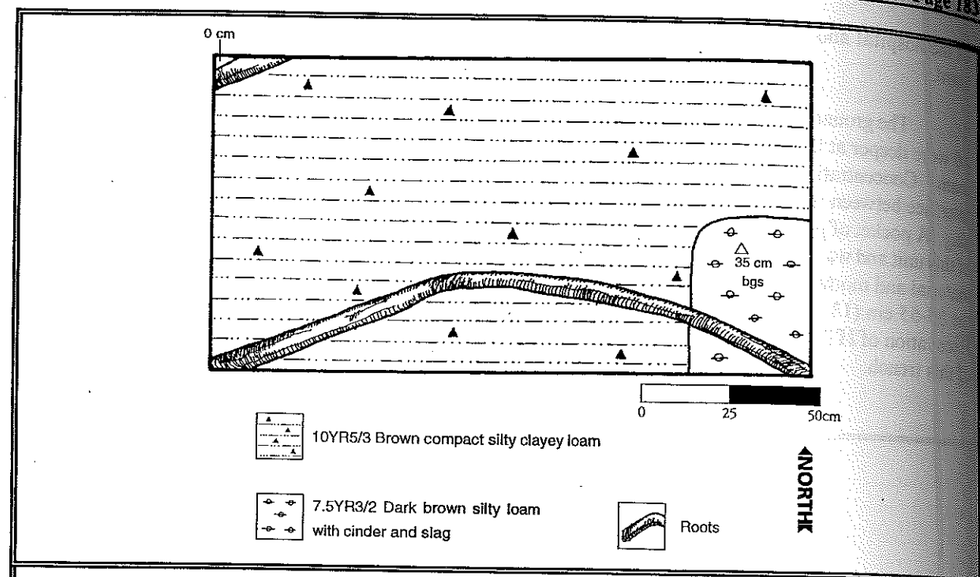


Figure 43. Plan of HT-10 at 55 cm bgs.

Table 31. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-10, Detached Ward of the Post Hospital (ST#1), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-10
BP	1 (3.1%)
CT	4 (12.5%)
FN	2 (6.2%)
HF	7 (21.9%)
OR	2 (6.2%)
TW	13 (40.6%)
UT	3 (9.4%)
Total	32

The seven hardware fastener items recovered from this unit consisted of five wire nails and two cut nails. The four container fragments were all glass bottle body sherds. Three were from aqua bottles and one from a clear glass bottle. All three artifacts cataloged in the utility database were sherds of lamp chimney

glass. The two furnishing items were sherds of mirror glass. Two food bones were recovered from HT-10. One sample of coal clinker was collected from this unit.

Post Trader's Store (ST#21) and Post Trader's Well (ST#21a) Vicinity

The post trader's store was depicted on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan of Fort Dodge as a large L-shaped building in the northwest portion of the post. The west ell of the building was built of adobe, while the east wing was built of stone. The ca. 1867 photograph (Figure 18) shows five buildings in this vicinity, including a stone building near the center and an apparent frame building to the left of center that may be the stone and adobe buildings shown on the 1877 military plan. Theodore Davis' 1867 sketch of the post sutler's store's interior suggested simple construction with dirt floors and wooden posts supporting the roof.

Based on the map overlay, showing both the fort-period and Soldiers Home vintage features, the Post Trader's Store was located on the south side of Highway K-154 between Sheridan Drive and Nimitz Service Road. The small grocery store now operating in this vicinity appears to at least partially overlap the historic buildings.

Excavations

Two excavation units were placed in the vicinity of the Post Trader's Store (Figure 44). One 4.0 x 0.5 m (13.12 x 1.64 ft) trench (HT-11) was located in the expected vicinity of the south wall of the south wall of the stone east wing of the trader's store. This unit was laid out with the long axis oriented north to south, parallel with and approximately 5.0 m west of Nimitz Service Road. The north end of HT-11 was 11.0 m south of Highway K154. The second hand-excavated trench (HT-12), which measured 4.0 x 0.7 m (13.12 x 2.3 ft), was placed on the east side of Nimitz Service Road just west of an apparent filled stone-lined well. This unit was oriented at a slight northeast to southwest angle 1.5 m west of the well and 12 m east of Nimitz Service Road. The north end of HT-12 was approximately 25 m south of Highway K154, while the south end was approximately 30 m north of the Soldiers Home pond.

HT-11 was excavated on a sloping ground surface, with the north end approximately 25 cm higher than the south, possibly due in part to the highway to the north. The profile of the east wall of HT-11 clearly shows the soil stratigraphy in this trench (Figure 45). The upper 30 cm (11.82 in) consisted of a compacted dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt with a few small pieces of limestone. The second layer was 15-30 cm (5.91-11.82 in) thick and was a compacted pale brown (10YR6/3) silt loam with abundant limestone chunks and fragments of coal. This soil was underlain by an unconsolidated brown (10YR5/3) silty loam. Only the central portion of HT-11, 1.5-2.5 m (4.92-8.2 ft) north of south, was taken down to the maximum depth of 100 cm (39.4 in) bgs, while both the north and south ends were left at 80 cm (31.52 in) bgs. Large coal clinkers, rust stains, and limestone chunks were present in the walls and floor of the unit at this depth. The recovery of relatively modern, post-fort period cultural materials from this level (e.g., concrete, drain tiles, rubber fragments, etc.) indicated that the area had been disturbed. The unit was closed without further excavation. No intact evidence for the presence of the Post Trader's Store (ST#21) was encountered in this unit. It was considered possible that the unconsolidated fill encountered in the lower level of HT-11 might be associated with filling of a cellar under a portion of the fort-period structure. Additional testing in this vicinity might be able to confirm or deny this possibility.

The ground surface of HT-12 sloped gradually downward from north to south, with an overall

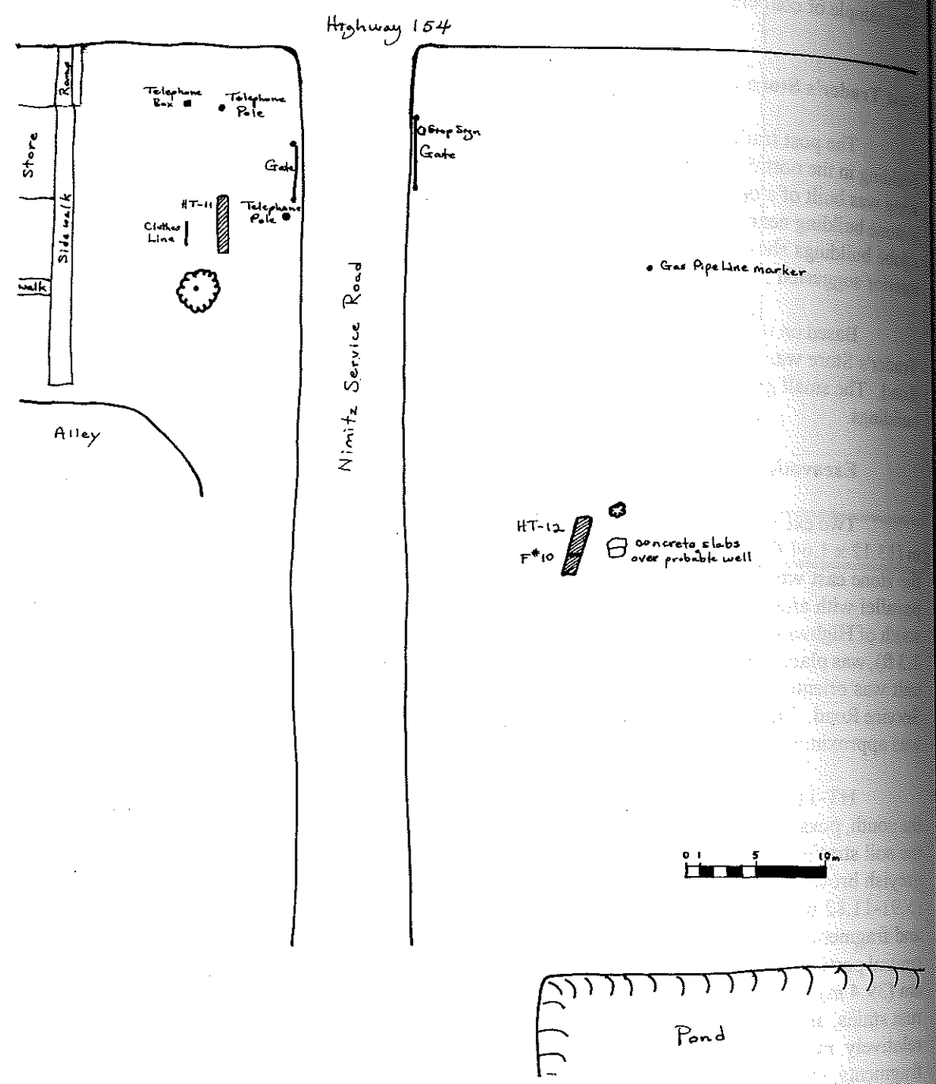


Figure 44. Plan showing location of HT-11 in the vicinity of the Post Trader's Store (ST#21) and HT-12 near the Post Trader's Well (ST#21a).

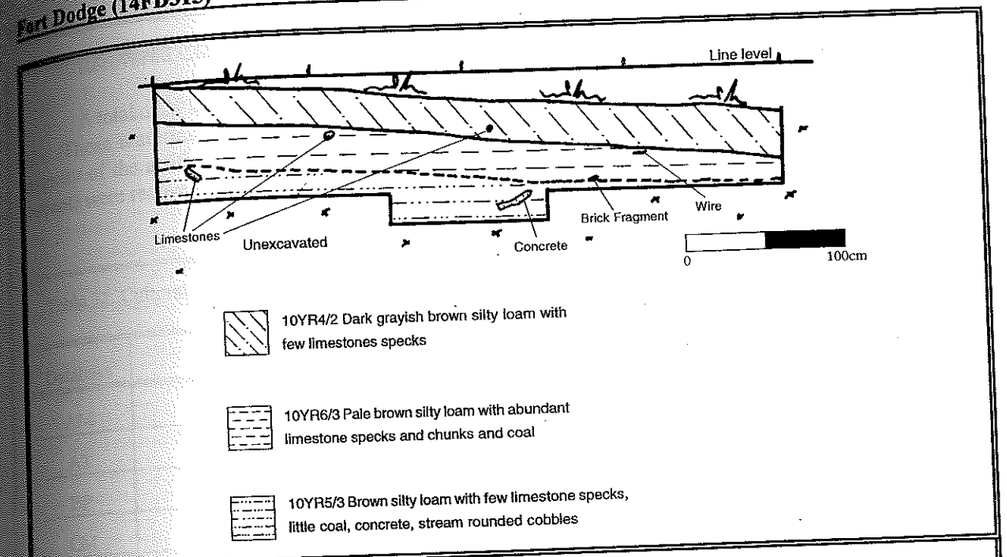


Figure 45. Profile of the east wall of HT-11.

difference of approximately 20 cm between the north and south ends of the trench. The first level was excavated to the bottom of the upper soil strata, a brown to dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam containing fragments of brick, coal, and mortar, which extended to a depth of 10-18 cm (3.94-7.09 in). The mix of brick, coal, and mortar fragments continued through the next level, with a slightly greater density noted in the northern portion of the unit. The soil was a hard, compact, mottled pale brown (10YR6/3) and reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) silty loam. While no pipe trench was visible in the floor or walls of HT-12, the top of an iron water pipe, designated as F#10, was encountered at a depth of 36 cm (14.18 in) (Figure 46). This 1.5-in diameter pipe entered HT-12 through the east wall at 1.4 m (4.59 ft) north of the south end and exited the trench at 1.55 m (5.08 ft) north of the south end in the west wall. The F#10 pipe appeared to be running westward from the well east of the unit. The lack of a visible pipe trench suggests that this pipe may have originally been laid on the ground surface and later buried, possibly by Soldiers Home grounds crews or during construction of Highway K-154 (Figure 47). A small portion of HT-12, from 0.7-1.15 m (2.3-3.77 ft) north of the south end, was taken down to 52 cm in an effort to determine how deep the mix of brick, coal, and mortar extended. This mix ended between 42-46 cm (16.55-18.12 in) at the transition to a compact light grey (10YR7/2) silty loam subsoil. It was not determined whether the nearby well was associated with the fort-period occupation of the Post Trader's Store (ST#21) or with later Soldiers Home activities. No clear evidence was encountered of fort-period structures or activities in this vicinity.

As excavation was progressing on HT-11 and HT-12 a construction crew erected a new power pole on the south side of Highway K154 northeast of HT-12. Examination of the soils excavated for the post hole resulted in the recovery of fort-period cultural materials. This pole would have been located in the rear yard of the Post Trader's Store (ST#21) and the hole may have encountered trash deposits associated with this fort-period structure.

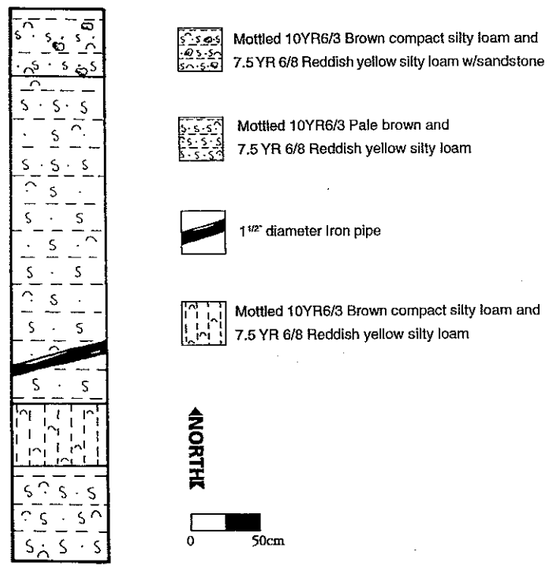


Figure 46. Plan of HT-12 at 52 cm bgs.

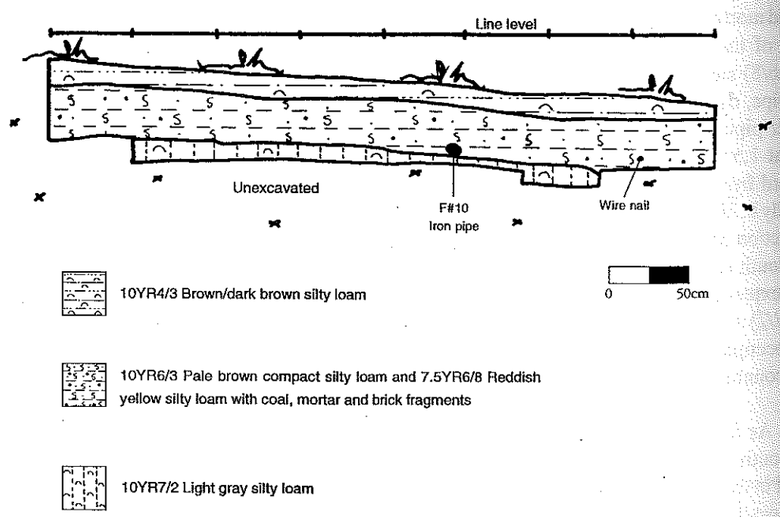


Figure 47. Profile of east wall of HT-12.

Recovered Cultural Material

A total of 291 artifacts were recovered from the area examined behind the Post Trader's Store (Table 32). These materials were recovered from the two trenches and from the power pole backdirt. The vast majority of the artifacts (258 pieces, 88.7 percent) were collected from HT-11. Only eight artifacts (2.7 percent) were recovered from HT-12, and 25 items (8.6 percent) were collected from the power pole soils.

Table 32. Cultural Material Recovered from HT-11, HT-12, and Power Pole, Post Trader's Store (ST#21) and Post Trader's Well (ST#21a) Vicinity, Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-11	HT-12	Power Pole	Total
AM	1 (0.4%)	0	0	1 (0.3%)
AT	7 (2.7%)	0	0	7 (2.4%)
BP	4 (1.6%)	0	0	4 (1.4%)
CM	3 (1.2%)	0	0	3 (1.0%)
CT	151 (58.5%)	2 (25.0%)	22 (88.0%)	175 (60.1%)
FN	3 (1.2%)	0	0	3 (1.0%)
HF	52 (20.2%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (8.0%)	55 (18.9%)
HM	9 (3.5%)	1 (12.5%)	0	10 (3.4%)
OR	2 (0.8%)	2 (25.0%)	0	4 (1.4%)
PS	2 (0.8%)	0	0	2 (0.7%)
RC	1 (0.4%)	0	0	1 (0.3%)
TL	0	1 (12.5%)	0	1 (0.3%)
TW	8 (3.1%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (4.0%)	10 (3.4%)
UN	2 (0.8%)	0	0	2 (0.7%)
UT	4 (1.6%)	0	0	4 (1.4%)
WG	9 (3.5%)	0	0	9 (3.1%)
Total	258 (88.7%)	8 (2.7%)	25 (8.6%)	291

The 258 artifacts recovered from HT-11 represented 15 of the 29 database categories. More than half of the cultural materials collected from this trench (151 items, 58.5 percent) were cataloged in the container database. The container assemblage included 140 glass bottle or jar fragments, eight can parts, and three stoneware bottle sherds. Two of the glass sherds were neck fragments, one a single bead finish and the other a crown bottle finish. Crown finishes were commonly used on beer and soft drink bottles after 1892, ten years after Fort Dodge was abandoned and two years after the Soldiers Home was established. One of the glass

sherds was a partial bottle base, and the other 137 pieces were body sherds from bottles or jars. One of the eight can fragments appeared to be from a tobacco tin. The three stoneware bottle sherds were most likely from ink bottles. Fifty-two of the artifacts (20.2 percent) were hardware fasteners, including 25 machine cut nails, 23 wire nails, one unidentifiable nail head, one bolt, one screw, and one nut with a partial bolt attached. Nine items (3.5 percent) were cataloged as hardware miscellaneous. This included four pieces of wire, two pieces of scrap metal, and one piece of square mesh fencing. Nine sherds of window glass (3.5 percent) were also recovered from HT-11. The eight items (3.1 percent) cataloged as table and utilitarian wares consisted of four sherds from whiteware table setting or serving vessels, three handle and rim fragments from a metal cup, and a fragment of a stoneware jug handle. Seven artifacts (2.7 percent) were identified as automobile parts. These included two piston ring fragments; two portions of an inner tube, one with a valve stem; a battery strap; a hub from a small axle, and a complete gear. Four (1.6 percent) coal clinkers (by-product) samples were collected. The four utility items (1.6 percent) cataloged included two electrical connectors, a piece of galvanized pipe, and a sherd of lamp chimney glass. Two pieces of mortar and a rim fragment from a drain tile constituted the three samples of construction materials collected from HT-11. Three artifacts (1.2 percent) were cataloged as furnishings, a fragment of a cook stove burner ring, a cast iron stove part, and a clothes pin spring. Two of the items recovered (0.8 percent) were food bones, two were bowl fragments of clay smoking pipes cataloged as personal items, and two were unidentifiable pieces of metal. The only piece of ammunition recovered from HT-11 was a single .45 caliber lead bullet recovered from the 40-60 cm (15.76-23.64 in) level. A fish hook was also recovered from the same level in HT-11.

Six of the 29 database cataloging categories were represented by the eight artifacts collected during excavation of HT-12. Two of these items (25 percent of this assemblage) were body fragments of tin cans. Two other artifacts (25 percent) were fragments of poultry bones. The other four items recovered from HT-12 included a wire nail (12.5 percent), a piece of wire (12.5 percent), a portion of a masonry chisel (12.5 percent), and a sherd of stoneware (12.5 percent). The wire nail in this small assemblage suggested a post-fort deposition associated with the Soldiers Home occupation of the Fort Dodge site.

The 25 pieces of cultural material recovered from the power pole backdirt were all cataloged in only three of the 29 database categories. Twenty-two items (88 percent of this assemblage) consisted of container fragments. All but one of the container items were glass bottle sherds. One was an amber brandy neck finish, another was a round aqua base, and three appeared to be body sherds from olive wine bottles. The single nonglass container fragment was a body sherd from a tan stoneware bottle, probably an ink bottle. Two artifacts recovered from this backdirt were cataloged as hardware fasteners. These items were both machine cut nails. The final artifact from the power pole backdirt was a single tableware sherd, a portion of the base of a glass mug. The items from the power pole backdirt appeared to date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, possibly to the 1864-1882 occupation of Fort Dodge. Maintenance workers at the Kansas Soldiers Home mentioned finding a bottle and piece of newspaper in the attic of the modern grocery building. They donated these two items to the investigation. The bottle was nearly complete and retained most of the paper label. The bottle had a crown oval base, a bead neck finish, and a neck seam dating to the 1860-1880 period. The bottle had an embossed circle with a cross inside. Lettering on the vertical and horizontal bars of the cross read "NATOL" with the words sharing the "T" in the center. The paper label read: "NATOL/ CHOLERA/ MIXTURE// THE NATIONAL DRUG CO./ IOWA CITY, IOWA/ THEO. A. SCHMIDT LITHO. CO. CHICAGO." The newspaper fragment contained an advertisement for books written by Mark Twain. Unfortunately the page was missing the name of the newspaper and the date it was printed. Due to their recovery from the attic of a post-fort structure, these materials most likely are associated with the early Soldiers Home period rather than the Fort Dodge occupation.

Powder Magazine (ST#38) and Guard House (ST#16)

The Powder Magazine appeared on the 1877 (US,AGL) military plan of Fort Dodge (Figure 6). It was located at the west edge of the main garrison, to the west of the guard house and northwest of the granary. The magazine measured 18 x 18 ft (5.49 x 5.49 m) and cost $973.47 to build. It was apparently constructed of wood between 1870 and 1877. This structure was not mentioned in the 1882 (Sharp) inspection report.

The Guard House was shown on the 1876 (US,MDM) plan of Fort Dodge west of the parade ground and approximately 700 ft directly west of the northern end of the north end of the northern stone enlisted barracks (Figure 5). It was southwest of the Detached Ward of the Post Hospital (ST#1) and northwest of the Ordinance Store House (ST#13). The 1877 (US,AGL) fort plan (Figure 6) showed the Guard House west of the Adjutant's Office (ST#39), east of the Magazine (ST#38), and slightly northeast of the north end of the Granary (ST#37). It is shown on this plan as a 36 x 50 ft (11.0 x 15.3 m) frame structure. The Guard House appears at the far right of the ca. 1879 general view of Fort Dodge looking southeast (Figure 12). As mentioned previously, this building was described in negative terms in various contemporary descriptions of the post.

Water Line Trenching

Monitoring of machine excavations for two intersecting water line trenches in the expected vicinity of the Powder Magazine (ST#38) identified a buried stone foundation (Figure 48). These two waterline trenches were excavated in close proximity to the Soldiers Home cottage at 320 Pershing Street. To the north of this cottage, along the south side of an east to west alley north of Pershing Street, a trench for a 6-in water main was excavated. The second machine-excavated trench, for a 1-in service line, was situated west of the cottage at 320 Pershing Street, along the west side of an unnamed north to south alley situated east of Patton Drive. The foundations (F#4) exposed were partially destroyed during machine excavation of this water line trench. Fragments of mortar, coal, and white-painted wood were observed in the walls of both of these machine-excavated trenches. The water main trench to the north appeared to bisect the foundation along the north edge of an apparent internal foundation wall. The east and west walls of the F#4 foundation continued on the north side of the machine trench. The smaller service trench to the west exposed the south edge of the internal foundation wall and crossed the south wall of the F#4 foundation near the back of the frame cottage. Foundation wall segments exposed in the water line trenches were constructed of large limestone blocks and were approximately 80 cm (2.6 ft) thick. The east wall foundation segment on the north side of the water main trench was only 50 cm (1.6 ft) deep, starting immediately below the modern ground surface. The south wall foundation segment in the service line trench extended to the bottom of the machine trench, to a depth of at least 1.5 m (5 ft) below the modern ground surface. The foundations exposed measured approximately 7.8 m (22.6 ft) east to west by 8.4 m (27.6 ft) north to south, and appeared to be for a southern room with a partial cellar (Figure 49). The water line trenching did not define the north to south extent of the northern room. The measured dimensions of the F#4 foundation is slightly larger than the 18 x 18 ft structure depicted on the 1877 (US,AGL) plan of the fort. This may indicate that a northern addition was added after this map was produced.

A second possible foundation (F#5), consisting of less substantial limestones, was identified to the east of the F#4/ST#38 vicinity along the line of the 6-in water main trench. The location of this foundation remnant did not closely correspond to any of the military buildings shown on the fort plans. The Guard House (ST#16) was shown in this general vicinity east of the Powder Magazine (ST#38) on the 1877 fort plan. It is possible that this foundation remnant may be associated with that military structure.

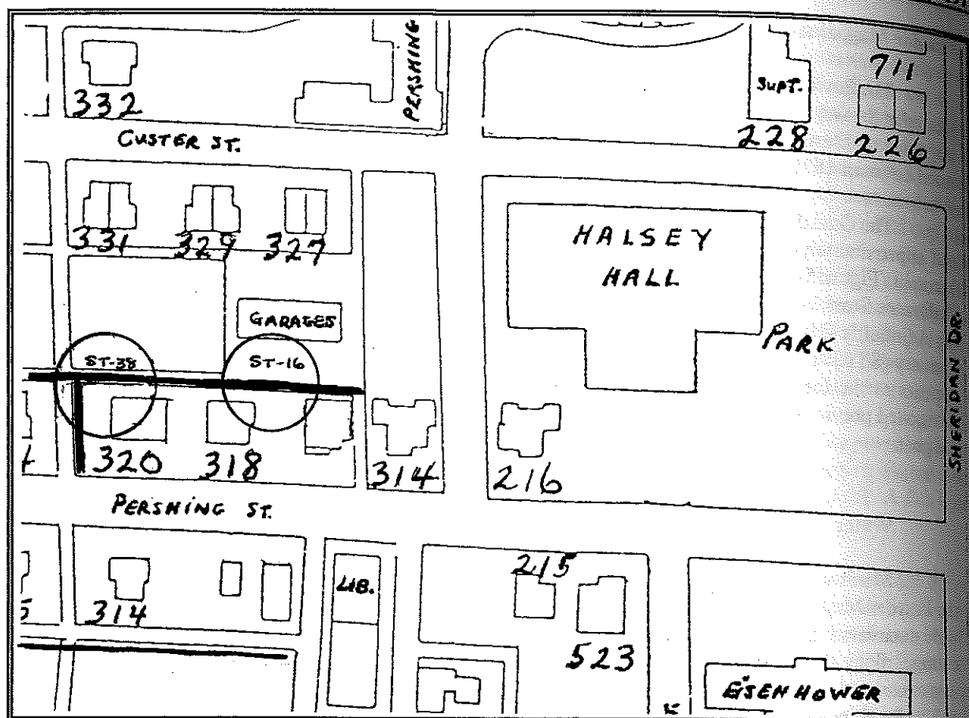


Figure 48. Plan showing location of waterline trench monitoring in the vicinity of the Guard House (ST#16) and Powder Magazine (ST#38).

Recovered Cultural Material

Twenty-five pieces of historic cultural material were recovered from the waterline trenching in the vicinity of the Powder Magazine (ST#38) at Fort Dodge (Table 33). The majority of the artifacts collected from the trenching backdirt piles consisted of container fragments (17 pieces, 68 percent). One of the container items was a cork stopper. The other 16 items cataloged in this database were glass bottle sherds. One of the bottle sherds was a clear glass brandy finish with a circa 1860-1880 neck seam. A second finish, which was also a clear glass brandy type, had a post-1903 neck seam. The rest of the container fragments were body sherds with no content, manufacturer, or other information.

The remainder of the artifacts collected from the waterline trenching backdirt in this vicinity included three hardware fasteners (12 percent), three organic items (12 percent), one table and utilitarian ware sherd (4 percent), and one utility item (4 percent). Two of the hardware fasteners were machine cut nails and the third was a complete bolt. All three organic items were food bones. The ceramic sherd was a piece of white stoneware from a possible table setting or serving vessel. The single utility item was a porcelain electrical insulator.

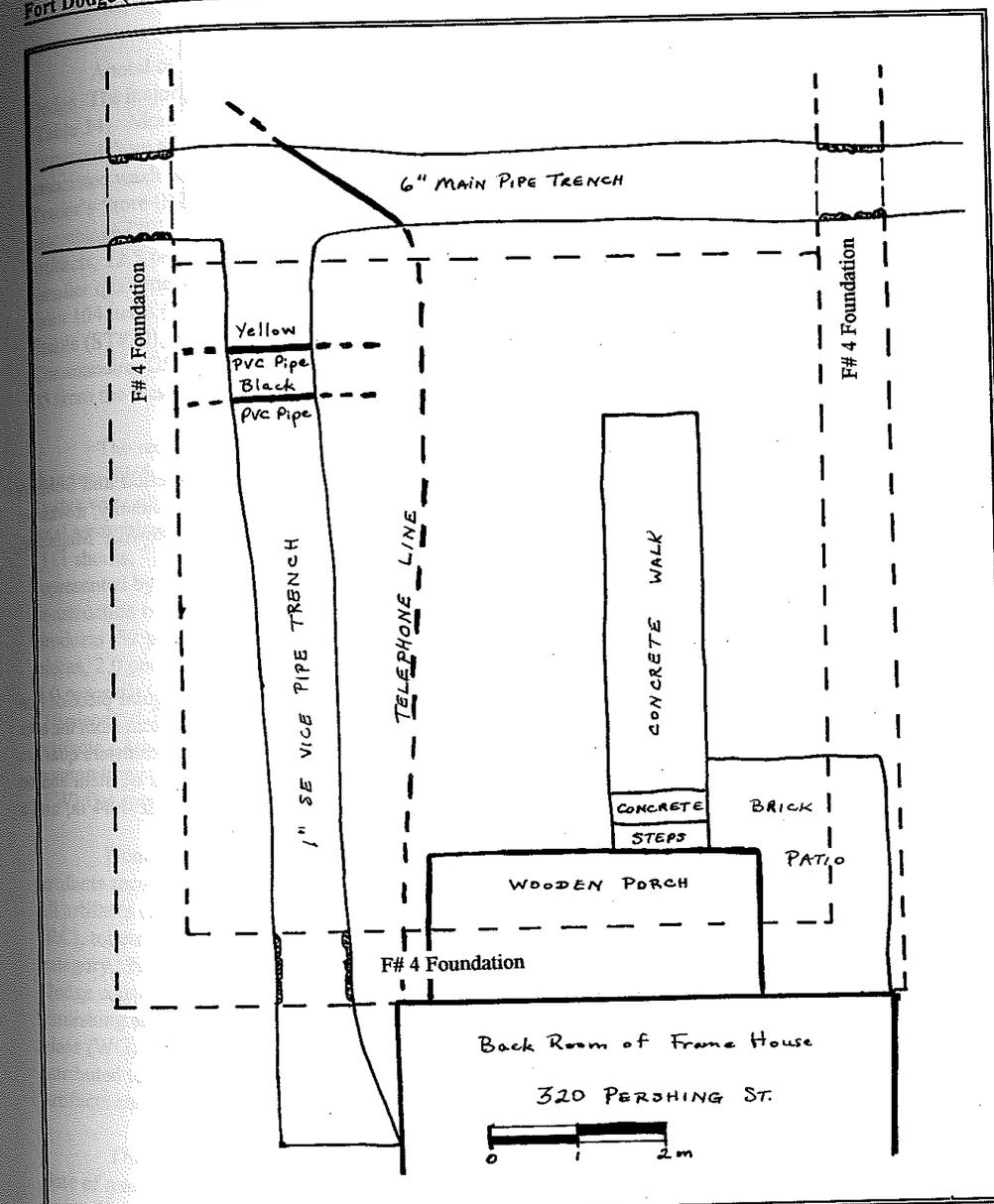


Figure 49. Plan showing F#4 foundation in relation to waterline trenching in the vicinity of the Soldiers Home cottage at 320 Pershing.

Table 33. Cultural Material Recovered from Waterline Trenching, Powder Magazine (ST#38), Fort Dodge (14FD315).

Database	HT-10
CT	17 (68.0%)
HF	3 (12.0%)
OR	3 (12.0%)
TW	1 (4.0%)
UT	1 (4.0%)
Total	25

The artifacts collected from these waterline trenches were mixed between fort-period and Soldiers Home-period materials. On the basis of the backhoe trench monitoring conducted in this vicinity, it was not possible to definitively determine whether the limestone foundation was that of the Powder Magazine. Additional testing would be recommended in this area.

Surface Collections

A member of the Kansas Soldiers Home grounds crew contributed a roughly triangular piece of iron which he had found near the south side of the facility's power plant. This would place the item from the area between the laundress quarters (ST#28 and ST#29), the cavalry corral (ST#41), and the teamsters quarters (ST#44). The object was tentatively identified as a possible metal arrowhead, but it had no stem and no apparent beveling on the edges. It measured 1.86 in in length, with a maximum width of 0.84 in, and a thickness of 0.04 in.

ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE RECOVERED FROM FORT DODGE

A total of 1,419 pieces of historic cultural material were recovered from the units excavated at Fort Dodge. The majority of the artifact assemblage was recovered from units excavated in three vicinities (Table 34). More than one-third of the artifacts (500 items, 35.2 percent of the total assemblage) were recovered from the two units excavated on the east side of the stone enlisted barracks (ST#10) and its associated wash house (ST#26) in HT-5 and HT-6. The two units excavated in the vicinity of the Post Trader's Store (ST#21) and the associated well (ST#21a) accounted for one fifth of the total artifact assemblage (291 pieces, 20.5 percent). The third area which produced quantities of cultural material (177 artifacts, 12.5 percent) was HT-1 and HT-2 excavated in the vicinity of the Captains' Quarters (ST#3). Smaller quantities of cultural material were recovered from the other vicinities investigated. These ranged from 104 items (7.3 percent) recovered from HT-3, excavated in the vicinity of the Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20), to only 16 artifacts (1.1 percent) collected from the shovel test unit in the vicinity of the Commanding Officer's Privy (ST#4). Twenty-six artifacts (1.8 percent) were collected from other areas, 25 from the water trenching units and one from the ground surface near the Soldiers Home power plant.

The recovered cultural material was cataloged in 21 database categories (Table 34). Slightly more than two-thirds (1,102 items, 77.7 percent) of all of the artifacts recovered during the investigations at Fort Dodge were cataloged within only four database categories: (CT) containers (616 items, 43.4 percent of the total assemblage), (HF) hardware fasteners (280 artifacts, 19.7 percent), (TW) table and utilitarian wares (111 sherds, 7.8 percent), and (OR) organics (95 pieces, 6.7 percent). Ten other artifact categories were represented by ten or more artifacts. These included: (WG) window glass (64 sherds, 4.5 percent); (CM) construction material (49 items, 3.4 percent); (PS) personal items (42 pieces, 3.0 percent); (BP) by-products (32 pieces, 2.2 percent); (UN) unidentified items (29 artifacts, 2.0 percent); (UT) utility items (28 pieces, 2.0 percent); (HM) hardware miscellaneous (23 items, 1.6 percent); (CL) clothing items (14 pieces, 1.0 percent); (AT) automotive items (13 artifacts, 0.9 percent); and (FN) furnishing and structural items (10 pieces, 0.7 percent). The remaining seven database categories were represented by fewer than ten artifacts. Among these categories were (RC) recreational items (three pieces, 0.2 percent); (AM) ammunition, (FA) firearms and edged-weapons, and (HS) harness (2 items each, 0.1 percent each); and (FW) flatware, (TL) tools, and (TT) toiletries (1 artifact each, 0.1 percent each).

Domestic items (880 pieces, 62.0 percent of the total assemblage) accounted for the majority of the artifacts recovered during the archeological investigations at Fort Dodge. Included in this category were all artifacts cataloged in the container (CT), flatware (FW), organic (OR), personal (PS), recreational (RC), toiletry (TT), and table and utilitarian ware (TW) categories, and some of the items in the clothing category. Nearly one-third (432 artifacts, 30.4 percent) of the artifact assemblage recovered from Fort Dodge consisted of construction-related items, artifacts cataloged in the construction materials (CM), furnishing and structural items (FN), hardware fasteners (HF), tools (TL), utility items (UT), and window glass (WG) databases. Less than one percent of the assemblage (6 items, 0.4 percent) could be directly attributed to the military occupation of the site. This included the ammunition (AM) and some of the artifacts cataloged in the clothing (CL) and firearms (FA) databases.

Diagnostic historical artifacts are those items which are most likely to yield information about the date of manufacture, use history, or contents. Generally, "diagnostic" artifacts are (1) complete or virtually complete, (2) have lettering and/or numbering identifying the manufacturer, model or brand of product, or contents, (3) are artifacts for which there is great interest and resource information, or (4) are unusual items. Typically artifact analysis on historic archeological sites focuses on these diagnostic specimens which can be used to date the archeological deposits as well as those which can provide details

Table 34. Cultural Material Assemblage Recovered from Fort Dodge (14FD315).

DB	Off. Qtrs. (ST#3) [HT-1 & 2]	Com. Off. Stable (ST#20) [HT-3]	Com. Off. Privy (ST#4) [ST-1]	Laundress Qtrs. (ST#23) & Post School (ST#24) [HT-4]	Enlisted Barracks (ST#10) & Wash House (ST#26) [HT-5 & 6]	Workshop Vicinity (ST#33, #34, #35, #36) [HT-7]	Teamsters Qtrs. (ST#44) & Saddler (ST#45) [HT-8]	Post Granary Vicinity (ST#37) [HT-9]	Detached Ward of Post Hospital (ST#1) [HT-10]	Post Trader's Store (ST#21) & Well (ST#21a) [HT-11 & 12]	Other [Water line trenches & surface collecting]	TOTAL
AM	0	0	0	0	1 (0.2%)	0	0	0	0	1 (0.3%)	0	2 (0.1%)
AT	0	0	0	0	5 (1.0%)	0	0	1 (2.1%)	0	7 (2.4%)	0	13 (0.9%)
BP	0	1 (1.0%)	0	0	26 (5.2%)	0	0	0	1 (3.1)	4 (1.4%)	0	32 (2.2%)
CL	3 (1.7%)	0	0	1 (1.1%)	6 (1.2%)	3 (4.0%)	1 (1.6%)	0	0	0	0	14 (1.0%)
CM	6 (3.4%)	4 (3.8%)	0	0	32 (6.4%)	3 (4.0%)	1 (1.6%)	0	0	3 (1.0%)	0	49 (3.4%)
CT	97 (54.8%)	38 (36.5%)	5 (31.25%)	46 (52.9%)	176 (35.2%)	24 (32.0%)	10 (15.9%)	23 (47.9%)	4 (12.5%)	175 (60.1%)	18 (69.2%)	616 (43.4%)
FA	0	0	0	0	2 (0.4%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (3.8%)	3 (0.2%)
FN	0	0	0	0	2 (0.4%)	0	0	3 (6.3%)	2 (6.2%)	3 (1.0%)	0	10 (0.7%)
FW	0	0	0	1 (1.1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0.1%)
HF	36 (20.3%)	17 (16.3%)	1 (6.25%)	21 (24.1%)	93 (18.6%)	22 (29.3%)	18 (28.6%)	7 (14.6%)	7 (21.9%)	55 (18.9%)	3 (11.5%)	281 (19.7%)
HM	2 (1.1%)	0	0	0	4 (0.8%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (1.6%)	4 (8.3%)	0	10 (3.4%)	0	23 (1.6%)
HS	0	0	0	0	1 (0.2%)	1 (1.3%)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0.1%)
OR	10 (5.6%)	36 (34.6%)	0	3 (3.4%)	5 (1.0%)	3 (4.0%)	30 (47.6%)	0	2 (6.2%)	4 (1.4%)	3 (11.5%)	95 (6.7%)
PS	0	0	0	0	38 (7.6%)	2 (2.7%)	0	0	0	2 (0.7%)	0	42 (3.0%)
RC	0	0	0	0	1 (0.2%)	1 (1.3%)	0	0	0	1 (0.3%)	0	3 (0.2%)
TL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0.3%)	0	1 (0.1%)
TT	1 (0.6%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0.1%)
TW	6 (3.4%)	6 (5.8%)	10 (62.5%)	10 (11.5%)	30 (6.0%)	13 (17.3%)	2 (3.2%)	10 (20.8%)	13 (40.6%)	10 (3.4%)	1 (3.8%)	111 (7.8%)

Table 34. Cultural Material Assemblage Recovered from Fort Dodge (14FD315).

DB	Off. Qtrs. (ST#3) [HT-1 & 2]	Com. Off. Stable (ST#20) [HT-3]	Com. Off. Privy (ST#4) [ST-1]	Laundress Qtrs. (ST#23) & Post School (ST#24) [HT-4]	Enlisted Barracks (ST#10) & Wash House (ST#26) [HT-5 & 6]	Workshop Vicinity (ST#33, #34, #35, #36) [HT-7]	Teamsters Qtrs. (ST#44) & Saddler (ST#45) [HT-8]	Post Granary Vicinity (ST#37) [HT-9]	Detached Ward of Post Hospital (ST#1) [HT-10]	Post Trader's Store (ST#21) & Well (ST#21a) [HT-11 & 12]	Other [Water line trenches & surface collecting]	TOTAL
UN	4 (2.2%)	2 (1.9%)	0	1 (1.1%)	20 (4.0%)	0	0	0	0	2 (0.7%)	0	29 (2.0%)
UT	10 (5.6%)	0	0	0	10 (2.0%)	0	0	0	3 (9.4%)	4 (1.4%)	1 (3.8%)	28 (2.0%)
WG	2 (1.1%)	0	0	4 (4.6%)	48 (9.6%)	1 (1.3%)	0	0	0	9 (3.1%)	0	64 (4.5%)
Total	177 (12.5%)	104 (7.3%)	16 (1.1%)	87 (6.1%)	500 (35.2%)	75 (5.3%)	63 (4.4%)	48 (3.4%)	32 (2.2%)	291 (20.5%)	26 (1.8%)	1,419

about the daily lives of the people who occupied the site.

Only a small portion of the artifacts collected during the investigations at Fort Dodge were diagnostic. Each of the 21 database categories from which cultural materials were collected are discussed at least briefly below with some information about manufacturing techniques, dates of availability, and other analyses as appropriate. The types of artifacts recovered from each database are examined and the diagnostic materials are explored in greater detail.

Ammunition (AM)

The ammunition category includes cartridges and shotshells (case, bullet, base, wad, and primer), projectiles (bullet, ball, shot, artillery shell, cannon ball), cartridge cases and shotshell bases (the copper or brass case which holds the gunpowder), and primers and fuses (the device that ignites the gunpowder behind the projectile). Bar lead and lead sprue or splatter are also cataloged within this database. They are useful for identifying the type of weapon used and the beginning dates of manufacture and use. At battlefield sites, ammunition can help determine the units involved in the battle and their movements. Cartridge cases often have a headstamp that includes the manufacturer's initials or logo, the caliber, or the brand name. Thus, ammunition artifacts can tell us something about the events and use history of a site.

Cartridges are the ammunition used in handguns, rifles, and machine guns (Table 35). A "cartridge" includes the bullet, a metallic case for the powder, and a primer. "Rimfire" cartridges have the priming material inside the flange of the case "head." "Centerfire" cartridges have a separate primer that fits inside the center of the case head. Rimfire cartridges and at least the primer of centerfire cartridges must be made of soft metal, such as copper or brass, so that the firing pin indents or pinches the priming area to ignite the priming compound. Cartridges produced after about 1890 usually have the caliber impressed or embossed on the head of the case. Frequently the manufacturer's name or logo and a brand name also appear on the case. This information is called a "headstamp" (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:42).

Three varieties of .22 caliber cartridges can be found: .22 Shorts, .22 Longs, and .22 Long Rifles. All of the .22 cartridges have a head diameter of 0.27 inches and orifice diameter of 0.2 inches. The .22 Short, originally developed in 1857 by Daniel Wesson for the Smith & Wesson First Model revolver, are 0.42 inches long. They are used in handguns (revolvers, pistols, and automatics) and some rifles. The .22 Long Rifle cartridges are 0.62 inches long, and are used exclusively in rifles. They were developed by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company in 1887. A headstamped "U" is a mark of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, established in 1867 at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The Remington Arms Company absorbed the UMC Co. in 1902 and formed Remington-UMC. However, the "U" continues to be used on .22 cartridges to the present. The "H" is a mark of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven, Connecticut. This headstamp was used on .22 cartridges from 1890 through the 1950s. The Western Cartridge Company purchased the Winchester Repeating Arms Company in 1932, and both became divisions of Olin Industries, Inc., in 1944. The Peters Cartridge Company, which was established at Kings Mills, Ohio, in 1887, manufactured .22 caliber cartridges using the "P" headstamp. In 1934 the company became the Peters Cartridge Division of Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:42).

The ammunition used in shotguns are called "shotshells." A shotshell includes a metallic base, a paper, cardstock, or plastic case that hold the shot, a wad, and a primer. All shotshells are centerfire

Table 35. Significant Dates for Ammunition Analysis.

Cartridge Type and Caliber Information	Date Range
Metallic cartridges	1855-present
.22 caliber cartridge (copper case)	1857-?
.32 caliber rimfire cartridge	1861-?
.56 Spencer carbine cartridge (U.S. Army use)	1864
.44 caliber tapered Colt cartridge	1868-1869
.44 caliber Smith & Wesson centerfire pistol cartridge	1869-present
.38 caliber Smith & Wesson cartridge	1876-present
.41 caliber Colt double action cartridge	1877-1910
.32 caliber rimfire cartridge	1878-
Copper jacketed bullets	1880-present
.45 caliber (pistol) cartridge	1873-present
.45-70 (rifle) cartridge	1871-
.44-40 (rifle) cartridge	1873-
.22 caliber long rifle cartridge introduced by J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.	1887
Company Information	**Date Range**
Smith & Wesson cartridges manufactured	1855-1869
Henry Co.	ca. 1860-1866
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	1867-1910
Phoenix Cartridge Co.	1872-1888
Winchester Repeating Arms Co. began manufacturing shotgun shells	1870s
Peters Cartridge Co.	1887
Union Metallic Cartridge Co. merged with Remington Arms Co., forming Remington-UMC	1902
Western Cartridge Co. purchased the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1932
Peters Cartridge Co. became the Peters Cartridge Division of Remington Arms Co., Inc	1934

Source: Gillio, Levine, and Scott 1980; Vinson 1968; Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993

ammunition. Shotshell bases are commonly headstamped like cartridges. A large "P" stamped around the primer of a shotshell is a mark of the Peters Cartridge Company (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:42). The Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Connecticut began manufacturing shotgun shells during the 1870s. Over the years the company made shotshells in several gauges and used a number of brand names, including Leader, Nublack, Pigeon, Ranger, Repeater, Rival, Speed Load, Star, Wonder, etc. (Vinson 1968:91).

A total of only two ammunition items were recovered from the investigations at Fort Dodge. One was recovered from the 50-65 cm level of HT-6 in the vicinity of the Wash House (ST#26) behind the stone Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). This was a .38 caliber rim-fire cartridge with no headstamp. The other ammunition item was collected from the 40-60 cm level of HT-11 excavated in the vicinity of the Trader's Store (ST#21). This was a .45 caliber lead bullet, probably a Colt model 72 government round. Both of these are common pistol ammunition and would have been readily available during the military occupation of Fort Dodge.

Automotive (AT)

The automotive category includes parts of automobiles and trucks, motorcycles, buses, semi-trucks, steam engines, and other gas, diesel, coal, wood, or electrically fueled (nonagricultural) machinery such as bulldozers, caterpillars, front end loaders, backhoes, road graders, cranes, and electric or gas generators. Most are "generic" parts that few archeologists or others can identify as to make, model, or age of the vehicle or machine. With the exception of steam engines and the like, the mere presence of most automotive items at an historic site typically suggests occupation or use during some portion of the twentieth century.

Thirteen items collected from the excavations were cataloged as automotive parts. Six of the automotive-related artifacts, including three each from the electrical and suspension systems, were recovered from HT-11, the unit excavated in the vicinity of the Trader's Store (ST#21). Among these were two inner tube fragments, two piston ring pieces, a gear, a hub fragment, and a battery strap. Five automotive engine parts were collected from the west half of HT-6 in the vicinity of the Wash House (ST#26). These included four piston ring fragments and a spark plug. A single item from an automotive cooling system, a segment of rubber heater hose, was collected from the vicinity of the Post Granary (ST#37) in HT-9.

By-Products (BP)

The most common types of by-products are residues created by burning fuels such as coal and wood. However, unburned coal is included in this category with cinders, clinkers, and slag. Cinders and clinkers are the same thing. Charcoal and ash are wood byproducts. This category also includes the residues of certain industrial processes (e.g., mining, iron production, blacksmithing, etc.). Slag is a glassy variant of clinker where a high degree of silica or iron is present.

A total of 32 pieces of by-products were recovered. Only a representative sample of this material was collected and saved. Small quantities of by-product materials were recovered from four of the vicinities investigated at Fort Dodge. It was present in greater quantities in some units and areas than in

others. Nearly all of the by-product material noted in the field appeared to be small pieces of unburned coal or residue from the burning of coal and wood, including coal slag and clinkers.

Clothing (CL)

Clothing is a category used for undergarments (underwear, brassieres, corsets, girdles, and tee shirts), hosiery (socks, stockings, and pantyhose), apparel (dresses, skirts, shirts, trousers, and shorts), outerwear (coats and jackets), footwear (shoes, boots, and sandals), headwear (hats, caps, and earmuffs), and accessories (belts, suspenders, garters, and scarves). It also includes clothing fasteners such as buttons, hooks and eyes, zippers, snaps, and buckles.

Buttons are clothing fasteners that are usually sewn onto a garment and slipped through a small slit in another part of the garment to secure it. Buttons frequently have two to four holes for sew-through attachment (Table 36). They also may have a wire loop or a shank attached to the back to fasten them to a garment. Metal rivet shank buttons were used for overalls. Some bone, celluloid, and glass buttons with a shank are more accurately identified as collar studs (Schoen 1994:112). Buttons come in a variety of shapes, sizes, and materials. Most are discoidal with either biconvex or plano-convex cross-sections, although other shapes include spherical, cylindrical, and realistic. Among the materials used in the manufacture of buttons are: shell, bone, horn, wood, metal, glass, ceramic, plastic, rubber, and celluloid. Mollusc shells were cut or stamped to produce "mother-of-pearl" buttons. So called "china" buttons are made of highly vitrified porcelain or glass. The Indian Rubber Comb Company of New York City made vulcanized or hard rubber buttons in the 1880s and 1890s using Nelson Goodyear's Patent of 1851. Buttons may be made entirely of one material or be compound buttons composed of multiple materials (Schoen 1994:112).

The button industry established standard sizes in "lignes" or "lines." Each line is one-fortieth of an inch. Small buttons, having diameters of 5/16 to 15/32 (0.30 to 0.48) inches, were used on shirts, waistcoats, underwear, and children's clothing during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Moderate-sized buttons, with diameters of about ½ to 3/4 (0.50 to 0.75) inches, were commonly used on trousers and some dresses and jackets. Large buttons, having diameters over 3/4 inches, were used for some dresses and on coats (Schoen 1994:112).

Buttons can be decorated in a number of ways. Often otherwise plain buttons have a circular or elliptical recess in the center of the flat face called a "fish eye." Many buttons are made of colored glass, stones, or synthetic materials. Some have embossed or inlaid figures or cameos. Cloisonne, enameling, and cloth were also used to decorate buttons. Others have transfer printed designs or decals (such as "calico" buttons). Buttons may have molded or incised radiating lines or cross-hatching. Still other buttons may have gilt bodies or designs. Most buttons on utilitarian clothing and undergarments are plain. Dress, coat, jacket, vest, skirt, blouse, and many shirt buttons are decorated with pressed or stamped designs (Schoen 1994:112).

A total of 14 clothing items were recovered during the excavations at Fort Dodge. All 14 items were clothing fasteners and all were buttons. Eleven (78.6 percent) of the buttons were probably from civilian clothing and three (21.4 percent) were from military uniforms. No other types of clothing items or clothing fasteners were recovered. The civilian buttons included five of the 2-hole type, two 4-hole type, one overall button, and three other buttons. One of the military buttons was the General Service type, a

Table 36. Significant Dates for Button Analysis.

Material Used	Date Range
"Bakelite" plastic	post-1907 - pre-1940
Brass - uniform buttons	post-1802
Calico - porcelain	1848-1856
Celluloid	1869-1920
Daguerreotypes	1860-1865
Ferrotypes or tintypes	1860-1900
Plastic - synthetic	post-1930
Porcelain	1850-1920
Rubber	post-1849
Shell	post-1855
Attachment Style	**Date Range**
2-piece metal button	1812-1830
Omega loop shank	1812-1820
2-piece button, Sander's type	1830-present
Bone button, center turned, sew-through	1750-1830
1-piece, cast metal, sew-through	1800-1860
2-piece, pressed metal, sew-through	post-1870

Source: Gillio, Levine, and Scott 1980

brass button with a right-facing eagle with spread-wings and a striped shield on his chest. This was the standard button used by enlisted men from 1855 until 1884 (Brinckerhoff 1972:5). The General Service button was the size used on jacket cuffs, rather than on the front. The other two military buttons were metal trouser buttons.

Construction Material (CM)

The construction material category includes materials for construction or repair of structures such as buildings, bridges, walls, cisterns, wells, and sewage systems. Classes of this category are foundation/structural, flooring, framing, roofing, window, and wall. Foundation/structural artifacts are brick, stone, and concrete block. Flooring artifacts include joists, sills, subflooring, tile, carpet, and linoleum. Framing objects are ridgepoles, corner posts, beams, rafters, headers, sill plates, and studs.

Roofing artifacts include wood, asphalt, and slate shingles, tar paper, and flashing. Window class artifacts are window jambs, panes, sash, sash weights, locks, slats, casings, glazier's points, and caulk. The wall class includes paint, wallpaper, paneling, stucco, sheetrock, and plaster. Few objects are diagnostic.

Lime mortar predominated in the United States until about 1880. It was soft enough to furnish a plastic cushion that allowed bricks or stones some movement relative to each other, giving sufficient flexibility to compensate for uneven settling of foundations and walls. Thus, gradual adjustment over time was possible, preventing mortar joints from opening or bricks and stones from breaking. Lime mortar sets and hardens when carbon dioxide from the air combines with hydrated lime in the mortar to form calcium carbonate. The surface of the mortar joint hardens or sets first. The interior hardens only to the extent that carbon dioxide permeates the material. Therefore, lime mortar takes months or years to obtain its ultimate strength, and sometimes the mortar on the interior of thick walls never fully hardens (McKee 1973; Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:29).

Cement is composed of powdered lime and clay and is usually white to light gray in color. Cement mortars, which include cement, sand, and water, were used after 1880. The resulting joints are strong and unyielding, making cement appropriate for use with hard bricks and concrete blocks. There are two kinds of cement: natural and Portland. Cement rock was found in New York in 1820 and in other eastern states in later years. It was burned in kilns, similar for those used for lime, to produce natural cement. This natural cement was used primarily for fine buildings requiring great strength and durability. Portland cement has a grayish color, resembling the stone on the Isle of Portland, England--hence its name. It was first manufactured in the United States in 1871 but was not widely used until after 1900. Gradually Portland cement replaced natural cement because of its strength, low absorbency, hardness, and uniform quality. These virtues were well matched to the harder bricks made after 1880 (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:29). Concrete is a mixture of sand, gravel, cement, and water. More coarse than cement, concrete was typically poured to form foundations, floors, and walkways (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:29).

Construction materials were another category of artifacts which were sampled in the field. A total of 49 samples were collected and cataloged as construction material. This included items recovered from six of the ten vicinities investigated. These artifacts included brick fragments, pieces of cement, concrete and mortar, flooring tile and linoleum fragments, roofing slate, tar paper roofing material, and sewer tile fragments. No samples of foundation stone were collected.

Containers (CT)

The container category includes bottles, glass jugs, jars, cans, tins, tubes, and barrels, as well as closures (corks, lids, caps, and seals). Containers are frequently diagnostic because they commonly include content or maker's information, clues to method of manufacture, and other characteristics that can be used to determine use history (Table 37).

Bottles and Jars

Bottle glass includes glass containers with narrow apertures ("bottles") and wide mouths ("jars"). Glass is formed of sand, soda, potash, and lime. Usually these ingredients include some natural impurities (oxides) that give the glass a light green, light yellow, or translucent aqua tint. To get a clear or colorless glass, metallic oxides are added to the molten glass to counteract the natural oxides. Manganese, primarily

Table 37. Significant Dates for Bottle Glass Analysis.

Bottle Glass Manufacturing Characteristic/Event:	Date or Date Range
Pontil Marks	Pre-1860
Three Piece Bottle Molds	1809 - 1885
Improved Iron Pontil	1840s - 1870s
Two Piece Hinged Bottle Molds	1840s - 1913
Lipping Tool for Bottle Finishes	1850
Snap Case Bottle Molds	1850s - 1910
Slug Plate used for Embossing	1850 - 1915
End of Free Blown Utility Bottles	1860
Turn Molds or Paste Molds	1860 - 1910
Embossed Lettering on Panels	1867 - 1915
Plate Molds	1870s
Semi-Automatic Bottle Machine	1881 - 1913
Crown Cap Closures on Bottles	1892 - Present
Breweries Bottling Own Beer	1890s
Automatic Bottle Machine Patented	1903
Embossed: "THIS BOTTLE NEVER SOLD"	1905 - 1920
Ingredients & Content Weight Information Added	1906 - Present
Prohibition	1920 - 1932
Valve Marks on Machine Made Bottles	1930 - 1940
Embossed: "FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE"	1932 - 1964
Embossed: "NO DEPOSIT NO RETURN"	1932 - Present
Bottle Mold Seam Appearance:	**Date or Date Range**
Side Mold Seam to Base of Shoulder ("Open Mold")	Pre-1860
Side Mold Seam to Top of Shoulder ("Closed Mold")	Pre-1880
Side Mold Seam to Mid-Finish (Semi-Automatic Machine/Lipping Tooled)	1880 - 1903
Side Mold Seam Over Top of Finish (Automatic Machine)	Post-1903

Table 37. Significant Dates for Bottle Glass Analysis.

Bottle Glass Manufacturing Characteristic/Event:	Date or Date Range
Bottle Glass Composition & Color:	**Date or Date Range**
Very Dark Purple "Black" Glass	Pre-1860
Amethyst (Purple Tinted) Glass	1870s - 1917
Clear Glass	1880 - Present
Brown Beverage Bottles	1900 - Present
Yellow Tinted Glass	1915 - 1930s
Aqua Glass Common	Pre-1930
Fired Vitreous Applique	1880 - 1903
High Soda Content in Glass	Pre-1920

Sources: Gillio, Levine and Scott 1980; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Wilson 1981

supplied by Germany, was used often from about 1875 to 1917 as a decolorizer. When World War I broke out, glass manufacturers turned to other decolorizers such as arsenic or selenium. After 1930, arsenic became the preferred decolorizer. Extended exposure to sunlight can result in the ultraviolet rays interacting with the manganese dioxide in the glass, giving it a light pink or gray to an amethyst (light purple) color. Selenium can react in the same way to create a honey or wheat color. Until 1830, only cobalt blues, manganese purples, and iron- and carbon-based greens were produced. Before 1860, opaque olive green or "black glass" often was preferred to protect the contents from light. During the latter part of the nineteenth century more artificial additives became available and other colors of glass were produced. Aqua, amber and brown glass containers were popular because they protected against light penetration but also allowed the contents to be seen. After 1900 amber was shown to be most effective against light spoilage, especially for beer (Schoen 1994:108-109).

Early glass bottles and jars were free-blown until the late eighteenth century when molds began to be utilized. They continued to be widely used into the early nineteenth century and some are still made today. The open end or "finish" was sheared or snapped off the blowpipe and smoothed by fire polishing. The first molds were "open molds" that formed the body and base. The shoulders, neck, and finish were free-blown after the lower portion was removed from the mold. By 1810 hinged, "closed molds" that shaped the bottle from the base to the neck were designed. The molds left vertical seam marks up the sides of the container and sometimes a horizontal mold mark. Three-piece molds were used into the 1880s and two-piece molds to about 1913. Between 1860 and 1910 some bottle manufacturers coated the mold interiors with an ash paste so that a circular bottle could be rotated in the mold while hot, obliterating any mold marks. These "turn mold or paste mold" bottles have light horizontal striations on the exterior surface. In 1903 the Owens automatic bottle machine was patented. The machine-made bottles had mold seams along the full length of the container, a circular scar on the base or around the heel of the vessel and a seam at the top of the finish (Schoen 1994:108-109).

The finishes on free-blown bottles were plain, flared, or had a ring of glass added around the lip until about 1840 when other finishes were devised. After 1840 a lipping tool was commonly used by manufacturers. The tool had a plug that shaped the interior of the bottle mouth while two arms with a particular shape formed the pliable glass into a uniform finish. The tool could be used to directly shape the top of the neck or with a glob of molten glass applied to the neck, giving it a "stuck on" appearance. In the 1880s bottle makers began to form an "improved lipping tool" finish that was smoother and more uniform by fire polishing it. After 1903 the bottle and jar finishes were created in the machine mold (Schoen 1994:108-109).

Closures

The devices that cover or seal a bottle or jar are called "closures." Closures can be divided into four types: stoppers, lids, caps, and seals. Stoppers have a cylindrical to tapered shank that fits inside the neck of a container and rests on a flange or ring in or on the lip of the container. Sometimes a screw cap surrounds the top of the shank to seal it. Lids fit on the rim or lip of a bottle or jar while caps fasten around the container's finish. A seal is made with a flexible material, such as foil, wax, rubber, plastic, aluminum, or lead, that is tightly fit against the bottle or jar mouth to prevent tampering or contamination of the contents (Schoen 1994:110).

Common closures from nineteenth and twentieth-century sites are so-called "porcelain" lids, actually made of white or milky glass. These lids fit over the mouths of canning jars and under zinc caps. A rubber gasket is used between the lid and the top of the container to create an air-tight seal. The zinc cap acts to hold the lid and seal in place. Although the lids were manufactured by a number of glass companies, they collectively can be called "Boyd" lids. Lewis R. Boyd patented the plate-like lids in 1869 for use with zinc caps, and they were instrumental in making Mason jars popular for home canning (Schoen 1994:110).

Although screw caps were invented in the 1850s, first for jars and then for bottles, no one could devise a lipping tool that could easily produce it. Until the automatic machine-made finishes were available, screw top finishes were blown and broken off just above the threads. The lip was then sanded or ground to form a flat surface for a tight seal. Because of this problem corks continued to be used to seal bottles and jars (Schoen 1994:108-109).

Cans

Tins and cans are airtight containers for food, beverages, paints, and chemicals. The word "can" is an American abbreviation of the English "canister," derived from the Greek "kanastron," or reed basket (Busch 1981:95; May 1938:12). Early metal "canisters" were thick-walled containers, often made of iron. Some of these early cans were heavier than the foods which they contained (Panati 1987:115). While commonly referred to as "tin cans," many metal food containers actually are not made from tin or are merely tin-plated. Tin-plating technology has been available since the early Middle Ages. In 1730 tinplate was first commercially marketed in England (Busch 1981:95). Since they were usually made of tinplate after this time, "tin" and "can" were often used interchangeably. In more recent years, these containers have been made of steel, aluminum, cardstock, and other materials (Table 38).

The technology to manufacture tin cans for use in preservation and storage of food products was developed and patented by Peter Durand, a British merchant in 1810 (Busch 1981:96; Panati 1987:115).

Table 38. Significant Dates for Can Analysis.

Date	Significant Event
1810	English patents issued for iron and tin plated containers
1812	Tin-canned foods first marketed commercially in England
1818	United States grants patent to Peter Durand for tin plate container
1819	Commercial canning begins in the United States
ca. 1820	Hole-in-cap cans, tin containers with pinhole vent in filler hole cap introduced
1825	United States patent for canning food in tin containers granted to Thomas Kensett
1847	Drop-press invented by Allen Taylor, allowing flat discs to be automatically converted into flanged caps
1849	Machine invented by Henry Evans to press can tops and bottoms more quickly and efficiently
1856	United States patent for canned condensed milk granted to Gail Borden
1866	Key-wind closure mechanism perfected by which top of can be removed through use of a key
1875	Patent rights to tapered tins, cans which have a larger base than top, were purchased by Arthur A. Libby and J. Wilson, of Chicago, and used in canning processed meat products
1876	Howe floater solders on can ends automatically
1888	Max Ams Machine Company in New York City invented and produced tin cans using the locked, double side seam
1898	Max Ams Machine Company begins producing Ams can, a "sanitary can" without internal solder
1901	American Can Company formed
After 1900	Hole-tin-top (or venthole) cans perfected with a single small pinhole or filler hole closed by a drop of solder; by 1920 used almost exclusively for evaporated milk
1904	Sanitary Can Company begins marketing double-seamed cans, made completely by machines, as the sanitary enamel lined can
1935	First beer can introduced
1945	First aerosol cans introduced
1958	All-aluminum beer can introduced
1962	Beverage can pull-tab introduced
1965	Tin-free steel beverage can introduced

Sources: Busch 1981:103; May 1938:433-441; Rock 1984:100-101

included eight lid pieces and 59 can body fragments. Only two (0.3 percent) of the container items were closures. One of the closures was a cork, the other was an unknown type.

Firearms, Edged Weapons, and Accessories (FA)

This category includes firearms (submachine gun, machine gun, musket, rifle, shotgun, handgun), *edged weapons* (sword, foil, rapier, sheath knife, or bayonet), and accessories (appendage scabbard, holster, gun case, or cleaning kit). Also included within this database category are metal projectile points, such as those manufactured for the Indian trade or made by Native Americans from trade goods for their own use.

Three artifacts recovered during the archeological investigations at Fort Dodge were cataloged in this category. A portion of a brass saber hook of the type used by the military between ca. 1872-1903 was collected from a depth of 30-50 cm in HT-5, the unit excavated adjacent to the east edge of the Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). The stem portion of a metal projectile point, or arrowhead, was recovered in the vicinity of the Wash House (ST#26) associated with this company quarters in HT-6 at a depth of 20-30 cm. The third item cataloged in this database was an incomplete metal projectile point recovered from the ground surface near the south side of the Kansas Soldiers Home power plant.

Flatware and Utensils (FW)

This database category includes flatware and utensils used for table service (table knife, fork, spoon) and food preparation (whisk, ladle, spatula, butcher knife, peeler, carving knife, paring knife, grater, corer, cleaver, etc.). This category also includes other kitchen-related items, seldom recovered archeologically, such as pot holders, tea towels, bread boards, and similar objects.

A single artifact was cataloged in the Flatware and Utensils category. This item was an incomplete metal meat fork recovered from HT-4, in the vicinity of the Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24).

Furnishings and Structural (FN)

This category includes furniture (chair, sofa, desk, table, bed, chest, cabinet, clock, mirror, and bookcase), major appliances (washer, dryer, refrigerator, and stove), small appliances (toaster, iron, mixer, food processor, or toaster oven, electric coffeepot, and microwave), and structural furnishings (hinges, hasps, locks, latches, hooks, brackets, curtain rods, and doorknobs). Artifacts in this category are usually fragments of a much larger object.

A total of 10 artifacts were cataloged in this category. Two pieces of mirror glass were collected from the upper level of HT-10, excavated in the vicinity of the Detached Ward of the Post Hospital (ST#1). Two furnishing items were recovered from the 30-50 cm level of HT-5, excavated adjacent to the east side of the Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). These included a key and a turnbuckle. Five cast iron stove fragments were recovered during the archeological fieldwork, three from the vicinity of the Post Granary (ST#37) in HT-9, and two from HT-11 excavated in the vicinity of the Post Trader's Store (ST#21). A single

clothespin spring was also collected from HT-11.

Hardware Fasteners (HF)

Hardware fasteners include screws, bolts, washers, spacers, cotter pins, nuts, staples, rivets, and nails. These objects fasten various materials together, to secure hardware to buildings, and to construct structures, enclosures, furniture, tools, and machinery. Hardware fasteners are normally ubiquitous at a historical site and usually in poor condition.

Screws have a spiraling groove or "thread" which is turned into an object to hold another object in place. The threads of the screw interface with the material of the object into which it is turned to anchor it. Screws tend to be tapered to a point to facilitate penetration. They often have a straight ("slotted") or cross ("Phillips") groove cut into the head so that they can be turned with a screwdriver. Screws with a spiral groove or "thread" that have a point formed by the termination of the thread are called "gimlet" screws and are commonly used for wood. Drive and lag screws, which are used for heavy duty work, often have a "diamond" or "cone" point. They are used when the screw is partly driven and partly turned when inserted. Lag screws are large wood screws with a square or hexagonal head which are turned with a wrench. Drive screws are so coarse-threaded they can be driven into the wood with a hammer. Most gimlet or wood screws have a flat, oval (convex), or round (hemispherical) head. Some other head types are sometimes also found (Schoen 1994:102-104).

Circular spacers slipped onto a bolt between the head and the object to which it is fastened and/or between the object and the nut are called "washers." They distribute the stress at the bolt head and the nut and prevent the head or the nut from being pulled through the object. Washers that keep the nut from coming loose unintentionally are called "lock washers." Split washers and toothed washers are types of locking washers. Split washers form the beginning a spiral and are made of hard iron or brass. As the nut is tightened, the harder washer progressively upsets the nut and forces some of its metal into the thread of the bolt, thereby preventing the nut from backing off or loosening and "locking" it into place (Schoen 1994:102-104).

Cotters are metal rods set into two hitching devices to connect them. When used, they are secured with a spring cotter pin which is a sturdy, split pin that is slipped into a hole through the cotter. The two legs of the pin are bent back in opposite directions to keep it in place (Schoen 1994:102-104).

Fence staples are heavy gauge wire fasteners with long legs, rounded backs, and pointed ends which are designed to fasten fence wire to fence posts. Poultry staples are lighter gauge versions of the fence staple and are used to fasten chicken wire to posts or poultry house walls. Box staples have short legs and flat backs. They are used to fasten heavy cardboard or light wood box sections together (Schoen 1994:102-104).

Rivets are headed pins used to fasten two pieces together by inserting the plain end through a hole in the two objects and then hammering that end to form a second "head" to secure it. There are a variety of rivet types, such as trunk, block and carriage, belt, shovel, hose, brazier, hinge, and shoe rivets. When rivets are used on softer materials, such as wood, leather, or canvass, a flat, perforated disk is used between the flattened end of the rivet and the secured material. Called a "bur", these washer-like disks distribute the stress over a larger area and create a larger head at the hammered end. Rivets have six types of heads:

rounded, convex, beveled, flat, flared, and countersunk. Rounded heads are nearly hemispherical. Convex heads are broadly arched. Beveled heads are flat on top and expand slightly to form a thin to thick skirt. Flat heads are thin to thick disks perpendicular to the shaft. Flared heads are thin and broad. They are flat on top but diminish rapidly on the underside to the shaft circumference. Countersunk heads are flat on top but have diameters only slightly larger than the shaft (Schoen 1994:102-104).

Machine-cut square nails are sheared into tapered strips from sheets of iron (Table 40). In the cutting process the sheet iron is usually flipped over after each cut to compensate for the tapered shank. Shearing the sheet metal creates raised edges or burrs on diagonally opposed edges of the shank and rounded shear marked edges on the other two diagonal edges. The head is created either by hand or by machine. Hand-headed nails are heated and then placed in a heading tool that leaves the widest part of the nail exposed. This wide end is then hammered on four sides to form the head. Machine-headed nails are gripped in a kind of clasp at the widest end and great pressure is applied to displace the metal and form the head. Cut nails are heated to a cherry red and then quickly cooled in water, a process called "*annealing*," to give them strength. Machine cut square nails were produced in the United States after 1810. Metal fibers run crosswise to the shank in cut nails made before the 1830s and parallel to the shank in those made after the 1830s. Many builders continued to prefer cut nails well into the twentieth century because of their superior holding strength. Square cut nails are still made today in limited supplies (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:30).

Wire nails are made by a machine that cuts steel wire and forms a head by applying pressure that displaces the metal to the desired shape. The gripper dies of the machine leave a series of parallel gripper marks on two sides of the shank near the head. The earliest wire nails were made in smaller sizes for light items, such as pocket book frames and cigar boxes. They tended to have bulbous heads that were generally eccentric with respect to the shanks. American wire nail machinery was not perfected until the 1860s and 1870s. Wire nails did not replace cut nails with the rapidity that wrought nails were supplanted, and they did not become dominant until the 1890s (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:30).

Small common nails were used to attach lath and to make small boxes and furniture; those about 1¼ in long, to fasten moldings and other thin boards; those about 1¾ in long, to secure finished boards and clapboards; and those about 2¼ in long, to hold rough boarding, such as roofing and sheathing planks. Larger nails were used for framing (Nelson 1968; Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:30).

Nails are usually identified by manufacturers by their "penny weight" (Table 41). There are varying explanations for the origin of the penny system. One is that when nails were hand fashioned, the English penny was taken as a standard of weight, so that six, "6-penny" nails, for example, equaled the weight of a penny. Another explanation is that 100 nails of a particular size cost X number of pennies. Thus, 100 "6-penny" nails cost six pence. A third explanation is that 1,000 "six penny" nails weighed six pounds. The abbreviation "d" was used for the English pound in weighing. Examples of penny weights of various sizes of some nail types are listed below. Lengths are in inches. Numbers are to a pound (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:30).

A total of 280 hardware fastener artifacts were cataloged from the site (Table 42). These included: 259 (92.5 percent) nails; four each (1.4 percent each) bolts, bolts and nuts, nuts, and spikes; two (0.7 percent) staples; and one each (0.4 percent each) hooks, screws, and staple with ring. The nails were divided on the basis of their manufacture into machine cut nails (202, 78.0 percent of all nails), wire nails (56, 21.6 percent), and unknown nails (1, 0.8 percent). The high percentage of machine cut nails and lack

Table 40. Dating Ranges Based on the Method of Manufacture of Nails.

Manufacturing Type	Date Range (Period of Principal Use)	Characteristics
Handwrought Nails	1620 - 1830	shaft tapers on all 4 sides/edges; head with 4-6 facets (T-head, rosehead); pinched slightly under head where grasped to finish head; made with both flat and sharp points; often bent or twisted due to manufacture using ductile (soft) iron
Early Machine Cut Nails with Handmade Heads	ca. 1790 - 1850 (1795 - ca. 1810)	shaft tapers on 2 opposite sides/edges and is rectangular (does not taper) on other 2 edges; heads usually have 2-facets, sometimes more; size and shape of heads vary as they were hand forged; burrs from cutting process occur on diagonal sides; iron fibers run across nail shaft; pinched ~¼ of way down shank where grasped to finish head; somewhat rounded point
Early Machine Headed Cut Nails	ca. 1815 - late 1830s	irregular heads, varying in size and shape, usually applied eccentric to shank; generally have a rather distinct rounded pinch under the head, caused by wide heading clap; iron fibers run across the nail shaft; often locally modified by hammering sides of heads to form finishing nails for countersinking
Late Machine Cut Nails	late 1830s - Present (1840s - ca. 1895)	shaft tapers on 2 opposite sides/edges and is rectangular (does not taper) on other 2 edges; heads tend to be uniformly convex on each side; burrs occur on same side of shaft, as iron plate was flipped between cuts; iron fibers run length of nail shaft; annealing process made them capable of clinching without rupture; pinched ~› - ½ of way down shank to finish head; sheared point
Wire Nails	ca. 1850s - Present (ca. 1890 - Present)	usually made from steel wire held in gripper dies and headed, then advanced and sheared to length with cutter die; earliest were only available in small sizes; larger sizes not readily available in US until ca. 1875; marks of gripper die (consecutive horizontal lines) often visible under head; usually have 4-faceted point caused by cutter die

Source: Nelson 1968; Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993

Table 41. Penny Weights of Selected Nail Types.

Size	Length	Number of Nails per Pound by Nail Type				
		Brad	Box	Spike	Common	Finish
2d	1	–	–	–	740740	1100
3d	1¼	–	–	–	460	880
4d	1½	–	420	–	280	530
5d	1¾	–	300	–	210	350
6d	2	126	210	–	160	300
7d	2¼	98	180	–	120	210
8d	2½	–	130	–	88	168
9d	2¾	65	107	–	73	130
10d	3	55	88	–	60	104
12d	3¼	40	70	–	46	96
16d	3½	27	52	17	33	86
20d	4	–	38	14	23	76
25d	4¼	–	–	–	30	–
30d	4½	–	30	22	26	–
40d	5	–	26	9	23	–
50d	5½	–	20	7	10	–
60d	6	–	16	6	8	–

Sources: Schoen 1993:103

of any handwrought nails from this assemblage indicates a construction and major occupation date in the later half of the nineteenth century. Machine cut nails became widely available in Kansas in the 1860s and were used into the early twentieth century. The presence of wire nails, which typically date to post-ca. 1880 is indicative of construction and/or remodeling episodes in the late-nineteenth and into the twentieth century. The use of the wire nails was probably associated with the Soldiers Home occupation of the site.

Hardware Miscellaneous (HM)

The hardware miscellaneous category is a catch-all for hardware related objects that are difficult to place in other categories. Included in this grouping are fencing materials, ladders, traps, sprayers, buckets, screening, chain, wire, counterweights, sheet metal, bar stock, and scrap metal. Artifacts associated with animal husbandry and house pets are also included in this category.

Table 42. Hardware Fasteners Cataloged from Fort Dodge (14FD315) by Fastener and Manufacture Type.

Fastener Type	Manufacture	Total
Bolt	Machined	4 (1.4%)
Bolt & Nut	Machined	4 (1.4%)
Hook	Machined	1 (0.4%)
Nail	Machine Cut?	202 (72.1%)
	Wire	56 (20.0%)
	Unknown	1 (0.4%)
Nut	Machined	4 (1.4%)
Screw	Machined	1 (0.4%)
Spike	Wire	4 (1.4%)
Staple	Wire	2 (0.7%)
Staple & Ring	Wire	1 (0.4%)
TOTAL		280

A total of 23 artifacts (1.6 percent of the total artifact assemblage) recovered at Fort Dodge were cataloged in this database category. These included 14 wire fragments of various gauges, four pieces of scrap metal, two pieces of metal bar stock, two bucket bales, and a piece of square mesh wire fencing.

Harness (HS)

This category is for draft harness (ox yoke, horse collar, single tree, trace, cropper, breeching, girth, harness bells, harness buckles, snap rings), riding tack (bridles, bits, saddles, stirrups, spurs, saddle bags), and shoes (horse, oxen, mule).

Only two artifacts recovered from Fort Dodge were cataloged as harness items. One was recovered from the vicinity of the Enlisted Barracks. This item was a rusty portion of a probable hobble chain. A complete mule shoe with three nails attached was found in the vicinity of the workshops (ST#33, #34, #35, and #36).

Organics (OR)

The organics category includes two classes, flora (plant) and fauna (animal). In the floral class are wood, cane, fiber, seeds, nuts, pits, tubers, fruits, leaves, rinds, peels, husks, hulls, cobs, flowers, petals, stalks, bark, and roots. The faunal group includes shell, ivory, horn, antler, tooth, hoof, pelt, hair, hide,

skin, scales, feathers, sinew, and bone. For detailed analysis of organic materials it is necessary to have the assemblage examined by faunal and botanical specialists. They can provide information such as identification of species represented, mean number of individuals, age of the animals at death, cuts of meat, and differences between cultivated versus wild species. Due to expense and the relatively small size of the collection, this detailed analysis was not undertaken for this assemblage.

A total of 95 organic items were recovered during the archeological investigations at Fort Dodge. These included 89 (93.7 percent) pieces of animal bone, two (2.1 percent) teeth fragments, two (2.1 percent) shellfish shell fragments, and two (2.1 percent) pieces of wood. The faunal assemblage appeared to be heavily biased toward mammal bone, with 84 pieces (88.4 percent) tentatively identified as mammal. Four (4.2 percent) were identified as poultry, and one (1.0 percent) appeared to be a rodent bone. With the exception of the tooth and wood fragments, most of this material appeared to be food remains

Personal Items (PS)

The personal category includes a variety of artifact classes. The eye glasses class includes spectacles, sunglasses, lorgnettes, monocles, and contact lens. Handbags includes items such as a coin purse, clutch, or shoulder bag. The billfold class includes wallets, and money clips. Currency includes coins, tokens, bills, checks, money orders, and credit cards. The group, jewelry, includes beads, tie pins, cuff links, brooches, rings, charms, bracelets, earrings, pendants, necklaces, and watches. Smoking materials includes cigarettes and cigars, filters, pipes, lighters, tobacco tins and pouches, snuff boxes, cigarette cases, cigar boxes, pipe cleaners, tobacco tags, and matchbooks. Sewing notions includes sewing, darning, crochet and knitting needles, safety pins, straight pins, pin cushions, tailor's chalk, thread, thimbles, and spools. In the scissors class are sewing, safety, folding, barber, and pinking shears. The class, office supplies includes pens, pencils, erasers, glue, paper clips, staplers, paper, tablets, notepads, post-its, index cards, envelopes, binders, clip boards, and folders.

Forty-two artifacts recovered from Fort Dodge were cataloged in the personal items database. This assemblage included 37 fragments of smoking pipes, most of which were recovered from HT-5 adjacent to the back of the Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). All of the smoking pipes were of the ball clay variety, most with little or no decoration and no writing. A fragment of a slate pencil also was collected from HT-5. Part of a pair of sewing scissors and a half dime were recovered from HT-6 in the vicinity of the Wash House (ST#26) behind the stone enlisted barracks. The half dime was of the "Liberty Seated" type and had a mint date of "1857." Two fragments of one complete safety pin were collected from HT-7 excavated in the vicinity of the workshops (ST#33, #34, #35, and #36).

Recreation Items (RC)

The Recreation category includes three different classes of artifacts, musical instruments, sports equipment, and toys. The musical instrument class includes such items as pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, mandolins, dulcimers, violins, cellos, basses, flutes, clarinets, saxophones, accordions, bagpipes, cymbals, tambourines, drums, bongos, bugles, trumpets, tubas, trombones, rasps, rattles, recorders, whistles, harmonicas, kazoos, and jaw harps. Toys include marbles, jax, yo-yos, board games, playing cards, dolls, doll furniture, toy dishes, blocks, erector sets, tinker toys, and cap pistols. In the sports equipment group are balls, bats, racquets, jump ropes, boxing gloves, nets, golf clubs, bowling pins, skis, surf boards, sleds,

barbells, fishing poles, fishing tackle, darts, helmets, pads, skates, and bicycles.

Only three recreational items were collected during the 1996 archeological investigations at Fort Dodge. A fragment of a bisque doll head was collected from HT-7 at a depth of 25-38 cm. A portion of a cuprous whistle was recovered from the 50-65 cm level in the east half of HT-6. A metal fish hook was found in HT-11 in the 40-60 cm level.

Table and Utilitarian Wares (TW)

This category includes table and utilitarian wares. Tablewares include beverage glasses, the individual plates, saucers, bowls that are part of each table setting, and serving bowls, platters, trays, dishes, pitchers, creamers. Utilitarian wares include mixing bowls, crocks, churns, spittoons, chamber pots, commodes, bed pans, footwarmers, washbasins, water coolers, vases, ash trays, flowerpots, and planters.

Potters began to place manufacturers' marks on their wares in the mid-1700s, but marked English earthenwares prior to 1770 are unusual. By 1800, however, the practice was common, and certain aspects of manufacturers' marks can be helpful for dating. The marks were printed from engraved copper plates at the time of decoration and before the glazes were added to the wares. The term "ironstone" was introduced in England in 1813. "Semi-porcelain" began to be used in 1891. Printed marks that incorporated a version of the Royal Coat-of-Arms are found after 1810. Quartered arms without a central inescutcheon or shield date appeared after 1837. A garter-shaped mark was used extensively after the 1840s, and the pretzel-shaped "Staffordshire knot" was employed after 1845 and common in the 1870s and 1880s. The diamond-shaped registration mark, including "Rd," was applied to British ceramics from 1843 to 1883. After that year, the diamond marks were replaced with the letters "Rd No" and a number. The notation refers to the date that the mark was patented rather than the production date. "Copyright" printed as part of the mark appears on American ceramics after 1892, and the copyright symbol was applied to wares made in the United States after 1914. Use of the word "Royal" in a manufacturer's title or trade name occurs after the middle of the nineteenth century. "Limited," "LD.," or "Ltd." can be found on wares after 1860, but these notations are uncommon before the 1880s. The word "Trade-Mark" was used on English wares after the Trademark Act of 1862, but it denotes a post-1875 date for American wares. The McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 required the word "England" to be added to British makers' marks, although a few potters used it earlier. "Made in England," however, indicates a twentieth-century date. The words "Bone China" first appear as part of the mark in 1915. Dates incorporated in printed marks generally relate to the claimed date of the factory's establishment, not the date of production. Production dates are usually in a code form specific to each manufacturer. The word "Warranted" nearly always indicates American manufacture and appears with the factory marks as a description of the company in the 1890s. However, it also appears as part of a company name on some English wares in the 1890s. The size of the mark generally corresponds to the size of the vessel (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:34-35).

Yellowwares were manufactured in England in the 1820s (Table 43). They were imported to the United States after 1825, but by the 1840s and 1850s they were produced in quantity by potteries in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vermont, and Ohio. Production reached a peak during the 1860s and 1870s, but yellowwares continued to be made well into the 1930s. The sherds have the characteristics of American-made yellowwares, which have a pale, yellowish paste and clear alkaline glaze. English yellowwares, in contrast, applied a yellow glaze over yellow bodied vessels. Yellowwares were

Table 43. Descriptions of Various Ceramic Wares.

Ceramic Type	Earliest Manufacture Date	Latest Manufacture Date	Description/Attributes
Agateware	1740	1810	Created by the mixing of two or more body clays of different colors resulting in veins that go through the ware and can be seen inside and out. Used extensively by Astbury-Whieldon.
American Stoneware	1790	Present	Highly fired, hard, vitreous, non-absorbent paste, fired above 1200° C. Paste colors include: buff, grey, red, and dark red. Slip and glaze colors include: black to brown ("Albany" type); grey to white ("Bristol" type); grey to greenish-grey, to golden salt-glazes.
Annularware	1820	Present	Yellow or whiteware decorated in horizontal bands of color (black, green, light brown, blue etc.). Sometimes used to fill in engine turned grooves.
Bisque	1650	1900	Once-fired, unglazed, earthenware.
Bone China	1794		Developed in 1794 by Josiah Spode. A translucent ware, stronger and cheaper than softpaste porcelain, which made it attractive for tablewares. Typical formula consisted of hard porcelain ingredients with their combined weight in ground calcined bone, fired at ca. 1250° C.
Creamware	1762	1820	Refined cream-colored earthenware dipped in a liquid glaze. Evolved in England in the 1740s-1760s. A thin, hard, fine-grained cream-to-white earthenware paste. Has a clear surface glaze to which copper was added resulting in a pale yellow to yellow-green tint which collects in crevices.
Earthenware		Present	General term for opaque clay wares which remain porous after kiln firing, requiring glazing to be suitable for most uses. Soft porous paste, lead glaze being the most common glaze used, which when combined with other compounds, produces a range of colors.
Ironstone	1813	1900	Name used by 19th century potters for strong earthenware. As originally patented in 1813 by C.J. Mason, it was a hard, white, thinly potted, slightly translucent ware. Due to a change in the formula it became a tough heavy whiteware commonly used for inexpensive and "institutional" table services, vases, etc.
Mochaware	late 1700s	Present	Inexpensive tablewares with bands or streaks suggesting mocha stone, with no two identical. Made by allowing acid-based color to diffuse through wet clay slip before glazing and firing.
Pearlware	1780	1840	A thin, hard, fine-grained white earthenware developed in 1779 by Josiah Wedgewood. Clear glaze to which cobalt was added resulting in overall blue to greenish blue tint most noticeable in crevices. Tended to replace creamware because it was excellent for blue transfer-printing.
Porcelain	1650	Present	Extremely vitreous, often translucent white paste and a white glossy surface glaze. Softpaste porcelain, a poor, fragile, and costly imitation of Chinese hardpaste porcelain, began to be made in England in 1740s, but lacking correct ingredients. The paste was kiln-fired before and after covering with a lead glaze at lower temperatures, resulting in a softer body that can be scratched with a file. Hardpaste ("true" or "Chinese") porcelain was first made in England in 1768. Fired at a higher temperature, it is harder than softpaste porcelain, resonant, and breaks with a clean smooth fracture.
Rockingham & Bennington	1770	1900	Highly vitrified buff-bodied with a glossy dark brown to golden brown, often mottled exterior glaze and a clear yellow interior glaze.
Coarse Bodied Redware	1600	1800	Coarse red earthenware paste unglazed and lead glazed types.
Stoneware	1600	1900	A hard vitreous paste, made from clay mixed with sand or flint, fired at greater heat than earthenware. Strong and impervious to liquids. Most have a salt glaze which gives the surface a pitted, orange-peel effect.

Table 43. Descriptions of Various Ceramic Wares.

Ceramic Type	Earliest Manufacture Date	Latest Manufacture Date	Description/Attributes
Whiteware	1820	Present	Very hard, fine-grained paste usually with a clear, glossy surface glaze.
Yellowware	1830	1930	Highly fired, relatively thick, buff-colored earthenware paste with a transparent glaze giving it a mustard color.

preferred over redwares for utilitarian purposes because redwares are fired at lower temperatures, making them porous and fragile (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:34-35).

Whitewares are ceramics with white or light cream-colored body or paste made from kaolin and ball clays, containing some flint and feldspar. They are primarily dinnerwares and toiletry wares, rather than utilitarian and storage wares, such as mixing bowls, jars, or crocks. Dinnerwares include plates, saucers, cups, and salad bowls, serving dishes, platters, pitchers, and tea and coffee pots. Toiletry or sanitary wares include soap dishes, bedpans, chamber pots, and urinals. Whitewares were marketed under a variety of trade names such as "ironstone china," "white granite," "granite ware," "porcelain granite," "flint ware," "pearl china," "pearl white," "pearl granite," "stone china," "opaque porcelain," and "opaque china." The bodies are all porous earthenwares and are not porcelain or china at all, despite the claims of the brand names. "Semi-porcelain" or "semi-vitreous porcelain" wares are made with more refined clays and are fired at higher temperatures than other whitewares; but while they are thinner than ironstone and approach the quality of bone china or porcelain, they are opaque and porous (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:34-35).

The decoration of whitewares can be used to determine broad chronologies. Hand-painted whitewares of generally soft pastel hues or earthen tones were produced from about 1790 to the 1830s. The designs are often small, carefully executed floral, animal, bird, or insect motifs. In other instances large flowers and foliage occupy large portions of vessel surfaces. A narrow painted band is often present around the edge of these broad line painted vessels. Bright polychrome floral designs appeared on hand-painted vessels from about 1830 to 1860. Pinkish red, light green, bright green, dark blue-green, light blue, bright blue, and black were used during this period. Banded whitewares in green, red, black, and blue were also hand painted during this time (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:34-35).

About 1810, English potters began to use cobalt blue under-glaze prints transferred from copper engravings with inked wax paper. Blue transfer print decorated vessels, in which the color bled into surrounding undecorated portions of the ware, are called "flow blue." Flow blue wares were eagerly sought in the United States in the first part of the 1800s and continued to be made throughout the nineteenth century. Wares of this type produced about 1900 can be distinguished from earlier versions by design styles and the lack of both gold edging and raised rim patterns common in the later forms. By the mid-1830s black, brown, green, red, pink, mulberry, and light blue transfer wares were available, although mulberry and light blue wares were most often preferred into the 1850s (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:34-35).

In the 1850s undecorated and mold decorated whitewares began to replace transfer decorated

wares. These vessels tend to be thicker than earlier forms and have raised or embossed geometric, floral, wheat, fruit, or vegetable designs, generally around the rim of plates or on the body of bowls and cups. White ironstone, made in England and purchased in the United States, was popular from 1840 to 1870 but was sold less extensively after 1900 (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:34-35).

From the 1930s until the early 1970s, inexpensive whitewares slipped with brilliant colors were popular in the United States. In 1936 the Homer Laughlin China Company of Newell, West Virginia, introduced "Fiesta ware" in red, yellow, light green, dark blue, and ivory. Turquoise was added in 1938. By 1951 light green, blue, and ivory were discontinued and replaced by forest green, rose, chartreuse, and gray, followed by medium green in 1959. Homer Laughlin Fiesta ware can be distinguished by six concentric rings close to the rim of each vessel. A series of concentric rings also decorate the center of some Fiesta wares (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:34-35).

Homer Laughlin also made other styles of brightly slipped ware at the same time. The "Harlequin" brand is similar to Fiesta ware, differing primarily in its more angular shapes, particularly of its handles, and the placement of the concentric rings farther from the edge of the rim. Vessels were made in yellow, dark green, tangerine, and royal ("Woolworth") blue. Harlequin was made between 1938 and 1964. "Riviera" wares, like the Harlequin, are thinner and lighter in weight than Fiesta wares. They are square or rectangular in shape and have indented corners. Riviera wares were produced between 1938 and 1950 in only four colors: mauve blue, orange-red, yellow, and light green. "Kitchen Kraft" was made from 1937 throughout the 1940s in Fiesta colors and with a variety of decal decorations. Forms are globular like Fiesta vessels, but dishes lack the concentric rings (Wulfkuhle and Schoen 1993:34-35).

A total of 111 artifacts recovered from Fort Dodge were cataloged as table and utilitarian wares. For purposes of this analysis the table and utilitarian ware assemblage collected from the site is discussed in terms of composition or ware type, vessel portions represented, and the functional category to which they were assigned.

The majority of the table and utilitarian wares cataloged from Fort Dodge consisted of whitewares (71 sherds, 64.0 percent) (Table 44). Stonewares (21 sherds, 18.9 percent) were also well represented in the assemblage. Other materials included nine sherds of glass (8.1 percent), four of porcelain (3.6 percent), three other unidentified ware types (2.7 percent), two redware sherds (1.8 percent), and one sherd of earthenware (0.9 percent). Most of the sherds were undecorated. A few whiteware sherds had simple mold decorations near the rim, transfer printed designs in blue, red, or brown, or had hand painted designs in mono- and polychrome. None of the stonewares were decorated and virtually all were utilitarian vessels. A few of the glass tablewares had molded designs, however most were plain.

No complete tableware or utilitarian vessels were recovered from the excavations at Fort Dodge. Slightly more than one-half of the table and utilitarian ware artifacts collected from the site were body sherds, 60 pieces (54.1 percent) (Table 45). Body sherds predominated each ware type, with the exception of glasswares and redwares. Rim sherds were the next most common tableware vessel portion recovered with 23 sherds (20.7 percent). Rim sherds were the most commonly decorated vessel portion in the tableware assemblage. Base sherds, usually identified by their flat shape and/or by the presence of a portion of a foot or worn area, accounted for 15 pieces (13.5 percent). Few of the base sherds were decorated. Other vessel portions represented in the assemblage included lids with 7 sherds (6.3 percent), and rim/handle and handle with three sherds each (2.7 percent each).

Table 44. Table & Utilitarian Wares Cataloged from Fort Dodge (14FD315) by Composition or Ware Type.

Ware Type	Total
Earthenware	1 (0.9%)
Glass	9 (8.1%)
Porcelain	4 (3.6%)
Redware	3 (2.7%)
Stoneware	21 (18.9%)
Whiteware	71 (64.0%)
Other	3 (2.7%)
TOTAL	111

Table 45. Table & Utilitarian Wares Cataloged from Fort Dodge (14FD315) by Vessel Portion.

Vessel Portion	Total
Rim	23 (20.7%)
Rim & Handle	3 (2.7%)
Body	60 (54.1%)
Handle	3 (2.7%)
Base	15 (13.5%)
Lid/Stopper	7 (6.3%)
TOTAL	111

Several types of vessels were represented in the table and utilitarian ware assemblage recovered from Fort Dodge (Table 46). The majority of the tableware sherds were too small or unremarkable for the vessel type to be determined. An example of this difficulty would be a small flat whiteware base sherd which might have come from the bottom of a saucer, plate, platter, or large serving bowl. Many of these items (77 sherds, 69.3 percent of this artifact assemblage) were cataloged within the table setting and/or serving category. In comparison, only eight sherds (6.3 percent) could clearly be cataloged as table serving items, and only four (3.6 percent) in the table setting category. Four (3.6 percent) of the tableware items were cataloged as beverage glasses. Even with the difficulty in determining the exact function of many of the small fragments, it was clear that the bulk of this assemblage (89 artifacts, 80.2 percent) consisted of dishes and glassware which would have been used to serve and consume meals. The utilitarian category comprised most of the remaining portion of the assemblage, with 14 sherds (12.6 percent). Most of these

Table 46. Table & Utilitarian Wares Cataloged from Fort Dodge (14FD315) by Function.

Function	Total
Beverage Glass	5 (4.5%)
Table Setting	4 (3.6%)
Table Serving	8 (7.2%)
Table Setting/ Serving	77 (69.4%)
Utilitarian	14 (12.6%)
Table Serving/Utilitarian	3 (2.7%)
TOTAL	111

were stoneware sherds, probably pieces of stoneware crocks, jugs, or other utilitarian vessels. One item included in the utilitarian category was a redware flower pot fragment. Three sherds (2.7 percent) with unclear functions were cataloged as table serving/utilitarian.

No complete maker's marks noted on the table or utilitarian wares. The few fragmentary marks present consisted of only a few lines or a few letters, such that the pottery manufacturer could not be identified.

Toiletry Items (TT)

Toiletry artifacts are those associated with health and beauty. They include perfumes and colognes, cosmetics (lipstick, mascara brush, rouge, eye shadow, compact, facial cream, moisturizer cream), grooming aids (nail file, nail clipper, emery board, razors, and toothbrushes), and hair care items (brushes, combs, hair dye, rollers, bobby pins, shampoo, conditioner, blow dryers, and curling irons).

A single artifact recovered from Fort Dodge was cataloged in the toiletry items database category. This item was found in the upper level of HT-2 in the vicinity of the Officers' Quarters (ST#3). It consisted of the blade fragment of a nickel-plated razor. The following lettering was noted on the blade: "No 2 / LITTLE GEM / PAT 1882 NOV 3 / JAN 25 1837." The reference to an November 1882 patent date indicates that the blade was manufactured after this date. Since Fort Dodge was officially closed in early October of this year, it is unlikely that this item belonged to the officer living in this residence (Frazer 1980:52-53; Garfield 1931:54-55; Strate 1970). Most likely this razor belonged to a later inhabitant of the structure, probably someone associated with the Soldiers Home in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Tools (TL)

This category includes several classes of hand and small power tools. Boring tools include drills, punches, awls, augers, and gimlets. Cutting tools are saws, tin snips, pruning shears, wire cutters, axes, and hatchets. Shaping tools include planes, adzes, rasps, draw knives, gouges, and spoke shaves. Sharpening tools include whetstones, grinding stones, and files. Fastening tools include hammers, wrenches, screwdrivers, pliers, soldering irons, and welders. Holding tools include a vise, clamps, and vise grips. Measuring tools are tape measures, compasses, t-squares, levels, calipers, gauges, and rulers. Cleaning tools are brooms, brushes, mops, sponges, hoses. Horticulture tools include rakes, hoes, spades, pitchforks, scythes, sickles, corn knives, lawn mowers, wheel borrows. Smithing tools include anvils, mauls, sledges, pry bars, tongs, swages, and bellows.

A single artifact recovered from the archeological investigations at Fort Dodge was cataloged in this category. Part of a masonry chisel was collected from the vicinity of the Post Trader's Store (ST#21) and well (ST#21a) in HT-1(11or12).

Unidentified Objects (UN)

This category is used for objects that are so amorphous that a satisfactory identification, even at the most basic level, cannot be made. Unidentified artifacts almost never are assigned specimen numbers.

Twenty-nine recovered artifacts could not be identified to the database level and were cataloged as unidentified objects. These included 20 fragments of rusted iron, five cuprous fragments, a piece of pot metal, a fragment of lead, a piece of foil, and one object of unidentified material.

Utility Items (UT)

The utility category includes four classes of artifacts. Lighting artifacts include flashlights, lamps, light bulbs, kerosene lamps, lanterns, and candle sticks. Heating class objects are heating stoves, furnaces, radiators, water heaters, and heat ducts. Electric artifacts include fuse and breaker boxes, fuses, dry cell and wet cell batteries, outlets, switch plates, insulators, wiring and cables. Plumbing objects are pipes, pumps, faucets, drains, sinks, silt traps, bathtubs, showers, toilets, and dishwashers.

A total of 28 utility items were recovered from Fort Dodge. These included 22 artifacts (78.6 percent of the utility artifact assemblage) cataloged as lighting-related items, and three each (10.7 percent each) cataloged as electrical-related and plumbing-related items. All but one of the lighting items recovered were sherds of lamp or lantern chimney glass. The other lighting-related item was a cuprous ring from the upper portion of a lamp or lantern base. The three electrical artifacts included fragments of two cuprous connectors recovered from HT-11 in the vicinity of the Post Trader's Stores (ST#21) and an insulator from the water line trenching near the Post Magazine (ST#38). The name "LEVITON" appeared on the tubular porcelain insulator. The three artifacts cataloged as plumbing-related utility items consisted of a piece of galvanized pipe from HT-11, another piece of galvanized pipe from HT-6, and a fragment of threaded cuprous pipe of the type used for sinks and toilets from HT-6.

Window Glass (WG)

Window or flat glass was given its own category, although it could have been grouped with construction material. The window glass can be measured to determine thickness which is closely related to manufacture and age. Since glass is not a solid. Through time the molecules settle toward the bottom of a vertical window pane making the upper portion of the pane slightly thinner than the lower portion. In the laboratory, window glass sherds may be sorted by thickness and bulk cataloged, or merely counted without sorting. If dating is to be attempted each sherds needs to be measured for thickness. The decision depends upon the specific site and the project archeologist. They are almost never given specimen numbers.

Glass panes for windows in the United States have been made using four techniques. The earliest method, called "crown glass," was blown by hand. A large globe was blown with a flat base. Then a metal rod was attached to the flattened end and the blowpipe removed. The globe was reheated in a furnace and spun faster and faster to open the globe into a flat, circular disk four to five feet in diameter. The rod was removed and the disk gradually cooled in an oven. Then the disk was cut into small panes. This process was widely used until the 1830s (Roenke 1978:6; Schoen 1994:100).

The crown method was largely replaced in the 1830s by the cylinder or "German sheet" process. In this method, the glass blower formed a large sphere which was then swayed back and forth over a fire. Gravity, heat, and continued blowing caused the sphere to become a long, tapered cylinder. The cylinder was cooled and the domed end cut. The end was twirled in the furnace to expand it to the same diameter as the sides. The blowpipe was removed and the other end similarly expanded. After the cylinder cooled it was cut lengthwise and then slowly reheated, causing the glass to unfold onto a flat bed. The resulting rectangle was smoothed and flattened and then tempered in an oven. Finally it was cut into panes up to 40 x 30 in in size (Douglas and Frank 1972:149; Schoen 1994:100).

Thicker, heavier glass was made during the nineteenth century using a process called "cast plate" or "rolled plate" glass. In this method molten glass was poured onto a heavy metal table and spread evenly by a roller on metal guides against a flange around the table edges. Cast plate glass was extensively manufactured by 1725 and normally used for coach windows, mirrors, skylights, and storefront windows (Douglas and Frank 1972; Schoen 1994:100).

After about 1920, mechanized flat glass manufacturing was widely available. Machine-made, "drawn sheet" glass was formed as molten glass adhered to a long metal bar slowly drawn up from the vat. The cooler air immediately hardened the surface of the drawn glass, making it possible to pull the resulting sheet through a series of rollers. The rollers made the glass thickness uniform and supported the sheet as it moved through a continuous annealing oven. At the far end of the oven the glass was cooled enough to be cut into panes (Schoen 1994:100).

A total of only 63 sherds of window glass of varying thicknesses were recovered from all of the archeological units excavated at Fort Dodge. The thickness of each sherd of window glass in the collection was measured in the lab using digital callipers and recorded. The glass thickness varied considerably, from a minimum of 0.056 in to a maximum of 0.12 in.

The mean thickness of window glass for the site as a whole was calculated at 0.083556 in. The calculated mean thickness from Fort Dodge was then compared with Schoen's predictive model for dating historic Plains sites based on mean window glass thickness (Appendix F). The mean thickness of window

glass recovered from Fort Dodge corresponded to a predicted date in the 1870s. This corresponds closely to the known dates of construction of the military post, primarily during the mid-1860s to mid-1870s. Since the fort was known to have been constructed in the mid-1860s and occupied by the military until October 1882, and subsequently occupied by the Kansas Soldiers Home through the present, it is not surprising that quantities of thicker, more recent, window glass were also recovered. This is especially true since it is known that during the Soldiers Home occupation of the site numerous old structures were demolished and many new buildings have been added to the facility.

Examination of the frequency distribution of window glass sherds by thickness ranges shows a bimodal distribution (Table 47, Figure 50). The first increase in the number of sherds is in the 1840s-1860s. This suggests that while construction of the fort began in the mid-1860s, the military may have used older materials or window glass salvaged from another site. The second increase in window glass sherds occurred in the 1880s-post 1900 period. This corresponds with the post-fort Soldiers Home occupation of the site, and suggests episodes of construction and window replacement during this occupation.

Table 47. Frequency Distribution of Window Glass Sherd Thicknesses Cataloged from Fort Dodge (14FD315) with Date Range Estimate from Schoen's (1990) Model.

Thickness (in) Range	No. of WG Sherds	Estimated Date Range
0.027 - 0.0405	0	pre-1800
0.0405 - 0.0463	0	1800s
0.0464 - 0.0521	0	1810s
0.0522 - 0.05795	3 (4.8%)	1820s
0.058 - 0.0639	3 (4.8%)	1830s
0.064 - 0.0697	11 (17.5%)	1840s
0.0698 - 0.0755	7 (11.1%)	1850s
0.0756 - 0.0813	7 (11.1%)	1860s
0.0814 - 0.0871	4 (6.3%)	1870s
0.0872 - 0.0930	9 (14.3%)	1880s
0.0931 - 0.09885	7 (11.1%)	1890s
0.0986 - 0.140	12 (19.0%)	post-1900
greater than 0.140	0	

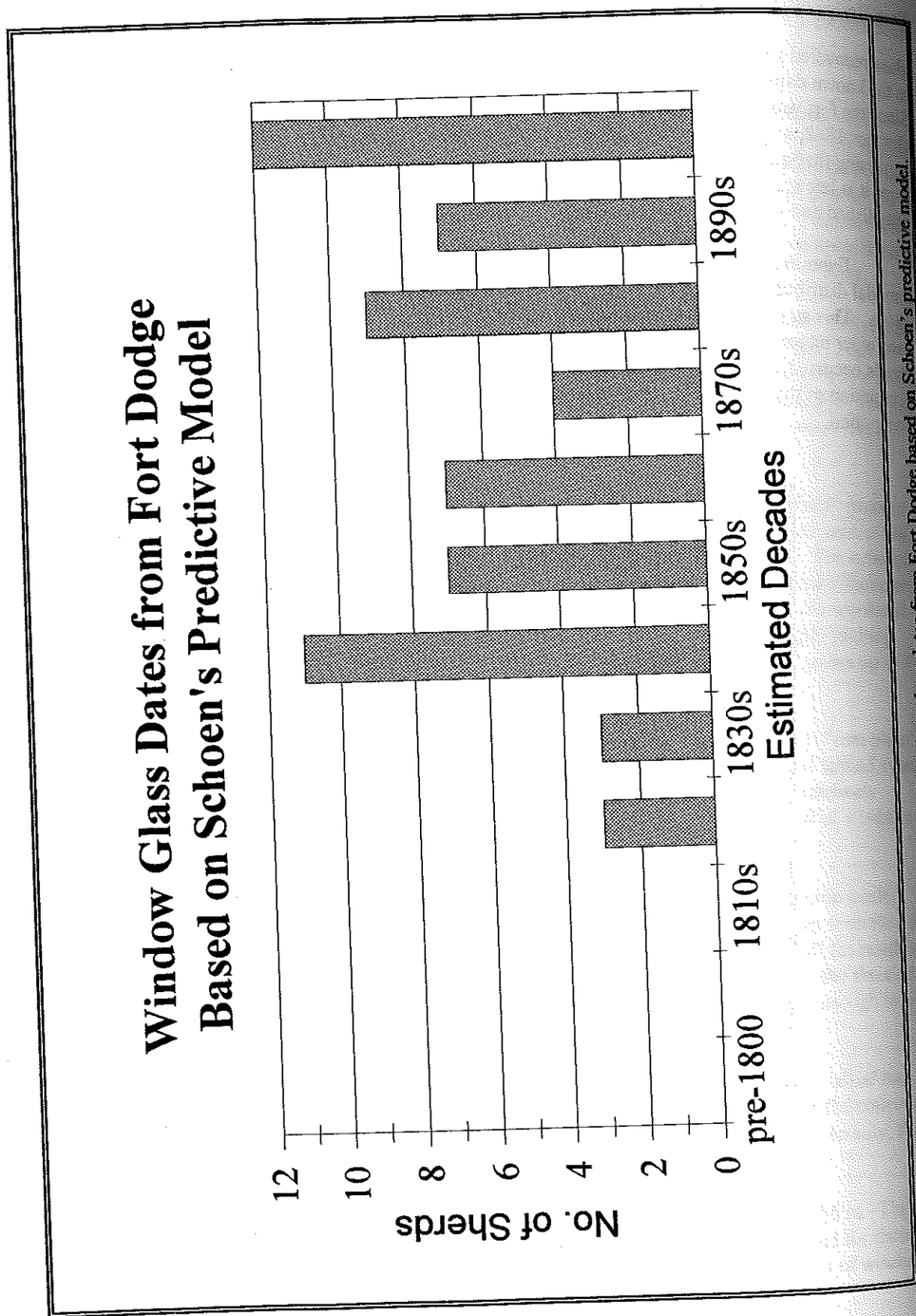


Figure 50. Graph showing the frequency distribution of window glass dates from Fort Dodge based on Schoen's predictive model.

CONCLUSIONS

The investigations conducted at Fort Dodge (14FD315) provide an example of the multi-disciplinary approach of historical archeology combining information garnered from history and demography with archeological field investigations, interpretations, and artifact analysis to enhance the understanding of a specific historical site. Many primary and secondary sources, including post returns, surgeon's reports, and other military records, the 1870 and 1880 manuscript censuses, various diaries and journals, contemporary newspaper accounts, maps, and photographs were examined for information about the fort. Topics of particular interest were locations, construction, and appearance of fort buildings, features, and activity areas; military duties and routine; military and civilian life; family life; and diet and consumption patterns at this frontier military post. Since published histories of Fort Dodge were available, only a basic historical outline was presented, briefly describing significant events in the establishment, construction, and military activities at the post. The archeological investigations at Fort Dodge, were unable to significantly increase our knowledge about life at this frontier Kansas fort, however the present condition of the site and post-fort disturbance is better understood.

The 1996 archeological investigations at Fort Dodge were successful in many of the goals set out for the project. Time and budget constraints allowed only 13 excavation units (HT-1 to HT-12 and ST-1) of varying sizes to be laid out at Fort Dodge. These units encompassed a total of 44.2 square meters of excavation, a very small percentage of the entire site area. The excavation units were used to investigate the vicinities of 10 to 15 fort-period structures and one privy feature. Units were excavated near three of the standing fort-period structures: the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4), the Post Hospital and Detached Ward (ST#1), and one Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). Other excavations were conducted in open areas which maps suggested were the probable vicinities of the Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20) and Privy (ST#4a), a Captain's Quarters (ST#3), a Wash House (ST#26) associated with the stone Enlisted Barracks (ST#10), the Laundress Quarters and Post School (ST#23 and ST#24), the Post Granary (ST#37), the Post Trader's Store and Well (ST#21 and ST#21a), the vicinity of four workshops (ST#33, ST#34, ST#35, and ST#36), and the vicinity of the Teamsters Quarters (ST#44) and Saddler (ST#45).

Efforts to locate several nonextant fort-related structures shown on the military plans were only partially effective. Structural remains associated with three fort-period buildings were identified and examined. Two trenches (HT-1 and HT-2) excavated to the west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters located adobe wall footings (F#3) associated with the southeast corner (F#3) of one Captain's Quarters (ST#3). Another unit (HT-5) uncovered the stone footings for a rear entrance and possible coal storage area (F#6) behind one of the Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). An ephemeral builder's wall trench (F#9) containing low concentrations of mortar, plaster, and nails was encountered and documented in a unit (HT-9) excavated in the vicinity of the Post Granary.

During our investigations, a utility company crew was busy trenching and laying new water lines throughout the Soldiers Home complex. We were allowed to monitor their excavations, and consequently identified two additional features. In one water line trench large deeply buried limestone blocks (F#4) were exposed, possibly the footings for the Magazine (ST#38). In another utility trench a less substantial foundation segment (F#5), comprised of smaller irregularly-shaped limestones, was encountered. Fort plans did not indicate a building in this location.

Limited testing conducted in the expected vicinities of the other fort-period structures did not uncover structural remains of these buildings or features. A single excavation unit (HT-3) proved insufficient to find the Commanding Officer's Stable (ST#20), nor was the Commanding Officer's Privy (ST#4a) located by one

shovel test unit (ST-1). This structure and feature may have been negatively impacted by construction of Lincoln Hall and the roadway between this Soldiers Home building and the Commanding Officer's Quarters. No structural or artifactual evidence of the Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24) was identified in the location tested (HT-4) during the 1996 investigations. No structural evidence was found of the Wash House (ST#25) behind the Enlisted Barracks (ST#10). This feature may have been impacted by landscaping and construction of a retaining wall behind Nimitz Hall. The unit excavated in the expected Wash House vicinity (HT-6) did produced the largest quantity and variety of artifacts, including an 1857 Liberty Seated half dime and a General Service button. One excavation unit (HT-10) located west of Pershing Hall, in the expected vicinity of the Post Hospital's Detached Ward (ST#1) found no structural evidence for this building. Construction of the Soldiers Home croquet courts may have impacted the site of this fort-period structure. No evidence of the Post Blacksmith, Carpenter, and Wood-working Shops (ST#33, ST#34, ST#35, and ST#36) was uncovered. The single unit (HT-7) excavated in this vicinity instead found remains of a Soldiers Home cottage and utility lines. The unit (HT-8) placed in the vicinity of the Teamsters Quarters (ST#44) and Saddler (ST#45) also failed to find any evidence of fort-period buildings or subsurface features. No structural evidence was found of the Post Trader's Store (ST#31) in the single unit (HT-11) excavated in this vicinity. The unit (HT-12) laid out near the well (ST#21a) behind this store vicinity encountered a utility pipe, but no fort-related structural evidence or artifacts.

As expected, a number of intrusive post-fort features were identified at Fort Dodge. Most of these features were various utilities associated with the site's post-military occupation by the Kansas Soldiers Home. In addition to the presences of many post-fort standing structures (e.g., hospital and administrative buildings, barracks, and cottages), several buried features associated with the Soldiers Home occupation were also identified. A number of utility pipes and trenches (F#1, F#2, F#8, F#10) dating to the Soldiers Home occupation were encountered. A wood post (F#7) located in the vicinity of the Laundress Quarters (ST#23) and Post School (ST#24) also appeared to post-date the fort occupation of the site.

Limited metal detection survey was initially attempted to examine specific areas of the site in an effort to locate additional structures or activity areas. The area first examined in this manner was the vicinity of the Captain's Quarters (ST#3) immediately west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (ST#4). The presence of a buried sprinkler system and large quantities of small fragments of twentieth century trash (e.g., gum wrappers, aluminum foil, aluminum can fragments, etc.) scattered across the site during the Soldiers Home occupation of the site severely limited the effectiveness of metal detector survey. Plans to use metal detectors to survey other portions of the fort were abandoned. An additional factor affecting the usefulness of metal detectors for archeological investigations at this site was the extensive use of these machines across the Soldiers Home grounds by previous collectors. Small collections of military artifacts in the possession of the Soldiers Home, some of which was on display in the small museum and library, indicated that the Fort Dodge site was the scene of much amateur searching prior to the 1996 archeological investigations.

A total of 1,419 well documented and provenienced artifacts were cataloged from the excavations and monitored trenching conducted at Fort Dodge in July 1996. The majority of the artifacts recovered (880 pieces, 62.0 percent of the total artifact assemblage) were identified as domestic-related items (e.g., containers, table and utilitarian wares, flatware, organic food remains, personal items, recreation items, toiletry items). A large number of recovered artifacts (432 items, 30.4 percent) were associated with construction activities (e.g., construction materials, furnishings and structural items, hardware fasteners, tools, utility items, and window glass). Only six recovered artifacts (0.4 percent) were clearly associated with the military occupation of the site. These included a General Service button, two military trouser buttons, two pieces of ammunition, and one firearm-related item. Two other firearm and edged-weapon items consisted of metal projectile points, probably

associated with Native Americans during the fort occupation of the site. Many of the artifacts recovered could have been purchased and used during either the military or Soldiers Home occupations of the site. Other materials recovered during the fieldwork at Fort Dodge obviously dated to the post-fort civilian occupation of the Soldiers Home.

Results of the fieldwork conducted at Fort Dodge suggest that extensive construction during the more than 100 year occupation of the site by the Kansas Soldiers Home has seriously impacted subsurface evidence of Fort Dodge. Subsurface remains, including remnants of fort-period structures, features, and artifacts, are present between and around the later Soldiers Home structures. The investigations provided details of the extent and condition of the resources, both standing and subsurface, present at the site. Maps were produced showing the relationship between the archeological units and buried remains and the modern buildings and roadways associated with the Soldiers Home. It is possible that more intensive archeological investigations could identify some additional fort-period remains. Additional remnants of the nineteenth century military occupation of Fort Dodge may lie buried and relatively undisturbed beneath the streets, in open areas between Soldiers Home buildings, cottages, and other structures, and in the surrounding fields. Further research and investigations at the site could identify the locations of other fort-period buildings and features (e.g., enlisted and officer's privies, wells, trash dumps, quarry areas, firing ranges, etc.). These are important and precious cultural resources that should be preserved and studied to aid current and future generations in understanding military life on the Kansas frontier.

Soldiers Home-period construction and previous artifact hunting and digging by staff, residents, and collectors have impacted some portions of the fort site. It is noted that since the Kansas Soldiers Home is state-owned property, the Fort Dodge site (14FD315) is protected under the Kansas Antiquities Act (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 1-8; July 1). Under the provisions of this act, it is unlawful for any "individual, institution or corporation" to "excavate in, remove material from, vandalize or deface any site or area set out in section 1 (74-5401) hereof, on lands belonging to or controlled by the state of Kansas or any agency thereof, or to any county or municipality in the state" without specific authorization. This act is reproduced in its entirety in Appendix G. It is strongly recommended that the Kansas Soldiers Home comply with state legislation concerning archeological excavations and collecting on public lands. Collection of historic, and especially fort-period, artifacts should be restricted as far as possible to professional archeological investigations. Staff, residents, and visitors should be made aware of state regulations and discouraged from activities which further compromise the archeological resources. When prehistoric or historic cultural materials or features (e.g., foundations, privies, trash pits, etc.) are identified during normal activities or construction, the State Archeologist should be contacted.

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APPENDICES

A. Structure Identification Numbers Assigned at Fort Dodge (14FD315), Kansas

B. Interments in the Post Cemetery, Fort Dodge, Kansas, 1865-June 1879

C. Some Contemporary Descriptions of Fort Mann (1847-1850) and Camp Mackay or Fort Atkinson (1850-1854) near Fort Dodge(1864-1882)

D. Commanding Officers, Regiments, and Troop Strength at Fort Dodge, 1866-1882

E. Biographical Sketches of Selected People Associated with Fort Dodge

F. Predictive Model to Date Window Glass Based on Sherd Thickness

G. Laws and Regulations Pertaining to Archeology and the Use of Metal Detectors on Public Lands

APPENDIX A: STRUCTURE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS ASSIGNED AT FORT DODGE (14FD315), KANSAS

Structure ID	Function {Construction Type, Date}	Location	Associated Features
1	Ward {frame}	W of NE corner of parade ground & Hospital (#2)	Hospital (#2)
2	Hospital {stone, ca. 1867}	W of NE corner of parade ground & Surgeon's Quarters (#3), E of Ward (#1)	Ward (#1)
3	Surgeon's Quarters {adobe, ca. 1868}	N end of parade ground, W of Commanding Officers Quarters (#4), E of Hospital (#2)	privy to N
4	Commanding Officers Quarters {stone, ca. 1867}	N end of parade ground between Surgeon's Quarters (#3) & Captains Quarters (#5)	privy & Commanding Officers Stable to N
5	Captains Quarters {frame}	N end of parade ground, E of Commanding Officers Quarters (#4)	privy to N
6	Lieutenants Quarters {frame}	W side of parade ground, SW of Surgeon's Quarters, N of Lieutenants Quarters (#7)	Lieutenants Quarters (#7 & #8), privy to W
7	Lieutenants Quarters {frame}	W side of parade ground between Lieutenants Quarters (#6) & Lieutenants Quarters (#8)	Lieutenants Quarters (#6 & #8), privy to W
8	Lieutenants Quarters {frame}	W side of parade ground, S of Lieutenants Quarters (#7)	Lieutenants Quarters (#6 & #7), privy to W
9	Company Quarters {stone, ca. 1867}	E side of parade ground near center, N of Company Quarters (#10)	Company Quarters (#10 & #11), Wash House (ST#25), privy to E
10	Company Quarters {stone, ca. 1867}	E side of parade ground between Company Quarters (#9) & Company Quarters (#11)	Company Quarters (#9 & #11), Wash House (ST#26), privy to E
11	Company Quarters {adobe, ca. 1868}	E side of parade ground, S of Company Quarters (#10)	Company Quarters (#9 & #10), Wash House (ST#27), privy to E
12	Bakery/Bake House {stone, ca. 1867}	W side of parade ground, S of O. S. Store House (#13)	

Structure ID	Function {Construction Type, Date}	Location	Associated Features
13	O. S. Store House {stone, ca. 1867}	W side of parade ground, attached to W side of Forage House (#14)	Forage House (#14) & Quarter Master Store House (#15)
14	Forage House	W side of parade ground, attached to & between O. S. Store House (#13) & Quarter Master Store House (#15)	O. S. Store House (#13) & Quarter Master Store House (#15)
15	Quarter Master Store House {stone, ca. 1867}	W side of parade ground, attached to E side of Forage House (#14)	Forage House (#14) & O. S. Store House (#13)
16	Guard House {stone, ca. 1867}	W of parade ground, SW of Hospital (#2), NW of O. S. Store House (#13)	
17	Flag Pole	center of parade ground [shown at S end of parade ground (post-1877 plan)]	
18	Dead House	NW of parade ground & Hospital (#2), W of Store Room (#19)	
19	Store Room	NW of parade ground, N of Hospital (#2), E of Dead House (#18)	
20	Commanding Officers Stable	N of parade ground & Commanding Officers Quarters (#4)	
21	Traders Store {stone, ca. 1867; adobe, ca. 1868}	NE of parade ground	
22	Library	E side of parade ground, N of Company Quarters (#9)	
23	Laundress Quarters	E of parade ground & Company Quarters (#9)	
24	Post School	E of parade ground & Laundress Quarters (#23)	
25	Wash House	E of parade ground & Company Quarters (#9)	Company Quarters (#9)
26	Wash House	E of parade ground & Company Quarters (#10)	Company Quarters (#10)
27	Wash House	E of parade ground & Company Quarters (#11)	Company Quarters (#11)

Structure ID	Function {Construction Type, Date}	Location	Associated Features
28	Laundress Quarters	E of parade ground, between Company Quarters (#11) & Laundress Quarters (#29)	Laundress Quarters (#29)
29	Laundress Quarters	E of parade ground & Laundress Quarters (#28)	Laundress Quarters (#28)
30	Butcher Shop	W side of parade ground, S of Bakery (#12)	Bakery (#12)
31	Commissary Sergeants Quarters	SW of parade ground, S of Butcher Shop (#30), E of Ordinance Sergeants Quarters (#32)	
32	Ordinance Sergeants Quarters	SW of parade ground, between Commissary Sergeants Quarters (#31) & ___ (#33)	
33	___	SW of parade ground, between Ordinance Sergeants Quarters (#32) & Blacksmith & Wheelwright Shops (#36)	
34	___ Shop	SW of parade ground, S of Blacksmith & Wheelwright Shops (#36), E of Carpenter Shop (#35)	Carpenter Shop (#35) & Blacksmith & Wheelwright Shops (#36)
35	Carpenter Shop	SW of parade ground, S of Blacksmith & Wheelwright Shops (#36), W of ___ Shop (#34)	___ Shop (#34) & Blacksmith & Wheelwright Shops (#36)
36	Blacksmith & Wheelwright Shops	SW of parade ground, W of ___ (#33), N of Carpenter Shop (#35)	___ Shop (#34) & Carpenter Shop (#35)
37	Granary	W of parade ground & O. S. Store House (#13)	
38	Magazine	W of parade ground & Guard House (#16)	
39	Adjutant's Office	W of parade ground, E of Guard House (#16), N of O. S. Store House (#13)	
40	Ice House	NW of parade ground, W of Dead House (#18)	
41	Cavalry Corral	E of parade ground & Laundress Quarters (#29), attached to W side of Post Train Corral (#42)	Post Train Corral (#42)

Structure ID	Function {Construction Type, Date}	Location	Associated Features
42	Post Train Corral (QMD)	E of parade ground between Cavalry Corral (#41) & Field Train Corral (#43)	Cavalry Corral (#41) & Field Train Corral (#43)
43	Field Train Corral (QMD) & Shed	E of parade ground & Post Train Corral (#42)	Post Train Corral (#42)
44	Teamsters Quarters & Saddler	SE of parade ground on N bank of Arkansas River, S of Post Train Corral (#42)	Teamsters Quarters (#45)
45	Teamsters Quarters	SE of parade ground on N bank of Arkansas River, S of Field Train Corral (#43), between Teamsters Quarters & Saddler (#44) & Corral Master (#46)	Teamsters Quarters & Saddler (#44) & Corral Master (#46)
46	Corral Master	SE of parade ground on N bank of Arkansas River, S of Field Train Corral (#43), E of Teamsters Quarters (#45)	

Sources: US,MDM 1876; US,AGL 1877

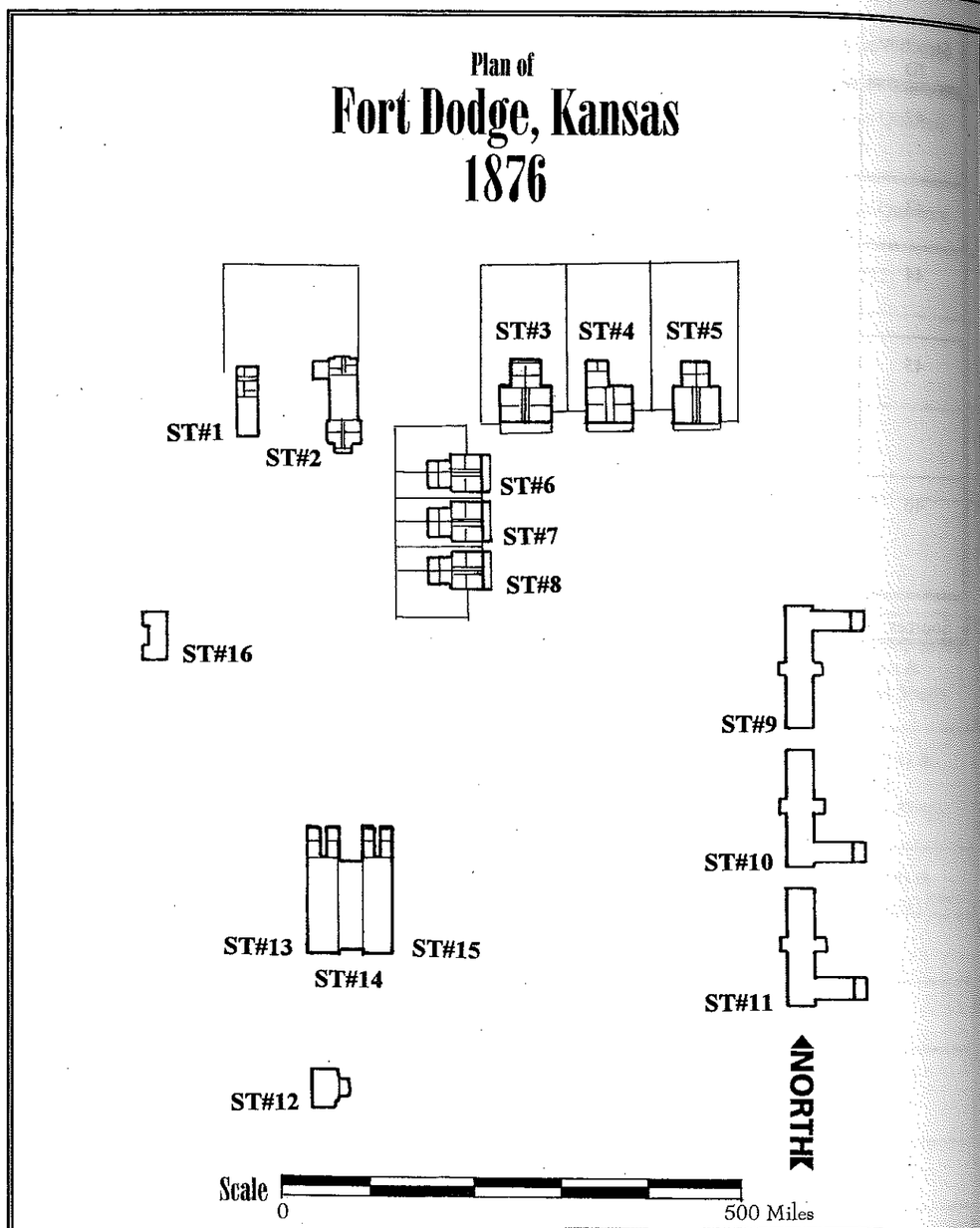

Figure 51. 1876 (US,MDM) plan of Fort Dodge showing structure identification numbers assigned.

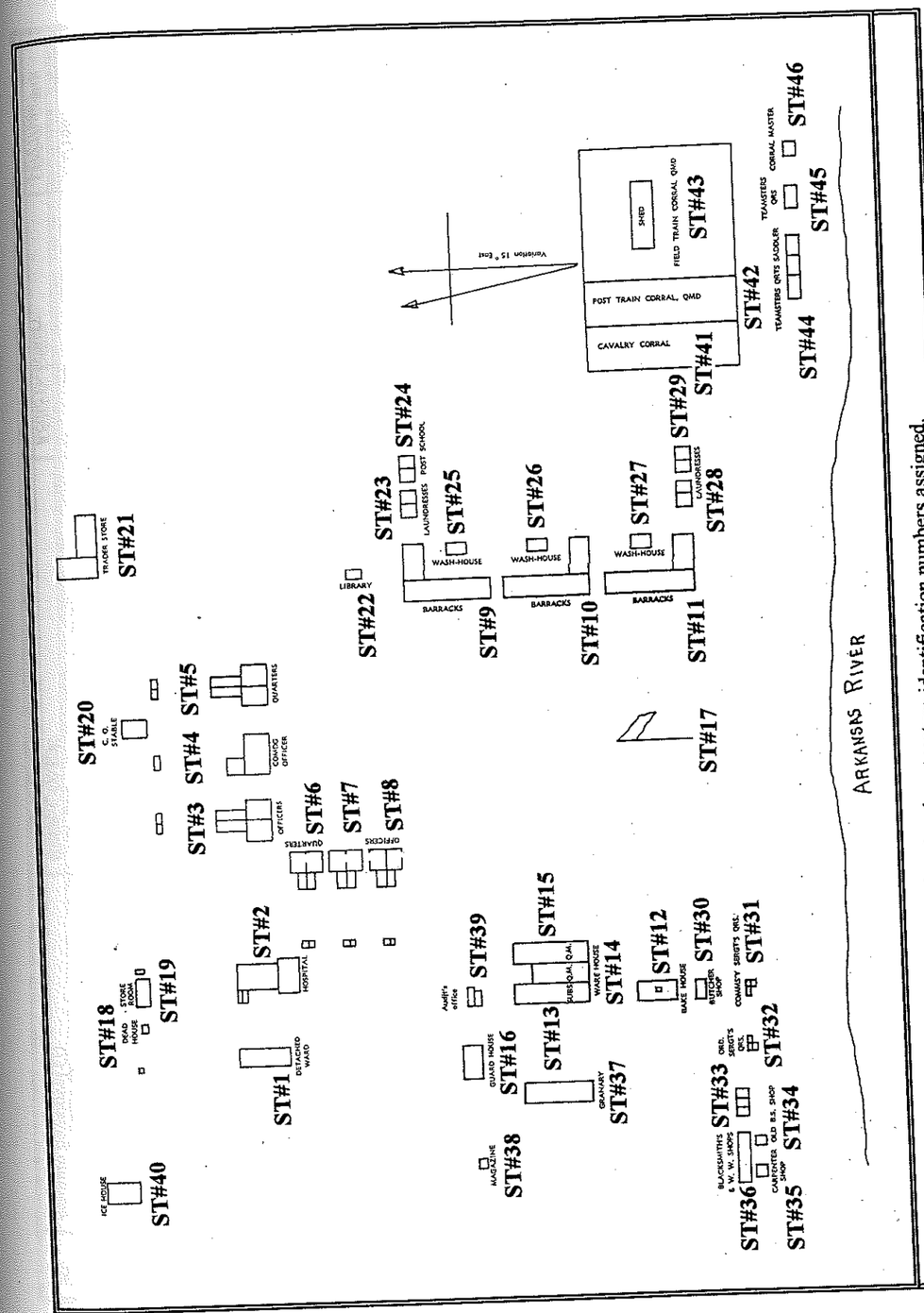

Figure 52. 1877 (US,AGL) plan of Fort Dodge showing structure identification numbers assigned.

APPENDIX B: INTERMENTS IN THE POST CEMETERY, FORT DODGE, KANSAS, 1865-JUNE 1879

No.	Name	Rank, Co., Reg.	Cause of Death	Date of Death
1	C. Hog	Citizen, QMD	---	7/19/1867
2	I. Nolan	Private, Co. A [3rd U.S. Infantry]	---	7/21/1867
3	Wm. Carruthers	Citizen	---	3/30/1867
4	Jose Ramon Lorino		---	6/15/1867
5	James Spillman	Private, Co. B [7th U.S. Cavalry]	---	6/10/1867
6	James Fisher	Citizen	---	6/2/1867
7	John Spangler	Private, Co. H [Regiment unknown]	---	5/5/1867
8	William Green	Private, Co. D [Regiment unknown]	---	5/3/1867
9	W. W. Carrothers	USA Hospital Steward	---	3/30/1867
10	Thomas Moore (or Mason?)	Citizen	---	2/3/1867
11	Daniel Smith	Private, Co. K [7th U.S. Cavalry]	---	1/11/1867
12	Juan Jose Moreno	Citizen	---	11/15/1867
13	Edward McCormick	?, 8th U.S. Infantry	---	11/5/1867
14	Elgins child	---	---	Unknown
15	Charles Holmes	---	---	7/26/1867
16	Louis Mowers (?)	Private, Co. I [37th U.S. Infantry]	---	7/23/1867
17	C. F. Hogh (?)	Citizen	---	7/25/1867
18	William Glasgow	QMD	---	7/26/1867
19	R. Kissler	Private, Co. I [37th U.S. Infantry]	---	7/2/1867
20	Antanio Sawdoval (?)	Citizen, QMD	Acute Dysentery	11/27/1867

No.	Name	Rank, Co., Reg.	Cause of Death	Date of Death
21	Thomas Williamson	Private, [Co. A or F], 3rd U.S. Infantry	---	7/29/1867
22	Bogg's child	---	---	2/ /1866
23	Mrs. Maria Mentz	---	---	12/26/1865
24	William Dyer	Private, Co. I, 5th U.S. Infantry	---	8/6/1866
25	John Ferguson	Private, Co. I, 37th U.S. Infantry	---	5/31/1867
26	Jeremiah Rogers	Private, Co. I, 37th U.S. Infantry	---	5/31/1867
27	James McGinty	Private, Co. A, 3rd U.S. Infantry	---	7/23/1867
28	Antonio Vocubo	Citizen, QMD	---	8/5/1867
29	J.F. Bush	Private, Co. H, 3rd U.S. Infantry	---	1/27/1867
30	Thomas Fleming	Citizen	---	8/4/1867
31	H. H. Sheldon	Citizen, QMD	---	7/25/1867
32	Thomas Lemon	Private, Co. I, 37th U.S. Infantry	---	7/17/1867
33	William Ottue (?)	Citizen, QMD	---	7/31/1867
34	W. Dyer (?)	Citizen, QMD	---	7/27/1867
35	James Powers	Private, Co. I, 37th U.S. Infantry	---	7/28/1867
36	James Tierney (?)	Citizen, QMD	---	7/30/1867
37	H. C. Jones	Citizen, QMD	---	7/28/1867
38	John Muligan	Citizen, QMD	---	7/26/1867
39	W. Carr	Citizen, QMD	---	7/26/1867
40	Martin Egan	Private, Co. B, 7th U.S. Cavalry	---	7/26/1867
41	E. Frank	Citizen	---	7/28/1867
42	Henry Pomeroy	Private, Co. I, 37th U.S. Infantry	---	7/29/1867

No.	Name	Rank, Co., Reg.	Cause of Death	Date of Death
43	Howett	Private, Co. K, 5th U.S. Infantry	---	9/30/1867
44	John White	Private, Co. B, 7th U.S. Infantry [Cavalry?]	Inflammation of Bowels	9/11/1867
45	G. W. Bryant	Citizen	---	8/9/1867
46	Charles Norton	Citizen	---	7/24/1867
47	James Tussick	Private, Co. H, 3rd U.S. Infantry	---	7/31/1867
47	Adolphus Russ (or Ruse?)	Private, Co. I, 37th U.S. Infantry	---	7/24/1867
49	Frances Lopez	Citizen	---	Unknown
50	Charles Wilson	Citizen	---	7/28/1867
51	James McCash (?)	Citizen, QMD	---	7/31/1867
52	John Love (?)	Citizen, QMD	---	8/1/1867
53	Charles Miller	Private, Co. H, 3rd U.S. Infantry	Bilious Fever	11/2/1867
54	Lewis Grigo (?)	Citizen	---	8/20/1867
55	Jeremiah Crowley (?)	Citizen, QMD	---	7/30/1867
56	Charles Mills (?)	Private, Co. A, 3rd U.S. Infantry	---	11/2/1867
57	Unknown	125th Colorado	---	6/ /1866
58	Charles Kingsley (?)	Citizen	---	12/16/1867
59	Anthony (?) Rulo (?)	Private, Co. H, 3rd U.S. Infantry	Acute Dysentery	12/6/1867
60	Henry Jones	Citizen	---	11/9/1867
61	Owen Duffy	Citizen	---	3/9/1867
62	Daniel Adams	Citizen	---	3/27/1867
63	John Feral (?)	Citizen	---	8/4/1867
64	James Young	Citizen	---	11/1/1867

No.	Name	Rank, Co., Reg.	Cause of Death	Date of Death
65	John Fitch	Citizen	---	11/9/1867
66	Michael Modigan	Driver on pony train	Congestion of Brain	11/5/1867
67	R. M. Gordon	Driver on pony train	---	9/6/1867
68	Christopher Haggard	Private, Co. K, 5th U.S. Infantry	Gunshot Wound	9/23/1867
69	W. McManns	Private, Co. H, 7th U.S. Cavalry	Chronic Diarrhea	12/14/1868
70	Ivan Well	Private, Co. H, 19th U.S. Infantry	---	12/28/1868
71	Lt. Wallingford's child	---	---	11/11/1868
72	E. E. Warner	Citizen, later 3rd U.S. Cavalry	Abscess	11/14/1868
73	R. Morrison	---	Killed by Indians	11/19/1868
74	Mrs. I. Dodge	---	---	11/6/1868
75	J. H. Clark	Private	Gunshot Wound	10/25/1868
76	John Kann	Private	Apoplexy	10/4/1868
77	Conteras Kessuth	Citizen	---	10/2/1868
78	W. V. Hill	Citizen	---	10/2/1868
79	Jno. Marks	Corporal, Co. F, 3rd U.S. Infantry	Acute Dysentery	9/27/1868
80	John Van Wells	Private, Co. M, 19th Kansas Cavalry	Unknown	12/28/1868
81	Mrs. Henry Renny	---	---	8/4/1867
82	Mrs. Major Douglas	wife of Major Henry Douglas, post commader	---	8/1/1867
83	George Taylor	Citizen	---	12/20/1868
84	Henry Pierce	Private, Co. F, 3rd U.S. Infantry	Paralysis	7/11/1869
85	Michael Daryman (?)	Private, Co. A, 7th U.S. Cavalry	Chronic Dysentery	8/4/1869
86	Corpl. Lloyd's child	---	---	9/21/1869

No.	Name	Rank, Co., Reg.	Cause of Death	Date of Death
87	Fred B. Smith	---	Chronic Alcoholism	10/5/1869
88	John A. Cobbert	---	Consumption	11/3/1869
89	Ella Chapman	---	---	11/6/1869
90	Mary Fegan	---	---	11/6/1869
91	Isaac Gordon	Private, Co. G, 10th U.S. Cavalry	Pneumonia	1/28/1870
92	James Young	Citizen	---	8/9/1867
93	Christopher Naggnd (?) / A. T. Toliver	Citizen	---	1/16/1867
94	R. Reagan	Citizen	---	1/16/1867
95	Thomas King	Private, Co. A, 3rd U.S. Infantry	Gunshot Wound, Suicide	8/10/1867
96	Wm. Meyers	Private, Co. A, 3rd U.S. Infantry	Typhoid Fever	8/22/1867
97	Chas. W. Holt	Private, [3rd or 37th] U.S. Infantry	Typhoid Fever	8/26/1867
98	Thomas Halisy	Corporal, Co. A, 3rd U.S. Infantry	Unknown	12/29/1871
99	John O'Hara	Private, Co. G, [6th] U.S. Cavalry	Pneumonia	7/18/1871
100	Unknown	---	---	--- (1871?)
101	Unknown	---	---	--- (1871?)
102	Frederick Gerow	Private, Co. F, 6th U.S. Cavalry	Inflammation of Lungs	3/19/1872
103	James W. Hennesy	Private, Co. G, 6th U.S. Cavalry	Gunshot Wound, Murdered	12/4/1872
104	Unknown	---	---	--- (1872?)
105	Unknown	---	---	--- (1872?)
106	Hartley	---	---	--- (1872?)
107	James (or John?) Wright	---	---	8/1872
108	Robert Wright	---	---	3/1872

No.	Name	Rank, Co., Reg.	Cause of Death	Date of Death
109	Clements	---	---	--- (1872?)
110	Chas. Deusch	Private, Co. F, 6th U.S. Cavalry	Typhoid Fever	10/21/1871
111	Preston Crawford	Recruit, 10th U.S. Cavalry	Consumption	8/23/1872
112	Amos B. Steel	Private, Co. G, 6th U.S. Cavalry	Unknown	12/20/1872
113	William Collins	Private, Co. C, 5th U.S. Infantry	Unknown	1/9/1873
114	Sylvester Huntington	Late Private, Co. C, 10th U.S. Cavalry	---	1/25/1873
115	Miss Arnold	---	---	3/1873
116	Jno. Herdigan	Citizen	---	8/10/1873
117	Charles Wolff	Private, Co. A, 3rd U.S. Infantry	Suicide by Shooting	1/17/1874
118	Mrs. Anna Nichols	---	---	1874
119	Miss Laura Rinner	---	---	--- (1874?)
120	J. A. (?) Buchanan's child	---	--	1/8/1874
121	Wm. Sluter	Private, Co. F, 6th U.S. Cavalry	Congestion (?)	8/12/1874
122	Alfred Routh	Citizen, Garnet, KS	---	8/29/1874
123	Christopher Dowdell	---	---	11/22/1874
124	Louis Davenport	Sergeant, Co. B, 19th U.S. Infantry	Inflammation of Brain	12/7/1874
125	William Appell	Private, Co. L, 6th U.S. Cavalry	---	2/20/1875
126	Wm. E. Lick	Infant (?)	---	7/28/1874
127	Alfred Jacob	Late Private, Co. G, 19th U.S. Infantry	Consumption	4/23/1875
128	Anna Bergstrom	---	---	3/30/1875
129	John Sullivan	---	---	1/6/1876
130	Catherine Sughrue	Wife of employee of QMD	---	12/20/1876

No.	Name	Rank, Co., Reg.	Cause of Death	Date of Death
131	Giva (or Gina?) Anthony	Citizen child	---	12/31/1876
132	Alma Anthony	Citizen child	---	1/20/1878
133	W. R. Rogers	---	---	4/1/1878
134	Edward Masterson	City Marshall of Dodge City	---	4/10/1878
135	Donald McDonald	Private, Co. B, 4th NY Cavalry	General Debility	6/6/1878
136	John Harold	Lieutenant, Co. F, 19th U.S. Infantry	Apoplexy	11/27/1878
137	Lemire Charles	Private, Co. G, 19th U.S. Infantry	Apoplexy	2/5/1879
138	Unknown child	supposed of Lt. Wenes' servant	---	(1879?)

Source: US AAGO, Post Cemetery Records

APPENDIX C: SOME CONTEMPORARY DESCRIPTIONS OF FORT MANN (1847-1850) AND CAMP MACKAY OR FORT ATKINSON (1850-1854) NEAR FORT DODGE(1864-1882)

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
April 1847	Capt. W.M.D. McKissack, Quartermaster at Santa Fe, who sent out Daniel P. Mann and 40 civilian teamsters	"Owing to the great number of Wagons abandoned on the plains I made arrangements to erect Wheelwright, Smith, & Store houses near [i.e., some 20? miles below] the crossing of the Arkansas: the work was performed by Teamsters, and occupied by them." [The small stockaded government depot that this party built was referred to as "Fort Mann," or "Mann's Fort." It was about 60 ft square with walls 20 ft high and consisted of] "four log houses, connected by angles of timber framework, in which were cut loop-holes for the cannon and small arms." [The flat roofs were] "made of. small poles, laid parallel, with six inches of mud piled on."	McKissack 1847 in Barry 1972:669
May 16, 1847	Capt. W.M.D. McKissack, Quartermaster at Santa Fe	"Large gates–two ponderous wooden puncheon concerns, a foot in thickness" were placed in position and secured on hinges.	Barry 1972:670
July 23-25, 1847	Pvt. E.N.O. Clough, member of Lt. Col. Alton R. Easton's command (4 companies of Missouri Volunteers) escorting a government train and cattle	"It [Fort Mann] is a log fort, eight buildings and log walls, connecting angles, &c., &c." [The post had been abandoned since June 23.]	Clough 1847 in Barry 1972: 670, 705
July 23, 1847	"Press Gang," a Missouri Volunteer with Easton's command	"The report that this fort [Mann's] had been consumed by the Indians proves to be erroneous. . . . Mann, who built it, and has charge of it, says he will abandon it, unless he can get some 30 men from our battalion to remain with him–of which I think there is no probability."	Gang 1847 in Barry 1972:706
Nov. 6, 1847	Lt. Col. William Gilpin with unmounted companies of his battalion	(P)art of the battalion reached the "little stockade of fort Mann." Gilpin remained only long enough to place his three foot companies "in garrison," with orders to "repair and enlarge" the post.	Barry 1972:720
Dec. 18, 1847	Indian Agent Thomas Fitzpatrick	"Fort Mann . . . is nothing more than rough, uneven, and very crooked cotton wood logs, raised eight or ten feet high, without form or design. . . ."	Fitzpatrick 1847 in Barry 1972:670
Winter 1847-1848	about 270 officers and men from Gilpin's Battalion, consisting of 2 all-German infantry companies and a foot artillery company	Fort Mann was variously described by the garrison troops as "a miserable dog hole, surrounded by desolation, destitute of shelter [and] of fuel" and "certainly the most desolate and uninteresting place upon the face of the earth."	Barry 1972: 720-721
1848	John A. Bingham	Bingham's table of distances on the Santa Fe trail from Independence, Missouri, listed "Mann's Fort" as being 365 miles from Independence, 52 miles from "Coon Creek," and 30 miles from "Crossing of Arkansas."	Bingham 1848 in Barry 1972: 814

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
1848	Maj. James H. Carleton, using data compiled by Bvt. Capt. Alexander B. Dyer	Carleton's table of distances on the Santa Fe trail from Fort Leavenworth listed "Fort Mann" as being 347 miles from Fort Leavenworth, 55 miles from "Coon Creek," and 26 miles from "Crossing of Arkansas."	Carleton 1848 in Barry 1972: 815
May 30, 1848	Lt. Col. William Easton and Missouri Volunteers	Gilpin and his party "arrived in the vicinity of Fort Mann (where the rest of 'Gilpin's battalion' formed the garrison), and set up a cavalry camp on the south side of the Arkansas. . . . In the Fort Mann area Gilpin found 'the chiefs of the Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe tribes' awaiting his return, and 'desiring to enter into treaties of peace.' He ordered them to move their villages away from the Santa Fe road, and to 'wait further instructions upon the waters of the Platte.' These tribes complied."	Barry 1972:755
June 1848	John McCoy, trader traveling to Santa Fe with wagon caravan consisting of 75 wagons and 100 men	McCoy's account of his outbound journey mentioned "the arrival at 'Mann's Fort' where disgruntled Missouri volunteers (of 'Gilpin's battalion') destroyed the caravan's 'hospital stores' of 'costly wines and brandies.' (A day earlier, Lt. Col. William Gilpin had confiscated two wagonloads of beer brought to the post by a German trader, and caused the beer to be poured out.)	Barry 1972:754
August 1848	2nd Lt. George D. Brewerton (1st U.S. Infantry) traveling to Independence with a government wagon train of 100 wagons, 100 teamsters, and 500 loose cattle	"Upon the day following the passage of the Arkansas, we halted near Mann's Fort, a little government post, or half-way depot, then garrisoned by a handful of volunteers, who drank corn whisky, consumed Uncle Sam's bacon and hard tack, drew their pay with undeviating regularity, and otherwise wore out their lives in the service of their country. In the meantime these doughty warriors dispelled their ennui by chasing buffalo, or sallying forth to scout up and down, with a general understanding that they were to quarrel with the Comanches if they could catch them–a combination of circumstances which as it requires two parties to make a bargain, occurred but seldom."	Brewerton 1848 in Strate 1970:11-2; Barry 1972:772
May-June 1849	Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Kindrick	Kindrick's table of distances on the Santa Fe trail from Fort Leavenworth listed "Near Fort Mann" as being 395.60 miles from Fort Leavenworth, 22.30 miles from the previous camp "On the Arkansas," and 22.99 miles from "Crossing of Arkansas."	Kindrick 1849 in Barry 1972:815

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
June 10, 1849	Augustus M. Heslep traveling to the California goldfields in a party captained by Joseph Heslep, with 141 men	"On Sunday, the tenth of June, we lay encamped about four miles below Mann's Fort. As usual in camps, the company were variously employed in and out of camp. About noon the alarm of Indians was given . . . . Several hundred Indians were collected together amongst the sand hills on the opposite side of the river, apparently on the eve of some important act. . . . When all things seemed ready, they commenced their advance towards us, in good order, and displaying a formidable looking force. The bugle at once sounded to arms, and by the time our supposed antagonists were within a mile of us, our company was on parade in front of the encampment. . . . It was certainly an imposing sight. On the one side of the river, in line and well mounted, were about one hundred and sixty well armed Indians (a number having remained concealed behind the sand hills), whilst on the other was a well armed body of emigrants in line of battle, ready to do good work if the occasion required. Our line stood in open order for the purpose of display. The parties stood in this position some twenty or thirty minutes, eyeing each [other], with the river between (which was no barrier, for generally there is but ten or twelve inches [of] water in the stream). The suspense was relieved by the appearance of a flag in the Indian ranks. . . . They were received in due form on the bank by Major Heslep. The bearer of the flag presented a letter from Major Fitzpatrick, certifying to the peaceable character of the chief, Buffalo Heart. And after some conversation (through Captain Kirker, our guide and interpreter), and being satisfied we were safe from attack, the signal was given of permission to cross the river, and they were in our midst in a short time."	Heslep 1849 in Bieber 1937: 371-373
July 3, 1849	Joseph R. Simmons traveling to Chihuahua with John C. Edwards' party consisting of 5 wagons and 30 men	[They camped two miles beyond Mann's Fort.] "The Fort is all in ruins, having been torn down by Indians, and by the Emigrants for fuel."	Simmons 1849 in Barry 1972: 860
Early Sept. 1850	P.M. Papin and party traveling east	"met Col. Sumner, encamped about 4 miles from [abandoned-in-1848] Fort Mann." Papin and "several companies" were "awaiting the arrival of a company on detached service, who were escorting the train containing the building materials for a new Fort."	Papin 1850 in Barry 1972:965
Sept. 10, 1850	Bvt. Col. Edwin V. Sumner (1st U.S. Dragoons) in letter to War Department	"(H)e had selected the place on the Arkansas where he then was encamped as the location of 'New post on Arkansas.' [The site, by present survey description, is within the 'SW1/4, Sec. 29, T 26 S, R 25 W, about two miles west of Dodge City and just south of U.S. 50.]"	Barry 1972: 965-966
Mid-Sept. 1850	Mail carrier from Santa Fe reporting in Independence	"Col. Sumner has located the post just one mile from Fort Mann, instead of [at] the 'Big Timbers' [in eastern Colorado], and calls it Fort Mackay."	Barry 1972:966

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
Sept. 25, 1850	James A. Bennett, soldier in Bvt. Capt. Abraham Buford's (1st U.S. Dragoons) command	"Arrived at Fort Atkinson [he must have supplied the name later] garrisoned by 1 company . . . The company is in constant fear of an attack from a nearby camp of 1500 hostile[?] Indians. This company has to send 35 miles for firewood and are obliged to send 12 to 15 men in company to get it. Passed in sight of the Indians and crossed the Arkansas River. . . ."	Bennett 1850 in Barry 1972: 966
Oct. 1850	Eastbound party on Santa Fe trail	"The troops were building pretty rapidly at the new fort, in preparation for winter."	Barry 1972:966
June 25, 1851	General Orders no. 34, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, DC	The "New Post on the Arkansas" was officially renamed Fort Atkinson. "Unofficially, during its short span of existence, this post on the Arkansas variously was known as Fort Mackay, Fort Sumner, Fort Sod, and even Fort Sodom."	Barry 1972: 1013
Nov. 11, 1851	Post Office records	A post office was established at "Fort Atkinson," with Samuel G. Mason serving as the first postmaster.	Barry 1972: 1049; Baughman 1061:45, 182
1851-1852	Assistant Surgeon Aquila T. Ridgely, station at Fort Atkinson, 1851-1852	"It [the fort] is 26 miles below the 'crossing of the Arkansas,' and 74.07 miles above the crossing of the Pawnee fork." "The quarters . . . built of sod . . . were thrown up hastily [though not until one snow had whitened the uncovered walls], in order, as was supposed, to obtain shelter from the storms of one winter."	Ridgely in Barry 1972:966
1852	Marian Russell, traveling with her mother and brother in Francis X. Aubrey's caravan	"After leaving Pawnee Rock the fear of the Indians was with us day and night and we saw more and more of them. They seemed as thick by the trail as the buffalo, and when we reached Fort Mackey [Atkinson] on the Arkansas River, we breathed a breath of relief. It was nice to have the protection of soldiers for one night at least." "The camp at Fort Mackey lingers as a pleasant memory. Mother had given Will and me a small piece of money that we might spend as we liked at the commissary at Fort Mackey. . . The commissary was not open so we decided to go and visit Captain Aubry. . . . The Captain seemed uneasy about us and said that we must never leave the train alone to go even a little way." "At Fort Mackey the teamsters all seemed to do a bit of trading with the Indians."	Russell 1852 in Brayer 1954: 24-25
April-May, 1852	William S. Allen, recently New Mexico Territory's secretary, accompanying Francis X. Aubry and others on a "new route north of the Arkansas" [Aubry route]	Allen's notes, which indicated that Aubrey's new trail saved 52 miles, provided a table with mileages for the regularly traveled "Arkansas Route:" "From Cimarone crossing, to Fort Atkinson . . . 25; From Fort Atkinson, to Jackson's Island [Jackson's Grove] . . . 15 miles"	Allen 1852 in Barry 1972: 1089-1090
May-June 1852	Army officer traveling Santa Fe Trail	"Three-fourths of a mile below Fort Atkinson are still seen the ruins of old Fort Mann, which was also built of sods . . . ."	Barry 1972:966

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
June 1852	Army officer	"Our eyes were first greeted some ten miles distant from the post with a sight of the stars and stripes, waving over and among what appeared to be a close encampment of huge tents, but on nearer approach proved to be buildings of earth, the roofs of which were covered with tent canvass or duck, to keep out the drifting snow in winter and the dust in spring and summer. All the buildings at this post are constructed of heavy sods laid carefully with mortar of common surface soil, and are substantial and comfortable. All the defensive arrangements are constructed of this rude material, which gave it at first the name of 'Fort Sod.' The site of this post struck me as being exceedingly dreary and desolate; scarcely a tree is to be seen near it; all the fire-wood for the troops, and timber, are cut upon the upper branches of Pawnee Fork, twelve miles north of the Fort. . . ."	Officer 1852 in Barry 1972:967
Summer 1852	Sgt. Percival G. Lowe, Company B, 1st U.S. Dragoons, author of *Five Years a Dragoon*	"The soldiers dubbed it [Fort Atkinson] 'Fort Sod,' and later on, 'Fort Sodom.' The walls were built entirely of prairie sod, partly covered with poles and canvas, and partly with poles, brush, and sod."	Lowe in Barry 1972:967
Summer 1852	D.C. Beam, Company B, 1st U.S. Dragoons	Described "Fort McKey" [Mackay or Atkinson] as ". . . dried mud shelters for the men and a trading post for Indians. Here we spent some two months or more with the Kiowas, camped near by. These Indians were great horsemen, and would run races, bet their tepees and everything they had on their favorite horse. Besides they were superb with the bow. . . ."	Beam 1852 in Barry 1972: 1113
Sept. 10, 1852	Julius Froebel, traveling with Mayer and Company's caravan to Chihuahua consisting of 18-20 wagons	"It [Fort Atkinson] is a group of adobe buildings, with canvas roofs–something between a house and a tent. . . . The word 'fort,' . . . here, merely signified a permanent camp of eighty foot-soldiers; but to all these posts is attached a well-stored magazine where clothing, saddlery, ironmongery, tinware, and provisions may be obtained, from the indispensable flour and bacon up to preserved oysters and champagne. . . . We were, however, so well provided with the chief delicacies, that we had in these places, to sell–not to buy." The Mayer caravan "halted a few miles above the Fort," and "numbers of the Kiowas" visited the camp. Among the flowers seen were: "Yellow sunflowers, of various kinds, red Cinnias, blue Delphiniums and Salvias, white-leaved Euphorbias, and pigmy Asters, with small violet flowers; elegant little mallows, with crimson and vermillion blossoms . . . [etc.]."	Froebel 1852 in Barry 1972: 1117-1118
Oct. 1852	Dr. Michael Steck, newly appointed agent for the Mescalero Apaches, traveling with 18 men, 3 women, and 2 children	"On the evening of the fourth day from Ash Creek we reached Fort Atkinson. Here we remained two days during which time we were very kindly treated by the officers in the command. This fort is near the crossing of the Arkansaw. As [it] is the only point at which supplies can be had, we bought here as much corn as we could haul and paid 4.30 pr. Bu. Its exposed situation and difficulty of access necessarily make the prices of all supplies proportionally high."	Steck 1852 in Simmons 1986: 24

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
August 14, 1853	Special Order No. 44 (dated July 29) from the Sixth military department	Order was received directing that troops be removed from Fort Atkinson to Fort Riley. Also, there were instructions for the removal of public property to the new post on the upper Kansas river; and for Company D, 6th U.S. Infantry to remain at Fort Atkinson till mid-September.	Barry 1972: 1170
August 22, 1853	Post Office Records	The "Fort Atkinson" post office was discontinued August 22, 1853, and moved to Walnut Creek in Barton County.	Barry 1972: 1170; Baughman 1061: 45, 182
Sept. 22, 1853	Fort Atkinson Post Returns	Fort Atkinson was abandoned. Brevet Major Edward Johnson and Company D, 6th U.S. Infantry, departed for Fort Riley.	Barry 1972:1170
Oct. 1, 1853	Sgt. Percival G. Lowe, Company B, 1st U.S. Dragoons	"only heaps of broken sod leveled to the ground, so that from it the Indians could not ambush mail carriers . . . [and other travelers]."	Lowe 1853 in Barry 1972:1170
Oct. 17, 1853	William F. Dyer, trader traveling Santa Fe trail, on arrival in Independence	The post [Fort Atkinson] was "entirely abandoned, every thing having been removed to Fort Riley."	Dyer 1853 in Barry 1972:1170
Nov. 1853	William W.H. Davis, U.S. Attorney for New Mexico Territory, traveling with Francis Boothe and mail party	On the "Dry Route," the party "passed through immense herds of buffaloes all day;" and met the "down mail from Santa Fe" [one wagon in charge of four men]. They passed "old Fort Atkinson, now in ruins;" subsequently forded the Arkansas at "the middle crossing."	Davis 1853 in Barry 1972:1187
June 13, 1854	Maj. Albemarle Cady with Companies F and H, 6th U.S. Infantry	Cady and his troops, under orders to establish a temporary camp at the site of old Fort Atkinson and remain till "some time in October," arrived at Fort Atkinson and set up summer camp. The command was"quite comfortably situated" having "pitched their tents on the site of Fort Atkinson, which, by the bye, has all tumbled down since last fall."	Cady 1854 in Barry 1972:1216-1217
October 8, 1856	James Ross Larkin in wagon caravan led by William Bent with approximately 16 men, Bent's Cheyenne wife, and a Pawnee youth in Bent's care	"Started early and travelled a short distance to near Fort Atkinson, or Fort Mackay–while camping a number of Kioway Indians came into camp & had a talk. We passed the village at Fort Atkinson (an old fort now abandoned & in ruins) consisting of a large number of lodges (circular tents covered with canvass or skins of animals & supported by a number of poles tied at the top–they have an opening at the bottom for the Indians to crawl in, & one at the top for the smoke to escape)."	Larkins in Barbour 1990:79

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
1858 Guidebook to Gold Mines of Western Kansas	William B. Parsons	"After striking the Arkansas, no dependence can be placed on finding wood until we reach Bent's Fort. There is a little timber in places, and some driftwood, but it does not occur at right intervals for camps. Whenever you do find wood, put some in your wagons, or swing it under them. . . . " "From the point above mentioned, where the road a second time strikes the river, to the point where the Santa Fe trail crosses the river, is twenty-seven miles–the ruins of Fort Atkinson being near the road. At this point we leave the Santa Fe trail, keeping upon the north side of the river."	Parsons in Hafen 1941: 177-178
May 1859	Robert M. Wright, trader	"At this side of the point of Rocks [east], eight miles west of Dodge City, used to be the remains of an old adobe fort. Some called it Fort Mann, others Fort Atkinson. Which is correct I do not know. When I first saw it, in May, 1859, the walls were very distinct and were in a good state of preservation, excepting the roofs gone. There had been a large corral, stables, barracks for troops, and a row of buildings, which I supposed were officers' quarters. Who built it, or what troops had occupied it, I do not know. There were many legends connected with old Fort Mann."	Wright 1913:15
May 26, 1859	William W. Salisbury, gold seeker traveling to Pike's Peak	"There is a cold wind and rain this morning but we have managed to git us some breakfast. Have found good roads all day traveled mostly all day on the banks of the river. no timber but good watter We camped at night near old Fort Atkinson Distance Traveled 22 miles"	Lindsey 1956:331
June 18, 1858	Augustus Voorhees traveling to California goldmines with party of 46 men, 2 women, 1 child, 9 ox teams, 2 horse teams, and 1 mule team	"Drove fifteen miles today; camped on the river. A party of Californyans of five men on there way home. They came on mules by the way of Santefee [Santa Fe]. I sent one letter to father and one to Mr. Leonard. Passed Fort Sumner [another name for Fort Atkinson, as the post was established in 1850 by Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Vose Sumner] which is built of sods."	Voorhees 1858 in Hafen 1941: 341
Oct. 7, 1858	David Kellogg, gold seeker, traveling with party consisting of 100 men and 3 ladies	"October 7th. A heavy frost last night. Buffalo plenty. Nooned at the ruins of old Fort Atkinson which was once besieged and nearly taken by combined tribes of Indians and was saved by the strategy of Bill [William] Bent who fortunately arrived with his wagon train and camped near by. Taking advantage of the Indians' fondness for sugar he, at the critical moment, after he had sworn at them roundly in French and English and several Indian tongues, diverted them and gained time by breaking open a barrel of sugar and doling out a lump at a time as each Indian filed past his train. The adobe walls remaining are about four feet high."	Kellogg 1858 in Simmons 1986:59

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
1859	Capt. Randolph B. Marcy, author of *The Prairie Traveler: A Hand-book for Overland Expeditions*	Table of distances on the Santa Fe trail from Fort Leavenworth "by the way of the upper ferry of the Kansas River and the Cimarron" listed "Near Fort Mann" as being 10.05 miles from where "Dry Roue comes in," and 25.34 miles from "Lower Crossing of the Arkansas.–The Bent's Fort Route branches off at this point." Table of distances from "Westport, Missouri, to the gold diggings at Pike's Peak and 'Cherry Creek,' N.T., via the Arkansas River" listed "Arkansas River , at Fort Atkinson" as 19 miles from the previous camp on the Arkansas River, and 18 3/4 miles from the next camp on the Arkansas River. At Fort Atkinson the table reports "The road runs over a similar country to that of yesterday, with no wood near; plenty of buffalo-chips for cooking, and good grass."	Marcy 1859:262, 298
June 5, 1859	Charles C. Post	"Camp No. 24. We concluded to travel until noon as we did not have large enough range for our cattle; quite cool, pleasant driving. Our road led up on the high land in consequence of the bluffs running down to river, but on south side the sand hills for a great portion of the way lead into river. I was riding ahead of train and found a beautiful pool in a basin some thirty feet lower than the top of bluff with an outlet to the river. I have not yet seen anywhere an account of this pool, so I named it Crescent Pool; it is about seventy-five miles from Pawnee Fork. I carved my name and address in the rocks, also the name of the pool; it is a beautiful spot. We encamped at eleven o'clock for day and night at old fort Atkinson, nothing of it remains except a bridge with four sides showing the outline of walls which were of sod."	Post 1859 in Hafen 1942: 35
May 8, 1863	Ernestine Franke Huning, traveling with her husband, trader Franz Huning's wagon caravan	"Everything is fresh and lovely, the foliage a beautiful green. We arrived at Fort D[odge]. These will be the last houses we shall see on our trip. Our dog must have gone back to the Fort as we could not find him and had to go on without him. My husband and Mrs. Franz [sister of Huning's business partner] are both sick, which is bad when we can do nothing for them.	Huning in Simmons 1986: 79
Oct. 1863	Joseph Pratt Allyn, then unhealthy son of a wealthy Connecticut family and newly appointed associate justice for the Territory of Arizona enroute to his new position	"Some sixty miles from Larned, we passed a deserted log stage station [probably the remains of Fort Mann which included several log buildings]. It was the only house on the last hundred miles, and I believe there is not another for 150 miles more. I think it was abandoned on account of the scarcity of water. It won't last long at the rate the soldiers were jayhawking it for fuel. Half of it is gone already. This seems like vandalism, when the logs were probably brought 50 miles at least. When this is gone, there is not a house I believe, from [Fort] Larned to [Fort] Lyon.	Allyn 1863 in Strate 1984:79, 169n
June 23, 1865	Major John C. McFerran, Chief Quartermaster, Department of New Mexico	"Left camp at 6 a.m.; marched twenty-eight miles to Fort Dodge; thence fifteen miles to ponds of water on the ridge route, and camped."	McFerran in Simmons 1986: 105

Date	Name & number/composition of party	Description	Source
1867	Jose Librado Gurule, 16 year old drover in trade caravan of Jose Leandro (or Leander) Perea of Bernalillo	"In time the band [of Indians] passed peacefully on its way, bound for Fort Dodge, Fuerte Doche they called it. Fuerte (strong) suggested by the place being a fort; Doche being their own interpretation of Dodge. The Indians were going there to receive 'gifts' as Jose said, then explained that it was rations from the United States Government."	Librado Gurule in Simmons 1986:129
1866	Col. James F. Meline, author of *Two Thousand Miles on Horseback*	"Some eight miles below Fort Dodge, we pass the ruins of old Fort Atkinson."	Meline 1868:294

APPENDIX D: COMMANDING OFFICERS, REGIMENTS, AND TROOP STRENGTH AT FORT DODGE, 1866-1882

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Nov. 1865	No Post Return available.		
Dec. 1865	No Post Return available.		
Jan. 1866	1st Lt. G. S. Carpenter (18th U.S. Infantry) (since 1/26/1866)	2nd U.S. Cav., Co. K 18th U.S. Inf., Co. A, 1st Batt. (18th Inf. arrived 1/16/1866) (48th WI Vol. Inf., Cos. B & I left 1/26/1866)	50 45
Feb. 1866	Bvt. Lt. Col. George A. Gordon (Capt., 2nd U.S. Cavalry) (2/11-15/1866) Bvt. Maj. Richard L. Morris (Capt., 18th U.S. Infantry) (since 2/15/1866)	2nd U.S. Cav., Co. K 18th U.S. Inf., Co. A, 1st Batt. 18th U.S. Inf., Co. D, 1st Batt. (18th Inf., Co. D, 1st Batt. arrived 2/13/1866)	15 47 26
March 1866	Bvt. Lt. Col. George A. Gordon (returned 3/18/1866)	General & Non Com. Staff 2nd U.S. Cav., Co. K 18th U.S. Inf., Co. D, 1st Batt. 18th U.S. Inf., Co. A, 1st Batt.	1 50 30 54
Apr. 1866	Bvt. Lt. Col. George A. Gordon	General & Non Com. Staff 2nd U.S. Cav., Co. K 18th U.S. Inf., Co. D, 1st Batt. 18th U.S. Inf., Co. A, 1st Batt.	1 53 30 54
May 1966	Bvt. Lt. Col. George A. Gordon	General & Non Com. Staff 2nd U.S. Cav., Co. K 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 18th U.S. Inf., Co. A, 1st Batt. (3rd Inf., Co. A arrived 5/10/1866) (18th Inf., Cos. A & D left 5/14/1866)	1 53 61 1
June 1866	Bvt. Lt. Col. George A. Gordon	General & Non Com. Staff 2nd U.S. Cav., Co. K 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 18th U.S. Inf., Co. A, 1st Batt.	1 90 69 --
July 1866	Bvt. Lt. Col. George A. Gordon	General & Non Com. Staff 2nd U.S. Cav., Co. K 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A	1 85 67
Aug. 1866	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan (Capt., 3rd U.S. Infantry) (since 8/22/1866)	General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 2nd U.S. Cav., Co. K	1 73 94

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Sept. 1866	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan	General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A (2nd Cav., Co. K left 9/27/1866)	1 73
Oct. 1866	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan	General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 5th U.S. Inf. Ordnance Dept.	-- 71 1 1
Nov. 1866	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan	General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 7th U.S. Cav., Co. K (3rd Inf., Co. F arrived 11/11/1866) (7th Cav., Co. K arrived 11/18/1866)	1 70 64 71
Dec. 1866	Maj. Henry Douglas (3rd U.S. Infantry) (since 12/18/1866)	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 7th U.S. Cav., Co. K	--/1 65 64 71
Jan. 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 7th U.S. Cav., Co. K	--/1 63 64 82
Feb. 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 7th U.S. Cav., Co. K	--/1 61 59 81
March 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A .3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 7th U.S. Cav., Co. K	--/1 61 56 81
Apr. 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 37th U.S. Inf., Co. I 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. C & I (3rd Inf., Co. F left 4/15/1867) (7th Cav., Co. K left 4/4/1867) (7th Cav., Co. B arrived 4/11/1867) (37th Inf., Co. I arrived 4/28/1867) (3rd Inf., Cos. C & I temp. attached)	--/1 58 58 41 75 13

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
May 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 37th U.S. Inf., Co. I 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	--/1 54 53 28 63
June 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 37th U.S. Inf., Co. I 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	--/1 69 72 1 68
July 1867	Capt. William Thompson (7th U.S. Cavalry) (since 7/30/1867)	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 37th U.S. Inf., Co. I 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	--/1 47 69 1 64
Aug. 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas (resumed command 8/19/1867)	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 37th U.S. Inf., Co. I 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	--/1 53 51 10 48
Sept. 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 37th U.S. Inf., Co. I 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	--/1 63 71 65 72
Oct. 1867	Maj. Henry Douglas (left 10/9/1867 for Ind. Com.) Capt. William Thompson (since 10/10/1867)	Field Off./General & Non Com. Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B (37th Inf., Co. I left 10/18/1867) & Attached: 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F	--/1 58 59 68 18
Nov. 1867	Capt. William Thompson	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B (3rd Inf., Co. F arrived 11/3/1867)	1 79 65 68 78
Dec. 1867	Bvt. Maj. John H. Page (Capt., 3rd U.S. Infantry) (temp. com. since 12/2/1867)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. A, F & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	1 222 71

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Jan. 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas (in command ½-28/1868) Bvt. Maj. John H. Page (since 1/28/1868)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. A, F & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	1 213 60
Feb. 1868	Bvt. Maj. John H. Page (temp. com. 1/28-2/8/1868) Maj. Henry Douglas (returned 2/9/1868)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. A, F & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	1 217 68
March 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. A, F & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	1 208 64
Apr. 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. A, F & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	1 187 65
May 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas (gone 5/6-21/1868) ?_____ (temp. com. 5/6-21/1868)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. A, F & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	1 193 68
June 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. A, F & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	1 204 70
July 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Cos. A, F & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	1 200 25
Aug. 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B	2 61 54 59 64
Sept. 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. F 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. B & Attached: 3rd Inf. & 7th Cav. (3rd Inf. Co. F left 9/7/1868) (7th Cav. Co. B left 9/7/1868)	2 65 -- 65 -- 88
Oct. 1868	Maj. Henry Douglas	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H & Attached: 7th Cav., 10th Cav., 3rd Inf.	2 67 66 76

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Nov. 1868	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan (since 11/9/1868)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H & Attached: 7th Cav. (sick) 10th Cav. (sick) 3rd Inf. (sick)	2 40 33 21 3 3
Dec. 1868	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H & Attached: det. 19th KS Vol. Cav. (det. 19th KS Vol. Cav. arrived 12/12/1868)	2 39 33 58
Jan. 1869	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H & Attached: det. 19th KS Vol. Cav.	2 39 31 70
Feb. 1869	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H & Attached: det. 19th KS Vol. Cav.	2 42 34 100
March 1869	Maj. Henry Douglas (since 2/28/1869)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H & Attached: det. 19th KS Vol. Cav.	2 29 18 56
Apr. 1869	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan (since 4/2/1869)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. H	1 35 24 58
May 1869	Bvt. Maj. Andrew Sheridan (in command 5/1-4 & 5/26-6/7/1869) Maj. Henry Douglas (temp command 5/5-25/1869)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. H	1 29 20 63
June 1869	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke (Lt. Col., 3rd U.S. Infantry) (since 6/7/1869)	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 7th U.S. Cav., Co. H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G (7th Cav. left 6/2/1869) (10th Cav. arrived 6/2/1869)	1 50 -- 72
July 1869	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 55 72

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Aug. 1869	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 55 68
Sept. 1869	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 84 72
Oct. 1869	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	Field & Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 100 72
Nov. 1869	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 92 68
Dec. 1869	Bvt. Maj. Louis T. Morris (Capt., 3rd U.S. Infantry) (since 12/4/1869)	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 148 71
Jan. 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke (since 1/27/1870)	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 141 94
Feb. 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 148 88
March 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 146 95
Apr. 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 137 80
May 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 137 80
June 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 152 77
July 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 121 92
Aug. 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 173 92

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Sept. 1870	Bvt. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 173 92
Oct. 1870	Capt. Edward Moale (3rd U.S. Infantry) (since 10/10/1870)	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 162 89
Nov. 1870	Capt. Edward Moale	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 169 85
Dec. 1870	Capt. Edward Moale	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 166 82
Jan. 1871	Lt. Col. John R. Brooke (resumed command 1/28/1871)	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 164 72
Feb. 1871	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones (3rd U.S. Infantry) (since 2/15/1871)	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 143 68
March 1871	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 159 57
Apr. 1871	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 166 74
May 1871	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 149 76
June 1871	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G 10th U.S. Cav., Co. G (6th Cav., Co. G arrived 6/26/1871) (10th Cav., Co. G left 6/27/1871)	2 145 65 --
July 1871	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 112 20

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Aug. 1871	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 6th U.S. Cav., Co. E & M 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (6th Cav., Co. E & M arrived 8/1/1871 & left on det. service 8/18/1871)	1 321 4 58
Sept. 1871	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 129 55
Oct. 1871	Bvt. Col. Daniel Huston (Lt. Col.) (since 10/14/1871)	General Staff 6th U.S. Inf., F&S, Co. F 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G 3rd U.S. Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H (6th Inf., F&S, Co. F arrived 10/6/1871) (3rd Inf., F&S, Band, Cos. A & H left 10/8/1871)	2 50 53 --
Nov. 1871	Bvt. Col. Daniel Huston	General Staff 6th U.S. Inf., F&S, Cos. F & E 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (6th Inf., Co. E arrived 11/5/1871)	2 99 51
Dec. 1871	Bvt. Col. Daniel Huston	General Staff 6th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & E 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 108 56
Jan. 1872	Bvt. Col. Daniel Huston	General Staff 6th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & E 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 96 53
Feb. 1872	Bvt. Col. Daniel Huston	General Staff 6th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & E 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 96 49
March 1872	Bvt. Col. Daniel Huston	General Staff 6th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & E 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 91 40
Apr. 1872	Capt. Edward Moale (since 4/28/1872)	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & E 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (3rd Inf., Co. A arrived 4/28/1872)	2 40 -- 46
May 1872	Capt. Edward Moale	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (6th Inf., Cos. F & E left 5/2/1872)	2 43 59

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
June 1872	Maj. Richard I. Dodge (3rd U.S. Infantry) (since 6/8/1872)	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (6th Cav., Co. L arrived 6/28/1872)	2 49 65
July 1872	Maj. Richard I. Dodge Capt. Edward Moale (temp. command 7/9-15/1872)	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G & Attached: 6th U.S. Cav., Co. L	2 34 58 36
Aug. 1872	Bvt. Lt. Col. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G & Attached: 6th U.S. Cav., Co. L	2 50 79 76
Sept. 1872	Bvt. Lt. Col. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G & Attached: 6th U.S. Cav., Co. L	2 33 65 76
Oct. 1872	Capt. Edward Moale (since 10/22/1872)	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (6th Cav., Co. L left 10/7/1872) (5th Inf., Co. C arrived 10/9/72)	2 42 41 57
Nov. 1872	Bvt. Maj. Tullius C. Tupper (Capt., 6th U.S. Cavalry) (since 11/25/1872)	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 45 53 65
Dec. 1872	Capt. Edward Moale (since 12/20/1872)	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 55 54 62
Jan. 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge (3rd U.S. Infantry) (since 1/16/1873)	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 53 53 69
Feb. 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	1 54 53 66

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
March 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge (on scout 3/13-24/1873) Bvt. Major Tullius C. Tupper (Capt., 6th U.S. Cavalry) (temp. command 3/13-24/1873)	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	2 52 49 54
Apr. 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. D & C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. G & F (5th Inf., Co. D arrived 4/20/1873) (6th Cav., Co. F arrived 4/23/1873)	2 53 47 51
May 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. D & C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. F, H & G (6th Cav., Co. H arrived 5/1/1873)	2 38 41 175
June 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. D & C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. F, H & G	2 50 43 78
July 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. D & C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. F, H & G	3 47 50 149
Aug. 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. D & C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. F, H & G	3 47 49 198
Sept. 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge (on scout 9/8-21/1873) Bvt. Lt. Col. Henry B. Bristol (Capt., 5th U.S. Infantry) (temp. command 9/8-21/1873)	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. D & C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. F, H & G	3 49 48 194
Oct. 1873	Maj. Richard I. Dodge	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. D 5th U.S. Inf., Co. C 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Field Staff 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (6th Cav., Cos. F & H left 10/7/1873) (5th Inf., Co. C left 10/15/1873) (5th Inf., Co. D arrived 10/14/1873)	3 45 -- 44 -- 61

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Nov. 1873	Maj. Charles E. Compton (6th U.S. Cavalry) (since 11/14/1873)	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. D 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	3 45 54 58
Dec. 1873	Maj. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. D 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	3 56 55 80
Jan. 1874	Maj. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. D 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	3 55 56 73
Feb. 1874	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. D 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	3 57 56 82
March 1874	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. D 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	3 55 55 76
Apr. 1874	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Co. D 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 5th U.S. Inf., Co. C 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (5th Inf., Co. C arrived 4/__/1874)	3 59 54 2 75
May 1874	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. D & C 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L, F & G 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A (6th Cav., Co. L arrived 5/9/1874) (6th Cav., Co. F arrived 5/10/1874)	3 50 105 45
June 1874	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton (absent 6/20-24/1874) Bvt. Lt. Col. Henry B. Bristol (temp. command 6/20-24/1874)	General Staff 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. D & C 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L, F & G 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 10 95 54 47

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
July 1874	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & G 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L, F & G 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & D 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. A & Attached: 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 5th U.S. Cav., Co. B (3rd Inf., Co. A left 7/14/1874) (19th Inf., Co. A arrived 7/15/1874)	4 93 136 30 -- 15 51
Aug. 1874	Capt. James H. Bradford (19th U.S. Infantry) (since 8/7/1874)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & G 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L, F & G 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & D & Attached: 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 5th U.S. Cav., Co. B	3 74 -- 1 5 11
Sept. 1874	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & G 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L, F & G 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & D & Attached: 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 5th U.S. Cav., Co. B 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. I (6th Cav. & 5th Inf. on Indian Territory Expedition)	3 45 8 3 4 17 26
Oct. 1874	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & G 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L, F & G 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & D & Attached: 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 5th U.S. Cav., Co. B 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. I	3 47 8 3 5 14 41
Nov. 1874	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & G 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L, F & G 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & D & Attached: 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 5th U.S. Cav., Co. B 3rd U.S. Inf., Co. I	4 95 8 4 3 64

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Dec. 1874	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L & F 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & D (6th Cav., Co. G arrived 12/15/1874) (6th Cav., Co. B left 12/23/1874)	3 39 45 63 2 3
Jan. 1875	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L & F 5th U.S. Inf., Cos. C & D	3 35 39 62 2 --
Feb. 1875	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton (since 2/16/1875)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Cos. L & F	3 33 34 64 --
March 1875	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	3 36 35 61
Apr. 1875	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G	3 32 34 14
May 1875	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 6th U.S. Cav., Co. I 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G (6th Cav., Co. I arrived 5/1/1875) (6th Cav., Co. G left 5/14/1875)	2 32 33 67 --
June 1875	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. I 6th U.S. Cav., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G (6th Cav., Co. E arrived 6/1/1875) (19th Inf., Co. A arrived 6/29/1875) (19th Inf., Co. G left 7/1/1875)	3 34 40 66 63 --

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
July 1875	Bvt. Col. Charles E. Compton	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 6th U.S. Cav., Co. I 6th U.S. Cav., Co. E 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F & Attached: 6th U.S. Cav., Co. B 6th U.S. Cav., Co. C (5th Cav., Co. F arrived 7/10/1875) (6th Cav., Cos. B & C arrived 7/21)	3 29 43 49 49 49 49 47
Aug. 1875	Capt. J. Scott Payne (5th U.S. Cavalry) (since 8/2/1875)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 6th U.S. Cav., Co. I 6th U.S. Cav., Co. E (6th Cav., Cos. E & I left 8/2/1875) (6th Cav., Cos. B & C left 8/4/1875)	3 29 37 29 -- --
Sept. 1875	Capt. J. Scott Payne	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 59 37 32
Oct. 1875	Bvt. Lt. Col. George F. Towle (1st Lt., 19th U.S. Infantry) (since 10/29/1875)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	2 8 38 31
Nov. 1875	Capt. J. Scott Payne (in command 11/2-23/1875) Maj. William Royall (5th U.S. Cavalry) (since 11/23/1875)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 57 40 34
Dec. 1875	Capt. J. Scott Payne (since 12/15/1875)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 55 31 30
Jan. 1876	Capt. J. Scott Payne	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 58 32 30

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Feb. 1876	Capt. J. Scott Payne (on leave 2/24-28/1876) ?_____ (temp. command 2/24-28/1876)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 61 30 29
March 1876	Capt. J. Scott Payne	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 61 33 32
Apr. 1876	Capt. J. Scott Payne	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 60 31 31
May 1876	Capt. J. Scott Payne (absent 5/10-13 & 15-25/1876) ?_____ (temp. command 5/10-13 & 15-25/1876)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 64 35 36
June 1876	Capt. J. Scott Payne (absent 6/19-21/1876) ?_____ (temp. command 6/19-21/1876)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C	3 65 34 35
July 1876	1st Lt. John I. Lufe (19th U.S. Infantry) (since 7/17/1876)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C (9th Inf., Co. A left 7/5/1876) (5th Cav., Co. F left 7/17/1876)	3 4 -- 28
Aug. 1876	Bvt. Lt. Col. George F. Towle (since 8/1/1876)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C & Attached: 2nd U.S. Artillery, Co. I (2nd Artillery, Co. I arrived 8/3/1876)	3 4 -- 34 54
Sept. 1876	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry (Capt., 19th U.S. Infantry) (since 9/20/1876)	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C & Attached: 2nd U.S. Artillery, Co. I	3 2 -- 33 57

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Oct. 1876	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C & Attached: 2nd U.S. Artillery, Co. I	3 4 -- 31 55
Nov. 1876	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. A 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 5th U.S. Cav., Co. F & Attached: 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B (2nd Artillery, Co. I left 11/17/1876) (23rd Inf., Co. B arrived 11/22/1876)	3 -- 33 -- 38
Dec. 1876	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf. 19th U.S. Inf. & Attached: 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 -- 33 38
Jan. 1877	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. A & C 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 33 38
Feb. 1877	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. A & C 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 33 38
March 1877	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. A & C 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 30 35
Apr. 1877	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. A & C 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 32 35
May 1877	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. A & C 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 28 30
June 1877	Bvt. Lt. Col. William T. Gentry	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. A & C 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B (19th Inf., Co. A left 6/19/1877)	3 31 27
July 1877	Capt. Philip H. Remington (19th U.S. Infantry) (since 7/8/1877)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. C, F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B & Casually at Post: 19th Inf., Cos. A&B (19th Inf., Cos. F & G arrived 7/8/1877) (19th Inf., Co. C arrived 7/9/1877)	3 27 -- 60

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Aug. 1877	Capt. James H. Bradford (since 8/15/1877)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B (19th Inf., Cos. A & B left 8/8/1877)	3 53 23
Sept. 1877	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 51 22
Oct. 1877	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis (19th U.S. Infantry) (since 10/23/1877)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 50 21
Nov. 1877	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 53 18
Dec. 1877	Capt. James Hinton (23rd U.S. Infantry) (since 12/26/1877)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	2 49 17
Jan. 1878	Capt. James Hinton (absent 1/22-27/1878) ?_____ (temp. command 1/22-27/1878)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 57 32
Feb. 1878	Capt. James H. Bradford (since 2/27/1878)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	2 67 35
March 1878	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis (since 3/29/1978)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 83 34
Apr. 1878	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 78 33
May 1878	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 72 31
June 1878	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis (absent 6/17-27/1878) ?_____ (temp. command 6/17-27/1878)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Cos. F & G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B	3 69 27

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
July 1878	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. B (19th Inf., Co. D left 7/16/1878) (23rd Inf., Co. B left 7/18/1878)	3 39 35 31 --
Aug. 1878	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 39 37 30
Sept. 1878	Capt. Philip H. Remington (since 9/25/1878) (Lt. Col. William H. Lewis died in field 9/27/1878)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G & Attached: 16th U.S. Inf., Co. A (16th Inf., Co. A arrived 9/16/1878)	3 26 28 9 37
Oct. 1878	Maj. Henry A. Hambright (19th U.S. Infantry) (since 10/22/1878)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 16th U.S. Inf., Co. A (16th Inf., Co. A left 10/9/1878)	4 37 34 33 --
Nov. 1878	Maj. Henry A. Hambright	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 37 28 31
Dec. 1878	Maj. Henry A. Hambright	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 33 27 30
Jan. 1879	Maj. Henry A. Hambright	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 34 26 31
Feb. 1879	Maj. Henry A. Hambright	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 35 35 39

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
March 1879	Capt. James H. Bradford (since 3/2/1879)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 40 40 43
Apr. 1879	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 38 40 46
May 1879	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 39 40 43
June 1879	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 36 39 40
July 1879	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	2 35 40 41
Aug. 1879	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	2 35 36 41
Sept. 1879	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. D 19th U.S. Inf., Co. F 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	2 27 28 40
Oct. 1879	Capt. Emerson H. Liscum (19th U.S. Infantry) (since 10/6/1879)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I (19th Inf., Cos. A, C & F arrived 10/3/1879) (19th Inf., Co. G left 10/1/1879)	2 1 6 41
Nov. 1879	Maj. Robert H. Offley (19th U.S. Infantry) (since 11/25/1879)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	2 1 7 38

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Dec. 1879	Maj. Robert H. Offley	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	2 1 7 37
Jan. 1880	Maj. Robert H. Offley	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	2 1 6 37
Feb. 1880	Maj. Robert H. Offley	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	2 -- 6 37
March 1880	Maj. Robert H. Offley	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	2 -- 5 36
Apr. 1880	Maj. Robert H. Offley (det. serv. 4/17-18/1880) ?_____ (temp. command)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	2 -- 5 38
May 1880	Capt. Emerson H. Liscum (since 5/15/1880)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	3 -- -- 35
June 1880	Capt. Emerson H. Liscum	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	3 -- -- 32
July 1880	Capt. Emerson H. Liscum (on tour 7/19-22/1880) ?_____ (temp. command)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	3 -- 1 32
Aug. 1880	Capt. James H. Bradford (since 8/2/1880)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	3 -- 34 --
Sept. 1880	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. C 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G 19th U.S. Inf., Co. I	3 -- 32 --

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Oct. 1880	Capt. James H. Bradford	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G	3 31
Nov. 1880	Col. Granville O. Haller (23rd U.S. Infantry) (since 11/21/1880)	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K 19th U.S. Inf., Co. G (23rd Inf., F.S., Band & Co. K arrived 11/20/1880) (19th Inf., Co. G left 11/22/1880)	-- 19 27 28
Dec. 1880	Col. Granville O. Haller	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 21 44
Jan. 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller (absent 1/3-6/1881) ?_____ (temp. command)	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K (23rd Inf., Co. H arrived 1/28/1881)	3 20 27 45
Feb. 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 17 31 44
March 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 17 31 41
Apr. 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 17 27 39
May 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 18 26 40
June 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller (sick 6/6-7/1881)	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 17 23 33
July 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller (det. serv. 7/11-12/1881) Capt. A. Goodale Greenleaf (temp. command 7/11-12/1881)	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 16 25 35

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Aug. 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller (absent 8/6-11/1881) Capt. Richard I. Eskridge (temp. command 8/6-11/1881)	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 16 22 26
Sept. 1881	Col. Granville O. Haller	General Staff 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K	3 17 20 23
Oct. 1881	Capt. Thomas B. Robinson (19th U.S. Infantry) (since 10/19/1881)	General Staff 19th U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Field Staff & Band 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. H 23rd U.S. Inf., Co. K (19th Inf., Co. H arrived 10/18/1881) (23rd Inf., F.S. & Band left 10/19/1881) (23rd Inf., Cos. H & K left 10/19/1881)	3 27 -- -- --
Nov. 1881	Maj. Caleb Rodney Layton (20th U.S. Infantry) (since 11/16/1881)	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. C 20th U.S. Inf., Co. D 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E 19th U.S. Inf., Co. H (20th Inf., Cos. C & E arrived 11/8/1881) (20th Inf., Co. D arrived 11/15/1881) (20th Inf., HQ arrived 11/16/1881) (19th Inf., Co. H left 11/18/1881)	3 33 37 30 --
Dec. 1881	Maj. Caleb Rodney Layton	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. C 20th U.S. Inf., Co. D 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	3 34 36 31
Jan. 1882	Maj. Caleb Rodney Layton	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. C 20th U.S. Inf., Co. D 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	3 34 37 31
Feb. 1882	Maj. Caleb Rodney Layton	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. C 20th U.S. Inf., Co. D 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	3 42 42 43
March 1882	Maj. Caleb Rodney Layton	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. C 20th U.S. Inf., Co. D 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	3 41 34 41

Post Return Date	Commanding Officer	Garrison Regiment(s)	No. of Enlisted Men
Apr. 1882	Maj. Caleb Rodney Layton	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. C 20th U.S. Inf., Co. D 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	3 39 35 41
May 1882	Maj. Caleb Rodney Layton (transferred from 20th U.S. Infantry to 5th U.S. Infantry 5/2/1882)	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. C 20th U.S. Inf., Co. D 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	3 39 31 41
June 1882	Capt. William Fletcher (20th U.S. Infantry) (since 6/12/1882)	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. C 20th U.S. Inf., Co. D 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E (20th Inf., Co. C & D left 6/6/1882)	3 -- -- 32
July 1882	Capt. William Fletcher	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	3 30
Aug. 1882	Capt. William Fletcher	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	2 27
Sept. 1882	Capt. William Fletcher	General Staff 20th U.S. Inf., Co. E	2 24
Oct. 2, 1882	Capt. William Fletcher	Final Post Return: 20th U.S. Infantry, Co. E left post on 10/2/1882, "thereby discontinuing the post." 2nd Lt. F. D. Sharp (20th U.S. Inf., AAQM) and 6 privates (20th U.S. Inf., Co. E) were "left at post to complete shipment of stores."	--

Source: US,AAGO, Monthly Post Returns 1866-1882

APPENDIX E: BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SELECTED PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH FORT DODGE

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Captain) Frederick W. Benteen, 7th U.S. Cavalry. Benteen was born in Petersburg, Virginia, on August 24, 1834. In September 1861 he entered the volunteer service as a 1st lieutenant in the 10th Missouri Cavalry. By February 1864 he had been promoted to lieutenant colonel. He participated in eighteen major engagements, including Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Tupelo, Osage, and Columbus. He served as colonel of the 138th U.S. Colored Volunteers from July 1865 to January 1866. He applied and received a regular army commission in September 1866. He commanded Troop H, 7th U.S. Cavalry, from 1866 to 1882. Benteen was the commanding officer at Fort Harker January 3 and January 14-21, 1868, and May-August 1868. He fought at the battle of the Washita, after which he wrote a letter criticizing Custer for abandoning Major Elliott. He was the senior captain under General Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn. He lead 125 troops on a fruitless scout south of the main force. While he was widely admired as a nearly ideal troop commander, excessive drinking proved his downfall. In 1882 he was promoted to major in the 9th U.S. Cavalry at Fort Duchesne, Utah. In 1866 he was charged with drunkenness on duty, in that he did

> *conduct himself in a scandalous manner in the post trader's store, using obscene and profane language; taking off his clothes, to quarrel with citizens, and exposing his person. This to the dishonor and disrepute of the military service.*

To make matters worse, he was insubordinate at the court-martial and was found guilty. While discharge was recommended, President Grover Cleveland was more lenient and Benteen was suspended for one year. He was granted disability retirement at the end of his suspension and retired in June 1888. Benteen died on June 22, 1898 (Utley 1984:259-261; 1987:250-251).

Black Kettle, prominent chief of the Southern Cheyenne. He was known as an advocate of peace and accommodation with the whites throughout the 1860s. He participated in several treaty negotiations, signing the Treaty of Fort Wise in 1861 and the Treaty of Medicine Lodge in 1867. He was a survivor of the 1864 attack on his Sand Creek village in Colorado by Colonel John M. Chivington. Black Kettle died early on November 23, 1868, at the battle of the Washita when Custer's 7th U.S. Cavalry force attacked the Cheyenne's winter village. He was only 51 years of age at the time of his death.

Captain James H. Bradford, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge August 7, 1874-February 16, 1875; August 15-October 23, 1877; February 27-March 29, 1878; March 2-October 6, 1879; August 2-November 21, 1880. Bradford, who was born in Delaware, received a commission as 1st lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 1st Delaware Light Artillery on October 20, 1862. Discharged from this service on November 18 of that year, he enlisted as a private in the 17th U.S. Infantry, and was promoted to 2nd lieutenant on the same day. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on May 1, 1863. Bradford received a brevet to captain on August 1, 1864, for "gallant service in the Battle of Spottsylvania and during the campaign before Richmond, Va." He was promoted to captain on December 1, 1865. On September 21, 1866, Bradford was transferred to the 26th U.S. Infantry. He was assigned to the 19th U.S. Infantry on August 16, 1869 (Hamersly 1888:313).

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Captain) Henry B. Bristol, 5th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge September 8-21, 1873; June 20-24, 1874. Born in Michigan, Bristol was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant in the 5th U.S. Infantry on May 15, 1857. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on May 13, 1861, and to captain on June 1, 1862. He received two brevets on March 13, 1865: to major "faithful and meritorious service in New

Mexico;" and to lieutenant colonel for "his untiring zeal and energy in controlling the Navajoe tribe of Indians at the Bosque Redondo, and for his praiseworthy efforts in advancing their condition from that of savages to that of civilized men" (Hamersly 1888:320).

Brevet Brigadier General (Lieutenant Colonel) John Rutter Brooke, 3rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge June 7-December 4, 1869; January 27-October 10, 1870; January 28-February 15, 1871. Brooke was born July 21, 1838, near Pottstown, Pennsylvania (Wilson 1900:35). He received a commission as captain in the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteers on April 20, 1861, and mustered out after three months of service on July 27. He accepted a commission as colonel in the 53rd Pennsylvania Volunteers on November 7, 1861. Brooke was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers on May 12, 1864, for "distinguished service during the recent Battles of the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House." He received a brevet to major general of volunteers on August 1, 1864, for "gallant and meritorious service in the Battles of Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor." Brooke resigned from active duty on February 1, 1866. He received a regular army commission as lieutenant colonel in the 37th U.S. Infantry on July 28, 1866. On March 2, 1867, Brooke received brevets to colonel for his service at Gettysburg and to brigadier general for his part in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. He was transferred on March 15, 1869 to the 3rd U.S. Infantry. Brooke was enumerated at Fort Dodge on the 1870 federal census as a 32 year-old, a native of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. No wife or family was reported with him on this census (USC 1870). On March 20, 1879, Brooke was briefly transferred to the 13th U.S. Infantry with a promotion to the rank of colonel. On June 14 of the same year he was transferred back to the 3rd U.S. Infantry (Hamersly 1888:322). Brooke was given the rank of major general of volunteers and placed in command of the 1st U.S. Army Corps in 1898 at the opening of the War with Spain. His headquarters were located at Camp Thomas. He served as General Nelson Miles' second in command during the invasion of Puerto Rico. When Miles left the island, Brooke was left in command. Along with Admiral Schley and General Gordon, Brooke was appointed as a commissioner to determine details of the evacuation of Spanish troops from Puerto Rico. In December 1898 he was a appointed military governor of Cuba (Wilson 1900:35).

Brevet Major (Captain) David H. Brotherton, Company K, 5th U.S. Infantry. Brotherton graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1854 and was assigned to the 5th U.S. Infantry with the rank of brevet 2nd lieutenant on July 1 of that year. He served on the frontier in Utah and New Mexico territories. He was promoted on March 3, 1855, to 2nd lieutenant, on August 22, 1859, to 1st lieutenant, and on September 25, 1861, to the rank of captain. Brotherton elected to remain with his regiment during the Civil War rather than joining a volunteer unit where he could have gained higher rank. He was breveted a major for "gallant and meritorious service" in the February 21, 1862, battle of Valverde, New Mexico. From 1863 to 1866 Company K served against Indian tribes on the frontier. Brotherton and this company were transferred to Fort Harker in September 1867, remaining at the post until June 22, 1871. He was the commanding officer at Fort Harker from January 22-30, 1868, April 1868, April 1869, and April-May 1871. Brotherton was enumerated on the 1870 federal census at Fort Harker as a 38-year-old, Pennsylvania-born officer (USC 1870). He served as a captain until a vacancy opened, and on March 20, 1879, he was promoted to major. On December 18, 1879, he was transferred to the 7th U.S. Infantry. Brotherton was the post commander at Fort Buford, on July 19, 1881, when Sitting Bull surrendered by handing over his rifle and issuing this statement: "I wish it to be remembered that I was the last man of my tribe to surrender my rifle and this day have given it to you." After 29 years of service, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1883. He retired for disability in 1885 (Hamersly 1888:323; Howell 1960:5; Utley 1984:288).

Brevet Captain (1st Lieutenant) G. S. Carpenter, Company A, 18th U.S. Infantry; in command of Fort Dodge January 26-February 11, 1866. Carpenter was born in Ohio, and on April 11, 1861 received a commission as

2nd lieutenant in the 19th Ohio Volunteers. He mustered out of this service on August 31 of the same year. He enlisted on September 14, 1861 as a private in Company F, 2nd Battalion, 18th U.S. Infantry. Carpenter was promoted to 1st sergeant on October 31, 1861, and to sergeant major on February 1, 1862. He received a commission as a 2nd lieutenant in the 18th U.S. Infantry on June 9, 1862, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant on November 25 of that year. Carpenter was breveted a captain on December 31, 1862 for "gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn." He was promoted to captain on December 21, 1866. On January 22, 1867 he was transferred to the 45th U.S. Infantry. Carpenter was transferred again on July 22, 1869, to the 14th U.S. Infantry with the rank of captain (Hamersly 1888:345).

2nd Lieutenant Samuel R. Colladay, Company G, 10th U.S. Cavalry. Born in Pennsylvania, Colladay enlisted on April 27, 1861 as a private in Company F, 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was discharged from this service on August 9, 1861. Twenty days later, on August 29, Colladay enlisted as a corporal in Company B, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted to sergeant on June 1, 1862. On January 24, 1863, Colladay received a commission as 2nd lieutenant in this regiment. He mustered out on June 3, 1864. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry on March 1, 1865, and was promoted to captain on March 23 of that year. Colladay mustered out of service on August 7, 1865. Two years later, on August 9, 1867, he was appointed 2nd lieutenant in the 10th U.S. Cavalry. Colladay was enumerated at Fort Dodge in October 1870 by the federal census. At that time he was reported as "Colliday, S. R.," a 28-year-old, white male, a native of Pennsylvania, and a lieutenant in the "U.S.A." Colladay was promoted to 1st lieutenant on January 1, 1871. He was injured while serving under General Grierson in pursuit of Victorio in 1880. Colladay died January 14, 1884 at Fort Stockton, Texas (Hamersly 1888:367, 8; Leckie 1967:225; USC 1870).

Brevet Colonel (Major) Charles E. Compton, 6th U.S. Cavalry; in command at Fort Dodge November 14 1873-June 20, 1874; June 24-August 7, 1874; February 16-August 2, 1875. Born in New Jersey, Compton was a railway engineer in Iowa when the Civil War began. He enlisted on May 7, 1861, for three months as a 1st sergeant in Company A, 1st Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to sergeant-major on May 24 before he was honorably discharged in August. Compton received a commission as captain in the 11th Iowa Volunteers on October 19, 1861, and helped to recruit his company near Davenport. He participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. On May 5, 1863, he was appointed major of the 47th U.S. Colored Troops and served in that capacity until February 1864 when he joined General Sherman's Meridian campaign as an aide-de-camp for Brigadier General Crocker. In May 1864 Compton was assigned to the office of the inspector-general of the Army. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 53rd U.S. Colored Troops on December 9, 1864 and participated in engagements at Vicksburg and Mobile. Following the Civil War, Compton was appointed major of the 40th U.S. Infantry on July 28, 1866, and was shipwrecked with his troops en route to North Carolina in February 1867. Compton received a brevet to lieutenant colonel on March 2, 1867, for "gallant and meritorious service" in the campaign against Mobile. On December 15, 1870, he was assigned to the 6th U.S. Cavalry with his original rank, serving first at Fort Richardson, Texas. He was ordered to Kansas in March 1871 and was stationed at Forts Hays, Harker, and Dodge until August 1875. Compton was the commanding officer at Fort Harker from October 1871-April 1872. While he was stationed at Fort Dodge, Compton participated in Colonel Miles' campaign of 1874-1875 in Indian Territory and northern Texas. He returned to Fort Dodge until his regiment was ordered to Arizona. He later served at Camps Lowell, Grant, and Apache through 1879. In July 1879 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 5th Cavalry and proceeded to Fort D.A. Russell, Wyoming. He later served at Fort McKinney, taking command of the regiment in August 1882 when Colonel Merritt was appointed superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy (Hamersly 1888:369; Price 1959:265-268).

General Samuel Ryan Curtis. Born February 3, 1805, in Clinton County, New York, he graduated from West

Point in 1831. He resigned from the Army on June 30, 1832, and served for seven years as a civil engineer in Ohio. He served as a colonel of the 2nd Ohio Volunteers during the Mexican War. Following the war he was elected to Congress in 1856, serving three successive terms. In August 1861 Curtis resigned his Congressional seat to accept a commission as Brigadier General of volunteers. He was given command of the Department of the Missouri in 1862 but was removed by the governor in May 1863. Curtis commanded the Department of Kansas, and later the Department of the Northwest, until the end of the Civil War. During August 1865 he negotiated treaties with the Sioux, Cheyenne, and other Plains tribes. He was appointed to a commission in November of that year to report upon the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad building west from Omaha. Curtis died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on December 26, 1866 (Warner 1964:107-108).

Brevet General (Colonel) George Armstrong Custer, 7th U.S. Cavalry. Custer was born in New Rumley, Ohio, on December 5, 1839. He entered West Point in 1857, graduating last in his class in June 1861. He was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. During the Civil War he served on the staffs of Generals George B. McClellan and Alfred Pleasonton. On June 29, 1863, he was jumped in rank from 1st lieutenant to brigadier general of volunteers and assumed command of a brigade in Judson Kilpatrick's division. He fought with distinction throughout the war. On July 28, 1866, Custer was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 7th U.S. Cavalry, a newly authorized regiment. He joined his regiment at Fort Riley in November, and served as its commander until his death. He was a member of General Winfield S. Hancock's Indian expedition in 1867. Later that year he was court-martialed for taking an unauthorized leave to visit his wife. He was suspended from duty without pay, but was restored to duty by General Philip Sheridan the following year. During the winter campaign in November 1868 he lead troops on a daybreak raid against Black Kettle's peaceful Cheyenne village on the Washita, destroying the village and killing and capturing many Indians. Custer also served in Stanley's Yellowstone expedition in 1873 and an expedition to the Black Hills in 1874. He was killed, along with his entire immediate command, some 266 officers and men, at the Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876. Custer was survived by his wife, Elizabeth, a prolific writer who helped to create what has been referred to as the "Custer myth" (Price 1959:393-403; Warner 1964:108-110).

Elizabeth Bacon Custer, military wife. Libby was born in Monroe, Michigan, on April 8, 1842, the daughter of one of the community's leading citizens, Judge Daniel Bacon. She met Custer in 1862 when he was a captain serving on General McClellan's staff. They were married on February 9, 1864, in her home town. For the thirteen years of their marriage she followed him from post to post, in Virginia, Kansas, and the Dakotas. Libby was only 34 when the battle of the Little Big Horn left her a widow. She spent the remaining years of her life praising her husband in print. She wrote three books presenting her vision of Custer: *Boots and Saddles* (1885), *Following the Guidon* (1890), and *Tenting on the Plains* (1893). Libby Custer died on April 6, 1933, in New York City and was buried beside her husband at West Point Military Academy (Utley 1987:254-255).

Theodore R. Davis, illustrator. Davis was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1840. He joined the staff of *Harper's Weekly* in 1861. He served as an illustrator for the periodical, traveling with Union troops during the Civil War and was twice wounded. After the war Davis traveled extensively in the West writing articles and drawing sketches of the people and places along his route. He is best known for his illustrations of western life. He retired from *Harper's Weekly* in 1884 and died ten years later on November 10 in Asbury Park, New Jersey (Marquis Co. 1963:139).

Charles S. De Graw, Assistant Surgeon. A native of New Jersey, De Graw was appointed assistant surgeon on July 11, 1862. On March 13, 1865, De Graw received brevets to Captain and Major for "faithful and meritorious service during the war." Assistant Surgeon De Graw (1868) wrote a report to the U.S. Surgeon General's Office on epidemic cholera and yellow fever at Fort Dodge. Assistant Surgeons De Graw and W.

S. Tremaine (1870) wrote a report to the U.S. Surgeon General's Office describing Fort Dodge and the condition of the barracks and hospital. De Graw was not enumerated at Fort Dodge in the 1870 federal census. De Graw resigned from service on January 1, 1878 (Hamersly 1888:400).

Major General Grenville Mellen Dodge. Born April 12, 1831 in Danvers, Massachusetts, Dodge attended Captain Partridge's Military Academy in Norwich, Vermont, and received a degree in science from Norwich University. The following year he moved to Illinois where he was engaged for four years surveying the Illinois Central Railroad. From 1854 to 1861 Dodge helped conduct railroad surveys from Iowa to the Rocky Mountains, including surveys along the Platte River for a route to the Pacific Ocean. In 1861 he was sent to Washington, D.C., by the Governor of Iowa to procure arms and ammunition for state troops. The Secretary of War offered Dodge a captaincy in the regular army, which he declined. He helped to recruit the 4th Iowa Infantry, and on June 17, 1861 was appointed colonel of this regiment. Dodge quickly rose in the ranks. He served under John C. Fremont in Missouri and in General Samuel Curtis' Arkansas campaign in 1862. Three horses were shot out from under him and Dodge was severely wounded while commanding a brigade at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. For his gallantry in this battle he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers on March 31, 1862. Dodge took command of the district of the Mississippi in June 1862 and supervised "construction and defense of Union rail and supply lines," including the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad (Bowman 1986:195; Shrader 1993a:172; Wilson and Fiske 1887:192-193). Dodge lead troops in various engagements, including October 1863 at Chattanooga, in the Vicksburg Campaign, and a corps during Sherman's Georgia campaign. For his service at Sugar Valley and Resaca in May 1864, Dodge was promoted to major general of volunteers on June 7, 1864. He distinguished himself during the Atlanta campaign, but was severely wounded in the head on August 19, 1864. After convalescing for three months, Dodge succeeded General Rosecrans in command of the Department of the Missouri. In February 1865 his command was extended to include Kansas and the territories. He remained in this position until the end of the war. Dodge resigned from the volunteer service on May 30, 1866 (Hamersly 1888:30; Shrader 1993a:172-173; Wilson and Fiske 1887:193). After the Civil War, Dodge played a major role in the development of the country's railroads. He served as chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad from 1866 to 1870 helping to build the long dreamed of transcontinental railway. Dodge, who was a prominent Republican, was elected to Congress from Iowa, serving one term from 1867 to 1869. He was a delegate to the Republican conventions in Chicago in 1868 and in Cincinnati in 1876. Dodge resigned from the Union Pacific in 1869 and took a similar position with the Texas Pacific Railroad, playing an important role in the development of the southwest rail system (Shrader 1993a:173; Wilson and Fiske 1887:193). In the aftermath of the Spanish-American War and in order to defend himself, Secretary of War Alger recommended that President William McKinley appoint a commission to examine and report on the administration and conduct of the war by the War Department. The president appointed Grenville M. Dodge, a Republican and prominent railroad executive, to head the commission. McKinley and Alger hoped that the Dodge Commission, which took testimony between October and December 1898, would deflect criticism from the administration. However, General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the Army, used his testimony to expose problems in the administration of the war, to exact revenge on the president and Alger, and to assert that the War Department had provided "embalmed beef" to overseas troops causing many to become ill. While many of his charges were unsubstantiated and no concrete evidence of corruption was found, the report of the Dodge Commission, issued on February 9, 1899, criticized Secretary Alger for inefficiency and poor management. The commission's report inferred that the victory in the war had been due more to Spanish incompetence than the proficiency of the U.S. military (Shrader 1993b:61-62; 241; 276). Dodge helped build railroads in Cuba from 1899 to 1903. He died in 1916 (Shrader 1993a:172-173).

Colonel Richard Irving Dodge, 3rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge June 8-July 9, 1872; July 15-October 22, 1872; January 16-March 13, 1873; March 24-September 8, 1873; September 21-November 14,

1873. Born May 19, 1827 in Huntsville, North Carolina, Dodge graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1848. He was assigned to the 8th U.S. Infantry on July 1 of that year with the rank of brevet 2nd lieutenant. He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant on December 24, 1848, and to 1st lieutenant on March 3, 1855. After serving at several posts, Dodge was promoted to captain on May 3, 1861. He commanded an instruction camp for recruits in Elmira, New York, during the fall of 1861 and served as a mustering and disbursing officer. From January 1 to February 24, 1863 Dodge served as lieutenant colonel assistant inspector-general of the 4th army corps. He was promoted to major on June 21, 1864. Dodge received a brevets on March 30, 1865 to lieutenant colonel for "meritorious and faithful service in the recruitment of the armies of the United States," and to colonel for "faithful and meritorious service connected with the organization of the Volunteer armies of the United States during the war." He was transferred to the 30th U.S. Infantry on September 21, 1866, and on March 15, 1869 to the 3rd U.S. Infantry. Dodge was promoted on October 29, 1873, to lieutenant colonel in the 23rd U.S. Infantry. On June 26, 1882 he was promoted to colonel and transferred to the 11th U.S. Infantry. Dodge published several books, including *The Black Hills* (1876), *The Plains of the Great West* (1877), and *Our Wild Indians* (1881) (Hamersly 1888:408; Wilson and Fiske 1887:194).

Major Henry Douglass [also spelled Douglas], 3rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge December 18, 1866-July 30, 1867; August 18-October 9, 1867; January 1-28, 1868; February 9-May 6, 1868; May 21-November 9, 1868; February 28-April 2, 1869; May 5-25, 1869. Born in New York, Douglass graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1852, and was appointed brevet 2nd lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Infantry on July 1 of that year. He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant and transferred to the 8th U.S. Infantry on December 31, 1853. On March 3, 1855 Douglass was transferred to the 9th U.S. Infantry with the same rank. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on September 10, 1856. He received a promotion to captain in the 18th U.S. Infantry on May 14, 1861. Douglass received a brevet to major on December 31, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Murfreesboro'." During the post-war reorganization of the regular army, Douglass was promoted to major in the 3rd U.S. Infantry on July 28, 1866. He was assigned to the 11th U.S. Infantry on January 1, 1871. Five years later, on January 10, 1876, Douglass was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 14th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to colonel and transferred to the 10th U.S. Infantry on July 1, 1885 (Hamersly 1888:411, 10).

Captain Richard I. Eskridge, 23rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge August 6-11, 1881. Eskridge, who was born in Missouri, enlisted on September 10, 1861 as a musician 1st class in the band of the 2nd Iowa Volunteers. He was discharged on May 1 of the following year. He enlisted on January 9, 1864, as a private in the 2nd Missouri Cavalry, and was promoted to sergeant less than two months later on March 1. He received a commission as a 1st lieutenant with the 14th Missouri Cavalry on February 8, 1865, and was promoted to captain on August 28 of that year. Eskridge mustered out of service on November 17, 1865. He received a regular army commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 14th U.S. Infantry on February 23, 1866, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant on March 22. Eskridge was transferred to the 23rd U.S. Infantry on September 21, 1866. He received a brevet to captain on September 26, 1867, for "conspicuous gallantry in charging a large band of Indians strongly fortified in the Infernal Caverns, Pitt River, California. Eskridge was promoted to captain on September 1, 1873 (Hamersly 1888:430).

Captain William Fletcher, Company E, 20th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge June 12-October 2, 1882. Born in New York, Fletcher enlisted as a private in Company G, 1st Ohio Volunteers on June 10, 1846, and was discharged on June 14 of the following year. On July 31, 1847, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 2nd Ohio Volunteers. He was promoted to corporal on September 27, 1847, but demoted back to private on November 30 of that year. He was discharged on July 26, 1848. Fletcher enlisted on December 9, 1848 as a private in Company F, 1st U.S. Artillery, and reenlisted on October 9, 1853. He was promoted to corporal on

June 20, 1854, and demoted to private on September 3, 1855. This pattern was repeated with a promotion to corporal on February 5, 1856, and subsequent demotion to private on July 1, 1858. He was discharged from service on October 9, 1858. Fletcher enlisted as a private in Company F, 8th U.S. Infantry on June 23, 1859. He was promoted to sergeant on July 14, 1861. Fletcher received a commission to 2nd lieutenant in the 11th U.S. Infantry on October 29, 1861, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant on March 12 of the following year. He received a brevet to captain on August 30, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious service" in the second battle of Bull Run. Fletcher was transferred to the 20th U.S. Infantry on September 21, 1866, and was promoted to captain less than two months later on November 2. Fletcher was the last commanding officer at Fort Dodge and, as such, filed the final post return indicating that Company E, 20th U.S. Infantry, left the post on October 2, 1882. He retired from the army on August 31, 1887 (Hamersly 1888:441, 12).

Colonel DeLancey Floyd-Jones, 3rd U.S. Infantry, in command at Fort Dodge February 15-October 14, 1871. A native of New York, Floyd-Jones graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1846. He was appointed on July 1 of that year to the 7th U.S. Infantry with the rank of brevet 2nd lieutenant. Floyd-Jones was promoted to 2nd lieutenant and transferred to the 4th U.S. Infantry on November 27, 1846. He received a brevet to 1st lieutenant on September 8, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Molino del Rey." He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on January 1, 1848, and to captain on July 31, 1854. On May 14, 1861, Floyd-Jones was transferred to the 11th U.S. Infantry with the rank of major. He received two brevets during the Civil War, the first on July 4, 1862, to lieutenant colonel for "gallant and meritorious service during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia;" and the second on July 2, 1863, for his service at Gettysburg. Floyd-Jones was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 19th U.S. Infantry on August 1, 1863. He received a promotion to colonel in the 6th U.S. Infantry on June 25, 1867. On January 1, 1871, he was reassigned to the 3rd U.S. Infantry. Floyd-Jones retired from active military service on March 20, 1879 (Hamersly 1888:441).

Colonel James H. Ford, 2nd Colorado Cavalry. General Grenville M. Dodge ordered Ford to establish a new post near old Fort Atkinson on the Arkansas River in 1864, resulting in the establishment of Fort Dodge. Ford County was named for this officer.

Brevet Brigadier General (Major) George A. Forsyth, 9th U.S. Cavalry. "Sandy" Forsyth was born November 7, 1837, in Muncy, Pennsylvania. He served with the 8th Illinois Cavalry during the Civil War, taking part in sixteen major and more than sixty minor engagements. Forsyth received a commission as 1st lieutenant in this regiment on September 18, 1861, and was promoted to captain on February 12, 1862, and to major on September 1, 1863. He received two brevets, on October 19, 1864, to colonel of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious service" in the battles of Opequan and Middletown, and on March 13, 1865, to brigadier general of volunteers for "distinguished service and conspicuous gallantry." He participated in the Shenandoah and Appomattox campaigns, and was wounded four times. At the end of the war Forsyth was a major with regular army brevets to colonel. He accepted a commission as major in the 9th U.S. Cavalry on July 28, 1866. On March 2, 1867, Forsyth received two additional brevets, to lieutenant colonel for his service at the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, and to colonel for his part in the battle of Five Forks. General Sheridan assigned Forsyth to recruit, organize, and lead a new company of mounted civilian frontiersmen to serve against the Plains Indians. Forsyth's scouts were attacked by a much larger force of Cheyenne and Sioux while in camp on a small island on the Arikaree River on September 17, 1868. Forsyth was badly wounded and lost a number of men during the nine-day siege, but was breveted brigadier general for "gallant conduct and meritorious service in the battle of Beecher's Island. From March 13, 1869 to March 17, 1873, Forsyth served as lieutenant colonel and military secretary to General Sheridan and from April 9, 1878 to 1881 as aide-de-camp. In 1890 Forsyth retired from the 4th U.S. Cavalry with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He latter wrote two books, both published in 1900, detailing military life: *Thrilling Days of Army Life* and *The Story of the Soldier*. Forsyth

died September 12, 1915, in Massachusetts (Hamersly 1888:443; Utley 1987:258-259).

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Captain) William T. Gentry, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge September 20, 1876-July 8, 1877. Born in Indiana, Gentry graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1856. He was assigned on July 1 of that year to the 4th U.S. Infantry with the rank of brevet 2nd lieutenant. Gentry was promoted to 2nd lieutenant on August 1 of the same year. He was transferred to the 17th U.S. Infantry with the rank of 1st lieutenant on May 14, 1861. Gentry was promoted to captain on October 24, 1861. He received two brevets during the Civil War, to major on July 6, 1864, for "gallant service at the crossing of the North Anna and during the present campaign before Richmond," and to lieutenant colonel on April 1, 1865, for his service at the battle of Five Forks. On February 15, 1870, Gentry was assigned to the 19th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to major in the 9th U.S. Infantry on March 20, 1879. Gentry was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 25th U.S. Infantry on April 14, 1884. He died at Fort Snelling, Minnesota on June 28, 1885 (Hamersly 1888:459, 13).

Brevet Major General (Major) Alfred Gibbs, 7th U.S. Cavalry; in command at Fort Harker January 5-April 1, 1867, September 12-18, 1867, October 16-November 9, 1867, October-November 1868. Alfred Gibbs was born on Long Island, New York, April 22, 1823. He attended Dartmouth College and graduated from West Point in 1846. He served as a lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles during the War with Mexico, participating in General Scott's attack on Mexico City. He served on the frontier in California, Texas, and New Mexico between the wars. In March 1857 Gibbs received a wound from an Apache lance at Cooke's Spring, New Mexico that seriously impaired his health. He was captured by Texas troops in New Mexico in July 1861 but was exchanged after a year. He served as a colonel in a New York volunteer regiment, being promoted to brigadier general in October 1864. He took part in the Shenandoah and Appomattox campaigns under General Sheridan and received brevets to major general in recognition of his Civil War service. After the war he helped to organize the 7th U.S. Cavalry and was largely responsible for the creation of the regimental band. He was a strict disciplinarian, leaving some, including Captain Barnitz, to see him as a petty tyrant. Others, such as Libby Custer, had more favorable opinions of the general:

> *he had also the quaintest manner of fetching every one to the etiquettical standard he knew to be necessary. He was witty, and greatly given to joking, and yet perfectly unswerving in the performance of the most insignificant duty.*

Due to his poor health, Gibbs did not accompany the 7th U.S. Cavalry on the 1868 winter campaign. He remained at Fort Leavenworth, where he died suddenly on Christmas Day 1868 of "congestion of the brain" (Utley 1987:259-260).

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Captain) George A. Gordon, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, in command of Fort Dodge February 11-15, 1866, March 18-August 22, 1866. Gordon, a native of Virginia, graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1854. He was assigned as a brevet 2nd lieutenant to the 3rd U.S. Artillery on July 1 of that year. Gordon was promoted to 2nd lieutenant and reassigned tot he 2nd U.S. Artillery on February 20, 1855. He was transferred to the 2nd U.S. Dragoons on March 3, 1855. Gordon was promoted to 1st lieutenant on June 4, 1858, and to captain on May 30, 1861. On August 3 of that year he was transferred to the 2nd U.S. Cavalry. He received two brevets during the Civil War, to major on March 24, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious service on the reconnaissance near New Bridge, Va.;" and to lieutenant colonel on June 11, 1864, for his service at the battle of Trevillian Station. On November 1, 1867 Gordon was promoted to the rank of major in the 4th U.S. Cavalry. He mustered out of service on January 1, 1871, but was reappointed to the 5th U.S. Cavalry with the rank of major on February 10, 1873. Gordon died October 26, 1878 (Hamersly

1888:468).

Captain A. Greenleaf Goodale, 23rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge July 11-12, 1881. Goodale was born in Orrington, Maine, on July 4, 1839. He enlisted March 7, 1861, as a private in Company E, 6th Maine Infantry. Between his enlistment and January 2, 1864, Goodale served as private, corporal, and sergeant in this company. He was commissioned as a 1st lieutenant on January 2, 1864 with the 77th U.S. Colored Infantry. On May 24, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of captain. During the Civil War, Goodale served in the Army of the Potomac. He commanded companies at Fort St. Philip, Pass Manchae, Chalmette, and Camp Parapel in Louisiana and at Ship Island, Mississippi. He received a brevet to major in the U.S. Volunteers on March 13, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services during the War," and a brevet to captain U.S. Army for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg." Following the war, Goodale was transferred on July 25, 1866 to the 23rd U.S. Infantry with the rank of 1st lieutenant. From February 1867 to October 1874 and October 1876 to 1890, Goodale served in command of his company in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Arizona, Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and at Fort Mackinac, Michigan. Between October 1874 and October 1876 he was in New York City on recruiting service. Goodale was promoted to captain on June 25, 1878 (Powell 1890:242-243).

Colonel Granville O. Haller, 23rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge November 21, 1880-July 11, 1881; July 12-August 6, 1881; August 11-October 19, 1881. Born in Pennsylvania, Haller received a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Infantry on November 17, 1839. He served as regimental adjutant from January 1, 1843 to September 10, 1845. Haller was promoted to 1st lieutenant on July 12, 1846. He received two brevets for service during the War with Mexico in 1847, to captain on September 8 for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Molino del Rey," and to major on September 13 for his conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. Haller was promoted to captain on January 1, 1848. On September 25, 1861, he was promoted to major in the 7th U.S. Infantry. Haller was dismissed from service on July 25, 1863. By a Joint Resolution on March 3, 1879, he was appointed on July 1, 1879, to the rank of colonel of Infantry to date from February 19, 1873. On December 11, 1879, Haller was assigned to the 23rd U.S. Infantry. He retired from active service February 6, 1882 (Hamersly 1888:485, 14).

Major Henry A. Hambright, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge October 22, 1878-March 2, 1879. Hambright, a native of Pennsylvania, enlisted on December 6, 1846, as a 1st sergeant in Company G, 2nd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was discharged on August 10, 1847, and given a commission as 1st lieutenant in this regiment. He mustered out of service on July 12, 1848. Hambright declined a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Infantry on March 23, 1861. On April 20 of that year he accepted a captaincy in the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers, mustering out of this service on July 26, 1861. On May 14, 1861 he accepted a commission as captain in the 11th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to colonel of the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers on October 18, 1861. Hambright received four brevets for "gallant and meritorious service" during the Civil War, to major on December 31, 1862 for the battle of Murfreesboro', to lieutenant colonel on September 20, 1863, for Chickamauga, to colonel on September 1, 1864, for the Atlanta campaign, and to brigadier general of volunteers on July 20, 1865 for service during the war. He mustered out of the volunteer service on July 20, 1865. On September 21 of the following year Hambright was transferred to the 29th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to major in the 32nd U.S. Infantry on January 27, 1869. On March 15 of the same year he was transferred to the 19th U.S. Infantry. Hambright retired from active military service on May 6, 1879 (Hamersly 1888:486).

General Winfield Scott Hancock. Born on February 14, 1824, in Montgomery Square, Pennsylvania, Hancock graduated from West Point in 1844. He was appointed brevet 2nd lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Infantry

on July 1 of that year. On June 18, 1846, Hancock was promoted to 2nd lieutenant. After two years service in Indiana Territory, he participated in the Mexican War, receiving a brevet to 1st lieutenant on August 20, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico." Subsequently, he took part in the war against the Seminoles, in the Utah expedition against the Mormons, and as chief quartermaster at Los Angeles. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Infantry on January 27, 1853, and to captain assistant quartermaster on November 7, 1855. General McClellan had Hancock appointed as brigadier general of volunteers in late 1861. He succeeded to command of the 1st division of the II Corps upon the death of General Israel B. Richardson at the battle of Sharpsburg. Hancock was given broad discretionary powers by General Meade during the battle of Gettysburg. Wounded during Pickett's charge, Hancock did not return to duty until the end of the year. He was made brigadier general in the Regular Army on August 12, 1864 for "gallant and distinguished services in the Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and in all the operations of the Army in Virginia, under Lieut. Genl. Grant." From February 1865 until the end of the war Hancock retained departmental command. Following the war he was promoted on July 1866 to the rank of major general, and served in various parts of the country. He assumed command of the Department of the East in New York on November 8, 1877. In 1880 Hancock received the Democratic nomination for president. He was narrowly defeated by James A. Garfield. Hancock died at Governors Island, New York, on February 9, 1886 (Hamersly 1888:489; Warner 1964:202-204).

Captain James Henton, 23rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge December 26, 1877-February 27, 1878. Henton was born February 2, 1835 in England. He enlisted November 22, 1853, as a private in Company D, 6th U.S. Infantry. He held the ranks of corporal, sergeant, and 1st sergeant in this company until November 28, 1858. On May 14, 1860, Henton joined Company A, 2nd Battalion, 14th U.S. Infantry with the rank of private. Henton was serving as 1st sergeant with this company when he was promoted to 2nd lieutenant on October 5, 1861. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on February 19, 1864. Henton received a brevet to captain on March 13, 1865 for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg." He served as adjutant, 2nd Battalion, 14th U.S. Infantry from August 1 to November 4, 1865, when he was promoted to captain. After the end of the war, on September 21, 1866, Henton was transferred to the 23rd U.S. Infantry with the rank of captain (Powell 1890:284).

1st Lieutenant G.A. Hesselberger, 3rd U.S. Infantry. Born in Germany, Hesselberger's first name variously recorded as Gustavus or George. He joined the U.S. Army on February 23, 1866, and was assigned to the 3rd U.S. Infantry with the rank of 2nd lieutenant (Hamersly 1888:508). During the fall of 1866, Hesselberger led a small detachment sent to a Kiowa camp near Fort Dodge to investigate rumors that the Kiowa had captured several white women. He negotiated the release of Margaret and Josephine Box. Hesselberger was promoted to 1st lieutenant on May 7, 1867. As post quartermaster, he was directly responsible for the construction of several stone buildings at Fort Dodge in 1867, including the post hospital and one barracks. He was court-martialed and dismissed from the army for misuse of government funds when he was unable to adequately account for money supposedly spent for materials and labor used in construction of Fort Dodge. During the dedication of newly completed stone buildings at the fort, his name on the pediment was covered with a buffalo robe to signify his personal disgrace (Strate 1970:36-37, 46-47). He was listed as unassigned on August 11, 1869. Hesselberger mustered out of the army on January 1, 1871 (Hamersly 1888:508).

Brevet Colonel (Lieutenant Colonel) Daniel Huston, 6th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge October 14, 1871-April 28, 1872. Born in Maine, Huston received a commission as a brevet 2nd lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Infantry on July 1, 1848. He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant and transferred to the 1st U.S. Infantry on June 30, 1849. On December 31, 1852 he was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and to captain on December 8, 1856. He was promoted to colonel in the 7th Missouri Cavalry on February 21, 1862, and to major in the 11th U.S.

Infantry on August 1, 1863. Huston mustered out of the volunteer service on December 30, 1864. Huston received three brevets during the Civil War, to major on August 10, 1861, for "gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.," to lieutenant colonel on July 4, 1863, for service during the siege of Vicksburg, and to colonel on March 13, 1865, for his service during the war. On December 24, 1868, Huston was transferred to the 23rd U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 6th U.S. Infantry on February 22, 1869. Huston was promoted to colonel in the 5th U.S. Infantry on February 6, 1882. He retired from active service on June 22, 1882, and died in Burlington, New Jersey, on December 2, 1884 (Hamersly 1888:532, 17).

1st Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, 3rd U.S. Infantry. Born in Pennsylvania, Jones joined the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers on August 30, 1862, as a 1st lieutenant. He was promoted to captain on March 25, 1863. Jones mustered out of service April 6, 1865. He joined the 215th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on April 16 of the same year. Jones mustered out of this unit July 31, 1865. On May 11, 1866, Jones was appointed 2nd lieutenant in the 19th U.S. Infantry. He was transferred to the 37th U.S. Infantry on September 21, 1866. Jones was promoted to 1st lieutenant July 21, 1868. On August 11, 1869, he was transferred to the 3rd U.S. Infantry. On April 16, 1885, Jones was promoted to captain, assistant quartermaster (Hamersly 1888:545, 18).

Captain Ezra B. Kirk, Assistant Quartermaster. A native of Ohio, Kirk joined Company H, 71st New York State Militia on April 20, 1861, with the rank of private. He mustered out of this company July 30, 1861. On August 15 of that year Kirk joined the 14th Ohio Volunteers with the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was discharged on February 9, 1864. Kirk was appointed captain assistant quartermaster of volunteers on December 5, 1863. He was promoted to brevet major Volunteers on August 19, 1865 "for faithful and meritorious service." He also received a brevet to lieutenant colonel Volunteers on the same day "for faithful and meritorious service in the Quartermaster Department and in the field." On July 28, 1866, Kirk was promoted to captain, assistant quartermaster, U.S. Army. On August 31, 1883, Kirk was promoted to major, quartermaster (Hamersly 1888:563, 19).

1st Lieutenant William Krause, 3rd U.S. Infantry. A native of Pennsylvania, Krause attended the United States Military Academy. Upon his graduation, he was appointed on June 23, 1865 as 2nd lieutenant and 1st lieutenant in the 19th U.S. Infantry. Krause was transferred to the 37th U.S. Infantry on September 21, 1866, and on August 11, 1869 to the 3rd U.S. Infantry. He was enumerated on the 1870 federal census at Fort Dodge in October of that year as a 27-year-old, Pennsylvania-born, white male, serving as a "1st Lt. U.S.A." (Hamersly 1888:566; USC 1870).

Major Caleb Rodney Layton, 20th U.S. Infantry and 5th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge November 16, 1881-June 6, 1882. Layton, who was born in Delaware, received a commission as captain in the 1st Delaware Volunteers on May 16, 1861. He was promoted to major on July 1, and mustered out on August 17 of the same year. On August 5, 1861, he accepted a captaincy in the 11th U.S. Infantry. Layton was breveted a major on July 2, 1863 for "gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gettysburg." He was transferred to the 16th U.S. Infantry on April 14, 1869. On March 4, 1879, Layton was promoted to major and transferred tot he 20th U.S. Infantry. He was transferred from the 20th U.S. Infantry to the 5th U.S. Infantry on May 2, 1882, and back to the 20th U.S. Infantry on April 2 of the following year. Layton retired from active service on October 8, 1885. He died August 29, 1887 at Rehobeth, Delaware (Hamersly 1888:57).

Captain Philip L. Lee, Company G, 10th U.S. Cavalry. Born in Virginia, Lee enlisted as a private in Company F, 2nd New York Cavalry on August 28, 1862. He was discharged from this duty on April 7, 1865,

and commissioned as a 1st lieutenant in the 16th New York Cavalry on the same day. He was mustered out of service on October 7, 1865. On July 28, 1866, Lee received a commission as 1st lieutenant in the 10th U.S. Cavalry. He was promoted to the rank of captain on April 10, 1869 (Hamersly 1888:576). Lee was enumerated at Fort Dodge on the 1870 federal census as a 32-year-old, Virginia-native, white male, a "Capt. U.S.A." (USC 1870). Lee was listed on the July 1875 and January 1878 organizational returns of the 10th U.S. Cavalry as the captain of Company G. Lee was stationed at Fort Griffin, Texas during 1878. He was a popular officer as testified by a letter signed by 25 prominent local citizens which appeared in the January 10, 1878 edition of the Fort Griffin *Echo*, rare praise in Texas for an officer commanding black soldiers (Leckie 1967:143, 165).

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Lewis, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge October 23-December 26, 1877; March 29-June 17, 1878; June 27-September 25, 1878. Lewis, a native of Alabama, graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1849. His was appointed a brevet 2nd lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Infantry on July 1, and was promoted to 2nd lieutenant in the 5th U.S. Infantry on October 7, 1849. He received promotions to 1st lieutenant on March 3, 1855, and to captain on May 7, 1861. Lewis was transferred on July 14, 1864 to the 18th U.S. Infantry with the rank of major. Lewis was twice breveted during the Civil War, to major on march 28, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Apache Canon, N.M.," and to lieutenant colonel on April 15, 1862, for his service at the battle of Peralta. On September 21, 1866, he was transferred to the 36th U.S. Infantry, and on March 15, 1869 to the 7th U.S. Infantry. Lewis received a promotion to lieutenant colonel in the 19th U.S. Infantry on December 10, 1873 (Hamersly 1888:580). On September 25, 1878, Lewis assumed command from Captain Joseph Rendlebrock of troops pursuing Cheyenne leaders Dull Knife and Little Wolf and their followers in their effort to escape from reservations in Indian Territory by fleeing northward through western Kansas toward their homeland in Montana. When he took command, the Indians were already nearing the Smoky Hill River. Lewis' troops caught up to the Indians on September 27 on Famished Woman's Creek, a tributary of the Smoky Hill near Scott City, Kansas. During the ensuing battle Lewis' horse was killed and he was shot in the leg, severing the femoral artery. Lewis died from his wounds enroute to Fort Wallace later that day (Hamersly 1888:580; Miner 1986:109-113).

Captain Emerson H. Liscum, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge October 6-November 25, 1879; May 15-July 19, 1880; July 22-August 2, 1880. Born in Vermont, Liscum enlisted in Company H, 1st Vermont Volunteers on May 2, 1861, with the rank of corporal. He was discharged from this service on August 15, 1861. He enlisted on February 1, 1862 as a private in Company E, 2nd Battalion, 12th U.S. Infantry. Liscum received three promotions during 1862, to corporal on May 24, to sergeant on June 1, and to 1st sergeant on June 1. He was transferred to Company A on March 3, 1863. On February 19 of that year he was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant in the 12th U.S. Infantry, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant on May 4, 1863. Liscum received a brevet to captain on August 1, 1864 for "gallant service in the Battle of Bethesda Church, and during the present campaign before Richmond." He was transferred tot he 30th U.S. Infantry on September 21, 1866. On July 28 of that year he declined a promotion to captain in the 45th U.S. Infantry, in favor of a captaincy in the 25th U.S. Infantry. On July 5, 1870, he was assigned to the 19th U.S. Infantry (Hamersly 1888:582). Liscum was enumerated at Fort Dodge on the 1880 federal census conducted in June. The census listed Liscum as a 38-year-old, married, Vermont-born, white male. His occupation was reported as "Captain, 19th Inft.," with no reference to his then current position as commanding officer at the post. He was accompanied at the fort by his 33-year-old wife, "May," a native of New York, whose occupation was listed as "Keeping House." The census did not report any children or servants in this household (USC 1880).

Captain Leonard Y. Loring, Assistant Surgeon. Loring, a native of Missouri, was appointed 1st lieutenant assistant surgeon on May 14, 1867. He was promoted to Captain assistant surgeon on May 14, 1870

(Hamersly 1888:588). The 1880 federal census enumerated Loring at Fort Dodge on June 17. He was listed as a 34-year-old, married, white male. His occupation was reported as "Doctor," with no reference to his association with or rank in the U.S. Army. Loring was the head of a household consisting of himself, his wife, and two children who were both born in Missouri. Loring's wife, "Sopha," was listed as a 26-year-old, a Missouri native like her children. The Lorings' 11-year-old son, "Choteau," was reported as attending school, while their two-year-old daughter, "Adalaid," was still at home (USC 1880). Loring made the final entry in the medical records at Fort Dodge on October 2, 1882 (US,AAGO, Medical History).

1st Lieutenant John I. Lufe, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge July 17-August 1, 1876.

Brevet Major General (Colonel) Nelson A. Miles, 5th U.S. Infantry. Nelson Appleton Miles was born on the family farm near Westminster, Massachusetts, on August 8, 1839. While working at a store in Boston he attended night school, and received training in military matters from a former colonel in the French army. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 22nd Massachusetts Volunteers on September 9, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant colonel in the 61st New York Volunteers on may 31, 1862, and was promoted to colonel on September 30 of that year. Miles was promoted to brigadier general on May 12, 1864, for "distinguished service during the Battles of the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House." He was breveted major general of volunteers on August 25, 1864, for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable service in the Battle of Ream's Station." He was promoted to major general of volunteers on October 21, 1865. Miles, who served with distinction, was wounded several times during the war and received numerous commendations. Upon the reorganization of the Regular Army in July 1866, Miles was appointed colonel of the 40th U.S. Infantry, a division of black soldiers. He received two brevets on March 2, 1867, to brigadier general for his service at Chancellorsville, and to major general for his part in the battle of Spottsylvania. Shortly after President Grant's inauguration, Miles was transferred on March 15, 1869, to command of the 5th U.S. Infantry. He served as the commanding officer at Fort Harker from May 1869 to August 1870, and again from February to March of 1871. He was enumerated on the 1870 census as a 30-year-old Massachusetts-native. His 27-year-old wife "Mary S." and 10-month-old daughter "Cecelia," both born in Ohio, were residing with him at the post. The household also included their 26-year-old housekeeper, "Mary English;" a 26-year-old nurse maid, "Emma Morris;" and an 18-year-old painter, "Charles Brown" (USC 1870). In 1880 Miles was promoted to brigadier, and in 1890 to major general. He compiled an exemplary military record in the pacification of the western tribes, including the capture of the Apache chief Geronimo. By seniority, Miles became general-in-chief of the army in 1895. He directed recruitment and training and commanded forces in Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War. In 1901 President William McKinley promoted him to lieutenant general. Miles was reprimanded the following year by President Theodore Roosevelt for his involvement in the Dewey-Schley controversy, and he retired from active military service in 1903. Miles died May 15, 1925, while attending a circus performance in Washington, DC. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery (Hamersly 1888:636; Warner 1964:322-324).

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Captain) Edward Moale, 3rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge October 10, 1870-January 28, 1871; April 28-June 8, 1872; July 9-15, 1872; October 22-November 25, 1872; December 20, 1872-January 16, 1873. Born in Maryland, Edward Moale was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 19th U.S. Infantry on May 14, 1861. He was promoted to captain on September 13, 1864 and breveted major on December 2 of that year for "gallant and distinguished service in the Battle of Spottsylvania, and during the campaign before Richmond, Va." On March 13, 1865 he was breveted colonel of volunteers for his service during the war. On March 21, 1865 Moale was appointed lieutenant colonel assistant adjutant general. He was breveted lieutenant colonel on April 2, 1865 for "gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, Va." He was relieved as lieutenant colonel assistant adjutant general on August 1, 1865 and transferred to the 37th

U.S. Infantry on September 21 of the following year. On August 11, 1869, Moale was transferred to the 3rd U.S. Infantry (Hamersly 1888:643). Moale was listed on the 1870 federal census of Fort Dodge as a 30 year-old, Maryland native, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He owned real estate valued at $20,000. Moale's household included: his wife, "Jean" (aged 28 years, a Maryland native); three children, "Annie (aged six, born in Maryland), "Edward, Jr." (aged four, born in Arkansas, with $200 in personal property), and "Samuel" (aged one, born in New Mexico, with $100 in personal property); and a servant, "Eliza Jackson" (aged 28, born in Ireland, with $2,000 in personal property) (USC 1870). Moale was reported on post returns as the commanding officer at Fort Wallace from October 14 to November 11, 1871 and from December 1, 1871 to March 24, 1872. Moale was promoted to major in the 1st U.S. Infantry on February 1, 1887 (Hamersly 1888:23).

Brevet Major (Captain) Louis T. Morris, 3rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge December 4, 1869-January 27, 1870. Morris, a native of Indiana, received a commission on May 14, 1861, as 1st lieutenant in the 19th U.S. Infantry. He received two brevets in 1864, to captain on September 1 for "gallant and meritorious service during the Atlanta campaign," and to major on December 16 for his service in the battle of Nashville. Morris was promoted to captain on February 15, 1865. On September 21, 1866, he was transferred to the 28th U.S. Infantry. The following year, on November 30, Morris was transferred tot he 37th U.S. Infantry. He was again transferred on August 11, 1869, to the 3rd U.S. Infantry, and on December 29, 1873, to the 8th U.S. Cavalry (Hamersly 1888:649).

Brevet Major (Captain) Richard L. Morris, Jr., 18th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge February 15-March 18, 1866. Born in New York, Richard L. Morris enlisted as a private in Company K, 7th New York State Militia on April 26, 1861. He was discharged on June 3 of that year. Morris received a commission to 1st lieutenant in the 18th U.S. Infantry on May 14, 1861. He served as adjutant in the 1st Battalion from August 15, 1861 to December 31, 1862, when he was promoted to captain. Morris received a brevet to major on December 31, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Murfreesboro." He was promoted to major and transferred to the 5th U.S. Infantry. Morris died May 6, 1882 at Fort Assiniboine, Montana Territory (Hamersly 1888:649, 24).

Major Robert H. Offley, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge November 25, 1879-May 15, 1880. Offley, a native of New York, received a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Infantry on May 14, 1857. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on May 14, 1861, and to captain on November 23 of the same year. Offley was breveted to major on July 4, 1863 for "gallant and meritorious service during the Siege of Vicksburg." On May 6, 1879, Offley was promoted to major in the 19th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 17th U.S. Infantry on September 15, 1884 (Hamersly 1888:670, 25).

Brevet Major (Captain) John H. Page, 3rd U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge December 2, 1867-January 2, 1868; January 28-February 8, 1868. Born in Delaware, Page was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the 3rd U.S. Infantry on August 5, 1861. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on March 12, 1862. Page was twice breveted during the Civil War, to captain on December 13, 1862 for "gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Fredericksburg," and to major on July 2, 1863, for his service at Gettysburg. On May 6, 1864 Page was promoted to captain. He obtained the rank of major in the 11th U.S. Infantry on September 12, 1885 (Hamersly 1888:675, 25).

Captain J. Scott Payne, 5th U.S. Cavalry; in command at Fort Dodge August 2-October 29, 1875; November 2-23, 1875; December 15, 1875-February 24, 1876; February 28-May 10, 1876; May 13-15, 1876; May 25-June 19, 1876; June 21-July 17, 1876. Scott, who was born in Virginia, graduated from the United States

Military Academy in 1866. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant in the 5th U.S. Cavalry on June 18 of the same year. Scott was promoted to 1st lieutenant on May 23, 1867. He resigned from the army on September 12, 18668. Scott returned to military service on February 3, 1873, with the rank of 2nd lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Cavalry. He was transferred to the 5th U.S. Cavalry on September 8, 1874 as a 1st lieutenant, with this rank to date from May 23, 1867. Scott was promoted to captain on June 4, 1875. He retired from the army on April 24, 1886 (Hamersly 1888:683, 26).

Captain Henry Pearce, 11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, first commanding officer at Fort Dodge. Pearce was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, but by 1862 he was residing at Emporia, Kansas. On August 16, 1862, Pearce enlisted in the 11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth on September 9 of that year with the rank of 1st lieutenant. On the descriptive rolls Pearce was listed as a 25-year-old, married farmer. He was 6 ft-5 in tall, with brown hair, blue eyes, and a light complexion. He was promoted to captain on September 19, 1863 (Kansas Adjutant General's Rolls).

2nd Lieutenant Philip Reade, 3rd U.S. Infantry. A native of Massachusetts, Reade received a commission as a 2nd lieutenant in the 3rd U.S. Infantry on May 13, 1867. He was enumerated on the 1870 federal census at Fort Dodge as a 26-year-old, Massachusetts-born, white male. His occupation was listed as "2. Lt. U.S.A.," and he reported real estate valued at $130,000 (USC 1870). Reade was promoted to 1st lieutenant on December 8, 1878 (Hamersly 1888:713).

Captain Philip H. Remington, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge July 8-August 15, 1877; September 25-October 22, 1878. A native of Connecticut and graduate of the United States Military Academy, Remington was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Infantry on June 24, 1861. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on August 23, 1861, and to captain on July 28, 1866. On December 28, 1869, Remington was assigned to the 19th U.S. Infantry (Hamersly 1888:716).

Captain Thomas B. Robinson, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge October 19-November 16, 1881. Robinson, who was born at sea, enlisted on April 30, 1862, as a private in Company B, 2nd Battalion, 12th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to corporal on July 1, 1862, and to quartermaster sergeant on December 1 of the same year. Robinson was discharged from service on April 30, 1865. On May 1 of that year he reenlisted as quartermaster sergeant in the 1st Battalion, 12th U.S. Infantry. He was transferred to the 2nd Battalion on December 20, 1865. Robinson received a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Infantry on June 16, 1866. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on August 6 of the following year. September 1, 1869, Robinson was assigned to the 19th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to captain on November 24, 1879 (Hamersly 1888:727).

Major William B. Royall, 5th U.S. Cavalry; in command at Fort Dodge November 23-December 15, 1875. Royall was born in Virginia and raised in Missouri. He served from July 31, 1846, to August 14, 1847, as 1st lieutenant in Company D, 2nd Missouri Mounted Volunteers in the Mexican War. When his term of enlistment expired, his regiment was consolidated into five companies and reorganized into the Santa Fe Battalion. Royall was commissioned as 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the battalion in 1847. He recruited men in Missouri, took them to Fort Leavenworth, and in May 1848 headed with his detachment to Santa Fe. Traveling with the paymaster, a 50-wagon supply train, and 500 head of cattle, the party were attacked by Indians at dawn on June 18, 1848 while encamped near the confluence of Coon Creek and the Arkansas River. His troops succeeded in running the attackers off and saved the wagon train and cattle herd. Upon their arrival in Santa Fe they found that the war had ended and troops were preparing to return home. Royall's detachment was assigned to General Sterling Price and returned to Independence, Missouri, where they were mustered out of

service October 20, 1848. Four new regiments were created by the March 3, 1855 act of Congress. Royall was commissioned as a 1st lieutenant in the 2nd U.S. Cavalry. He was on recruiting duty in Pennsylvania for several months before rejoining his regiment and being assigned to command a detachment of Company C. He arrived with his company at Fort Mason (Texas) on January 14, 1856, where he was engaged against the Comanches. Royall was then assigned to recruiting service in Philadelphia until November 1858, when he conducted a detachment of recruits from Carlisle Barracks to Texas. He rejoined his regiment on December 31, 1858, and assumed command of Company C until February 10, 1860. March 21, 1861, Royall was promoted to captain. On August 3 of that year he was transferred to the 5th U.S. Cavalry. Royall received two brevets in 1862, to major on May 27 for "gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Hanover Court House," and to lieutenant colonel on June 13 for service "in the cavalry action at Old Church, Va." He was promoted to major on December 7, 1863. Royall, who had served as superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service at Carlisle Barracks from May 1864 to April 1866, was breveted to colonel on March 13, 1865, for "arduous and faithful service in the recruitment of the armies of the U.S." After the end of the Civil War, Royall served briefly in a number of different reconstruction posts, including conducting inspections and serving as chief of the Bureau of Civil Affairs in the Carolinas. He was ordered to frontier service in September 1868 and proceeded with a detachment to Fort Harker. Over the next decade, Royall served with his regiment in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and Arizona, with brief detached service in California to purchase cavalry horses and conduct inspections. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and transferred to the 3rd U.S. Cavalry on December 2, 1875, only a few days after taking command at Fort Dodge, ending 21 years of service in the 5th U.S. Cavalry. Royall was transferred to the Department of the Platte and placed in command of Fort Sidney, Nebraska. He served in Philadelphia in 1876 on a War Department board considering the issuing of supplies. General Crook requested that Royall command the cavalry during the Sioux campaign of 1876 and he joined the expedition on May 18. He was also involved in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions with 15 companies under his command. On October 24, 1876, at the end of the expedition, Royall was appointed acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of the Platte. He left that post in September 1882 to assume command of the 3rd U.S. Cavalry at Fort Whipple, Arizona. Royall was promoted to colonel in the 4th U.S. Cavalry on November 1, 1882 (Hamersly 1888:734, 29; Price 1959:292-298).

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Dent Sharp, Company E, 20th U.S. Infantry. A native of Missouri, Sharp was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant in the 20th U.S. Infantry on December 14, 1876 (Hamersly 1888:751). On March 31, 1882, Sharp, "Acting A. Q.M., U.S.A.," conducted an inspection of Fort Dodge, pursuant to General Order No. 4. On April 12, he completed the annual report of buildings at the post. With a detachment of six privates, Sharp remained at Fort Dodge after the remainder of Company E left the post on October 2, 1882. According to the final Fort Dodge post return filed by Captain William Fletcher, Sharp's detachment was under orders to "complete shipment of stores."

Brevet Major (Captain) Andrew Sheridan, 3rd U.S. Infantry, in command at Fort Dodge August 22-December 18, 1866; November 9-February 28, 1869; April 2, 1869; May 1-4, 1869; May 26-June 7, 1869. Born in Pennsylvania, Andrew Sheridan was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the 3rd U.S. Infantry on March 23, 1861. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on May 14, 1861, and to captain on February 9, 1863. Sheridan was breveted major on July 2, 1863 for "gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Gettysburg." On January 1, 1871 he was assigned to the 24th U.S. Infantry. Sheridan resigned from the army on January 5, 1877 (Hamersly 1888:754).

Philip Henry Sheridan. Born in Albany, New York, on March 6, 1831, Sheridan graduated from the U.S. Military Academy on July 1, 1853, 34th in a class of 52. His first appointment was as 2nd lieutenant in the 3rd U.S. Infantry. Following the defection of officers to the Confederacy, he quickly rose in rank, becoming a

captain in the 13th U.S. Infantry on May 14, 1861. He briefly served as chief quartermaster and commissary of the army in southwestern Missouri. May 20, 1862, Sheridan was appointed colonel of the 2nd Michigan Cavalry and soon thereafter was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and placed in command of the 11th Division of the Army of the Ohio. Sheridan's military ability was recognized and rewarded, he was appointed Major General of Volunteers on December 31, 1862. General Grant transferred Sheridan to Virginia, and on April 4, 1864, placed him in command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. After serving well and leading his troops to many victories, Sheridan was placed in command of the Army of the Shenandoah. President Lincoln signed the order promoting Sheridan to major general in the army, citing as reasons "personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops." After the Civil War Sheridan was briefly placed in charge of the military Division of the Gulf during the summer of 1866. He was in command of the Department of the Missouri, headquartered at Fort Leavenworth in 1867-1868. During this command Sheridan conducted his winter campaign against the Indians. Later he took command of the Military Division of the Mississippi and was headquartered in Chicago. When Ulysses S. Grant was inaugurated as president on March 4, 1869, he promoted Sheridan to lieutenant general. Sheridan was sent to Europe in 1870 to observe the Franco-Prussian war. In 1878 Sheridan commanded the western and southwestern military divisions. With General-in-Chief William T. Sherman's retirement in 1884, Sheridan assumed his position. He became ill during travels in the West and died in Nonquitt, Massachusetts, on August 5, 1888 (Warner 1964:437-439; Wilson and Fiske 1887:497-500).

General Andrew Jackson Smith. Born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1818, Smith graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1838. He moved up the ranks, reaching captain in 1847 while serving on the frontier. On October 2, 1861, he was appointed colonel in the California Cavalry. February 11-March 11, 1862, he served as chief of cavalry for the Department of Missouri. In March 1862 he became a brigadier general of volunteers. He served in a number of engagements including at Corinth, on the Yazoo River expedition, at Chickasaw Bluffs, and in the Vicksburg Campaign. He was commander of the 16th army corps when they captured Fort De Russy. In April 1864 he was breveted a colonel for his "gallant and meritorious service at Pleasant Hill." He became a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army and soon thereafter a major general of volunteers, in May 1864. While serving in Missouri he helped to drive General Sterling Price from that state. He was breveted a brigadier general and major general on March 13, 1865, for his service at Tupelo, Mississippi and Nashville, Tennessee. He mustered out of the volunteer service in January 1866. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed colonel of the 7th U.S. Cavalry. Smith commanded the Department of the Missouri from September 14, 1867 to March 2, 1868. He resigned in May 1869 after a leave of absence. He was appointed postmaster of St. Louis, Missouri on April 3, 1869 (Wilson and Fiske 1887:556).

2nd Lieutenant Edmund D. Smith, 19th U.S. Infantry. A native of Connecticut, Smith graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1879 and on June 13 of that year was appointed 2nd lieutenant in the 19th U.S. Infantry (Hamersly 1888:765). Smith was enumerated at Fort Dodge on the 1880 federal census as a 22 year old, single, white male, a "Lieut., 19th Inft." (USC 1880).

1st Lieutenant George W. H. Stouch, 3rd U.S. Infantry. Born in Pennsylvania, Stouch enlisted on November 30, 1861, as a private in Company B, 1st Battalion, 11th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to corporal on April 8, 1862, and to sergeant major on May 1, 1863. Stouch was discharged on February 27, 1864, and reenlisted on the same day as sergeant major in the 11th U.S. Infantry. On May 18, 1864, he received a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 3rd U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on December 31, 1864 (Hamersly 1888:788). Stouch was enumerated on the 1870 federal census at Fort Dodge as a 28-year-old, Pennsylvania-born, white male, an "Off. U.S.A." He was residing at the fort with his family. In addition to Stouch himself, the household included: his "Lady," "Augustus C." (aged 23, born in Pennsylvania); a daughter, "Florence A."

(aged two, born in Pennsylvania); a son, "Lenard G." (aged four months, born in Kansas); and two servants, "Sarah Britton" (aged 23, born in Pennsylvania) and "Navaho John" (aged 16, Indian, born in the "Navaho Nation") (USC 1870). Stouch was promoted to the rank of captain on April 14, 1884 (Hamersly 1888:32).

Captain William Thompson, 7th U.S. Cavalry; in command at Fort Dodge July 30-August 19, 1867; October 10-December 2, 1867. Thompson was born November 13, 1813, in Pennsylvania. After reading law in Mount Vernon, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar in 1837. He relocated to Iowa and served in the territorial legislature from 1842 to 1845 as chief clerk. He was secretary of the convention framing the Iowa state constitution. He was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1846 and occupied his seat in the House of Representatives from 1847 to 1850. Upon his return to Iowa, Thompson edited the daily *Iowa State Gazette*, surveyed public lands, and practiced law. He recruited a company of the 1st Iowa Cavalry in 1861 and was elected captain on July 31. He was promoted to major on May 18, 1863, and on June 20, 1864, to colonel in command of his regiment while serving in Arkansas and Missouri. Thompson received a brevet to brigadier general on march 13, 1865 for "gallant and meritorious service." He went to Texas with Custer in 1865 and received a captaincy in the 7th U.S. Cavalry on July 28, 1866. Thompson was the oldest officer serving with the 7th U.S. Cavalry; he was 53 years old when appointed in 1866. For his roles in the battles of Prairie Grove and Bayou Metoe, Thompson was breveted major and lieutenant colonel on March 2, 1867. He retired from the army on disability in 1875 at the age of 62. Thompson returned to Iowa and the editorship of the *Iowa State Gazette*. He died at Tacoma, Washington on October 6, 1897 (Hamersly 1888:808; Utley 1987:279).

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (1st Lieutenant) George F. Towle, 19th U.S. Infantry; in command at Fort Dodge October 29-November 2, 1875; August 1-September 20, 1876. A native of New Hampshire, Towle was commissioned as 1st lieutenant in the 4th New Hampshire Volunteers on September 18, 1861. He was promoted to captain on February 13, 1862, and to major on February 3, 1865. Towle served as lieutenant colonel assistant inspector general from April 22 to August 1, 1865, and mustered out of service on August 23 of that year. On February 23, 1866, Towle was commissioned as 2nd and 1st lieutenant in the 19th U.S. Infantry. He was transferred to the 28th U.S. Infantry on September 21 of that year. Towle received three brevets on March 2, 1867, to captain for "gallant and meritorious service at Fort Wagner, S.C.," to major to service at Russell's Mill, and to lieutenant colonel for service in the capture of Fort Fisher, N.C. He was transferred to the 19th U.S. Infantry on March 31, 1869, and promoted to captain on March 18, 1878 (Hamersly 1888:814).

Captain William S. Tremaine, Assistant Surgeon. Tremaine, who was born on Prince Edward's Island, joined the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers on August 7, 1863 as assistant surgeon. He mustered out of this unit on April 12, 1864. Tremaine was promoted to major and surgeon of the 31st U.S. Colored Troops on May 22, 1864. He resigned from this position on September 9, 1864, after being appointed on September 1 as assistant surgeon of volunteers. He mustered out of the volunteers on June 4, 1866, after receiving a commission as 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon on February 28, 1866. On September 16 of the same year Tremaine was appointed captain and assistant surgeon (Hamersly 1888:817). Dr. Tremaine, served intermittently as post surgeon at Fort Dodge from December 1869 until March 1880. Tremaine was enumerated in the federal census taken at Fort Dodge during October 1870 as a 32-year-old white male, a native of "P.E. Island." His occupation is reported as "1st Lt. U.S.A. (Surgeon)," although military records indicate that he had received a promotion to captain four years earlier. He reported a personal estate valued at $1,000. Tremaine's wife and family were residing with him at the fort. In addition to the surgeon, the Tremaine household included his "Lady," "Sarah G." (aged 31, born in "British America"), a son, "William O." (aged seven, born in "British America"), two daughters, "Francis S." (aged three, born in Maryland) and "Ethel" (aged one, born in Indiana), and a servant, "Huston, Mary N." (a 36-year-old, white female, born in Pennsylvania) (USC 1870). He often was away from the post on field duty, to fill in briefly for a surgeon at a neighboring post, serve on

a court-martial or medical examination board, or to consult on a serious case at another post. His wife died at Fort Dodge of pneumonia in January 1878, and he went on sick leave the following year. In December 1879 he was on medical leave in Chicago. While Tremaine was in this city, he was involved in an incident at a local hotel. The details were never made clear as the military attempted to cover up any hint of scandal. The incident also involved another officer from Fort Dodge, Captain Jacob H. Smith (19th U.S. Infantry) who was also on sick leave from Fort Dodge and staying in Chicago with his wife and daughter. A Chicago newspaper reported that Smith returned from a brief trip to find Dr. Tremaine with his wife at the hotel. Smith reportedly shot the doctor twice. Tremaine, who claimed he was treating Mrs. Smith as her physician, was wounded in one arm and lost one finger. The Chicago Tribune stated that "desperate efforts were made to hush up the affair by the hotel people and the army officers on duty in the city." A reporter went to the home of army surgeon William C. Spencer, where Tremaine was taken after the incident. Dr. Spencer refused to discuss the case and told the reporter, "if you publish one word about this matter I will get even with you, remember that." Tremaine recovered sufficiently to return to Fort Dodge late the following month. He was reported as "sick in quarters" there for two months, after which he was granted an extended leave on a certificate of disability and left the post for the last time on March 28, 1880. He was transferred from the Department of the Missouri in September 1880. He apparently recovered from his ailments, and he was promoted to major surgeon on June 30, 1882. He retired with the rank of brigadier general in 1891, and lived until 1898 (Hamersly 1888:33).

Brevet Major (Captain) Tullius C. Tupper, 6th U.S. Cavalry; in command at Fort Dodge November 25-December 20, 1872; March 13-24, 1873. Tupper, who was born in Ohio, enlisted on July 19, 1861, as a private in Company E, 6th U.S. Cavalry. He was promoted to 1st sergeant on October 1, 1861, and to sergeant major on May 12, 1862. Tupper was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Cavalry on July 17, 1862. He received a brevet to 1st lieutenant on July 3, 1863 for his "gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gettysburg." Tupper was promoted to 1st lieutenant on September 28, 1864. On March 13, 1865 he was breveted to captain and major for his service during the war. Tupper was promoted to captain on September 17, 1867 (Hamersly 1888:819).

Theophilus H. Turner, Assistant Surgeon. Born in New Jersey, Turner officially was appointed assistant surgeon on February 28, 1866. He served in the hospital at Fort Dodge from February 2 to May 17, 1866. Turner died July 27, 1869 (Hamersly 1888:820).

1st Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, 3rd U.S. Infantry. A native of Kansas, Wallace was appointed 2nd lieutenant in the 3rd U.S. Infantry on April 27, 1866. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on December 31, 1867. This is probably the 1st lieutenant Wallace enumerated on the 1870 federal census taken at Fort Dodge in October of that year. His name appears in the census entry as "Wallace, L. S.," but the other information fits with Thomas S. Wallace. He was listed as a white male, born in Kansas, aged 26 years, serving as a "1st Lt. U.S.A." (USC 1870). Thomas S. Wallace died on December 8, 1878 (Hamersly 1888:837).

Theodore Weichselbaum, post sutler. Weichselbaum was born in Furth, Bavaria, on June 10, 1834 to Dr. Moritis and Betty (Kohn) Weichselbaum. He arrived in New York City on June 1, 1856, where he initially worked for a wholesale jewelry store and later peddled goods in Connecticut while he learned the English language. Springer & Fries, a Cleveland wholesale clothing manufacturer provided goods and paid his way as a salesman to Leavenworth. He briefly operated a general store in Kansas City, before loading his goods into three wagons and heading west. He opened a small store near Fort Riley in the town of Ogden, where he also served as the postmaster. He married Fanny Blumenstein, a German girl sent to him sight-unseen as a bride by his parents, on June 10, 1862, and they had eight children. He "early became financially interested in the sutler stores at Forts Larned, Dodge, Harker, Wallace and Camp Supply." In 1866 Weichselbaum

partnered with Jesse Crane in the sutler's store at Fort Dodge. He was also a partner in sutler's stores at several other posts, having purchased the interests of Robert Miller in the sutler's stores at Forts Harker and Wallace. At Fort Dodge, Fort Larned, Camp Supply the firm name was "Tappan & Weichselbaum," at Fort Wallace it was "Scott & Weichselbaum," and at Fort Harker it was "Osborne & Scott" (with Weichselbaum owning half of Scott's share). Weichselbaum purchased the goods in St. Louis, Chicago, and New York. He hauled them from Leavenworth to the posts, while his partners supervised the clerks at the various posts. During this time, Weichselbaum "filled several government contracts . . . putting up hay and wood. His last wood contract was in 1869 for 1,200 cords of wood for Fort Dodge at $24.42 a cord. He also hauled thousands of buffalo robes to Leavenworth where they could be sold "for from five to six dollars apiece, cash." Weichselbaum sold his interests in May of 1869 to Charles F. Tracy of St. Louis. In 1871 he built and operated a brewery in Ogden, until he was forced to close the business "when the prohibition law came into effect, May 1, 1881 (Weichselbaum 1910).

Captain J.S. Welch. In 1886 Welch was the officer in charge of the detail that exhumed the remains of soldiers buried in the old Fort Dodge post cemetery and prepared them for transportation to Fort Leavenworth where they were reinterred in the National Cemetery.

Robert M. Wright, post sutler. Wright was born September 2, 1840 in Bladensburg, Prince George County, Maryland. At the age of sixteen, he moved west, settling first on a farm near St. Louis, Missouri. In May 1859 he traveled overland with an oxen team to Denver for a freighter. Wright had a varied career, working as a farmer, freighter, mule skinner, contractor, postmaster, merchant, stockman, politician, county treasurer, state forest commissioner, postmaster, and state representative. For three years he worked for the Barlow, Sanderson & Company stage line looking after the company's interests along the trail. In 1866 he became a contractor cutting hay and wood, and hauling grain. In 1867 Wright was appointed post sutler at Fort Dodge, a position he retained until the post was abandoned in 1882. While working as post sutler, Wright entered into other business ventures in the area. He began raising cattle on the open range. In 1872 he entered into a partnership with Charles Rath. Rath, who was born in Germany, had experience as a freighter and was then operating a stage station and trading post on Walnut Creek. Rath and Company, as the partners referred to themselves, built a store, located immediately west of the boundary of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation, where they provided goods for buffalo hunters and purchased buffalo hides. In 1872 Wright also organized the Dodge City Town Company and served as president of this organization. He arranged for the townsite to be platted on the north bank of the Arkansas River, incorporating the Santa Fe trail as the town's main street, and including the sites of the Rath and Company store and hide yard. He represented Ford County in the state legislature four terms. Wright was appointed state commissioner of forestry in 1899, and reappointed in 1901. He died in Dodge City in 1915 (Dary 1986:214-220; Wright 1913 336-338).

Edward W. Wynkoop, Indian agent. Wynkoop, who was born June 19, 1836, in Philadelphia, emigrated to Kansas in the mid-1850s. He participated in the Pike's Peak gold rush in 1858 and helped to found Denver, Colorado. He was commissioned in the 1st Colorado Volunteers soon after the start of the Civil War. He served as a company commander at the battles of Apache Canyon and Glorieta Pass, turning back the Confederate invasion of New Mexico. He served as Indian agent in the central Plains during the mid-1860s. Wynkoop resigned in 1868 to return to civilian life in a Pennsylvania. His iron-making business was ruined by the Panic of 1873. He moved west, participating in the Black Hills gold rush, fighting Indians with a local ranger unit, and wandering from job to job. He died September 11, 1891, in Santa Fe, New Mexico (Utley 1987:282-283).

APPENDIX F: PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR DATING HISTORIC PLAINS AREA SITES BASED ON WINDOW GLASS SHERD THICKNESS

In the last decade, archeologists began to correlate the thickness of nineteenth-century window glass fragments with the dates at which buildings were constructed and occupied. Using statistical methods, they developed studies that predict the initial and average dates of construction and occupation of historic sites. This technique is applicable only on a regional basis. A chronology developed in Massachusetts, Ohio, or California, is not applicable to an historic site in Kansas. Dates based on mean window glass thickness can be seriously affected by a number of regional and site specific variables such as technology, the length of the site's occupation, access to markets, and costs of production and transportation. Other factors can also affect dates based on window glass thickness, including use or reuse of old glass and repeated episodes of window breakage and replacement.

Schoen's (1990) predictive model for dating rural middle to lower class nineteenth-century Plains frontier structures based on the mean thickness of window glass is applicable to historic sites in Kansas. This model is based on changes in window glass technology which caused the glass to increase in thickness during the nineteenth century. A moderate to large sample is used to calculate the average or mean thickness, the range of thickness measurements for the sample, and the most common thickness or mode. Using Schoen's predictive model, this data is then used to calculate the probable initial date of construction and occupation of a structure and to look for evidence of renovation or additional construction episodes. For simplicity, Schoen's model has been slightly modified for presentation by calculating thickness ranges which approximately correspond to different decades in the nineteenth century.

Predictive Model for Dating Nineteenth Century Plains Structures Based on Mean Window Glass Thickness.

Sherd Thickness Range (in)	Estimated Site Date Range
0.027 - 0.0405	pre-1800
0.0404 - 0.0463	1800s
0.0464 - 0.0521	1810s
0.0522 - 0.05795	1820s
0.058 - 0.0639	1830s
0.064 - 0.0697	1840s
0.0698 - 0.0755	1850s
0.0756 - 0.0813	1860s
0.0814 - 0.0871	1870s
0.0872 - 0.0930	1880s
0.0931 - 0.09885	1890s
0.0986 - 0.140	post-1900

Source: Schoen 1990:87

APPENDIX G: LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO ARCHEOLOGY AND THE USE OF METAL DETECTORS ON PUBLIC LANDS

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED: Article 54--ANTIQUITIES COMMISSION

74-5401. Definitions. As used in this act, the term "antiquities" shall mean historic or prehistoric ruins, burial areas, and other archeological sites, including evidence of such features as constructions or inscriptions by human agency or other evidence of human activity having antiquity; and "commission" shall mean the antiquities commission created by this act. (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 1; July 1.)

74-5402. Establishment; composition; secretary; no additional compensation. There is hereby established a Kansas antiquities commission, to be composed of the following persons or their designated representatives: The secretary of the state historical society, who shall be the chairman thereof; the heads of the departments of anthropology of the university of Kansas, Kansas state university and Wichita state university; and the state archeologist on the staff of the state historical society, who shall be the secretary of the commission. Members of the commission shall receive no added compensation for their services. (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 2; July 1.)

74-5403. Certain acts prohibited without authorization. No individual, institution or corporation shall excavate in, remove material from, vandalize or deface any site or area set out in section 1 (74-5401) hereof, on lands belonging to or controlled by the state of Kansas or any agency thereof, or to any county or municipality in the state, or on lands in which a qualified agency is conducting scientific archeological investigations, without specific authorization. (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 3; July 1.)

74-5404. Permits, written request, requirements. Permits may be granted by the commission, through its secretary, under such limitations and for such periods of time as he may determine, to educational or research institutions, public museums or nonprofit corporations organized for scientific and research purposes. They may be authorized to excavate, remove materials, or otherwise scientifically investigate by recognized professional techniques if, in the opinion of the commission, they have the professional staff and the laboratory, storage and/or museum display facilities to make available to the public the professional knowledge gained and to preserve permanently all objects, photographs and other records of their investigations in public repositories under their own supervision or control. Permits may be issues only after approval of a formal written request detailing the purposes of the proposed investigation, the location in which it is to be conducted, the sponsoring agency, and the professional personnel to be in charge. (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 4; July 1.)

74-5405. Agencies authorized ipso facto to conduct scientific investigations. Agencies represented by the members of the commission shall ipso facto have permission to conduct scientific investigations, and other official agencies of the state of Kansas which employ a specifically entitle archeological research staff and which have facilities for laboratory and storage and for publication of scientific reports shall also have such ipso facto permission. (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 5; July 1.)

74-5406. Artifacts and materials recovered to be submitted to historical society, when. Artifacts and other materials recovered from such scientific investigations, if and when they are not needed or are no longer desired for retention by the original investigating agency, shall be submitted to the state historical society for preservation if the society so desires. (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 6; July 1.)

74-5407. Reports of discoveries; preservation. It shall be the responsibility of any person in charge of any survey, excavation or construction on any of the above defined lands, and he is hereby required, to report discoveries of objects, ruins or other antiquities to the secretary of the commission or, in the informant's discretion, to one of the other members of the commission. The reporting official shall take all reasonable precautions to preserve the discovery until it can be investigated by the commission or its designated agent. (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 7; July 1.)

74-5408. Penalties for violations of act. Any person, institution or corporation violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisonment not to exceed six (6) months, or both. All material collected from the site by a convicted offender shall be delivered to the Kansas state historical society. (L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 8; July 1.)

KANSAS ANTIQUITIES COMMISSION
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT
(K.S.A. Article 54, 74-5401--5408)

74-5403. Certain acts prohibited without authorization. No individual, institution or corporation shall excavate in, remove material from, vandalize or deface any site or area set out in section 1 (74-5401) hereof, on lands belonging to or controlled by the state of Kansas or any agency thereof, or to any county or municipality in the state, or on lands in which a qualified agency is conducting scientific archeological investigations, without specific authorization. [L. 1967, ch. 433, Section 3; July 1]

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INSTRUCTIONS: Application must be signed by director or other responsible official (Item II, 4) of the applicant institution (Item I). All information requested must be completed before application will be considered. Use separate sheet of paper or attachments if more space is needed to complete a section.

I. INVESTIGATIONS:

1. Name of institution, agency, corporation or individual:	2. Date of application:

3. Address:

Phone:

4. Nature, status, and scientific affiliations of applicant organization:

5. Type of permit requested:

A. To conduct survey and collect* archeological materials.

B. To excavate, collect and/or make intensive studies of specific sites.

* Surveys with "no collections plan" will be considered only in special cases.

6. Lands for which permit is requested:

A. Description:

B. Map, sketch, or plan, showing specific sites or areas for which permit is desired: (Use attachments if necessary.)

7.

A. Name and address of agency or governmental unit and official controlling the property.

B. Has the appropriate official been notified of the proposed investigations?

8. Aims, purposes, and exact character of work proposed:

9. Name, address, and official status of researchers:

A. In general charge of project:

B. In direct charge of field work: (Include qualifications)

10. Date field work will begin:	11. Length of time work will be in progress:

II. REPORTS AND DISPOSITION OF RECORDS* AND MATERIALS

* Copies of all site designation records are to be sent to the Antiquity Commission Secretary.

1. Public Museum in which materials collected will be permanently preserved and available for scientific study and public observation: (Name and location)

2. Results of work done to be published as follows: (Name of publication and date of issuance.)

3. Project cost:

4. Institution official requesting permit:

(Signature) (Title)

Complete this application and return to:

Secretary
Kansas Antiquities Commission
Kansas State Historical Society
6425 SW 6th Ave.
Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099

USE OF METAL DETECTORS ON PUBLIC LANDS

Persons using metal detectors to locate subsurface relics and other materials should be aware that they may be in violation of state and federal laws and that they may be subject to prosecution and fine.

Federal Public Law 59-209 protects sites and objects of antiquity on lands owned or controlled by the federal government. The operation of metal detectors on such lands is contrary to National Park Service regulations and persons found in violation will be fined.

Kansas Statutes Annotated 74-5401 et seq., known as the Kansas Antiquities Law, prohibits excavation and removal of antiquities from lands belonging to or controlled by the state, its agencies, counties and municipalities without a permit from the State Antiquities Commission. The operation of a metal detector is itself not illegal, but it is against the law to remove any objects which may be discovered.

The purpose of such laws is to protect and preserve the remains and places of the nation's history, which outweighs in importance the immediate enjoyment of those persons who may destroy historic sites and materials by untrained digging into locations found by using detectors.

Public cooperation is vitally important if significant sites and artifacts are to be protected. Please inform the Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66615-1099 [Telephone (785) 272-8681], if you know of sites which should be investigated, or are being damaged by illegal activities.