



Name: _____

Before You Visit Fort Davis National Historic Site

1. Who were the pioneers who went west in the 1800s? For what reasons did they go?
2. Who lived in the west before pioneers began arriving?
3. How do you think American Indians felt as pioneers started claiming land?
4. What do you expect to find at a fort like Fort Davis that was active during the Indian Wars in the west (1850s-1890s)?
5. Imagine that there are two people standing on a hill overlooking Fort Davis. One is a pioneer and the other is an Apache. Describe briefly what each of them sees.
6.
 - (a) How many miles is it from where you live to Fort Davis?
 - (b) How long would it have taken you in the 1880s to go from your home to Fort Davis by horseback or in a wagon at the rate of 3 miles per hour?
 - (c) How long would it have taken you in the 1880s to go from your home to Fort Davis by train at 20 miles per hour?
 - (d) How long would it take you today to go from your home to Fort Davis by car at the rate of 55 miles per hour?
7. If you went back in a time machine to the 1870s or 1880s when Fort Davis was an active military post, what do you think would be different about the way people lived then? What would be missing?
8. How would you feel about living back then?





Name: _____

Pre-Test/Post-Test Fort Davis National Historic Site

1. How many forts were there at Fort Davis? _____

2. Who were the Buffalo Soldiers? _____

3. How many times did American Indians attack Fort Davis? _____

4. Most of the soldiers who died at Fort Davis died of what? _____

5. How many soldiers are buried in the fort cemetery today? Explain. _____

6. Who was Victorio? _____

7. Why was the fort built? _____

8. Describe the wall or stockade around Fort Davis. _____

9. Who was Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper? _____

10. Were there any children at Fort Davis when it was an active army post (1854-1891)? _____

11. What is the purpose of Fort Davis National Historic Site and why don't the rangers want people to walk or climb on the ruins? _____



Pre-Test/Post-Test
Fort Davis National Historic Site

ANSWER SHEET

1. How many forts were there at Fort Davis? 2 (two)
2. Who were the Buffalo Soldiers? Black soldiers or soldiers of African-American descent
3. How many times did American Indians attack Fort Davis? zero
4. Most of the soldiers who died at Fort Davis died of what? disease
5. How many soldiers are buried in the fort cemetery today? None.
After the fort was abandoned, the bodies were moved to the National Cemetery in San Antonio.
6. Who was Victorio? Apache leader (he was a Warm Springs Apache)
7. Why was the fort built? to protect settlers moving west
8. Describe the wall or stockade around Fort Davis. There was none.
9. Who was Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper? First Black graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point & thus the first Black officer in the U.S. Army. He was the only Black officer to serve at Ft Davis.
10. Were there any children at Fort Davis? Yes -- children of officers and of enlisted men.
11. What is the purpose of Fort Davis National Historic Site and why don't the rangers want people to walk or climb on the ruins?
To preserve and protect the fort for future generations because of its historical significance.



****USING PRIMARY SOURCES****
WHAT REALLY HAPPENED?

LET'S LOOK AT THE OLD ARMY RECORDS

Name: _____

When Fort Davis was an active military post, the U.S. Army kept records of incidents involving unfriendly American Indians in the area regularly patrolled by troops from Fort Davis. On the following four pages is a list of incidents, which have been taken from the army records. Using the list, answer the questions below.

1. How many times did American Indians attack the stage? _____
2. How many times did they attack a mail station? _____
How many times did they attack a mail carrier or mail escort? _____
3. If the stage or mail ran twice a week for 31 years (that's how long Fort Davis was an active post), how many times did it run? _____
How many stages or mail carriers were not attacked? _____
4. How many times did American Indians steal or run off stock? _____
What kinds of stock were involved? _____
Why do you think American Indians wanted stock? _____
5. How many times did they attack Fort Davis or Fort Quitman? _____
6. Did only American Indians steal stock? (See incident on Dec. 6, 1872.)
7. The report of July 8, 1881 says the crime was committed by "unknown parties." Is it safe to assume that American Indians did it? _____ A detailed report would provide us with more information, but who else might have murdered these two men? Explain.
8. How many soldiers and civilians were killed total? _____
How many American Indians were killed total? _____
9. What conclusions can you draw from the records?
10. How would you describe the adverse activities of American Indians in west Texas?
How would you describe their mode of operating? Define any patterns you see.
Compare this to what you previously thought.

**HOSTILE ACTIONS — A COMPLETE LIST
RECORDED 1854-1891 BY THE U.S. ARMY AT FORT DAVIS, TEXAS**

- Oct. 3, 1854 Near Limpia - Detachments of Companies D and K, Mounted Riflemen.
- Nov. 1, 1854 Near Fort Davis - Company G, 8th Infantry. 3 soldiers were killed.
- Jan. 7, 1855 Pecos River - Company A and a detachment of Company G, Mounted Riflemen. Several Comanches were killed.
- Jul. 22, 1855 Near Eagle Springs - Detachment of Company I, Mounted Riflemen; 13 Mescalero Apaches were killed.
- Jun. 16, 1857 Near Guadalupe Mountains - Detachments of Co. C, D, F, H of 8th Inf.
- Feb. 8, 1859 Dog Canyon, Sacramento Mountains - Detachment of Company D, Mounted Riflemen. 3 soldiers killed; 8 soldiers wounded. August, 1861 Big Bend - 7 Confederate soldiers under Lieutenant Mays and 6 civilians, trying to regain 100 stolen horses, were ambushed and killed in a canyon by Apaches.
- (Mth.?) 1866 Faver Ranch - 100 Indians attacked. 5 men killed.
- Oct. 1, 1867 Howard's Well - Mail escort attacked. Detachment of Troop F, 9th Cavalry. 2 soldiers killed.
- (Date?) 1867 On Faver Ranch - Indians attacked and stole 300 livestock.
- Dec. 5, 1867 Eagle Springs - Detachment of Troop F, 9th Cavalry engaged Indians. 1 soldier was killed.
- Jan. ?, 1868 Near Fort Quitman - Detachment of Troop E, 9th Cavalry.
- Aug. 6, 1868 Near Fort Quitman - Troop H, 9th Cavalry.
- Sep. 4, 1868 Eighty miles from Fort Davis (Horse Head Hills) - 60 men of 9th Cavalry (Co. C, F, K) and some citizens under Lieut. P. Cusack engaged 200 Apaches Killed 20-30 Apaches and wounded as many; 2 soldiers wounded.
- Dec. 25, 1868 Johnson's Mail Station - Detachment of Troop E, 9th Cavalry. Attack.
- Jan. 12, 1869 In Presidio County - A stage driver and passenger killed by Indians.
- Jul. ?, 1869 At El Muerto Station - Stock stolen by Indians.
- Jan 3-Feb 6, 1870 Scouting along Rio Grande & Pecos Rivers - Troop G & detachment of Troop L, 9th Cavalry, and detachments of Co. L and K, 24th Infantry.
- Jan. 6, 1870 Guadalupe Mountains - Troop H, 9th Cavalry.
- Jan. 11, 1870 Lower Pecos River - Troop L, 9th Cavalry. 1 Indian killed.
- Jan. 20, 1870 Guadalupe Mountains, Delaware Creek - Detachments of Troops C, D, I and K, 9th Cavalry; 2 soldiers were wounded.
- Mar. ?, 1870 Indians attacked cattle herd being driven to Fort Quitman by Roe Watkins, government beef contractor.
- Mar. ?, 1870 Faver Ranch - Attack; 1 man killed; 400 sheep stolen.
- Apr. 3, 1870 San Martine Springs - Detachment of Troop H, 9th Cavalry, 1 Indian killed.
- May 22, 1870 30 miles from Fort Davis - 15 government mules stolen from the Pinery (sawmill).
- May 29, 1870 Bass Canyon - Engagement between Indians and Troop K, 9th Cavalry. 1 soldier killed.
- May 30, 1870 Holiday Creek - Detachment of Troops C and D, 9th Cav. 1 soldier killed; 2 citizens wounded.
- Mar. 9, 1872 4 miles from Fort Davis. 15-year-old Mexican boy captured by Indians; he was taken 5 or 6 miles and killed.

Apr. 20, 1872 Near Howard's Well - Troops A and H, 9th Cavalry. 1 officer mortally wounded; 6 Indians killed.

Apr. 27, 1872 Engagement involving detachment of Company B, 25th Infantry.

Dec. 6, 1872 Near Rio Grande - Sgt. Bruce and 6 men of 9th Cavalry attacked band of Mexican cattle thieves and recaptured 59 head of stolen cattle.

Apr. 27, 1873 Eagle Springs - Detachment of Company B, 25th Infantry.

May ?, 1873 Barrilla Springs - Detachment of Company D, 25th Infantry.

Aug. 19, 1873 Barrilla Springs - Detachment of Co. E, 25th Infantry. 1 Indian killed.

Aug. 21, 1873 Barrilla Springs - Indians attacked stage station. They were driven off by guard and station keeper, with loss of 2 killed.

Dec. 31, 1873 Eagle Springs - A sergeant and 3 privates of Company B, 25th Infantry were attacked by about 15 Indians; 1 Indian wounded.

May 18, 1874 Carrizo Mountains (near Van Horn) - Detachment of Company B, 25th Infantry engaged Indians.

Jun. 11, 1874 Musquiz Canyon near Fort Davis - Civilian (Archie Smith) was wounded.

Jun. 26, 1874 60 miles from Fort Davis near Davis Ranch on the Presidio Road - 1 civilian killed.

Feb. 18, 1875 Carrizo Mountains. Detachment of Company B, 25th Infantry had a skirmish with Indians.

Apr. 18, 1875 Eagle Springs - Indian attack; stock driven off.

Apr. 25, 1875 Eagle Nest at Pecos River. Seminole-Negro Scouts from 24th Infantry attacked band of 25 Comanches. 3 Indians killed and 1 wounded.

Sep. 13, 1875 Faver Ranch. Indian attack.

Feb. 18, 1876 Carrizo Mountains - Detachment of Company B, 25th Infantry.

Oct. 9, 1876 Eagle Springs - A Mexican citizen named Juan Marengo killed at Eagle Springs station.

Feb. 6, 1877 Ranch 8 miles northwest of Presidio - Indians drove off stock.

Mar. 7, 1877 Musquiz Canyon 4 miles from Fort Davis. 2 citizens killed (Deroteo Cardinas and John Williams).

Apr. 1, 1877 Rio Grande at Devil's River. Seminole-Negro Scouts, skirmish with Apaches. In command was Lieutenant J. L. Bullis, 24th Infantry.

May 30, 1877 4 miles from Fort Davis - Bescento Acosta killed by Apaches herding

Aug. 1, 1877 El Muerto Station - Stage driver named Henry Dill killed while company mules. Another man, Sandy Ball, was also killed about 4 miles from there on the El Paso Road.

Aug. 2, 1877 Guadalupe Mountains - Detachment of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, under Sergeant Claggett pursued above band of Indians.

Sep. 30, 1877 Aguila Mountains west of Van Horn's Wells - Indian attack on Mexican camp. 1 man killed; all mules stolen.

Nov. 1, 1877 In the Big Bend. Seminole-Negro scouts engaged Apaches. In command was Lieutenant Bullis, 24th Infantry.

Dec. 23, 1877 Bass Canyon - 2 civilians, Gabriel Valdez and Horan Parsons, were killed.

Jan. 5, 1878 60 miles northwest of Presidio Del Norte- 6 men killed (Librado Galindo, Pedro Rentirio, Julian Molino, Martin Lara, Romulo Montoya, Madalina Villalobos) by Mescalero Apaches from Fort Stanton reservation.

- Jan. 16, 1878 Russell's Ranch on Rio Grande -10th Cavalry and 24th Infantry. 4 citizens killed and 3 wounded.
- Feb. 16, 1878 18 miles northeast of Fort Davis in Limpia Canyon at "Point of Rocks." 2 citizens (Victorio Rios and Sevoriano Elivano) killed by Indians. [This is not the "Point of Rocks" on the Loop Road west of town.]
- Apr. 15, 1878 3 miles from Ft. Davis - Hernandez Train lost 13 mules in a raid.
- Apr. 15, 1878 4 miles west of Eagle Springs - Traveler killed.
- Apr. 16, 1878 3 miles east of Escondida - Fort Davis mail rider was attacked. He escaped, but his horse and mail were captured.
- Apr. 17, 1878 9 miles from Fort Quitman - Citizen killed named W.M. McCall (Nine Mile Canyon).
- Apr. 20, 1878 18 miles northeast of Ft. Davis at "Point of Rocks"- A mail rider, Lonjino Gonzales, and 2 citizens killed by Mescalero Apaches from the Fort Stanton Reservation, New Mexico.
- Apr. 20, 1878 18 miles northeast of Ft. Davis at "Point of Rocks" - 2 men killed near same place as previous incident, later on same day.
- Jul. 5, 1878 6 miles southeast of Ft. Davis - Cruz Ciatana killed by Indians.
- Jul. 6, 1878 The ranch of Mr. Mahle, the Fort Davis beef contractor, was attacked.
- Aug. 5, 1878 Guadalupe Mountains, Detachment of Troop H, 10th Cavalry. 1 citizen killed.
- May 18,1879 Near Van Horn's Wells Station - 1 man killed (John Clarkson).
- Jul. 14, 1879 4 miles northeast of Fort Davis in Limpia Canyon - Girl named Candelaria Frias was killed by Indians.
- Jul. 25, 1879 At Salt Lakes near Carrizo Mountains - Company H, 25th Infantry and detachment of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, engaged Indians. Killed or wounded 3 Indians; wounded 1 corporal and 1 private.
- Jul. 27, 1879 Near Carrizo Mountains - Detachment of 10th Cavalry. 2 soldiers wounded; 3 Indians wounded; 10 ponies captured.
- Sep.16, 1879 Van Horn Mountains - Detachment of Co. H, 10th Cavalry and Troop H, 25th Infantry, captured all stock & equipage of a band of Indians.
- Mar. 13,1880 Near Russell's Ranch 1 herd-boy killed and1 captured.
- Apr. 3, 1880 Near Pecos Falls - Troops F and L, 10th Cavalry. Lieut. Calvin Esterly in command. 3 Indians killed; 8 head of stolen stock recovered.
- Apr. 9, 1880 Shakehand Springs - Troop K, 10th Cavalry. 1 Indian chief killed; 5 Indians captured; captured 20-30 head of stock; destroyed the camp and recovered kidnapped a Mexican boy named Coyetano Garcia who had been held captive several days.
- Apr. 16, 1880 Mescalero Indian Agency, New Mexico - About 200 Indians taken into reservation by detachments of 9th Cavalry, 10th Cavalry and 25th Infantry. 10 Indians killed; 200 ponies/mules captured.
- May 12, 1880 In Bass Canyon - Attack on wagon train/stage. 2 citizens killed and 2 citizens wounded; all stock and supplies stolen.
- Jun. 11, 1880 Cañon Viejo - Detachment of Pueblo Indian Scouts (24th Infantry) under Lieutenant Mills was attacked. The principal guide (scout) named Simon was killed; 2 Indians wounded.
- Jun. 21, 1880 Barrel Springs - Stationkeeper fired upon 2-3 miles se of station
- Jul. 30, 1880 Quitman Canyon - Skirmish between Victorio's band of Apaches and Troops A, C and G, 10th Cavalry under Colonel Grierson. Killed were 7 Apaches and 1 soldier; wounded were 1 officer

and numerous Apaches.

- Jul. 30, 1880 8 miles west of Eagle Springs - Stage driver (E.C. Baker) and passenger (Frank Wyant) were killed by Apaches.
- Aug. 3, 1880 Alamo Springs, Sierra Diablo Mountains - Troop K, 10th Cavalry captured Victorio's supply camp of 25 head of cattle and other provisions.
- Aug. 3, 1880 Alamo Spring west of Van Horn Wells - detachment of 10th Cavalry (Troops B, C, G, H) and Indian Scouts engaged Indians. Corporal Asa Weaver in command. 1 soldier wounded or killed.
- Aug. 4, 1880 Guadalupe Mountains Camp Safford - Detachment of Troop F, 10th Cavalry Sergeant William Richardson in command. 1 soldier killed.
- Aug. 6, 1880 Guadalupe Mountains - Troop F, 10th Cavalry. 2 Indians killed.
- Aug. 6, 1880 Rattlesnake Canyon - A train guarded by Company H, 24th Infantry, & detachment of Troop H, 10th Cavalry was attacked. 4 Apaches killed.
- Aug. 6, 1880 Near Rattlesnake Springs Detachment of Troop H, 10th Cavalry and Co. H, 24th Infantry. Train guard attacked but repulsed. 1 Indian killed.
- Aug. 9, 1880 Near old Fort Quitman - Troop K of 8th Cavalry, Troop A of 10th Cavalry, some Lipan Scouts and Texas Rangers struck Victorio's band and pursued them into Mexico.
- Aug. 9, 1880 Near Fort Quitman. Retired Civil War officer, General J.J. Byrne, killed while riding stage.
- Aug. 11, 1880 Barrel Springs - Mules were run off by Indians.
- Aug. 11, 1880 Fort Quitman surrounded by Apaches, who cut the telegraph line.
- Oct. 28, 1880 Ojo Caliente - Picket party of 10 privates and 2 NCOs (Companies B, I, & K, and Troop I 10th Cavalry) attacked by 35-40 Apaches. 1 corporal and 3 privates killed.
- Jan. 8, 1881 Quitman Canyon - Stage passing through canyon was ambushed. Driver and passenger (James Kelso) were killed.
- Jan. 29, 1881 Near Sierra Diablo Mountains - Fight between Apaches and Texas Rangers. Killed 6 Apaches; captured 3 Apaches.
- Jul. 8, 1881 Near waterhole 16 miles west of Eagle Springs - 2 railroad employees named Bell and Smith were killed by unknown parties.
- Aug. 13, 1881 Near Camp Peña Colorado (subpost of Fort Davis) - several cattle stolen.
- Aug. 30, 1881 Near Camp Peña Colorado - A number of cattle killed by Indians.
- Aug. 31, 1881 10 miles east of Fort Davis - A Mexican sheep herder named Pedro Morales was killed by Indians.



Children at Fort Davis in 1888

Name: _____

WHO AM I? WHAT AM I?

Instructions: Match each person or item in the left column with its proper identity in the right column. Each letter should be used only once.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. ___ Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper | A. foot soldiers |
| 2. ___ guardhouse | B. hard bread (field ration) |
| 3. ___ magazine | C. Black soldiers |
| 4. ___ Victorio | D. officer in charge of an army post |
| 5. ___ infantry | E. jail or prison |
| 6. ___ Buffalo Soldiers | F. open field at a fort for ceremonies and drills |
| 7. ___ hardtack | G. bunkhouse(s) for soldiers |
| 8. ___ commissary | H. great Apache leader in New Mexico and west Texas |
| 9. ___ parade ground | I. horse soldiers |
| 10. ___ barracks | J. first Black officer in the U.S. Army |
| 11. ___ cavalry | K. army food supply center |
| 12. ___ Commanding Officer (C.O.) | L. storage building for ammunition at a fort |

WHO AM I? WHAT AM I?

ANSWER SHEET

1. J Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper A. foot soldiers
2. E guardhouse B. hard bread (field ration)
3. L magazine C. Black soldiers
4. H Victorio D. officer in charge of an army post
5. A infantry E. jail or prison
6. C Buffalo Soldiers F. open field at a fort for ceremonies and drills
7. B hardtack G. bunkhouse(s) for soldiers
8. K commissary H. great Apache leader in New Mexico & west Texas
9. F parade ground I. horse soldiers
10. G barracks J. first Black officer in the U.S. Army
11. I cavalry K. army food supply center
12. D Commanding Officer (C.O.) L. storage building for ammunition at a fort



HENRY OSSIAN FLIPPER

Fort Davis National Historic Site recognizes Henry O. Flipper in a special museum exhibit. It explains that he was the first African-American graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. This was a great achievement. He was born the son of slaves in 1856, five years before the Civil War began. He learned to read in the workshop of another slave, and then attended one of the American Missionary Association Schools. He entered Atlanta University and was appointed to West Point. There he was an excellent student—especially in Spanish, French, engineering, and law.

In 1877, his dream came true when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Tenth United States Cavalry—one of two black cavalry regiments organized after the Civil War. His first assignment was in Indian Territory (now the state of Oklahoma) at Fort Sill, where he supervised an engineering project to drain ditches in which mosquitoes bred, causing malaria. Flipper also helped to construct a telegraph line from Fort Elliott, Texas, to Fort Supply in Indian Territory. He scouted on the High Plains and campaigned against the Apache leader, Victorio.



Lieutenant Flipper served at Fort Davis 1880-1881. While serving as the officer in charge of the fort's food supplies, some government money he was responsible for turned up missing. At the trial held in the chapel at Fort Davis, Flipper was accused of embezzlement and "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." A court-martial found him not guilty of the embezzlement charge but guilty of the conduct charge, and he was dismissed from the U.S. Army in 1882. Upon leaving the army, he launched a new career as an engineer—working on projects in the United States, Mexico, and Venezuela. Many believed Flipper got in trouble because he was an African American. In 1999, he was pardoned posthumously by President William Clinton.

After retiring in 1930 at the age of 74, he lived in Georgia with one of his four younger brothers, Joseph, who was a Bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Flipper's other brothers were a college professor, a physician, and a successful businessman and civic leader. Although their mother was taught to read, their father—who ran a shoemaking business in Thomasville, Georgia—never learned to read or write.

-
1. The year is 1877. As a newspaper reporter, write an article about an interview you have with Henry Flipper that year when he becomes the first African-American graduate from West Point.
 2. Imagine you are Henry Flipper, born in Georgia, and serving as an army officer in the American West. Write a letter to your family telling how you
 - a.) helped to drain the malarial ditches at Fort Sill in the 1870s
OR
 - b.) ran a telegraph line from Fort Elliott to Fort Supply
OR
 - c.) took part in the campaign to capture Victorio in west Texas
 3. While at West Point, Henry Flipper excelled in Spanish, French, engineering, and law. Which two courses of study were most useful to him later in his career? Explain.
 4. Find the meaning of *embezzlement* and *posthumously*. Explain their significance to Flipper's story.
-

More information about Henry Flipper can be found at Fort Davis National Historic Site. There are many books about him, including his autobiography of his West Point years entitled "The Colored Cadet at West Point," as well as various websites, including—<http://www.rose.net/flipper.htm> (tells about his career and his family), www.nps.gov/foda (Fort Davis NHS website), and the "Handbook of Texas" online at <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/>.
Educational lesson prepared by National Park Service, Fort Davis National Historic Site



VOCABULARY

GETTING FAMILIAR WITH SOME TERMS

1. adobe - brick made of sun-dried earth, used for building; many of the fort buildings were built of this material
2. barracks - a building or buildings where soldiers live
3. Buffalo Soldiers - soldiers of African-American descent
4. cavalry - soldiers mounted on horses
5. C.O. - Commanding Officer; the top officer in charge of the entire fort; also called the post commander
6. commissary - army storehouse for food & related supplies
7. company - a unit of infantry soldiers
8. dysentery - severe diarrhea; many soldiers died of it
9. enlisted men - soldiers (Women were not allowed to be soldiers except as nurses until after World War II.)
10. Flipper, Lieutenant Henry O. - 1st Black to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point; he was the only Black officer who served at Fort Davis
11. guardhouse - prison; jail; (slang expression "mill")
12. hardtack - hard bread issued to soldiers in the field
13. infantry - foot soldiers (trained to fight on foot)
14. magazine - small building in which gunpowder, ammunition, or other explosives are kept at a fort
15. mess hall - dining room for soldiers
16. Overland Trail - another name for the San Antonio-El Paso Road, which was the primary trail passing through the fort
17. parade ground - an open, level field at a fort where soldiers come together for such things as ceremonies and drills
18. post - a place where soldiers are stationed; a fort
19. privy - outdoor toilet; also "sink," "latrine," or "earth closet"
20. quartermaster - the officer in charge of uniforms, furniture, housing, fuel, building supplies, wagons, and food for the horses & mules
21. quarters - a place to live
22. solitary confinement - being in prison in a room alone
23. troop - a unit of cavalry soldiers
24. Victorio - great Apache leader in New Mexico & west Texas

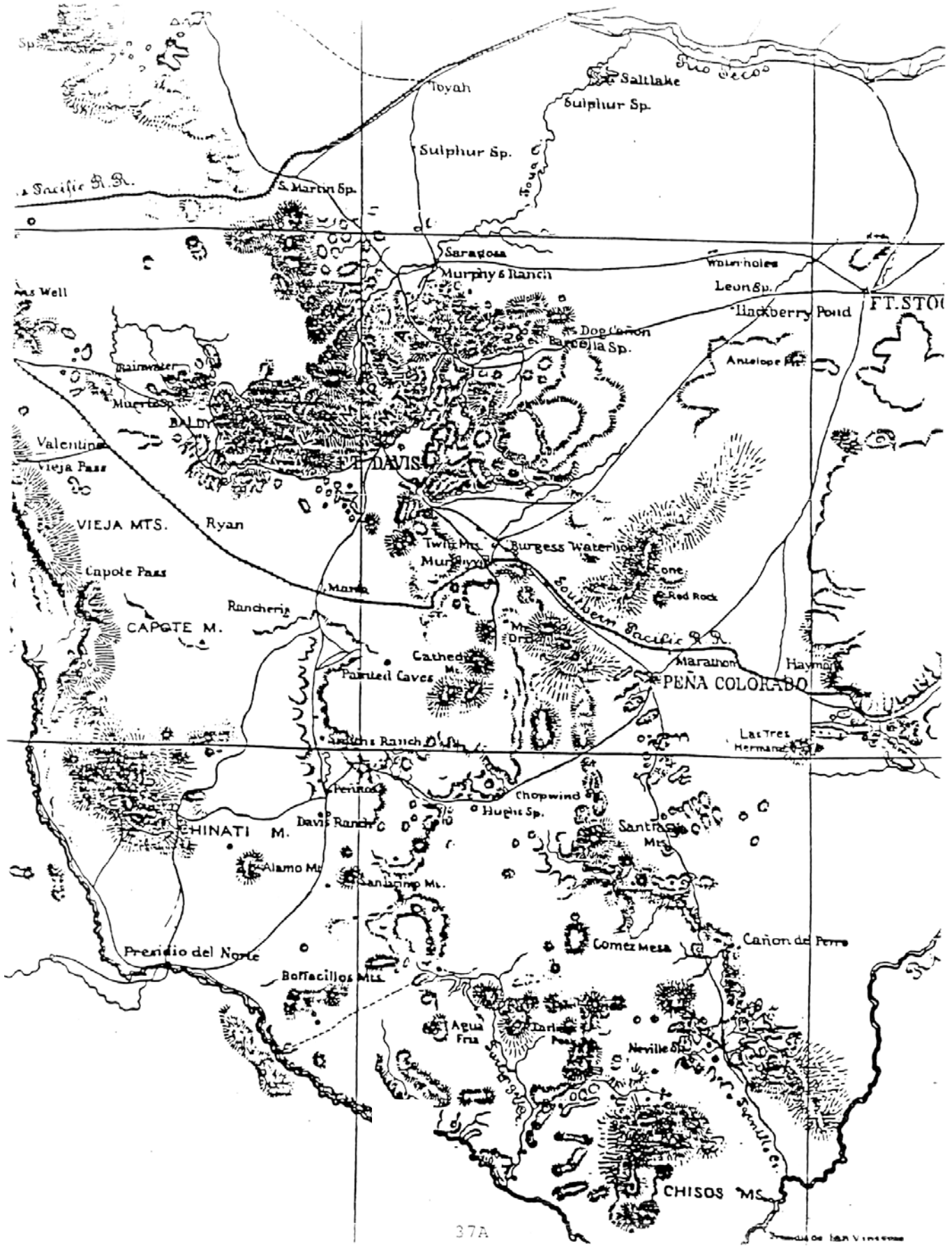


****USING PRIMARY SOURCES****
OLD MAPS ARE FUN:
WHAT DO YOU RECOGNIZE?

Attached is an 1884 military map of west Texas. Using the map, follow these instructions:

1. Locate and circle in red these places:
 - a. Fort Davis
 - b. Marfa
 - c. Murphyville (Alpine)
 - d. Valentine
 - e. Marathon
 - f. Fort Stockton
2. Color in blue the Texas and Pacific Railroad which arrived in this area in 1881. The closest railroad station on the T&P Railroad to Fort Davis was Toyah (about 57 miles away). Underline Toyah in blue.
3. Color in green the Southern Pacific Railroad, which in 1882 arrived in Marfa (21 miles away). Marfa was the closest railroad station on the SP Railroad to Fort Davis. Underline Marfa in green.
4. How might the coming of the railroads have changed the West?
5. Besides forts, towns and railroad stations, what other types of features are marked on the map?

Why do you think these features were important to the military?
6. Today the mountains around Fort Davis are called the Davis Mountains. Some old maps refer to them as the Apache Mountains. This old map calls them the _____ Mountains. Why do you think names changed?
7. List other features on the map that you recognize.





Now That You Have Visited Fort Davis National Historic Site

Instructions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions.

1. Why was Fort Davis built--and do you think it fulfilled this purpose? Explain the part that Fort Davis played in the history of the American West.
2. Compare what you saw at Fort Davis with what you expected to see.
3. If you invited a person your age from the Indian Wars' time period to your home today, what things would he/she have to get used to? List what things he/she would find in your house that would puzzle him/her. How could you help this person adapt to the things that you do?
4. Soldiers from forts like Fort Davis kept busy doing things like guarding mail, stagecoaches and freight wagons on the roads--helping to keep the frontier areas safe. Consider what the settlers wanted . . . compared to what the American Indians wanted . . . and describe why there was a conflict between these two groups.
5. Many people have heard of Geronimo, but few have heard of another great Apache leader, VICTORIO. He wanted to be free--he did not want to live on the reservation in New Mexico that the U.S. government set up for Apaches. Many Apaches went to live on the reservation, but Victorio and some Apache followers refused to do so. They roamed around west Texas, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. The soldiers from Fort Davis pursued them and encountered them numerous times. In October 1880, Victorio and many followers were killed in Mexico by Mexican soldiers. This put an end to Apache resistance in this area. If you had been an Apache roaming free in the 1800s and then the government asked you to live on a reservation, what would you have done?



VICTORIO

CHALLENGE QUESTIONS

6. In the 1800s, many people felt that American Indians stood in the way of westward expansion. As people went west looking for land-- and began running into various tribes, the U.S. government's solution was a military one: to force the American Indians to adapt the new way of life, to put them on reservations, or to exterminate them. Do you think these were the best solutions to the problem? Can you think of any other alternatives? What approach could the American Indians have taken?
7. Imagine that an advanced race from faraway in the solar system lands on earth today, wanting to colonize our planet and to reap its natural resources. What they want and need most of all is our atmosphere, our oxygen. First one spaceship comes, and that's not too bad. But then ten more arrive, then fifty, and then hundreds of their spaceships invade our planet to take our oxygen. How do you think the human race would react? How would we deal with it?

8. Read the words of these two famous men and compare them.

****Sitting Bull** (Lakota Sioux holy man) to his tribe about white people: "Hear me, people, we have now to deal with another race--small and feeble when our fathers first met them, but now great and overbearing. Strangely enough, they have a mind to till the soil and the love of possession is a disease with them. These people have made many rules that the rich may break but the poor may not. They take tithes from the poor and weak to support the rich who rule. They claim this mother of ours, the earth, for their own and fence their neighbors away; they deface her with their buildings and their refuse. That nation destroys all who are in its path."

****Theodore Roosevelt**: "Before the west could be settled, it had to be won."



Post Hospital at Fort Davis, circa 1887

Name: _____

****USING PRIMARY SOURCES****

WHO DIED AT FORT DAVIS & WHAT DID THEY DIE OF?

Many people lived at Fort Davis when it was an active military post. Some people died there too. The best way to find out what people really died from is to look at the records that the army kept back then.

Look at the following list of "Interments at Fort Davis 1867-1879," taken from the post quartermaster's records of deceased officers and enlisted men. Then answer the questions below. Even though this is not a complete record of all the deaths and burials at Fort Davis, it provides a lot of information.

After the army closed the fort (1891), it had all the bodies in the post cemeteries dug up and re-buried in the National Cemetery at San Antonio, where they still are today. The bodies of 91 enlisted men, 2 officers, and 7 dependents were removed from Fort Davis, along with their headstones.

1. What is the average age of the soldiers on the list? _____
2. (a) How many of these soldiers died of dysentery? _____
(b) What is dysentery and how do you think soldiers got it? _____

3. (a) How many of these soldiers died of consumption? _____
(b) What is consumption? (Hint: it was contagious.)

4. (a) How many soldiers died of scurvy? _____ (b) What is scurvy? _____

5. Do people today die of these diseases? Why or why not?

6. What does "homicide" mean? _____. Some of the homicides on the list were committed by other soldiers (#29, 56, 57). One soldier (#27) was accidentally shot by another soldier who was fooling around with his carbine. Another soldier (#48) was killed when his rifle accidentally discharged while drilling on the parade ground.

7. How many soldiers on this list were killed by American Indians? _____

8. What did more soldiers at Fort Davis die from: disease or Apaches?

9. What conclusions can you draw from these death records?

Record of Deceased Officers and Soldiers at Fort Davis, Texas 1867 - 1879

	Name	Rank	Company	Regiment	Where Enlisted	Marital Status	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Locality of Death
1	Reuben Coleman	Sergeant	F	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Dysentery	Unknown	July 14, 1867	Post Hospital
2	Solomon Starks	Private	F	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Dysentery	Unknown	Aug. 2, 1867	Post Hospital
3	Daniel Washington	Private	H	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Dysentery	Unknown	Sept. 8, 1867	Post Hospital
4	Andrew T. Buchanan	Corporal	F	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Dysentery	Unknown	Oct. 4, 1867	Post Hospital
5	Freeman Green	Sergeant	F	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Dysentery	Unknown	Oct. 13, 1867	Post Hospital
6	Henry Soloman	Private	H	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Chronic Dysentery	Unknown	Dec. 3, 1867	Post Hospital
7	Henry Taylor	Private	C	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Paralysis	Unknown	Jan. 22, 1868	Post Hospital
8	Jeremiah Daniels	Private	F	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Gunshot wound	Unknown	Jan. 31, 1868	Post Hospital
9	Shadrach Martin	Private	F	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Cerebro Meningitis	Unknown	Mar. 19, 1868	Post Hospital
10	Richard Loomis	Private	F	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Consumption	Unknown	Mar. 23, 1868	Post Hospital
11	Issac Brady	Private	C	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Pericardites	Unknown	Mar. 30, 1868	Post Hospital
12	John Martin	Private	H	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Pericardites	Unknown	Apr. 16, 1868	Post Hospital
13	Frank Roach	Private	C	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Pericardites	Unknown	Apr. 28, 1868	Post Hospital
14	David Johnson	Private	C	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Scurvy	Unknown	May 10, 1868	Post Hospital
15	William Asberry	Private	K	9th Cav.	Louisville, KY	No Record	Scurvy	23 yrs.	June 1, 1868	Post Hospital
16	Joseph Taylor	Private	F	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Scurvy	Unknown	June 19, 1868	Post Hospital
17	Charles Workman	Private	C	9th Cav.	Marysville, KY	No Record	Dropsy	21 yrs.	June 27, 1868	Post Hospital
18	George Haggans	Private	B	41st Inf.	Lexington, KY	No Record	Dysentery	19 yrs.	June 28, 1868	Post Hospital
19	Oliver Johnson	Private	C	9th Cav.	St. Louis, MO	No Record	Scurvy	22 yrs.	July 1, 1868	Post Hospital
20	Austin Cass	Private	C	9th Cav.	Carrolton, LA	No Record	Dysentery	25 yrs.	July 4, 1868	Post Hospital
21	Amos Johnson	Private	B	41st Inf.	Shreveport, LA	No Record	Dysentery	21 yrs.	July 21, 1868	Post Hospital
22	Nathaniel Marshall	1st Sgt.	B	41st Inf.	Lexington, KY	No Record	(illegible)	22 yrs.	Aug. 4, 1868	Post Hospital
23	Henry Williams	Private	B	41st Inf.	Bayou Sara, LA	No Record	Dysentery	27 yrs.	Aug. 6, 1868	Post Hospital
24	Sanford Porter	Private	C	9th Cav.	Marysville, KY	No Record	Dysentery	21 yrs.	Aug. 6, 1868	Post Hospital
25	Edward Butler	Corporal	C	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Dysentery	21 yrs.	Feb. 19, 1869	Post Hospital
26	Henry Butler	Private	G	41st Inf.	Camilton, GA	Married	Heart disease	35 yrs.	July 7, 1869	Post Hospital
27	Daniel Boyd	Private	K	9th Cav.	Not Known	No Record	Accidentally shot	20 yrs.	Mar. 16, 1870	Shot at Fort Davis
28	Anderson Merryweather	Private	Band	9th Cav.	Louisville, KY	Single	Shot by unknown	24 yrs.	Oct. 14 1870	Shot at Fort Davis
29	John Williams	Private	K	9th Cav.	New York, NY	No Record	Homicide	24 yrs.	Mar. 20, 1871	Killed at Fort Davis
30	Frank Glenn	Private	F	24th Inf.	Yadkin Co., NC	Married	Inflammation of Lungs	24 yrs.	May 15, 1871	Post Hospital
31	Smith Jackson	Sergeant	I	9th Cav.	Adams Co., MS	No Record	Gunshot wound	24 yrs.	Oct. 26, 1871	Post Hospital
32	John Davis	Corporal	F	24th Inf.	Lexington, KY	No Record	Consumption	28 yrs.	Jan. 13, 1872	Post Hospital
33	George M. Dallas	Private	G	25th Inf.	Paducah, KY	No Record	Gunshot wound	20 yrs.	May 5, 1872	Post Hospital
34	Henry Butcher	Private	C	25th Inf.	Columbus, OH	Single	Dysentery	43 yrs.	July 15, 1872	Post Hospital
35	Edward Smith	Recruit		25th Inf.	Louisville, KY	Single	Dysentery	21 yrs.	Aug. 3, 1872	Post Hospital
36	George W. Harris	Sergeant	G	9th Cav.	Lexington, KY	Single	Dysentery	25 yrs.	Aug. 30, 1872	Post Hospital

37	Sanford Kinney	Private	G	25th Inf.	Bourbon Co., KY	Single	Dysentery	22 yrs.	Sept. 1872	Post Hospital
38	George A. Brown	Private	Band	25th Inf.	New York, NY	Married	Dysentery	23 yrs.	Sep. 18, 1872	Post Hospital
39	Eli Smallgood	Private	G	25th Inf.	Baltimore, MD	Single	Consumption	28 yrs.	Nov. 2, 1872	Post Hospital
40	Daniel Tallifera	Corporal	I	9th Cav.	Washington, DC	Single	Gunshot wound	25 yrs.	Nov. 20, 1872	Post Hospital
41	John G. Holcher	Ordn. Sgt.		Cavalry	Baltimore, MD	Single	Rheumatism	35 yrs.	Sep. 17, 1873	Post Hospital
42	George Patrick	Private	I	9th Cav.	Gettysburg, PA	Single	Consumption	21 yrs.	July 5, 1874	Post Hospital
43	Anthony Jackson	Sergeant	I	25th Inf.	Alexandria, VA	Single	Consumption	Unknown	May 30, 1875	Post Hospital
44	William Riley	Private	I	25th Inf.	Norfolk, VA	Single	Consumption	Unknown	Aug. 5, 1875	Post Hospital
45	J. F. Boughter	Acting Asst. Surgeon			Philadelphia, PA	Single	Consumption	Unknown	Jan. 16, 1876	Died en route to Fort Clark
46	Patrick Kelliher	2nd Lieutenant	I	25th Inf.	Keating, PA	Single	Consumption	28 yrs.	Feb. 12, 1876	Quarters at Ft. Davis
47	Charles Hill	Band		25th Inf.	Baltimore, MD	Single	Homicide	26 yrs.	July 5, 1876	Killed at Fort Davis by a civilian
48	George Wilson	Private	K	25th Inf.	Bedford, TN	Single	Accidentally shot himself	22 yrs.	July 19, 1876	Parade ground at Fort Davis
49	Abram Jackson	Corporal	A	25th Inf.	Albany, NY	Single	Murdered	36 yrs.	Nov. 11, 1876	Found murdered 3 miles from Ft. Davis
50	James Luck	Private	K	25th Inf.	Lancaster, KY	Single	Inflammation of Lungs	24 yrs.	Jan. 30, 1877	Post Hospital
51	Toby Powell	Private	E	25th Inf.	Spartanburg, SC	Single	Dropsy	28 yrs.	May 10, 1877	Post Hospital
52	John Lisy	Private	H	10th Cav.	Harper City, MD	Single	Typhoid	Unknown	June 29, 1877	Post Hospital
53	John M. Morgan	Private	H	10th Cav.	Newbern, NC	Single	Gunshot wound	Unknown	Nov. 27, 1877	Post Hospital
54	John Moore	Corporal	E	25th Inf.	New York, NY	Single	Consumption	Unknown	May 29, 1878	Post Hospital
55	Richard Robinson	Corporal	H	25th Inf.	Hanover Co., VA	Single	Homicide	31 yrs.	June 13, 1878	Shot while sleeping in bed in the barracks
56	William F. Grant	Private	H	10th Cav.	Fauquier Co., VA	No Record	Homicide	Unknown	Sep. 25, 1878	Killed in guard house with a knife
57	David Green	Private	C	10th Cav.	Indianapolis, IN	Married	Heart disease	Unknown	April 23, 1879	Post Hospital