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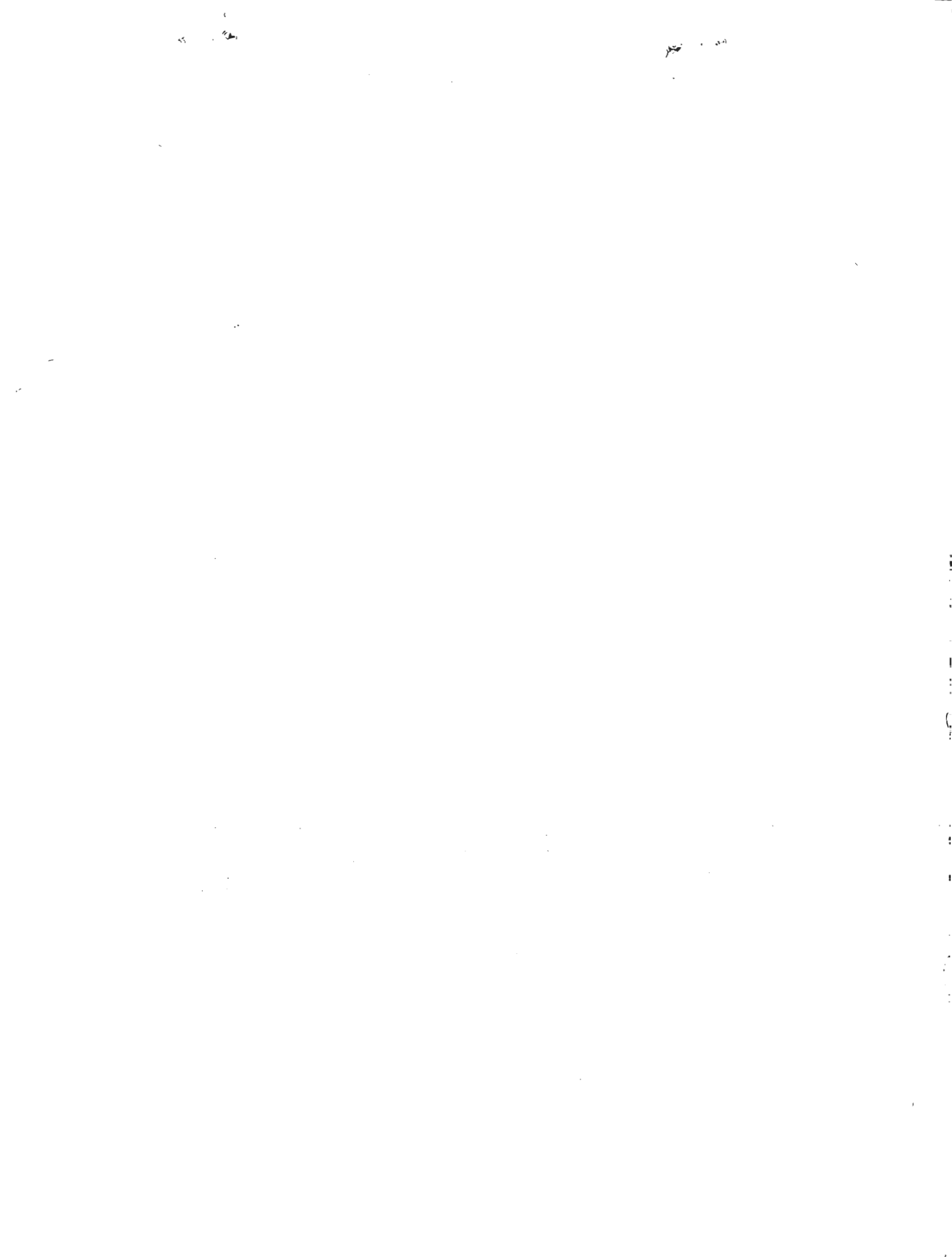
THE THIRD FORT UNION 1863-1891



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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
HISTORICAL DATA SECTION  
THE THIRD FORT UNION, 1863-1891  
FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW MEXICO

by  
Dwight T. Pitcaithley  
and  
Jerome A. Greene

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Denver Service Center



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Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Assistant Manager, Southeast/Southwest Team, DSC

Reference: Fort Union National Monument, Pkg. No. 114, Historic Structure Report, Third Fort Union

Subject: Transmittal of Final Report

We are pleased to forward herewith copies of The Third Fort Union 1863-1891, a Historic Structure Report prepared by Historians Dwight Pitcaithley and Jerome A. Greene. This report was prepared to provide data to facilitate planning in regard to managing, preserving, and interpreting the cultural resources of Fort Union National Monument.

(SGD) DONALD S. MARLEY

John W. Bright

FOR Enclosure

- cc:
- WASO-400-Mr. Holland, w/1 enc.
- WASO-408-Registrar of Cultural Resources, Karen Reim, w/2 enc.
- WASO-404-Chief Historian, w/1 enc.
- Supt., Fort Union
- Mgr., Harpers Ferry Center, w/3 enc.
- RMR-Library, w/1 enc.
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**Part I: Administrative Data Section**



A. Name and Number of Structures.

The Third Fort consists of fifty-six structures occupying approximately 100 acres. Numbers as designated on the List of Classified Structures go from HB-01 through HB-64, with some numbers not used. All structures belong to Category A. Fort Union was located 100 miles northeast of Santa Fe, on the mountain branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Modern access is via New Mexico Highway 477, eight miles from Interstate 25 at Watrous. Las Vegas, New Mexico, lies approximately thirty miles to the south.

B. Proposed Use of Structures.

Continuation of public visitation for the purposes of historical interpretation and research.

C. Justification for Use.

The ruins of the Third Fort Union mark the location of the major military supply point along the Santa Fe Trail. Consisting of the post proper, the quartermaster depot, and the hospital, Fort Union gave protection and shelter to area inhabitants and travelers along the Santa Fe Trail, and aided in the distribution of supplies to other forts in the Southwest. The remaining adobe ruins and limestone foundations represent a prime early example of the New Mexico Territorial style of architecture.

D. Provisions for Operating Structures.

Fort Union National Monument is operated by the National Park Service in accordance with a Master Plan dated 1964, a Statement for Management dated 1976, and other planning documents. The National Park Service agreed during congressional hearings establishing the monument that there would be no reconstruction of Fort Union. Current preservation/stabilization efforts are therefore directed toward protection of the ruins in their existing form.

E. Cooperative Agreements.

Local cooperative agreements exist for the purpose of providing wild land and structural fire protection.

**Part II: Structural History of the Third Fort Union, 1863-1891**





Following the Confederate reversal at Apache Canyon in March of 1862, Fort Union, New Mexico Territory, entered its third and final phase. Established in 1851 as a supply post on the Santa Fe Trail, the initial collection of hastily constructed log huts gave way ten years later to a massive, if no less hastily constructed, earthen fort designed in an eight pointed "star" configuration. The anticipated Confederate force under the command of Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley never reached the fort, however, and its dank interiors quickly became both physically intolerable and strategically superfluous. Recognizing that neither the by-now decrepit log fort nor the progressively sodden "star" fort were adequate for the storage and disbursement of supplies to New Mexico's sub-posts, the Army promptly approved plans for a new and greatly expanded post and quartermaster depot which would satisfy all logistical needs and present a more commanding appearance than either of its predecessors.<sup>1</sup>

Designed by Captain John C. McFerran, Chief Quartermaster of the District of New Mexico and refined by Depot Quartermaster Captain Henry J. Farnsworth, the new complex consisted of three separate military entities: the Post proper, an elaborate Quartermaster Depot, and

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1. The wisdom of locating New Mexico's primary supply depot in the far eastern portion of the territory seems somewhat questionable. The major Indian campaigns of the 1850s were conducted in the southern and western sectors of New Mexico--far from the effective supply capabilities of Fort Union. Some, including Brigadier General James H. Carleton, commander of the district of New Mexico, favored relocating the post and depot to Albuquerque. But the momentum generated over the previous ten years appears to have kept the fort in its original location. Robert M. Utley, Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1962), No. 35; National Park Service Historical Handbook Series, p. 50; Chris Emmett, Fort Union and the Winning of the Southwest (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965), p. 281. In June, 1862, Major Henry D. Wallen reported that "the log huts at the old [first] post are very much decayed and not susceptible of being repaired. The quarters and store-houses inside the field work [star fort] are damp, badly ventilated and not fit to be occupied except in an emergency . . . . I would respectfully urge the immediate necessity of erecting new quarters and store-houses at this point. . . ." Wallen to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, June 30, 1862. Miscellaneous records of the Quartermaster General's Office relating to Fort Bowie, Arizona, and Fort Union, New Mexico. Microfilm roll MC 12. Arizona Historical Society, Tucson.

a detached Arsenal. The Post possessed a row of nine officers' quarters which faced, across a wide parade ground, four sets of "U" shaped barracks. Behind the barracks were located two rectangular structures with long eels at the north and south ends which housed the post laundresses, the guardhouse, the prison, the bakery, and the post quartermaster storerooms. Immediately behind these buildings were located the post corrals. The Depot, which was adjacent to and immediately north of the Post, contained a row of six structures which served as officers' quarters and Depot offices. Across another wide parade ground were located an extensive mechanics' corral and, to the north of it, five large rectangular storehouses. Behind these buildings spread the transportation corral which serviced teams and transportation vehicles. The post hospital was located several hundred yards southeast of the Post and constituted a complex of its own with steward's quarters, washhouse and kitchen, bathhouse, and assorted other structures. The Arsenal was located to the west of the Post and Depot on the site of the first Fort Union.

With its vast array of storehouses, corrals, maintenance facilities, barracks, and officers' quarters, the third Fort Union, upon its completion, presented to early visitors an imposing collection of territorial style military buildings. The spaciousness of the quarters, the distinctive facades, and the grand scale of the Depot's operation imparted a heightened sense of determination and purpose, of stability, and of permanence. Beneath its dramatic exterior, however, the complex possessed structural defects which rivaled those exhibited by either the log or earth forts it replaced. Those defects, and the inability of the Army to remedy them, plagued every commanding officer of the post between 1867 and 1891 and constituted a far greater irritant to the troops than did the specter of hostile Indians. But in 1863, as construction commenced, the possibility of the general deterioration of Fort Union's structures seemed remote.

Work began on the fort in April, but progress was slow. Two years passed before the hospital was completed, and not until early 1867 were the officers' quarters ready for occupancy. Indeed, it was late 1867

before the Post and Depot were completely functional and operating according to plan.<sup>2</sup> William A. Bell, who viewed the almost completed post in August, 1867, found it a "bustling place."

It is the largest military establishment to be found on the plains, and is the supply centre from which the forty or fifty lesser forts scattered all over the country within a radius of 500 miles or more are supplied with men, horses, munitions, or [sic] war, and often with everything needed for their support. It is not in the least fortified, as of course, such a precaution would be useless; but it is a vast collection of workshops, storehouses, barracks, officers' quarters, and offices of all kinds belonging to the different departments. The dwellings, although built, as are all the other buildings, of sun-dried bricks, are most comfortable. They are roofed with thin iron sheeting, covered with earth. The rooms of the officers are lofty and well-furnished. The hospital, containing about 120 beds, is a very fine building, to which two resident surgeons are attached.

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2. Brigadier General James H. Carleton to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, April 26, 1863, (Arrott Collection, Highlands University Library, Las Vegas, New Mexico), 1863, No. 2, p. 27; Chief Quartermaster, Department of Missouri to Meigs, February 1, 1867, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group (RG) 92, National Archives (NA); Captain Charles McClure to C.H. DeForrest, May 6, 1867, M24 IGO 1867, Letters Received, Records of the Office of the Inspector General, RG 159, NA.

3. William A. Bell, New Tracks in North America. A Journal of Travel and Adventure Whilst Engaged in the Survey for a Southern Railroad to the Pacific Ocean during 1867-8 (Albuquerque: Horn and Wallace, Publishers, Inc., 1965), p. 122. Other construction details were provided by Eveline M. Alexander, a visitor in 1866: "[The fort] has very fine officers' quarters that have just been completed. They are built of adobe with zinc roofs. . . . Adobes are bricks made of mud and dried in the sun. I saw a large number of men engaged in making them. They were busy at a place where the mud had previously been dug up. They had wooden moulds just like a box with the top and bottom out. These they would lay on the ground, scoop up two or three double handfuls of the mud, and throw it in the mould, smooth it over with their hands, then pull up the mould and put it in a new place, leaving the brick standing. The sun dries these adobes in a few days, and then they are ready for use. All the houses in this country are built of them, and when they have a roof that does not leak they will last for years and years. . . ." Cavalry Wife: The Diary of Eveline M. Alexander, 1866-1867. Ed. by Sandra L. Myres (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1977), p. 77.

For all its complexity, however, the new Fort Union never possessed several structures usually deemed essential to frontier military life. Throughout its existence, the fort lacked both a school building and a chapel. A structure which would have served both uses was proposed in February, 1867, but General Ulysses S. Grant rejected the idea with the admonition that "such buildings should be postponed until the troops had been provided with more comfortable quarters."<sup>4</sup> Religious services and school classes consequently were conducted in unused rooms in various buildings within the post.<sup>5</sup> In addition, a headquarters building for the post never was constructed or, apparently, even contemplated. The post commander occupied an office in the depot quartermaster's office.<sup>6</sup>

Once completed, the structures at Fort Union changed very little. Only three events modified the use and shape of the fort in the twenty-five years of its existence: the arrival of two additional permanent companies of troops and two devastating fires. On July 15, 1866, Brigadier General James H. Carleton requested permission to modify the initial plan of the post so that two companies of infantry troops could

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4. Arthur Woodward, "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," (n.p.: National Park Service, 1959), p. 246.

5. First Lieutenant Henry Hollingsworth Humphreys, "Report of Inspection of Public Buildings at Post Fort Union, New Mexico, made in compliance with Par. 1092 R.A.R. 1863," June 30, 1872, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, RG 92, NA; Captain Amos Samuel Kimball, "Plan of Fort Union, New Mexico," June 30, 1877, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, RG 92, NA; Lieutenant Colonel William Findlay Drum, "Report of an Inspection of the post of Fort Union, N.M., made by Lieutenant Colonel W.F. Drum, 12th Inf., Acting Inspector General, Department of Arizona, on the 16th, 17th, & 18th days of March, 1887," File 969 1887, Letters Received, Records of the Office of the Inspector General, RG 159, NA; Lieutenant Colonel George H. Burton, "Report of an Inspection of the Post of Fort Union, N.M. made by Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Burton Inspector General, Division of the Pacific and Department of California, on the 3rd & 4th of April, 1889," File 977 1889, Letters Received, Records of the Office of the Inspector General, RG 159, NA.

6. First Lieutenant James Reed Cranston, "Annual Inspection Report of Public Buildings at Fort Union, New Mex on the 31st day of March 1885," "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

be garrisoned there along with the original complement of four troops of cavalry.<sup>7</sup> Although the request was approved, conflicting opinions concerning the desirability of cavalry over infantry garrisons for frontier service prevented the alterations from taking place until nine years later.<sup>8</sup> By the mid-1870s, the dilemma had resolved itself and in September, 1875, Depot Quartermaster Captain Amos S. Kimball prepared plans for augmenting the garrison by two infantry companies. Kimball proposed converting the unused storeroom buildings of the post into squadrooms and mess facilities.<sup>9</sup> The plan received official approval, and the necessary modifications were completed by the following summer.<sup>10</sup>

Fires in June, 1874, and in February, 1876, further altered the appearance of the fort. The earlier blaze destroyed the entire eastern half of the transportation corral and prompted its reconstruction on a much more modest scale.<sup>11</sup> The second fire destroyed the depot's detached lumber yard and machine shop. The steam engine was not seriously damaged and, along with the salvaged and repaired woodworking equipment, was relocated in the southwest corner of the depot mechanics'

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7. Carleton to Captain Joseph McClellan Bell, July 15, 1866, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

8. Bell to Carleton, July 16, 1866, M117 DNM 1866, Letter Received, District of New Mexico, Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, RG 393, NA; Woodward, "Fort Union," p. 232.

9. Captain Amos S. Kimball to Chief Quartermaster District of New Mexico, September 16, 1875, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

10. Captain Amos S. Kimball, "Plan of Fort Union, N.M.," July, 1876, Fort Union, New Mexico, No. 14, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, NA.

11. Gilbert Cole Smith to Chief Quartermaster, District of New Mexico, June 28, 1874, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA: Kimball, "Plan of Fort Union, N.M.," July, 1876.

corral.<sup>12</sup> Following these structural modifications, the fort remained relatively unchanged until the late 1880s when several structures were dismantled because of their deteriorated condition.<sup>13</sup>

Indeed, from the moment they were completed until their abandonment in 1891, the fort's adobe structures were in an almost constant state of unremitting deterioration. The territorial style of architecture proved to be lamentably inadequate on the exposed plains of eastern New Mexico. The flat, tin-covered roofs were unable to provide sufficient protection from the wind-driven rain and hail storms which plagued that level open country. As a result, cracks developed, water seeped through the roofs and walls into the adobe, walls separated from the roofs and threatened to collapse, and floors and foundations rotted. The physical decline of the structures was hastened by two additional factors: the inability of the troops to perform the necessary repairs at a time when strict economy measures prohibited the employment of citizen craftsmen and a pronounced unwillingness on the part of Army officialdom to appropriate sufficient funds for annual maintenance. Because the structural decay was quite apparent as early as 1867 and continued to manifest itself throughout the life of the post, its causes warrant further analysis.

When Captain John Cours McFerran, Chief Quartermaster of the District of New Mexico, prepared the initial plans of Fort Union, he indicated that all structures were to have shingled roofs, which by definition would be pitched.<sup>14</sup> But on April 26, 1863, General Carleton

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12. Amos K. Kimball to Chief Quartermaster Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1876, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA; Kimball, "Plan of Fort Union, N.M.," July, 1876.

13. "Plan of Fort Union, N.M.," 1889, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

14. Carleton to Meigs, November 3, 1862, Letters Sent, Vol. 13, pp. 132-133, District of New Mexico, Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, RG 393, NA.

requested that the roofs of the new fort be covered with tin, reasoning that "Tin occasionally painted, will last for a great many years, is secure against water and against fire."<sup>15</sup> Authority for the change was soon forthcoming, and the redesigned roofs possessed a mere six inch pitch.<sup>16</sup> The tin panels which covered the roofs were soldered together and finally painted in an attempt both to protect the metal and to create a waterproof seal.<sup>17</sup> The Army failed on both counts. Almost from the beginning the paint peeled, the solder cracked, the tin panels separated, and water seeped into the walls and the ceiling plaster.<sup>18</sup>

Lydia Spencer Lane, wife of Commanding Officer Major William B. Lane, experienced the effects of the faulty roofs one evening as she prepared a dinner for seventeen. Just after she called her guests to the table and turned to make a final adjustment to the setting, she heard an "ominous crack," and before she could move, the plaster ceiling collapsed dealing her no physical harm but "filling every dish with plaster to the top."<sup>19</sup> Similar experiences were recorded later in the fort's experience, but the Lane misfortune is memorable because the commanding officer's quarters had only recently been completed.

Throughout its twenty-five year campaign to solve the problem of the leaking roofs, the Army tried coating the tin panels with ordinary paint, with asbestos paint, and finally with a combination of coal tar and

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15. Carleton to Meigs, April 26, 1863, Letters Sent, Vol. 12, p. 147, District of New Mexico, Records of U.S. Continental Commands, RG 393, NA.

16. Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Mizner, "Inspection Report," September 5, 1884, File 976, 1884, Letters Received, Records of the Office of the Inspector General, RG 159, NA.

17. Captain Andrew J. McGonnigle to Captain Augustus G. Robinson, July 13, 1870, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

18. Woodward, "Fort Union," p. 255.

19. Lydia Spencer Lane, I Married a Soldier or Old Days in the Old Army (Albuquerque: Horn and Wallace, Publishers, Inc., 1964), p. 146.

sand.<sup>20</sup> While each may have been temporarily successful, the result was always the same. Three years after Lydia Lane's evening of embarrassment, the district quartermaster reported that "all the roofs leak more or less."<sup>21</sup> From then until 1891, the occupants of the fort enjoyed only sporadic relief as the roofs continued to deteriorate.<sup>22</sup> Perhaps it was because of the sodden condition of the buildings in 1875, that Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt was prompted to inquire whether adobe quarters were a "fruitful source not only of rheumatism, but sciatica, and other forms of Neuralgia."<sup>23</sup>

The impairment of the roofs was hastened by the incessant wind which harassed the fort and regularly preyed on wooden privies, woodsheds, sections of adobe walls, the post flagstaff, gates, and

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20. Captain Amos S. Kimball, "Report of additions, alterations, and repairs to public buildings required at the Post of Fort Union, New Mexico," June 30, 1877, "Fort Union, Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA; Lieutenant Colonel William F. Drum to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Arizona, July 19, 1888, File 736 1888, Letters Received, Records of the Office of the Inspector General, RG 159, NA; First Lieutenant John W. Pullman, "Estimate of Repairs required on Public Buildings at Fort Union Depot N.M. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874," "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

21. Colonel John Irvin Gregg to Captain A.J. McGinnigle, July 13, 1870, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

22. William H. Gardner, "Medical Record for the 9th of April, 1874," Arrott Collection, Medical History, No. 1, p. 25; Major Andrew J. Alexander to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, March 29, 1875, Letters Sent, Vol. 16, pp. 312-13, Department of New Mexico, Records of U.S. Continental Commands, RG 393, NA; Genevieve LaTourrette, "Fort Union Memories," New Mexico Historical Review, XXVI (October, 1951), p. 283; Captain George H. Cook, map, "Fort Union, N.M.," 1883, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General RG 92, NA.

23. Peter Moffatt, "A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army with Descriptions of Military Posts," in Circular No. 8, Surgeon General's Office (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875), p. 306.



portions of the tin roofs.<sup>24</sup> In early November, 1885, for instance, Sentry Box No. 1 simply blew away in a blizzard.<sup>25</sup> During dry periods, the driving winds were accompanied by blowing sand. The powdery substance not only filtered into the quarters and lodged "round the windows and doors in little yellow mounds," but it also accumulated in drifts large enough to obstruct the road leading into the shop and warehouse area of the depot.<sup>26</sup> So severe was the problem in 1872 that the depot quartermaster requested permission to build an adobe wall across the northwest side of the depot grounds.<sup>27</sup> Authority was not forthcoming, however, and the drifts continued to pose problems for everyone except the post children.<sup>28</sup>

The cumulative effect of the violent rain, hail, and wind storms on the structures soon became readily apparent. As early as August, 1869, the exterior plaster that had been applied to protect the adobe had begun to fall off. And although a "yellow wash" was then applied with some positive results, First Lieutenant John Wesley Pullman, Depot Quartermaster, reported four years later that "The buildings are of adobes and bare from all plastering suffer more or less by each rain, . . ." Pullam further observed that if they were not quickly plastered some of the structures "will . . . be liable to fall down in less than one year."<sup>29</sup> The structures did not fall, but neither were they

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24. Captain George H. Cook to Post Adjutant, Fort Union, N.M., April 24, 1883, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA; LaTourrette, "Fort Union Memories," p. 278.

25. Woodward, "Fort Union," p. 285.

26. Lane, I Married a Soldier, p. 151.

27. Colonel Nelson Henry Davis, "Inspection Report of Fort Union, N.M.," December 28, 1872, 11 M1 1873, Letters Received, Records of the Office of the Inspector General, RG 159, NA.

28. Frederick Dale Giese, "Social Life at Fort Union, New Mexico, in the 1880s," (MA thesis, New Mexico Highlands University, 1964), p. 116.

29. First Lieutenant John W. Pullman to Quartermaster General USA, June 30, 1873, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

completely repaired. By the mid-1880s, water damage to many of the structures was so great that walls had to be supported by logs. In 1886, Colonel Henry Douglass, after an annual inspection, reported that:

The adobe buildings at this post were originally plastered on the exterior to protect them from the washings of the violent storms which prevail here during the summer. This plaster has fallen off, leaving the walls exposed to the weather. There is a heavy brick coping on top of the walls and the wall underneath becomes furrowed and hollowed out, weakening the walls very much, and the superincumbent weight of the coping renders the wall very insecure. Corners of buildings crack and fall out, whole sides of buildings fall out occasionally.<sup>30</sup>

Indeed, during an inspection six months later, the side wall of a squadroom separated from the roof and threatened to collapse completely until it was pushed back into place and braced with "heavy timbers."<sup>31</sup>

A vigorous program of regular maintenance could have prevented some of the major structural problems at the post were it not for the existence of an interesting paradox: during the summer months--the season in which structural repairs could most easily be made--the garrison was on patrol and absent from the fort.<sup>32</sup> It was the Army's stated preference to have repairs to the structures performed by the troops rather than by skilled civilian labor. But not only were the troops regularly unavailable to work on the buildings, but they also lacked the technical expertise needed to curtail Fort Union's structural decline. In 1870, for example, Commanding Officer Colonel J. Irvin Gregg recommended that a "competent Mechanic or Architect be directed to

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30. Colonel Henry Douglass, "Inspection Report of Fort Union, New Mexico," September 1-5, 1886, File 1036 1886, Letters Received, Records of the Office of the Inspector General, RG 159, NA.

31. Colonel William F. Drum, "Report of an inspection of the post of Fort Union, N.M., made by Lieutenant Colonel W.F. Drum, 12th Inf., Acting Inspector General, Department of Arizona, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of March, 1887."

32. Colonel Nelson Henry Davis, "Inspection Report," December 28, 1872; John W. Pullman to Quartermaster General USA, June 30, 1873.

examine the buildings" because Gregg did not "know of any repairs that can be made that will check this tendency [of the adobe walls to settle outward]." <sup>33</sup> Three years later Depot Quartermaster Pullman requested permission to hire four masons, two painters, and one carpenter to perform urgently needed repairs. He argued that the work could be accomplished in half the time (and at only a slightly additional cost) than if it were done by troops. <sup>34</sup>

With a classic display of Army intransigence, Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs denied the request and replied that:

If troops cannot keep the buildings they occupy from tumbling down, then the law of Congress is inoperative. I do not think it impossible for a company of American troops to take care of their own quarters. The people of a Mexican village, less educated--not more apt--build their villages without recourse to the outside world, and even provide all the material, to shelter themselves. . . . " <sup>35</sup>

Thus, during the 1880s, repairs were imperfectly accomplished by troops without the aid of civilian skilled labor, and the buildings continued to deteriorate. By 1886, the condition of the buildings was so poor that requests were again made for "a citizen tin-smith for repairing leaky roofs, a citizen mason to repair walls and a citizen carpenter to repair wood work." <sup>36</sup> The request was never honored, and in 1890, following a specially ordered inspection, Colonel Eugene A. Carr

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33. Colonel John Irvin Gregg to William A. Kobbe, Regimental Adjutant, November 21, 1870, Arrott Collection, 1870, No. 3, p. 57.

34. First Lieutenant John W. Pullman to Quartermaster General USA, June 30, 1873.

35. Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, 9th Endorsement (October 2, 1873) of First Lieutenant John W. Pullman to Quartermaster General USA, June 30, 1873. See also Colonel Robert Allen to Colonel Daniel Henry Rucker, November 22, 1874, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

36. Colonel Henry Douglass, "Inspection Report of Fort Union, New Mexico," September 1-5, 1886.

pronounced the fort "totally unfit for habitation."<sup>37</sup> The following year Fort Union was abandoned.

If the structures at Fort Union suffered from problems of design and from insufficient and ineffective maintenance, they were equally plagued by a belief on the part of numerous high-ranking Army officers that the sprawling complex was extravagant, expensive, and of little strategic importance. Beginning in 1870, these officials recommended that first the depot and later the post should be abandoned.<sup>38</sup> When Colonel Randolph B. Marcy visited the post during the summer of 1867, he expressed surprise at "the elaborate and expensive character of the buildings that have been and are now being erected at this post . . ." and further stated that the depot's officers' quarters were "far better than any officers' quarters that I have seen at any other frontier post."<sup>39</sup> During a subsequent inquiry into alleged unauthorized construction at Fort Union, Major General William A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, more pointedly observed that "the post has been costly beyond its true value, and whilst severe economy has been necessary elsewhere, it was very wrong to be lavishing money there."<sup>40</sup> Two years later in 1869, Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan caustically remarked that "it Fort Union has grown into proportions which never at any time were warranted by the wants of the public service. Quartermasters and Commanding Officers have gone on increasing and

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37. Quoted in Emmett, Fort Union, p. 402.

38. Ibid., pp. 349, 385, 398-400; Thomas J. McLaughlin, "History of Fort Union, New Mexico," (MA thesis, University of New Mexico, 1952).

39. Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, "Inspection Report," June 25, 1867, 1648 M 1867 filed with E151 1867 Letters Received (Main Series) 1861-70, Records of the Office of the Adjutant General, RG 94, NA.

40. Major General William A. Nichols, Endorsement (September 26, 1867) of Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, "Inspection Report," June 15, 1867. See also Brigadier General John Pope, 2nd Endorsement (October 5, 1875) of Captain Amos S. Kimball to Chief Quartermaster, District of New Mexico, September 16, 1875, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

building up an unnecessary post, until it has become by the unnecessary waste of public money, an eye sore."<sup>41</sup> Following that censorious appraisal, Brigadier General Edward D. Townsend, Adjutant General of the Army, ordered a halt to any additional construction.<sup>42</sup>

Perhaps the most conspicuous manifestation of this adverse viewpoint was the steady reduction of funds available for the maintenance of the buildings. Commanding officers of Fort Union after 1870 found it increasingly difficult to obtain funds for even the most minor kinds of repairs. In 1874, Major Andrew Jonathan Alexander summed up the sentiments of a number of commanding officers when, after requesting funds for repairs, he concluded "I feel that it is a hopeless task to attempt to get any money for this purpose but I represent the facts as part of my duty."<sup>43</sup>

Underlying the entire problem of structural deterioration at Fort Union was the inescapable fact that beginning in the early 1870s, the strategic importance of the fort, both as a depot and as a military outpost, began to diminish. Although during the first few years of its existence the third fort was the primary collection and distribution point for other forts in New Mexico, by 1872, supply trains from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, had taken over the role and regularly hauled their

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41. Quoted in Woodward, "Fort Union, New Mexico," p. 254.

42. Brigadier General Edward D. Townsend to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, October 13, 1869, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

43. A. J. Alexander to Acting Assistant Adjutant General, District of New Mexico, December 4, 1874, Letters Sent, Vol. 16, pp. 274-75, Department of New Mexico, Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, RG 393, NA. See also Andrew J. McGonnigle to D. H. Hickes, October 21, 1873, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

stores directly to the territory's sub-posts.<sup>44</sup> Supplies were thereafter occasionally drawn from Fort Union but only on an emergency basis.<sup>45</sup>

This diminution of the fort's logistical responsibilities directly affected the form and use of the fort's buildings. For example, following the fire of 1874, the transportation corral was rebuilt on a much smaller scale, reflecting a significant reduction in the demands being placed upon it.<sup>46</sup>

Furthermore, as the need for the Fort Union Depot continued to decline, one of the extraneous warehouses was converted into a gymnasium, bowling alley, and pistol range.<sup>47</sup>

The gradual erosion of the post's strategic importance was greatly accelerated in 1879 by the arrival of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad in Las Vegas. Supplies destined for New Mexico's forts were thereafter shipped by rail, and the need for the services offered by the Fort Union Depot no longer existed.<sup>48</sup> Indeed, the coming of the railroad

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44. Nelson Henry Davis, "Inspection Report," December 28, 1872; Jeremiah Howard Gilman to Robert Macfeely, November 14, 1878, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA; Woodward, "Fort Union, New Mexico," pp. 277-79.

45. Gilman to Macfeely, November 14, 1878; Woodward, "Fort Union, New Mexico," pp. 278-79.

46. John D. Creighton, "Diagram of Transportation Corral at Fort Union Depot, NM," August 4, 1874, Fort Union, New Mexico, No. 12, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, NA; Kimball, "Plan of Fort Union, N.M.," July, 1876.

47. Kimball, "Plan of Fort Union, N.M.," July, 1876; First Lieutenant James R. Cranston, "Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at Fort Union, New Mexico on the 31st day of March 1885)," March 31, 1885, "Fort Union," Consolidated Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, NA.

48. The need for a large garrison of troops at the post of Fort Union was sharply reduced following the Red River War in 1874. This campaign so demoralized the Plains Indians that troops from Fort Union were no longer required to patrol the Southern Plains. From then until the abandonment of the fort, local disorders provided the only diversion for the isolated troops. Utley, Fort Union, pp. 49, 57-58.

marked the passing of an era. Freight wagons no longer creaked over the Santa Fe Trail and into Fort Union to be repacked or repaired. The spirited industry that characterized the depot during its initial years of operation had vanished. The post stood plaintive and muted, neglected by its creator and rendered obsolete by America's transportation revolution. Yet efforts to abandon the fort were continually thwarted by the territory's military commanders. Fort Union lingered on for an additional twelve years and at the end represented nothing more than a decaying relic from another age.

It is evident that although the fort was conceived in greatness and heavily financed during the initial stages of construction, the third Fort Union became merely another unwanted western fort shortly after its construction. Plagued by official neglect and hostility, ineffective roofs, incessant winds, and drenching seasonal rains, the fort fought and lost a twenty-five year battle against progressively foundering adobe structures. When the fort was finally and officially abandoned in 1891, it was literally a shell of its former self. Many of the structures had been abandoned for years, and the remainder were only marginally habitable. The troops who marched away from Fort Union on May 15, 1891, left behind a post which had clearly outlived its usefulness and which, for a variety of reasons, had been relegated to spend its last years as a frontier outpost in ignominious decay.<sup>49</sup>

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49. There was much local sentiment for retaining Fort Union, but owners of the Mora grant, on which the post stood, wanted the army to move, a desire that nicely coincided with government intentions to abandon the fort. Army and Navy Journal, October 19, 1889.





**Part III: Fort Structures, 1863-1891**



## HS 1-9. Post Officers' Quarters

The Post of Fort Union possessed a row of nine Officers' Quarters: eight for Junior Officers and a larger one in the center of the line for the Commanding Officer. Like all the buildings at Fort Union, they were constructed in the Territorial Style with adobe walls which rested on stone foundations and were topped with a brick coping 18 inches high and 18 inches thick. A covered porch 8 feet wide supported by wooden columns extended across the entire front of each set of quarters. All nine structures had walled backyards. The buildings were apparently begun in 1864 but because of numerous unexplained delays were not completed until 1867. According to contemporary photographs and correspondence, the Commanding Officer's Quarters (HS 5) and the set of quarters on the north end of the line (HS 9) were completed in February of that year while the remaining seven sets were finished during the summer. When completed, the structures cost an estimated \$16,000 for HS 5 and \$14,122 each for the eight small quarters.

The nine structures were quite impressive for the plains of eastern New Mexico. The smallest room in the Commanding Officer's Quarters measured 17 by 15 feet while the largest measured 18½ by 19 feet. And although the Junior Officer's Quarters contained only 6 rooms they were equally expansive.

The officers' quarters served not only to house the posts officers but also, as in most military outposts, as the social center of the fort. Teas, dances, weddings, and social gatherings of all kinds were held there. Mrs. Orsemus Boyd, whose husband served at Fort Union during the 1870's later vividly recalled the setting in one of the quarters prior to a ball.

The quarters at Fort Union had an equally wide hall which was superb for dancing, and three rooms on each side. We had only to notify the quartermaster that a hop was given, when our barren hallway would immediately be transferred [sic] into a beautiful ballroom, with canvas stretched tightly over the floor, flags decorating the sides, and ceiling so charmingly draped as to make us feel doubly patriotic.

Genevieve LaTourrette, whose father was Post Chaplain from 1877 to 1891, mentioned a "hop room" which "had been beautifully decorated with flags and greens." This room undoubtedly was the hall in an unoccupied set of quarters which had been set aside for social functions. It was a similar hall which in 1885 was the setting for the wedding of Genevieve LaTourrette's sister.

The assignment of quarters was determined according to rank: senior officers got first choice; junior officers occupied those quarters that remained. The quarters were designed so that two officers could share a building; each occupying one side of the structure. But in reality, the number of officers which could be accommodated depended entirely "upon the ranks of those stationed there." A ranking officer, for example, could choose to occupy an entire building forcing junior officers to fend for themselves. After 1879 congestion was not as severe a problem as the population of the fort steadily dwindled.

The only two quarters to be specifically designated were the Commanding Officer's Quarters and the residence of the Post Chaplain. In 1867, the southernmost set of quarters (HS 1) was reserved for the Reverend John Woart. During the later years of the fort, however, the Post Chaplain, J.A.M. LaTourrette, occupied HS 3.

Throughout their existence, the nine quarters retained their original form and function. The only major modification was the addition in 1887 of "bathing facilities." Because water pipes had been connected to the quarters two years earlier, the "facilities" presumably consisted of bathtubs and lavatories.

As suggested above, however, the Army's primary interest in the quarters was in preventing their rapid deterioration. The circumstances surrounding their initial transfer upon completion from the Depot Quartermaster to the Commanding Officer was strangely prophetic. On October 17, 1866, Captain Henry Inman informed Colonel Elisha G. Marshall that HS 5 was ready for occupancy. Two months later after a brief residence, Marshall returned the structure to the Quartermaster

stating that "Three fire places or Chimneys smoke so that a man's life would be endangered in occupying same." Although the obstacle of the chimneys was apparently overcome, the next residents of the structure reported a host of other structural problems. From the occupancy of Colonel Williams and Lydia Spencer Lane in 1867 until the abandonment of the post in 1891, the officers' quarters at Fort Union were in an almost constant state of disrepair. Bulging walls, leaking roofs, and rotting floors appear to be the normal circumstances under which these quarters were occupied.

Lydia Lane vividly recounted several instances of falling ceiling plaster and the inability of the roof to provide shelter from the rain. Although during the early 1870s, the plaster ceilings were replaced with wood, the Army was never able to prevent the roofs from leaking or the exterior plaster from washing away.

Indeed, inspection reports, official correspondence, and other contemporary accounts are rife with descriptions of the structural deterioration of the post in general and the officers' quarters in particular.

The incessant deterioration of the quarters was apparently slowed only intermittently as repair funds became available or when emergency repairs were undertaken out of dire necessity. Certainly the latter was the case in 1874 after Commanding Officer Andrew J. Alexander reported that "unless something is done the whole rear walls of the Commanding Officer's Quarters will fall down and portions of the ceilings in all quarters are continually falling." The installation of wooden ceilings solved the problem of falling plaster but did not affect the leaking roofs. Three years later, the Commanding Officer reported that many of the rooms in the Officers' Quarters needed plastering, all required painting, and the roofs continued to leak, and that in addition, "the floors to all the verandahs are rotted, and in some instances are unsafe for the children to play over." But during the mid-1880s, extensive repairs were made to Officers Row and following several inspections their condition was listed as "Good." By 1887, however, the buildings again were "beginning

to show signs of dilapidation. Southwest corner of Commanding Officer's Quarters cracked and was in danger of falling out." From this date on, the Army made no attempt to maintain the nine structures. In 1889 Lt. George H. Burton reported that "the Officers' Quarters are probably in better condition generally than the rest of the post with the one exception noted above (hospital), and they all leak and the walls are gradually washing away. Should it be desired to undertake a general repair, it would be difficult to determine where to begin or where to end." It is clear that the Army did not desire to perform the necessary repairs and when the fort was abandoned in 1891 Officers Row, along with most of the other buildings, was rapidly succumbing to the elements.

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## HS 10. Flagstaff

The flagpole at all 19th century military installations was the symbol of not only the presence of the United States Army but also of the permanence of the individual post. As a result, its erection and the initial raising of the Stars and Stripes was attended to with considerable flourish and ceremony.

On the morning of June 16, 1867, with the troops colorfully arrayed and to the accompaniment of a canon charge, Corporal Joseph Schweigert ceremoniously hoisted, for the first time, the United States flag over the third Fort Union. For 16 years the flagstaff remained in the center of the parade ground opposite the Commanding Officer's Quarters. On January 29, 1883, however, during a violent dust storm, the flagpole toppled and "broke in small pieces." An 1884 map of the Post reveals that when replaced the flagpole was relocated at the south end of the parade ground halfway between HS 1 and HS 11.

Sometime between 1884 and 1889, the flagpole was moved to the opposite end of the parade ground. But for some reason it was situated slightly off center so that it stood closer to HS 9 than to HS 14. It was undoubtedly from this final position that the remaining troops of the 10th infantry lowered Fort Union's flag for the final time in May, 1891.

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## HS 11-14. Company Quarters

Commenced in 1865 under the direction of Depot Quartermaster Captain Henry J. Farnsworth, the first set of company barracks (probably HS 14) was completed and occupied by December, 1866. Another set (probably HS 13) was not quite finished by that date but was nevertheless occupied. Prior to December, 1866, the troops had been living in quarters in the star fort, but in October a severe rainstorm flooded those quarters and the troops subsequently moved into the unfinished barracks. The two remaining quarters were probably completed the following summer. Farnsworth described the completed structure as standing "one story high, [with] adobe walls 18 inches thick, stone foundation, tin roof, and battlement or cornice of brick 18 inches high and 18 inches thick. . . ." He estimated that each building cost approximately \$12,527.

In 1870 the four barracks with their structural deficiencies were depicted as follows:

The barracks are one story high, with flat tin roofs, which, in this climate, do not answer, for the reason that where artillery is used, the firing springs the nails and solder, and severs the attachments. The adobe settles and causes the tin also to loosen; the tin rusts; the high winds detach it; and, in every respect, it is more expensive and less serviceable than shingles.

The squad rooms are ceiled; each measures  $72\frac{1}{2}$  by  $26\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 12 feet high, and contains twenty-one movable single bunks, giving 1,098 cubic feet per man. Each has three ventilators, being round tin pipes ten inches in diameter, and three and a half feet long, extending above the roof, and located in the ceiling twenty-three feet from each other.

The four "U"-shaped structures were arranged in such a manner that they formed the perimeter of two large rectangles enclosing two courtyards each measuring approximately 260 by 116 feet. At either end of each courtyard was a well from which water was drawn, initially, by hand. By June, 1873, the well adjacent to HS 14 was equipped with horsepower, a force pump, and possibly a small reservoir. Each of the

wells was apparently covered by a well house but the exact form and extent of those structures remains unknown. According to an 1883 map of the Post, a sink (privy) was located within the confines of the southern quadrangle. Although the sink was conveniently situated in the exact center of the enclosure, it is doubtful that it remained there for any length of time because of its proximity to the two wells. (This sink is not represented on any map either prior to, or after, 1883.) The quadrangle-side entrances were protected by a shed type porch which extended completely around the three courtyard sides of each structure.

Each of the four barracks initially contained two squadrooms, a mess room, kitchen, ration room, reading room, ordnance room, storeroom, and an orderly room. The function of these rooms changed only slightly between 1867 and 1891. In 1872, the reading room had been allotted to the First Sergeant. Two years later structures 11, 13, and 14 each possessed a bathroom which probably was located in what was formerly the orderly room. In 1886, lavatories and new bathtubs were installed in the quarters, probably in the same rooms. As in the case of the Officers' Quarters, this latest hygienic improvement followed the introduction of water pipes to the quarters.

The Library, like the Chapel, initially had been situated in the building which surrounded the Post Corral, but by June, 1872, had been moved to one of the barracks. In 1886, Depot Quartermaster 1st Lt. James R. Cranston listed it as part of HS 14. Whether it had been located there for the previous 14 years is not known.

Although during the 1880's the Chapel occupied the same room as the Library, it had been located in several other structures prior to its move to the Barracks. In 1889 the Post Library and Reading room occupied the Squadroom of HS 14. The two L's were "used by Troop G - 6th Cavalry for shops and store rooms."

Maintenance of the barracks was a constant need. As early as 1874 parts of the ceilings were collapsing, endangering lives and property, and by 1881 most of the structures were "more or less out of repair." In

the mid-1800s front porches were added to the structures. Yet deterioration continued. Roofs almost always needed fixing, and the adobe fabric of the walls was beginning to show its age. In 1887 the barracks were deemed unsafe, with "many of the walls. . . propped up with large poles and pieces of timber." Two years later an inspector wrote that "they are tumbling down. . . [and] are barely habitable." Their condition had not improved to any extent by the time of Fort Union's abandonment.

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## HS 15. Company Quarters

Historic Structure 15, as well as its counterpart (HS 25) on the other side of the Post Corral, proved to be one of the most versatile structures at Fort Union. Subjected to the administrative vicissitudes of the post, it was repeatedly modified to fill the needs of the moment. Constructed in the Territorial Style, the structure was one of two facilities which were adapted into a barracks to accommodate two additional companies of troops when Fort Union was expanded from a four- to a six-company post. Occupancy of HS 15 was, however, sporadic at best, especially after 1879.

Initial plans called for HS 15 to extend the entire length of the Post Corral and to principally contain storerooms for the Post Quartermaster and Commissary. But when actually constructed (it was probably finished during the summer of 1867) it stretched only two-thirds of the distance and contained, from west to east, a privy and lime storage, a coal storage with an adjoining blacksmith's shop, a large granary, a harness room, and quarters and offices for both the post commissary and quartermaster sergeants. But between 1867 and 1872, the duties of the Post Quartermaster and Commissary were absorbed by the Depot Quartermaster. Thus, by 1872 the offices and quarters formerly occupied by those individuals had been converted into commissary granaries. Other changes to the 30 by 275 foot structure by 1872 included an ordnance storeroom adjacent to the privy, and a granary and stables where the coal storage and blacksmith's shop had been located. The following year, the stables were apparently turned back into workshops.

Between 1875 and 1876, HS 15 was transformed into company quarters as part of the plan to expand the fort to a six-company post. The alterations effectively changed the interior character of the structure. A kitchen was built on the site of the earlier privy, and the troops also added a dining room, a squadroom, and office and quarters for a first sergeant, and two storerooms. It was in this form that the building remained until the late 1880s.

Because of its incidental nature, HS 15 fared perhaps even worse than other structures at the fort. Just before the 1875-1876 alterations the Depot Quartermaster, Captain Amos S. Kimball, described it as being "much out of repair." Although those modifications presumably improved the condition of the structure, in 1883 another Quartermaster reported that the eastern wall had entirely collapsed. Two years later, during another period of occupancy, the army installed two lavatories and a bathtub. Continued deterioration, however, could not be avoided, and by October, 1889, HS 15 had been abandoned and was used exclusively for the storage of ordnance and as a shooting gallery.

#### SOURCES

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Colonel Herbert M. Enos to Chief Quartermaster's Office, September 24, 1867.

## HS 16. Laundresses' Quarters

The Laundresses' Quarters, of which there were three sets at Fort Union, were occupied by married enlisted men whose wives worked as laundresses, as well as by local women who were employed at the fort as laundresses. Occasionally the quarters were speciously occupied by women of easy virtue. More than a few of these opportunists were banished from the post for being women "of bad repute."

This row of quarters, located directly northeast of Company Quarters HS 11 and 12, was probably completed during the summer of 1867. The building measured 20 feet by 244 feet, excluding the prison (HS 17) on the northwest end, and contained eleven, separate rooms, each of which measured 18 feet by 20 feet. When the structure was initially constructed, the two rooms next to the Prison were used as offices for the Post Adjutant and the Sergeant Major.

These Quarters apparently maintained the same function and appearance throughout their existence. They experienced the same degree of weathering as did other structures at Fort Union and they underwent extensive repairs in 1874 and 1877. During the latter year the broad flagstone walk in front of the structure was constructed. Although HS 16 remained occupied and received a modicum of maintenance, its condition continued to deteriorate. The annual inspection reports for both 1885 and 1886 pronounced its condition as "bad."

### SOURCES

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National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1872, 1877, 1885.

National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Letter, Colonel Herbert M. Enos to unknown recipient, September 24, 1867.

War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 8. A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions of Posts. By John S. Billings. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875.



## HS 17. Prison

The military prison was one of the last buildings to be constructed at Fort Union. Finished during June, 1868, the structure consisted of a stone cell block which was completely enclosed by adobe walls and the usual tin roof. The cell block contained ten cells, each of which measured 8 feet long by 5 feet wide by 8 feet high. Each cell possessed a heavy wooden door. The entire structure measured 36 feet 7 inches by 48 feet. A plan of the prison drawn in May, 1867, shows the adobe structure as having five windows on either side, one window on the southeast end (where it joins HS 16), and two windows which flanked a center entrance on the northwest end. Because this map was drawn before the structure was built, it is not known whether the completed prison fenestration resembled that depicted in the May, 1867, plan. The windows were apparently equipped with shutters. Although the Prison was undoubtedly heated in some manner, there is no known documentary evidence that the structure ever possessed a fireplace.

Constructed of stone, the Prison cell block represents the best preserved structure at Fort Union. The adobe shell which surrounded it, however, experienced the same structural decline shared by most of the Post's other adobe structures. During the summer of 1875, an intractable prisoner named Charles McMann illustrated the unstable condition of the fort's adobe buildings when he "broke through the walls of the Military Prison and partly succeeded in breaking down the wall of the Cavalry corral . . ." Ten years later, after the roof had been repaired and painted, the windows repaired, the interior whitewashed and a ventilator installed, Depot Quartermaster First Lieutenant James R. Cranston reported that the building was only in "fair" condition. And although Cranston submitted a proposal in 1888 for extensive repairs to the prison (and to most other structures at the fort), the plan was apparently rejected because in April, 1889, Inspector General Lieutenant Colonel George H. Burton pronounced it to be "old and tumbling down." Apparently, however, the prison continued to be used until the abandonment of Fort Union.

## SOURCES

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War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 4. Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts.

## HS 18. Cavalry Corral

The Cavalry Corral was enclosed on the southeast and southwest sides by HS 15, 16, and 17 and on the northwest, northeast, and a portion of the southeast side by an adobe wall twelve feet high. Within the corral, the Army constructed two parallel stables each measuring 250 feet by 30 feet. These wooden structures were built on stone foundations and possessed pitched, shingled roofs. The two stables were open structures until the mid-1870's when they were completely enclosed with vertical plank siding. Along the wall which ran southeast and southwest from the two stables to the northwestern end of HS 15 were long shed-like stables which were built into the corral wall. These structures, one of which measured 174 feet by 16 feet and the other 100 feet by 10 feet, consisted of a shed roof which extended into the corral from the wall and which was supported by wooden posts. In addition, a June 30, 1873, map of the Post shows a sink adjacent to, but outside of, the northwestern corner of the corral.

In September, 1867, Depot Quartermaster First Lieutenant Alexander Sutorious, noted that the "Post Corral was about one fifth completed, the walls being all up and the roofs on." It is presumed that the stables were completed sometime during the following spring and summer.

The stables remained in use probably until the late 1880's. Although the evidence is both conflicting and confusing, it seems that both buildings were demolished sometime between March 18, 1887, when Lieutenant Colonel W.J. Drum alluded to their existence, and 1889, when a map of the Post listed them as having been "Torn Down." (The structural chronology of the stables within the cavalry corral is imprecise. Neither the stables nor the sheds are depicted on maps of the Post after 1883. Although inspection reports after 1883 clearly reveal that the stables were present, it is impossible to determine the extent of the structures during the 1880's or precisely when they were abandoned and torn down.)

## SOURCES

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National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Captain George W. Bradley to Major Marshall I. Ludington, September 24, 1867; September 30, 1867; May 18, 1869. First Lieutenant Alexander Sutorius to Colonel Herbert M. Enos, September 30, 1867.

War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 8. A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions of Posts.

## HS 19. Laundresses' Quarters

This set of Laundresses' Quarters measured 198 feet by 20 feet and contained ten 20 foot by 20 foot cubicles when it was completed during the summer of 1867. Each room contained a fireplace, but shared a chimney with the adjoining compartment. If it were constructed on the same plan as the other two sets of Laundresses' Quarters, HS 19 did not possess a porch and each room contained a single door and window.

Initially erected as quarters for the employees of the post quartermaster, the building gradually evolved into a kind of multi-purpose facility until 1875, when it became another residence for the post laundresses. At various times it served as a paint shop, as a shop and quarters for a saddler sergeant (1872), and as quarters and storerooms for non-commissioned officers (1873). Even after it became a residence for laundresses, two of the ten rooms were used for the storage of ice.

Because of its non-essential nature HS 19 probably received less maintenance than the other buildings at Fort Union. On a map of the fort dated 1883, the eastern end of the building was listed as having collapsed. Although the wall was probably rebuilt, the quarters' condition remained "Bad" throughout the decade in spite of moderate repairs in 1886 and 1888. An 1889 inspection report characterized the building as "falling down," the only structure on the post so designated. HS 19 was undoubtedly occupied in 1888 when the last repairs took place, but it is not definitely known whether the structure was inhabited at the time the post was abandoned in 1891.

## SOURCES

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National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Captain George W. Bradley to Major Marshall I. Ludington, May 18, 1869.

Inspection Reports, 1870, 1885, 1886.

## HS 20. Wheelwright, Carpenter, Blacksmith Shops

The building containing HS 20 and HS 21 was probably among those completed during the summer of 1867. It measured 214 feet by 30 feet and contained three large rooms with one smaller chamber usually used for coal storage. Built in the Territorial Style like most of the buildings in the post corrals, it did not possess a porch.

For most of its existence this structure housed shops for a wheelwright, a carpenter, and, at the northeastern end, a blacksmith. During the 1870s, however, one of the rooms was used as a messroom for prisoners. It then reverted briefly to a shop. In later years, because of its poor condition, HS 20 was used as a storehouse.

During the 1870's HS 20 suffered from the elements as much as any other structure at Fort Union. During the following decade, however, the building experienced a rapid structural decline. A map of the post in 1883 noted that the walls of several of the rooms were bulging and that the northeastern end of the blacksmith's shop had completely collapsed. Within two years the building was considered unsafe and was used only for storage purposes. HS 20 continued to deteriorate and between 1886 and 1889 it was totally dismantled.

### SOURCES

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Inspection Reports, 1870, 1885, 1886.

## HS 21. Chapel, School, and Library

Located next to the post guardhouse, HS 21 functioned variously as a chapel, a schoolhouse, and a library through most of Fort Union's existence. Despite the remoteness of the post, religion and education remained important concerns for many of the soldiers and their families. Although chaplains stationed at the fort were always of the Protestant faith, Catholic soldiers attended mass given by traveling priests who occasionally passed through the country.

HS 21 was built in 1867 to serve as a chapel, "the basement to be used as a schoolroom for enlisted men &c." By 1869 the structure was also functioning as a library, although three years later an inspecting officer found it unsuitable for its purpose. Operation of the post school was placed under the supervision of the chaplain. It was to "be properly policed each day by the prisoners under the charge of the guard at such hours as will not interfere with the School." Both enlisted men and dependent children attended classes in separate rooms of the building.

The adobe structure housed the schoolroom and library (300 volumes by 1889) from the time of its construction. The post chapel, however, was moved, according to an 1872 inspection report, to the north side of the post quartermaster corral. In 1877 the church services were once again held in the schoolroom, but in March, 1880, they were being held in the post commander's office. By the late 1880s services were again being held in the library room. The school functioned intermittently, its operation dependent on enrollment and thus on the fluctuations of garrison strength. Generally, an enlisted man was designated as "overseer" of the school; qualified teachers were seldom encountered at Fort Union, despite repeated requests by the post commander that a "competent" school teacher be assigned there.



## SOURCE

- Arrott Collection, 1867, No. 1, p. 23. Colonel Elisha Marshall to the Quartermaster General, January 18, 1867.
- Arrott Collection, 1870. Card No. 00223. Fort Union Order No. 115, September 19, 1870.
- Arrott Collection, 1880. Card No. 00333. Fort Union General Order No. 28, September 14, 1880.
- Arrott Collection, 1881. Card No. 00352. Fort Union Order No. 92, December 3, 1881.
- Arrott Collection, 1882. Card No. 00357. Captain Thomas K. Smith to the Adjutant General, May 18, 1882.
- Arrott Collection, 1886. Card No. 00392. Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Mizner to the Adjutant General, November 5, 1886.
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- National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Reports, 1872, 1886, 1887, 1889.

## HS 22. Guardhouse

Fort Union's Guardhouse contained three or four rooms measuring, respectively, 32 feet 7 inches by 16 feet ("One Person Room"), 18 feet by 18 feet (Guard Room), and 18 feet by 13 feet (N.C.O. Room). Each room contained a fireplace, and the structure might have possessed a porch along its southeast and southwest sides. Like the prison, the post guardhouse was probably not completed until sometime in 1868. The finished structure measured 32 feet 7 inches by 36 feet.

The function of the guardhouse was to provide a central station for the Corporal of the Guard and for the detention of prisoners on a temporary basis. It continued to serve in that capacity until 1891.

Structurally, the Guardhouse differed little from the other buildings at the fort with its leaky roof, falling plaster, and gradually eroding adobe walls. Although the building underwent occasional repairs, the general trend was toward structural instability and frailty. In 1889, Lieutenant Colonel George H. Burton described it as "old and tumbling down," and three months later Fort Union's commanding officer termed it "dilapidated." Even though its condition remained bad, there is no evidence that it was abandoned earlier than 1891.

### SOURCES

- Arrott Collection, 1867, No. 1, p. 62. Captain William M. Lane to Captain Henry Inman, February 13, 1867.
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National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Captain George W. Bradley to Major Marshall I. Ludington, May 18, 1869. Colonel Nathan A.M. Dudley to Assistant Adjutant General, July 18, 1877.

Inspection Reports, 1870, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Colonel Herbert M. Enos to unidentified recipient, September 24, 1867.

War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 4. Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts, p. 260.

### HS 23. Laundresses' Quarters

This set of Laundresses' Quarters, like HS 16, was completed during the summer of 1867. It measured 292 feet by 20 feet, including the guardhouse and the bakery, and contained eleven cubicles, each of which measured 18 feet by 20 feet. Each cubicle contained a fireplace and shared a chimney with its neighbor. Like its counterpart, HS 16, this structure did not possess a porch.

Although used principally as quarters for laundresses, the building also served other functions. Until 1877, the post bakery occupied the second and possibly the third rooms from the northwestern end of the structure. During that year the bakery was moved to the extreme northwest end of the building and its former location was converted into quarters. This conversion was the only known instance of HS 23 ever being significantly altered. In 1869 the depot quartermaster, Captain George W. Bradley, reported that one of the rooms was used as the post library. Although Bradley did not specify in which room the library was located, in all probability it occupied a cubicle close to the guardhouse in order to be more centrally located. By 1872 the library had been moved to one of the barracks. The building's use as quarters for laundresses continued until the late 1880s. Thereafter, according to a medical report of October 1889, the building was used for the storage of ordnance property.

### SOURCES

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Inspection Reports, 1885, 1886.

National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Colonel Herbert M. Enos to unidentified recipient, September 24, 1867.

## HS 24. Bakery

The original site of the post bakery was in the second (and possibly the third) cubicle from the northwest end of HS 23. The original 1866 plans for the post called for the end room of laundresses' row to be used for the storage of coal and lime. It is doubtful that this ever occurred, for on maps prepared after the buildings had been erected the lime storage was located in the western end of HS 25. In any case, a map of the post dated June 30, 1872, indicated that the end room was used for the "Band Kitchen & messroom." During 1875, however, HS 25 was extensively remodeled and the new facilities included both the quarters and kitchen for the regimental band. As a result, HS 24 was converted to laundresses' quarters. Because of the posting of two additional companies to Fort Union, the original bakery apparently proved incapable of meeting the increased demands placed upon it. Thus, in 1877, a new oven was constructed on the site of the first oven, but oriented to the north so that the bakery could occupy the northernmost room of HS 23.

The bakery remained in this location until the fort was abandoned and possibly received better treatment, because of its important function, than most of the other structures. In 1887 Colonel William F. Drum remarked that "The Commanding Officer gave his personal attention to the management of the bakery." Nevertheless, Lieutenant Colonel George H. Burton noted two years later that the bakery was "ample in capacity, but tumbling down."

### SOURCES

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- Arrott Collection, 1877, No. 3, p. 7. Lieutenant Colonel Nathan A.M. Dudley Report, July 18, 1877.

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Inspection Reports, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889.

## HS 25. Company Quarters

As originally planned and constructed, HS 25 contained the offices and storerooms of the post quartermaster. When completed during the summer of 1867, the structure measured 410 feet by 30 feet and comprised (from the bakery northeastward) two privies and a lime storage, a 106-foot-long granary, a commissary storeroom, a small issuing room, another commissary storeroom, quarters and offices for both the post commissary and quartermaster, and, finally, a 100-foot storeroom for quartermaster stores. Between 1867 and 1872 the large granary was divided and the northeastern half became the post chapel. By 1872, however, the depot quartermaster and commissary had absorbed the responsibilities of the post quartermaster and commissary and the supplies which had been stored in HS 25 were transferred to the depot. From 1873 to 1875 the now-extraneous structure served as quarters for the Eighth Cavalry Band and "Extra Duty Men," and continued to house the chapel.

In 1875 the army decided to expand Fort Union from a four- to a six-company post. Though "much out of repair," HS 25 was extensively altered to accommodate both a full company of soldiers and the regimental band. The work was completed during the summer of 1876. The new structure consisted of a kitchen (located over a former privy), a dining room, a squadroom, an office and quarters for a first sergeant, and a reading room, and in addition a kitchen, dining room, quarters, squadroom, and storeroom all for the use of the band. Chapel services were moved to HS 21. HS 25 served in this capacity until its abandonment late in 1889, although in 1886 the depot quartermaster reported that one of the rooms was being used as a "Theatre."

Available evidence indicates that both HS 25 and HS 15 were only occasionally occupied and were employed when all six companies were present at the fort. As a result, those two structures experienced more rapid deterioration than did the four original barracks. An 1883 map of Fort Union noted that the northeastern end of the building had "fallen in ruins," and depicted the north wall as having "bulged." The collapsed



wall was apparently rebuilt in 1885 and the building otherwise sufficiently repaired for Depot Quartermaster Cranston to describe its overall condition as "Fair." Four years later, however, all six barracks were in an obvious state of advanced neglect. "They are tumbling down and are more or less propped up with poles. The floors are out of order; the roofs all leak. They are barely habitable." By October, 1889, HS 25 was used only for the storage of ordnance property.

### SOURCES

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Inspection Reports, 1870, 1872, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Colonel Herbert M. Enos to unidentified recipient, September 24, 1867.

## HS 26. Post Quartermaster Corral

The post quartermaster corral was completed during the summer of 1868. Surrounded on three sides by HS 19-25, this corral was enclosed on the northeast by a 12-foot-long adobe wall which linked HS 25 to HS 19. Although Captain Henry Inman planned in 1867 to erect two "Mule Stables" in the corral, he constructed only one. The new stable measured 160 feet by 30 feet, contained a total of thirty-four stalls, and was erected perpendicularly to the adobe wall. Each stall opened to the outside and possessed an individual door. The structure had a pitched shingled roof and an exterior of horizontal plank siding. In 1869 Depot Quartermaster George W. Bradley reported that the post corral contained stables for 100 mules. Existing evidence indicates that the corral contained only the one stable in 1869 and that it measured 160 feet by 30 feet. An 1872 diagram of the proposed extension of this structure reveals that the stalls were 10 feet wide and thus the stable could accommodate twenty-six animals excluding the eight stalls reserved for officers' horses. Even if two animals occupied each stall, the total would be far below 100. Either Bradley overestimated the capacity of the corral or at that early date the corral contained several temporary structures that were never represented on maps of the fort and which were subsequently removed. During 1872 the building was extended to a total length of 198 feet containing thirty-eight stalls and a Carriage House measuring 15 feet by 30 feet. The stalls for the post quartermaster's animals faced the center of the structure and access to them was gained through a single entrance at the southwestern end of the building. Both the officers' stables and the carriage house possessed doors on either side of the structure.

A second stable was added in 1875-1876, when the fort was expanded to accommodate six companies. This probably identical stable was constructed parallel to, and north of, the 1868 structure. These buildings remained standing until sometime just prior to 1889 when they were dismantled.

Other structures in the post corral included a well "with forcepump and horsepower" and a water tank both of which were located northwest of the two stables. When the underground water system was installed in 1885 the well was abandoned. According to an 1889 plat of the fort, a sink was located in the center of the corral.

#### SOURCES

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Inspection Reports, 1872, 1887.

National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. First Lieutenant Alexander Sutorius to unidentified recipient, September 30, 1867.

## HS 27-29. Depot Officers' Quarters

The depot officers' quarters were begun during July and August, 1865, and although the depot quartermaster's residence (HS 29) was completed by February 1, 1866, the other two structures were not finished until the first half of 1867. Built on the same generous plan as the residence of the post commander, these three structures each had four spacious rooms on either side of a wide central hall. Each measuring 57 feet by 78 feet, excluding an 8-foot-wide front porch, the buildings were described by Colonel Randolph B. Marcy in 1867 as being "far better than any officers' quarters that I have seen at any other frontier post." Each residence was enclosed on three sides by a ten-foot-high adobe wall and connected one to the other in front by a four-to-five-foot-high picket fence. Behind each set of quarters stood a wooden privy. In 1885 HS 28 possessed a chicken house measuring 12 feet wide by 30 feet long by 10 feet high. In addition, each residence probably had a small structure for the storage of firewood; there is no evidence, however, to document the existence of these facilities. Each of the nine post quarters possessed a wood house.

It is interesting that although the depot quarters were designed and constructed on the same plan as HS 5, the initial cost of the post commander's residence was considerably more: \$16,900 compared to only \$9,324 for each of the three depot quarters. Because the exteriors of all four buildings were essentially the same, it is presumed that the significant cost differential was due to greater attention to the interior finishing of HS 5. (The only significant exterior difference between the two groups of structures is that the post quarters possessed pedimented window cornices whereas the depot quarters displayed horizontal cornices. Both were of an ornate style.)

Unlike other buildings at Fort Union, the depot officers' quarters appear to have survived throughout most of their existence with only minimal structural deterioration. Perhaps one reason for this extended period of structural integrity is that the Depot, unlike the Post; employed a large number of civilian laborers who could be called upon regularly to

perform repairs. Nonetheless, by the late 1880s these structures also began to show some signs of neglect and disuse.

In November, 1871, HS 28 was totally gutted by fire and was not repaired until sometime between June, 1876, and June, 1877. At the same time all three structures were the subject of extensive repairs. In 1885 and during the early months of 1886 the quarters were again thoroughly reconditioned. During this latter renovation lavatories, and probably bathtubs, too, were installed in all three buildings. Yet in September, 1886, Colonel Henry Douglass reported that the structures were in a "dilapidated condition." Possibly severe summer rain and hail storms could have erased earlier structural improvements. Whatever the case, the structures thereafter deteriorated rapidly, and by October, 1889, all three had been abandoned as quarters. Only HS 28 continued to be of service. Reported as being in "Bad" condition, it functioned for awhile as the post school.

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National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Inspection Report, 1867.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1872.

War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 8. A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions of Posts, p. 105.

### HS 30. Quartermaster's Office

The depot quartermaster's office was probably completed in late 1866 or early 1867. It was present in June, 1867, when Colonel Randolph B. Marcy inspected Fort Union. The office measured 57 feet by 54 feet and contained four rooms, two of which measured 18 feet by 23 feet 6 inches, and two of which measured 18 feet by 23 feet. The eight-foot wide front porch enclosed only the front door and the two sets of windows on either side of the door and did not extend across the entire front of the building as did HS 1-9 and 27-29. An adobe wall ten feet in height extended to the rear of the structure for a distance of 244 feet, and a picket fence connected the front of the office with HS 29. Colonel Andrew W. Evans, who inspected the depot in 1868, reported that "five clerks are employed. The offices are in very good order, and completely and handsomely furnished and fitted up; the walls are adorned with plans and views of the Depot, &c."

Like the depot officers' quarters, the quartermaster's office appears to have been adequately maintained throughout its existence. On November 28, 1877, the quartermaster's personal office and the adjoining hall burned. The damage was not extensive, however, and the structure was repaired during April, 1879.

During the 1880s the post commanding officer also maintained an office in this structure. Possibly he located his office there earlier, although documentary evidence suggests his presence at this location from 1885 until 1891. In 1889 two of the offices were occupied by the quartermaster, while one room served the post commander, and the other by the post adjutant, who may have occupied an office in this building prior to 1885. The structure undoubtedly continued to serve as the central office for the post and depot until the fort was abandoned.

## SOURCES

- Arrott Collection, 1879, No. 2, p. 67. "Medical History, Fort Union," November 28, 1877.
- National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1889.
- National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photograph of Fort Union, SC-88008.
- National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Estimate for Repairs, June 30, 1874.
- National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Inspection Report, 1867.
- National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1872.



## HS 31. Commissary Office

The commissary office was probably completed about the same time as HS 30, and in plan and design was identical to it. Apparently the two buildings differed only in the type of fence which enclosed them. While HS 30 possessed a ten-foot-high adobe wall, the commissary office was originally surrounded by a board fence. This was somewhat changed in 1874 when an adobe wall was constructed along the south and west sides of the rear enclosure. The north portion of the old board fence apparently remained intact.

Although the building was primarily used as the commissary office, at different times it also served as the forage master's office, and as an officers' quarters.

Like many of Fort Union's buildings, HS 31's condition fluctuated according to a number of factors. During the 1880s it was variously described as "Bad," "Good," and "Fair." In 1886, a lavatory was installed but by 1889 the building had been abandoned.

### SOURCES

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National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Estimate for Repairs, June 30, 1874.

Inspection Reports, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1888.

National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Inspection Report, 1867.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1872.

### HS 32. Depot Clerk's Quarters (Post Office)

The depot clerks' quarters, like HS 30 and 31, measured 57 feet by 54 feet, contained four rooms, and was completed by June, 1867. Differing from those structures, however, HS 32 throughout its existence possessed a board fence in its rear. Apparently the western end of the 244-foot-long enclosure was changed to adobe in 1874 when the adobe wall was constructed for the commissary office, but the north and south sides of the enclosure remained of wood.

Originally, HS 32 was used as quarters for the clerks of the depot, but during 1876-1877 the partition between the northern two rooms was removed, perhaps to accommodate the fort's postmistress, Mrs. J.W. Brent, who was occupying the building by 1883. Information regarding the use of HS 32 as a post office remains unclear. In November, 1875, the commanding officer of Fort Union, Captain Henry A. Ellis, reported that "The Post Office at this place is a small tumble down structure of mud and broken boards utterly unsuited for the purpose to which it is applied." Ellis requested that a more suitable building be erected by the Post Office Department for the preservation of Fort Union's mail. Two sets of plans were submitted and the request, initially denied, was later approved. But the new structure never materialized. Given the apparent decrepit nature of the mud-and-board building in 1875 and the removal of the partition in the clerks' quarters shortly thereafter, it seems likely that HS 32 became the location for the post office at that time, when further occupation of the enfeebled structure became untenable. If this were the case, Mrs. Brent occupied the building and carried on postal transactions there from roughly 1876 until just before 1885.

In the latter year she evidently vacated HS 32, for it was described in an inspection report as an officers' quarters. While serving in this capacity, a lavatory was installed in the structure. Between 1886 and 1889, HS 32 reverted once again to a quarters for the depot clerks. By October, 1889, the building had been abandoned.

## SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 1, p. 4. Inspection Report, 1889.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1883.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Estimate for Repairs, June 30, 1874.

Inspection Reports, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1888.

National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. Inspection Report, 1867.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1872.

## HS 33-34. Cisterns

The depot contained two circular cisterns which were located between the depot offices and warehouses. Evidence indicates only that the northern cistern (HS 33) was in existence by June, 1868, and that the southern one (HS 34) was under construction in October, 1869. Each reservoir measured 15 feet in diameter and 16 feet deep. Each was lined with brick, and possessed a low domed top constructed of brick and covered with plaster. An opening approximately 2 feet by 3 feet provided access into each cistern, which had a capacity of 20,000 to 22,000 gallons. Both cisterns were connected by pipes to the roofs of the depot warehouses. Sometime prior to 1876 each reservoir was enclosed by a decorative pipe and chain fence.

In 1883, the depot quartermaster obtained two "double action force pumps" and probably installed them on the two reservoirs the following year. When fitted out with rubber hoses, these pumps provided additional protection against fire. Although documentary evidence is uncertain, both cisterns probably remained in use until the abandonment of the post.

## SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1873, No. 2. Inspection Report, 1873.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photographs of Fort Union, SC-88019, 623.19789.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Brigadier General Edward D. Townsend to the Quartermaster General, October 13, 1869; First Lieutenant William F. Rice to Chief Quartermaster, District of New Mexico, December 15, 1883.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," pp. 251-52.

## HS 35. Sun Dial

The sun dial is located midway between the site of depot officers' quarters HS 28 and the depot mechanics' shops (HS 36). It consists of a limestone pedestal with a base measuring 2 feet 9 inches square beneath a rectangular column 3 feet 10 7/8 inches high by 1 foot 7 inches square. A cap on top measures 1 foot 11 inches square. Hour marks are present on the top and on the four sides. Date of erection of the sun dial is unknown. Some time after 1897 the portion above the base was taken and exhibited in front of Springer Hall at Highlands University, Las Vegas, New Mexico. Most of the missing pieces were returned to their Fort Union site in 1956-57. The gnomon, or triangular plate located on the top of the sun dial, has been replaced.

### SOURCE

Fort Union National Monument. Research files. Historical photograph of the Fort Union sun dial dated 1897.

Note cards.

## HS 36. Mechanics' Shops

The large U-shaped mechanics' corral was among those buildings completed during the spring and summer of 1867. The structure measured 31 feet by 23 feet 6 inches along the west side, 156 feet by 23 feet 6 inches along the south side, and 300 feet by 23 feet 6 inches along the east side. The number and extent of the various shops which made up the mechanics' corral was graphically reported by Depot Quartermaster, Captain George W. Bradley, in June, 1868:

The mechanic's [sic] corral is formed by the shops & quarters enclosing it on three sides. . . . There is the Superintendents [sic] Office at the entrance; then the Harness Shop with two Saddlers, all necessary tools, buckets & axes for fires (which are in every room), but very little leather; next Harness room for washing & cleaning harness, & making repairs, having a large quantity of harness hung up, lists of which are made daily by No's of articles: Tin-Shop with one tinner, at present engaged in repairing roofs, having much material: Paint Shops with two painters & making & mending Kegs etc. Blacksmiths [sic] Shop for repairing wagons, one Blacksmith & one Striker, two forges, tools & material in plenty: A long Wheelwrights [sic] Shop, with four men, & much material & tools: These are all on the west side,

On the South side are, first, two good rooms each occupied as quarters by four men; next a Kitchen with Stove, range & bake oven, two small store rooms, one dining room with two tables laid with cloths & china furniture, being the mess establishment of 32 mechanics who board here turning in their rations, and having one cook authorized them. Next is another set of mechanics quarters, and a room for storing laborers tools, which was not open: Completing the S. side.

On the East side are, first, the Carpenter Shops, two large & long rooms, where three carpenters were then employed in making doors & sash for Fort Bascom, having a considerable quantity of tools material etc. The next room, having a dirt floor, was stored with wagon materials, wood, iron etc.; and succeeding it were the Blacksmiths' Shops for Shoeing, three rooms having also dirt floors; with quantities of Shoes; The first room with two forges, the second with one, and the third with three. A charcoal room ended the side.

All the shops were in fine working order, and capable of doing an enlarged amount of work. There was much old material standing in the Corral, in the shape of wheels, wagon beds etc. - Police was fair.

In addition, a row of young trees, planted along either side of the corral's interior, held the promise of abundant shade. The trees had been removed, however, by the mid-1870s.

HS 36 appears to have retained its original form and function until 1891 with only slight modifications. One major change occurred as a result of a fire in February, 1876, that destroyed the machine shop, at that time located north of the depot warehouses. By June, 1876, a new building for the steam engine (HS 37) had been constructed in the southwest corner of the corral and the machine shop (including a planing mill) had been located in the shop formerly occupied by the wheelwright. The wheelwright subsequently moved across the corral into the carpenter's shop. Another change occurred around 1877 when a telegraph office was installed at the northern end of the western wing of the building. (Although the telegraph office is shown on an 1877 map of the depot, no line linked Fort Union to the outside world until 1880.) This was the location in 1868 of the superintendent's office and it is unclear whether the telegrapher was the sole occupant or whether he shared the office with the superintendent.

The mechanics' shops were neither regularly nor adequately maintained, and they began to show signs of deterioration at a relatively early date. An 1876 photograph reveals that most of the plaster had fallen or been washed off the exterior walls. As a result, the exposed walls began to bulge and in the following year had to be straightened and anchored. Both in 1885 and 1886, inspections by the depot quartermaster revealed that the structure was in "Bad" condition and required repairs to the "Roof, doors, windows, walls, [and] chimneys." Nevertheless, the blacksmith and carpenter shops apparently remained in operation until the post was abandoned. The machine shop, however, and the shops along the western side (except for the telegraph office which presumably remained in use until 1891) had all been abandoned by October, 1889.

## SOURCES

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Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 1, p. 1. Inspection Report, 1889.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1876, 1877, 1889.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photographs of Fort Union, SC-87999, SC-88010, SC-88011, SC-88018.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Captain Amos W. Kimball to Chief Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1876.

Inspection Reports, 1868, 1876, 1877, 1885, 1886.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1872.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 249.



### HS 37. Steam Engine House

As noted earlier, a fire on February 13, 1876, completely destroyed the depot's frame machine shop, the adjoining boiler house, and a portion of the lumber yard. A new enclosure for the still-operable steam engine was almost immediately constructed at the southwest corner of the mechanics' corral. This flat-roofed adobe structure measured 30 feet by 19 feet 6 inches and contained, in addition to the engine room, a wood and lime room. The steam engine was linked to and provided power for the planing mill and for other wood-working equipment in the adjacent western wing of HS 36. In addition, during the early months of 1877 a new pump was installed in the well of the mechanics' corral (HS 38) and was connected to the steam engine "by a line of shafting so that water is now raised by steampower, instead of Horsepower as heretofore."

By the mid-1880s the adobe structure had become so deteriorated that it was at least partially, and possibly completely, rebuilt between 1885 and 1888. The reconstruction effort seems to have been an act of futility, however, for an 1889 map of the depot depicts the "New Engine House" as being torn down.

### SOURCES

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1876, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Colonel John C. McFerran to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, March 25, 1865.

### HS 38. Pump House and Well (Water System)

When initially constructed, Fort Union possessed several wells scattered throughout the post. One was located in the transportation corral, one was in the mechanics' corral, probably one stood in the post quartermaster's corral, and one stood in the interior yard of each of the four barracks. That in the mechanics' corral was 85 feet deep and contained 30 feet of water. A force pump located within the well and powered by two mules raised the water to the surface. At that time, before the existence of reservoirs, water was pumped directly into one or two water wagons which then distributed it throughout the garrisons. In 1868 run-off from the well was channeled into a shallow ditch which ran under the west side of the mechanics' corral and served to irrigate a small plot of grass in front of the depot officers' quarters. During the following year a pipe was installed which linked the depot cistern, the well, and tanks in the transportation corral. This system provided water to the corrals and obviated the need for the water wagon to that point.

The structural history of the reservoirs which were located adjacent to the well is somewhat unclear. The first cement-lined brick structure was constructed in 1870, had a capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 gallons, and, as a precaution against fire, possessed a hand force pump on its roof. This structure apparently served the fort until 1883 when a 13,000- to 15,000-gallon reservoir was added. Use of the earlier tank was then discontinued, although the structure remained. The third reservoir was constructed in 1888, measured 16 feet in diameter and 14 feet in height, and had a capacity of 19,000 gallons. Built only three years before the fort was abandoned, this final tank served as a secondary reservoir in case of a malfunction in either the pump or the steam engine. Thus, by 1889 the depot contained three tanks, two of which were operable.

Furthermore, the post contained four small tanks each of about 600 gallon capacity which were located near the four primary barracks. A number of smaller barrels were located at each of the officers' quarters. All of these tanks were used only in case of fire.

Such were the water needs of the fort that by 1883 two pumps (powered by the aforementioned steam engine) with a combined pumping capacity of 960 gallons per hour were being used to lift the water through a 2½ inch pipe. In October of the following year, the Secretary of War authorized the expenditure of \$3,000 for the installation of an underground water supply system at the fort. This system, first suggested in 1869 and evidently completed during the summer of 1885, consisted of the placement of three-inch iron main pipes and one-inch wrought iron secondary pipes. In this manner, the well in the center of the mechanics' corral furnished water to each of the officers' quarters in both the post and the depot, to the three depot offices, to the commissary storehouse, to the transportation corral, to laundresses' row via four hydrants, to the barracks via two hydrants, and to the hospital. This system remained in use until 1891.

#### SOURCES

- Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 2, p. 6. Inspection Report, 1889.
- Arrott Collection, 1890, No. 6, p. 124. Sanitary Report of Major Henry Lippincott.
- Arrott Collection. "Fort Union, New Mexico, Locality and History of Post, 1873." Medical History of Post, Vol. 52, p. 116.
- National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1869, 1873, 1876, 1889.
- National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Captain Andrew J. McGonnigle to Captain Augustus G. Robinson, August 22, 1870; First Lieutenant William F. Rice to Chief Quartermaster, District of New Mexico, December 14, 1883; Deputy Quartermaster General to Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, October 17, 1884; "Fort Union, N.M. Office Brief as to Water Supply," April, 1888.
- Inspection Reports, 1877, 1883, 1886, 1887.
- National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.
- Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," pp. 252-53.

### HS 39. Quartermaster Storehouse

The southernmost of the five depot storehouses appears on the March, 1866, plan of the fort and was probably completed during the following year. This warehouse measured 200 feet by 20 feet (half as wide as the other four storehouses) and contained nine rooms.

Because HS 39 was divided into relatively small rooms, the structure was used primarily for the storage and disbursement of small items. During the summer of 1868, Captain George W. Bradley inspected Fort Union and vividly described the building.

The first warehouse of Q.M. Stores is divided into a number of small neat rooms: No. 1 was empty; No. 2 was the Store-keepers room or office; No. 3 contained Hardware neatly arranged on shelves, Such as Carpenters tools, screws, bolts, augers, &c much material of al sorts: No. 4 was the issue room of the M.S.K.; No. 5 contained Stores for Shipment in boxes & condemned property; No. 6 contained bits, Straps, Saddles, Surcingles girths, citizen-Saddles, blankets &c. for transportation; No. 7 contained on Shelves, Horse medicines & Stationary, blanks, Spirits-Nitre, Lamp chimneys, Inks, &c, &c. in good & neat order; No's 8 & 9 contained unserviceable Stores to be presented for condemnation.

Like other buildings of the depot, the storehouse suffered from exposure to the elements. In 1877, Depot Quartermaster Captain Amos S. Kimball recommended that the structure be plastered, painted, the roof repaired, and the walls straightened and anchored. But it appears that the function and plan of the building did not change throughout the twenty-five years of its use. In 1886, an eight-foot-wide loading dock running the length of the structure was added on the north side, and although the condition of the building fluctuated, it seemingly remained in use until 1891. HS 39 was described as being in fair condition as of 1889.

## SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 1, p. 1. Inspection Report, 1889.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photograph of Fort Union, SC-87992.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Estimate for Repairs, June 30, 1874.

Inspection Reports, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 247.

## HS 40-42. Quartermaster Storehouses

qThe next three storehouses were similar both in appearance and function. They appear on the March, 1866, plan of the fort and were probably completed in 1867. In June, 1868, these structures, each 250 feet long by 35 feet 5 inches wide by 12 feet high, consisted of "two long rooms with an entry, [and] contained the principal QM stores in bulk, piled generally in fair order . . . . Windows [were] all glazed & iron barred &c. Buckets of water & axes for fire were distributed throughout."

Each of these buildings contained loading docks which ran the length of the structures on both sides. HS 41 and 42 were constructed with flat tin-covered roofs surrounded by brick cornices. HS 40, however, possessed a most unusual (for Fort Union) hipped roof originally covered with wood shingles but later covered with tin.

With one exception, these structures served as storehouses until 1891. In 1885, Depot Quartermaster First Lieutenant James R. Cranston reported that HS 40 had been "Fitted up for Gallery practice with [a] Gymnasium with sky light 6' x 6'," and a "bowling alley 70' x 4'." The recreational use of the building was short lived, however, because four years later HS 40 was again "In use as QM Storehouse." After its construction, HS 42 briefly served as a commissary storehouse before being used as a quartermaster facility.

As a whole these structures fared relatively well throughout their existence. Their condition being variously described as "Good," "Fair," and "Dilapidated", they more than likely remained in use until the abandonment of the fort.

## SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 1, p. 5. Inspection Report, 1889.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photographs of Fort Union, SC-87989, SC-87990, SC-87991, SC-87992, SC-88006.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1867, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1887.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Reports, 1868, 1872, 1886.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 248.

### HS 43. Commissary Storehouse

This structure was among the last to be constructed at Fort Union. It does not appear on the March, 1866, plan by Captain Henry J. Farnsworth although a separate undated plan for the building was prepared under his direction. Commenced during the summer of 1867, the cellar and foundation were completed by September and the storehouse was probably in service by the middle of 1868.

The initial plan called for the structure to measure 200 feet by 40 feet with a 12-foot-wide entrance hall that divided the storehouse into two large rooms of equal size. In addition, the structure was to possess a basement 9-10 feet deep running the entire length of the building. When actually constructed, the storehouse differed from the plan in only one respect: the basement extended only under the western half of the storehouse and measured 107 feet long by 36 feet wide. Although its final cost remains unknown, Captain Farnsworth estimated that the storehouse as originally planned would cost \$10,640.90

Unlike the four warehouses to the south, HS 43 had a stone wall on its east side, as well as a board-and-batten shed-type extension attached for the entire length of its south side. This addition had a shed-type roof covered with wood shingles.

Prior to the construction of HS 43, commissary supplies were stored in HS 42 and in three frame sheds located immediately to the north of the adobe wall which formed the corral for HS 42. It appears that during construction the southernmost of these sheds was demolished, but that the other two remained standing and were "put to use as Stables for trains & teams just from the road."

As initially conceived, the commissary storehouse was to be built parallel to the east ends of HS 40-42. But early in 1867 Colonel Herbert M. Enos, Chief Quartermaster for the District of New Mexico, suggested that it be placed parallel to, and at the north end of, the previously constructed storehouses. Enos reasoned that "by doing this the wall



which forms the corral to the Subsistence Storehouse can be used as one of the walls of the building to be constructed, and will make the Depot more uniform in appearance."

As the primary storage facility for commissary stores, this warehouse was probably inspected and repaired more frequently than other depot structures. The annual inspection reports referred to its condition as fair to good, and in all likelihood the building continued in use until the abandonment of Fort Union.

In 1885 a loading platform was added to HS 43, but there is no indication as to which side it was constructed on. Placement of the platform on the south side would have entailed the removal of the frame extension built almost two decades earlier.

#### SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 1, p. 1. Inspection Report, 1889.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866; "Proposed Plan for a Commissary Storehouse, Depot, Fort Union, N.M.," undated.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photograph of Fort Union, SC-87991.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Colonel Herbert M. Enos to Colonel Langdon Cheves Easton, April 15, 1867; Major Andrew J. Alexander to Colonel George W. Getty, May 2, 1867.

Inspection Reports, 1867, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 94. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General. First Lieutenant Alexander Sutorius to Colonel Herbert M. Enos, September 30, 1867.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 249.

#### HS 44. Corral Sheds

The March, 1866, plan of the post labeled this yard the "Train Corral" and listed its dimensions as 150 feet by 200 feet. While the map indicated that the yard contained no structures, a photograph taken in September, 1866, clearly reveals several shed-type buildings with vertical slab sides and pine slab roofs located along the northeast, northwest, and southwest sides of the yard. These jagal stables were initially used by transient trains, although an 1873 map of the transportation corral designated the area as the "Mule Herd Corral." Yet this did not necessarily mean a change in functions. The same map, perhaps erroneously, outlined an adjunct structure built beyond the southeast corral and listed it as the "Teamsters Mess."

Following the fire of 1874, the yard was expanded to encompass an area 320 feet long by 190 feet wide. Frame sheds with roofs sloping towards the interior were constructed on all but the southwest side. (That side was marked by a four-foot-high adobe wall that divided this yard from HS 45.) Entrance to the corral was gained through a double gate at the western corner. The "Horse & Mule Yard," as this area was called after its reconstruction, stood until the mid-1880s, when high wind severely damaged the sheds and they were dismantled.

#### SOURCES

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National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photographs of Fort Union, SC-87988.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1877, 1885, 1886.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Major Andrew W. Evans to Acting Assistant Adjutant General, District of New Mexico, June 16, 1868.

## HS 45. Corral Sheds

This corral was used as both a stable for officers' horses and as a makeshift animal hospital. Although no structures were proposed for this 150-foot by 200-foot enclosure on the March, 1866 plan, by September of that year a vertical-plank stable stretched along the southeast and southwest sides of the corral. A building of similar construction, used for teamsters' quarters, ran along the northwest side and possessed a plank roof. The remaining stables and quarters had earthen roofs. In June, 1868, Major Andrew W. Evans inspected the corral and reported that it comprised

a neatly kept stable for Officers horses; where also the Sutler is permitted to keep his horses, and it was reported that he furnished his own forage & man to take care of them. A fence is run across the yard and another at right angles to it, making two enclosures at the East end, in one of which were three yoke of excellent oxen. . . . On the South side of this corral is a sort of mule Hospital; a stable in which were nine mules & one horse, many of them ill; Two entire mules represented as unmanageable &c. In the pen next to the oxen were 13 poor mules. Police of stables was good; of pens indifferent. By this corral was also a bakery for employees mess, with two bakers, a stove & oven, and some mens quarters.

The employees quarters and mess were located outside and adjacent to the southeast wall of the yard. Probably they were also constructed of vertically-placed pine slabs with earthen roofs.

These structures were not damaged by the 1874 fire, but because of their poor condition they were dismantled and replaced by a single frame stable built along the southeast side of the corral. Following this construction the yard measured 110 feet by 190 feet and provided stable space for officers' horses. Because the yard seemingly contained only the one stable, sick and injured animals were most likely kept elsewhere. In 1886, HS 45 was reported to be in "Bad" condition. By 1889 it had been "torn down."

## SOURCES

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National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

## HS 46. Teamsters' Quarters

The original teamsters' quarters in this main corral was much more extensive than the eight room structure that replaced it. As initially constructed, the quarters were L-shaped. One building stood at the southwest corner of the main corral, the other along the southeast corner. The northern end of this latter structure contained storerooms for the yard master. The quarters in the southeast corner was constructed of vertical slab walls with an earthen roof. Presumably the other quarters was built similarly.

In 1868, Major Andrew W. Evans found the main corral to be "composed on the W. and S. sides of quarters of Employees, teamsters &c, rooms numerous, frequently Small, many vacant, and of indifferent character, and Stores of Yard master." In 1873, the room nearest the entrance of the corral was designated the bell house. A cupola on the roof of the bell house enclosed a bell that was used by the wagon master to notify his employees of the time of day. The cupola had a three- to four-foot square tower topped by a pyramidal hipped roof and a short spire.

The 1874 fire destroyed the storerooms and the quarters along the southeast corner of the corral but left unscathed the L-shaped structure in the southwest corner. The army shortly dismantled this last building and replaced it with an eight-room adobe structure that measured 160 feet by 20 feet. (The storerooms and the other set of quarters were not rebuilt.) Complete by the summer of 1875, this structure likely served as housing for teamsters until the abandonment of the fort. The old cupola was apparently salvaged and placed atop the wagon master's office, HS 47, following its construction during the winter of 1874-75.

## SOURCES

Arrott Collection, "Fort Union, New Mexico, Locality and History of Post, 1873." Medical History of Post, Vol. 52, p. 116.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1873, 1874, 1876.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photographs of Fort Union, SC-87988, SC-87999.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Estimate for Repairs, June 30, 1874.

Inspection Reports, 1877, 1885, 1886.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Reports, 1868, 1872.

#### HS 47. Wagon Master's Office

There is no evidence that this structure existed previous to 1876. Before its construction, the corral office was probably located in HS 50 at the south end of the structure. The wagon master's office, although undoubtedly constructed during the winter of 1874-1875, first appears on the July, 1876, plan of the fort. It was an adobe structure that measured 23 feet by 32 feet, contained two rooms, and possessed a flat earthen roof. The building was topped by the cupola that had formerly been located on the bell house. HS 47 probably remained in use until 1891.

#### SOURCES

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1873, 1876, 1877, 1883.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1885, 1886.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

## HS 48-49. Granaries

The yard occupied by these two buildings was originally occupied by a complex of three granaries and a wagon shed. Initially, only one long L-shaped granary was envisioned, but by the fall of 1866 three granaries and at least part of the wagon shed had been constructed. The three granaries were of frame construction with board-and-batten exteriors and pitched shingled roofs and were raised off the ground by short, vertically-placed logs or posts. The northernmost granary measured approximately 20 feet by 150 feet, the eastern one 20 feet by 160 feet, and the center storehouse 20 feet by 80 feet. Along the southeast and southwest sides of this corral was an L-shaped shed that sheltered miscellaneous wagons and carriages. This structure was undoubtedly less substantial and in all likelihood was constructed of vertical pine slab walls with either a slab or an earthen roof.

These structures were carefully described by Major Andrew W. Evans during his 1868 inspection of the depot.

On East side of the main corral. . . is the corral of Forage-houses or granaries. These are open framework buildings, three in number, raised from the ground on logs, having sloping roofs, and are dry and well ventilated. Carriage houses were here also, with private carriages in them and that of the Sutler; and under Shelter were found 2 caissons of the Post guns, 4 yellow ambulances, 2 old Spring wagons, a room of Single & Double trees, & four old battery forges not much cared for. Then a room with bran, unserviceable sacks (over 10000 in number) &c. There was also a shed engine house, enclosed & covered, having an old double-deck Philadelphia fire engine, with hose & buckets; the machine covered by a pauline.

The first granary stood in the centre, and had two rooms, the first containing a lot of sacks; the second containing oats in sacks, covering a Corn Sheller.

The second granary, on the North side, contained oats, and a little flour.

The third granary, on the East side, contained corn at each end.



The fire that swept through the transportation corral in June, 1874, originated in or near a privy which was located at the southern end of the eastern granary and "was brought on by some one lighting a Pipe and throwing away the burning match, or by spilling or dropping fire out of a Pipe or from a Segar. . . ." During the course of the blaze, all of the structures in this yard were completely "laid . . . in ashes." At the time of the fire, the three granaries contained a total of 15,244 pounds of oats, 604,195 pounds of corn, and 57,318 pounds of bran, all of which was burned, smoked, or soaked beyond recovery.

Immediately after the fire, Depot Quartermaster Captain Gilbert Cole Smith reported that "the grain houses need not necessarily be rebuilt as I can find room for grain in the storehouses." The granaries were rebuilt, however, albeit on a much smaller scale. By the summer of 1876, two relatively small structures each measuring 13 feet by 100 feet had been erected in the forage yard. These new granaries were of frame construction with board-and-batten exteriors and pitched shingled roofs. Each had three large doors on one side and perhaps on both sides. Like their predecessors, these buildings rested on foundations of posts or logs measuring approximately two feet in height and which were spaced about three feet apart. These two structures probably continued in use as granaries until 1891.

#### SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1874. First Lieutenant John H. Mahnken to the Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, August 15, 1874.

Fort Union National Monument. Historical photograph, CN3652.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1873, 1876.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photograph of Fort Union, SC-87988.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Captain Gilbert Cole Smith to Chief Quartermaster, District of New Mexico, June 28, 1874.

Inspection Reports, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

## HS 50. Employees' Quarters

This section of the main corral was constructed according to the March, 1866, plan of the fort and was completed and in use by the fall of 1866. Built of vertical pine slabs and possessing an earthen roof, this structure, at least initially, contained mess facilities and possibly quarters for employees and teamsters of the depot. During the early years of the structure it apparently housed two mess rooms. Major Andrew Evans observed that the structure contained

mess houses of employees; the larger having one long mess-room of the Yard men with a large, good stove, tables & benches, & a Store room; 62 men boarding here, turning in their rations, & having Cooks provided for them. This is known as the Alligator Mess. The other mess, having separate cooking, is smaller, better, and more exclusive.

The precise use of this building in the years preceding the fire is unclear. Originally conceived as teamsters' quarters, by 1868 it contained two mess facilities and no quarters. An 1873 map of the depot lists the smaller mess as the "Old Mess House" and the larger one as a storehouse. This map also depicts an office at the southeastern end of the building. During the following year, the entire structure was listed as quarters.

Whatever its use, HS 50 was not touched by the fire but was nevertheless dismantled because of its poor structural condition. In its place, the army erected a smaller L-shaped structure that measured 58 feet by 23 feet by 84 feet. These new quarters initially contained six or seven rooms, but by 1885 there were only five rooms. Completed by the summer of 1876, the building served as "Teamsters Quarters and Mess House" and was constructed of adobe with an earthen roof. There are no known photographs of this structure after its 1875 reconstruction. It is assumed that it possessed an earthen roof similar to that on the wagon master's office (HS 47).

## SOURCES

- Arrott Collection. "Fort Union, New Mexico, Locality and History of Post, 1873." Medical History of Post, Vol. 52, p. 116.
- National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877.
- National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photograph of Fort Union, 1866.
- National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1877, 1885, 1886.
- National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Reports, 1868, 1872.

## HS 51. Stable Sheds

On the March, 1866, plan of the fort this yard was labeled "Train Corral" and it measured 150 feet by 200 feet. By the summer of 1868 it contained both stables and quarters. The stables formed an "L" along the southwest and most of the northwest sides of the corral. The quarters consisted of two rectangular structures, one located east of the yard entrance and the other outside of, and adjacent to, the northwest side of the yard. Both sheds and quarters were constructed of vertical slab sides and slab roofs.

Major Andrew Evans noted that the yard was "formed of the same jackal and stockade . . . and houses where live some Mexican Employees with their women." In 1873 the yard was labeled "Train Corral No. 2" and the following year the stables were labeled "Mule Sheds."

None of the structures was damaged by the 1874 fire except for the extreme eastern end of the quarters near the yard entrance. Like those in the main corral, these buildings were dismantled following the fire.

During reconstruction of the corral the yard was enlarged to measure 200 feet by 300 feet and the animal stalls were rebuilt along the southwest and northwest walls of the yard. These sheds measured 305 feet by 13 feet (southwest) and 198 feet by 13 feet (northwest) and contained stalls for fifty-four animals. Although no photographs of the sheds have been located, they probably were identical to the frame sheds of HS 44.

In October, 1889, the stables were being used by Troop G, Sixth Cavalry because the post's stables had been dismantled. A map of the depot prepared in that year labeled the corral the "Hay Yard," a designation entirely compatible with its use as stables. The stables likely remained in use until 1891.

## SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 1, pp. 5-6. Inspection Report, 1889.

Arrott Collection. "Fort Union, New Mexico, Locality and History of Post, 1873." Medical History of Post, Vol. 52, p. 116.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1873, 1874, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1877, 1885, 1886.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

## HS 52. Transportation Corral Well

Original plans for the depot specified that a well be located in the center, or main yard, of the transportation corral. By 1868, a covered well and tank for reserve water storage had been constructed. Although no photographs or written descriptions of them have been located, the tanks were probably of brick construction similar to those in the mechanics' corral (HS 38). Because of increased reliance on this latter well, HS 52 apparently remained in use for only a year or two.

Following abandonment of the well, the reserve tank appears to have been linked by pipe to the mechanics' corral well as early as 1869. When the underground water system was installed in 1885, however, the line bypassed this tank in favor of another to the northeast. The unused tank was then dismantled between 1884 and 1889.

### SOURCES

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1884, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. First Lieutenant William F. Rice to Chief Quartermaster, District of New Mexico, December 14, 1883.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 252.

### HS 53. Unidentified

This structure located in the Depot Corral remains unidentified.

### HS 54. Lime (Gesso) Mill

Lime burned in kilns located some distance from Fort Union was processed at HS 54 to make gesso, or plaster, for use in the various post quarters. The mill was not present in the 1866 plan of the post, although by June, 1868, it was described as an octagonally-shaped structure. Later plans indicate that the mill was destroyed by the fire of June, 1874, and was not rebuilt. A photograph of the structure indicated that it was of board-and-batten construction with a shingled roof.

### SOURCES

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1873, 1874.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photograph of Fort Union, SC-87987.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.



HS 55. Ice House

This structure, in which ice was stored and also used to refrigerate vegetables and other perishable food, was built in 1868 along the row of depot corral sheds at the north end of Fort Union. Little is known of its physical appearance, the major historical documentation of the structure consisting primarily of plats of the fort. The early building was lost in the June, 1874, fire that swept through the garrison. A new ice house was erected in the same approximate location within two years. Built of adobe and logs with a pitched plank roof and measuring 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, this structure had a capacity for 150 tons of ice and was described as being in good condition as of 1886. Ice for this building (and the earlier ice house) was obtained in winter from a pond specially made by damming a small stream running by the fort.

SOURCES.

Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 1, pp. 5-6. Inspection Report, 1889.

Fort Union National Monument. Research Files. Special Order No. 4, January 7, 1868.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1866, 1873, 1874, 1876.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photographs of Fort Union, SC-87987, CN 3652-1876.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1885, 1886.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

## HS 56. Depot Transportation Corral

The depot transportation corral underwent a dramatic structural change between the mid-1860s and 1891. The fire of June 27, 1874, destroyed half of the original corral and forced the army to rebuild the entire complex. The first set of stable sheds, built primarily of pine boards and slabs, was intended to serve only until a permanent corral could be erected. Plans to replace these flimsy sheds were never realized, however, and they continued to be "poor affairs, with log & dirt roofs" until 1874. Because of the dilapidated condition of the structures, the fire destroyed the entire eastern half of the corral before the troops could contain the blaze. Recognizing that the corral sheds were "quite worthless, and should have been replaced by adobes long ago," the army razed the remaining structures and rebuilt the corral on a reduced scale and on a revised plan. The new quarters and offices were of a plain adobe style as were the exterior and interior walls of the corral. The granaries and sheds were of board-and-batten and frame-shed construction. The smaller corral, fulfilling the diminished needs of the depot, served until the abandonment of the fort, although several of the animal sheds were dismantled during the mid-1880s.

### SOURCES

Arrott Collection. "Fort Union, New Mexico, Locality and History of Post, 1873." Medical History of Post, Vol. 52.

Arrott Collection, 1889, No. 1, pp. 5-6. Inspection Report, 1889.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1876.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photograph of Fort Union, SC-87987.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1874, 1885.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Reports, 1868, 1872.

## HS 57. Hospital

The adobe Fort Union hospital, built with stone foundation southeast of the post, was completed early in 1864 at a cost of \$45,000. Within three years the complex was enlarged and in 1870 was described as follows:

The hospital is located on the open prairie about 300 yards from the post. It consists of three houses parallel to, and 6 feet 5 inches from, each other, each house being 81 feet long and 37 feet wide. A hall, 140 feet by 11 1/2 feet, traverses the middle of these buildings perpendicular to their long axis. There are six wards, each 29 1/2 by 19 1/2 feet, and 12 feet high, containing 10 beds, giving 690 cubic feet air space to each. Each ward has two windows in one end, and a square opening in the ceiling which can be closed at pleasure. They are warmed by stoves. The arrangement of the wards is bad in a sanitary point of view.

Two years later an inspecting officer termed the hospital "miserably planned and illy adapted for its purpose," citing poor lighting and ventilation as the principal structural deficiencies. In 1875 an adobe wall measuring 86 feet long by 6 feet high by 1 1/2 feet thick was erected in front of the hospital. The roof of the building was pitched and shingled and, like the other structures, maintenance was an ongoing concern. Repairs were especially extensive after a violent hailstorm in September, 1877, broke ninety-two panes of glass in the building.

Despite the problem of constant repairs, the Fort Union hospital became an adequate facility with an increased capacity for thirty-six beds. During a smallpox epidemic in 1877 the hospital was completely filled and tents had to be raised to accommodate the overflow. Part of the structure, that restricted to quarantine use, was destroyed by fire in March, 1878. Again, repairs were made and by 1884 the Fort Union hospital was considered one of the best in the Department of the Missouri. Late inspection reports indicated that the structure, though

still deficient in ventilation and despite numerous repairs to its roof and  
woodwork, remained in good overall condition until it formally closed its  
doors on April 20, 1891.

#### SOURCES

Arrott Collection. Estimate for Repairs, April, 1888. Medical History of  
Post, #6, pp. 16, 75, 157.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of  
Fort Union, 1867, 1872, 1873, 1876, 1878, 1883, 1889.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical  
photographs of Fort Union, SC-87994, SC-88007.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the  
Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Post  
Surgeon Carlos Carvallo to Post Adjutant, September 5, 1887;  
Estimate for Repairs, June 30, 1875.

Inspection Reports, 1872, 1877, 1887, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the  
Inspector General. W.H. Davis to Brigadier General Montgomery C.  
Meigs, May 8, 1865.

War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 4. A  
Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts,  
p. 260.

War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 8. A  
Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions  
of Military Posts, p. 306.

### HS 58. Stewards' Quarters

Little is known about HS 58 beyond its representation on a plat accompanying an 1872 inspection report of Fort Union. Used to house the stewards assigned duty in the hospital, HS 58 was probably built of adobe with a plank roof. The structure apparently stood until the post was abandoned.

#### SOURCES

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Report, 1872.

## HS 59. Latrine

This structure appears to have been started in 1879, for work on it was suspended in January 1880, because of the reduced garrison at Fort Union. Located at the right rear of the hospital proper, this brick-lined latrine, like others at the post, probably was enclosed by an adobe wall erected in a simple rectangular pattern. Probably it was an earth closet. If HS 59 was ever completed its use was shortlived, for an 1883 plat shows that a similarly shaped latrine was built near the dead house, at the extreme left corner of the hospital compound.

### SOURCES

Arrott Collection. "Fort Union, New Mexico, Locality and History of Post, 1873." Medical History of Post, #4, p. 19.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1878, 1883.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Report, 1872.

HS 60. Wood House

This small structure was used to store wood for the fireplaces in the hospital. Details of its construction are unknown.

SOURCE

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Report, 1872.

## HS 61-62. Cisterns

Two cisterns served the hospital, each measuring 24 feet in diameter by 27 feet 3 inches deep. These were erected sometime before 1869 and were located in the yard between the stewards' quarters and the washhouse. Built of brick and lined with cement, the cisterns had a holding capacity of 22,000 gallons of water. Use of the structures was discontinued after placement of a water pipe between the post and the hospital. By 1889 the cisterns possibly had been removed altogether.

### SOURCES

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File Estimate for Repairs, June, 1870.

War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 4. A Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts, p. 260.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 252.



### HS 63. Matron's Quarters and Laundry

Standing at the left rear of the hospital, this adobe building was erected around 1866 to serve as a kitchen. By June, 1872, it had become the matron's quarters. Five years later the matron's quarters was restricted to a single room while the two remaining rooms were used as a laundry. A shed and a bath room were attached to the matron's quarters at approximately this time. The roof of the structure was pitched, and in 1877 water spouting was added around it. A single brick chimney was located in the center of the roof, indicating a double fireplace below to heat two rooms. The structure was standing as of 1889 and presumably was used until the abandonment of Fort Union in 1891.

#### SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1877, No. 2, p. 100; No. 4, p. 141. Medical History of Post.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photographs of Fort Union, SC-88007.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Estimate for Repairs, June, 1870.

Inspection Report, 1872.

HS 64. Bathhouse

Early plats of Fort Union show this structure as a shed. Some time between 1872 and 1877 it was fitted out for a bathhouse for the hospital, and during the latter year a furnace boiler was added to the structure. By 1889, however, the bathhouse had been removed, perhaps replaced by another building in the hospital complex.

SOURCES

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1889.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Reports, 1872, 1877.

## HS 65. Deadhouse

The deadhouse, or morgue, was located in the extreme left (northwest) corner of the hospital complex. It originally housed a laundresses' quarters, too, and in early 1867 was described as follows:

One building 56 feet long 13 feet wide, 10 ft. high between sills with six windows of fifteen lights each, eight by ten glass, and two four-panel doors two feet six inches wide, six feet six inches high, . . . built of adobe with tin roof. . . .

A photograph of this rectangular structure in May, 1876, shows that it then possessed a pitched, shingled roof with a chimney flue positioned at the southwest corner.

The function of this building perhaps changed over the years. In 1872, for example, the deadhouse was indicated as consisting of a small structure located adjacent to the stewards' quarters (HS 58). Four years later the building in the far left rear of the hospital was again designated as the deadhouse. It seemingly retained that function until the abandonment of the post.

## SOURCES

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1872, 1876, 1883.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical photograph of Fort Union, NA-165-FF-7-E-2.

National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Report, 1867.

## Miscellaneous Post Structures

### 1. Sutler's Store and Cognate Buildings

The post sutler at every military post was a civilian merchant appointed to the position by the War Department. His facilities were not owned by the army, although a committee of designated military officers known as Post Council of Administration strictly monitored the prices and quality of the sutler's goods. At Fort Union the large sutler's store stood west and south of the depot officers' quarters. Built in the late 1860s, the structure was managed by the firm of Moore, Michel, and Company, which also operated establishments at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Tecolote, New Mexico. The Fort Union store supplied the other two and generally had on hand upwards of \$500,000 worth of merchandise. Soldiers and settlers could purchase "coffee, sugar, soda, tobacco and bacon, calico, domestic, linsey, jeans, leather and gingham, officers' clothing, tin buckets, wooden tubs, coffee pots, iron 'skillets-and-leds,' iron ovens, crowbars, shovels, plows and harness."

Structurally, the store was "built like a fort," with 150-foot-long walls of brick two stories high with an open plaza in the center. Interior rooms included an office, a safe room, and the store itself. Continuous ownership of this building throughout Fort Union's active existence is uncertain. Probably Moore, Michel, and Company remained until the mid-1870s. By 1876 the post sutler was a man named John Dent, and in March 1887, a Mr. E.D. Woodbury held the position. As the fort developed, additional buildings were erected near the store to serve new functions. These were apparently under the management of, though not necessarily owned by, the post trader. In 1866 a hotel opened, followed in 1870 by a restaurant, bowling alley, and saloon operated by Adolph Greisinger. Bachelor officers assigned to Fort Union often took rooms in the hotel. In 1872 Thomas Lahey and Edward McDonald leased the hotel and ancillary establishments from Greisinger, requesting of the commanding officer to "be allowed the privilege of continuing the Restaurant business, sale of Beer & Cigars, and . . . to make our house an accommodation to the Officers of this and other Posts as well as to the

public by keeping transient people." The business evidently continued until shortly before Fort Union's abandonment.

#### SOURCES

- Arrott Collection, 1872. Card No. 00244. Thomas Lahey and Edward McDonald to Colonel John I. Gregg, November 1, 1872.
- Arrott Collection, 1877, No. 3, p. 7. Report of Lieutenant Colonel Nathan A.M. Dudley, July 18, 1877.
- Fort Union National Monument. Document File. Inspection Report, 1887.
- Giese, Frederick Dale. "Social Life at Fort Union, New Mexico, in the 1880's," pp. 118, 121, 176.
- Ryus, William Henry. The Second William Penn: A True Account of Incidents that Happened Along the Old Santa Fe Trail in the Sixties. Kansas City: The Press of Frank T. Riley Publishing Company, 1913. P. 124.
- Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail." National Park Service, 1959. P. 227.

## 2. Good Templars Lodge Hall

During the 1860s three lodges of the International Order of Good Templars, an organization in which members pledged total abstinence from alcoholic beverages, were established at Fort Union. They were composed of members of, respectively, Company H, Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry; Company A, First California Volunteer Infantry; and all other soldiers so inclined at the post. Organization of the lodges took place in 1864, with Company K, First California Volunteer Cavalry, assuming a prominent role.

Plans for a temple, or lodge building, were prepared in the spring of 1865 and the structure was nearly completed by late November, 1866. A seven-sided hall located between the hospital (HS 57) and the old star fortification (immediately west of the present visitor center), the facility offered abstaining soldiers camaraderie in non-alcoholic pursuits, such as card-playing, reading, and relaxation. Members who violated their pledges were dismissed; some later repented and were readmitted to the lodge. Membership at one time included about seventy persons, but the rolls seem to have tapered off during the latter years of the post. Occasionally a room in the structure was used as a chapel in which religious services were conducted. In 1867 the building was described as having been "constructed of logs driven in the ground. The spaces between are filled with mud. The building is covered with timbers and mud." Probably Masonic meetings were also held in the Good Templars Lodge Hall until 1875, when the Masons moved their meeting place to nearby Tiptonville.

### SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1866, card 00181. Major Elisha G. Marshall to Colonel Herbert M. Enos, November 25, 1866.

Arrott Collection, 1867, No. 2, p. 77, card 00187. Post Chaplain John Woart to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, May 27, 1867.

Fort Union National Monument. Research Files.

Giese, Frederick Dale. "Social Life at Fort Union, New Mexico, in the 1880's," pp. 24, 25, 151-52.

Rickey, Don, Jr. Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay: The Enlisted Soldier Fighting the Indian Wars. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963, pp. 161-62.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 221.

### 3. Recreational Facilities

Despite the remote location of Fort Union, its soldiers managed to improvise various forms of recreation and entertainment. Sports such as boxing, fencing, running, roller-skating, bicycling, handball, and throwing weights were popular. Many of these activities took place in an old adobe building used as a gymnasium on the post. For the less physically inclined, billiard tables were available both in the company barracks and at the sutler's store. Officers found recreation in lawn tennis, played in 1885 on a court built in front of the post adjutant's office, while baseball was particularly enjoyed by many of the officers and enlisted men. In June, 1887, for example, a game was played on the fort parade ground between the Kramer Club, composed of men of Troop E, Sixth Cavalry, and the Post Nine, made up of Tenth Infantrymen, with the former team narrowly emerging victorious. Still another pastime was horse racing, conducted at a track five miles long laid out in 1878 a mile northeast of the post hospital.

Many of the soldiers and their dependents enjoyed martial and contemporary airs played by the regimental bands routinely posted to Fort Union. In May, 1876, a bandstand was under construction, one of several that successively stood at the fort throughout the 1880s. Concerts were thus generally performed in the open, although inclement weather sometimes forced the musicians to seek dry quarters in the library room. The band occasionally travelled to towns like Raton and Las Vegas, as well as to other New Mexico forts, to entertain. Music-lovers at Fort Union also attended occasional performances at the post opera house, sometimes used, too, for birthday celebrations, dramatic presentations by traveling companies, and special parties. Social dances often took place in one or another of the old storehouses.



## SOURCES

Army and Navy Journal, July 9, 1887.

Arrott Collection, 1876. Card No. 00269. Captain Francis Moore to Acting Assistant Adjutant General, District of New Mexico, May 15, 1876.

Arrott Collection, 1878, No. 5, p. 81. Medical Report, November, 1878.

Giese, Frederick Dale. "Social Life at Fort Union, New Mexico, in the 1880's," pp. 33, 40, 45, 46-51, 54, 59, 62, 116, 117, 120, 121, 123, 131.

#### 4. Toilets

Privies, sinks, or earth closets were vital fixtures for the health and comfort of personnel at Fort Union. Consisting of pits dug in the ground and lined with stone or brick and enclosed with adobe walls, the privies were regularly disinfected by the application of chemicals and the spreading of dirt over their floors. Some of the ground plans for Fort Union show the locations of privies; frequently, however, the smaller sinks were covered and relocated on sites deemed more healthful or otherwise suitable. According to post records, a new privy was under construction on the south side of the fort in July, 1868, to accommodate two new companies assigned to the garrison.

A detailed accounting of some of the sinks at Fort Union in 1876 appeared in Post General Order No. 61 of that year:

The following arrangement of Sinks for the troops and laundresses at this Post is hereby ordered.

Company "K" and Band 9th Cavalry will use in common the sink now partially constructed and located on the outside of the wall at the North East corner of the present Band Quarters. It will be completed as speedily as practicable under the direction of Captain Parker who will be held responsible that it is kept in clean condition, care being taken that the deposits are covered over twice each week with earth or ashes.

The sink located East of the Guard House will be enlarged under the direction of the A.Q.M., according to plan this day furnished him and be used in common by the men of Co. "C" and "F" 15th Infy and "E" 9th Cavalry and the prisoners of the Post.

The Provost Sergeant will be charged with the care of this sink and observe the same rules as those prescribed for the sink of "K" Co. and Band. The two sinks located in the South and North Corrals for use of laundresses will be used exclusively for the women of the garrison and under no pretense will the enlisted men of the command be permitted to

use them. Any person discovered in the act of committing a nuisance on the floors of either of the sinks will be either expelled from the Post or otherwise punished.

#### SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1868. Card No. 00206. Second Lieutenant Leonard Wightman to Captain George W. Bradley, July 16, 1868.

Fort Union National Monument. Research File. General Order No. 61, November 27, 1876.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1867, 1873.

## 5. Bathhouses

In 1870 an inspecting officer observed that there existed no facilities for bathing at Fort Union. Two years later the post surgeon requested that a bathhouse be erected for the treatment of venereal disease. Some soldiers infected with syphilis were sent to Las Vegas to soak in the hot springs available there. No bathing facility was raised at the fort until 1878, when a bathhouse was installed inside the post hospital.

### SOURCES

Giese, Frederick Dale. "Social Life at Fort Union, New Mexico, in the 1880's," pp. 202-203.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Plan of the Fort Union Hospital, 1878.

War Department. U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 4. Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts, p. 261.

## 6. Commissary Sergeant's Quarters

North of the depot commissary storehouse (HS 43) stood the quarters of the depot commissary sergeant and his family. A frame building of board-and-batten construction, the quarters had a partial porch and a picket in front. The pitched roof was of plank, and a shed addition was built onto the rear. There was a fireplace located at the east end and a flue at the west end of the quarters. Exactly when the building was constructed is unknown. It was standing in 1886 and presumably lasted through the abandonment of Fort Union five years later.

### SOURCES

Fort Union National Monument. Historical photograph of Fort Union, "Residence of Commissary Sergeant Thomas Keeshan located just north of the Commissary warehouse, 1886."

## 7. Civilian Employees' Quarters (early)

Northwest of the depot stood six sets of quarters built early in the third fort's existence to house civilian employees. Built in jacal fashion, with upright sticks and planks chinked with mud, these quarters were likely temporary and were replaced after 1868 by the more substantial structure of HS 50.

### SOURCE

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1868.

## 8. Fences and Walks

In addition to the adobe walls that surrounded the post and depot corrals at Fort Union, picket fences were erected at various places and can be seen in historical photographs of the site. One such enclosure was built around the parade ground, joining the officers' and enlisted men's quarters on either end of the tract. A similar fence separated the depot officers' quarters from the quartermaster, commissary, and clerk's quarters. These structures were erected to secure privacy for the officers and their families.

In 1877 a flagstone walkway was laid down in front of the laundresses' quarters. Another was located in front of the officers' quarters. Other improvements included a cobblestone pavement behind the enlisted barracks and a graded road in front of the officers' quarters.

### SOURCES

Arrott Collection, 1877, No. 4, p. 114. Report of October, 1877.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 266.

## 9. Post Cemetery

The cemetery serving the garrisons of the three forts stood about one and one-fourth miles northwest of the post near the bluffs north of the arsenal grounds. Early in its existence the cemetery, measuring approximately 350 yards long by 50 yards wide, was enclosed by neither wall nor fence. In the spring of 1866 some 150 interments were made, only about thirty being marked by headboards. Many of the graves contained the remains of soldiers whose identities had become lost, and they were listed as "unknown." A few were marked with marble slabs. According to the records, 184 military burials occurred in this cemetery up until 1887. As of 1873 an adobe wall enclosed this tract. In 1892, after Fort Union was abandoned, 286 remains were disinterred from the cemetery for reburial in the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery, Kansas.

### SOURCES

Giese, Frederick Dale. "Social Life at Fort Union, New Mexico, in the 1880's," pp. 209-10.

National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Maps and plats of Fort Union, 1868, 1887.

National Archives. Record Group 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. Inspection Report, 1873.

Woodward, Arthur. "Fort Union, New Mexico--Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," p. 186.



## 10. Markers

Two markers are present on the Fort Union property. One, located next to the sun dial (HS 35), is a three-foot-high meridian marker placed on the site in 1871. The north face reads:

U.S.  
MERIDIAN  
AND  
LATITUDE MARK  
EXPLORATIONS  
WEST OF THE  
100TH MERIDIAN  
WAR DEPARTMENT

The south face reads:

LONG.  
LAT.  
U.S. Engineers  
187 [illegible]

West of the prison (HS 17) and east of the parade ground is a U.S. Geodetic Survey marker. It is inscribed "6835.493 Above Tidewater. Aug. 1867."

## SOURCE

Fort Union National Monument. Research Files.

## 11. Machine Shop

This rectangular frame structure was located about 400 yards due north of the Depot commissary storehouse. Used for sawing, planing, and mortising wood, the machine shop was built in 1866 and stood one and one-half stories high. On one side was a board fence within which lumber was stored. The shop was located away from other Depot buildings so as to reduce fire danger. Total cost of the structure was \$2,870.00.

## SOURCES

Fort Union National Monument. Research Files. Copy of "Plan of Machine Shop & Lumber Yard at Fort Union, New Mexico," February, 1866.

National Archives. Photographic Archives Division. Historical Photograph of Fort Union, SC-88011.

## THE ARSENAL

The Fort Union Ordnance Depot (Arsenal) stood about one and one-fourth miles west of the third fort. Composed of about twenty structures, most of which were of adobe, the Arsenal served the needs of the several forts in the region during the Indian campaigns. Captain William R. Shoemaker was in charge of the Arsenal from shortly after its construction in 1866 until its closing in the summer of 1882. The entire facility was encircled by an adobe wall measuring 4000 feet square. A year after it closed the Arsenal was turned over to the Department of the Interior for use as an Indian manual labor school.

It is apparent that some of the Arsenal buildings were structures left over from the first Fort Union, part of which occupied the site between 1851 and 1861. Information at hand about the individual structures is sketchy at best, and most of that presented is taken from inspection reports completed in 1869 and 1888. The earlier report described the Arsenal as follows

Buildings. The storehouses and shops are of quality constructed of adobe and shingled, of sufficient capacity, and convenient in their arrangement. A part of them, including magazine, are enclosed by an adobe wall.

Quarters. The quarters for the Commanding Officer is an old log building, of inferior quality, and will soon be required to be replaced by a better building.

Cisterns. Cisterns are being constructed at this Arsenal. Water is supplied by water tanks, and hauled from a spring some half mile distant.

Estimated costs for permanent improvements at the Fort Union Arsenal were \$30,400. These apparently included a new home for the commanding officer, which was completed by 1876. This structure was built of adobe bricks on a stone foundation and had a pitched, tin roof. It measured 48 feet by 78 feet and contained seven rooms, besides a hallway, pantry, bathroom, and water closet. A small covered porch was attached to the front of the house.

The 1888 inspection report, completed six years after the Arsenal had ceased to function as such, enumerated five buildings, all single-story adobe structures. Three of these were officers' quarters, one a barracks, and one a stable. Most had undergone recent repairs, to include painting, installation of new windows and shutters, and fixing of roofs and fences. Probably these were the last substantive repairs made to the Arsenal before the abandonment of Fort Union in 1891.

#### SOURCES

- Assistant Inspector General Lieutenant Colonel Nelson H. Davis to Inspector General Major General Randolph B. Marcy, September 10, 1869; Letter, Secretary of War Robert Lincoln to unidentified recipient, November 24, 1883. Miscellaneous records of the Quartermaster General's Office relating to Fort Bowie, Arizona, and Fort Union, New Mexico. Microfilm roll MC 12. Arizona Historical Society, Tucson.
- National Archives. Record Group 92. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File. Inspection Report, 1888.
- Ruwet, Wayne. "The First Fort Union, its destruction and Replacement by the Fort Union Arsenal." Unpublished manuscript dated 1969 in the library of Fort Union National Monument.
- Utley, Robert M. Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico, p. 36.

## RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that a separate, comprehensive study of the Fort Union Ordnance Depot (Arsenal) be programmed that will utilize records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance (Record Group 156) available in the National Archives.



## ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1.

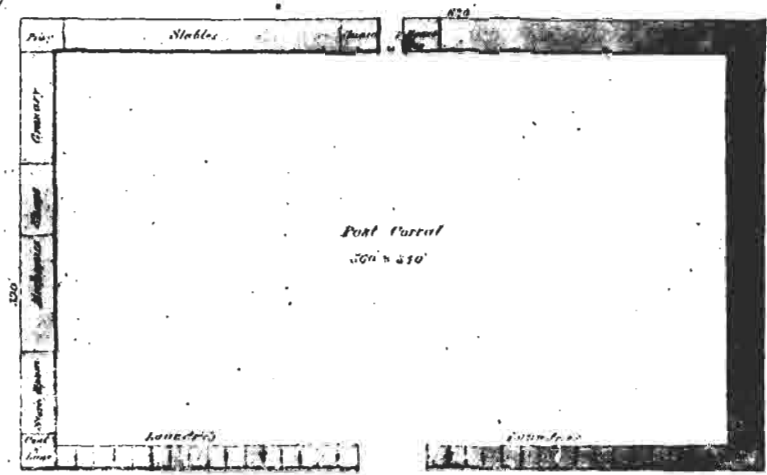
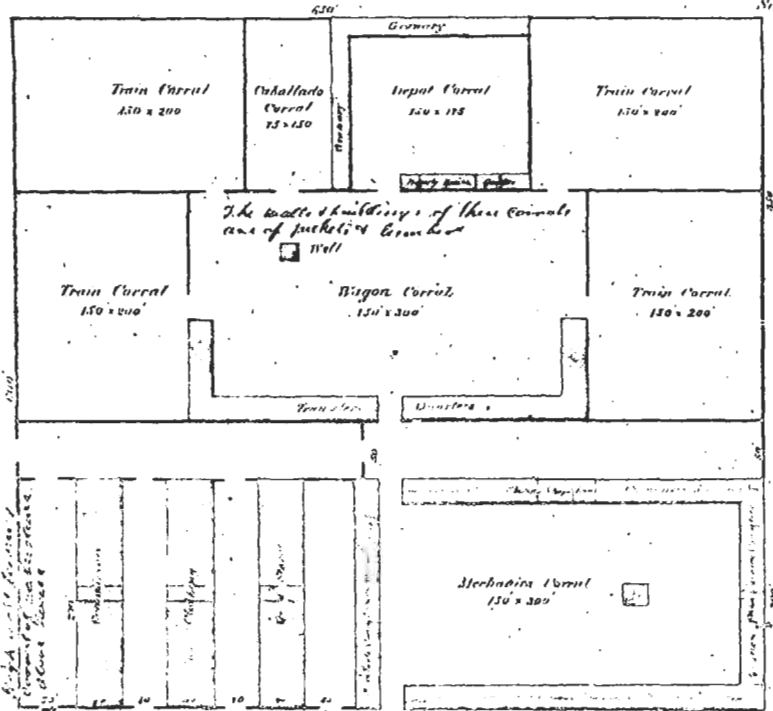
Plan of Fort Union Post and Depot, 1866

Courtesy of the National Archives.



# FORT UNION. N.M.

Walls of Stables on Stone Foundations  
Scale 1/4 inches to 100 feet.



Depot of Commissary, Clothing & Qr. Mr. Stores

Garrison

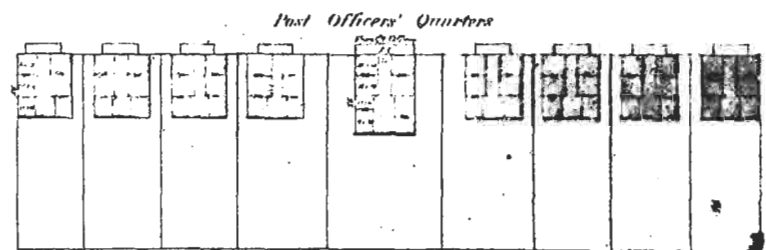
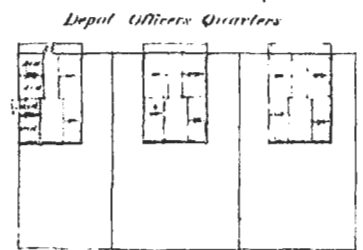
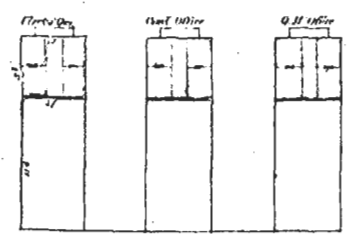


Illustration 2.

Fort Union Military Reservation, 1868.

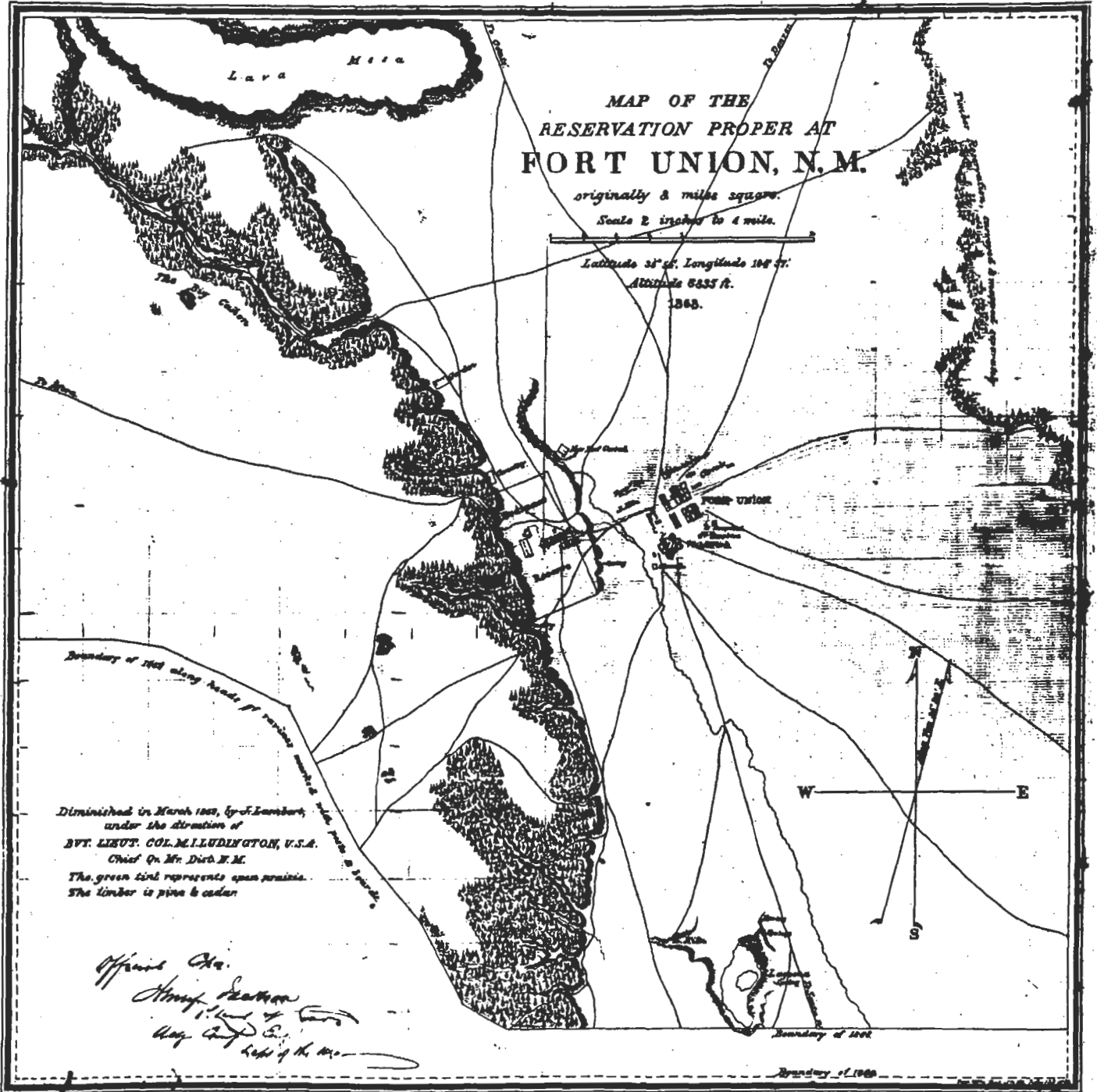
Courtesy of the National Archives.

**MAP OF THE  
RESERVATION PROPER AT  
FORT UNION, N.M.**

*originally 8 miles square.*

*Scale 2 inches to 4 miles.*

Latitude 35° 47'. Longitude 105° 47'.  
Altitude 6835 ft.  
1863.



*Diminished in March 1863, by J. Lambert,  
under the direction of  
BVT. LIEUT. COL. M. LUDINGTON, U.S.A.  
Chief of Ft. Union, N.M.  
The green tint represents open prairie.  
The timber is pine & cedar.*

*Official Map.  
Henry S. ...  
Chief of Ft. Union  
May 1863*

Illustration 3.

Plan of Post and Depot, Fort Union, 1877.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



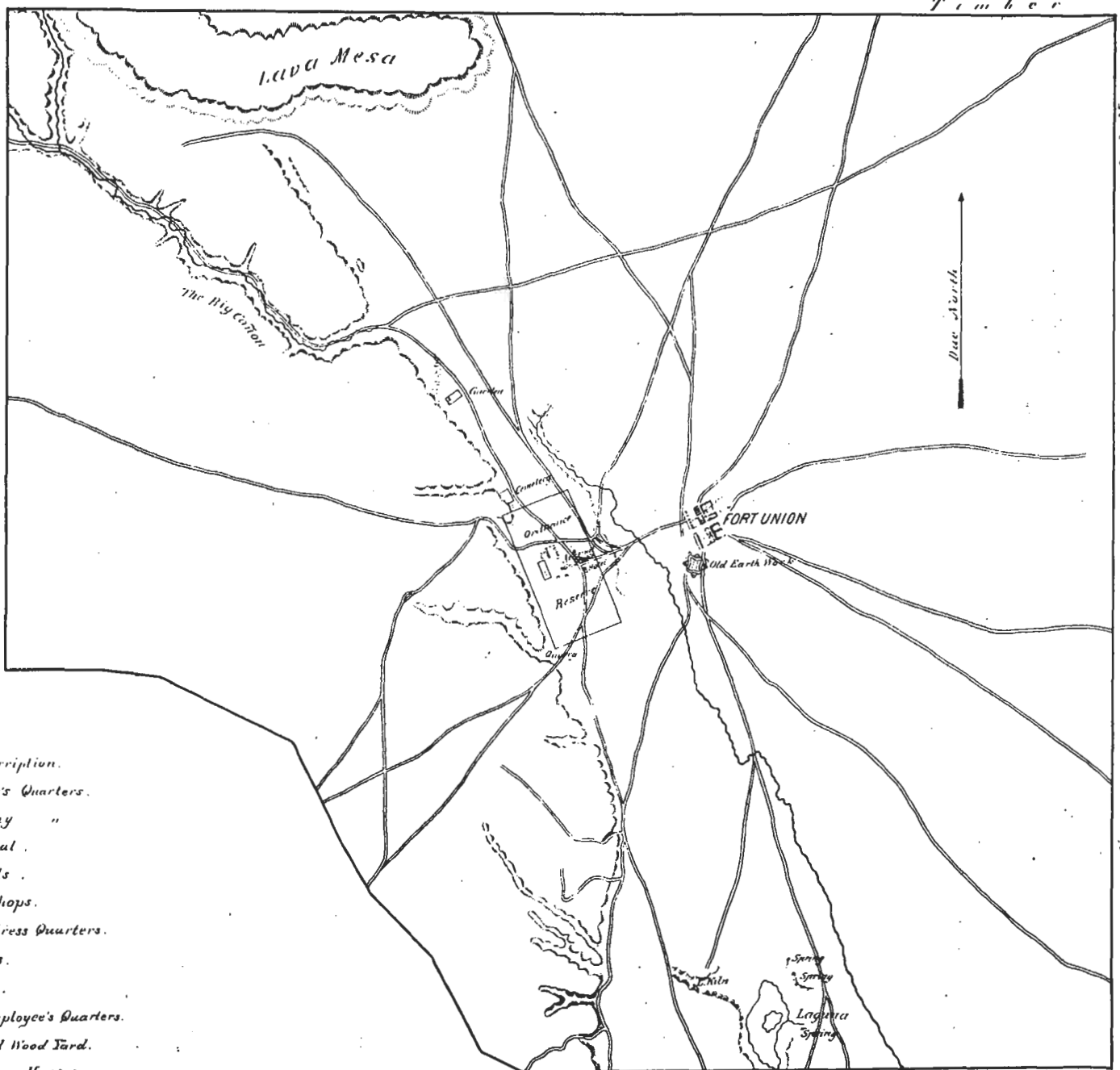
Illustration 4.

Overview of the Fort Union Post, Quartermaster Depot,  
and Arsenal, September, 1882.

Courtesy of the National Archives.

Timber

Reservoir



*Description.*

1. Officer's Quarters.
2. Company "
3. Hospital .
4. Corrals .
5. Q.M. Shops.
6. Laundry Quarters.
7. Stables.
8. Sheds .
9. Q.M. Employee's Quarters.
10. Hay and Wood Yard.
11. Q.M. Store Houses.
12. Teamsters Quarters.
13. Flag Staff.
14. Q.M. Office.

Illustration 5.

Plan of Fort Union Post and Depot,  
1883.

Courtesy of the National Archives.

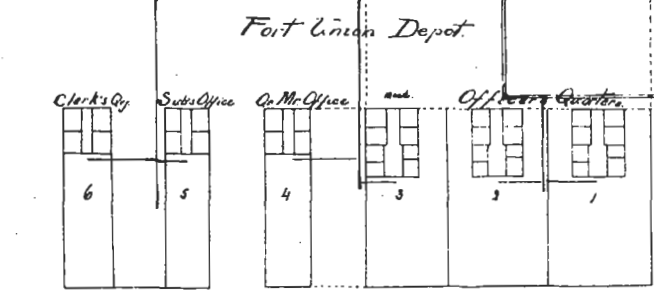
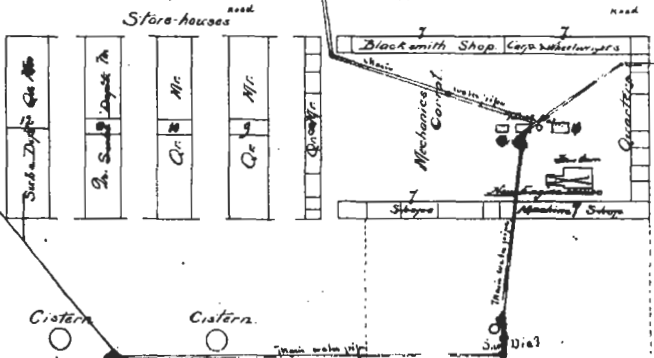
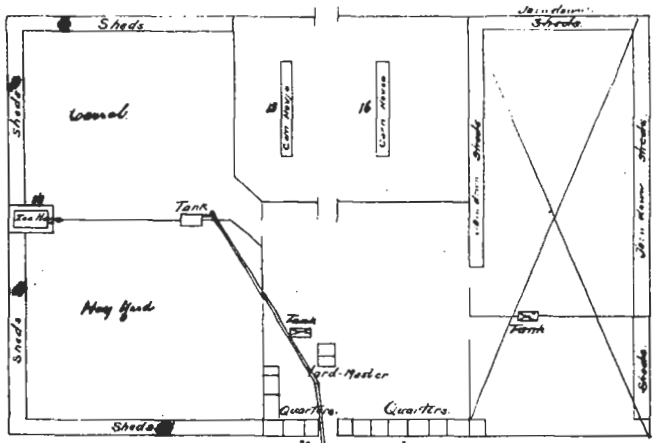




Illustration 6.

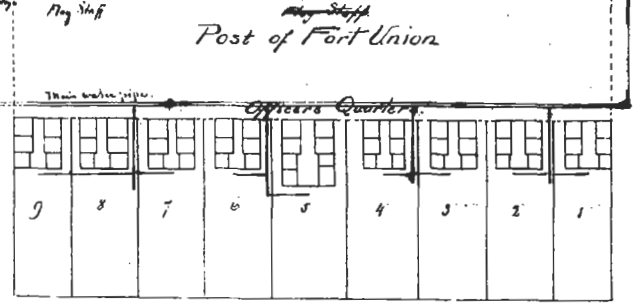
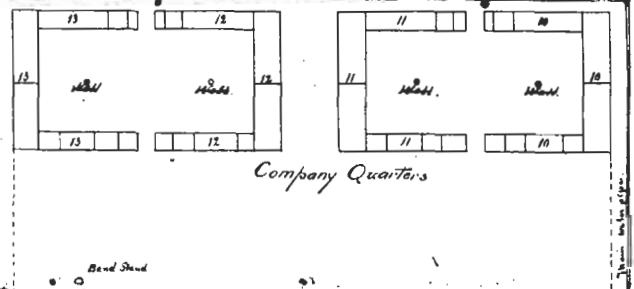
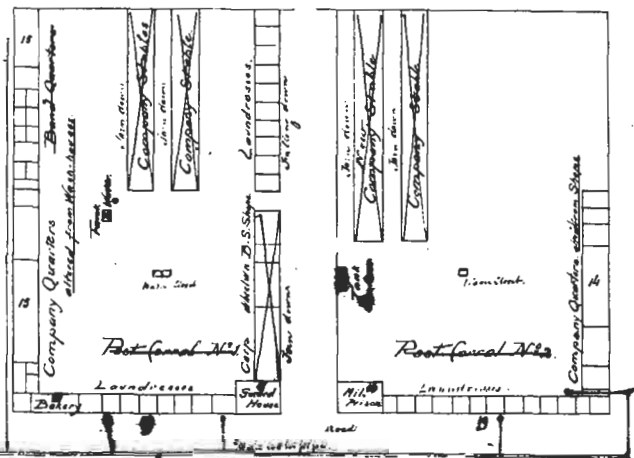
Plan of Post and Depot, Fort Union,  
1889.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



- July 14th, 1877*
- 1 Company Office Quarters
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5 Guard Office Quarters
  - 6 Company Office Quarters
  - 7
  - 8
  - 9
  - 10 Company Quarters
  - 11
  - 12
  - 13
  - 14
  - 15
  - 16 Medical Store
  - 17 Guardhouse
  - 18 Bakery
  - 19 Quarantine Quarters

- Fort Union, N.Y.*
- 1 Field Office Quarters
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4 Quartermaster's Office
  - 5 Quartermaster's Office
  - 6 Clerk's Quarters
  - 7 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 8
  - 9
  - 10
  - 11 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 12
  - 13 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 14 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 15 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 16 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 17 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 18 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 19 Quartermaster's Quarters
  - 20 Quartermaster's Quarters



# Plan of Fort Union, N.Y.

Scale 1" = 100 feet.

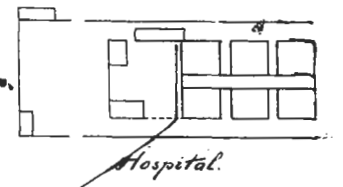
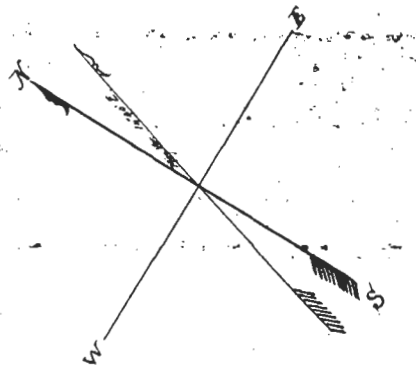


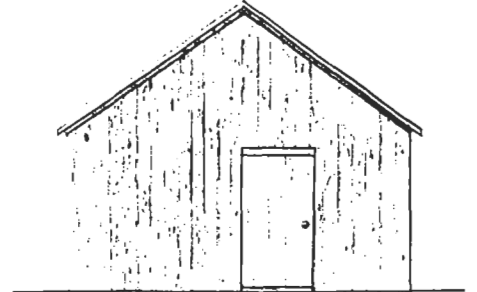
Illustration 7.

Plans of various structures at Fort Union, 1866.

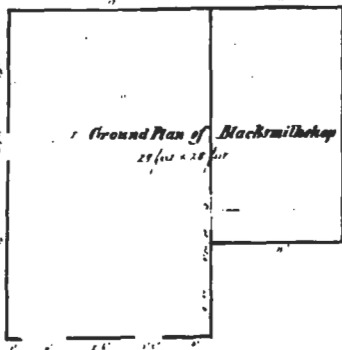
Courtesy of the National Archives.



1. Front View of Blacksmithshop.



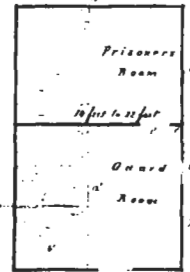
1. Front View of Guard House.



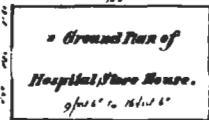
1. Ground Plan of Blacksmithshop  
25 feet x 28 feet



1. Front View of Hospital Store House.



1. Ground Plan of Guard House.

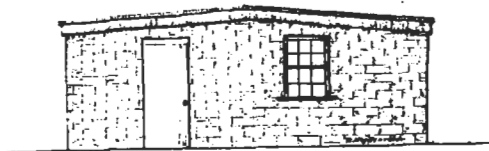


1. Ground Plan of  
Hospital Store House.  
9 feet x 16 feet 6 inches

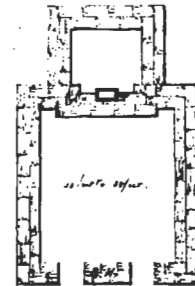
Center 4 feet to the end for 1. and 4 feet for 2. 75.



Center 4 feet to the end for 1. and 4 feet for 2.



1. Front View of Bakery.

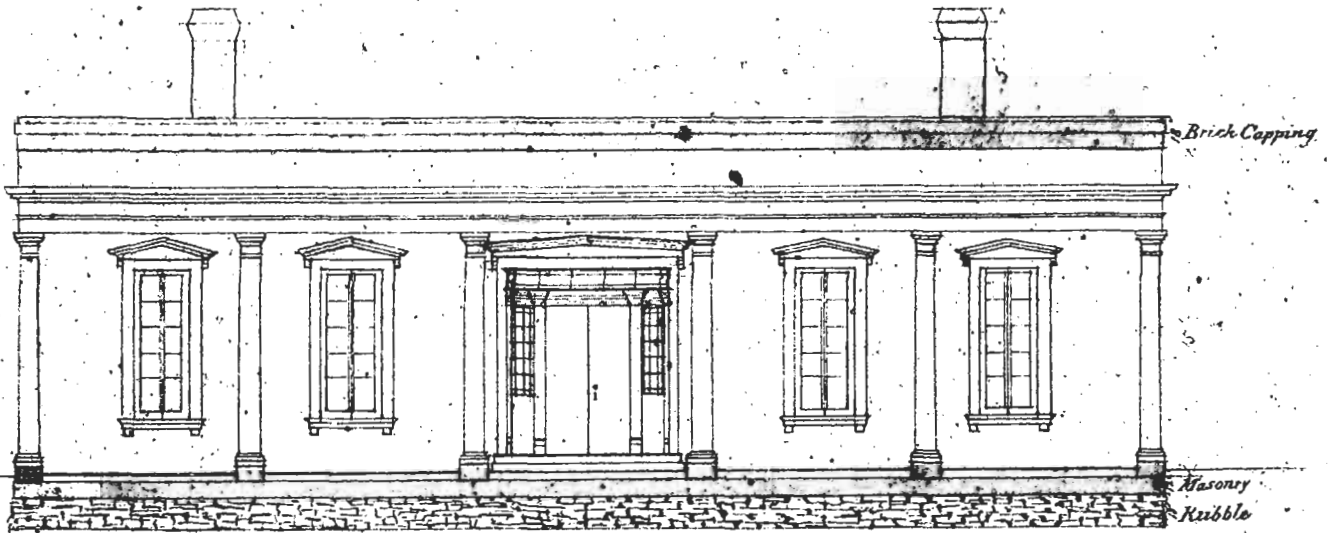


1. Ground Plan of Bakery.

Illustration 8.

Elevation of Post Officer's Quarters  
(HS 1-4, 6-9), Fort Union, 1867.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



*Elevation of a set of Officers' Quarters at the Post of*

**FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO**

*Drawn by John Lambert under the direction of*

**CAPT. H. INMAN, U.S.A.**

*Depot Quartermaster, January 1867*

*Scale 8 feet to 1 inch.*

*Estimated cost, including all kinds of labor & material \$14,122.*

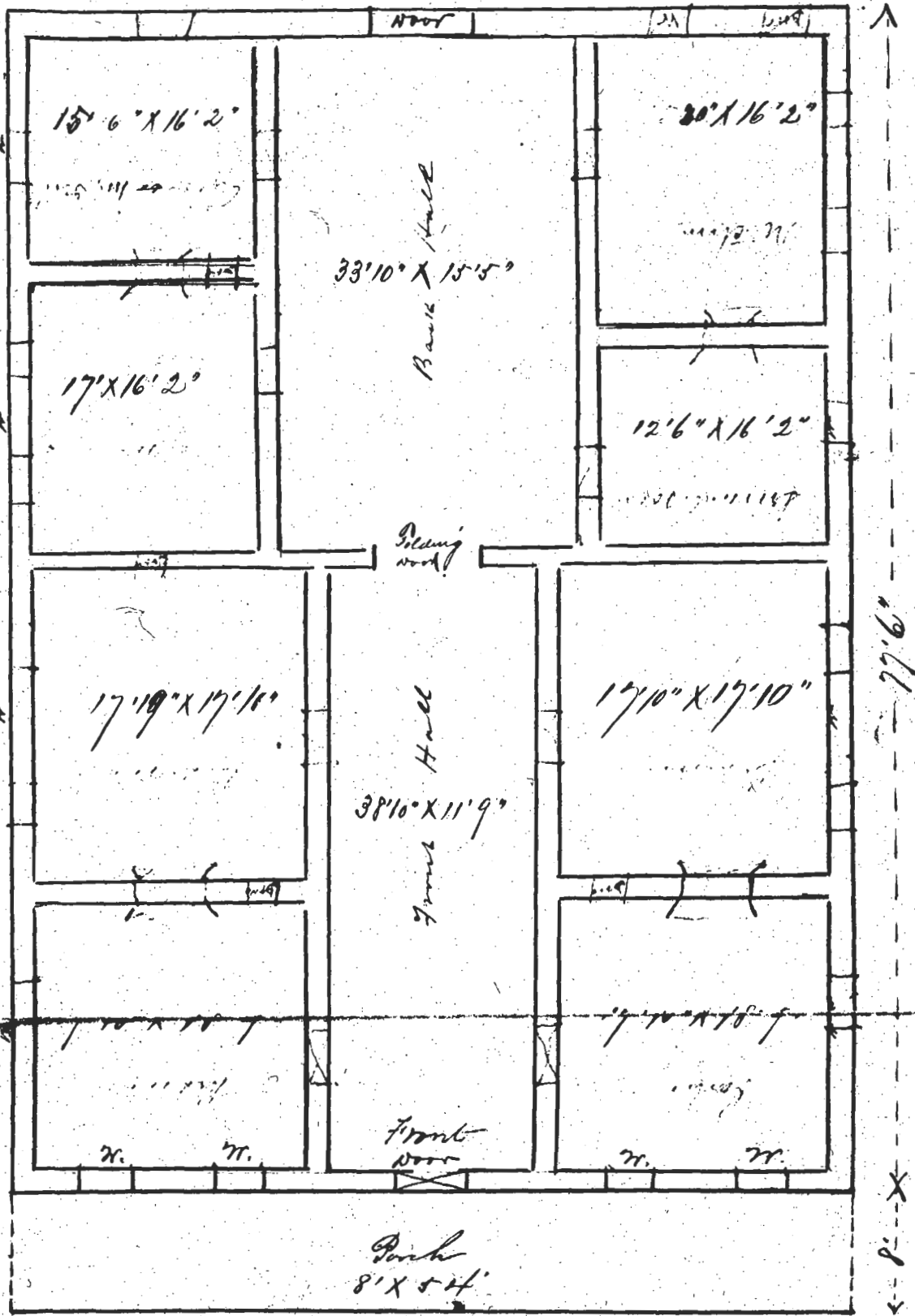
Illustration 9.

Plan of Commanding Officer's Quarters  
(HS 5), Fort Union, c. 1867.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Ground Plan C.A. Quarters, Fort Union N.M.

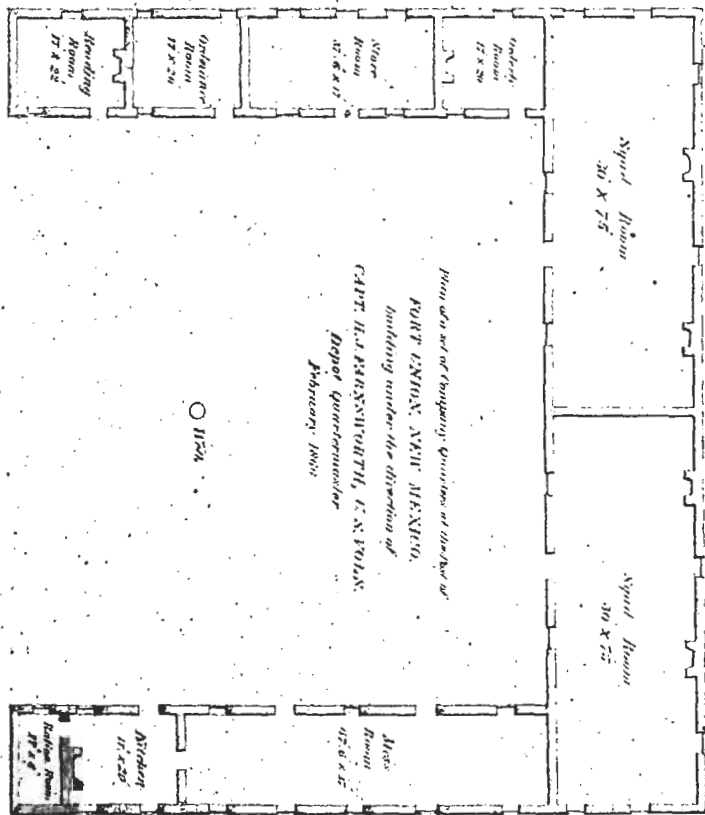


←  $54'$  →  
 Height of Arch Windows  $1-4'9'' \times 9'6''$

Illustration 10.

Plan of Company Quarters at Fort  
Union, 1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Memorandum  
Plan "B."

The Plan upon preceding page represents one of four buildings in course of construction at this Post, each building will accommodate one company.

The building is one story high, adobe walls, 18 inches thick, Stone foundation ten feet, and battlements or cornice of height 18 inches high and 18 inches thick, and will cost when completed, including wall, \$12,500.

The building was commenced in July 1866, and will be completed by April 1<sup>st</sup> 1866, after the walls were laid, work was discontinued for the same reason, as given in Plan "A."

The foundation and wall for the building upon the same plan, was finished last summer, and the masonry walls, will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit the manufacture of adobe.

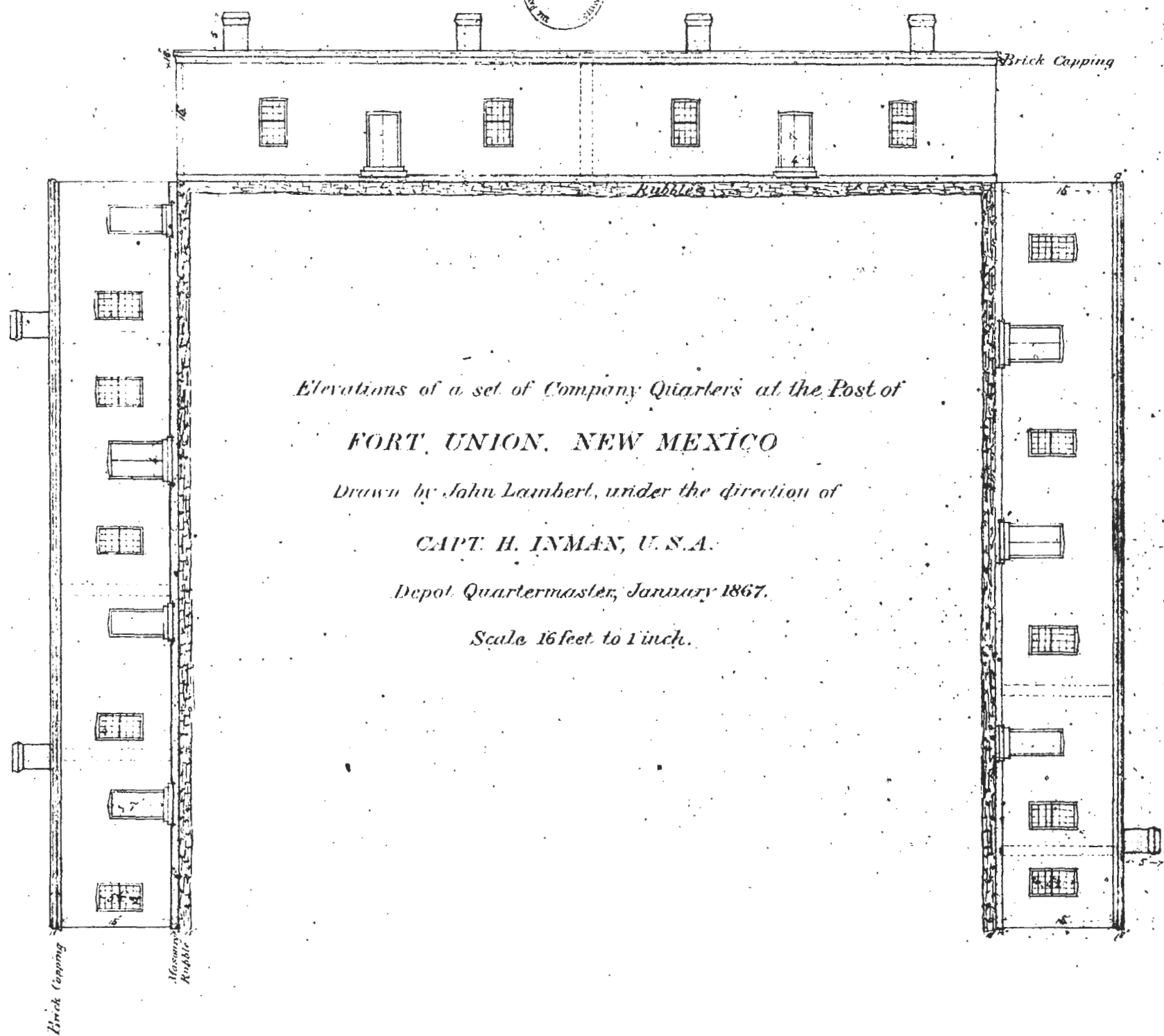
Office, Depot Quartermaster  
Fort Union, N.M.,  
Feb'y 8<sup>th</sup> 1866.

Capt. H. J. Harris

Illustration 11.

Elevations of Company Quarters,  
Fort Union, 1867.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



*Elevations of a set of Company Quarters at the Post of*

**FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO**

*Drawn by John Lambert, under the direction of*

**CAPT. H. INMAN, U.S.A.**

*Depot Quartermaster, January 1867.*

*Scale 16 feet to 1 inch.*

Illustration 12.

Plan of Corrals and Stables (HS 18  
and HS26), Fort Union, 1867.

Courtesy of the National Archives.

PLAN OF POST CORRALS AT

FORT UNTON, N. M.

BVT. MAJOR HENRY INMAN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

May 1867

Drawn by John Lambert

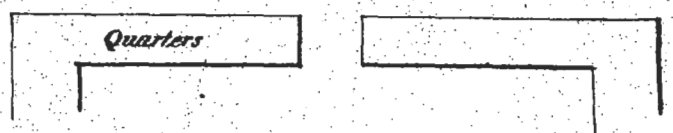
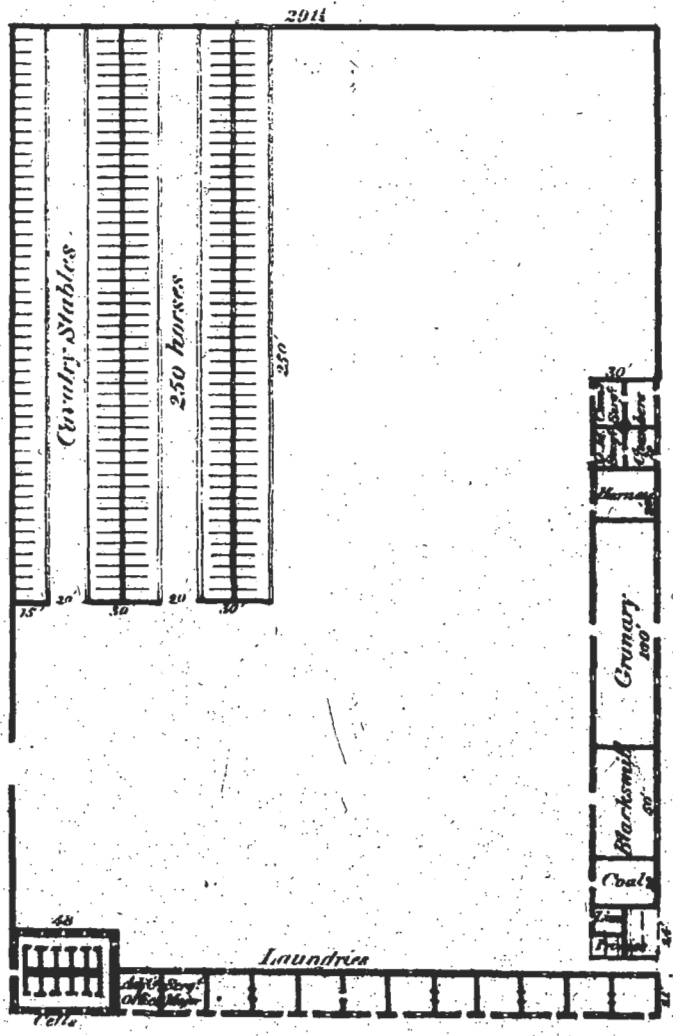
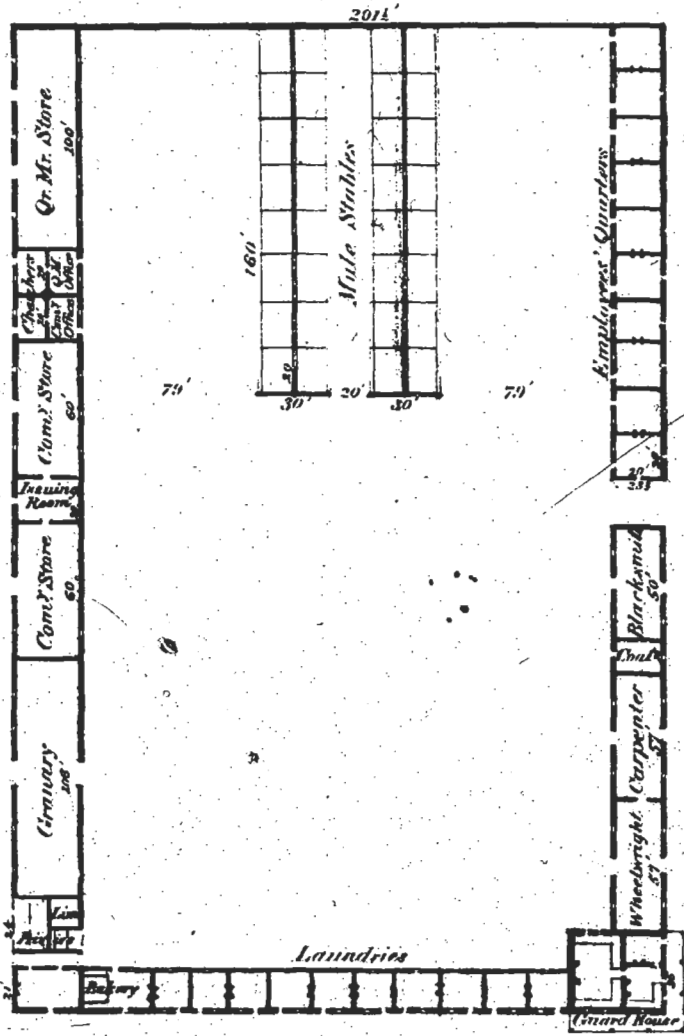
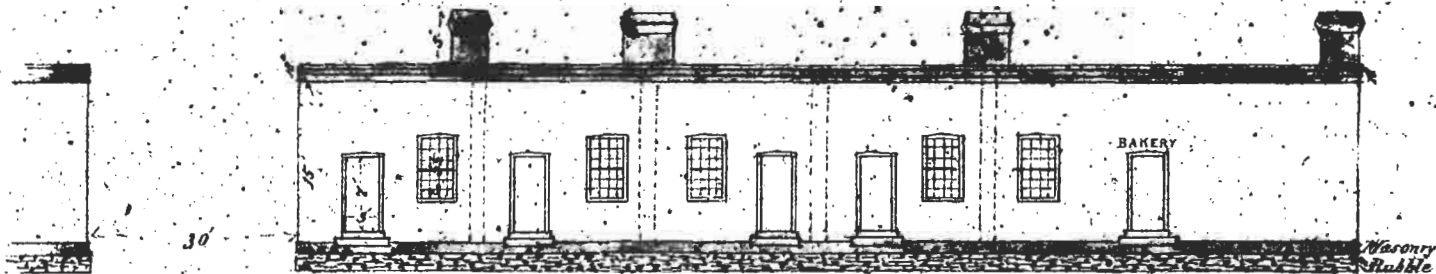


Illustration 13.

Elevation of Laundresses' Quarters (HS 23), Fort Union, 1867.  
Bakery at right was actually erected at the extreme left of the line.

Courtesy of the National Archives





*Elevation of a set of Laundress' Quarters at the Post of*

**FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO**

*Drawn by John Lambert, under the direction of*

**CAPT. H. INMAN, U. S. A.**

*Depot Quartermaster, January 1867.*

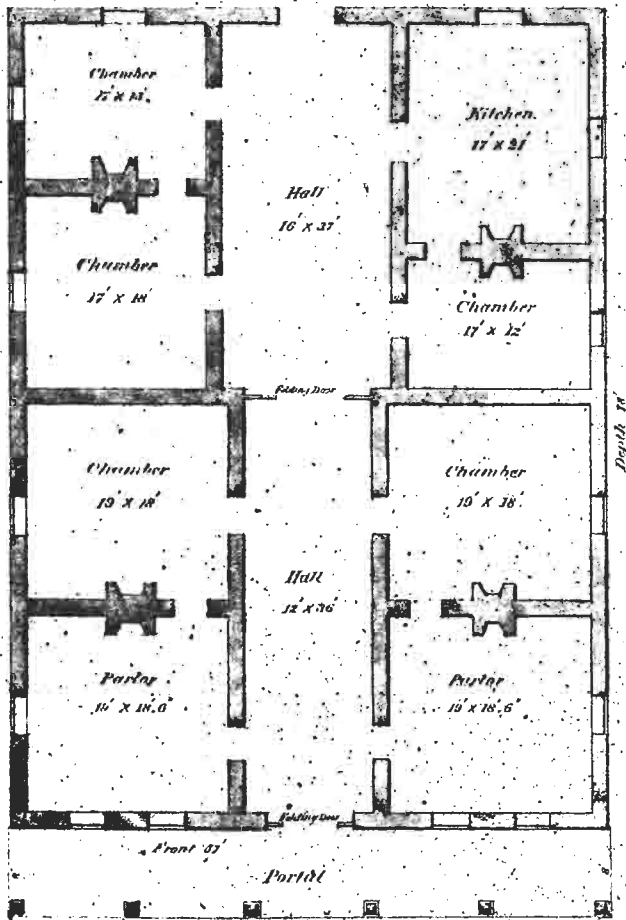
*Scale 16 feet to 1 inch.*



Illustration 14.

Plan of Depot Officers' Quarters  
(HS 27-29), 1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Plan of a set of Depot Officers' quarters at  
**FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO,**  
 building under the direction of  
**CAPT. H. J. FARNSWORTH, U.S. VOLTS.**  
 Depot Quartermaster  
 February 1866

*Memorandum. Plan. A.*

The Building represented by drawing on preceding page, is one of those which are in course of construction at this Depot for use of Depot Officers.

The Building is one story high. Adobe walls, 18 inches thick. Stone foundation. Tin roof, a battlement or cornice of brick (to protect adobe from action of water) 18 inches high - 18 inches thick. Portals of wood in front.

The Building was commenced in July 1865, and completed February 14 1866. The remaining two were commenced in August last, and will be completed March 14 1866. The whole three are to be enclosed in rear by an adobe wall 8 feet high, and 18 inches thick built upon stone foundation. Each building will have coat room completed, including adobe wall in rear, and building on each of two opposite sides for building materials &c. After the adobe walls of the houses were laid, work upon them was discontinued for some months in order that the adobe might settle, which will account for the period of time which elapsed between their commencement, and completion.

Office, Depot Quartermaster.  
 Fort Union N.M.  
 Feb 14 1866.

*H. J. Farnsworth.*  
 Capt. U.S. Volts.

Illustration 15.

Plan of Depot Officers' Quarters  
(HS 28), c. 1871.

Courtesy of the National Archives.

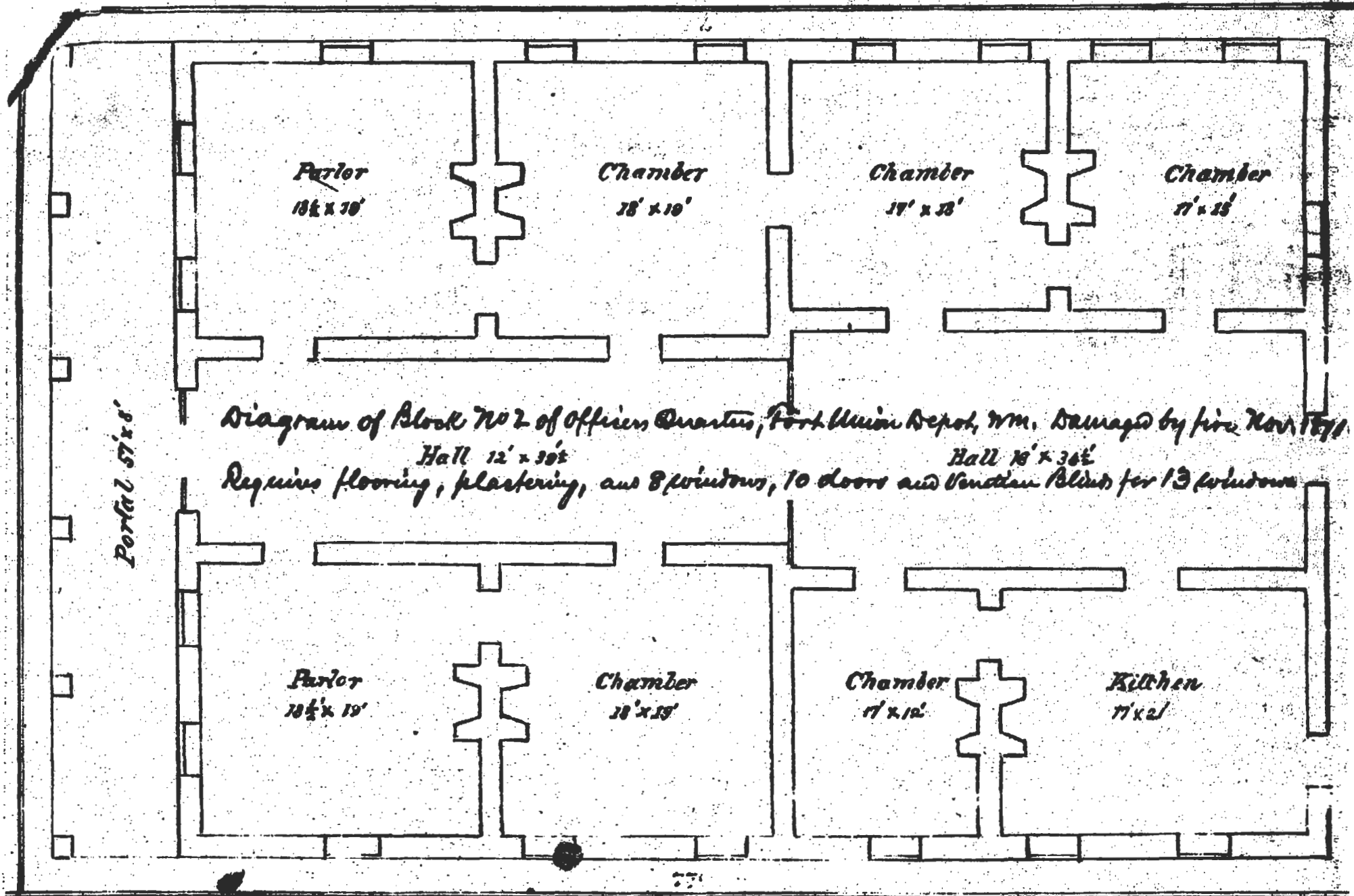
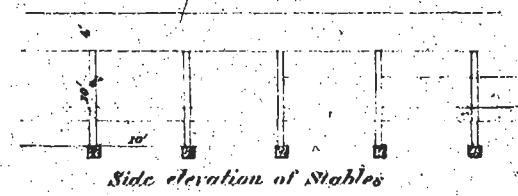
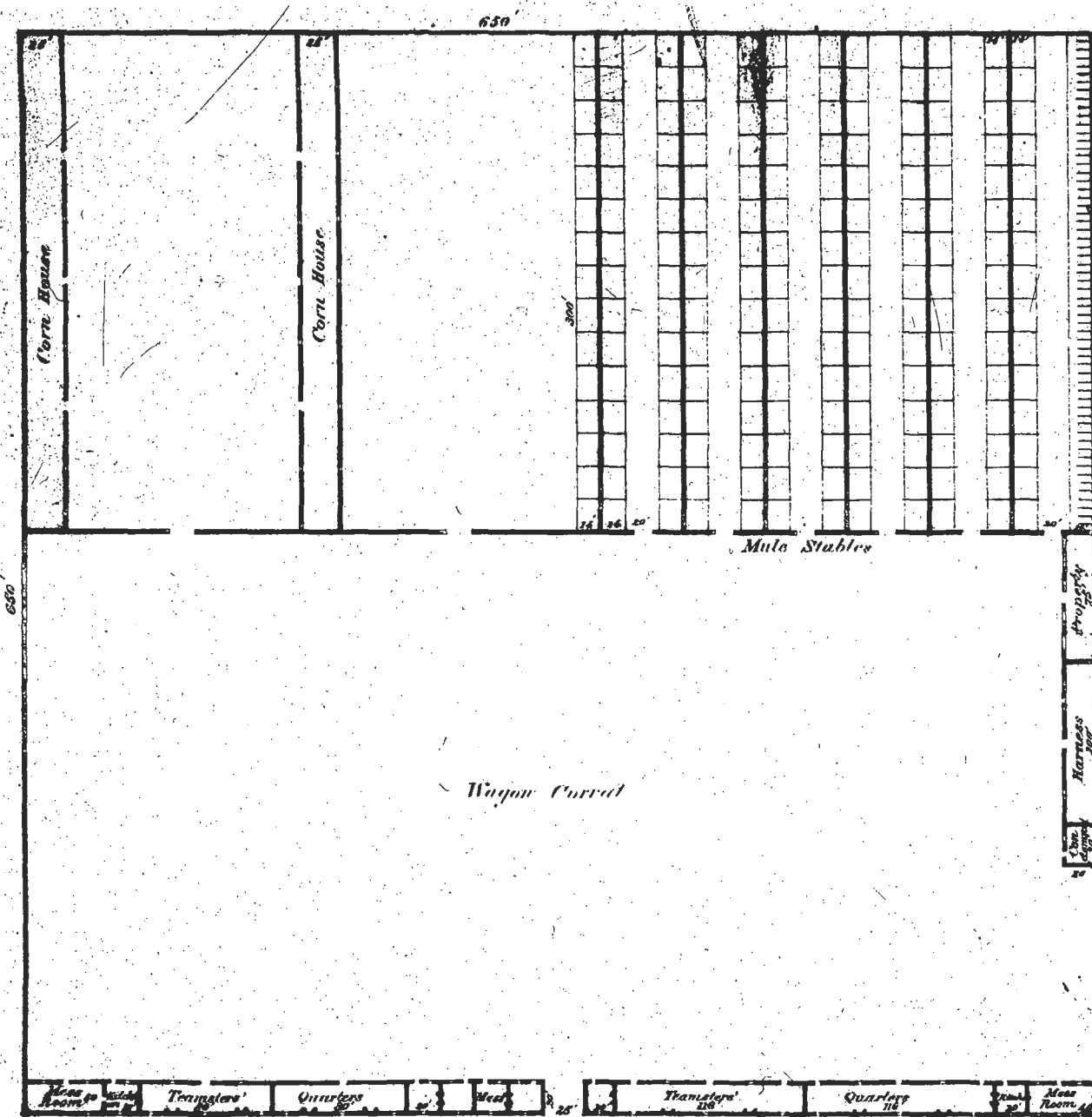


Illustration 16.

Plan of Depot Corrals at Fort Union,  
1867.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



PLAN OF DEPOT CORRALS AT  
 FORT UNION, N. M.  
 BY T. MAJOR HENRY INMAN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.  
 Drawn by John Lambert  
 May 1867

Designed by BVT. COL. H. M. ENOS, Chf. Qr. Mstr. N. M.

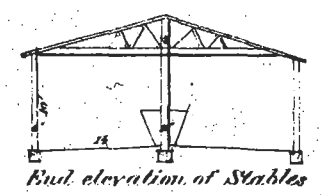


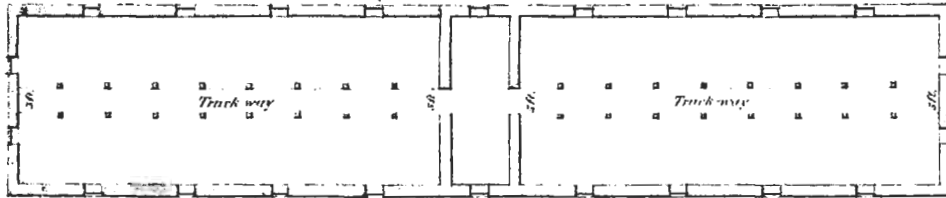
Illustration 17.

Plan of Commissary Storehouse  
(HS 43), Fort Union Depot, 1866.

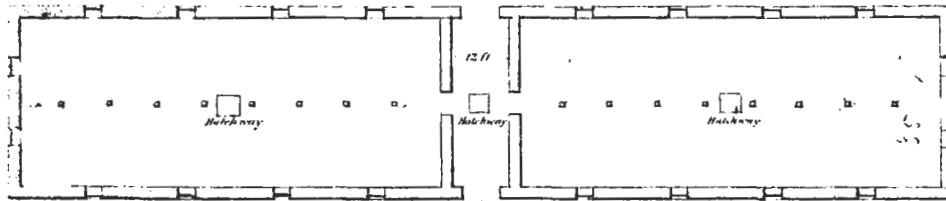
Courtesy of the National Archives.



Basement Story for Bacon & Molasses



200 ft. x 50 ft.



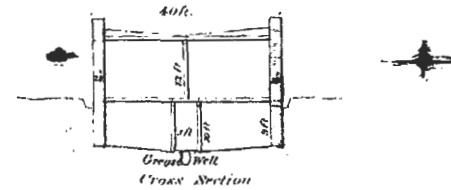
Floor of Upper Story

PROPOSED PLAN FOR A  
COMMISSARY STOREHOUSE

DEPOT, FORT UNION, N. M.

Designed by

Brig. Gen. CHAS. MCCLURE, U. S. Vols. C. S.



Estimated cost of Storehouse,

Digging cellars,	515.50	
Stone Foundations and Sills,	1,754.00	
Manufacture of, and laying of double walls,	1,182.10	
Roof framing,	350.00	
Iron for Roof, 400 lbs.,	96.00	
Galv. for " 500 lbs.	300.00	
Labels on Roof,	400.00	
Lumber, 87,500 ft. at 205¢	18,125.00	
Nails, 1,500 lbs. at 75¢	1,125.00	
Iron work,	112.25	
Window and Door frames and Doors,	385.00	
Carpenters work,	650.00	
Cost of transportation from Fort Sumner to when articles of building materials brought from the States.	750.54	
<b>Total about,</b>	<b>\$10,640.90</b>	

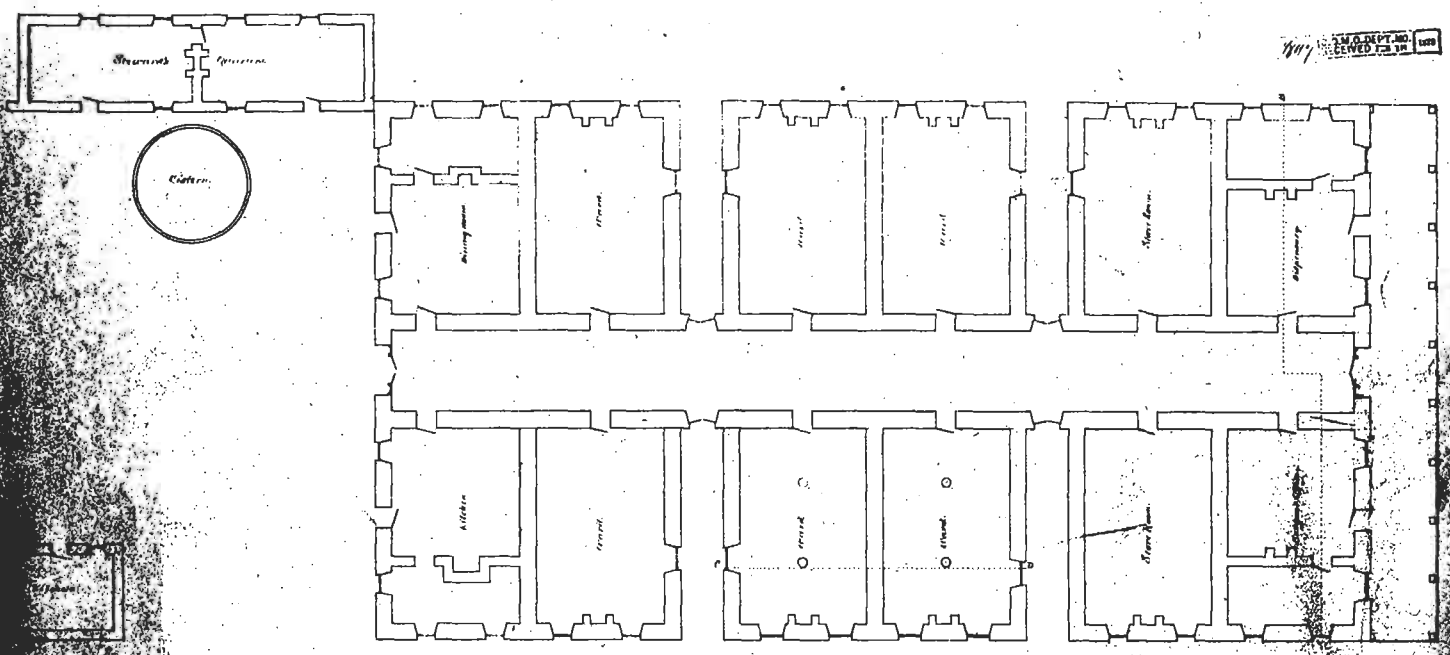
4 6  
6 2  
35 4

*Chas. McClure*  
Capt. & S. D. 116

Illustration 18.

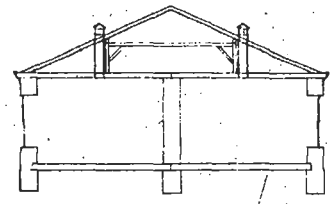
Plan of the Fort Union Hospital  
(HS 57), 1878.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



1877  
 U.S. DEPT. OF THE ARMY  
 ENGINEER OFFICE  
 1877

Major's Office, Quartermaster's Department,  
 Fort Union, New Mexico Territory, 1877.  
 20' x 20' H. long 10' x 10' H.  
 20' x 20'  
 20' x 20' H. long 10' x 10' H.  
 20' x 20'  
 20' x 20' H. long 10' x 10' H.  
 20' x 20'  
 20' x 20' H. long 10' x 10' H.  
 20' x 20'



Section through 10'

Plan  
 of the  
**HOSPITAL**  
 at  
**FORT UNION.**

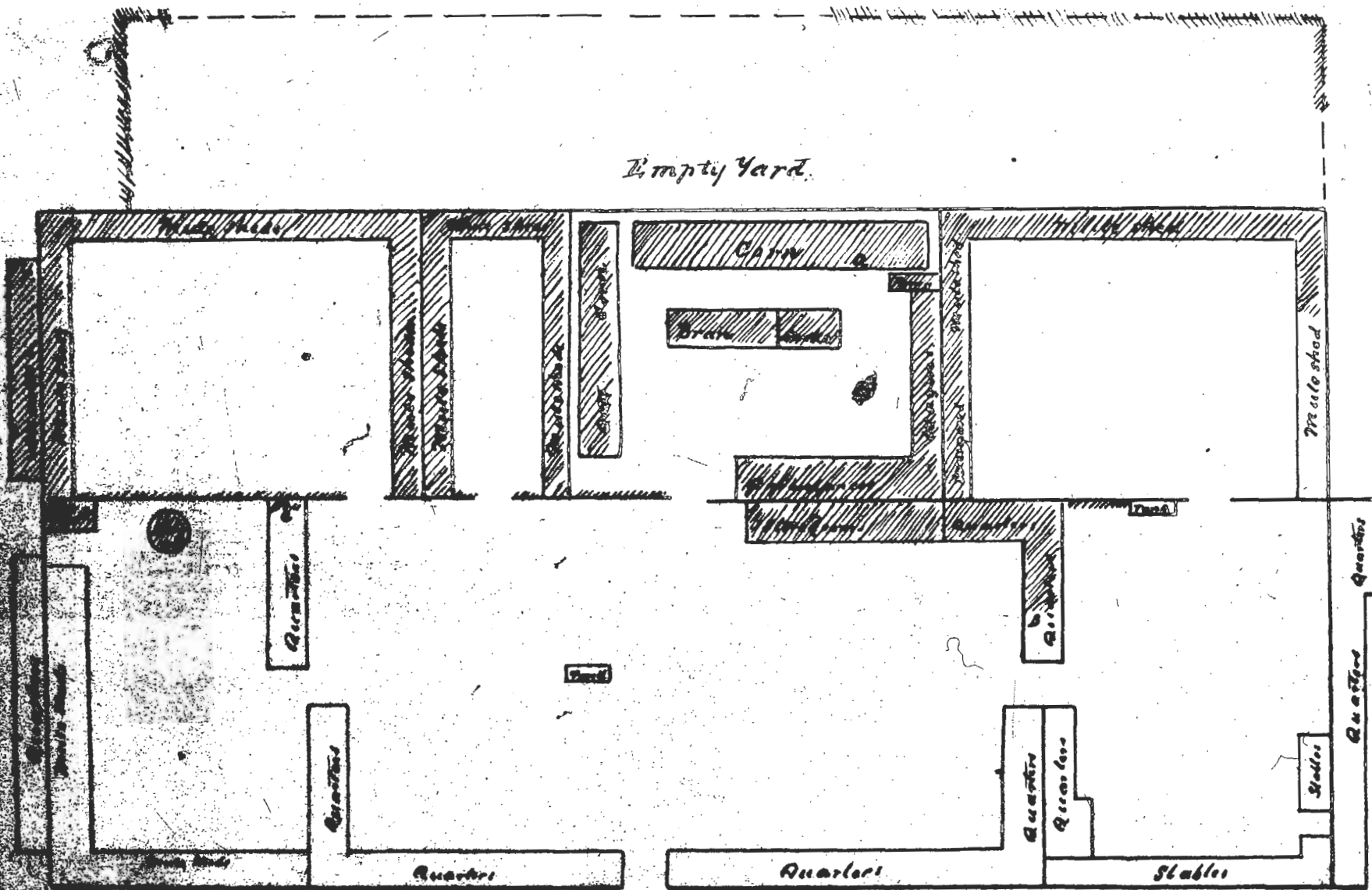
*Note*  
 This drawing was finished Dec 21-1877  
 by Geo. H. Hobbs for use in Spec  
 1877  
 1878

Drawn under direction of Captain J. B. Kimball, and by Mr. V. G. ...  
 of the Public Works ...  
 January 1878.  
 Scale: 1/4" = 1 foot.

Illustration 19.

Depot Transportation Corral (HS 56),  
showing portions burned in 1874.

Courtesy of the National Archives



Plan of Transportation Corral at Fort Union Depot N.M. The hatching shows the buildings destroyed by fire Jan 27 1874.  
 Scale 1 1/2 inches to 100 feet.

3406. J.M.G. 1874

Copied by Jno D. Crighton  
 Clark 1874  
 August 21 1874

Illustration 20.

Post building foundations under construction, circa 1865.

Courtesy of Fort Union National Monument.



Illustration 21.

Post Officers' Quarters under  
construction, circa 1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives.





Illustration 22.

Post Officers' Quarters (HS 1-3)  
under construction, 1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



87996

Illustration 23.

Post officers' quarters under construction, 1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives



83012

Illustration 24.

Fort Union Post Officers' Quarters  
(HS 1-9), July, 1875. Note picket  
fence and sidewalk in foreground.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 25.

Fort Union, Post and Depot officers' quarters, May, 1876. Left to right, HS 1-9, and HS 27-29. Note cistern (HS 34) in foreground.

Courtesy of the National Archives.





Illustration 26.

A typical Post Officer's Quarters  
(HS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, or 9),  
circa 1890.

Courtesy of Fort Union National  
Monument.



Illustration 27.

Fort Union Company Quarters.  
Barracks at right front is a portion  
of HS 13, while that in distance is  
HS 14. Photograph taken in  
September, 1866.

Courtesy of National Archives.



88016

Illustration 28.

Other half of the preceding photograph taken in September, 1866. At left is HS 13. Distant structure is HS 14. Photo taken in the courtyard.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



88017

Illustration 29.

View of one of the Company Quarters  
(HS 14) at Fort Union in September,  
1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives.





41088

Illustration 30.

The Military Prison (HS 17) years after its abandonment. Note the adobe wall surrounding the cells.

Courtesy of Fort Union National Monument.



Illustration 31.

Left: Door of Military Prison (HS 17), 1913.

Courtesy of Fort Union National Monument.

Right: View of cell entrances of Prison (HS 17).

Courtesy of Fort Union National Monument.



Illustration 32.

Depot Officers' Quarters under  
construction, circa 1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 33.

Officers' Quarters (HS 27), Fort  
Union Depot.

Courtesy of Fort Union National  
Monument.



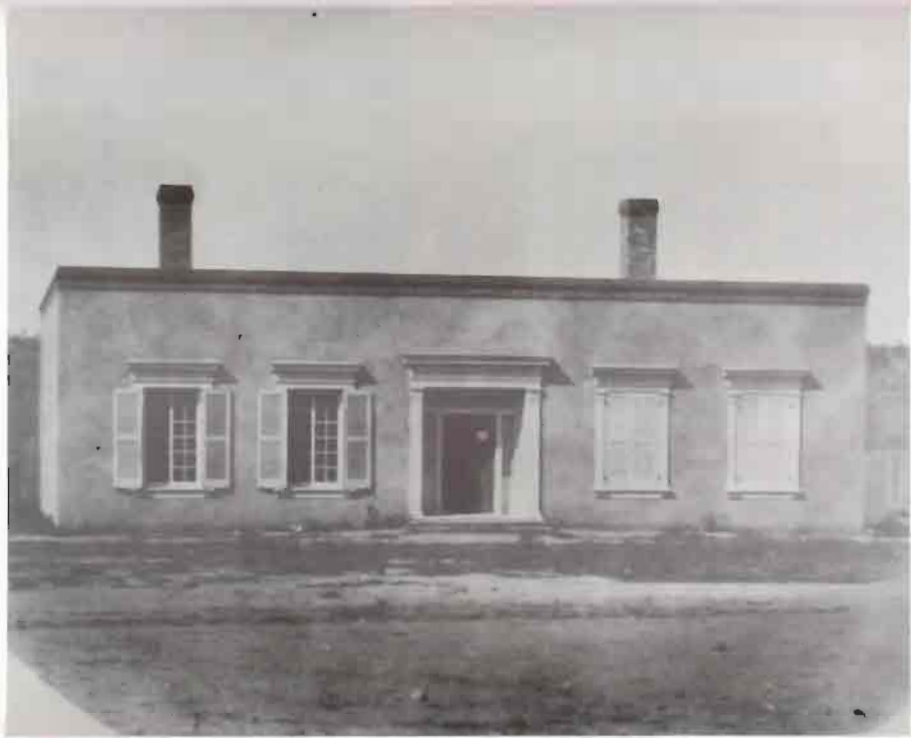


Illustration 34.

Depot Officers' Quarters (HS 27, HS 28, or HS 29) before the porch was erected.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 35.

View of the Depot Quartermaster's  
Office (HS 30).

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 36.

View of the Depot Clerk's Quarters  
(HS 32).

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 37.

The Fort Union Sun Dial (HS 35),  
1897.

Courtesy of Fort Union National  
Monument.





Illustration 38.

Depot Mechanics' Corral (HS 36),  
view to the south showing shops.  
Note well at left center. Photograph  
taken in 1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 39.

West wing of the Depot Mechanics' Shops (HS 36) showing arched doorway still standing on the site.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



87993

Illustration 40.

Depot Mechanics' Shops (HS 36),  
1886.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 41.

View to south of Depot structures. On right, from right, are Quartermaster Storehouses (HS 42, 41, 40, and 39), followed by the Teamsters' Quarters (HS 46). At left is the Corral and Sheds (HS 51) followed by Civilian Employees Quarters. Cupola is atop Wagon Master's Office (HS 47).

Courtesy of the National Archives.





37999

Illustration 42.

View looking east at Depot buildings.  
Right to left, Mechanics' Shops (HS 36) and  
Quartermaster Storehouses (HS 39-42).  
Note hip roof on HS 40.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 43.

Two Quartermaster warehouses at Fort Union Quartermaster Depot.  
At left is HS 39, at right, HS 40.  
Building in the distance is HS 30, Depot Quartermaster's Office.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 44.

Depot Quartermaster storehouses. That on left is HS 40, with its hipped roof. That on right is HS 41. In the distance is HS 31, the depot commissary's office.

Courtesy of the National Archives.

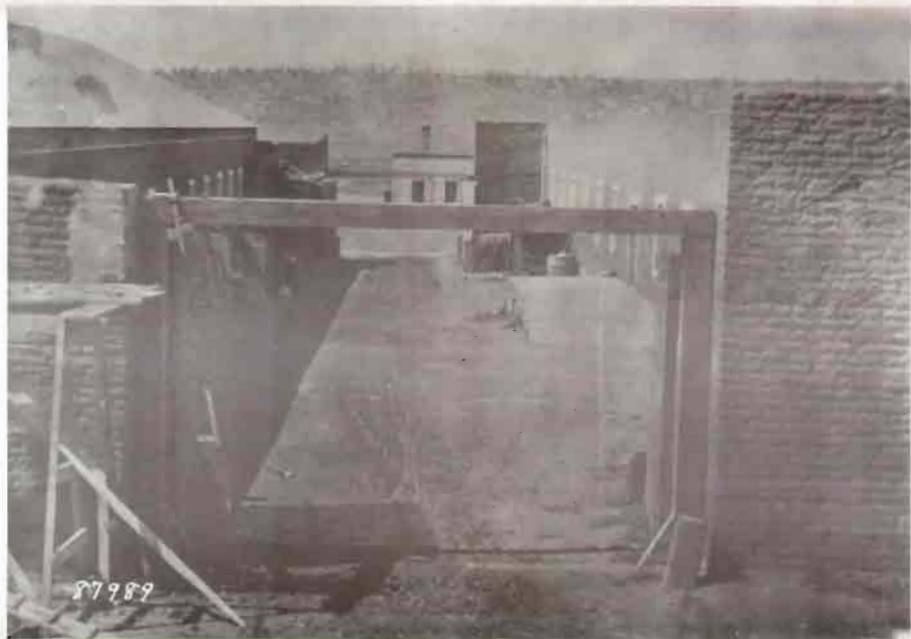


Illustration 45.

Depot Quartermaster Storehouses.  
HS 41 at left, HS 42 at right.

Courtesy of the National Archives.





87990

Illustration 46.

Depot Quartermaster Storehouse HS 42 is at left.  
Frame structure at right is HS 43, Commissary Storehouse.  
Wood pillars at entrance gates were positioned to keep  
wagon wheels clear of the gate posts.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



11796

Illustration 47.

View of Corral Sheds (HS 44) in 1866.  
Note hay corral in background.

Courtesy of Fort Union, National Monument.



Illustration 48.

View of the Depot Corral and Sheds (HS 51), looking across the dirt roof of the sheds bordering the north end of the enclosure. Long frame buildings in the background are Granaries (HS 48-49).  
Photograph taken in May, 1866.

Courtesy of Fort Union National Monument.



Illustration 49.

Fort Union Post Hospital (HS 57).

Courtesy of the National Archives.



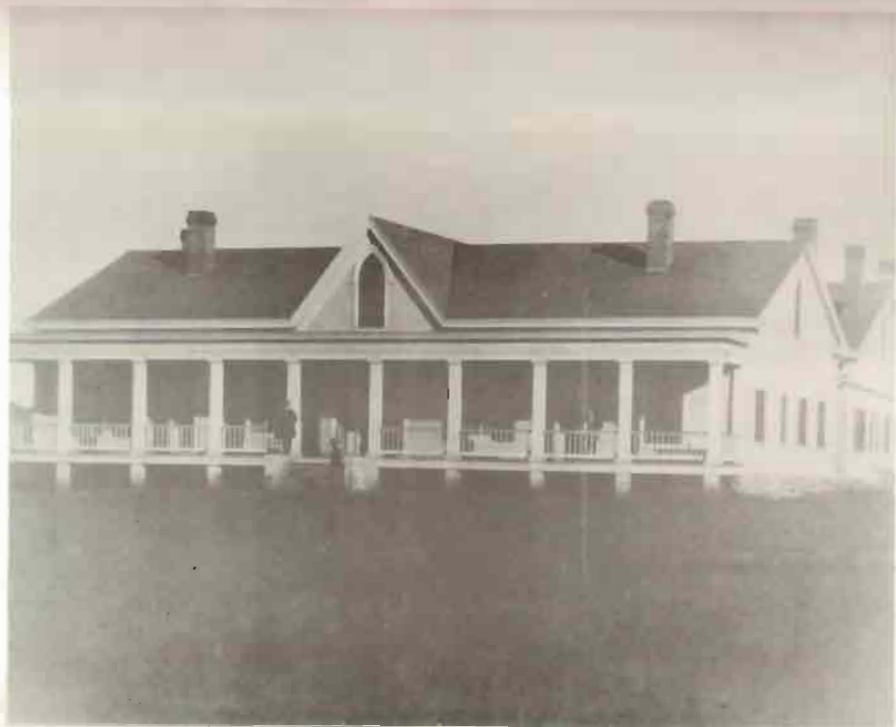


Illustration 50.

Fort Union Post Hospital (HS 57),  
1913.

Courtesy of Fort Union National  
Monument.

Hospital &  
Dining room  
Cpt. Harrison  
1913



Illustration 51.

Commissary Sergeant's Quarters,  
1886. This structure was located  
north of the Depot Commissary  
Storehouse (HS 43).

Courtesy of Fort Union National  
Monument.



Decorative border with a diamond shape on the left and a stylized flourish in the center.

Illustration 52.

The Machine Shop at Fort Union  
Quartermaster Depot, 1866.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 53.

Sutler's store at Fort Union,  
c. 1860s.





Illustration 54.

Post sutler's complex, mid-1880s.

Courtesy of Fort Union National  
Monument.



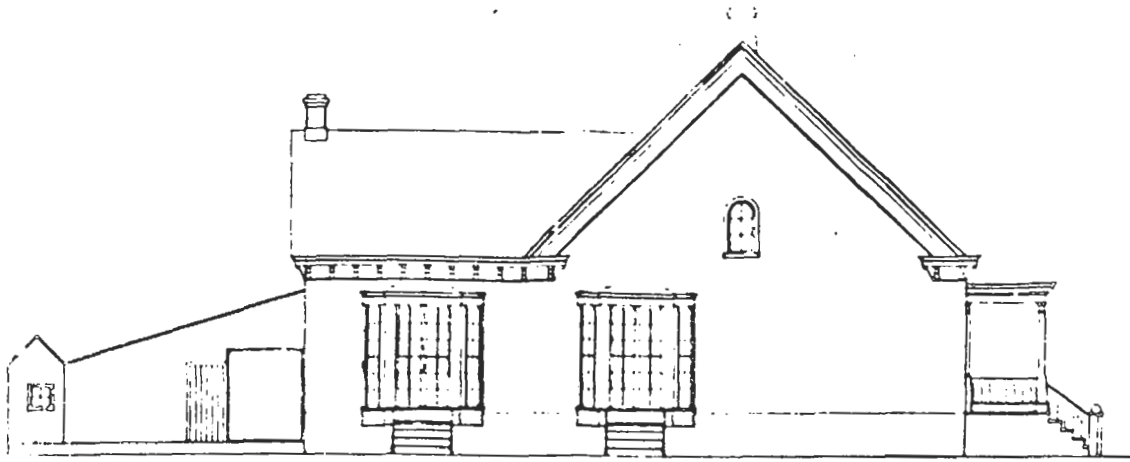
Illustration 55.

Plan of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, Fort Union Arsenal.

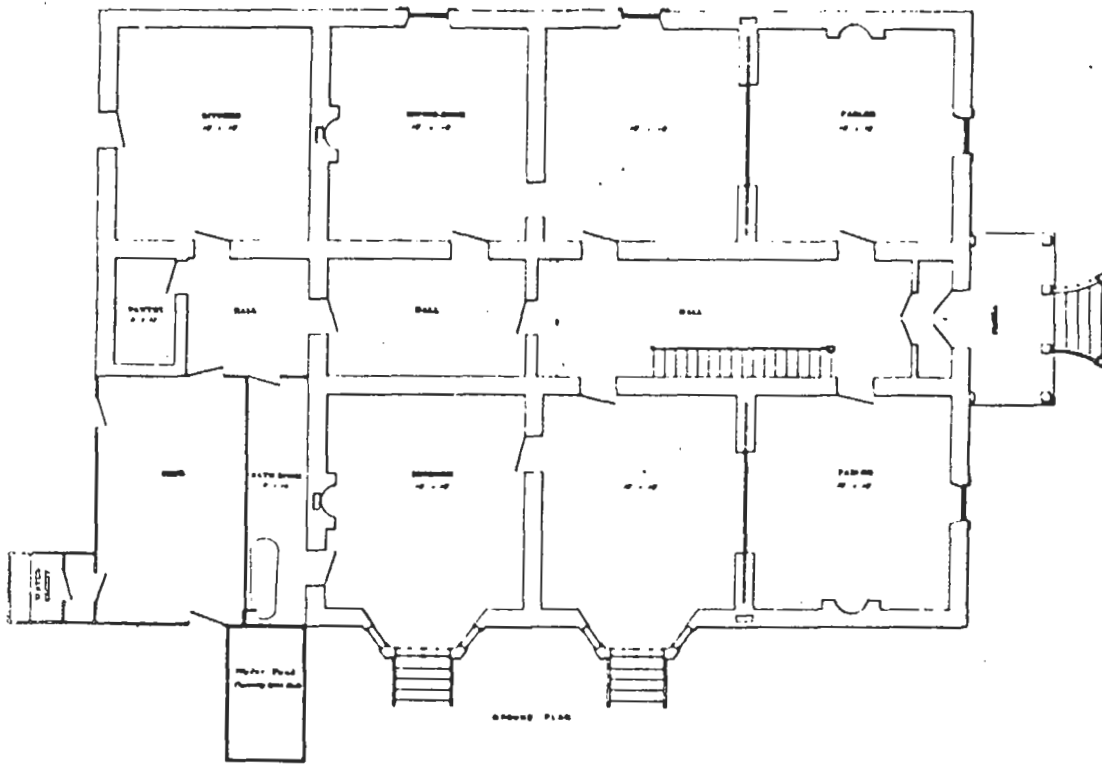
From Plans of Officers' Quarters at the Arsenals and Armory  
(Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876), p. 15.

# OFFICERS QUARTERS PORT UNION ARSENAL

COMMANDER'S OFFICE



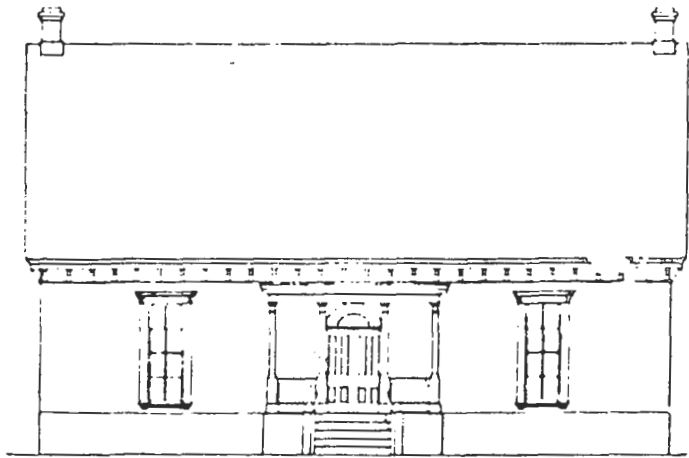
SIDE ELEVATION



GROUND PLAN

## DESCRIPTION

The building is of brick on stone foundation, finished with the  
 1st floor is finished with  
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 100th floor is finished with



FRONT ELEVATION

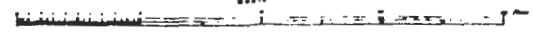


Illustration 56.

Top: Fort Union Ordnance Depot (Arsenal), 1888.  
In background is the Commanding Officer's Quarters.

Courtesy of Fort Union National Monument.

Bottom: Another view showing the Commanding Officers' Quarters,  
Fort Union Arsenal.

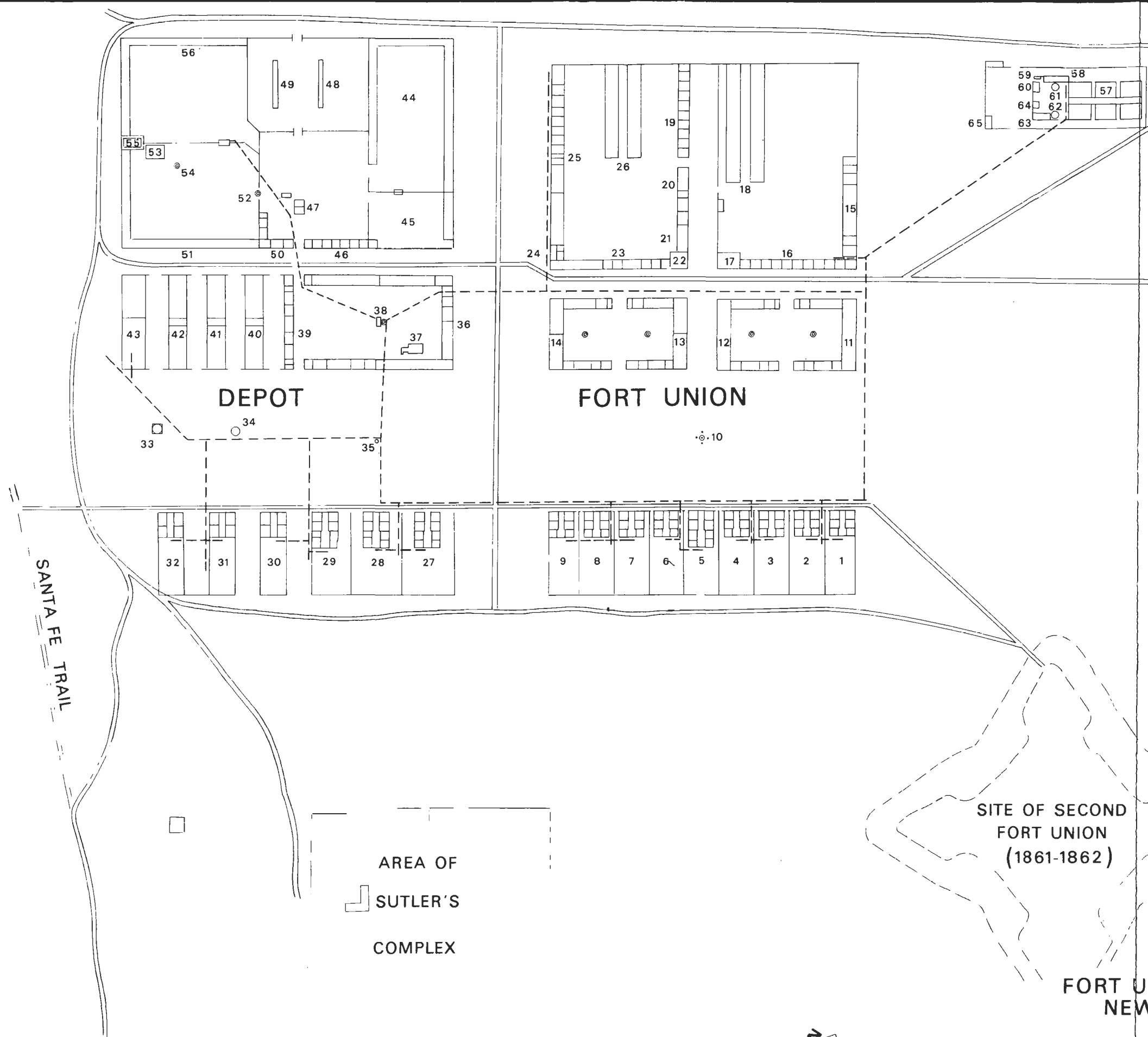
Courtesy of Fort Union National Monument.



Illustration 57.

Historical Base Map, The Third Fort Union  
and Fort Union Quartermaster Depot, New Mexico Territory, 1863-1891.





**STRUCTURE IDENTIFICATION**

**FORT UNION**

- HS 1 Officers' Quarters
- " 2 Officers' Quarters
- " 3 Officers' Quarters
- " 4 Officers' Quarters
- " 5 Commanding Officer's Quarters
- " 6 Officers' Quarters
- " 7 Officers' Quarters
- " 8 Officers' Quarters
- " 9 Officers' Quarters
- " 10 Flagpole
- " 11 Company Quarters
- " 12 Company Quarters
- " 13 Company Quarters
- " 14 Company Quarters
- " 15 Company Quarters
- " 16 Laundresses' Quarters
- " 17 Prison
- " 18 Cavalry Corral and Stables
- " 19 Laundresses' Quarters
- " 20 Wheelwright, Blacksmith, and Carpenter Shops
- " 21 Chapel
- " 22 Guard House
- " 23 Laundresses' Quarters
- " 24 Bakery
- " 25 Company Quarters
- " 26 Quartermaster Corral and Stables
- " 57 Hospital
- " 58 Stewards' Quarters
- " 59 Latrine
- " 60 Wood House
- " 61 Cistern
- " 62 Cistern
- " 63 Matron's Quarters and Laundry
- " 64 Bathhouse
- " 65 Dead House

HOSPITAL COMPLEX

**DEPOT**

- " 27 Officers' Quarters
- " 28 Officers' Quarters
- " 29 Officers' Quarters
- " 30 Quartermaster's Office
- " 31 Commissary's Office
- " 32 Clerk's Quarters ( Post Office )
- " 33 Cistern
- " 34 Cistern
- " 35 Sun Dial
- " 36 Mechanics' Shops
- " 37 Steam Engine
- " 38 Pump House and Well
- " 39 Quartermaster Storehouse
- " 40 Quartermaster Storehouse
- " 41 Quartermaster Storehouse
- " 42 Quartermaster Storehouse
- " 43 Commissary Storehouse
- " 44 Corral Sheds
- " 45 Corral Sheds
- " 46 Teamsters' Quarters
- " 47 Wagon Master's Office
- " 48 Granaries
- " 49 Granaries
- " 50 Civilian Employees' Quarters
- " 51 Corral and Sheds
- " 52 Well
- " 53 Unidentified
- " 54 Lime (Gesso) Mill
- " 55 Ice House
- " 56 Depot Transportation Corral

**LEGEND**

- WATER PIPE
- == HISTORIC ROAD

**HISTORICAL BASE MAP  
THE THIRD FORT UNION AND  
FORT UNION QUARTERMASTER DEPOT,  
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY, 1863-1891**

Location of Principal Structures  
discussed in Historic Structure Report.  
Dimensions shown are approximate.

FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO



AREA OF  
SUTLER'S  
COMPLEX

SITE OF SECOND  
FORT UNION  
(1861-1862)

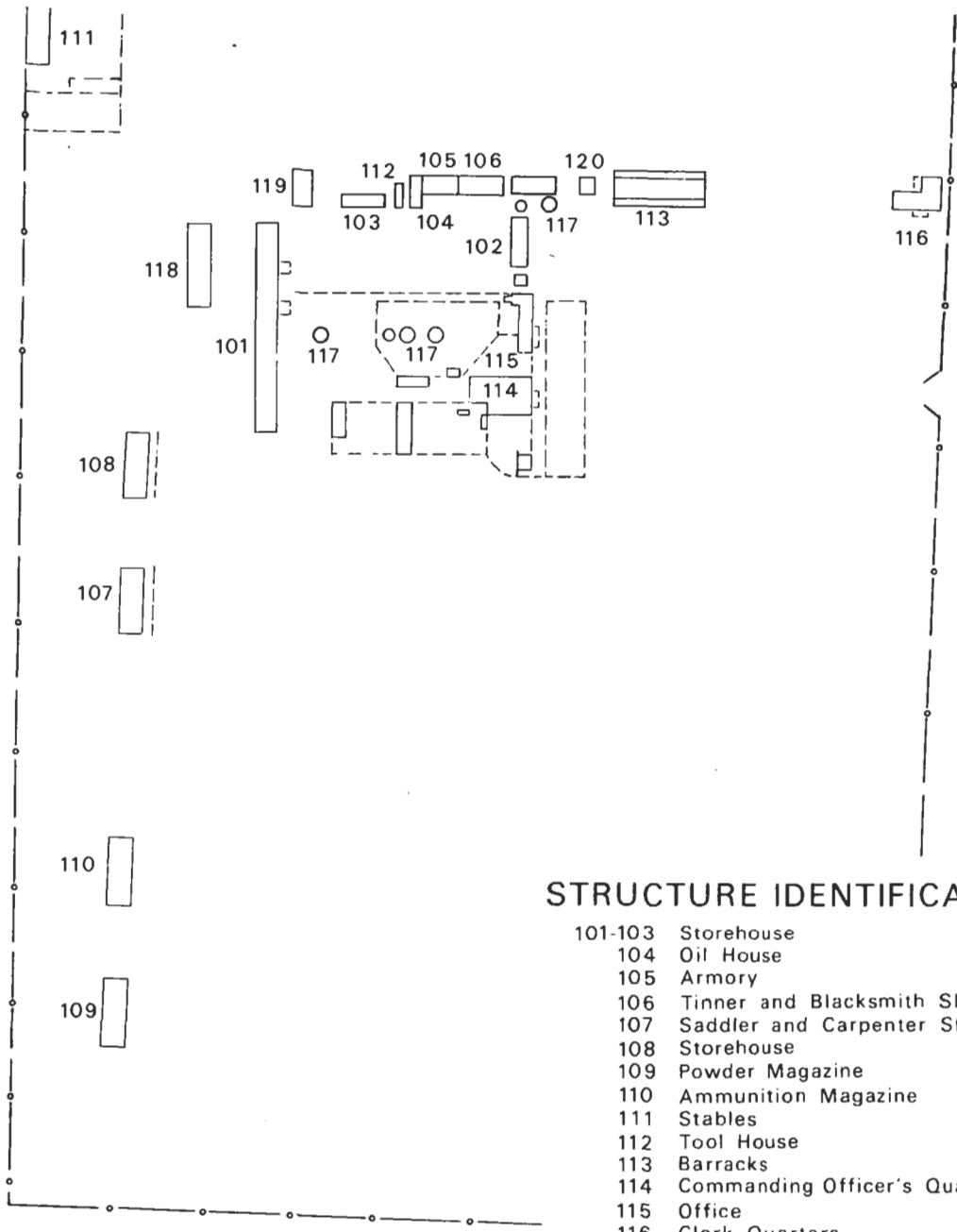
SANTA FE TRAIL

DEPOT

FORT UNION

Illustration 58.

Historical Base Map.  
Fort Union Ordnance Depot (Arsenal), 1866-1882.



**STRUCTURE IDENTIFICATION**

- 101-103 Storehouse
- 104 Oil House
- 105 Armory
- 106 Tinner and Blacksmith Shop
- 107 Saddler and Carpenter Shop
- 108 Storehouse
- 109 Powder Magazine
- 110 Ammunition Magazine
- 111 Stables
- 112 Tool House
- 113 Barracks
- 114 Commanding Officer's Quarters
- 115 Office
- 116 Clerk Quarters
- 117 Cisterns
- 118 Gun Shed
- 119 Coal House
- 120 Bakery

--- Corral Fence  
 —•— Arsenal Wall



**HISTORICAL BASE MAP  
 FORT UNION  
 ORDNANCE DEPOT ( ARSENAL ),  
 1866-1882**

**FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO**  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

402125.001 B  
 DSC FEB 82

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center. NPS 1866

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