Before You Visit Fort Davis National Historic Site

1. Who were the pioneers who went west in the 1800s? For what reasons did they go?

2. Who lived in the west before pioneers began arriving?

3. How do you think American Indians felt as pioneers started claiming land?

4. What do you expect to find at a fort like Fort Davis that was active during the Indian Wars in the west (1850s-1890s)?

5. Imagine that there are two people standing on a hill overlooking Fort Davis. One is a pioneer and the other is an Apache. Describe briefly what each of them sees.

6. (a) How many miles is it from where you live to Fort Davis?
(b) How long would it have taken you in the 1880s to go from your home to Fort Davis by horseback or in a wagon at the rate of 3 miles per hour?
(c) How long would it have taken you in the 1880s to go from your home to Fort Davis by train at 20 miles per hour?
(d) How long would it take you today to go from your home to Fort Davis by car at the rate of 55 miles per hour?

7. If you went back in a time machine to the 1870s or 1880s when Fort Davis was an active military post, what do you think would be different about the way people lived then? What would be missing?

8. How would you feel about living back then?
Pre-Test/Post-Test
Fort Davis National Historic Site

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

2. Who were the Buffalo Soldiers? ________________

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

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

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

6. Who was Victorio? ________________

7. Why was the fort built? ________________________________________________________________

8. Describe the wall or stockade around Fort Davis. ______
_____________________________________________________________________________________

9. Who was Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper? ________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

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

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

Name: ____________________________

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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

ANSWER SHEET

1. How many forts were there at Fort Davis?  2 (two)

2. Who were the Buffalo Soldiers?  Black soldiers or soldiers of African-American descent

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

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

5. How many soldiers are buried in the fort cemetery today?  None.  
   After the fort was abandoned, the bodies were moved to the National Cemetery in San Antonio.

6. Who was Victorio?  Apache leader (he was a Warm Springs Apache)

7. Why was the fort built?  to protect settlers moving west

8. Describe the wall or stockade around Fort Davis.  There was none.

9. Who was Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper?  First Black graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point & thus the first Black officer in the U.S. Army. He was the only Black officer to serve at Ft Davis.

10. Were there any children at Fort Davis?  Yes -- children of officers and of enlisted men.

11. What is the purpose of Fort Davis National Historic Site and why don't the rangers want people to walk or climb on the ruins?  To preserve and protect the fort for future generations because of its historical significance.
**USING PRIMARY SOURCES**
WHAT REALLY HAPPENED?
LET'S LOOK AT THE OLD ARMY RECORDS

Name: ________________________________

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

1. How many times did American Indians attack the stage? ______

2. How many times did they attack a mail station? ______
   How many times did they attack a mail carrier or mail escort? ______

3. If the stage or mail ran twice a week for 31 years (that's how long Fort Davis was an active post), how many times did it run? ______
   How many stages or mail carriers were not attacked? ______

4. How many times did American Indians steal or run off stock? ______
   What kinds of stock were involved? ________________
   Why do you think American Indians wanted stock? ________________

5. How many times did they attack Fort Davis or Fort Quitman? ______

6. Did only American Indians steal stock? (See incident on Dec. 6, 1872.)

7. The report of July 8, 1881 says the crime was committed by "unknown parties." Is it safe to assume that American Indians did it? ______
   A detailed report would provide us with more information, but who else might have murdered these two men? Explain.

8. How many soldiers and civilians were killed total? ______
   How many American Indians were killed total? ______

9. What conclusions can you draw from the records?

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sep. 13, 1875 Faver Ranch. Indian attack.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jan. 5, 1878 60 miles northwest of Presidio Del Norte- 6 men killed (Librado Galindo, Pedro Rentirio, Julian Molino, Martin Lara, Romulo Montoya, Madalina Villalobos) by Mescalero Apaches from Fort Stanton reservation.
Jan. 16, 1878 Russell's Ranch on Rio Grande - 10th Cavalry and 24th Infantry. 4 citizens killed and 3 wounded.

Feb. 16, 1878 18 miles northeast of Fort Davis in Limpia Canyon at "Point of Rocks." 2 citizens (Victorio Rios and Sevoriano Elivano) killed by Indians. [This is not the "Point of Rocks" on the Loop Road west of town.]

Apr. 15, 1878 3 miles from Ft. Davis - Hernandez Train lost 13 mules in a raid.

Apr. 16, 1878 3 miles east of Escondida - Fort Davis mail rider was attacked. He escaped, but his horse and mail were captured.

Jul. 5, 1878 6 miles southeast of Ft. Davis - Cruz Ciatana killed by Indians.

Aug. 5, 1878 Guadalupe Mountains, Detachment of Troop H, 10th Cavalry. 1 citizen killed.

Jun. 11, 1880 Cañon Viejo - Detachment of Pueblo Indian Scouts (24th Infantry) under Lieutenant Mills was attacked. The principal guide (scout) named Simon was killed; 2 Indians wounded.

Jun. 21, 1880 Barrel Springs - Stationkeeper fired upon 2-3 miles se of station

Jul. 30, 1880 Quitman Canyon - Skirmish between Victorio's band of Apaches and Troops A, C and G, 10th Cavalry under Colonel Grierson. Killed were 7 Apaches and 1 soldier; wounded were 1 officer
and numerous Apaches.

Jul. 30, 1880 8 miles west of Eagle Springs - Stage driver (E.C. Baker) and passenger (Frank Wyant) were killed by Apaches.

Aug. 3, 1880 Alamo Springs, Sierra Diablo Mountains - Troop K, 10th Cavalry captured Victorio's supply camp of 25 head of cattle and other provisions.

Aug. 3, 1880 Alamo Spring west of Van Horn Wells - detachment of 10th Cavalry (Troops B, C, G, H) and Indian Scouts engaged Indians. Corporal Asa Weaver in command. 1 soldier wounded or killed.

Aug. 4, 1880 Guadalupe Mountains Camp Safford - Detachment of Troop F, 10th Cavalry Sergeant William Richardson in command. 1 soldier killed.

Aug. 6, 1880 Guadalupe Mountains - Troop F, 10th Cavalry. 2 Indians killed.

Aug. 6, 1880 Rattlesnake Canyon - A train guarded by Company H, 24th Infantry, & detachment of Troop H, 10th Cavalry was attacked. 4 Apaches killed.

Aug. 6, 1880 Near Rattlesnake Springs Detachment of Troop H, 10th Cavalry and Co. H, 24th Infantry. Train guard attacked but repulsed. 1 Indian killed.

Aug. 9, 1880 Near old Fort Quitman - Troop K of 8th Cavalry, Troop A of 10th Cavalry, some Lipan Scouts and Texas Rangers struck Victorio's band and pursued them into Mexico.

Aug. 9, 1880 Near Fort Quitman. Retired Civil War officer, General J.J. Byrne, killed while riding stage.

Aug. 11, 1880 Barrel Springs - Mules were run off by Indians.

Aug. 11, 1880 Fort Quitman surrounded by Apaches, who cut the telegraph line.

Oct. 28, 1880 Ojo Caliente - Picket party of 10 privates and 2 NCOs (Companies B, I, & K, and Troop I, 10th Cavalry) attacked by 35-40 Apaches. 1 corporal and 3 privates killed.

Jan. 8, 1881 Quitman Canyon - Stage passing through canyon was ambushed. Driver and passenger (James Kelso) were killed.

Jan. 29, 1881 Near Sierra Diablo Mountains - Fight between Apaches and Texas Rangers. Killed 6 Apaches; captured 3 Apaches.

Jul. 8, 1881 Near waterhole 16 miles west of Eagle Springs - 2 railroad employees named Bell and Smith were killed by unknown parties.

Aug. 13, 1881 Near Camp Peña Colorado (subpost of Fort Davis) - several cattle stolen.

Aug. 30, 1881 Near Camp Peña Colorado - A number of cattle killed by Indians.

Aug. 31, 1881 10 miles east of Fort Davis - A Mexican sheep herder named Pedro Morales was killed by Indians.
WHO AM I? WHAT AM I?

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

1. _____ Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper
2. _____ guardhouse
3. _____ magazine
4. _____ Victorio
5. _____ infantry
6. _____ Buffalo Soldiers
7. _____ hardtack
8. _____ commissary
9. _____ parade ground
10. _____ barracks
11. _____ cavalry
12. _____ Commanding Officer (C.O.)

A. foot soldiers
B. hard bread (field ration)
C. Black soldiers
D. officer in charge of an army post
E. jail or prison
F. open field at a fort for ceremonies and drills
G. bunkhouse(s) for soldiers
H. great Apache leader in New Mexico and west Texas
I. horse soldiers
J. first Black officer in the U.S. Army
K. army food supply center
L. storage building for ammunition at a fort
WHO AM I?  WHAT AM I?

ANSWER SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

1. The year is 1877. As a newspaper reporter, write an article about an interview you have with Henry Flipper that year when he becomes the first African-American graduate from West Point.

2. Imagine you are Henry Flipper, born in Georgia, and serving as an army officer in the American West. Write a letter to your family telling how you ....
   a.) helped to drain the malarial ditches at Fort Sill in the 1870s
       OR
   b.) ran a telegraph line from Fort Elliott to Fort Supply
       OR
   c.) took part in the campaign to capture Victorio in west Texas

3. While at West Point, Henry Flipper excelled in Spanish, French, engineering, and law. Which two courses of study were most useful to him later in his career? Explain.

4. Find the meaning of *embezzlement* and *posthumously*. Explain their significance to Flipper's story.

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

Educational lesson prepared by National Park Service, Fort Davis National Historic Site
GETTING FAMILIAR WITH SOME TERMS

1. **adobe** - brick made of sun-dried earth, used for building; many of the fort buildings were built of this material
2. **barracks** - a building or buildings where soldiers live
3. **Buffalo Soldiers** - soldiers of African-American descent
4. **cavalry** - soldiers mounted on horses
5. **C.O.** - Commanding Officer; the top officer in charge of the entire fort; also called the post commander
6. **commissary** - army storehouse for food & related supplies
7. **company** - a unit of infantry soldiers
8. **dysentery** - severe diarrhea; many soldiers died of it
9. **enlisted men** - soldiers (Women were not allowed to be soldiers except as nurses until after World War II.)
10. **Flipper, Lieutenant Henry O.** - 1st Black to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point; he was the only Black officer who served at Fort Davis
11. **guardhouse** - prison; jail; (slang expression "mill")
12. **hardtack** - hard bread issued to soldiers in the field
13. **infantry** - foot soldiers (trained to fight on foot)
14. **magazine** - small building in which gunpowder, ammunition, or other explosives are kept at a fort
15. **mess hall** - dining room for soldiers
16. **Overland Trail** - another name for the San Antonio-El Paso Road, which was the primary trail passing through the fort
17. **parade ground** - an open, level field at a fort where soldiers come together for such things as ceremonies and drills
18. **post** - a place where soldiers are stationed; a fort
19. **privy** - outdoor toilet; also "sink," "latrine," or "earth closet"
20. **quartermaster** - the officer in charge of uniforms, furniture, housing, fuel, building supplies, wagons, and food for the horses & mules
21. **quarters** - a place to live
22. **solitary confinement** - being in prison in a room alone
23. **troop** - a unit of cavalry soldiers
24. **Victorio** - great Apache leader in New Mexico & west Texas
Attached is an 1884 military map of west Texas. Using the map, follow these instructions:

1. Locate and circle in red these places:  
   a. Fort Davis  
   b. Marfa  
   c. Murphyville (Alpine)  
   d. Valentine  
   e. Marathon  
   f. Fort Stockton  

2. Color in blue the Texas and Pacific Railroad which arrived in this area in 1881. The closest railroad station on the T&P Railroad to Fort Davis was Toyah (about 57 miles away). Underline Toyah in blue.

3. Color in green the Southern Pacific Railroad, which in 1882 arrived in Marfa (21 miles away). Marfa was the closest railroad station on the SP Railroad to Fort Davis. Underline Marfa in green.

4. How might the coming of the railroads have changed the West?

5. Besides forts, towns and railroad stations, what other types of features are marked on the map? 
   
   Why do you think these features were important to the military?

6. Today the mountains around Fort Davis are called the Davis Mountains. Some old maps refer to them as the Apache Mountains. This old map calls them the _____________ Mountains. Why do you think names changed?

7. List other features on the map that you recognize.
Now That You Have Visited
Fort Davis National Historic Site

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

1. Why was Fort Davis built--and do you think it fulfilled this purpose? Explain the part that Fort Davis played in the history of the American West.

2. Compare what you saw at Fort Davis with what you expected to see.

3. If you invited a person your age from the Indian Wars' time period to your home today, what things would he/she have to get used to? List what things he/she would find in your house that would puzzle him/her. How could you help this person adapt to the things that you do?

4. Soldiers from forts like Fort Davis kept busy doing things like guarding mail, stagecoaches and freight wagons on the roads--helping to keep the frontier areas safe. Consider what the settlers wanted . . . compared to what the American Indians wanted . . . and describe why there was a conflict between these two groups.

5. Many people have heard of Geronimo, but few have heard of another great Apache leader, VICTORIO. He wanted to be free--he did not want to live on the reservation in New Mexico that the U.S. government set up for Apaches. Many Apaches went to live on the reservation, but Victorio and some Apache followers refused to do so. They roamed around west Texas, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. The soldiers from Fort Davis pursued them and encountered them numerous times. In October 1880, Victorio and many followers were killed in Mexico by Mexican soldiers. This put an end to Apache resistance in this area. If you had been an Apache roaming free in the 1800s and then the government asked you to live on a reservation, what would you have done?

CHALLENGE QUESTIONS

6. In the 1800s, many people felt that American Indians stood in the way of westward expansion. As people went west looking for land--and began running into various tribes, the U.S. government's solution was a military one: to force the American Indians to adapt the new way of life, to put them on reservations, or to exterminate them. Do you think these were the best solutions to the problem? Can you think of any other alternatives? What approach could the American Indians have taken?

7. Imagine that an advanced race from faraway in the solar system lands on earth today, wanting to colonize our planet and to reap its natural resources. What they want and need most of all is our atmosphere, our oxygen. First one spaceship comes, and that's not too bad. But then ten more arrive, then fifty, and then hundreds of their spaceships invade our planet to take our oxygen. How do you think the human race would react? How would we deal with it?
8. Read the words of these two famous men and compare them.

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

**Theodore Roosevelt**: "Before the west could be settled, it had to be won."
Many people lived at Fort Davis when it was an active military post. Some people died there too. The best way to find out what people really died from is to look at the records that the army kept back then.

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

After the army closed the fort (1891), it had all the bodies in the post cemeteries dug up and re-buried in the National Cemetery at San Antonio, where they still are today. The bodies of 93 enlisted men, 2 officers, and 7 dependents were removed from Fort Davis, along with their headstones.

1. What is the average age of the soldiers on the list? ______

2. (a) How many of these soldiers died of dysentery? ______
   (b) What is dysentery and how do you think soldiers got it? ________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

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

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

__________________________________________________________

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

__________________________________________________________

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

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

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

    ____________________________________________________________

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

    ____________________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________
# Record of Deceased Officers and Soldiers at Fort Davis, Texas 1867 – 1879

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Where Enlisted</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Locality of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reuben Coleman</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>July 14, 1867</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Starks</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Aug. 2, 1867</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Washington</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Sept. 8, 1867</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew T. Buchannan</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1867</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman Green</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Oct. 13, 1867</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Soloman</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 1867</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Taylor</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Paralysis</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Jan. 22, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Daniels</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Gunshot wound</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadrach Martin</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Mar. 19, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Loomis</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Mar. 23, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issac Brady</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Pericardites</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Mar. 30, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Martin</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Pericardites</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Apr. 16, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Roach</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Pericardites</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Apr. 28, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Johnson</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Scurvy</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>May 10, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Asberry</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Scurvy</td>
<td>23 yrs.</td>
<td>June 1, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Taylor</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Scurvy</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>June 19, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Workman</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Marysville, KY</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dropsy</td>
<td>21 yrs.</td>
<td>June 27, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Haggans</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>41st Inf.</td>
<td>Lexington, KY</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>19 yrs.</td>
<td>June 28, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Johnson</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Scurvy</td>
<td>22 yrs.</td>
<td>July 1, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin Cass</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Carrolton, LA</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>25 yrs.</td>
<td>July 4, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos Johnson</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>41st Inf.</td>
<td>Shreveport, LA</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>21 yrs.</td>
<td>July 21, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Marshall</td>
<td>1st Sgt.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>41st Inf.</td>
<td>Lexington, KY</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>(illegible)</td>
<td>22 yrs.</td>
<td>Aug. 4, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Williams</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>41st Inf.</td>
<td>Bayou Sara, LA</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>27 yrs.</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford Porter</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Marysville, KY</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>21 yrs.</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1868</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Butler</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>21 yrs.</td>
<td>Feb. 19, 1869</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Butler</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>41st Inf.</td>
<td>Camilton, GA</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>35 yrs.</td>
<td>July 7, 1869</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Boyd</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Accidentally shot</td>
<td>20 yrs.</td>
<td>Mar. 16, 1870</td>
<td>Shot at Fort Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Merryweather</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Band</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Shot by unknown</td>
<td>24 yrs.</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1870</td>
<td>Shot at Fort Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Williams</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>24 yrs.</td>
<td>Mar. 20, 1871</td>
<td>Killed at Fort Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Glenn</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>24th Inf.</td>
<td>Yadkin Co., NC</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Inflammation of Lungs</td>
<td>24 yrs.</td>
<td>May 15, 1871</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Jackson</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Adams Co., MS</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Gunshot wound</td>
<td>24 yrs.</td>
<td>Oct. 26, 1871</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Davis</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>24th Inf.</td>
<td>Lexington, KY</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>28 yrs.</td>
<td>Jan. 13, 1872</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George M. Dallas</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>25th Inf.</td>
<td>Paducah, KY</td>
<td>No Record</td>
<td>Gunshot wound</td>
<td>20 yrs.</td>
<td>May 5, 1872</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Butcher</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>25th Inf.</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>43 yrs.</td>
<td>July 15, 1872</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Smith</td>
<td>Recruit</td>
<td>25th Inf.</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>21 yrs.</td>
<td>Aug. 3, 1872</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Harris</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>9th Cav.</td>
<td>Lexington, KY</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>25 yrs.</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1872</td>
<td>Post Hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
38 George A. Brown  Private  Band  25th Inf.  New York, NY  Married  Dysentery  23 yrs.  Sep. 18, 1872  Post Hospital
40 Daniel Tallifera  Corporal  I  9th Cav.  Washington, DC  Single  Gunshot wound  25 yrs.  Nov. 20, 1872  Post Hospital
41 John G. Holcher  Ordn. Sgt.  Cavalry  Baltimore, MD  Single  Rheumatism  35 yrs.  Sep. 17, 1873  Post Hospital
42 George Patrick  Private  I  9th Cav.  Gettysburg, PA  Single  Consumption  21 yrs.  July 5, 1874  Post Hospital
43 Anthony Jackson  Sergeant  I  25th Inf.  Alexandria, VA  Single  Consumption  Unknown  May 30, 1875  Post Hospital
44 William Riley  Private  I  25th Inf.  Norfolk, VA  Single  Consumption  Unknown  Aug. 5, 1875  Post Hospital
46 Patrick Kellihier  2nd Lieutenant  I  25th Inf.  Keating, PA  Single  Consumption  28 yrs.  Feb. 12, 1876  Quarters at Ft. Davis
47 Charles Hill  Band  25th Inf.  Baltimore, MD  Single  Homicide  26 yrs.  July 5, 1876  Killed at Fort Davis by a civilian
49 Abram Jackson  Corporal  A  25th Inf.  Albany, NY  Single  Murdered  36 yrs.  Nov. 11, 1876  Found murdered 3 miles from Ft. Davis
51 Toby Powell  Private  E  25th Inf.  Spartanburg, SC  Single  Dropsy  28 yrs.  May 10, 1877  Post Hospital
52 John Lisly  Private  H  10th Cav.  Harper City, MD  Single  Typhoid  Unknown  June 29, 1877  Post Hospital
53 John M. Morgan  Private  H  10th Cav.  Newbern, NC  Single  Gunshot wound  Unknown  Nov. 27, 1877  Post Hospital
54 John Moore  Corporal  E  25th Inf.  New York, NY  Single  Consumption  Unknown  May 29, 1878  Post Hospital
55 Richard Robinson  Corporal  H  25th Inf.  Hanover Co., VA  Single  Homicide  31 yrs.  June 13, 1878  Shot while sleeping in bed in the barracks
56 William F. Grant  Private  H  10th Cav.  Fauquier Co., VA  No Record  Homicide  Unknown  Sep. 25, 1878  Killed in guard house with a knife
57 David Green  Private  C  10th Cav.  Indianapolis, IN  Married  Heart disease  Unknown  April 23, 1879  Post Hospital