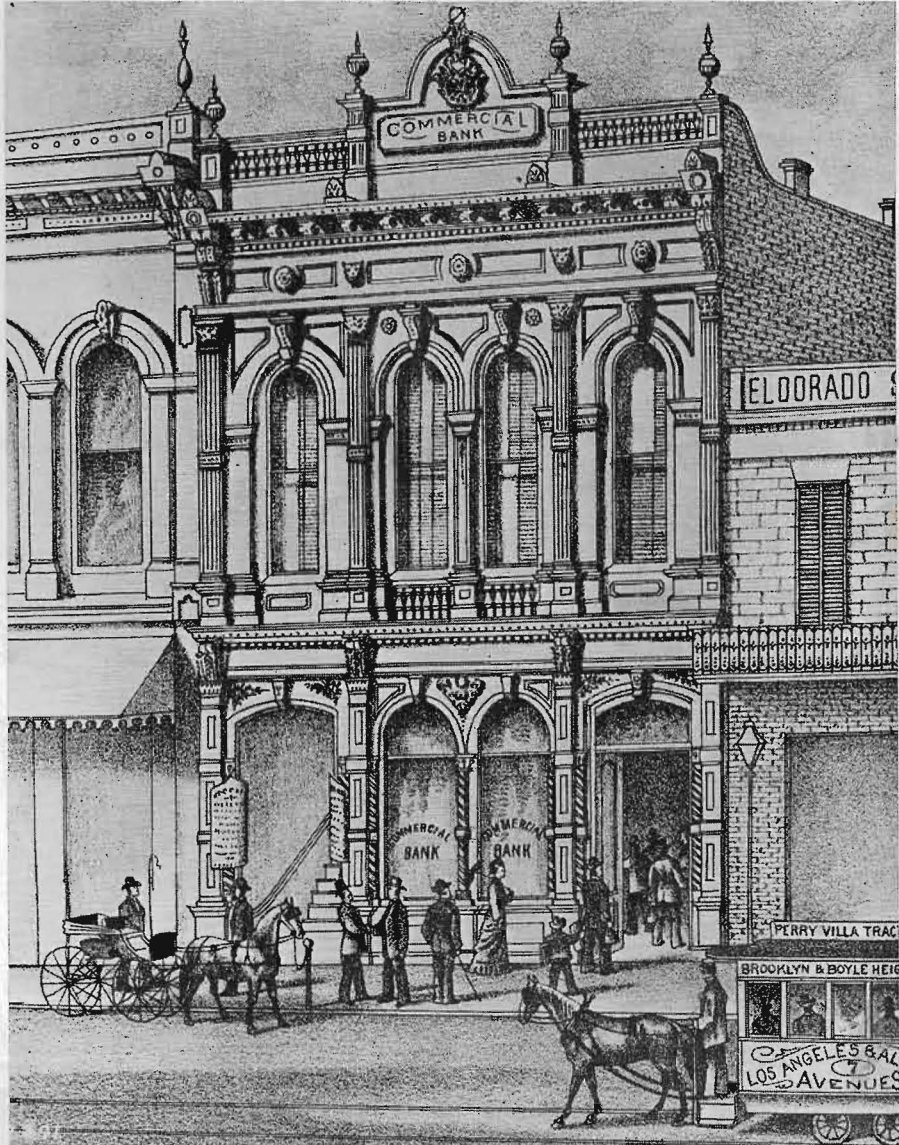


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COMMERCIAL BANK ON NORTH MAIN STREET  
See "A Brief Survey of Early Los Angeles Banks and Banking" — Page 40

# The History of Camp Cady

*By Leonard Waitman*

## *The Early History of a Desert Water Hole*

 ANY YEARS BEFORE THE FORTY-NINERS began traversing the trails leading to California, hunters, trappers, and Franciscan Fathers had been well aware of them. In most instances, however, their knowledge was limited to what are now considered branches of main routes. Nevertheless, these regions were opened long before the gold-seekers sought overland trails to the gold fields of California.

In the desert and mountain areas, early trail-blazers found it vitally necessary to become well acquainted with the locations of the all-too-few water-holes. Especially was this true of travellers crossing the Mojave Desert routes. In addition, it was advantageous for them to cultivate the friendship of the desert Indians, thus insuring their own survival across the barren wastes.

One of the most important water-holes was situated outside the present city of Yermo and north of the town of Newberry on what is known as Smith's Ranch. This particular camping site was strategically placed because it was centrally located with reference to the other water-holes dotting the desert. Here, before continuing into the desert wastelands, the early travellers could water their stock, feed them on the near-by grass, and rest in the shade of the many willows and cottonwoods.

The topography of the Yermo area is typical of that existing throughout the Great Mojave Basin. The region is marked by broad level stretches of sand and gravel from which irregular barren ridges and hills rise abruptly. On the whole, it receives scant rainfall; the sparse vegetation consists of cactus, yucca, and bunch grass.

As a camping site it owes its existence to the fact that it lies in that part of the Mojave river-bed where the water seeps up through the low sandy terrain.

Long before the coming of the white man, this camp site with its water-hole was used by roving desert Indians. Here they rested, feasted, and often remained for several days before moving on. The Indians frequenting the site were commonly Piutes from Arizona and Mojaves from the Colorado region. Petroglyphs and pictographs throughout the desert area are mute testimony to the long occupation of this area by Indians. Afton Canyon, a few miles east of Yermo, contains a wealth of these interesting pictures.

The first white man known to have entered this region was the Franciscan Fray Francisco Garcés, who came to America from Spain in 1768 and spent the rest of his life in the attempt to convert to Christianity the Indians of the southwest.

After having spent some time among the Indians on the lower Colorado and Gila Rivers, Garcés journeyed northward from Yuma to visit the "Yamajabs," known as the Mohave Indians.<sup>1</sup>

On March 1, 1776, accompanied by several Mohaves and one of his interpreters, Garcés set out from the Mohave villages westward across the desert to go to the San Gabriel Mission, near the present city of Los Angeles. By following the landmarks mentioned in his diary, it seems probably that he went by way of Piute Spring. . . . He continued westward, probably across the south end of Soda Lake, until he reached "an arroyo of saltish water" which he called "Arroyo de los Martires." This was the lower end of the Mohave River, which was then seen for the first time by a white man. He continued up the river nearly to its head and crossed the San Bernardino mountains on March 22.<sup>2</sup>

Although approximately forty-three years elapsed between the visit of Garcés and the next recorded use of the site by a white man, it appears likely that in the interim many a traveler camped near this water-hole, which may be conveniently called the Yermo water-hole.

About 1800 the Indians of the desert area, for some unknown reason, became very hostile toward the Mexicans in the Mojave territory. In 1819 the Mexican governor in California dispatched an expedition under the leadership of Gabriel Moragá, one of

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the many famous, early California explorers, to quell the uprisings.<sup>3</sup>

While in the process of quelling the Mojave Indian revolt, Moragá used as his base of operations the waterhole and camp grounds in question. During his stay at the springs his chaplain, Father Nuez, named it *San Joaquin y Sta. Ana de Angayaba*.<sup>4</sup>

In 1826 the first known American to cross the Mojave Desert, using substantially the same routes as those taken previously by Father Garcés, was Jedediah S. Smith.

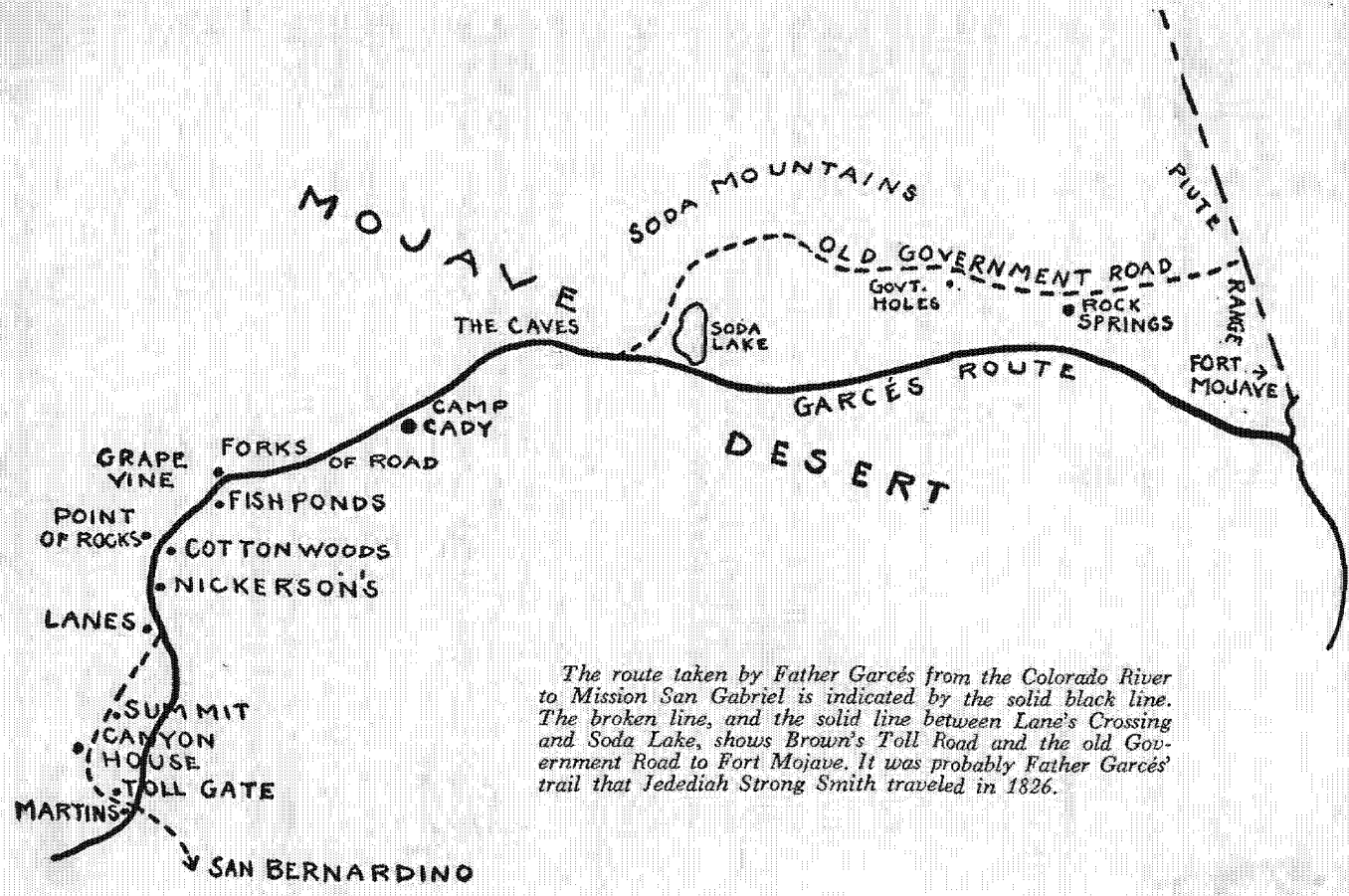
Smith, with a party of 15 men, left Great Salt Lake on August 22, 1826, to explore the country southwest of the place, probably to determine the feasibility of extending the fur trade of his company into that region. He traveled almost due south but a little to the west, until he reached Virgin River, which he followed to the Colorado River. He proceeded down the Colorado to the villages of the Mohave Indians, who, he states, called themselves "Ammuchabas." After obtaining supplies and the services of Indian guides he traveled for 15 days across the desert to the coast. He probably followed the same route that Garcés had taken to the San Gabriel Mission.<sup>5</sup>

Jedediah Smith was soon followed by another American group of trappers.

In 1829 another party of trappers, headed by Capt. Erving Young and including Kit Carson, who later crossed the desert with Fremont, traveled from Santa Fe, N. Mex., to the Colorado River near the Mohave villages and thence to San Gabriel Mission, probably by way of the Mohave River.<sup>6</sup>

From 1829 to 1844, at which time the well-known Captain Frémont crossed the desert, there were probably many explorers and trappers traveling this route.<sup>7</sup> Frémont speaks of an annual caravan to Santa Fé passing this way.

Fremont's party had spent a year in exploration in Oregon and northern California and on their homeward journey had traveled from the vicinity of the present city of Sacramento southward in San Joaquin Valley. On April 14, 1844, the party crossed the mountains into the desert, probably at Tehachapi Pass or through Cottonwood Canyon. They moved southward along the foot of the San Gabriel Mountains until they struck a road a few miles north of Cajon Pass, which was known as the Spanish Trail.<sup>8</sup>



The route taken by Father Garcés from the Colorado River to Mission San Gabriel is indicated by the solid black line. The broken line, and the solid line between Lane's Crossing and Soda Lake, shows Brown's Toll Road and the old Government Road to Fort Mojave. It was probably Father Garcés' trail that Jedediah Strong Smith traveled in 1826.

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Upon reaching the trail, Frémont moved northwest on it, taking advantage of the well-known camping sites.

We had struck the great object of our search—the Spanish Trail. . . . We were now careful to take the old camping places of the annual Santa Fe caravans, which luckily for us, had not made their yearly passage. A drove of several thousand horses and mules would entirely have swept away the scant grass at the watering places.<sup>11</sup>

On April 23 Frémont recorded:

The trail followed still along the river, which in the course of the morning entirely disappeared. We continued along the dry bed [from] which, after an interval of about 16 miles, the water reappeared in some low places, well timbered, with cottonwood and willow where was another of the customary camping grounds.<sup>10</sup>

This was approximately sixteen miles east of the present Barstow in the vicinity of Yermo and the famed water-hole.<sup>11</sup>

A few years after Frémont, came the men for whom the trail was named—the Mormons.

In 1846 a troop of these men enlisted to aid the United States against Mexico, forming what was known as the Mormon battalion, marched from Santa Fe to California by way of Yuma. When this battalion was disbanded in 1847, about 25 members of it proceeded from southern California to Salt Lake City across the Mohave Desert. . . .<sup>12</sup>

This hardy band of ex-servicemen was under the leadership of Captain Jefferson Hunt, who, one year later, was chosen as the wagon leader for the first large immigrant party to pass over this same road and again use the same camping sites and water-holes.

In 1849 he [Captain Hunt] led the wiser members of the great immigrant party into the safety of the San Bernardino Valley via this camp site and the Cajon Pass; whereas the dissenting members, who thought they could pick a better and shorter route on their own hook, became involved in tragic difficulties in the Death Valley Area. These groups provided us with the thrilling stories of the Jay Hawkens and Bennett Arcane parties whose hardship gave the valley its sinister name.<sup>13</sup>

The discovery of gold in California greatly increased the use of the desert trails across the Mojave and at the same time caused the Indians great concern. Increasingly, the records tell of Indian

raiding parties in the sections surrounding the main watering holes and especially near the camp site located near Yermo.

In 1851 another party of Mormons traveling from Salt Lake across the Mojave desert founded a colony at San Bernardino. Thereafter, travel along the Salt Lake trail became more frequent. Mail was carried between Salt Lake City and southern California at regular intervals—weather and Indians permitting.

In view of the central location and strategic importance of the watering place near what later became Yermo, the Mormons began to use it extensively as a point of departure in their mail-carrying activities which, inaugurated by Captain Jefferson Hunt in 1851, continued for three years.

In the early 1850's the people of California were demanding a railroad. To pacify the inhabitants, the federal government sent Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, under orders of the War Department, to study the possibility of constructing a southern railroad route connecting the Mississippi River with the Pacific Ocean. After exploring several passes between San Joaquin Valley and the desert, Williamson then skirted the northern slope of the San Gabriel Range to the Mojave River. A part of the expedition then proceeded down the river to Soda Lake and northward to the Salt Lake road about five miles north of Silver Lake.<sup>14</sup>

Although Williamson's report to the senate was for the most part favorable, the government was not moved to any direct action.<sup>15</sup>

In the spring of the following year [1854] another party in charge of Lieut. A. W. Whipple passed through the region from Colorado River near Needles to San Bernardino. This expedition also was sent out by the War Department to locate a route for a railroad from [the] Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The route followed was practically that of Garces in 1776, which crossed the Providence-New York range in the vicinity of the Mid Hills, thence descended to Soda Lake, and followed [the] Mohave River to Cajon Pass.<sup>16</sup>

Frequent expeditions scouted these and other trails in the Mojave region for possible railroad routes to Southern California, but no actual construction was forthcoming at this time. In view of this, many private companies and individuals took it upon themselves to attempt to expedite transportation.

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In the early sixties a number of stock ranchers settled along the Mohave River. In 1861 a ferry was established across the Colorado River at Fort Mohave, Ariz. (now Mohave City, about 15 miles north of Needles), which had been established between southern California and Arizona, which carried much freight to mines in Arizona. There was doubtless some mining in the Mohave Desert in the early sixties, but there is practically no record of it.<sup>17</sup>

All of these activities stirred the Indians to action. During the late fifties and sixties, the Indians of the desert became more aggressive and many renegade groups began attacking the overland caravans carrying freight and settlers into Southern California. Although this did not stop surveying expeditions or commerce between California, Utah, and Arizona, it did cause great concern. To satisfy the inhabitants of California, the United States Government ordered the establishment of a fort or redoubt at the camp site near Yermo, as well as at other camping sites along the main trails crossing the desert.

## *The Establishment of Old Camp Cady*

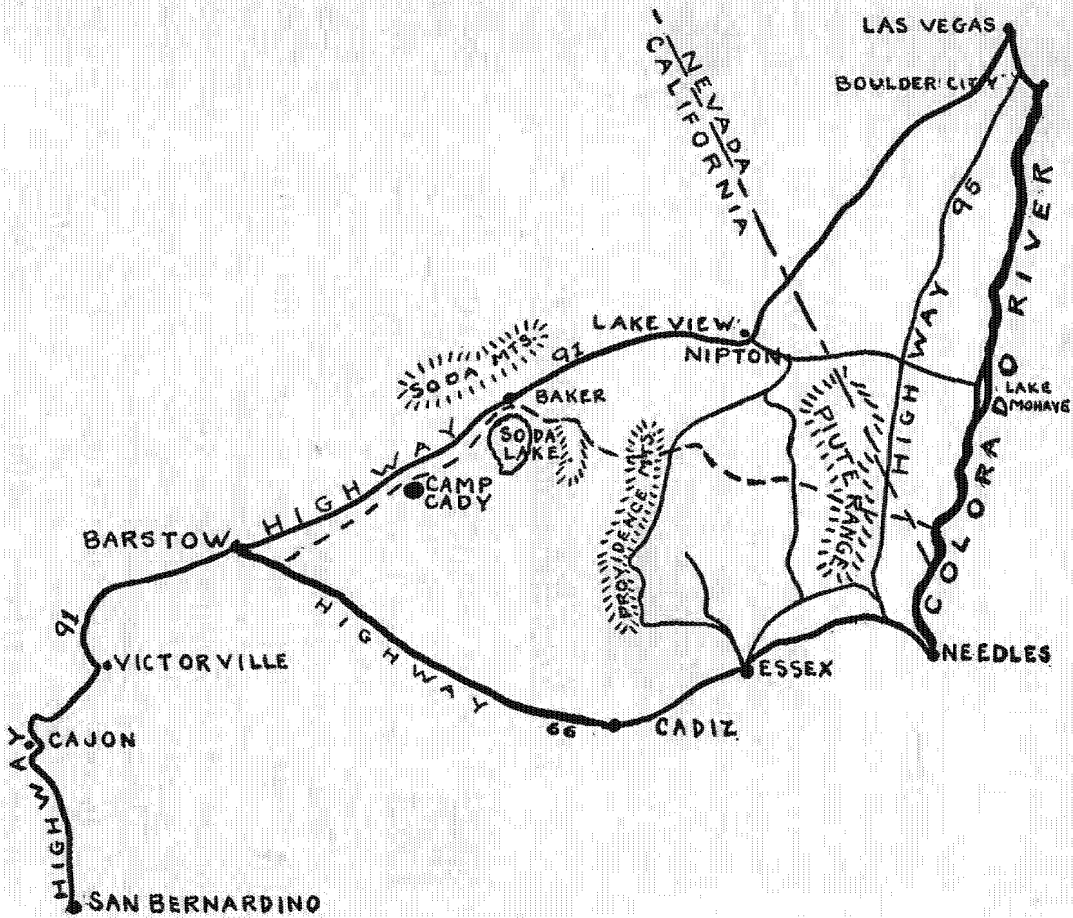


**D**URING THE LATE 1850's AND THE EARLY 1860's the Indians of the Mojave region not only attacked immigrants and their wagons, but disrupted the mail route, which was vital to soldier and civilian alike in Southern California and Northern Arizona. These depredations in the desert area brought forth cries for troops, redoubts, and forts to protect the overland travellers. Those objecting to such outrages were principally merchants and traders in Los Angeles who had built up a lucrative trade with the people of Southern Utah and Arizona. To keep the road clear of marauding Indians was of utmost importance.

In answer to the insistent demands of these business groups, General Clarke, Commander of the Pacific Military Division, ordered a series of redoubts and forts built in the desert.

To implement these orders, Major Carleton with eighty men from Company K of the First Dragoons was dispatched from Fort Tejón in the spring of 1860 to establish a fort near "Forks of the Road." In honor of Colonel Albermarle Cady, who com-





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manded the district of Oregon in 1861 and 1862, the stronghold was named Camp Cady. This camp was manned for three months.

Major Carleton also built redoubts at Soda Springs and at Bitter Springs, the former known as Hancock Redoubt.

The latter two redoubts were set up merely as overnight camps. Camp Cady was founded as a temporary fort, to be used until the Indians had been quieted. Very little information on the first post is available.

A member of the U. S. Boundary Commission in a letter dated from a camp two miles below Fort Mohave, appearing in the *Daily Alta California*, Mar. 4, 1861, said: "There is a small fort at the sink of the Mohave and another thirty five miles above known as Camp Cady, neither of them are garrisoned. They are both constructed of mud and willow brush and a half dozen resolute men could hold them against all of the Indians combined inhabiting the Great American Desert. I am told they were built to afford shelter to small parties of whites travelling through the country who were apprehensive of Indian hostilities, but it would seem to me that a party of Indians meditating an attack would have the sagacity to occupy the fort in advance."<sup>19</sup>

The first post at Cady was not very imposing. The quarters then occupied were miserable adobe huts, half underground and detached, being very disagreeable, each mess having to draw their rations and cook for themselves. The first main building, presumed to be the basic fort structure, was "a square adobe fort with a ditch around it about 40 feet square."<sup>21</sup>

From here, the troops under Carleton scoured the desert, throwing such fear into the Indians that they were only too glad to sue for peace. Shortly after the defeat of the Indians the post was ordered abandoned and the troops of Company K, 1st Dragoons, set out from Camp Cady, July 3, 1860, for Fort Tejon.

Although regular troops were withdrawn, the camp site was still used by the military as a stopover point when conveying supplies to Fort Mohave; records frequently mention the camp. This was especially noticeable during January and February of 1862, when there were severe floods throughout California. The roads around Cady were in impassable condition. Many who later wrote about this country mention the floods of that year.<sup>22</sup>

The abandonment of Camp Cady by Federal troops was

not permanent, for it was a strategic site near the junction of two main routes: one from Arizona, over which the mail passed; and the Salt Lake Road, over which much valuable commerce and freight travelled.

The Mojave Desert, by its very nature, continued to be a dangerous region for travelers. Roving bands of unsubdued natives ranged across its wide fastness, bartering with tribes that lived near the coast, and stealing livestock from wagon trains that fared westward.<sup>23</sup>

Once again merchants of Los Angeles became irate and demanded that troops reoccupy the abandoned post on a permanent basis. This situation created new problems to be considered, since the Civil War was just beginning. If it was imperative that Federal troops be withdrawn from the west for service in the east, it was equally as important that other troops be supplied in place of these trained regulars.

The 37th Congress, in view of the situation, passed the Volunteer Employment Act, July 1861. According to this act, the men were not to be in service over three years or less than six months and were to be treated as regulars in the Army of the United States.<sup>24</sup>

Fort Yuma on the Colorado had been alerted early in April, 1861, and the mail route switched from the southern route to the central route. Men flocked to join the Volunteers and over one-tenth of the eligible men of the state of California enlisted.<sup>25</sup> This group, along with those of other western states, became known as the Army of the Pacific.

Because of the drain of the Civil War on the man power stationed in the west, the army found it virtually impossible to comply with the demands by the populace for troops to protect the desert area and reoccupy the abandoned outposts on a permanent basis. In answer to J. G. Downey, the mayor of Los Angeles, who requested aid, the army's reply was a curt, but polite negative.

"Headquarters Department of the Pacific,  
San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1862

Hon. J. G. Downey,  
Los Angeles, Cal.:

Dear Sir: Mr. M. Morrison has presented to me the petition signed by Your Excellency and many other residents of the county of Los

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Angeles, asking for the establishment of a military post on the Colorado River at or near Fort Mojave. I need not assure Your Excellency that I feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the hardy pioneers who have done so much to develop the resources of the country, and that it will always afford me pleasure to afford them all the protection in my power. But at this moment I have no troops disposable for the establishment of permanent posts. The various columns I now have in the field, and the Indian wars actually being waged, have left me with few troops to meet any sudden emergency, and prudential considerations demand that what force I have remaining should not be removed far from the coast.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,  
G. Wright,  
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding."<sup>26</sup>

Despite the persistent demands of the inhabitants, the army found it could render little aid to quiet the Indians for any length of time, although there were numerous expeditions into the desert region.<sup>27</sup>

In the meantime, the undercurrents of the Civil War were rippling the political surface of California. The people of the state were not in any general agreement concerning the issues at hand. The people of the Los Angeles area were decidedly for the Blue, whereas settlers in the Mojave region and San Bernardino inclined toward the Gray. The Mormons especially were said to be sympathetic to the South.<sup>28</sup>

Contemporaneously with the Civil War, the Indians of the desert kept up sporadically their warlike activities, although precautions were taken by the Volunteers and regulars to check them. Camp Cady served intermittently as an important camping place and was garrisoned when outrages occurred in the Mojave region.

In the year 1864 the army found it necessary to send volunteers into this region and Special Orders No. 49 state clearly for what reasons.

I. In order to protect travel, clear the road of thieving, troublesome Indians, and complying with directions of the commanding general, Capt. John C. Cremony's company (B), Second California Cavalry, is hereby detailed to patrol the Fort Mojave road between Camp Cady, on the Mojave River, and Rock Spring.<sup>29</sup>

In the following spring [1865], Captain E. Bale, company D,

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Native California cavalry patrolled the desert route from Lane's Crossing on the Mojave River (now Oro Grande) to Soda Lake. When Captain Frederick Munday arrived with his company K, fourth infantry, there was a total of one hundred twenty men at this desert post.

William S. Kidder, the "fighting parson" from Company I, seventh infantry, describes the Camp as he saw it en route to Fort Whipple in June, 1865. "The quarters are made entirely of brush and are intended for shelter from the sun only."<sup>30</sup>

A few months later the Camp Cady site was visited and described by another traveller—Elliot Coues.

November 4, 1865, brought us to Camp Cady, 16 miles from our camp and Caves Canyon (Afton). Half a day's pull through gravelly, sandy washes brought us to this God-forsaken Botany Bay of a place, the meanest I ever saw yet for a military station, where 4 officers and a handful of men manage to exist in some unexplained way in mud and brush hovels. The officers were Capt. West, Lieut. Foster and Davidson, and Dr. Lauber—glad enough to see us—or anybody else.<sup>31</sup>

Despite the lack of proper installations and man power, Camp Cady nevertheless played a very vital role in protecting travellers during this time.

During the year 1865, the troops occupying Camp Cady found themselves in a precarious situation. Not only were the Indians of the desert showing more courage, but evidences of possible Confederate activities were observed throughout the Mojave region as well as in San Bernardino itself. The situation was becoming serious.

"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

Drum Barracks, Cal., March 2, 1865.

Col. R. C. Drum,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 17th of February I proceeded to Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter., with the double purpose of inspecting that post and of obtaining information for the benefit of the major-general commanding the causes and extent of Indian troubles of which the settlers along the Mojave River complain. The report of the inspection at Fort Mojave is transmitted by this opportunity to your headquarters. Upon the route I ascertained from conversation with settlers and travelers that Indians, in bands of a dozen to thirty, on foot and armed

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with fire-arms and bows and arrows, come down from the mountains on either side of the road, steal stock, rob houses, lay forced tribute upon travelers, threaten lives, and in one instance have murdered two men living at the Caves, eighteen miles east of Camp Cady, and burned the house. These bands have been particularly eager to supply themselves with fire-arms and ammunition, and now very many improved rifles and shotguns and pistols are owned by them. On reaching Fort Mojave the officers of the garrison and citizens upon the river confirmed the statement above referred to. The whole extent of the road from the upper crossing of the Mojave River to Rock Springs, which are forty miles west of Fort Mojave, is infested by these thieving Indians, rendering travel insecure and jeopardizing lives of settlers. I found it the unanimous opinion that these former range principally upon the Colorado River, seventy-five miles below Fort Mojave, and have constant communication and friendly relations with the numerous Utes of still farther north. While at Fort Mojave I directed Lieut. De Witt Titus, Fourth California Infantry, with at least twenty-five men, to proceed to Chimehueva Valley, inform the tribe that it would be held responsible for the outrages upon whites; that the murderers of the two white men at the Caves must be surrendered, and that twenty of their principal men be arrested as security for the faithful performance of those conditions. Copy of orders above referred to is herewith inclosed. Captain West's company (C), Fourth California Infantry, is encamped at Camp Cady en route to Fort Mojave, and I directed that scouts should be made whenever signs of Indians could be found. A party of twenty-five men, under Lieutenant Foster, of that company, was on the trail of a band that had stolen a horse from an emigrant the previous night. I have also directed Captain Bale's company (D), Native California Cavalry, to make its headquarters at Camp Cady, and to frequently patrol the road in either direction. Of this latter company thirty men are mounted, the balance on foot. It marched before yesterday from this post. The action of the Chimehuevas is warlike, and appearances indicate the necessity of placing a larger force in the field at an early day to operate against them. A squadron of cavalry will be very serviceable. The settlers along the Mojave are nearly all sympathizers with the rebellion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

James F. Curtis,  
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District."<sup>32</sup>

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"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,  
Drum Barracks, Cal., April 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. Drum,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Colonel: To-day I have had the honor of telegraphing you that we should require more troops here, and cavalry immediately. As to the necessity, I respectfully present the following reasons: In addition to service required of cavalry against the bands of hostile Indians roving through the county of San Bernardino, depredating upon the Mojave road and within a few miles of the county seat, information of which has heretofore been communicated to the commanding general, it is probable that the death of the President will hasten the preparations of secessionists within these lower counties, who have been organized for months to oppose the Government of the United States by force. The Union people of San Bernardino are satisfied that an organization of secessionists is preparing for action of some kind, and they demand protection; consequently I to-day dispatched a force of 120 men, under command of Capt. Munday, Fourth California Infantry to silence opposition and protect Unionists. I believe twenty of the numbers above mentioned will be Native Cavalry mounted. Orders from your headquarters have directed that Captain West's company (C), Fourth California Infantry, when relieved at Fort Mojave, should take post at Camp Cady for the present. I have sent out from here thirty day's subsistence for it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

James F. Curtis,

Colonel Fourth California Infantry Commanding District.<sup>33</sup>

"Drum Barracks, April 17, 1865—9 p.m.

Col. R. C. Drum,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

An organization of rebels exists in this and San Bernardino counties. The Union people of the latter have demanded military protection. The Indian depredations in San Bernardino can be stopped only with cavalry.

James F. Curtis,

Colonel of Volunteers.<sup>34</sup>

Because of the tension created by the Civil War and the ever-possible threat of Indian uprisings, the army had to send a larger force to occupy Camp Cady. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had reported that the government stores were burned and three

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soldiers wounded by the Indians in an attack on Camp Cady shortly before.<sup>35</sup>

Captain West, Company C, Fourth Infantry, assumed command of Camp Cady. He was one of the more energetic souls in the army at this time, for it was he who had his troops build up Camp Cady.

It was reported that he and his volunteers built thirty-five small adobe houses for which he received commendation from General Irvin McDowell in a special order dated Camp Cady, January 11, 1866.<sup>36</sup>

Unhappily, it was only three months later that the fort was ordered abandoned. Lt. J. J. Marcher withdrew his troops of Company H, First California Cavalry, April 1, 1866, and returned to Drum Barracks, Wilmington, California. Consternation seized Los Angeles. The *Los Angeles Star* for April 13 printed the following editorial comment concerning the army's decision.

"The course pursued by General McDowell in removing troops from Camp Baldy and other points between this city and Fort Mojave has had the effect of injuring business in this section of the State. Just at the time the troops were removed the Indians began to show signs of hostility, and three men were killed by them on the Mojave River. . . . The immense travel on the road from this place to Salt Lake, Montana, and other territories makes it of great importance that the road should be properly protected. More than 2000 wagons have passed over that road in the past year, loaded with every conceivable kind of goods of great value, to say nothing of the thousands of horses, cattle, and sheep that have been driven from this section of the State over the road, making it of first importance. . . . If General McDowell had sought to purposely injure the trade of this section of the State he could not have chosen a more effectual way of doing so than to remove the protection from one of the principal thoroughfares of trade. We hope the matter will be properly brought to the attention of the commanding general, and be promptly remedied."

So vehement were the protests from Los Angeles that Camp Cady was reoccupied. Nor did that action come too soon. Events were moving swiftly toward a crisis which fell with astounding results—Federal troops suffered a severe reverse at the hands of Piute warriors!

On the 29th of July, a party of Indians appeared near the fort and made a hostile demonstration. Lieutenant Hartman with twenty soldiers hastened out to chastise them. The enemy made a quick sortie



into the dense undergrowth near the river, and the soldiers fell into an ambush. Five of them were killed and several wounded.

Intense excitement followed in San Bernardino. A posse of citizens rode post haste to the aid of the soldiers; but the Indians had disappeared, leaving the military in possession of the field.<sup>37</sup>

During 1867 the Indians of the desert took part in several uprisings and burned and plundered the settlements along the Mojave River.

The news of Indian troubles became so commonplace that hardly an edition came off the press that did not mention the fact. The San Bernardino *Guardian* testifies to the many Indian troubles.

Station burnt by the Indians. . . . We learned the station at the Point of Rocks on the Mojave Stage route, was burned on last Wednesday week. Everything was destroyed. . . . Houses, corral and fences. It had been uninhabited for over a month, and the Indians fired it in mere wantonness. Three days before, the troops en route for Fort Mojave, were encamped there for a day and night.<sup>38</sup>

More Indian stealing. . . . A horse belonging to Mr. Meacham, living at Fish Pond station on the Mojave, was stolen by Indians last week. They came within 200 yards of the house and two of them were seen by Mr. M. On the following day a party was formed, who followed the trail about 15 miles, when they discovered the trail of about 30 Indians. Finding these too strong for them the little party was compelled to abandon the pursuit.<sup>39</sup>

Another fight with the Indians. . . . On the 24th ult., the expressman and two soldiers from Camp Cady to Hardyville were on their route to Hardyville. They had a fight with about 20 Indians supposed to be Pah Utes. . . . They had watered their animals at Marl Springs, about 70 miles from Camp Cady, when they had occasion to go to a spring about 100 yards below. . . . Attack by Indians who fired . . . express party killed two Indians. . . .<sup>40</sup>

Still another (Indian Fight). . . . The expressman with one soldier as an escort had another fight between Rock Springs and Pah Ute Springs about 100 miles from Camp Cady, on the 28th ult. (The article continues, saying that it was the same expressman and one of the same soldiers who fought at Marl on the 24th; that because of Indian troubles, they had made a dry camp between Rock Springs and Ute Springs; their animals had been staked out to grass when, after midnight, they were aroused by the snorting of frightened animals; the party reached Camp Cady without further trouble.)<sup>41</sup>

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Mails. . . . The mails via Hardyville are again coming and going regularly, despite the serious Indian troubles and the difficulty of securing carriers. There has been little interruption. Mr. Ballard is certainly trying to do well and he assures us that Mr. Hardy has, in his absence, made every exertion to send the mails through promptly.<sup>42</sup>

More Indian Murders. . . . Death of Dr. M. E. Shaw, U.S.A. . . .  
Attack by Indians on outgoing stage on 18th, Inst., whereby Dr. M. E. Shaw, U.S.A., lost his life . . . etc.

The stage was traveling between the Caves and Soda Lake when a band of Indians, about 15 in number, jumped out of the brush and began firing. The attack lasted about an hour.

Sam Button, the driver, cut off the baggage to lighten his load and hurried on with his wounded passenger. The animals soon gave out. The Indians followed for eight or ten miles. Dr. Shaw was carried to the station where he wrote a letter. He lived about 12 hours. . . . There was an escort of one man with the wagon. His mule was killed with the first fire and he had to take refuge in the wagon.

The next night the Indians surrounded the station at Marl Springs held by three men; but fortunately some troops came up at day-light and the Indians dispersed.

These Indians must have been the Pah Utes. Dr. Shaw was to have relieved Dr. Patty at Fort Mojave.<sup>43</sup>

More of the Indians . . . We understand the Indians who killed Dr. Shaw, last week, on the Mojave Road near the Caves, are still prowling along the thoroughfare between the military posts of Camp Cady and Camp Rock Springs. On the return of the mail rider this week, he saw eight Indians before him on the road, whom he watched until they betook themselves into ambush, when he turned and went back to the station at Soda Lake. When night set in he started again and succeeded in making his destination.<sup>44</sup>

In Hardyville, the northwest terminus of the mail route on the Colorado, the situation was desperate. Nevertheless, troops were not forthcoming to the desert region, and it remained for the troops already stationed there to quell the hostile tribes.

While the troops were never really able to subdue the marauding redmen completely, they did manage to keep the tribes quiet for a while.

Such was the situation during the period Camp Cady was being abandoned.

## *The Building of New Camp Cady*

**B**ECAUSE THE ORIGINAL SITE of Camp Cady had inadequate space for drill grounds, General Ord, commanding general of the United States Army, decided in 1868 to abandon it. The site selected by the army for the new location of Cady lay one-half mile to the west of the old camp. "A short item in the tri-weekly *News* (Los Angeles), Oct. 6, 1868, mentions 'NEW MILITARY CAMP'" and the abandonment of the old site.<sup>45</sup> However, the original camp was not completely abandoned, inasmuch as many of the buildings continued to be occupied and used by the army until both camps were sold in 1871.

The new site was presumably selected in order to provide adequate space for drill grounds, the old location being so situated as to lack enough level space for such an accommodation.

Concerning the site selected, the then acting army surgeon, F. A. Romatka, whose hand, it is to be hoped, wielded the scalpel with greater dexterity than it managed the pen, wrote:

Camp Cady having ordered to be rebuilt and a different location having been found preferable, a spot was selected about half a mile to the west of the place formerly occupied as a post, where a small redoubt was erected some fourteen years ago, as a defence to the then sparsely settled southern counties of California, against the Pi-Utes, Amargosas, and Mojave-Indians, as well as other tribes, ranging between the Colorado and San Bernardino mountains, and since as a protection to the travel from Utah, the route leading to Salt Lake branching off only a few miles west of this.

It lays [sic] in lat. 34°38' north and long. 116°40' west on the road from Wilmington to the northern part of Arizona, being about 150 miles east of the former place and very nearly equi-distant from the town of Hardyville on the Colorado river. The situation of the post is at easterly end of one of the valleys through which runs the Mojave river, in proximity to a small range of low black basaltic hills, at the foot and western side of which is gathered much of the sand driven by the prevailing winds. This valley in common with most of the region lying between the Colorado and coast range of mountains is an elevated plateau, having a general altitude of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and is about 60 miles long by 20 wide. This plain varies little in aspect, being almost a barren sandy waste, over which are scattered hills similar to those near the post and in

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some parts the surface is composed of a stiff clay nearly impervious to water, shallow lakes are thus formed during a short time seldom lasting over a few days, leaving behind a hard bed over which the hoof of an animal or even the tire of loaded wagons leaves but a slight impression. Over the low alluvial soil of the Mojave river, is exposed a white glistening efflorescence of soda salts, mostly sulphate and carbonate, very trying to the eye and detrimental to vegetation.

The mirage is often seen assuming such perfect forms and appearances so resembling nature that it requires an effort of reason to dispel the illusion. Strong winds will blow so steadily at times that the air is filled with sand and dust and it is then impossible to see for more than a few yard. Clouds are formed after the manner of water spouts and consist of immense basins of fine sand and dust carried to a great height by a rotary and upward, but at the same time advancing current of air. The only arable land consists of narrow strips in the immediate vicinity of the river, where some grass exists, and cottonwood, mesquites, willows and similar trees grow, the most of them small, mixed with which are varieties of wild vines and current bushes; while on the sandy plain, nothing larger than the wild sage brush is to be found, the soil being too poor and dry to support any better vegetation.

About fifteen miles south, in the valley there is a group of mineral springs in a state of ebullition, which at one time were frequented by the Indians for their supposed medicinal virtues. This region, like that portion of the state situated on the coast, has its dry and wet season, though the latter is scarcely so long or uninterrupted here as there. Light showers, will, however, sometimes fall in summer, accompanied often with thunder and lightning. The amount of rain is generally very small though more abundant some years than others.

There seem to be no peculiar diseases incidental to the climate, which may be considered very healthy, though some light disorders of the digestive organs may prevail at times, owing to the intense heat and the want of proper diet.

F. A. Romatka  
A.A. Surgeon U.S.A.

December 31, 1868.<sup>46</sup>

In June, 1868, enlisted men were put to work building the camp. The last of the troops were moved in during the month of November.

In comparison with the "old camp" and its crude dwellings, the "new site" appears to have been a decided improvement.

Nearly all the masonry and roofing was finished in the new structures and a few of the walls even whitewashed. A vast quantity of building material was hauled in by government teams for use in the new buildings.

The camp stood some 300 yards from the northern channel of the Mojave river on a plateau thirty feet above the level of the stream, but lower than the tableland of the valley. When finished, it occupied a space some 300 yards around the parade grounds about which the buildings of the camp formed a parallelogram.

The buildings forming the parallelogram consisted of one officers' building, one barracks, a mess house, a bake oven, a quartermaster and subsistence store, a guardhouse, numerous corals, and a temporary blacksmith shop.

Adobe brick, which was made on the spot, set the architectural pattern of construction. The outside walls were plastered and the interior walls were whitewashed. Most of the woodwork in the officers' quarters was painted.<sup>47</sup>

Some 35,000 adobe bricks were used in building the post as well as 32,000 feet of lumber and 30,000 shakes for roofing. The rock foundations were dug out four miles away and hauled by government teams to the spot where the soldiers built the structures under command of Lt. John Drum.<sup>48</sup>

All the structures were floored and the officers' quarters were ceiled. A double slanting shingle roof capped each building.

The quarters occupied by the commanding officer faced almost directly east, being only 20° west of the meridian. It measured 35 feet by 18 feet with walls 10 feet high. A hall divided the building into two parts. A small additional room 14 by 12 feet was attached to the northwest end of the main structure. The structure was well-lighted by one large window and several small ones.

All the cooking was done in a small house located in the rear of the quarters occupied by the commanding officer.

The barracks at the post, comprising a large building fronting directly north, was 86 by 26 feet with walls 12 feet high. There were four windows in front and four in the rear. Three doors in the front and one in the rear supplied the structure with

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ventilation. The building was used as a barracks by day and as a dormitory by night; each man was figured to receive about 800 cubic feet of air space when in the quarters.

The room was warmed by two heating stoves, one at each end of the building, where the stove pipes had outlets through the chimneys. The room had ample light during the day and at night was lighted by a large kerosene lamp in the center of the building and a candle at each end.

No permanent bunks were erected, since troops at Camp Cady were usually under orders to move out at a moment's notice. About thirty temporary bunks were made by the men themselves for their own accommodations.<sup>49</sup> In most cases, instead of bunks, each man was supplied with a bedsack filled with hay drawn from the quartermaster department.

There were a few tables and benches in the barracks, but no fixtures. The room was kept clean by men detailed as room orderlies.

The kitchen and the mess room stood almost directly to the rear of the main barracks, slightly to the east. This structure measured 40 x 18 feet with walls 13 feet high. The bake oven, in line with the mess room, had a 100 loaf capacity. The bread was made up in the cook house and then placed in the oven outside. The building afforded accommodations for eighty men during mess.

Close by and on the line opposite the headquarters was the guard-house. It was 28 by 16 feet with walls 13 feet high. A partition divided it about equally. The smaller part of the structure was used for the common cell and the larger for the guard's quarters. A large fireplace in the north end of the structure warmed the whole building. The guard-house had an average occupancy of four men per month.

North of the guard house, a large store house was erected to receive supplies. It was 76 by 24 feet square with walls 14 feet high and partitioned so as to receive subsistence stores on one side and quartermaster supplies on the other. The office was placed in the southwest corner of the store house.

The fuel used at the new post was cottonwood and mesquite,

cut by the troops on the banks of the river and hauled to the camp. The supply was ample, but each month it had to be hauled a greater distance.

The quality of rations issued at the new camp was good, and "fresh meat was on the menu quite frequently and obtained on the hoof from a man by the name of Lane, for whom Lane's Crossing was named."<sup>59</sup>

When needed, extra vegetables were purchased from the company fund and a good supply was usually available. Canned vegetables, pickles, and other condiments were obtained from the subsistence department in lieu of regular articles of ration.

The rations were cooked by men detailed from the post and were inspected by the commanding officer before being served. The cooking was reportedly good with as much variety as circumstances allowed.

The clothing issued was of high quality. The blankets, trousers, and sack-coats were all manufactured in California. The eastern articles were usually of a poorer grade and too heavy for the climate, the lighter clothing of the west being preferred by the men at the post.

Inasmuch as the new post did not have a hospital, one of the buildings at the older site, one-half mile away, was used for this purpose. This building was inadequate. It was warmed by a cook stove belonging to the medical department and used for cooking as well as heating. Candles were the only form of illumination and ventilation was rather imperfect due to the construction of the building. The hospital ward consisted of one room, 12 by 20 feet and only 6 feet high—hardly sufficient for the requirements of the patients. There were only four beds in the ward.

The cooking and washing were done in the ward for the hospitalized soldiers by the matron. There was no mess hall, the shade outside being used in the summer and the ward inside during the winter.

A hospital tent, floored, was used as a dispensary, office, and store-room. The shelves were made of boxes and scrap pieces of wood. The hospital had neither a store-room nor postmortem room, nor was there a lavatory for the patients in the building. The bath

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tub was located in a pyramidal tent outside. All the policing was done by the attendant in charge.

The diet of the patients was somewhat the same as that of the regulars; however, potatoes were purchased and brought in from San Bernardino, one hundred miles distant, at \$1.30 per month per company. A good supply of vegetables was kept in order to prevent the occurrence of scurvy and incipient diseases of the digestive organs.

The hospital supplies were shipped from San Francisco and usually reached the post in good condition. Often the supplies were trans-shipped from San Francisco to Wilmington and then to Camp Cady by way of the Cajón Pass.

The hospital was not the only building being used at the old site. One adobe house was occupied by a soldier and his wife, since no provision was made for the construction of married couples' quarters at the new camp during the first year of its occupation.

The treatment of minor ailments was cared for at the new camp. During 1868 medical records reveal fewer than 104 instances of sickness. Of these, 21 were from malaria fever which had been contracted prior to being stationed at Camp Cady; other reports reveal that there were 24 cases of diarrhea and dysentery, one of tonsillitis, four of venereal diseases, four of scurvy, three of rheumatism, and twelve catarrhal infections. No deaths were reported at Camp Cady in 1868.

The new location was not without its drawbacks in other ways besides inadequate facilities. Water at the new location was attainable by merely digging five or six feet into the sandy soil; however, it was of such a salinous nature that it was unfit for drinking. Approximately six wells were sunk in the new site, but the medical officer reported that the water was too salty. To remedy the situation, it was deemed wise to haul water from the old camp for culinary purposes.

Cleanliness was a requisite at the new post and the troops were warned against sloppiness and lack of respect. The acting medical officer, F. A. Romatka, saw to it that the sanitation problems were few and far between. Lavatories and sinks were placed a good



distance from the camp, where drainage was ample and the run-off went in the opposite direction from the camp.<sup>51</sup>

The corrals were close to the river. Here the post kept the teams, cattle, sheep, and hay. The sheep and cattle were usually placed in the corrals as the available source of fresh meat for the soldiers; however, no milch cows were kept by the garrison.

The blacksmith shop, for the most part, was under a shed-like affair, partially walled and open to the weather. A small forge, located approximately in the center of the smith shop, was worked by hand. Wagons were kept close by for convenience.

Trees spotted the general area of the camp site, except for the parade grounds. One tree, a large cottonwood, was located close to the guardhouse and was nicknamed "Hangman's tree." However, army records make no mention of its having been used while the camp was in operation.

During the latter part of 1867 and the early part of 1868, freighting was exceptionally heavy in the Mojave region, and the troops at the new camp were kept busy with escort and patrol duties. With all this activity, it was somewhat of a blow to the people of San Bernardino and vicinity to learn that the garrison at Cady had been ordered reduced. As the editorial in the San Bernardino *Guardian* so adeptly remarked after having been informed of another Indian attack and other impending threats:

A train of wagons conveying supplies to Camp Cady was intercepted by Indians on the Mojave River. The train was, however, at length suffered to continue its course, the marauders having taken alarm at the movements of the teamsters, and abandoned their intention of plundering the wagons. . . . On arrival of the train at Camp Cady a detachment of troops was sent in pursuit of the Indians, with what results we have not been able to learn. We are advised that the garrison at Cady is about to be reduced to the small number of 20 men and the troops taken away and stationed at Fort Mojave. We trust that the military authorities may exert great circumspection in reducing our garrison in infected districts, as they are too small already.<sup>52</sup>

As if cognizant of the plan to abandon Camp Cady, the Indians of the desert region began a series of raids in which they killed, burned, and plundered throughout the unprotected sec-

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tions of the Mojave. All the remount stations between Cady and Hardyville were attacked, and in most cases burned. In Hardyville the situation was desperate. The stage lines had been halted and the mail route cut. So serious was the predicament that many feared the tide of war was turning in favor of the Indians. All the men in town were put on a twenty-four hour alert. Their situation is described in a letter by Messrs. Wolff and Folkes to the *Guardian*.

From Hardyville—More Killing.

Through Messrs. Wolff & Folkes, we have received a copy of a letter, containing later intelligence from this portion of Arizona. The advices continue unfavorable. Another man was killed by the Indians last week at the Willows station, and the Indians made another dash upon the property at Hardyville. A guard of citizens has to be on duty all the time, as the people do not know what moment the Indians may come upon them and wipe them out. Everything is, of course, in a depressed condition, as indeed how can it be otherwise, with people surrounded by a wary, watchful, treacherous enemy, thirsting for their blood? Unless prompt military aid can be rendered to the people, they will be compelled to get up and leave the country. We would like to know how long this state of affairs will be permitted to continue?

The reduction of troops at Cady caused great concern at Hardyville, since it cut off any hopes the residents might have had for re-enforcements. The situation remained serious for some months. Raids against the town itself were infrequent, but the surrounding vicinity was constantly terrorized. An interesting account of one of these skirmishes and the seriousness of the fighting is reflected in the following article:

Hardyville, March 24, 1868.

The mail carrier from Beale Springs arrived last evening and reports that the mail-rider, Chas. Spencer, with an escort of two soldiers left Camp Willow Grove on Saturday at six a.m.; but when they had travelled about two and a half miles, they were attacked by a band of Indians. At the first fire both soldiers and their horses fell, mortally wounded. Spencer's mule was also shot dead from him. Spencer started to run, but after running a short distance, he looked back and saw the Indians gather around the dying soldiers and with their knives commenced torturing and cutting them. This was more than he could stand, so he turned around and commenced firing away with his carbine, killing two Indians, who fell by the side of the soldiers.

The Indians, seeing the mail rider shooting at them, made after him. Charley then ran for life going towards a rocky point nearby; before reaching it, however, he was fired on by some twenty Indians, a ball striking him in the right thigh. He succeeded, however, in getting in between a couple of boulders, and gathered up some loose rock and hastily fortified himself, still retaining his carbine and about 100 cartridges. Now and then the redskins would give a war whoop and try to rush in on him; but he would take deliberate aim and count his Indians each time, showing he is one of the coolest and most daring frontiersmen that live in Arizona. The soldiers at Camp Willow Grove heard the firing and reported it to Cap. Vernon. Men were sent out; but, not hearing more firing, returned. Towards evening reports of rifles were heard, and a detachment of eight men were sent out, who came to one of the dead soldiers, and then returned to camp (as per orders) in double quick time. A lieutenant with 20 men was at once dispatched and reached the scene at dark. They had gathered up what remained of the dead and put them in the wagon, when they heard Spencer hallo and fire off his gun. They soon found him and bore him to the wagon and camp. Spencer had only three cartridges left. Two, he said, for the Indians and one for himself, for he was determined not to fall into their hands to be tortured to death. Spencer gives a detailed account of the affair; says there were about 75 Indians, all well-armed, some forty having rifles and the balance having bow and arrows. One-half of the Indians were Hualapais, and the others were Yavapais (Apache Mojaves). The Yavapais were well dressed, had on hats, boasted they had just left the reservation at La Paz and that they would kill Americans whenever they could. Hualapai Charley being in command, Spencer talked with him in English, and with the Yavapais in Spanish. It had been reported that Serum was wounded in the fight that Capt. Young had with him. This accounts for Hualapai Charley being head chief, as he is Serum's brother, and a meaner Indian never lived. . . . It is an easy matter to make a treaty with any of these bands of wild Apaches in winter; but it is useless to fight them in summer. If Col. Price had had plenty of supplies during the winter, the Indians would have been thoroughly whipped; but now they will be allowed to run and murder, for the troops can do little during warm weather. The people around this place and around Prescott are very much alarmed by their present condition. It being generally believed that the Indians will be worse this summer than ever before; and many predict that all settlers will have to leave the country, and the Apaches will again reign supreme.

William H. Hardy<sup>54</sup>

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The situation was not much better at Cady; nevertheless, the army did not think the gravity of the events warranted a full complement of men and in 1869 the fort personnel was reduced to what was considered a token force. Evidently the army had anticipated the turn of events, for shortly before abandonment of the camp on October 19, 1870,<sup>55</sup> General Price of Fort Mojave had a meeting with all the various chiefs there and they arrived at a peaceful settlement. The Indians by this settlement were confined to reservations and it was hoped that the day of dodging arrows had passed.

In the Mojave Region, for the most part, it was past. However, the Indians of southern Arizona and Utah continued to cause trouble intermittently for about the next six years before the olive branch was fully accepted.

During March, 1871, the camp was totally abandoned and turned over to Mr. Cantwell and Mr. Winters, stockmen of the Mojave River. Second Lieutenant James Halloran of the 12th Infantry supervised the sale of the property.<sup>56</sup>

Thus a chapter closed on an era of frontier history. Taps were no longer blown at Camp Cady, citadel of the wastelands. Freight wagons with their heavy loads and sweating teams and drivers, bound for mining camps in Arizona, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles, could roll over the desert without fear of Indians attack.

For many years the camp withstood the weather, slowly disintegrating, until all that remained by 1933 was a portion of the barracks. In March, 1938, this last vestige of the camp was washed away by a flood.

All that remains of Cady today is a large vacant pasture land, where cattle graze peacefully. Neither the county nor any historical society has seen fit to mark the spot with a plaque or some other memorial. However, one tree, standing defiantly against the ravages of nature, marks the camp site. The famous "hangman's tree" is all that remains of a once staunch little fort—Camp Cady.

## *Army Life at Camp Cady*



ARMY LIFE AT CAMP CADY was similar to that of desert outposts of that era, the duties ranging from dull, boresome routine to exciting patrol and escort activities. When in camp and not on assignment, the average enlisted man found life rather monotonous. Duties were assigned most men while in camp, but often the tasks proved to be menial chores, such as cleaning the corrals or currying the horses.

Reveille at the fort was usually sounded at five in the morning—or what was termed sunrise—at which time the men arose and readied themselves for breakfast, which was served at 5:30. Drill call was set for six o'clock, and all except those who were sick were required to learn the use of firearms and the regular manual of arms. This included the camp musicians also, a practice which evidently was not usual at most camps.

Men who were sick or hurt were reported for sick call at 6:30. After the building of the new camp, it was still necessary to send these men to the old site for treatment at the dispensary.

In the meantime, those who were not sick reported for fatigue call at seven o'clock. This consisted of policing the area and cleaning the barracks for some, while for others it meant cutting and hauling wood for the camp, or feeding the horses and mules. In addition to these tasks, some enlisted men were usually assigned to guard duty, mess duty in the kitchen, and various other odd chores around the camp. During the summer the desert heat was all but unbearable and the men were usually recalled from fatigue duty at 10:30 and allowed free time until twelve noon, when dinner was served.

After the noon meal, the men were again on their own free time until two o'clock, when fatigue duties were resumed until 6:30, at which time recall was blown. Retreat was sounded at sunset and varied from day to day. Tattoo came nine o'clock, followed by taps at 9:30.

As no entertainment of any type was permitted after nine o'clock, guards were assigned to see that all lights were out by that time. The corporal or non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard had to make the rounds of Camp Cady twice between nine

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o'clock and twelve midnight and thereafter one round between midnight and two o'clock.

When the men were not engaged in routine duties at the camp, they usually spent their leisure time reading or hunting. They had very few other recreational opportunities. No towns of any size were within one hundred miles, except San Bernardino, where many of the men spent their leaves, which were few and far between. The bearing of the soldiers and their personal habits were officially reported as good. However, records prove them to have been anything but that. Most of them became tired of the monotony of camp life and disgusted with the heat of the desert, which often hit as high as 116°. Desertions were frequent and plagued the post at some of the most inopportune times.<sup>57</sup>

Officers and men alike were frequently warned against excessive drinking and the penalties for desertion. Such was the case involving Lieutenant Eyre on May 18, 1869. Eyre had been commanding officer in charge of Old Camp Cady until relieved by Lieutenant Drum. Lieutenant Eyre was held responsible for the actions of his men in the burning of a store owned by P. N. Dean on August 8, 1867. Eyre had written the commanding general concerning Dean, who had been selling cheap whiskey to enlisted men prior to this action. Nevertheless, Eyre was still held responsible for the actions of his troopers. Eyre issued orders to the effect that "no man henceforth will receive more than one glass of wine or half bottle of ale in the same afternoon." These were not to be taken from the store and had to be drunk then and there.

Desertions proved to be frequent at Cady, especially during the latter part of the occupation of the new camp. The main reasons seem to have stemmed from boredom and isolation. The heat and the fact that they were isolated a hundred miles from the nearest town of any size—and that town unfriendly to Union soldiers<sup>58</sup>—did not seem to appeal to most young men even though they had volunteered for such duty.

In the hopes of discouraging desertion, the army paid sizeable rewards for the return of any such men. One man, Private Western, prior to desertion, had engaged in repelling three Indian attacks within a period of three weeks. In all encounters he proved

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a most capable man; but even the strong could not stand the strain, for Western absconded for parts unknown along with another soldier of his company. The details involving the search are as follows:

“\$60 reward in green backs

2 U. S. soldiers

viz. John Western

gray eyes, light hair, 5' 9" high, slouchy walk, about 20 years old.

Lee Ray Hill

hazel eyes, black hair, 5' 7" high, 21 years old.

These men left Camp Cady, Calif., night of July 25. They were with 3 brothers named Higgins, who have a wagon and are going to Oregon. They will pass through El Monte. They will, of course, get out of the wagon whenever they approach a station. The wagon will most probably travel as follows.

Leave Fish Ponds .....	Morning of July 27, 1867
" Cottonwoods .....	" " " 28, "
" crossing Mojave .....	" " " 29, "
" upper tollgate .....	" " " 30, "
" Martin's Ranch .....	" " " 31, "
" Cocomongo [sic] .....	" " Aug. 1, "

Or they may go through San Bernardino. The reward will be paid for their apprehension. If they are lodged in San Bernardino or Los Angeles jail, I will send for them.

By sec. 24, Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, these men *Higgins* are liable to trial by civil court and, if convicted, to be fined any sum not exceeding \$500 and to be imprisoned, not to exceed 2 years or less than six months."<sup>59</sup>

Time and again such notices were sent out for deserters, but few were caught. Those who were apprehended were sent to Wilmington, where they faced courtmartial charges, or kept in confinement until a general or officer with courtmartialing authority could try them. If a prisoner was kept at Cady, he was subjected to hard labor from sun-up to sun-down and allowed only 25 minutes per meal. In no cases were prisoners allowed to accept articles from other soldiers and all their meals were eaten in the guard house and handed in by the guard in charge.

Not all the trouble at Cady, of course, was confined to drunkenness and desertions. Conflicts within the camp itself often ended

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in disaster. Such was the case of Albert DeGrief, who, while in a fight, stabbed a fellow soldier to death. As army records reveal, a transfer of the case was sought. Lieutenant Eyre asked permission to send to Wilmington Private William Farley and Private Albert DeGrief, Company K, 14th Infantry, the former awaiting trial for desertion and the latter for assault with intent to kill, perhaps guilty also of murder, as his victim was near the point of death. The witnesses in the first case were in Wilmington and there was not a sufficiently secure guardhouse for the second criminal.

A follow-up letter was sent within a few days stating that the victim had died and asking the commander at Wilmington to take charge, since he, Eyre, the officer in command at Camp Cady, believed chances for conviction would be better there than at San Bernardino, where inhabitants would probably applaud the killing of a Union soldier.

Other sore points at camp included the selling of government-issued supplies by the men to anyone who might risk buying them. In many instances, army reports complain of requisitions being short or not having arrived at all. Constant haggling resulted between the headquarters at Drum and those at Cady, both of whom claimed the discrepancies were not the result of their command, but of the other. This problem proved serious in many situations, for it was at Camp Cady where supplies were often stored for troops passing through to Fort Mojave and Arizona. Not having enough supplies often proved embarrassing.

Supplies were usually in fair condition upon arrival from Drum or San Francisco, and very few complaints were lodged against supplies that did arrive. However, headquarters at Drum and those at Cady did have a misunderstanding over the supplying of beef to the desert outpost. The animals were usually bought upon requisition in San Bernardino or Wilmington and driven over the Cajón Pass to Cady, where they were kept in corrals until needed. The major complaint against this procedure, according to the commander at Cady, was that the cattle lost too much weight while being herded over the desert from the two aforementioned places and upon arrival were not worth the price that had been paid.<sup>60</sup>

Furthermore it was asked that the headquarters in Wilming-



ton not buy full-grown cattle, since only about 150 pounds of meat from a 400 pound animal could be consumed in three days. The rest spoiled. In line with this, the command at Cady asked permission to jerk the rest.

Aside from these problems within the camp, escort and patrol duties offered a welcome break to camp life. Although these two relieved the monotony of garrison life, they both proved hard and wearisome.

In line with these activities, the troops stationed at Camp Cady were assigned to patrol and protect all the freight wagons moving over the desert, as well as acting as escort for the mail and bullion being shipped by way of Hardyville.<sup>61</sup> These duties were onerous and extremely trying on men and animals alike.

The number of men assigned to an escort detail varied. However, on the whole, only as many were sent as could be spared—usually three or four.

The men carried their own rations, seldom over seven days supply, their guns—usually muzzle loaders—and a bag of forage for each animal. Before leaving for escort, the horses were inspected by the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge, and on their return they were inspected again. Each man was forced to pay for any damage to his horse caused by his carelessness. Horses usually lasted about six months.

The men were seldom given over fifteen rounds of ammunition, and these were taken up on arrival at the next post by the non-commissioned officer in charge.

Many drawbacks and complaints are to be found in army records concerning escort duty.<sup>62</sup> The horses were often in poor condition at the end of a tour due to a combination of unskilled horsemanship, poor roads, heat, and scarcity of water. Because of these conditions and the length of the escort detail, the army was in constant need of horses and mules, both of which were used.

The toll on horses and mules was tremendous. Mules for the most part seem to have stood up against the grind much better than horses.

Another problem was that while on escort duty the constant rubbing on the stock of the musket wore it out more quickly than

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many months' use in camp. The muskets themselves were criticized, since the men had to dismount to load them before fighting. During a fight, one of the three or four sent for escort duty usually had to hold the horses to keep them from running off while the others fought. This situation, of course, caused great concern, and the records reveal a series of letters protesting and demanding a supply of the then new Spencer rifles or breech loaders.

June 27, 1867. I have the honor to report that the express mail rider who left here Saturday, the 22nd of June and Pvt. Donovan and Western, Company K, 14th Infantry, escort to the same, were fired upon at Marl Springs by a party of some 20 Indians armed only with bows and arrows. The men charged upon them, using their revolvers. One Indian who was believed to be the Chief "Hualapais Charley" and a squaw were shot. The rest fled. The mail rider, I am informed, scalped both. I am inclined to believe that if the men had stopped to dismount and used their muskets, they would have lost the horses and most probably their lives. I find that one trip of escort duty rubs and wears the stock of a musket and injures it far more than several months use even at the risk of being deemed importunately troublesome, again to request that from 10 to 20 carbines or Spencer rifles may be sent me.

Lieut. Eyre<sup>63</sup>

Various other reports testify to the fact that rifles of the breech-loading type would be highly desirable. Men on patrol duty, on the other hand, had little to say about rifles—rather their complaints concerned the length of patrols and the condition of the horses upon arriving at the end of their patrol. To improve this situation, small redoubts, or stop-overs, were built at Marl Springs and Piute Springs, where fresh teams could be exchanged and worn teams rested. Escorts travelling these routes also took advantage of the stop-overs. These redoubts strengthened considerably the chain of desert military installations by giving them a greater range in patrol.

Much of the turmoil that has been described as existing within the camp came about as a direct result of the enlistment of the California Volunteers for duty.<sup>64</sup> Most of these men, while being sincere in their motives, were green recruits with little army "know-how." Aside from those who were anxious to help, the Volunteer Army was full of drifters who, after the gold boom had

died down, found themselves unemployed. As an easy way out, many joined the California Volunteers.

As a volunteer army, the California troops found they were the step-child of the regulars and were supplied with the "hand-me-downs" of their big brothers in the service. Few new arms were available to these troops—rather, the old type muskets were used in most instances and these were issued sparingly.<sup>65</sup>

If the men were green, the officers were even greener. Few of them were qualified to hold their commands and those who had had previous experience had been away from the service so long they had forgotten much of the army routine or were too old to do an adequate job. To train an army of men such as these into anything resembling a smooth running military machine, was far from easy. Days of drilling were necessary, equipment needed, and discipline and indoctrination had to be taught.

Yet, despite the many handicaps facing the Volunteers, they did what they had been called to do—quell the Indians during the time regulars were needed in the East.

\* \* \*

Camp Cady, which had developed from an obscure desert water-hole, was especially important to travellers of the desert in the 1860's, when during a single year more than 2,000 wagons crossed the Mojave wastelands. The camp afforded the only haven of any importance between the Colorado River and San Bernardino, a considerable distance in those days.

Besides being the only major redoubt in the central desert area, Camp Cady was located near the hub of the major trails of the desert. Because of the advantageous position of the camp, it was possible to patrol the roads in all directions and to supply escorts for those wagons moving over these trails in time of danger.

In a very real sense Camp Cady became the "Gibraltar of the Desert." It was to the traveller of the desert what the lighthouse was to the seafarer—a guidepost to safety. Besides affording protection for the travellers, freighters, and herders, the camp was a major link of the mail route running between Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Prescott, Arizona.

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During the Civil War the fort was garrisoned by the California Volunteers, who carried on the duties of the regulars, besides checking subversive elements in the desert area.

The duties of the men, such as patrolling the roads, providing escort, and aiding travellers, proved extremely valuable, not only to the traveller, but also to the growth of Southern California. It is deplorable that this famous site, where such men as Garcés, Jedediah Smith, and many other well-known frontier personalities camped, has been allowed to go unnoticed.

Historians have surely overlooked a period of local desert history worthy of their attention.

### A CAMP CADY CHRONOLOGY<sup>66</sup>

- 1776—March. Father Garcés set out from Mohave villages westward across the desert to go to san Gabriel Mission. He followed the Mohave River route, passing through what years later became Camp Cady.
- 1819—Gabriel Moraga sent into the desert area to quell Indian uprisings. He used site of the future Camp Cady for his camping grounds.
- 1826—Jedediah S. Smith passed through the desert area using the same trail as that used by Garcés.
- 1829—Erving Young accompanied by Kit Carson traveled this same route and, using the same camping sites as those used by Garcés, Moraga, and Smith.
- 1844—Fremont's party passed this way using much of the same route.
- 1849—Captain Jefferson Hunt led some of the Mormon Battalion over this trail to Salt Lake City.
- 1851—Hunt used this same route to bring the first Mormon immigrant train through to San Bernardino. Hunt also established a mail carrying service here using the future army site as his base of operations. This he carried on for three years.
- 1850-4—Various surveying expeditions used this same camping ground during their treks into the desert. (Williamson, Whipple, Ives)
- 1857—The site was mentioned by Edward Fitzgerald Beale on his wagon road survey of this year. There were no soldiers here at this time, nor was there any particular need of them at this time.
- 1858—In January Edward F. Beale, accompanied by J. F. Mercer with 45 men of Company F of the First Dragoons, marched to the Colorado. This was Beale's return trip.
- 1859—January 9. Company B and K of the First Dragoons were sent out on an expedition from Fort Tejon to hunt for renegade Indians along the Mojave River.
- March 4. S. A. Bishop left the city of Los Angeles to go to Beale's Crossing of the Colorado to cooperate with Beale on the Central Wagon Road.
- September 29 (the week of). A detachment of First Dragoons under Lieut. Davis accompanied by Lieut. Napier (on service at Fort Mojave) returned to headquarters at Fort Tejon.
- October 21. Captain Winfield Scott Hancock sent a wagon train of quartermaster supplies and equipment for the first time over the Central Wagon Road to Fort Mojave. J. Winston had charge of the train.
- October 29. J. Winston with the train arrived at what he called Lt. Davis' Depot on the Mojave. This depot was on the site of Camp Cady.

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- 1860 — February 11. Lt. Colonel B. L. Beall sent 25 men from Tejon (of the First Dragoons) to the Mojave in search of Indians.  
 March 31. An extra of the Los Angeles *Star* for Monday morning tells of a murder on the Mojave and the need of a military post in that area.  
 April 11. General Newman S. Clarke was petitioned to send soldiers to protect the wagon road along the Mojave River.  
 April 14. General N. S. Clarke ordered Major Carleton with Company K of the First Dragoons, with 80 men to establish a fort near the Forks of the Road. They called it Camp Cady (after Colonel Albermarle Cady). The dragoons were there for three months. They erected temporary shelters of brush and mud. Some were even dug-outs similar to those used later by miners in that region.  
 April 23. A letter was sent from Dr. Johnathan Letterman, who was stationed at Camp Cady with Major Carleton, to General Hancock in Los Angeles. He tells where the different patrols are off to.  
 May 2. Lieut. Carr led a party in search of Indians and killed three of them near Soda Lake.  
 May 28. A patrol was sent out to build Hancock Redoubt at Soda Springs and Bitter Springs Redoubt some fifty miles from Camp Cady. These were to be set up as overnight camps only. The patrol consisted of Lieut. Carr and 25 men.  
 May 29. An express rider arrived in Los Angeles and brought the news of the camp.  
 June 30. Major James Henry Carleton was ordered back to Fort Tejon.  
 July 3. Major Carleton finally left Camp Cady and was due back at Tejon on July 10th.  
 October 17. General Newman S. Clarke dies here in California and Lt. Col. B. L. Beall takes over.
- 1861 — January 29. A train of supplies was sent to Fort Mojave by way of Camp Cady, under J. Winston of the quartermaster corps.  
 March 4. A member of the U. S. Boundary Commission gives a description of Camp Cady.
- 1862 — January-February. Beginning early in January there were floods in California. The roads around Camp Cady were in bad condition. It seems that many who later wrote about this country mention the floods of that year.  
 April 14. 2nd Lieut. Nathaniel P. Pierce of Company G of the 2nd California Cavalry Volunteers with a non-commissioned officer and nine privates arrived at Camp Cady and remained there until April 24, when they left to return to Camp Latham.  
 June 17 and July 7. John Brown mentions being at or near Camp Cady on these days.
- 1863 — The camp does not seem to have been regularly garrisoned at this time, but was occasionally visited by Federal troops.
- 1864 — July. Captain John C. Cremony was ordered to Camp Cady with Company B of the 2nd California Cavalry. They remained there until September. The Captain had just returned from the march of the California Column to New Mexico. He was to patrol the wagon road from Cady to Rock Springs.  
 From May to August 30. Company M of the 2nd California Cavalry was on an expedition covering the Salt Lake-Fort Mojave Wagon Road. Captain George F. Price and Lieut. George D. Conrad commanded the expedition.
- 1865 — Company I of the 4th Regiment of California Infantry was stationed here at the first part of the year.  
 March 3. Company D, first Battalion of the Native California Cavalry, was ordered to Camp Cady under Captain Edward Hale. This company seems to have returned to Drum Barracks early in May, for on May 20 Captain Hale resigned from the army.  
 April 23. The official date of the establishment of the camp.  
 May 2. Captain Walter S. Cooledge of Company C, 7th Regiment of Infantry, arrived at Fort Mojave and relieved Captain Benjamin West, who went to Camp Cady.  
 June 30. Captain Benjamin R. West and Company C of the 4th Infantry were still at Camp Cady when Private Kedder of Company I of the 7th Infantry passed by here on his way to Fort Mojave and Fort Whipple. Kedder told

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- of the death by accidental shooting of Pvt. Somerindyke, who died at Cady. There was evidently no doctor there at that time.
- July-August. Sometime between July and August Captain Patrick Munday stopped at Camp Cady with his company K of the 4th Infantry. He reported 120 men at that time.
- November 4. Elliot Coues visited Camp Cady. He stated that there were four officers and a handful of men there.
- December 21. Three privates—Rogers, Saunders, and Tierney—were discharged at Camp Cady for disabilities.
- 1866—January 11. General Irvin McDowell issued a special order dated Camp Cady, Jan. 11, 1866, commending Captain West for work and the work of the volunteers in putting up houses at Camp Cady.
- February 19. Capt. West and his regiment were mustered out at Drum Barracks on this date.
- April 21, 22. James F. Rusling made a survey of the military stations and was at Camp Cady on the two days mentioned.
- July 29. Detachment D of the 9th Infantry engaged in a skirmish with the Indians. This detachment was supposedly under the command of a Lieut. Hartmen. One account says that five soldiers were killed and one badly wounded.
- 1867—February. Major Porter of the 14th Infantry with Mr. Hoffman and six soldiers who were on their way to report to General Meade in Philadelphia passed here and reported 43 teams on the road toward the Colorado River.
- March 30. The cavalry stationed at Camp Cady have been removed to Fort Whipple. There are 15 men at Cady under Lieut. John Drum.
- June 1. Lieut. Eyre of the 14th Infantry had just arrived at Drum Barracks with recruits for the desert posts.
- June. Lieut. Manuel Eyre Jr. replaced Lt. Drum at Camp Cady. Lieut. Drum goes to Rock Springs.
- June 24. Two soldiers and an expressman from Camp Cady engaged in a fight with Indians at Marl Springs about 70 miles from Camp Cady.
- July 6. Another Indian fight between Rock Springs and Pah Ute Springs.
- August 3. Teaming on the Mojave continues brisk. Mr. Matthews is the contractor at Camp Cady.
- August 8. A store belonging to P. N. Dean was burned by soldiers stationed at Cady under the command of Lieut. Eyre.
- August 31. Lieut. Manuel Eyre offers 200 sheep for sale at Camp Cady.
- November 2. The Indians who killed Dr. Shaw near the caves are prowling near Camp Cady and Rock Springs.
- December 14. The teams coming from Camp Cady had trouble getting to San Bernardino because of the mud on the mountain roads.
- 1868—June. Mr. Dean sued Eyre for the loss of his property and his business.
- October 6. Old Site abandoned. New Site selected one-half mile west of Old Camp.
- Fall. Permanent buildings were erected at Cady under Lieut. John Drum.
- December. Another wagon train left from Los Angeles for Camp Cady.
- 1869—May 18. Lieut. Manuel Eyre was dismissed from the army.
- 1870—October 19. General Stoneman in General Orders No. 19 officially declared Camp Cady a Military Reservation.
- 1871—March. The camp was abandoned and was turned over to Mr. Cantwell and Mr. Winters, stockmen on the Mojave River. 2nd Lieut. James Halloran of the 12th Infantry supervised the sale of the property.
- 1883—August 21. 19,000 pounds of machinery arrived at Camp Cady to be set up as the Alvord Mill.
- 1884—In General Orders No. 30, as of July 5, 1884, President Arthur declares the Camp useless for Military purposes and orders it disposed of.
- 1938—March. The last vestiges of Camp Cady washed away by a flood.

### NOTES

1. H. H. Bancroft, *History of California* (San Francisco: Bancroft and Company, 1884), I, p. 275.
2. David G. Thompson, *The Mojave Desert Region, California* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1929), p. 10. Dix Van Dyke in his article in the book,

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- History of the Old Government Road Across the Mojave Desert to the Colorado River*, California State Emergency Relief Administration (San Bernardino, 1939), p. 34, states that it was on March 11 that Father Garcés camped at the Yermo site, later designated as Camp Cady.
3. William Beattie, *Heritage of the Valley* (California: San Pasqual Press, 1939), p. 359. This is the only recorded skirmish of any consequence until the 1830's, when the white men of the plains began moving more frequently over the desert trails.
  4. *Ibid.*
  5. Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 11.
  6. Edwin Legrand Sabin, *Kit Carson Days* (A. C. McClurg & Co., 1914), p. 52.
  7. T. J. Farnham, *Life and Adventures in California* (New York: W. H. Graham, 1846), pp. 312-318. Farnham records the overland journey of a Doctor Lyman in 1841 from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to California by way of the Colorado River, Las Vegas, and the Mohave River.
  8. Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 12.
  9. J. C. Frémont, *Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains and to Oregon and California* (1st ed., Washington, 1845), pp. 257-265.
  10. *Los Angeles Times*, January 8, 1939, Part V., p. 1.
  11. *Ibid.*
  12. Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 13.
  13. *Los Angeles Times*, *op. cit.*, p. 1. A letter dated November 2, 1951, from A. W. Lund, Assistant Church Historian, Salt Lake City, Utah, verifies this.
  14. Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 16.
  15. Allen Marshall Kline, "The Attitude of Congress toward the Pacific Railway, 1856-1862," *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1910* (Washington, 1912), pp. 191-198. The government during this period was in a dilemma. All the members of Congress agreed that a railroad connecting the east and the west was desirable, but disagreed as to the financing of its construction. Some of the senators wished to see the project turned over to private enterprise, whereas others wished the government to share in the program. Hence, the whole arrangement remained in a state of confusion for several more years.
  16. Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 17.
  17. *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19. The ferry was located at Hardyville about four miles upstream and not at Fort Mohave.
  18. *History of the Old Government Road . . .*, *op. cit.*, p. 19.
  19. Letter from Arthur Woodward, Chief Curator of History, Los Angeles County Museum, February 1, 1952.
  20. *Ibid.*
  21. Letter from Dix Van Dyke, former Justice of Peace, Daggett, California, December 29, 1951.
  22. Letter from Ellen Barrett, Librarian, Los Angeles City Library, February 19, 1950.
  23. Philip Johnston, "Gibraltar of the Old Frontier," *Westways Magazine*, XXVI (May, 1934), p. 20.
  24. Aurora Hunt, *The Army of the Pacific* (Glendale, California: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1951), p. 24.
  25. *Ibid.* The United States census of 1860 credits California with a population of 379,994 and of that number 169,975 or 44.46% were of military age. One-tenth of this group enlisted.
  26. *War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Series I, Vol. I, Part II, Correspondence, etc., Operations on—The Pacific Coast, July 1, 1862—June 30, 1865 (Serial No. 106, Wash. Govt. Press, 1897), pp. 41-42.
  27. Letter from Ellen Barrett, February 3, 1951.
  28. Microfilm, *History of Camp Cady, 1865-1871* (Washington, D. C.: National Archives, n.d.), no pagination, hereinafter cited Microfilm. See also *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, pp. 1150-1152.
  29. *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, p. 920.
  30. Hunt, *op. cit.*, p. 263.
  31. Elliot Coues, *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer* (2 vols.; New York: Harper Co., 1900), I, p. 242.
  32. *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, pp. 1150-1151.
  33. *Ibid.*, p. 1153.
  34. *Ibid.*, p. 1153.
  35. A Camp Cady Chronology from Ellen Barrett, February 3, 1951, p. 4.

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36. Hunt, *op. cit.*, p. 263.
37. Johnston, *op. cit.*, p. 35.
38. San Bernardino *Guardian*, March 16, 1867, p. 2, col. 4.
39. *Ibid.*, April 6, 1867, p. 3, col. 1.
40. *Ibid.*, July 6, 1867, p. 3, col. 1.
41. *History of the Old Government Road, op. cit.*
42. San Bernardino *Guardian*, July 27, 1867, p. 2, col. 5.
43. *Ibid.*, October 26, 1867, p. 2, col. 4.
44. *Ibid.*, November 2, 1867, p. 3, col. 1.
45. Letter from Arthur Woodward, Chief Curator of History, Los Angeles County Museum, March 12, 1951.
46. Microfilm.
47. *Ibid.*
48. L. Burr Belden, "Camp Cady, Army Post on Mojave, Guards Southland," San Bernardino *Sun-Telegram*, December 23, 1951, p. 30.
49. An interesting sidelight on the bunks situation is the sketch drawn by Mr. Woodward, the curator of the Los Angeles Museum. Mr. Woodward states: "My understanding of the type bunk used in army barracks at the period mentioned is shown in the attached sketch. Upon the board slats was laid a canvas bed sack filled with hay or straw. I suspect these sacks were the same as those which the army continued to use until fairly recently. These were made of light canvas or plain unbleached ticking having a slit in one side into which the straw or hay was stuffed. In a comparatively short time this stuffing became broken and fine and the soldier found himself gradually lowered through the chaff onto the hard boards beneath. I remember well marching to the stables to fill bed-sacks and later at inspection a first loogie asked one of the boys, 'Don't you need a pair of spurs?' 'Sir?' 'Spurs to stay on top of your bed,' was the response. The john had rounded his bunk out like an overstuffed balloon."
50. L. Burr Belden, "Indian Attacks Beset Mailmen, Mojave Stages," San Bernardino *Sun Telegram*, January 20, 1952, p. 34.
51. Microfilm.
52. San Bernardino *Guardian*, December 19, 1868.
53. San Bernardino *Guardian*, August 17, 1868.
54. San Bernardino *Guardian*, March 24, 1868.
55. Letter from Ellen Barrett, February 3, 1951.
56. *Ibid.* It was not until July 5, 1884, however, that President Arthur in General Orders No. 30 declared the camp useless for military purposes and ordered it disposed of for good.
57. Evidently desertions were not limited to the men stationed at Camp Cady. It seems to have been an accepted fact that men would desert. In line with this thought, the San Bernardino *Guardian*, October 19, 1867, wrote the following: "A body of 600 troops intended for service in Arizona passed through the southern portion of our county on their way to Fort Yuma, in the early part of the week. They were said to be composed of recruits for the 32nd and 14th U. S. Infantry. Whatever their designation, they fully sustained the reputation of all the recruits who have proceeded them. Forty-six were absent from roll-call at San Jose, having deserted during the night. They were amply provided for a sojourn in the mountains."
58. The people of San Bernardino were notoriously anti-Unionist and would have welcomed any misfortunes that might have befallen the Union Army. The soldiers themselves were extremely unpopular because of a series of outrages committed by them in town. Drunkenness, brawling, and a variety of other crimes and misdemeanors had caused the townspeople to dislike having the troops in blue in the city. The San Bernardino *Guardian*, 1867-69, in several instances accuses the army men of deliberate misconduct, and petitioned their superiors to stop such actions. In most cases the *Guardian* explains that the officers overlooked the reports of bad conduct.
59. Microfilm.
60. It is interesting to note that an advertisement for bids for beef inserted in the San Bernardino *Guardian* and the Wilmington *Journal* was not answered by even one bid, thus leaving the impression that perhaps the army did not pay too much in the first place and hence received what was paid for.
61. The Moss Lode was a mine located just outside Hardyville. It was operated for a short time very successfully. Then the vein worked out. The bullion was usually



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- sent via the Cajon Pass and transferred to San Francisco.
62. The major complaint of the commander in charge of the California Volunteers was that few men were able to handle their horses well. The horses usually threw their green riders and returned to the stables alone. Horses of gentler nature were sought by the officer in charge at Cady.
  63. Microfilm.
  64. As has been mentioned in a preceding chapter, the California Volunteer Army was formed as a result of the Volunteer Employment Act by the Thirty-Seventh Congress in 1861.
  65. The Camp Cady microfilm gives the following information: At one time during the occupation of the new camp by the Volunteers, 16 muskets constituted the number of weapons available for protection of the fort. In order to do the manual of arms during drill, the men found it necessary to trade with those who had no arms so that they too could train.
  66. Based on a partially completed chronology received from Ellen Barrett, librarian, Los Angeles City Library, February 19, 1950.

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*History of the Old Government Road, the Mojave Desert to the Colorado River*. San Bernardino; State Emergency Relief Administration, 1939.

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Senate Report. *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean 1583-4*. Vol. III. Washington: Beverley Tucker, Printer, 1856.

This particular report deals with the explorations made during the Whipple tour. It is both descriptive and interesting. It contains good coverage of the Colorado-Mojave River section of the trip.

United States War Department. *Reports of Explorations and Surveys, to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*. 12 vols. Washington: 1855-60.

This report deals with the results of the surveys being made in mid-century. It covers those being made at the 38th and 39th parallels as well as the central route at the 35th parallel. Each route is treated separately and its advantages and disadvantages discussed.

*War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Series 1, Vol. L, Part II, Correspondence, etc., Operations on—the Pacific Coast, July 1, 1862-June 31, 1865 (Serial No. 106), Washington: Government Press, 1897.

These records proved to be a good source of information; however, they are not in logical order and the table of contents leaves much to be desired. Much time was wasted by the writer ploughing through meaningless material in order to obtain the needed data.

## ARTICLES

Barrows, H. D. "Reminiscences of Los Angeles in the Fifties and Early Sixties," *Annual Publications Historical Society of Southern California*. Vol. III, 1893-96.

Mr. Barrows certainly led an interesting life and lived during an era of great happenings. Too much of the material, however, did not concern the problem at hand.

Bidwell, John. "The First Organized Emigrant Train to California," *Century Magazine*. Vol. LVI, 1903.

An article well-worth reading. It describes the preparation involved in getting ready for such a journey and the actual trip and its dangers.

Cheesman, David W. "By Ox Team from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, 1850," (edited by Mary E. Foy) *Annual Publications Historical Society of Southern California*. Vol. 14, 1928-30.

An interesting account of immigrant travels along the trail from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

Cleland, Robert Glass. "Transportation in California before the Railroads," *Annual Publications Historical Society of Southern California*. Vol. XI, part I, 1918.

Cleland's article is one of the best accounts concerning transportation. It is both informative and interesting.

Edgar, William F., M.D. "Historical Notes of Old Land Marks in California," *Annual Publications Historical Society of Southern California*. Vol. 3, 1893-96.

A book describing place names in California.

Heckman, Richard Owen. "An Overland Journey to California in 1852," *The California Historical Quarterly*, 1929.

The stereotype "overland journey" type article that adds little to the general knowledge of the reader.

Hill, Joseph J. "The Old Spanish Trail," *Hispanic American Historical Review*. Vol. IV, August 3, 1921.

The author does a very fine piece of work in his article in pointing out the misnomer attached to the so-called Spanish Trail. For further information the writer suggests that the reader refer to the article.

Johnston, Philip. "Gibraltar of the Old Frontier," *Westways*. California: Automobile Club of California, May, 1934.

Johnston's article relating to Camp Cady was very useful in its coverage of material pertaining to the fort's early abandonment and its subsequent reestablishment.

Kline, Allen Marshall. "The Attitude of Congress toward the Pacific Railway, 1856-62," *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1910*.

## The History of Camp Cady

Kline's article gives the reader a valuable insight into the feelings of the men in Congress concerning the building of the Pacific Railway in the 1850's and 60's.

Moore, Helen L. "California in Communication with the rest of the continent, with reference chiefly to the period before the railroads," *Annual Publications Historical Society of Southern California*. Vol. XIII, Part I, 1924.

Like Cleland, Miss Moore refers to California prior to the building of railroads. She, however, takes in the use of ships and other means of transportation and communication as well. A scholarly job and very interesting.

Van Dyke, Walter. "Overland to Los Angeles by the Salt Lake Route in 1849," *Annual Publications Historical Society of Southern California*. Vol. III, 1894.

Mr. Van Dyke knows of what he writes since he was on the trip. His background is well above average and his ability to trace and follow trails beyond reproach.

Works, Lewis R. "Fremont's California, tracing the route of the pathfinder through the Golden state on his second exploring expedition in the Far West, 1843-1844," *Touring Topics*. Vol. 22, September, 1930.

This article traces the travels of Fremont in close detail and was useful to the writer in the section relating Fremont's encampments to the desert area. It disproves the theory that Fremont turned north at the Forks of the Road, a common fallacy, and shows him following the Mojave River bed to its sink.

### NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Belden, L. Burr. "Camp Cady, Army Post on Mojave, Guards Southland," *San Bernardino Sun-Telegram*. December 23, 1951.

———. "Indian Attacks Beset Mailmen, Mojave Stages," *San Bernardino Sun-Telegram*. January 20, 1952.

Los Angeles *Times*. January 8, 1939, Part V.

San Bernardino *Guardian*. 1867-1869.

### LETTERS

Barrett, Ellen. Librarian, Los Angeles City Library, Letter, February 19, 1950.

Miss Barrett contributed a partially completed chronology on Camp Cady which has proved very helpful.

Lund, A. W. Assistant Church Historian, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 2, 1951.

This letter was primarily concerned with information about Captain Jefferson Hunt and the opening of the Mormon Road.

Woodward, Arthur. Chief Curator of History, Los Angeles County Museum, February 1, 1952, and March 10, 1952.

Mr. Woodward's letter of February 1, 1952, aided the writer greatly in obtaining information on the Old Camp. His letter of March 10, 1952, helped to straighten out the compiler on several of his pages in this thesis. It also gave the writer a great deal of encouragement, which he needed at that time.

Van Dyke, Dix. Long-time resident of Daggett and former Justice of the Peace. Letter, December 29, 1951.

Mr. Van Dyke gave me all his information pertaining to Circular 4, another letter written by Dr. Romatka during his stay at Camp Cady, and a badly needed source of information. He also gave the writer a large map and several pictures.

### UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

Beattie, Helen Pruitt. "An Historical Study of the Social and Political Conditions in the San Bernardino Valley and Vicinity during the Civil War Period." Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Redlands, 1936.

A good study. Much of this thesis pertains to the material at hand.

"Mojave Saga," *San Bernardino County Guide*... Writers Project 12090. May 7, 1942.

An important unpublished work. It deals with the early historical aspects of the Mojave region and its first white travelers.

### OTHER PROBABLE SOURCES

Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

State Archives, Sacramento, California.