Camp Shumla: Protecting the Pecos River High Bridge (41VV1928)

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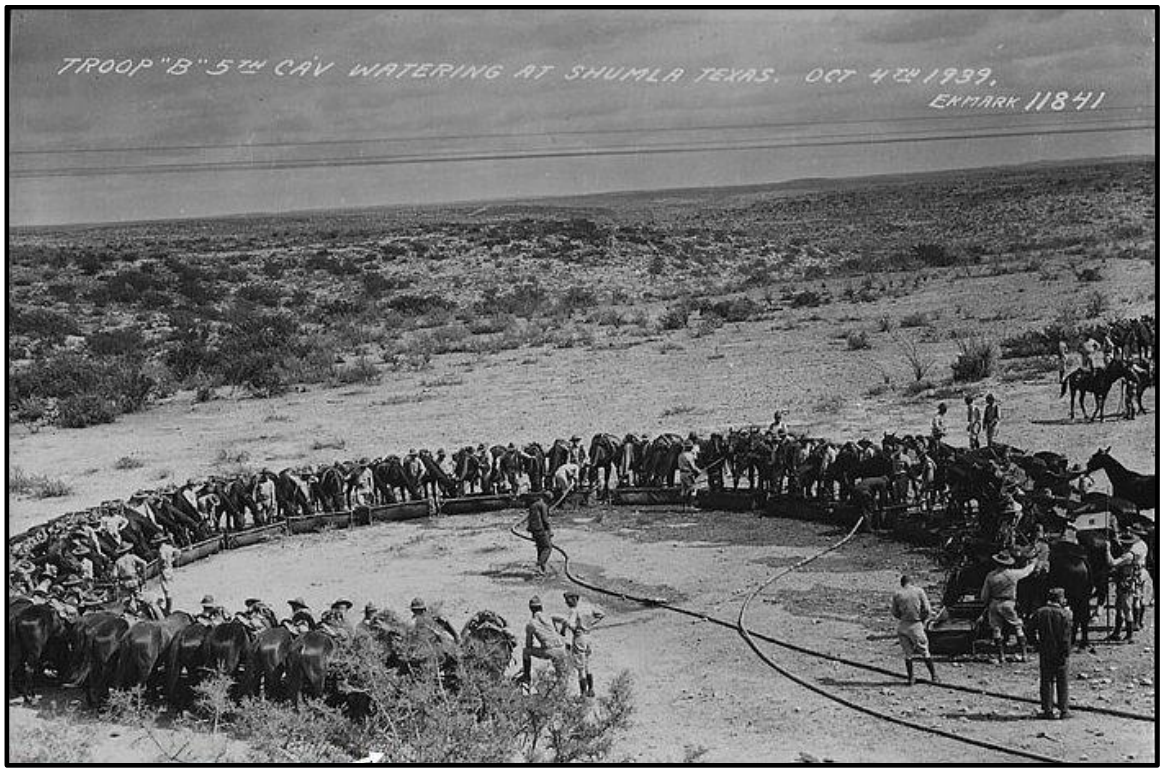
West Texas Archeological Society March 2025 (updated Nov 2025)



Abstract

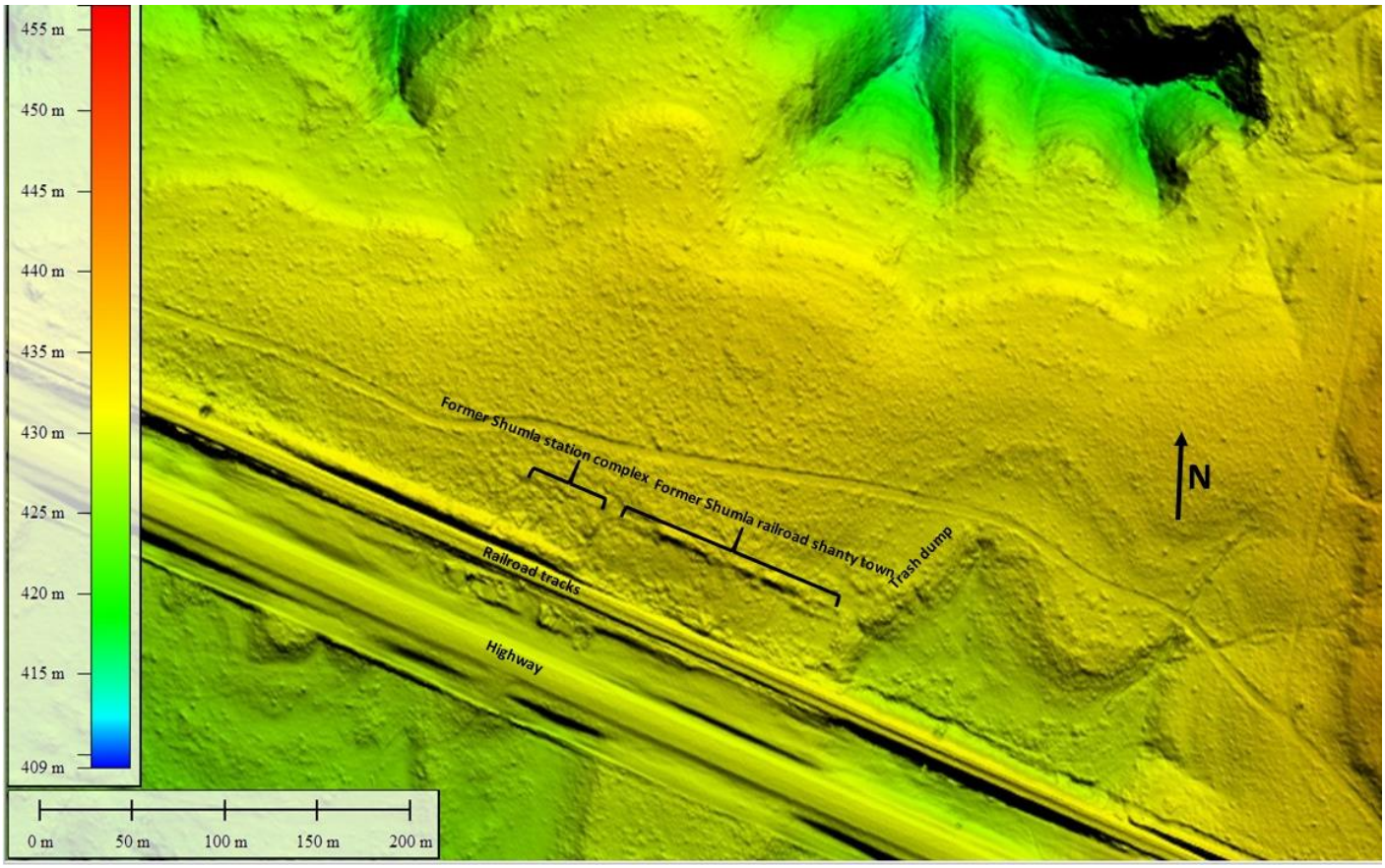
This report gives an archeological look at a former infantry and cavalry camp, and a WWII Civil Air Patrol emergency airstrip near the Pecos River Railroad High Bridge and next to the Shumla Railroad Depot. This camp has never been reported on. It was a multi-period camp, covering the Mexican Revolutionary War period, WWI, and WWII. It was a known stopping point for large military units moving along the border because of the water source from the railroad depot. However, for units continuing on their road march, these were short watering rest stops. The military camping areas for larger units were 15 miles east at Comstock or 10 miles west at Langtry. This was a camp used for infantry units guarding the Pecos River Railroad High Bridge and a rest camp for cavalry patrols searching for any attempts at border crossings or sabotage attempts of the Pecos Railroad High Bridge. There was no official name for this camp. So, we are calling it Camp Shumla, after the adjacent railroad depot.

Acknowledgments

We took this project on due, in part, to original reconnaissance work done by the esteemed Texas archeologist and former landowner, Elton R. Prewitt. His ground reconnaissance notes were passed on to the current landowner and WTAS member, Peter Sprouse, who then passed them to us. Prewitt's insights were intriguing, but unfinished. Since following up, we found that although his archeological background was not historic military archeology, his insights were very much on target, and this is truly a worthwhile historical site to add to Texas military history.

History

The Southern Pacific railroad line running along the southern border was vital for moving military men and equipment between the U.S. east and west coasts, and especially from San Antonio to El Paso in Texas. During tense times, all the bridges were considered prime targets for saboteurs. However, the most important of these was the Pecos River Railroad High Bridge, at one time the highest bridge in the United States.



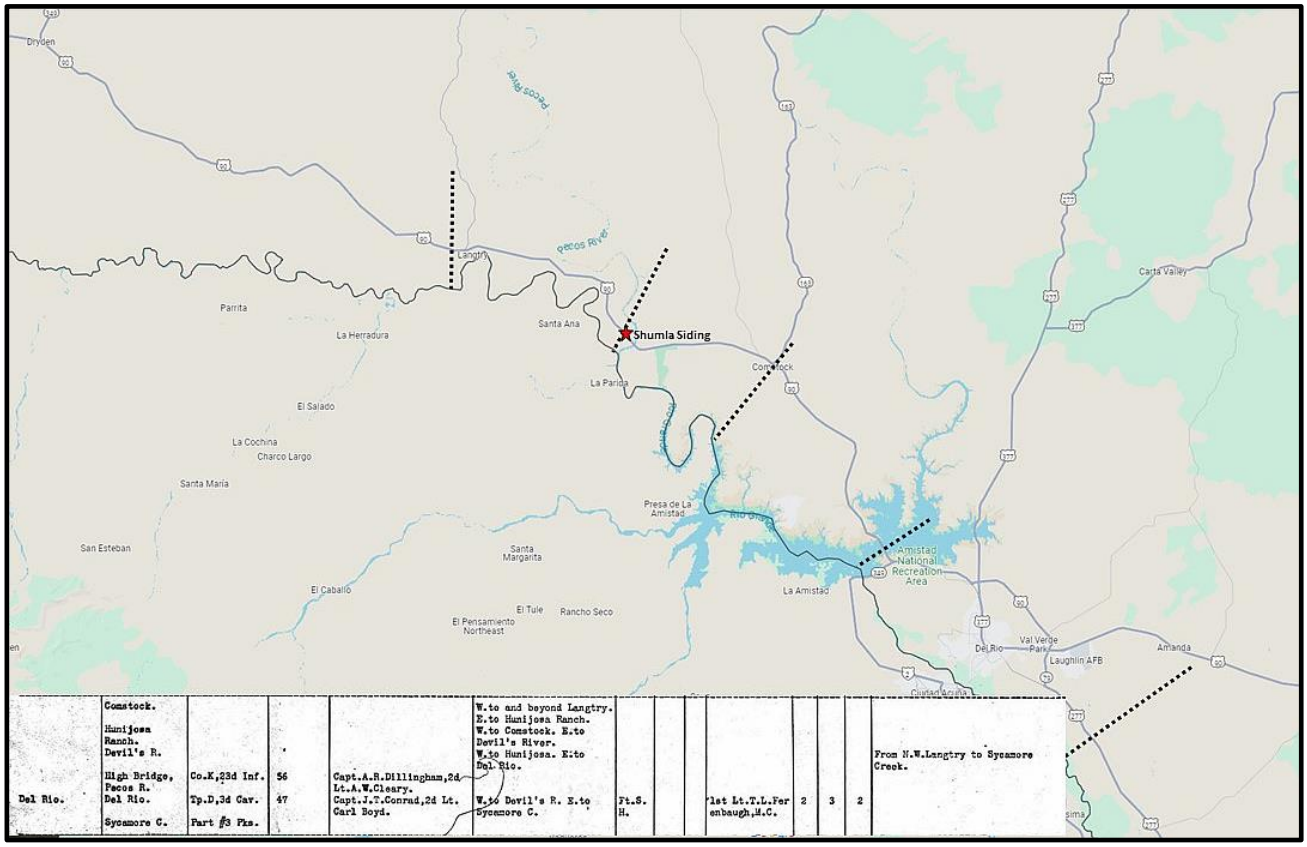
LIDAR image of former station area and Shumla bulldozed shanty town area

Mexican Revolutionary Period

The earliest record in our research of military units defending the Pecos River Railroad High Bridge is 1911. In early 1911, Mexico was being drawn into political and social chaos that threatened to spill over the U.S. border. The Texas Congress appealed to the governor for army protection along the border. The Texas Department Commander gave the initial mission to San Antonio's 3rd Cavalry Regiment and Fort Clark's 23rd Infantry Regiment. Most units were sent to the Big Bend district. However, the 23rd Infantry's K Company and 3rd Cavalry Regiment's D Troop deployed to protect the High Bridge. According to a report to the Adjutant General of the Army, K Company deployed 56 men and two wagons to guard the High Bridge. Third Cavalry's D Troop patrolled between Langtry and Sycamore Creek, east of Del Rio. There were four patrol areas, two of which centered in the area of the Shumla railroad siding. (Appendix D)

The 23rd Infantry's K Company deployment began in early March and ended in early July. The 3rd Cavalry Troop also returned to Fort Sam Houston in July. Although deployments continued to the

west, in the Big Bend District, it appears that the military presence ended at this location after this four-month deployment. (Smith)



Cavalry Patrol Areas

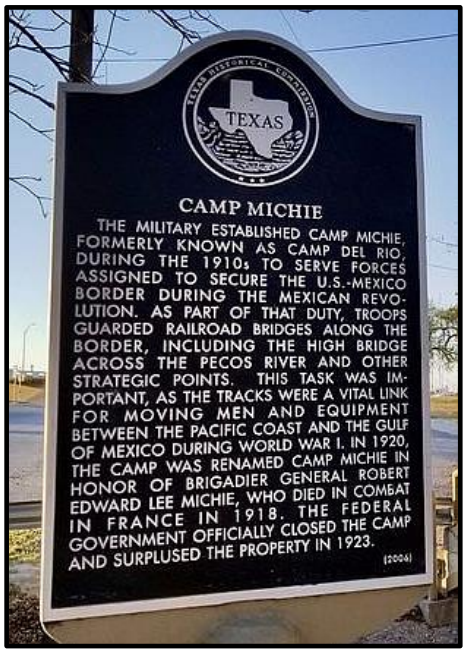
In 1914 the 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry Regiment and the 3rd Infantry Regiments were assigned guard duty for the Pecos High Bridge due to the escalating tensions in Mexico and the impending Mexican Civil War. A battalion of coastal artillery was also moved in to protect the structures along the rail line. (National Archives)

After the United States intervened in 1915 by taking sides with Venustiano Carranza against Pancho Villa as the officially recognized head of the Mexican government, Pancho Villa began attacking U.S. civilians and military on U.S. soil. On March 9, 1916, Villa's troops attacked the town of Columbus, New Mexico, and the nearby U.S. Army Camp Furlong. Four cavalry Troops (about 587 soldiers) of the 13th Cavalry Regiment were stationed at Camp Furlong at the time. The raiders stole merchandise, horses, and mules, seized guns and ammunition, and burned the town before fleeing back to Mexico. The next day, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson assigned General John Pershing to command a punitive expedition into Mexico against Pancho Villa. On March 15, 1916, three cavalry brigades and two infantry regiments crossed the border into Mexico to search for Poncho Villa.

General Pershing failed to capture the elusive revolutionary, and the expedition dragged on for months. Meanwhile, resentment over the U.S. intrusion into Mexican territory led to a diplomatic crisis with the Carranza government. On June 21st, 1916, the crisis escalated into violence when Mexican government troops attacked a detachment of the 10th Cavalry. Tensions were high, not only in Mexico but all along the border.

In April 1916, post returns indicate that the 19th Infantry Regiment was stationed at Camp Del Rio, Texas. Companies M and K of the 19th Infantry Regiment were in a rotation guarding the Pecos River High Bridge. (Appendix B)

In June 1916, the 14th Cavalry Regiment moved from Fort Clark to Camp Del Rio. (Appendix A). At the same time, Company H of the 19th Infantry also arrived at Camp Del Rio to plus up the existing infantry units. At the same time, a detachment of the 20th Coastal Artillery Corps transferred into Fort Clark. (Appendix C) At that time, coastal artillery companies were coming into the region from all around the U.S. to reinforce bridge protection along the rail line. Although further records are missing, the 20th Company Coastal Artillery Detachment likely made its way to the High Bridge to increase defenses while the 19th Infantry Regiment continued guard duties.



The 14th Cavalry Regiment from Fort Clark conducted border patrol duties throughout the entire region. This is evidenced by the report of an attack at Glenn Springs in the Big Bend region by Mexican followers of Poncho Villa. Mexican bandits attacked a small store and a candelilla wax factory in early May 1916. At the time, candelilla wax was the primary waterproofing ingredient for tents and considered essential to the military. Nine 14th Cavalry soldiers were at Glenn Springs, three of whom were killed during a firefight with the bandits. Colonel Frederick Sibley, commander of the 14th Cavalry Regiment, went by train with his Headquarters Troop, Troops K, H, and the Machine Gun Troop from Fort Clark to Marathon, Texas, in order to mount a punitive expedition against the attackers and recover two abducted Americans. Two Troops of the 8th Cavalry Regiment preceded the 14th Cavalry Regiment in Mexico.

The 14th Cavalry Regiment entered Mexico on May 16. The expedition successfully recovered the Americans and returned to the United States on May 21st. They then proceeded to complete a transfer to Camp Del Rio (later renamed Camp Michie) and to resume their border patrol mission and Pecos River High Bridge protection. (Appendix C)

World War One

In January 1917, the Mexican crisis was declared over. The military probably departed from their Shumla camp around that time. However, on April 4th, 1917, WWI erupted for the United States as it declared war on Germany. The Railroad High Bridge was once again considered under threat. The 14th Cavalry and 19th Infantry were again sent to patrol and protect the bridge. (Postal Society Journal) The war ended November 1918, but 14th Cav units patrolled the border and protected the High Bridge until 1919. (14th Cav)

Post World War One

Although the threat to the bridges may have been concluded after the war, military movement along the Rio Grande continued. In most cases this was for readjustments in the garrisons along the border area. Most likely troops continued to stop at the Shumla Railroad Depot, if just for rest and water. Two of these movements can be found in photographs of units crossing the Pecos River in 1923 and 1929.

World War Two

The Pecos High Bridge was also protected during the World War Two. However, the troops were headquartered out of Houston. This was probably the 8th Regiment of the Texas State Guard, which stood up in February 1941. (8th Regiment) According to Del Rio resident and former railroad employee Bonney Vineyard, “As many as seventy-five or a hundred army men lived in barracks in a small camp near the bridge. Machine gun nests were placed at each end as well as under the bridge. Around the bridge at strategic points were heavy gun emplacements, mostly anti-aircraft.”

Satellite imagery reveals a barracks foundations near a 1922-constructed railroad depot the east side of the Pecos River. This construction is a typical military compound design. A security fence line can be seen in the images.

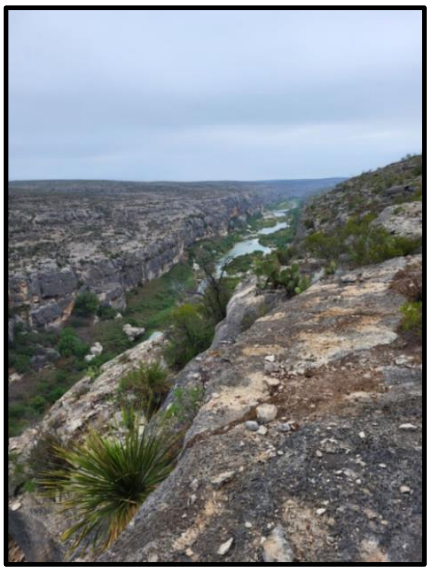
Cavalry patrols continued from at least 1938 to 1942. The 112th Cavalry Regiment relieved the 5th Cavalry Regiment at Fort Clark in February 1941 and patrolled from Del Rio from December 1941 to July 1942, when it was shipped overseas. (Scribner) On February 17, 1942, outposts of the 112th fired on an unidentified airplane flying northeast over the Pecos High Bridge. (Ragsdale) It is highly likely Camp Shumla continued to be used as a mid-point cavalry camp during this time.

Former tracks, depot, and military barracks compound on east side of Pecos River (Google Earth)

1929 Army Air Corps Photo of Pecos River Railroad High Bridge (1922 depot in upper right of photo)

Former WWII military barracks compound on the east side of Pecos River (Google Earth)

Terrain

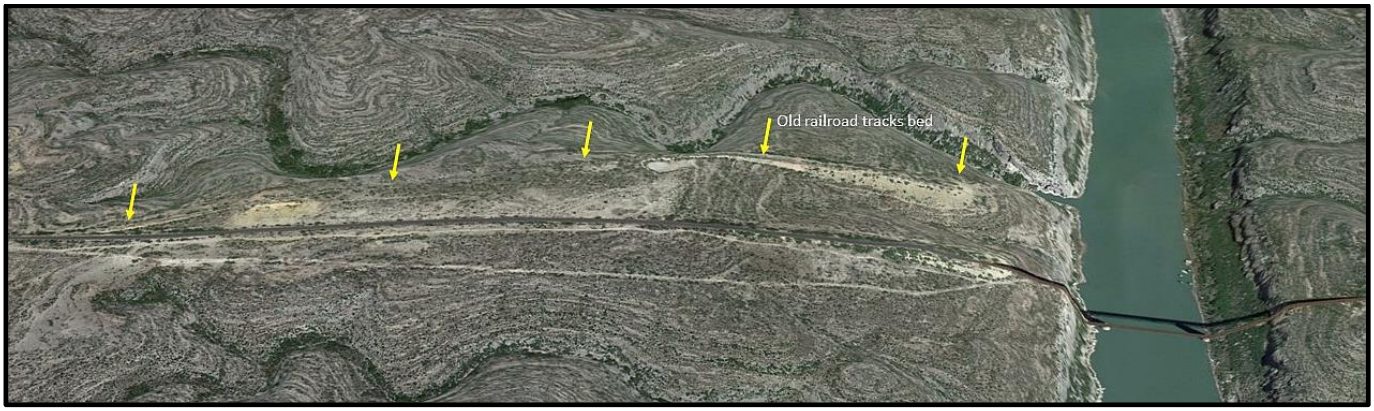


Before the 1922 railroad depot construction on the east side of the river, the west side location was the most convenient camp area. Units could receive supplies via the Shumla Railroad Depot, there was flat terrain for camping, they could take advantage of the transportation to and from the home unit, and it was a source of clean water. It is three miles from the Pecos River High Bridge.

The area is a hardscrabble desert covered with greasewood, prickly pear, and mesquite. However, it was a relatively open area of level ground at the time. It appears that the combined infantry and cavalry camps used about four acres. This is in addition to the area occupied by railroad and civilian personnel that had grown around the siding area, nicknamed 'Shumla Town.'

The Rio Grande River is 0.7 miles due south. The High Bridge is 2.75 miles east of this site. The bridge is where the Pecos River runs through a 300-foot deep gorge and down into the Rio Grande River.

The railroad ran the same track bed as today to within just under a mile west of the river, where the old railroad bed deviated from the current one, making the old bridge about 400 feet north of the current bridge.



Old bed and new tracks on west side of Pecos River (Google Earth)

"Prosperity Special Crossing of the Pecos River, June 24, 1922"

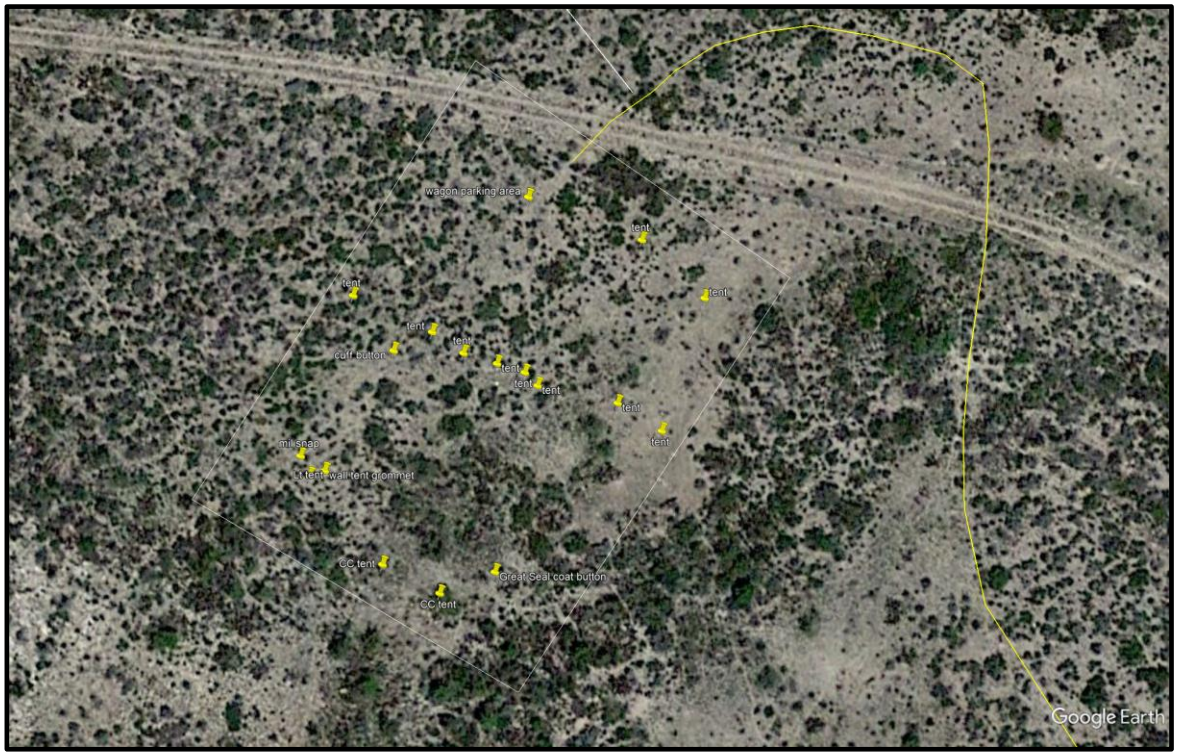
Camp Layout

The camp was divided into two areas: an infantry area and a cavalry area.

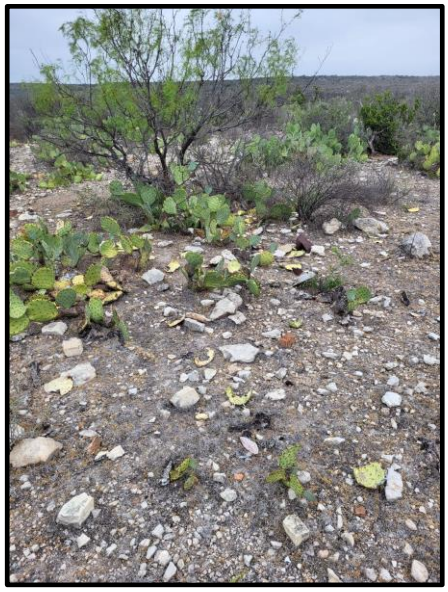
Infantry Area: The infantry area is close to the railroad tracks. It consisted of a commanding officer's and his lieutenant's tents area, separated from the enlisted row of tents. These tent spaces sit at the head of the camp area and in front of a line of 10 additional tent spaces, running east to west. Tent spaces can be identified and measured by the large rocks that helped to hold down the tent ropes in the wind. Additionally, multiple railroad spikes were used as tent stakes. Although the area is heavily trashed, two in-ground artifacts found are able to point to timeframe. These two buttons (see artifacts section) indicate this was likely the camp for the infantry during the Mexican Revolutionary and WWI periods.

The 10 tent squares generally measure 10 X 12 feet, indicating these were probably small wall tents of 8 X 10 feet. This size tent would accommodate three men per tent and indicates a semi-permanent camp. The officer's wall tents were likely the larger 10 X 12 feet. The total area for the command tent space is 15 X 25 feet, giving him extra area around the tent. Further out in front of the line of tents are two more tent spaces. Generally, a company consisted of a captain, two lieutenants, a first sergeant, and several sergeants and corporals to lead the rest of the squads and platoons. Additional men at this camp would traditionally consist of a supply sergeant, mess sergeant, blacksmith/saddler, bugler, cooks, medical assistant, and wagoneers. The rest would be privates doing general labor and guard duty. More tents were probably set up that are no longer be defined.

The infantry area encompasses just under one acre. In the northwest corner, satellite imagery reveals a break in the vegetation, creating an unnatural 60 x 60-foot X-pattern. This would be the area where wagons were parked.



Camp Shumla Infantry Area and former Shumla Town (Google Earth)
(Wagon parking X-pattern in upper left corner, 'Shumla Town' area in lower left)



Example of tent site remains **Probable commander's tent site**

This camp area borders a trash dump on its east side. Everyone used it over the many years, including the railroad construction crews, railroad personnel, military camps, and the occupants of 'Shumla Town.' It sits in a shallow draw next to the railroad tracks, adjacent to the shanty town that grew up from the Shumla Railroad Siding. The remnants of Shumla Town can be seen in the left light-colored area in the Google Earth imagery. This area was bulldozed at some point, which made the distinct impression seen in the image.

Trash Dump **Two periods of can trash (left 20th century, right 1880s)**

Cavalry Area: The cavalry area is separated from the infantry area. It is north of the infantry area and across a current ranch road. It covers approximately seven acres. It is further divided into two camp areas that appear to be separate periods of time.

Our research supports that this entire camp area was a logistical mid-way stopping point for cavalry patrols during the WWI, pre-WWII, and most likely up to 1942, when the remaining cavalry units were shipped overseas. Although it had no permanency, it was likely a stopping point and resting place for multiple days at a time before continuing either west or east. The camp highlighted by yellow boundary in imagery was all pre-WWI and WWI. It was probably reused many times.

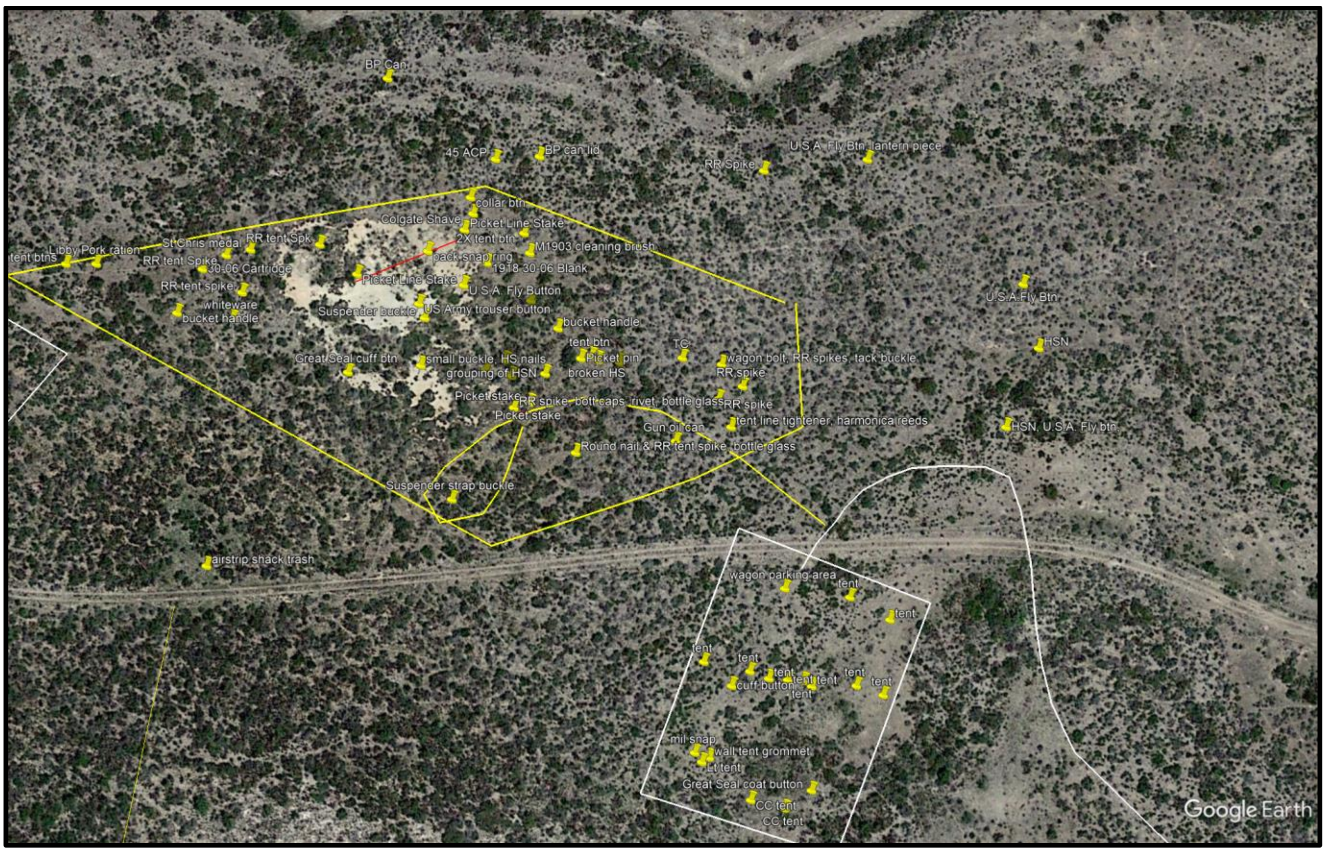
Artifacts from the eastern area indicate the units coming and going from this camp were likely in the WWI timeframe. From our research, this would have been the 14th Cavalry Regiment. Although the camp covers a little over two acres, it appears to be a disorganized layout, and may only have been occupied by a spread-out half company.

The camp centers on an area that is unnaturally devoid of vegetation. This is the area that contained the horses. An area constantly beaten down by a good number of horses would create this type of area. Within this area we found in-ground picket line stakes, picket pins, many cut and uncut horseshoe nails, and 30-06 blank cartridges. Blanks were used by cavalry to get their horses used to gunfire.

Throughout the central area we also found many bundles of rolled-up baling wire. These wire bundles are evidence of hay bales brought in by train to feed the horses, and indicates that this camp was logistical base camp for cavalry patrols.

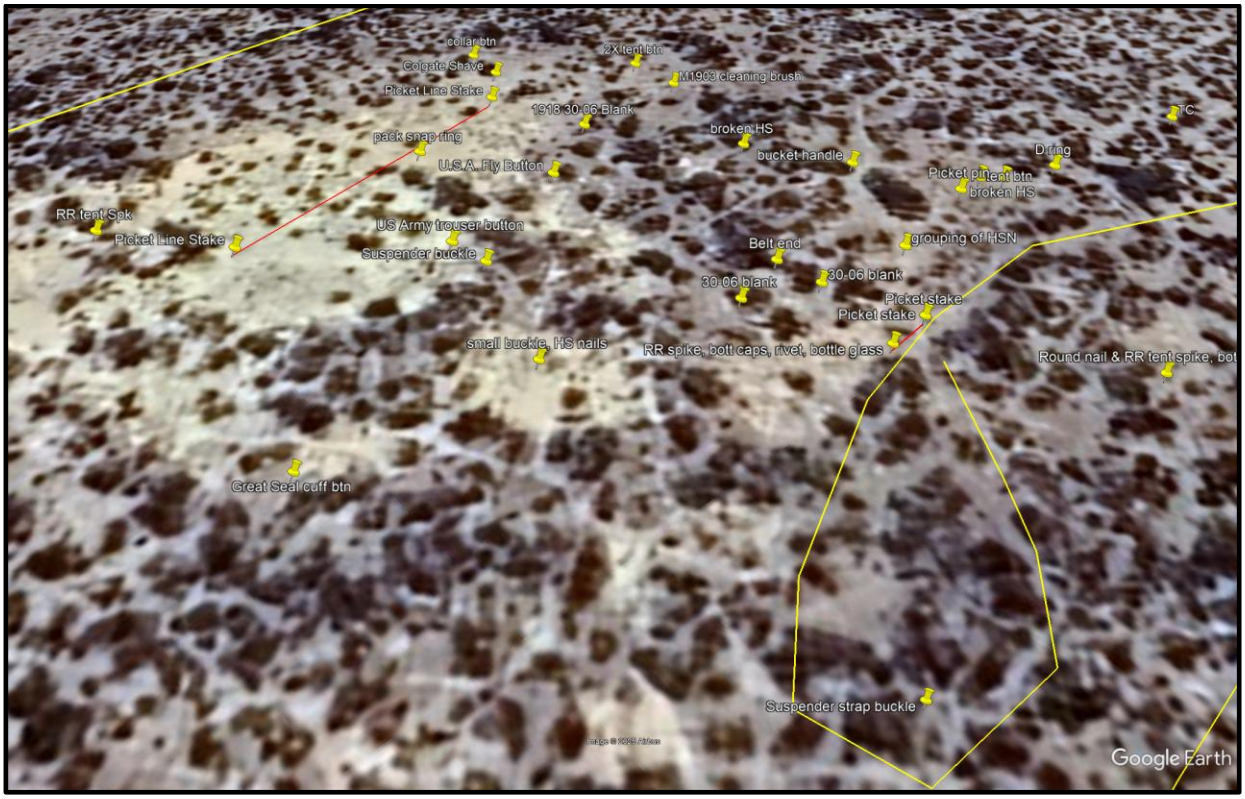
Surrounding the central area we found numerous groupings of railroad spikes that were used as tent stakes, pup tent buttons, tent grommets, uniform buttons, military-supplied personal items, and M1903 30-06 gun cleaning bore and brushes. At one tent site someone left their tent-line tightener behind. To the north is a slight slope leading to a canyon. This slope was used for trash dumping and many more military ration supply items were found throughout this dumping area.

There is also a wagon trace leading into this camp that is separate from the wagon trace for the infantry camp. Even small cavalry patrols moved with a support wagon, as seen in this 1916 photograph of the 14th Cavalry Regiment detachment on patrol along the border. (14th Cav)



Separate Cavalry and Infantry Areas (horse picket line in red) (Google Earth)

14th Cavalry Regiment Detachment On Patrol (support wagon at rear)



Wagon Trace With Mule Picket Line (in red), Horse Picket Line Upper Left (in red) (Google Earth)

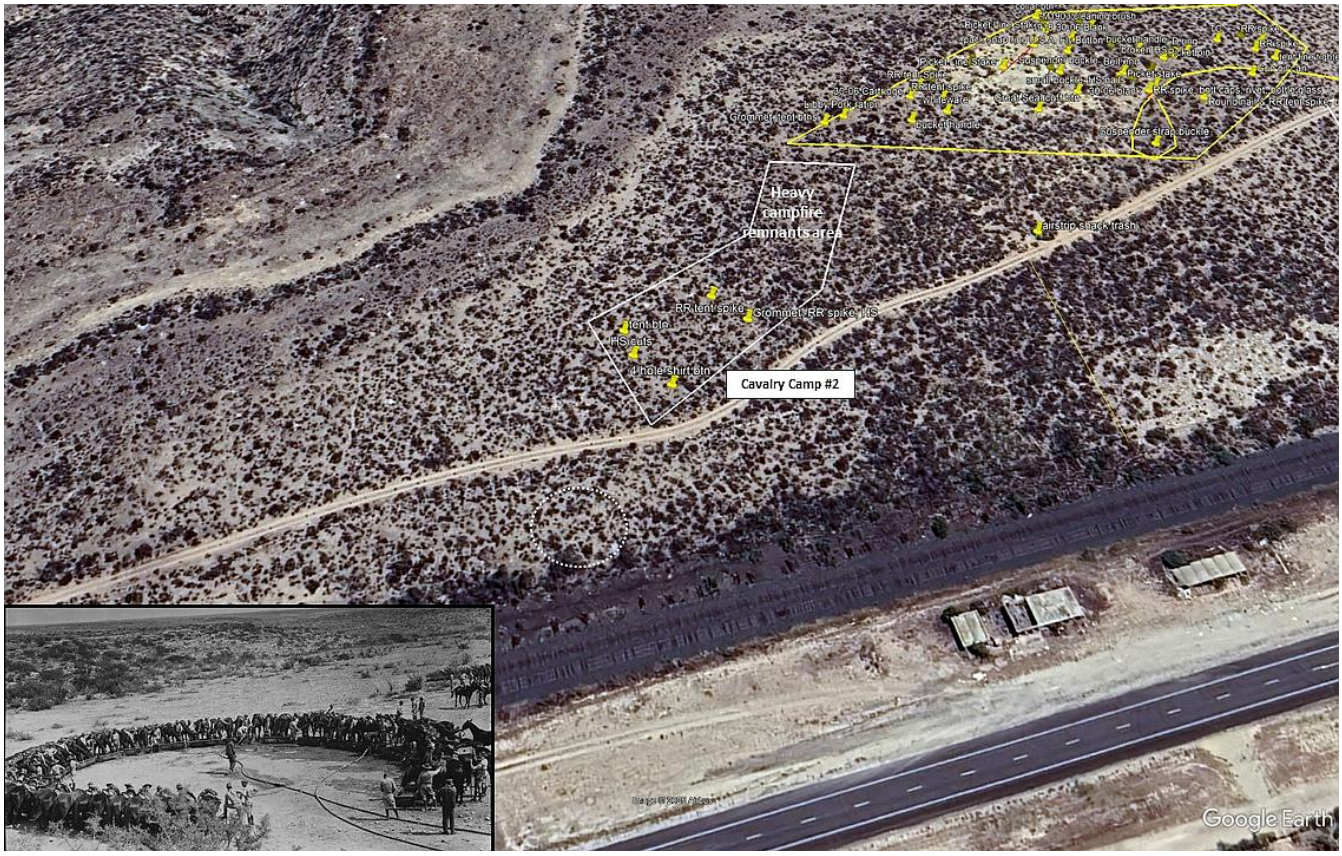
Picket lines (identified by red lines in photo) were identifiable by special picket line stakes, probably brought in on the support wagon. These were probably made in garrison by the blacksmith. It is interesting that the short picket line is right in front of where the wagon trace showed a turn-around parking area. This short picket line probably was for the wagon mules, keeping them separate from the horses and near the wagoneer location. This location was also near where we found a home-made

picket pin and many horse shoe nails. Our theory is that the horses that needed shoeing were probably pulled from the picket line individually, taken to the picket pin to be tied, and worked on for re-shoeing.

Further west of the heavily laden artifact eastern camp appears to be a separate cavalry camping area. This was probably occupied during a completely different period of time. The camp layout is in a dogleg design. The forward area appears to be command section and a blacksmithing area. The rear area is the lower ranking trooper's area. This area is fairly clean of artifacts, but thick with ash rings from campfires. The organization of this layout, and the fact we found indication of a wall tent, points to a company-level camp. We found a wall tent grommet at this location, indicating this was probably a company size camp with a captain in charge.

This second area is the area of the 5th Cavalry watering photo, leading off this report. The watering on multiple stops at this location might have caused a change of vegetation in the shape of that circle, indicated by white arrows in the imagery photo below. This area was matched to the photo by using a drone over the rail car area and matching the terrain in the background. Analysis of the circle dimensions match in size. This watering location is also in the reported area of the former depot. (Amistad) The photo of the horse watering is a company - Troop B of the 5th Cavalry Regiment.

Neither the vegetation, nor artifacts indicate where the horses were picketed. They were probably somewhere between the unit camp and the railroad tracks. That area was heavily bulldozed when the newer tracks were laid.



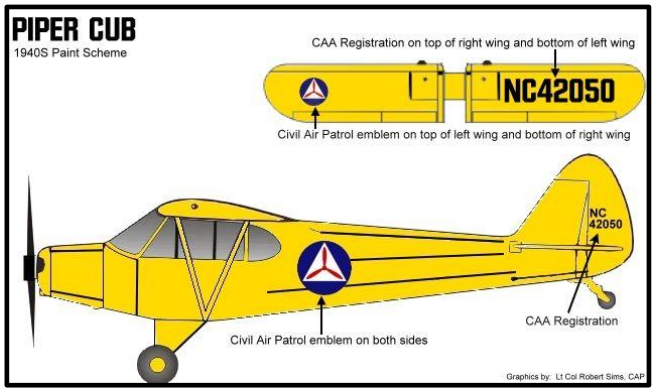
Second Cavalry Camp (Google Earth)

Graffiti in a cliff shelter overlooking the Pecos River one mile from the camp by a 5th Cavalry soldier, dated 1938, is good evidence that there was a camp nearby and not just a watering stop at that time. The last cavalry unit to patrol the Rio Grande was the 112th Cavalry Regiment. They conducted patrol duties from 1941 until they were transferred overseas in 1942 to join the war. That is when the Civil Air Patrol took over patrol duties of the Texas border.

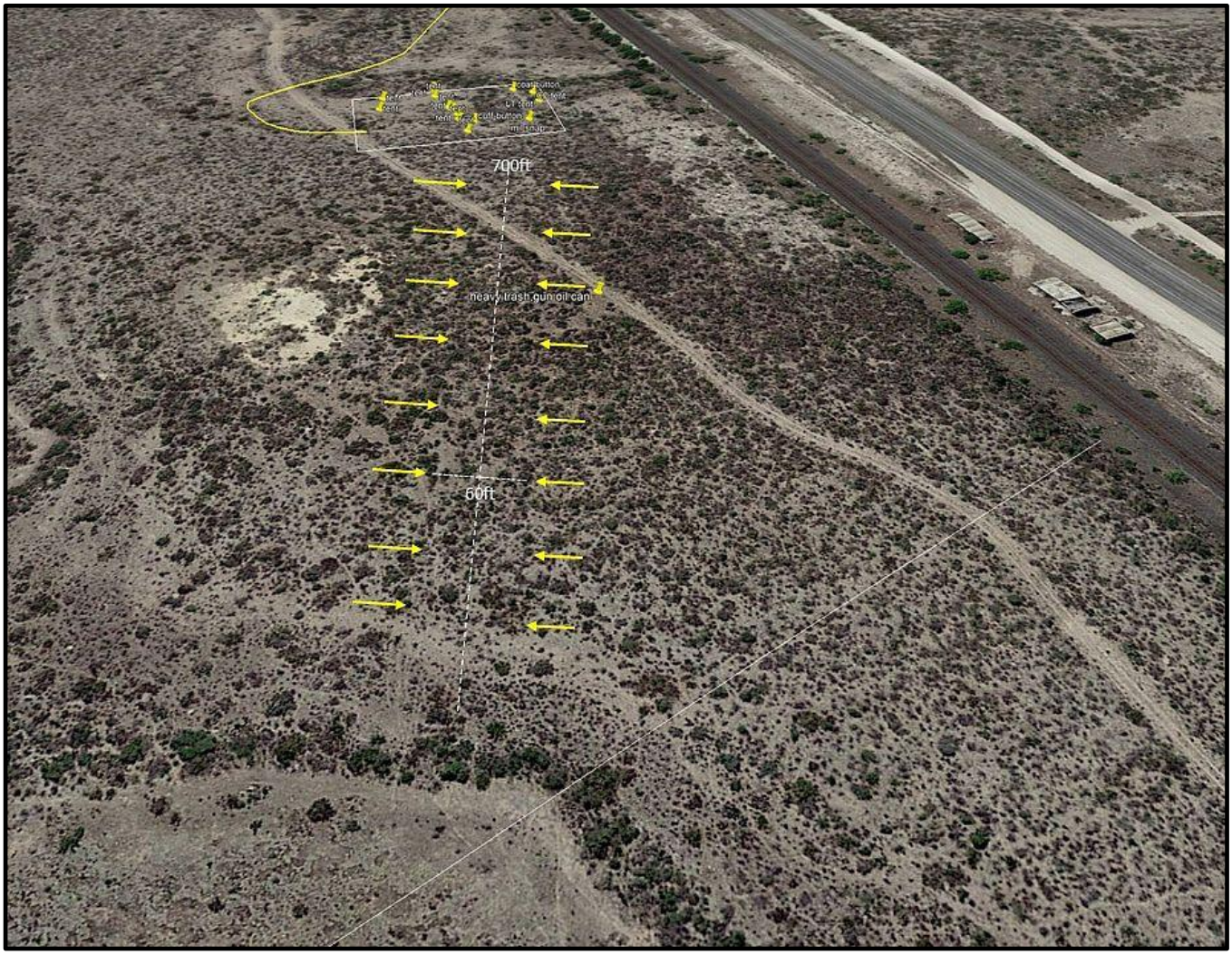
Graffiti: "Robert McCown Abilene, TX May 19, 1938, 5th U.S. Cav"

Second Cavalry Camp (Google Earth)

Shumla Airstrip: Post WWI & II



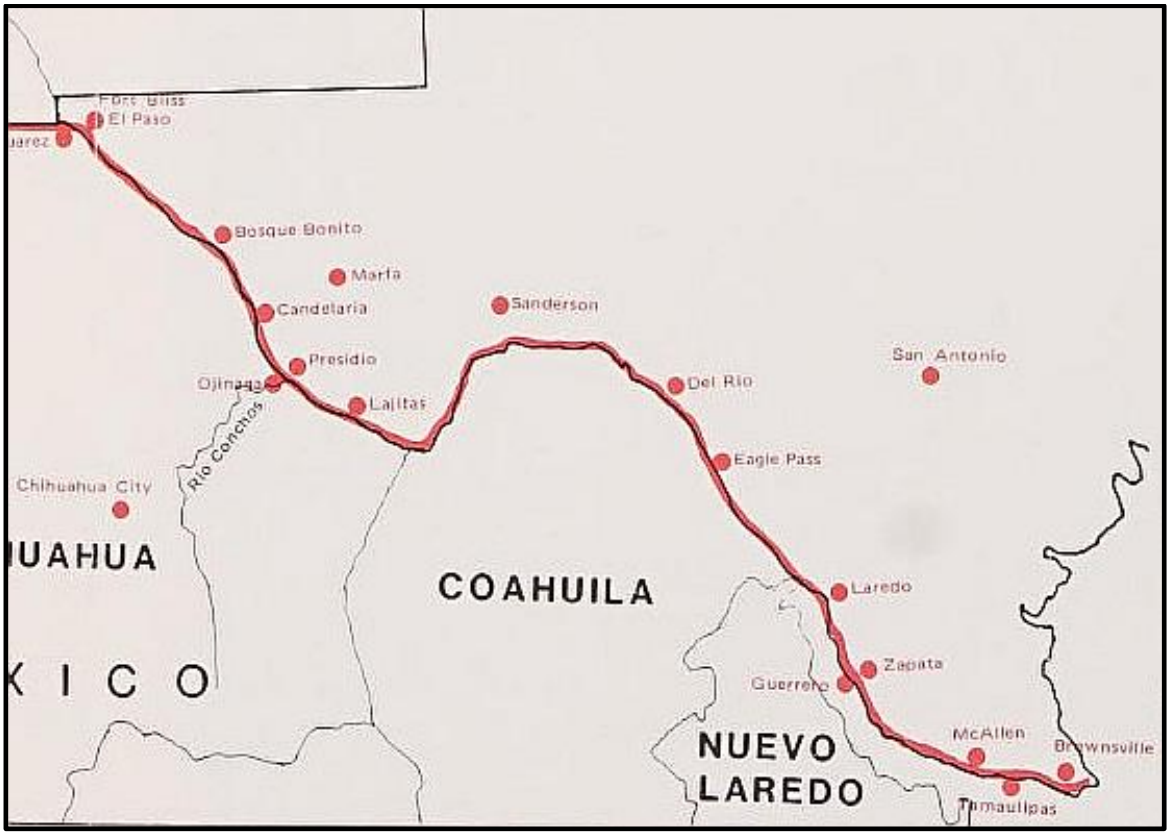
A 700-foot dirt airstrip was also constructed on this property in 1919 for the early air patrols guarding the border and rail bridges. It was an intermediary emergency airstrip for the 1st Surveillance Group's 90th Aero Squadron. Satellite imagery reveals vegetative growth of the formerly cleared airstrip area, showing two lines measuring 60 feet apart.



Former Shumla Airstrip (Google Earth)

Post WWI:

When a large force of Villistas moved north toward Ciudad Juarez in 1919, the Commanding General of the Southern Department received orders to seal off the border if they took Juarez. The general ordered Air Service from Kelly and Ellington Airfields to Fort Bliss, Texas, to patrol the border. On June 14th, the Mexican side turned into a battle for Juarez. Stray bullets killed two and wounded six on the American side of the border. DH-4 aircraft began arriving on June 19th, and the 1st Aero Surveillance Group was born. Sectors were created for patrols, and four squadrons began patrolling the southern border. The 90th Squadron patrolled the sector from Eagle Pass to Sanderson, Texas. (Maurer) They created the Shumla airstrip as an emergency landing strip during this time. Shumla resident's recollections of the bulldozer construction for the airstrip were conveyed to archeologist Elton Prewitt during his initial investigation as the property owner.



Border Patrol Air Bases, 1919 (map by Maurer)

The aerial patrols searched along the border for bands of men that might be illegally crossing and report to the nearest cavalry post the particulars of the activity. Often they were reporting on bandits involved in cattle and horse stealing.

WWII Civil Air Patrol:

The Civil Air Patrol's Southern Liaison Patrol section, which was active from October 1942 to August 1944, probably reconstituted this emergency airstrip for their patrols. Some of the artifacts found at the support shack area clearly point to WWII era. The Southern Liaison Patrol was commonly called the "CAP Border Patrol."

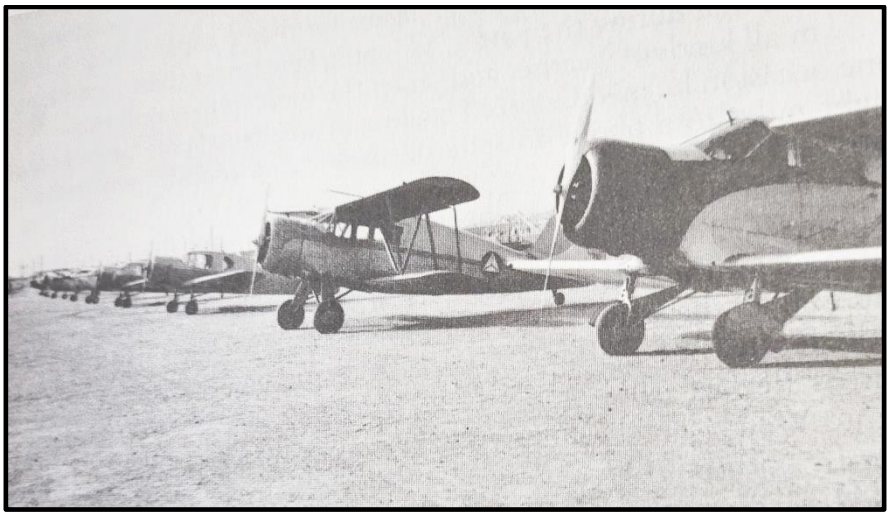
The Civil Air Patrol was formed to provide civilian air support to aid the war effort of WWII through border and coastal patrols, military training assistance, courier services, and other activities. With the approval of the Army Air Forces, the Civil Air Patrol was created by Administrative Order 9, signed on 1 December 1941. Conceived initially to patrol for enemy submarines or warships off the U.S. coasts, it was soon expanded to patrol the Mexican border from Brownsville, Texas, to Arizona. This expanded mission was designated the CAP Southern Liaison Patrol began in October 1942. (CAP)

The mission of the Southern Liaison Patrol was:

> **"to patrol the boundary [border] to prevent any surprise attack on isolated sections of the country by enemy forces or raiding parties; to detect any suspicious activities or the presence of suspicious persons, conveyances, constructions, installations, or directional markings; to prevent the observation by enemy elements of our operating units; to report suspicious aircraft, activity or flights, whether by American aircraft or enemy aircraft; to report possible acts of sabotage visible from the air; to detect any signals which might be directed to enemy units on either side of the border; to cooperate to the utmost with our ground troops on any specified mission or occasion that might arise; and to transport personnel or correspondence between units of the Southern Land Frontier."**

El Paso and Laredo were designated the two main bases for the Southern Liaison Patrol. Two subordinate bases to those were Marfa and Del Rio. The table of organization allocated 13 aircraft and 61 personnel for Laredo; 102 personnel and 24 aircraft for El Paso. If not for the Civil Air Patrol, the Army's Southern Land Frontier may have been forced to assign thousands of military personnel needed elsewhere in the war effort to patrol the border on foot or in jeeps. (Blazich)

The two subordinate bases are very far apart for small planes. It is approximately 330 border-flying miles between Marfa and Del Rio. More small airstrips were needed for emergency landings or refueling. Dryden was chosen as the significant emergency airfield between Marfa and Del Rio. (Ragsdale) Dryden is 100 miles from Del Rio, and the Shumla site is half that distance. Although there is no record of this Shumla airstrip, if any loitering was requested to support the Pecos River High Bridge defense forces, the Shumla site was a perfect additional location for refueling or emergency landing. A 700-foot airstrip can only accommodate a very light and small aircraft, such as those used by the Southern Liaison Patrol. Of the aircraft listed in records, all would be able to land and take off on a 700-foot dirt airstrip.



CAP aircraft at Southern Liaison Patrol Headquarters, Biggs Field, El Paso (courtesy Richard Hagmann, Ragsdale)

CAP aircraft at Marfa Airfield 1943 (http://www.airfields-freeman.com/TX/Airfields_TX_BigBend.htm)

Alongside the airstrip, anomalous vegetation growth seen from above indicates a clearing for a probable aircraft parking area 35 feet wide, a small area for support shack or large container box, a vehicle parking area, and an entrance road that comes across the tracks from the old highway. This was probably serviced by the 8th Regiment of the Texas State Guard that was stationed on the east side of the Pecos High Bridge at that time (covered earlier in this report). This area is heavily littered with trash that does not match the type of artifacts from the nearby cavalry camp or railroad trash. There is no way to know whether this airstrip was ever used. But it was available and maintained if ever needed.

Shumla airstrip and support area (Google Earth)

Some of the trash littering the airstrip support shack area.

Significant Artifacts

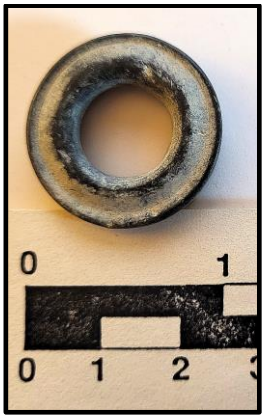
Infantry Area

Two WWI Great Seal buttons were found in the infantry area near the tent sites. The first and oldest is a cuff button found near one of the probable enlisted tents. The cuff button is backmarked Badger Mfg Co. Racine Wis, manufactured 1902 – 1910.

Great Seal Cuff Button

The second is a coat button found near the probable captain's tent. The coat button is backmarked with R. Liebmann Mfg Co. 'M16.' This is probably indicating that it was manufactured in 1916. The loop ring began to be used around 1919.

Great Seal Coat Button (1919+)



Wall Tent Grommet (found near probable lieutenant's tent site)

Cavalry Area

The cavalry area diagnostic artifacts appear to cover both the pre-WWI and WWI era. The most diagnostic artifacts found thus far are a government-issued 30-06 blank cartridge, date stamped April 1914 and a 45 ACP dated 1918. Cavalry and infantry used the same M1903 Springfield rifle, chambered for 30-06 (Canefield). The 30-06 cartridge was found in the heart of what appears to be the cavalry camp. The 45 ACP was on the northern edge of the camp, where trash items were being dumped.

Unfired government-issued 30-06 blank cartridge for M1903 Springfield rifle, dated 1914

1918 45 ACP

Unfired government-issued 30-06 blank cartridge for M1903 Springfield rifle, dated 1916

Railroad spikes used as tent stakes **Army trouser button**

Military Web Belt Snaps **D-ring from saddle or pack (found in probable corral area)**

Example

Tent line tightener **Suspenders buckle ("pat appd for")**

Harmonica reeds

Calumet Baking Powder 1912 – 1920s

M1903 30-06 Gun Cleaning Brushes and Patch Holder

Military Ration: Libby McNeil & Libby Pork Sausage Meat With Cereal. Est 1922. U.S. Special Products Division & Product Safety Division

Bottom half of U.S. Army supplied WWI personal medical kit

Example of top of kit

Pull ring from medical kit

Government issued Colgate Shaving Stick can

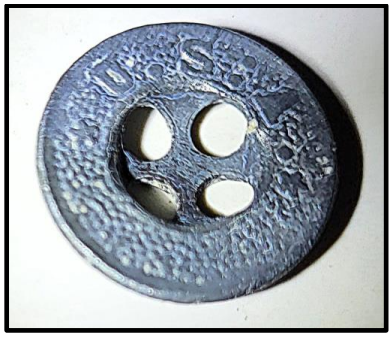
Broken Picket Line Stake

Broken Heavy Picket Pin

Tent buttons and grommets. Large grommet probably for wall tent

(Pup tents were in two pieces. Each soldier had one piece. The two were buttoned together on top to make a 6 X 4 tent for two people, as in the following example.)

U.S. Army WWI-era collar, shirt, trouser, cuff buttons

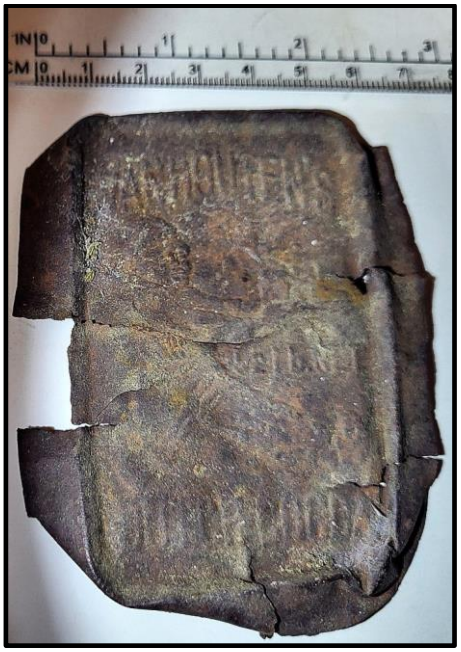


Trouser fly button

Cuff Button (1918+)

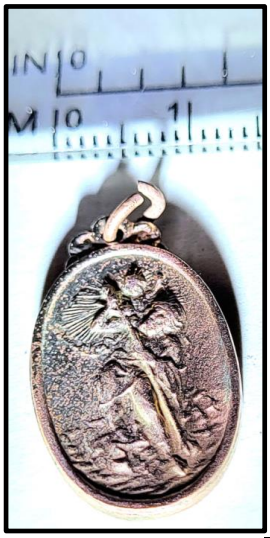
Military Tent Stakes In Western Area Camp, 1919+ Period

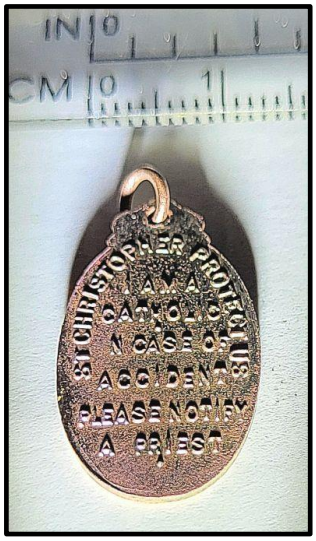
Pack snap, roller buckle, suspenders buckle, keepsake



Vanhouten's Dutch Cocoa (military ration)

Wall Tent Grommet Found At Eastern End Camp Area





St. Christopher Medal

In-ground Picket Line Stake

Shumla Airstrip Support Area

WWII-era gun oil can **55-gallon drum lid** **Sheet metal section with wood strip attachment**

Door hinge, WWII-era milk bottle top, fired brick, large metal and ceramic washers, heavy-gauge wire

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Appendix A

Monthly Post Returns, Fort Clark, June, 1916

CONDITION OF THE COMMAND AT MIDNIGHT ON THE LAST DAY OF JUNE, 1916

ORGANIZATIONS. (Note 2.—When a post or station is garrisoned by an *entire* regiment, it will be reported on one line by its regimental designation; if garrisoned by different *entire* regiments, they will be reported on *separate* lines *by regiments;* if garrisoned by *parts* of the *same* regiment or parts of *different* regiments, each regiment will be reported on a *separate* line, the regimental designation being followed by the letters of the companies—thus, "24th Infantry (Co.'s A, B, and C);" if garrisoned by the coast artillery, organizations will be reported on *separate* lines, by *companies*.)	OFFICERS. Present.	Absent. Within the Department.	Absent. Without the Department.	Total.	ENLISTED MEN. Present.	Absent. Within the Department. On detached service.	Absent. Within the Department. For other causes.	Absent. Without the Department.	Total.	Strength Last Monthly Return. Officers.	Strength Last Monthly Return. Enlisted men.	Wounded in action.	Missing in action.	HORSES. Serviceable.	HORSES. Unserviceable.	HORSES. Lost in action, died, etc.	Pieces of Artillery.
Staff Corps and Post N. C. Staff,		2		2	2				2	2	3							
Hospital Corps,					10				10		14							
Signal Corps,					1				1		1							
Q.M. Corps					19				19		42							
F.S.& Band, Hq. Troop, Troops. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H & M.G. Troop 14th Cav.					22	3		1	26	35	843							

The following named officers, belonging to the 14th Cavalry, were carried as absent on the roll for May 31/16 and are dropped as transferred for the reason that a post return will be submitted from Del Rio, Texas, showing their status for the month of June. No returns from the 14th Cavalry has been submitted to this offices-

1	Frederick W. Sibley	Col.	14th Cav.
2	Oren B. Meyer	Maj.	14th Cav. 1st Sq.
3	Robert C. Williams	Maj.	14th Cav. 2nd Sq.
4	Clifton R. Norton	1st Lt.	14th Cav.
5	Kirby Walker	Capt.	14th Cav.
6	Sterling Adams	Capt.	14th Cav.
7	Percy W. Arnold	Capt.	14th Cav.
8	James J. Goethe	Capt.	14th Cav.
9	Christian A. Bach	Capt.	14th Cav.
10	George P. Tyner	Capt.	14th Cav.
11	Casper W. Cole	Capt.	14th Cav.
12	Charles C. Winnie	Capt.	14th Cav.
13	Rowland B. Ellis	Capt.	14th Cav.
14	Arthur J. Lynch	1st Lt.	14th Cav.
15	Rawson Warren	1st Lt.	14th Cav.
16	Arthur G. Fisher	1st Lt.	14th Cav.
17	William R. Pope	1st Lt.	14th Cav.
18	Norman H. Davis	1st Lt.	14th Cav.
19	John C. Montgomery	1st Lt.	14th Cav.

Appendix B

Post Returns April 1916 Showing Duty at High Bridge

NOTE 1.—As soon as practicable after the 1st day of each month, every officer commanding a post will send one copy of this return to The Adjutant General of the Army, and one copy to the commanding general of the department. One copy will be retained. The making of carbon copies is authorized, but they must be clear and distinct and the original copy must be the one forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army. The return will consist of one Form No. 27—A. G. O., and as many Forms No. 27a—A. G. O., as may be necessary, fastened together along the fold indicated.

CONDITION OF THE COMMAND AT MIDNIGHT ON THE LAST DAY OF APRIL, 1916.

ORGANIZATIONS. (NOTE 2.—When a post or station is garrisoned by an *entire* regiment, it will be reported on one line by its regimental designation; if garrisoned by different *entire* regiments, they will be reported on *separate* lines *by regiments*; if garrisoned by parts of the same regiment or parts of *different* regiments, each regiment will be reported on a *separate* line, the regimental designation being followed by the letters of the companies—thus, "24th Infantry (Co.'s A, B, and C);" if garrisoned by the coast artillery, organizations will be reported on *separate* lines, by companies.)	OFFICERS. Present.	Absent. Within the Department.	Absent. Without the Department.	Total.	ENLISTED MEN. Present.	Absent. Within the Department. On detached service.	Absent. Within the Department. For other causes.	Absent. Without the Department.	Total.	STRENGTH LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Wounded in action.	Missing in action.	HORSES. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Lost in action, died, etc.	Pieces of Artillery.
Staff Corps and Post N. C. Staff,																		
Hospital Corps,					7	1			8		11							
[redacted] Q.M.Corps					11				11		13							
[redacted] Bn,19th Infantry	7	2	1	10	192	65	10	9	276	10	279			5	1			
[redacted] Bn,24th Infantry										9	298							
Troop D,14th Cavalry	1			1	65	7	2	4	78	1	78			70				

NO.	NAMES. (1st, Commanding Officer; 2d, Staff Corps; 3d, Field and Staff of Regiment; 4th, Company Officers, according to rank.)	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	COMPANY.	REMARKS.
	19th INFANTRY.				
	PRESENT.				
	COMMANDING OFFICER.				
1.	A.L.Parmerter	LtCol	19Inf		Comdg Post and Battalion.
	FIELD & STAFF OF REGT.				
1.	L.T.Gerow	2ndLt	19Inf		Camp QM. BQMaC. Comdg detachments Hq.Co.,Sup.Co.,QMC.
	COMPANY OFFICERS.				
1.	J.H.Bradford,Jr.	Capt	19Inf	L	Comdg Co.
2.	J.McE.Pruyn	1stLt	19Inf	L	Duty with Co.
3.	W.C.Whitener	1stLt	19Inf	I	Comdg Co since Apr 19/16. Joined from enroute to join,Sd.
4.	W.H.Walker	2ndLt	19Inf	F	Comdg Co April 1 to 12 at Pecos High Bridge and from April 13 to 30 at Del Rio,Texas.
5.	J.L.Bradley	2ndLt	19Inf	I	Duty with Co. Acting Adjutant in addition to other duties.
	ABSENT.				
	~~FIELD & STAFF OF REGT.~~				
~~1.~~	~~H.L.Laubach~~	~~Major~~	~~19Inf~~		~~Assigned to 3rd Bn.19th Inf., per RSO 59, April 26/16. On D/S with 2nd Bn,19th Inf. since Apr 26/16 per above order. Never joined.~~
	COMPANY OFFICERS.				
1.	F.M.Miller	1stLt	19Inf	M	Comdg Co since Apr 13 at Pecos High Bridge and Apr 1 to 12 at Del Rio,Texas.
2.	R.L.Spragins	2ndLt	19Inf	L	D/S at Fort Slocum,New York, since Dec 14/15.
3.	J.F.Byrom	2ndLt	19Inf	M	Duty with Co Apr 1 to 12 at Del Rio,Texas and Apr 13 to 30 at Pecos High Bridge,Texas.
	14th CAVALRY.				
	PRESENT.				
1.	A.J.Lynch	1stLt	14Cav	D	Comdg Troop.
	TRANSFERRED.				
	24th INFANTRY.				
1.	W.Newman	Major	24Inf		Comdg 1st Bn.
	FIELD & STAFF OF REGT.				
1.	E.W.Fales	2ndLt	24Inf		BQMaC. Comdg detachments Hq.Co., and QMC.
	COMPANY OFFICERS.				
1.	J.E.Barszynski	1stLt	24Inf	B	Comdg Co.
2.	A.W.Chilton	1stLt	24Inf	C	Comdg Co.
3.	H.Shekerjian	2ndLt	24Inf	B	Duty with Co.
4.	T.Fox	2ndLt	24Inf	C	Duty with Co.

Form No. 27—A. G. O. Ed. Nov. 20-16—12,000. (OVER)

Appendix C

Military Record of 14th Cavalry Regiment Expedition into Mexico

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
JUN 16 1916

POST RETURN

OF

Fort Clark, Texas.

FOR THE MONTH OF

MAY - - 1916, 191

Geo. Ethrel

Capt. & Quartermaster
Commanding.

The return will be folded evenly in three folds, with the brief on the outside. It will not be folded or creased to fit an envelope, but will be mailed in an envelope or wrapper of the proper size.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECORD OF EVENTS.

NOTE 10.—Whenever the garrison is *reinforced*, by recruits as well as soldiers, *reduced*, or *relieved*, or a *post is established*, *evacuated*, or *reoccupied*, the commanding officer will immediately report the fact to The Adjutant General of the Army, and to the General and Department Headquarters, accompanied by an *exact return* of the *augmenting* or *withdrawing* force, and *note the same* on the *first subsequent post return*. Such report and record, *in the case of a new post, must indicate its position*, which should be *identified* with some *known* object—as 25 miles west from—*river* or *town*—*post office*——, and in all cases the *best means of communicating* with the new post by *mail and telegraph* must be stated.

In case of the evacuation of a post, a copy of the special return will also be left among its records.

Destruction of property by fire, epidemics, and everything else affecting the post as such, will be carefully noted. (Actions, scouts, and marches will not be reported, as they are reported on the returns of the organizations participating.)

The Band 14th Cavalry remained at post during the entire month. The Field Staff, Hq. Troop, Troops F & H, and Machine Gun Troop, 14th Cavalry, under command of Colonel F. W. Sibley, 14th Cavalry, left post May 7/16 enroute to Marathon, Texas, in connection with the 2d Punitive expedition in Mexico per telegraphic instructions Hq. So. Dept., May 7/16. Left post at 8:00 p.m. and marched to Spofford, 10 miles, and entrained and left that place at 4:00 a.m. May 8/16 and arrived at Marathon at 5:30 p.m. same date. Detrained and went into camp. Left Marathon 7 a.m. May 9/16 and marched to Henderson's ranch, Texas, 30 miles. Left camp at 6 a.m. May 10/16 and marched to bone springs, Texas, and went into bivuouac and laid over until 8 p.m. when the march was resumed to McKinney Speings, Tex., arriving at 9 a.m. May 11/16, distance 43 miles. Left camp at 4 p.m. and arrived at Deemer's store, Tex., near Bouquillas, at 9:30 p.m. may 11/16. distance 25 miles. Remained in camp at Deemers store May 12/16. Left camp at 6 a/m/ May 13/16 and marched to the Rio Grande crossing at San Jacinto and crossed into Mexico at 10 a.m. same date. Camped at Sacatonal, Mex., distance marched 23 miles. Left camp 6 a.m. and marched to Taraises, Mexico, distance 19 miles. remained in camp May 15/16. Left camp at 1:15 May 16/16 and marched to Los Alamos, 4½ miles and camped. Remained in Camp May 17/16. Left camp at 9:40 a.m. May 19/16 and returned to Taraises distance 4½ miles. Left camp 3 p.m. May 20/16 and marched to Sacatonal, distance 19 miles. Left camp at 5 a.m. May 21/16 and crossed the Rio Grande to the US at 8 a.m. camped at Deemers store at 3:45 p.m. distance marched 23 miles. The command remained at Deemers store until 12 noon May 26/16 when it left camp and marched to McKinney Springs distance marched 23 miles. Left Camp 5 30 a.m. and marched to Twin Mills, Tex., distance marched 33 miles. Left camp 6 a.m. and marched to Garden Springs, Tex., distance marched 24 miles. Left camp at 5:50 and marched to Marathon, Texas, distance 14 miles.

Field Staff, Hq. Troop and Machine Gun Troop left Marathon, by rail, May 30/16 and arrived at Del Rio, Texas, May 31/16.

Hq. 2d Sq. and Troop H, left Marathon, May 30/16 by rail, and arrived at Eagle Pass, Tex., May 31/16.

Troops from this post on border patrol duty are stationed as follows:
Field Staff, Hq. Tr., Machine Gun Troop, Hq. 1st Sqdn. and Troops A, B, C, & D at Del Rio, Tex.
Hq. 2nd Sqdn. and Troops E, G, & H, 14th Cav., at Eagle Pass, Texas.
Troop F, 14th Cavalry at Dryden, Texas.

Company H, 19th Inf., under command of Captain Parker Hitt, 19th Inf., arrived at post for duty May 10/16 in compliance with letter of instructions from Hq. So. Dept. May 8/16.

Company H, 19th Inf., under command of Capt. Hitt left post enroute to Del Rio, Texas, for duty, by marching, May 21/16, in compliance with telegraphic instructions Hq. So. Dept., May 19/16.

Detachment of 35 enlisted men of the 20th Co., C.A.C. under command of 2nd Lieut. F.L. Hoskins, C.A.C., arrived at post for temporary duty May 20/16, per tel. inst., Hq. So. Dept. May 19/16.

10 recruits arrived at post from Ft Logan, Colo., May 6/16
60 recruits arrived at post from Col. Bks., Ohio, May 7/16
50 recruits arrived at post from Ft McDowell, Cal., May 8/16
3 recruits arrived at post from Jackson Bks., La., May 10/16
30 recruits arrived at post from Ft Slocum, N.Y., May 11/16
20 recruits arrived at post from Jeff. Bks., Mo., May 11/16
25 recruits arrived at post from Col. Bks., Ohio May 13/16.

Fire drill on May 12th and 15th, 1916.

Appendix D

For The Adjutant General of the Army, to replace list previously sent.

STATION.	SUBSTATION.	TROOPS.	STRENGTH.	OFFICERS.	DATA IN REGARD TO PATROLS.	POINT OF SUPPLY.	FREIGHT RATES PER 100 LBS.		MEDICAL CORPS.	HC	DEPUTY MARSHALS	FOUR MULE WAGONS.	GENERAL DETAILS.
(In reserve at El Paso, Tps.A,D,E, 4th Cav.)	Noria,N.M.	Hdq.&Tp.L, 4th Cav.	56	Maj.G.Hutcheson,Capt. John O'Shea,1st Lt.W.B. Renziehausen,1st Lt.S.W. Cook,2d Lt.L.W.Greer.	East to Mastodon. W. to Malpais.	Ft.B.			Capt.O.W.Pinkston, M.C.	1			Line from Noria,N.M., to Polvo, Texas, covered by 4th Cav. & 1st Batt., 23d Inf.
	Anapara,N.M.	Tp.I,4th Cav.	58										
	Pelsa,N.M.	1/2 Tp.I,4th Cav.	58	Capt.W.D.Chitty,2d Lt. A.M.Hilton.	East to Smelter. W. to Mastodon.	Ft.B.				2			
	Smelter.	Tp.G,4th Cav.		Capt.L.W.Koehler,1st Lt. L.W.Prunty,2d Lt.K.D. Klemm.									
Ft.Bliss.	El Paso.	Co.G,23d Inf.	53	Capt.S.A.Price,2d Lt. R.H.Coles.	Holds Stanton St. Bridge.	Ft.B.				1			Hdq.,Band,Tps.A,D,E,H,& M.G.P.,4th Cav. at El Paso. Strength less Tps. E & H, 12 Officers, 151 men.
		Co.H,23d Inf.		1st Lt.F.W.Brabson,2d Lt.J.C.Morrow.									
		Co.F,23d Inf.		Capt.H.Olin,1st Lt.F.S. Young.	East to Alfalfa. W.to Stanton St.Bridge.	Ft.B.							
		Co.E,23d Inf.	52	1st Lt.F.H.Turner,2d Lt.A.R.Edwards.	Holds Santa Fe Bridge.	Ft.B.							
	Washington Park.	Tp.H,4th Cav.		1st Lt.C.Burnett,2d Lt. J.J.O'Hara.									
	Yeleta.	1/2 Tp.K,4th Cav.		Capt.C.C.Farmer,2d Lt. R.C.Rodgers.	East to Clint. W.to Alfalfa.					1			
	Clint.	1/2 Tp.K,4th Cav.	58		East to Fabens. W.to Yeleta.				1st Lt.G.New love,MRC.				
	Fabens.	Tp.M,4th Cav.	56	Capt.E.Lindsley,1st Lt. G.L.Stryker.	East to Polvo. W.to Clint.					1			
	Polvo.				Patrol from Hancock to meet patrol from Fabens.								
Ft.Hancock.	Ft.Hancock.	Tp.G,3d Cav.	65	Capt.C.A.Hedekin,2d Lt. J.B.Johnson.	West to Polvo. E.to Nunes Church.	Ft.B.	29	32	Capt. P.L. Freeman,MC.		2	2	From Polvo to below Quitman Canon by Tp.G,3d Cav. Polvo is station on GHASA. See Polvo below Presidio del Norte.
	Carroll's Ranch.	Part #3 Pks.			West to Nunes Church. E.to opp. Bandera.	Ft.B.							
	Candelaria.				W.to Green River. E. to Ruidosa.								From Green River to S.E. of Polvo.
Marfa.	Ruidosa.	Tp.F,3d Cav.	44	Capt.F.A.Barton,2d Lt. J.A.Warden.	W.to Candelaria. E.to Presidio.	Ft.B.							
	Marfa.					Ft.B.	40	40	1st Lt.J.T. Aydelotte. M.C.	2	1	4	
	Presidio del Norte.	Tp.H,3d Cav.	48	Capt.A.E.Williams,1st Lt.W.N.Taylor.	E.to Polvo. W.to Ruidosa.								
	Polvo.	4 Pks.#3 Pk.			E.to La Jitas. W.to Presidio.								
	Contrabando Canon.												
	San Helena.												
	La Jitas.	Part #3 Pks.			Rio Grande approachable only at points.								From Contrabisto Canon to San Francisco Canon.
	Chisos Mining Co.Terlingua P.O.	Tp.E,3d Cav.	35	1st Lt.G.R.Somerville, 2d Lt.C.P.Stearns.									
Marathon.	Marathon.	Tp.F,4th Cav.		2d Lt.J.B.Henry.	Practically patrol from substation.	Ft.B.	40	40	1st Lt.W.B. Carr, M.C.	3	1	2	
	Ernst's Ranch.		7		Cover from La Jitas to San Francisco Canon.								
	Comstock.				W.to and beyond Langtry. E.to Hunijosa Ranch. W.to Comstock. E.to Devil's River.								
	Hunijosa Ranch.				W.to Hunijosa. E.to Del Rio.								
	Devil's R.												From N.W.Langtry to Sycamore Creek.
	High Bridge, Pecos R.	Co.K,23d Inf.	56	Capt.A.R.Dillingham,2d Lt.A.W.Cleary.									
Del Rio.	Del Rio.	Tp.D,3d Cav.	47	Capt.J.T.Conrad,2d Lt. Carl Boyd.	W.to Devil's R. E.to Sycamore C.	Ft.S. H.			1st Lt.T.L.Fer enbaugh,M.C.	2	3	2	
	Sycamore C.	Part #3 Pks.											
Piedra Pinta Creek.		Det.23d Inf.	14	1st Lt.K.L.Pepper.	W.to Sycamore C. E.to Las Moras.					1			From Sycamore C. to Las Moras.
	Las Moras C.		(7)		W.to Pinta Creek.								From Las Moras to Apache Ranch.
Eagle Pass.	Eagle Pass. *	Tp.A,3d Cav.	43	Capt.C.W.Van Way,2d Lt. A.W.Smith.	W.to Las Moras. E.to Indo Ranch.	Ft.S. H.	43^3	44^3		1	2	2	Co.A,S.C.Hdq.Eagle Pass, Substations 64 enl. 3 Tmstrs., 84 animals. Minera & Cuatralvo. Capt.W.M.Cruikshank,1st Lt.E.A. Jeunet,1st Lt.W.H.Smith.
(Old Ft.Duncan)	Indo Ranch.	Co.A,S.C.	(6)		W.to Eagle Pass. E.to Paguache Crossing.								
	Bluff's *	See below for Sig. Stat.	(9)		W.to Indo. E. to Sullivan's Ranch.								
	Apache R.	Part #8 Pks.											
	Cuatralvo. *		18		W.to Sullivan's Ranch. E.to Espada Creek. W.to Cuatralvo. E. to Minera.								
	Espada C.												
Minera.	Minera. *	Tp.K,3d Cav.	47	Capt.A.Thayer,2d Lt. A.Boone.	W.to Espada Creek.	Ft.Mc	13	15		2		2	Cuatralvo to Minera.
Ft.McIntosh.	McIntosh.	Mtd.Det.23d Inf.	48	Capt.C.B.Hagadorn,Lt. E.F.Glenn,23d Inf., Comdg.	E.to Las Lajas & return. W. to Minera.						2	2	Two wagons from Sam H.
	San Ygnacio.	Tp.B,3d Cav.		2d Lt.H.B.Johnson.	W.to Las Lajas. (9) E.to meet Zapata. (9) W.to meet San Y. E.to Ramireno.								
	Zapata.	Part #8 Pks.											
	Roma.				W.to connect with Tp.B, E.to Ringgold. W.to Roma. E.to Sam Fordyce.								
	Ringgold.												
	Salenque.												
Sam Fordyce.	Sam Fordyce.	Tp.L,3d Cav.	49	1st Lt.M.C.Bristol,2d Lt.R.D.Johnson.	W.to Salenque. E.to Old Mission.	Ft.S. H.& loc.	61^3	66^3	1st Lt.J.S. Fox, M.C.	1		1	From Roma to Old Mission.
	Old Mission.				W.to Sam Fordyce. E. to Hidalgo.								
	Santa Maria.		(6)		W.to Hidalgo. E.to Santa Maria.								
Brownsville.	Brownsville.	Tp.C,3d Cav.	54	Capt.R.B.Harper.	W.to Santa Maria. E.to Palmetto Ranch.	Ft.S. H. &	59^3	64^3	1st Lt.E.J. Farrow,M RC	3		2	From Santa Maria to mouth of Rio Grande River.
		Part #8 Pks.		1st Lt.G.BComly.	W.to Santa Maria & thence to mouth of Rio Grande.								
hem.													Overall period - Feb 1915 to Nov 1916.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
APR.-3 1911.

Frank Canon