

Camp Van Camp, West Texas: The Pecos Expedition

November 2021, Updated January 2025

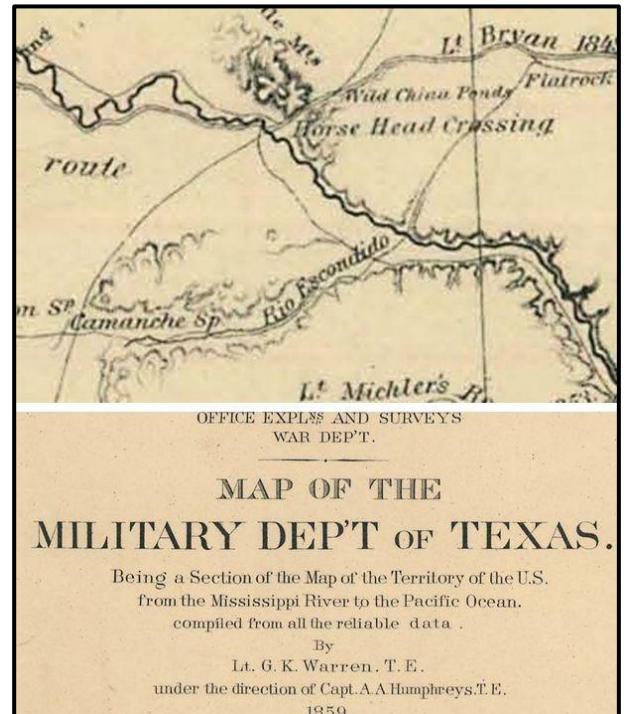


Photo courtesy C.A. Maedgen

Historical Documentation

Camp Van Camp was a United States military expeditionary camp located outside what is currently Fort Stockton, Texas, in 1859. The camp location was listed in official military documents as “at Horsehead Crossing on the Rio Pecos, Comanche Trail.”¹ Although more than 20 miles from Horsehead Crossing it was probably listed as this location because at the time there were only two locations on the military map for the entire area. One was Comanche Springs where Camp Stockton was being constructed and the other was Horsehead Crossing.

This camp has mistakenly been misidentified in some historical references to be an outpost of Fort Belknap in northern Texas, possibly from the assumption the cavalry officer it was named after was a company commander in an expedition out of Belknap who lost his life in a famous 1858 battle with the Comanche. But there are no military records that support that location and many that support only the location outside of Fort Stockton. The actual original location for Camp Van Camp, provided in a first-hand account by Major General Zenas Randall Bliss, was near the battle site in Oklahoma, but the name was quickly changed for that location through official channels to become Fort Cobb, established in October 1859.²



Brevet Major General Twiggs, commander of military forces, Texas, showed his intent for the spring of 1859 in the following letter to the Chief of Staff.

4. General Twiggs to the General-in-chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, February 5, 1859.

SIR: The inclosed orders will show the disposition of the troops in this department, and the posts abandoned.

I propose to keep the troops composing Major Van Dorn's command, at camp Radziminski until the grass will allow an expedition into the Comanche country; and another, if I have the means, to thoroughly scour the country up the Pecos river. Those two commands should commence operations about the same time. It is known that a portion of the Indians that were attacked by Major Van Dorn in October last crossed the Rio Grande, into Mexico. They are located on a lake eighty miles southeast from Chihuahua. The number of Comanche warriors around that lake is estimated from seven to eight hundred. It appears there is a tacit understanding between them and the Mexicans not to molest each other, except in extreme cases. They will, no doubt, commence their operations on the Texas frontier as soon as the grass will subsist their animals. These Indians ought to be broken up, and be made to feel that the only security for them is in their good behavior.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,

Brevet Major General, U. S. A., comd'g dep't.

Lieut. Col. I. THOMAS, *Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A.,*

Headquarters of the Army, New York city, N. Y.

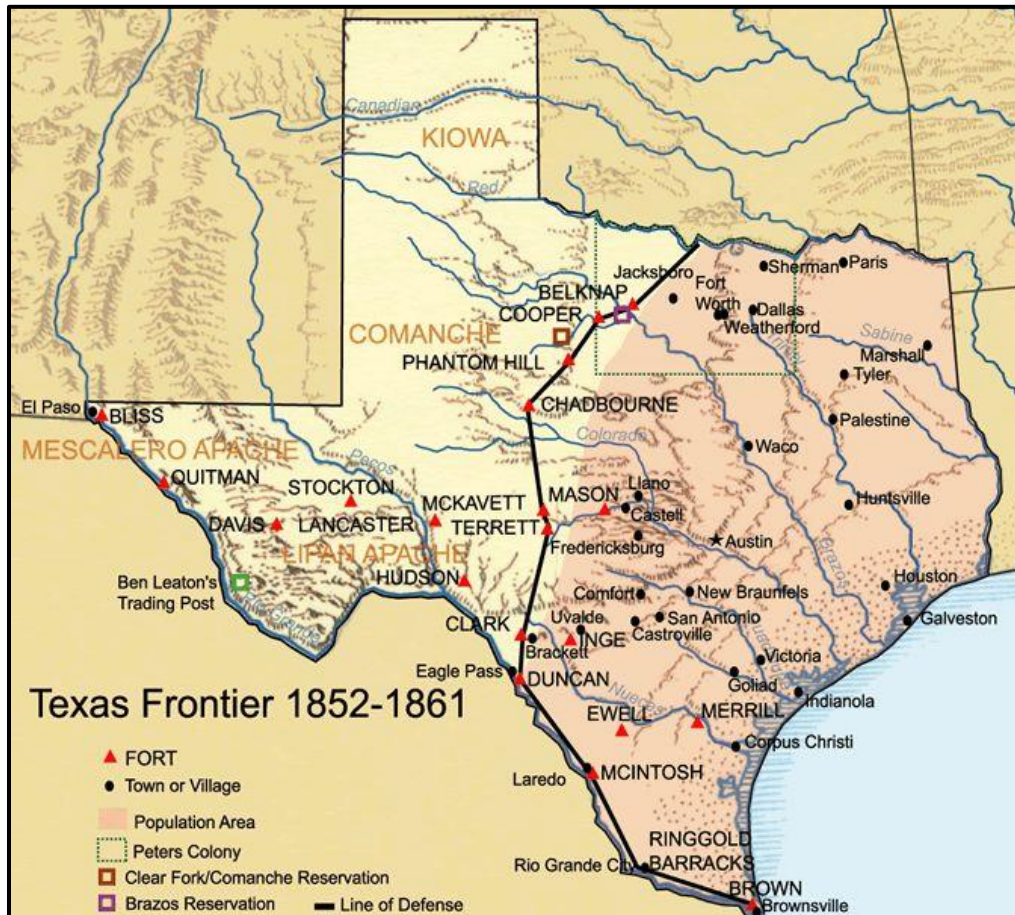
Camp Radziminski, referred to in the Twiggs memo, was established on September 23, 1858, during an expedition of the 2nd Cavalry under the command of Major Earl Van Dorn. It was located in Oklahoma Territory on the south bank of Otter Creek in Indian Territory as a provision depot on one of his Indian campaigns. It was maintained as an outpost of Fort Belknap in Young County, Texas. The post contained no permanent structures and was moved twice to obtain better forage and a more sheltered site on the right bank of Otter Creek near present Mountain Park in Kiowa County. The camp was also known as Camp Otter Creek and Otter Creek Station. ³

The reference in the correspondence to "Comanche country" is pointing to the Oklahoma Territory where hostile Comanche were basing out of for their raids. The reference to "...and another, if I have the means, to thoroughly scour up the Pecos river" refers to finding more companies for the planned Pecos Expedition that ended up being based out of Camp Van Camp.

Company E, 2nd Cavalry Regiment, led by Capt. Stoneman out of Camp Colorado, Coleman County, TX, departed sometime in April, probably the 16th, as the lead unit to scout out the camp location. ⁴ At the same time Company I, 2nd Cavalry Regiment, led by Capt. Brackett left Camp Hudson on a patrol down the

Comanche War Trail to the Rio Grande River and was then to return to the new Camp Van Camp. He passed through Camp Lancaster and Camp Stockton before heading south in the Big Bend region. They went beyond the Rio Grande into Mexico hunting and engaging Comanche and Apache. Their report indicates they also assisted Mexican civilians retrieve stolen cattle before crossing back into U.S. territory. After resting at Fort Davis they arrived at Camp Van Camp on May 21st.

Company D, 1st Infantry Regiment, was also dispatched from Camp Hudson, TX on April 16th to move to the new location and construct the camp. ⁵ At the time Camp Hudson was in charge of defending the San Antonio to El Paso road (also known as the Lower Emigrant Road) and was located on the Devils River between Camp Lancaster and San Antonio. The journey to the new location for the infantry company took a total of 22 days, with a stop at Fort Lancaster. They arrived at the chosen location on May 7th, 1859, which is probably when formal construction began. ⁶



The infantry company's mission was to construct, maintain, and protect the camp. At the same time Company H, 1st Infantry Regiment out of Fort Lancaster, was constructing the new Camp Stockton 11 miles away. One historical author's account references three cavalry companies from the 1st Cavalry Regiment joining the

expedition at some point. However, there were no 1st Regiment Cavalry units in Texas in 1859 or under Twiggs' command. All were up in Arkansas and Kansas. The two 2nd Regiment cavalry companies were given the mission of exploring the Comanche War Trail, hunting Indians in the West Texas area, and was designated 'The Pecos Expedition.' The expedition lasted about four months.

What is impressive is that although the infantry company was supposed to be led by a captain, along with a 1st and 2nd lieutenant, it turned out the entire unit was led by only a young 2nd lieutenant, Henry Clay Wood. Both other officers were put on sick leave just before the unit departed and were not replaced. It is no surprise that Henry Clay Wood later became a Medal of Honor recipient during the Civil War, retiring as a full colonel and given the retirement rank of brigadier general. He was truly an extraordinary soldier and proved his mettle as a young lieutenant when put under a ridiculously difficult situation.



Lieutenant Henry Clay Wood

In June the two cavalry companies moved out together and headed up the Pecos to the Guadalupe Mountains and then into New Mexico, arriving at Fort Stanton, north of what is now Ruidoso. After their stay, they returned to Camp Van Camp in mid-August. No Indian engagements were reported. The date for the end of the expedition can be identified as August 27th, when the infantry company D was reported as "enroute" back to Camp Hudson. ⁷ Company I was subsequently assigned to create Camp Ives south of what is now Kerrville and Company E was assigned to Camp Hudson. ⁸

Unit Structure

During this period a cavalry regiment consisted of around 10 companies. The troops could be spread out over several forts and camps as determined by the regimental or overall commander. The command structure was based on districts or "Department" which could encompass multiple states. However, Texas was so large it was considered its own Department. Within the Department of Texas, the regimental companies were spread out in

the many camps and forts that defined the western defensive line of Texas settlement. They were spread thin in their attempt to protect the settlers and travelers from Indian depredations.

A standard full-strength company was designated on paper to be approximately 95 soldiers. The following is a close approximation of a typical full-strength company of the time.

HQ Section: 1 x captain, 1 x 1st sergeant, 1 x sergeant/standard bearer, 2 x trumpeter, 2 x orderly, 1 x farrier/vet, 1 x blacksmith, 1 x saddler, 1 x hospital orderly, 2 x teamsters, 1 x waggoneer total = 15

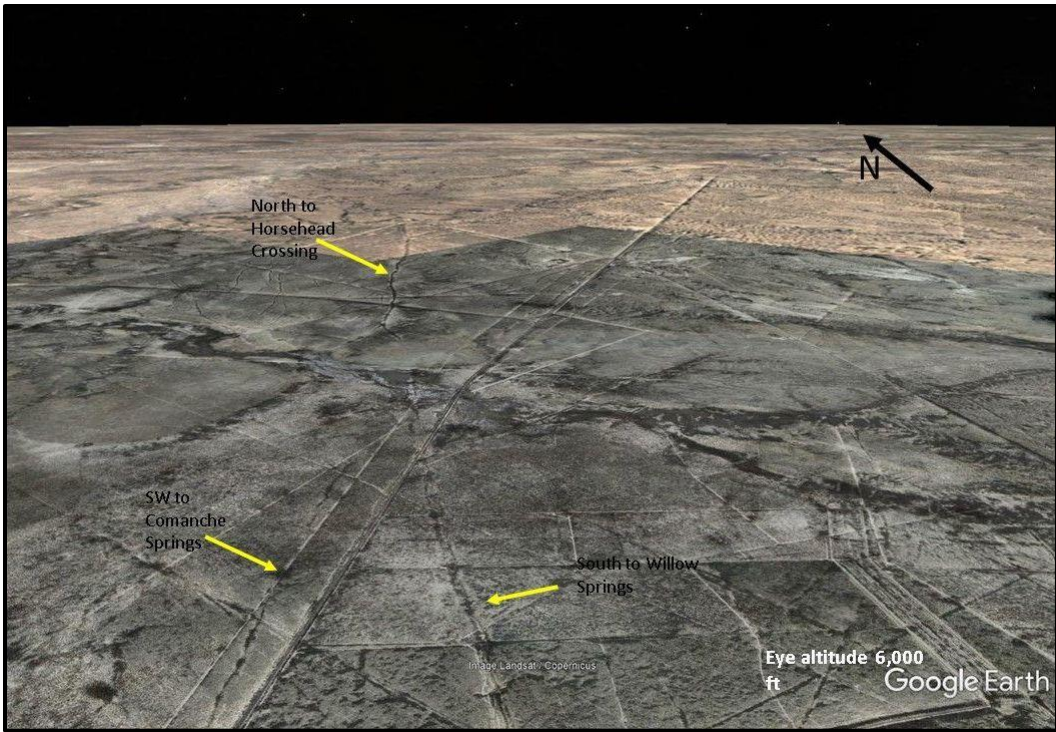
Two platoons, each with 1 x lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 35 privates total = 80

Field units were never at full strength. A report from Captain Brackett of Company I, 2nd Cavalry indicated he had only 66 men.⁹ The May 1859 monthly return for Co D, 1st Infantry at Camp Van Camp shows a total of 81 men. This is as large as any of the infantry companies at the forts throughout West Texas and shows the significance the military gave to this expedition. Using this information it is likely the total strength of two cavalry and one infantry company at Camp Van Camp was somewhere around 215 with probably around 150 horses and mules.

Strategic Location

The mission of the Pecos Expedition was to explore the unknown territory and to interdict Comanche and Apache Indians whose attacks on westward emigrants, settlers, freighters, and stagecoaches were increasing in the areas of West Texas. At the time there was little-to-no no defense where expansion was occurring. The westward traffic was taking place on two main roads: The Butterfield Road to El Paso (Upper Emigrant Road) and the San Antonio to El Paso Road (Lower Emigrant Road). These roads were increasingly filled with mail coaches, freighters, and emigrants that ran right across the Comanche War Trail and into hostile Apache territory. Camp Stockton and Camp Van Camp's Pecos Expedition were an attempt to interdict the Indians and establish a new line of defense further west. This is evident from Gen Twiggs last sentence in his correspondence: "These Indians ought to be broken up, and made to feel that the only security for them is in their good behavior."

Camp Van Camp was chosen for its strategic location near the infamous Comanche War Trail, which can still be seen today in satellite imagery due to the wide swath made by the many war parties returning from Mexico with large herds of horses. The camp sits slightly over two miles from a major convergence of the war trail as it heads south from Horsehead Crossing. The vegetation after growth on the old War Trail is over 130 feet wide in many spots along the trail. One early explorer counted over 25 separate side-by-side trails when encountering this trail in 1849. The main trail continues to the southwest to Comanche Springs, where Camp Stockton was established, to protect westbound travelers through that area.



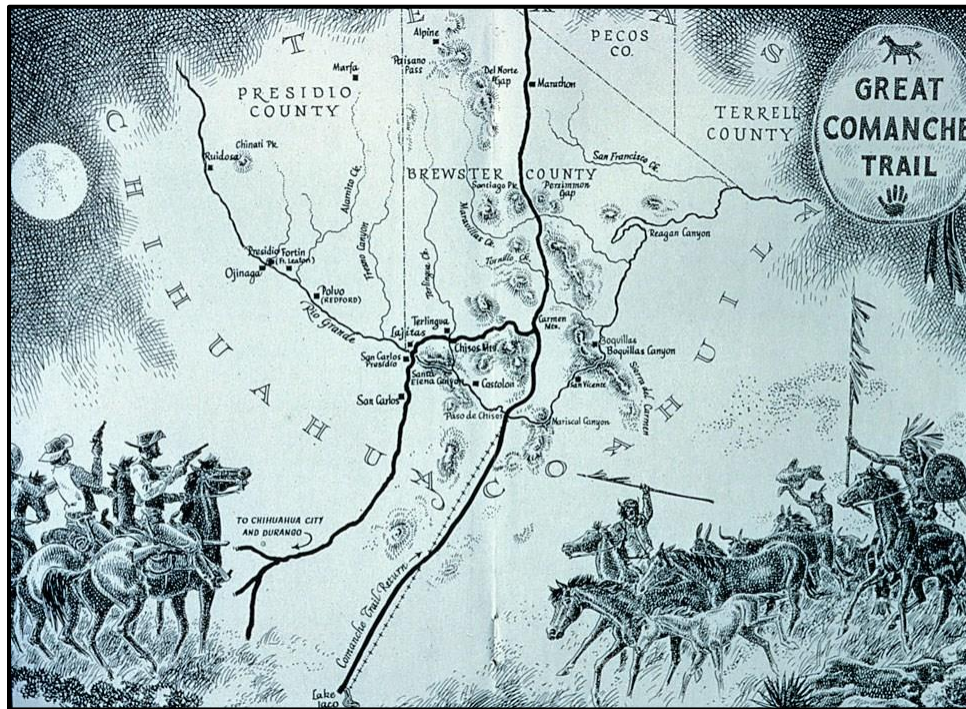
Comanche War Trail splits



Comanche War Trail width made by numerous paths of stolen horse herds

The other section of the trail heads due south, heading to a spring east of Marathon, Texas, now called Camp Pena Colorado or Pena Colorado Spring, and then continues from there through the Big Bend area to two separate Rio Grande crossings into Mexico. Both crossings were well known as Comanche crossings. One was

at Lajitas and the other was called Chisos Crossing, just south of the famous Chisos Mountains in the heart of Big Bend. ¹⁰



Comanche War Trail through Big Bend (courtesy of National Park Service)

In addition to the site's location for strategic purposes, it was also likely chosen for its proximity to the new Camp Stockton. They had a mere 11 miles to reach another military post and thus the military communication and logistical lines to the intermediary forts and San Antonio. At the time Camp Stockton was reported to be purchasing corn at \$1.48 per bushel and hay at \$15 per ton. ¹¹ Corn and prairie hay were the primary requirement for the horses in the West and would have been for the Pecos Expedition. Cavalry mounts were provided with a daily ration of corn to supplement the hay. This was considered the best thing for strength and stamina. Oats were only considered for the northern temperate states. ¹²

It stands to reason the Pecos Expedition would have been using the same purchase connections for their camp. Even if they were not in the possession of actual funds a government purchase promissory note should have been enough for the local contractors to accept. All other provisions could probably be ordered from Fort Lancaster or Fort Clark, the main supply depot for the Lower Emigrant Road. ¹³

Site Description

Camp Van Camp needed to be not only at a strategic location to base out of for their patrols, but it had to be a convenient location to support two companies of cavalry and the supporting infantry company. It had to have good water for the men, water for the animals, some level of natural forage for the horses, support from the military logistics chain for both men and horses, and it had to provide a tactically defensive location. In the military, a tactically defensive position is some kind of high ground. The site was chosen to match all these requirements.

The site covers four promontories overlooking a creek about 50 feet below that runs along a dividing line between the lower flood plain and the caliche and limestone uplands. Each promontory is divided by a sharp gully and has a fairly sharp drop-off as it looks down on the creek bed. The camp is essentially made up of four areas: infantry, cavalry, horse corral, and a horse maintenance/grooming area. The total coverage is 14 acres. The infantry area takes up about 8 acres, cavalry 4 acres, horse corral, and stalls maintenance area 2 acres. The creek is currently dry but it is known to have provided water for farming irrigation as recently as the 1930s through 1950s. This running creek at the time would have been sufficient to provide water for the many horses in the units. Additionally, a natural spring flowed into one of the central gullies and would have provided clean water for the soldiers. The now dry spring source can still be seen today.



Dry spring source

To conserve their spring water the soldiers built two rock dams in the spring-fed gully. These rock dams were packed with locally found caliche limestone mud to ensure they held the water. It can be speculated that the

reason for the two dams was to keep one with clean drinking water and the other for all other purposes (i.e. clothes washing and bathing).



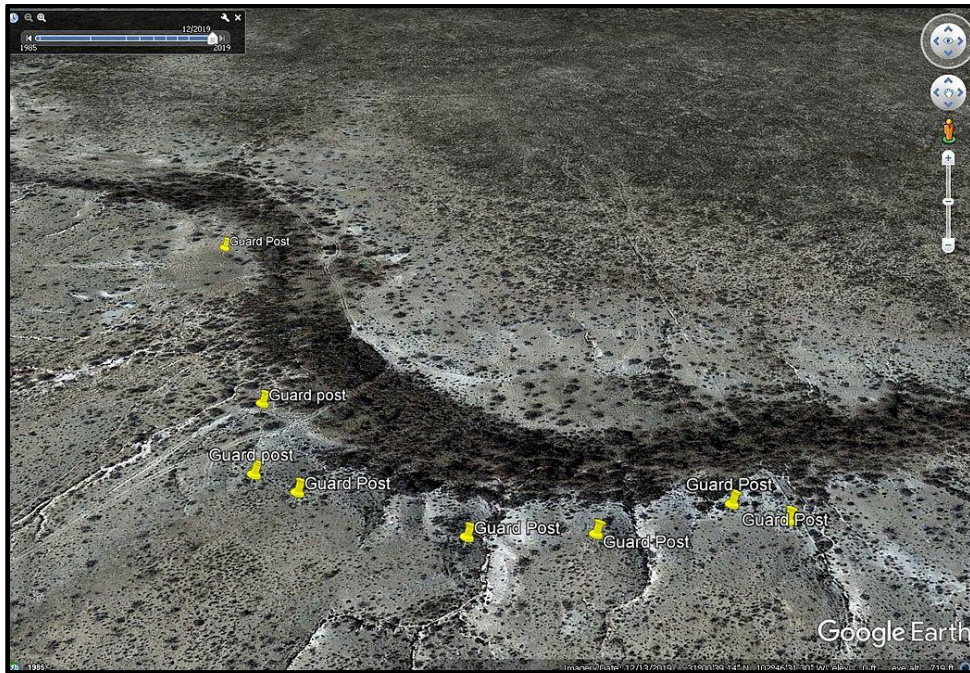
Remnants of Dam #1



Remnants of Dam #2

The promontories have several guard post redoubts on the edges overlooking the creek bed. Redoubts are generally set up in a horseshoe shape with loose rock walls. The redoubts are overlooking the creek west and

north. If Indians were to attack this would be the logical route, following the creek down from the north. Behind the camp, in the direction of the Comanche War Trail is open tabletop prairie in which a group of approaching horses would be kicking up dirt to be seen for many miles. This area was protected by four guard post redoubts facing the prairie.



Guard posts Overlooking Creek



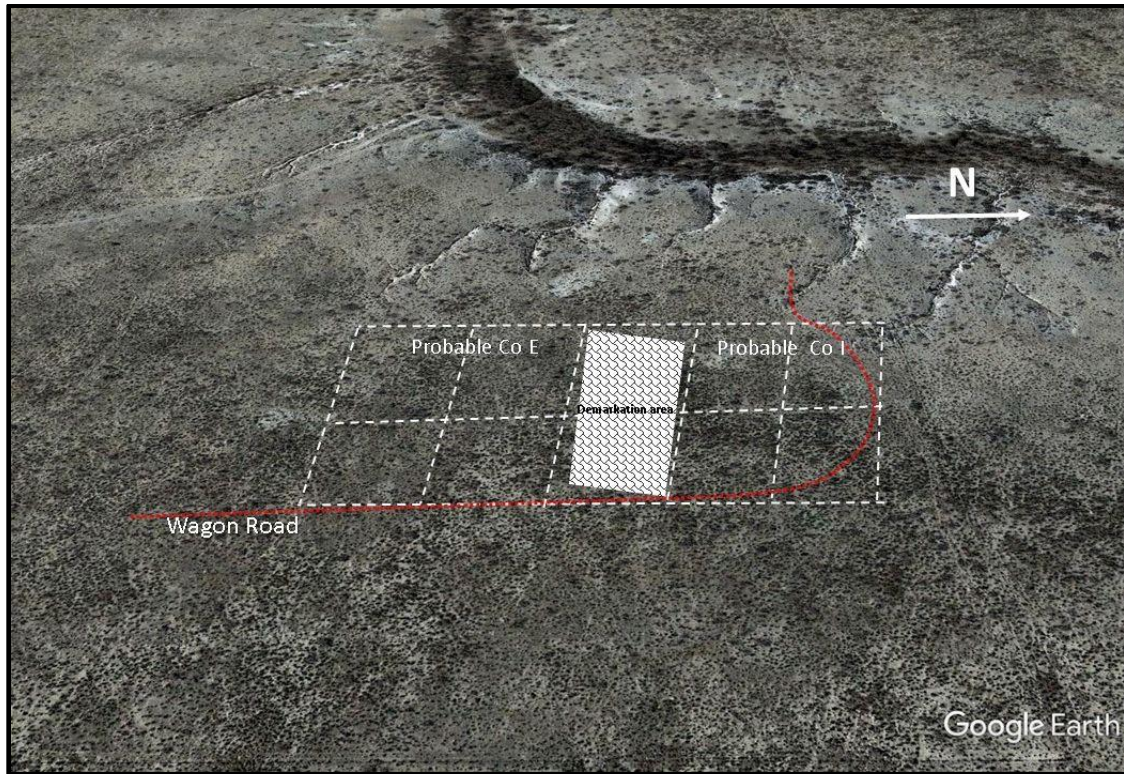
Remains of guard post redoubt on edge of promontory

Behind the guard post redoubts are scattered tent site square pads, some with large rocks, probably used to assist in holding the tents in high winds. Twenty-three tent pad areas of various sizes could be identified by either clusters of trash or ditching techniques seen from overhead drone and satellite imagery. Tent pad sites ranged from 10 X 10 feet to one large pad measuring 80 X 80 feet. Additionally, a stone platform with a probable rock wall was built down below at the creek edge with a wagon road leading down to it. This appears to have been a guard post to protect the horses being kept in the creek bed area, probably in a large corral. With this guard post, they had both overlook of the creek area and beyond as well as close-in guards for their horses and mules.

The cavalry camp area to the rear of the infantry area is laid out in a grid pattern. These were probably created by the infantry unit using wagons. There appear to be two rows of major grid squares. Wagon tracks can be still seen from overhead satellite images that appear to have made the original tracks. The main perimeter wagon road runs behind the rear squares area. After mapping artifacts on the ground it appears the tracks were not only to define the two cavalry company areas but also to deliver supplies by wagon to the widespread campsites. Although there was no particular pattern to the campsite layout, the sites all appear to be close to one of the internal tracks made by the wagons which would aid in the delivery of supplies.

Spreading out the sites was probably a defensive strategy; an attack on the camp would not catch all the soldiers bunched together, giving them a better chance to mutually support each other. Additionally, the most developed pads sat squarely in the middle of the company areas. These were probably the company commander's site.

The company area to the south has the greatest amount of trash. Company E was probably the unit to find this site (around the beginning of May) and had at least three weeks on site before Company I arrived on May 21st. Additionally, this area has three guard posts facing the southern and eastern areas that are not defended by the forward infantry units. The other company area has possibly only one that we could find. This leads to the assumption Company E was the southern area and Company I the northern area.

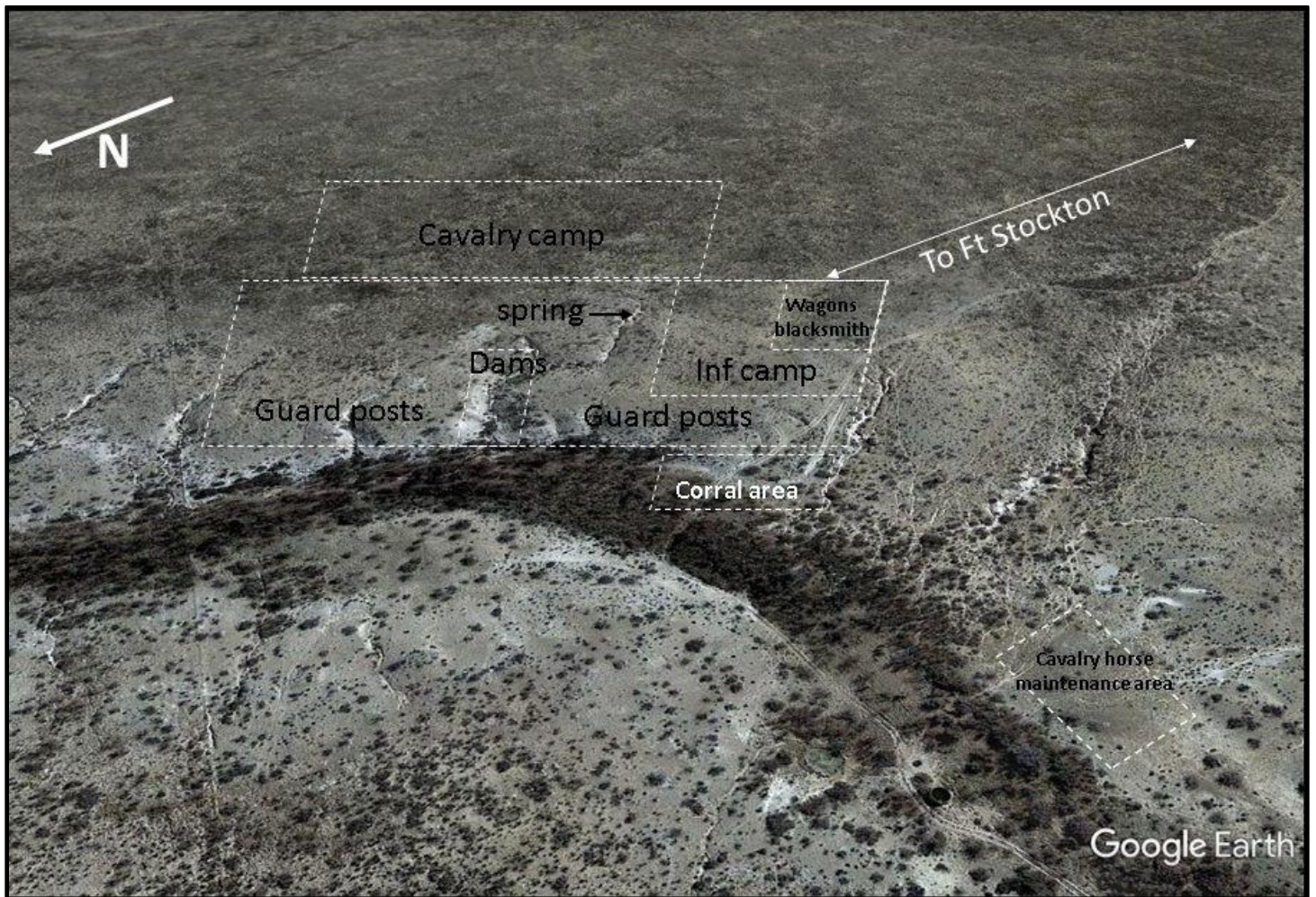


Cavalry camp layout

Field tents for privates were the standard small single-man A-frame tent, called a 'Dog Tent.' Sergeants and possibly corporals had a larger A-frame. Officers had wall tents.

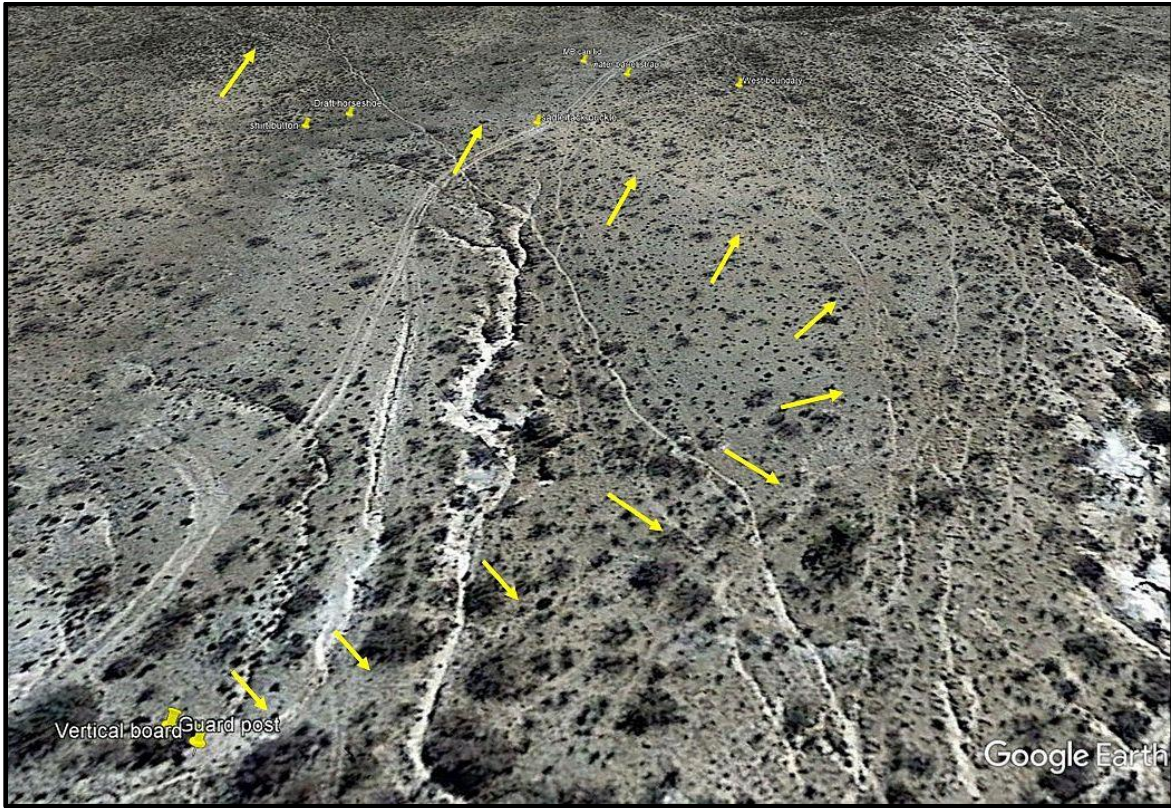


Examples of private's tents, sergeant's tent, officer's tent



Entire camp layout

An old wagon road can be seen running behind the entire camp, down around the end of the promontories to the least steep pathway to the creek. It ends in a location where the platform of rock was built with probably a stone redoubt wall on top of it. The wall rocks are now strewn around the platform. This had to have been a guard post where the horses were being corralled. The wagon was probably in constant use taking the cavalry soldiers and feed up and down the hill to take care of their horses. The cavalry soldier's main duty, above and beyond themselves was to take care of their horses. The infantry's duties were to construct, maintain, and protect the camp.



Wagon road to corral



Ground level and overhead drone image of old wagon road (top, middle) running behind cavalry camp

The stone platform sits approximately 150 feet from the creek. It was built up to provide a level redoubt and is filled in the center with smaller stones to provide flooring for the occupant to be out of the mud if it rained. Within 30 feet of the guard post platform a very old 2 X 6 board planted in the ground with three holes drilled

in it horizontally. It is unknown what this was for, but there are no other old or modern ranching features in this area, indicating it had some use with this corral area. Additionally, the wagon road leads right to this location. It can be speculated that this board had something to do with the corralling of the horses, possibly a gate area. The probable corral can be estimated to cover an area of around 10,000 square feet.



Board near stone plat platform guard post. Stone platform currently covered with mesquite. Top of hill in the distance.



Constructed wall for stone guard post platform

A large pasture-like area is located 500 feet from the probable corral. It sits between the creek and the upland and is an area of soft earth rather than the rocky caliche ground surrounding it. Satellite imagery shows multiple unnatural squares in the earth, side by side and in rows. Each square is approximately 10 X 10. This may have been set up as individual grooming and care areas used by the cavalry soldiers. They are the correct size of a stall. These were probably temporary stall-like enclosures made of cedar and/or mesquite posts tied

with rope for the individual horses. The wear on the ground from the horses must have made the squares that can still be seen in the imagery. There appear to be at least six rows of squares, with ten squares per row, and two rows set perpendicular at five squares per row. Another guard post redoubt sits at the corner of this area, facing the creek. This would have only been manned when the cavalry were in camp and conducting grooming and care maintenance of their mounts.

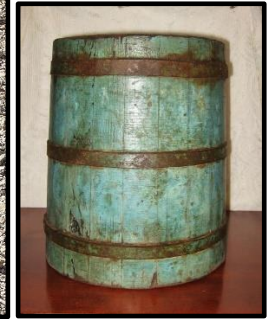


Satellite image with annotation of ground squares indicating temporary grooming stalls

The cavalry soldier's life was completely centered on the care and grooming of their horses. Each trooper was required to take care of his mount daily. They would have had to remove them from the corral to properly take care of them in a controlled area. The grooming/care area is 75 X 125 feet.

The wagon road that heads down the hill to the corral guard post splits halfway down the hill and crosses the gully to go over to this field. Several barrel hoop straps along with the typical broken bottle glass and tin ration supply cans were found on the edge of this area and at the crossing. Although there is no way to be sure, the barrel straps were likely for dry corn bushel barrels purchased in the Camp Stockton area. These type containers would have been considered disposable when the unit departed. These barrel straps were only found where the wagons unloaded supplies at the wagon muster area and the edge of the pasture. A metal underclothes button was also found at this unloading area.

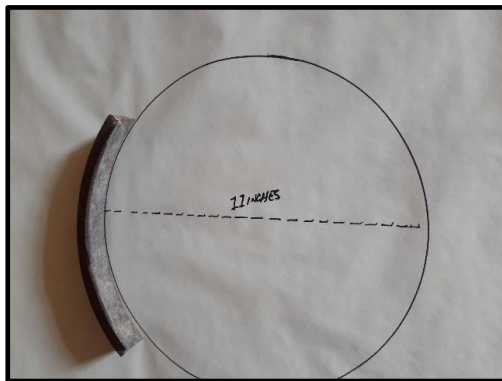
Where the wagon crossed the gully to reach the horse maintenance area trash was abundant (ration tins, broken bottle glass, barrel band), and a heavy broken wagon wheel hub strap. This was probably the inner strap. The strap must have been broken going through the gully. The strap size indicates the hub was a very large one. The only wagon with this size strap we could find through research was the large hay wagons.



Wagon Crossing

Trash & broken hub strap at wagon crossing

Example: Dry Bushel Barrel



Broken hub strap



Example: Wagon Hub Straps



Example of large hay wagon

Artifacts and Area Mapping

Infantry area

The main infantry company area likely occupied not only the guard post redoubts, but the area closest to the wagon road as it headed down to the creek bed area. Within this area and closest to the wagon road is what appears to have been a wagon muster area and supply unloading area. Several artifacts were found in a portion of this area that point to maintenance and support activity. The first is a broken hand-forged mule shoe. The mules would not be with a cavalry company. The second is a small leather strap buckle that was washed down a gully from this area. These items indicate this was probably the blacksmith/farrier/saddler area with the infantry company. The buckle could be used for various items but it is likely a harness buckle. This area is also littered with box bands and box nails from supplies being unloaded and boxes opened. And, of course, the area is also littered with the typical broken bottle glass and ration supply tins. Two buttons were also found. One is a metal underclothes button and the other is a small work shirt button called a China button. The China buttons were sturdy and made for frequently worn clothing like men's work shirts. These were manufactured from 1840 to the 1930s. They were mainly white and some had what looked like a stenciled pattern on them. They came in all shapes and sizes and were made to complement patterned textiles made during that time. They became popular and were not overly expensive. These are all sew-through buttons, and many had stencil-like patterns or colored decals on them. They have that smooth porcelain feel to them. ¹⁴

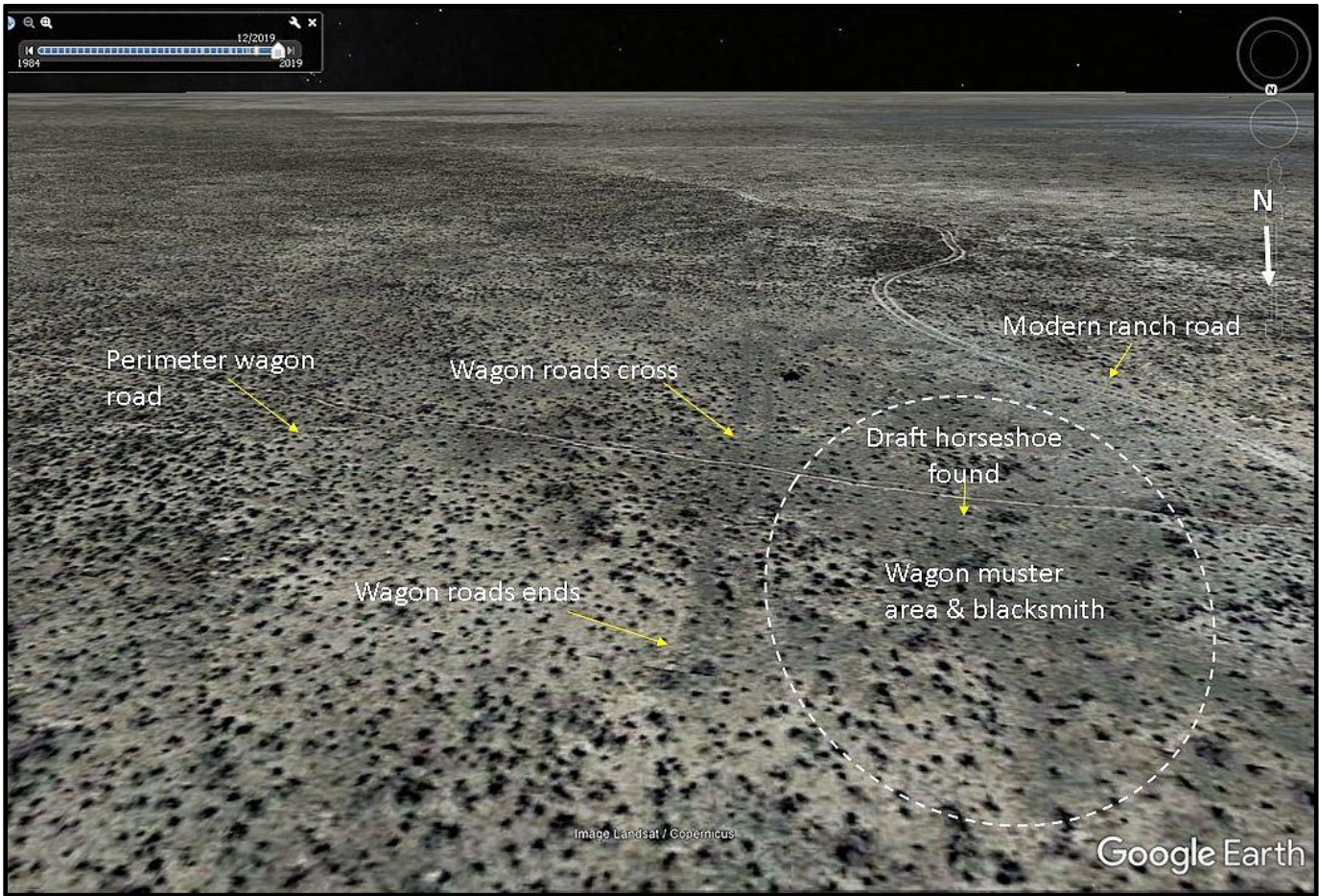


Leather strap buckle, broken hand-forged mule shoe, metal & China buttons, supply box strapping



Bottle glass and whiteware

A second wagon road can be seen coming from due south to this muster and supply area and then stopping. This road was probably the supply road to Camp Stockton and the location where it stops indicates it is probably the wagon muster and supply location. Three worn ground features observable in satellite imagery look like parking locations, indicating this company had at least three wagons to support it.



Wagon road from south to wagon muster area

There are two large square ditched tent areas and several smaller tent squares that are scattered around the areas of the promontories. The two large squares are 80 X 80 and 40 X 40. The smaller squares range from 10X 10, 15 X 15, and 30 X 30. The smaller ones are close to the forward guard posts. The dimensions of the smaller pads are probably based on the number of men needed for one or two redoubt guard positions. The guard posts would have had to be manned 24 hours per day. Tents being approximately five feet in width probably indicates six men per position for 24 hours. Four-hour guard shifts are a military norm to keep attentiveness in a mostly boring duty. With all the gullies and drop-offs it was probably too dangerous to allow the men assigned to those positions to wander around in the dark. So, it would make sense that they were permanently camped close to their duty stations. The larger tent area was probably for all other infantry soldiers. The 40 X

40 area would likely have been a separate area for officer's tents and a hospital tent. This area had the most broken whiteware, usually reserved for officers and senior NCOs. The rear area to the south of the infantry would have been for the cavalry companies, physically separated from the infantry.

Other artifacts found in the infantry areas include metal square nails and accompanying metal strap bands for boxes, sardine cans, marked meat biscuit tin cans, a small buckle, miscellaneous tin cans, various types of bottle glass, and personal tin cups. Personal tin cups can be determined by the solder points for the handles. All these cups were missing the handles, indicating the solder connections were very poor for the handles. A standard horseshoe was found down by the spring-fed gully. One extra-large personal tin can had the initials WMD scratched into it. This was most like a private listed as William Daily (see Appendix A). All these are common military items and proper period. Similar items were found in other military archeological excavations such as Fort Chadbourne and other forts of the period.

Three .54 caliber Minie balls were found within feet of either an infantry guard post or the tent site supporting the guard post. Additionally, two .58 Minie balls were found, one near a guard post and one on the outer perimeter wagon road. It may have also been for a guard post while cavalry were occupying their designated area or it could have fallen from a wagon on the road.

There are two likely firearms used by the U.S. infantry during this period. They are the 1855 Springfield rifle-musket, which fired the .58 Minie, and the Pedersoli 1841 Mississippi rifle-musket, which fired the .54 caliber Minie and was manufactured at Harpers Ferry from 1846 to 1861. This rifle was also later bored out to fire the .58 Minie.



.54 Minie bullets



.58 Minie bullets



1841 Mississippi rifle-musket



1855 Springfield rifle-musket

The entire infantry area is littered with percussion cap tin lids. The Springfield rifle-musket and the Mississippi rifle muskets both required a percussion cap to fire. One percussion cap tin found has just enough of the green label to determine the manufacturer – J. Goldmark, New York. They were in business from 1859 to 1881 and are best known for their foil-lined percussion caps. ¹⁵ Each tin would hold 100 percussion caps. This indicates target practice was probably taking place during their stay.



Percussion Caps Tin Lid

Example tin

Finding nine percussion cap tin lids in the infantry area indicated to us that there must have been a target practice range somewhere nearby. So the search for the target practice range was added to our list of camp areas to find. On our last visit, we found it on the other side of the creek. An embankment approximately 15 feet in height was the backstop. The embankment was filled with lead, much of it fragmented from impacting on rock. We extracted two good samples, one being a still fully formed .58 Minie ball and the other a large impacted fragment. We also found large embedded staples that were probably used to hold targets.

Thirty-five yards from the target embankment we found a dropped/tossed malformed .54 Minie ball. This gave us the distance and angle the soldiers were firing. Thirty-five yards may not sound like very far for percussion muskets, but it is documented that the men did not receive a lot of opportunities to fire their weapons. Proper loading and firing of the weapon was probably the primary focus and 35 yards was close enough to not waste ammunition on stray shots at long distances.



Target embankment



Left: dropped .54 Minie ball at firing line; Middle: (.58 impacted) Right: fragmented Minie ball

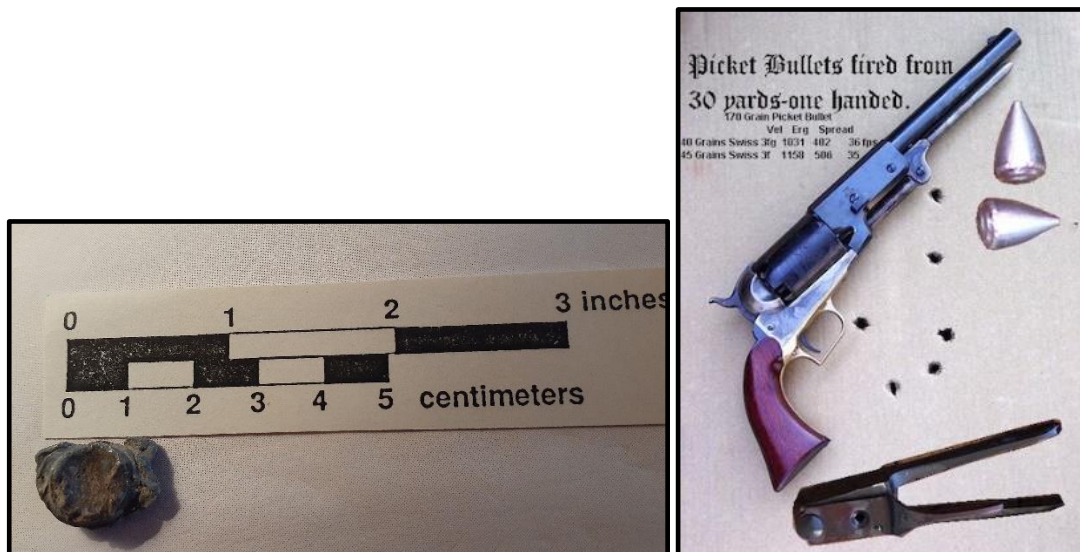
These two sizes again support the fact both the 1841 Mississippi rifle-musket and 1855 Springfield rifle-musket were both being used by the 1st Infantry Regiment, Company D at the time.

In both the infantry and cavalry area a bottom of a medicine bottle was found. This bottle is identified as a B. Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial bottle, used for stomach ailments. It was popular in the 1850s and during the Civil War.



Bottom of medicine bottle Example: Anodyne bottle

Additionally, we found one impacted .44 caliber conical bullet fired from an 1847 Walker Colt Revolver. The Conical bullet, called the 'Picket Bullet' was commonly used by cavalry soldiers that had the Walker Colt rather than the round ball. One thousand Walker Colts were released to the U.S. Army in Texas and federalized Texas Rangers after the Mexican-American War in 1848.¹⁶ Although the bullet is impacted the circular end matches the .44 caliber Picket Bullet. The Walker Colt was a saddle gun, weighing too much for a holstered revolver, which is why it was a cavalry weapon. The bullet may have ended up in the infantry area from an accidental discharge out of the cavalry area. This was a known issue with this gun if it was not uncapped during non-firing handling.



.44 caliber impacted Picket Bullet from a Walker Colt

A meat biscuit can lid was one of the more interesting trash items. The meat biscuit was developed by the Gail Borden Company, the same company that first produced condensed milk in a can. Meat biscuit was first patented in 1850. Imprinted on the lid is: **MB E IPL55**



Meat biscuit tin can lid

MB stands for Meat Biscuit. IPL is a government term that breaks out as Initial Provisioning List and 55 is the date it was canned - 1855. They were hard biscuits that were used to mix into a soup. It was described as “preserving the concentrated nutritious properties of flesh meat of any kind, combining it with flour and baking it into biscuits. For making soup of the meat biscuit, a batter is first made of the pulverized biscuit and cold water—this is stirred into boiling water—the boiling is continued for some ten or twenty minutes—salt, pepper, and other condiments are added to suit the taste.”¹⁷



Example of meat biscuit (myrahmcilvain.com)

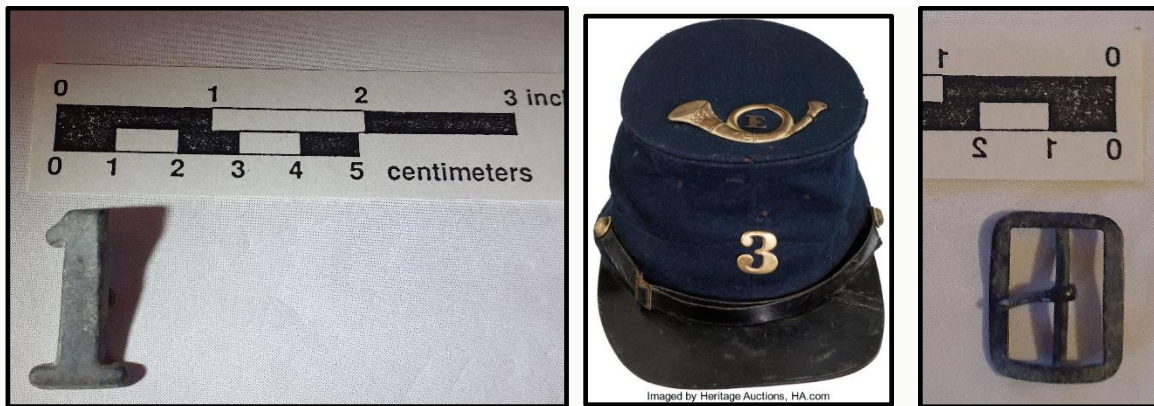
Another notable trash item was the great number of sardine cans. Just about every campsite had them. In 1859 sardines in a can were a French import item.¹⁸ The number found indicates these were military provision items. At the time the military was having a hard time keeping their soldiers healthy. They were searching for

any way to add vitamins to their diet. Sardines in a can were long-lasting, easily transportable, and became a staple of the military ration supply from this time throughout the Civil War and beyond.



Sardine can Hole-in-cap solder-sealed food can Personal tin cup with solder points

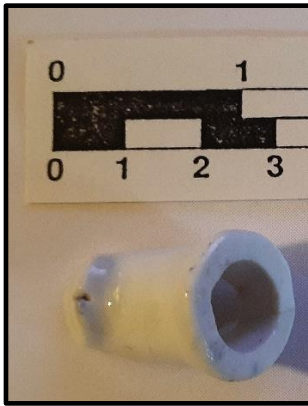
The infantry company maintaining this camp was Company D, 1st Infantry Regiment. We found a cap pin for the regiment near one of the tent pads. A forage cap strap buckle was also found.



Regimental Cap Pin Example: 1859 Forage Cap Hat buckle

Cavalry Area: Artifacts found in the cavalry areas include many of the same metal and glass bottle trash items found in the infantry area. Other than the center-most pads likely being the company commander it appears that the location of the rest of the sites were in no particular pattern, but spread out and along the internal wagon tracks. The box bands at many of the widespread sites indicate each site was probably the site of one squad. At the time a cavalry squad reportedly consisted of eight soldiers.¹⁹ Supply boxes of ration tins were likely set up for squad-size elements.

One unique piece is a broken tobacco pipe found at one of the campsites. However, this is no ordinary pipe. It is a specific type of German or Bavarian tobacco pipe. This is a reminder that the ranks of the soldiers were filled with many newly immigrated Europeans.



German pipe piece



Example: German tobacco pipes

The most important artifact discovered was a hat pin that belonged to the cavalry Hardee hat being worn at the time. This hat pin was found in between the corral area and the adjoining pasture, further validating this pasture's purpose of grooming and maintenance for the cavalry mounts.



Hardee hat pin



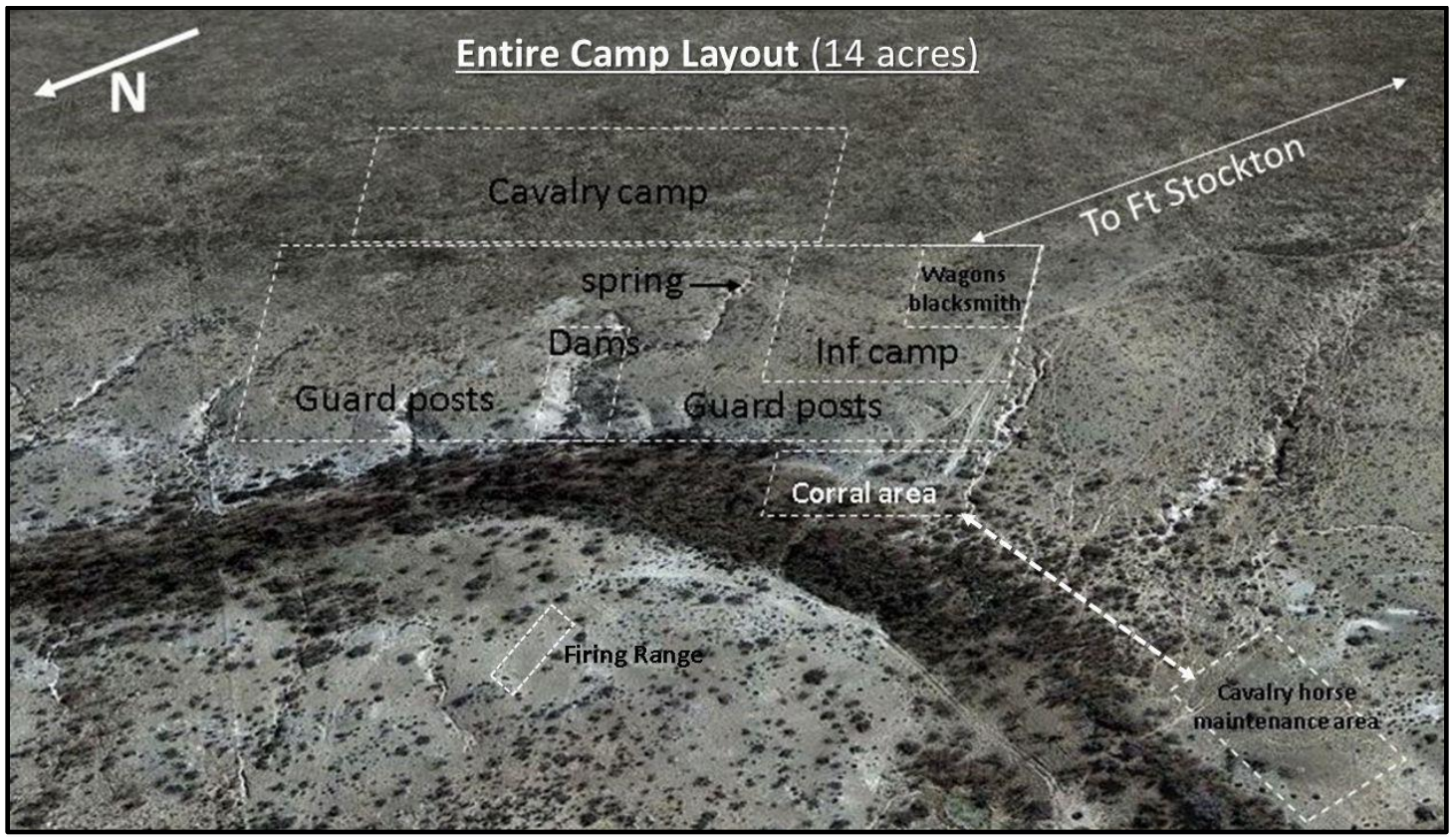
Example: Hardee hat pin



Location of Hardee Hat Pin

Significant site/artifact counts:

	Infantry	Cavalry	Horse	
	Area	Area	corral/stalls	Total
Guard Posts	6	4	2	12
Tent Pads	23	13	0	36
Percussion cap				
tins	7	2	0	9
Remains of ration				
boxes	11	5	0	16



Entire Camp Layout

Conclusion

This was the first archeological investigation to forensically determine the full layout of an 1850s expeditionary encampment within the western United States. As an expeditionary mission of finding and interdicting Indian raiders the Pecos Expedition was unsuccessful. However, this was not due to the soldiers dispatched for this mission. What was unknown at the time was the Indians traveled down the Comanche Trail in the fall. These men were sent in the spring and stayed into the late summer. This was the very first attempt to interdict Indians before their raiding rather than follow their trail after a raid. It was proactive instead of reactive. Lessons needed to be learned. And the unknown area needed to be explored. The units were sent out to an unknown land with sparse natural resources to help maintain a large patrolling force with a sizable encampment and an extremely thin logistics support lifeline. Any Indians would have no problems slipping by such an encumbered force and the results show this by the fact that not a single engagement was reported throughout the expedition's active time. As an exploratory expedition, it could be considered a success. Their ability to survive and defend against attack t their own forces at the camp with no loss of horses - the prize of the Comanche raiders - shows they were well trained in tactical survival skills in a harsh environment. Given the landscape the chosen site by the cavalry scouting company was excellent. The infantry company's camp design and defenses were also well thought out. This campsite gives good insight into the methods of camp design in the field for this period in far

West Texas. The mobile cavalry was still in its infancy. It shows how the expeditionary force always requires and depends on a good base of operations and a good plan, considering every possible requirement. Without this, a mobile force with little logistical support will not only fail but could devolve into a deadly situation. These lessons were carried on and expanded on right up to today's mobile cavalry forces. Today's Second Cavalry and First Infantry Regiments are still considered premier expeditionary forces throughout the world.

End Notes On Imagery Interpretation

Satellite and high-altitude aerial imagery interpretation has been a skill set taught in military intelligence since World War II. It only came available to the general public when Google Earth became available in the 1990s and has only been used in archeological studies for the past 15 – 20 years, most of that within the last 10 years. What cannot be seen on the ground can often be seen from high altitude when the ground surface has been heavily modified but then abandoned. Essentially, the surface retains the lines of man-made features, whether they be wagon roads, buildings, or even corrals and heavily used animal trails. The vegetation never grows back the same and tends to follow the shapes that were forced on it over long periods. Learning to understand how to properly interpret these changes takes many years of study of the imagery. To assist in the interpretation Google Earth allows for multiple years of imagery on the same location and can be manipulated to various altitudes and angles that make some features more visible using this manipulation. For verification, the interpreted features must be confirmed through a ground reconnaissance with identification and mapping artifacts to be sure of the feature being interpreted are correct.



C.A. Maedgen

Tom Ashmore

Tom Ashmore spent 22 years in the Air Force as a special intelligence analyst. After retiring active duty he taught intelligence skills for another 20 years for the Air Force Intelligence School at Goodfellow AFB, Texas. He headed up

avocational archeological investigations for the Concho Valley and Iraan Archeological Societies and worked closely with the Texas Archeological Society over the last 15 years. He completed a book in 2019 on his Butterfield Trail investigations, 'The Butterfield Trail Through The Concho Valley And West Texas.' He is currently a member of the Iraan Archeological Society and board member of the Southwest Federation of Archeological Societies.

C.A. Maedgen, III is a military veteran having served in Viet Nam at Da Nang in the U.S. Air Force in 1970. Before military service, C.A. graduated from SMU in 1966 with a degree in Geology and in 1968 graduated with an MFA in Communications. After military service C.A. worked in Houston as a licensed Real Estate Broker for 10 years and in the last 30 years C.A. worked for a national chemical manufacturer as a sales and service engineer. C.A. has many hours of volunteer archeology service at Fort Chadbourne and at Fort Concho historic sites, Butterfield Trail station sites, Horse Head Crossing, Lower Pecos Rock Art sites, Lower Pecos archeology sites, and worked with Texas State University at Eagle Cave and archeological explorations for the Nature Conservancy at Independence Creek. C.A. served for over 10 years as the Region 10 Director of the Texas Archeology Society, 4 years as president of the Concho Valley Archeology Society, and past board member of the Southwest Federation of Archeology Societies. He is currently an active member of the Iraan Archeology Society and Texas Archeological Society. Last but not least, he spent 10-plus years in cooperation with and supporting Tom Ashmore on various archeological projects.

APPENDIX A

Private William Daily



Although much of this story will not be able to be in the report, we decided to follow a side thread that provides a human side to this story. We found that some of the discarded tin items were actual personal tin cups that originally had a soldered handle on them. It appears the solder seal for the handle was not very good and the handles tended to break off. We can assume that when they left they figured they could get new ones later and discarded these cups.

One particularly large personal cup had the soldier's initials scratched into it. He did not want anyone else using his cup. The initials were WMD. We began a research quest to see if we could find out who WMD was. We spent many hours on the Internet looking through military personnel records for the infantry company. On Ancestry.com in the military section, we were able to find a roster of men in the company, and sure enough, we found one man named William Daily. We then went looking to see if we could find out more about him. We thought it would be William M. Daily, but we could find nothing that matched what should have been a reasonable birth date for an army private in 1859. But looking under just the name William Daily we stumbled across a grave in the Confederate section of the state cemetery, Austin, TX. Everything seemed to match and we started to research him more.

We know from his military record William Daily enlisted in Jan 1858 and was sent from San Antonio's main depot to Camp Hudson, where he joined the 1st Inf Regt, Company D, which was the unit that was dispatched to Camp Van Camp. The gravestone stated William Daily was an Irish immigrant who came to Texas in 1857 and his birth date was 1833. He served in the Texas Confederacy and his occupation was listed as "Wagoning."

In other records, we found he lived out the end of his life in a Confederate Home in Austin, TX, and died in 1913. His immigrant record shows he came to the U.S. in 1851 from Ireland and was listed in the Sep 1855 Massachusetts' census as 22 years old. That would have made him 24 years old in Jan 1858. In the 1910 census, he was listed at the Confederate Home as a widower. And the final kicker is that the doctor put on his death certificate "Wm Daily." Wm was an accepted abbreviation at the time for William. As another aside the name Daily comes from the Irish name O'Dalaigh.

We know that the military units in Texas were disbanded in 1861 at the beginning of the Civil War. Everyone was allowed to either stay with the units that were to head east to join the Union Army or stay in Texas, in which case they would have been conscripted into the Confederacy. We assume that when the unit was disbanded William Daily chose to stay in Texas and ended up as a wagoner for the First Texas Artillery. He was probably also a wagoner when he was with the First Infantry Regiment at Camp Van Camp in 1859 and inscribed his initials on that personal tin cup. The cup was found in the 80 X 80 tent pad section that was probably for all other soldiers who were not holding down guard duty.

5232

Texas State Board of Health
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

County Texas City Austin Registered No. 389

PLACE OF DEATH Confederate Home (No. 811 Ward) (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)

FULL NAME Wm Daily 26344

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL PARTICULARS	
SEX <u>Male</u>	COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED <u>Widowed</u>	DATE OF DEATH (Month) <u>Dec</u> (Day) <u>4th</u> (Year) <u>1913</u>	
DATE OF BIRTH (Month) (Day) (Year) <u>1833</u>	AGE <u>80</u> yrs. mos. ds.	OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work <u>Domestic D</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) <u>Confed Home</u>	I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from <u>Dec 3</u> , 191 <u>3</u> , to <u>Dec 4th</u> , 191 <u>3</u> , that I last saw him alive on <u>Dec 4th</u> , 191 <u>3</u> , and that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>2 P. m.</u>	
BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>Ireland</u>	NAME OF FATHER	BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country)	CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: <u>Myocardial Insufficiency</u>	
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER	BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country)	NAME OF MOTHER	CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) <u>None</u>	
THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) <u>Home Record</u> (Address) <u>Austin</u>			(Signed) <u>T. F. Moran</u> , M. D. <u>Dec 5th</u> , 191 <u>3</u> (Address) <u>Austin</u>	
FILED <u>Dec 8</u> , 191 <u>3</u> <u>S. L. Worley</u> REGISTRAR	PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>State Cem</u>	DATE OF BURIAL <u>12/6</u> , 191 <u>3</u>	*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL or HOMICIDAL.	
	UNDERTAKER <u>J. O. Robinson Austin Tex</u>	ADDRESS	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS, OR RECENT RESIDENTS.) At place of death yrs. mos. ds. In the State yrs. mos. ds. Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? Former or usual residence	

VON BOECKMANN-JONES COMPANY, PRINTERS, AUSTIN 2309-912-60m

APPENDIX B

Henry Clay Wood 2Lt.....1st Infantry Regiment Co. D. History of Postings						
		1856 Post	1857 Post	1858 Post	1859 Post	
Jan			Fort Chadbourne	Camp Hudson	Fort McIntosh	1*
Feb			Phantom Hill	Camp Hudson	Fort McIntosh	
Mar			Camp Cooper	Camp Hudson	Camp Hudson	12*
Apr			Camp Cooper	9* Fort Lancaster	Camp Hudson	depart April 16 '59 11*
May			Camp Cooper	Camp Hudson	Camp Van Camp	May 1 Rio Pecos 2*
Jun	7*	commisioned 2Lt	Camp Cooper	Fort Clark	Camp Van Camp	May 7 Van Camp 2*
Jul			Camp Cooper	Fort Clark	Camp Van Camp	
Aug			Camp Cooper	Fort Clark	Camp Van Camp	
Sep			10* Camp Cooper	Fort McIntosh	Camp Hudson	4* 13*
Oct			Sycamore Creek		Near San Antonio	5*
Nov			10* Camp Hudson	Fort McIntosh	Buffalo Creek	3*
Dec	8*	Ft. Chadbourne	Camp Hudson	Fort McIntosh	on leave Nov 24, '59	12* 6*
See notes below for further clarification of postings.						
1*	Post Return of the 1st Regiment of Infantry for the month of January '59 "Fort McIntosh, Texas. Relieved in command of company Jan 15, '59 by Capt. Huston"					
2*	Post Return of the First Regiment of Infantry, Army of the United States, (Colonel Joseph Plympton for the month of May 1859 "Company D left camp on the Rio Pecos, May 1, 59. Arrived and took post at Camp Van Camp, Texas, May 7, 59".					
3*	Post Return of the 1st Regiment of Infantry for the month of October '59 "Camp on Buffalo Creek en route to Fort Cobb" Commanding Comapany					
4*	Post Return of the 1st Regiment of Infantry for the month of August '59 "Camp on the Rio Pecos, Texas" Commanding Company.					
5*	Post Return of the 1st Regiment of Infantry for the month of September '59 "Camp near San Antonio, Texas" commanding Company					
6*	Post Return of the 1st Regiment of Infantry for the month of March 1860 "On leave of absence for 2 months since Dec 1, 59 from D.S.O. A 89 of Oct 4 59. Extended 6 months from S.O.No 9 W.D. A. G.O. of Jan 16 '60. Absent from Reg. since Nov 24, 59".					

7*	Post Return of the 1st Regiment of Infantry for the month of September '56 Joined by appointment and assigned to Co per G.O No 10 (A.G.O) Sept 1 '56. Authorized to delay proceeding to join unit until 1 Nov 56 S.O No 61 Hq. D.A. Aug 4 '56.								
8*	Post Return of the 1st Regiment of Infantry for the month of December '56 Joined company Dec. 12. '56 Fort Chadbournesick								
9*	Post Return of the 1st Regiment of Infantry at Fort Lancaster for the month of March 58 Member of a General Court Martial								
10*	1st Infantry Regiment post return for the month of September, 1857 Marched from Camp Cooper, Texas Sept 2nd, 1857 and arrived at Camp Hudson, Texas Oct 3rd, 1857 At camp on Sycamore Creek, Texas								
11*	Post return for Camp Hudson for the month of April '59 2nd Cav Capt. Albert Brackett along with 1st Infantry Co. D. 2Lt. Wood to Camp Van Camp, Texas								
12*	Annual return for 1st Inf Reg. for the year of 1859. Co. D left Fort McIntosh, Texas March 3rd '59 arrived at Camp Hudson March 17, '59 left Camp Hudson April 12, '59 arrived at Camp Van Camp, Texas May 7 '59 left Camp Van Camp Aug 27 '59 en route to Camp Hudson. Left Camp Hudson Sept 16 '59 . Arrived took post at Fort Cobb.W.C. Nov 3. '59.								
13*	Post Return for Camp Hudson Sept. '59 The Pecos Expedition under the command of Capt. George Stoneman 2nd Cav, consisting of Company "E" and "I" 2nd Cav and Company D 1st Infantry arrived at Camp Hudson September 7th. Copany "I" left for Camp Verde on the 11th. Company D left for the Wichita on the 16th of Sept and Company E on scout on the 28th Inst:								
Henry Clay Wood									
birth	deceased								
5/26/1832	August 30, 1918								

APPENDIX C

1st Infantry Company Dtime perion Jan '57 to Jan '60						
name	rank	status		when	where	Supporting document id
Huston, Daniel Jr.	Capt.				on recruiting leave	31637_218242-00053 March '57 ****
Holabind, Samuel B.	1Lt				Fort Mckavett	
Wood, Henry Clay	2Lt	commanding Co D		Jan 15th '57	Fort Chadbourne	31637_218242-00049 Jan '57
	2Lt	commanding Co D		March '57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00053 March '57 ****
	2Lt	commanding Co D		Oct '57	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00068 Oct '57 **
	2Lt	commanding Co D		June '58	Fort Clark	31637_218242-00090 June'58 *
	2Lt	commanding Co D		Sept '58	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00096 Sept '58 **
	2Lt	commanding Co D		May '59	Camp Van Camp	32169_126179-00059 April '59
	2Lt	commanding Co D		Nov '59	Fort Cobb	31637_218242-00124 Oct'59 ***d
Banett, Marten	pvt	discharge		Aug 10th '59	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00120 Aug'59 ****
Baynham, Joseph	pvt	joined	deserted	Oct 4th '59	near San Antonio	31637_218242-00124 Oct'59 ***d
Beck, William G	pvt		deserted	23 Jul '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00062 July '57 ****
Bernhardy	pvt	discharge		25 Feb '57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00051 Feb '57*****
Binder, George	musician	discharge		9 May 1858	expiration of service	9 May 1858 1 Sep '58 Fort Clark
Bliss, William	pvt	joined	deserted	Oct 1 '59	near San Antonio	31637_218242-00124 Oct'59 ***d
Bolton, Cornelius	pvt	joined		Jan 29 '58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00078 Jan '58 #####
Boyle, Owen	Corpl	discharge		Sept 14th '59	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00122 Sept'59 ****
Brady, Thomas	pvt	joined		Jan 29 '58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00078 Jan '58 #####
Brandes, August	pvt		deserted	unknown	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00055 April '57 ****
Brockeister, Peter	pvt		deserted	1 July '58	Fort Clark	31637_218242-00092 July '58
Brown, A	pvt	disability		Oct 30th, '56	Fort Chadbourne	31637_218242-00041 Oct '56
Brown, Robert	pvt	died		Oct 28th '58	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00098 Oct'58 **
Burkhardt, Faederick	pvt	discharge		Sept 7th '59	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00122 Sept'59 ****
Callaghan, Edward	pvt		deserted	Sept 24th, '56	Fort Chadbourne	31637_218242-00039 Sept '56
Casey, Peter	pvt		deserted	July 9th 1858	Kentucky	31637_218242-00100 Nov '58 *
Chronelly, Lawrence	pvt	re-enlist		9 Apr '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00055 April '57 ****
Collahn, James	hosp steward	transferred		9 Dec '56	Fort Chadbourne	31637_218242-00049 Jan '57
Conroy, James	pvt	discharge		Sept 13th '59	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00122 Sept'59 ****
Cowan, David	pvt	died		Feb 14 '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00108 Feb '59
Daily, William	pvt	joined		Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Dalrymple, Thomas	Sgt	killed **		4 July '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00062 July '57 ****
Daly, Michael F	pvt	discharge		Aug 11th '59	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00120 Aug'59 ****
Dare, Henry	pvt	discharge		Sept 19th '59	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00122 Sept'59 ****
Dempsey, Patrick	pvt	disability		Sept 24th, '56	Fort Chadbourne	31637_218242-00039 Sept '56
Donald, Martin	pvt	discharge		Sept 19th '59	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00122 Sept'59 ****
Dougherty, John	pvt		deserted	oct 30th '57	Fort Mason, Tx	31637_218242-00068 Oct '57 **
Doyce, John	pvt	discharge		Aug 28th '59	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00120 Aug'59 ****
Duffy, Patrick	pvt	discharge		Aug 23rd '59	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00120 Aug'59 ****
Farrell, John		enlisted	Jan 15, 59 at Fort McIntosh, TX	deserted	Oct 4th '59	near San Antonio
Fife, John	pvt			deserted	20 Sep '57	Cold Springs, Tx
Finnigan, Dennis	pvt	re-enlist			17 Feb '57	Camp Cooper
Ford, John	Sgt	re-enlist			20 Feb '57	Camp Cooper
Forest, Michael B		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh
Fryer, John	pvt			deserted	Sept 29th '59	Castroville
Gayer, John		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh
Glass, Henry	pvt	joined			Jany 29 '58	Camp Hudson
Gordon, Samuel	Corpl	re-enlist	21 Feb 57 Camp Cooper	deserted**	9 Sep '57	Camp Verde
Grenfield, J E Creveriston	Sgt	discharge			Aug 23rd '59	Camp Van Camp
Hache, John C	pvt			deserted	10 May 1858	Camp Hudson
Hansen, Frederick	pvt	re-enlistment			12 Jul '59	San Antonio
Henry, William	pvt	joined			Jan 29, '58	Camp Hudson
Hester, James	pvt			deserted	2 mar 1858	Newport, Ky
Hester, James	pvt			deserted	23 Jul '57	Camp Cooper, Tx
Huber, Anton	pvt			deserted	13 Feb '57	Camp Cooper
Johnson, Jesse	pvt	transfer			23 Feb '57	Camp Cooper

Kantriner, Charles		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00106 Jan'59 ***
Kavanaugh, Richard	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Keerne, Daniel	pvt	died			27 Jan'57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00051 Feb '57*****
Keller, Joseph	pvt			deserted	25 Sep '57	Brandenburg, Texas	31637_218242-00066 Sept '57 **
Keller, Patrick	pvt	discharge			19 Apr '57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00055 April '57 ****
Kelly, Hugh	pvt	discharge			Sept 18th '59	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00122 Sept'59 ****
Keough, John	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Kinney, Edward	pvt			deserted	unknown	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00055 April '57 ****
Kinney, John	pvt	discharge			16 Apr '57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00055 April '57 ****
Knight, Francis W	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Kraft, Conrad		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00106 Jan'59 **
Lacy, James	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Lowenstein, Herman	pvt	discharge			July 12, 1859	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00118 copy
Lynch, John	1st Sgt	re-enlist			24 Feb '57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00051 Feb '57*****
Lynch, Thomas	pvt	discharge			1 Mar '57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00053 March '57 ****
Mack, John	pvt	discharge			3 Oct 1858	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00098 Oct'58 **
Malloy, Edward	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Martin, George	pvt	discharge			30 Mar '57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00053 March '57 ****
McCarthy, Michael	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
McClay, Joseph	pvt			deserted	24 Jul '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00062 July '57 ****
McKenna, John	pvt	discharge			Aug 28th '59	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00120 Aug'59 ****
McKnoke, Phillip	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
McLaughlin, John	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
McNally, Henry	pvt	joined		deserted	Oct 4th '59	near San Antonio	31637_218242-00124 Oct'59 ***d
McNeil, Jacob	pvt	joined		deserted	Oct 4th '59	near San Antonio	31637_218242-00124 Oct'59 ***d
Morgan, John	pvt	discharge			3 Apr '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00057 May '57 **
Morgan, John	pvt			deserted	26 Jan '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00053 March '57 ****
Mulhall, Stephen		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00106 Jan'59 ***
Mullins, Michael	pvt	discharge			Aug 9th '59	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00120 Aug'59 ****
Noonan, Stephen	pvt			deserted	28 Sep '57	Turkey Creek, Tx	31637_218242-00066 Sept '57 **
Nugent, John (James)	pvt	discharge			Aug 10th '59	Camp van Camp	31637_218242-00120 Aug'59 ****
O'Connell, John	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Oncile, Thomas	pvt	discharge			15 Mar '57	Camp Cooper	31637_218242-00053 March '57 ****
Partridge, Michael	pvt			Deserted	1 Mar '58	on furlough	31637_218242-00083 March '58
Pinkerton, James		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00106 Jan'59 **
Quigley, Patrick	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Reilly, Michael	pvt			deserted *	23 Jul '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00062 July '57 ****
Reinhardt, John	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Rigney, Michael	pvt			deserted	23 Jul '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00062 July '57 ****
Roggers, Nicholas	pvt			deserted	23 Jul '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00062 July '57 ****
Rowley, William		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00106 Jan'59 **
Ryan, Edward	pvt			deserted	2 Aug '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00064 Aug. '57 **
Scanlon, John	Cpl	discharge			Aug 21 '59	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00120 Aug'59 ****
Scott, Charles	pvt			deserted	24 July '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00062 July '57 ****
Skahan, Michael	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Smith, Frederick	pvt	joined			Jany 29'58	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00077 Jan '58 ***####
Smith, James	pvt	discharge			Oct 1 '59	Camp Hudson	31637_218242-00124 Oct'59 ***d
Stafford, Charles	pvt	re-emlisted			23 Nov '56	Fort Chadbourne	31637_218242-00043 Nov '56
Stafford, Joseph		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00106 Jan'59 ***
Stratton, Sanford E.	pvt	disability			Feb 26th '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00108 Feb '59
Sullivan, Patrick	pvt	joined		deserted	Oct 1st '59	near San Antonio	31637_218242-00124 Oct'59 ***d
Vanhorn, George D.		enlisted			Jan 15th '59	Fort McIntosh	31637_218242-00106 Jan'59 ***
Verdan, Robert G.	pvt	joined		deserted	Oct 1st '59	near San Antonio	31637_218242-00124 Oct'59 ***d
Weaver, John	pvt	discharge			June 12, '59	Camp Van Camp	31637_218242-00116 copy
Weiser, Richard	pvt			deserted	29 Jul '57	Camp Cooper, Tx	31637_218242-00062 July '57 ****
Witz, Francis J	musician	discharge			9 May 1858		31637_218242-00088 May '58 *
	1st Sgt		1				
	Sgt		3				
	Corpl		3				
	died		3				
	killled		1				
	desertion		31				
	time	3 years					

End Notes:

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⁶ 1st Infantry Regiment Headquarters, Camp Verde, monthly report, May 1859

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¹³ Fort Clark, Texas State Historical Association Handbook of Texas

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¹⁵ THE CARTRIDGE COLLECTOR'S EXCHANGE

<https://www.oldammo.com/march08.htm>

¹⁶ Gun Review: The Walker Colt

<https://www.thetruthaboutguns.com/gun-review-the-walker-colt/>

¹⁷ New Article of Food - Meat Biscuit., TODAY IN SCIENCE HISTORY https://todayinsci.com/B/Borden_Gail/MeatBiscuit-SciAm.htm

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