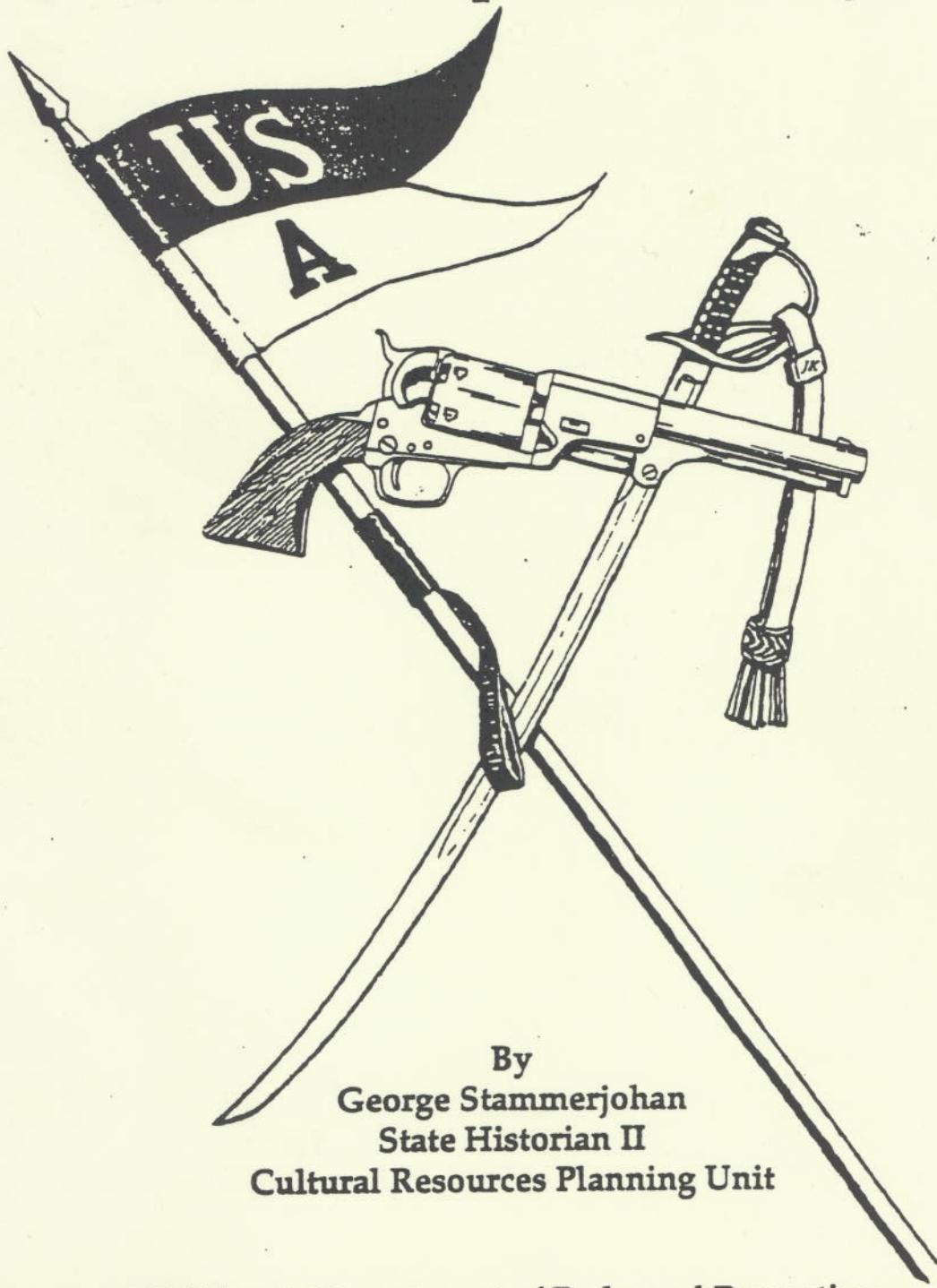


Fort Tejon State Historic Park

"A Short Interpretive History"



By
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State Historian II
Cultural Resources Planning Unit

California Department of Parks and Recreation

April, 1993

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	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.	1
The Native Americans.	8
The Sebastian Military Reserve.	14
Establishing Fort Tejon	19
The Army Garrison of Fort Tejon	26
The Camel Experiment.	29
Keeping the Fort Open	33
Army Civilians.	36
The Pages' Sawmill of Fort Tejon.	38
The Civil War Re-Opens the Closed Fort.	41
Civilian Use of Fort Tejon.	44
Historic Structures and Sites	48
The Esthetics of Fort Tejon	80
The Soldiers of Fort Tejon.	81
The Local Economy	83
Rancho El Tejon	86
The Tejon Land Company.	90
Reflections	91
Selected Footnotes.	93
Appendix A. Fort Tejon, Officer Commanding	103
Appendix B. Garrisons of Fort Tejon, 1854-1864	107
Appendix C. Uniforms and Weaponry.	114
Appendix D. Typical Muster Roll for Fort Tejon	120
Bibliography.	130

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should not be written

If there be errors, and I am sure there are, and omissions, and that is a definite yes, there are many omissions, the fault is mine. A short history cannot cover everything, and hopefully the Fort Tejon Reader series will amend the omissions.

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should not be written

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Introduction

This is the story of a little place, in a canyon named by Spanish soldiers for wild grapevines; a rugged, isolated place, walled by steep, beautiful, forbidding ridges that blocked the view but preserved its ambience. This place was along the banks of what was a gentle ditch of a stream, so peaceful it was called a "Cienega," even by the Anglo-Saxon American soldiers, who gave it most of its history. This place had many names: teamsters in the early 1850s called this little resting spot of deep grass, beautiful oaks, and clear bubbling springs "Traveler's Rest," or "Bear Camp Springs." In 1854, a headstrong U.S. Army Brevet Major, James L. Donaldson, called it "Camp Canada de las Uvas," the Camp of the Grapevines Canyon, honoring the Spanish soldiers who first saw the wild, rugged, twisting canyon in 1770. But other forces were at work. In Benicia, an equally headstrong New Yorker, Major General John E. Wool, looked at the large open blanks of an unmarked map of southern California, his fingers tracing around the spot where a new army post was being located, 20 miles away from where it was supposed to be...on Tejon Creek...and declared with historic finality, with that imperial knowledge all generals possess: "This post will be called Fort Tejon!"

Then, Brevet Major General Wool must have looked again at his Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Edward Townsend, and quietly formed the words: "Where is it?"

Many men, officers of the army and civilians alike, must have wondered aloud about generals in Benicia versus soldiers who stood on the ground. No one, not one, picked the Canada de las Uvas as the site for a new army post. No one, except sickly Major James L. Donaldson, who did not want to be in California, and was already plotting his escape from this barren, overheated, uncivilized wilderness. He located the new post, and then retreated off stage, to be forgotten by local and professional historians. Many people would write of Fort Tejon, but none knew, or else all failed to understand, what Major Donaldson had accomplished: he had altered and corrupted the truth.

And the early historians never located the plea of Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Benjamin L. Beall, First U.S. Dragoons, who arrived on October 3, 1854, 21 days after Wool had declared that the little place in Grapevines Canyon, on the banks of Grapevine Creek, would forever more be known as "Fort Tejon." Beall considered the fort's name and saw the poor logic, for "Fort Tejon" was nowhere near "Tejon Creek" or "Tejon Pass," and then he offered an outrageous alteration. He suggested, in writing, that General Wool change his feisty mind. Beall proclaimed the post should be called "Fort Le Bec," after the grave of some dead person buried beneath a massive oak tree at the northeastern edge of the proposed parade ground. General Wool did not even deem it necessary to reply to Major Beall's suggestion. So the little place on Grapevine Creek, 20 miles southwest of Tejon Creek, passed into history as Fort Tejon, despite the fact that everyone who had seen Tejon Creek agreed that it was a perfect site for an army post.¹

The "Republic of the North," the United States of America, took California by military force from the United States of Mexico in 1846-1847. It was not much of a military conquest, as nationalistic conquests go, except for those who fought, suffered, and died in the small unit actions of conquest. The United States did not even use much of its first-line force. The majority of the California action saw U.S. sailors and marines, volunteers, and a small honor guard of 1st Dragoons accomplish most of the fighting. Shortly after the occupation of the province and the end of formal warfare, a regiment of New York Volunteers arrived as soldier-colonists. They were preceded, by just a few weeks, by a single company of the 3rd U.S. Artillery, which garrisoned Monterey. Three of the New York companies went off to Baja California, and on to the central coast of Mexico. Aided by the U.S. Navy, they captured and held several Mexican port cities, but did little else. This does not denigrate what the New Yorkers accomplished, for anyone who fights, suffers the terrifying fears of combat, and dies for his country has fought the good fight, and Mexican troops put forth serious if ineffective resistance with obsolete weaponry.

Baja California military actions were ignored when the peace treaty was signed, and the troops came back to upper California between August and October 1848.

Alta California became United States territory, while the country south of the new (undefined) line returned to Mexico. The U.S. sent more troops to hold Mexican California. Elements of the 1st and 2nd U.S. Dragoons marched to southern California from Monterrey, Mexico, in the winter of 1848-1849. The

2nd U.S. Infantry, after returning from Vera Cruz, reorganized in New York Harbor, and then, in 1849, sailed for California. Among the men of the 2nd U.S. Infantry was the first "Ordnance Sergeant" assigned to Fort Tejon in the late winter of 1856: John E. Kelly.

While the primary duty of the U.S. troops sent to California was to guard and pacify the country, daily expecting a rumored major Mexican-Californian outbreak, the true facts were that while resentful of the change of government and the invasion of the "Yankee Hordes," most Californios were hopeful toward the new government in power. How, in heaven's name, could it be worse than the old Mexican government which did nothing to help or improve California?

The discovery of gold changed the whole balance of the story. The quest for gold, even when renounced by Californios as "a Yankee trick," nevertheless converted the existing Hispanic populace to seekers of riches. The hordes, swarms, of Argonauts who flooded the country upset the possible union of the small Californio population with the small Anglo population. The majority of the gold seekers were American-born; they brought their racial attitudes with them. The Californios were soon pushed into resentful ghettos, unable to resist the flood of the "Yankee miners."

Unfortunately, for the majority of Indians in California, they lived in the gold belt, or they existed in the future agricultural lands wherein the American farming class wished to settle. Quickly, the army, rent by desertions

to the gold fields, found itself forced to play the role of punisher and protector of the Native Americans caught in the path of the flood of gold seekers who swarmed into the lands of the Indians.

The U.S. Army and the government had no real policy for dealing with the Indians. These people had been considered citizens by the Mexican government, and the Hispanic Natives of California viewed them as a cheap labor source. The Anglo-Americans viewed them, however, as vermin in the way, uncivilized savages to be moved or destroyed, or at best, an untrustworthy labor force to be exploited and then tossed aside.

The Indians fled, tried to adjust to the white miners by learning their skills (which infuriated the miners, who deemed the Indians competitors), or were deemed sneaky savages waiting to kill unsuspecting gold diggers. There were enough trumped-up incidents (often based on outraged Indians defending themselves) to call for militant action. White militia groups, based on the frontier racial skills of frontier Kentucky's "dark and bloody ground" or the campaigns of Horseshoe Bend, or the rumored fears of the westward trek, organized and hunted down the real and imagined Indian menace. The undermanned army rushed from point to point, suffered alarming desertion rates, and tried to blunt the efforts of gold rush militia attacks. The army was not very successful. Often, the posts it established — Camp Far West, Camp Fredericka, Camp Miller, Camp on the Stanislaus — had too few men, too sickly, too under-armed, to do anything more than count and bury the dead, while they counted their own desertions and buried their own dead, dying of Mexican war diseases

or the mistreatment of a thinly held garrison on a frustrating frontier. And, to cap it all, the U.S. government had no policy. The California occupation, military government, the gold rush, and the Indian problem all occurred within a framework of a government which had no policy and no precedent to handle these fast-moving problems.

What is surprising in all of this, when one views the muster rolls and regimental returns of the 3rd Artillery, 1st Dragoons, 2nd and 4th U.S. Infantry, and the one company of the 1st Artillery, that served in gold-era California, was the number of men who held true to their oath, and continued to wear the uniform of their regiment. Despite the popular writing of many California historians, a great many enlisted men remained true to their flag and their duty oath. They carried the flag when and where ordered to go, they held the faith, while others deserted into the gold fields. Part of this story is the wisdom of General Persifor Smith, military governor of California in 1849-1850, who encouraged an illegal statehood movement, and tolerated a state government when none should have, by law, existed. His wise policy of granting furlough to gold-hungry soldiers allowed them to discover the reality of backbreaking, uncertain gold hunting, as against the confirmed three square (?) meals a day and a warm (?) bunk at night that went with an enlistment. Most men discovered the get-rich-quick myth, and returned from their furlough wiser and better soldiers. Nevertheless, even the most wise "old soldier" tried his hand at gold digging. Almost all returned to their companies. They might later desert, but it was not the siren call of gold that drove them out of their crude barracks and into the night.

Without an Indian policy, the government floundered toward a solution. The answer came from Washington, D.C. A Department of the Interior bureaucrat conceived of a plan long in the making (and long his pet idea). Through pure patience and perseverance, Charles E. Mix placed the concept of military reserves for Indians into the mind of those in governmental power, who were groping for some method to solve the U.S. dilemma concerning the Indian question. In the past, the Indians could be pushed "west" into the "Indian country" or territorial Indian reservations, but now, American settlement rushed past the "Indian country," and, in the far west, occupied it. Indian agents were appointed, first by the army, then by the Department of the Interior, but they had neither funds nor much force to back their government's vague instructions or their own personal ideas. The government then dispatched commissioners to treat with the Indians, to implore them with treaties to go onto the newly created concepts of reserves, or farms. The commissioners, guarded by U.S. regulars, often found home-grown militia companies better funded with California promissory notes than they were with U.S. funds. The commissioners worked on the proposal that to feed the Indians was cheaper than to fight them. Eighteen treaties were concocted with various Indian groups, who may or may have not known what the white man's papers were all about. Various Indian leaders signed, and then promptly forgot the whole silly thing. The government treaties were quietly rejected by the U.S. Senate and secretly filed away, to keep down the opposition of newly minted Anglo-Californians who suddenly discovered that every piece of ground set aside for Indians was valuable farm, timber, or grazing land.

These treaties were never approved, but at times the government acted as if they existed legally. A reservation system was created and reserves founded. On each reserve was to be placed an army post. When a reserve was planned for southern Tulare County, future Kern County (established 1866), the groundwork for the story of Fort Tejon was first advanced.

The 1850s were a period of Americanization of California, following the conquest of 1846. "Americanization" means the process through which a land that had been occupied by Native Americans and Hispanic Californios was converted to ownership and use by American newcomers. The demands and expectations of these new immigrants were incompatible with continued Native American or Hispanic California control of traditional territories or Mexican ranchos.

Though few of the newcomers questioned the righteousness of appropriating Native American lands, the best moral sense of Americans recoiled from outright genocide. Between these two needs — the demand for American expansion in California and the imperative to operate by minimum standards of morality by the United States government — the U.S. Army found its historic role.

Four distinct Native American groups lived in the area adjacent to Fort Tejon, or in the territory over which it exercised a general influence, including the

Indian reservation in the southern San Joaquin Valley, known as the Sebastian Military Reserve.

1. Emigdiano (Castac): Considered a branch of the Interior Chumash, these people are little known. Their approximate territory has been defined as follows:

"Roughly, it lies in the extreme southwest corner of Kern County. On the north it is defined by a line drawn roughly from Grapevine to the Mount Abel road and including all the north-flowing streams from the Mount Abel-Tecuya Mountain region. On the east it is marked by Castac Lake and on the south by a line somewhat south of the Cuddy Valley Road."¹

One Emigdiano settlement, called Lapau, was at the mouth of the Canada de las Uvas (Canyon of the Grapevines), in which canyon Fort Tejon was later to be built.

There are some rock paintings (pictographs) in Emigdiano territory.²

2. Tataviam: This Native American group consisted of up to 1,000 members at the time of European contact. Its territory has been noted as follows:

"The Tataviam lived primarily on the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River drainage east of Piru Creek, although their territory extended over the Sawhill Mountains to the north to include at least the southwestern fringes of the Antelope Valley."³

The last Tataviam-speaking person died in 1916, and little knowledge of this culture is preserved. Evidence suggests strong similarities in social organization to the Chumash and Gabrielino. Tataviam pictographs are also similar to those of surrounding groups.

Primary foods were "buds of Yucca whipplei (which were baked in earth ovens), acorns, sage seeds, juniper berries, and berries of islay (Prunus ilicifolia). Small mammals, deer, and perhaps antelope comprised the major animal foods."⁴

3. Kitanemuk: These people were a small group of mountain dwellers, who ranged southward into arid lowlands at cooler times of the year. Modern anthropologists guess that the total pre-European contact population was between 500 and 1,000. Their homeland was mainly the Tehachapi Mountains, south of the San Joaquin Valley. Their territory touched very near the location of Fort Tejon. Indian peoples adjacent to them were Yokuts to the north, Tataviam to the south, and Chumash to the west.

Very little is known of their settlements or culture. No artifacts are known to exist. Apparently, most of the Kitanemuk were assimilated into the Spanish mission system.

Kitanemuk "were certainly present at Fort Tejon during the 1850s," and in later years, were employed by the ranches in the area.⁵

4. Southern Valley Yokuts: The Yokuts are the predominant group associated with Fort Tejon. The total population of the groups comprising the Yokuts in the pre-contact period has been estimated between 5,250 and 15,700. The Southern Valley Yokuts were divided into at least 14 autonomous tribelets, and had been evolving their culture for perhaps several thousand years prior to European incursion. The following describes their territory:

"The Southern Yokuts homeland comprised Tulare, Buena Vista, Kern and Kern lakes, their connecting sloughs, and the lower portions of the Kings, Kaweah, Tule, and Kern rivers. Adjacent to all these waters lay an extensive swamp or tule, which expanded seasonally."⁶

The Southern Valley Yokuts are much better known than the Tataviam and Emigdiano (also Castac) Chumash. Their lifeways form the basis for the Native American exhibits found in the visitor center at Fort Tejon State Historic Park.

Food: Fishing was important most of the year. Drag and hand nets, spears, and basketry traps were used to catch fish from the rivers and lakes of the area. Waterfowl such as geese, ducks, and mud hens were taken with snares put up among the tules. Long-handled nets were also used to pull them out of the air while they were flying close to the ground. The Native people also developed sophisticated technology for catching the many types of birds which inhabited the area. Wild seeds and roots made up a great portion of the daily diet. Pounded tule roots were used as a flour for a mush. Tule seeds and other grass seeds were used in meal form. Acorns were not widely available in the Yokuts territory, but were obtained by trade. Birds and land mammals constituted a

relatively small portion of the usual food supply. The Yokuts used mass hunting techniques for jackrabbits, hunted antelope and elk with arrows from lakeside blinds, and used nooses set on spring poles to entangle the horns of prey.

Shelter: The land was sufficiently rich to encourage permanent residences. Two main types were found in Yokut villages for use as family dwellings. Small, single-family structures, oval-shaped, were made of wooden framework covered with tule matting. A much larger communal residence, which housed 10 families or more, was also constructed of tule mat-covered frameworks, covered by a steep roof. Inside, families were apportioned separate spaces, doors, and fireplaces.

Basketmaking: Tule stems were the main sources of basketry materials. Yokut basketry included "bowl-shaped cooking containers, conical burden baskets, flat winnowing trays, seed beaters, and necked water bottles."⁹ The usual technique for manufacturing a basket was twining.

History: Both Spanish Army Captain Pedro Fages and Franciscan Padre Francisco Garces passed through Yokut territory in the late 18th century, but little impact was felt from Europeans until an epidemic in 1833 may have destroyed up to 75 percent of the population.¹⁰ Total disaster followed the American

their lands. The surviving remnant of the Southern Valley Yokuts formed the basis for Indian occupancy of the Sebastian Military Reserve (also known as the Tejon Reservation) that figures prominently in the history of Fort Tejon.

However, not all of these people settled on the Tejon Reservation. Many fled after a year or two to live on the outskirts of the reserve, or in their mountainous homeland. Some took refuge with "sympathetic" white settlers who protected them, but also used them as vaqueros or farm laborers. Other Indians eked out an existence in little villages, growing garden plots, and working as seasonal laborers for the Anglo ranchers, or for the U.S. Army. One village (rancheria) which never relocated existed at the bottom of the Canada de la Uvas. The villagers worked small truck crop gardens, and sold their produce and their labor to the U.S. Army. The army, or civilian storekeeper Homer Chase who settled nearby, in turn, protected them to a degree. When the army withdrew, the village was absorbed by the emerging Tejon Rancho.¹¹ The location of an Overland Mail Company relay station at Homer Chase's store, known as "Grapevine Station," brought numerous undesirable whites whom Chase was hard put to control. The army at Fort Tejon occasionally helped Chase, but at other times was ambivalent. It was the agent's problem to support the Indians.

In expanding westward, the American nation increasingly confronted the basic dilemma of how to reconcile the nation's ideological precepts with the unquestioned assertion of white settlers' rights to possess and use the land. Despite the theoretical belief that all men were endowed with natural rights to

life, liberty, and property, Americans convinced themselves of the morality of appropriating Indian territories. This was accomplished by conditioning the natural rights on the basis of land use. As John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, rationalized in 1802:

"But what is the right of the huntsman to the forest of a thousand miles over which he has accidentally ranged in quest of prey? Shall the liberal bounties of Providence to the race of man be monopolized by one of ten thousand for whom they were created?"¹².

This rationalization, coupled with racism and the image of white superiority, left the way clear to dispossess Native Americans of any land white people wanted.

Though American settlers in California reacted to Indian resistance with calls for their removal to the east side of the Sierras, or extermination on the spot, the federal government sought a morally palatable remedy, which was applied first in the southern San Joaquin Valley, at the Sebastian Military Reserve. (The terms Sebastian Military Reserve, Sebastian Reserve, Sebastian Indian Reserve, Tejon Indian Reserve, Tejon Military Reserve, and Tejon Reserve are synonymous.)

The federal remedy consisted of several policies:

1. Facilitate removal of Indians from lands wanted by white people.

2. Prevent or restrain Indian resistance to loss of territories.

3. Minimize points of friction between Indians and whites by limiting direct contacts.
4. Protect Indians from genocidal attack.
5. Provide the means of immediate and long-term Indian survival through emergency rations and opportunities to convert from hunting-gathering to agriculture.

These federal policies were to be implemented by stationing troops at suitable locations in California, and by creating reservations for Native Americans on land not coveted by settlers.

The army, often trapped between squabbling government agencies, discharged its duties with respect to facilitating white settlement and restraining Indian resistance. The other side of the Indian policy, which looked toward amelioration of the Indians' plight in a reservation setting, was a dismal failure. The failure resulted from the differences between Indian policy rhetoric and actions. No commitment was ever made sufficient to the need. As the experience of the Indians of the southern San Joaquin Valley would show, the first priority of the government -- reflecting the sentiments of its citizens -- was the needs of the Euro-American newcomers, not the Native Americans.

In sum, the dilemma of the federal Indian policy in California was that a plan to solve the Indian problem within an acceptable moral framework received very weak support, in contrast to the policy of opening all lands to white settlement, and removing the Indians by force, if deemed necessary.

The Sebastian Military Reserve

The Sebastian (or Tejon) Reserve presents an excellent case study in the failure of federal Indian policy in California.

In 1853, the federal government considered a budget which should have provided \$250,000 to solve the Indian problem in California by moving Indians out of areas the whites wanted, and onto five "military reservations" to be carved out of the public domain in the state. The funds were earmarked only for removal and subsistence costs, not for the purchase of land which might be held in private hands. Edward F. Beale, the Indian Superintendent for California at the time, had the responsibility for putting the program into effect.

A major problem facing Superintendent Beale, a former Naval lieutenant and veteran of the Mexican War, was that the land, much of it in California, that was suitable by eastern American concepts, was already claimed by Mexican land grants now moving into federal courts for settlement, or had been claimed, rightfully or after the fact, by American settlers. Everywhere he looked, Beale found claimants who considered the land theirs, or who had recently

staked a claim, hoping the government would be forced to buy them out at a tidy profit. If the government did not want to purchase the land, then these settlers were ready to rent at outrageous amounts.

The congressional appropriation was inadequate for the job. Beale found no suitable federal land, so he situated the first of these reserves on land in the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley that was already included in Mexican land grants, but seemed empty. By October 1853, he had spent half of his total appropriation moving a small number of Indians to the reserve, and buying expensive livestock and equipment necessary to get it started. None of the other four reservations contemplated in the 1853 appropriation was established.

In 1854, Beale named the reserve in honor of U.S. Senator William K. Sebastian of Alabama, chairman of the important Indian Affairs Committee. Hopefully, this would help the project, especially if Senator Sebastian was flattered, and took an active interest. The senator was not flattered, and he took no interest in California's Indian problems.

Beale planned a reserve which would cover about 75,000 acres, in part on the following land grants: Rancho el Tejon, Rancho Castac, Rancho la Liebre, and Rancho los Alamos y Agua Caliente. The reserve was probably intended to be ultimately divided into two or perhaps three reservations, but in conformity with the 1853 appropriation, it was reduced to about 25,000 acres, and later was scaled back to include only 8,000 acres. Finally, in 1859, the proposed reserve was abolished without ever being legally established. By that time,

Beale owned the land of Rancho La Liebre, and was considering expansion into other land grants of the area. An adjoining land grant, Rancho Castac, was owned by Beale's business partner, Samuel A. Bishop.

The following historic quotations explain the motivation behind the reservation system with respect to moral concerns for treatment of the Indians:

I...endeavored to make them sensible of the difference between a certain and reliable means of support by the produce of their own labor, and the exceedingly precarious one of dependence upon the spontaneous productions, of the soil; and that even this mode of existence, precarious as it is, was becoming still more uncertain by the rapid increase of our white population." Beale was making a report on a meeting he had with chiefs of the San Joaquin Valley, at which he argued the case for their moving into the Tejon reserve.

"By the encroachment of the white man they have been driven from their habitations, and their means of living entirely cut off. There seems then to be no alternative which humanity would sanction but to provide them with the necessary tools and implements, and suitable instruction to enable them to obtain a support by their own labor on your lands reserved for that purpose."¹⁴

"The plan contemplated (under the 1853 Act) is in my opinion the only practical one for preserving the Indians of this State from destruction. Unless they can be gathered together, and placed under military protection, we shall have a bloody war, which will result in the extermination of the race." John B. Miller responded to a request from Beale for his opinion of the military reserve plan.¹⁵

"The location of the reservation is, in my judgment, a good one — the best that could have been made. The soil is good, and will adapt to the cultivation of such products as are necessary for Indian subsistence. There is an abundance of oak timber at a convenient distance, and plenty of red-wood and pine in the mountains, at accessible points within fifteen miles. The lake within the limits of the reservation affords an abundant supply of fish of a good quality. Game is plenty, and a hunter, at ordinary wages, will furnish meat as cheaply as the beef that is now issued to the Indians. It is more remote from the present

settlements of our citizens, and will not, I think, for a long time to come be a barrier even to the progressive and laudable spirit of our people in the settlement of new and remote portions of our territory."

"If the Indians are to be allowed any resting-place within the limits of the state, no attention, in my opinion, ought to be given to the clamor that might be raised against this location, as tending to embarrass the settlement and prosperity of the state."¹⁶

Despite the high hopes and optimistic reports of Superintendent Beale which accompanied creation of the Sebastian Reserve, a combination of government neglect, poor funding, and dishonest agents set the reserve on a downhill course. Beale's poor and haphazard bookkeeping of government money allowed critics to swarm after him until he was dismissed.

Beale had at first anticipated thousands of Indians flocking voluntarily to the reserve, lured by the prosperity he thought the Indians would achieve through stock raising or farming. A period of drought years in the latter half of the 1850s contributed to consistently disappointing harvests. The following table shows the stagnation, at best, of the reserve's history:

1854: 2,500 Indians on the reserve; 2,000 acres in wheat, 500 acres in barley, 150 acres in corn.¹⁷

1854: 700 Indians on the reserve; 1,500 acres in cultivation.¹⁸

1854: 600 Indians on the reserve.¹⁹

1856: 693 Indians on the reserve; 475 acres in wheat, 200 acres in barley, 156 acres in corn.²⁰

1858: 650 Indians on the reserve.²¹

1859: 600 Indians on the reserve.²²

Furthermore, the agents' reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. over the years indicated that Beale's initial reports of the size of the Indian population were exaggerations, and that at the time the reserve was established, only about 350 Indians were already living there, and were already growing food crops in small plots. No schools were ever built on the reserve, the number of government workers, many useless, was not cut back, and all attempts to successfully increase tillable acreage failed in the face of the continuing drought. The agents, such as "Colonel" James Vineyard, took the best land for their own farms. The lack of legal title to the land severely restrained investment in construction and development, except that which benefitted the agent, leaving the reserve and the Indians living there in a state of constant uncertainty. The ideal of converting the Indians from seasonal food gathering to settled agriculture was never realized. Only their skill in gathering foods off the reserve or finding work enabled the Native American occupants of the Sebastian Reserve to live there through the decade. Also, the failure of the Indians to produce large amounts of surplus food and forage caused the army to look elsewhere for supplies. The expected income for the reserve failed to materialize as the army sought out white suppliers of commissary rations, such as beef or mutton, or quartermaster forage for public animals.

In mid-1864, many of the remaining Indians of the now defunct Sebastian Military Reserve were removed to the Tule Reservation, while others proceeded to work for the area's American owners and operators, of whom Edward F. Beale

was now predominant. Indian Affairs Superintendent Austin Wiley wrote in 1864 concerning the reserve:

"I have...directed him (the local agent) to collect as many of the Indians from the vicinity of Fort Tejon and from the Tejon farm as practicable, and take them to the Tule River farm, which appears to be the only place in the district where anything is being raised for their subsistence, and the only place where they can live in peace."²³

Many of the Indians directed to the Tule River farm were not locals to the valley; they had not lived in this area long. The Indians of which Superintendent Austin Wiley spoke were in reality survivors of the prisoners who had been tricked into surrendering in the Owens Valley, and had been forced-marched over the Walker Pass-Kern River trail in 1863 by federal troopers of the 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, a U.S. government organization. This had been a tragic betrayal of the terms by which the Owens Valley Paiutes had submitted to white superior military forces. Many of the Indians had died; others had survived only because they quickly fled homeward, or were fed by merciful white army officers who stuck their necks out against army bureaucracy. As one agent put it: "The Indians fled faster than they could starve under government control."

Establishing Fort Tejon

Two separate but convergent needs led to founding of Fort Tejon: the U.S. Army was interested in finding a better location for a military post than isolated Fort Miller, located on the upper San Joaquin River, and the federal Indian

policy put into effect by E. F. Beale when the Tejon Reservation was set up in 1853 envisioned an important role for U.S. troops.

1. The need for a more convenient post site than Fort Miller

In 1851, the army established Fort Miller in the foothills of the Sierras, on the south bank of the San Joaquin River, to control Indian-white confrontations in the middle San Joaquin Valley and surrounding foothills. But the location presented extreme difficulties. It was 140 miles from its nearest supply depot at Stockton, and not in the vicinity of any "hostile Indians," or near the Indian reservation, "the Fresno Farm," that it was supposed to protect.

Spurred by the recommendations of Captain Thomas Jordan, Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Miller, the army began looking for an alternative site further south, where the need for troops was expected to be greater.²⁴

2. Protection for the Sebastian Reserve

Federal Indian policy as instituted by the U.S. government called for Indians to be placed on military reserves. In effect, this meant that the reservations would be directly under the control of the army, with the Indians concentrated there for ease in controlling and protecting them. Each of the contemplated reservations in the 1853 legislation (of which the Sebastian Reserve was the only one created) required a military presence. By the summer of 1853, the

army was investigating the feasibility of a new post in the Tejon Pass (Tejon Creek Pass) vicinity. Superintendent Edward F. Beale was also busily seeking a site at the same time.

By early summer 1853, the army was seeking a location in the southern San Joaquin Valley to replace Fort Miller. With confirmation of Beale's plan for Native American reservations in southern California, the Department of the Pacific also sought a location for an army post to guard the reserve. In the early spring of 1854, the military wheels were put into motion. A very small dragoon (cavalry) company was moved out of Oregon, reinforced at Benicia, and relocated at Fort Miller, while Captain Jordan selected a site at the foot of Tejon Pass, and prepared for movement of massive amounts of freight from Benicia to Stockton to Fort Miller, and onto the new site on Tejon Creek. Brevet Major James L. Donaldson, a very sickly man suffering from chronic diarrhea, replaced Captain Jordan, and was assigned the task of creating the new post. As the military effort gathered speed, Beale was voicing his opinion that he did not need the military at the new reserve. What Beale was not aware of was that he had been replaced as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California. The new superintendent, Thomas J. Henley, a former San Francisco postmaster, was also opposed to the army post. The Sebastian Reservation was then reduced to a proposal to encompass land amounting to 25,000 acres near the modern city of Arvin, California. It was never legally established, however.

When Donaldson arrived at the reserve, he found a small, deserted army camp already established, just west of the mouth of Tejon Pass. He listened to the concerns of Superintendent Henley, considered that a second reserve was planned about 20 miles northwest of the Sebastian Reservation, considered the tremendous expense of freighting everything the army would need from Stockton, considered the reports he had read from the Williamson Railroad survey of 1853, and decided against the selected site for the post at Tejon Pass. This created an immediate, futile protest from Captain Thomas Jordan, the quartermaster at Fort Miller, who had selected the "Camp Tejon" site.

Major Donaldson looked elsewhere, and found his site 17 miles away, up the narrow, twisting Canada de las Uvas, at a location known as "Travelers' Rest," or "Bear Springs Camp." Here, he established "Camp Canada de las Uvas," now known as Fort Tejon. Donaldson had convinced himself that Tejon Pass was not the road of the future. He wrote that he had developed the idea that this "Pass de las Uvas" was "directly on the emigrant trail from Santa Fe to the Colorado and thence through to Los Angeles and Tulare Valley to Stockton and the northern and southern mines." It was a perfect position from which to "check outbreaks of the Indians on the Sebastian Military Reserve: to overawe neighboring thieving tribes: to prevent collisions between them and the emigrants." Building materials were close at hand, as was suitable grazing, and the fort would be much closer to the "sea coast either at Santa Barbara or San Pedro from whence supplies must be drawn." And it was obvious that through this pass "the Pacific Rail Road will enter into the Tulare Valley" (San Joaquin Valley).

Donaldson had located his new camp in early August, and he then diverted the detachments of Company A dragoons from their assigned destination at Tejon Creek to the Canada de las Uvas. On August 18, 1854, 1st Lieutenant Thomas F. Castor led the first detachment into camp, and established a garrison.

By the time Brevet 2nd Lieutenant Alfred E. Latimer, 4th Infantry, led his detachment of dismounted dragoons into Camp Canada de las Uvas five days later, Donaldson, in a frenzy of energy, had drawn up plans for a post, and issued contracts for supplies, building materials, forage, beef, and labor. That same week, he oversaw preparations to alter the freight route from Stockton to the canyon, to a route connecting the camp to Santa Barbara. Then, he departed the post, leaving a civilian as superintendent of construction. He reported himself sick at San Francisco, had his case reviewed by an army doctor, obtained a medical sick leave, and departed for Baltimore, Maryland. He had been in California only six months.

At a later time, writers, unaware of Donaldson's reasons for putting the post in the current location, assumed that the location of Fort Tejon was rationally chosen to guard a pass that Indian livestock rustlers and horse thieves frequented, or that the Grapevine Pass was the connecting link between the Central Valley and Southern California. They often prepared detailed written monographs on why the fort was put where it then existed. These writers, failing to examine government documents in the National Archives, then produced erroneous decisions on the location of the post, and why it was garrisoned.

Today, Grapevine Canyon forms a part of the main highway linking northern and southern California, so it is understandable that visitors might assume that Fort Tejon was located at a strategic crossroads or mountain pass. It was not.

The following historic quotations substantiate the absence of the idea that Fort Tejon was sited in order to control a strategic mountain pass:

"I shall never be able to understand why the Government located this valley for a permanent Post. It is a hundred miles from anywhere in a mountain gorge where the variations of temperature are killing to the most healthy constitution."²⁵

"The establishment of a Military post at the Tejon reservation, so-called, was designed in 1854, at the time I made an inspection of this Department, desired me in connection with the Indian Agent at that time Mr. Beal [Beale], and Assistant Quartermaster Captain Gordon [Jordan], to select a suitable site for the post, and we fixed on a site some 20 miles from this point, in the Valley, near the Indian reservation; which was deemed a strategic, as well as a pleasant, and a comfortable, and suitable place. At that time I could see no valid objections to it, and I have since my arrival at Tejon, visited it again, and am of the same opinion still, and I believe it a much more suitable location than the present site. The road thro' the canon there is better and nearer to Los Angeles. Why it was not adopted as originally selected I cannot say."²⁶

Fort Tejon joined the roll call of military posts, both permanent and temporary, that were established by the 1850s-1860s in California. Together, these posts served to establish the army's influence over Indians and the Indian "problem" in the first two decades after the American conquest.

There was some early confusion over what to call the new army post. Some transferred the name of the camp on Tejon Creek to Grapevine Canyon (i.e., "Camp Tejon"), and occasionally spelled it "Camp Tehone" and "Camp Tehon." Others used the title "Camp Canada de las Uvas," given by Major Donaldson. This location name was used in official correspondence during the first several months of the post existence. The issue was resolved by feisty, diminutive Brevet Major General John E. Wool, Department of the Pacific commander, who on September 12, 1854, named the post in no uncertain terms: "This post, situated at the Canada de las Uvas, will be called Fort Tejon."

Shortly thereafter, in early October, Brevet Lt. Colonel Benjamin L. Beall, the senior Major of the 1st U.S. Dragoons and the second post commander, suggested that Fort Tejon was a confusing name, since it was not anywhere near the Tejon Reserve, pass, or creek, and that "Fort Le Beck" would be a more suitable title. General Wool's response has yet to be found, but obviously, Beall's suggestion was not followed.

During the next six years, construction of the post proceeded through a series of starts and stops. Weather at times curtailed construction, as did changes in governmental policies, financial crises, hiring and funding freezes, and occasional military activity. The vast majority of the work was accomplished by civilian labor, contracted on a monthly basis. The income from governmental labor, contracts, and payroll was a major boost for the local American economy.

Rumors of suggested moves or closure of the post usually caused an economic panic to affect both the surrounding agriculturists and the little civilian community of "Fort Tejon" that sprang up to the south, off the projected Fort Tejon military reserve. This townsite is located about 3/4 mile south of the park, and is today mostly paved over by the freeway. The proposed Fort Tejon military reserve was considered to be one square mile. Lt. Col. Beall suggested that it be two miles wide by eight miles long to keep liquor dealers away from the fort, but a military reserve was never declared by the government. Fort Tejon, the military post, became a little island squatting on civilian-owned land. The post commanders, however, acted as if a reserve had been declared, and kept civilians at arm's length. Even Samuel A. Bishop, who bought Rancho Castac in 1859, acted as if a true military post had been legally created by the U.S. Government.

Just exactly when the army came to an agreement with the landowners (the army was squatting) is unknown. A copy of the agreement and its terms has yet to be found; what is known is that the owners — in this case Samuel A. Bishop, the owner of Rancho Castac, received the developments and improvements as payment for the rent.²⁷

Ultimately, more than 40 military buildings graced the post, plus two or more structures belonging to the post sutler (trader), George C. Alexander. Many of these structures had associated outbuildings, such as privies, woodsheds, pigeon and chicken coops, etc. The Overland Mail Company established a station at the fort in 1858. The station was at Alexander's store. Not identified,

but mentioned in period literature, were the sheds, barns, and stables associated with the Overland Mail at Alexander's store. Alexander's store also housed the telegraph relay point once the line was completed from San Francisco to Los Angeles in October 1860. The fort was then connected electrically with the outside world.

The Army Garrison of Fort Tejon

The regular army garrisoned Fort Tejon with various companies of the 1st U.S. Dragoons, and, for a brief period in 1857 and early 1858, by a detachment from the 3rd Artillery, serving as infantry. In July 1856, headquarters of the 1st U.S. Dragoons was ordered to Fort Tejon from Fort Union, New Mexico; it arrived in mid-December 1856, after a long, dangerous desert march. During the dragoons' nearly seven-year stay, they served in various routine and not-so-routine duties. Primarily, Fort Tejon was designated to protect the Indians of the Tejon (Sebastian) Reserve, and to serve as a police force for the Indian agent. The dragoons also served as enforcers of civil law when their presence was requested by the local Los Angeles County authorities, and they attempted to block the horse-stealing forays of the eastern desert Indians.

On several occasions, the dragoons were called upon by department headquarters at Benicia or San Francisco to campaign against the Indians. In the spring of 1856, attacks against hungry Indians by local American ranchers in the area east of modern day Visalia caused the natives to fight back. A small half company of foot artillery was called to the scene from Fort Miller. Dragoons

assigned to a patrol of the Mojave Desert were recalled, sent to the Tejon Reserve, recalled again, and then marched to the area of conflict, known as "the Four Creeks Region." The "war" was over by the time the dragoons arrived.

While scouting for "hostiles" who had fled to the mountains, one dragoon trooper drowned. It was the only military casualty of the conflict, known today as the Tule River War.

Between January 1 and 16, 1859, dragoons were sent to the Colorado River to escort a Major William Hoffman, who was attempting to locate a site for a new army post. On reaching the river, the troops were confronted by a large number of "war-like" Mojave Indians in the area of the Beaver Pond, or slough, near the site known as Beale's Crossing. Hoffman unleashed his dragoons onto the Mojaves. The troopers, veterans of the Indian wars in New Mexico, armed with new rifled Sharps carbines, knocked 12 to 14 Mojaves down before the Indians withdrew into the brush along the river. Since the troopers ultimately withdrew and departed the next day, the Mojave may have considered themselves the victors. It was, however, the first time they had battled regular troops; it would not be the last. Hoffman would be back with a full-scale campaign of foot troops, originating at Fort Yuma. Hoffman's campaign was bloodless, and he established "Fort Mojave" on the Arizona side of the Colorado River.

In the spring of 1860, Brevet Major James Henry Carleton took his Company K, 1st Dragoons, reinforced by part of Company B, out onto the Mojave Road, to break up suspected groups of Native American horse thieves. The Paiutes had

grown bold, attacking emigrants and mail carriers, and raiding the fringes of the Los Angeles Basin for horses. Several whites had been killed, and Carleton had been told to put an end to it. During the first few days of scouting, five or more Indians were killed, while four troopers were wounded, one very seriously. In the excitement of one chase, one Company B dragoon had shot another in the shoulder with his pistol. The dragoons built several earthen redoubts along the Mojave and Salt Lake routes, did a tremendous amount of scouting across the desert, one patrol going as far as Las Vegas, and finally held peace conferences with Indians who came in to treat with Carleton. The campaign ended in early July 1860.²⁸

Other duties included suppression and control of Indians outraged by white aggression on or off the Tejon Reserve. One such incident occurred early in the fort's existence, in November 1854, when a former government teamster killed an Indian on the Tejon Reserve, then fled to Gordon's Ferry on the Kern River. Gordon's Ferry was a short distance upstream from the modern Bakersfield-Oildale highway bridge. Indians from the Tejon Reserve followed, and "attacked" the shack where the teamster was hiding. Another Indian was killed. The natives on the reserve threatened mutiny, and while the teamster fled to the army post for protection, Brevet Lt. Colonel Beall sent 2nd Lt. Alfred E. Latimer and 40 dragoons to the reserve to quell the problem. Short of horses, the troops had to borrow mules from the quartermaster, the very same Lt. Latimer, for their ride to the reservation. Lt. Latimer put down the revolt without further bloodshed.

Several times more, in the next seven years, troopers rode or marched on foot to the reserve to rescue the agent from belligerent natives, or to arrest thieves or murderers. There were also unproductive pursuits of horse and cattle thieves, dreary escorts of quartermaster trains supplying desert outposts, an escort to a paymaster bound from Los Angeles to Utah, and, on one occasion in 1858, escorting E. F. Beale and his camels on Beale's return to the Colorado River from Cajon Pass. The real purpose for the escort was to examine Mormon activities along the Mohave Road. It was a time of pending war with the colony in Utah. The dragoons discovered there was "no dangerous" Mormon activity along that route. The remainder of the time, the troops spent in garrison, busy and bored with the mundane routines of daily army life, which included building and repairing the post structures.

The Camel Experiment

Spurred by a hope for improved and economical transport across the arid west after the territorial expansion of the Mexican-American War, the U.S. Army imported camels in the mid-1850s. Fort Tejon played a small role in this experiment, after some of the camels were taken to its vicinity in 1857, used by Samuel A. Bishop, and eventually placed directly in the post's care in November 1859. While the truth about them is interesting enough, fanciful legend has usually overshadowed the story. It is, therefore, appropriate at this point to examine briefly the myth and the reality of the camels and the army at Fort Tejon. Over developed romantic fiction has the army using the camels to haul freight, regularly to carry the mail, and for active patrols

against bandits and hostile Indians. Reputedly, Fort Tejon was the headquarters of the "Camel Corps." In reality, very little of this actually happened or was true.

The documentable facts are: Edward F. Beale, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, and his partner, Samuel A. Bishop, used the camels to re-explore, survey, and construct the "Central Wagon" (35th parallel) route, under contract with the U.S. Government. Beale lost three camels, but never reported the fact. Bishop used the majority of the camels to haul freight for this project; on one occasion east of the Colorado River, he and his civilian packers mounted a camel charge to route Mojave warriors that were interfering with the road building crews. On one occasion, early in 1858, a reinforced company of dragoons did escort Beale's return to the Colorado River; Beale used ten of the camels to haul supplies for his mules to the river, but sent them back to Bishop's ranch after he crossed the Colorado River. The army, on the other hand, used six-mule wagons to haul its supplies and forage, and traveled one day ahead of Beale's party. They reached the river 20 hours before Beale, and stopped a river steamer exploring the Colorado. Beale later took credit for all that transpired.

On November 17, 1859, the army at Fort Tejon took charge of the camels from Bishop. The post quartermaster quickly discovered that most of the camels were in poor physical shape, with sore backs, and that it was very expensive to feed 28 camels on hay and barley. In early March 1860, they were moved to a rented

grazing area twelve miles from the post, under the care of two herders (Hadji Ali and Georges Caralambo, known respectively as "Hi-Jolly" and "Greek George").

and now no longer

One of the government projects for the western experiment of the camels was to see if they would breed and procreate in the far western territory. The camels, with males and females intermixed, proved to the army that they could procreate, and produce young, strong, healthy camels. The herd continued to grow, if slowly. There is a great deal of nonsense written about the brutality of army camel herders to their charges. Camels were supposedly shot dead, or bludgeoned to death, by their herders or packers. The army took a dim view of herders or packers destroying government property. Camels were expensive, and if a herder or camel packer would have killed a camel, he would have paid for it by stoppages against his salary. An examination of herders and packers salaries in government employment records revealed no such incident. The death of each camel (those few that died before 1864, when they were sold) is documented in government quartermaster records in the National Archives.

There is also a great deal of undocumented story-telling on how army camels frightened and routed herds of government horses, overturning wagons or dumping troopers on the hard ground. Attempts to confirm these stories have not proven fruitful. Rather, army reports indicated how regularly the animals blended together in the same corrals or fields, and tolerated each other with natural ease. When the camels were introduced to the government mule corrals at the Fort Tejon Depot in November 1859, the quartermaster reported no panic, no

tumult; in fact, he was surprised at how easily the animals adapted to one another. The camels, showing effects from hard labor, primarily wanted to eat, and they consumed expensive oats, barley, and hay at alarming rates.

Brevet Major James H. Carleton of Company K, 1st Dragoons refused to use the camels for his Mojave River expedition in the spring of 1860. The camels, having only joined the army in November 1859, and moved to a grazing camp in March 1860, had not yet recovered from the hard usage of Samuel Bishop, who had worked them to haul supplies to Beale's road expedition, his ranch, and to merchants in the civilian town of Fort Tejon from New San Pedro and Los Angeles. The camels remained at the grazing camp 12 miles east of the fort under the care of two civilian herders, and a small detachment of soldiers to protect the herders.

The first official test by the army in California for camels was conducted by Captain Winfield S. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster in Los Angeles, in an attempt to cut the expense of messenger service between Los Angeles and the recently established Fort Mojave on the Colorado River. This trial, in September 1860, featured the camel herder Hadji Alli ("Hi Jolly"), riding a camel like a pony express rider, carrying dispatches for Fort Mojave. One camel dropped dead from exhaustion at the Fishponds (modern-day Daggett), while a second attempt to use an "express camel" killed it at Sugar Loaf (modern-day Barstow). The army discovered that while camels died, and it was cheaper, the camels were no faster than the two-mule buckboard in service under contract to

it closed. Ultimately, Beall, and the weather, saved Fort Tejon. Colonel Beall pushed construction to meet his image while he was at the post, and when he returned from a long sick leave of absence, he found that the post had not grown to his anticipation, and pushed construction once again. He was not distracted by government economy drives or lack of money. Beall wanted a suitable post for himself and his dragoons. Ironically, when Lt. Col. Beall became acting Department of the California (formerly the Pacific) commanding officer in October 1860, it was he who demanded that all construction work stop at Fort Tejon, along with every other army post under his command. Work on all the buildings stopped, except where it could be done by soldiers on daily duty, without buying any additional construction material.

The second factor, the weather, also saved Fort Tejon from closure, by default.

In 1855, Southern California entered a period of drought. In many areas, the crops failed. The seed barely sprouted before it withered and died in the blistering heat. There was rain, and snow, but not enough water, except along the creeks and streams of the lower San Joaquin Valley: the very northern end of the Southern California district. The Army in California conceived a plan to move the fort southward to San Bernardino or San Gorgonio Pass, on the Gateway to the central Mojave desert. But the rainless weather made it too expensive. Only at Fort Tejon could feed for several hundred horses and mules be procured at anything like a reasonable price.

Brevet Major General John E. Wool, Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy, 1st Dragoons, and Brevet Brigadier General Newman S. Clarke, Colonel, 6th Infantry, all tried to close the post. Wool's attempt was short-lived; ill health and military problems in Oregon detracted him. Colonel Fauntleroy's command was short-lived. He was only temporarily holding the office; nevertheless, he got the motion going, and he was aided by the earthquake of January 9, 1857. What hurt his effort was his attempt to move his entire regiment of 1st Dragoons to Winchester, Virginia, his home town, for a total reorganization.

General Clarke was the most definite proponent of closing the fort. Clarke was panicked by earthquakes, which he called "volcanic disturbances," and knew that if he kept dragoons at the fort, falling buildings would kill the expensive American horses used by the troopers. But, Clarke took command of California in the midst of the deepest part of the drought, already two years old. There were no dams or reservoirs which would relieve later 20th-century generations from the true effects of drought. Clarke favored moving his dragoons to "the wooded, grassy plains of San Bernardino," a phrase he had acquired from a book, written by a biologist who visited the area in the wettest spring in memory. When Clarke pointed at the map of San Bernardino, his department quartermaster shook his head, "No". Like it or not, Fort Tejon was the only area where fodder and barley for the numerous horses and mules needed for operation could be purchased from productive farmers. Even grain for animals, bought in Los Angeles by returning patrols, was often grain grown in the lower San Joaquin Valley, along its watered river bottoms.

General Clarke kept up his demand, sending inspector after inspector into the San Bernardino area, and refusing to believe their reports. Finally, in mid-1859, during the Colorado River campaign, Clarke visited his "wooded, grassy plains," near San Bernardino, and saw for himself the truth. His plans to move Fort Tejon died, and the post was allowed to continue — for a little while.

Army Civilians

A large and varied group of civilians worked at Fort Tejon. The majority were employed by the Quartermaster Department, while a much smaller number worked for the Commissary of Subsistence. The numbers of men fluctuated between three or four and a high of 69. They performed various tasks in construction of the fort buildings. There were also Indian and Mexican adobe makers, common laborers who dug foundations of the buildings, and carried and set heavy stone blocks. One group of Indian laborers helped to construct several corrals in the depot area of the fort, while another group worked as teamsters on a seasonal basis, cutting and hauling hay to the fort.

The majority of the men were white Anglo-Saxons of American or European origin. Their work was both technical and of the common laborer. The quartermasters hired carpenters, plasterers, masons, blacksmiths, teamsters, wheelwrights, herders, expressmen, and laborers. In the more senior positions, the employees were chief herders, wagonmasters, superintendents, forage masters, storekeepers, and clerks who worked directly with the quartermaster, as accountant,

, secretary, inventory manager, and general assistant. Surprisingly, only a few civilian cooks were hired. Most of the civilians who drew army food in bulk (a ration per day) at the fort were expected to shift for themselves.

Living conditions and camp locations are seldom mentioned in period communications. The men must have lived at first in tents, and often, for years, groups of workers continued to live under canvas. In 1859, a group of Mexican and American adobe makers lived in a tent cluster near or in front of the bakery. As the village of "Fort Tejon" grew beyond the one-room tent saloon that first marked its existence, civilian employees must have moved the three-quarters of a mile south, and taken up residency in either the hotels, or the various one-room shacks which often dotted the outskirts of this type of town. Each morning, the men walked, or "commuted," to work. Some of the civilians lived at their work sites. Haying crews lived in the meadows rented from Samuel A. Bishop. Herders of government livestock, mules, horses, and commissary beef cattle, and later the camels, lived in tent camps overlooking the pasture land, also rented from John F. Cuddy or Sam Bishop. At first, these grazing camps were in or near Cuddy Valley, and local settlers like James Gorman (founder of the village of modern Gorman) and John F. Cuddy, who settled "Cuddy Valley" and surrounding uplands, were the senior herders. They had graduated from common laborers and teamsters into the rank of herder. At the grazing camps, there were also small detachments of troopers or artillery doughboys who guarded the civilians and their herds from thieves and grizzly bears, but also tended their own company horses and mules.

At the sawmill on "Pinery Mountain," what is most likely today the ski recreation area on Mount Pinos, was located a tent camp to house the loggers, teamsters, bullwhackers (oxen drivers), mechanics, carpenters, and sawyers who operated the horse-powered Page Sawmill. Once again, the camp had to provide its own cook, even though each man received one ration (three meals) a day in government-issued food as part of the salary.

The Page Sawmill of Fort Tejon

On July 20, 1854, Captain Thomas Jordan, Asst. Quartermaster at Fort Miller, California, transferred to Brevet Major James L. Donaldson one complete Page Sawmill. This government property had been forwarded by wagon to Fort Miller, and was delivered to Captain Jordan by receipted invoice of quartermaster stores received. When Major Donaldson prepared to leave Fort Miller on his way to Tejon Pass to establish the new army camp, he took possession of the property, which included one separate inventory for the sawmill. Donaldson, plus his escort, transferred from Fort Miller on July 20, but did not actually take up the march until July 22.

Inventory of Sawmill

"Page" Circular Sawmill

44 inch saw blade	1
50 inch saw blade	1
Cant hooks, pair	1
Cast steel files	12
Wrenches	1
Punches	1

Lone rollers with revolving wedges	
Lace leather, sides 1/2	
Rack pinions	
Spur wheels	1
Studs and rollers	3
Horse powers with round frame	
Nine inch belting	40 feet
Feed pinions	3
Doubletress	6

Plus added on to the inventory was:
73 1/2 yards of duck canvas.

Later, Donaldson acknowledged a certificate of contract from Alexander ("Alex") Ball, an operator of a sawmill on the upper San Joaquin River, and authorized pay on October 5, 1854 for six oxen to haul timber to the new mill. At the same time, Donaldson had acknowledged a series of contracts for a second delivery of adobe bricks, at two cents each, for 15,500 adobe bricks.

Donaldson signed these receipts after his return to San Francisco in September 1854.

Donaldson was only at Fort Tejon a few days, and probably departed on August 12 or 13, 1854. He hired Patrick Fitzpatrick to drive him, via "ambulance" (a term for light wagon, and not a medical vehicle), to Santa Barbara.

Fitzpatrick drove Donaldson to Santa Barbara in good time to catch the northbound steamer (San Diego-San Pedro-Santa Barbara to San Francisco), for Donaldson reported at Department Headquarters on September 2. However, Fitzpatrick tarried at Santa Barbara, for on September 5, 1854, he purchased 400 pounds of hay from Mr. T. Moore of Santa Barbara, to feed the "government

mules attached to the ambulance." William Black, the Donaldson-appointed government shipping and receiving agent in Santa Barbara for the army at Canada de las Ovas, approved the purchase.

By January 1855, the mill was in full swing, producing about 800 board-feet of lumber daily. It had been moved to a better location about 12 miles from the fort, according to Captain Thomas Jordan, overall supervisor of construction, with "easy access", and there was a "very large quantity of very fine timber". Captain Jordan wished to convert the sawmill from horse power to water power. The mill operated on "Pinary Mountain" until January 1859. The timber was cut by soldiers and a few civilians. Two to six teamsters hauled the timber to the mill, and then hauled the rough sawn lumber, planks, and studs down off the mountain to the labor gangs at the fort. A millwright supervised the sawmill, and controlled four to eight laborers or soldiers working at the mill, producing and stacking lumber for shipping.

In early February 1859, the sawmill was moved to the fort, and a civilian millwright reestablished the machinery somewhere along the course of Grapevine Creek (the location is unknown). Here, the millwright Garrett Durland, who was also a carpenter, put the sawmill back into operation. There was another attempt to convert the mill to water power, but the quartermaster office at Benicia refused to approve the funds. The mill continued to convert timber hauled on wagon chassis by oxen to the fort into lumber for construction and repair. In the spring of 1861, the mill closed once and for all, and

ultimately was sold to local rancher John F. Cuddy, a former fort employee.

Cuddy moved the machinery back to Mount Pinos, and for years produced sawn lumber for the neighborhood.

The Civil War Re-Opens the Closed Fort

The prospects of civilian sectionalism between North and South tore at the Union of the United States for many years, and divided and worried the officers of the army. Some of these officers quickly decided their course of action.

One young Georgia officer, 2nd Lt. T. Leroy Napier, Jr., resigned in February 1860, and journeyed home. He soon joined a Macon militia unit, and was one of the first to go to war. The majority of officers attempted to remain apolitical, and kept in their hearts the strain of approaching disunion. As the news reached Fort Tejon of the departure of South Carolina from the Union, and the secession of other southern states, the pressure grew. A few began to court the new Confederate government in Montgomery, Alabama. First Lt. Henry B. Davidson, the regimental quartermaster, opened correspondence with the rebellious government seeking a staff appointment, advising that all mail be directed to his unsuspecting relations in San Francisco, but he did not resign his commission in the U.S. Army until June 11, 1861.

Others, even those of southern birth, resolved to stay with the Union, such as Captain J. W. Davidson, and 1st Lt. Benjamin F. "Grimes" Davis. Then came word of the firing on Fort Sumter.

With the certain news of armed rebellion by the southern states and the rumored threats of violence to Union factions in the Los Angeles basin in 1861, the government ordered closure of Fort Mojave on the Colorado River, and a few days later, of Fort Tejon. The Fort Tejon garrison was moved to guard Los Angeles, and in time, was transferred to the east. The date of abandonment is usually listed as June 15, 1861, but military activity continued for several weeks thereafter, as the civilian population attempted to scare up an Indian threat, and the Quartermaster Department closed the post. With the closure of the post, the civilian town of Fort Tejon died, and turned to dust.

With the first closure of Fort Tejon, the post passed into the temporary hands of S. A. Bishop, who apparently used the structures, but also neglected them. Bishop was soon involved in developing a ranch in the Owens Valley. The U.S. Army, in the form of federal California volunteers, reoccupied the fort in the late summer of 1863, and a garrison remained at the post until final abandonment on September 11, 1864. There is evidence of only minor repair work by the California volunteers, who really did not want to be there in the first place.

In the summer of 1863, the U.S. Army gained the upper hand in conquest of the Owens Valley over the Paiutes' determination to retain their valley and stop Euroamerican encroachment. The forces used by the U.S. Government (California-recruited federal volunteers) were numerically larger than any military force used in the valley before. Troops from Fort Tejon had visited and inspected the valley in 1859. But they did not remain. The California

volunteers of 1862-1863 came to conquer. At times, their course was marked by brutality. In the spring of 1863, a California cavalry unit moving to reinforce the garrison in Owens Valley took prisoner a band of Native Americans, who willingly gave up their few arms, and placed themselves in the protection of the California troops. These Indians were suspected of ambushes and depredations along what is now the route between Mojave and Red Rock Canyon. No proof of this suspicion was available. None was really needed. The troopers of the 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers, yearned to be known as "Indian-fighters." Teamsters across the mountains had been fired on. Reputed Indian ringleaders were singled out — almost all the grown males of the band — and they were shot or sabered to death. The company commander, Captain Moses McLaughlin, reported this as an "engagement in Kelso Canyon." It was not long before it was more commonly called the "Massacre of Kelso Canyon." It did not stop the sniping at teamsters traveling the sandy road of Fremont Valley, east of modern-day Mojave.

Meanwhile, the Owens Valley Paiutes were brought to bay. They surrendered conditionally. The conditions were ignored. Approximately 1,000 Indians, Paiutes from the Owens Valley and native people from the Coso and Panamint Mountains, were rounded up at Camp Independence, and ordered to be moved to the southern San Joaquin Valley. The army did not want to continue the expensive maintenance and resupply of faraway Camp Independence. No government Indian agent was willing to take charge of the Indians, nor did the returning settlers

want any Paiutes in the Owens Valley. The Indians were marched in forced drives out of the Owens Valley, around the southeastern edge of the Sierra, across Walker Pass, and down the Kern River canyon, to the hot plains below.

Part of a company of cavalry was dropped off at Kelso Canyon to watch over the "wild Indians" in the area, and to block escaping Paiutes eager to go home. Already, nearly 100 Indians had either slipped away to walk home, or had died along the track. When the caravan reached the San Joaquin Valley floor, there was a question of where to put them. Edward F. Beale, owner of Rancho Liebre, on which was situated the old Tejon Reserve, wanted "no wild Indians" on his ranch. He would, however, tolerate them for a sizable rent per head. Ultimately, 300 were sent to the Tejon Reserve, 300 went into camp down canyon from the decayed Fort Tejon, which was regarrisoned, and 300 more were sent to the area of the future Tule River Reserve, east of Porterville.

The question now at Fort Tejon was how to feed these people. The Indian agency pleaded an inability due to lack of funds. No agent was available to take charge of any of these Native Americans, and none showed an interest if assigned to take charge. The army officers at Fort Tejon evinced some humanity, and offered to feed their 300. Headquarters in San Francisco reminded the officers that the army, except in rare emergencies, did not feed Indians; the Indian Bureau fed Indians. Then, the army relented. Since these people could be considered as "prisoners of war," they could be fed to keep

them from becoming unruly and desperate. By this time, the garrison at Fort Tejon was already giving the prisoners a basic (scanty) ration, to keep them in place. To keep from starving, the Indians were fleeing and walking home.

The Paiutes continued to leave; the federal soldiers did not want to be at Fort Tejon, and their times of enlistment were growing short. They, like the Paiutes, wanted to go home. By the summer of 1864, the remaining Indian survivors had been transferred to Tule River. Then, the army decided that since Fort Tejon guarded no Indians, there was no longer a reason for Fort Tejon. It was abandoned.

civilian Use of Fort Tejon

In 1866, the Castac Rancho was purchased by Edward F. Beale, and became part of the Tejon Ranch. A very small civilian settlement appears to have existed at the former post, but by the 1870s, the civilians had shifted to Gorman's Station, now Gorman. It would also appear that, with the first closure of the post, the earlier relocation of the Overland Mail to a more northerly route, and the demise of the civilian Fort Tejon settlement, the main road through the canyon reverted to the old Antelope Valley route, out to the new gold discoveries in the Coso and Argus Mountains of the northeastern Mojave Desert, and to the new army post (Camp Independence) and civilian settlements of the Owens Valley. Travelers to the San Joaquin Valley would turn off the desert

route at Willow Springs to cross over the old Tejon Pass - Tejon Creek route. From the mid-1870s, the Tejon Ranch used the old fort as a sheep station. Fort Tejon as a military post passed from memory.

Local citizens of Bakersfield developed an interest in the preservation of old Fort Tejon, and calling themselves the Foxtail Rangers, began to visit the site. They received permission from the Tejon Ranch to see if anyone was really buried under the aging LeBec oak tree. In 1890, the Rangers dug open the grave and found a mauled skeleton. Satisfied, they reburied the remains and pondered who he had been. The story of Peter LeBeck or LeBec can be historically traced back to the early 1850s, when the LeBec Tree marked the site known as Teamster's Rest, but no one has ever produced a shred of evidence on who LeBec was, except a man killed by a grizzly bear. Legend, repeated often, has that he was a fur trapper, but that is conjecture. Fantastic stories have been created, would-be relatives have given interviews, and books have been printed, but to this day no one has offered a shred of proof concerning the man buried under the dying old oak tree. Whoever LeBec was remains unknown, and his skeleton still remains buried in its shallow grave.

out of that interest in the grave of LeBec came the first efforts at protecting the buildings and the historic site. The Rangers had little success as buildings were altered or torn down. But, their efforts developed interest concerning the old fort in future generations of Southern California.

Nearby is another burial, but this man's exact grave site is lost to history. On September 8, 1855, 1st Lieutenant Thomas F. Castor, who is given erroneous historical credit for locating Fort Tejon, died of tuberculosis. His death saved him from a black footnote in history. Castor, suffering from his disease, was also a compulsive alcoholic — possibly to kill the pain of the disease that was killing him. The young officer, a graduate of West Point, a veteran of the Mexican War and duty at Fort Snelling in Minnesota Territory, had come to California with his newly married bride in 1852. He had served in northern California and Oregon Territory, in conditions which had not helped his sickly constitution. He was a good officer, and his first sergeants, inherited and selected, often ran his company for him for months. In February 1854, he had been ordered to California to reorganize his company, gain replacements, and prepare to go to the southern San Joaquin for duty. While on a visit to San Francisco, Castor fell off the wagon; he got drunk, and then violently unconscious. Fellow officers reported him, and he was drawn up on General John E. Wool's carpet. His wife prepared an apologetic letter for him; he offered Wool his resignation, undated, but signed, stating that if he ever strayed again, Wool could date it and force him from the army. Under this cloud, Castor came to Fort Tejon, and garrisoned the new camp.

Junior lieutenants operated the company, while Castor struggled against the disease. He performed only one instance of field duty, a road survey in the early winter of 1854. In the summer of 1855, the Castors fled their tent home, pitched near the Lebec oak, and escaped to San Francisco, seeking additional medical help. They failed, and in August 1855, the Castors returned to Fort

Tejon. A few weeks later, Castor died. He was buried a hundred feet or so behind his tent, in a specially constructed coffin. Mrs. Castor had a wooden headboard erected, and hoped to move the body to Franklin, Pennsylvania, when she departed. Mrs. Castor lingered about Fort Tejon for more than a month, trying to prepare her travel arrangements, though she no longer had any privileges or rights under army custom. When she did depart, she could not afford to move her husband's body, and Thomas' remains were left at the post. In time, the officers of the regiment raised a fund, and from Los Angeles, procured an inscribed marble stone for the deceased lieutenant. An iron fence was constructed and put up around the grave.

As the decades passed following the army's abandonment of the post, the marble stone remained over Castor's grave. In time, the iron fence disappeared, and as the years passed, the stone itself was moved to the military part of the old fort's cemetery, which accidentally caused the disappearance of the actual grave site of Lieutenant Castor. In the 1950s, a well-meaning civic group repaired the stone, which had been split, and encased it in a rock cairn. Then, they moved it behind the newly reconstructed officers' quarters, at the top of the parade ground. A misinformed plaque honoring the enlisted soldiers still buried in the old post cemetery was also moved, and attached to the cairn. The plaque gives an erroneous listing of the men buried there. In 1988, Castor's stone was once again placed in the military cemetery, to mark the site until the day when Castor's forgotten last resting site is once again found.

In 1916, the local Native Sons of the Golden West bolstered the walls of the remaining buildings, which then numbered at least four. The real movement to save the fort began with the Fort Tejon Historical Research Committee, of Bakersfield, chaired by local architect Edwin Symmes. Symmes encouraged research, studies, and fund drives to stimulate interest in the fort. The National Park Service showed brief interest in the mid-1930s. Finally, in 1940, the then-California Division of Beaches and Parks accepted five acres as a gift from the Tejon Ranch. It was not until after World War II that the first staff was assigned to the park. Two hundred more acres were acquired in 1950, to protect the western viewshed of the unit.

Historic Structures and Sites

The primary existing facilities at Fort Tejon State Historic Park are the restored adobe buildings constructed by the army, the reconstructed officers' quarters along officers' row, and the archeological sites of the former garrison structures and features of this army post. It should be noted that historic Fort Tejon consisted of three zones:

1. The garrison of Fort Tejon, currently owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation, minus the second guard house.
2. The Quartermaster Depot of Fort Tejon.
3. The Sutler's Store Complex of George C. Alexander.

The last two areas are archeological in nature, and are located on private property. The site of the second guard house and the western portions of the depot of Fort Tejon are beneath the right-of-way of modern Interstate 5. And it should be remembered that Fort Tejon was a small island on top of a privately owned civilian land grant, with Mexican origins. No military reserve was ever declared for Fort Tejon.

The Department of Parks and Recreation owns the majority of the area associated with the garrison portion of the Fort Tejon complex. The garrison structures surrounded the approximately 400-foot by 400-foot parade ground. Fort Tejon was planned by Brevet Major James L. Donaldson, and used predominantly existing concepts of U.S. Army architecture, in vogue throughout the frontier movement of the 1820s-1840s period. There seems to be nothing of radical experimentation in Donaldson's plan. His original concept for the post layout was not followed due to changes in estimated troop strength. Captain Thomas Jordan, who loved to dabble in architectural experimentation, and who supervised construction from October 1854 until June 1855, made no apparent changes in Donaldson's plans. Captain Ralph W. Kirkham, the last quartermaster department officer at Fort Tejon (June 1855 to March 1857), made internal alterations, and converted the use of several buildings, but also did not seem to make any radical change. Adobe building construction was basically a new experience to all three, though Jordan had at least an introduction to it at Fort Yuma and Fort Miller. The task of actual construction supervision was left to two civilians, D. M. Kingsbury and Gabriel Allen. Other officers, such as Lieutenant William T. Magruder, Benjamin F. Davis, and Henry B. Davidson,

all of the 1st Dragoons as acting post quartermasters, were also involved in repair, reconstruction, and construction. They also made no radical changes in Donaldson's original plans.

The structures of Fort Tejon are basically of adobe, or are wooden-framed. They are rectangular in shape, with wooden-framed gable roofs using a mixture of mortise and tenon joint construction and nailed lathing to make a ceiling. The lath and furring strips were then plastered with a burnt lime putty plaster. The roofs were shingled either with San Francisco Bay area redwood or with local pine. In the adobe buildings, the floors of planks rested on joists inserted into the adobe, and pinned in place with wooden pegs. The adobe bricks were supplied by either civilian contractors, employed Indians, or soldier-laborers. All the remaining labor, such as masonry, carpentry, painting, etc., was performed by both civilian employees and extra-duty soldiers employed by the Quartermaster Department. The wooden structures were probably finished by nailing planks to the wooden frames. Lumber was supplied by a government-owned Pages circular sawmill, installed on modern-day Mount Pinos. All of the structures rested on stone foundations of either cut stone or rubble, which was hauled from quarry sites located off department property in Johnston Canyon, to the west of the park. The army hired professional civilian masons to dress and lay the stone foundations.

Not listed, but obviously located on the grounds surrounding the many residences at the fort, were outbuildings made of wood. These would include storage sheds, small wood sheds and stables for chickens, pigeons, or a milk

cow; privies were associated with the officers' homes and the hospital, and latrines for the enlisted men. In the late spring of 1857, Lt. Magruder, post quartermaster, reported that many backyard fences and buildings had not yet been built. Some officers' quarters did not yet have their own latrines, in the form of outhouses.

While a few contemporary sketches of Fort Tejon exist (i.e., Brevet Major E. D. Townsend, October 1855), only one map exists from the fort's army period. In February 1859, Colonel Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Department of the Inspector General, visited Fort Tejon for a biannual inspection. His inspection report was accompanied by several sketch maps showing the basic layout of Fort Tejon and the surrounding countryside. The map of the fort, not drawn to scale by Colonel Mansfield, is reproduced as Figure 3. Figure 4 shows this map updated to 1860, and numbered to correspond to the following building descriptions.

Beginning at the current visitor center, the following is an examination of the building sites and the restored and reconstructed structures which outline the parade ground.

1. Officers' Quarters. This is the site of a captain's quarters, an adobe house, which was apparently nearly finished in 1856. The building was a one and one-half story, three-room apartment, with a wide porch facing the front of the house, and a connecting porch on the rear. There were two rooms downstairs, separated by a narrow hallway, and a center room, with a sloping front and rear ceiling upstairs. The building was made of adobe

add to successive piles of . buildings new or . was present at building
brick resting on a stone foundation, with locally sawed pine framing for
doors, windows, and ceiling. The ceiling was covered with laths, and was
to be whitewashed as work progressed, using locally produced lime putty
mixed with water. The hip roof was framed with wood, and covered with
pine or cedar shingles. Both type of shingles were produced by local
contractors. Each house had a full length porch stretching across the
front, with wooden flooring and wooden steps leading to the porch and
doorway.

The structure was damaged in the January 1857 earthquake, and was rebuilt.

In 1857, Captain R. W. Kirkham lived here, and in 1861, 2nd Lieutenant
Samuel McKee and his recent bride occupied the structure. All that
remains of the building is a line of foundation stones along the front of
the structure. These stones are a schist-like metamorphic, typical of the
rough-quarried stones used throughout the garrison area. The remaining
stones are almost flush with the soil surface. Identification of this
structure is based on the Mansfield Map, and reports of damage caused by
the January 1857 earthquake. This is also the approximate site of a cabin
used to house seasonal employees during the early period of Department of
Parks and Recreation management at the fort.

2. Kitchen. At least four of the structures in the garrison area at Fort Tejon had associated detached structures used as kitchens. Started at the same time as the house noted above, this unfinished structure was also

damaged in January 1857. It was repaired. The only evidence of the detached kitchen associated with structure 1 is the low ridge of earth about 70 feet south of the front foundation line of structure 1.

The original kitchen was designed as a one-room adobe building, with a wooden framed roof of local shingles, either pine or cedar. It apparently had an open fireplace for cooking. This kitchen was identical to building (kitchen) No. 4. The kitchens were directly behind each quarters, and were connected by a shed to the back hallway door of the house.

3. Headquarters and Band. This adobe building, built in 1855-56, was originally used as officers' quarters, and then, in early 1857, was repaired and converted to an office for regimental headquarters and the quarters of the regimental band. Intending to return the structure to officers' quarters, the post commanding officer, Lt. Col. B. L. Beall, ordered construction of new band quarters and an adjutant's office during the years 1859-60. This relocation never took place. Building 3 is identified by a ridge averaging 18 inches high and about 3 feet wide, along the front (side toward the parade ground). Foundation stones similar to those noted for structure 1 can be seen protruding from this ridge. Such stones can also be seen along the sides of the building, with a low soil ridge along the rear. This structure is noted on the Mansfield Map, and is referenced in army records. It is also reported that this is

the approximate location of a later house used by the resident ranger during the early Department of Parks and Recreation management period at the post.

(missions vol 8 off sec)

4. Kitchen. This detached adobe kitchen is identified by a ridge of soil, with occasional foundation stones. The ridge is in line with the ridge noted for structure 2, and is about 70 feet south of the front ridge of structure 3. The detached kitchens at Fort Tejon were connected with the residences by a shed covered with shingles. This building was originally built as an officer's kitchen, and then was reconstructed as a mess hall-kitchen for the regimental band, after the earthquake of January 1857.

5. Officers' Quarters. Although incorrectly noted on the Mansfield Map, no remains or foundations for this adobe structure have been found on the surface. The officers quarters noted here was badly damaged in the earthquake of January 9, 1857, and continued to receive additional damage by the aftershocks that rumbled under the post. Shortly after the main quake, it was determined to save and repair the quarters and its detached kitchen, but the continuous aftershocks threw its walls further out of plumb, and cracked its walls. By March 1857, First Lieutenant Wm. T. Magruder, regimental and post quartermaster, decided the building must go before it fell on someone. In June 1857, the building was torn down, and materials were salvaged, including the stone foundation, which was dug up and used elsewhere.

6. Kitchen. Again, there are no noted remains, and the location of the adobe structure is based on interpretation of data in the earthquake reports in Army Quartermaster records in Record Group 92 of the National Archives (see No. 5 for explanation).

7. Barracks 1. This building is one of only two standing structures at Fort Tejon which can be attributed to the period of army occupation, thus constituting a restored, and not reconstructed, structure. The other restored structure is a suspected additional officers' quarters (#19).

The adobe structure (112 feet long by 31 feet wide) was registered with the Historic American Building Survey in 1937. It was restored in 1948. The roof was raised, and pine shingles replaced the corrugated metal roof of the Tejon Ranch ownership. The gabled roof framework was saved and repaired. Approximately 40% of the western end was removed, and replaced with modern adobe bricks manufactured from the remains of barracks 2. Floor planking was installed on the original joists in the east end, and on replacement joists in the west end. Windows and doors were located and installed, and new stairs and landings were constructed. The interior plastering was repaired and repainted.

The original barracks was begun in 1854, and consisted of 900 square feet of living space, that is, two rooms 18 by 25 feet, and may have been available for limited occupancy for the winter season of 1854. The majority of the troopers, however, remained in tents that winter. The

structure of adobe sits on a foundation of stone quarried from modern-day Johnson Canyon. This building probably had imported redwood shingles placed on a gabled framework of local pine. For economy reasons, this structure and the other adobe buildings at Fort Tejon were never truly finished. While the interiors were completed with lath and plaster in what is termed a hard finish, the exterior adobe walls were unfinished, and were never whitewashed. The structure as historically finished was completed in the fall of 1855, to accommodate an enlarged Company A, 1st U.S. Dragoons.

The wood for trim and framing was cut locally, and was installed uncured, causing shrinking and warping. The wood had to be replaced as the structure was completed. Paint used on the wood was probably a burnt cream or Prussian blue color. Doors, windows, and fixtures which would have been supplied by the quartermaster's depot in Benicia were generally finished in dark Prussian blue paint.

The barracks is now refurbished to the period of Dragoon occupation of the fort, after 1857, and constitutes a principal portion of current interpretation of the U.S. Army occupation of the site. The current bright white paint scheme is not accurate for the army period of occupation, but is a modern interpretation of 1850s colors, caused by department economy measures.

8. Kitchen/Mess. This structure consisted of a kitchen with a metal range, and a mess (or dining) room. The stone foundation was laid in 1856, and the adobe-walled, wood-shingle-roofed structure was completed in 1857, after minor damage in the January 9 earthquake. The only surface remnant of this adobe structure is an amorphous mound of soil. This was the second detached kitchen/mess for barracks 1. Based on an incomplete topographic survey conducted in 1932-35, the stone foundation corners of this building show that it measured about 21 feet by 71 feet. These dimensions fit with the Mansfield Map, and other military and civilian descriptions.

Company cooks, detailed on daily duty for a number of days, slept in the kitchen, either on a single bunk or on blankets unrolled on the floor of the kitchen room.

9. Kitchen/Mess. In September 1854, a pine log cabin with a canvas roof was constructed by Company A, to serve as its kitchen and mess room. When the neighboring structure, barracks 2, was converted into a barracks from temporary use as a mess hall in the fall of 1856, the log cabin kitchen was again put in use. There are no known remains of this structure, and the location is approximate.

10. Barracks 2. Begun in 1854 as an officers' apartment of five individual 12 x 14 foot rooms, this structure was altered into a kitchen/mess in the spring of 1855, and realtered into a barracks in the fall of 1856, when the army decided to station two companies of troops at Fort Tejon. The structure survived into the 20th century, the west end becoming the Tejon Ranch blacksmith shop because of its brick floor. The west end of the building survived until it collapsed during the 1956 earthquake. The foundation lines for the roughly "U"-shaped building are clearly seen on the surface, and two small adobe wall stubs can be seen along the front (north) side of the building, near the west end.

11. Kitchen/Mess. This mess was constructed and reconstructed in 1858-60 (see #12-13), and was finished late in the summer of 1860. The remains of the structure are identical to structure 8. The 1932-35 survey also identified this building as having a 21-foot by 71-foot foundation.

12-13. Stables. Construction of the two stables was to begin in December 1854, but was delayed until the summer of 1859. The army employed Indian labor. The walls were erected, as was the framework for the roofs, which were not shingled. During construction, one of the structures was altered to become a barracks for the regimental band. Heavy winter rains and an earthquake in late November 1859 destroyed both structures, along with the mess hall under construction (#11). Work began again during the spring of 1860. The mess hall was finished; the fate of structures 12 and 13 is

uncertain. The band quarters appear to have been finished, ready for occupation by late 1860. These structures are known from the Mansfield Map and Quartermaster correspondence regarding their construction.

Recently, the foundation of one of the walls of building 12 (at least 100 feet in length) was uncovered, and possible remains of other walls of both structures were identified. As shown on the Mansfield Map, these were long buildings, indicated as contemplated stables.

14. Cellar or Privy. The remains of this structure, which is immediately outside the garrison historic zone, consist of a 16-foot by 17-foot pit, lined with typical foundation stones and cut slightly into the hillside. The existence of this pit has been known for at least 15 years. It was identified as a health and safety hazard, and was filled in 1982. Before filling, it was noted that the pit was rock-lined throughout, and was about 8 feet deep. Though this "cellar" may date from the ranch period, it is possible that it is the remains of an enlisted men's privy. Recent (August 1988) minimal excavations to uncover the foundation perimeter resulted in discovery of the remains of adobe bricks adhering to the foundation surface. Careful removal of the 1982 fill and subsequent archeological excavation could result in a use determination for this structure. If it is a privy, it would be the first discovered at Fort Tejon. Because they were often used for disposal of garbage, privies often offer archeologists the most complete set of material culture remains for a historic site.

15. Officer's Quarters. This appears to be the southernmost of the three structures on "Officer's Row." These three adobe buildings were probably one and one-half stories or two stories, with attached kitchen structures and roofs of pine shingles. These houses were started in early 1855 as one-room structures, and finally finished in 1857 after the earthquake, which damaged all three along this line. There is some debate centering on whether these were full two-story structures. These officers' quarters appear to have begun life as one-room adobe buildings, and were then expanded into typical post officers' quarters by order of Col. Beall.

The building on this site was constructed by the Department of Parks and Recreation during the period of restoration of barracks 1, 1948-53. Based on the Mansfield Map and the 1932-35 incomplete survey, it appears that the current structure sits on the original stone foundation footprint. Based on the 1937 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photograph of structure 16, the current adobe structure is a fairly accurate reproduction of the original building. It is a two-story adobe, with a partially finished cellar and a covered wood front (east) porch. Although attached by a shared wall, the kitchen can only be entered through an exterior south-facing door. This building is currently refurnished as an officer's residence, and, along with barracks 1, constitutes the principal interpretation of army life at Fort Tejon. In its historic period, this residence would furnish quarters for two captains or four first lieutenants, no matter whether they were married or not. Due to the

consistent shortage of officers at Fort Tejon, and the fact that all of the senior officers had usually left their spouses in the east, a house of this type might well be used by only one married captain.

Brevet Major William N. Grier and his wife moved into this unfinished structure in December 1856, and lived here until May 1857, when he departed the post to later join his company in the Washington Territory. Captain John W. Davidson and his family (wife and children) lived in this structure between July 1858 and June 1861, when he was actually at the post. At other periods, Brevet Major James H. Carleton, the Captain of Company K, lived in this house.

16. Officer's Quarters. By historic documentation, this was the post commanding officer's quarters. Planned as a captain's quarters of two rooms upstairs and down, it was transformed into a six-room adobe with attached kitchen by willful, determined Lt. Col. Benjamin L. "Ol' Ben" Beall, who wanted quarters fitting his rank, and his wife's comfort. Defying army orders, the headstrong colonel badgered his quartermaster into rebuilding a house suitable to his rank, privileges, rights, and wishes. The house was badly damaged in the 1857 earthquake, but was elaborately rebuilt when Beall learned that the regimental commanding officer, Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy, was slated to join the post in mid-1857. Prior to Fauntleroy's arrival, Lt. Col. Beall shared the house with Brevet Major William Grier, an old friend. Fauntleroy arrived at the end of May, unaccompanied by his wife, who remained in Virginia, and lived

in the newly completed quarters for just two months before moving headquarters to San Diego. When Beall returned from a leave of absence in early 1859, he moved himself, his wife, and at least one son into the stately but unfinished adobe, and pushed further construction plans of his residence, and of the fort.

When Beall was gone from the post for extended periods, the acting post commander would generally move into the central officer's row quarters. Brevet Major James H. Carleton moved his family into the structure in October 1860, when Beall was assigned temporary duty at San Francisco. When Beall returned in April, to remain only a month, the post officers were disturbed by the process known as "bumping," because each officer claimed suitable quarters by status of rank. Only Major George A. H. Blake, while serving as post commandant, refused to use Structure Number 16; he preferred No. 17.

The remains of this building consist of easily identified lines of stone foundations and ridges of adobe soil. Possibly constructed as a mirror image of structure 15, this building was added to during the ranch period.

The south wing, a small porch foundation on the east (front) side, and the west cellar are the most evident additions. There are several photographs of this building taken during the ranch period, and one in the HABS

nomination. The building accidentally burned in December 1935, before the HABS nomination was prepared in 1937. At the time of the HABS survey, only the walls and several chimneys stood.

17. Officers' Quarters. The remains of this building are also easily seen in the form of stone foundations and adobe soil ridges. Along with 15 and 16, this building formed the upper or west end of the parade ground. The existing foundations are probably very close to the size of structure 15 before the ranch additions. It is probable that both structures 16 and 17 had detached shared-wall kitchens similar to structure 15. There is only one poor 1875 photograph of this structure. It is noted on the Mansfield Map, and in the incomplete 1932-35 survey.

During his several stays at Fort Tejon, Major George A. H. Blake, in his role as post commanding officer and acting regimental commanding officer, usually chose to acquire this whole house as his quarters, allowing himself several more rooms than a major was entitled to. The house was divided into two apartments suitable for two captains, or as many as four lieutenants. Blake chose to live alone, with plenty of rooms to himself.

At the time of the January 9, 1857 earthquake, Major Blake shared the house with Lieutenants Ogle and Magruder, having apparently "bumped" Captain Ralph W. Kirkham, his wife and children, upon their arrival on December 16, 1856 from New Mexico. The Kirkhams settled in Quarters No. 1, and were there when the earthquake struck. As the house was repaired,

Blake removed Magruder and Ogle, and held the house to himself, all the while attempting to get away from Fort Tejon, and to establish his own command.

18. Flagpole. This is the approximate traditional location of flagpoles erected by the army. There are no surface remains.

The post's original flagpole was so decayed by 1861 that it was determined to cut a new pole. Company B's 1st Sergeant was sent out to Pinery Mountain (currently Mt. Pinos) on June 12 to cut a new pole. Apparently, the 1st Sergeant and his detail returned in time to dump the pole on the ground, so the wagon chassis could be used to move company property to Los Angeles.

19. Officer's Quarters. This is a small standing adobe which is commonly called the "Orderly's Quarters." Recent research indicates that this two-room adobe with central fireplace was more likely junior officers' quarters, and was possibly the last adobe building erected during the U.S. Army period at the post. The building had a wood frame addition during the ranch period, and the stone foundation from that addition can still be seen north of the adobe. It is not known whether the framed portion dates to the army period. The structure has been stabilized several times during state ownership, the most recent addition being external adobe

buttresses after the building sustained earthquake damage during the 1950s and 1960s. It is currently screened off, and contains no interpretive displays.

In January 1861, if the house was then finished, no officer lived there, but the building is too elaborate for soldiers' quarters.

Just to the north of this structure was a small one-room adobe smokehouse which has repeatedly been associated with the army in oral tradition. Legends collected for book-length manuscripts by several authors have further misidentified the structure by statements that hired meat hunters filled this small building with game for the army. All of this is nonsense. The smokehouse was built in 1895 by ranch manager J. J. Stitt, who lived at this location in the last decade of the 19th century and the first few years of the 20th century. Army Commissary of Subsistence records indicate that while the government purchased beef and sheep on the hoof, a soldier employed as a butcher performed the slaughtering. Officers may have purchased game from local hunters, and these same hunters may have supplied the needs of civilian employees frustrated by government-issued rations, and there was the civilian community of "Fort Tejon," located one-half mile or more south of the fort. But current evidence shows that no game hunters were employed by the army's commissary. There was no need. Too many bored enlisted men or officers were ready, willing, and raring to go hunting for their company or private tables.

20. Hospital. This adobe structure housed the post hospital, commissary, and ordnance storage, and was 133 feet long by 33 feet wide. There were long verandas along both the north and south sides of the hospital portion (eastern three quarters) of the building. There are photographs of the east end of the structure taken while it was used as a residence during the ranch period. Archeological research conducted on the hospital foundations in 1982 revealed a footprint which agrees with the incomplete survey of 1932-35, but disagrees with the Mansfield Map. The difference can be attributed to large wood-framed porch/veranda structures on three sides of the building. Unfortunately, no report of the State Park Foundation contract excavations in 1982 has ever been submitted to the Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Commissary of Subsistence warehouse portion of the Commissary-Hospital building consisted of a large room with a large door on the west side, and a large door on the north side. A wagon road semi-circled the building at the rear (or north side). The inside of the room featured a partitioned clerical space, and a long counter facing the front (or south-facing) door of the structure. Generally, a six-month supply of government-approved foodstuff was maintained. Flour and vegetables were purchased from California-based wholesalers. Some rations came into the post by ship from eastern markets, while beef and mutton were purchased on the hoof by the Subsistence Officer, by contract with local ranchers. The commissary also kept a limited supply of canned items which did not compete with the sutler's store, and were available for purchase by officers. Economy was a watchword for the Commissary Officer.

Several days a week, regimental Sergeant Major S.R.I. Sturgeon served as the Commissary Officer's clerk, at extra duty pay, after his arrival in March 1857.

The ordnance section, storing artillery and post small arms ammunition, was located in a loft just above the entrance to the commissary public area, i.e., the south door and counter. In addition to ammunition, such items as canteens, some horse equipment, and post small arms were stored in this area, and were the charge of the fort's Ordnance Sergeant, John E. Kelly. When Kelly transferred east, newly appointed Ordnance Sergeant Nathaniel J. Pishon, formerly a first sergeant with Company B, 1st Dragoons, took his place.

The hospital was two stories; the upper rooms and veranda were reached by stairs at the end of the building, on the south side. Upstairs was a ward room, a surgery, and the office of the post doctor. Sick call was held at the office at 8:00 a.m. each morning. The post doctor may have resided in the office at times. Medical supplies were partially stored in the surgery, and a six-month supply was kept on hand. Medical supplies requisitioned by the doctor, or his hospital steward under the doctor's signature, were acquired by the Medical Purveyor (who was also the Department of the Pacific Chief Surgeon), and were transported to Fort Tejon by the Quartermaster Department. The upstairs ward room featured four iron beds for patients. The downstairs portion of the hospital consisted of a second small ward room for isolation, several store rooms,

one of which was used by the post hospital steward as living quarters, and a kitchen-mess hall. Besides the hospital steward, who also directly supervised the bakery next door, a hospital cook and ward attendant were assigned from one of the garrison companies, and were paid an extra duty stipend by the Medical Department. The cook seemed to have slept in the kitchen, while the residency of the attendant is unknown.

Behind the hospital were the latrines and at least two chicken coops, one belonging to the hospital steward, and one belonging to the hospital or the post doctor. The Assistant Surgeons assigned to Fort Tejon were all college-educated, veteran doctors, and each held the rank of captain.³⁰

21. Bakery. The post bakery was a two-room adobe structure built in 1854-55, with the oven in the interior room. The front room featured storage for flour and freshly baked bread, which had to cool for one whole day before it could be issued. Bread was baked in the morning, and issued the following afternoon. The issue room would contain, along with mixing equipment and supplies of yeast and salt, cleaning equipment, and a scales for weighing the bread. Each soldier was entitled to one pound daily of ration bread. It was expected that each baker could produce a maximum of 250 pounds of bread per day. Normally, the post population fell short of this need. However, when a large number of civilian employees worked at the post, their salaries often consisted of one full ration of government food per day, which could be issued raw or as a finished product — such as bread. If the civilians elected to draw the bread ration, the post

baker was a busy man. When two companies were at the post, depending on their muster roll strength, each company supplied a post baker, and they took monthly turns as senior and assistant baker. Each baker was paid a stipend of approximately 18 cents daily from the company fund to perform the detail.³¹ There are no known photographs or illustration of the Fort Tejon bakery.

The building was 16 feet by 27 feet, on a stone foundation, with the brick oven on a raised stone foundation. Although the perimeter foundation was clearly identified in the incomplete 1932-35 survey, only the brick oven foundation can today be seen, in a field of nettles.

22-23. Cisterns (Spring Boxes/Wells). One of the reasons Major Donaldson chose this site for construction of Fort Tejon was the well-watered flat known as "Traveler's Rest" (circa 1853-54). Near the hospital are two wells, or improved springs. These two circular mortared brick and stone enclosures are of indeterminate origin. The notes from the 1932-35 survey indicate that the surveyors dug out these boxes, and found them to have rock-lined bottoms covered over with sand. They could be army period, or later in origin. The earliest known identification of them is in the 1932-35 survey.

24. Lebec Tree and Monument. This memorial to "mountain man" Peter Lebec (surname spelling variable), killed by a grizzly bear and buried near the tree in 1837, is interpreted in the Visitor Center.

25. Officer's Quarters. Based on the damage report of the 1857 earthquake, the Mansfield Map, and the 1932-35 survey, this adobe structure was probably a junior officer's duplex, with each half containing two rooms, with two hearths on a single flue. The structure is described as about 36 feet wide and 66 feet long. The 1932-35 survey supports these dimensions. All that remains today is a single line of foundation stones imbedded in an adobe soil ridge, along what would have been the south side, or front, of the building.

Apparently, at times, Doctor Peter Ten Broeck lived in one of these two apartments, and when Assistant Surgeon Jonathan Letterman arrived to replace Ten Broeck, he chose the eastern apartment for his quarters. At one time, January-April 1861, 1st Lt. Benjamin F. Davis lived in the other apartment.

It is possible but undocumented that this house was built to be shared by the regimental Sergeant Major and the Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. Each of these senior non-commissioned officers were entitled to a private room, away from the barracks of the company enlisted men. Senior non-coms were expected to socialize only with other senior sergeants and the company first sergeants (called "Orderly Sergeants" during much of the 1850s).

There were also several Hospital Stewards (equal to a Quartermaster Sergeant), but they appear to have roomed in the hospital, except for Steward Tierney, who married during his stay at the fort. Tierney's quarters have not been found.

There was also an Ordnance Sergeant, who was part of the Ordnance Department, and equal to a Sergeant Major. The first of the two different Ordnance Sergeants arrived in November 1856, and he may have ultimately roomed with the Sergeant Major and Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant of the 1st Dragoons. He was also entitled to one room.

If this structure was started and finished after March 1859 (the time of Col. Mansfield's visit), then Sergeant Major William Ingerton, Quartermaster Sergeant James A. Hall, a Texan, and Ordnance Sergeant Nathaniel J. Pishon may well have shared these quarters. All three received commissions in the Union Army during the Civil War (see "The Historical Directory for Fort Tejon," part of the Fort Tejon Reader Series, 1993, by Stammerjohan).

26. Kitchen. Of this detached adobe 28-foot by 28-foot kitchen, only two rough lines of foundation stones remain, along the south and west sides. Again, the original measurements are supported by the 1932-35 survey. The damage reports of the 1857 earthquake reveal that this kitchen, unfinished, was damaged in a minor way. It was repaired, and wooden floors were added.

27. Prison. The post prison and accompanying guardroom were two 12-foot by 16-foot stoutly built frame buildings. The prison contained three small cells off a narrow hallway. These two buildings were reputedly replaced by construction of a combined prison/guardroom (#33) at a site now located under Interstate 5. Both the prison and guardroom have been recently reconstructed by volunteers from the Fort Tejon Historical Association. The location of these two small structures and the size of one of them was verified through an archeological investigation conducted in 1984.

28. Guardroom. This small frame structure is the same size and shape as the adjacent prison. The guardroom consisted of a single room, with the only door on the southeast corner, facing south.

29. Frame Structure. This is the approximate site of a long wood frame structure built as a temporary officer's residence, pending construction of more permanent quarters. The structure's long axis (48 feet) paralleled Grapevine Creek, and there was an attached kitchen on the south end. It appears that the officers opted for framed and floored wall tents near the west end of the parade ground. It is possible that the structure was later used to house the post laundresses. A water line trench and excavation for septic vaults in recent years have shown no evidence of foundations in this area.

30. Kilns. The site of the kiln is outside the garrison historic zone. The location is approximate, and is based on Mansfield's Commentary. Research indicates that the army and/or civilian contractors built one or two adobe

kilns with tall, narrow chimneys, and fired clay bricks and heat-dried adobe bricks. No evidence of foundations has ever been noted in this area.

31. Post Sawmill. In February 1859, the government sawmill, a Pages circular sawmill, was moved from Mt. Pinos to a location on Grapevine Creek at the post, and was in operation by early March 1859. The exact spot is currently unknown. The mill was horse-powered. The post quartermaster had plans to convert the mill to water power. The department quartermaster refused to authorize the necessary funds; the mill therefore continued to use horse power.

When the post was abandoned in 1864, the mill was acquired by John F. Cuddy, a former post civilian employee and local rancher, and moved back near its original Mt. Pinos location.

32. Post Cemetery and Castor Monument. The army cemetery was abandoned in 1864. In 1928, the Fort Tejon Research Committee of Bakersfield wrote to the War Department, asking about the Fort Tejon cemetery. The army responded with surprise. It could find no record of a post cemetery, or removal of the army's dead. It did send an inaccurate list of the dead enlisted men reputedly buried there. Civilians were buried in a separate section next to the post cemetery. It would appear that the graves of the six enlisted men buried between 1855 and 1864 are still at the post cemetery.³²

The cemetery site was recently reidentified through photographic evidence from the ranch period. It appears that this is the only existing 1850s military cemetery on state park property. There is a Civil War/post-Civil War cemetery on Angel Island State Park, associated with Camp Reynolds.

In 1948, the U.S. Army supposedly removed all the army burials from Angel Island to the Presidio of San Francisco. However, there is some suspicion that due to lost grave sites, not all the soldiers were removed from Angel Island State Park.

The Castor Monument is a marble memorial stone, now encased in a mortared rock cairn. After the death of Lt. Thomas Castor, the only officer to die while on duty at Fort Tejon, he was "temporarily buried" somewhere near the Lebec Tree. His fellow officers erected the marble memorial stone on his grave. Much later, the stone was moved to the cemetery. After the property was acquired by the State, the broken headstone was encased in a mortared rock cairn, and moved to a better viewing location near structure 15. The recent reidentification of the cemetery location resulted in removal of the memorial to that site. The grave of Lt. Castor has been lost over the years, but is in the area of site 25-29 (see above).

While structures #9, 29, and 31 are noted in this summary, none of the other small outbuildings, such as privies, chicken and pigeon sheds, cow sheds, wood sheds, wash racks, clothes lines, yard fences, etc., have been mentioned due to the difficulty of positively identifying their locations. Col. Mansfield, in

March 1859, recorded the locations of none of the temporary buildings, even though there is frequent mention of them in quartermaster and post correspondence.

Buildings 33-42 are not on Fort Tejon State Historic Park property, and are sited either beneath Interstate 5 or on property across the freeway belonging to the Tejon Company. They are listed here as an attempt to complete the description of historic Fort Tejon.

33. Guardhouse. A new adobe guardhouse (guardroom and cells) was under construction in 1859. Its completion date is currently unknown. It was located about 125 yards east of the current visitor center, and its site is under the northbound lanes of Interstate 5. Portions of the building were removed to the Gorman area at the turn of this century, and were used as part of a creamery or cheese-making facility. Some years ago, the creamery was demolished, and two of the original windows of the guardhouse were given to the park. This building is shown on both the Mansfield Map and the 1932-35 survey. There are differences, however. The 1932-35 survey recorded the foundations' long axis running east-west rather than north-south, as noted on the Mansfield Map. The building was not in use in January 1861, just six months before the post was closed for the first time.

34. Quartermaster's Warehouse. This structure (site approximate), built in 1855, was still unfinished following the earthquake of January 1857. It needed major repair to one of the gable ends, and was in need of a floor of wooden planks. Colonial Mansfield indicated the structure as "supernumerary," or extra, in early 1859. It is possible, though not documented, that the post laundresses may have lived here.

35. Office and Storehouse. This is the site of the office and storehouse of the quartermaster depot at Fort Tejon. It was apparently constructed in 1855-56. This was an adobe structure, with a wood-shingled roof. It would appear that the post quartermaster, after 1858, lived in this building. In mid-1861, Lieutenant H. B. Davidson was ordered to return to the garrison portion of the fort, and find quarters.

36. Quartermaster's Shops. This is the site of the blacksmith, wheelwright, and carpenter's shops for the quartermaster depot. The three-room, wood-shingled adobe structure was built in late 1857 or early 1858.

37. Mule Corral and Hay Storage. These adobe-walled corrals were built by hired Indian labor. The hay storage corral was finished first, and the mule corral was built by prisoners-soldiers and Indian labor in 1858. In November 1859, when the army took possession of the camels, they were first placed in the mule corral, with the government mules. Despite romantic nonsense to the contrary, the mules and camels adapted to each other, and got along famously. In March 1860, the camels were moved to a

grazing camp east of the fort, and remained there until transferred to the Los Angeles quartermaster depot by civilian bidders in June 1861. The camels never returned to Fort Tejon.

38. Company Stable. The structure on this site may have been the first stable constructed. It was built of wooden slabs set upright in a mud sill trench, with a framed canvas roof. This stable was built as "temporary" in 1854, was noted as having a rotten canvas roof in 1857, and as being wood-shingled in 1859. It served as company stables until the post was closed in 1861, and again during the Civil War, for the 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers.

39. Stable. This wood-framed planked and wood-shingled stable was probably built in 1857-58, and served as company stables, much like structure No.

40. Company Granary and Saddle (Tack) Room. This building was a small wood-framed, wood-shingled structure. It was used for grain, saddle, and tack storage. The building was probably the work site for the company saddler(s). A saddler was responsible for maintaining and repairing saddles and other horse gear. He also supervised storage of like equipment. When two companies were present, it appears that both saddlers used the facility.

The saddle tack room of Company B, 1st U.S. Dragoons, was reputedly the scene of the company's historic, never-ending poker game: a company tradition. Regimental folklore said that in 1859, the game was 20 years old, and had never ended, even during the Mexican-American War.

In October 1859, a new man, Edward Powell, an old sergeant from the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen and the dragoon training detachment at Carlisle Barracks, enlisted as a private in Company B, and was appointed a sergeant the next day. Sergeant Powell attempted to stop the ongoing poker game, demanding that the men attend to their horses and saddle gear instead. Some of the old Company B troopers, mostly Irish, and all having held former positions as sergeants and teamsters, organized "a combination" around Private John Hand, the company's wagoner, to get Sergeant Powell. On October 31, 1859, the conspiracy struck. After evening roll call, with darkness covering their action, the men attacked Powell on the steps of the barracks (No. 2) with fists, rocks, and clubs of wood. The company sergeants did nothing to protect Sergeant Powell, who was resented as a newcomer. Company K's non-commissioned officers broke up the incident, with the arrival of Company K's 2nd Lieutenant Leroy Napier. The suspected ringleaders were arrested by Captain John W. Davidson, Company B's commanding officer, and were hauled up before a general court martial. A conspiracy of silence and blindness fell over the dragoons; no one saw or heard anything, and the arrested troopers were found not guilty. General Clarke, the Department of California's senior officer, was livid with anger, but could only sputter in rage. All of the

enlisted men directly involved were later arrested on some company charge, spent time in the guard house, and then were released. All of these troopers of Company B went on to serve honorably during the Civil War. All of the Company B sergeants lost their stripes for failing to aid Sergeant Powell.

Most of them gained their rank back and served honorable careers during the Civil War. Shortly after "the Halloween incident" of 1859, Sergeant Powell was promoted to the rank of Ordnance Sergeant, and was sent to Taylor Barracks, Key West, Florida, possibly the worst assignment in the U.S. Army of the time. Shortly thereafter, he gained an early discharge, and left the army.

This was the only mutiny experienced by the Fort Tejon garrisons.

41. Company Blacksmith Shop. Each company of mounted troops had an enlisted specialist called a "farrier/blacksmith" who was responsible for shoeing and fitting spare shoes for the company's horses, as well as the horses' medical care. There are currently no known descriptions of this building. However, the interior would have been similar to any small blacksmith shop of the period.

42. Sutlery and Overland Mail. This is the approximate site of two or more structures. The two main buildings were adobe, and are noted as the only hard-finished (plastered inside and outside) structures associated with

the post. The sutlery was started by Phineas T. Banning of San Pedro, and operated by George C. Alexander, who took over as the licensed sutler, or post trader, of Fort Tejon in 1856. This was also the Overland Mail Company station, post office, justice court, and, after October 1860, the telegraph office.

The building closest to the Stockton-Los Angeles Road was the store and station for the mail company. It probably featured a billiard parlor and drinking room for officer use and also contained living quarters for Alexander and his several clerks. The telegraph office, managed by a fifteen year old boy (unidentified at present), was situated in the store.

The store offered civilian goods at semi-regulated prices and luxury items at very inflated prices. Many eastern officers and their families found the prices unbelievably high. The sutler had a monopoly and was charged usually five cents per man in the garrison as his fee to do business. On occasion, he served as a substitute paymaster, a process which raised the ire of the Inspector General who visited the Department of the Pacific who believed the paymaster should visit the troops himself and in a timely fashion. Alexander himself had competition from the town of Fort Tejon located three-quarters of a mile south of the post.

The second building found on the map was a ten pin bowling alley and drinking saloon primarily for the enlisted men. White wine and beer were the only beverages to be sold to unlisted men. It's obvious from court

martial records that hard liquor of dubious quality could also be purchased there. Captain Wm. T. Gardiner, Company A (June 1855 to December 1856) repeatedly tried to close or restrict the hours of this establishment. Easy-going Lieut. Col. Benjamin Beall repeatedly thwarted Gardiner's designs. Beall liked his bottle of whiskey at times, too.

When the Overland Mail Company (often seen in print as the "Butterfield Stage Company") selected the Alexander store as the coach stop, a set of small wooden buildings was erected for use as a hay barn, tack room, living house, and kitchen. The company also built several corrals for the company's horses and forage. Horses were changed at this station. Usually, four coaches arrived each week, two northbound for San Francisco and two bound for Los Angeles. The actual sites of these structures around the sutler store are today unknown. No known graphic illustration indicates their location. Paintings of this station, in popular books, are not historically accurate.

The location of one other feature of the fort, a small dairy farm operated by Mrs. Dominick Stark (her first name is unknown), the wife of one of the veteran members of the 1st Dragoons regimental band, is currently not identified. The author suspects that this dairy site is located far up Donaldson Canyon, beyond the post military and civilian cemetery, and beyond the boundaries of the state park property. Only casual mention of this dairy is found in records of court martials concerning unmilitary behavior by members of the band. Beyond the department's fence, in Donaldson Canyon, is an area, now greatly disturbed by

erosion and modern-day use, which is large enough, and has the ability of producing grass pasturage that would allow a small dairy to exist. A survey of the area was allowed in 1988 by the then-owner of the property. This same physical survey of the area also allowed the discovery of a faint road in Johnson Canyon that led to the government quarry sites, again outside the park's boundary.

Two other locations remain a mystery. Each company which served at Fort Tejon was allowed employment of three to four laundresses. Stoppages (money withheld) on soldiers muster rolls (today they would be called payrolls) have allowed identification of soldier or civilian wives who served as laundresses. Company, or band, laundresses were entitled to charge a flat fee per month for washing the soldiers' clothes. Army regulations allowed them also one ration (equal to three meals per day), one room, and access to a kitchen. While at many western posts, laundress' quarters are specific, usually one-room shacks or an apartment of rooms, each laundress living in one room sharing a common kitchen, no such facilities are identified for the Fort Tejon laundresses.

Mrs. William Nery of Company A lived at the bakery with her husband. She went on to be an early pioneer ranching woman in Shasta County. Mrs. Dominick Stark, wife of a bandsman, lived at her dairy. But where did Mrs. Carl Cieb, the wife of the 1st Dragoons senior musician and chief bugler, live? They were entitled to one room, and a fuel allotment. Mrs. Cieb did laundry for the regimental band, as did Mrs. Stark. This mystery has not yet been resolved.

A second mystery of the post is living quarters for the regimental senior non-commissioned officers: the sergeant major, the regimental quartermaster sergeant, and Post Ordnance Sergeant. These seniors of the enlisted staff were granted quarters as established by the army. Two sergeant majors served at Fort Tejon, as did several regimental quartermaster sergeants, and at different times two Ordnance Sergeants. These men did not live in the barracks, but were entitled to a room and a fuel allotment by War Department general orders. But where did they reside? The question, while being searched in government records, has not produced an answer (see above, No. 19).

The Esthetics of Fort Tejon

The primary esthetics at Fort Tejon State Historic Park are the settings for the military post. The esthetics of the unit suffer from many handicaps. The unit is bounded on the east by a modern, busy highway (Interstate 5), and is affected by the noise of traffic. Overhead, commercial airliners cross the unit several times each hour. Over the years, the Department of Parks and Recreation has encouraged development of a city park atmosphere, promoting growth of lawn on the parade ground, and emplacement of picnic tables. Only five buildings of the military era recall the nearly forgotten past, and give no idea of the extent of the once busy army post that was Fort Tejon. Several new wooden structures have been developed to interpret activities found outside the garrison portion of the fort.

The park is nestled in a small side canyon of the Castac Valley. The gently sloping canyon floor is wooded with mature valley oaks. Each of these roughly 300-year-old botanical matriarchs is uniquely gnarled and picturesque. Together with the oaks, the surrounding open space of the steep canyon walls helps the imagination picture the historic landscape.

Grapevine Creek once meandered through the eastern portion of the unit. Its narrow floodplain supports riparian vegetation, which gives shade to summer visitors.

Wildlife contributes to the beauty of the unit's mountain setting. Wildflowers grace the park's slopes in spring, and a wide variety of butterflies are commonly observed during summer.

Weather and the seasons add another dimension to the area's beauty. Ephemeral winter snow dusts the area. Spring brings lush, green mountain slopes. The summer sun bakes the slopes to a golden color. And in fall, the deciduous trees of the riparian woodland turn autumn colors.

The highway, unit parking lot, and buildings across the highway are somewhat obscured by the trees and foliage growing along the banks of Grapevine Creek. The noise of the highway does create a constant awareness of the 20th century and its proximity. Despite this audible intrusion, scenic values create a setting for the historical past. Escape from the noise can be found in portions of Donaldson and Johnson Canyons, which are partially within the park's boundaries.

The Soldiers of Fort Tejon

The 1st U.S. Dragoon Regiment provided the companies that garrisoned Fort Tejon from 1854 to 1861. The dragoons had been established as part of the army in 1833. In the European military tradition, dragoons combined the attributes of cavalry and infantry, in that they traveled on horseback, but fought as infantry at the scene of battle. In the American adaptation, the dragoons were virtually indistinguishable from cavalry, and were prepared to fight while mounted. At the time of their organization, there were no "cavalry" troops in the U.S. Army, because in the popular mind, "cavalry" was thought of as agents of repressive political regimes, designed to ensure a submissive populace.

In August 1861, the mounted arm of the United States Army was reorganized.

Henceforth, all "horse regiments" would be known as cavalry. The 1st Dragoons became the 1st Cavalry (replacing the former 1st Cavalry established in 1855 which became the 4th Cavalry). The 2nd Dragoons was designated the 2nd Cavalry while the old 2nd Cavalry (1855-1861) gained a new title: the Fifth Cavalry. The Regiment of Mounted Riflemen was now to be known as the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry. The change of regimental titles, and the adoption of cavalry yellow as the branch color caused a tremendous feeling of ill will and poor morale among the affected units. And old insignia and branch colors of dragoon orange and rifleman green, plus pieces of favorite or distinctive uniform, had a tremendous sustaining power among the older veterans.

No matter what they were called, Riflemen, Dragoon, cavalryman, the role of the troops was to pacify the west and create the conditions of domestic tranquility necessary for American occupation and settlement.

The following troops of the 1st U.S. Dragoons garrisoned Fort Tejon:

1st Dragoons, Regimental Headquarters, December 1856 to August 8, 1857. Moved to Mission San Diego, but returned on February 10, 1858; Removed to San Francisco on October 18, 1860, and returned April 1861. Departed June 15, 1861.

Company A August 1854 to December 1856

Company H December 1856 to August 1857

Company I December 1856 to May 1857

Company F September 1857 to July 1858

Regimental Band December 1856 to July 1857
February 1858 to June 1861

Company B July 1858 to June 1861

Company K July 1858 to May 1861

For a brief period in 1857-1858, a detachment of Company I, 3rd U.S. Artillery, sent from the Post of Mission San Diego, was part of the garrison of the fort.³³

In 1863-1864, the post was reopened and garrisoned by companies of the 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, and later also by companies of the 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers. The post was finally abandoned by California Volunteer troops on September 11, 1864, when their enlistments were about to expire.

The Local Economy
Establishment of Fort Tejon in 1854 directly affected patterns of land use in and of itself. The presence of the post changed transportation route preferences, and led to development of a local civilian economy, including a small town in the vicinity of the post.

The army post was established far from sources of supply, a fact difficult for visitors traveling over modern superhighways to truly appreciate today. When the post was still new, the army explored the possibilities for getting supplies efficiently, and at reasonable cost. The following report by 1st Lt. Thomas Castor reveals how different transportation was in southern California in the mid-1850s from how it is today:

"We proceeded to examine the road from this post to San Pedro, with a view of comparing it with the one to Santa Barbara as a route for obtaining supplies for this post, and have the honor to report as follows....The harbor of San Pedro is better sheltered than that of Santa Barbara and goods can be landed at all times in safety. The (supply) train can accomplish the trip between this post and San Pedro in about 12 days, giving an advantage of 4 days in time of transit in favor of the San Pedro road."³⁴

The main route of travel from Los Angeles to the San Joaquin Valley was not along the line that the modern I-5 freeway follows to cross the Tehachapi Mountains today, and did not go past Fort Tejon in the Grapevine Canyon. The preferred route took a road to about present-day Saugus, where it then went easterly to about where Palmdale is today, very roughly paralleling modern Route 14. At Palmdale, the road angled to Willow Springs, where it then headed

northwest, and passed through the Tehachapi Mountains at what was then called "Tejon Pass." Today, "the Grapevine route" is known as "Tejon Pass," and the original 19th century pass is today known as "Tejon Creek Pass." After establishment of Fort Tejon in Grapevine Canyon, traffic began shifting to a different route into the San Joaquin Valley, via the Fort Tejon location. A few miles west of Palmdale, the newly popular route headed toward Lake Elizabeth, roughly paralleling modern Road N2 to Sandberg, and Road 138 to its present junction with I-5 near Gorman (then known as Reed's Ranch). A look at a map of these routes shows clearly how routes of travel in the days before modern technology adhered more closely to the dictates of nature than such a marvel of engineering as I-5 does today.

The building and garrisoning of Fort Tejon stimulated economic development in this isolated area from 1854 to 1861. Contractors and workers in the building trades, sawmill workers, carpenters, roofers, brickmakers, teamsters, merchants, and others were drawn to the area by government expenditures for construction, supplies, and the post's payroll.

A small town, called "Tejon," or "Fort Tejon," sprang up one-half mile outside the post grounds. The U.S. Census of 1860 showed it to consist of at least four stores, and two saloons. There was also at least one house of ill repute, with several cabins servicing the army post.³⁵

In addition to the merchants and workers, local ranchers benefited from selling beef, wheat, barley, hay, and other supplies to the post. Though Fort Tejon may have participated in little Indian warfare during its existence, its

presence exerted a continuously stimulating effect on the local economy. When news circulated in early 1861 that the army again was seriously contemplating closing the post, local civilian leaders petitioned in protest, on the dubious grounds that they would be left defenseless before "ruthless savages."

"We, the subscribers, having heard the removal of Fort Tejon is in contemplation, desire to enter our earnest protest against the intention. People are settling and developing the resources of a new country, with the implied assurance from the location of Fort Tejon, of protection for their lives and property. If this protection is to be withdrawn, those who have under its promises made their homes in the wilderness will be left to the mercy of the ruthless savages...."³⁶

Surprisingly, one of the last acts of the garrison, then reduced to Company B, 1st Dragoons, was the dispatch of a detail under the command of 1st Sergeant Harrison Moulton, soon to be an officer in the 1st U.S. Cavalry, to Mount Pinos, to locate a very straight pine tree as a new garrison flagpole. Sergeant Moulton returned to the post with the new pole to find that the post would be closed the next day. The pole (or tree) was unloaded on the parade ground, and forgotten.³⁷

When the garrison withdrew in June 1861, the town of Tejon quickly collapsed and disappeared. The road through Grapevine Canyon lost its primacy as the route from southern California into the Central Valley to the older route, through what is today known as "Tejon Creek Pass."

Once closed, the post itself underwent decay. A visitor reported in April 1863:

"The buildings, some fifteen or twenty are neatly arranged, all built of adobe, but many are already falling to ruin. The old stables are crumbling, the corrals are down."³⁸

The reasons for closing Fort Tejon parallel those for termination of the camel experiment: it was expensive, it was of questionable value, and the Civil War crisis required all energies to be diverted from "insuring domestic tranquility" in settlement of the west to "help form a more perfect Union" out of disintegration in the east.

Total dollar figures for the government's investment in constructing and garrisoning Fort Tejon are not available, but the costs from 1854 to the 1861 closing must have run into many hundreds of thousands, and perhaps near a million dollars. For example, during the first four years, partial costs associated with construction (possibly materials only, and for less than the entire post) ran to nearly \$62,000. Civilian payrolls at times ran into the thousands of dollars monthly.³⁹

Edward Fitzgerald Beale (1822-1893), a reputed hero of the Battle of San Pasqual in California during the Mexican War, founder of the Sebastian Reserve, and the government surveyor who brought the camels to California, also had another connection with the history of Fort Tejon: he eventually owned it.

The properties Beale consolidated under his control in the Tejon area were mainly four Mexican-era land grants:

- a. Rancho la Liebre: Granted by Governor Pio Pico to Jose Maria Flores, April 21, 1846, consisting of about 49,000 acres.
- b. Rancho el Tejon: Granted by Governor Micheltorena to Jose Antonio Aguirre and Ignacio del Valle, November 11, 1843, consisting of about 98,000 acres.
- c. Rancho los Alamos y Aqua Caliente: Granted by Governor Pio Pico to Francisco Lopez, Luis Jordan, and Vicente Batallo, May 27, 1846, consisting of about 35,000 acres.
- d. Rancho Castac: Granted by Governor Micheltorena to Jose Maria Covarrubias, November 22, 1843, about 22,000 acres.

The original Indian reserve (to be located in two parts) was to consist of 75,000 acres (or 25,000 acres) and had been judged suitable by then Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California and Nevada, Edward F. Beale. Beale knew the reserves would be, at least in part, on private lands, but hoped the government would purchase the land. In Washington, D.C., the day Major Donaldson approached old Tejon Pass, the government reduced the acreage to 25,000 acres, and later reduced it again to 8,000 acres. And, since the agency was on private land, the government never declared the Sebastian a legal

reserve. In the same vein, the War Department never declared Fort Tejon a military reserve. The Sebastian Reserve was located on Rancho la Liebre, while Fort Tejon was on the Rancho Castac.

Between 1855 and 1866, Beale amassed one of the great landholdings in California, through purchase of these four former land grants and some additional purchases. This he accomplished at an average cost of under \$.50 an acre, through purchase of legally clouded titles, through intermediaries, and with the advantage he got from being for a time the federal Surveyor-General of California. However, Rancho El Castac (or Castaic) had legally cleared the courts, and belonged to Samuel A. Bishop when he sold the property which contained the fort.⁴⁰

<u>Purchase</u>	<u>Date of Deed</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Price Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Price</u>
Rancho la Liebre	August 8, 1855	48,825	\$.03	\$ 1,500
Willow Springs	December 10, 1862	80	1.25	100
Section 32	June 8, 1863	40	1.25	50
Rancho el Tejon	February 9, 1865	97,617	.21	21,000
Rancho Los Alamos	May 1, 1865	34,560	.05	1,700
Rancho Castac	October 13, 1866	22,195	2.93	65,000
Total		203,317		\$89,350

After consolidating these holdings, Beale called them collectively "El Ranchos Tejon."⁴¹

Beale, who was basically an absentee landowner, was interested in controlling a landed empire, in order to make money. The ways the land could be used for this purpose varied with changing economic or environmental conditions. First

cattle, then sheepraising for wool were the major activity in the earlier years. By 1872, Beale was grazing more than 100,000 sheep, in bands consisting of up to 2,000 sheep each. His shepherds were Spanish, Chinese, Scotsmen, Indians, and perhaps others.⁴² The Indians of the former Sebastian Reserve provided the main source of labor for Beale's operations.

Drought and a declining wool market made Beale turn to cattle ranching once again as his main economic activity. By 1890, there were 25,000 head of cattle being raised on the properties, and only 7,500 sheep remained.

Beale adopted the Cross and Crescent brand, which he recorded in Kern County in 1868. According to the historian of the Tejon Land Company, there is an interesting story behind the brand:

Sometimes referred to as "Tejon's Mission Bell" brand, it was actually the "Cross and Crescent" brand which appeared on cattle imported from Spain and purchased by the Sebastian Indian Reserve. It originated about the year 1212 in Old Spain (Asturias Section) and is a combination of the Christian Cross and Arabian Crescent, and was created when an Arabian married into a Spanish family.⁴³

Beale's ranch headquarters were maintained at Rancho la Liebre; when he gained ownership of Rancho Castac in 1866, he used the abandoned Fort Tejon post buildings to house shepherds and vaqueros, for offices, a blacksmith shop, and building material. Some of the old fort buildings were torn down for

construction materials; others were allowed to collapse and melt back into the landscape, while others were used as residences until 1935, when fire burned out the last house. The barracks were used as hay barns.

Meanwhile, a diversified agriculture was also being introduced. In 1891, the Tejon Ranch had 45 acres of alfalfa, 20 acres of orange trees, 20 acres of figs, and a vineyard.⁴⁴

Beale relied on his ranch managers to operate the vast holding in a profitable manner. His most well-remembered manager was Jose Jesus Lopez, who served as mayordomo for Beale and Beale's son from 1885 to 1912. Lopez remained on in his position under the new ownership from 1912 to 1926, and then served until his death in 1939 as a special ranch consultant for the new owners.

The fact that Beale was able to build a fortune for himself and his heirs from his Tejon holdings is attested by the \$3 million for which the ranch was sold in 1912. This was exactly the dream come true, amassing wealth from the land, that Fort Tejon had been established to make possible.⁴⁵

Tejon Land Company

In 1912, Beale's son Truxtun negotiated the sale of the Tejon Ranch to a group of southern California investors for \$3 million. (With additional holdings, the property by then totaled 270,000 acres.) Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of

the Los Angeles Times, headed the syndicate. The Tejon Ranch Company was incorporated in 1936, and today is publicly traded on the American Stock Exchange.

The modern ranch has ties to the past, as well as new possibilities. Cattle raising continued, with scientific breeding producing more profitable and trouble-free animals. The ranch has about 12,000 cattle on the range at any one time. Agriculture continues. Farms established on the rich alluvial soil at the edge of the San Joaquin and Antelope Valleys produce cotton, grain, potatoes, and alfalfa. New crops include pistachios, wine grapes, walnuts, and vegetables. The Tejon Land Company pursues other interests as well: leasing of commercial facilities along its length of the I-5 highway, development of petroleum since 1936, Portland cement manufacture, and other activities. Many of these are conducted by lessees who pay the company a royalty.⁴⁶ With urbanization of the lower San Joaquin Valley radiating out of the Bakersfield area, the future prospects for profits from the land go far beyond the wildest imaginings of the 19th-century entrepreneur who put it all together.

Reflections

The imagination can play tricks on visitors; one can visualize an aging dragoon, in ragged uniform, in mid-November of the first year, sitting at the bottom of the old, narrow, twisting trail which once led northward from Canada de las Uvas, on his borrowed government mule, musketoon hanging at his side,

following an infantry lieutenant to put down "trouble" at the Tejon reserve. Far off to the northeast is where his post should have been, on Tejon Creek, and he is bound for the Sebastian Reserve — 18 miles of cold, dusty sand. The Indians are upset over the cold-blooded murder of one of their tribesmen. As the dragoon rests, does he hear the sound of the future, the future he partially will make possible, the grinding of truck gears as they start up the "Grapevine," the groaning clatter of huge, lumbering caterpillar tractors cultivating the land; the "ohm-shum" of the oil pump, the whine of traffic on Interstate Five? He turns on his saddle, blind to the future, but maybe ... just maybe he can dream what man can do, for already he has seen great ocean steamers, big cities with seven-story skyscrapers, eastern railroads stretching ever westward; maybe he sees just a part of the future dream. But not now; it's time to follow that lieutenant of infantry — to death or duty. It is what he was paid forty cents a day to accomplish.⁴⁷

The enlisted dragoons of Fort Tejon, those regulars "in dirty shirt blue," fought no great battles; they chastised few Indians. For the most part, they lived their daily lives, and ate the scanty government rations given them. When the paymaster came, they collected their due, to save or squander as was their temperament. Some went on to glorious careers — 23 enlisted men served as Union officers in the great Civil War looming on the horizon; others served as drillmasters and combat non-coms. Others invested in the land, and became farmers and businessmen; one was the district attorney of Santa Barbara County, another became a leading grower of oranges in future Redlands. Others vanished, swallowed up by the clouds of historical obscurity; others left their

mark: a sheriff, a sutler in New Mexico, a rancher, a founder of his own family of army doctors, a farmer, a bandit, a German butcher, a wagon master in Nevada, a perennial deserter who performed honorable duty in the Mexican War and the Civil War. They all served. Some of the officers were outstanding; they rose to high rank in the American Civil War — seven of the 33 officers became federal generals by the end of that war, while nine more of various attributes became leaders in the Confederate cause. Some died prematurely, killed in combat, never realizing their true potential; others sickened and died while still young, others despaired of the future, limited by ill health from gaining their highest ground. One, of talent, died before the war, and another, agonized by the choice, resigned so he could serve no one but himself. He became a famous lawyer, a district attorney in Los Angeles County, and an early orange grower. He, and a former Ordnance Sergeant-Captain of Cavalry, helped to create the future of California as a citrus growing empire. Whatever they became, they were all dragoons at the old army post of Fort Tejon.⁴⁸

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Selected Footnotes to Text

Footnote to Introduction:

1. The above is based on Correspondence, Letters Sent and Letters Received in the U.S. Army files, Department of the Pacific, Adjutant General's Office for 1853-1854, in Record Group 94 and Record Group 393, U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Original notes in the Stammerjohan Collection.

The individual correspondence files are by Thomas Jordan, Captain, Quartermaster Department, Brevet Major James L. Donaldson, Quartermaster Department, Brevet Major General John E. Wool, U.S. Army, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin L. Beall, 1st U.S. Dragoons. Also, Correspondence and Field Reports of 1st Lt. Thomas F. Castor, Company A, 1st U.S. Dragoons, Brevet 2nd Lt. Alfred T. Latimer, 4th U.S. Infantry, and Brevet Major Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General (AAG), Department (or Division) of the Pacific in LR and LS, Department of the Pacific, Record Group 393, U.S. National Archives.

The vast majority of popularly written histories of Fort Tejon have almost no foundation in truth. They have used hearsay, popular stories, newspaper articles (usually garbled and marred with error), family folk lore (unsupported by research), and numerous other broomstick stories to cover historic fabric as truth. A few of the books do throw in one or two

official pieces of government correspondence, but the authors never tested them for historical veracity. The conclusion of this author is that, without fail, the earlier histories of Fort Tejon are "junk." Unfortunately, generation after generation of "supposed historians" have used these mindless pieces as fact, without once ever questioning their validity, or seeking elsewhere for primary material.

This interpretive history draws almost exclusively on contemporary period correspondence. While the results of the research, primarily by Mr. Stammerjohan, have rendered an account different from the "accepted" published works, it is nevertheless an interpretive history, shortened for this volume, from the thousands of pages of correspondence examined by the author.

Footnotes to Text:

1. King, Chester and Thomas C. Blackburn, "Tataviam" in Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institution, 1978, p. 533.

2. Ibid., p. 534.

3. Ibid., p. 535.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 536.
5. Blackburn and Bean, 1978, p. 564.
6. Wallace, 1978, p. 448.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 450.
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*, p. 451.
10. Bolton, 1935; Coues, 1900.
11. Letters Received, 1855-1861, Headquarters, Dept. of the Pacific, Record Group 393, U.S. National Archives.
12. Ellison, 1974, p. 6.
13. Edward F. Beale, September 30, 1853; in Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
14. Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California and Nevada, August 28, 1854, Report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

15. Miller, John B. to E. F. Beale, October 2, 1853, Report No. 92 and 93, in Reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
16. Thomas J. Henley, August 28, 1854, Report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Henley replaced Beale in late July 1854.
17. Beale, Report of February 1854.
18. Henley, Report of August 28, 1854.
19. Agent Alonzo Ridley's Report, September 22, 1854.
20. Tejon Reserve Census of 1856, in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1856, p. 787.
21. "Colonel" James R. Vineyard, Agent, Report of August 20, 1858.
22. "Colonel" James R. Vineyard, Agent, Report of August 12, 1859. Footnotes 14-22 can be found in several places: Original reports, letters, and miscellaneous communication will be found in the National Archives, in Record Groups 75, 48, and 123. Agency reports are on microfilm in Microcopy M-234, Rolls 32-39 An index register of letters can be found in M-18, Rolls 35-63. A transcript copy of related reports of the Sebastian Reserve can be found in the libraries of the unit, Fort Tejon State

Historic Park, and the Office of Interpretive Services. A copy is also in the Stammerjohan collection of Fort Tejon-related materials, Resource Protection Division. In Bibliography, see Tejon Reservation Reports.

23. Austin Wiley, Superintendent, Report of June 1, 1864, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. See Tejon Reservation Reports.
24. Stammerjohan, 1985:1, pp. 15-16.
25. William Wallace, editor of the Los Angeles Star, May 29, 1858, in Stammerjohan, 1985, p. 79.
26. Colonel Joseph Mansfield, Inspector-General, "A Report on Fort Tejon, 1859," in Letters Received, 1859, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, AGO, M-567, R-603. A short version of Mansfield's 1859 report was prepared by Stammerjohan in April 1987, Resource Protection Division, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento. A much longer, detailed, annotated version of this report is in preparation by Stammerjohan.
27. Army correspondence discussed the issue of ownership of the Fort Tejon site in 1855, and again in late 1860 and early 1861. See Letters Sent and Letter Received, Hdqtrs., Department of the Pacific, RG-393, U.S. National Archives. The correspondence presented no conclusion as to ownership, except that the army recognized that Fort Tejon was on private land, and a settlement would have to be made with the legitimate owner of the property.

28. The campaigns are based on field reports from the officers commanding the various details. 1st Lt. Benjamin Allston in the Tule River War, 1st Lt. Benjamin Chapman and Major William Hoffman during the January 1859 scout to the Colorado River, and Brevet Major Carleton's campaign of April-July 1860 in Letters Received 1856-1860, Hdqtrs., Department of the Pacific (or California), RG-393, U.S. National Archives. Hoffman's report was published in the "Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 1859," while much of Carleton's reports were published in Dennis Casebier's, Carleton's Pah-Ute Campaign, Norco, Ca., 1972.

Information about dragoon activities, such as escorts, patrols, and police work at the Tejon Reserve, is also from the Post of Fort Tejon correspondence to the Department of the Pacific's Asst. Adjutant General (AAG) or from Post Orders, in Record Group 393; Quartermaster Employment Records are in Record Group 92; and the Medical Officer Correspondence, Fort Tejon, to Department of the Pacific Chief Surgeon in Record Group 94.

See Stammerjohan, George R., "The Historical Directory of Fort Tejon," Fort Tejon Reader, No. 1, MS, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1993.

29. The camel story is condensed from Stammerjohan, "The Camels of Fort Tejon," Fort Tejon Reader series, a manuscript in progress, and from the Government's Camel File, in Quartermaster Correspondence, plus Persons and Articles Employed and Hired, Fort Tejon, and Los Angeles GM Depot, Record Group 92, U.S. National Archives.

30. See: Stammerjohan, "Medical Department at Fort Tejon," *Fort Tejon Reader*, Number Four, ms. in progress, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1992.
31. See: Stammerjohan, "One Pound Daily, The Bakery at Fort Tejon," *Fort Tejon Reader*, Number Two, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1990. (Manuscript currently under revision.)
32. See: Stammerjohan, Chapter on the Post Cemetery in the "Medical Department at Fort Tejon," *Fort Tejon Reader*, Number Four, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1992, manuscript in progress.
33. Stammerjohan, Fort Tejon State Historic Park, "Historic Analysis and Siting and Construction of Fort Tejon," Ms., Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1984. This manuscript is currently under revision, 1993.
- 2nd Lt. Henry V. DeHart, the one artillery officer stationed at Fort Tejon in 1857-1858, later became a captain in the newly organized 5th U.S. Artillery, and served in the Peninsula Campaign in Virginia, April-June 1862. He was mortally wounded on June 27, during the last moments of the Battle of Gaines Mill, and died near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, on July 13, 1862 (DeHart Biographical File, Stammerjohan collection).

34. First Lieutenant Thomas Castor, Company A, to Brevet Lt. Col. B. L. Beall, December 19, 1854, Hdqtrs., Department of the Pacific, RG-393; a duplicate can be found in the Fort Tejon Consolidated Quartermaster File, Record Group 92, U.S. National Archives, in Stammerjohan Files.
35. Los Angeles County Census, 1860, Microcopy 653, Roll 59, unpaginated. Tejon Township is the last section in the Los Angeles County enumeration. See also, Stammerjohan, "Historical Directory of Fort Tejon," Fort Tejon Reader, Number One, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1993.
36. Citizens Petition to Brevet Brigadier General Albert Sidney Johnston, February 28, 1861, Letters Received, 1861, Hdqtrs., Department of the Pacific, RG-393. This petition was filed three months before the first company was withdrawn from the post. This petition concerning Fort Tejon can be found printed in Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. 50, and in Carl Briggs and Clyde F. Trudell, Quarterdeck and Saddlehorn: The Story of Edward F. Beale, 1822-1893, Glendale, CA., The Arthur H. Clarke Company, 1983. Briggs and Trudell present a somewhat inaccurate history of Fort Tejon in their account.
37. See "The Last Detail," in Stammerjohan, "Historical Directory of Fort Tejon," Fort Tejon Reader, Number One, Sacramento, 1993.
38. Farquhar, 1949, pp. 383-384, quoted in Stammerjohan, 1985, p. 92.

39. See Stammerjohan, "Historical Directory of Fort Tejon," 1993, and Stammerjohan, 1985, pp. 82, 51, and 75. Post employment records are in Record Group 92, Quartermaster Files, under "Men and Articles Employed and Hired" by post quartermaster name, then month and year.
40. Briggs and Trudell, 1983, p. 249.
41. Ibid., p. 248.
42. Thompson, Gerald, Edward F. Beale and the American West, Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1983, p. 190.
43. A Brief Chronological History of the Tejon Ranch Company, an insert in the Tejon Ranch Company Brochure, no date.
44. Briggs and Trudell, 1983, p. 270.
45. Ibid., p. 279.
46. Tejon Ranch Company Brochure, no pagination
47. This reflection is based on Brevet 2nd Lt. A. E. Latimer's ride to the Tejon Reserve in November, 1854. See p. 20 in text.

48. The following were officers who served or were attached for duty at Fort Tejon who became generals during the American Civil War. A definite distinction is made between officers "assigned to Fort Tejon" and "casual officers" who came to Fort Tejon escorting recruits, or on inspection tours, or duty concerning a general court martial (GCM). If the "casual officers" were considered as part of the Fort Tejon garrison, then the number of future general officers would be much higher, but this would be a false historical evaluation of the term "who served or were attached for duty at Fort Tejon." Captain Thomas Jordan A.Q.M. was assigned at Fort Miller, but supervised construction at Fort Tejon during the period September 1854 to June 1855. Jordan was often at the developing camp, but was never listed as part of the garrison in Post Returns, M-617. However, because of his involvement with construction, he is counted as one of the officers assigned.

For the Confederacy:

Colonel Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, 1st Dragoons:

Brigadier General, Virginia State Forces

Captain Thomas Jordan, Assistant Quartermaster:

Brigadier General, Provisional Army Confederate States (PACS)

Second Lt. John Pegram, 1st Dragoons:

Brigadier General and unconfirmed Major General, (PACS)

First Lt. Henry B. Davidson, 1st Dragoons:

Brigadier General, (PACS)

Second Lt. William Dorsey Pender, 1st Dragoons:

Major General, (PACS)

Fauntleroy resigned his state commission in October 1861, and saw no more

service. John Pegram and Wm. Dorsey Pender were killed due to combat.

(Actually, Pegram was killed in February 1865 near Burgess' Mill along

Hatcher's Run, Va., while Pender received a leg wound at Gettysburg, Pa.

on July 2, 1863, and died in the military hospital at Staunton, Va. on

July 18, 1863.)

Jordan and Davidson survived the war, both surrendering in North Carolina

in 1865.

For the Union:

Brevet Major (Captain) James Henry Carleton, 1st Dragoons:

Brigadier General and Brevet Major General; commanding

Department of New Mexico.

Brevet Major (Captain) James L. Donaldson, Quartermaster Department:

Brevet Brigadier General for defense of Nashville, Tenn. and

held brevet prior to end of war. Donaldson, due to the brevet

rank, is not listed in Ezra Warner's Generals in Blue.

Captain John Wynn Davidson, 1st Dragoons:

Appointed Brigadier General and brevetted Major General
of Volunteers and Regular U.S. Army.

Second Lt. David McMurtie Gregg, 1st Dragoons:

Brigadier General of Cavalry and Brevet Major General,

commanding 2nd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the

Potomac.

On several occasions, Colonel Benjamin Allston, CSA, and Colonel Benjamin G. Davis, USA, were each mistakenly identified by the other side as a "General."

Major George A. H. Blake, 1st Dragoons, was brevetted Brigadier General for wartime service in 1866. Blake failed to gain a brevet as Major General in 1869, by direct action of President U. S. Grant.

Brevet Major (Captain) William N. Grier, 1st Dragoons, was brevetted Brigadier General for wartime service in 1866.

Captain Ralph W. Kirkham, Quartermaster Department, who guided much of the post construction, was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General to take date from March 13, 1865, for wartime service on the Pacific Coast.

Appendix A

Fort Tejon, Officer Commanding

Camp Canada de las Uvas, title converted to Fort Tejon.

August 10, 1854 to October 3, 1854

1st Lt. Thomas F. Castor, Company A, 1st Dragoons

October 3, 1854 to March 14, 1855

Major Benjamin L. Beall, Brevet Lt. Col., 1st Dragoons Beall learned of his promotion to Lt. Col. on May 14, 1855, via General Order No. 3 of March 14, 1855.

March 14, 1855 to July 1, 1855

Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, 1st Dragoons. Beall departed the post with 30 days leave.

July 1, 1855 to July 30, 1855

Captain William T. Gardiner, Company A, 1st Dragoons.

July 30, 1855 to August 17, 1856

Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, 1st Dragoons. Detached service to August 25, 1856; leave August 25 to September 19, 1856.

August 17, 1856 to September 19, 1856

Captain William T. Gardiner, Company A, 1st Dragoons.

September 19, 1856 to January 17, 1857

Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, 1st Dragoons. He departed the post on detached service: For general court martial duty at Benicia, and then a short leave of absence for private business.

January 17, 1857 to January 29, 1857

Captain William N. Grier, Brevet Major, Company I, 1st Dragoons.

January 29, 1857 to February 27, 1857

Major George A. H. Blake, 1st Dragoons. Ordered to command the post at San Diego Mission.

February 27, 1857 to March 8, 1857

Captain William Grier, Brevet Major, Company I, 1st Dragoons.

March 8, 1857 to May 30, 1857

Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall.

May 30, 1857 to August 1, 1857

Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, 1st Dragoons. Transferred to San Diego.

August 1, 1857 to February 7, 1858

1st Lt. William T. Magruder, ROM, 1st Dragoons.

February 7, 1858 to November 1858

Major George A. H. Blake, 1st Dragoons.

November 30, 1858 to January 21, 1859

Captain James H. Carleton, Brevet Major, Company K, 1st Dragoons.

January 21, 1859 to November 2, 1859

Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, 1st Dragoons.

November 2, 1859 to December 7, 1859

Captain James H. Carleton, Brevet Major, Company K, 1st Dragoons.

December 7, 1859 to October 10, 1860

Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, 1st Dragoons. Beall began a leave to Los Angeles on October 10; on October 17, Beall was notified to proceed to San Francisco as Acting Commanding Officer, Department of California.

October 10, 1860 to November 22, 1860

Brevet Major James L. Carleton, Captain, Company K, 1st Dragoons.

November 22, 1860 to April 12, 1861

Major George A. H. Blake, 1st Dragoons.

April 12, 1861 - June 8, 1861

Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, 1st Dragoons.

June 8 - June 15, 1861

Captain John W. Davidson, Company B, 1st Dragoons.

July 24 to July 27 (?), 1863

2nd Lt. Francis M. McKenna, Company G, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers.

August 17, 1863 to October 11, 1863

Captain Moses A. McLaughlin, Company D, 2nd Cavalry, California
Volunteers. Departed the post, nine days leave.

October 11, 1863 to October 20, 1863

Captain James M. Ropes, Company G, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers.

October 20, 1863 to November 23, 1863

Captain Moses A. McLaughlin, Company D, 2nd Cavalry, California
Volunteers. Departed the post on detached service to attend his own court
martial in Visalia, California.

November 23, 1863 to January 15, 1864

Captain James M. Ropes, Company G, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers.

January 15, 1864 to September 11, 1864

Captain John C. Schmidt, Company B, 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers.

Post abandoned, September 11, 1864.

ab about 1000' off the beach around Appendix B showing the structures and
a building has been added. **Garrisons of Fort Tejon - 1854-1864** with Part I and
Part II.

Special Orders No. 52, Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, June 3, 1854.

Company A, 1st U.S. Dragoons, 1st Lt. Thomas F. Castor, Commanding, was
detached from the garrison at Benicia Barracks, and assigned to proceed to Fort
Miller, on the San Joaquin River.

Special Orders No. 62, Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, June 30, 1854.

Company A, 1st U.S. Dragoon "will proceed to the military reserve for Indians
at the Tejon Pass and take post on the site designated for the erection of
barracks..."

Early June, Brevet Major James L. Donaldson, Quartermaster Department, assigned
to duty at the Tejon Reserve. On June 30, 1854, he was further assigned duties
as Commissary of Subsistence.

Fort Tejon, i.e., "Camp Canada de las Uvas"

Brevet Major James L. Donaldson, with seven-man escort of Company A, 1st U.S.
Dragoon, located "Camp Canada de las Uvas" sometime shortly after July 30.
1854; departed "Camp Canada de las Uvas" August 12, 1854.

The escort to Bvt. Major Donaldson rejoined Company A, 1st Dragoons, on August
10, 1854.

Two detachments of Company A, 1st U.S. Dragoon, arrived at the "Camp Canada de las Uvas" from Fort Miller on August 10 and August 15, 1854, and established a tent encampment.

Garrison, August 10, 1854 to December 16, 1856, Company A, 1st U.S. Dragoons.

Part of Company A, 1st U.S. Dragoons, departed Fort Tejon, transferred to Fort Reading, California, on December 22, 1856.

Regimental Headquarters, Field and Staff, December 16, 1856, joined from Department of New Mexico.

Companies H and I, 1st U.S. Dragoons, December 16, 1856, joined from Department of New Mexico. Company I, transferred to Fort Reading, California; departed the post May 18, 1857. Company H, departed the post August 3, 1857, for Fort Yamhill, Oregon.

Detachment, Company I, 3rd U.S. Artillery, joined from San Diego, July 27,

1857.

Regimental Headquarters, 1st U.S. Dragoons, Colonel Thomas Fauntleroy,

Commanding, transferred to San Diego on August 1, 1857. Regimental

Quartermaster, 1st Lt. W. T. Magruder, AACM, AACB, and Post Commanding officer, remained at Fort Tejon.

Garrison from August 3 to September 2, 1857, Detachment, Company I, 3rd U.S. Artillery.

Company F, 1st U.S. Dragoons, joined the post on September 2, 1857.

Regimental Headquarters and Band, transferred from San Diego, joined the post on February 7, 1858.

Detachment, Company I, 3rd U.S. Artillery, departed post on February 10, 1858; transferred to San Bernardino.

Garrison, Regimental Headquarters, Field, Staff, and Band; and Company F, 1st U.S. Dragoons.

Companies B and K, 1st U.S. Dragoons, joined July 7, 1858, transferred from Department of New Mexico.

Company F, 1st U.S. Dragoons, transferred to Stockton, California, for transportation to Department of the Columbia; departed the post July 8, 1858.

Garrison - from July 8, 1858.

Regimental Headquarters, Field, Staff, and Band, 1st U.S. Dragoons.

Companies B and K, 1st U.S. Dragoons.

Companies B and K detached for field service, Mojave River. Departed the post on April 12, 1860; field command rejoined the post on July 9, 1860.

Garrison from April 12 through July 9, 1860 was 1st U.S. Dragoon Band and detachments from Companies B and K, 1st U.S. Dragoons. Total garrison: 2 officers and 28 enlisted men.

Regimental Headquarters, 1st U.S. Dragoons, transferred to San Francisco, California, on October 18, 1860. The band, 1st U.S. Dragoons, remained part of the garrison at Fort Tejon.

Regimental Headquarters, Field and Staff, transferred to Fort Tejon from San Francisco, California; arrived at the post on April 11, 1861.*

*Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall assigned as Acting Commanding Officer, Department of California, following the death of Brevet Brigadier General N. S. Clarke. Beall was relieved of his temporary duty by the arrival of Brevet Brigadier General Albert S. Johnston, Colonel, 2nd U.S. Cavalry.

Company K, 1st U.S. Dragoons, transferred to Los Angeles; departed the post on May 11, 1861. Three members, Company K, left in hospital, sick. Company K arrived at Los Angeles on May 15, 1861 and encamped at Camp Fitzgerald.

Lieutenant Milton Carr and Band, 1st Dragoons, arrived at Los Angeles on May 24, 1861. They would have departed from Fort Tejon on or about May 20 No mention of departure in the May Post Return (Los Angeles Star, May 25, 1861, p. 2.3). The first Dragoon Band led a "Union" Demonstration in Los Angeles on May 25, and returned to Fort Tejon by the end of May 1861.

Special Order No. 97, Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, June 11, 1861. Item 3: "Fort Tejon will be abandoned without delay, and the garrison (the headquarters, and band, and Company First Dragoons) will take post at Los Angeles. The movable public property will be transferred to the same place, and until that is effected an ordnance sergeant, or, if necessary, a subaltern, with a few privates, will remain in charge." By Order of Brigadier-General Sumner. This order did not reach the fort until June 14, 1861.

Note: Fort Tejon's Ordnance Sergeant, Nathaniel I. Pishon, had been on furlough prior to discharge since December 22, 1860.

"Commanding Officer, Fort Tejon, Cal.: Fort Tejon will be abandoned and the garrison and property transferred to Los Angeles..." By Order of D. C. Buell, Assistant Adjutant-General. (Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Vol. 50, Part 1, p. 502-503, Serial 3583.)

1st Lt. Milton Carr had returned to Fort Tejon by May 31, 1861, and was detached by Captain John W. Davidson to remain as supervisor of public property at the fort. By the middle of the day of June 15, 1861, the garrison consisted of Lt. Carr, one corporal, and one private.

Brevet Major James H. Carleton, Captain, Company K, detached Sergeant Dalton and ten dragoons from Camp Fitzgerald near Los Angeles on June 21, 1861, and ordered them to report to Lt. Carr at Fort Tejon. The detachment was rationed

and foraged for two days, which would mean Carleton expected them to arrive on June 23 or June 24. This detachment was to assist Lt. Carr in guarding public property.

On or about July 14, 1861, Brevet Major Carleton ordered 1st Lt. Benjamin F. Davis, 1st Dragoons, to proceed to Fort Tejon, and investigate reports of Indian troubles. Davis reported to Carleton on July 23, 1861 that there was no problem (Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Vol. 50, Part 1, p. 520, 542-543).

Early August 1861 to July 23, 1863, Fort Tejon abandoned.

Detachment, Company G, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, one officer, 2nd Lt. F. M. McKenna, and 47 enlisted men arrived and re-occupied the post on July 24, 1863. Within three or four days, they were ordered to return to the South Fork of the Kern River, opposite Kelsoe Canon, and encamp. This detachment was part of the escort of Piute prisoners being transferred from the Owens River Valley to the Sebastian Indian Reserve. The expedition departed Camp Independence on July 11, 1863, and arrived at the reserve on July 23 (Camp Independence, Post Return, July 1863, M-617, R-506).

Company D and Detachment Company G, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, joined the post from Owens Valley and Camp Independence on August 17, 1863.

Company E, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, arrived at Fort Tejon on August 17, 1863, and departed for Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, on August 18, 1863.

Company G was encamped on the South Fork of the Kern River, reached Fort Tejon on August 12, 1863.

Part of Company G joined the post from the Kern River in October. Elements of Companies D and G remained on detached service in and between the Owens Valley and Fort Tejon.

Companies B and G, 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers, from Benicia via Fort Miller and Camp Babbitt, reached Fort Tejon by transfer on January 14, 1864.

Companies D and G, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, departed the post en route to Camp Babbitt on January 16, 1864.

Company G, 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers, departed the post, transferred to Fort Yuma on June 14, 1864.

Company B, 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers, "Agreeable to Special Order No. 168, Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, dated August 2, 1864, this post was abandoned on the morning of the 11th September, 1864 and arrived at Drum Barracks, California on September 16, 1864."

The above, unless otherwise footnoted, was prepared from Fort Tejon Post Returns, Microcopy 617, Roll 1257, National Archives.

Appendix C

Uniforms and Weaponry

In colorful historic tradition, the United States Dragoons were the most fashionable, well-dressed, and best-armed of all the forces of the United States in the period before the American Civil War. In reality, the dragoons of the 1st U.S. Regiment were no better dressed or equipped than any other unit of the army assigned to the frontier during the antebellum period. The Mexican War had filled warehouses with surplus clothing, while changes in weaponry were slowly developed or purchased and delivered to the units in the field. New improved firearms were purchased, but packed away in ordnance depots to be issued in limited numbers for testing. No cavalry arm was considered "Standard" except the government manufactured 1847 musketoon. When Company A reached Benicia Arsenal in February 1857, after two and a half years service at Fort Tejon, it turned in its old single-shot musketoons and received M-1841 rifles for service in northern California. It was not expected to serve as cavalry in the rugged mountainous wooded countryside along the watersheds of the Pit and Klamath Rivers, but as mounted infantry. For "experimental testing," ten Sharps carbines were also turned over to the company, and it was allowed to keep ten musketoons for game hunting. Most new equipment and clothing were not issued until units had worn out the old, and the old was in stock while the new was created for future issue.

The dragoons of Company A were reduced to rags before new uniforms of the pattern of 1851 were issued in December 1854. By then the new dress uniform was already obsolete, superseded by a totally new one (pattern of 1854);

nevertheless, the dragoons in California continued to receive long-skirted frock coats with orange colored collars and cuffs and the first model (1851) dress cap with brass eagle, orange facing, and orange pom-pom. A brass number "One" was placed on the collar on each side of the throat opening of the frock coat. For fatigue wear, the men received old style dragoon and infantry sky blue jackets. It would not be until mid-1856 that the first deliveries of the pattern 1854 uniforms were issued to Company A at Fort Tejon. This consisted of new sky blue mounted trousers and the new shell jacket with orange piping. The number "one" still adorned the collars of the jacket. The button style of the old type (1833) featured a letter D on the chest of the eagle, but that was suspended in 1855. Only officers' buttons featured the letter D after that date. However, since large stocks of the "Eagle D" button jacket were available for enlisted men, the jackets continued to be issued with the old style button for years.

Some companies, such as F, were issued only the sky blue fatigue jackets, reputedly stripped of their former piping of white or yellow for infantry or artillery, and continued to wear such "degrading" ex-infantry uniforms until pattern 1854 clothing was received in 1858, when the company traveled on to Fort Crook in northern California. By order of the Army, the surplus sky blue jackets were issued to all troops until stocks were depleted in 1858 or 1859.

Other companies had trouble receiving complete issues of new uniform patterns.

Changes were authorized in early 1858 for a modified uniform that featured dark blue trousers and a new hat to replace the older model 1851/1854 cap. At the

same time, the regimental number which had been placed on the collar since 1851 was ordered to be dropped. However, it would be months before the order was complied with, since company commanders liked the professional image the number gave to their men, and the men themselves were reluctant to give up an insignia that identified the regiment of which they were a part. Stoppages on Muster Rolls indicate that dragoons of the 1st regiment in California were wearing the collar numbers up to the middle of 1860.

Brevet Major James Henry Carleton of Company K was outraged when the Benicia Quartermaster Depot sent him 10 of the new dress hats for 80 men and then added insult to injury by sending 60 pairs of old-style gray-blue infantry trousers. When Carleton asked for an issue of the new fatigue blouse (a loose flannel four-button sack coat), he received only 30 and was told that the quartermaster would not make a full issue since the coat was considered "experimental". By the time the dragoon companies departed Fort Tejon for the last time, in 1861, they were still not dressed in a uniform manner. Company K had the complete uniform as authorized in 1858 of dark blue jacket with orange piping and brass shoulder scales, while all the men had the dark blue trousers and the regulation dress hat, commonly called a "Hardee Hat". All the K troopers were equipped with matching 1851 accoutrements and "Navy" Colt's revolvers, Sharps carbine and Model 1840 saber.

Company B, on the other hand, commanded by Captain John W. Davidson, while dressed in the all dark blue uniform of 1858 were wearing the tall dress cap of 1854. They also still wore the old 1850 white buff belt and straps dyed

black (more like a muddy brown) and carried the old-style Ames 1833 cavalry saber. They were armed with Navy Colt's revolvers and the Sharps carbine.

The two uniform items that remained in constant use by the dragoons of the 1st Regiment were the off-white wool flannel shirt and the old pattern 1839 forage cap. The shirt was long in the tails (the Army did issue drawers of wool and knit cotton flannel after 1838) with a fairly full body and tight sleeves. The neck was a shallow V with just one button at the throat. It did have a small stand and fall collar. The collarless dark gray salt and pepper domestic wool shirt seen in some illustrations is an experimental shirt issued in 1875.

From most period accounts, except Captain Albert Bracket's description in the History of the U.S. Cavalry (1863), the troops and officers detested the 1851/1854 dress cap. Even when reduced to a forage cap by steaming out the felt starch (it was unofficially known as "Forage Cap No. 1" which is why the new piped forage cap of 1858 is known as "No. 2"), the men did not like it and preferred the old forage 1839/1848 cap. The old forage cap was well liked, soft and protective, and since Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy tried to get the 1851 dress cap banned from the regiment and wished to substitute an orange-banded forage cap of the old type, the men continued to wear the old forage cap and officers requested it from the Quartermaster Department depots. Since there existed large stockpiles of the forage cap in stores, the Quartermaster Department continued to issue this last version of the 1839 forage cap even though it did not appear in the uniform regulations of 1851 or 1857 nor does it

appear on QMD cost-price lists. However, the clothing reports required in the Department of the Pacific for every deserter indicate that the "pattern or type of 1848" forage cap was very much in use, and saw service into the American Civil War.

Mythology, and many current gun books, tell us that by the mid-1850s all the dragoons of the U.S. Army were armed with the breech-loading Sharps rifled carbine. Unfortunately, the statement just is not true. Company A had no Sharps carbines while they were at Fort Tejon, 1854 to December 1856. The company was issued the Model 1847 musketoon (a type of "shortened" musket) in .69 caliber. It was a graceful weapon, well made but of very limited range of less than 75 yards. It did make a frightening shotgun when double-charged.

Company A was also armed with the single-shot .54 caliber Model 1842 pistol — at first only three for 65 men. Later, more pistols were delivered. In late 1856, 25 Second Model Colt Army-caliber (.44) revolvers reached the post ordnance officer. The revolver was considered experimental and was issued in limited numbers. Known as the "Dragoon Revolver," three were stolen by deserters before the Company marched away on December 22, 1856.

The three companies from New Mexico which reached California in December 1856 were all armed with the Model 1847 musketoon, mostly single-shot pistols, and the pattern 1840 cavalry saber, known commonly as "Old Wristbreaker." Companies H and I received a few Colt Dragoons from Benicia before they

departed for the Oregon Country and field duty in 1857. Company F, which relocated from Mission San Diego in 1857 was armed with musketoons, 25 Colts Army revolvers, about 60 M-1842 single-shot pistols, and the Model 1840 saber.

Companies B and K arrived in California in early July 1858. Company K had left their few Sharps behind at Fort Buchanan, New Mexico Territory (now Arizona), as had Company B. The troopers of K were armed with M-1841 .54 caliber rifles and musketoons, along with mostly older single-shot M-1842 pistols. Company commander Brevet Major J. H. Carleton did not like and would not have his men carrying the dragoon Colt. He felt only teamsters should be armed with it because they had a wagon to carry the revolvers. Not all officers felt this way, and a great debate raged between the heavy .44 caliber revolver fans and those who preferred the small .36 caliber "belt revolver," the 3rd Model 1851 "Navy" Colt.

Company B was armed with musketoons, pistols, and the Ames 1833 saber with old patterns (1833 and 1850) belt leather. A few Colt Dragoon revolvers were on hand, along with a few dozen rifles for hunting or arming a sharpshooter.

In May 1858, there transpired a battle north of the Columbia River which changed the weaponry picture for all the mounted units on the Pacific slope. The eastern Washington Indians ganged up on a small field force of dragoons and infantrymen marching uninvited across their territory. The dragoons' short range musketoons could not keep the Indians at bay in a running fight over many miles. When the column forted up on a hilltop, it was the few infantry muskets that kept the Indians from swarming over the besieged blue force.

This embarrassing battle sent a shockwave through the Department of the Pacific headquarters, and old, grandmotherly Brevet Brigadier General Newman A. Clarke pointed his finger at the Ordnance Department which sat on dozens of boxes of state-of-the-art modern arms. Beginning in July 1858, Ordnance quickly uncrated, cleaned, and shipped out dozens of Sharps carbines and Colt "Navy" revolvers to the units in Oregon-Washington Territory. Then, with the troops prepared for the campaigns against the Indian encampments, the Ordnance Department could turn to reasonably quiet areas. Weapons could then be delivered to places like Fort Crook and Fort Tejon. By early December 1858, all companies of the 1st Dragoons under the control of the Department of California and the Department of Oregon had been fully supplied. The dragoons of the west coast departed for the eastern seat of the War of the Rebellion in November 1861 uniformly armed and fairly well clothed, though still not totally matched in the standard uniform.

The artillery detachment at the fort wore primarily the red collar and cuff 1851 frock coat, gray-blue foot trousers, and the 1851 pattern dress caps. Leather accoutrements seem to have been those approved in 1851 and first issued in late 1854. The musket was the Model 1842 smoothbore in .69 caliber with the pattern 1835 iron bayonet. Sky blue shell jackets piped in the old yellow markings or the same old jacket reissued with deep red markings were issued for field and fatigue duty. The artillerymen of Company I, 3rd U.S. served primarily as infantrymen and proudly called themselves the "Marching 3rd."

While the companies each were supplied with weaponry, the post of Fort Tejon also had its own weaponry, and an ammunition supply. When Fort Tejon was established, Lt. Alfred Latimer brought overland two twelve-pound brass mountain howitzers, drawn by horses. These two cannons were assigned to the post, and remained as other companies departed or arrived. The various inspectors often noted their condition, and complained regularly that the dragoons did not regularly paint the brass barrels black. By 1861, both cannons were in need of repair. When the post closed, the guns were transferred to the Los Angeles Depot, and repaired at the depot's blacksmith shop (a contracted civilian affair). They were assigned to Colonel J. H. Carleton, 1st Infantry, California volunteers, for his march into Arizona and New Mexico, and became part of the 3rd Artillery detachment of the "California Column". Several of the guns were first fired in anger at the Battle of Apache Pass in 1862.

The post also possessed a limited number of arms for issue in emergencies, for civilian teamsters or guides or for testing. A model 1855 rifle was sent to Fort Tejon, but was promptly stolen by the deserting Company B butcher, who also stole three company Sharps carbines. In 1860, ten unidentified experimental carbines were sent to the post for testing, but at this time no further information is available.

The Ordnance Sergeant was in charge of these weapons, and the post supply of ammunition. The companies maintained their own ready supply of ammunition, and would replenish from the post stores. The post Ordnance Sergeant, under the

supervision of a post "ordnance officer", a detailed line officer from one of the companies would also maintain the extra carbines and pistols, and possibly even muskets, deposited at the post. He also prepared all written requisitions for resupply from the Benicia Arsenal.

Sources: *Monthly Company Ordnance Returns for Companies stationed at Fort Tejon and Fort Crook, RG-94.*

Stoppages Against Soldiers Pay for Lost Ordnance Property, in

Bi-Monthly Muster Rolls, Companies assigned to Fort Tejon, 1854-1861,

RG-94.

Correspondence Sent and Received, Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, including Department of California and Department of Oregon,

1854-1861, RG-94 and RG-393

All the above are from the Military Record Collection of the U.S.

National Archives, in the Stammerjohan collection.

Appendix D

Typical Muster Roll

Once every two months, the men of a company, or the troops which garrisoned a fort, were called for muster. The muster featured roll calls, inspections, and possibly a pass in review, a parade. Following muster, if the troops were lucky, they would be paid; if the paymaster had shown up, which too often was not the case. Nevertheless, whether the paymaster arrived with gold coins in his pay box, or contracted to pay the troops through the post sutler or did not make any appearance for months, the muster rolls had to be prepared. Today, without the added military pomp and circumstance, we would call them payrolls.

When the paymaster did arrive, often weeks or months late, each man signed across the form from his name or made his mark. Later, the company clerk would sign the names in a duplicate muster roll that was then sent on through channels to the regimental headquarters and ultimately to the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D.C. Today, these rich informational documents lie in fragile bundles, part of Record Group 94 of the Old Army Records section of the National Archives. They are an endangered entity as the old rag paper becomes more brittle and shatters.

In late February 1859, Colonel Joseph Mansfield, of the Inspector General's Department, reached Fort Tejon by stagecoach from San Francisco. He inspected the post and visited the Tejon Indian Reserve. Mansfield then caught the

southbound stagecoach at the store of George C. Alexander (Sutler of the post) on the morning of March 3 and reached the city of Los Angeles that night, prior to moving on to his next station.

The following muster rolls were prepared for Colonel Mansfield's visit.

Additional notes have been added.

Post Orders No. 9
February 27, 1859

Headquarters
Fort Tejon, California

- I. The Troops of this post will be mustered and inspected dismounted on February 28 at 8 1/2 A.M.
- II. A Post Council of Administration is hereby ordered and will consist of

Brevet Major J. H. Carleton
Captain John W. Davidson
1st Lieut. Charles H. Ogle

and will meet tomorrow at 12 M. [meridian or noon] for transaction of whatever business is brought before it.

By Order of Lt. Colonel Beall

Charles H. Ogle
1st Lieut. 1st Drags.
Post and Regt'l. Adjutant

Muster Roll for Headquarters, Non-Commissioned Staff and Band,

Regimental Headquarters, 1st Dragoons, 28 February, 1859.

Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy On leave for 6 months

Lieut. Colonel Benjamin L. Beall Comdg. Regt. & Post, Fort Tejon

Major George A. H. Blake	On leave since January 17, 1859
Major Enoch Steen	Absent sick since May 17, 1858
1st Lt. Charles H. Ogle	Regt. Adjutant, Fort Tejon
1st Lt. Henry B. Davidson	Regt. Quartermaster, Fort Tejon

Headquarters Non-Commissioned Staff: Enlisted: At:

Sergt. Major Samuel R. I. Sturgeon	May 25, 1855	Fort Reading, Ca. (By re-enlistment)
Regt. QM Sergt. William Duffy ^{A.}	December 1, 1858	Fort Tejon (By re-enlistment)
Ordnance Sergt. John E. Kelly ^{A.}	May 31, 1856	Fort Orford, Oregon Territory (By re-enlistment)
Chief Bugler Carl Caib	June 3, 1858	Near Los Angeles, Ca. (By re-enlistment)

Regimental Band

Bergman, Jacob	August 11, 1858	San Francisco
Burke, Patrick	June 6, 1854	New York
Chatland, Edwin	February 2, 1855	Baltimore
Clarke, Charles	April 1856	Fort Union, N.M.
Ferrari, Giacento	October 12, 1856	Philadelphia
Feeny, William	March 1, 1854	New York
Roesch, William	June 10, 1857	Fort Tejon

Stark, Dominick	September 1, 1858	Fort Tejon
Sugden, Reuben	October 1, 1858	Fort Tejon
Tierney, Edmund P.	December 7, 1858	San Francisco

A. On furlough, each for six months. Kelly would wrangle a transfer to Plattsburg Barracks, New York and would be replaced by Ordnance Sergeant Nathaniel J. Pishon, formerly of Company B. Duffy would return but would be discharged by special order directly from the Commanding General of the Army, Winfield Scott. The reason for removal of William Duffy is not known. He was a young man with no apparent reason to run afoul of the Army and seemed to be highly respected by his officers.

Muster Roll for Company B, 1st U.S. Dragoons, February 28, 1859

John W. Davidson, Captain, Commanding Company

Orren Chapman, 1st Lieut. Died at St. Louis, Jan. 7, 1859.

Benjamin F. Davis, 2nd Lieut., with company for duty.

The Company:

Enlisted:

At:

1st Sgt. Nathaniel J. Pishon	Aug. 13, '56	Ft. Craig, N.M.
*Sergt. Minor C. Tuttle	Aug. 26, '56	Ft. Craig, N.M.
*Sergt. James W. Strawbridge	July 18, '58	Fort Tejon
Sergt. Joseph E. Smith	Feby. 1, '55	Cleveland, Ohio

Corporal Michael Wheatley	May 4, '54	New York City
*Corporal Frederick Fischer	Aug. 20, '57	Ft. Buchanan, N.M.
Corpl. James McGuire	April 18 '54	New York City
*John Yaiser, Corpl.	Feb. 25, '56	Fort Filmore, N.M.

No Buglers

Francis Oliver, Farrier/	Feb. 12, '55	Fort Filmore, N.M.
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Blacksmith

Privates:

1.* Allen, Robert B.	Feby. 24, '56	Ft. Fillmore, N.M.
2. Arnold, John	Sept. 9, '57	Baltimore
3. Barnard, William C.	Nov. 16, '57	Boston
4. Brunning, Heinrich	May 23, '54	New York
5. Butler, James	May 19, '54	New York City
6. Beecher, George D.	Sept. 3, '57	Harrisburg, Pa.
7. Betts, William	June 1, '54	New York
8.** Buck, James	Jan. 2, '56	Ft. Fillmore, N.M.
9. Bresler, John	Oct 15, '58	San Francisco
10. Cantrell, James	Oct. 28, '57	New York
11. Carr, Joseph	June 20, '54	New York
12. Carpenter, Asa	Aug. 29, '57	Boston, Mass.
13. Connolly, Patrick	June 21, '54	New York

14. Coakley, Charles R.	June 12, '54	Baltimore
15. Cowen, William	Dec. 20, '54	Nashville, Tenn.
16. Culligan, Michael	April 19, '55	Ft. Fillmore, N.M.
17. Chariasis, Michael	Aug. 24, '57	New York
18. Dean, James	Oct. 26, '57	New York
19. Dowd, John	Aug. 26, '55	Ft. Union, N.M.
20. Elder, Adam	Aug. 22, '55	Ft. Fillmore, N.M.
21. Faber, Henry	April 17, '54	New York
22. Forest, Joseph Y.	Aug. 18, '54	Ft. Union
23. Fogarty, John	March 23, '55	Louisville, Ky.
24. Gallegar, John	Feb. 15, '56	Ft. Fillmore, N.M.
25.* Hand, John	Sept. 9, '54	Ft. Union, N.M.
26. Hade, Patrick	Dec. 1, '57	Fort Buchanan, N.M.
27. Kreiselmayer, Henry	Sept. 11, '57	Philadelphia
28. Lohmeyer, Frederick	Dec. 1, '55	Albuquerque, N.M.
29.* Maher, Edward	Feby. 1, '56	Ft. Thorn, N.M.
30. Miller, Henry	May 20, '54	New York City ^A .
31. Morrissey, John	June 8, '54	New York
32.* McCoy, Thomas	July 15, '58	Fort Tejon
33. Moulton, Harrison	Sept. 8, '57	Philadelphia
34. O'Meara, Edward	Jan. 18, '55	Ft. Fillmore, N.M.
35. Ott, Heinrich	Sept. 3, '57	New York
36. Pryor, Robert	March 9, '54	New York
37. Phillip, George	Sept. 11, '58	San Francisco
38. Reynolds, Wm. R.	June 26, '54	New York City

39. Ross, James	Oct. 19, '57	Boston
40. Swiss, Henry	Feb. 23, '53	St. Louis
47. Scharrer, John E.	Sept. 27, '53	New York
41. Scharf, Anton	March 16, '53	Ft. Fillmore, N.M.
42. Schafle, Francis P.	Nov. 6, '58	San Francisco
43. Thomson, Theodore	Sept. 11, '55	Ft. Stanton, N.M.
44. Tower, John S.	Sept. 5, '57	Boston
45. Trouten, William	Aug. 24, '57	Philadelphia
46. Taylor, James	Jan. 25, '59	Fort Tejon
47. West, John A.	June 10, '58	Baltimore
48. Washington, George H.	April 21, '58	San Francisco

* \$2.00 additional each month former service.

** \$3.00 a month 2nd reenlistment

A. Miller - absent, sick Ft. Filmore, New Mexico Territory, since Oct. 16, 1855.

Private Henry Faber sick in hospital, also Private George Phillip.

Private Beechar, Forest, Morrisey, O'Meara, Pryor, and Washington confined in Post jail.

Muster Roll for Company K, 1st Dragoons, February 28, 1859

James H. Carleton, Captain and Brevet Major, Commanding Company

David H. Hastings, 1st Lieut., Leave of Absence

Alfred B. Chapman, 2nd Lieut; Returned from Detached Duty on

February 28, 1859, present for duty.

The Company:

Enlisted:

At:

*William McCleave, 1st Sergt.

1 Oct '55

Albuquerque, N.M.

*Sergt. Emil Fritz

1 Jan '56

Albuquerque, N.M.

*Sergt. Gustav Brown

1 Dec '57

Ft. Buchanan, N.M.

Sergt. Thomas Yearwood

1 April '57

Calabaza, N.M.

Frederick Morris, Corp'l.

2 Sept '57

Ft. Buchanan, N.M.

Andrew J. Landers, Corp'l.

5 Feby '55

Knoxville, Tenn.

*Joseph Meyer, Bugler

12 Feb '56

Ft. Buchanan, N.M.

John W. Harris, Bugler

11 Dec '56

Albany, New York

*William Seyring, Farrier/

1 Aug '55

Albuquerque, N.M.

Blacksmith

Privates:

1. Batty, James^{A.}

18 Sept 55

Albuquerque, N.M.

2. Buall, Sylvester R.

5 Sept 1857

Boston

3. Brannan, Michael

7 Feb '55

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

4. Cannon, Michael	7 Sept '57	New York
5. Crowley, Timothy	15 Feb '55	Albuquerque, N.M.
6. Caskay, Samuel	21 Oct '55	Albuquerque, N.M.
7. Creevy, William	8 Oct '56	Albuquerque, N.M.
8. Costallow, Thomas	15 March '55	Albuquerque, N.M.
9. Corringham, Thomas	2 Feb '55	Cleveland
10. Ennis, Thomas	14 Jan '55	Cincinnati
11.* Fitzsimmons, Thomas	23 Nov '55	Albuquerque, N.M.
12. Fitzpatrick, John	3 Sept '55	Albuquerque, N.M.
13. Friedberg, Francis	3 Aug '57	Boston
14. Gray, William	1 July '57	Ft. Buchanan, N.M.
15. Glendmeyer, Frederick	14 Oct '57	Baltimore
16. Henn, Andrew	20 March '57	Calabasas, N.M.
17. Hurley, Morris	8 Sept '57	Boston
18. Herring, Robert B.	20 Oct '57	New York
19.* Johnson, Adam	27 Dec '55	Albuquerque, N.M.
20. Jones, Robert H.	7 Feby '55	Knoxville, Tn.
21. Louish, James	17 Jan. '56	New York City
22.* Maroon, Harvey	21 Sept '57	Ft. Buchanan, N.M.
23.* Mahan, Thomas	28 Jan '56	Albuquerque, N.M.
24. McNeal, Erastus	20 Jan '55	Columbus, Ohio
25. McDonald, John	18 Aug '57	Boston
26. Moore, Michael	16 Nov '57	Philadelphia
27. Moody, Thomas	20 Nov '57	New York
28. Murphy, Hugh	4 Nov '57	New York

29. Mullins, James	181 Aug 5	3 Nov '57	Boston
30. Miller, Ebenezar	181 Oct 21	7 Sept '57	New York
31.* O'Carroll, John A.	181 Oct 22	27 May '58	Ft. Yuma (Calif.)
32. Ogilvie, Henry	181 Dec 8	9 Sept '57	New York
33. Papp, Frederick	181 Dec 22	9 Nov. '57	Richmond, Va.
34.* Quatman, Herman	181 Dec 2	15 Nov '55	Albuquerque, N.M.
35. Rainhart, Antony	181 Oct 22	26 Aug '57	New York
36. Richey, Hamilton	181 Nov 22	26 Oct '57	Philadelphia
37. Smythe, Henry	181 Sept 5	17 Aug '57	New York ¹³⁹
38. Smith, Abraham B.	181 Sept 5	26 Oct. '58	San Francisco
39. Schaupp, Charles	181 Sept 5	11 Nov '57	New York
40. Tynon, Michael	181 Dec 22	8 Feb '55	St. Louis, Mo.
41. Terrell, Rufus E.	181 Dec 22	1 Sept '57	Philadelphia
42. Taylor, Daniel	181 Sept 5	8 Oct '57	New York
43. Thompson, James	181 Dec 22	10 Oct. '57	New York
44. Toonesy, Peter	181 Oct 22	15 Oct '58	San Francisco
45. Van Riper, Cornelius	181 Sept 5	15 Feb '59	Ft. Tejon
46. Zabel, Gustavus	181 Oct 22	1 Aug '55	Albuquerque, N.M.

* (\$2.00 a month as former service.)

Batty - Dragoon since 1840 but with breaks in service. Corporal Fitzsimmons was detailed to extra duty in Quartermaster Dept. and Commissary Dept., apparently as a clerk.

Private John A. Fulton, whose real name was John A. Fullmer, was in the guardhouse and was dropped from the regimental rolls on January 20, 1859, as a deserter from Company H, 1st U.S. Cavalry, Kansas Territory. He was drummed out of service on February 25, 1859.

Deserted February 18, 1859: Private Henry C. Tolman, who enlisted on October 29, 1857, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Privates Buall, Johnson, Smythe, and Taylor confined in the Post Jail.

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