

May 18, 1864: In Santa Fe, Agent Labadi wrote to Dr. Steck: "...the Mezcalero Apaches under my charge remain peaceable and in good health...at this date, the Apaches have planted upwards of 100 acres of ground,...and they are still preparing about 100 acres more...Furthermore I have planted for the use of the Agency 50 acres in wheat and about 20 in corn; and am now planting about 50 acres more in corn for the use of the Agency. The crops are springing up very well...The land which I had reserved for the Mezcaleros was not granted to me as I had it marked out last year. The Navajoes came, and a new division of the land was made by the commander of the post,...afterwards, the multitude of the Navajoes and the Military power...intruded....depriving me of a part of the Apache land...The Navajoes are tilling the ground on part of the land laid out for the Apaches, but which causes the Apaches are oppressed and annoyed, and they are not content to live together with the Navajoes. It is my opinion that more troubles will come when the fields ripen..."

June 18, 1863: Agent Labadie at Fort Sumner wrote Army Headquarters in Santa Fe: "In the absence of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and from the fact that the duty of keeping the Indians in subjection devolves mainly upon the War Department, I am of the opinion that the following facts should be made known to the General Commanding. The flour received by me for the use of Mescalero Indians at this Post is of extremely inferior quality, it being undoubtedly adulterated with plaster of paris or some other pernicious foreign element, and containing many bits of stale, broken bread and unleavened cakes. Some 25 of the Indians have lately sickened and they attribute the cause to the bad quality of this flour. Furthermore the belief began to gain ground among them that this flour was furnished them with no good intent. Being to some extent personally responsible for the good order and conduct of these Indians, no little apprehension has been caused me from the above facts. An average of about 6 sacks in every 10 are of the quality above stated. The Superintendent could not possibly have been aware of the nature of the flour when purchased by him. I have no doubt but that these Indian will faithfully and willingly submit to the conditions imposed on them by the General Commanding so long as faith is kept with them... It is sincerely to be hoped that the good and friendly relations now existing with them, and the bright promise of the future security from their depredations may not be recklessly destroyed."

December 21, 1863: Dr. Michael Steck, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, sent William P. Dole, Commission of Indian Affairs, a copy of General Carleton's instructions to Carson dated August 18, 1863, with strong objection to Carleton's policy of awarding bounties. He wrote: "...I desire to call to attention to the fact that these instructions contemplate the payment of \$20 for each horse & mule, and \$1 for each sheep captured by the enlisted men and employees, as prize money, said amount to be paid by the Quartermaster & Commissary upon the delivery of the stock to these officers by the captors. This order in my judgment will do great injustice to the tribe, as the troops will be stimulated thereby to capture property, rather than pursue and chastise the guilty Indians. It is a fact well established that the property owners among the Navajoes are now, and have been for many years, desirous of peace, while those having nothing to lose are the marauders. Thus the innocent are the sufferers, and when hostilities cease, will be left without the means of a subsistence, and consequently thrown upon the government as paupers, or upon the Territory as marauders. Whether the paying of prize money to enlisted men and employees of the government who are paid to fight its battle and do its work, is authorized by law, or the usages of the army, I am unable to decide. But deeming the order in question one of great importance to the Indian, and involving grave questions, I would...refer the same to the Hon. Commissioner, hoping that in due time it will receive the attention its

importance demands.”

March 9, 1864: General Carleton directed the Commanding Officer at Fort Sumner: “...It will require the greatest effort and most careful husbandry to keep the Indians alive until the new crop matures. Every Indian (man, woman, or child) able to dig up the ground for planting, should be kept at work every moment of the day preparing a patch, however small. What with ploughing, spading, and hoeing up ground, with the labor of the troops and the Indians, you must endeavor to get in at least 3000 acres. It will surprise you to see how much can be done if the bands are properly organized, and all the officers go out and set the example of industry. The very existence of the Indians will depend upon it, and they should understand that now; for the country cannot support that number of mouths in addition to what we want for the troops. Everything depends on your efforts, and on your making every moment of time of every hand you can muster tell. The animals of the Indians must be bought and consumed before you kill a head of work cattle; these you will need for ploughing. Atole will go a great ways even without meat. The Indians must live on the smallest possible quantity of food. The amount set in the order is in case we are fortunate in getting enough, which I greatly fear we shall have trouble in obtaining.” (Carleton to Wallen, March 9, 1864)

March 10, 1864: Concerned over subsisting the Indians at Fort Sumner, General Carleton ordered the Commanding Officer at Fort Craig: “The cavalry at your post, and to come, must not be fed grain forage until I have time to see what all these human beings are to eat. Give them hay, and have large parties, headed by an officer, out on herd by day with them until I further orders. There is no help for it. You must not have a worthless animal at your post. All such must be appraised and condemned, and sent to Los Pinos without delay as food for Indians. Work hard to help me carry out all this in letter and in spirit. I count on you, and all in your district. The rule applies to all cavalry, or mounted infantry.” (Carleton to Rigg, March 10, 1864)

March 14, 1864: The Santa Fe New Mexican reported that “...A court martial was convened at Fort Sumner, upon the 21st of March last, to try Lieut. Philip A. J. Russell, of the California Volunteers, upon charges, the principal of which was the shooting of an Indian boy, while under charge of the guard of Russell’s detachment, with whom he was marching, and then leaving the body by the roadside, unburied...The Court found the accused not guilty of ‘causing the said Indian boy’s death,’ by the shooting, but did find him guilty of shooting, and of ‘inhuman and disgraceful conduct,’ and sentenced him ‘to be dishonorably discharged from the service, and to be forever disqualified,...from holding any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States’...We believe the Indian boy was one of the Navajoes who surrendered...” (“Lieut. Philip A. J. Russell,” New Mexican, May 14, 1864)

March 23, 1864: Wallen, at Fort Sumner, requested of Carleton: “I would most earnestly beg that at least one other effective mounted company be sent immediately to this Post, as I can not properly guard the large number of Indians now here with the force under my command. And should the Indians, or any portion of them, endeavor to leave the post, I would be utterly powerless to prevent them from doing so, with the little force of 30 mounted men I now possess...In my judgement, a large Cavalry force is imperatively needed at this Post as Patrols should be sent out day & night. This is only an experiment which is being tried here with these Indians, & from their well-known character, it is prudent to take all possible precautions against their caprice or treachery - particularly at this time, when the reduction of their ration may, &

probably will, cause considerably discontent...the Cavalry Companies are imperatively needed to keep a constant supervision on the Indians..." (Wallen to Asst. Adj. Gen., March 23, 1864)

July 14, 1864: From Fort Sumner, Colonel Carson reported to Carleton that he had arrived there on July 11, and "...on the 12th I had a talk with the chief men of the Navajoes, who assured me that themselves and their people were contented and well pleased at their treatment, and that each and all appear to understand and appreciate the efforts that are being made to render them comfortable and happy. It is estimated that they have 3,000 acres under cultivation, and planted principally with corn, which is doing remarkably well and will average between 25 and 30 bushels per acre, making a total of about 84,000 bushels, or nearly 5,000,000 of pounds, and about 200 tons of fodder. In addition to this they will have a large quantity of beans, with other vegetables. This is a large amount to be raised in the first planting, and considering the many disadvantages under which they labored, scarcity of tools and lateness of the season, it is astonishing the amount of work done, and gives abundant evidence of their ability to be self sustaining...About 1,000 of the grapevines succeeded. It is a necessity that each family should have a small herd of sheep and goats, the former to supply wool for clothing and the latter to supply them with milk...I am sorry that I cannot report quite so favorably of the progress in agriculture of the Apaches. The number 392 souls and are averse to labor, differing materially in this respect from the Navajoes, who, as a people, are industrious. They have but about 160 acres under cultivation, and this has been mainly done by hired labor under the direction of Mr. Labadie, Indian agent...From both the Navajo and Apache chiefs, as well as from the commanding officer, I learn that citizens of New Mexico have been endeavoring to retard the work of civilizing these Indians by circulating the report that they are to be again removed back to their country...There have also been citizens amongst them for purposes of illegitimate trade, seeking even to swindle them out of the few farming tools which they possess. To prevent citizens from having communication with the Indians is difficult, owing to the extent of the reservation, and the distance of the post from its northwestern limits...A chain of pickets from this command with a mounted patrol would effectually keep off all not having legitimate business on the reserve. It surprises me that with the experience the people of New Mexico possess, there could be any so blind to their best interests as to endeavor for small gain to jeopardize the peace of the Territory by tampering with these people and undo the work of nearly 2 centuries. Should any such be discovered I shall treat them with the severity due to public enemies, and upon conviction they shall be punished...I am happy to state that the Navajoes and Apaches live in the most perfect harmony. But very few causes of complaint exist, and those of an unimportant nature incident to all communities and easy of adjustment. The idle and worthless, few in number, have occasionally of late stolen some little corn from the thrifty. This of course would increase, if permitted, as the grain ripened. I shall take measures to prevent it. Sometimes their horses commit trespass; this I will also regulate. These are all the grievances I have as yet heard of. There are about 15,000 acres of arable land of best quality northwest of the post, which is amply sufficient for the wants of all the Indians, and after a few more acequias are made this tract can be watered with facility. The soil will produce as fine vegetables as can be raised in any part of New Mexico; even cotton and tobacco, I am assured, can be produced with ease. The only want I see likely to arise in the future is that of fuel, but this can be remedied by having a quantity of young trees planted annually. The police in and around their huts is good, and their general health is excellent. There are but 60 receiving medical treatment. I will have them all vaccinated as soon as possible. The Indian hospital is in course of erection, and the store-houses are nearly completed. The heavy rains have somewhat retarded the work. I would recommend the erection of a few grist-mills, good sites for which

are easily found on the reservation. I would also recommend that measures be taken to instruct the young men in the mechanical arts, such as blacksmiths and carpenters. This is easy of accomplishment, and would be of great assistance in the work of civilization, as well as in the erection of houses for them. I enclose you a statement of the number of Indians present so far as is known. I cannot help thinking, however, that this is far below the actual number. I will shortly take census of them, and, as far as possible, keep a correct record of the births and deaths...I am quite pleased with everything connected with the reservation, and congratulate you on the entire success which has crowned your efforts in ameliorating the condition of the Indians and in giving permanent peace to this Territory." (Carson to Carleton, July 14, 1864)