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## MUTINY AT FORT CUMMINGS

LEE MYERS

FOR YEARS one of the most eagerly sought volumes of western Americana has been a less than fifty-page book titled *Annals of Old Fort Cummings*.<sup>1</sup> Original editions have commanded as much as thirty-five dollars each, so it is no surprise that it has recently been reprinted. Over the years it has become accepted, especially in southwest New Mexico, as an authoritative account of certain phases of the history of that frontier post. Few writers attempting to tell the story of Fort Cummings fail to repeat the account, taken from this book, of an abortive attempt at mutiny in 1867 by a company of negro soldiers stationed there.

According to this version, these soldiers developed a well-planned plot to kill their officers and the few other white men of the garrison, strip the post of desirable property, including horses, and "carry off the officers' wives as slaves." Fortunately, a maid servant, learning of the plot, warned the officers in time to thwart the uprising without bloodshed. The officers assembled the conspirators, *unarmed*, on the parade ground, ostensibly to announce the imminent arrival of the paymaster. Meanwhile the detachment of white soldiers of the 3rd Cavalry, stationed there along with the black troops, secretly occupied the negroes' barracks, secured their arms, and positioned themselves at the windows. When the post commander advised the assembled mutineers that their plans had been discovered, the furious men rushed with one accord for their quarters and their arms, only to be met by the menacing carbines of the loyal 3rd cavalrymen.<sup>2</sup> It is a beautifully dramatic tale, well

told, but with the exception of the date, 1867, and the expected arrival of the paymaster, it is entirely fictional.

The author states that he was ordered north before the incident occurred and that details of it "which may have been overdrawn" were furnished by another,<sup>3</sup> but there can be little doubt that his account was a product of his own pen and the result of a vivid imagination. Much of the rest of the material in this book is not only questionable, but actually erroneous, and for the sake of truth should be expunged from the accepted history of the area. The little volume is highly readable and entertaining, but should be recognized for what it is—fiction.

A mutiny did occur there, in December 1867. The details are in Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General<sup>4</sup> and certain records of Fort Cummings, all on file in the National Archives. Reconstructed from these sources, the true account of the mutiny differs drastically from the book's in several ways: first, the "maid servant" not only did not divulge the secret of the impending trouble, but was herself the cause of it. Second, the mutineers did not assemble unarmed; they were definitely armed and in a vicious mood. Third, the detachment from the 3rd Cavalry was not present at the time, and was not assigned to the garrison.<sup>5</sup> The court martial records are complete enough to allow the story to be reconstructed with no doubt as to its authenticity.

Company A, 38th United States Colored Infantry, composed of 101 enlisted men and commanded by Captain Charles E. Clarke, with First Lieutenant William E. Sweet<sup>6</sup> as regimental adjutant, had arrived at Fort Cummings for duty on October 1, 1867, relieving Company D, 125th Colored Troops (infantry), who left next day for Fort Union.<sup>7</sup>

A certain camp follower of Company A, Mattie Merritt, was employed as a domestic servant in the quarters of Second Lieutenant Henry F. Leggett,<sup>8</sup> also of Company A. When Lieutenant Leggett missed a sum of money, she was suspected. This happened on Sunday, December 1. Sweet, presumably officer of the day, ordered her searched. Although no money was found on her, she was ordered expelled from the garrison.<sup>9</sup> This angered the men of

the company, and at the regular Sunday morning inspection they were sullen and insolent. Lieutenant Sweet ordered punishment of several found with dirty muskets, clothing, and accouterments. They were forced to stand on water kegs in the middle of the parade ground for certain lengths of time,<sup>10</sup> a common military punishment at that time. The searching of Mattie Merritt and the order for her expulsion, followed by the indignity of punishment, so inflamed the men that they determined upon resistance.

At the trials that followed First Sergeant William Yeatman, principal witness for the prosecution, testified that he first noticed signs of insubordination about two o'clock Sunday afternoon. The order to expel the woman had not yet been carried out. Many of the men, angry and excited, had assembled at the flagstaff. The sergeant of the guard, Thornton Reeves, was among them. This was an unauthorized assemblage, a serious offense in itself, and compounded by the fact that Sergeant Reeves, whose duties included maintaining order within the garrison, had made no effort to disperse the gathering and had failed to notify the officer of the day.<sup>11</sup>

Yeatman, returning from an errand to Lieutenant Sweet's quarters, saw the crowd and stopped to investigate. When he asked what the men were doing, Reeves gave an evasive answer. Yeatman asked him what was the matter with him, was he drunk? Reeves replied: "No, By God, I isn't drunk, the best thing you can do is go to your quarters!" Reeves said that he had hell in him, and declared: "I have read you through, and God damn you I'll kill you if you are the last God damned nigger that lives!"<sup>12</sup> The First Sergeant testified that he had ordered the men to go to their quarters, but they had refused to obey until Captain Clarke arrived, when they reluctantly obeyed.

Returning to quarters the men were still angry and restless, gathering in small groups to talk in guarded undertones. They dispersed when Yeatman approached, and there were no more serious demonstrations until the next morning. Then Sergeant Reeves declared that Lieutenant Sweet had threatened to kill him. He said that he was prepared for him and would "kill him

before tomorrow night." He stalked off across the little fort's parade ground with his revolver in his hand. The first sergeant then sent word for Reeves to come to his quarters, sent word several times, but his orders were ignored.<sup>13</sup> That night Sergeant Allen and Corporal Grant excitedly reported to Yeatman that "In Mrs. Tally's house there were two revolvers cocked in Allen's face."<sup>14</sup> They did not know who was responsible. Upon Yeatman's orders, Corporal Grant selected a detail of six men from the barracks and searched the corral next to the house, which was used as a wood yard. He reported that they had "searched all over the wood pile and everywhere," without seeing anyone. But Sergeant Allen then declared that no one needed to tell him who it was, that he knew damned well who, then he "gets Little Johnnie's shot gun and began to load it." Allen told the first sergeant that "It was them two damned sons of bitches, . . . Leggett and Sweet!"

Corporal Davis and Sergeant Reeves then entered the room and Allen left, presumably to search the corral again. Yeatman attempted to dissuade Reeves and Davis from further actions that were certain to result in serious consequences for them. The sergeant's testimony indicates that there had already been much insubordination and trouble in the regiment. He said that "there was [now] about half of them in the penitentiary."<sup>15</sup> Recriminations and threats followed. One of the recalcitrants reported that the various officers were not in their quarters; they were probably at the sutler's store, outside the walls of the fort. When Allen said that they did not want to hurt the captain, Yeatman began to realize that an open attempt against Sweet and Leggett was about to be made. This became even more apparent when Sergeant Reeves declared, "God damn it, we'll find them. We've got to do this thing and we may as well do it at once." The malcontents left and drew up in front of the company quarters, where the men of the company joined them. Yeatman followed the ringleaders and later testified that they were armed. Allen had "Little Johnnie's" shotgun, both barrels loaded; Davis and Reeves had revolvers, maybe knives as well; and the men, their muskets. Allen told the first sergeant to "go and find the captain, or find them sons of

bitches or they would find them mighty quick themselves." Corporal Davis now intervened, saying it would not do to let Yeatman go alone. He would warn the captain. More threats followed and Davis proposed that they should start with Yeatman and go on up. The first sergeant again attempted to warn the men of the consequences, but to no avail; they were determined.

Yeatman then started for the captain's quarters; Corporal Davis went along to prevent him from alerting the officers. The captain was not in his quarters, so they proceeded on to Lieutenant Sweet's quarters, with the same result. At the sutler's they found the captain, just leaving. He asked what was wrong. Yeatman replied that the company was assembled, but not on his orders, and that he was powerless to control them. The captain and lieutenant, with the two non-commissioned officers, then went to Mrs. Tally's house, where the officers learned about the report of the cocked revolvers. Because of Corporal Davis' presence, armed, First Sergeant Yeatman, unarmed, dared not reveal the true state of affairs.<sup>16</sup>

Not knowing the whole truth, the captain deprecated the seriousness of the situation and instructed the first sergeant to order the company to their quarters. He and the lieutenant entered Mrs. Tally's. Yeatman ordered the men to their quarters, but instead of obeying they raised their guns to their shoulders, and those who had not previously done so loaded them. Yeatman reiterated the order and again it was disregarded. Again they threatened him. He turned and followed the officers into the house. The captain took a lighted candle into the corral to search for footprints. When he re-entered the house and found the men still out in front, he ordered the first sergeant "to make them go." Yeatman attempted to do so but in vain. Sergeant Reeves shouted "that if they would do right they would commence with me [Yeatman] and go up and kill every damned thing in the garrison that wore shoulder straps." Once more the first sergeant ordered the men to quarters. Private Stratton told him "his orders want worth a damn."<sup>17</sup>

Yeatman now rejoined the two officers, and the men, perhaps fearing the wrath of the captain, dispersed. The officers returned to

their quarters. All was quiet for some fifteen or twenty minutes. Then Corporal Davis and Sergeants Reeves and Allen left the fort by the north gate. The first sergeant saw them leave, but did not see them return, which they later did.

Yeatman continued to watch developments from seclusion. Sergeant Allen called at Mrs. Tally's, searching for Sergeant Reeves, saying "that damned son of a bitch Leggett has gone to the rear." Allen soon found Reeves and the two men ran across the parade ground. Someone whistled and "a lot of men" followed the two non-coms out of the fort. About a half hour later, they returned one at a time. Reeves and Allen were not with them. When these two, accompanied by Corporal Davis, did appear, Yeatman saw them come from the direction of the sutler's. Yeatman wanted to report to the captain but feared to do so. He testified "that there were a whole lot of men spotted all over the garrison," watching for just such action. In fact, he later testified that he dared not make a full report until after Allen, Reeves, and Davis had been taken to Fort Selden, fifty-five miles to the east.<sup>18</sup> Sergeant Allen was scheduled to appear before a courts martial board for trial on a previous charge.

At this point the available records are not clear. Post orders make no mention of the movement; although post returns for December 1867,<sup>19</sup> indicate that the men were taken to Fort Selden by Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Sweet on the fourth, the judge advocate, in his official summation, states that they left on the third. The official transcript of the trial shows that it was held at Fort Bayard, beginning July 27, 1868.<sup>20</sup> We are not told why it had been transferred from Fort Selden. It appears that the first sergeant's revelations about the disturbances resulted in the arrest of other participants. The trial for mutiny at Ft. Selden of Corporal Robert Davis began January 22, 1868.<sup>21</sup> In his summation the judge advocate stated that Allen was to be placed on trial, implying that Reeves and Davis were to appear only as witnesses. Since, at Fort Selden on December 5, Sergeant Yeatman revealed more about the mutiny it is reasonable to assume that Allen's trial was postponed in order to add charges, which are included in the

transcript of the trial. Post returns from Fort Cummings indicate that a government wagon train left there (for Fort Selden) on December 9 with additional prisoners and witnesses. The transcript shows that Corporal James Francis, also of Company A, testified at Davis' trial that he had been arrested at Fort Selden when Yeatman revealed the facts of the 1st and 2nd of December.

On December 17 a government train from Fort Bayard arrived at Fort Cummings with prisoners. It departed next day for Fort Selden, apparently summoned there by the general courts martial. Then on December 22 a train came to Fort Cummings from Selden with "1st Sergeant Yeatman and 33 men of Co. A, 28th Inf." The post returns of May 25 record the arrival at Fort Cummings of prisoners and witnesses "from Fort Selden." This then, along with the fact that Allen's trial was actually held at Fort Bayard, beginning July 27, is reasonable evidence that orders had been received from department headquarters to transfer the scene of court martial proceedings to Fort Bayard.

Meanwhile Corporal Davis awaited his trial at Fort Selden. Of all cases tried for the Fort Cummings mutiny it was the only one in which the prisoner was found guilty. This may well be attributed to the sagacity of a young attorney recently arrived in the Territory of New Mexico from Missouri, Thomas Benton Catron, who served as counsel for the defense in five of the seven cases. No transcript of two of these has been found, but Catron probably was defense counsel in them too.<sup>22</sup>

With most of the principals involved in the affairs of December 1 and 2 awaiting action of the courts martial board at Fort Selden, back at Fort Cummings events still did not flow peacefully. Captain Clarke returned from Selden at about one o'clock on the seventh to discover that mutiny had broken out anew, and with fresh vigor. During his absence Cummings had been commanded by First Lieutenant James N. Morgan.<sup>23</sup> He reported that on that morning Lieutenant Leggett had relieved him of his duties as officer of the day. He returned to his quarters for a few minutes, and as he stepped back out on the parade ground he saw a group of twenty to forty men armed with muskets charging toward a

corporal and two men of the new guard crying "halt." They evidently intended to prevent the guard from performing their duty.<sup>24</sup> Lieutenant Leggett had ordered the guard to expel Mattie Merritt from the garrison. The men were defying his authority and insisting that she should not be put out.

Lieutenant Morgan immediately ordered the men to desist, return to their quarters, and put their arms up. With the assistance of Lieutenant Leggett, and after repeating his orders several times, he finally got most of the men to obey, except for Privates Henry Watkins and George Stratton, who were reluctant and slow to do so, both grumbling in an insolent manner. After the men had quieted down somewhat the officers learned that both Watkins and Stratton had been heard using insolent and threatening language. Both were arrested and sent to the guard house. Thus was additional fuel added to the already smouldering fires of wrath at Fort Cummings.

Post returns for December record these events very briefly: "Dec. 7. Mutiny in A Co., 38th Inf. Ringleaders arrested and charged."<sup>25</sup> Both men were later tried at Fort Bayard.

At Fort Selden Corporal Robert Davis was arraigned before a general courts martial board that convened on December 2. His case, the thirty-fourth of the season, was called on January 22, 1868.<sup>26</sup> He was charged with violation of the 7th and 8th articles of war prohibiting an officer or soldier of the United States Army from participating in a mutiny, and of failure to report to his superiors any knowledge that he may have had of a pending mutiny. Each violation was subject to the death penalty.

The prosecution was ably supported by the testimony of Sergeant Yeatman, delivered in a clear and firm manner and standing up well under cross-examination. Especially damaging to the defense were his declarations that the prisoner and others were armed, and that threats were made against the lives of Lieutenants Sweet and Leggett.<sup>27</sup> The prisoner's counsel laid great stress upon the cruel unnecessary actions attributed to the officers in their search of and orders to expel Mattie Merritt, and the severity of the punishment inflicted upon the men found with dirty arms,

accouterments, and clothing. The judge advocate, in his summation, stated that both actions were clearly within the authority of army officers, and such punishments were common throughout the system of military installations as necessary adjuncts to the maintenance of discipline.<sup>28</sup>

Most of the witnesses for the defense were enlisted men of Company A. Sergeant Yeatman and the officers testified for the prosecution. The judge advocate, who was none other than Brevet Captain and First Lieutenant William E. Sweet, declared the testimony of the defense mainly negative, because the witnesses had not seen or heard certain incidents occur. On the other hand, Sergeant Yeatman swore positively that he had been present. Sweet asked the court, in effect, "Whom are you going to believe," Yeatman or the witnesses for the defense? One of the latter, Corporal Francis, was a prisoner, charged with the same crime. According to Sweet, "His countenance . . . would impeach him . . . before any court in the world." The story of the two pistols cocked outside Tally's door he branded as pure fabrication. Counsel for the defense was exceedingly active, seeking in a number of ways to block evidence, or to minimize its effect, but Sweet also exhibited considerable ability in parrying the defense. Catron presented his case to the court in a skillful twenty-four page summation, but the prosecution won the Davis case.

On February 3 the judge advocate completed his own summation and the court found Corporal Robert Davis guilty on all charges and specifications except for one technicality. Davis was sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, to forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and to be confined in a penitentiary for ten years. On April 15 Major General Philip H. Sheridan, commanding the headquarters of the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence. He designated the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, as the place of confinement.

The scene now shifts to Fort Bayard, where the trial of six men implicated in the mutiny was held. Only Sergeant Samuel Allen, whose case had been transferred from Fort Selden, was found

guilty. He was convicted on two charges only, those brought against him before the mutiny. He was tried before a general court martial that convened on May 21, 1868, and his case, the 11th of the session, came up on July 27.<sup>29</sup> The first of these charges was conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he "did steal, take and carry away, one uniform infantry great coat, the property of Private John Hughes, of Co. A, 38th U.S. Infantry and of the value of twelve (12) dollars, more or less." This theft was alleged to have occurred on or about September 12, 1867, at a place named "Eaton's Ranch, New Mexico." The second charge was violation of the 38th Article of War, in that the sergeant sold to an unknown Mexican woman near Eaton's Ranch, on the same date, two greatcoats.

The additional charges, brought after the events at Fort Cummings, involved violation of an article of war forbidding mutiny, and failure to advise his superior officers of an intended mutiny, plus failure to attempt to suppress the same. The specification supporting these charges, reduced to a few words, stated that he did excite, cause and join in a mutiny; that his influence as a non-commissioned officer induced others to join in that mutiny; that he armed himself with a shotgun and went in search of his superior officers; that he plotted to resist their authority if they ordered the woman Mattie Merritt expelled from the garrison; that he alluded to Lieutenants Sweet and Leggett with foul language and threatened to kill them. Moreover, having been placed in arrest, he broke that arrest to participate in the mutiny. All of this at Fort Cummings on December 2, 1867. Still another specification alleged that at Fort Selden, on December 7, 1867, Sergeant Allen, in the presence of certain enlisted men of Company K, 38th Infantry, applied a foul epithet to Captain Bloodgood because that officer had "put Sergeant Reeves in the guard house."<sup>30</sup>

When Allen came to trial at Fort Bayard, Second Lieutenant Bethel M. Custer,<sup>31</sup> 38th U.S. Infantry, was appointed judge advocate. Counsel for the Defense Catron appeared to have everything his own way. The charges of theft and of selling government

property were brief, and strangely, those involving mutiny even more so. Private Henry Tally, husband of the laundress, Mrs. Tally, testified that the prisoner had been in his house at the time of the alleged cocking of the pistols, and that Allen took up "his little boy, Johnnie's" shotgun and left with it. Sergeant Yeatman confirmed this. Then the recorded testimony reverted to the subject of the greatcoats. After a total of only nineteen pages of transcript the defense rested, and the court returned a verdict of guilty to the first charge and specification, and not guilty to all others. The sentence was reduction to the ranks, forfeiture of eight dollars pay per month for three months, and restoration to duty.

Sergeant Thornton Reeves was tried before a board that convened at Fort Bayard on May 21, 1868.<sup>32</sup> The records of his trial are even more incomplete than those of Sergeant Allen's. The charges were similar to those already cited, but were confined to the disturbances of December 1 and 2. They included a threat to kill Sergeant Yeatman, breaking arrest, and arming himself to resist military authority. One specification adds to our knowledge of the mutiny, implying that Lieutenant Leggett may have aggravated the spirit of insubordination in the men, possibly because he was too much of a martinet. Reeves said: "Before that damned son of a bitch (meaning Leggett), we were getting on like soldiers ought to." The prisoner was found not guilty and returned to duty.

On August 4 and 6 the cases of Privates Henry Watkins and George Stratton<sup>33</sup> were tried at Fort Bayard. Lieutenant Custer served as judge advocate and Catron acted as attorney for the defense. Watkins' trial required three days and filled twenty-eight pages in the records; Stratton's, three days and thirty-seven pages. To this was added thirteen pages marked Appendix "A," and "B."

The testimony in these trials clarifies the details of the expulsion of Mattie Merritt. Captain Clarke's testimony in the Watkins case reveals that Lieutenant Leggett had issued the orders for the expulsion on December 7 (this in addition to those issued by Lieutenant Sweet on December 1) but they were never carried out. The captain had been critical of this failure and had himself issued orders to expel her, but because there was no habitation of any

sort nearer Fort Cummings than a small settlement on the Mimbres River, eighteen miles west, and because of the great danger from Indians, he made arrangements at the stage ranch outside the fort for her to be sheltered there. He stated that a cart was sent to her door and she was taken out, without further interference.

The court found both Watkins and Stratton not guilty. Reading the appended findings, one might wonder why. Both the prosecution and the defense freely admitted that an act of mutiny had been committed. The written charges and specifications were improperly worded; legal loopholes had been left—and Counsel for the Defense Catron found them.

Two more cases remain, those of Corporal James Francis and Private John Holt, also members of Company A. They add nothing to our story. Francis was charged with violations of military law during the December 7 disturbances, Holt with offenses occurring on the second. Records of the judge advocate general's office covering the trials of the other accused mutineers do not include complete transcripts of these two cases, but the charges and specifications are included with the records of the trial of Samuel Allen. Both men were found not guilty on all counts and restored to duty.

### NOTES

1. William Thornton Parker, M.D., *Annals of Old Fort Cummings*, privately printed, Northhampton, Mass., 1916; reprinted, Frontier Book Co., Fort Davis, Texas, 1968. Hereafter cited as *Annals*. Fort Cummings was established on October 2, 1863, at the eastern entrance to Cook's Canyon, twenty miles northeast of present-day Deming, New Mexico. Located in Apache country, it was designed to meet exacting requirements of defense, as well as offense. Built of adobe, it was surrounded by ten-foot walls, 320 by 366 feet. All quarters, offices, storerooms, corrals, and a small parade ground were enclosed within the walls, making the interior extremely congested. Over the main entrance, a sally port in the south wall, a guard tower had been erected; the north wall was broken by another gate. Latrines and a sutler's store were outside the walls, and a stage ranch was nearby, though it was probably not active during the worst period of Apache hostilities.

2. *Annals*, pp. 17-18.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 19.
4. Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, General Courts Martial, 1812-1938, National Archives (NA), Record Group (RG) 153, Washington, D.C.: 00-3527, trial of Sergeant Allen; 00-3460, trial of Sergeant Thornton Reeves; 00-3148, trial of Corporal Davis; 00-3549, trial of Private George Stratton and Private Henry Watkins; hereafter cited as *Courts Martial*, with the case number added.
5. Post returns for Oct. 1867, Records of the Office of the Adjutant General; Post Returns of Fort Cummings, New Mexico, 1863 through 1873, NA, RG 94. Hereafter cited as *Post Returns*, Fort Cummings.
6. For biographical data on Clarke and Sweet, see Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, 2 vols. (Washington, D.C., 1903; facsimile reprint, Urbana, 1965), vol. 1, pp. 306, 940.
7. *Post Returns*, *Fort Cummings*, Oct. 1867.
8. Heitman, vol. 1, p. 627.
9. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, judge advocate's summation, pp. 162-63.
10. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, judge advocate's summation, p. 160.
11. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, judge advocate's summation, p. 151.
12. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, Sergeant Yeatman's testimony, pp. 14-17.
13. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, Sergeant Yeatman's testimony, pp. 21-22.
14. *Courts Martial*, 00-3460, Tally's testimony, p. 42; "Mrs. Tally" was the wife of Private Henry Tally, Company A. Mattie Merritt apparently lived with this family.
15. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, Sergeant Yeatman's testimony, pp. 22-23.
16. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, Sergeant Yeatman's testimony, pp. 23-26.
17. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, Sergeant Yeatman's testimony, pp. 26-27.
18. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, judge advocate's summation, p. 169. The location of Fort Selden is given in *A Report on Barracks and Hospitals With Descriptions of Military Posts*, War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, Dec. 5, 1870; Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
19. *Post Returns*, *Fort Cummings*. Records of United States Army Commands, Fort Cummings, New Mexico, Post Orders; Oct. 1863 to Nov. 1873, NA, RG 98.
20. *Courts Martial*, 00-3527, trial of Sergeant Samuel Allen.
21. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, trial of Corporal Robert Davis.
22. Catron had been admitted to the New Mexico bar in 1867. William A. Keleher, *The Fabulous Frontier*, rev. ed. (Albuquerque, 1962), p. 117, n. 1.
23. Heitman, vol. 1, p. 726.
24. *Courts Martial*, 00-3549, trials of Privates Henry Watkins and

George Stratton, testimony of Captain Morgan, pp. 9-10. The cases of these two men were combined under one number in Records of the Office of the Adjutant General.

25. *Post Returns, Fort Cummings*, Dec. 1867.
26. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148.
27. *Courts Martial*, 00-3148, summation; Sergeant Yeatman's testimony.
28. *Courts Martial*, 00-3527, summation, p. 162.
29. *Courts Martial*, 00-3527, trial of Sergeant Samuel Allen.
30. *Courts Martial*, 00-3527, Charge 3rd, specification 4th. For Captain Edward Bloodgood, see Heitman, vol. 1, p. 226.
31. Heitman, vol. 1, p. 348.
32. *Courts Martial*, 00-3460, trial of Thornton Reeves.
33. *Courts Martial*, 00-3549, trials of Private Henry Watkins and Private George Stratton; see n. 24 *supra*.

