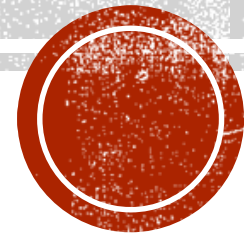


CAMP FLOYD A PIECE OF TIME PRESERVED

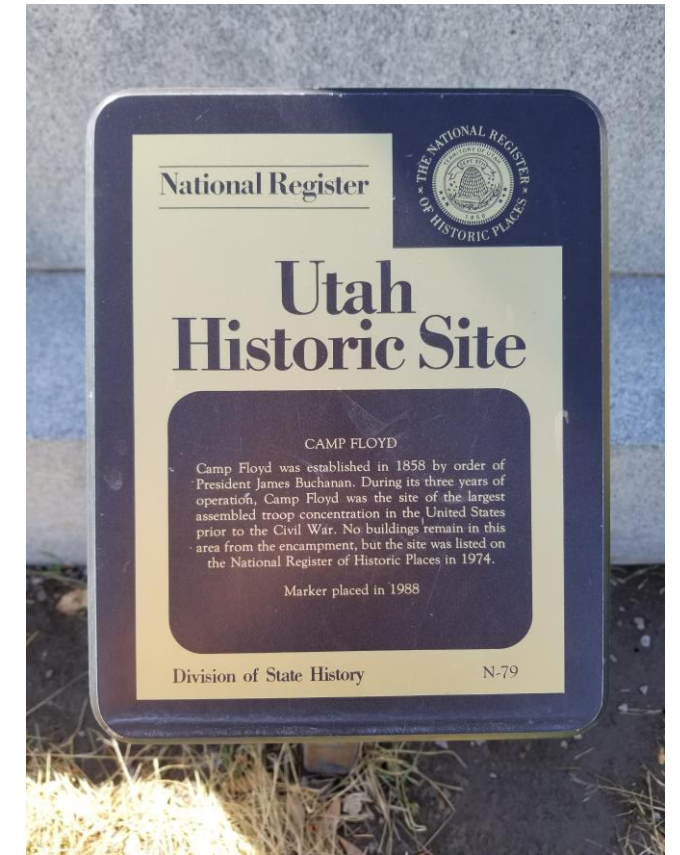
By Geoffrey Kroll

ANTH 2530 Pro. Seth Button

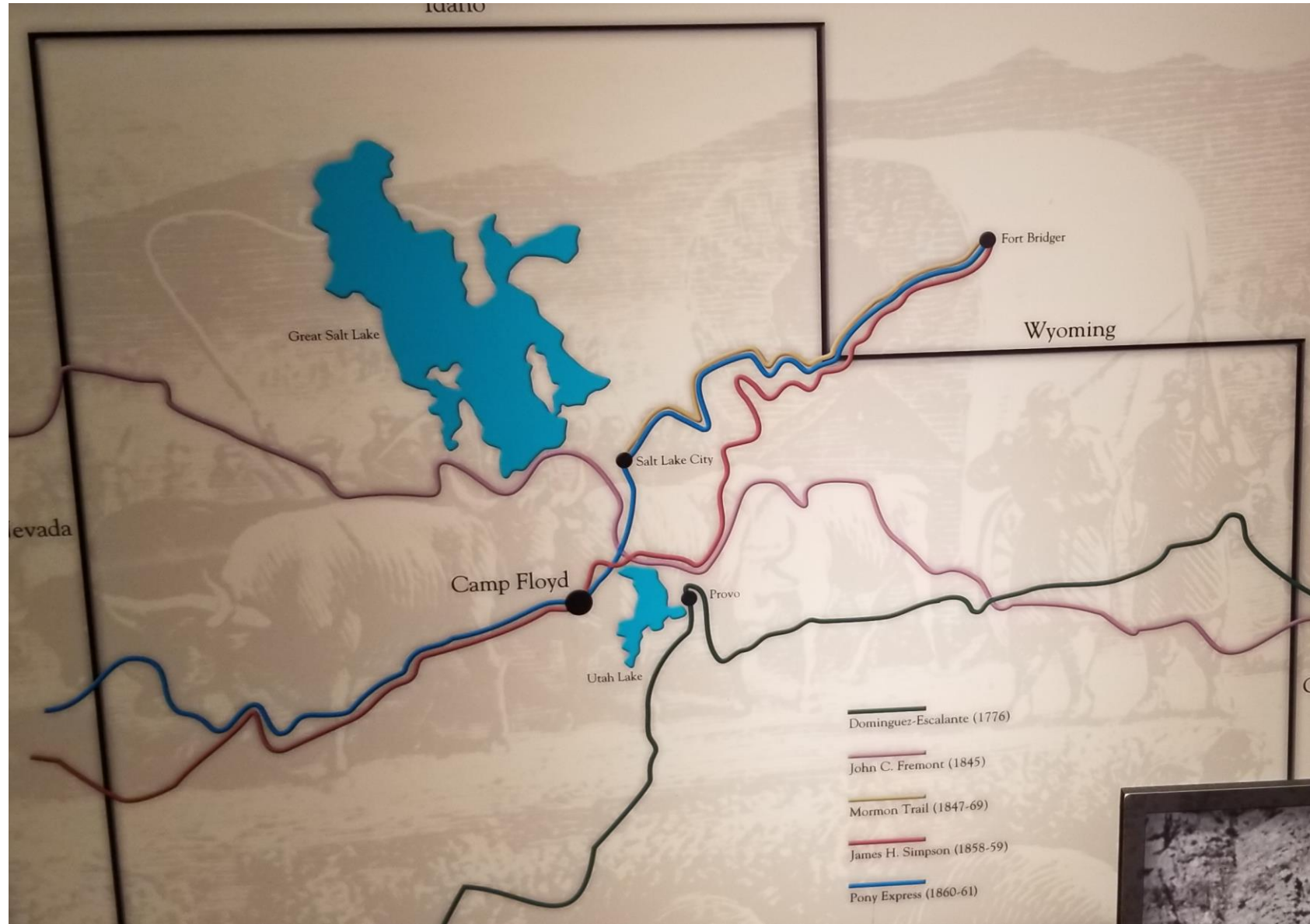


BACK STORY

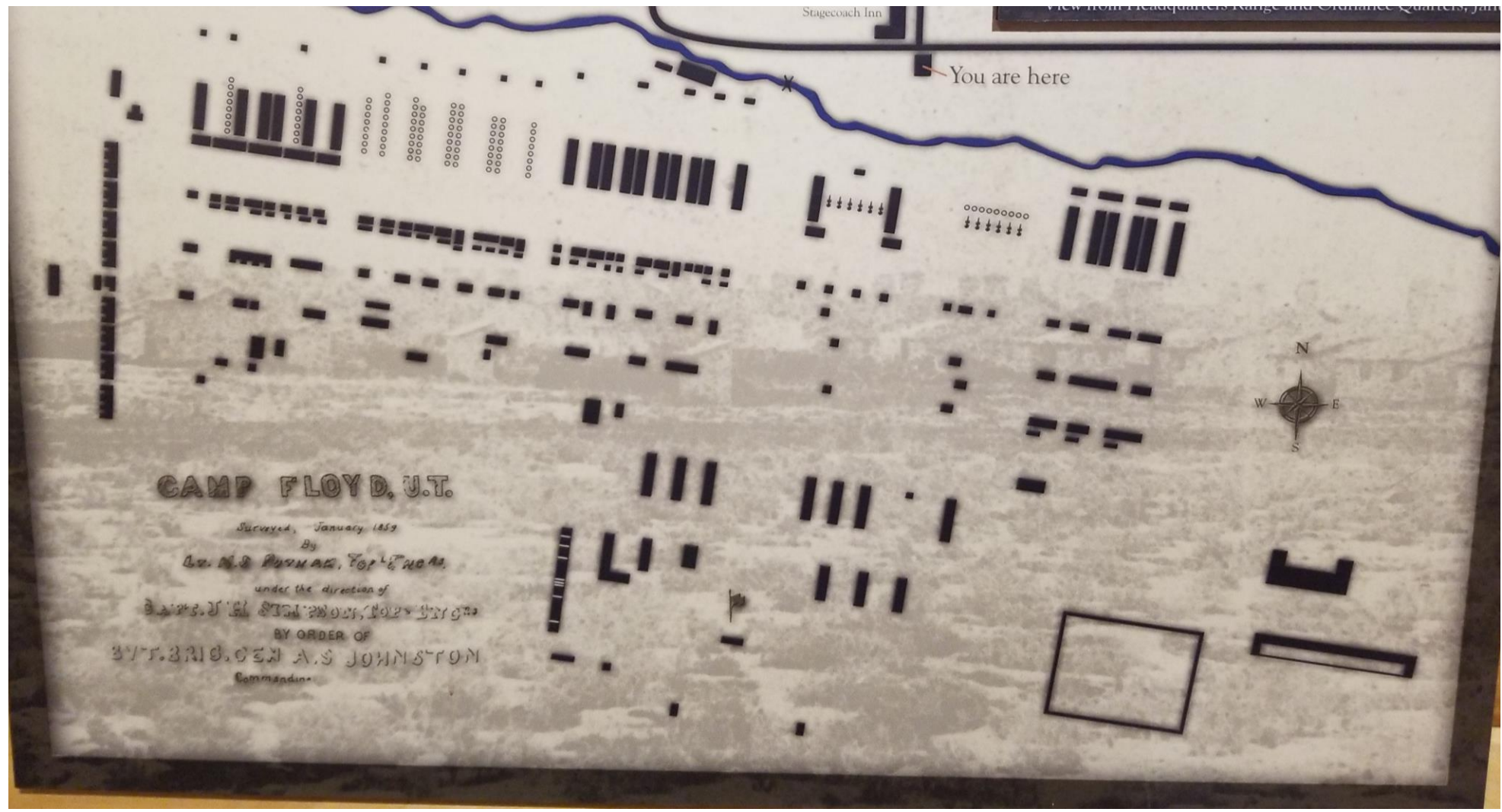
- ❑ Nationally Registered site
- ❑ Established 1858
- ❑ By order of President James Buchanan
- ❑ In response to “the Mormon threat”
- ❑ Named after Secretary of War John B. Floyd
- ❑ Led By General Albert Sidney Johnston



WHERE IN UTAH?



CAMP FLOYD LAYOUT



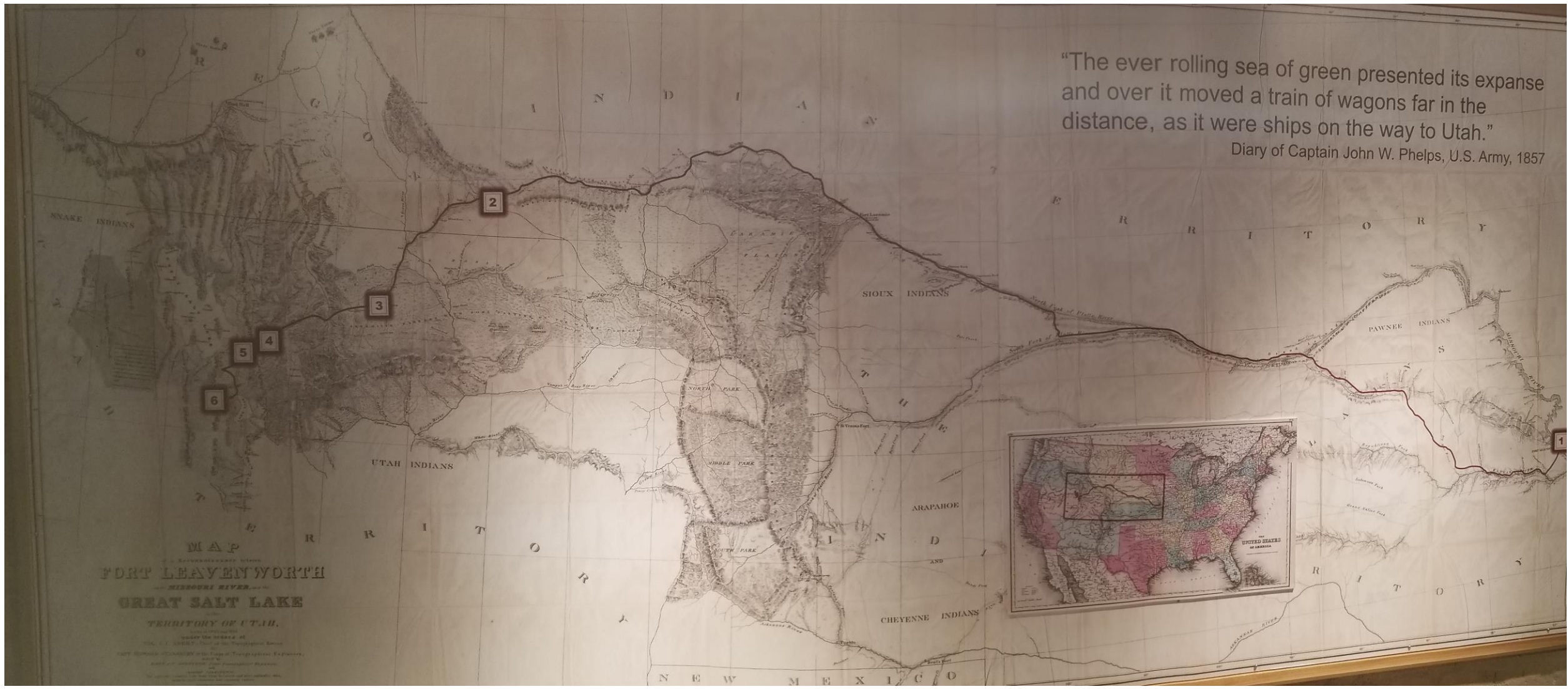
WHERE DID IT START?

- ❑ Started in 1857
- ❑ Gathered at Fort Leavenworth in Kansas
- ❑ Brigham Young Retaliates in Wyoming
- ❑ Plans to stay at Fort Bridger go up in flames
- ❑ 1858 Army halted by Mormons in Echo Canyon
 - ❑ Peter Monsen involved placing boulders
- ❑ June 20, 1858 Agreement reached to let army march through
- ❑ Army Establishes camp in Fairfield in September
- ❑ Appoints Alfred Cumming as new Governor of Utah Territory



"The ever rolling sea of green presented its expanse and over it moved a train of wagons far in the distance, as it were ships on the way to Utah."

Diary of Captain John W. Phelps, U.S. Army, 1857



PROPOSITION

- ❑ Plan to excavate newly donated plots
- ❑ Grant needed for supplies and labor
- ❑ Hire college interns for free labor





REASONS

- ❑ 3 year frame of military life pre-Civil war
- ❑ Limited areas previously excavated
- ❑ Information important to national and state history
- ❑ More information regarding grave sites
- ❑ Create more opportunities in future
- ❑ Significant persons associated with camp
- ❑ More to the mining history of Utah
- ❑ Involvement with Utah Native Americans



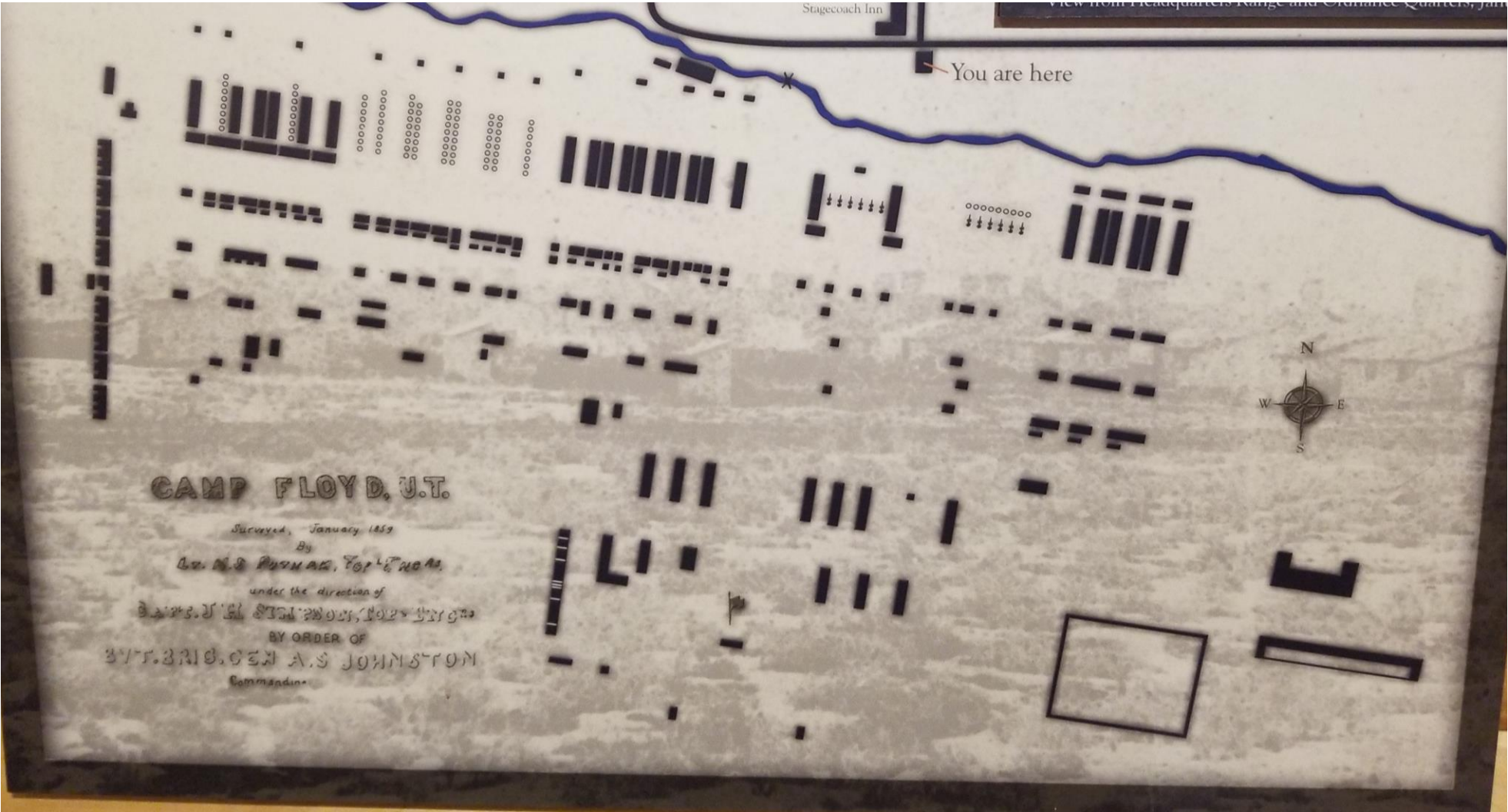
NEW LOTS



-  Camp Floyd Building
-  Excavated Site

Location of original buildings at Camp Floyd, 1859

CAMP FLOYD LAYOUT



PUZZLE PIECES TO THE PICTURE

themselves at Camp Floyd.



Jaw Harp
The Jaw Harp is a simple instrument. A middle flexible piece of metal is placed in the performer's mouth and plucked with a finger to produce a noise. Through changing the shape of the mouth, the performer can produce a melody. The middle flexible piece of metal is missing from this jaw harp.



Jimmy departs a poorer, if not a wiser Lieutenant.
— Captain Albert Tracy



Dice

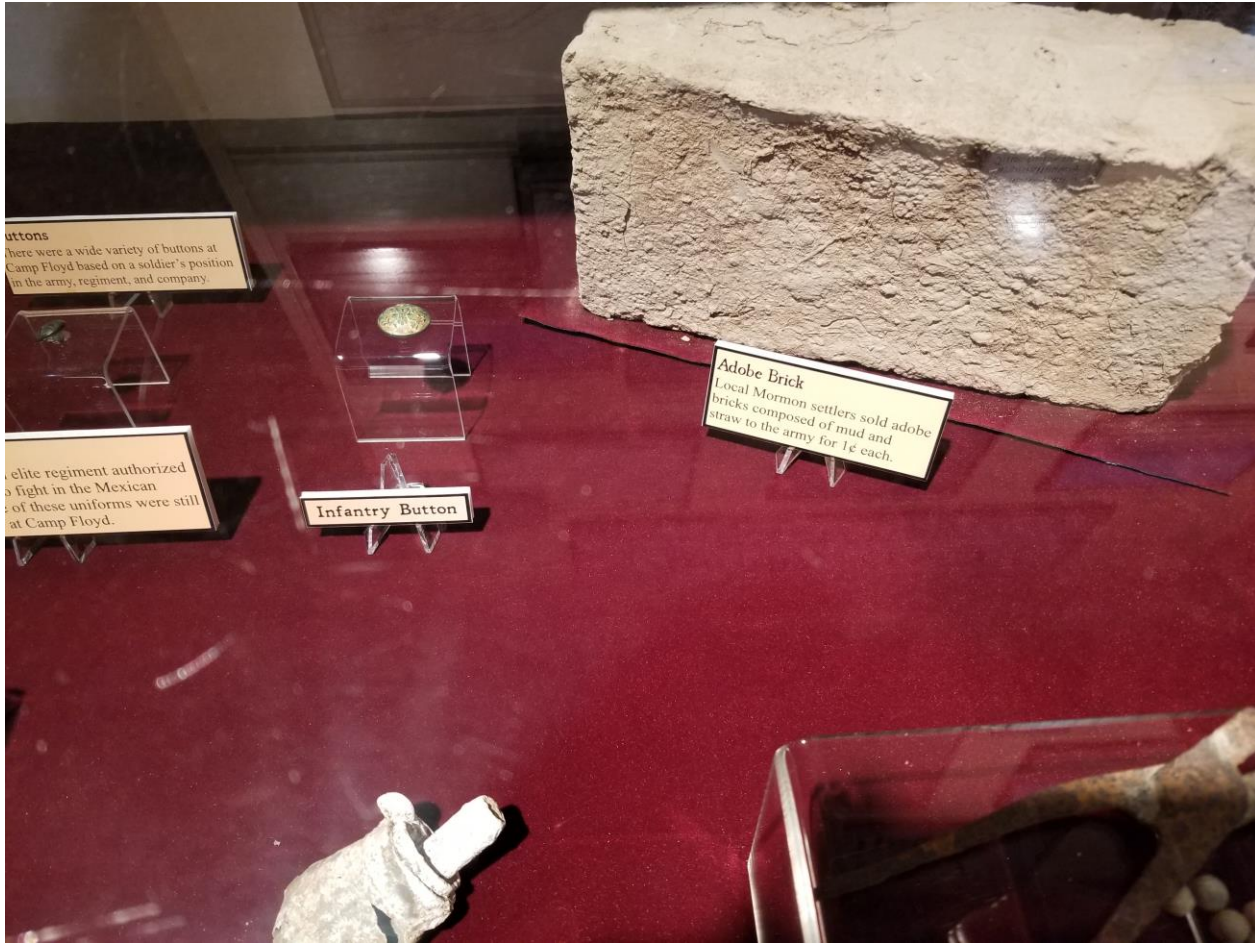
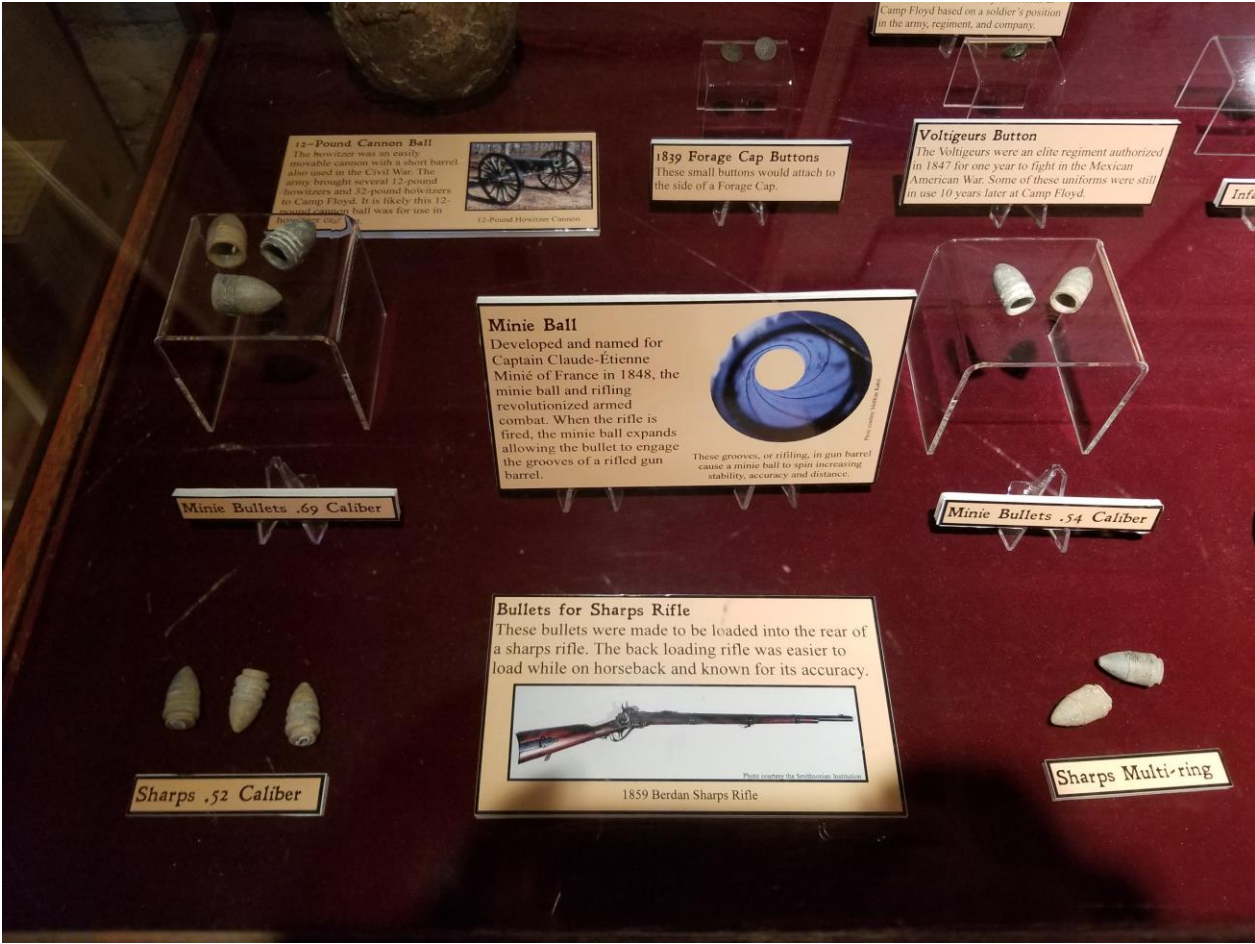


Dominos

Games at Camp Floyd
Games, like the ones below, were a welcome distraction. Captain Albert Tracy describes a trip to Fairfield, also called "Dobeytown," to play the popular card game Faro or Tiger.



MORE PIECES



NATIONAL HISTORY

Camp Floyd's Famous Civil War Soldiers

Many of the men who served at Camp Floyd went on to distinguish themselves as key participants in the Civil War

= Joined Confederate Army
 = Remained in United States Army
 = Served in both armies



Albert Sidney Johnston

General Johnston was in command of the troops at Camp Floyd. In 1861, he became one of the highest-ranking Confederate generals and was given command of the Army of the Mississippi. He was killed in 1862 at the Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee.



William Henry Fitzhugh Lee

Major General Lee was the second son of Mary Custis and Confederate General Robert E. Lee. In 1862, he joined Major General J. E. B. Stuart's 9th Virginia Cavalry, and by the end of the Civil War was second-in-command over the entire Confederate cavalry. He later served as a Virginia senator.



Randolph Barnes Marcy

Brigadier General Marcy served as the Inspector General of the Department of Utah. In 1859 he wrote *The Prairie Traveler*, a handbook for travelers in the western United States. He was the father-in-law of commanding Union General George B. McClellan and served as McClellan's chief of staff during the Civil War.



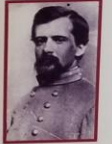
Philip St. George Cooke

Brevet Major General Cooke was assigned to lead the Mormon Battalion from Santa Fe to California during the Mexican-American War. He later commanded the Department of Utah. While he and one son-in-law joined the Union Army, his son and another son-in-law, J. E. B. Stuart, sided with the Confederacy.



Barnard Elliott Bee

Brigadier General Bee commanded the Utah Volunteer Battalion before being assigned to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in 1860. He is attributed with giving Confederate General Thomas J. Jackson the nickname of "Stonewall" during the first Battle of Bull Run. Bee was killed in battle on July 22, 1861.



John Pegram

Brigadier General Pegram was the first former United States Army officer to be captured in Confederate service. He was later freed in a prisoner exchange. In 1865, he was killed at the Battle of Hatcher's Run—less than three weeks after he married Hetty Cary in Richmond, Virginia.



Francis Crawford Armstrong

Brigadier General Armstrong commanded a company of the 2nd United States Dragoons at the Battle of Bull Run in 1861. Feeling disillusioned after the battle, he resigned from the U. S. Army on August 13, 1861, and joined the Confederacy. After the war he served as Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Camp Floyd's Famous Civil War Soldiers

Many of the men who served at Camp Floyd went on to distinguish themselves as key participants in the Civil War



Henry Hopkins Sibley

Brigadier General Sibley invented the "Sibley Tent," which was widely-used at Camp Floyd and during the Civil War. He joined the Confederate Army and fought at the Battle of Glorietta Pass in New Mexico. After the war he served as a military advisor in Egypt.



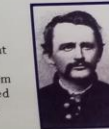
Aaron Bascom Hardcastle

Colonel Hardcastle was given a Confederate military appointment by Albert Sidney Johnston in 1861. He later commanded the Third Mississippi Battalion Volunteer Infantry. His troops were credited with firing the first Confederate shots at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862.



John Sappington Marmaduke

Brigadier General Marmaduke was appointed to Albert Sidney Johnston's Confederate staff in 1862. In 1863, he killed Lucius M. Walker, a superior officer, in a duel. He was later taken prisoner by the Union Army. He was elected Governor of Missouri in 1885 and served until his death in 1887.



Elon John Farnsworth

Brigadier General Farnsworth was promoted to the status of general just two days before the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. He was killed during the battle, however, and never knew of his military promotion. The Farnsworth House Inn in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, is named in his honor.

Reunion at Gettysburg

One of the bloodiest and most defining battles of the Civil War was fought from July 1-3, 1863, near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The first two men to engage in battle at Gettysburg, as well as the commanding officer who came to reinforce Union troops, had all been soldiers in Johnston's Army at Camp Floyd.

John Buford, Jr.



Major General Buford, in command of a Union cavalry division, was the first to encounter Confederates at Gettysburg. He and his men successfully held their position on high ground until reinforcements arrived. He contracted typhoid fever and died later in 1863.

Henry Heth



General Heth is credited with inadvertently starting the Battle of Gettysburg. Two of his brigades on a reconnaissance mission began fighting with Union troops on July 1, despite orders to not engage in battle until more Confederate troops arrived.

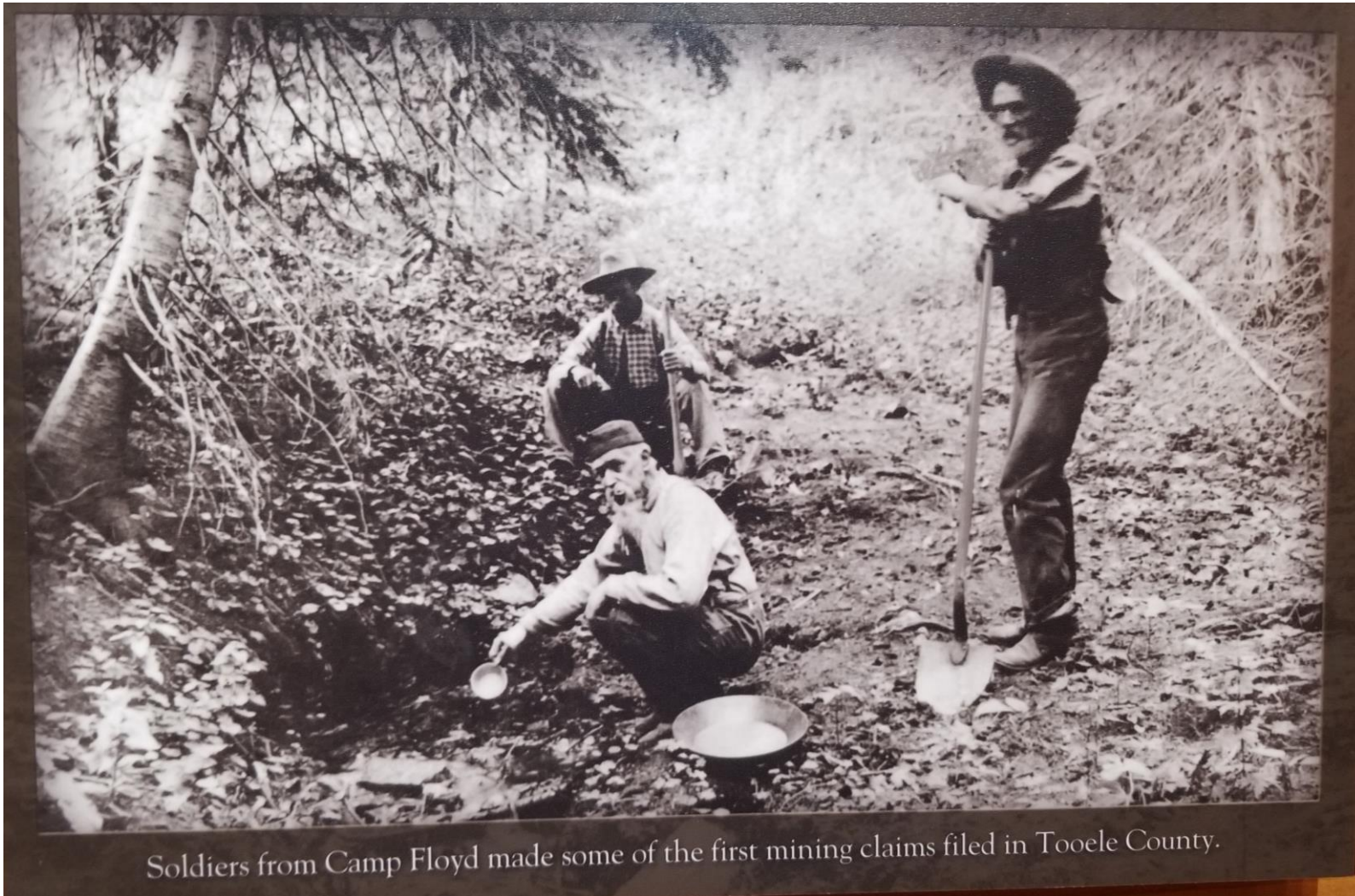


John Fulton Reynolds

Major General Reynolds, commander of the Army of the Potomac's left wing, was the first to arrive at Gettysburg with Union reinforcements to help General Buford's cavalry. Reynolds was shot in the neck shortly after his arrival and died instantly. It is supposed that, had he lived, he would have been placed in command of the entire Army of the Potomac.



MINING



Soldiers from Camp Floyd made some of the first mining claims filed in Tooele County.



FORGOTTEN GRAVES

Camp Floyd Cemetery

The Camp Floyd Cemetery was established in 1858 and abandoned three years later as the troops stationed at Camp Floyd returned to fight in the Civil War. The actual number, location and identities of soldiers buried in the cemetery is not known with certainty as the Army did not keep burial records during this period and all surface evidence of grave locations was destroyed.

Efforts to commemorate the cemetery included a monument dedicated by the War

Department in 1913 and 84 granite markers placed by the American Legion in 1960. Army records have since revealed that almost half of the names on the markers were of individuals who died someplace other than Camp Floyd or were never with Johnston's Army.

The following list of possible burials has been reconstructed from army records that record the names of soldiers who died at Camp Floyd. No list of civilians could be found. Ground penetrating radar done in 2009 revealed 33

burials and one double burial. The radar may not have detected all possible burials. New headstones were placed in 2011 to reflect the locations of the known burials. These headstones read "Unknown" in order to reflect that the identity of the burial is not known.

Camp Floyd /Stagecoach Inn State Park would like to thank the Veterans Administration, Curtis Allen, Ephriam Dickson with the Fort Douglas Museum, Andrew Murphy, Tyler Bartholomew and Troop 1460.



Bergen, James. Private, Co. C, 4th Artillery. Born c. 1837. Died June 27, 1860, accidental drowning

Hardy, James. Private Co. B, 2nd Dragoons. Born c. 1836. Died December 21, 1859, cause unknown

Mullen, James. Private, Co. I, 5th Infantry. Born c. 1837. Died March 10, 1859, cause unknown

Paige, George H. Captain, QMD. Born c. 1825. Died April 18, 1859, disease

Thrall, Charles C. Private, Co. E, 5th Infantry. Born c. 1832. Died November 28, 1858, cause unknown

Bryan, William. Private Co. I 7th Infantry. Born c. 1830. Died December 27, 1859, murdered

Kennedy, Patrick. Private, Co. B, 2nd Dragoons. Born c. 1833. Died April 9, 1860, cause unknown

Newell, Benjamin F. Private, Co. A, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1832. Died April 8, 1860, suicide

Pike, Ralph. 1st Sergeant, Co. I, 10th Infantry. Born c. 1837. Died August 14, 1859, assassinated in Salt Lake City

Trittle, Theodore. Private, Co. C, 4th Artillery. Born c. 1832. Died January 9, 1860, disease

Edinger, Benjamin F. Private, Co. C, 4th Artillery. Born c. 1839. Died December 11, 1859, cause unknown

Krause, Antion. Private, Co. A, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1836. Died November 26, 1859, typhoid fever

Nieland, Edward. Private, Co. K, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1834. Died March 27, 1859, typhoid fever

Potts, Elias K. Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1838. Died April 23, 1859, disease

Tucker, Henry C. Sergeant, Co. I, 5th Infantry. Born c. 1833. Died March 4, 1859, cause unknown

Farell, Edward. Private, Co. F, 10th Infantry. Born c. 1831. Died May 12, 1859, self-inflicted gunshot

Mahers, Richard. Recruit, 4th Artillery. Born c. 1839. Died September 17 1860, dysentery

Noble, Robert W. Private, Co. H, 5th Infantry. Born c. 1837. Died October 7, 1859, disease

Redding, William. Private Co. C, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1828. Died December 20, 1859, alcohol poisoning

Warren, James H. Private, Co. K, 5th Infantry. Also known as James H. Richards. Born c. 1836. Died February 21, 1860, disease

Fuhr, George. Private, Co. G, 5th Infantry. Born c. 1833. Died May 17, 1860, disease

Main, James L. Private, Co. A, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1825. Died September 13, 1859, alcohol poisoning

O'Brien, Charles. Private, Co. B, 2nd Dragoons. Died July 15, 1861, disease

Rooney, Terence. Private, Co. A, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1832. Died March 30, 1860, diabetes

These soldiers died before Camp Floyd was finished but may have been buried in the cemetery:

Gallagher, Daniel. Private Co. E, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1834. Died September 11, 1859, pneumonia

McCabe, James. Private Co. D, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1833. Died November 5, 1859, consumption

O'Brien, Michael. Private, Co. A 2nd Dragoons. Born c. 1827. Died February 23, 1859, aneurism

Shields, Henry. Private, Co. B 2nd Dragoons. Born c. 1830. Died September 17, 1860, cause unknown

Akerly, Charles W. Private, Co. A, 5th Infantry. Born c. 1836. Died August 1, 1858, cause unknown

Giers, Robert. Private, Co. I, 10th Infantry. Born c. 1835. Died November 7, 1859, typhoid fever

McNickle, Daniel. Private, Co. B 5th Infantry. Born c. 1837. Died November 24 1858, cause unknown

O'Connor, Thomas. Private, Co. H, 10th Infantry. Born c. 1831. Died December 10, 1859, disease enteritis

Sliter, Thomas M. Private, Co. B, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1835. Died December 19, 1858, disease

Grava, Heinrich. Private, Co. G, 5th Infantry. Born c. 1828. Died July 29, 1858, cause unknown

Goodman, Patrick. Private, Co. D, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1815. Died January 2, 1860, pneumonia

Means, John. Private, Co. H, 2nd Dragoons. Born c. 1836. Died July 17, 1859, disease

O'Hara, Edward. Private, Co. D, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1831. Died March 12 1860, shot by a sentinel of the Camp Guard

Stewart, James. Private, Co. D, 5th Infantry. Born c. 1829. Died January 22, 1860, accidental shooting

Isaacs, John E. Private, Co. D, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1830. Died September 27, 1858, disease

Green, Charles R. Sergeant, Co. E, 2nd Dragoons. Born c. 1830. Died August 6, 1859, self-inflicted wounds

Moore, William H. Private, Co. D, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1839. Died March 29, 1860, pneumonia

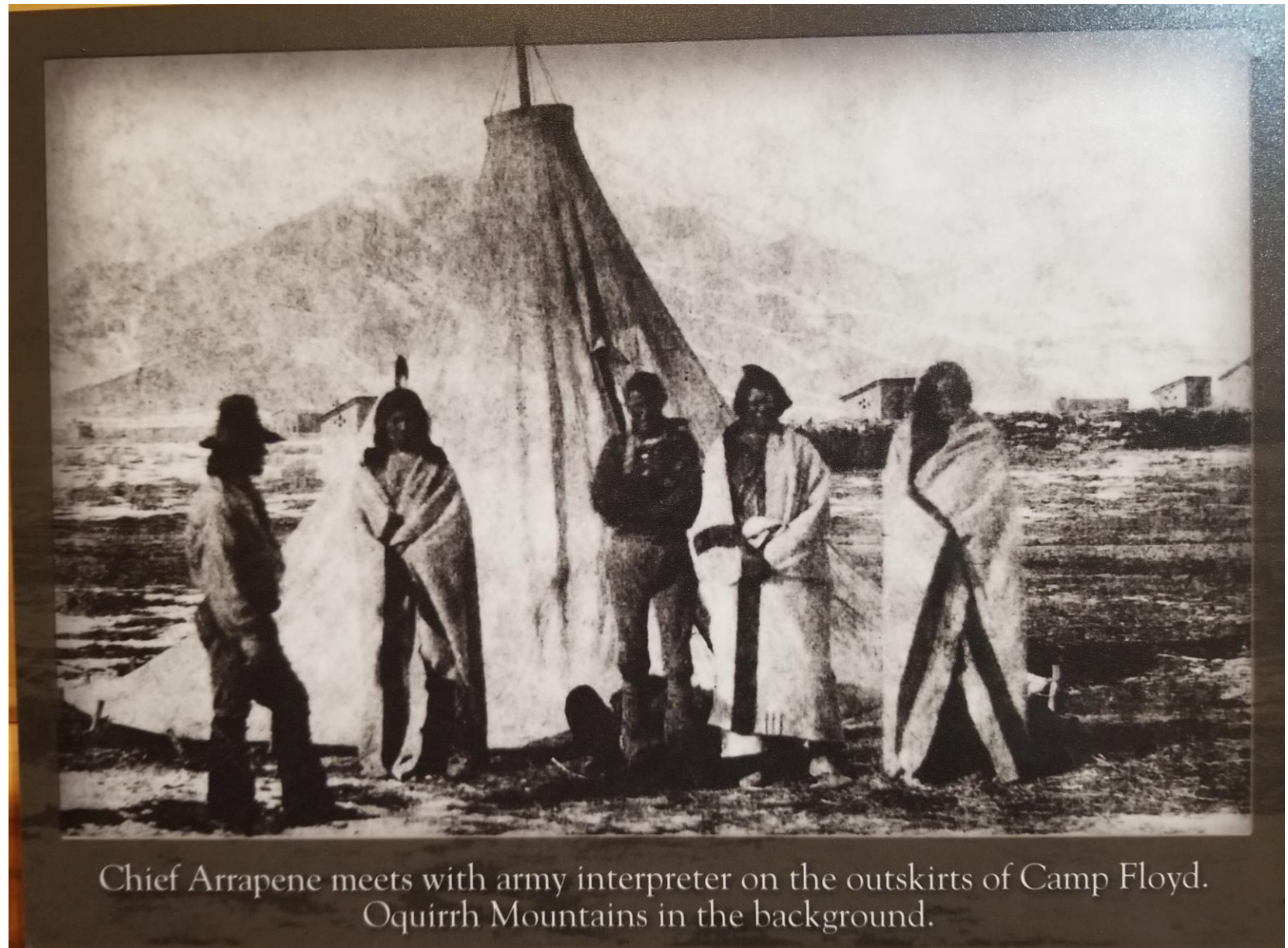
Otterback, Christian. Corporal, Co. 4th Artillery. Born c. 1835. Died February 11, 1860, found murdered

Sweeney, James. Private, Co. C, 7th Infantry. Born c. 1835. Died November 18, 1858, hemorrhage of the stomach

McDougal, Archibald T. Private, Co. E, 10th Infantry. Born c. 1837. Died October 12, 1858, cause unknown

CONCLUSION

- ❑ Wealth of history
- ❑ Opportunity not to be missed



Chief Arrapene meets with army interpreter on the outskirts of Camp Floyd. Oquirrh Mountains in the background.



CITATIONS

- ❑ Pictures and information courtesy of Camp Floyd/Stagecoach Inn State Park Museum
- ❑ Additional information courtesy of Chuck Mood Museum Curator

