

The Mexican/American War: 1846-1848

1. Texas has been a sovereign Republic since 1838:

A) Wants to become part of the United States.

B) Has applied for statehood many times.

C) Has been turned down time after time:

I. Why?

a. Equal balance in Senate of Pro and Anti slave states!

b. North feels that if Texas comes into the Union it would be as a slave state:

(1) Thus throwing the balance of the vote in favor of the slave states!

D) Texas turns to England:

I. Asks to be made a British protectorate!!

a. Is done to force the hand of the United States!

b. The U.S. would be forced to enforce the Monroe Doctrine!!

2. At this same time – Understand – The United States has long had it's eye on California!

3. By 1842 – Rumors of war with Mexico are strong!

4. 1842 – Off the coast of California:

A) Commodore Thomas Ap Catsby Jones of the U.S. Pacific Squadron:

I. Hears false news that war has broken out!

II. Sails into Monterrey.

III. Forces the Mexican garrison to surrender.

IV. Raises the American flag.

V. Finds out the news is false.

VI. Lowers the American flag.

VII. Apologizes.

VIII. Sails away.

5. 1845 – Mexican President, Jose Joaquin Herrera, still refuses to recognize Texas independence.

6. Boundary disputes:

A) Mexico claims the true boundary of Texas is the Rio Nueces which is north of the Rio Grande:

I. Texas claims her southern boundary is the Rio Grande.

B) Mexico also claims that the true border between Texas and Louisiana is the Sabine River.

7. 1845 – Large migration of Americans into California.

8. 1845 – President James Polk learns of the England/Texas proposal:

A) Pleads with Congress to annex Texas immediately or the U.S. is going to be forced into enforcing the Monroe Doctrine!

B) President Herrera of Mexico learns of this:

I. Informs Texas he will compromise:

a. Will recognize Texas independence IF Texas will not become part of the United States!!

(1) The offer will come too late!

9. March 1, 1845 – Three days before Polk's inauguration:

A) Texas is annexed by the United States!

B) Texas at this time:

I. Texas.

II. ½ of New Mexico.

III. Small portions of Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming.

10. May 1845 – Captain John Charles Fremont and 63 men leave Ft. Leavenworth:

A) Head for California.

11. June 23, 1845 – The Texas Congress votes approval of the United States annexation.

12. June 24, 1845 – Polk's War Department sends a message to Commodore John Sloat:

A) Occupy California ports in the case of war!

13. July 21, 1845 – President Herrera sends orders to General Mariano Arista:

A) To fire on any American troops found south of the Nueces River!

I. Will be considered invaders of Mexican territory!

B) To fire on any American troops if Texas is annexed or invaded!!

C) Mariano Arista:

I. 42 years old.

II. Large.

III. Considered handsome.

IV. Fair complexion.

V. Freckle-faced.

VI. Sandy hair.

VII. Firm and courageous.

VIII. Good judge of character.

14. July 31, 1845:

A) General Zachary and his troops take up a position at Corpus Christi, Texas:

I. On the south side of the Nueces River:

a. West bank.

15. General Zachary Taylor:

A) 61 years old.

B) Medium height.

C) Short legs.

D) Very heavy.

E) Gray haired.

F) Has been in the Army for 37 years.

G) Nickname is "Old Rough and Ready."

H) Simple man.

I) Amiable.

J) Stubborn.

K) Determined.

L) Courageous.

M) His men like him.

N) His men respect him.

O) Endures the hardships of his men.

P) Horse..... "Old Whitey."

Q) On horseback.....looks like a toad!

R) Dresses like a farmer.

S) Loves to chew tobacco.

T) "Looks as military as a sack of flour!"

U) All kinds of clothes and coats:

I. Most are civilian!

V) Broad-brimmed straw hat!

W) Commands the American Army:

I. Northeastern area of the war.

16. August 27, 1845 - Texas writes a state constitution for the United States.

17. September 1845:

A) There are 800 Americans and 3,000 Mexicans in California:

I. Mexico fears further American migration into the area:

a. Send orders to General Castro in California:

(1) Stop any more migration from the United States!

18. October 13, 1845:

A) Texas ratifies the annexation by the United States and the new state Constitution!

19. November 1845:

A) President James Polk wants California:

I. Has 4 possible ways of getting it:

a. Buy it!

b. Instigate a revolt!

c. Let Americans overpopulate the area!

d. War!!!!

B) Polk sends John Slidell to Mexico with an offer:

I. \$5 million for California and New Mexico!

a. Has the authority to go as high as \$40 million!

II. In return the United States will assume the \$4.5 million damage claim from Americans who have sustained damages from recent revolts and fighting in Mexico!

III. ALSO, Mexico must recognize the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of Texas!

20. November 10, 1845 - Slidell lands at Veracruz:

A) Finds a very hostile attitude towards himself!

- 21. November 29, 1845 – Slidell heads for Mexico City!**
- 22. December 1845 – Fremont and his men arrive in Sacramento, California.**
- 23. December 1845 – John O’Sullivan – Editor of “The New York Morning News” – Coins the famous phrase, “Manifest Destiny”:**
 - A) “It is our Manifest Destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government.”**
 - I. In other words....the U.S. has the God-given right to rule from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the border of Canada to the tip of South America!!!!**
- 24. December 6, 1845:**
 - A) Slidell reaches Mexico City:**
 - I. Finds public posters from the Government stating that any dealings by anyone with him will be considered treason!**
- 25. December 9, 1845 – Fremont, 62 American soldiers, some scouts, some topographers, and 6 Delaware Indians.....reach Sutter’s Fort!**
- 26. December 14, 1845:**
 - A) Mexico.**
 - B) General Mariano Paredes revolts against President Herrera:**
 - I. Claims Herrera is dealing secretly with Slidell!**

II. Revolt eventually succeeds!

27. December 16, 1845:

A) California – Fremont and his men leave Sutter's Fort:

I. Go to Monterrey.

II. To see the American Consul, Thomas Larkin.

B) At Monterrey – Fremont gains permission from the Mexican commander, General Jose Castro, to spend the winter in the area:

I. BUT, Castro warns him he must stay away from the settled coastal areas:

a. Fremont assures him his mission is strictly scientific and peaceful!!!

(1) BULLSHIT!!!

28. Fremont journeys to San Jose and Salinas:

A) Breaking the pledge!

29. December 20, 1845 – Mexico City:

A) Slidell is informed that President Herrera will not receive him!!!

30. December 29, 1845 – Texas is officially annexed to the United States.

31. January 4, 1846 – Mexico:

A) General Paredes officially takes office as President:

I. Promises no concessions to the Americans!

II. Starts whipping Mexico into an “anti-American” frenzy!

a. BUT, at the same time he is not preparing his country for war!

- 32. January 12, 1846 – Polk learns of Slidell's treatment in Mexico City.**
- 33. January 13, 1846 – Next day – Polk sends orders to General Zachary Taylor:**
- A) He is to proceed to the north bank of the Rio Grande:**
 - I. He is to repel any invasion from Mexico!**
- 34. February 3, 1846 – Taylor receives Polk's orders.**
- 35. March 1846:**
- A) Monterrey, California:**
 - I. Thomas Larkin, American Consul & General Agent for American Shipping Firms, asks for American warships!!!**
 - B) Thomas Larkin:**
 - I. Able.**
 - II. Personable.**
 - III. Appointed to his position in 1832.**
 - IV. From 1845 to the present he has acted as a confidential agent for the State Department:**
 - a. Has made repeated secret reports to Secretary of State, James Buchanan.**
- 36. March 3, 1846:**
- A) California:**
 - I. General Jose Castro & General Manuel Castro learn that Fremont has broken his pledge!**
 - II. They order him out of California.**
 - III. Fremont is outraged!**
 - IV. Defies the order!**
 - V. 25 miles from Monterrey, at Gavilan**

(Hawk's Peak), overlooking the Salinas Valley:

- a. Builds a crude log fort.**
- b. Raises the American flag.**

VI. Mexican forces under the two Castro's arrive and surround the fort!

37. March 8, 1846 - Texas:

A) Taylor and his army head for the left bank of the Rio Grande.

38. March 9, 1846 - California:

A) Fremont withdraws towards the Oregon border:

I. Episode has caused much embarrassment to Larkin and the established American residents of California:

- a. They have hoped for a peaceful annexation of California through diplomacy.**

39. March 21, 1846 - Mexico:

A) President Paredes, drunk, totally snubs Slidell!!

I. Slidell leaves Mexico.

40. March 24, 1846 - Texas:

A) With 600 Infantry and 800 Dragoons, Taylor reaches the Rio Grande.

B) Is opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros:

- I. Assures the Mexicans he has only come to protect American soil.**
- II. The Mexicans claim he is on Mexican soil!**
- III. They claim, this in reality has created a state of war!**

41. Comparison of Mexico and the United States in 1846:

- A) "Sister Republics" in name only!**
- B) In reality, are "Neighboring Republics."**
- C) Border each other from the Pacific to the Gulf.**
- D) One speaks English.**
- E) One speaks Spanish.**
- F) One is Protestant.**
- G) One is Catholic.**
- H) One is colonized in the British style.**
- I) One is colonized in the Roman style.**
- J) One is strongly unified.**
- K) One is very weakly unified.**
- L) One has a strong Federal Government.**
- M) One has a weak Federal Government.**
- N) One society is strengthened by the Church.**
- O) One society is weakened by a suppressive Clergy and upper class.**
- P) The United States has a population of 20 Million.**
- Q) Mexico has a population of 7 million.**

42. When war comes:

- A) Will not affect the majority of the Mexican people.**
- B) Mexico will be confident of victory.**
- C) Out of the war will come the first emergence of Mexican unity.**
- D) Church will want AND work for Mexico to lose the war.....WHY???**
 - I. So the Liberals will be out of power!!**

43. 1846 - The Mexican Army:

- A) Very poor!**
- B) 30,000 men.**

- C) Artillery is poor and outdated.**
- D) Are more officers than privates.**
- E) Officers are very poor in military knowledge.**
- F) Soldiers are brave, BUT, poorly trained!**
- G) Believe the American Army to be undisciplined.**
- H) Believe the American Army will not stand up to the bayonet!**
- I) Believe the American Army will not stand up to the charges of the Mexican Infantry!**
- J) Believe the American Army will not stand against the charges of the Mexican Lancers.**
- K) Most shoot from the hip:**
 - I. To avoid the recoil of the musket!**
- L) Most overcharge the musket with powder:**
 - I. Result.....shoot too high!**

44. 1846 – The United States Army:

- A) 5,500 men total.**
- B) 47% of the men are foreigners:**
 - I. Irish.**
 - II. Germans.**
 - III. English.**
 - IV. Scots.**
 - V. Canadians.**
 - VI. Western Europeans.**
- C) Are well-disciplined.**
- D) Excellent artillery:**
 - I. “Flying Artillery”:**
 - a. Developed by Major Samuel Ringgold.**
 - b. 6 pound cannon.**
 - c. Drawn by horses.**
 - d. VERY QUICK AND MOBILE!!!!**
 - e. Will be the difference in the war.**
- E) Weapons:**

I. 9 different models of smoothe-bore muskets or rifles:

a. 1841 - 54 caliber - Percussion - Jager.

b. 53 caliber - Hall - Breech loading - Flintlock rifle.

c. Hall - Breech loading - Caplock - Carbine.

d. 1822 - 69 caliber - Smoothe-bore musket.

II. Heavy saber.

III. Flintlock holster pistol.

F) Top Army General.....Winfield Scott.

G) Officers who will serve and are destined for later fame:

I. U.S. Grant.

II. Robert E. Lee.

III. P.G.T. Beauregard.

IV. Joseph Hooker.

V. Joseph E. Johnston.

VI. Albert Sidney Johnston.

VII. George Meade.

VIII. George McClellan.

IX. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

X. Jefferson Davis.

XI. James Longstreet.

XII. George Pickett.

XIII. George Thomas.

XIV. Simon Boliver Buckner.

XV. William Tecumseh Sherman.

XVI. Henry Halleck.

XVII. A.P. Hill.

XVIII. Jubal Early.

XIX. David Farragut.

XX. Ambrose Burnside.

XXI. Braxton Bragg.

XXII. Stephen Kearney.

XXIII. John Pope.

XXIV. Erwin McDowell.

XXV. George Armistead.

XXVI. Winfield Scott Hancock.

**XXVII. Pemberton – Buell – Reynolds – DuPont –
Ewell – Buchanan.**

45. Both armies will suffer from:

A) Yellow fever.

B) Dysentary.

C) Diarrhea.

**46. Term “Doughboy” comes out of the
Mexican/American War:**

**A) American Infantry – Powder/Columbia blue
uniform:**

I. Caked with white powdery dust.

II. Teased by Dragoons.

III. Called “Adobies” – “Dobies” – “Doughboys.”

47. At Matamoros:

**A) Mexicans know that many men in Taylor’s
army are foreigners and Catholic!**

**B) Start appealing to the Catholic loyalties of the
American Army:**

I. Daily a Saint’s Day celebration:

a. Music.

b. Mass.

c. Processions.

**C) Encourage the Americans to desert and join the
Catholic Mexican Army!**

**I. In return they will be given a reward and 300
acres of land.**

D) A few desert, BUT, the Mexicans don’t give up!

**E) Taylor’s men swim and bathe in the Rio
Grande:**

- I. Mexican ladies start stripping and swimming at the same time!**
- II. "Entice" the men to desert!**
 - a. NOW, there are many desertions!!**
- F) Saints and Sinners are taking a toll on Taylor's army!**
- G) Taylor starts shooting deserters when he catches them:**
 - I. But, it continues!**
- H) 1,011 American soldiers – Most are Irish – Desert at Matamoros:**
 - I. Leader is Sgt. John Riley.**
 - II. Group will form the nucleus of Mexico's finest fighting unit in the war!**
 - III. Called "The San Patricio Battalion" or, "The St. Patrick's Battalion."**
 - IV. Flag:**
 - a. Mexican coat of arms..**
 - b. On one side are the words: "Long Live the Republic of Mexico."**
 - c. On the other side is a picture of St. Patrick.**
 - V. Commander is Major Francisco Moreno.**

48. A total of 9,027 Americans desert in the war.

49. April 11, 1846 – Matamoros:

- A) Mexican General, Pedro de Ampudia arrives:**
 - I. Has 200 Cavalry and 2,500 Infantry.**
- B) Demands Taylor withdraw to the Rio Nueces:**
 - I. Taylor refuses!**
- C) Taylor builds what is called "Fort Texas":**
 - I. Aims his artillery at Matamoros.**
 - II. Blockades the mouth of the Rio Grande which cuts off Mexican supplies!!**

50. April 19, 1846 – Monterrey, California:

A) American, Archibald Gillespie, arrives – Red haired – Speaks Spanish fluently:

I. Says he is a “whiskey peddler.”

II. Is really a courier from Secretary of State, Buchanan, ordered sent by President Polk and John Fremont’s father-in-law, Senator Thomas Hart Benton.

III. Is really a Lt. in the Marine Corps!

IV. Meets with American Consul, Thomas Larkin:

a. Has a secret message for him.

V. Says he has a secret message for Fremont.

51. April 22, 1846 – Monterrey, California:

A) The U.S.S. “Portsmouth” – Commanded by John Montgomery – Anchors in the bay.

52. April 24, 1846 – Matamoros:

A) General Mariano Arista takes command of the 6,450 Mexican troops in the town:

I. Evening:

a. Sends 2,500 men under General Anastasio Torre across the Rio Grande above Taylor’s camp.

53. April 25, 1846 – The Battle of Rancho de Carricitos:

A) American Dragoon patrol of 65 men under Captain Seth Thornton:

I. Ambushed by Torre’s force!

II. 13 Americans are killed the other 52 are captured, 3 of them wounded.

54. April 26, 1846 – Taylor telegraphs Washington:

A) “Hostilities may now be considered as commenced.”

I. Taylor asks for volunteers from Texas and Louisiana.

55. April 28, 1846 – Texas:

A) Captain Samuel Walker and 75 Texas Rangers are ambushed:

I. By 1,500 Mexican soldiers under Major Rafael Quintero:

a. Rangers lose 5 killed and 4 captured.

56. May 1, 1846 – Texas:

A) 4:00 – Afternoon – Taylor receives news that Arista and the Mexican Army are crossing the Rio Grande downstream:

I. Taylor is worried about his supply line.

II. Breaks camp.

III. Heads for Point Isabel.

IV. Leaves 500 men under Major Jacob Brown to hold Fort Texas.

57. May 2, 1846 – Noon – Taylor reaches Point Isabel.

58. May 3, 1846 – Texas:

A) Dawn – Arista opens a bombardment on Ft. Texas.

59. May 4, 1846 – Bombardment continues on Ft. Texas.

60. May 5, 1846:

A) Ft. Texas is still under siege:

I. Has withstood 1,500 artillery shells.

- II. Have suffered only one man killed.**
- B) Same day – Taylor is informed of the situation.**

61. May 6, 1846:

- A) Siege on Ft. Texas continues:**
 - I. Cannon ball blows Brown's right leg off!**
 - II. Captain Edgar Hawkins takes command.**
- B) 5:00 – Afternoon – Mexican officer asks the Americans to surrender:**
 - I. Hawkins refuses: "Hell, I can't speak Spanish!"**

62. May 7, 1846 – The siege on Ft. Texas continues:

- A) 2:00 – Afternoon:**
 - I. Brown dies!**
- B) 3:00 – Afternoon:**
 - I. Taylor leaves Point Isabel to relieve the siege!**
- C) Late evening:**
 - I. Arista is informed of Taylor's approach.**
 - II. After 160 hours he calls off the siege.**
 - III. The fort has withstood 2,700 artillery rounds.**
 - IV. Fort has lost 2 killed and 13 wounded.**
- D) Later – Fort is re-named "Fort Brown":**
 - I. In honor of Jacob Brown.**
 - II. Will become Brownsville, Texas.**

63. May 8, 1846 – The Battle of Palo Alto:

- A) "Palo Alto".....Tall timbers.**
- B) Noon – Taylor with 2,298 men and 20 cannons reaches the plains of Palo Alto:**
 - I. ½ mile away facing him is General Mariano Arista:**
 - a. Arista has 5,214 men and 12 cannons.**
- C) American force starts deploying:**

- I. Arista loses his chance at victory by allowing Taylor to move into position instead of attacking him!**
- D) 2:55 - Afternoon - Mexican cannon open fire:**
 - I. Taylor sends his artillery into action.**
 - II. Major Samuel Ringgold to the right.**
 - III. Captain James Duncan to the left.**
 - IV. Places two 18 pounders in the center of his line.**
 - V. Artillery duel for an hour.**
- E) Mexican Army advances:**
 - I. Stopped cold by the American artillery.**
- F) 1,000 Mexican Lancers supported by 2 cannons attack and attempt to turn the American right and right rear flank:**
 - I. Stopped cold by Ringgold's batteries:**
 - a. They literally blast the two Mexican cannons to pieces!**
- G) Mexican Infantry attack the American left flank:**
 - I. Stopped cold by Ringgold's batteries!**
- H) Battle becomes an artillery duel.**
- I) 4:30 - Afternoon - Prairie fire starts:**
 - I. Smoke totally obscures the battlefield.**
- J) Dark:**
 - I. Both armies withdraw.**
 - II. 5 hour fight is over.**
 - III. Mexican losses:**
 - a. 186 killed - 276 wounded.**
 - IV. American losses:**
 - a. 10 killed - 45 wounded:**
 - (1) One of the dead is Ringgold - Cannon ball through both thighs - Bleeds to death in minutes!**
 - V. The American victory is due to the heroics of**

Ringgold and Duncan.

K) Arista retreats to the Resacas.....Dried up remnants of river beds!

64. Same May 8, 1846 - Slidell arrives in Washington, D.C.:

A) Informs Polk that force is now the only solution left to the United States!

65. May 9, 1846 - The Battle of Resaca de la Palma:

A) 5 miles from Palo Alto and 3 miles from the Rio Grande.

B) Dense growth of Chaparral and Mesquites:

I. Is an excellent defensive position.

II. Arista has positioned his 7,000 men in the area:

a. Primarily in the Resaca de Guerra:

(1) 188 feet wide.

(2) 8 feet deep.

(3) 1 mile long east to west across the road to Matamoros.

III. The Mexican flanks and rear are well protected.

IV. Taylor will have to attack over Resaca de la Palma.

V. Arista doesn't believe the Americans will attack him!!

C) 2:30 - Afternoon - Taylor attacks with 1,700 men:

I. Keeps 522 men to guard his supplies.

D) Lt. Randolph Ridgeley charges down the main road with the Flying Artillery.

E) Fighting breaks up into small groups:

I. In the dense brush - Bloody - Hand to hand.

- F) Taylor realizes that possession of Arista's cannons is going to be the difference between victory and defeat:**
- I. He orders Captain Charles May to take his Dragoons.**
 - II. Charge directly down the road.**
 - III. Take the cannons.**
- G) May charges in columns of 4:**
- I. Down the Resaca.**
 - II. Up the other side.**
 - III. Over the guns and past them!**
- H) Mexican cannoners turn the guns around:**
- I. Start blasting May's men!**
 - II. May is forced to retreat back to the American Lines.**
 - III. He has lost 19 killed and wounded.**
- I) Americans launch a bloody bayonet charge:**
- I. Take the cannons.**
 - II. Arista's men start retreating.**
 - III. Americans turn the captured Mexican cannons on the fleeing Mexican Army and open fire.**
- J) 5:00 - Afternoon - Mexican retreat becomes a route:**
- I. 300 Mexican soldiers drown attempting to swim the Rio Grande to the safety of Matamoros.**
 - II. Mexican losses:**
 - a. 1,102 killed and wounded.**
 - III. American losses:**
 - a. 43 killed and 90 wounded.**
- K) Taylor can crush Arista's army if he crosses the Rio Grande and attacks Matamoros:**
- I. BUT, he doesn't!!**
 - II. He stops to rest!!!**

66. Same day – May 9, 1846:

A) Klamath Lake, Oregon.

B) Archibald Gillespie finds Fremont's camp:

**I. Gives him the secret message from
Washington:**

a. Exact contents are still unknown!

**b. BUT, after reading the secret packet,
Fremont heads back into California!**

67. Same day – May 9, 1846 – Washington, D.C.:

A) President Polk meets with his cabinet:

**I. Finds all but one in favor of asking Congress
for a declaration of war against Mexico.**

B) 6:00 – Evening:

I. Polk learns of Rancho de Carricitos!

II. Fighting has already broken out!

68. May 11, 1846 – Washington, D.C.:

A) Noon:

I. Polk asks Congress for a declaration of war.

**69. May 12, 1846 – Congress votes on the Declaration
of War:**

A) House.....vote is 174 to 14.....YES!

B) Senate.....vote is 40 to 2.....YES!

C) They also:

I. Authorize Polk to accept 50,000 volunteers.

II. Appropriate \$10 million for the war.

70. May 13, 1846 – Washington, D.C.:

A) 1:15 – Afternoon:

I. Polk signs the Declaration of War.

B) Polk sends orders to:

I. Commodore David Conner to:

a. Blockade as many Mexican ports as possible.

b. Take Tampico and hold it!

II. Commodore John Drake Sloat to:

a. Take and blockade the California port of San Francisco.

III. Colonel Stephen Watts Kearney to:

a. Proceed to Santa Fe, New Mexico and take it!

b. Proceed on to California.

71. Those who oppose the war bring up some points:

A) Polk wants the war for political reasons!

B) Polk wants the port of San Francisco for trade with Asia!

C) Slave owners want more cotton land!

D) Slave states will be carved out of any lands taken!

72. May 17, 1846 – Arista and his army abandon Matamoros and retreat!

73. May 18, 1846:

A) Taylor and his army cross the Rio Grande:

I. Occupy Matamoros.

74. News of Taylor's victories reach the United States:

A) He is an overnight hero!

B) A campaign is started to elect him President!

C) Polk DOESN'T like the campaign:

I. Polk is a Democrat!

II. Taylor is a Whig!!

D) Polk CAN'T recall him:

I. Would make Taylor a Whig Martyr!!!!

75. Meanwhile in Mexico:

- A) President Paredes stays drunk!**
- B) Juan Alvarez and Valentin Gomez Farias revolt against him!**
 - I. The 2 men have been in contact with the exiled Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in Havana, Cuba!**
 - a. Possibility of returning and leading Mexico!**
- C) In Cuba:**
 - I. Santa Anna has been in contact with President Polk.**

76. May 23, 1846:

- A) Mexico declares war on the United States!**

77. May 30, 1846 - California:

- A) What is now Marysville:**
 - I. California residents start flocking to Fremont's camp and join him!**
- B) One who joins is Ezekiel Merritt.**
- C) The force moves to Sutter's Fort.**

78. June 1, 1846:

- A) Mazatlan, Mexico:**
 - I. Commander of the U.S. Pacific Naval Force, Commodore John Drake Sloat, receives his orders to proceed to occupy California harbors.**
- B) California:**
 - I. Fremont learns of a large horse herd purchased by General Jose Castro.**
 - II. Are being driven from Sonoma to the Santa Clara Valley.**

79. At Matamoros:

A) Taylor is swamped with volunteers:

I. 700 from Louisiana under General Persifor

Smith:

- a. Worthless!**
- b. Undisciplined!**
- c. Murder!**
- d. Rape!**
- e. Rob!**
- f. Pillage!**
- g. Steal!**
- h. Burn!**
- I. Riot!**

80. June 3, 1846:

A) Kearney receives his orders to occupy New Mexico and California.

81. At this point – Polk sends naval officer, Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, to Havana, Cuba:

A) To meet with Santa Anna:

- I. Possible deal!**
- II. Bribe – Back in power – Help bring war to end!**

82. June 5, 1846 – Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

A) Colonel Stephen Watts Kearney heads for New Mexico and California:

- I. 300 of the 1st Dragoons.**
- II. Another company of Dragoons.**
- III. 860 Missouri Mounted Volunteers:**
 - a. Commanded by Alexander Doniphan.**

B) Has a total of 1,690 men:

- I. His force will be followed by 500 men of the**

Mormon Battalion.

C) Kearney:

- I. 52 years old.**
- II. Veteran of the War of 1812.**
- III. Active.**
- IV. Energetic.**
- V. Strict disciplinarian.**

83. June 9, 1846 - California:

A) Ezekiel Merritt joins up with:

I. William Ide:

- a. from Vermont.**
- b. 50 years old.**
- c. Industrious.**
- d. Doesn't smoke or drink!**

II. Henry Ford:

- a. 24 years old.**
- b. from New Hampshire.**
- c. Army deserter.**
- d. Hunter and trapper for Sutter.**
- e. Friendly.**
- f. Outgoing.**

III. William Todd:

- a. From Illinois.**
- b. Cousin of Mary Todd Lincoln.**
- c. Will be the designer of the Bear Flag!!!**

IV. John Grigsby:

- a. from Tennessee.**

V. Robert Semple:

- a. From Kentucky.**
- b. Dentist.**
- c. Printer.**
- d. 6 feet 8 inches tall!!!**

VI. Granville Swift:

- a. From Kentucky.**

b. Excellent shot.

84. June 10, 1846 – California:

A) Merritt and 12 men:

I. Steal the 70 horses destined for Castro:

a. Escorted by Lt. Francisco Arce.

B) Open act of war!!!

85. June 14, 1846 – Sonoma, California – North of San Francisco:

A) Dawn – Merritt, Ide, and 34 men calling themselves “Representatives of the California Republic”:

I. Break into Colonel Mariano Vallejo’s home:

a. Take him, his brother-in-law, Jacob Leese, and 16 others prisoner!

b. Eat his food!

c. Drink his brandy!

d. Insult his family!

(1) Sad note to this.....Vallejo is the best friend the Americans have in California!!!

B) Sieze the fort:

I. Steal private property!

II. Steal livestock!

C) Raise a faded 3 foot by 6 foot flag:

I. Made by Todd.

II. Bear facing a star with a background of red and white:

a. Ide declares California to be “The Bear Flag Republic.”

(1) Original flag – Destroyed – Museum – 1906 – San Francisco Earthquake.

86. June 24, 1846 – California:

A) Battle of Olompali:

- I. Between San Rafael and Sonoma.**
- II. No blood shed on either side.**

87. June 26, 1846 – California:

A) Fremont and 125 men take San Rafael:

- I. 3 Californians are executed in retaliation for the deaths of 2 of Fremont's scouts.**

88. July 2, 1846 – California:

A) Fremont captures San Francisco.

89. July 6, 1846 – Taylor follows orders and leaves Matamoros and heads into Mexico!

90. July 7, 1846 – California:

A) 10:00 – Morning – Monterrey, California:

- I. Commodore John Sloat lands 250 Marines under the command of Captain William Mervine:
 - a. Seize the Customs House.**
 - b. Raise the American flag.**
 - c. Take possession of California for the United States.****

91. Elsewhere – July 6 & 7, 1846:

A) Alexander Slidell Mackenzie meets with Santa Anna in Cuba:

I. Santa Anna tells him:

- a. The easiest and quickest way to take Mexico City is by way of Veracruz and Tampico.**
- b. If the U.S. will smuggle him back into Mexico, AND, give him \$2 million, he will:
 - (1) Settle all boundary disputes!****

- (2) Give California to the United States.**
- (3) Sign a treaty that Polk wants.**

B) Mackenzie informs Polk!

92. July 8, 1846 – San Francisco, California:

A) Montgomery raises the American flag:

- I. Lt. Joseph Revere – Grandson of Paul Revere
– Carries the news to Sonoma.**

93. July 9, 1846 – California:

A) The Bear Flag comes down – The American flag goes up:

- I. The Republic of California has lasted less than a month!**

94. July 14, 1846 – Mexico:

A) Taylor's Army takes Camargo.

95. July 15, 1846 – Monterrey, California:

A) On board the "Congress" – Commodore Robert Stockton arrives.

96. July 19, 1846 – California:

A) Fremont and 160 men reach Monterrey.

97. July 23, 1846 – California:

A) Stockton relieves Sloat as Naval Commander of the Pacific:

I. Stockton immediately promotes Fremont to the rank of Major:

a. Is totally illegal:

- (1) Stockton is a Naval officer, has no right to make Army promotions!!!**

98. July 31, 1846 – Mexico:

A) Veracruz pronounces for Santa Anna!!!!

99. July 31, 1846 – Washington, D.C.:

A) Polk makes plans to smuggle Santa Anna back into Mexico!

100. August 3, 1846 – Mexico City pronounces for Santa Anna!!

101. August 4, 1846 – Washington, D.C.:

A) Polk asks Congress for \$2 million to seal the bribe with Santa Anna:

I. Pennsylvania Representative, David Wilmot, attaches a measure to the resolution:

a. Prohibits slavery in any lands gained from Mexico!

b. The Wilmot Proviso.

c. Passes the House.

d. Filibustered to death in the Senate.

102. August 6, 1846 – Mexico:

A) Paredes resigns as President!

B) Liberal, Valentin Gomez Farias, is appointed Provisional President:

I. Re-instates the Constitution of 1824.

II. Names Santa Anna as Commander in Chief of Mexico's armies!

103. August 8, 1846 – Havana, Cuba – Night:

A) At age 52 – Limping on his peg-leg – Accompanied by his 17 year old wife – Santa Anna boards the British steamer “Arab”:

I. Sails for Mexico!

II. Polk has sent orders to the American ships blockading Veracruz harbor:

a. Let him through!

104. August 13, 1846 - California:

A) Stockton and Fremont take Los Angeles:

I. Leave a 50 man garrison under Archibald Gillespie:

a. Sail away.

B) Gillespie treats the Los Angeles residents with disgust, intolerance, and contempt:

I. He pushes them to revolt!

105. August 16, 1846 - Veracruz, Mexico:

A) Santa Anna is landed:

I. Speech: "Mexicans! There was once a day, and my heart dilates with the remembrance, when you saluted me with the enviable title of 'Soldier of the People.' Allow me again to take it, never more to be given up, and to devote myself, until death, to the defense of liberty and independence of the Republic."

B) He's back in power!!!!

106. August 18, 1846 - Kearney takes Santa Fe, New Mexico.

107. At this point:

A) Taylor is ready to move against the capital of Nuevo Leon.....Monterrey:

I. Has 6,774 men.

II. Regular Army commanders are:

a. Brig. General David Twiggs.

b. Brig. General William Worth:

**(1) Nervous - Impatient - Restless - Rash
- Stern disciplinarian - Large body -
Bull necked - Pink cheeks - White**

hair - Pompous - Overbearing - Very eloquent!

III. Volunteers are commanded by:

- a. Major General Pinckney Henderson.**
- b. Major General William Butler.**

108. August 22, 1846 - Kearney annexes New Mexico to the United States.

109. September 14, 1846 - Mexico City:

A) Santa Anna enters the city:

- I. Becomes Commander in Chief of the Mexican Army.**

110. September 19, 1846 - Monterrey, Nuevo Leon - Mexico:

A) 9:00 - Evening - Taylor is camped 2 ½ miles from the city.

B) Monterrey:

I. The political and economic center of northern Mexico.

II. Population.....15,000.

III. Sits on high ground on the left bank of the Santa Catarina River.

IV. The river protects the rear of the city.

V. City is a virtual fortress.

VI. Stone-walled, loop-holed, houses.

VII. Barricaded streets.

VIII. Forts guard the city on the north and east.

IX. West is guarded by two fortified heights:

a. Loma de Independencia - 750 feet high.

b. Federation Hill - 500 feet high.

C) General Pedro de Ampudia commands the 8,615 men and 40 cannons that protect the city!

111. September 20, 1846:

A) Taylor divides his force:

- I. Worth, with 2,000 Regulars and the Texas Cavalry, go to the west!**
 - a. Taylor's force is now split and vulnerable.**
 - b. BUT, the Mexican forces do not attack him.**

112. September 21, 1846:

A) The Battle of Monterrey begins:

I. To the west at the Saltillo Road:

- a. Worth is charged by Mexican Lancers.**
- b. 15 minute, hand-to-hand battle.**
- c. Lancers retreat losing 100 killed and wounded.**

II. 3:40 - Afternoon - Worth takes Federation Hill:

- a. Has attacked with 300 men.**
- b. He loses 20 killed.**
- c. Worth turns the captured Mexican cannons on Independence Hill across the Saltillo Road.**

III. To the east - City is guarded by The Black Fort:

- a. Defended by 400 Mexican soldiers and 12 cannons.**

IV. To the east - Also, a series of smaller forts:

- a. Main one is The Tannery, which, is defended by 4 cannons.**
- b. 200 yards south of The Tannery is an earthworks fort called El Diablo.**

V. Twigg's men assault the forts - Twigg himself is late to the battle - Has taken a laxative the night before to "loosen his bowels":

- a. Cut to pieces.**

- b. Retreat.**
- c. 2nd assault.**
- d. Same – Retreat!**
- e. 3rd assault.**
- f. Same – Retreat.**
- g. 4th assault:**

(1) General John Quitman's Tennessee and Mississippi Volunteers, led by Jefferson Davis, charge through the cane field.

(2) Take The Tannery!

VI. Day ends – Taylor has taken one hill and one fort!

113. September 22, 1846:

A) The Battle of Monterrey resumes:

I. Worth's men literally crawl up Independence Hill:

a. Drive the Mexican defenders into retreat!

II. Ampudia abandons all fortifications except The Black Fort:

a. Concentrates his defenses in the stone-walled houses surrounding the plaza.

III. Day comes to an end!

114. September 23, 1846:

A) 7:00 – Morning – Battle of Monterrey resumes:

I. American attack to the east continues.

II. Worth shells the plaza from the west.

III. Taylor shells the plaza from the east.

IV. Fighting will go on all day.

B) Elsewhere – Same day – General Wool's vanguard troops leave San Antonio, Texas:

I. Headed for Chihuahua City.

C) Elsewhere – Same day – Los Angeles,

California:

I. 20 Californians led by Captain Cerulvo Varela.

II. Attack Archibald Gillespie!

115. September 24, 1846:

A) Monterrey – Ampudia offers to surrender – Taylor accepts:

I. Mexican Army is allowed to withdraw in tact!

II. Mexican troops are allowed to keep their weapons.

III. An eight week armistice is declared!

IV. Total losses in the Battle of Monterrey:

a. Mexicans.....950 killed and wounded.

b. Americans....143 killed - 347 wounded.

B) Same day – Los Angeles, California:

I. 3:00 – Morning – 500 Californians led by Captain Jose Maria Flores:

a. Declare California independent.

b. Put Gillespie and his men under siege on a hill in the middle of the town.

II. Americans start running short of water.

III. Late night – Gillespie sends a messenger to Stockton in San Francisco for help:

a. Messenger is Swedish born, John Brown:

(1) Nickname is “Juan Flaco.”

(2) Heads north with the message written on cigarette paper and hidden in his hair.

(3) Covers the 500 miles to San Francisco in 4 ½ days.

116. September 25, 1846:

A) Monterrey – Taylor officially takes possession of the city.

- B) Same day – Kearney leaves Santa Fe, New Mexico:**
- I. Headed for California.**
 - II. Has appointed Charles Bent as Governor of New Mexico.**

117. September 26, 1846:

- A) Wool and the rest of his 1,400 men leave San Antonio, Texas:**
- I. Headed for Chihuahua City.**

118. San Francisco, California – Stockton sends 350 Marines under Captain William Mervine to Los Angeles:

- A) To aid Gillespie and retake Los Angeles.**

119. September 30, 1846:

- A) Los Angeles, California – Gillespie and his men surrender:**
- I. Allowed to retreat to San Pedro.**
 - II. Wait.**
 - III. Board the ship “Vandalia.”**

120. October 6, 1846:

- A) Mervine and the 350 Marines arrive in San Pedro.**
- B) Same day – Below Socorro, New Mexico:**
- I. Kearney meets Kit Carson and 19 Mountain Men headed for Washington, D.C. with dispatches from California about the war:**
 - a. Carson tells Kearney that California has been taken.**
 - b. Carson doesn’t know about the Los Angeles revolt.**
 - c. Kearney sends part of his force back.**

- d. Sends the dispatches on with Mountain Man, Thomas Fitzpatrick.**
- e. Takes Carson with him as a guide.**
- f. Continues on with 200 men and 2 howitzers.**

121. October 7, 1846:

- A) Gillespie and Mervine join forces.**
- B) Land the Sailors and Marines.**
- C) Head for Los Angeles.**
- D) Reach the Dominguez Ranch.**
- E) Battle of the Old Woman's Gun:
 - I. Californians have an old 4 pound cannon that they used to defeat Gillespie, which, before it's use had been hidden by an old woman.**
 - II. Californians are mounted and armed with smooth bore muskets and lances:
 - a. Led by Jose Antonio Carrillo.****
 - III. Old cannon is tied with riatas to an old mud wagon.**
 - IV. Cannon fires - Wreaks havoc on the American force.**
 - V. After losing 9 killed - Americans retreat to the ships:
 - a. Bury their dead on a small island near San Pedro:
 - (1) Today.....called "Dead Man's Island."********

122. October 8, 1846:

- A) Santa Anna starts equipping an Army at San Luis Potosi.**

123. October 9, 1846:

- A) Wool's force crosses the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, Texas and enter Mexico.**

124. October 11, 1846:

A) President Polk is informed of Taylor's victory at Monterrey.....he is pleased:

I. BUT, when informed of the armistice he becomes outraged!

125. October 29, 1846:

A) Wool's force occupies Monclova.

126. November 14, 1846:

A) Commodore David Conner takes Tampico:

I. Is to be the staging area for the amphibious operation against Veracruz.

127. November 16, 1846:

A) North of Los Angeles, California - In the Salinas Valley - The Battle of Natividad:

I. Americans lose 4 killed and 4 wounded.

II. Californians lose 4 killed and 4 wounded.

B) State of Coahuila in Mexico:

I. Taylor takes the capital.....Saltillo.

II. Taylor's situation:

a. Is deep in Mexico.

b. Is down to 5,000 men.

c. Is short of supplies and ammunition.

d. Supply line is very long.

e. Is in danger of being cut off from the United States.

128. Situation in the United States:

A) People are becoming disenchanted with the War.

129. Taylor proposes a defensive stance:

A) Hold just enough Mexican territory to:

- I. Force payment of claims.**
- II. Force settlement of boundary disputes.**
- B) CAN'T be done:**
 - I. Piracy!**
 - II. Blackmail!**
 - III. Holding territory for ransom!**

130. Polk decides to hit Mexico City quickly and bring the war to an end:

- A) Route from the Rio Grande is too long.....800 miles.....out of the question!**
- B) He picks the Veracruz route.....originally suggested to him by Santa Anna!!!**
- C) Polk's biggest problem is.....who will command it?????**
 - I. Can't go with Taylor.....he's a whig AND a public hero!**
 - II. Looks for a democratic General.....none!!**
 - III. 60 year old, General, Winfield Scott is no longer a political threat.....he is picked!!**

131. General Winfield Scott:

- A) 60 years old.**
- B) 6 feet 4 inches tall.**
- C) Good soldier.**
- D) War of 1812.**
- E) Very professional.**
- F) Very scientific.**
- G) Nickname is.... "Old Fuss and Feathers."**

132. November 24, 1846:

- A) Scott writes Taylor two letters telling him he is coming to meet him at Camargo:**
 - I. Scott leaves Washington, D.C. on the 24th and heads for New York to catch a ship.**

- 133. November 25, 1846 – Kearney crosses the Colorado River at Yuma and enters California.**
- 134. November 30, 1846 – Scott sails from New York to meet with Taylor.**
- 135. December 5, 1846:**
- A) Mexico:**
 - I. Wool's forces occupy Parras.**
 - B) California:**
 - I. Kearney is met by 35 men under Archibald Gillespie:**
 - a. Tell him of a large Californian force.**
 - b. Are a few miles away at San Pasqual.**
- 136. December 6, 1846 – Mexico – Santa Anna is named President of Mexico for the 4th time!!**
- A) Gomez Farias is named his Vice President.**
- 137. Same day – December 6th – California – The Battle of San Pasqual – Starts:**
- A) 3:00 – Morning – Is cold and raining:**
 - I. Kearney starts his march for San Diego.**
 - B) His force is strung out.**
 - C) His advance guard of 12 Dragoons under Captain Abraham Johnston rides into a trap of 168 California Lancers under Colonel Andres Pico:**
 - I. Fire a volley into the Americans:**
 - a. Johnston is knocked from his saddle.**
 - D) Californians appear to retreat:**
 - I. Captain Benjamin Moore and 50 Dragoons follow.**
 - II. Trap – Sprung!**

- III. American powder is wet.**
 - IV. Hand-to-hand fighting.**
 - E) Kearney brings up the howitzers and beats back the Californian attack:**
 - I. Americans have lost 20 killed and 16 wounded:**
 - a. Most of both are from lances!!!**
 - II. Kearney has 2 lance wounds.**
 - III. Captains Moore and Johnston are dead.**
 - IV. Lt. Hammond is dead.**
 - F) Kearney needs help.....the closest is in San Diego.....29 miles away!!**
 - G) December 7, 1846:**
 - I. Kearney sends Kit Carson, an Indian, and Navy Lt. Edward Beale to San Diego for help:**
 - a. Kearney moves his force to Rancho Bernardo:**
 - (1) Camps on a hill.**
 - (2) Is surrounded.**
 - (3) Will live for 4 days on mule meat.**
 - H) December 10, 1846 - Late night - Relief column from San Diego reaches Kearney:**
 - I. 100 Sailors and 80 Marines.**
 - II. Commanded by Lt. Andrew Gray.**
 - I) Has been the largest armed conflict fought in California:**
 - I. Kearney has lost 22 killed.**
 - II. Will claim a "victory."**
 - J) December 11, 1846 - Kearney's force heads for San Diego.**
- 138. December 12, 1846 - Kearney enters San Diego:**
- A) Kearney informs Stockton that the Army is taking over:**
 - I. Stockton refuses to give up his position as**

Military Governor.

139. December 14, 1846 – Major William Gilpin and a force of 300 men leave Valverde, Texas:

A) Headed for Chihuahua City.

140. December 16, 1846 – Lt. Colonel Congreve Jackson and a force of 200 men leave Valverde, Texas:

A) Headed for Chihuahua City.

141. December 19, 1846 – Colonel Alexander Doniphan and a force of 356 men and 314 wagons leaves Valverde, Texas:

A) Headed for Chihuahua City.

B) He will join up with Gilpin and Jackson.

C) Learns of a 2,000 man Mexican Army at El Paso del Norte.

D) Doniphan:

I. 38 years old.

II. Born – July 9, 1808 – Maysville, Kentucky.

III. 6 feet 2 inches tall – Red hair.

IV. Lawyer.

V. 1836, 1840, & 1854 – Missouri Legislature.

VI. Leads the Missouri Mounted Volunteers.

VII. Later – Dies – August 8, 1887 - @ age 79.

142. December 21, 1846 – Wool's Army reaches Saltillo in Coahuila:

A) Joins forces with Taylor.

143. December 25, 1846 – 25 miles from El Paso, Texas – The Battle of El Brazito:

A) Doniphan's force of 856 men meet a Mexican force of 500 Lancers and 700 Infantry:

- I. Mexican force is under the command of Lt. Colonel Antonio Ponce de Leon.**
- B) At 400 yards the Mexican force opens fire and advances:**
 - I. Americans hold their fire until the Mexican troops are within 150 yards.**
 - II. Volley!**
 - III. Mexicans retreat!**
 - IV. Entire battle has lasted 30 minutes!**
 - V. Americans lose only 7 wounded.**
 - VI. Mexican losses are 71 killed and 150 wounded.**

144. December 27, 1846 – Doniphan takes the Mexican city of Juarez.

145. December 29, 1846:

- A) California:**
 - I. Kearney leaves San Diego:**
 - a. To attack Los Angeles.**
 - II. Fremont and 400 men are approaching Los Angeles from the north.**
- B) Mexico:**
 - I. Taylor occupies the capital of Tamaulipas:**
 - a. Victoria.**

146. January 3, 1847 – Scott reaches Camargo to see Taylor:

- A) BUT, no Taylor!**
- B) Scott leaves a requisition for 9,000 of Taylor's troops and leaves!!**
- C) What about the 2 letters Scott has sent Taylor about the meeting??**
 - I. One reaches Taylor AFTER Scott's arrival and departure! (On January 14th)**

II. The other is carried by courier, Lt. John Richey:

- a. On January 3rd – He is captured and brutally murdered!**
- b. Letter is found on his body and given to Santa Anna:
 - (1) Santa now knows that Taylor's Army is depleted in numbers!**
 - (2) Santa Anna now knows of Scott's Veracruz to Mexico City operation!****

147. When Taylor finds out that over ½ of his Army has been taken he EXPLODES!!!

- A) He is left with only 4,759 men!**
- B) BUT, this will put him in the White House later!**

148. Meanwhile – In Mexico:

A) Santa Anna is not technically free to exercise both political and military control of Mexico:

I. He turns over the Presidency to his Vice President Gomez Farias:

- a. He takes command of the Army.**
- b. Raises an Army of 22,750 men.**
- c. Empties the treasury.**
- d. Forces loans.**
- e. Seizes personal land and money.**
- f. Uses his own wealth.**
- g. Seizes Church property and money:**

(1) Will totally alienate the Church!!!!

B) Most of Santa Anna's actions are in the northern states:

- I. They come to hate him!**
- II. Soon, refuse him money and men!**

149. January 4, 1847 - California:

A) American force of 57 Dragoons, 442 Sailors & Marines, 60 Volunteers (559 men), and 6 cannons under Commodore Stockton reaches Los Angeles:

I. Will join forces with Kearney.

150. January 7, 1847 - Los Angeles, California:

A) Kearney and Stockton camp their force on the south bank of the San Gabriel River:

I. Californian leader, Captain Jose Maria Flores plans to attack them as they cross to the north bank!

151. January 8, 1847 - California - The Battle of the San Gabriel River:

A) Americans cross the river in a military square:

I. Not much firing.

II. Capture the north bank.

III. All over in 90 minutes.

IV. Americans lose 2 killed and 2 wounded.

V. Californians lose 2 killed and 2 wounded.

152. January 9, 1847 - California - The Battle of La Mesa:

A) Near the Los Angeles Stockyards.

B) Kearney and Stockton defeat a small Californian force.

C) Last battle fought in California!!!!

153. January 10, 1847 - California:

A) Kearney and Stockton enter Los Angeles:

I. Gillespie raises the American flag.

154. January 11, 1847 - California:

A) Fremont enters the San Fernando Valley.

155. January 12, 1847 – California:

A) Governor Pico signs over California to the United States.

156. A conflict starts between Kearney, Stockton, and Fremont as to who is to “rule” California!!

157. January 13, 1847 – California:

A) The last Californian force, under the command of Andres Pico, surrenders to Fremont.

158. January 16, 1847 – California:

A) Stockton relinquishes command of California to Fremont and heads east!!!

I. Kearney will eventually establish command over Fremont:

a. Will prepare Court Martial charges against Fremont.

159. Meanwhile – Trouble – In New Mexico:

A) Mexicans and Pueblo Indians want the Americans out of New Mexico!

I. Why?.....the American attitude of contempt towards them!

B) Pueblo Indians:

I. Primarily farmers and traders.

II. Are NOT hunters and warriors.

III. Peace loving.

IV. Believe in only defensive warfare.

V. Communal houses are their primary fortifications.

VI. Taos Pueblo is their primary town:

a. It is 5 stories high.

- VII. Primary hostile leader is Tomasito.**
- C) To the west of the Taos Pueblo is the town of San Fernando de Taos:**
- I. Populace of the town is Mexicans and Americans.**
- D) Late - 1846:**
- I. Colonel Diego Archuleta and Tomas Ortiz plot revolt against the Americans.**
 - II. Tomasito and the Pueblo Indians agree to join the plot.**
 - III. Revolt is set for December 19, 1846.**
 - IV. Later - Postponed.**
 - V. Re-scheduled for December 24, 1846.**
 - VI. December 21, 1846 - Three days before the revolt:**
 - a. Mulatto girl in Santa Fe tells Colonel Sterling Price of the plot:**
 - (1) Several ringleaders are arrested.**
 - (2) Archuleta and Ortiz flee into Mexico.**

160. January 19, 1847 - Taos, New Mexico:

- A) Three Pueblo Indians are in jail for stealing.**
- B) Early morning - Mob of Mexicans and Indians led by Pablo Montoya:**
 - I. Gathers in front of the jail.**
 - II. Demand the 3 Indians be released.**
 - III. Sheriff, Stephen Lee, is about to turn them loose.**
 - IV. Mexican civic leader, Cornelio Vigil, arrives:**
 - a. Orders the Sheriff NOT to free them!**
 - V. Vigil then curses at, insults, and taunts the mob!**
 - VI. Mob grabs him - Slit his throat - Literally tear him to pieces!**
 - VII. The Sheriff flees to his home.**

VIII. The 3 prisoners are released.

IX. Mob chases Lee:

a. Find him hiding on top of his house.

b. He is shot and killed.

C) Circuit Attorney, James Leal, blunders into the mob:

I. Is scalped alive!

II. Dragged through the streets!

III. Lanced to death!

D) Narcisse Beaubien and Pablo Harvimean are found hiding in an outhouse:

I. Both are brutally killed.

E) All through the town of Taos, Americans are killed!

F) Mob reaches the home of Governor Charles Bent:

I. Wife begs him to defend himself.

II. Refuses – Knows if he does so his entire family will be killed.

III. Mob chops a hole in his roof and enters.

IV. Bent tries to reason with them.

V. He is laughed at.

VI. Is shot with 3 arrows.

VII. Falls – Shot through the body.

VIII. Tomasito blows his brains out with a pistol.

IX. Scalped in front of his wife.

X. Scalp is tacked onto a board with brass tacks.

XI. Rest of the family is spared.

G) Mob heads for Turley's Mill:

I. On the banks of the Arroyo Hondo River.

II. Is a huge rancho:

a. Built in a square.

b. Numerous buildings.

- c. Grist mill.**
- d. Offices.**
- e. Granaries.**
- f. Distillery.**
- g. Stables.**

III. Built by ex-trapper, Simon Turley:

- a. Marries a Mexican woman.**
- b. Very wealthy.**
- c. Doors are always open to travelers.**

H) Messenger arrives – Tells Turley of the uprising:

I. Turley has 8 trappers staying with him:

- a. Albert Tarbush.**
- b. William Hatfield.**
- c. Louis Tolque.**
- d. Peter Roberts.**
- e. Joseph Marshall.**
- f. John Albert.**
- g. Man known as “Austin.”**
- h. One man.....name.....unknown.**

II. Prepare for a siege.

I) Mob arrives:

- I. Armed with guns, knives, lances, bows and arrows.**

J) White flag of truce – Turley goes out to talk with them:

I. Mob gives him a choice:

- a. Surrender the Americans and be spared, OR, die with them!!!**

(I) He refuses to give the Americans up!

K) Siege starts:

- I. Lasts all day!**
- II. Trappers take a toll with their accurate rifle fire.**
- III. By nightfall – Several dead and wounded**

Mexicans and Indians:

a. Mob has now grown to over 500!

IV. Small group reaches the stables - Attempt to break into the house:

a. Fails.

b. Start retreating.

c. Trappers open fire on them.

d. Kill a Chief.

e. Brave runs out trying to retrieve the body - He is shot and killed.

f. 6 more Indians will make the same attempt - All 6 are shot and killed.

V. Mob fires a massive volley into the house:

a. 2 of the Trappers are killed.

L) January 20, 1847 - Just after noon - Mill is et on fire:

I. Trappers put it out.

II. Mob now controls all of the out buildings.

M) Turley and the remaining 6 men decide to make a run for it at dark:

I. Will be every man for himself!

N) Same day - Santa Fe, New Mexico - Colonel Sterling Price is informed of the Taos Massacre:

I. News is brought by Charles Towne.

II. Price and his troops start northward.

III. A 2nd Column of troops under Captain Israel Hendley heads for Taos from Las Vegas, New Mexico.

O) Turley's Mill - Night:

I. Men burst out of the house firing.

II. Turley, Albert, and 2 others get away.

III. The other 3 are brutally killed.

IV. Turley reaches the mountains and goes into hiding.

P) January 21, 1847 - Turley spots some friendly

Mexicans he knows:

- I. Asks them for help.**
- II. Tell him to hide they will return with help.**
- III. Return with Pueblo Indians.**
- IV. Brutally kill Turley.**

161. January 22, 1847 – Mexico:

A) 48 miles from Saltillo – Hacienda de Encarnacion:

- I. 70 Dragoons under Major Borland and Major Gaines are captured by Mexican General Minon.**

162. January 24, 1847:

A) New Mexico:

- I. 1st Battle of Mora.**
- II. Captain Israel Hendley's column.**
- III. Engage 175 Mexicans and Indians.**
- IV. Americans are forced back.**
- V. Americans lose 5 killed – One of them is Hendley.**
- VI. Mexicans and Indians lose 17 killed.**

B) Same day – New Mexico:

- I. Battle of La Canada.**
- II. Price 353 Infantry, 65 Dragoons calling themselves "The Avengers", under Ceran St. Vrain, and 4 twelve pound howitzers.**
- III. Engage a Mexican and Indian force that outnumbered Price 3 to 1!**
- IV. Using the Dragoons and Artillery, Price routes them!**

163. January 28, 1847:

A) Mexico:

- I. Santa Anna leaves San Luis Potosi with his**

Army of 18,888 men:

a. Moves northward to engage Taylor.

B) Same day – New Mexico:

I. Luceros, New Mexico.

II. Price is joined by Captain Burgwin and a company of Dragoons.

164. January 29, 1847:

A) San Diego, California:

I. The Mormon Battalion under Lt. Colonel Philip St. George Cooke arrives:

a. 350 men.

b. Have covered 1,125 miles in 102 days!

c. 1st wagon train to cross the Rocky Mountains.

B) Same day – New Mexico:

I. Battle of Canon de Embudo.

II. Price fights a force of 650 Mexicans and Indians.

III. Price routes them killing 20 and wounding 60:

a. Among the dead is their leader, Pablo Chavez.

165. February 1, 1847 – New Mexico – 2nd Battle of Mora:

A) Captain Morin and the American force attacks and completely destroys the town.

166. February 3, 4, & 5, 1847 – New Mexico – The Battle of the Taos Pueblo:

A) February 3rd – Afternoon – Price arrives at Taos:

I. Positions his men.

II. For 2 ½ hours Lt. Dyer bombards the adobe

walls with the artillery.

III. No effect!

IV. Night falls.

B) February 4th:

I. Burgwin, his Dragoons, and 2 howitzers cover the west side of the Pueblo.

II. St. Vrain and his Volunteers cover the east side of the Pueblo.

III. Price's Infantry and 2 howitzers cover the north.

IV. 9:00 – Morning – Bombardment starts:

a. Lasts for 2 hours.

V. 11:00 – Morning – Americans charge.

VI. Church is full of Indians:

a. Burgwin and the Dragoons dismount and charge it!

b. Try to batter down the door.

c. Hit by a wave of arrows.

d. Burgwin and 5 Dragoons fall dead, full of arrows.

e. Americans are forced to retreat!

f. Price's artillery blast a hole in the Church.

g. Troops rush in.

h. Indians flee.

i. They run into the Dragoons.

j. Slaughtered – 51 of the 54 are killed!

VII. Night – Hostilities are over!

a. Indians have lost 150 killed and many wounded.

b. Mexicans have lost 500 killed and many wounded.

c. Americans have lost 7 killed and 45 wounded.

C) February 5th:

- I. Indians offer to surrender.**
- II. Price says only if Tomasito and the ringleaders are turned over for trial.**
- III. Indians agree.**

D) Following days:

- I. Tomasito and 6 other leaders are tried and sentenced to hang!**
 - a. Tomasito tries to escape and is shot to death!**

167. February 8, 1847 – Doniphan and 924 men head for Chihuahua City:

- A) To meet with General Wool.**

168. February 9, 1847 – Taos, New Mexico:

- A) Pablo Montoya and the 5 Indian leaders are hanged at the same time on a gallows built for 6!**

169. Meanwhile – In Mexico:

- A) Taylor has withdrawn to a defensive position 8 miles south of Saltillo:**

- I. 1 ½ miles below the Hacienda San Juan de la Buena Vista.**

- II. At a place called “La Angostura”.....The Narrows.**

- III. Places his 4,819 men in a series of defensive trenches, ditches, and ravines.**

- B) Santa Anna has force marched his Army 300 Miles to fight Taylor:**

- I. Has lost 4,000 men from exposure, starvation, and desertions.**

- II, Still has 16,333 men!**

170. February 21, 1847:

- A) Scott reaches Lobos Island – 50 miles south of Tampico:**
 - I. To be his staging area for the Veracruz operation.**
- B) 12,054 men and 80 ships assemble.**
- C) Some of the young officers who will serve with Scott:**
 - I. Beauregard.**
 - II. Meade.**
 - III. Johnston.**
 - IV. Lee.**
 - V. Early.**
 - VI. Jackson.**
 - VII. Grant.**
 - VIII. Ewell.**

171. February 22 & 23, 1847 – The Battle of Buena Vista:

- A) February 22nd:**
 - I. Santa Anna arrives and positions his men.**
 - II. 11:00 – Morning – Santa Anna sends a surrender demand to the Americans:**
 - a. Carried by a German surgeon, Pedro Vanderlinden.**
 - b. Warns of catastrophe unless Taylor surrenders.**
 - c. Taylor: “You tell Santa Anna to go to hell! Major Bliss, put that in Spanish and send it back by this goddamned Dutchman.”**
 - III. 3:00 – Afternoon – Fighting starts.**
 - IV. Small actions and artillery duels until dark.**
- B) February 23rd:**
 - I. Fighting resumes.**
 - II. Becomes very hard.**

III. Infantry charges.

IV. Cavalry charges.

V. Lancer charges.

VI. Artillery duels.

VII. Lt. John Paul Jones O'Brien:

a. Stops a Lancer charge by firing his 3 pieces of artillery and not giving ground:

(1) All of his gunners are killed.

(2) Forced to retreat.

(3) Saves 2 of the 3 guns.

VIII. American forces retreat.

IX. Give up all but the last defensive trench.

X. Hold the trench with the bayonet.

XI. O'Brien, Lt. George Thomas, and Captain Braxton Bragg put their artillery into action!

a. Stops the Mexican Army cold!

b. Night falls.

c. Battle ends.

XII. Taylor makes plans to retreat:

a. Thinks he is defeated!!

XIII. Under cover of darkness - Santa Anna - Believing he is defeated:

a. Leaves campfires burning.

b. Retreats!!

C) February 24th:

I. Taylor is surprised to find Santa Anna gone!

II. American losses for the two day battle are 743 killed and wounded.

III. Mexican losses are 1,946 killed and wounded, plus, 294 captured.

D) Santa Anna will retreat to San Luis Potosi:

I. Announces a great victory.

E) Taylor has fought his last battle of the war.

172. February 24th – Same day – Ramos – Between Camargo and Monterrey:

A) General Jose Urrea and 8,000 Cavalry ambush an American wagon train:

I. Destroy the wagons.

II. Capture the military guards.

III. Brutally kill and mutilate the 38 teamsters.

173. February 27, 1847 – Mexico City – The Polko Rebellion – Starts:

A) Fighting breaks out between Farias and his Liberal supporters against the Conservatives, or, “Polkos”:

I. Called “Polkos” because of the Polka Music played by the four Independent Conservative Battalions.

B) Polkos revolt to:

I. Protect private property.

II. Protect against the seizure of Church property by the anti-Clerical Liberals!

C) Farias cannot disarm the Polkos:

I. He orders them to the defense of Veracruz.

II. They refuse.

III. Liberals attempt to disarm them again.

IV. Fighting breaks out.

174. Sunday – February 28, 1847 – Battle of Hacienda de Sacramento:

A) Doniphan and 924 Americans are opposed by:

I. 4,098 Mexican Cavalry, Infantry, Artillerymen, and Rancheros armed with machetes:

a. Commanded by Brig. General Jose Heredia and General Alejo Garcia Conda:

(1) Have 10 cannons.

- (2) Are well entrenched in 28 trenches.**
- B) Cannonade – Charge by the Mexican Lancers:**
 - I. They are cut to pieces by the American cannons firing grape shot and canister!**
- C) American Infantry and Dragoons counter-charge:**
 - I. Mexican force is routed!**
 - II. The 3 hour battle ends at sunset!**
 - III. Americans have suffered 2 killed and 9 wounded.**
 - IV. Mexicans have suffered 300 killed, 366 wounded, and 40 captured.**

175. March 2, 1847 – Doniphan enters Chihuahua City:

- A) In 13 months he has covered:**
 - I. 1,000 miles by sea.**
 - II. 3,500 miles by land.**
- B) Same day – March 2nd:**
 - I. Scott's fleet sails from Tampico:**
 - a. Heads for Veracruz, 200 miles to the south.**

176. March 7, 1847 – Battle of Ceralvo:

- A) 150 American wagons under the command of Major Giddings are attacked:**
 - I. Mexicans are routed.**
 - II. Americans lose 50 wagons destroyed and 17 men killed.**

177. March 9, 1847 – 1:00 – Afternoon – The entire American fleet is off Veracruz:

- A) 4,500 soldiers under General Worth board landing boats:**
 - I. On the beach waiting are Mexican Lancers.**

B) American ships open fire:

I. The Lancers flee.

C) American troops start landing:

I. By midnight - 11,500 troops are ashore.

178. Scott will spend the next 14 days positioning his troops around the city.

179. March 20, 1847 - Santa Anna enters Mexico City:

A) Puts a stop to the Polko fighting.

B) Does not take a side!

C) SECRETLY he works for the downfall of Farias!

180. March 22, 1847 - The Battle of Veracruz starts - Will last until March 29th:

A) Scott asks the 4,275 Mexican troops defending the city to surrender:

I. Refuse!

B) 7:00 - Evening - Americans start bombarding the city:

I. Will go on around the clock!

II. Rate of 180 shells per hour!

III. Before long the city is in flames!

181. March 23, 1847 - Mexico City:

A) Santa Anna officially takes the oath of office as President.....AGAIN!!

I. Abolishes the office of Vice President.

182. March 26, 1847 - Veracruz - White flag - Surrender talks start.

183. March 29, 1847:

A) 10:00 - Morning - General Jose Juan de

Landeros – Surrenders Veracruz and the harbor fortress of San Juan de Ulua to the Americans:

- I. Americans have fired 6,700 shells into the city.**
- II. Americans have lost 71 killed and wounded.**
- III. Mexican losses are 80 killed and wounded.**

184. April 3, 1847 – Santa Anna appoints Pedro Anaya as “Substitute President”:

A) Leaves Mexico City to fight Scott.

185. April 8, 1847 Scott leaves Veracruz:

A) Has to get his Army off the coastal lowlands.

B) Needs to get them away from Malaria and Yellow Fever.

C) Heads for Jalapa – 77 miles away.

D) Target is.....Mexico City.....260 miles away:

I. Will take the same route as Cortes!

II. Will be hit by Dysentary, Heat, Malaria, and other Diseases.

186. April 11, 1847 – Scott’s advance guard spots Mexican Lancers.

187. April 12, 1847 – Captain Joseph E. Johnston’s scout patrol is ambushed:

A) Americans retreat:

I. Johnston himself is wounded in the thigh and arm.

B) Has news – Santa Anna and an Army of 12,330 men are at the pass of Cerro Gordo (Big Hill):

I. Is in an excellent position!

II. Frontal assault is impossible!

- 188. April 15, 1847 – Polk decides a Peace Commissioner should be attached to Scott’s Army:**
- A) He appoints.....Nicholas Trist:**
 - I. Polk convinces Trist he will not like Scott!**
 - II. EVEN before he has met the man!**
- 189. Same day – April 15th – Cerro Gordo:**
- A) Robert E. Lee and another soldier go scouting behind the left flank of the Mexican Army:**
 - I. Trying to find a weak spot.**
 - II. Under log – Mexican lunch.**
 - B) Late night – return:**
 - I. Have found a route to get behind the Mexican Army!!**
 - C) Scott decides to attack with 9,000 men!**
- 190. April 16, 1847 – Trist leaves Washington, D.C. – Heads for Veracruz.**
- 191. April 17, 1847 – Scott positions his men at Cerro Gordo.**
- 192. April 18, 1847 – The Battle of Cerro Gordo:**
- A) Early morning – Starts:**
 - I. Bloody.**
 - II. Hand-to-hand.**
 - III. Up the slopes.**
 - B) Noon – Mexican forces are retreating:**
 - I. The 3 hour battle is over.**
 - II. American losses are 409 killed and wounded.**
 - III. Mexican losses are 3,000 killed, wounded, and captured.**
 - C) The American assault from the rear has been so surprising that:**

- I. Santa Anna's personal baggage is captured.**
- II. Fresh cooked chicken for Santa Anna is captured.**
- III. Money to pay the Mexican Army is captured.**
- IV. Santa Anna's spare wooden leg is captured.**

193. Santa Anna retreats to the city of Puebla:

- A) Offers to defend the city!**
- B) Church refuses his offer!!!!!!**

194. April 19, 1847 – Scott's Army enters Jalapa.

195. April 22, 1847 – Scott's Army enters Perote.

196. Meanwhile – Mexico City:

- A) Farias has seized power again:**
 - I. Demands 5 million pesos from the Church:**
 - a. They refuse!!**
- B) Empowers the Army to seize the Church treasury of 1,500,000 pesos:**
 - I. Conservatives rise against him!!**

197. May 7, 1847 – The Scott-Trist Feud starts:

- A) The two men will not even speak to each other for 6 weeks!**

198. May 15, 1847 – Scott takes Puebla without a shot being fired:

- A) The Church and the town officials plot to poison the American Army at a banquet:**
 - I. Scott finds out!**
 - II. Forces members of the clergy to start tasting the food.....THAT stops the plot!!!**

199. May 22, 1847 – Mexico City – Santa Anna

reclaims the Presidency.....AGAIN!!

A) Sends a proposal to Scott:

I. If Scott will send him \$10 thousand.

II. He will conclude the war immediately.

III. Will use the money to finance a government that will sign a peace treaty.

B) Scott does so!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

C) Santa Anna will use the money to:

I. Finance his Army.

II. Strengthen the defenses of Mexico City with 20,000 men!

200. May 28, 1847 - Santa Anna - Resigns the Presidency.....AGAIN!!!

A) To command the Army!

201. June 6, 1847 - Trist opens peace talks with the Mexican government:

A) Done so through British Minister, Charles Bankhead.

202. June 25, 1847 - Scott and Trist end their feud:

A) Become the best of friends!

203. August 6, 1847 - 1,000 men and 64 wagons under Major Folliot Lally leave Veracruz:

A) Headed for Puebla.

204. August 7, 1847 - Scott leaves Puebla with 10,369 men:

A) Heads for Mexico City!

B) British observer, The Duke of Wellington, says: "Scott is lost! He cannot capture the city, and he cannot fall back upon his base."

205. August 10, 1847 – The Battle of Paseo de Ovejas:

A) Lally's column from Veracruz is attacked by 1,350 Mexicans under Padre Jarauta and Juan Aburto:

I. 90 minutes of fighting.

II. Mexican force retreats.

III. American losses are 11 killed and wounded.

B) Will end up fighting for 10 solid days:

I. Will suffer a total of 24 killed and 68 wounded!

a. BUT, delivers every single wagon!!!

206. Santa Anna sets up his defenses for Mexico City:

A) Has 22,500 men.

B) Numerous forts and strong points.

C) Scott and his Army arrive!!!

I. The Battle of Mexico City will last from August 18th to September 14th of 1847!!!

207. August 18, 1847 – The Battle of Hacienda de San Antonio:

A) American Dragoons under Captain Seth Thornton:

I. Driven back by the fire of Mexican cannon:

a. Thornton is literally cut in two by the 1st cannon ball.

208. August 19, 1847 – The 1st Battle of Padierna:

A) Village is defended by General Gabriel Valencia:

I. Has 4,000 men and 22 cannons.

B) 2:00 – Afternoon – Battle starts:

I. Brig. General Gideon Pillow's force is repulsed!

C) Sundown – Santa Anna reinforces the position

with 5,000 men:

I. Day ends.

II. Scott is down to 8,497 men.

209. August 20, 1847 – The 2nd Battle of Padierna:

A) 3:00 – Morning – Americans launch a bayonet attack the village:

I. Lasts 17 minutes!

II. Mexicans are routed!

III. American losses are 60 killed and wounded.

IV. Mexican losses are 700 killed, 828 wounded and captured.

210. Same day – August 20, 1847 – The Battle of Churubusco:

A) A Convent Complex – 4 miles from Mexico City.

B) Defended by a Mexican force of 3,000 men:

I. Part of which is.....The San Patricio Battalion!

C) Terrific – Bloody battle!!

D) 3:00 – Afternoon – Scott has 6,000 men involved:

I. Santa Anna has 18,000 involved.

E) Americans seem stopped:

I. Mexican ammunition runs out!

II. Americans launch one last charge.

III. Hand-to-hand fighting.

IV. Mexican force retreats.

V. Only 82 of the San Patricio deserters are taken alive!

a. rest have been killed fighting.

F) American losses are 1,019 killed and wounded.

G) Mexican losses are 4,000 killed & wounded, plus 2,918 captured:

I. Among the captured are 8 Generals.

H) A big loss for Santa Anna in this battle is the

capture by the Americans of a large supply of Mexican arms and ammunition.

211. August 24, 1847 – At Tacubaya – Scott agrees to an armistice:

A) So that Trist and Mexican representatives can try to work out a peace settlement.

212. August 25, 1847 – Puebla – A Mexican force raids the mule yard:

A) 32 teamsters will pursue them:

I. Teamsters are surrounded and ambushed!

II. 10 are killed.

III. The other 22 barely escape!

B) Captain Blanchard and 33 Dragoons are sent in pursuit:

I. Ambushed!

II. Surrounded by Lancers.

III. 23 of the Americans are cut to pieces; One of them is Blanchard.

IV. The 11 survivors make it back to Puebla.

213. September 7, 1847 – Noon – Scott learns that Santa Anna is using the armistice to reinforce his Army:

A) Scott calls it off!!

214. September 8, 1847 – The Battle of Molino del Rey and Casa Mata:

A) The King's Mill – It is part of/and west of the Chapultepec Complex:

I. A park sits between it and Chapultepec.

II. Santa Anna is using it to make cannons from Church bells!

B) 500 yards west of the Mill is the Casa Mata:

- I. defended by 8,000 Mexican troops.**
- C) 5:00 – Morning – The attack by the Americans Starts on both positions:**
 - I. 4,000 American troops under General Worth.**
 - II. 2 hours later – Mexicans retreat into Chapultepec – Battles end!**
- D) American losses are 790 killed and wounded.**
- E) Mexican losses are 1,750 killed & wounded, plus 680 captured!**

215. Same day – September 8, 1847:

- A) Colonel Bennett Riley presides over the Court Martial of the San Patricio deserters:**
 - I. All 82 are found guilty.**
 - II. 50 are sentenced to hang!**
 - III. The other 32 are:**
 - a. Branded on the cheek with the letter “D” for deserter.**
 - b. Flogged 50 times each.**
 - c. Prison at hard labor for the duration of the war.**

216. September 10, 1847 – At San Angel – Outside the Church – Makeshift scaffold:

- A) 16 of the San Patricio condemned:**
 - I. Nooses – Standing on wagons.**
 - II. Drum roll.**
 - III. Wagons pulled away.**
 - IV. No necks broken – All squirm and choke to death.**

217. September 11, 1847 – At Mixcoac – Four more are hanged!

218. At this point – Scott must take Mexico City:

- A) His supply line is 250 miles long.**
- B) He is down to 7,090 men.**

219. Night – September 11, 1847 – Scott bombards Chapultepec:

A) Chapultepec:

- I. The Mexican Military Academy.**
- II. On a hill 200 feet high.**
- III. Commands the causeways leading over the marshes into Mexico City from the west.**
- IV. Surrounded by a wall.**
- V. At the base of the hill is another wall – 15 feet high.**
- VI. Defended by General Nicolas Bravo:**
 - a. Has 866 Regulars.**
 - b. Has 100 Cadets:**
 - (1) Aged 13 through 19.**
 - c. Has 13 cannons.**

B) Bravo asks Santa Anna for reinforcements:

- I. Refused!**

220. September 12, 1847 – Chapultepec is bombarded for 14 hours by the Americans.

221. September 13, 1847 – The Battle of Chapultepec:

A) 5:30 – Morning – American cannons open fire.

B) 8:00 – Morning – Americans charge:

- I. Withering fire from above by the Mexican defenders.**
- II. Cross the bottom wall.**
- III. Reach the top wall.**
- IV. With ladders – In the face of fire.**
- V. Slowly go over the wall.**
- VI. Lt. George Pickett carries the American flag over the wall.**

- VII. Fight is bloody.**
- VIII. Hand-to-hand.**
- IX. No mercy.**
- X. Guns – Swords – Bayonets – Knives – Clubs – Hands.**
- XI. Mexican Regulars retreat.**
- XII. Mexican Cadets stay and fight.**
- XIII. Cadets die one by one as they are forced to give ground.**
- XIV. Cadet, Agustin Melgar is bayoneted to death trying to protect the Mexican Flag.**
- XV. Los Ninos Heroes or Los Ninos Bravos:
 - a. 2 or 3.**
 - b. Wrap in flag.**
 - c. Suicide – Jump from top of wall.****
- XVI. The battle is over.**
- XVII. The assault has lasted 90 minutes.**
- XVIII. 9:30 – Morning – American Flag is raised!**
- C) Below – On the plains of Mixcoac:
 - I. The last 30 San Patricio deserters are noosed and waiting!**
 - II. Signal for execution will be the raising of the American flag over Chapultepec.**
 - III. Raised!**
 - IV. Hanged!!****
- D) American forces now race for Mexico City:
 - I. Fight in the streets.**
 - II. Fight house by house.**
 - III. Take the Citadel.**
 - IV. Take Belen Prison.**
 - V. Fight all through the night.****
- E) For the day – American losses are 159 killed and 704 wounded.**

222. September 14, 1847:

A) 1:00 – Morning – Santa Anna abandons Mexico City:

I. Takes 9,000 men:

II. Goes to Guadalupe.

III. releases 2,000 convicts.

B) Heads for Puebla.

C) 8:30 – Morning – Scott enters Mexico City:

I. U.S.M.C. - Lt. A.S. Nicholson – Cuts down the Mexican Flag and raises the American Flag over the National Palace.

D) Mexican losses in the 1 month long battle for Mexico City are 7,000 killed & wounded, plus 3,730 captured.

223. September 14, 1847 – Night:

A) 4,000 Mexican soldiers under Brig. General Joaquin Rea sneak into Puebla:

I. Start what will be a 28 day siege of Colonel Thomas Childs and his 393 man garrison.

224. September 16, 1847 – Santa resigns the Presidency.....AGAIN!!

225. September 19, 1847 – General Joseph Lane and 1,700 men leave Veracruz:

A) To relieve the siege at Puebla.

226. September 22, 1847 – Santa Anna arrives at Puebla – Siege continues.

227. September 26, 1847 – Manuel Pena y Pena becomes Provisional President of Mexico.

228. September 30, 1847 – Santa Anna leaves Puebla:

A) To intercept Lane's relief column.

229. October 6, 1847 – Polk sends orders recalling Trist.

230. October 7, 1847 – Santa Anna is ordered by the Mexican Government to give up his military command!

231. October 9, 1847 – The Battle of Huamantla:

A) Lane's vanguard – Major Samuel Walker and 260 Dragoons:

I. Attack and defeat 1,800 Lancers in the village of Huamantla.

II. Lancers counterattack.

III. Walker is killed.

IV. Dragoons hold the town.

V. Mexicans retreat losing 200 killed & wounded.

VI. American losses are 13 killed and 11 wounded.

232. October 12, 1847 – Lane's relief column reaches Puebla.

233. October 19, 1847 – The Battle of Atlixco:

A) Lane defeats a large Mexican force:

I. Americans lose 1 killed and 1 wounded.

II. Mexican losses are 219 killed and 300 wounded.

234. November 11, 1847 – Pedro Anaya is elected "President" of Mexico:

A) He is to serve out the un-expired term of the Presidency, or, until the elections of January 1848.

235. January 2, 1848 – Peace meetings start.

236. January 8, 1848 – General Joaquin Herrera is elected President of Mexico.

237. January 31, 1848 – Fremont is found guilty in his court martial:

A) Mutiny and Disobedience!!!

B) Charges brought by Kearney!

238. February 2, 1848 – The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed:

A) Nicholas Trist for the United States

B) Signing for Mexico is Manuel P. de la Peña, Secretary of State.

C) Provisions:

I. Ends the war.

II. U.S. pays Mexico \$15 million for:

a. New Mexico.

b. Arizona.

c. California.

d. Nevada.

e. Utah.

f. Colorado, west of the Rockies.

g. Northwestern portion of Wyoming.

h. Technically, Texas!!

(1) 1,196,530 square miles of territory!

(2) An area 5 times as large as France!

(3) 48 cents per acre!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

On Feb. 2, 1848, before Trist learned that Polk had fired him for disobeying his recall, he signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, officially ending the war.

239. March 10, 1848 – The United States Senate ratifies the treaty by a vote of 38-14.

240. March 25, 1848 – The Mexican Congress ratifies

the treaty.

- 241. March 30, 1848 - The ratifications are formally exchanged.**
- 242. July 4, 1848 - The territory is officially transferred over to the United States.**
- 243. August 2, 1848 - The last American troops leave Mexico - Marines.**
- 244. September 9, 1850 - President Millard Fillmore will sign the bill admitting California as the 31st state:**
- A) California has only been a territory for 2 years, 7 months, and 7 days.**
- 245. Cost of the Mexican/American War for the United States.....\$100 million!**
- 246. American casualties in the war:**
- A) Wounded - 4,102.**
 - B) Total dead - 12,876:**
 - I. 1,192 - Killed in action.**
 - II. 529 - Die from wounds.**
 - III. 11,155 - Die from diseases.**
- 247. American "1sts":**
- A) Successful offensive war!**
 - B) Occupation of an enemy's capital!**
 - C) Martial law declared on foreign soil!**
 - D) Use of modern war correspondents!**
- 248. Short and long run results:**
- A) Long drawn out boundary disputes!**

- B) Vast new territories into the United States!**
- C) New people into the Union.**
- D) The Gold Rush of 1849 in California!**
- E) Makes the Compromise of 1850 necessary!**

1847

1. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

A) The American Medical Association is founded.

1848 (January)

1. January 24, 1848 – California:

A) Near Sutter's Fort.

B) James Marshall – Gold!!

1848 (May)

1. May 29, 1848 – Wisconsin – 30th State.

October 1848

John C. (Charles) Fremont

1. Background:

- A) Born – 1/21/1813 – Savannah, Georgia.**
- B) Father...Unknown!!!**
- C) Dismissed from school.**
- D) 1st job...Works for Joel Poinsett.**
- E) Age 28 – Marries – 15 year old, Jessie Hart Benton:**
 - I. Daughter of Senator Thomas Hart Benton.**
- F) Becomes an Explorer & Scientist:**
 - I. Makes valuable contributions to the United States.**
- G) Kit Carson scouts for him.**
- H) 1846 – Has helped instigate The Bear Flag Revolt in California.**

2. October 20, 1848 – Leaves Missouri:

- A) 35 men & 120 mules.**
- B) Headed for California.**
- C) Looking for a route for The Pacific Railroad.**
- D) 1st Private Expedition to go west to explore.**
- E) Will NOT listen to warnings about late start:**
 - I. Weather!!**

- 3. "Arctic" weather hits the Expedition:
A) Eat shoes, belts, and raw deer meat.**
- 4. Reach Taos, New Mexico:
A) All the mules are dead.
B) 11 men are dead.**
- 5. Make it to California.**
- 6. Later...California's 1st Senator.**
- 7. As a Politician...Egomaniac!**
- 8. 1856 – Loses Presidential Election to James Buchanan.**
- 9. Civil War – Union General:
A) Defeated badly by "Stonewall" Jackson.
B) Dismissed from service for:
I. Incompetence.
II. Flagrant abuse of authority.
III. Corruption involving Army Contracts.**
- 10. 1878 – Pres. Rutherford Hayes:
A) Appoints him Governor of Territory of**

Arizona.

B) Good job.

C) Resigns in 1883.

11. July 13, 1890 – Manhattan, New York:

A) Rooming House.

B) Alone.

C) Age 77 – Dies!

1848 (November)

1. November 7, 1848 – Presidential Election:

A) Whig – Zachary Taylor – 12th President.

1848-1903

The Mining Frontier

- 1. Spanish...Search for gold, silver, & precious stones.**
- 2. 1st "Precious Metals": Gold – Silver – Lead.**
- 3. 1822 – Large Lead deposits:**
 - A) Discovered:**
 - I. Western border of Illinois & Wisconsin.**
- 4. 1828 – South of Santa Fe, New Mexico:**
 - A) Ortiz Mountains.**
 - B) Gold is discovered.**
 - C) "Rush" doesn't last long.**
- 5. 1830's – Missouri:**
 - A) Southwestern Border.**
 - B) Lead is discovered.**
- 6. 1842 – Near Los Angeles, California:**
 - A) Gold is discovered.**

7. 1844 – Lake Superior region:

A) William Burt.

B) Discovers Iron Ore deposits.

8. 1846 – Lake Superior region:

A) Copper is discovered.

9. January 24, 1848 – Near Coloma, California:

A) Fork of the American River.

B) Sawmill – Owned by John Sutter.

C) James Marshall...Discovers Gold!!

D) Sutter tries to keep it quiet:

I. Word leaks out.

II. News travels around the world.

E) Starts The California Gold Rush.

F) ALL kinds of people arrive.

G) In 1848...\$10 million in Gold is mined!

H) People are called: “49’ers.”

I) 1849:

I. Peak year of “Rush.”

J) 1852 – Best Year...\$80 million mined.

K) Routes to California:

I. Ship...Around Cape Horn...Takes 6 months.

II. Isthmus of Panama:

(1) Ship to Panama.

- (2) Cross Isthmus by foot or mule.**
- (3) Difficult, dirty, dangerous, and costly.**
- (4) Cholera, dysentery, and yellow fever.**
- (5) Ship to California.**

III. Overland:

- (1) Shorter and cheaper.**
- (2) Most popular route...The Platte River Trail.**
- (3) Another...The Humboldt River Trail west of the Rockies.**

L) San Francisco:

- I. "The Golden City."**
- II. Center for sea routes.**
- III. Saloons – Gambling Parlors – Opium Dens – Whore Houses.**
- IV. Prices for goods are outrageous.**
- V. From 1849 to 1856...1,000 homicides!!!**
 - (1) Vigilantes are formed.**

10. 1849 – Nevada – Gold discovered.

11. 1850's – Tubac & Tucson, Arizona:

- A) Gold is discovered.**
- B) Tucson is called "The Paradise of Devils."**

12. 1855 – Colville, Washington:

- A) Gold is discovered.**
- B) “Rush” ends in 1858.**

13. 1857 & 1858 – Colorado:

- A) Gold is discovered.**

14. 1859 – Pike’s Peak, Colorado:

- A) Gold is discovered.**
- B) “Pike’s Peak or Bust.”**
- C) “59’ers.”**
- D) Fiasco for most.**

15. 1859 – Virginia City, Nevada:

- A) Richest ore region in the United States.**
- B) Silver is discovered.**
- C) “The Comstock Lode”:**
 - I. Henry Comstock – Called “Old Pancake” – Lazy, shady, character.**
 - II. Peak of production – Silver is worth \$3,876.00 per ton!**
- D) Brings in big companies.**
- E) Big mines are opened.**

16. 1862 – Bannack, Montana:

- A) James & Granville Stuart discover Gold.**
- B) 1863 – Discovered at Alder Gulch & Virginia City.**
- C) 1864 – Discovered at Helena.**

17. 1867 – Taos, New Mexico:

- A) Gold is discovered.**

18. 1870's – Colorado:

- A) Silver mining prospers...Why?**
 - I. Improved Metallurgical Methods.**
 - II. Railroads to haul out the ore.**

19. 1870's – Utah:

- A) Gold & Silver are discovered.**
- B) BUT, Copper will become the most important metal for the region.**

20. 1872 – Butte, Montana:

- A) William Clark...Becomes a Copper Millionaire.**

21. 1873 – Davidson Mountain, Nevada:

- A) 1,167 feet down.**
- B) Richest single discovery in history.**
- C) 54 foot wide vein filled with Gold & Silver!**

22. 1875 – Globe, Arizona:

A) Silver is discovered.

23. 1876 – Black Hills, South Dakota:

A) Gold is discovered.

B) Primarily around Deadwood.

24. 1876 – Anaconda, Montana:

A) Marcus Daly...Becomes a Copper Millionaire.

25. 1877 – Tombstone, Arizona:

A) Ed Schieffelin.

B) Discovers Gold.

26. 1878 – Globe, Arizona:

A) Copper is discovered.

27. June 18, 1880 – John Sutter – Dies:

A) Penniless!

28. 1880 – Juneau, Alaska:

A) Gold is discovered.

29. 1880 – Death Valley, California:

A) F.M. Smith – Discovers Borax.

B) Wagon – 20 mules – Over 150 miles of desert.

30. 1880 – Coeur d’Alene, Idaho:

A) Gold is discovered.

31. August 10, 1885 – James Marshall – Dies:

A) Penniless.

32. 1885 – Bunker Hill Lode, Idaho:

A) Silver & Lead worth \$250 million!

33. 1890 & 1891 – Cripple Creek, Colorado:

A) Gold is discovered.

34. 1898 – Nome, Alaska:

A) Gold is discovered.

35. 1900 – Tonopah, Nevada:

A) Gold & Silver are discovered.

36. Mining Towns & Camps:

A) Names like:

I. Poker Flat.

II. Slumgullion.

III. Hangtown.

B) Most become Ghost Towns.

37. Mining:

A) Panning.

B) Placer:

I. Nuggets, Dust, or Grains.

C) Hydraulic:

I. Started in 1852.

II. Water pressure to break down slopes.

D) Hard Rock:

I. Mines and Tunnels.

II. Crushing Rocks.

III. Separation of Minerals.

38. Miners:

A) Drab life.

B) Monotonous – Unpleasant – Dangerous.

C) More go broke than get rich.

D) Average miner...\$16 per day.

E) All types.

F) Of all backgrounds.

G) Live in tents or crude huts.

**H) Entertainment is drinking, gambling, and
whoring.**

I) Law & Order...Vigilantes:

I. Whippings – Exile – Disfigurement – Death!

39. Accomplishments of Miners:

- A) Populate areas.**
- B) Create wealth.**
- C) Create cities.**
- D) Open new territories.**
- E) Stimulate supportive industries like stock raising.**
- F) Affect industrial and economic growth.**

40. Unique to Miners:

- A) Movement was from west to east.**
- B) Do not occupy fertile farm lands...The unattractive portions!**

1949

1. Elizabeth Blackwell:

- A) Geneva College.**
- B) Geneva, New York.**
- C) Medical Degree.**
- D) America's 1st Female Doctor.**

2. Walter Hunt:

- A) Invents - Safety Pin.**
- B) Invents – Eye, Pointed Needle, for Sewing Machines.**

1849

The Loomis Gang

1. Sangerfield Center, New York:

A) 6 Brothers:

I. George...Leader.

II. Grover.

III. William.

IV. Wheller.

V. Plumb.

VI. Denio.

2. Mohawk & Chenango Valleys of New York:

A) Steal Livestock:

I. Sell to Army or Private Citizens.

B) Robbery.

C) Counterfeiting.

D) Arson.

E) Murder.

3. Grover is arrested for Counterfeiting:

A) Brothers beat-up the District Attorney.

B) He is released!!

4. 1857 – Their farm is raided:

A) All are arrested.

B) During trials:

I. Court records are burnt.

II. Witnesses are kidnapped & hanged!

C) They are released!

5. During the Civil War:

A) Steal Horses – Sell them to the Army.

6. 1865 – Hideout – 9 Mile Swamp – Raided by group under Constable, James Filkins:

A) George:

I. Literally beaten & stomped to death!

B) Plumb:

I. Beaten...Thrown on a fire.

II. Group leaves.

III. Brothers save him/

7. Summer of 1867 – Farm is raided again:

A) Grover & Plumb are hung by their thumbs:

I. Confess.

8. Brothers try twice to murder Filkins:

A) Only wound him.

9. 1870 – Grover – Dies.

10. 1880's – Denio & Plumb – Die.

11. Others...Unknown.

12. 1911 – Filkins – Dies.

1849 (March)

1. March 5, 1849 – Inauguration – 64 year old, Whig, Zachary Taylor – 12th President:

A) Born – 11/24/1784 – Montebello, Virginia.

B) No College.

C) 1810 – Age 25 – Marries – 21 yr. old, Margaret Smith.

D) Honest man.

E) Physically:

I. 5 feet 8 inches Tall.

II. 170 Pounds.

III. Short Legs.

IV. Black Hair.

V. Gray Eyes.

VI. Squints a lot.

VII. Ugly!!...Said he looks like an Oranguatang!!!

F) Baggy Clothes & a Top Hat.

G) His Son-In-Law is Jefferson Davis.

H) Doesn't Smoke.

I) Doesn't Drink.

J) LOVES to Chew Tobacco.

K) Wife...Smokes a Corncob Pipe.

L) Horse – “Old Whitey” – Mex./Am. War – Grazes on the White House Lawn.

M) 1st President...NOT to have served in Congress.

N) Rated.....Fair.

O) Overexposure to Sun:

I. Cold Cherries, Ice Milk, and Ice Water.

II. Indigestion.

III. Cramps – Fever – Extreme Diarrhea.

IV. Dehydration.

P) July 9, 1850 – Age 65 – Dies:

I. Estate...\$142 thousand.

September 1849 to 1850

The Pit River Indian War

1. California.

2. September 1849 – Goose Lake:

A) Northeastern California.

B) Army Exploring Expedition.

C) Ambushed by the Pit River Indians:

I. 1 Soldier killed.

3. Clear Lake – North of San Francisco:

A) Kill a Prospector.

4. 1850 – Clear Lake:

A) Dragoons & Infantry under Capt. Nathaniel Lyon:

I. Attack 400 Indians.

II. Drive them into the swamp killing 80.

B) March to the Russian River:

I. Attack an Indian force of 400.

II. Kill 110 of the Indians.

October 1849 to 1852

The Apache Indian War of 1849

1. 1849 – Calif. Gold Rush – The Catman Family is crossing the Gila River in New Mexico:

- A) 8 members.**
- B) Attacked by 19 Tonto Apaches.**
- C) Both Parents...Killed!**
- D) 2 Girls...Killed!**
- E) 1 Son...Killed!**
- F) 1 Son...Left for dead...Will survive.**
- G) 2 Girls...Taken captive...1 later dies.**

2. October 1849 – Point-Of-Rocks – On the Santa Fe Trail – The J.M. White Wagon Train:

- A) Attacked by Jicarilla Apaches & Utes.**
- B) White is killed.**
- C) Wife & Daughter are taken captive.**
- D) November 1849 – Capt. John Grier's Dragoons, guided by Kit Carson – Catches up to the raiding party:**
 - I. Mrs. White...Killed before she can be rescued.**
 - II. Daughter...Never found.**

- 3. May 1850 – Wagon Mound – On the Santa Fe Trail – Eastbound Mail Party:**
 - A) Ambushed by Jicarilla Apaches & Utes.**
 - B) All 11 men are killed!**

- 4. Summer 1851 – Cooke’s Canyon – Lt. Amiel Whipple leads a Volunteer Force after Apache cattle thieves:**
 - A) Indians split into 2 groups.**
 - B) Firefight.**
 - C) At 300 yards – Delgadito tunts the Americans by “Mooning” them:**
 - I. Volunteer, “Wells,” shoots him right in the butt!**
 - II. Apaches retreat.**
 - D) 30 miles later...Cattle recovered.**

- 5. July 1851 – Colonel Edwin Vose Sumner:**
 - A) Takes command in New Mexico:**
 - I. Makes Ft. Union his Headquarters.**

- 6. 1851 – Gold is discovered at Pinos Altos.**

- 7. Mangas Colorado is tricked by drunken Miners and captured:**

- A) Flog him!**
- B) Laugh!**
- C) Let him go!...BIG MISTAKE!!!**

8. Mangas & followers start killing or capturing any Miners:

- A) Upside down on wagon wheel...Slowly roast brains over fire!**

9. July 1, 1852 – Mangas & several Chiefs sign a treaty with:

- A) Colonel Sumner & Major John Greiner.**

1850

1. Population: 23,191,876.

1850

Joaquin Murietta – Outlaw

1. Background:

A) Mexican by Birth.

B) Born 1832.

C) Grows up – San Joaquin Valley of California.

D) Actual family last name is either:

I. “Carrillo” or “Muliati.”

E) As a young man...Serves with Fremont.

F) Medium Height – Slender – Athletic:

I. Light Complexioned.

II. Considered to be “Handsome.”

III. Black Eyes.

IV. Long, Black, Shoulder-Length, Hair.

G) Does he work as a Gambler in Los Angeles in 1850?

I. Not known for sure!

2. California – After the Mex./Am. War:

A) Very strong Anti-Chinese feelings.

B) Very strong Anti-Mexican feelings.

C) Both groups...Treated badly by Americans.

D) Result:

I. Very strong "Anti-Gringo" feelings!!!

3. Stories of why he becomes an Outlaw:

- A) Wife...Antonia or Rosarita?**
- B) While he is away, is she raped and murdered by 11 Miners?**
- C) Do they do this because they want his land?**
- D) Do they rape her and leave her alive?**
- E) Does he find her and swear revenge?**
- F) Is he wrongfully accused of stealing horses and flogged...Swears revenge?**
- G) Is his Half-Brother, Jesus, lynched by a mob... And he swears revenge?**

4. Facts:

- A) HATES Chinese!**
- B) HATES Whites!**
- C) 1850 – At age 18 – Becomes an Outlaw with a group of followers.**
- D) Followers during his career will number 80 to 100 different people.**
- E) Personal Bodyguard is, Manuel Garcia:
 - I. Known as "3 Fingered Jack":**
 - (1) Bullet has taken off a finger on his right hand.****

- F) Is vicious!**
- G) Is cruel!**
- H) Is blood-thirsty!**
- I) Is a cold-blooded murderer!**
- J) Hangs 6 Chinese by their hands and pigtails:**
 - I. Cuts their throats 1 by 1!!!**
 - II. Laughs as they die!!**
- K) Is a criminal genius.**
- L) Organizes his men in a military fashion:**
 - I. Spies keep him informed of:**
 - (1) Gold Shipments.**
 - (2) Law Enforcement activities.**
 - (3) Etc.**
- M) Genius at Disguises.**
- N) Excellent shot.**
- O) Good knife fighter.**
- P) Dress:**
 - I. Plume in hat.**
 - II. Bright shirt.**
 - III. Gold lace on a brightly colored jacket.**
 - IV. Red, silk, sash, around his waist:**
 - (1) Pistols & Knives in it.**
 - V. Silver discs sewn on the sides of his pants from bottom to top.**
- Q) Trademark of captured victims:**

- I. Rope around neck.**
- II. Dragged.**
- III. Tortured.**
- IV. Throat Cut.**
- V. Letter "M" carved in the forehead.**

R) Activities:

- I. Robs Stagecoaches.**
- II. Robs Mule Trains.**
- III. Robs Gold Camps.**
- IV. Robs Individuals.**
- V. Steals Horses.**
- VI. Steals Cattle.**
- VII. NEVER hesitates to murder anybody, anywhere, anytime!**

5. Enter...General Joshua Bean:

- A) Roy's brother – 1st Mayor of San Diego.**
- B) Leads a Vigilante group of Miners to get Murietta.**

6. November 21, 1852 – Night – Bean attends a Fiesta:

- A) On the way home.**
- B) Shot twice.**
- C) Dies next morning.**

- D) Murietta's girlfriend says he has committed the murder!**
- E) He goes into hiding.**
- F) 7 men & his girlfriend are arrested.**
- G) 1 man & the woman are released.**
- H) 1 man is turned over to a Civil Court.**
- I) 4 men are tried by a Vigilante Court.**
- J) Murietta's girlfriend NOW says Cipriano Sandoval did the killing!**
- K) Changes her story to a 3rd version...Felipe Read did the killing!**
- L) Benito Lopez confesses to another murder.**
- M) Reyes Feliz confesses to another murder.**
- N) Sandoval, Lopez, and Feliz are lynched.**
- O) The woman and Read are released.**
- P) 5 years later...On his deathbed...Read confesses to the murder!**

7. April 1853 – California offers \$5 thousand reward for Murietta – Dead or Alive.

8. May 17, 1853 – California – Creates the California Rangers:

- A) For a specified period of time.**
- B) ONE purpose...Get Murietta.**

C) 20 men:

I. Pay...\$150 per month.

II. Will be allowed to split the Reward Money.

D) Commander...Captain Harry Love.

9. May, June, & July of 1853 – Rangers search for Murietta.

10. July 23, 1853 – A Murietta deserter talks to Love:

A) Is camped in Cantua Canyon.

B) Has 80 men.

C) Has 1,500 stolen horses.

D) Ambush is planned.

E) Night – Surround camp – Open fire – Attack!

F) Outlaws scatter.

G) Few are killed.

H) Murietta is one of the dead!!! (Age 21)

I. Riddled with bullets.

II. Credit for his killing goes to Ranger, Bill Henderson.

I) Among the dead is “3 Fingered Jack”:

I. Shot 9 times...Most in the head and chest.

J) Rangers have to furnish proof of deaths for Reward:

- I. Cut Murietta's & Jack's heads off.**
- II. Cut off Jack's "bad" hand.**
- III. Whiskey kegs to preserve.**
- IV. Jack's head is so shot up it has to be thrown away.**

K) Reward is given.

11. Head and Hand are sold to a Peddler for \$35:

A) Exhibited in jar of alcohol for \$1 a "look."

12. Donated to The San Francisco Museum:

A) Destroyed in The San Francisco Earthquake of 1906.

13. Harry Love:

A) Marital problems.

B) Beats his wife.

C) She leaves him.

D) She hires a Bodyguard – Christian Iverson.

E) 1868 – Santa Clara – Love & Iverson:

I. Argument.

II. Shootout.

III. Iverson kills Love.

1850

The Pinkerton National Detective Agency

1. 1850 – Founded – Allen Pinkerton:

- A) Born – Scotland.**
- B) Arrives in U.S. – 1840's.**
- C) Is Chicago's 1st Detective.**
- D) Works as a Mail Agent for the U.S. Post Office.**
- E) Opens a Private Business.**
- F) Is very moral.**
- G) Is fearless.**
- H) Survives many assassination attempts.**

2. Slogan of the Agency – “We Never Sleep”:

- A) Wide open “private” eye.**

3. 1856 – Hires Kate Warne:

- A) America's 1st Female Detective.**

4. 1861 – Uncovers assassination plot against President Abraham Lincoln.

5. Civil War:

A) Breaks up Southern Espionage Rings in Washington, D.C.

B) Spies behind Confederate lines.

6. Employees:

A) Not allowed to smoke...Except on "job."

B) Not allowed to drink...Except on "job."

C) Not allowed to gamble...Except on "job."

D) Not allowed to collect rewards.

7. Fees charged:

A) Flat fee to the Agency of \$12 per day.

B) \$3 to \$8 per day per man.

8. Agency:

A) No dealings with Political Parties.

B) No dealings with Public Officials.

C) No dealings with Divorce Cases.

9. Branches in:

A) New York City.

B) Philadelphia.

10. 1884 – Pinkerton – Morning Walk:

A) Stumbles.

B) Bites Tongue.

C) Gangrene.

D) Dies.

11. Agency exists to this day.

(MARCH)

1850 – Levi Strauss

1. Levi Strauss:

A) Jewish-Bavarian immigrant living in New York.

2. 1850 – Leaves New York – Goes to California to make his fortune in the Gold Fields:

A) Takes large bundles of canvas with him:

I. Plans to finance his prospecting by making wagon covers.

3. March 1850 – Arrives in San Francisco:

A) Prospector tells him he should have brought pants:

I. No money in wagon covers – LOTS of money in pants!

B) Next morning:

I. Strauss has a tailor make a pair of pants from the canvas:

a. Sells them to the miner for \$6 in gold dust.

4. Is deluged with orders:

A) Sells them for \$13.50 per pair.

B) Brother sends out more canvas from New York.

C) Gets rich.

D) 1853 – Thriving business!!

- 5. Switches to a heavy, tough, cotton fabric, loomed in Nimes, France:**
 - A) Called “Denim.”**
 - B) Comes in 3 colors:**
 - I. Light Blue.**
 - II. Gray.**
 - III. Brown.**

- 6. 1871 – Reno, Nevada:**
 - A) Large woodcutter approaches Tailor, Jacob Davis:**
 - I. Latvian immigrant.**
 - B) Woodcutter pays him \$3 to make a sturdy pair of pants that won’t wear-out so easy:**
 - I. Uses 11 copper rivets at corners of pockets and other stress points!**
 - C) WORKS!!!!**

- 7. Davis approaches Strauss about going in with him on the patent:**
 - A) May 20, 1873 – U.S. Patent #139,121:**
 - I. Riveted jeans!**
 - B) Strauss is the owner – Davis is head of the Company’s Jean Manufacturing Division.**

- 8. 1890 – Patent expires:**
 - A) Other companies start using rivets.**

9. September 1902 – Strauss dies at age 73.

10. 1908 – Davis dies – In his 70's.

1850 (July)

- 1. July 10, 1850 – Day after Taylor’s death – His Vice President – 50 year old, Whig, Millard Fillmore – Sworn into Office – 13th President:**
 - A) Born – 1/7/1800 – Summerhill, New York.**
 - B) No College.**
 - C) 5 feet 9 inches Tall:**
 - I. Thin.**
 - II. Gray Hair.**
 - III. Blue Eyes.**
 - D) 1823 – Lawyer.**
 - E) 1826 – Age 26 – Marries – 27 yr. old, Abigail Powers.**
 - F) 1833 – U.S. House of Representatives – New York.**
 - G) 1837...Re-Elected to House.**
 - H) 1858 – Age 58 – Marries 2nd time – 44 yr. old, Caroline McIntosh.**
 - I) Puts the 1st Library in the White House.**
 - J) Puts the 1st Bathtub in the White House.**
 - K) Puts the 1st Cook Stove in the White House.**
 - L) Rated...Terrible!**
 - M) March 8, 1874 – Age 74 – Dies.**

1850 (September)

1. September 9, 1850 – California – 31st State.

1851

1. Emmanuel Leutz – Dusseldorf, Germany:

A) Paints “Washington Crossing the Delaware.”

2. The Y.M.C.A. is founded.

3. Herman Melville – Writes “Moby Dick.”

1852

1. Elisha G. Otis – Yonkers, New York:

A) Invents the 1st Elevator.

2. Marines land in Panama:

A) Revolution.

B) Protect American lives and property.

1852

Joe Stokes – Outlaw/Character

1. Born – 1831 – New York:

A) Son of a Banker.

2. 1851 – Arrives in California – Age 20:

A) Doesn't do well financially.

3. Becomes an Outlaw:

A) Robs: Stagecoaches – Pack Trains – Banks.

B) Very GOOD shot!

C) Stays in Sacramento:

**I. Works as a Clerk & Bookkeeper to hide
Outlaw activities.**

D) Loves to visit “The Humboldt House”:

I. Whore House!

4. 1854 – Moves to Los Angeles, California:

**A) Frequent visitor to “The Headquarters”.... Roy
Bean's Bar.**

**5. Panama – Stagecoach Station – Company of
some fellow Americans:**

A) Attacked by Outlaws.

B) Stokes kills many defending the others.

C) Saves the others.

D) He is killed.

E) Dies a Heroe's Death!

1852

Juan Cortinas – Mexican Outlaw

- 1. Born & raised in Southern Texas.**
- 2. 1852 – Leader of a Mexican Bandit Gang – Wreaks havoc on the U.S. side of the border:**
 - A) Steal.**
 - B) Rob.**
 - C) Pillage.**
 - D) Terrorize.**
 - E) Burn.**
 - F) Rape.**
 - G) Murder.**
- 3. Pillage and burn several U,S, towns along the Rio Grande.**
- 4. September 27, 1859 – Brownsville, Texas – Dawn – With 100 men – Attacks:**
 - A) Capture the U.S. garrison at Ft. Brown.**
 - B) Rape, Pillage, Burn, Rob, and Murder 3 men.**
 - C) Retreat back across the border.**
- 5. Fight many pitched battles vs.:**

A) U.S. Troops.

B) Cattlemen.

C) Citizens.

D) Texas Rangers:

I. Under Colonel Rip Ford.

II. Ford's Rangers kill 60 of his men in one of these battles.

6. February 4, 1860 – Captain L.H. McNelley and Texas Rangers – Cross into Mexico:

A) Ambush the gang.

B) Kill over 50 of them.

C) Destroy his power!

7. 1860's – He is Governor of Tamaulipas:

A) General in the Mexican Army.

B) 1893 – Dies.

1852 (March)

1. March 13, 1852 – New York City:

A) 1st Newspaper cartoon of “Uncle Sam.”

1852 (August)

- 1. August 24, 1852 – 1st stage performance of “Uncle Tom’s Cabin.”**

1852 (November)

1. November 2, 1852 – Presidential Election:

A) 48 year old.

B) Democrat.

C) Franklin Pierce.

D) 14th President.

1853 – 1875

(22 Years)

Tiburcio Vasquez – Outlaw

1. Born – 8/11/1835 – Monterrey, California:

A) 5 feet 5 inches tall:

I. Handsome.

II. Smart.

III. Logical.

IV. “Ladies Man”.....ANY Lady!

2. 1853 – Monterrey – Dance – Age 18:

A) Attends with 2 friends:

I. Anastasio Garcia:

(1) Cousin of “3 Fingered Jack.”

II. Jose Higuera.

B) Fight between Garcia and an American Sailor.

C) Constable, William Hardmount, tries to break it up:

I. He is knifed and killed.

D) Vasquez and Garcia flee.

E) Following morning – Higuera is caught:

I. Lynched by a Mob.

3. 6 months later – Los Angeles – Garcia is caught:

A) Transferred to Monterrey.

B) Sunday morning:

I. Mob takes him from jail – Lynches him.

4. Vasquez knows he can never surrender:

A) Becomes an Outlaw.

5. 1853 to 1863 – Works alone:

A) Steals cattle & horses.

B) Robs travelers.

C) Robs stagecoaches.

D) Robs freight lines.

E) Abducts beautiful women:

I. Never harms them.

II. Plenty of VOLUNTARY sex.

III. Turns them loose.

IV. NONE ever press charges.

6. Usual trademark:

A) Leaves victims alive:

I. Tied hand & foot.

7. Hideout:

A) Cantua Canyon in San Benito County.

8. 1863 to 1874 – Gang:

A) Add murder to the list of crimes!

9. His primary partner is...Juan Soto:

A) VERY cruel!

10. Santa Cruz, California – Gunfight:

A) 1 on 1...Vasquez vs. Marshal, L.T. Roberts.

B) Vasquez is wounded in the chest.

C) Gets away.

D) Roberts is wounded.

E) Both men will recover.

11. August 26, 1873 – The Tres Pinos Robbery:

A) Gang robs Snyder's Store.

B) 3 innocent bystanders are killed.

12. California now offers a Reward:

A) \$6 thousand...Dead.

B) \$8 thousand...Alive.

13. December 26, 1873 – Kingston, California:

A) Town is looted by the Gang.

B) Several people killed.

14. February 25, 1874 – Coyote Wells, California:

A) Rob a Stagecoach Station.

15. Outskirts of Los Angeles – What is now, Hollywood:

A) Cabin - Vasquez visits a friend, “Greek George.”

B) Spotted.

C) Posse surrounds Cabin.

D) Gunfight.

E) Vasquez is wounded by 8 buckshot and captured.

16. Jailed – San Jose, California:

A) Visited by MANY women:

I. Bring him food.

II. Profess “love” for him.

17. Tried for the Tres Pinos Robbery/Murders:

A) Identified as one of the men pulling the triggers.

18. January 23, 1875 – Found Guilty:

A) Sentenced to hang.

19. March 19, 1875 – Gallows:

A) Holds Crucifix.

B) Removes his coat.

C) Removes his collar and tie.

D) Given the last rites.

E) 1:35 – Afternoon – “Senores, Pronto!”

F) Hanged!!

G) Dead at age 39.

1853 (March)

- 1. March 4, 1853 – Inauguration – 48 year old, Democrat, Franklin Pierce – 14th President:**
 - A) Born – 11/23/1804 – Hillsborough, New Hampshire.**
 - B) 1824 – Bowdoin College.**
 - C) 1827 – Lawyer.**
 - D) 1833 – U.S. House of Representatives – New Hampshire.**
 - E) 1834 – Age 29 – Marries – 28 yr. old, Jane Appleton.**
 - F) 1837 – U.S. Senate – New Hampshire.**
 - G) 5 feet 10 inches tall:**
 - I. Gray Eyes.**
 - II. Courteous.**
 - III. Kind.**
 - IV. Quick Mind.**
 - V. Excellent Speaker.**
 - H) “Dark Horse” President.**
 - I) 1st President...Born in the 19th Century.**
 - J) Alcoholic!**
 - K) Rated...Bad!**
 - L) Alcohol will kill him!**
 - M) October 8, 1869 – Age 64 – Dies:**
 - I. Estate...\$70 thousand.**

October 1853
William Walker
“The Little Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny”

- 1. “Filibuster”...From the Dutch “Vributer”...
Meaning “Freebooter.”**

- 2. Born – 5/8/1824 – Nashville, Tennessee:**
 - A) Very young - Studies for the Ministry:
 - I. Not for him.**
 - B) VERY smart.**
 - C) Age 12...Enters The University of Tennessee.**
 - D) Age 14...Graduates!**
 - E) Studies Medicine at:
 - I. University of Pennsylvania.**
 - II. Paris, France.**
 - III. Edinburgh, Scotland.**
 - IV. Heidelberg, Germany.****
 - F) Age 19...Doctor.**
 - G) Age 23...New Orleans...Law Degree.**
 - H) 5 feet 5 inches tall:
 - I. 110 pounds.**
 - II. Light Brown Hair.**
 - III. Steel Gray Eyes.******

IV. Slender.

- I) Dresses very “Dapper.”**
- J) Shy.**
- K) Soft-Spoken.**
- L) Very cultured.**
- M) NOT considered handsome at all.**
- N) Develops a “Napoleon Complex.”**
- O) Strong believer in “Manifest Destiny.”**

2. March 1848 – New Orleans:

- A) Editorial writer – “The New Orleans Crescent” newspaper.**

3. June 1850 – California Gold Rush – Goes to San Francisco:

- A) Pans for Gold – Short period of time.**
- B) Writer – “The San Francisco Daily Herald.”**
- C) Later...Editor...Same.**
- D) In his Editorials...Openly advocates Vigilantism:
 - I. Court orders him to stop.**
 - II. Refuses.**
 - III. Guilty of contempt:
 - (1) Spends 10 days in jail.******
- E) Is accused of being:**

- I. Violent.**
- II. Fanatical.**
- III. Revolutionary.**
- IV. Pro-Slave.**
- V. AND of wanting to create a Slave State in another country:**
 - (1) Himself as...Dictator.**

4. Age 27 – Moves to Marysville, California:

- A) Opens a Law Office.**
- B) Makes plans to invade Mexico!!!**
 - I. Take Sonora & Lower California.**
 - II. Set up an Independent Republic.**

5. October 8, 1853 – San Francisco, California:

- A) Walker & 45 men.**
- B) On board the “Caroline.”**
- C) Sail for La Paz in Baja California.**

6. November 3, 1853 – Land at La Paz:

- A) No opposition.**
- B) Take control of the city.**
- C) Issues a proclamation:**
 - I. “The Republic of Lower California is hereby declared free, sovereign, and independent,**

and all allegiance to Mexico is forever renounced.”

D) Sets himself up as President.

E) Abolishes all export and import duties.

7. January 18, 1854 – Annexes Sonora.

8. Mexican Force attacks him:

A) Cuts off his food supply.

B) He is forced to flee toward Ensenada.

9. Attacked by 200 Mexican Soldiers:

A) 3 days of bloody fighting.

B) Walker defeats them.

10. 230 more men arrive to reinforce Walker:

A) Shortly...50 of them desert.

B) Desertions now increase at a rapid rate.

11. With 130 men – Walker is forced to retreat toward the border:

A) At Santo Tomas – Fights a battle.

B) Is defeated.

12. Retreats to Tijuana:

A) Meets a Mexican Force.

B) Walker ambushes them...Kills 12.

13. May 8, 1854...His 30th birthday...He & 36 men cross the border back into the United States:

A) Surrenders to the U.S. Cavalry.

B) Tried for violation of neutrality laws:

I. Fined...\$1,500.00!

14. Cornelius Vanderbilt and other rich Americans control the Nicaraguan trade:

A) Vanderbilt:

I. Filthy rich!

II. Tall...Strong...Loud.

III. Mid 50's.

IV. LOVES money!

V. 13 children.

VI. Wife keeps silent out of fear!

B) Vanderbilt is building a transit road across the isthmus.

C) Byron Cole, wealthy American, wants the contract for the Transit Road:

I. Hires Walker and outfits an expedition to achieve his goal!

15. May 4, 1855 – Walker & 59 followers sail from San Francisco:

A) Headed for Nicaragua.

16. June 1, 1855 – Walker lands at Realejo:

A) Met by the Revolutionary Army.

B) Walker is made a “Colonel.”

C) His men are called “The Immortals.”

17. June 29, 1855 – Battle of Rivas:

A) Town is held by Honduran General, Santos “The Butcher” Guardiola:

I. Outnumbers Walker 10 to 1.

B) Walker charges:

I. Nicaraguans desert him and flee!

II. 6 of his men are killed instantly.

III. 5 of his wounded are bayoneted to death.

IV. He is forced to retreat.

V. Has killed 175 of the enemy.

18. Battle of Virgin Bay:

A) Walker wins.

B) Kills 118 of the enemy.

19. 35 more men arrive from San Francisco.

20. Gets 50 more volunteers from The Accessory Transit Company.

21. Takes the town of Grenada:

A) Frees all Political Prisoners.

B) Makes friends with the Church.

C) Executes some of the enemy leaders.

D) Becomes Commander In Chief of the Army.

E) Recruits more Americans.

22. War ends...Walker is very popular with the people:

A) Takes over the Government.

B) Sets himself up as Dictator.

C) Wants to "Re-Generate" the people:

I. Church & the Wealthy are opposed to this:

(1) DO NOT want the masses educated!

23. November 8, 1855 – Walker has General Corral executed for treason:

A) Large portion of the people turn against him for this.

24. A fight is going on:

A) Between 2 New York Companies:

I. For control of The Accessory Transit Company.

B) Walker takes a side:

I. Seizes the Company's ships and property on the basis:

(1) They owe Nicaragua money!

II. Turns everything over to the New York Company he is siding with!

III. Among that property is:

(1) Vanderbilt's Railroad!!

a. Which, in fact, has been defrauding the Nicaraguan Government!

C) Vanderbilt is furious...Declares a personal war on Walker:

I. Hires agents to go to Nicaragua to start a revolt against Walker.

D) Vanderbilt contacts friends very high up in the Governments of England & Costa Rica:

I. Result...England sends arms to Costa Rica to fight Walker!

25. March 1856 – Costa Rica invades Nicaragua:

A) They are helped by Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

B) Forces are headed by an American:

I. Hired by Vanderbilt.

II. Sylvester Spencer.

26. Battle of Santa Rosa...Walker is defeated.

27. Battle of Rivas:

A) Walker is defeated.

B) Loses 120 killed & wounded.

28. Cholera epidemic hits the invading armies:

A) Forced to retreat.

29. Walker has lost 6,000 so far.

30. June 29, 1856 – At age 32 – Elected President of Nicaragua:

A) Wants to build up Agriculture.

B) Wants to build an Inter-Oceanic Canal.

C) President Franklin Pierce of the United States recognizes his Government.

31. 1856 – Nicaragua is again invaded by the same countries:

A) Walker is forced to flee the capital.

32. 1857 – Walker is badly beaten.

33. May 1, 1857 – Walker surrenders to

Commodore Henry Davis of the U.S. Navy:

**A) 2,500 Americans have served under Walker in
Nicaragua:**

I. Never more than 800 in one battle.

II. 1,000 have died from wounds or diseases.

III. 700 have deserted.

IV. 80 have been captured.

34. May 27, 1857 – Lands at New Orleans:

A) Claims to be the rightful ruler of Nicaragua.

**35. November 25, 1857 – He & 206 men return and
land on Nicaragua:**

A) Arrested by U.S. Naval forces.

B) Returned to Washington, D.C.:

I. Stands trial.

II. Not guilty.

**36. August 1860 – With 150 men – Heads for
Nicaragua:**

**A) U.S. & British warships prevent him from
landing on Nicaraguan soil!**

37. Walker lands at Trujillo, Honduras:

- A) A Revolution is going on.**
- B) He takes a side and fights.**
- C) He and 70 followers are pursued by:
 - I. Captain Norvell Salmon of the British Navy & The Honduran Army.****
- D) Starvation, Malaria, and Yellow Fever take their toll:
 - I. All are captured by the two forces chasing them.****

38. Salmon promises Walker he will not turn him over to the Honduran Army:

- A) Walker surrenders.**
- B) TURNED OVER TO THE HONDURAN ARMY!**

39. Court-Martialed at Trujillo and sentenced to death.

40. September 12, 1860 – Trujillo, Honduras:

- A) 8:00 – Morning.**
- B) Firing Squad...3 men at 20 feet.**
- C) Volley...Not Dead...Coup de Grace almost blows his face off!**

41. Walker is dead at age 36:

A) Buried in Trujillo.

**B) ONLY American to ever be elected President
of a Foreign Country.**

1854

1. Marines land in Panama:

A) Revolution.

B) Protect American lives and property.

1854 – 1855

(1 Year)

The Apache Indian War of 1854

- 1. 1854 – Ft. Union area of New Mexico:**
 - A) Raids by the Jicarilla Apaches.**

- 2. March 5, 1854 – 30 Dragoons out of Ft. Union:**
 - A) Under Lt. David Bell.**
 - B) Short fight vs. Jicarilla Apaches under:
 - I. Chief Lobo Blanco (White Wolf).****
 - C) Chief is killed.**

- 3. March 30, 1854 – Embudo Mountains – 26 miles south of Taos, New Mexico:**
 - A) Company of Dragoons under:
 - I. Lt. John Davidson.****
 - B) Ambushed by Jicarilla Apaches under:
 - I. Chief Chacon.****
 - C) 3 hour fight.**
 - D) Soldiers retreat...Losing 22 killed and 36 wounded.**
 - E) ONLY 3 of the Troopers have NOT been hit!**

4. April 8, 1854 – Battle of Rio Caliente:

A) Large combined force of:

I. Dragoons.

II. Pueblo Indians.

III. Mexican Volunteers.

B) Led by Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke.

C) Fight...Chief Chacon's force.

D) Indians lose 5 killed and 6 wounded.

5. June 4, 1854 – Battle of Fisher's Peak:

A) Raton Mountains – New Mexico.

B) Force:

I. 1st Dragoons.

II. Pueblo Indians.

III. Mexican Volunteers.

C) Led by...Major James Carleton.

D) 2:00 – Afternoon – Find & surprise a Jicarilla

Apache camp:

I. 22 lodges.

E) Indians scatter...A few killed.

6. Summer of 1854 – Near Ft. Union, New Mexico:

A) Lt. Joseph Maxwell is killed by Jicarilla

Apaches.

7. 1854 – Jornada del Muerto:

A) Mescalero Apaches kill travelers.

8. 1854 – Road across West Texas to El Paso:

A) Mescalero Apaches attack Wagon Trains.

9. December 25, 1854 – Pueblo, Colorado:

A) 100 Jicarilla Apaches & Utes attack the town:

I. Kill 15 men.

II. Wound 2 men.

III. 1 Woman & 2 Children are taken captive.

10. January 13, 1855 – Near – Santa Fe, New Mexico:

A) Eaton Ranch.

B) Raided by Mescalero Apaches.

C) 2 Herders are killed.

D) Women are Raped.

11. January 16, 1855 – 175 miles southwest of Santa Fe, New Mexico:

A) Battle.

B) Dragoons vs. Mescalero Apaches.

C) Dragoons...1 killed & 3 wounded.

D) Apaches...3 killed & 4 wounded.

**12. January 17, 1855 – Capitan Mountains –
Penasco River:**

A) Night.

B) Dragoons & Infantry.

C) Attacked by Mescalero Apaches.

**D) Next day – Jan. 18th – Fight the Apaches all
the way up the Penasco Valley:**

I. 15 Apaches killed.

**13. March 19, 1855 – Colonel Thomas Fauntleroy's
command:**

A) Fight & defeat a force of Ute Indians.

B) Kill 8 Utes.

14. April 28, 1855 – Battle of Poncha Pass:

A) Fauntleroy's command finds main Ute camp:

I. 150 warriors under Chief Blanco.

B) Night...Utes...War Dance around fire.

C) Dragoons creep up on 2 sides.

D) At 150 yards...Open fire!

E) 40 Utes are killed...Rest flee.

15. April 25, 1855 – Battle of the Purgatory River:

A) Ceran St. Vrain leads a Volunteer Force.

B) Attack a Jicarilla Apache camp of 60 warriors.

C) 6 Apaches killed & 7 captured.

16. May 1855 – Ft. Thorn – Mescalero's sign a peace treaty.