

**January 1854**

**John Brown**

**Bleeding Kansas**

**The Raid on Harpers Ferry**

## **Background & Early Life**

- 1. Born – 5/9/1800 – Torrington, Connecticut.**
- 2. Family moves to Ohio.**
- 3. Works in his father's Tannery:**
  - A) Learns the trade.**
- 4. Very little formal education:**
  - A) Is a very apathetic student.**
  - B) Likes to read.**
  - C) Hates math.**
  - D) Hates grammar.**
  - E) Quits school.**
- 5. Raised by the Bible:**
  - A) Deep, sincere respect for religion.**
- 6. Taught by his father that Slavery is a sin against God!**
- 7. War of 1812 – Delivers cattle for his father to the Army:**
  - A) Witnesses a 12 year old Slave boy...Poorly clothed, poorly fed:**

- I. Beaten with a shovel!**
- B) Returns home outraged!**
- C) Swears an eternal war vs. Slavery!**
- D) Becomes a devout Abolitionist!!**

**8. 1816 – Formal profession of Religion:**

- A) Accepted into the Hudson Congregational Church.**
- B) Believes it is God's will he become a Minister.**
- C) Plainfield, Massachusetts...Attends Divinity School.**
- D) Transfers to Litchfield, Connecticut:**
  - I. It is an Abolitionist center.**
  - II. NOT a brilliant student.**
  - III. Studies long and hard.**

**9. Summer of 1817 – Forced to quit Divinity School due to:**

- A) Lack of funds & inflammation of the eyes.**

**10. Returns home:**

- A) Works in his father's tannery.**
- B) Teaches Sunday School.**

**11. With his adopted brother, Levi Blakeslee:  
A) Open their own Tannery.**

**12. Helps a Runaway Slave escape to Canada:  
A) Feels this is his Christian duty to do so!**

## **1<sup>st</sup> Marriage**

**1. John Brown is 5 feet 9 inches tall:**

- A) Steel Gray Eyes.**
- B) Long, White Beard.**

**2. June 21, 1820 – At age 20 – Marries – 19 year old, Dianthe Lusk.**

**3. July 25, 1821 – John Brown Jr. is born.**

**4. January 19, 1823 – Jason Brown is born.**

**5. November 4, 1824 – Owen Brown is born.**

**6. His wife starts to become emotionally unstable:**

- A) Due to hardships of motherhood & homemaking.**

**7. May 1826 – Brown moves the family to Pennsylvania:**

- A) Builds a Tannery.**
- B) Builds a House.**
- C) Builds a Barn:**

- I. Has a secret room to hide Slaves escaping to Canada.**

- D) Very industrious in the community.**
- E) Organizes & teaches school.**
- F) Forms a Church.**
- G) Surveys Roads.**
- H) Imports pure bred livestock.**
- I) Tanner...Farmer...Shepard...Stock Raiser...  
Wool Grower...Lumber Dealer.**

**8. January 9, 1827 – Frederick Brown I is born.**

**9. January 7, 1828 – Establishes a Post Office in  
the town of Randolph:**

**A) Serves as Postmaster.**

**10. February 18, 1829 – Ruth Brown is born.**

**11. December 31, 1830 – Frederick Brown II is  
born.**

**12. March 31, 1831 – Frederick Brown I – Dies at  
age 4.**

**13. August 10, 1832 – Dianthe Brown dies:**

**A) Physical, Mental, & Emotional stress of  
motherhood have taken their toll!!**

**I. She has borne Brown 6 sons and 1 daughter  
in 11 years.**

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Marriage thru 1853**

- 1. July 11, 1833 – At age 33 – Marries – 17 year old, Mary Ann Day:
    - A) She bears him 13 children!!
      - I. 7 die in infancy and childhood.******
- 2. Of John Brown's 20 children:
  - A) ONLY 7 sons & 1 daughter reach adulthood!!****
- 3. November 21, 1834 – Brown outlines a plan for Black Education.**
- 4. Depression of 1837:
  - A) Leaves him deeply in debt for the rest of his life!****
- 5. 1839 – He & his entire family swear an eternal feud against Slavery.**
- 6. 1842 – Forced to file for bankruptcy:
  - A) Granted.****
- 7. Maintains a reputation for honesty & integrity because:
  - A) He pays back on his debts the rest of his life.****

- 8. September 1843 – Dysentery Epidemic:  
A) Kills 4 of his children in 1 month.**
- 9. By April 1844 – He is deeply involved in the Underground Railroad.**
- 10. October 1846 – Daughter, Amelia is accidentally scalded to death by daughter, Ruth.**
- 11. July 1847 – Moves to Springfield, Illinois.**
- 12. November 1847 – Meets Frederick Douglass:  
A) Discuss Slavery issues.**
- 13. 1848 – Writes an essay for the Black newspaper “The Ram’s Horn”:  
A) Titled: “Sambo’s Mistakes.”  
B) Published in New York.  
C) Urges Blacks to show more vigorous resistance to their oppressors!**
- 14. Late 1848 – Frederick Douglass visits John Brown a 2<sup>nd</sup> time.**

**15. May 1849 – Moves to the Black Community of North Elba, New York:**

**A) Gives up his business.**

**B) Helps the Black people in the area in the Anti-Slavery struggle.**

**16. Moves back to Springfield.**

**17. January 15, 1851 – Organizes “The Gileadite League”:**

**A) 44 Black members.**

**B) Male & female.**

**C) To resist attempts to take back escaped Slaves under the newly enacted Fugitive Slave Law:**

**I. WILL use guerrilla methods when necessary.**

## **The Kansas - Nebraska Act**

- 1. January 23, 1854 – Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois proposes the bill:**
  - A) Divides the Nebraska Territory at the 40<sup>th</sup> Parallel.**
  - B) South...Territory of Kansas.**
  - C) North...Territory of Nebraska.**
  - D) Settlers in each are to decide the question of Slavery by popular vote.**
  
- 2. The Bill repeals The Missouri Compromise of 1820:**
  - A) The old, 36-30 line.**
  
- 3. May 30, 1854 – Signed into law by President Franklin Pierce.**
  
- 4. 26,000 square miles of territory are thrown open to settlement.**
  
- 5. Will eventually result in “Bleeding Kansas”:**
  - A) Over 200 people killed.**
  - B) Millions of dollars in damage.**
  - C) Looting.**
  - D) Pillaging.**

**E) Burning.**

**F) Rape.**

**G) Murder.**

## **1854 – 1855**

### **1. Massachusetts – Eli Thayer & Amos Lawrence:**

#### **A) Organize “The New England Emigrant Aid Society”:**

##### **I. Purpose...Settle Kansas as a “Free State.”**

### **2. Missouri – Organizes to oppose “Free Soilers” or “Free Staters” in Kansas:**

#### **A) Pour across the border into Northeastern Kansas.**

#### **B) Those from Missouri are known as:**

##### **I. “Border Ruffians.”**

##### **II. “Pro-Slavers.”**

#### **C) Pro-Slavers from Missouri:**

##### **I. Establish the Pro-Slave towns of:**

**(1) Fort Scott.**

**(2) Lecompton.**

**(3) Easton.**

**(4) Kickapoo.**

**(5) Leavenworth.**

**(6) Atchison.**

### **3. October 1854 – 3 of Brown’s sons head for Kansas:**

#### **A) Owen – Frederick – and Salmon.**

- 4. November 29, 1854 – Election in Kansas:**
  - A) For delegates to the Territorial Legislature & Congressional Representatives.**
  - B) 1,300 armed Pro-Slavers from Missouri:**
    - I. Cross the border into Kansas.**
    - II. Vote for Pro-Slave candidates.**
    - III. Return to Missouri.**
  
- 5. March 30, 1855 – Another election in Kansas:**
  - A) 5,000 Missourians cross into Kansas.**
  - B) Terrorize Anti-Slave voters and officials.**
  - C) “Stuff” ballot boxes:**
    - I. Vote for Pro-Slavers.**
    - II. Return to Missouri.**
  
- 6. Kansas – Pro-Slave Legislature:**
  - A) Pass Anti-“Free Soiler” Laws:**
    - I. ONLY Pro-Slavers can hold office.**
    - II. ONLY Pro-Slavers can be jurors.**
    - III. Felony to deny the legality of Slavery in Kansas.**
    - IV. Death Penalty for creating dissatisfaction among Slaves.**
    - V. Death Penalty for inciting Slaves to rebel.**

**VI. Death Penalty for conspiring with Slaves to rebel.**

**VII. All Sheriffs are appointed by the Pro-Slave Legislature.**

**VIII. All Probate Judges are appointed by the Pro-Slave Legislature.**

**IX. All County Officers are appointed by the Pro-Slave Legislature.**

- 7. May 1855 – Jason & John Brown Jr. arrive in Kansas.**
- 8. His sons in Kansas, appeal to Father, John, to come to Kansas.**
- 9. August 1855 – “Free Staters” meet in Lawrence, Kansas:**
  - A) Refuse to recognize the validity of the Pro-Slave Legislature.**
  - B) Refuse to recognize the validity of the Election of March 30<sup>th</sup>.**
  - C) Call for a Constitutional Convention.**
- 10. September 3, 1855 – Wilson Shannon arrives in the Kansas Territory”:**

- A) Presidentially Appointed!**
- B) Pro-Slave!**

**11. October 6, 1855 – John Brown arrives in Kansas:**

**A) He brings with him:**

**I. Son, Oliver.**

**II. Son-In-Law, Henry Thompson.**

**III. Wagon loads of guns and ammunition.**

**12. Brown becomes a Captain in The Liberty Guards:**

**A) VERY ruthless towards Pro-Slavers!**

**13. At this point Brown meets...Aaron Stevens:**

**A) 26 years old.**

**B) From Connecticut.**

**C) 6 feet & 1 inch tall.**

**D) Strong.**

**E) Black, curly, hair.**

**F) Dark eyes.**

**G) Full beard.**

**H) Baritone voice.**

**I) Fights...Mex./Am. War.**

**J) Fights...Navajo & Apache Indians.**

**K) Hates Slavery.**

**L) Totally dedicated to the extermination of the Institution!**

**M) Will fight in Kansas.**

**14. October 1855 – “Free Staters” draft the Topeka Constitution:**

**A) Prohibits Slavery.**

**B) Names Anti-Slaver, Charles Robinson, Governor.**

**C) BUT, it bans Free Blacks, as well as Slaves, from Kansas.**

**15. Anti-Slavers fortify the town of Lawrence:**

**A) Order weapons from back East:**

**I. Breech-Loading Carbines:**

**(1) Come in boxes labeled “Farming Implements”:**

**a. Known as “Beecher’s Bibles.”**

**B) Reverend Henry Ward Beecher:**

**I. New York.**

**II. Congregation raises money to purchase the Carbines.**

**III. “Greater moral argument than the Bible.”**

## **The Sumner – Brooks Affair**

### **1. March 1856 – U.S. Senate:**

#### **A) Massachusetts Senator, Charles Sumner:**

##### **I. Gives his famous “Crime Against Kansas” speech:**

**(1) Denounces Slavery.**

**(2) Questions the character of South Carolina Senator, Andrew Butler.**

### **2. May 22, 1856 – Representative, Preston Brooks of South Carolina, AND Butler’s Nephew:**

**A) Nearly beats Sumner to death with a cane!**

### **3. Sumner is out of service for over 3 years.**

### **4. Brooks is censured by the House of Representatives:**

**A) Resigns.**

**B) Later is Re-Elected back to the House.**

## **The Sack of Lawrence – May 1856**

**1. May 21, 1856 – Pro-Slave “Army” enters**

**Lawrence, Kansas:**

- A) Take over the town.**
- B) Burn Homes.**
- C) Destroy 2 Newspapers.**
- D) Loot Homes & Shops.**
- E) 2 Citizens are Murdered.**

**2. Next day – May 22, 1856 – Retaliation:**

- A) 3 Pro-Slavers are killed:**
  - I. Their cabins burnt.**

**3. John Brown swears revenge for Lawrence!**

## **May 1856 – The Pottawatomie Massacre**

**1. Friday – May 23, 1856 – John Brown gathers a group:**

**A) Himself and:**

- I. Oliver Brown.**
- II. Frederick Brown.**
- III. Owen Brown.**
- IV. Salmon Brown.**
- V. Theodore Weiner.**
- VI. James Townsley.**
- VII. Henry Thompson.**

**B) 8 men total.**

**C) Sharpen broadswords (Cutlasses) razor sharp!**

**D) Reach Pottawatomie Creek:**

**I. Camp – Eat – Spend the night.**

**2. Saturday – May 24, 1856 – 11:00 – Night:**

**A) Cabin of Pro-Slaver, James Doyle:**

- I. Doyle and his 2 sons...William, 22...& Drury, 20...Taken 100 yards down the road.**
- II. Salmon & Owen Brown hack them to death with the swords:**
  - (1) Arms hacked off.**
  - (2) Heads almost severed.**

**B) Go 1/2 mile – Cabin of Pro-Slaver, Allen Wilkinson:**

**I. Taken 150 yards from cabin.**

**II. Weiner & Thompson hack him to death:**

**(1) Skull split open.**

**(2) Side split wide open.**

**(3) Throat slit.**

**C) Cabin of Pro-Slaver, James Harris:**

**I. He's not home, BUT, William Sherman is there.**

**II. Taken to the creek.**

**III. Weiner & Thompson hack him to death:**

**(1) Left hand is almost totally severed.**

**(2) Skull split open...Brains are everywhere.**

**3. The Brown Group has killed 5 men!**

**4. 5 days later – May 28, 1856 – Jason Brown is captured by Pro-Slavers.**

**5. 3 days later – May 31, 1856 – John Brown Jr. is captured by Pro-Slavers:**

**A) Beaten until he is almost insane!**

**B) Will never be the same.**

**C) Released.**

## **June - 1856**

- 1. June 2, 1856 - Brown & a group of Anti-Slavers:**
  - A) Ambush a group of Pro-Slavers.**
  - B) Kill 4 & wound many.**
  
- 2. At this point - Brown meets John Cook:**
  - A) 27 years old.**
  - B) Wealthy Connecticut Family.**
  - C) Has attended Yale.**
  - D) Has studied law in New York.**
  - E) 5 feet 5 inches tall:**
    - I. Blonde Hair.**
    - II. Blue Eyes.**
  - F) Erratic Temper.**
  - G) Excellent Pistol Shot.**
  - H) Ladies Man.**
  - I) Likes to brag on himself.**
  - J) Ex-School Teacher.**
  - K) Poet.**
  - L) Totally loyal to John Brown.**

## **August – 1856**

**1. Pro-Slavers kill Frederick Brown.**

**2. Brown leaves Kansas:**

**A) Goes East.**

**B) Stops in Tabor, Iowa:**

**I. Makes it his secret headquarters.**

## **January/February - 1857**

**1. Spends time in Boston, New York, and the New England area:**

**A) Meets a group that will later be known as “The Secret Six”:**

**I. Enlists their moral & financial support:**

**(1) For the Kansas struggle.**

**2. “The Secret Six”:**

**A) Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe:**

**I. Boston, Massachusetts.**

**II. Minister – Educator – Reformer.**

**B) Theodore Parker:**

**I. Boston, Massachusetts.**

**II. Minister.**

**C) Thomas Wentworth Higginson:**

**I. Worcester, Massachusetts.**

**II. Militant Clergyman.**

**D) Franklin Sanborn:**

**I. Concord, Massachusetts.**

**II. Editor & Schoolmaster.**

**E) George Stearns:**

**I. Medford, Massachusetts.**

**II. Merchant & Industrialist.**

**F) Gerrit Smith:**

**I. Peterboro, New York.**

**II. Landowner.**

**III. Congressman.**

**3. The group will give him weapons and money.**

## **March – 1857**

**1. Brown meets Hugh Forbes:**

**A) English.**

**B) Soldier of Fortune.**

**C) Knows Guerrilla Warfare.**

**2. Brown hires him to instruct recruits.**

## **August – 1857**

**1. August 7, 1857 – Brown is back in Tabor, Iowa:**

**A) Forbes joins him.**

**B) Brown reveals to him a plan:**

**I. To raid the U.S. Armory & Arsenal in  
Harpers Ferry.**

**C) Forbes doesn't like the plan:**

**I. Tries to dissuade Brown.**

**II. Advocates a series of controlled raids  
along the border.**

**D) Brown tells him there is no time:**

**I. Believes the Slaves are about to try and  
free themselves at any time!**

## **November – 1857**

- 1. November 5, 1857 – Brown is back in Kansas:**
  - A) Little he can do.**
  - B) Starts seriously formulating the plan for the Raid on Harpers Ferry.**
  - C) Enlists 2 men for the Raid...Aaron Stevens & John Henri Kagi.**
  
- 2. John Henri Kagi:**
  - A) 24 yrs. Old.**
  - B) Maryland.**
  - C) Self-Educated.**
  - D) School Teacher in Virginia.**
  - E) Lawyer in Kansas.**
  - F) Court Stenographer & Shorthand Reporter.**
  - G) Correspondent for Eastern Newspapers.**
  - H) Tall:**
    - I. Beard.**
    - II. Handsome.**
  - I) Even-Tempered:**
    - I. Intelligent.**
    - II. Intellectual.**
  - J) Tends to go unshaven and dress in wrinkled clothes.**
  - K) Will become John Brown's 2<sup>nd</sup> in Command.**

## **December – 1857**

**1. Brown establishes a Military School in Tabor, Iowa:**

**A) To train recruits for...Harpers Ferry!!!**

## **1858**

- 1. January 1858 – Brown visits Frederick Douglass in New York:**
  - A) Tells him of the Harpers Ferry plan.**
  
- 2. April 1858 – Brown goes to Canada:**
  - A) Meets Harriet Tubman:**
    - I. She tells him everything she knows of:**
      - (1) Virginia terrain.**
      - (2) What allies Brown will find there.**
  
- 3. May 1858 – Forbes sends several letters to Senators & Governors:**
  - A) Tells of Brown's Harpers Ferry plan!**
  - B) NONE...Do anything!**
  
- 4. May 1858 – Canada – Brown puts together a Constitution for the coming raid and aftermath.**
  
- 5. Brown sends John Cook to Harpers Ferry:**
  - A) To spy.**
  
- 6. Brown learns Forbes has talked!!**
  
- 7. December 20, 1858 – He leads a raid:**

- A) Into Missouri.**
- B) Frees 11 Slaves.**
- C) Takes them back to Kansas.**
- D) January 20, 1859 – Heads for Canada with the Slaves.**
- E) \$250 reward for Brown.**
- F) He covers the 1,100 miles in 82 days.**
- G) Frees the Slaves.**

**8. Seeks the support of “The Secret Six” for the coming Raid:**

- A) They will furnish him weapons and money.**

## **1859 – July**

### **1. July 3, 1859 – Brown arrives at Harpers Ferry:**

#### **A) With him are:**

**I. 20 year old, Oliver Brown.**

**II. 25 year old, partially crippled, Owen Brown.**

#### **III. Jeremiah Anderson:**

**(1) 27 years old.**

**(2) Indiana.**

**(3) Peddler.**

**(4) Farmer.**

**(5) Grandson of a Southern Slaveholder.**

### **2. Brown contacts Cook, who, is well established in the community:**

**A) Has married a local girl.**

**B) Has worked as a School Teacher.**

**C) Has worked as a Book Salesman.**

**D) Has worked as a Canal Lock Tender.**

### **3. Brown rents the R.F. Kennedy Farm – For \$35 in Gold:**

**A) 5 miles north of Harpers Ferry.**

**B) Has 2 log structures.**

**C) Has outbuildings.**

**D) Has pastures.**

**E) Sits 100 yards off the main road to Harpers Ferry.**

**F) House:**

**I. Basement: Kitchen & Storeroom.**

**II. 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor: Bedroom & Attic, where the men stay hidden.**

**4. July 10, 1859 – Brown writes to John Kagi at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:**

**A) “Send Freight”:**

**I. 200 Sharps Rifles.**

**II. 200 Pistols.**

**III. 1,000 Pikes:**

**(1) Brown’s idea.**

**(2) 2 Edged-Dirk with an 8 inch iron blade on a 6 foot ash handle.**

**(3) To be used by Slaves until they can be trained in the use of firearms.**

**5. Mid-July 1859 – Annie & Martha Brown (Oliver’s wife) arrive:**

**A) Martha...Cook & Housekeeper.**

**B) Annie...House Commander & Lookout.**

## **1859 – August**

**1. August 6, 1859 – Watson Brown and 2 of his Brother-In-Laws arrive – William & Dauphin Thompson:**

**A) Watson Brown:**

- I. 24 years old.**
- II. Tall.**
- III. Fair-Skinned.**
- IV. Athletic Build.**

**B) William Thompson:**

- I. 26 years old.**
- II. New York.**
- III. Strongly built:**
  - (1) Blonde Hair.**
- IV. Loves to Eat.**
- V. Fun-Loving.**
- VI. Strong Abolitionist.**

**C) Dauphin Thompson:**

- I. 21 years old.**
- II. New York.**
- III. Handsome.**
- IV. Blonde Hair.**
- V. Inexperienced.**
- VI. Quiet.**

**2. Aaron Stevens and Charles Tidd arrive:**

**A) Charles Tidd:**

- I. 25 years old.**
- II. Maine.**
- III. Woodsman.**
- IV. Quick-Tempered.**
- V. Very Family Oriented.**
- VI. Good Singer.**
- VII. Best Friend is Stevens.**
- VIII. Has joined Brown at Tabor in 1857.**

**3. Mid-August 1859 – Brown & Kagi meet Frederick Douglass at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:**

**A) Douglass has a young Black man with him:**

- I. Shields Green.**

**B) Talk for 2 days:**

- I. Brown tells him of the plan.**
- II. Tries to enlist Douglass.**
- III. Douglass denounces the plan.**
- IV. Tries to get Brown to abandon it!**
- V. Brown: “No!”**

**C) Douglass starts to leave...Asks Green what he is going to do:**

- I. “I believe I’ll go ‘wid ‘da old man.”**

**D) Shields Green:**

- I. 23 years old.**
- II. Escaped Slave.**
- III. Illiterate.**
- IV. Charleston, South Carolina.**

**4. Albert Hazlett, Stewart Taylor, Edwin Coppoc, and Barclay Coppoc arrive at the Farm:**

**A) Albert Hazlett:**

- I. 23 years old.**
- II. Pennsylvania.**
- III. Tall.**
- IV. Strong.**
- V. Curses a lot.**

**B) Stewart Taylor:**

- I. 23 years old.**
- II. Canada.**
- III. Wagon Maker.**
- IV. Scholarly.**
- V. Good Speaker.**
- VI. Spiritualist.**
- VII. Has a premonition he will die at Harpers Ferry.**

**C) Edwin Coppoc:**

- I. 24 years old, Quaker.**
- II. Iowa.**

**D) Barclay Coppoc:**

- I. 21 years old – Quaker.**
- II. Iowa.**

**5. Late August 1859 – Secretary of War, John Floyd:**

**A) Receives a letter...Unsigned:**

- I. Reports a plot to liberate Slaves.**
- II. Names Brown as the leader.**
- III. It names an Armory in Maryland as the Target:**

**(1) BECAUSE the letter places the Armory in Maryland and NOT in Virginia...Floyd ignores it!**

**6. End of August 1859 – 3 more men arrive at the Farm:**

**A) Osborn Anderson:**

- I. 33 years old.**
- II. Free Black.**
- III. Printer.**
- IV. Reporter.**
- V. Has joined Brown in Canada in 1858.**

**B) Dangerfield Newby:**

- I. 46 years old.**

**II. Mulatto.**

**III. Born a Slave...Freed by his Scotch Father.**

**IV. Tall & Strong.**

**V. Restless.**

**C) William Leeman:**

**I. 20 years old.**

**II. Maine.**

**III. Very Educated.**

**IV. Impulsive.**

**V. Hard to Control.**

**VI. 6 feet tall.**

**VII. Smokes & Drinks a lot.**

**7. Annie & Martha Brown are sent back to North Elba, New York.**

**8. Francis Meriam joins the group:**

**A) 21 years old.**

**B) New England.**

**C) Aristocrat.**

**D) Very Wealthy.**

**E) One Eye.**

**F) Hates Slavery.**

## **October 1859 – Up to the Raid**

**1. October 15, 1859 – Last two men to join the group arrive at the Farm:**

**A) John Copeland:**

**I. 24 years old.**

**II. Ohio.**

**III. Free Black.**

**IV. Educated at Oberlin College.**

**B) Lewis Leary:**

**I. 24 years old.**

**II. Black.**

**III. Ohio.**

**IV. Leatherworker.**

**2. John Brown's group is complete:**

**A) 22 men:**

**I. 17 White Men.**

**II. 4 Black Men.**

**III. 1 Mulatto.**

**B) Ages:**

**I. 1 over 50.**

**II. 1 in his 40's.**

**III. 2 in their 30's.**

**IV. 16 in their 20's.**

**V. 2 are barely 20.**

**3. Brown's Plan:**

- A) Seize the Government Enclosure containing the Arsenal.**
- B) Take the Weapons.**
- C) Move south to the base of the Virginia Mountains.**
- D) Set up a Provisional Government.**
- E) Northern Abolitionist will rush to join them.**
- F) ALL of this will be accomplished without much bloodshed!**

## **Harpers Ferry**

- 1. Quiet Industrial & Transportation community.**
- 2. Population of 2,500.**
- 3. Blue Ridge Mountains of West Virginia:**
  - A) Sits on a narrow shelf of land.**
  - B) At the junction of the Potomac & Shanandoah Rivers.**
- 4. Dominated by 3 high bluffs:**
  - A) North...Maryland Heights.**
  - B) South...Loudoun Heights.**
  - C) West...Bolivar Heights.**
- 5. Town sits at the base of Bolivar Heights.**
- 6. Town is near the mountains which Brown will need for hiding:**
  - A) Sits on the border of Virginia & Maryland:**
    - I. 1 a free state – 1 a Slave state.**
  - B) Is 40 miles from the free state of Pennsylvania.**
- 7. Of the 2,500 people in the area:**

**A) Only 88 are Slaves.**

**B) There are NO large plantations.**

**C) Slaves in the area are primarily house servants.**

**D) There ARE 18,000 Slaves in the surrounding 6 counties, BUT, only 5,000 of them are men!**

**8. Is only good Coup country for 3 reasons:**

**A) Politics are well organized, BUT, polarized:**

**I. Pro & Anti Slave!**

**B) Country is completely independent of outside political pressures.**

**C) Contains a U.S. Armory & Arsenal:**

**I. 45,000 rifles are stored there.**

## **Sunday – October 16, 1859**

- 1. Morning – 55 year old, Brown, reads the Bible to his men.**
- 2. 8:00 – Evening – “Men, get on your arms. We’ll proceed to the Ferry.”**
- 3. Cold – No Moon – Slight drizzle of Rain.**
- 4. Hitch up the wagon containing: Pikes – Crowbars – and a Sledge Hammer.**
- 5. Men wear gray shawls to protect their carbines.**
- 6. Brown sends Tidd & Cook ahead:  
A) To cut the telegraph wires on both sides of the Potomac.**
- 7. He leaves 3 men behind – Owen Brown, Francis Meriam, & Barclay Coppoc:  
A) To act as a rearguard.  
B) To guard the weapons until dawn, then, bring them to town to arm the Slaves.**
- 8. 10:30 – Night – Enter the long, dark, covered,**

**Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge:**

**9. Kagi & Stevens reach the Virginia end of the bridge:**

**A) Meet watchman, William Williams:**

**I. Take him prisoner.**

**B) Now, the rest of the Raiders cross the bridge, except for 2 men:**

**I. Watson Brown & Stewart Taylor:**

**(1) Are left at the Maryland end of the bridge to act as guards.**

**10. Brown takes control of the Armory & Arsenal:**

**A) Makes the Engine House his headquarters.**

**B) Sends Oliver Brown & William Thompson:**

**I. To guard the bridge over the Shenandoah.**

**C) Assigns Albert Hazlett & Edwin Coppoc:**

**I. To the Arsenal.**

**D) Sends Aaron Stevens, John Kagi, & John Copeland:**

**I. 1/2 mile down Shenandoah Street.**

**II. To the Rifle Works on Hall Island.**

**III. Lewis Leary joins them.**

**IV. Take the Rifle Works.**

**V. Stevens goes back to the Armory grounds.**

## **Monday – October 17, 1859**

- 1. 1 minute after midnight – Watchman, Patrick Higgins, arrives at the Maryland end of the Baltimore & Ohio bridge to relieve Williams:**
  - A) Taken prisoner by Thompson & Oliver Brown.**
  - B) They start escorting him across the bridge.**
  - C) He hits Brown in the face with his lantern.**
  - D) Runs toward the town.**
  - E) Thompson fires at him:**
    - I. Grazes his scalp.**
    - II. 1<sup>st</sup> shot of the raid.**
  - F) Higgins makes it into town.**
  
- 2. Brown – Sends 5 of his men to capture Colonel Lewis Washington – 5 miles from Harpers Ferry:**
  - A) He is the 46 year old Great grand nephew of George Washington.**
  - B) The 5 men:**
    - I. Aaron Stevens.**
    - II. John Cook.**
    - III. Charles Tidd.**
    - IV. Shields Green.**
    - V. Lewis Leary.**
  
- 3. 1:25 – Morning:**

- A) Baltimore & Ohio Train arrives in town.**
- B) Higgins tells the Engineer what has happened.**
- C) Conductor, A.J. Phelps & Free, Black, Baggage man, Hayward Shepard:
  - I. And a few others.**
  - II. Decide to take a look.****
- D) Approach the bridge:
  - I. Oliver Brown yells: "Halt!"**
  - II. Thompson fires:
    - (1) Hits Shepard in the back...Goes clear thru him!******
- E) Shepard crawls to the station:
  - I. He will die there on the afternoon of the 18<sup>th</sup>.****
- F) Irony...1<sup>st</sup> casualty is a Free Black Man.**

**4. Same time...Stevens Party:**

- A) Reaches Washington's home.**
- B) Take him prisoner.**
- C) Take a pistol & sword that belonged to George Washington:
  - I. Presented to him by LaFayette & Prussian King, Frederick the Great.****
- D) Free his 3 Slaves.**

**E) Take him and the 3 Slaves.**

**F) Head back to the Ferry.**

**G) On the way back:**

**I. Take Slaveholder, John Allstadt & his 18 year old son prisoner:**

**(1) Free his 5 Slaves.**

**H) All head for the Ferry.**

**5. 4:30 – Morning – “The Washington Caravan” arrives at the Ferry:**

**A) Bown arms the 8 Slaves with Pikes:**

**I. Tells them to guard the 6 prisoners in the Engine House:**

**(1) Eventually...40 prisoners will be gathered in the two rooms of the Engine House.**

**6. Brown sends Cook, Tidd, Leeman, and 4 Blacks back into Maryland:**

**A) To bring the weapons.**

**7. Pre-Dawn – Dr. John Starry – Starts alerting the people of Virginus Island about the raid:**

**A) Church Bell is rung to alert.**

**B) Messenger is sent to Shepardstown:**

**I. To alert the Militia.**

**C) Messenger is sent to Charlestown:**

**I. To alert the Militia.**

**8. Daylight – Brown allows the Baltimore & Ohio Train to proceed:**

**A) Reaches Maryland:**

**I. Word is telegraphed to the outside world of what is going on!**

**9. Governor of Virginia & President of the United States, James Buchanan:**

**A) Informed.**

**10. Same time...Brown sends Thompson over the bridge:**

**A) To speed up the weapons.**

**11. People of Harpers Ferry start arming themselves.**

**12. Town Grocer, Thomas Boerly – Fires at the Engine House:**

**A) Shields Green fires back:**

**I. Wounds Boerly badly...Shortly he dies!**

- 13. 9:30 – Morning – Leeman arrives back at the Engine House with another hostage:**
- A) Kagi urges Brown to leave Harpers Ferry:**
- I. Brown ignores the plea.**
- 14. Up until noon...Brown and his men can get away...BUT, from noon on their fate will be sealed!!**
- 15. President James Buchanan takes action:**
- A) Sends 95 U.S. Marines to Harpers Ferry:**
- I. Are under 52 year old, Colonel, Robert E. Lee.**
- 16. Noon – The Charlestown Militia & Volunteers open fire and advance on the Railroad Bridge:**
- A) Oliver Brown, Thompson, & Newby retreat... Firing.**
- B) Brown's men come out of the Engine House:**
- I. Give them covering fire:**
- (1) Wound several of the Militia.**
- (2) Stops their advance.**
- C) Oliver Brown & Thompson make it inside.**
- D) Newby...Stops to reload:**
- I. Shot in the neck with a 6 inch spike!**

**II. Severs his jugular vein.**

**III. He bleeds to death.**

**IV. 1<sup>st</sup> Raider to be killed...Black Man!**

**V. Man from the town runs out to Newby's  
body:**

**(1) Cuts his ears off for souvenirs.**

**E) Shields Green fires back in retaliation:**

**I. Kills George Turner.**

**17. Brown's men take refuge in the Engine House:**

**A) Are now surrounded!**

**B) Are now cut off!**

**18. Brown wants to talk – Flag of truce:**

**A) Thompson and a hostage go out.**

**B) Thompson is grabbed:**

**I. Tied up.**

**II. Held as a prisoner.**

**19. Brown sends out Watson Brown, Aaron  
Stevens and another hostage:**

**A) People open fire on them.**

**B) Stevens...Hit twice...Falls.**

**C) Watson Brown is hit in the chest...Falls:**

**I. Crawls back into the Engine House.**

**D) Hostage, Joseph Brua, leaves the Engine House:**

**I. WALKS thru a hail of bullets.**

**II. To Stevens...Picks him up.**

**III. Carries him into The Wager House for medical attention.**

**IV. THEN, goes back to the Engine House as a hostage!!!**

**20. Leeman tries to escape:**

**A) Tries to swim the Potomac River to the Maryland shore:**

**I. Fired at from the trestle bridge.**

**II. Takes refuge on some rocks.**

**III. Raises his hands in surrender.**

**B) Town resident, G.A. Schoppert wades out to the rocks:**

**I. Puts a pistol to Leeman's head.**

**II. Blows his brains out!!!**

**C) The body is propped up and used for target practice.**

**21. From the Engine House – Edwin Coppoc fires:**

**A) Kills the Town Mayor, Fontaine Beckham.**

**B) In angry retaliation:**

- I. 2 members of the town.**
- II. Drag Thompson from the Wager House.**
- III. Take him to the bridge.**
- IV. Shoot him to death.**
- V. Throw his body off the bridge.**

**22. In the Engine House – Oliver Brown is shot:**

- A) Badly wounded.**
- B) Dying.**

**23. Few minutes later – Stewart Taylor is hit:**

- A) Killed!**
- B) Premonition has come true!**

**24. 2:30 – Afternoon – Raiders in the Rifle Works are attacked:**

- A) Kagi, Leary, and Copeland run for it.**
- B) Wade into the Shenandoah River.**
- C) Mid-Stream...Kagi is shot and killed.**
- D) Leary & Copeland are wounded:**
  - I. Captured.**
  - II. Thrown into jail.**
  - III. Leary will die that night.**

**25. 3:30 – Afternoon – More Militia arrive:**

**A) From the Maryland side...Cook goes to the bridge:**

**I. To see what is going on.**

**B) Returns...Tells the others...No use in trying to get thru with the wagon containing the weapons:**

**I. Cook – Tidd – Meriam – Barclay Coppoc – and Owen Brown head North!!**

**26. John Brown's only hope of escape is now gone!**

**27. Night – Brown offers hostages for being allowed to leave:**

**A) Refused!**

**B) Both sides settle down for the night.**

**C) During the night...Engine House...Wounded, Oliver Brown:**

**I. Pain!**

**II. Begs to be killed!**

**III. Father: "If you must die, then die like a man."**

**IV. Shortly – Quiet – He is dead!**

**D) Engine House...5 defenders left alive:**

**I. John Brown,**

**II. Shields Green.**

**III. Edwin Coppoc.**

**IV. Jeremiah Anderson.**

**V. Dauphin Thompson.**

**28. During night:**

**A) Residents, Militia, and Volunteers get drunk.**

**B) Albert Hazlett & Osborn Anderson:**

**I. Sneak out of the Arsenal.**

**II. Have been hiding there all day.**

**III. Cross into Maryland.**

**IV. Flee north.**

**29. 11:00 – Night – The 95 U.S. Marines under Colonel Robert E. Lee arrive.**

## **Tuesday – October 18, 1859**

- 1. 2:30 – Morning – Lee writes a surrender demand:**
  - A) Storming party of 12 Marines prepares:**
    - I. To use the bayonet only:**
      - (1) So as not to harm the hostages.**
  
- 2. 7:00 – Morning – Marines take up their position:**
  - A) Northwest corner of the Engine House.**
  
- 3. Lt. J.E.B. Stuart approaches door:**
  - A) Orders Brown to surrender.**
  - B) Refused.**
  - C) Stuart steps beck...Waves hat:**
    - I. Signal to attack.**
  
- 4. Brown slams the door – Marines charge:**
  - A) 3 Marines with sledge hammers pound the door.**
  - B) A ladder is used for a battering ram.**
  - C) Door splinters and caves in.**
  - D) Marines enter.**
  - E) Shields Green shoots and kills Marine Private, Luke Quinn.**
  - F) Lt. Green brings a sword down on the back of John Brown's neck and head:**

**I. Lays his scalp open clear to the skull.**

**II. Green tries to run sword thru Brown's stomach.**

**III. Hits Brown's belt and bends.**

**IV. Green beats him over the head with the sword until he is unconscious.**

**V. 2 Marines slightly bayonet Brown in the side.**

**G) Jeremiah Anderson is literally pinned to the back wall with bayonets and killed.**

**H) Dauphin Thompson is under the Fire Engine:  
I. Bayoneted to death.**

**I) Edwin Coppoc & Shields Green surrender.**

**J) Fight is over:**

**I. Has lasted 3 minutes.**

**II. No hostages are harmed.**

**III. Dead and wounded are carried outside and laid on the grass.**

**K) Shortly – Brown – Awake – Questioned:**

**I. Refuses to name any of his backers.**

## **Trials & Aftermath**

- 1. Wednesday – October 19, 1859 - Brown, Green, Copeland, Stevens, and Edwin Coppoc:**
  - A) Taken to the Charlestown Jail.**
  
- 2. Tuesday – October 25, 1859 – Arraigned before – Judge Richard Parker:**
  - A) Brown and Stevens are so weak...Have to be carried into Court on cots.**
  
- 3. Wednesday – October 26, 1859 – Indicted:**
  - A) Treason vs. Commonwealth of Virginia.**
  - B) Conspiring with Slaves to Rebel.**
  - C) Murder.**
  
- 4. Same day...Cook is captured.**
  
- 5. Plead...Not Guilty:**
  - A) All ask for separate trials.**
  - B) Brown will be tried first.**
  
- 6. Court is determined to give a short, quick, fair, trial:**
  - A) Brown asks for time for his Attorneys to arrive:**

**I. Refused.**

**II. Court appoints 2 Attorneys for him.**

**7. Thursday – October 27, 1859 – Brown's trial starts:**

**A) Lasts 3 ½ days.**

**B) He is carried back & forth on a cot.**

**C) His Northern supporters send him an Attorney:**

**I. Maps out plan for escape.**

**II. Brown will have no part of it.**

**8. Monday – October 31, 1859 – Case to Jury:**

**A) Out 45 minutes.**

**B) Guilty.**

**9. Wednesday – November 2, 1859 – Sentenced to be hanged:**

**A) Date...Friday, December 2, 1859.**

**10. November 5, 1859 – Hazlett is captured.**

**11. Coppoc, Green, Copeland, and Cook:**

**A) Sentenced to be hanged on December 16, 1859.**

**12. Hazlett & Stevens are sentenced to be hanged on March 16, 1860.**

**13. December 1, 1859 – Brown's wife visits him:**  
**A) Leaves.**  
**B) Goes to Harpers Ferry to await his body.**

**14. Friday – December 2, 1859:**

**A) 10:30 – Morning – Sheriff & Jailer come for Brown.**

**B) Wearing same clothes he was arrested in.**

**C) Wearing a slouch hat.**

**D) Says good-bye to each of his men.**

**E) 11:10 – Morning – Back of wagon – Sits on own coffin.**

**F) To secured field outside Charlestown!**

**G) No civilians allowed to watch.**

**H) 1,500 Soldiers & V.M.I. Cadets surround the field.**

**I) One watching...John Wilkes Booth.**

**J) On the gallows...Hands the Jailer a written note...Jailer puts it in his pocket.**

**K) Hood...Noose.**

**L) 11:30 – Morning – Ax cuts rope – Drop!**

**M) Heart beats for 15 minutes before stopping:**

**I. Body shows no signs of strangulation.**

**II. Face is not black.**

**III. Eyes are not bulged.**

**IV. No saliva from nose and mouth.**

**N) Jailer...Note: "I John Brown am now quite certain that the crimes of this gulty land will never be purged away, but with blood. I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed, it might be done."**

**15. December 8, 1859 – North Elba, New York – Buried.**

**16. Southerners & Conservative Northerners condemn the raid:**

**A) Radical Northerners make him a Martyr.**

**17. Brown's 10 men killed at Harpers Ferry:**

**A) Watson Brown.**

**B) Oliver Brown.**

**C) Dauphin Thompson.**

**D) William Thompson.**

**E) Jeremiah Anderson.**

**F) Stewart Taylor.**

- G) Lewis Leary.**
- H) Dangerfield Newby.**
- I) John Kagi.**
- J) Will Leeman.**

**18. Brown's 7 men captured and hanged:**

- A) John Brown.**
- B) Aaron Stevens.**
- C) Edwin Coppoc.**
- D) Shields Green.**
- E) John Cook.**
- F) Albert Hazlett.**
- G) John Copeland.**

**19. Brown's 5 men that escape:**

- A) Owen Brown.**
- B) Osborn Anderson.**
- C) Charles Tidd.**
- D) Francis Meriam.**
- E) Barclay Coppoc.**

**20. The wounded & killed at Harpers Ferry:**

- A) 10 wounded.**
- B) 7 killed:**
  - I. 1 – Free Black.**

**II. 2 – Slaves.**

**III. 1 – Marine.**

**IV. 3 – Citizens.**

**21. Harpers Ferry – Today:**

**A) Stone supports of the Railroad Bridge still stand.**

**B) Engine House...Stands.**

**C) Kennedy Farm...Stands.**

**D) Washington's Home...Near Halltown...4 miles west of Ferry...Stands.**

**E) Allstadt home...Stands.**

**F) Charlestown Courthouse...Stands.**

**1854 – 1856**

**(2 Years)**

**The Sioux War of 1854**

**(Background)**

**1. September 17, 1851 – Treaty:**

**A) Government to pay the Sioux Indians:**

**I. \$50 thousand annually...In goods.**

**II. For 50 years.**

**III. In return...Sioux will allow travel over the  
Emigrant Road.**

**B) Goods will be issued at Ft. Laramie in  
Wyoming.**

**C) Sioux have to agree to 1 Chief to rule over all  
Sioux tribes:**

**I. This violates all tribal laws and customs.**

**II. Chief picked...Brule...Conquering Bear.**

**III. Brules & Minneconjous sign.**

**IV. Ogalallas refuse to sign!!**

**(1) BUT, will show up each year for their  
annuity goods.**

**2. June 1853 – Ft. Laramie, Wyoming:**

**A) Brule, Minneconjou, & Ogalalla:**

- I. Gather for yearly annuity payment.**
- B) Some Minneconjou warriors:**
  - I. Fire at some Soldiers operating the ferry over the North Platte River.**
- C) Ft. Commander, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Richard Garnett:**
  - I. Sends 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Hugh Fleming & 23 Soldiers.**
  - II. To arrest the offenders.**
- D) Enter the Sioux village.**
- E) Firing breaks out:**
  - I. 6 Sioux are killed.**
- F) Soldiers retreat...No prisoners.**
- G) Chiefs manage to stop massive retaliation.**
- H) Things cool down.**

**(Early 1854)**

**1. The annuity goods arrive at Ft. Laramie:**

**A) BUT, the officer in charge of handing them out...Has NOT arrived!**

**B) Goods are stored in a warehouse at the Trading Post:**

**I. Known as "The Gratiot House."**

## **(July & August 1854)**

**1. Indians begin to assemble in the valley east of Ft. Laramie:**

**A) Village...600 lodges.**

**B) Stretches for miles.**

**C) Ogalallas & Northern Cheyenne are camped below The Gratiot House.**

**D) Below the Ogalallas are the Brule & Minneconjous.**

**2. Distribution of the goods is delayed:**

**A) Indians are impatient!**

**3. August 18, 1854 – Mormon emigrant wagon train is traveling thru the area:**

**A) One of their cows wanders off:**

**I. Shot & butchered by a Minneconjou brave.**

**B) Reported to Ft. Commander, Lt. Hugh Fleming:**

**I. Inexperienced.**

**II. Only 2 years out of West Point.**

**C) Chief Conquering Bear rushes to the Fort:**

**I. Offers to pay for the cow with a horse.**

**D) Fleming does nothing!**

**E) Conquering Bear ask him to:**

- I. Wait for the Agent.**
- II. So he can make restitution.**
- F) AGAIN, Fleming does nothing!**

**4. Enter...2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. John Grattan:**

- A) From Vermont.**
- B) 24 years old.**
- C) 1 year out of West Point.**
- D) 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry.**
- E) Boisterous.**
- F) Eager "to teach the Sioux a lesson."**
- G) Dealing with Indians...Doesn't believe in caution.**
- H) Brags that he can crush the entire Sioux nation with a handful of men and a howitzer!**
- I) Convinces Fleming:
  - I. He is entitled to lead the next field expedition.****

**5. Grattan begs Fleming to let him arrest the warrior that killed the cow:**

- A) Fleming finally gives in.**
- B) Orders the arrest.**
- C) Gives Grattan command of the detail:
  - I. To arrest the Warrior.****

**II. If the Warrior refuses, he is to use his own judgement.**

**III. BUT, NOT to engage the enemy!**

## **(August 19, 1854 – The Grattan Massacre)**

### **1. Grattan asks for volunteers for the detail:**

**A) Detail will consist of 31 men and 2 cannons.**

### **2. 2:30 – Afternoon – Leave Ft. Laramie.**

### **3. 4:30 – Afternoon – Reach The Gratiot House:**

#### **A) Interpreter, Lucien Auguste:**

**I. Is drunk.**

**II. Rides around on his horse...Waving a pistol.**

**III. Insulting the Indians.**

#### **B) Grattan orders his men to load their weapons:**

**I. Tells them: “We will take the Brave or I will die in the attempt. I hope to God we have a fight!”**

#### **C) Command stops at the house of James Bordeaux:**

**I. 42 year old, Frenchman.**

**II. Married to the sister of Brule Warrior, Swift Bear.**

#### **D) Grattan informs Bordeaux of the mission:**

**I. Asks him to send for Conquering Bear.**

#### **E) Auguste...Still insulting Indians!!**

- 4. Conquering Bear and 3 others arrive:**
  - A) Grattan informs them of his mission!**
  - B) Grattan is told that the Warrior will not submit to arrest!**
  - C) Conquering Bear now offers more horses to pay for the cow:**
    - I. Grattan refuses!**
  - D) Grattan orders his men into the Brule camp!**
  
- 5. Grattan marches his men to the camp:**
  - A) Stop 60 yards from the lodges.**
  - B) Aims the 2 cannons at Conquering Bear's lodge.**
  - C) Men line up on each side of the 2 cannons.**
  - D) 45 minutes of talking.**
  
- 6. While the talking is going on:**
  - A) Grattan is quietly being surrounded.**
  
- 7. Grattan breaks off the conference:**
  - A) Walks back to his men.**
  - B) Gives an order.**
  - C) 3 shots are fired.**
  - D) An Indian is hit.**
  - E) Grattan orders a volley fired!**

**F) Conquering Bear is hit...Falls badly wounded.**

**G) Arrows fly.**

**H) Both cannons fire...Do no damage.**

**I) Grattan falls dead...Riddled with 24 arrows.**

**J) Soldiers scatter into disorganized groups.**

**K) Soldiers are wiped out!**

**L) Auguste & 1 Soldier try to get away on horses:**

**I. Caught.**

**II. Killed.**

**M) All bodies are mutilated!**

## **(Rest of 1854)**

**1. August 20, 1854 – Indians attack The Gratiot House:**

**A) Seize the annuity goods.**

**2. Indians leave the valley.**

**3. Conquering Bear dies a few days later.**

**4. November 1854 - Brule War Party:**

**A) Ambushes the Salt Lake Stagecoach:**

**I. Kill 3 men & wound 1.**

**II. Steal \$10 thousand in Gold.**

## **(1855 to War's End)**

**1. August 24, 1855 – Brig. General William Harney:**

**A) Takes the field vs. Indians.**

**B) 950 Dragoons & Infantry...Plus Artillery.**

**2. Half the Sioux come in peacefully.**

**3. September 3, 1855 – The Battle of Ash Hollow:**

**A) Nebraska.**

**B) Harney finds the camp of 250 Indians under Little Thunder.**

**C) Little Thunder & the Chiefs come out to talk.**

**D) Flag of Truce.**

**E) Harney gives him a choice:**

**I. Turn over those responsible for the Stagecoach attack...OR...Fight!**

**F) Chiefs return.**

**G) Troops attack!**

**H) Indians are scattered.**

**I) Are chased for 6 miles:**

**I. Killed with sabers!**

**J) Indians:**

**I. 85 killed.**

**II. 5 wounded.**

**III. 70 women & children are captured.**

**K) Soldiers:**

**I. 4 killed.**

**II. 1 missing.**

**III. 7 wounded.**

**4. October 25, 1855 – Ft. Laramie – 3 Warriors turn themselves in for the Stagecoach killings:**

**A) Spotted Tail – Red Leaf – Long Chin.**

**B) 1 year in Leavenworth...Released.**

**5. March 1856...Treaty:**

**A) Later...Broken...By White Man!**

## **1855**

- 1. Charles Goodyear – Invents 1<sup>st</sup> Rubber Dental Plates.**
  
- 2. Mrs. Carl Schurz:**
  - A) Watertown, Wisconsin.**
  - B) 1<sup>st</sup> – Kindergarten – America.**
  
- 3. Marines – Landed – Fiji:**
  - A) Protect American lives and property.**
  
- 4. Tammany Hall – New York City – Corruption:**
  - A) Mayor, Fernando Wood:**
    - I. Has an organization dealing in:**
      - (1) Political Graft.**
      - (2) Bribery.**
      - (3) Intimidation.**
      - (4) Theft.**
      - (5) Murder.**
    - II. Takes money from City Treasury.**
    - III. People want him out.**
  - B) Election of 1856 – Wood’s thugs “patrol” the voting places:**
    - I. Wood “wins!”**
  - C) 1857:**

- I. 1,000 Banks & Businesses go bankrupt.**
- D) One of those crusading against Wood:**
  - I. William Marcy "Boss" Tweed.**
- E) Governor orders Wood to disband his Private Police Force:**
  - I. He refuses!**
  - II. Warrant for his arrest is issued!**
  - III. Police go to arrest him:**
    - (1) Battle!**
    - (2) Wood's Goons win!**
- F) Governor sends in the infantry:**
  - I. Wood is arrested.**
- G) Tweed comes to power:**
  - I. 100 times more corrupt than Wood!**
  - II. Is involved with the new, corrupt, Mayor, Oakley Hall!**
- H) "The Ring":**
  - I. Tweed - Hall - Police Chiefs - Judges - Etc.**
  - II. Steal money from the Treasury.**
- I) Downfall starts in 1871:**
  - I. Have stolen \$200 million!!!!!!**
  - II. Tweed's bookkeeper gives evidence to "The New York Times."**
- J) Tweed to jail:**
  - I. There...7 years...Dies.**

**1855**

**Juan Flores – Outlaw/Murderer**

- 1. He and friend, Pancho Daniel organize a gang.**
- 2. San Juan Capistrano, California:**
  - A) Gang takes over the town.**
  - B) Hold it for 2 days.**
  - C) Lock the children in the Schoolhouse for the 2 days.**
  - D) Rape 2 young girls.**
  - E) Rob everyone.**
  - F) Loot the stores.**
  - G) Murder 1 store Owner.**
- 3. Chased by Sheriff John Barton and 6 Men:**
  - A) 12 miles from Sepulveda's Ranch.**
  - B) Ambushed by Flores.**
  - C) Barton and 4 others are killed.**
  - D) Only 2 get away.**
- 4. Massive manhunt by:**
  - A) Landowners.**
  - B) Vaqueros.**

- C) The Monte Boys.**
- D) Indian Scouts.**
- E) Ira Thompson & his Vigilantes.**
- F) Andres Pico & his men.**
- G) Manuelito & 50 Warriors.**

**5. Pico and The Monte Boys set a trap:**

- A) Flores and 2 Men ride into it!**
- B) Gunfight.**
- C) Chase.**
- D) Trapped.**
- E) Surrender.**
- F) Midnight – Escape – Captured next day.**

**6. tried in Los Angeles – Guilty – Death.**

**7. February 21, 1857 – 22 year old, Flores:**

- A) Hanged...Strangles to death!**

## **1855 (February)**

### **1. February 10, 1855 – Congress:**

#### **A) Citizenship to:**

**I. Children born abroad to U.S. Citizens.**

**II. Alien Women who marry U.S. Citizens.**

**1855**

**The Cunningham's Revenge**

- 1. Arizona – Ranch of Dave Cunningham:**
  - A) Raid – 13 Mexican Bandits – Led by Juan Navarro.**
  - B) 15 year old, Daughter, Mary – Kidnapped.**
  
- 2. Cunningham, and 2 sons, John & Adrian:**
  - A) Go in pursuit.**
  - B) Find Mary's body:**
    - I. Raped & Murdered.**
  
- 3. Father takes body back for burial.**
  
- 4. 2 sons continue on trail.**
  
- 5. To Agua Prieta, Mexico:**
  - A) Bandits are in a Cantina.**
  - B) 2 Sons find them.**
  - C) Wait outside in dark.**
  - D) One comes out to piss...2 stab him to death.**
  - E) Another...Same...Same!**
  - F) Two more come out with a woman:**

- I. John...Slits one's throat!**
  - II. Other...Slashes Adrian's arm.**
  - III. Woman screams.**
  - IV. John kills the Bandit.**
- G) 2 Brothers flee – Have killed 4!**

**6. 9 Bandits head into Chihuahua:**

- A) 2 Brothers follow.**
- B) Bandits camp.**
- C) Brothers creep up.**
- D) Open fire...Kill 5 more.**
- E) 4 get away.**

**7. The 4 Bandits set a trap for the two Brothers:**

- A) Big gunfight.**
- B) Adrian is wounded in the leg.**
- C) 2 more of the Bandits are killed.**

**8. Brothers pursue the last 2 Bandits:**

- A) To a town in Chihuahua.**
- B) Doctor amputates Adrian's leg.**
- C) John to Cantina:**
  - I. Finds last 2 Bandits.**
  - II. Kills both.**

**9. Two Brothers are arrested – Jailed in Chihuahua.**

**10. U.S. Cavalry unit returning to the U.S. from a mission to Mexico City comes thru:**

- A) Under Major Ben Hunt.**
- B) Find out about the 2 Brothers.**
- C) Threat of force...2 Brothers released.**
- D) Back to United States.**
- E) Mexican Government files a protest.**
- F) President Pierce refuses to extradite!**

# **The Rogue River Indian war 1855-1856**

- 1. Northern California and Oregon.**
- 2. October 8, 1855 – Volunteers under Captain James Lupton – Attack the Indian camps of Chief's Old Jake and Sambo:**
  - A) Kill 23 women, children, and old men!**
  - B) Lupton is killed.**
- 3. October 9, 1855 – Indians retaliate by raiding all day:**
  - A) Kill, burn, and plunder!**
  - B) By nightfall – 27 whites are dead.**
- 4. Over 250 warriors go on the warpath.**
- 5. October 31<sup>st</sup> and November 1<sup>st</sup> of 1855 – The Battle of Hungry Hill:**
  - A) Captain Andrew Smith and 250 men vs. 110 warriors.**
  - B) Fight to a draw!**
  - C) Soldiers lose 9 killed and 25 wounded.**
- 6. May 27, 1856 – Battle of Big Meadows:**
  - A) Captain Smith and 80 men are attacked by the Indians.**
  - B) Fight all day and night.**
  - C) 28<sup>th</sup> – Help arrives – Indians retreat:**
    - I. Soldiers lose 9 killed and 17 wounded.**
- 7. By June 1856 – Last of the Indians have surrendered.**

# **The Yakima Indian War**

## **1855-1858**

### **1. Eastern Washington.**

#### **2. Causes:**

- A) Reservation lands are not suitable to the Yakima Indians.**
- B) Discovery of gold makes it impossible to keep miners off of Indian lands.**
- C) Settler's cattle grazing on Indian lands:
  - I. Indians start killing and eating the cattle.****

### **3. Chief Owhi, Chief Kamiakin, and Owhi's son, Qualchan have had enough:**

- A) Kamiakin tells his followers to kill all white men who trespass on Indian lands!**
- B) Killings start!**
- C) Qualchan kills 2 miners!**
- D) Mid-September 1855 – Agent, A.J. Bolan goes to investigate the killings:
  - I. Captured by 4 warriors:
    - (1) Cut his throat!******

### **4. October 6, 1855 – Battle of Toppenish Creek:**

- A) Major Granville Haller is attacked and besieged by 525 Indians under Kamiakin and Owhi:
  - I. 2 nights and a day.**
  - II. Fight a 3 day retreat back to Fort Dallas!****

### **5. December 1855 – Walla Walla Chief, Peo-Mox-Mox, and 4 other chiefs are seized as prisoners during peace talks:**

- A) December 7<sup>th</sup> – He is shot and killed “trying to**

**escape”:**

**I. His ears and scalp are cut off and displayed to the public!**

**6. July 17, 1856 – Colonel B.F. Shaw defeats a 300 man Indian force – Kills 40 of the warriors.**

**7. August 15, 1856 – Lt. Jesse Allen and 15 men attack a Yakima camp:**

**A) Allen is accidentally killed by one of his own men!**

**B) Indians surrender.**

**C) 5 of the leaders are hanged!**

**8. August 22, 1856 – Lt. George Crook – Captures 5 leaders:**

**A) Has all 5 shot!**

**9. May 17, 1858 – Major William Steptoe and 163 men are defeated by an Indian force that outnumbered them 8 to 1:**

**A) Fight at times is hand to hand!**

**B) Goes on for 8 hours!**

**C) Sunset – Indians withdraw!**

**D) May 22<sup>nd</sup> – Reach Fort Walla Walla:**

**I. Have suffered 15 killed and 10 wounded.**

**II. Indians have lost 9 killed and 45 wounded.**

**10. Campaign under Colonel George Wright is planned to punish the Palouse, Spokane, and Coeur d’Alene Indians:**

**A) Force will consist of 700 men.**

**11. September 1, 1858 – The Battle of Four Lakes:**

**A) Battle ends at 2:00 in the afternoon.**

**B) Indians retreat.**

- C) Soldiers suffer NO casualties!**
- D) Indians have lost 39 killed and numerous wounded.**

**12. Chiefs want peace!**

**13. Warrior responsible for the murder of the 2 miners is turned over:**

**A) Hanged!**

**14. September 17, 1858 – 17 Ccour d’Alene Chiefs sign a treaty.**

**15. September 23, 1858 – Spokanes sign a treaty!**

**16. Yakima Chief, Owhi surrenders.**

**17. Qualchan surrenders – Hanged 15 minutes later!**

**18. Owhi attempts to escape – Shot and killed.**

**19. 6 of the Palouse Chiefs are hanged!**

**20. 11 of those involved in the murder of the 2 miners are hanged!**

**21. 4 Walla Wallas’ are hanged for murder.**

**1856**

**1. Gail Borden – Invents process – Make  
Condensed Milk.**

## **1856 (January)**

**1. January 1, 1856 – U.S. adopts:**

**A) Adhesive Postage Stamps for all Mail.**

## **1856 (November)**

**1. November 4, 1856 – Presidential Election:**

**A) 15<sup>th</sup> President.**

**B) Democrat, James Buchanan.**

**1856 – 1864**

**(8 Years)**

**The Apache War of 1856**

**(1856)**

- 1. The Gila Apaches start raiding.**
  
- 2. March 1856 – 200 Dragoons & Infantry:**
  - A) Attack a Mogollon Apache Rancheria.**
  - B) Kill and wound several.**
  - C) Find another camp on the Mimbres River.**
  - D) Attack...Kill several women & children.**
  
- 3. November 1856 – Navajo Agent, Henry Dodge:**
  - A) Killed by Mogollon Apaches.**

**(1857)**

**1. May 25, 1857 – Rocky Mountain Valley –  
Mogollon Mountains:**

**A) Colonel William Loring:**

**I. Surprises a band of Mimbreno Apaches:**

**(1) Led by Chuchillo Negro.**

**B) Battle...Apaches flee:**

**I. Have lost 6 Warriors killed:**

**(1) One of the dead is Chuchillo Negro.**

**2. June 27, 1857 – Battle of the Gila River:**

**A) 600 Soldiers attack a Coyotero Apache camp.**

**B) Short – Sharp – Battle.**

**C) 40 Warriors are killed or wounded.**

**D) 45 Apache Women are captured.**

**E) 9 Soldiers are wounded.**

**(1858)**

- 1. Leader of the Chiricahua Apaches is Cochise:**
  - A) Born – 1823.**
  - B) Son of Nachi.**
  - C) 5 feet 9 ½ inches tall:**
    - I. 164 pounds.**
  - D) Becomes Chief because he is a good Warrior.**
  - E) Trusted by Soldiers & Civilians.**
  
- 2. The stronghold of the Chiricahuas is Apache Pass:**
  - A) Cochise does not object to the Butterfield Company building a Stage Station in the pass:**
    - I. Apaches sell the station wood.**
  
- 3. December 1858 – Cochise informs the Indian Agent that his people will not molest Travelers:**
  - A) Agent proposes that the Chiricahuas be moved Northward:**
    - I. Away from the travel route.**
  
- 4. John Butterfield – Request of Government:**
  - A) Establish a Military Post in Apache Pass:**
    - I. To protect his Stagecoaches.**

**(1859)**

**1. November & December – Column of Soldiers:**

**A) Under – Brevet Lt. Colonel Isaac Reeve.**

**B) Move thru Pinal Apache country.**

**C) Kill 8 – Wound 1 – Capture 43.**

**(1860)**

**1. The Pinal Apaches ask for peace.**

**2. Canoa – Headquarters for some Maine**

**Lumbermen:**

**A) 30 Mexicans arrive.**

**B) Tell of Apaches raiding their Ranches:**

**I. Stealing horses and mules.**

**C) Ask the Lumbermen to help them ambush the Apaches:**

**I. In return...Will get 150 horses and mules.**

**II. Accept.**

**D) Santa Cruz River – South of Tubac, Arizona:**

**I. Ambush the Apaches.**

**3. Apaches retaliate – Attack the Lumber Camp:**

**A) Destroy everything.**

**B) Kill every single Lumberman!**

**4. Sonoita Valley – Rancher, John Ward:**

**A) Worthless.**

**B) Lives with his Common-Law-Wife, Jesusa Martinez – And her 9 year old, son, Felix:**

**I. Father...Apache Warrior while she was a captive.**

**C) Ward gets drunk and beats the boy on a regular basis!**

**D) October 1860 – Ward is away:**

**I. Pinal Apaches raid the ranch.**

**II. Take the boy.**

**III. When he is grown, he is known as “Mickey Free.”**

**5. Ward informs the Military.**

**(1861)**

**1. Friday - February 1, 1861 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. George Bascom & 60 Men are sent to find the Ward Boy:**

**A) His orders are:**

**I. Confront Cochise.**

**II. Get the Boy and the stolen stock back.**

**III. Use force if necessary.**

**B) BUT, there's one major problem:**

**I. Cochise and his people are NOT GUILTY!!**

**2. Monday – February 4, 1861 – Apache Pass:**

**A) Bascom camps  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from the Butterfield Stage Station.**

**B) Cochise – His Brother – 2 Nephews – 1 Woman – and 1 Child:**

**I. Meet with Bascom in his tent.**

**C) Quietly...Soldiers surround the tent:**

**I. Bascom accuses Cochise of stealing the boy and the livestock!**

**II. Tells him they will be held as hostages until all is returned.**

**III. Cochise – Knife – Slits tent – Thru – Runs:**

**(1) Fired at 50 times...Not hit!**

**(2) Escapes!**

**IV. One Nephew is clubbed down:**

**(1) Wounded with a bayonet.**

**V. Bascom has 5 prisoners.**

**D) Cochise gathers some Warriors:**

**I. Hit the Stage Station.**

**II. Wound an employee.**

**III. Take James Wallace captive.**

**E) Evening – 5 Wagons enter Apache Pass:**

**I. 8 Mexican & 2 Anglo Teamsters.**

**II. Camp 2 miles west of the Stage Station.**

**III. Cochise attacks.**

**IV. Captures all.**

**V. Keeps the 2 Anglos as captives:**

**(1) Now has 3.**

**VI. 8 Mexicans – Upside down – Wagon  
Wheels – Roasted to death alive!!**

**VII. Cochise leaves stake – Written message  
from Wallace:**

**(1) To Bascom...About hostages.**

**3. Tuesday – February 5, 1861 – Cochise & Bascom  
meet – Talk:**

**A) Cochise offers hostage swap.**

**B) Bascom refuses!!**

**I. Insists the boy and the livestock be  
returned!**

- C) Cochise keeps denying he has them!**
- D) Meeting ends.**

**4. Thursday – February 7, 1861:**

**A) Morning – Eastbound Stagecoach from Tucson enters Apache Pass:**

- I. 2 miles from the Stage Station.**
- II. Attacked by Apaches.**
- III. 2 mile running fight.**
- IV. Make it to the Station.**

**B) Bascom sends for Medical Assistance, Supplies, and Reinforcements.**

**C) Afternoon – Stock Herd Escort is ambushed:**

- I. Apaches kill 1 Stage Employee, 1 Soldier.**
- II. Steal 54 Mules.**

**5. Assistant Surgeon, Bernard Irwin & Escort from Ft. Buchanan:**

**A) Head for Apache Pass.**

**B) Surprise a band of Coyotero Apaches with stolen stock:**

- I. Capture the stock.**
- II. Take 3 prisoners.**
- III. Proceed in to the pass.**

**C) Find:**

**I. Wagons.**

**II. Bodies of the 8 Mexican Teamsters.**

**6. Thursday – February 14, 1861:**

**A) Irwin's force reaches Bascom.**

**B) More Troops from Ft. Breckenridge reach Bascom.**

**C) Cochise watches all of this:**

**I. Orders all the hostages lanced to death & mutilated!**

**7. Friday – February 15, 1861:**

**A) Soldiers find Cochise's abandoned village:**

**I. Find the 3 dead, mutilated, bodies of the Hostages:**

**(1) Bury them.**

**8. Saturday – February 16, 1861:**

**A) Graves of the 3 dead hostages.**

**B) The 6 male Apaches are tied hand & foot:**

**I. Hanged from a tree.**

**II. 3 of them are close relatives of Cochise.**

**C) Troops split up:**

**I. Head for respective Forts.**

**D) Cochise vows:**

- I. To rid the entire country of Whites.**
- II. Declares full war.**
- III. Within 60 days...His Warriors kill 150 Whites.**

**9. March 1861 – The Stein’s Peak Massacre:**

- A) Stagecoach headed from Mesilla to Tucson.**
- B) Stein’s Peak Station.**
- C) Ambushed by Apaches.**
- D) 3 Men killed – 2 surrender to the Apaches:
  - I. Tortured to death!****

**10. Spring 1861 – The Free Thompson Fight:**

- A) Doubtful Pass.**
- B) 6 veteran Frontiersmen vs. over 200 Apaches under Cochise & Mangas Colorado.**
- C) 6 men build a stone breastworks.**
- D) Have 2,000 rounds of ammunition.**
- E) 3 day fight.**
- F) Have NO water!**
- G) All finally killed.**
- H) Have killed 45 Warriors.**

**11. Spring 1861 – Civil War erupts:**

- A) Army leaves the territory.**

**12. August 12, 1861 – The Mays Massacre:**

**A) Apaches under Chief Nicholas:**

**I. Steal horses and cattle.**

**B) Chased by Lt. Reuben Mays & 13 men out of Ft. Davis, Texas.**

**C) Canyon – Ambushed by 90 Warriors:**

**I. All 14 Soldiers...Killed!**

**13. Party of 14 Miners – Headed for Apache Pass:**

**A) Attacked by Warriors under Mangas Colorado.**

**B) ALL 14 are killed!**

**(1862)**

**1. July 15, 1862 – The Battle of Apache Pass:**

**A) Entering Apache Pass:**

**I. Captain Thomas Roberts – 126 Men – 22 Wagons – 2 Howitzers – and a Company of the California Volunteers:**

**(1) Headed for New Mexico.**

**(2) Why?...To help the Union forces there fight the Confederate forces!**

**B) Ambushed by 550 Apache Warriors under:**

**I. Cochise.**

**II. Mangas Colorado.**

**C) 10 hours of fighting.**

**D) Only the Howitzers prevent a massacre.**

**E) Night – Roberts sends for help.**

**F) Next day – Have to fight their way out of the pass!**

**2. One of the Apache wounded is Mangas Colorado:**

**A) Bullet in the chest.**

**B) Taken into Mexico – Town.**

**C) Doctor is told: “If Mangas lives, the town lives. If Mangas dies, the entire town dies!”**

**D) Bullet is successfully removed – Lives!**

**3. General James Carleton:**

**A) Given job of defeating the Apaches and Navajos in the Southwest!**

**4. July 1862 – Apache Pass – Ft. Bowie is built:**

**A) Named after Colonel George Washington Bowie.**

**B) 4 foot high stone walls.**

**C) 412 feet long.**

**D) Walls surround Tents inside.**

**E) Has a Stone Guardhouse.**

**F) Will last for 6 years.**

**G) Ft. is isolated.**

**H) Is a “poor” duty to be assigned too.**

**I) Crude quarters.**

**J) Bad food.**

**K) Sickness.**

**L) LOT of Indians.**

**M) 1868 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Ft. Bowie will be built.**

**N) Abandoned on October 17, 1894.**

**(1863)**

**1. January 1863 – Mimbres River – Near Pinos Altos – Southwestern New Mexico:**

**A) Captain Joseph Walker sends word to Mangas Colorado, now over 70 years old:**

**I. Wants to talk.**

**B) Mangas rides in alone under a flag of truce.**

**C) Surrounded.**

**D) Taken prisoner by the Soldiers.**

**E) Brig. General Joseph West – At Ft. McLean:**

**I. Hears of the “capture.”**

**II. Hurries to Walker’s camp.**

**F) Interrogates Mangas:**

**I. West has no intention of letting him go!**

**G) West places him under the “care” of 2 “Special Guards”:**

**I. Pvt. James Collyer & Pvt. George Mead:**

**(1) Both have loaded rifles and bayonets!**

**H) West tells them: “I want him dead!”**

**I) Night – Heat bayonets – To the soles of his feet!**

**J) Stabbed in the thigh with a bayonet:**

**I. Leaps to his feet!**

**II. Shot down!**

**III. Empty pistols into him!**

**K) "Shot trying to escape!"**

**L) Surgeon cuts his head off:**

**I. Brain removed.**

**II. Head boiled down to the skull.**

**III. Skull sent to the Smithsonian.**

**2. Mangas Colorado is replaced by the greatest Apache military leader of all time...Victorio!**

**3. January 19, 1863 – Near Pinos Altos:**

**A) Patrol under Captain William McCleave:**

**I. Kill 11 Mimbreno Apaches.**

**4. January 20, 1863 – Patrol under Captain Edward Shirland:**

**A) Kill 9 Apache Warriors and wound several.**

**5. February 1863 – Carleton is ordered to place all surrendering Mescalero Apaches at Bosque Redondo:**

**A) On the Pecos River in Eastern New Mexico.**

**B) By Mid-March 1863...400 Apaches located there.**

**6. March 27, 1863 – Battle of Canon del Perro:**

- A) Dog Canyon.**
- B) Major William McCleave & 79 men.**
- C) Attack an Apache Rancheria.**
- D) Kill 27 Apaches.**
- E) 3 Soldiers wounded.**

**7. May 1863 – Captain Thomas Tidball:**

- A) Wipes out an Apache Rancheria:**
  - I. Kills 50 & captures 10.**

**8. June 1863 – Rio Grande Valley – New Mexico –  
Near Ft, Meade:**

- A) Mimbreno Apaches catch Captain Albert Pfeiffer and his family:**
  - I. Bathing in Mineral Springs.**
  - II. Wife and a Servant are killed.**
  - III. He is chased totally naked back to the Fort.**

**9. June 1863 – Wagon Mail Train – Headed for Ft. McRae:**

- A) Ambushed by Apaches:**
  - I. Carry off the head and heart of the Lt. in charge.**

**10. Victoria raids around Socorro, Mesilla, and the  
90 mile stretch of the Santa Fe-El Paso Road.**

**(1864)**

- 1. June 24, 1864 – The Bloody Tanks Massacre:**
  - A) Fish Creek Canyon – Arizona.**
  - B) Civilian, King Woolsey:**
    - I. Owns a Ranch east of Prescott, Arizona.**
    - II. Hates Indians.**
  - C) With 30 White Men, 14 Pima & Maricopa Indian Allies:**
    - I. Sends word to the Pinal Apaches...Wants to talk.**
  - D) Sets up an Ambush.**
  - E) 35 Apaches under Chief Par-A-Mucka arrive for a council.**
  - F) Seated...Open fire!!!**
    - I. Chief, 4 other Chiefs, and 14 Warriors are killed.**
  - G) Little later...Woolsey gives an Apache Rancheria a present:**
    - I. Pinole...Corn Meal & Syrup:  
(1) PLUS...Strychnine!**
    - II. Kills all of them!**
- 2. March 1864 – Woolsey and his men kill 60 more Apaches.**

**3. April 1864 – Cavalry Patrol – Kills 21 Apaches.**

**4. Fighting tapers off...Ends.**

**1856 – 1861**

**(5 Years)**

**The Cheyenne War of 1856**

**(Background thru 1856)**

**1. 1851 – The Treaty of Ft. Laramie is signed:**

**A) Legally defines the country between the  
Platte and Arkansas Rivers:**

**I. Cheyenne & Arapahoe country.**

**II. “For as long as the grass shall grow and  
rivers flow.”**

**2. April 18, 1856 – Ft. Laramie, Wyoming:**

**A) Small band of Cheyenne arrive to trade:**

**I. Dispute over ownership of a horse.**

**II. A Captain tries to arrest 3 Braves.**

**III. Firing erupts:**

**(1) 1 Brave is killed & 1 captured.**

**B) Rest of the Indians scatter toward the Black  
Hills:**

**I. Kill a Trapper.**

**3. June 1856 – Kill an Emigrant Traveler.**

**4. Summer 1856 – Ft. Kearny, Nebraska:**

**A) Group of Cheyenne ride in.**

**B) Captain Henry Wharton tries to arrest 3**

**Braves suspected of a crime:**

**I. Hail of gunfire.**

**II. All escape.**

**5. August 1856 – Stagecoach is headed for Ft. Kearny, Nebraska:**

**A) Flagged down by Cheyennes.**

**B) Wound the driver with an arrow thru the arm.**

**6. Battle of the Platte River:**

**A) Platte River above Ft. Kearny, Nebraska.**

**B) Cheyenne camp of 80 people.**

**C) Found by Captain George Stewart with 1 ½**

**Companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry:**

**I. Saber charge.**

**II. Indians scatter:**

**(1) Lose 10 killed & 10 wounded.**

**7. Within 1 month:**

**A) Cheyenne have killed 12 Travelers.**

**(1857)**

**1. All of Western Kansas and Colorado are in a state of war.**

**2. July 29, 1857 – The Battle of the Solomon River:**

**A) Colonel Edwin Vose “Bull” Sumner:**

**I. 300 Troopers of the 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry.**

**B) 300 mounted Cheyenne.**

**C) Saber charge:**

**I. Indians flee.**

**II. Chase for 7 miles.**

**III. Some of the Warriors are caught in the river:**

**(1) Killed with sabers.**

**D) Indians lose 9 killed.**

**E) Soldiers lose 2 killed & 8 wounded.**

**(1858)**

**1. Gold Rush – Pike's Peak area of Colorado and the South Platte River:**

**A) Stampede of over 100,000 people into Indian Country!**

**I. Build towns.**

**II. Plow the land.**

**III. Cut down the forests.**

**IV. Kill the game.**

**V. Pollute the creeks, rivers, and lakes.**

**(1860)**

**1. April 14, 1860 – Near Denver, Colorado:**

**A) Group of White Men:**

**I. Led by “Big Phil, The Cannibal.”**

**B) Enter an Arapahoe camp:**

**I. Men are gone.**

**II. Women are raped.**

**III. Steal 3 Indian Mules.**

**C) Chief Left Hand is outraged:**

**I. Swears revenge.**

**II. Talked out of it by Jim Beckwourth.**

**2. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A.B. Greenwood issues a statement in regards to the Indians:**

**A) “There is no alternative to providing for them in this manner but to exterminate them, which the dictates justice and humanity alike forbid.”**

**3. Congress appropriates \$35 thousand to hold a Peace Council on the upper Arkansas River.**

**(1861)**

**1. February 18, 1861 – Treaty of Ft. Wise is signed:**

**A) Indians give up all lands except a gameless area of Southeastern Colorado Territory:**

**I. To be used as a reservation.**

**B) Government promises:**

**I. Pay the Cheyenne & Arapahoe \$15 thousand each for 15 years.**

**II. Protect the reservation Indians.**

**III. Provide the Indians with:**

**(1) Sawmill.**

**(2) Mechanics Shop.**

**(3) Houses.**

**(4) An Interpreter (For 5 Years).**

**(5) Millers.**

**(6) Farmers.**

**(7) Mechanics.**

**(8) 40 acres for each Indian, with timber and water where available.**

**C) Signed by:**

**I. Cheyenne Chiefs:**

**(1) Left Hand.**

**(2) Tall Bear.**

**(3) Little Wolf.**

**(4) Lean Bear.**

**(5) White Antelope.**

**(6) Black Kettle.**

**II. Arapahoe Chiefs:**

**(1) Little Raven.**

**(2) Storm.**

**(3) Shave Head.**

**(4) Big Mouth.**

**2. Cheyenne Nation is split:**

**A) Southern Cheyenne:**

**I. Under Chief Black Kettle:**

**(1) Hunt near the Arkansas River.**

**B) Northern Cheyenne:**

**I. Under Bull Bear:**

**(1) Hate the Whites.**

**(2) Raid near the Platte River.**

**1857**

**1. Joseph Gayetty – Invents Toilet Paper!**

**1857 – 1865**

**(8 Years)**

**William Clarke Quantrill – Outlaw & Killer**

**1. Born – 7/20/1837 – Canal Dover, Ohio:**

**A) Age 20 – Leaves Home.**

**B) Goes to Utah.**

**C) Will steal horses for a living.**

**D) 5 feet 9 inches tall:**

**I. Brown Eyes.**

**II. Black Hair.**

**III. Slender.**

**IV. Handsome.**

**V. Considered “Odd”:**

**(1) In reality...He is CRAZY!!!**

**2. 1859 – Kansas – Steals Horses – Steals Slaves  
and re-sells them:**

**A) To hide his activities:**

**I. Teaches School.**

**II. Teaches Bible School.**

**B) In Stanton, Kansas...Is Superintendent of  
Schools...For 8 months.**

**3. 1861 – With some Renegade Indians:**

**A) At Wilson's Creek:**

**I. Kills Union Soldiers.**

**4. December 1861 – Commissioned a Colonel in the Confederate Army:**

**A) By Confederate President, Jefferson Davis.**

**5. Organizes a Guerrilla Band – Becomes known as "The Black Flag Brigade":**

**A) Nothing but...Murderers, Rapists, Thieves, and Terrorists!**

**B) Commit:**

**I. Murder.**

**II. Rape.**

**III. Robbery.**

**IV. Looting & Pillaging.**

**V. Arson.**

**C) Against civilian areas and towns:**

**I. Missouri – Kentucky – Kansas – Texas.**

**II. In the NAME of the CONFEDERACY!**

**D) Followers:**

**I. As many as 700.**

**II. Average...450.**

**E) Some of the members:**

- I. Jesse James.**
- II. Frank James.**
- III. Cole Younger.**
- IV. Jim Younger.**
- V. John McCorkle.**
- VI. Arch Clement.**
- VII. George Todd.**
- VIII. Fletcher Taylor.**
- IX. William Haller.**
- X. William Gregg.**
- XI. "Bloody" Bill Anderson:**
  - (1) Cold-Blooded Killer!**
  - (2) Sadistic & Cruel!**
  - (3) Carries 8 Pistols, many Rifles, a Hatchet, and a Saber.**
  - (4) Cuts off Ears – Bridle of Horse.**

**6. February 3, 1862 – Jackson County, Missouri:**

- A) Fight with Union Soldiers.**
- B) Quantrill is wounded...Will recover.**

**7. September 6, 1862 – Olatha, Kansas:**

- A) Loot Town.**
- B) Quantrill orders the execution of 12 unarmed men!**

**8. Kansas – Raids:**

- A) Humboldt.**
- B) Aubrey.**
- C) Shawneetown.**
- D) Spring Hill.**

**9. August 21, 1863 – Lawrence, Kansas:**

- A) Quantrill & 450 Men.**
- B) Lasts for 2 hours.**
- C) EVERY crime one can imagine!**
- D) Murder a total of 250:
  - I. 150 Men:
    - (1) Many are tied up and murdered in front of their families.****
  - II. 70 Women & Children.****
- E) Anderson, personally, murders 12!!**
- F) 185 Buildings & 5 Stores are burnt to the ground.**
- G) Over \$2 million in damage.**

**10. October 1863 – Baxter Springs, Texas:**

- A) Wagon Train:
  - I. Rob – Murder – Loot.****

**11. September 27, 1864 – Centralia, Kansas:**

**A) Train stopped.**

**B) 25 unarmed Union Soldiers are removed.**

**C) Stripped...Forced to kneel:**

**I. Arch Clement – Jesse James – and Others.**

**II. Execute them!**

**III. Only Sgt. Thomas Goodwin survives.**

**D) Anderson, personally, murders 12 Civilians.**

**E) 75 Union Cavalry approach:**

**I. Surrounded.**

**II. Wiped out!**

**12. October 1864 – Anderson – Killed by Union Soldiers.**

**13. May 1865 – Quantrill & 20 Men – Hiding on a Farm in Kentucky:**

**A) Captain Edward Terrill & 30 Union Soldiers surprise them:**

**I. Quantrill tries to escape.**

**II. Shot thru the spine and paralyzed.**

**III. Shot again.**

**IV. June 6, 1865 – Military Hospital – 4:00 – Afternoon – Age 27 – Dies!**

## **1857 (March)**

- 1. March 4, 1857 – Inauguration – 65 year old, Democrat, James Buchanan – 15<sup>th</sup> President:**
  - A) Born – 4/23/1791 – Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.**
  - B) 1809 – Dickinson College.**
  - C) 1812 – Lawyer.**
  - D) War of 1812.**
  - E) 1821 – U.S. House of Rep.'s – Pennsylvania.**
  - F) 1832 – U.S. Ambassador – Russia.**
  - G) 1834 – U.S. Senate – Pennsylvania.**
  - H) 1845 – Polk's Sec. of State.**
  - I) 6 feet tall.**
  - J) Bad eyes.**
  - K) Likes to drink.**
  - L) 1<sup>st</sup> Bachelor President.**
  - M) Only President to remain a Bachelor.**
  - N) Gay????**
  - O) Rated...Bad!**
  - P) June 1, 1868 – Age 77 – Dies.**

# **April 1857**

## **The Crabb Expedition**

### **1. Henry Alexander Crabb:**

**A) Born in Tennessee.**

**B) In his 30's.**

**C) Lawyer.**

**D) Chin Beard.**

**E) 1849 – Comes to San Francisco.**

**F) Marries into the Aiensa Family of Sonora & California.**

### **2. Two Families are fighting for control of Sonora:**

**A) Ignacio Pesquiera vs. Manuel Gandara.**

### **3. Crabb is looking for riches and conquest:**

**A) Comes up with a plan:**

**I. Will pretend to enter Sonora with an armed group to help Pesquiera.**

**II. Real goal...Power, Fame, and Riches.**

**B) He & 90 Men will go overland to Altar:**

**I. At Altar...Will join up with General John Cosby and 1,000 men:**

**(1) Will never happen...Cosby will NEVER**

**raise the 1,000 men!!!**

**4. January 1857 – Crabb & his group sail from San Francisco:**

**A) Land near Los Angeles.**

**B) Head for Yuma, Arizona by way of Warner's Ranch.**

**5. March 1, 1857 – Reach the Colorado River.**

**6. Reach Cabeza Prieta Mountain:**

**A) Crabb & 69 Men push on ahead.**

**B) 20 men under Captain Freeman McKinney will follow later.**

**7. Crabb's group reaches Sonoita.**

**8. Meanwhile....:**

**A) Pesquiera has defeated Gandara:**

**I. Has no need of Crabb & his men.**

**II. He wants them OUT of Sonora.**

**III. If he doesn't get them out, he will be in trouble with the Federal Mexican Government.**

**B) He will incite the populace:**

## **I. Against the Crabb Expedition.**

**9. Crabb & 40 Men head for Caborca.**

**10. Few days later...16 of the 20 Men in the follow-up group reach Sonoita:**

**A) Follow Crabb.**

**11. April 1, 1857 – Crabb reaches Caborca:**

**A) Edge of town...Ambushed by a force of 250.**

**B) Returns fire...Kill several Mexicans...One is the leader...Lorenzo Rodriguez.**

**C) Fighting is house-to-house.**

**D) Mexicans take up positions in the Church.**

**E) Crabb's men are in the houses across the street from the Church.**

**F) Firefight.**

**G) Many Mexican dead and wounded.**

**12. Days of fighting:**

**A) Patrol of Mexican Troops from Altar arrive:**

**I. Have 2 cannons.**

**B) Crabb & 15 Volunteers rush the Church:**

**I. Take control of the Convent Rooms.**

**II. Try to blow down a barricaded door...Fails.**

**III. Many of Crabb's men are killed.**

**IV. Remaining men are fighting hand-to-hand.**

**C) Crabb is wounded.**

**D) Survivors fight back across the street.**

**E) Indians – Fire Arrows into houses sheltering the Americans.**

**F) Mexican Commander, Hilario Gabilondo, tells Crabb to surrender:**

**I. Says they will be cared for.**

**II. Says they will be conducted back to the border.**

**13. Late Night – April 6, 1857 – Crabb & his men Surrender.**

**14. Morning – April 7, 1857:**

**A) In groups...Men are taken to the cemetery:**

**I. Shot in the back.**

**B) Crabb by himself:**

**I. Shot.**

**II. Head cut off and shown to public.**

**C) All bodies...Buried...Mass grave.**

**D) Only survivor...16 year old, Charles Evans.**

**15. Rescue party of 18 men:**

**A) Captured outside Caborca.**

**B) Shot!!**

**16. April 17, 1857 – At Sonoita – 4 Americans:**

**A) On the AMERICAN side of the border.**

**B) Captured by Mexican Troops...Shot!**

### *The Attack at Caborca*

We were traveling up a lane, between two wheat fields, in full security, as we supposed, and congratulating ourselves upon the success which had hitherto crowned the enterprise, when we were suddenly and unexpectedly fired upon by about one hundred and fifty Mexicans, hidden behind the adobe fences on both sides of the road. Though their firing made a terrible racket, and the air was filled with smoke, strange to say, none of us were wounded. Up to this time, not suspecting any hostilities, and confident in our own peaceable intentions, no military organization had been recommended or thought of. The object, thus far, of Mr. Crabb and his advisers appears to have been to give the natives no cause for supposing us to be belligerents, and consequently no more military display was made than what travellers in a strange land would naturally adopt as precautionary measures.

The assault at first threw the party into confusion; but Mr. Crabb gave orders to return the fire, and our men shot from ten to fifteen of the enemy. Our first fire killed one of their principal officers. At the time of the attack we were not more than a quarter of a mile from the town — a small collection of adobes, with a fine church. The enemy broke after our return of their fire, and ran for the church, and we continued our journey along the lane into the town.

### *The Fight and Siege of Caborca*

We took shelter in a large house on the Plaza, directly opposite the church. The inhabitants seemed much frightened at our approach, and

men, women and children had crowded into the convent, which formed part of the church. The Mexicans commenced and kept up a brisk and continuous fire with all kinds of small arms at us and our house; but they took care to keep out of sight so that we could not do much by returning their fire.

### *Assault by Crabb on the Convent*

We were soon convinced that we were considered as enemies and must regulate our conduct accordingly. Mr. Crabb called for volunteers to make an assault upon the church. Only fifteen out of the sixty-nine men came forward. These were headed by Mr. Crabb in person. (The only names I can remember at this moment, as forming part of this storming party, were David S. McDowell, and James Wood, of Sonora, Tuolumne county. The latter was shot dead, and the former received nine wounds in his right arm.) They took a keg of powder with them for the purpose of blowing open the door of the church. They crossed the Plaza in the midst of a murderous fire and Mr. Crabb gave the word to charge. They compelled the Mexicans to retreat out of the convent into the body of the church. Mr. Crabb then took possession of the convent with his men and placed a keg of powder under the door which connects with the church. By this time, Wm. Chaney, from Nevada, Clark Small, from Mariposa, and another person, whose name I had forgotten, had been killed. The slow match being damp, the powder did not explode. Crabb sat down and wrote a note on a leaf of his pocket-book, to his party on the opposite side of the Plaza, for a slow match. This he dispatched by a little Mexican child who had got separated from the other inhabitants. He had hardly finished the note when the Mexicans charged — in number about one hundred and twenty. They entered the convent, and for several minutes a severe hand-to-hand fight continued. Mr. Crabb, having exhausted his shots, sat down deliberately by the door and commenced reloading his pistol. While in this act he was shot in the right arm above the elbow. He took his revolver in his left hand and fired all but one shot. Up to this time the efforts of the whole population were directed against those in the convent.

### *The Siege*

There were still forty-four Americans remaining in the adobe house opposite. We received no orders from any of our leaders to cross the plaza to the assistance of those in the convent, and many were not disposed to do so under any circumstances. After Mr. Crabb was wounded he retreated with his men to the adobe house, where the remainder of the party were. Here the wounded were attended to. We stood guard regularly while the Mexicans were shooting at us. I believe these were the longest days and

nights I ever experienced. I am not capable, of course, of forming a reliable opinion on military matters, but I am convinced that if the whole party had taken the advice of a few bold spirits who wished to go out and meet the enemy, we could have retreated and escaped. But there was a strong conviction with many that, if we surrendered, we should be honorably treated. By rushing out we could have formed a formidable body, and kept at bay any reasonable force they could have sent against us and perhaps the whole might have succeeded in retreating safely out of the country, as the party of twenty-five did. There were long and animated discussions on this subject, but those for surrendering carried the day.

Two of our men were mortally wounded, who died soon after. These were William Allen, of Coyote Flat, Tuolumne county; and William Seaton, from Benicia, I believe. They both died before night. They were terribly wounded. In the convent, there were also killed James Woods and William Randolph, of Tuolumne county; also, another man of slim stature, from Los Angeles county. We remained in the adobe house all night the natives firing upon us incessantly. The next morning John George was shot through the body, and died in half an hour. He was from the northern mines, but from what part I do not recollect. The natives continued firing upon us during the second day (the 2d of April). A larger number of people had collected in the town. We did not return their firing, except on the first day, as they were hidden behind the adobe walls. Often they raised caps and hats on their guns in order to deceive us. In nearly every instance these were perforated with a rifle ball, as soon as they appeared in sight.

On the nights of the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of April, the natives continued their firing upon us, but did not see fit to attack us any nearer than by musket shots. We found in the house provisions, such as bread, beef, lard, &c., &c.

### *A Deserter and His Fate*

On the 5th, one of our men deserted to the enemy. I do not recollect his name. The circumstances were these: We had retained, as a sort of hostage, the little boy by whom Mr. Crabb had sent the note for a slow match. The deserter, under the pretext of taking the boy with him into the yard to obtain some water, sprang over the fence and ran down the street, shouting to the natives, "Viva Mejico!" The enemy pursued him, and carried him before the commander, who first extorted what news he could and then shot him.

### *Arrival of Artillery*

The enemy received on the 6th two pieces of artillery, with which they commenced firing at point blank range upon our little fortress. Since the

first day, we had fired but one shot, and that at a man in the belfry of the church, where he was hoisting the Mexican flag; he was killed. The cannon directed against us were loaded with chunks of lead instead of ball; but these did not have their desired effect in battering down the doors. The probability is that they had no cannon balls. They continued firing, however, all day during the 6th, until about sundown. About 9 o'clock the enemy began to set the house on fire. This was done by shooting lighted combustible materials affixed to arrows, into the straw thatch of the house. The roof took fire and commenced blazing. The house was soon filled with smoke, and Mr. Crabb gave orders to have two kegs of powder exploded, for the purpose of blowing off the roof. The effect was to jar the house, and to burn one man slightly, but the flames were partially extinguished. The enemy were now surrounding the house, shouting "Viva Mejico, y mueran los Yankees!" They seemed firmly bent upon destroying us.

### *The Surrender*

Mr. Crabb now called a consultation, and advised a surrender. Many, however, were opposed to this, predicting and foreseeing the death which awaited them, and urging that as the natives seemed determined to destroy us, they might as well sell their lives dearly. David S. McDowell had proposed to take command of the men, and take the Church; but Mr. Crabb opposed it. Col. Nathaniel Wood and Mr. McCoun agreed with Mr. Crabb in opinion, as did several others, whose names I cannot remember. There were a great many who wanted to sally out with McDowell, but they were overruled by the advice of Mr. Crabb, Col. Wood and others, who believed that if the whole party should surrender, the Mexicans would treat us as prisoners of war, and that it was better not to exasperate them by a useless resistance.

At half-past ten, Mr. ——. Hyne volunteered to be the bearer of a flag of truce to the natives. He accordingly attached a white handkerchief to a ramrod, and went out to the enemy. The Mexicans sent another flag to meet him halfway, and Mr. Hyne was taken into the convent; he was secured there and not allowed to return. The Mexicans made Hyne shout their conditions across the Plaza to us, which were that if we surrendered we should be taken to Altar, and tried the next day as prisoners of war; and that the wounded would be well attended to, as they (the Mexicans) had a good physician. Mr. Crabb not being satisfied, and not fully understanding these conditions, requested Cortelyou to ask a further explanation, which he did; and the terms being fully understood, the whole party surrendered. This was about eleven o'clock at night. It was very dark at the time, but the sky was clear.

We were required to go over one by one and leave the arms in the house as we departed. This was done. Mr. Crabb was the first who went over. He

reported who he was. He was placed aside without being tied. The rest of us were searched, and tied with our hands in front. The party submitted without murmurs, as it was generally supposed that we should be soon set at liberty. We were then marched into their barracks and confined, Mr. Crabb being with us.

### *The Party Condemned to Death*

Mr. Crabb was soon taken out and interrogated by means of an interpreter. After about half an hour, he returned to us at the barracks, but the guard would not allow him to communicate to us the result of his conference with the Mexican leaders. This was about midnight. In about an hour more, an official appeared with a written paper, which we soon learned was our "sentence". Mr. Cortelyou, who read Spanish, translated it aloud to us. It was that we were all to be shot at sunrise. The effect upon us may be imagined. There appeared no means of averting our doom. We were in their power and felt that their barbarous resolution would certainly be executed. No attempts were made to intercede for us. In the course of an hour, a boy named Chapin, about 18 years of age, was released and taken out to be set at liberty, but soon after he was brought in again and tied, and I was released in his place. Chapin was shot with the rest. He had been slightly wounded in the late fight. I suppose I was substituted for him, as it was found that I was the youngest. I am in my sixteenth year.

After taking me out, they carried me to the adobe house, which our party had occupied and where I found nine of our party wounded. I remained there under guard, but not tied, until about daybreak, when I was taken by four men to Hilario Gabilondo, the second in command of the Mexicans, and he told me, through a Mexican, who spoke broken English, that I was the only one to be saved out of the party, and that the others were to be shot at sunrise. Gabilondo ordered the troops to mount. I was placed on a horse, and we started for Altar, where we arrived at half-past 7 o'clock. The distance is said to be seven leagues. We rode the whole way in a canter. I remained in Altar two days. I was not allowed to go beyond the town limits. I was not questioned or molested in any way.

### *Shocking Desecration of the Dead*

On the 9th I returned, with Gabilondo, to Caborca. This was on the 3rd day after the execution of our party, which, of course, I did not witness, being absent. I went out to the cemetery and saw their bodies strewn about the ground, unburied. All were stripped of their clothing—even of stockings. The stench arising from their bodies prevented my approaching nearer than to observe that they had been gnawed and mutilated by beasts. I saw a finger lying near me, which appeared to have been cut off—perhaps

to take a ring from it. From where I stood I was able to recognize several bodies—among them those of Mr. McCoun and Col. Wood. I remained in Caborca fifteen days, and, up to the time of my departure, I saw no attempt made to bury them. It was a standing and exultant joke among the Mexicans that their hogs would get fat on the Yankee flesh—ready for killing next fall. I recognized the clothing of our party, worn by the people around me.

### *An Appalling Sight*

On the day after my second arrival at Caborca, a Mexican came up and motioned me to go with him. I followed him into a small house, and he led me to a large earthen jar placed on the ground. He put his hand in and immediately drew out Mr. Crabb's head, holding it by the hair. It had been preserved in vinegar, and the liquid dripped down into the jar as he held the head up for me to look at. He laughed and asked me if I knew who it belonged to. I retreated with alarm and horror from the spectacle.

### *Capture and Death of the Other Party*

While I was in Altar, the news came that sixteen others of our party had been arrested on the same day that Crabb and his command were executed. These were the party of twenty, whom we had left, as above stated, at Cabeza Prieta. I understood that they had been captured within two leagues of Caborca. The other four of the twenty had been left on the American side. I was told that these sixteen had been surrounded about two leagues from Caborca, and that in taking them, the Americans had only fired one shot. The man who fired it gave his name to the Mexicans, just before the execution, as McKinney, from San Jose, Cal. The party were then taken into Caborca, and shot on the afternoon of the same day. These facts in relation to the sixteen, I give from the accounts of the Mexicans about me, not having been present. McKinney was in command of the party.

The commander-in-chief, Jiron, sent, on the 11th (of April) a company of lancers to Sonoita, with orders to kill every Yankee they should meet.

### *The Dead and How They were Treated*

As I have said above, I was fifteen days at Caborca. During this time, the natives were constantly celebrating their victory over "los Yankees," and the late execution was made the subject of constant conversations and merry makings. I repeat that, during this time, the bodies of our party lay unburied and putrifying in the sun. The hogs made it a daily place of resort, and at evening, when they came into the town, the stench, which, as they passed through the streets, was insupportable, showed too plainly how they

had been occupied during the day. From these sickening sights, and the harrowing associations connected with them, I could not escape, and was only thankful that my life had been spared from this butchery.

I do not know what was the object in preserving Mr. Crabb's head. Many women and children passed into the house where it was kept, and it appeared to be a sort of trophy of their late victory.

### *Treatment of Evans by the Mexicans*

I can make no complaint of the treatment I received between Caborca and Hermosillo. On our route to Ures, and thence to Guaymas, there was nothing which they refused for my comfort. The soldiers themselves gave me everything I asked for, which they could obtain, and the women of the towns through which we passed always treated me kindly, and expressed great sympathy for my situation. But in Caborca, after my arrival there the second time, I was obliged to don a red jacket and a tri-colored ribbon (red, white and green) around my hat, on which was inscribed "Libertad ó Muerto." I was also obliged to carry a lance, and to adopt, in full, the military uniform of the country.

### Celebration at the Capital

WHEN I arrived at Ures, we were received with great demonstrations by the people. The whole city turned out to meet the conquerors of "los Yankees." The American flag above mentioned was fixed, union down, to a lance, and carried in advance of the cavalcade. The Governor and his staff met the troops at the entrance of the city, saluted them, and publicly congratulated them on their successful campaign. He then shouted with his hat off: "Viva los gallantes oficiales de Caborca! Viva los valientes muchachos de la Caborca! Viva el Republica Mexicana!" This was replied to by the troops, and the whole then paraded through the town. I followed with the servants and the pack animals.

I remained three days in Ures. Several public festivals were held in honor of the late event. The Governor, Don Ignacio Pesqueira, had me brought before him; he treated me very kindly.

While at Ures, I saw several brass field pieces—24 pounders. Two of these, accompanied by five hundred men, had started for Caborca for the purpose of taking part in the battle there. They had arrived at within a day's march of that place, when hearing of the surrender, they returned to Ures. Had the seige continued another day, the heavy ordinance would soon have battered down our adobe house."

#### PERSONNEL OF THE CRABB PARTY (so far as known) (Various sources of information)

- General Henry A. Crabb, Ex-California State Senator, commanding.
- David S. McDowell, Captain of Company A.
- John O. Oxley, First Lieutenant, Company A (*New York Times* list).
- William Allen, Coyote Flat, Tuolumne County, California, Second Lieutenant, Company A; wounded at convent adjoining church and died at adobe refuge (*Times* list).
- J. T. Carter, Third Lieutenant, Company A (*Times* list).
- Robert Holliday, Captain of Company B.
- — Quarles, Second Lieutenant, Company B (*Times* list).
- — Porter, Third Lieutenant, Company B (*Times* list).
- Freeman S. McKinney, San Jose, Calif., ex-member Calif. Legislature, Captain of Company C.
- John Henry, Mariposa, ex-member of California Legislature, First Lieutenant, Company C (*Times* list).
- Dr. Thomas J. Oxley, Tuolumne, ex-member of California Legislature, Surgeon General.
- Col. W. H. H. McCoun, Contra Costa, ex-member of California Legislature, Commissary General. A man of great stature, favored surrender at Caborca.
- — Watkins, Yuba, California, Quartermaster General.
- Col. T. D. Johns, graduate of Military Academy, late Lieut. U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

John D. Cosby, State Senator from Siskiyou, Brigadier General (not at Caborca).

Lieut. Taliafero, ex-member of California Legislature, Recruiting Officer (not at Caborca).

Lieut. Wade, ex-member of California Legislature, Recruiting Officer (not at Caborca).

Major Charles W. Tozer, Siskiyou, detached at Yuma to Tucson for recruits. Also a member of the "Rescue" party from the Santa Cruz valley.

Major Robert N. Wood, Contra Costa, Adjutant General, detached at Yuma to Tucson for recruits. Also a member of the "Rescue" party from the Santa Cruz valley.

Col. Nathaniel Wood, ex-member of California Legislature, favored surrender at Caborca.

*Others of the Party*

Samuel Kimmel, who accidentally wounded Charlie Parker.

Charlie Parker, wounded and left at Dunbar's house near Sonoita and killed there, April 17, 1857, by Mexican troops.

--- Long, commissary officer left at Dunbar's house and killed there April 17.

George Harrison, left at Dunbar's house and killed there, April 17.

S. N. Bunker, left at Dunbar's house and killed there, April 17.

Wm. Chaney, from Nevada ("Gen." Chaney) killed in the fight at the convent.

John Edmonson.

--- Schaffer.

Norval Douglas, who also appears in the personnel of the William Walker filibuster, 1853-54.

--- Clark, from El Monte, California, a lawyer, died at the adobe refuge. Shorty, so called, killed at Caborca.

James Woods (or Wood), Sonora, Tuolumne County, California, killed at the convent adjoining the church.

Clark Small (or Smole), from Mariposa, killed in the fight at the convent.

William Seaton from Benicia, California, wounded and died in the adobe refuge.

William Randolph, Tuolumne County, killed at the convent adjoining church.

Name not known, Los Angeles County, killed at the convent.

John George, from northern mines, wounded and died in adobe refuge.

A deserter, --- ---, captured by Mexicans, questioned and shot.

--- Hyne (Hines), sent with flag of truce, made prisoner.

John Cortelyou, brother-in-law of Crabb.

--- Chapin, eighteen-year-old boy.

Frank O'Rourke, named in S. N. Bunker's letter.

John Lenassney, named in S. N. Bunker's letter.

Nine wounded left in the adobe refuge.

# **1858**

## **1. Marines land in Fiji:**

**A) Revolt – Protect American lives and property.**

## **2. Lewis Miller – Invents the modern Mowing Machine.**

## **3. Y.W.C.A. is formed.**

**1858 – 1859**  
**(1 Year)**  
**The Mojave Indian War**

- 1. Total of 1,500 Mojave Indians.**
- 2. 1858 – Attack an Emigrant Wagon Train:**
  - A) Force it to turn back.**
- 3. January 9, 1859 – Lt. Colonel William Hoffman:**
  - A) Company of Dragoons.**
  - B) Out of Los Angeles, California.**
  - C) Defeat the Indians...Killing 12.**
- 4. April 1859 – Mojaves surrender to Hoffman.**
- 5. Fort Mojave is built on the East Bank of the Colorado River.**

**1858 (May)**

**1. May 11, 1858 – Minnesota – 32<sup>nd</sup> State.**

## **1858 (August)**

**1. August 5, 1858 – 1<sup>st</sup> Trans-Atlantic Cable is completed.**

# **September 1858**

## **The Stagecoach Frontier**

### **1. September 15, 1858 – Butterfield Overland Stage Company:**

**A) 2 Stages start trips at the same time.**

**B) West...From San Francisco, California:**

**I. Headed to St. Louis, Missouri.**

**C) East...From St. Louis, Missouri:**

**I. Headed to San Francisco, California.**

**D) 2,812 miles!**

**E) Going East...Ticket cost...\$100!**

**F) Going West...Ticket cost...\$200!**

**G) Arrival in St. Louis...23 days & 4 hours.**

**H) Arrival in San Francisco...24 days & 20 hours.**

### **2. Short time later:**

**A) Westward trips also start from:**

**I. Memphis, Tennessee.**

### **3. Convergence points for Stages:**

**A) El Paso, Texas.**

**B) Yuma, Arizona.**

#### **4. The Concord Stagecoaches:**

- A) Pulled by 4 or 6 Horses.**
- B) 3 Seats...Hold 3 people each (9).**
- C) Average 10 to 12 miles per hour.**
- D) Average fare is 6 cents per mile!**
- E) ConCORDs are used because of speed and endurance.**
- F) Passengers burn up in the sun.**
- G) Get drenched in the rain.**
- H) Sleep is impossible.**
- I) No toilet facilities.**
- J) Bathing & Shaving...Wait until trip over!**
- K) Passengers drink a lot of whiskey!**
- L) Horses changed every 12 miles.**
- M) Drivers changed every 50 miles.**

#### **5. Stage Stations:**

- A) 10 to 15 miles apart.**
- B) Food is terrible!**
  - I. Rancid Bacon.**
  - II. Bread...Maggots in it!**
  - III. Coffee...STRONG!**
  - IV. Meal cost \$1.50!!!**

- 6. Butterfield is bought out by Russell, Majors, & Waddell.**
  
- 7. 1862 – Ben Holladay – Buys out Russell, Majors, & Waddell:**
  - A) By 1866 – Has over 3,000 miles of Stage Line.**
  - A) Becomes the owner of the greatest 1 man business in the United States.**
  
- 8. Ben Holladay:**
  - A) Born – Kentucky.**
  - B) Poorly Educated.**
  - C) Shrewd – Energetic – Coarse – Crude – Boisterous.**
  - D) Runs a General Store.**
  - E) Works as a Freighter.**
  - F) Loves to Gamble.**
  - G) Loves to Drink.**
  - H) Loves to lie.**
  - I) Doesn't trust ANYONE, not even his wife!**
  - J) Also owns Freighting Businesses.**
  - K) Also owns Steamships running to:
    - I. China – Japan.**
    - II. Panama – Oregon.****
  - L) Is greedy & ruthless.**

**M) His business & political morals stink!**

**N) Has no sympathy for employees or  
Passengers.**

**O) Is lavish with his Family.**

**P) Donates a lot to charities.**

**Q) Owns a mansion in White Plains, New York.**

**9. 1866 – Holladay sells out to Wells, Fargo, and  
Company.**

**10. The Railroad is the “Death of the  
Transcontinental Stagecoach.”**

## **1859 (January)**

**1. Lt. Colonel John Harris – 6<sup>th</sup> Commandant –  
U.S.M.C.:**

**A) Born 1793.**

**B) Seminole War.**

**C) Mexican/American War.**

**D) 1855 – Lt. Colonel.**

**E) May 12, 1864 – Washington, D.C. – Age 71 –  
Dies.**

# **James Butler “Wild Bill” Hickok**

## **1859**

- 1. Born – May 27, 1837 – Troy Grove, Illinois:**
  - A) Farm boy – Rides – Hunts – Learns to shoot very well.**
- 2. 1859 – Age 22 – Kansas – “Bleeding Kansas” – Bodyguard for General Lane.**
- 3. Monticello, Kansas – Constable.**
- 4. Ranches for a short period of time.**
- 5. Physically:**
  - A) 6 feet 2 inches tall – Big – Long, shoulder length, blonde hair – Long mustache – Small hands and feet.**
  - B) Fancy dresser:**
    - I. Flat crowned, broad brimmed hat.**
    - II. Long black frocked coat.**
    - III. Whit linen shirts.**
    - IV. Red sash around the waist.**
- 6. Loves gambling – Ladies man – Excellent shot.**
- 7. Leavenworth, Kansas – Sheriff.**
- 8. Santa Fe Trail – Wagon driver:**
  - A) Late 1860 – Badly hurt by a grizzly bear.**
- 9. 1861 – Stagecoach driver.**
- 10. 1861 – Jefferson County, Nebraska – Rock Creek Station for Russell, Majors, and Wadell:**

- A) Horace Wellman and his common law wife run the station.**
- B) David McCanles owns the property:**
- I. Cruel – Sadistic – Tough – Overbearing.**
  - II. The firm is buying the property from him on a monthly installment plan.**
- C) July 1861 – Hickok starts having an affair with Sarah Shull – “Kate Shell” – McCanles’ mistress:**
- I. McCanles warns him to stop!**
- D) At the same time – Stage company fails to make the June payment to McCanles:**
- I. McCanles demands his money!**
- E) Wednesday – July 12, 1861 – Morning – McCanles, his 12 year old son Monroe, cousin James Woods, and employee M.R. Gordon ride to the station:**
- I. Demand the money!**
  - II. Wellman says he doesn’t have it.**
  - III. Leave – Come back in the afternoon.**
  - IV. McCanles tells Wellman to come outside and settle the debt.**
  - V. Wellman says “No” – Goes back inside.**
  - VI. Mrs. Wellman starts to argue with McCanles.**
  - VII. He tells her to shut up!**
  - VIII. Hickok tells him to “lay off” Wellman.**
  - IX. McCanles tells him to shut up!**
  - X. McCanles steps inside the doorway.**
  - XI. With a shotgun – Hickok blows him right back out killing him!!**
  - XII. Woods, Gordon, and son Monroe come running.**
  - XIII. Woods steps in the door – Hickok blows him back out the door – Staggered a distance and falls in the weeds.**
  - XIV. Gordon approaches – Hickok shoots and wounds him – He runs for the creek.**
  - XV. Mrs. Wellman grabs a hoe and finishes hacking**

**Woods to death! – Goes after young Monroe –  
He barely gets away!**

**XVI. Hickok, Wellman, and another track down  
Gordon – Wellman blows his head off!**

**F) The 3 men are tried for murder – Not guilty!**

**11. Independence, Missouri – Sheriff – Nickname “Wild  
Bill.”**

**12. Civil War – Union Scout and Spy in Arkansas and the  
Indian Territory.**

**13. Springfield, Missouri – Girlfriend, Susannah Moore:**

**A) Break up.**

**B) Dave Tutt starts taking her out.**

**C) Bad feelings between the 2 men.**

**D) Card game – Hickok wins Tutt’s watch.**

**E) Tutt refuses to give it up.**

**F) Duel is arranged.**

**G) July 21, 1865 – 2 men face off 75 yards apart:**

**I. Tutt fires first and misses.**

**II. Hickok rests barrel of gun over forearm – Fires –  
Hits Tutt in the heart killing him!**

**14. February 1866 – Fort Riley, Kansas – Deputy Marshal.**

**15. 1867 – Scout for the Army against the Indians.**

**16. August 1869 – Hays, Kansas – Sheriff:**

**A) Starts carrying two .44 pistols, bowie knife, and a  
sawed-off double barreled shotgun.**

**B) December 1869 – kills outlaw, Bill Mulrey.**

**17. Ellsworth, Kansas – Night – Saloon – Hickok is at the  
bar:**

- A) Sam Strawhan tries to come up behind him and cruch his skull with a beer mug:
  - I. Hickok whirls – Draws – Blows brains out!****

**18. April 15, 1871 – Abilene, Kansas – City Marshal:**

- A) Pay is \$150.00 per month plus half the fines he collects.**
- B) Doesn't patrol much:
  - I. Spends most of his time gambling.**
  - II. Habit of standing or sitting with his back to the wall so he can see the entire room.**
  - III. Serves for 8 months.****

**19. Phil Coe and Ben Thompson are partners in the “Bull’s Head Saloon” – Both hate Hickok:**

- A) Sign over saloon shows a BULL!!!!**
- B) Offends women of town.**
- C) Hickok orders them to make the BULL a steer!**
- D) They resent it but....they do it!**

**20. October 5, 1871 – Thompson is in Texas – Coe and a friend go on a drinking spree:**

- A) Hickok hears a shot in the street.**
- B) Rushes out – Coe.**
- C) Coe fires at Hickok – Misses his head.**
- D) Hickok fires twice and both hit Coe in the stomach!**
- E) Hickok is bending over Coe.**
- F) Friend and policeman, Mike Williams comes running up:
  - I. Instinct – Hickok fires – Kills Williams by mistake!**
  - II. Coe dies 2 days later!**
  - III. Later found why Hickok couldn't tell it was Williams – Starting to suffer from Glaucoma and V.D.!!!****

**21. November 13, 1871 – Quits over the killing of Williams!**

**22. “Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show” – Poor actor – Quits.**

**23. Drifts thru Colorado and Wyoming.**

**24. March 5, 1876 – Cheyenne, Wyoming – Marries Mrs. Agnes Lake Thatcher:**

**A) He is 38 – She is 49.**

**B) She is a Show Woman – Lion Tamer – “Queen of the High Wire.”**

**25. 1876 – Deadwood, South Dakota:**

**A) Large criminal group in the city led by Johnny Varnes and Tim Brady.**

**B) They DON’T want him to become Marshal.**

**C) They recruit Jack McCall – Get him drunk and convince him he will be famous if he kills Hickok:  
I. Bum – Cross-eyed – Broken-Nosed – Idiot!**

**26. Wednesday – August 2, 1876 – 4:10 – Afternoon:**

**A) Hickok is sitting in Carl Mann’s No.#10 Saloon – Playing poker with friends:**

**I. Back is to the open door.**

**II. Has tried to change seats – Friends laugh at him.**

**B) McCall enters – Drunk:**

**I. Passes Hickok.**

**II. Turns starts out.**

**III. Pistol – Back of head – Boom!**

**C) Hickok falls forward on table dead at age 39!!!**

**I. Hand: Two pair(Aces and 8’s) and a Jack “kicker.”**

**II. “Dead Man’s Hand.”**

**D) Of the 6 chambers in McCall’s pistol – Only the one would fire!!!!**

**27. McCall – Arrested – Tried – “Fixed” – Not guilty!!!!**

**28. October 1876 – Arrested by a U.S. Marshal – Legally  
tried in Yankton, South Dakota – Guilty:**

**A) March 1, 1877 – Hanged!**

## **1859 (February)**

**1. February 14, 1859 – Oregon – 33<sup>rd</sup> State.**

## **June 1859 – The Pig War**

**1. San Juan Island – Waters between Canada and the Oregon Territory.**

**2. Both, the United States and Britain claim the Island:**

**A) Both countries have residents on the Island.**

**3. Wednesday morning – June 15, 1859:**

**A) American settler, Lyman Cutler is awakened by a neighbor's hog in his potato patch:**

**I. Shoots and kills the hog!**

**a. Hog belongs to a British neighbor!**

**4. Cutler offers to pay for the hog:**

**A) British settler says.....\$100!!!**

**I. Today that's \$2,000!!!!!!**

**B) Cutler refuses to pay the amount!**

**C) British authorities threaten to arrest him:**

**I. Cutler and other American settlers appeal to the U.S. for help!**

**5. Becomes a confrontation between:**

**A) James Douglas:**

**I. Governor of British Columbia.**

**II. Headstrong.**

**B) General William Harney:**

**I. U.S. Commander – Department of Oregon.**

**II. Anti-British!**

**III. “No more brains than a greyhound!”**

**6. Harney sends a company of soldiers to the Island:**

**A) July 27, 1859 – The 66 men under Captain George Pickett land.**

**7. Enraged – Governor Douglas orders a British warship to the area!**

**8. By September 1859 – 461 American Soldiers are dug in on the Island:**

**A) Have 14 cannons.**

**9. British fleet with thousands of men waits offshore:**

**A) FORTUNATELY, the British Naval Commanders refuse Douglas’ orders to land the Royal Marines.**

**10. President James Buchanan sends General Winfield Scott, Commander of the U.S. Army, to calm things down:**

**A) Both countries agree to a joint occupation of the Island:**

**I. 1869 – Ownership is left to a neutral 3<sup>rd</sup> party to decide:**

**a. Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany:**

**(1) Belonged to the United States.**

## **1859 (August)**

**1. August 27, 1859 – Edwin Drake:**

**A) Titusville, Pennsylvania.**

**B) Strikes Oil.**

**C) Starts the Modern Oil Industry in America.**

**September 17, 1859**

**Emperor, Joshua Abraham Norton I**

**1. Joshua Abraham Norton:**

**A) Born – England – 2/4/1819.**

**B) Jewish.**

**C) 11/23/1849 – Arrives in San Francisco – Age  
30.**

**D) Has \$40 thousand.**

**E) Becomes rich:**

**I. Merchant.**

**II. Real Estate Broker.**

**F) 1853 – He is worth \$250 thousand!**

**2. November 1856 – Bankrupt!!!**

**A) Combination of:**

**I. A Fire.**

**II. Bad investments in Rice.**

**B) Almost destroys him mentally:**

**I. Leaves San Francisco.**

**3. September 17, 1859 – Shows back up in San  
Francisco:**

**A) Declares himself to be: “Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.”**

**B) Dress:**

**I. Baggy – Faded – Blue – Military Type Uniform.**

**4. City “adopts” him:**

**A) Treats him like Royalty.**

**B) Provided by the people with everything he needs to live.**

**5. August 18, 1869 – Issues an order:**

**A) Build a Suspension Bridge:**

**I. Across San Francisco Bay.**

**II. Connect San Francisco & Oakland.**

**B) Laughed at:**

**I. 50 years later...The Golden Gate Bridge is built!**

**6. January 8, 1880 – 8:15 – Night – Age 61 – Dies of a Stroke:**

**A) Entire city goes into mourning.**

**B) Flags at half-mast.**

**C) Buried in the Masonic Cemetery.**

**D) 25,000 attend funeral.**

**E) The Pacific Club pays the \$10 thousand cost of the funeral.**

**7. June 30, 1934 – 54 years after death:**

**A) Re-Buried – Full military honors.**

**B) “1<sup>st</sup> Emperor of the United States.”**

**1860**

**1. Population – 31,443,321.**

**1860**

**Brief Look at Slavery**

- 1. Almost exclusively in the South.**
- 2. One-Fourth of the families in the South own Slaves.**
- 3. Slave State Laws:**
  - A) No Firearms.**
  - B) No Horns or Drums.**
  - C) Not allowed out of Slave Quarters.**
  - D) Travel only with Written Passes.**
  - E) Not allowed to assemble in Groups.**
  - F) Cannot own Property.**
  - G) Cannot enter into Contracts.**
  - H) Cannot testify against a White Person.**
- 4. Laws are enforced by White Slave Patrols.**
- 5. Prices for Slaves varies.**
- 6. Breeding of Slaves exists.**

**7. Clothes issued twice per year.**

**8. Basic rations:**

**A) Per day...1 quart of Cornmeal & One-Half pound of Salt Pork.**

**9. Live in 1 or 2 room wooden shacks.**

**10. Treatment varies from good to horrible.**

**11. Average life span....21.4 years!**

**1860 – 1868**

**(8 Years)**

**The Reno Gang – Outlaws/Murderers**

**1. From Seymour, Indiana:**

**A) 5 Brothers:**

**I. Frank – John – Simon – William – Clinton.**

**B) Very vicious gang:**

**I. Commit everything from Robbery to Murder.**

**C) Law cannot or will not control them.**

**2. 1862 – Drag a sick, old, Lady, out of bed:**

**A) Ask for her money:**

**I. Says – “None”:**

**(1) They hang her to make her tell!**

**a. She finally convinces them there is  
none!**

**3. Traveling Merchant – At Hotel – Lots of Money:**

**A) He disappears!!**

**I. His headless body is found:**

**(1) NO MONEY!**

**II. Reno’s suddenly have a lot of money!**

- 4. Gang develops a very good Spy System.**
- 5. Rob the County Treasurer's Office of all collected Tax Money.**
- 6. October 6, 1866 – Seymour, Indiana:**
  - A) Board – Ohio & Mississippi passenger train.**
  - B) Express Car – Rob 1 of the 2 safes of \$10 thousand.**
  - C) Stop the Train.**
  - D) Roll out the 2<sup>nd</sup> safe – Can't get it open.**
  - E) Leave it...Has \$30 thousand in it!!!**
  - F) Trailed by a Posse:**
    - I. John & Simon are captured.**
    - II. Released on bail.**
    - III. 1 witness against them is shot to death in broad daylight on the streets of Seymour!**
    - IV. Other witnesses refuse to testify!**
    - V. Released.**
- 7. December 1866 – Murder an old woman:**
  - A) Steal her money.**
  - B) 2 gang members are arrested:**
    - I. John Brooks & John Tally:**
      - (1) Admit to the crime.**

- 8. March 30, 1867 – Brooks & Tally are dragged from jail by a mob of 300:**
  - A) Lynched.**
  
- 9. September 1867 – Daviess County, Tennessee:**
  - A) Rob – County Treasurer’s Office:**
    - I. \$22,065.00!!!**
  
- 10. Law – Sets Trap:**
  - A) John Reno – Captured:**
    - I. 25 years in prison.**
  
- 11. Series of Robberies:**
  - A) Indiana – Illinois – Iowa.**
  
- 12. Council Bluffs, Iowa – 4 gang members – Arrested:**
  - A) April 1, 1868 – Escape!**
  
- 13. May 22, 1868 – Marshfield, Indiana:**
  - A) Rob a Train.**
  - B) \$96 thousand!**
  - C) Kill the Engineer.**
  
- 14. Now – After them:**

**A) Law – Pinkerton Detectives – Vigilantes.**

**15. Gang breaks up:**

**A) Frank Reno & 4 others:**

**I. Flee into Canada.**

**B) Canadian Government agrees to extradite them!**

**I. Some flee back into the United States.**

**16. Another Train Robbery:**

**A) Big gunfight.**

**B) Several gang members are wounded.**

**C) 3 captured – Lynched.**

**D) 3 more captured on a Farm – Lynched.**

**17. Indianapolis, Indiana:**

**A) Simon & William Reno – Captured:**

**I. Taken to the Seymour Jail.**

**18. Canada:**

**A) Frank Reno & another gang member are captured:**

**I. Extradited.**

**B) To Seymour Jail.**

**19. December 11, 1868 – Seymour, Indiana:**

**A) Vigilantes – Jail.**

**B) All 4...Scream...Beg for lives.**

**C) Ropes...Rafters:**

**I. Frank Reno: Begs – Prays – Neck broken.**

**II. William Reno: Neck broken.**

**III. Member, Anderson: Neck broken.**

**IV. Simon Reno: Takes 1 hour to strangle to death.**

**20. John Reno:**

**A) 1876 – Pardoned.**

**B) Opens a Saloon.**

**C) Counterfeiting.**

**D) Back to Prison – Dies there.**

# **April 1860 – 1861**

## **The Pony Express**

### **1. Idea of...William Russell:**

#### **A) Goes into business with:**

**I. Alexander Majors & W.B. Waddell.**

#### **B) Company:**

**I. "Russell, Majors, and Waddell."**

#### **C) Invest \$500 thousand:**

**I. No Government assistance.**

### **2. Russell has 2 goals:**

**A) A Government subsidy for mail contracts.**

**B) Prove the Central Route to California is better & quicker than the Butterfield Overland Stage Route!**

### **3. Eastern end...St. Joseph, Missouri – Western end ...San Francisco, California.**

### **4. Stations:**

#### **A) Built at 10 mile intervals:**

**I. 190 Stations built.**

**II. Stocked with horses:**

**(1) 500 horses.**

**(2) Picked for speed and stamina.**

**5. Riders:**

**A) Young.**

**B) Good Physical shape:**

**I. Light Weights.**

**C) Prefer Bachelors or Orphans.**

**D) Pay is \$125 per month.**

**E) 80 riders employed.**

**F) Ride around the clock.**

**G) Rotation keeps 40 going East and 40 going West.**

**H) Average 75 to 100 hours per week.**

**I) Each ride averages...70 miles:**

**I. Average of 7 miles per hour.**

**II. Takes 2 minutes to switch horses.**

**J) Two most famous riders:**

**I. William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody.**

**II. "Pony" Bob Haslam.**

**6. Facing Riders:**

**A) Weather – Bad Roads – Bad Terrain – Indians.**

**7. "Light":**

**A) Riders – Saddles – Clothing.**

**8. Mail:**

**A) Carried in oil treated Leather Pouch:**

**I. “Mochila.”**

**II. Holds 40 to 90 letters.**

**B) Letters...Wrapped in Oiled Silk for protection:**

**I. Cost is \$4 to \$10 per ounce!!!!**

**9. April 3, 1860 – 1<sup>st</sup> Run:**

**A) Completed in 10 days & 12 hours:**

**I. Deliver 49 letters.**

**II. 10 days less than the fastest Stagecoach!**

**10. BUT, loses money!**

**A) Each letter costs the Company...\$38!!!**

**B) Never get a Government Mail Contract.**

**C) Bankrupt.**

**11. 1861 – Telegraph – “Death of Pony Express.”**

**May 1860 – 1861**  
**(1 Year)**  
**The Paiute Indian War**

**1. Nevada.**

**2. Paiutes:**

- A) By nature...Not a fighting people.**
- B) Have been honest, good friends of the Whites.**

**3. Steps to trouble:**

**A) April 24, 1859 – Black Rock Canyon:**

- I. Peter Lassen & Edward Clapper.**
- II. Killed by Indians.**
- III. Paiutes are suspected, BUT, no proof!**

**B) 2 Trappers are murdered:**

- I. Paiutes are suspected.**
- II. Chief Numaga (Young Winnemucca) denies Paiute involvement.**
- III. Washo Indians are suspected.**
- IV. They deny.**
- V. Are told to turn over those guilty!**

**VI. To STOP retaliation, 3 Braves are turned over.**

**VII. None of the 3 are guilty.**

**VIII. Drunken, White, mob goes after the 3 - They run - All 3 shot and killed.**

**IX. Later...Found out...Whites murdered the 2 Trappers.**

**C) Innocent Indians are killed periodically.**

**D) Chief Truckee...Dies:**

**I. Has been a strong friend of the Whites.**

**E) Terrible winter of 1859-1860.**

**F) White population increases:**

**I. Destroy the hunting, fishing, gathering economy of the Indians.**

**G) January 1860 - Dexter Demming is murdered:**

**I. By renegade Paiute Indians.**

**II. NOT members of any band!**

**4. March & April 1860 - Pyramid Lake - 20 miles north of Wadsworth, Nevada:**

**A) Gathering of Paiutes, Bannocks, and Shoshonis.**

**B) Close to 1,000 Warriors.**

**C) Council...Calls for war!**

**D) Paiute Chief, Numaga, is opposed:**

**I. Wants peace.**

- 5. May 7, 1860 – The Williams Station Incident:**
- A) Trading Post & Saloon.**
  - B) Built and run by James Williams and his 2 Brothers.**
  - C) On the Carson River – 60 miles Northeast of Virginia City.**
  - D) Men from the Station kidnap 2 Bannock girls.**
  - E) Keep them hidden.**
  - F) Rape over & over.**
  - G) Paiutes learn where they are.**
  - H) Report it to the Indian Camp.**
  - I) 11 Indians go to the Station.**
  - J) Present are 2 Williams Brothers and 2 other men.**
  - K) Indians kill 3 of the men...1 drowns trying to swim the river and get away.**
  - L) Girls are found and released.**
  - M) The bodies of the Whites are placed in the Station...Burnt to the ground!**

**6. News reaches the Indian camp:**

- A) Numaga: “The Whites will now come. Let us prepare.”**

**7. Force of 105 Volunteers under Major William Ormsby – Goes after the Indians:**

**A) Men are from:**

**I. Genoa – Carson City – Silver City – Virginia City.**

**B) Made up of:**

**I. Miners.**

**II. Prospectors.**

**III. Farmers.**

**IV. Stagecoach Employees.**

**V. Gamblers.**

**VI. Politicians.**

**VII. Worthless Renegades.**

**VIII. Etc.**

**C) Ormsby is closest to a leader...BUT, no overall commander!**

**D) Don't believe the Indians will fight!**

**8. Saturday – May 12, 1860 – The Battle of Pyramid Lake:**

**A) 4:00 – Afternoon.**

**B) Volunteers walk into an ambush.**

**C) Set up by Chief Numaga.**

**D) Surrounded – Retreat – Becomes a rout!**

**E) Hand-to-hand brutal fighting!**

- F) No prisoners taken!**
- G) Some Whites try to surrender...Killed!**
- H) Ormsby is killed!**
- I) Only darkness stops the Indian pursuit!**
- J) Survivors flee to respective towns!**
- K) Indians: NONE killed & only 3 wounded!**
- L) Volunteers: 72 killed...33 survivors!**

**9. Massive panic throughout Nevada.**

**10. May 29, 1860 – The Battle of Big Meadows:**

- A) Volunteer Force of 561 men:
  - I. Led by Ex-Texas Ranger, Col. Jack Coffee Hays.****
- B) They ambush 125 Paiutes:
  - I. Kill 7 of them.****
- C) Afternoon – Hays is joined by:
  - I. 212 more volunteers from California.**
  - II. Under Captain Joseph Stewart.****
- D) Chase the Paiutes.**
- E) Numaga knows of their approach.**

**11. June 2, 1860 – The Battle of Pinnacle Mount:**

- A) 3 hour – Bloody battle.**
- B) Indians retreat:**

**I. Lose 35 killed & 40 wounded.**

**C) Volunteers lose 11 killed & wounded.**

**12. Indians start scattering into small groups:**

**A) Start disappearing from the area.**

**13. Numaga surrenders.**

**14. Peace is arranged:**

**A) Pyramid Lake and the surrounding area is to be given to the Paiutes.**

**15. From 1862 on.....:**

**A) Paiutes are faced with 1,000's of White Squatters:**

**I. Resources are plundered.**

**II. 20,000 acres of their Timberland is stolen!**

**16. 1865 – Accused of stealing cattle:**

**A) Is a phony, “trumped-up” charge!**

**B) Result...March 14, 1865...Force out of Ft. Churchill...Under Captain Almond Wells:**

**I. Attack the Paiute Camp at Mud Lake.**

**C) Men are gone from the Camp:**

**I. Out hunting.**

**D) Every single woman, child, baby, and old man  
is slaughtered!!!**

**I. Babies thrown into fires!**

**17. 1871 – Numaga dies.**

**18. 1875 – Whites break the Treaty:**

**A) Paiutes are moved from Pyramid Lake to  
Eastern Oregon.**