1822
The Famous Ashley-Henry Expedition

1. William Ashley:
   A) Ambitious man.
   B) Gunpowder Business.
   C) Lt. Governor of Missouri.
   D) Needs money...is almost $100 thousand in debt.
   E) Goes into the Fur Business with Andrew Henry.

2. Andrew Henry:
   A) Has been in Lead Mining.
   B) With William Ashley, forms The Rocky Mountain Fur Company:
      I. Will trap the upper Missouri Valley and the southern part of Idaho.

3. April 3, 1822 – Henry leads the 1st Expedition out of St. Louis:
   A) Ashley stays behind to outfit Expeditions and merchandise the Furs.
   B) Henry has 150 men & 50 horses.
C) Some of the famous Mountain Men on the Expedition:
I. Jim Bridger (18 years old).
II. Jedediah Smith.
III. James Beckwourth.
IV. Thomas Fitzpatrick.
V. David Jackson.
VI. Etienne Provost.
VII. Bill Sublette.
VIII. Hugh Glass:
   (1) Called "Old Glass."
IX. Mike Fink:
   (1) Former Keelboatman.
   (2) Former River Pirate.
   (3) Bully – Braggart – Liar.
   (4) Very strong & tough.
   (5) Sadistic.
   (6) Foul-mouthed.
   (7) Treacherous.
   (8) Excellent shot.
   (9) Psychopathic murderer.
X. James Kirker.
XI. Antoine Leroux.
XII. “Black” Harris.
XIII. John Fitzgerald.
4. 1822 – The Mike Fink Episode:
   A) Argument with a man named “Carpenter” over a woman:
      I. Challenge to shooting contest.
   B) Carpenter – Whiskey tankard on head:
      I. Fink intentionally shoots low killing him!
      II. Claims accident.
   C) Later...Fink brags...Did it intentionally!
   D) Friend of Carpenter’s named “Talbot” hears of the bragging:
      I. Pistol – Walks up to Fink:
         (1) Shoots him thru the heart killing him.
   E) Later – Talbot:
      I. Drowns swimming across the Teton River.

5. 1823 – 4 of the Trappers are killed by Blackfoot Indian warriors.

6. May 20, 1823 – Attacked by “Rees”:
   A) Trappers lose 13 killed & 11 wounded.
   B) Report the attack to Ft. Atkinson.
   C) 220 Soldiers under Col. Henry Leavenworth go after the “Rees” to punish them:
      I. Joined by 100’s of Sioux Warriors (Hate the “Rees”).
II. 1st Military Campaign by U.S. Army against the Indians west of the Mississippi River.

D) August 9 & 10, 1823 – Army & Sioux defeat the “Rees.”

7. September 1823 – The Survival of Hugh Glass:
   A) South Dakota.
   B) Brushwood Thicket.
   C) Attacked by Grizzly Bear:
      I. Bear has to be killed to stop it.
   D) Glass has been terribly mauled:
      I. Arms ripped open.
      II. Legs ripped open.
      III. Throat torn open.
      IV. Back shredded.
      V. Collar bone broken.
      VI. Ribs broken.
   E) Still breathing...BUT...Diagnosis is he will die!
   F) Henry asks for volunteers to stay with Glass until he dies:
      I. Then re-join the Expedition:
         (1) John Fitzgerald & Jim Bridger volunteer.
   G) Next day – Expedition moves on:
      I. Reach Ft. Henry.
   H) 5 days later – Fitzgerald & Bridger arrive:
I. Have Glass’s belongings.
II. “Glass is dead.”

I) BUT, he is not dead!!!

I. Comes to.
II. Drags himself to Spring to get water.
III. For 10 days, Berries & Bugs keep him alive.
IV. Back against tree to set collar bone.
V. Crawls – Staggers – Walks.
VI. Ft, Kiowa is 100 miles away.
VII. Wounds keep opening.
VIII. Bleeds.
IX. Insects infest his wounds.
X. Decaying buffalo calf killed by wolves:
   (1) Eats the rotten meat raw for days.
   (2) Crawls inside the carcass at night to sleep.

J) Late October 1823 – Picked up by a 6 man trapping party out of Ft. Kiowa.
K) December 31, 1823 – New Years Party – Ft. Lisa:

I. Glass walks in.
II. Ghost!
III. Looking for Fitzgerald & Bridger.
IV. Bridger is scared to death:
(1) Because of youth...Glass doesn’t kill him.

L) June 1824 – Ft. Atkinson – Glass catches up to Fitzgerald:
   I. BUT, can’t kill him because Fitzgerald has enlisted in the Army!
   II. Is given his rifle back and “staked” by the Army.

M) Winter of 1832-1833 – Glass:
   I. Killed by Arickara Indians.

8. September 1823 – Trapping Party of 13 men:
   A) Under Tom Fitzpatrick and 24 year old, Jedediah Smith.
   B) Smith is mauled by a Grizzly Bear:
      I. One ear is torn completely off.
      II. Other ear is mangled and in pieces.
      III. Several broken ribs.
   C) Ears are literally sewn back together and sewn back onto his head:
      I. To hide the mangled ears, he will wear his hair long for the rest of his life.
1822
Jedediah Smith

1. Smith:
   A) Doesn’t smoke.
   B) Doesn’t chew.
   C) Doesn’t use profanity.
   D) Drinks only a small amount of wine or brandy.
   E) Very religious.
   F) Very intelligent.
   G) Very good leader.
   H) Cool under fire.
   I) Recruited by Ashley & Henry.

2. 1822 – Goes to the Rocky Mountains.

3. 1824 – Discovers South Pass.

4. 1826 – 1st man to reach California by going overland.

5. 1st man to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

6. 1st man to travel the length and width of the
Great Basin.

7. 1st man to reach Oregon by going up the California Coast.

8. Establishes the Santa Fe Trail.

9. Survives the 3 worst disasters suffered by the Mountain Men/Trappers/Traders:
   A) The 1823 Arickara Defeat.
   B) The 1827 Mojave Massacre:
      I. 10 Trappers are killed.
   C) The 1828 Umpqua Massacre:
      I. 15 Trappers killed.

10. Sees more of the west than any other man:
    A) AND, all in 8 years!!!

11. May 27, 1831 – Cimarron River – Surrounded by 17 Comanche Indians:
    A) Wounded in the shoulder.
    B) Kills Chief.
    C) Falls from horse...Lanced to death...Age 33.
1823

The Patties

1. Sylvester Pattie:
   A) Son...James Ohio Pattie.

2. 1823 - The 2 go into the Fur Business.

3. 1826 – James Pattie:
   A) Traps along the Gila River.
   B) Goes north to the Colorado River.
   C) Follows the Colorado River to the Grand Canyon.
   D) Follows it to the upper Missouri River.
   E) Returns to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

4. 1827 – Father & Son:
   A) Follow the Gila River to the Colorado River to the Gulf of California.
   B) From there to the Santa Catalina Mission in Lower California.
   C) Arrested by the Mexican Government.
   D) Taken to San Diego.
   E) Jail.
F) Fed spoiled food.
G) Sylvester dies.
H) Smallpox epidemic:
   I. James... A little medical knowledge.
   II. Volunteers to vaccinate in return for freedom.
   III. Accepted.
   IV. Vaccinates 100's.
   V. Freed.
I) To San Francisco and then back to the United States.
1823 (December)
1. December 2, 1823 – The Monroe Doctrine:
   A) A large portion will be drawn up by Monroe’s Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams.
   B) The American continents are no longer subject to colonization by European powers.
   C) The U.S. will not meddle in European affairs.
   D) Europe will not meddle with the destinies of American governments.
1824 (March)

1. March 2, 1824 – Gibbons vs. Ogden:
   A) Supreme Court Decision.
   B) Federal control of Interstate Commerce.
1824 (November)
1824 (December)

1. Peter Skene Ogden:
   A) With 75 Trappers.
   B) Discovers the Great Salt Lake in Utah.
1825

1. John Stevens – Hoboken, New Jersey:
   A) Invents the Steam Engine for Railways.
1825 (March)

1. March 4, 1825 – 57 year old, John Quincy Adams – Inaugurated – 6th President:
   B) Father...John Adams.
   C) 1787 – Harvard.
   D) Lawyer.
   E) Snobbish – Arrogant – Very Blunt!!
      I. 5 feet 7 inches tall.
      II. Bald.
      III. High-pitched voice.
   F) July 26, 1797 – At age 30 – Marries 22 year old, Louisa Johnson.
   G) U.S, Ambassador to Russia.
   H) U.S. Ambassador to England.
   I) U.S. Ambassador to Portugal.
   J) U.S. Ambassador to Prussia.
   K) U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands.
   L) U.S. Senator – Massachusetts.
   M) Monroe’s Secretary of State.
   N) Worst dressed President:
      I. Wears the same hat for 10 years.
   O) As President...Likes to “skinny-dip” in the Potomac.
   P) At one of his receptions...Winfield Scott has
pockets picked of $800!!!

Q) 1st President...Father had been President.
R) 1st President...Father has signed the Declaration of Independence.
S) 1st President...Phi Beta Kappa.
T) 1st President...Wear long pants at Inauguration.
U) 1st President...Have son married IN the White House.
V) 1st President...Married abroad (England).
W) Rated...Fair.
X) After President...House of Representatives – Massachusetts.
Y) February 21, 1848 – House of Representatives – At desk – Stroke:
   I. 2 days later – 2/23/1848 – At age 80 – Dies.
   II. Estate...$60 thousand.
1825 (October)

1. October 26, 1825 – The Erie Canal opens:
   A) Connects New York City on the Hudson River with the Great Lakes at Lake Erie:
      I. 364 miles long.
      II. 40 feet wide at the top.
      III. 28 feet wide at the bottom.
      IV. 4 feet deep.
      V. Average 2 to 4 miles per hour.
1826 (July)
1. July 4, 1826:
   A) Morning – Monticello, Virginia:
      1. Thomas Jefferson dies.
   B) Afternoon – Boston, Massachusetts:
      1. 90 year old, John Adams dies:
         (1) Last words: “Thank God, Tom Jefferson still lives.”
1826
Christopher "Kit" Carson


2. 3 years of primary education.

3. 1825 – Saddle-Makers Apprentice.


5. Physically:
   A) Small – 5 feet 6 inches tall.
   B) Stoop-Shouldered.
   C) Reddish, Long, Hair.
   D) Freckle-Faced.
   E) Blue Eyes.

6. Traits:
   A) Honest.
   B) Simple.
   C) Devoted.
E) Loyal.
F) Early in life...NOT a leader.
G) Illiterate.
H) Drinks very little.
I) Talks very little.
J) Excellent Horseman.
K) Good Buffalo Hunter.
L) Good Trapper.
M) Never fears the Indians:
   1. Will fight them many times.
N) Many Trapping Expeditions.

7. 1829-1830...Traps in Arizona, California, and along the Colorado River.

8. 1833 – Fights the Crow Indians.

9. 1835 – Wounded by the Blackfoot Indians.

10. 1835 – Rendevouz – Fights a duel with a French bully named “Shunar.”

11. 1836 – Marries an Indian woman.

12. 1836-1837...Traps with Jim Bridger.
13. 1838:
A) Fights the Blackfoot Indians.
B) Trades with the Navajo Indians.

14. 1841:
A) Hires out as a Hunter to Charles Bent at Bent’s Fort in Colorado.
B) Indian wife dies.

15. 1842:
A) Marries a 2nd time – Indian woman:
   I. Divorce in the same year.
   B) June to September...Guide for John C. Fremont.

16. February 6, 1843 – Taos, New Mexico:
A) Marries Josefa Jaramillo.


19. 1846 – Mexican-American War:
   A) Leads Kearny’s Force to California.
   B) Battle of San Pasqual...Gets help from San Diego.

20. 1854 – Ute Indian Agent:
   A) 1861 – Resigns.

21. June to December of 1864 – Fights the Navajo Indians.


1827
1. Joseph Dixon – Invents the “Lead Pencil”:
   A) Graphite.

2. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – Carpenters:
   A) Strike – For a 10 hour workday.
   B) Joined by:
      I. Painters.
      II. Glaziers.
      III. Bricklayers.
   C) THIS is the start of the Labor Movement in America.
1828


2. Worst year for Trappers, Traders, and Mountain Men – Deaths from Indians:
   A) 36 killed.
1828 (November)
1. Presidential Election – Winner – 1st Term – 7th
President – Andrew Jackson.
1829

1. Ewing Young – Traps from Taos, New Mexico to the San Joaquin Valley of California.
1829 (March)

1. March 4, 1829 – 61 year old, Democrat, Andrew Jackson – Inaugurated for 1st Term – 7th President:
   A) Born – March 15, 1767 – Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina:
      I. In a Log Cabin.
   B) Scotch-Irish background.
   C) No College.
   D) Studies Law.
   E) Never has good command of proper English.
   F) Lot of Profanity.
   G) Drinks.
   H) Chews Tobacco.
   I) BAD Temper.
   K) Tennessee State Supreme Court.
   M) January 17, 1794 – Marries Rachel Robards:
      I. She is a Divorcee.
   O) U.S. Senate – Tennessee.
   P) Nickname: “Old Hickory.”
   Q) 6 feet 1 inch tall – 140 pounds – Blue Eyes – Gray Hair.
R) Puts the 1\textsuperscript{st} Running Water in the White House.

S) Originates the term – “OK”:
   I. From the Dutch...Oll Korrect.

T) Makes the famous statement: “The Federal Union, it must be preserved.”

U) 1\textsuperscript{st} President...Born in a Log Cabin.

V) 1\textsuperscript{st} President...Marry a Divorcee.

W) 1\textsuperscript{st} Western President.

X) 1\textsuperscript{st} President...Nominated at a National Nominating Convention.

Y) 1\textsuperscript{st} President...Ride on a Railroad Train.

Z) Rated...Top 10.

AA) June 8, 1845 – Age 78 – Dies.
July 1829
The Big Neck War

1. August 4, 1824 – Iowa, Sac, and Fox Indian tribes sell to the U.S. all the Chariton River country from the northern Missouri line to the Missouri River:
   A) Each tribe is to receive $500.00 annually.
   B) Tribes are forbidden to live or hunt on the land without written permission.
   C) The lines of the map are not drawn in the presence of the Indians.

2. 1828 – Iowa Chief, Big Neck – Doesn’t know the lines of the treaty:
   A) Discovers whites living on land he believes to be his!

3. June 1829 – Big Neck and 60 followers are camped 6 miles west of Kirksville, Missouri:
   A) Headed to St. Louis to settle the land dispute.
   B) Visited by a group of white men led by Jim Myers:
      I. Get the Indians drunk.
      II. Trade them out of anything of value.
      III. Indians leave.
      IV. Whites file a report that the Indians have stolen hogs and other items.
      V. Governor John Miller supports the claims of the whites.

4. July 15, 1829 – Captain Fields Trammel and 26 heavily armed men start after Big Neck’s band:
   A) Find. Village.
   B) Open fire.
   C) Big Neck’s brother and his child are killed.
D) Man named, Winn, shoots and kills Big Neck's brother's wife.
E) Myers – Thigh bone shattered.
F) Trammel – Wounded.
G) Winn is captured.
H) Whites retreat.

5. Trammel dies a few days later of wounds.

6. Revenge for the wiping out of his brother & family:
   A) While he is alive – Big Neck first scalps Winn!
   B) Then cuts his heart out!

7. Truce is called – No more bloodshed – War ends.
1830

1830
The Mormons

1. Joseph Smith:
   A) The Prophet.
   B) Founder of the church.
   C) Born – 1805 – Vermont.
   D) Poor farming family.
   E) Grows up in New York.
   F) Early age – Tells of having visions and receiving revelations.
   H) Strong passions – Loves his friends.
   I) Hates his enemies – Works hard.
   J) Early life – Sometimes drinks too much!
   K) Revelations to him – Sacred book of Mormon is buried near Palmyra, New York.
   L) 1827 – Digs it up:
      I. Engraved on gold plates.
      II. Can be read directly in English by the use of spectacles that contain the magical stones.....Urim and Thummim.
   M) According to Smith:
      I. Book is a narrative.
      II. Tells of lost tribes of Israel wandering to America.
      III. About 400 AD, the Lamanites (Indians) have destroyed the good Nephites.
      IV. Remaining Nephites were the Prophet, Mormon, and his son, Moroni.
      V. Mormon writes the bulk of the book.
      VI. Moroni completes it.
   N) Smith says his divinely revealed mission is to reconquer America (The Promised Land) from the
wicked Lamanites.

2. April 6, 1830 – Joseph Smith – Formally establishes The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints – The Mormon Church.

3. Faith:
   A) Generally democratic.
   B) Generally optimistic.
   C) Free will is emphasized.
   D) Salvation is free to anyone who repents and obeys God.
   E) Eternal punishment is only for those who have heard the truth and rejected it.
   F) God was a real person who existed in time and space.
   G) Man is eternal with a waiting soul coming into the world when a child is born.
   H) Progress continues after death through 3 stages of glory.
   I) Each person should live an honest life.
   J) Each person should work hard and be frugal.
   K) Avoid coffee, tea, tobacco, and liquor.
   L) Poverty is a sign of sin!
   M) If you are willing to work, nobody in the church, will go unfed – unhoused – or unclothed!
   N) All property belongs to the church.
   O) All property is allowed to individuals only on the tolerance of the church.
   P) Opposed to child labor.
   Q) All adults are supposed to work.
   R) Basic institution is the family.
   S) Family is to promote morality and care for children.
   T) Family is the only place for sexual expression.
   U) For women, marriage is necessary for salvation!
   V) Large families are desired and encouraged.
W) Non-Mormons are called “Gentiles.”

4. 1831 – Smith says revelations to him have condoned Polygamy – Multiple wives:
   A) Wife, Emma, finds out – Throws him out of the house!
      II. Will eventually have 28 wives.
      III. July 1843 – Polygamy is given the official “OK” to certain church members:
         (1) Some church leaders will oppose Smith on the issue.

B) Polygamy:
   I. Brigham Young will have 29 wives:
      (1) Will marry 8 in one month.
      (2) Will marry 4 in one day.
      (3) 56 children by 16 of the wives.
      (4) Last is born in 1870 when he is 69.
   II. Heber Kimball will have 45 wives:
      (1) 65 children.
   III. John D. Lee:
      (1) 18 wives – 50 children.
      (2) Marries sisters, Polly & Lovina Young in the same evening.

IV. Marriages are only legal if performed by the church.

5. The Promised Land becomes Zion, Missouri:
   A) Independence, Missouri.
   B) Are hated by most of the people in Missouri.

6. Summer – 1838 – Guerrilla War starts against the
Mormons:
A) 1839 – Driven from the state.

7. New Promised Land becomes Commerce, Illinois:
   A) Renamed.....Nauvoo, Illinois.

8. Many acts of violence and destruction against the Mormons:
   A) Fires – Thefts – Malicious damage – Personal attacks.

9. Smith and his brother, Hyrum, are jailed in Carthage, Illinois:
   A) For inciting a riot that has resulted in the burning of an opposition newspaper.
   B) June 27, 1844 – Mob – Breaks into the jail:
      I. Shoot both men to death.

10. Struggle for leadership of the Church:
    A) Brigham Young – Faithful follower of Smith - Gains control:
       I. Keeps it by excommunicating those who oppose him.
          (1) Born – Vermont.
          (2) Raised – New York.
          (3) Attractive.
          (4) Forceful personality.
          (5) Excellent judge of character.
          (6) Excellent at diplomacy.

11. Decide to leave Nauvoo and find another Promised Land.

12. February 1846 – 1st group leaves.

13. April 1847 – 146 more in 73 wagons under the
leadership of Young.

14. July 24, 1847 – Near the desolate Great Salt Lake in Utah – Young – “This is the place!”
   A) No real evidence he ever said such a thing!

15. Carve out a thriving community from the desolate wilderness:
   A) Survive cricket invasion – Thanks to Sea Gulls!

16. Young wants a Mormon State:
   A) To include all of Utah, all of Arizona, most of Nevada, part of southern California, and portions of Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado:
      I. WITH an outlet to the sea at San Diego!
   B) Wants to create “The Mormon Corridor”:
      I. Area from The Great Salt Lake to San Diego.
      II. Plans a string of towns across Utah, Nevada, and Southern California to the Pacific Ocean.
   C) Wants to create a Mormon country that can cut itself off from the United States.

17. September 9, 1850 – The Territory of Utah is established – Named after the Ute Indians:
   A) President Millard Fillmore appoints Young as governor of the territory!

18. 1852 – Young sends a company of colonizers into Southern California:
   A) Found a settlement near the Cajon Pass.
   B) Purchase land – Lay out what is now the city of San Bernardino.

19. 1857 – 140 Arkansas & Missouri emigrants are headed for California:
A) Led by Captain Charles Fancher.
B) August 3, 1857 – Arrive in Salt Lake City.
C) Mormons have a great dislike for people from Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois because of past treatment of the Mormons!
D) Emigrants have 11 wagons, large herd of cattle & horse, AND $4,000.00 in gold coins!
E) Some of the “thug” element from Missouri disrespect their Mormon hosts:
   I. Insult!
   II. Brag about running the Mormons out of Missouri!
F) Causes HARD FEELINGS!
G) Emigrants travel on to Cedar City.
H) They need supplies.
I) “Take” whatever they want!!!
J) Southern Utah Priesthood meeting is held:
   I. What to do?
   II. Send messenger to Salt Lake City to ask Young for advice.
   III. Ask John Doyle “J.D.” Lee – Mormon Ambassador to the Indians – What to do?
      (1) The Indians want to wipe out the wagon train!!!!!
K) The wagon train camps at Mountain Meadows:
   I. With the blessings of the Mormons, the Indians attack the train, but are driven off:
      (1) Several days of siege.
      (2) Wagons are circled.
      (3) Trenches are dug.
      (4) 3 members try to get to Cedar City:
          ** Ambushed by Mormons.
          ** 1 killed – Other 2 forced back.
          @@ Unknown to the Mormons, Indians trail and kill the other 2 men!
L) Mormon Elders meet:
I. Decide they can leave no witnesses!
II. Have attacked white men!
III. If the U.S. government hears of it, they will send Federal troops to punish the Mormons!
IV. John Doyle Lee is ordered by the elders to wipe out the train!!

M) Lee talks to the train members:
   I. Convinces them they will be escorted to safety by the Mormons.
   II. And then only if they turn over their livestock and firearms to the Indians.
   III. Agreed!

20. September 11, 1857 – The Mountain Meadows Massacre:
   A) Livestock and arms are turned over.
   B) Start out single file with an armed Mormon walking beside each.
   C) Lee: “Do your duty!”
   D) Mormons and Indians open fire!
   E) All of the men and women are killed!
   F) Wounded in the wagons are killed!
   G) All but 17 small children are killed!!
   H) 123 killed!
   I) Children – Mormon foster homes.
   J) Bodies are buried the next day!
   K) Brigham Young reports the episode as an Indian massacre!
      I. Because Lee was in charge and gave the orders.
      II. Young has him write a full account of what happened.

21. 1874 – The Poland Bill is passed:
   A) Gives the federal courts jurisdiction over criminal cases in Utah.
B) Those responsible for the massacre are hunted!
C) Blame is placed on John Doyle Lee.
D) He becomes wanted!
E) Tracked down and arrested by U.S. Deputy Marshal William Stokes:
   I. Lee is being “thrown to the wolves” by the church to take the blame for the entire episode!
   II. Church is making him the “fall guy!”
   III. Church excommunicates him!!!!!

22. July 23, 1875 – Trial starts:
   A) Hung jury.
   B) Out on bail.
   C) Church makes a deal with Federal prosecutors:
      I. Lee in return for no charges against anyone else!
      II. Agreed!!

23. 2nd Trial:
   A) Guilty.
   B) Sentenced to death.
   C) He picks execution – Shot!

24. March 23, 1877 – Lee is taken to Mt. Meadows:
   A) Squad of U.S. soldiers.
   B) Eyes covered.
   C) Shot.
   D) Buried in Panguitch, Utah.
   E) April 20, 1961 – Reinstated by the Church.

25. 1882 – The Edmunds Act is passed:
   A) Plural marriages are forbidden.
   B) Living with more than 1 wife is punishable by a fine and imprisonment.
   C) If you violate the law you are not allowed to vote, cannot hold office, and cannot perform jury duty.
D) U.S. Marshals have the power to enforce the law.

26. December 16, 1886 – Parowan, Utah – Ed Dalton:
A) Only man killed over the Polygamy issue!
B) Shot and killed by U.S. Deputy Marshal, William Thompson.

27. September 25, 1890 – The President of the Mormon Church officially bans Polygamy.

28. April 4, 1904 – The Mormon Church orders Polygamy stopped!
The Trail of Tears
May 28, 1830

1. The Cherokee Indians are 1 of what is called "The 5 Civilized Tribes":
   A) Cherokee - Choctaw - Chickasaw - Creek - and Seminole.
   B) "Civilized" - Able to adapt to the white man’s material and intellectual culture.

2. Treaty of 1819 - Gives Cherokee 35,000 square miles of land in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee:
   A) Form their own republic.
   B) Cultivate the land.
   C) Plant orchards.
   D) Fence pastures.
   E) Build roads.
   F) Build houses like the white man.
   G) Build schools.
   H) Build towns.
   I) Elect a President.....38 year old, John Ross, ½ Scottish and ½ Cherokee.
   J) Have a 2 house congress.
   K) Have a written constitution.
   L) Have a court system.
   M) Publish a newspaper.
   N) Have their own police force.
   O) Wear white man’s clothing.
   P) Many adopt the white man’s religion.
   Q) Capitol is New Echota, Georgia.

3. 1821 - Sequoya - Cherokee alphabet:
   A) Illiterate.
B) Son of a white father and Cherokee mother.
C) Called “George Guess” by whites.
D) Genius.
E) Alphabet - 86 symbols.
F) Makes a written language possible.

4. 1828 - Jackson runs for President - Platform of “free land” for settlers:
   A) Implication is Cherokee land!
   B) He claims they have helped the British in the Revolutionary War.
   C) Conveniently forgets they have helped him defeat the Creeks in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in the War of 1812!

5. 3 weeks after Jackson is elected - Georgia legislature annexes all Cherokee land:
   A) Abolish all Cherokee laws!
   B) Abolish all Cherokee customs!
   C) Many are literally run from their homes!

6. 1830 - Gold - Discovered - Georgia.

7. May 28, 1830 - Jackson signs The Indian Removal Act:
   A) Cherokees appeal to the Supreme Court!
   B) David Crockett, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Edward Everett speak out in Congress on their behalf!
   C) Supreme Court finds in favor of the Cherokees:
      I. Jackson: “John Marshall has made his decision, let him enforce it.”

8. December 24, 1835 - Cherokees - Forced to surrender - All lands east of the Mississippi River:
   A) In return - $5 million and homes in Oklahoma!
9. May 23, 1836 - Jackson signs Bill - Cherokee have 2 years to vacate lands!

10. 1836 - First 765 leave!

11. May 10, 1838 - New Echota, Georgia - U.S. military start forcefully evacuating!

12. June 6, 1838 - 800 are forcefully evacuated!
   A) Georgia Militia - Rape and murder.

13. October 1, 1838 - Ross and remainder start overland:
   A) Die by 100’s!
   B) March of 1839 - Last arrive in Oklahoma.
   C) 16,000 start - 4,000 die on march - ¼ of tribe!!!
   D) 1 out of every 4!!!!!!!!!
   E) “The Trail Where They Cried” or “The Trail of Tears.”
1831
1. Isaac Dripps – Invents – “Cowcatcher” for the front of Locomotives.
1831 (January)

1. January 1, 1831 – William Lloyd Garrison – Boston, Massachusetts:
   A) Editor.
   B) Publishes “The Liberator”:
      I. America’s 1st Abolitionist Newspaper.
THE QULLAH BATTOO INCIDENT

February 7, 1831
1. February 7, 1831 – Malay Islands of Indonesia - Trading ship “Friendship” is at the town of Quallah Battoo, Sumatra:
   A) Loading pepper:
      I. U.S. trades cheap trinkets or opium for pepper.
   B) Captain Endicott, 2 officers, and 4 crew members are ashore:
      I. Natives board the ship – Suddenly attack the crew.
      II. Kill the 1st officer and 2 seamen – Wound 3 others.
      III. Plunder the ship - $26 thousand in damage.
      IV. Natives attempt to run the ship ashore.
      V. American ships “James Monroe”, “Palmer”, and “Endicott” prevent the action.
      VI. Natives abandon the ship – Captain Endicott and his men barely escape.
   C) Learned that several Rajah’s have plotted the action!

2. August 9, 1831 – Captain John Downes and the U.S. 44 gun frigate, “Potomoc” are ordered to Quallah Battoo:
   A) To demand restoration of the stolen property or payment for it and to punish the murderers!
   B) If refused:
      I. Seize the murderers – Return them to Washington to stand trial – Retake the property of the “Friendship” – Destroy any boats engaged in piracy!

3. February 5, 1832 – “Potomoc” anchors at Quallah Battoo.

4. February 6, 1832 – 266 Marines & Sailors under Lt. Shubrick land one and one half miles north of the town:
   A) 4:15 – Morning – Assault the Rajah’s fort guarding the north side of the town:
      I. 2 hour fight.
II. Marines storm the fort – Take it – 12 Malays are
killed – Americans lose 1 killed and 3 wounded.
III. Marines attack the town – Burn it!
IV. Remaining 2 forts are captured.
V. Total American losses are 2 killed and 11 wounded.
VI. Malays lose 125 killed – One of them is Poolow
Yamet, the Rajah responsible for everything!!
IV. Marines attack the town –

*America's 1st
Asian Conflict! *
1831 (August)

1. August 10, 1831 – William Driver:
   A) Captain of the ship “Charles Daggett.”
   B) Raises Flag...says: “I name thee ‘Old Glory!’
      My ship, my country, and my flag, ‘Old Glory!’
   C) Origin of Flag Name!!
*Nat Turner’s Revolt*

August 22, 1831

1. 1800 - Gabriels’ Insurrection - Slave plot to burn and sack Richmond, Virginia:
   A) Discovered - Leaders are hanged!

2. 1822 - Denmark Vessey’s Revolt - Slave plot to revolt near Charleston, South Carolina:
   A) Discovered - Vessey and other leaders are hanged!

3. **Nat Turner:**
   A) Born - October 2, 1800 - Southampton County in Virginia.
   B) Field slave - Belonged to Benjamin Turner.
   C) Field slave foreman.
   D) Learns to read and write.
   E) Knowledge of the Bible.
   F) Baptist preacher among the slaves.
   G) Sold to Putnam Moore.
   H) Talks to the slaves of revolt!
   I) Claims to hear voices and have visions!
   J) God has told him to “free my people.”

4. Sunday - August 21, 1831 - Cabin Pond, Virginia - Slaves meet:
   A) Turner and 6 helpers.
   B) Plot the revolt.
   C) 60 more slaves join them!
   D) Turner tells them that the eclipse in February has been the sign!

5. Monday - August 22, 1831 - 2:00 - Morning - Slaves strike:
A) Turner and 8 others armed with axes and knives.
B) Enter home of Joseph Travis.
C) Murder Travis, his wife, Putnam Moore, Joel Westbrook, and a male child!
D) Next 48 hours - 58 slaves will join Turner - Murder 24 children, 18 women, and 18 men.....60 total!
E) No molesting, rape, torture, burnings, or theft!
F) Attack 20 plantations!
G) Militia called out.
H) Slaves scatter!
I) By Tuesday afternoon - Turner is alone!
J) Almost all the slaves helping him are dead or captured!
K) Slaves - Drawn and quartered!
L) Body parts - Nailed - Doors of slave quarters - Warning!
M) Over 100 slaves killed indiscriminately!

6. August 31, 1831 - Slave trials start:
   A) $1 thousand reward for Turner!
   B) Hides for 4 weeks.
   C) 23 slaves tried and executed!

7. October 30, 1831 - Captured by Benjamin Phipps:
   A) November 5, 1831 - Trial starts.
   B) November 11, 1831 - Guilty.
   C) He and 19 others are hanged!
1832

1. New York City, New York – 1st Horse-Drawn Streetcar in America.

2. Dr. Charles Knowlton – Publication:
   A) “The Fruits of Philosophy.”
   B) America’s 1st Birth-Control Publication.
The Black Hawk War
April 1832

1. Sauk and Fox Indians - Allies in the war.

2. Black Hawk - "Black Sparrow Hawk" - Sauk Indian:
   A) 55 years old - Indian leader in the war.
   B) Hates and distrusts the whites.
   C) Fights against the Americans in the War of 1812.

3. Primary cause - The Treaty of 1804:
   A) William Henry Harrison.
   B) Another - Cheating - Indians!!!
   C) All lands in southern Wisconsin and northwestern Illinois.

4. 1830 - White squatters on Sauk land - Violates Treaty of 1804.

5. 1831 - More white squatters - Black Hawk orders them off or they will be killed!
   A) Braves - Up and down valley - Burning isolated cabins!
   B) Settlers appeal to Governor for help!
   C) Militia are ordered against the Indians.

6. June 25, 1831 - 1,500 Militia - Order Indians off their own land!!!
   A) Tensions - Meetings - Promises - Agreement reached!
   B) Will not be kept by the whites!
   C) Indians are forced to steal to live!

7. April 6, 1832 - Black Hawk and 525 warriors - Enter valley with intentions of driving the white squatters out:
A) Settlers flee to what is now Chicago.

B) Militia and Regulars take the field:
   I. Abraham Lincoln.
   II. Jefferson Davis.
   III. Albert Sidney Johnston.
   IV. Zachary Taylor.
   V. Winfield Scott.
   VI. Son of Daniel Boone.
   VII. Son of Alexander Hamilton.

8. May 1832 - War starts when 2 warriors under a flag of truce are fired on and killed!
   A) Black Hawk ambushes an American patrol - Defeats them killing 11!

9. Next 2 months - Indians kill 200 settlers - Lose 200 killed!

10. August 1-2, 1832 - Battle of the Bad Axe River:
    A) Indians are attacked.
    B) Battle turns into a massacre.
    C) Lasts for 3 hours.
    D) Women and children - Driven into river - Killed like “Ducks.”
    E) 175 Indians are killed.
    F) Americans lose 17 killed and 12 wounded.
    G) Decisive defeat of the Indians.

11. August 27, 1832 - Black Hawk surrenders:
    A) Forced to sign treaty!
    B) Gives the U.S. 10,600,000 acres of Indian lands!!!
    C) Stripped of “Chief” title.
    D) Released from prison on June 4, 1833.
    E) October 3, 1838 - Reservation - Age 71 - Dies!
1832 (June)

1. New York City, New York – Cholera epidemic:
   A) Kills 4,000.
1832 (July)

1. Rendevouz – Battle of Pierre’s Hole:
   A) Trappers and Nez Perce & Flathead Indian Allies vs. Gros Ventres Indians:
      I. Trappers win...Lose 4 killed & 5 wounded.
      II. Indian Allies lose 9 killed and wounded.
      III. Gros Ventres lose 26 killed.

2. July 9, 1832 – U.S. Government:
   A) Appoints the 1st Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
1832 (November)
1. Presidential Election – Andrew Jackson – 2nd Presidential Term.
1833

1. Oberlin College is founded in Ohio:
   A) 1st Co-Ed College in America.
   B) 1st College in America to admit Black Students.
1833 (March)

1. March 4, 1833 – Andrew Jackson – Inaugurated – 2nd Presidential Term.
1834

1. Thomas Davenport – Invents:
   A) 1st Electric Motor.

2. Cyrus Hall McCormick – Invents:
   A) 1st Horse-Drawn Grain Reaper.

3. The Whig Party is formed.

4. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is created:
   A) Will “legally” rob, murder, and exploit the American Indian.
   B) 1849 – Moved from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.
   C) Objectives...Obliterate the traditional cultures and religions of the American Indians.
   D) Their tactics are based on 2 assumptions:
      I. White civilization is so superior to the Indians that the destruction of the Indian Culture is a “favor” to the Indians.
      II. Indians are “The Vanishing Americans” and are doomed by fate to disappear anyway, so, there is no sense in trying to help them adjust to the loss of their way of life!
1834-1879
(45 Years)
The Comanche Indian Wars

1. Word “Comanche”:
   A) Comes from Ute word “Kommanttcia”:
      I. Means: “Those who fight us all the time.”

2. 5 different tribes:
   A) Penateka – “Honey Eaters”:
      I. 2 most famous leaders:
         (1) Isa-Havey – “Milky Way.”
         (2) Asa-Toyah-The – “Striding through the Dusk.”
   B) Yapparika – “Root Eaters”:
      I. 2 most famous leaders:
         (1) Tabananica – “Hears the Sunrise.”
         (2) Isa-Rosa – “White Wolf.”
   C) Kotsoteka – “Buffalo Eaters”:
      I. Most famous leader:
         (1) Mow-Way – “Push Aside.”
   D) Nokoni – “Wanderers”:
      I. 2 most famous leaders:
         (1) Horseback or He Who Favors Peace
With the Whites.

(2) Big Red Meat or Does Not Like the Whites.

E) Quahadi – “Antelope People” or “Antelope Eaters”:
   I. Most warlike of the 5.
   II. Live on the Staked Plains, called, “The Llano Estacado.”
   III. 3 most famous leaders:
      (1) Wild Horse.
      (2) Black Horse.
      (3) Qua-Nah – “Fragrance” – Quanah Parker!

3. Traits & Points:
   A) Nomadic.
   B) Believe themselves to be: “Children of the Sun.”
   C) See themselves as “Lords of the Plains” or “Red Talkers.”
   D) Cousins of the Cheyenne.
   E) Hunt Buffalo.
   F) Excellent Horsemen:
   G) Hereditary Chiefs.
H) Physically: Tall, BUT, tend to be fat.
I) Living Quarters: Lodges of Buffalo hides and poles.
J) Raids are in small bands:
   I. Follow a War Chief.
K) Defeat most of their hereditary enemies:
   I. Like Utes, Kiowas, Osage, Pawnee, Lipan Apache, Tonkawas, and Karankawas.
L) Always torture captured adult males.
M) Social, political, and economic status of male tribal members:
   I. Depends on the number of horses one owns:
      (1) Usually stolen.
N) Economy:
   I. Based on what they steal in raids.
O) Area of control:
   I. Arkansas River to the coast of Texas.
   II. West Texas north to Kansas.
   III. Rocky Mountains to the edge of the Timberland Country:
      (1) The area is called: “Comancheria.”
P) In negotiations:
   I. Cannot be represented by 1 Chief.
   II. Any warrior has the right to break any agreement signed by a Chief.
Q) By 1743 – Firmly established in the San Antonio, Texas area:
   I. Carry out raids deep into Mexico.

4. 1833:
   A) Request a treaty with the Texans.
   B) Comanches want a boundary between the 2 peoples.
   C) Sam Houston refuses.
   D) Open warfare breaks out.

5. 1834 – Navasota River, Texas – Ft. Parker is built by John, James, Silas, and Benjamin Parker.

6. May 18, 1836 – War party of 700 Comanches arrives at Ft. Parker:
   A) 15 minute killing and scalping spree with:
      I. Bows & Arrows.
      II. Lances.
      III. Knives.
      IV. Clubs.
   B) Kill all the males, 5 women and children.
   C) Captives taken:
      I. Mrs. Rachel Plummer & her son.
II. Mrs. Elizabeth Kellogg.
III. Young, John Parker.
IV. 9 year old, Cynthia Ann Parker.

D) Later....:
I. The 2 Plummer’s and Kellogg are returned.
II. John Parker becomes a Comanche Warrior.
III. Cynthia Ann Parker becomes “Comanche”:
   (1) At age 15 – Wife of Chief Peta Nocona.
   (2) Son – Quanah Parker – Greatest of all Comanche Chiefs.
IV. 1860 – Captured by Texas Rangers under Captain Sul Ross.

7. January 1840 – 3 Comanche Chiefs ride into san Antonio, Texas:
   A) Ask for a council to put together a treaty.
   B) Henry Karnes tells them to come back in March and meet at The Council House:
      I. Comanches agree to bring all white captives with them:
         (1) BUT...Have no intentions of keeping that part of the agreement!
   C) Karnes intends to take the Chiefs captive:
      I. Exchange them for the White captives.
8. March 19, 1840 – San Antonio, Texas – The Council House Fight:

A) 65 Comanches arrive:
   I. Chiefs, warriors, women, children, AND only 1 White captive...Matilda Lockhart:
      (1) Has been starved and tortured.

B) Lockhart tells the Texans that there are a lot more White captives in the Comanche camp.

C) Col. William Cooke gives an order:
   I. Council House is surrounded by Texas Rangers.
   II. Comanches are told they are prisoners.
   III. Told they will be exchanged for the White captives.

D) Indians pull knives, clubs, lances, bows & arrows and rush for the door:
   I. Rangers open fire on them.
   II. 35 are killed...3 are women and 2 are children.
   III. 27 are captured.
   IV. 7 Texans are killed and 8 wounded.

E) Comanches outside town in the camp retaliate:
   I. Torture 12 White captives to death!!

F) Comanches start planning to get even!

10. August 6, 1840 – Victoria, Texas:
   A) Kill 13 Texans.

11. August 8, 1840 – Linnville, Texas:
   A) Kill 5 men.
   B) Take 2 women & 1 child captive.

12. August 12, 1840 – Battle of Plum Creek:
    A) 200 Texans under Generals Felix Huston & Edward Burleson:
       1. Ambush the Comanches killing 75 of them:
          (1) 3 White captives are recovered.

13. October 24, 1840 – Battle of Red Fork:
    A) Red Fork of the Colorado River.
    B) 275 Texans under John Moore:
       1. Surprise a Comanche camp of 60 lodges and 125 warriors.
       C) Many are shot to death.
       D) Many drown in the river trying to escape.
       E) 130 killed!

14. 1841 – The Battle of Bandera Pass:
A) 10 miles north of Bandera, Texas.
B) Canyon:
   I. 500 yards long.
   II. 125 feet wide.
   III. 250 foot high hills and cliffs on each side.
C) 40 Texas Rangers under Captain John “Jack” Coffee Hays:
   I. vs. 450 Comanches.
D) Ranger Sgt., Kit Ackland, kills the Chief in a hand-to-hand knife fight.
E) Comanches withdraw:
   I. Rangers lose 5 killed & 6 wounded.
   II. Comanches lose 60 killed and wounded.

15. July 1855 – The Lucien Maxwell Ranch:
   A) Canadian Valley of New Mexico.
   B) Raided by Comanches.

16. 1857 – Comanches – Declare open warfare in Texas:
   A) Steal over 500 horses.

17. March 1858 – The Samuel Watrous Ranch:
   A) Canadian River in New Mexico.
   B) 130 miles south of Ft. Union.
C) Raided by Comanches:
   I. 1 Ranch Worker is killed.
   II. Cattle stolen.
   III. Buildings burnt.

18. May 11, 1858 – The Battle of Antelope Hills:
   A) Valley of the Canadian River.
   B) 215 Texas Rangers & Indian Scouts under Captain John "Rip" Ford.
   C) Attack the Comanche village of Chief Iron Jacket...300 warriors.
   D) 7 hour battle...Comanches withdraw:
      I. 1 Ranger & 1 Indian Scout are killed.
      II. Comanches lose 76 killed & 18 taken prisoner:
         (1) One of the dead is...Chief Iron Jacket.

19. July 1858 – Freight Train – Santa Fe Trail:
   A) Attacked by Comanches under Chief Buffalo Hump.

20. October 1, 1858 – The Battle of Rush Springs:
   A) Oklahoma.
   B) 212 U.S. Troopers:
I. Under Captain Earl Van Dorn.
   C) And...135 Indian Scouts:
      I. Under 20 year old, Lawrence "Sul" Ross.
   D) Total.....347.
   E) Surprise a Comanche camp of 400.
   F) Daybreak – Fog – Charge!
   G) 3 hour fight:
      I. Hand-to-hand.
   H) Indians retreat:
      I. 64 dead Comanches...Many are women.
      II. 25 more die later from wounds.
      III. Total...89.
   IV. 4 Troopers & 5 Indian Scouts have been killed.....9.
   I) Ross...Wounded in side.
   J) Van Dorn...Wounded in the wrist and in the stomach with an arrow:
      I. Surgeon saves his life.
   II. Later – Civil War – Confederate General:
      (1) Killed by a Surgeon who catches him in bed with his wife!

21. May 13, 1859 – The Battle of Crooked Creek:
   A) Lt. William Royall & 30 Troopers.
   B) Trap 150 Comanches under Chief Buffalo
Hump in a ravine on Crooked Creek.
C) Many fallen trees.
D) Cavalry forced to dismount and attack on foot.
E) Bloody hand-to-hand fighting.
F) Comanches scatter:
   I. Troopers suffer 2 killed & 11 wounded.
   II. Indian Scouts suffer 4 killed.
   III. Total.....6 killed-11 wounded.
   IV. Comanches lose:
       (1) 49 killed.
       (2) 5 wounded.
       (3) 5 men & 32 women prisoners (37).

22. May 30, 1859 – Southern Kansas:
   A) Van Dorn attacks band of Comanches.
   B) 50 Comanches are killed and 36 captured.
   C) Soldiers suffer 2 wounded.

23. December 1859 – Pease River – Northwestern Texas – Texas Rangers under Captain Sul Ross:
   A) Recapture Cynthia Ann Parker back from the Comanches.
A) Attack a Comanche village of 150 lodges.
B) Kill 10 Comanches – Capture 40 horses – Destroy the village.

25. Comanches continue to raid the Northern Texas frontier.

26. The Comanches at this point almost cease raiding into New Mexico.....Why???
A) Trade with New Mexicans!
B) Horses, Loot, and White Captives for:
   I. Manufactured Goods.
   II. Arms.
   III. Alcoholic Beverages.
C) Annual caravans from New Mexico to plains to trade with the Comanches:
   I. Led by men called: “Comancheros.”

27. 1863 – Comanches continue raiding Texas border settlements.

28. August 1864 – Near Lower Cimarron Springs on the Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico:
A) 70 Comanches kill & scalp 5 American Teamsters.

29. October 1864 – Young County, Texas – Comanches under Little Buffalo:
A) Cross the Red River.
B) Kill 5 Soldiers.
C) Kill 11 Civilians.
D) Capture 7 Women & Children.

30. November 25, 1864 – The 1st Battle of Adobe Walls:
A) South Canadian River – 200 miles northeast of Ft. Bascom, New Mexico.
B) 1st Trading Post in the Texas Panhandle:
   I. Built in 1843 by Charles Bent.
   II. Buildings have adobe walls.
C) Force out of Ft. Bascom, New Mexico approaches:
   I. Under Colonel Kit Carson.
   II. 335 Troopers.
   III. 72 Ute & Apache Scouts.
   IV. Two 12 pound Mountain Howitzers.
D) Advance unit finds Kiowa village of 150 lodges.....700 people.....At Adobe Walls:
I. Under Chief Little Mountain.
II. Short fight.
E) 1,000 Comanches – Allies of the Kiowas –
   Arrive – Surround Carson:
   I. Howitzers open fire.
   II. Indians retreat.
   III. Hours of long range fighting.
   IV. Only the howitzers prevent a massacre.
   V. Carson’s force beats back charge after
      charge.
F) Carson is now facing over 2,000 Indians:
   I. Fight is now over 30 hours long.
G) November 27, 1864 – Force heads back to Ft.
   Bascom:
   I. Have barely avoided being wiped out.
   II. 3 Soldiers killed & 21 wounded.
   III. Indians.....60 killed & wounded.

31. May 1865 to July 1867 – 2 years & 2 months:
A) Comanches & Kiowas:
   I. Kill 162 people.
   II. Wound 24 people.
   III. Capture 43 people.
   IV. Texas alone...Steal 30,838 cattle and
      4,000 horses.
32. July 1867 – Just Texas – Comanches & Kiowas:
   A) Kill 18 people.

33. May 1868 – Fort Sill in Oklahoma:
   A) Established by Colonel Benjamin Grierson and the all-Black 10th Cavalry.

34. September 1, 1868 – Spanish Fork, Texas:
   A) Raided by Comanches:
      I. Rape – Pillage – Burn.
      II. Kill 8.

35. Summer of 1869 – Texas – Comanches & Kiowas raid the counties of:
   A) Burnett.
   B) Comanche.
   C) Johnson.
   D) Parker.
   E) Tarrant.

36. September 1869 – San Saba River, Texas:
   A) Comanches & Kiowas raid the Ft. McKavett area.
   B) Captain Henry Carroll, Captain Edward Heyl,
and 95 men of the 9th Cavalry:
I. Trail the Indians to the Salt Fork of the Brazos River.
C) Find the Indian camp – 200 lodges.
D) Charge.
E) 8 mile – Running fight.
F) 28 Indians killed and wounded.
G) Camp is destroyed.

37. October 1869 – Out of Ft. Concho, Texas:
A) Captain John Bacon and 198 9th Cavalry Troopers – Trail raiding Comanches.
B) October 28th – Headwaters of the Brazos River.
C) Sunrise – Hit by 500 Comanches & Kiowas – From all sides:
   I. Hand-to-hand fighting.
   II. Indians withdraw.
   III. Soldiers pursue.
D) October 29th – Mid-Afternoon – Find the Indian camp:
   I. Charge.
   II. Route the Indians.
   III. 40 Indians are killed.
   IV. 8 Soldiers are wounded.
38. 1869-1870 – Comanches & Kiowas continue raiding:
   A) Bloodiest period in Texas history fighting the Indians.

39. May & June 1870 – Jack County, Texas:
   A) Comanches & Kiowas kill 15 people.

40. September 5, 1870 – The Maxey Ranch:
   A) Denton Creek, Texas.
   B) Comanches attack.
   C) Kill...Grandfather.
   D) Kill...Infant child.
   E) Mrs. Maxey is believed dead...NOT...Scalped ALIVE!!!...Will survive.
   F) Mrs. Maxey's small daughter and son are taken captive:
      I. Night – Girl cries – Comanches club her brains out!!
      II. Impale her naked body on the broken limb of a Mesquite Tree.

41. 1871 – Killing of the Buffalo for the hides starts:
   A) $1 per hide!
B) Over 4 million will be slaughtered for their hides!

42. 1871 – U.S. Troop strength in Texas:
   A) Ft. Davis...179 men.
   B) Ft. Stockton...259 men.
   C) Ft. Concho...369 men.
   D) Ft. Griffin...444 men.
   E) Ft. Richardson...499 men.
   F) Ft. McKavett...560 men.
   G) Total..........2,310 Soldiers!!

43. January 24, 1871 – The Johnson Massacre:
   A) Texas – Between Weatherford and Ft. Griffin.
   B) Party of 4 Black men.....Brit Johnson and 3 friends:
      I. Johnson is a frontier hero:
         (1) Has recovered many White captives.
      C) Attacked by Comanches & Kiowas under Kiowa Medicine Man, Maman-Ti (“Sky Walker”).
      D) The 4 men kill their horses for protection:
         I. Tremendous fight.
         II. All 4 are killed, scalped, and mutilated.
         III. Johnson’s belly is slit open and his pet
dog stuffed into it!

44. April 19, 1871 – Salt Creek, Texas:
   A) Man is wounded by Comanches.
   B) Scalped alive.

45. May 18, 1871 – The Warren Wagon Train Massacre:
   A) Northern Texas – 20 miles east of Jacksboro, Texas – Dirt road east of Ft. Richardson.
   B) General William T. Sherman, his staff, and a 15 man Cavalry escort:
      I. Touring Texas.
      II. Checking on Forts and Indian troubles.
      III. Is headed for Ft. Richardson.
   C) 1:00 – Afternoon – Sherman’s party passes a spot:
      I. Unknown to them.
      II. 125 Comanches & Kiowas are in hiding waiting for a target:
         (1) Led by Maman-Ti...Satanta...Satank...Eagle Heart...Big Tree...& Big Bow.
   D) Indians let the party pass unharmed...On purpose!!
      I. Maman-Ti’s medicine has told him 2 parties
would pass...Let the 1st group go...Attack the 2nd!

E) 3:00 – Afternoon – 10 mule-drawn wagons belonging to Warren & Duposes come along:
   I. 12 Teamsters.
   II. Attacked by the Indian force.
   III. 5 of the Teamsters get away.
   IV. 6 are killed, scalped, and mutilated.
   V. Samuel Elliott:
      (1) Alive...Tied upside down to a wagon tongue.
      (2) Tongue is cut out.
      (3) Roasted alive!

F) Indians have lost 3 killed.

G) Midnight – Word reaches Ft. Richardson:
   I. Sherman orders Col. Ranald MacKenzie after the Indians.

46. Colonel Ranald Slidell MacKenzie:
   B) 5 feet 8 inches tall.
   C) 130 pounds.
   D) 1862 – Graduates – West Point – 1st in his class.
   E) Brilliant Civil War record:
I. Brevet Brig. General.

II. Wounded 6 times:
   (1) 2 fingers of right hand are shot off:
       a. Indians later call him "Bad Hand."
   F) 4th Cavalry.
   G) Fights more Indian Battles than Custer.
   H) Never loses a single Indian Battle.
   I) 1870 – Cavalry Commander in Texas.
   J) Men like & respect him as a leader.
   K) Later...1883...Wife commits him to an asylum
       because an old head wound is driving him
       insane:
   L. Released.

II. Staten Island, New York – Lives with a
    sister.

III. January 19, 1889 – Age 48 – Dies.

47. May 30, 1871 – The Whaley Ranch:
   A) Red River Station, Texas.
   B) Attacked by 35 Comanches.
   C) Prospector is killed & scalped.

48. April 20, 1872 – Howard’s Well, Texas:
   A) Unescorted wagon train.
   B) Attacked by Comanches & Kiowas – Led by:
I. White Horse & Big Bow.
C) Kill 17 Mexican Teamsters:
   I. Burn the bodies.
D) Evening – Patrol of 9th Cavalry under Captain Michael Cooney and Lt. F.R. Vincent:
   I. Find remains.
   II. Trail the Indians.
   III. Dark - Find camp on a steep slope.
   IV. Charge up – Tremendous firing.
   V. Indians flee.
   VI. Leave 6 dead behind.
E) Vincent – Shot thru both legs – Bleeds to death:
   I. 1 other Soldier killed.

49. May 19, 1872 – The L.H. Luckett Survey Party:
   A) 25 miles from Ft. Belknap, Texas.
   B) Attacked by Comanches & Kiowas.
   C) Indians are driven off losing 2 killed.

50. September 29, 1872 – The Battle of McClellan Creek:
   A) Texas – North Fork of the Red River.
   B) Col. Ranald McKenzie and 222 Troopers of the 4th Cavalry:
I. Find the Comanche camp of Mow-Way (Shaking Hand)...262 lodges...500 warriors.

C) 4:00 – Afternoon – Attack:
I. 30 minutes – All over.
II. Indians lose 24 killed...124 women & children captured.
III. Soldiers lose 4 killed & 7 wounded.

51. June 1873 – More Raids:
A) Groesbeck Creek, Texas:
I. Kill Surveyor, Hank Medley.

52. December 9, 1873 – West Fork of the Nueces River in Texas:
A) Fight between 30 Comanches & Kiowas and 41 men of the 4th Cavalry under:
I. Lt. Charles Hudson.
B) 9 Indians killed:
I. 1 is Lone Wolf's son...Tau-Ankia.
II. 1 is the son of Red Otter, Lone Wolf's brother...Gui-Tain.

53. February 5, 1874 – Fork of the Brazos River, Valley of the Double Mountain in Texas:
A) Fight.
B) 57 Soldiers of the 10th Cavalry & 18 Tonkawa Scouts under:
   I. Lt. Colonel George Buell.
C) Running fight:
   I. 11 Comanches killed.

54. May 1874 – Comanche, Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Arapahoe hold a Sun Dance:
A) Medicine Man is Comanche...Isa-Tai:
   I. “Rear End of a Wolf.”
   II. “Wolf Shit.”
B) Claims to have been visited by the Great Spirit.
C) Says the Great Spirit has given him supernatural powers to:
   I. Cure the sick.
   II. Raise the dead.
   III. Control the weather.
   IV. Puke up bullets.
D) Says special paint on warriors will result in no harm from White Man’s bullets!
E) Chief Quanah Parker supports the medicine:
   I. He plans to wipe out the Buffalo Hunters at Adobe Walls.
   II. Joined by 700 Comanche warriors, 22
Arapahoes under Yellow Horse, some Cheyenne, and Kiowas under Lone Wolf.

55. The Sun Dance:

A) Common to all Plains Indian Tribes.
B) Semi-Religious Festival.
C) 2 Purposes:
   I. Graduates young men into Warriors.
   II. Satisfy various tribal gods thru personal torture and sacrifice.
D) Pass the test...Warrior; Fail the test you are branded as a...Coward!
E) Sun Dance Lodge or Area:
   I. Sometimes called “The Medicine Lodge” or “The New Life Lodge” or “The O-Kan.”
   II. 150 feet in diameter.
   III. Constructed of poles tied together.
   IV. In the center is a ceremonial pole:
      (1) 1 foot in diameter.
      (2) 20 feet tall.
      (3) Crossbar at top.
      (4) From the crossbar...15 foot lengths of rawhide ropes.
   F) Warriors sit or squat in a circle around the lodge.
G) Young men enter...Naked except for loincloth.

H) Form a circle around the pole.

I) Medicine Man:
   I. Gashes thru breast muscles.
   II. Skewer Sticks shoved thru gashes.
   III. Tied to split rawhide rope.
   IV. Ropes drawn tight.
   V. Young men on tiptoes.
   VI. Each – Whistle – Blows constantly throughout the ceremony.

J) Young Men:
   I. Blow whistles.
   II. Dances against roped skewers.
   III. Leans back.
   IV. Stare at the sun.
   V. Prayers.
   VI. No sleep.
   VII. No food.
   VIII. No drink.
   IX. Pain.

K) Ends when:
   I. Actions & movements of individual literally tear the Skewer Sticks thru the breast muscles.
L) Pain is supposed to put young men into trance.

M) Other variations of Sun Dance:
   I. Skewer Sticks thru back muscles:
      (1) Was the most painful.
      (2) Considered the most admirable because of being the most painful.
      (3) Usually done by an individual pledging a 2nd time.
   II. Thru the Cheeks below the eyes.
   III. Offering pieces of skin:
      (1) 50 to 200 pieces cut from arms, legs, and body.

56. Factors bringing on an All-Out War!!!
   A) Starvation:
      I. Without the Buffalo the Indians are totally reliant on the Government to feed them on reservations:
         (1) NOT given enough food!
         (2) Private food suppliers for the Government do a lousy job!
      II. If the Indians leave the Agencies to hunt they are branded as “Raiders.”
   B) White Horse Thieves:
I. Operate out of Texas & Kansas.

II. Most notorious...William “Hurricane Bill” Martin:

(1) Also, Thief – Gun Runner – Bootlegger.

C) Whites impersonating Indians and committing crimes.

D) Bootleggers:

I. Swap whiskey for Buffalo robes.

E) Survey Parties:

I. On Indian lands.

F) Gun Runners.

G) The Sun Dance of 1874.

H) Isa-Tai’s medicine.

57. Late – May 1874 – Chicken Creek, Texas:

A) Comanches attack Buffalo Hunters:

I. Kill 2 hunters:

(1) 1 is pinned to the ground by a wooden stake thru his torso.

II. Both: Scalped – Ears cut off – Castrated – Heads propped up so they can watch themselves die!

58. Early – June 1874 – 2 more Buffalo Hunters are killed.
59. 24 year old, Buffalo Hunter, Billy Dixon, heads for Adobe Walls:
   A) To warn the Hunters there of the killings and possible major danger.

60. June 12, 1874 – Comanches & Kiowas:
   A) Kill 2 more Buffalo Hunters.

61. Adobe Walls in 1874:
   A) 1870 – Josiah Moore & Charlie Rath have started a Buffalo Hide business:
      I. 1874 – They have opened up an outlet at Adobe Walls:
         (1) 4 sod buildings (NOT Adobe) facing east.
   B) Charlie Myers opens a supply store and market center to accommodate the Buffalo Hunters:
      I. Builds a store, mess hall, and corral.
   C) Tim O’Keefe builds a Blacksmith Shop at the south end of Myers’ corral.
   D) James Hanrahan builds a saloon next to O’Keefe’s Blacksmith Shop.
   E) Charlie Rath builds a store at the northeast corner of Myers’ corral:
I. Store has 2 blockhouses at two corners of the store:
   (1) Each is 25 feet by 60 feet.
   F) Billy Olds and his wife have a Café in part of Rath’s store.

62. At this point...At Adobe Walls...28 men and 1 woman.

63. 700 Warrior Indian force is headed to wipe out Adobe Walls:
   A) Comanches...Quanah Parker & Big Bow.
   B) Kiowas...Lone Wolf & Woman’s Heart.
   C) Some Arapahoes.

64. June 18, 1874 – U.S. Army Scout & Interpreter, Amos Chapman, arrives at Adobe Walls:
   A) Talks privately with Rath, Myers, and Hanrahan:
      I. Tells them to expect a massive Indian attack on the morning after the next full moon:
         (1) Saturday.....June 27th!!!
   B) Rath, Myers, and Hanrahan decide to keep it a secret so the Hunters won’t leave.
C) Rath, Myers, and the Moors Brothers leave.

65. June 26, 1874 – Ike and Shorty Shadler arrive at Adobe Walls:
   A) Have a wagon load of supplies.
   B) Park the wagon on the north side of Myers’ corral near the Myers’ Store.
   C) Bed down for the night in their wagon.

66. Saturday – June 27, 1874 – The 2nd Battle of Adobe Walls:
   A) 2:00 – Morning – ON PURPOSE – Hanrahan:
      I. Fires his pistol into the air.
      II. Yells: “The ridge pole is breaking!”
   B) Everybody gets up:
      I. To KEEP everybody up...Hanrahan offers free drinks.
   C) 5:00 – Morning – Billy Ogg heads out to get the horses:
      I. Billy Dixon goes to get his wagon ready to Leave:
         (1) Spots Indians by the creek.
         (2) Fires at them.
         (3) Runs for the buildings.
      D) Dixon busts inside the building:
I. Followed inside by Ogg, who, has sprinted ¼ mile!

II. Indians surround the building firing.

E) Meanwhile...Outside...In their wagon...The Shadler Brothers:
   I. Riddled with bullets and arrows until dead!

F) People and positions:
   I. 6 men & Mrs. Olds...In the Rath Store.
   II. 9 men...In Hanrahan’s Saloon.
   III. 11 men...North of Myers’ corral:
       (1) Most of these men are dressed in their underwear.

G) Weapons of the Defenders:
   I. Repeating Rifles.
   II. Sharps .44 or .50 caliber Buffalo Rifles:
       (1) Single shot.
       (2) 600 grains of lead fired by 125 grains of powder.

H) Hunters keep hearing a bugle:
   I. Harry Armitage spots the “Indian Bugler”:
       (1) Shoots...Kills him...Black deserter from the 10th Cavalry!

I) Much firing back and forth:
   I. Many Indian charges.

J) Cheyenne Chief, Stone Calf’s, son is hit twice:
I. Is painfully dying.
II. Commits suicide.
K) Hunter, Billy Tyler is shot thru the lungs:
   I. Dies in a matter of minutes.
L) Noon – Fighting slackens:
   I. Why?...Indians are now convinced Isa-Tai’s medicine is worthless!!
M) Quanah Parker is hit in the side by a glancing bullet:
   I. Not hurt.
N) No more charges.
O) Siege.
P) 4:00 – Afternoon – Over.
Q) Evening – 2 Hunters arrive – Jim & Bob Cator:
   I. Search the area.
   II. Find 13 Indian bodies.
R) For a $250 fee – Hunter, Henry Lease – Volunteers – Ride to Dodge City:
   I. Get help.
S) Relief force of Hunters heads for Adobe Walls:
   I. Led by Tom Nixon.
T) Meanwhile...Sunday...June 28th ...Back at Adobe Walls:
   I. 1 mile east of The Walls.
II. 20 Warriors ride out on a butte.

III. Billy Dixon - .44 Sharps – Elevates sights:
   (1) Fires.
   (2) Kills a Brave.
   (3) 1,538 yards.
   (4) 4,614 feet.
   (5) 8/10's of a mile.
   (6) 666 feet/222 yards short of a mile!!!

U) July 1, 1874 – Billy Olds – Coming down a ladder:
   I. Accidentally shoots himself in the head.
   II. Dies!

V) Casualties of fight:
   I. Counting Billy Olds...4 Hunters killed.
   II. 70 Indians killed & wounded.

67. July 13, 1874 – 12 miles from Ft. Sill, Oklahoma:
   A) Comanches kill and scalp a Wood Cutter.

68. July 14, 1874 – The Elm Creek Station:
   A) Comanches kill 2 men.

69. September 26, 1874 – 10:00 – Night – Col. Ranald MacKenzie’s camp of 600 men:
A) Attacked by Comanches.
B) 30 minute fight.
C) Indians retreat.
D) MacKenzie knows they are camped in Palo Duro Canyon.

70. Palo Duro Canyon:
A) Llano Estacado (Staked Plains) of Texas.
B) 120 miles long.
C) 1,000 feet deep.

71. September 27, 1874 – The Battle of Palo Duro Canyon:
B) Indian Camp:
   I. 100’s of lodges – 2 miles long.
   II. Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyenne.
   III. Primary leader...Maman-Ti.
C) Soldiers spotted...War Cry...Fight.
D) Indians fleel.
E) All day fight.
F) Only 3 Indians are killed:
   I. 350 of the Indians’ best horses & mules are
II. 1,074 horses and mules are killed!!!!!

72. October 24, 1874 – The Battle of Elk Creek:
   A) 3 Companies of 10th Cavalry.
   B) Attack Comanche camp:
      I. 69 Warriors.
      II. 250 Women & Children.
      III. 2,000 Horses.
   C) Fight – Indians flee.

73. At this point:
   A) Many Indians start surrendering to the Agencies.

74. October 26, 1874 – Surrendering are:
   A) The Comanche Bands of:
      I. Tabananica.
      II. White Wolf.
      III. Red Food.
      IV. Little Crow.

75. November 3, 1874 – Las Lagunas Quatro:
   A) MacKenzie’s force:
I. Kills 2 Comanches.
II. Take 19 prisoners.

76. December 18, 1874 – Lt. Lewis Warrington and 10 men:
   A) Attack 15 Comanches:
      I. Kill 2 – Wound 1 – Capture 1.

77. April 18, 1875 – 200 Comanches under Mow-Way surrender.

78. April 26, 1875 – Pecos River, Texas – 4 Infantrymen attack 25 Comanches:
   A) 3 Indians killed and 1 wounded.

79. May 6, 1875 – Catfish Creek, Texas:
   B) Running fight with 8 Comanches:
      I. Lasts for 7 miles.
      II. 1 Indian killed.

80. May 8, 1875 – Jacksboro, Texas:
   A) Major John Jones & 20 Texas Rangers.
   B) Fight – 6 Comanches:
I. Kill 5 of the Indians.

81. June 2, 1875 – Ft. Sill, Oklahoma:
A) 400 Comanches under Quanah Parker surrender.

82. Summer – 1876 – Buffalo have been so killed off:
A) Can only be found in small herds in the Panhandle of Texas.

83. February 22, 1877 – Texas:
A) Comanches kill, scalp, and mutilate:
   I. Marshall Soule.

84. March 18, 1877 – The Battle of Pocket Canyon:
A) Texas.
B) 45 Buffalo Hunters.....Led by:
   I. “Big” Hank Campbell.
   II. Joe Freed.
   III. “Limpy” Jim Smith.
C) Attack the Comanche village of Chief Black Horse:
   I. 300 Warriors.
D) Hunters become surrounded.
E) All day fight.

F) Comanches retreat:
   I. 31 killed.
   II. 24 wounded:
       (1) 4 of these die later.
   III. Total dead.....35.

G) Hunters lose 1 killed & 5 wounded.

85. May 4, 1877 – The Battle of Lake Quemado:
A) Texas.
B) Company – 10th Cavalry – Out of Ft. Griffin:
   I. Led by Captain P.L. Lee.
C) Kill 4 Comanches:
   I. Lose 1 soldier killed.

86. June 1879.....Last Comanche raid in Texas.
1834 (October)

1. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – Pro-Slavery Riot:
   A) 40 houses belonging to Blacks are destroyed.
1835

1. Samuel F.B. Morse – Invents the Telegraph.

2. Minstrel Shows become very popular:
   A) Dominated by White performers:
      I. Do “Blackface.”
      II. Stereotype all Blacks as Plantation Slaves.
January 30, 1835
The Attempted Assassination of
President Andrew Jackson

1. Richard Lawrence:
   A) 35 years old.
   B) House Painter.
   C) Lives in Washington, D.C.
   D) Mentally deranged.
   E) Believes himself to be:
      I. Richard III, King of England & The United States.
   F) Hates Jackson:
      I. Believes Jackson is conspiring with the Duke of Wellington to keep him from his rightful throne!
   G) Early January 1835 – Goes to White House:
      I. Wants to ask Jackson for money to go to England:
         (1) To reclaim his throne!
      II. Denied admittance to see Jackson.
   H) January 23, 1835 – 2nd Trip to White House:
      I. Sees Jackson.
      II. Asks for $1 thousand.
III. Jackson asks him to come back later.
   I) January 29, 1835 – White House gates:
      I. Stares at White House for a long time.
      II. Leaves.

2. January 30, 1835:
   A) Lawrence loads 2 pistols.
   B) Walks to the White House.
   C) Watches as Jackson follows the funeral procession:
      I. Of his friend, Congressman, Warren Davis of South Carolina.
   D) Waits for Jackson to return.
   E) 1 hour later – Jackson returns.
   F) Jackson walks into portico of White House.
   G) Lawrence rushes forward.
   H) 13 feet from Jackson...Raises pistol:
      I. “Pop”.....Nothing!!!
   I) Jackson rushes at Lawrence with a walking cane.
   J) Lawrence...2nd pistol:
      I. “Pop”.....Nothing!!!
   K) Jackson clubs him down with the cane.
   L) Lawrence tries to escape.
   M) Stopped by Congressman, David Crockett
and an Army Officer.

3. This is the 1st Attempted Assassination of a President:
   A) Lawrence becomes the 1st person to do so!

   A) Charged.....2 counts of assault with intent to kill:
      I. Misdemeanor:
         (1) Fine & Prison.
      B) Prosecutor.....Francis Scott Key.
      C) Pleads insanity:
         I. Is insane.
      D) Committed to Jails & Mental Hospitals for the rest of his life.

5. June 13, 1861 – Lawrence dies:
   A) Has outlived Jackson by 16 years.

6. Odds of 2 Mis-Fires:
   A) 1 in 125,000!!!
November 1835
The Texas Rangers

1. November 1835 – Formed.

2. In reality are...Non-Uniformed Militia or Irregulars.

3. 3 Companies – 56 Men – Each has a Captain, 1st Lt., and 2nd Lt.

4. term of service is 1 year.

5. Pay is $1.35 per day.


8. Provide their own: Clothing & Ammunition.

1835-1856
(21 Years)
The Seminole Indian War

1. Seminoles are originally Creeks:
   A) Word "Seminole" is a Creek word...Means "Runaway":
      I. Can also translate to "Separatist" or "Renegade."
   B) Numbers total.....About 5,000.

2. 1812 – Billy Bowlegs & King Payne lead the Seminoles in fighting the Whites:
   A) Bowlegs...Real name is Billy Bolek.
   B) September 1812 – Defeat an American force.
   C) September 26, 1812 – Seminoles:
      I. Fight a force of Georgia Volunteers:
      II. Bowlegs & Payne are both wounded:
         (1) Payne dies.

3. November 20, 1817 – Americans attack the Seminoles in Florida.
4. September 18, 1823 – The Treaty of Camp Moultrie is signed:
A) South of St Augustine, Florida.
B) Seminoles are forced to give up all land claims in Florida.
C) Agree to prevent Runaway Slaves:
   I. From entering their territory.
D) Agree to return Runaway Slaves:
   I. To their White Masters.
E) In return – Seminoles – Given:
   I. $6 thousand worth of livestock.
   II. Annuity of $5 thousand per year for 20 years.
   III. Reservation in Central Florida:
      (1) The area is totally unsuited for cultivation!

5. Indian Agent, Wiley Thompson & Brig. General Duncan Clinch:
   A) Try to persuade them to move to Oklahoma.

6. 1832:
   A) President Andrew Jackson:
      I. Wants to remove them to Oklahoma and take their lands:
(1) Like he did with the Creeks.

B) May 9, 1832 – The Treaty of Payne’s Landing:
I. Proposes the Seminoles:
   (1) Give up their lands in Florida.
   (2) Move to Oklahoma to the Creek Reservation.
II. To be completed over a 3 year period of time.
III. Entire Seminole Nation is to be given $15,400.00 when they reach Oklahoma.
IV. Upon arriving...Each individual is to be given a shirt and a blanket!
V. Nation is to fined $7 thousand if any Runaway Slaves are found among them.

C) 7 Chiefs have been taken to Oklahoma to look at the land:
I. Jackson claims these 7 represent the entire Nation:
   (1) Seminoles bluntly say “THEY DON’T!”

D) The 7 Chiefs sign the treaty:
I. This is not popular with the Seminoles.

E) One of those present and not happy with the signing is.....Osceola:
I. 30 years old.
II. NOT a Chief.
III. NEVER will be.
IV. Will rise to the rank of Leader.
F) Later...2 of the 7 who signed...Killed by their own people.

7. The Runaway Slave Issue becomes the center of all trouble:
   A) Seminoles have given them sanctuary in the swamps for years.
   B) Many have intermarried with the Seminoles.
   C) Many have been adopted into the tribe:
      I. Not the same status as Native-Born.
      II. BUT, they are free!!
   D) Slave Catchers that enter the swamps:
      I. Hunted down as invaders.
      II. Florida belongs to the U.S., so, the Slave Catchers are protected by the Government.
   E) Slave Catchers:
      I. NOT only do they gather Runaway Slaves:
       (1) BUT, also ½ Breeds, and pure Indians!
      II. Forces the Seminoles to become fugitives and hide in the swamps:
       (1) Defend themselves, their families, their relatives, and friends against invaders.
   F) Verbal order – U.S. Government:
I. Nobody with ANY black blood will be allowed to go to Oklahoma!
   (1) MUST remain and be sold into Slavery!!!
   G) MEANS, total destruction of many families from 2 decades of intermarriage!!

8. 1833:
   A) Fort Gibson, Florida:
      I. More Chiefs, tricked into signing Treaty.
   B) One of those is Charley Emathla:
      I. Main Chief of the Seminoles.

9. April 1835 – General Wiley Thompson – Tries to get unanimous approval of the Treaty:
   A) Fit of rage – Osceola draws knife – Pins the Treaty to the table:
I. Argument with Thompson!
   a. Accuses Thompson of bribery and fraud!

II. Says he will never sign the treaty!
   a. Swears to fight against it!

III. Micanopy also swears to fight against it!

IV. Thompson has Osceola arrested and placed in irons!

10. Osceola pretends to change his mind:
    A) Agrees to sign the treaty:
       I. Signs.
    B) Thompson releases him:
       I. He and Micanopy start organizing resistance!
       a. Send the women and children deep into the swamp.
       b. Organize the men into small “Hit and Run” units.
       c. Kill Charley Emathla for signing the treaty!
       d. Start spreading death and destruction!

10A. December 18, 1835 – South of Gainsville, Florida – Osceola and 80 Warriors:
    A) Ambush a train:
       I. Kill and wound 14 whites.
11. President Andrew Jackson orders the regular Army into the field against them: 
   A) Under General Wiley Thompson.

12. December 24, 1835 – Major Francis Dade and 119 men leave Fort Brooke: 
   A) To reinforce Fort King – 100 miles away: 
      I. December 27, 1835 – Camp: 
         a. Are only 1 day from Fort King.

13. December 28, 1835 – The Dade Massacre: 
   A) Dade’s force marches to the Big Withlacoochie: 
      I. Waiting in ambush are 200 Seminoles and 60 Blacks: 
         a. Commanded by Micanopy, Jumper, and Alligator: 
            (1) Are well hidden in the tall saw grass and among the palmettos.
   B) 8:00 – Morning: 
      I. Massive volley of rifle and musket fire from a short distance! 
      II. Dade and ½ of the command are killed outright! 
      III. The survivors set up a breastworks of palmetto logs.
   C) The Seminole/Black force charges: 
      I. Fight.
II. Retreat.

III. Every defender is now wounded.

D) 2nd Charge – Nothing but dead and dying soldiers:
   I. Throats of the wounded are slit!
   II. One wounded officer pleads for his life:
       (1) Hacked to death with axes!

E) Pvt. Clark has 7 wounds:
   I. Plays dead.
   II. Stripped.
   III. Left for dead.

F) By 2:30 – Afternoon – All over.

G) Pvt. Wilson crawls from beneath the bodies:
   I. Joins Clark.

H) Wilson starts to leave to escape:
   I. Shot and killed by a remaining Seminole:
      (1) Left to check for any living soldiers.

I) Clark continues to play dead until dark:
   I. Joined by Pvt. Long.....Also wounded.
   II. They head for Ft. King.

J) December 29th – A Seminole fires at them:
   I. Split up.
   II. Seminole follows Long.
   III. Shoots & kills him...Scalps him.

K) December 31st – Clark reaches Ft. King.
14. December 28, 1835 – Same day as The Dade Massacre:
   A) Fort King.
   B) General Wiley Thompson, Lt. Constantine Smith, and 8 friends:
      I. Eating dinner in a house 225 yards from the Fort.
   C) Day is warm – Doors and windows are open.
   D) Osceola & small War Party sneak up to the house:
      I. Massive volley thru door and windows!!!
         (1) Thompson & 4 others are killed and scalped.
      II. Other 5 escape into the Fort.

15. December 31, 1835 – Battle of Outhlacoochee River:
   A) Osceola's small band vs. 650 Regulars & Florida Volunteers:
      I. Led by Gen. Richard Call and General Clinch.
   B) Seminoles suffer heavy losses.
   C) Osceola is wounded.
D) Soldiers suffer 63 killed and wounded.

16. Fighting continues thru the winter of 1836.

17. January 1837 – General Thomas Jesup:
   A) Takes command of the U.S. Troops in Florida.

18. October 21, 1837 – At Jesup’s invitation –
   Under a flag of truce:
   A) Osceola & 83 Warriors attend a Peace Council.
   B) All – Seized – Taken prisoner.
   C) Osceola:
      I. First to Ft. Moultrie near Charleston.
      II. “They could not capture me except under a white flag. They cannot hold me except with a chain.”
      III. Cannot stand prison.
      IV. January 30, 1838 – Dies.

19. Jesup imports several bloodhounds from Cuba:
   A) Cost the U.S. several thousand dollars.
   B) To trail and seek out the Runaway Slaves.
   C) Many are caught by Seminoles.
   D) Make friends.
E) Train them to seek out Soldiers!!

20. December 25, 1837 – Battle of Lake Kissimmee:
A) Seminoles vs. 600 Soldiers:
B) Indians are entrenched.
C) Soldiers charge many times for over an hour.
D) Seminoles retreat:
   I. Lose 14 killed.
E) Soldiers lose 27 killed & 112 wounded.

21. July 22, 1839 – Battle of Caloosahatchee River:
A) Seminoles attack.
B) Col. William Harvey & 30 men.
C) 19 Soldiers killed.

22. May 1841 – General William Jenkins Worth:
A) Takes command in Florida.
B) 8th U.S, Commander.
C) Starts methodically destroying crops and villages.
D) Starves the Seminoles out.
E) Starving, rag-tag, Seminoles start surrendering.
23. August 14, 1842 – Treaty is “signed”:
   A) NOT ALL SIGN!!!
   B) 3,800 – Taken to Oklahoma.
   C) NOT ALL go or are taken!

24. December 8, 1855 – Seminoles under Chief Bowlegs kill several Soldiers.

25. July 16, 1856 – Battle of Lake Okeechobee:
   A) Seminoles are defeated.

26. War costs the U.S.:
   A) 1,500 men killed.
   B) Over $25 million!!

27. WW II – Seminole do not register for the draft:
   A) NOT citizens of the United States.
   B) Members of the Seminole Nation...An independent state!!
1836

1. Sam Colt – Invents the Revolver:
   A) .44 caliber.
   B) Cylinder using Percussion Caps:
      I. Percussion Caps invented in 1814 by Joshua Shaw.
   C) Colt will later invent the Underwater Mine.
   D) “God created man. Colonel Colt made them equal.”
1836 (June)
1836 (November)

1. Presidential Election:
   B) 8\textsuperscript{th} President.
1837

1. John Deere – Vermont:
   A) Manufactures Steel Faced Plows.

2. Sumatra – American ship “Eclipse” – Trade:
   A) Boarded by Natives.
   B) Pull knives.
   C) Kill the Captain.
   D) Take $20 thousand worth of goods.
   E) Divided up among various leaders.
   F) December 1838 – 2 U.S. Naval Ships:
      I. Bombard Native forts.
   G) January 1, 1839 – Marines & Sailors land:
      I. Burn towns & forts.
   H) Rulers ask for peace.
   I) Agree to pay owners of the “Eclipse.”
   J) Agree to protect U.S. ships in the future.
   K) Ends!
1837

The Santa Rita Apache Indian War

1. Apache Indians:
   A) Originally migrated from Canada.
   B) Settle in Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, and East Colorado:
      I. Will eventually occupy both sides of the border along Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.
   C) Call themselves: “Dineh” (The People).
   D) “Apache” comes from a Zuni word “Apachu” which means “Enemy.”
   E) Nomadic...Hunt.
   F) Gather.
   G) Grow a few staple crops:
      I. Like...Maguey.
   H) Loot from raids is a very important part of their economy.
   I) Have Hereditary Enemies:
      I. Pueblos.
      II. Pimas.
      III. Papagos.
      IV. Comanches.
J) Very warlike people.
K) Cunning.
L) Hard.
M) Cruel.
N) Fight primarily for material gain.
O) Rarely fight unless they have:
   I. Superior force.
   II. Element of surprise.
P) Use the horse, BUT, are never really “Horse Indians”:
   I. Like to ride to battle.
   II. Prefer to fight on foot.
Q) On warpath:
   I. Follow the leader with the greatest reputation as a thief or killer.
   II. Follow the leader who inspires their confidence.
R) Much strength.
S) Much endurance.
T) Men...Average...5 feet 6 inches tall.
U) Women...Average...5 feet tall.
V) Have hereditary Chiefs.
W) Very little artistic skills.
X) Great speakers.
Y) Forbidden by tribal beliefs to kill or eat fish or
bear.

2) Live in "Wickiups":
   I. Temporary Shelters.
   II. Made of poles, mud, and brush.

AA) Warriors:
   I. Fierce.
   II. Excellent raiders.
   III. Skilled at warfare.
   IV. Excellent guerrilla fighters.
   V. Fight in small bands.
   VI. Learn the arts of war, pursuit, & survival.
   VII. Have to run 4 miles with a mouthful of water and not spill or swallow any of it!
   VIII. Must cover 90 miles in 13 hours on foot.
   IX. Must swim icy streams.
   X. Must melt ice in armpits.
   XI. Must withstand being swarmed and stung by wasps.

BB) 4 distinct tribes:
   I. Chiricahua...Fiercest.
   II. Mescalero.
   III. Lipan.
   IV. Jicarilla.

CC) Tribes are divided into bands; Bands are divided into Groups or Clans:
I. Mogollon Apache.
II. Tonto Apache.
III. Gileno Apache.
IV. Coyotero Apache.
V. White Mountain Apache.
VI. Pinaleno Apache.
VII. Aravaipa Apache.
VIII. San Carlos Apache.
IX. Kiowa Apache.
X. Mimbre or Mimbreno or Warm Springs Apache.

DD) Will always HATE the Mexicans...Why??
   I. Treachery.
   II. Bounties for Apache scalps (More later).

EE) When 1st Americans come to Arizona in the 1850's:
   I. Welcomed by the Apaches...Why?
      (1) U.S. fought Mexico in the Mexican\American War!

2. Raids – Treachery – Ambushes – Murder:
   A) Between the Mexicans and the Apaches.

3. 1835 – Mexico issues the “Proyecto de Guerra”:
   A) Rewards for Apache scalps:
I. Adult male...$100!
II. Adult female...$50!
III. Apache child...$25!

B) Works great for awhile, BUT, then

Scalphunters:
I. Start turning in Mexican scalps!

4. Most famous Scalphunters of the time:
   A) Michael James Box.
   B) James Kirker.
   C) John Glanton.

5. 1837 – Mexican Soldiers – Headed for the Santa Rita del Cobre Copper Mines:
   A) Southeastern corner of New Mexico near Silver City.
   B) Meet an Apache hunting party under:
      I. Soldado Fierro.
      II. Mangas Colorado.
   C) Soldiers ask them to come forward to talk.
   D) Apaches approach...Fired on...Fierro is killed.

6. Few days later – Santa Rita:
   A) 3 Apache children are killed and scalped by Mexican Soldiers!
7. 1837 – Group of 15 Missouri Scalphyunters arrive at Santa Rita:
   A) Led by:
      I. “Eames.”
      II. “Gleason.”
      III. James Johnson:
         (1) Cold blooded murderer & scalphyunter.
         (2) Runs a Trading Post in Sonora.

8. Mexican Government has made a deal with Johnson:
   A) Use his friendship with Apache leader, Juan Compa:
      I. Use it to kill Compa and as many Apaches possible.
      II. For...The bonuses on the scalps!
   B) Johnson brings a 6 pound Howitzer with him.

9. Apaches are invited to Santa Rita:
   A) To make peace.
   B) To enjoy a fiesta.

10. Fat, lazy, Mimbreno Chief, Juan Compa & his followers accept:
     A) Mangas Colorado is suspicious.
11. 1837 – Apaches start arriving in droves:
   A) Plenty of food and mescal.
   B) Start getting drunk.
   C) The Missouri Scalphunters & Mexican Soldiers don’t drink!

12. In the plaza is a huge pile of sacked Corn Grist:
   A) To the side of it hidden behind a screen of branches, hay, and burlap is the Howitzer:
      I. Loaded with nails, lead balls, pieces of chain, slugs, and rocks:
         (1) Aimed at the Corn Grist stack.

13. Sundown – Mayor tells the Apaches to help themselves to the grain:
   A) Rush to the sacks.
   B) Johnson fires the Howitzer.
   C) 20 killed outright by the blast.
   D) Scalphunters & Mexicans fall on the Apaches:
      I. Muskets.
      II. Rifles.
      III. Pistols.
      IV. Swords.
      V. Knives.
VI. Axes.

E) Compa is killed.
F) 450 Apache men, women, and children are killed and scalped.

14. Mangas Colorado and about 400 get away:
   A) Swears revenge.
   B) “No man will ever again enter Santa Rita.”

15. Mangas Colorado:
   A) Mimbreno Apache – 40 years old.
   B) Born – 1790’s – Southern New Mexico.
   C) 6 feet 6 inches tall.
   D) Large head.
   E) Bow-Legged.
   F) Very smart and cunning.
   G) Shrewd Indian Politician.
   H) 2 wives and a Mexican Mistress:
      I. 3 Daughters:
         (1) One...Married to Cochise...Chiricahua.
         (2) One...Married to Hash-Kai-La...Coyotero.
         (3) One...Married to Ku-Tu-Hala...White Mountain.
      II. Unites these groups with him!!
      I) Name means: “Red Sleeves.”
16. At Hot Springs – Mangas assembles his Sub-Chiefs:
   A) Victorio.
   B) Chuchillo Negro.
   C) Delgadito.
   D) Ponce.
   E) El Chico.
   F) Pedro Azul.

17. From this point on...The group will be known as “Warm Springs Apaches.”

18. Allow nobody to enter or leave Santa Rita:
   A) Including supplies!!!

19. Wipe out an entire Trapping Expedition:
   A) On the Gila River.
   B) 22 men!!

20. Capture Ben Wilson & 2 other Trappers:
   A) Mangas spares Wilson.
   B) Tortures the other 2 to death:
      I. Upside down.
      II. Slowly roasts heads over fire until they burst!

22. Johnson & his men leave Santa Rita:
   A) Ambushed.
   B) Almost all killed.

23. People of Santa Rita starve:
   A) Decide to leave.
   B) Caravan.
   C) 4 days out.
   D) Ambushed.
   E) Over 300 killed.
   F) Only 6 survive.
1837 (March)

1. March 3, 1837 – Congress:
   A) Increases the size of the Supreme Court from 7 to 9.

2. March 4, 1837 – Presidential Inauguration – 55 year old, Democrat, Martin Van Buren – 8th President:
   A) Rated.....Fair.
   C) No college.
   D) 1803 - Lawyer.
   F) 1807 – At age 24 – Marries – 23 year old, Hannah Hoes.
   G) 1813 to 1820 – New York State Senate.
   H) 1821 to 1828 – U.S. Senate – New York.
   I) 1828 – Campaign Manager for Jackson.
   J) 1829 – Governor – New York.
   K) 1829 to 1831 – Jackson’s Secretary of State.
   L) 1833 – Jackson’s Vice President.
   M) Nickname: “Old Kinderhook.”
   N) Opposes the abolition of slavery.
   O) Well groomed.
P) Best Dressed President....Over 100 Suits.
Q) Founder of the Modern Democratic Party.
R) 1st President...Not born a British Subject.
S) July 24, 1852 – Age 79 – Dies.
1837 (January)

1838

1. The Underground Railroad is organized.
1838 (May)

1. May 5, 1838 – Boston, Massachusetts:
   A) 1st – Police Department in America.
1839

1. Charles Goodyear – Process for Vulcanizing Rubber:
   A) Accident...Drops a mixture of rubber & sulfur on a hot stove:
      I. Cools...RUBBER!

2. Abner Doubleday – Cooperstown, New York:
   A) Writes the Rules of Baseball.
1840

1840 (November)

1. Presidential Election – Winner:
   A) Whig, William Henry Harrison.
   B) 9th President.
   C) Slogan: “Tippecanoe and Tyler Too.”
1841 (March & April)

1. March 4, 1841 – Inauguration – 68 year old, Whig, William Henry Harrison – 9th President:
   B) Never graduates from college.
   C) 5 feet 8 inches tall – Thin.
   D) 1795 – Age 22 – Marries 20 yr. old, Anna Symmes.
   F) 1825 – U.S. Senate – Ohio.
   G) U.S. Ambassador – South America.
   H) Last President...Born before the Revolutionary War.
   I) Only President...Have a Grandson become President:
      I. Benjamin Harrison.
   J) Inauguration Day...Cold, Windy, & Stormy:
      I. Has a cold.
      II. Refuses to wear a hat or coat...Says it doesn’t look “Presidential.”
      III. Speaks for 90 minutes!!...8,578 words!!...
         Longest inaugural speech in history!!
   K) Gets pneumonia.
   L) Sunday – April 4, 1841 – 1:30 – Morning – Age 68 – Dies!!!
I. Has served only 31 days.
II. Shortest term of any Elected President.
M) Is deeply in debt.
N) 1st President...Die in office.
O) 1st President...Lie in state in the White House.

2. Tuesday – April 6, 1841 – 51 yr. old, Whig, John Tyler – Sworn in as the 10th President:
B) 1807 – William & Mary College.
C) 1809 – Lawyer.
D) 6 feet tall:
   I. Thin.
   II. Light Brown Hair.
   III. Blue Eyes.
   IV. Light complexion.
   V. Very prominent nose.
E) 1813 – Age 23 – Marries – 22 yr. old, Letitia Christian.
G) 1825 – Governor – Virginia.
H) Harrison’s Vice President.
I) 1st Vice President...Become President...Death of a President.
J) Wife dies.
K) 1st President...Wife dies while in office.
L) 1844 – Age 44 – Marries – 24 yr. old, Julia Gardiner.
M) 1st President...Marry in Office.
N) President...Most children...14 (Two Marriages).
O) Rated...Poor!
P) January 18, 1862 – Serving as a member of the Confederate Congress:
   l. Age 71 – Dies.
1842

1. Dr. Charles Minnegrode – Williamsburg, Virginia:
   A) 1st – Christmas Tree – In America.
May 1842

**Orrin Porter Rockwell**
("The Avenging Angel")

1. Background:
   A) Born – 6/28/1813 – Belcher, Massachusetts.
   B) Totally devoted & loyal follower of Joseph Smith and the Mormon Religion.
   C) Age 17 – Baptized into the Church.
   D) Works for Wells Fargo.
   E) Works for the Railroad.
   F) Quiet.
   G) Moody.
   H) Superstitious.
   I) Tall – Heavyset:
      I. Strong.
      II. Small hands & feet.
      III. Long Beard...Braided...Tucked into Shirt.
   J) Wears leather leggings.
   K) Carries 2 pistols.

2. Governor Lilburn Boggs of Missouri:
   A) Gives the “OK” to persecute the Mormons.
3. May 6, 1842 – Independence, Missouri – Dark & Rainy night:
   A) Boggs is murdered!

4. Rockwell is arrested:
   A) March 6, 1842 – Tried.
   B) Attempts to escape twice.

5. December 25, 1843 – Nauvoo, Illinois – Mormon meeting:
   A) Joseph Smith tells him:
      “Brother Port, I prophesy in the name of the Lord, that you, Orrin Porter Rockwell, so long as you shall remain loyal and true to thy faith need fear no enemy. Cut not thy hair and no bullet or blade can harm thee.”

6. Called “Brother Port” or “Old Port”:
   A) Will have 3 wives and 15 children.

7. Missouri – Kills Frank Worrell:
   A) Tried and acquitted.
8. After Joseph Smith's murder:
   A) Scout, Guide, & Personal Bodyguard of Brigham on the Trip to the Promised Land:
      I. Remains Young's Bodyguard.
      II. Becomes one of "The Avenging Angels" for the Church:
         (1) Take "action" for the Church...EVEN if it includes murder!
            a. Most of the killings will never be proven.

9. Fall 1857 – 6 men are going thru Utah:
   A) Discovered they are gamblers.
   B) Arrested.
   C) Taken to Salt Lake City.
   D) Given choice:
      I. Change ways if to stay in Utah.
      II. Go on to California.
   E) 2 decide to stay.
   F) 4 to go on.

10. November 20, 1857 – The 4 Gamblers head out:
    A) Escorted by Rockwell and four other Avenging Angels.
    B) The Gamblers are carrying a lot of money!
C) Night – Spent in Nephi, Utah:
I. Rockwell and the 4 Avenging Angels formulate plans to get rid of the Gamblers!!
   (1) Orders...From Salt Lake City!

11. Night – November 21, 1857 – Camp on the Sevier River:
   A) Rockwell and the 4 Avenging Angels beat them with iron bars!
   B) 2 gat away.
   C) 2 are killed...Bodies are weighted...Thrown into the river.

12. 2 Escapees make it back to Nephi:
   A) Hide.
   B) Convince a man to loan them a Buggy to get away.
   C) Buggy is driven by two boys.
   D) Head for Salt Lake City.
   E) Rockwell and his group follow.
   F) Willow Creek:
      I. 2 Gamblers get out to stretch.
      II. Blown to pieces by shotguns from Rockwell and his group in hiding!
   G) Bodies...Weighted...Into Creek.
13. June 9, 1878 – Salt Lake City, Utah – Age 64:
A) Rockwell dies in bed.
B) Has killed at least 12 men.
December 1, 1842
The U.S.S. "Somers" Affair

1. 1842 – Brig U.S.S. “Somers” is a Naval training vessel:
   A) Commander is Alexander Slidell Mackenzie:
      I. Will turn in 2 conflicting reports of the affair:
         (1) 1st – December 5, 1842.
         (2) 2nd – December 19, 1842 – This one containing a false statement!

2. The 3 accused are:
   A) Phillip Spencer:
      I. Midshipman with a record of insubordination, brawling, and drunkeness.
   B) Elisha Small – Seaman.
   C) Samuel Cromwell – Boatswain’s Mate.

3. November 25, 1842 – Night – Spencer approaches Pursuer’s Steward, James Wales:
   A) Join a mutiny.
   B) Convert the ship to private use…..Piracy!
   C) Shows Wales a list of potential mutineers!
   D) Wales…..no answer!
   E) Spencer tells Small: “Wales is with us.”

   A) Gansevoort tells Mackenzie.
   B) Mackenzie orders Gansevoort to watch Spencer.
   C) Evening:
      I. Mackenzie asks Spencer if he is plotting a mutiny!
      II. Orders Spencer placed in irons!
      III. Searches Spencer’s personal effects.
IV. Finds a list of names and nautical assignments written in Greek.

D) Orders Gansevoort to watch Spencer and let no one talk to him:
   I. This is stated in his report.

5. November 27, 1842 – Small and Cromwell are placed in irons:
   A) Cromwell because he is a known friend of Spencer and a long conversation with Spencer:
      I. Mackenzie places the conversation AFTER issuing orders that no one was to talk to Spencer!
      (1) CONTRADICTS his own report!

6. November 28, 1842 – Mackenzie orders 2 men on the list flogged in case they are involved!!!

7. November 29, 1842 – Mackenzie orders one of the two men from the previous days flogging, flogged again!!

8. November 30, 1842 – Mackenzie orders 2 more men named on the list placed in irons:
   A) Asks his fellow officers what to do with Spencer, Cromwell, and Small?
   B) Can only give opinions – He asks for them!!!
   C) Execution!!
   D) He agrees!!

9. December 1, 1842:
   A) Ropes over yardarm.
   B) 3 men noosed.
   C) Small – Confesses to plot – Hanged!
   D) Cromwell – Refuses to confess – Hanged!
   E) Spencer – Cries – Repents – Mackenzie cries and forgives him:
I. Spencer says he is worried about his mother.
II. says Cromwell was innocent!
III. Hanged!

10. By ordering the executions – Mackenzie has exceeded his authority as commanding officer.

11. Mackenzie orders 5 more men placed in irons before the ship reaches New York on December 5, 1842.

12. John Spencer, father – Urges widow, Peggy Cromwell to file a suit in Civil Court in New York of murder against Mackenzie:
   A) To escape the Civil suit – Mackenzie asks for a court martial.

13. March 1843 – Court martialed on 5 charges:
   A) Murder – Oppression – Illegal Punishment – Conduct Unbecoming an Officer – and Cruelty and Oppression.
   B) Proves the mutiny’s existence!
   C) Court upholds his action!

14. March 28, 1843 – Not guilty!
   A) BUT, the court does not uphold his honor!

15. The 7 men in irons?????
   A) Mackenzie does not press charges!
   B) Released.

16. 1848 – Mackenzie dies.

17. “Somers” sinks in 1846 off Mexico – Always said to be haunted by the bodies of the 3 men hanging from the yardarm!!!!!
1843

1. Dorothea Lynde Dix – Reformer – Massachusetts:
   A) 1821-1834...Teaches school in Massachusetts.
   C) Conditions in Insane Asylums.
   D) Reforms in Prisons.
   E) Civil War...Superintendent of Women Nurses.
John Johnston
(Mountain Man)
1843

1. 1843 - 20 years old - Heads west:
   A) Pairs up with John Hatcher:
      I. Hatcher teaches him survival and the ways of the
         Mountain Men.
   B) Two are attacked by 12 Arapaho warriors:
      I. Johnston kills one.
      II. He is shot through the right shoulder with an arrow.
      III. Hatcher kills two.
      IV. Hatcher cuts arrow out of shoulder with a knife.
      V. Hatcher shows him correct method of scalping!
         **Foot on face - Twist topknot - Cut circle - Yank -
         Swing to get rid of gore - Dry - Scalp ring!
   C) Hatcher teaches him it is wise to be friends with certain
      Indian groups.
   D) Teaches him to trap and hunt.
   E) Johnston’s best friends:
      I. John Hatcher.
      II. Bill Williams.
      III. Del Gue.
      IV. “Bear Claw” Chris Lapp.
         **Necklaces from grizzly bear claws.

2. August 1845 - Johnston arrives at a horrible scene on the
   Musselshell River:
   A) The destruction of the John Morgan family:
      I. 12 Blackfoot warriors.
      II. Kill and scalp the 2 boys!
      III. John Morgan has been scalped alive and taken by
           the warriors - Will later escape.
IV. 18 year old daughter has been raped and tomahawked to death!

V. Wife/mother has gone insane - Killed 4 of the braves with an axe.

B) She is totally “mad” - He buries the dead:
   I. Stays for 3 days - Builds her a crude cabin.
   II. Leaves her food - Leaves.

C) She - Entire life there - “The Crazy Woman”:
   I. Indians stay away - Fear insane people.
   II. Tends graves.
   III. Mountain Men always leave her food.
   IV. Goes blind - Unable to get food - Starves to death!

   A) Go to his cabin - He leaves to trap.

4. May 1847 - He is away trapping - Crow Indians kill her and unborn child:
   A) He - Returns - Sign - Knows - Crows.
   B) Buries remains of the two.
   C) Swears revenge against the Crows!!!
   D) Starts on a Crow killing spree:
      I. Kills - Scalps - Eats portion of liver - Leaves on back!
      II. Reputation grows!
      III. Crows believe he is crazy or divinely possessed!
      IV. Call him “Dapiek Absaroka” ..... The Crow Killer!
      V. Becomes known to the whites as “Liver Eatin’ Johnson.”

4. Crows become embarrassed over killings!
   A) Council - Johnston has to be killed - 20 of best warriors are selected - Kill him or don’t return!
   B) Over the next 14 years he kills all 20!!!!!!!!!
5. Winter - Captured by Blackfoot warriors:
   A) Know who he is.
   B) Strip to waist - Beat.
   C) Tied up with rawhide - Teepee.
   D) Drunk on his whiskey - Pass out.
   E) Chews through rawhide.
   F) Knocks guard out - Scalps alive - Cuts leg off at mid-thigh - Takes leg - Heads out!!
   G) Lives off leg!!
   H) Makes it to civilization!
   I) Gathers 40 Mountain Men - Back:
      I. Anton Sepulveda - Excellent knife fighter!
      II. Jose “Apache Joe” Millardo.
      III. Mariano Modeno.
      IV. “Grizzly” Bill Miller.
      V. Senor Wyatt.
      VI. “Wind River Jake.”
      VII. “Bald Head” Pete - Scalped alive by Pawnees.
      VIII. “Mad Mose” - Scalped alive - Cuts ears off Indians and leaves them alive!
      IX. “Hatchet” Jack Ireland - Dismembers Indians and burns them piece by piece!
   J) Kill all !!!!!!!

6. Civil War - Joins Union Army:
   A) Trouble - Seminoles/South and Cherokees/North:
      I. He starts killing both!
      II. Scalps!!!!!!
      III. September 23, 1865 - Honorable discharge.

7. 1869 - Part - Group - Retaliates for Sioux raid:
   A) Kill all 32 Sioux - Spit heads on poles!
   B) Eats a liver to prove not “prejudiced!”
8. 1869 - He and John Biedler - Kill 17 of 20 Blackfoot warriors trailing them:
   A) Steamboat - Ice Cream - Cans!
   B) “Rome” - “To roam on the prairie.”

9. December 21, 1899 - Moves to Old Soldier’s Home in Los Angeles:
   A) January 21, 1900 - Dies!
      I. Old Soldier’s Cemetery:
         **West on Wilshire Blvd.
         **Through Beverly Hills past Westwood and the Country Club
         **Right on Sepulveda - Go ½ mile.
         **Cemetery gate - San Juan Hill Section.
1844 (May)
1. May 24, 1844 – Samuel F.B. Morse – 1st

Telegraph Message:
A) Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Maryland.
B) “What hath God wrought?”
1844 (November)

1. November 5, 1844 – Presidential Election –
   Winner:
   A) Democrat, James K. Polk – 11th President.
1845 (January)

1. January 23, 1845 – Congress:
   A) Set the 1st Tuesday in November following the 1st Monday in the month for all future Presidential Elections.
1845 (March)


2. March 4, 1845 – Inauguration Day – 49 year old, Democrat, James K. (Knox) Polk – 11th President:
   B) 1818 – University of North Carolina.
   C) 1820 – Lawyer.
   D) 5 feet 8 inches Tall:
      I. Gray Eyes.
      II. Long, almost totally white hair.
   E) Honest.
   F) Industrious.
   G) Considered “cold.”
   H) 1824 – Age 28 – Marries – 20 year old, Sarah Childress.
   J) 1839 – Governor – Tennessee.
   K) May 29, 1844 – News of his nomination for President is Telegraphed to the Nation:
      I. 1st time – Telegraph – Used in Politics.
   L) He has been nominated on the 9th Ballot:
      I. Is a “Dark Horse” candidate.
M) 1st President...Inaugural...Telegraphed.
N) Puts the 1st Gas Lighting in the White House.
O) Believes that only Democrats deserve to enter Heaven!
P) Rated...Good.
Q) June 15, 1849 – Age 53 – Dies:
   I. $125 thousand estate.
1845 (December)

1846 (March)

1. March 4, 1846 – Michigan:
   A) 1st State – Abolish the Death Penalty.
April 1846
The Donner Party

1. April 1846 – Springfield, Illinois:
   A) 87 people head for California.
   B) Led by Jacob & 62 year old, George Donner.

2. Great Plains – Meet Lansford Hastings:
   A) Tells them of a shorter route.
   B) Get lost.
   C) Lose precious days...To reach and cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains...Before the snows hit.

3. Incidents on the trip:
   A) Lewis Keesberg, a brutal man:
      I. Kills another member of the party.
   B) Indians attack:
      I. Kill 21 oxen.
      II. Steal 18 head of cattle.

4. Reach, and start crossing the 10,000 foot Sierra Nevada Mountains.

5. October 1846 – Hit by snow storms.
6. November 1846 – 82 men, women, and children are snowed in:
A) Build 2 camps...5 miles apart.
B) Have to wait for the spring thaw.
C) Run out of food.

7. December 16, 1846 – 17 set out to try and get help:
A) 2 of the men turn back.
B) Irishman, Patrick Dolan:
   I. Suggests eating the dead to survive.

8. December 25, 1846 – 3 are dead...One of them is Dolan.

9. December 26, 1846 – Dolan is eaten!
   A) It is suggested they eat each other as they die for survival.
   B) Deer is killed...Eaten raw.

10. 12 year old, Lemuel Murphy dies:
    A) Eaten.

11. 2 of the men argue – Shoot each other to death:
**12. January 1, 1847 – In the Help Party – 10 are left alive:**
A) William Foster...Suggestion:
   I. Kill and eat the two Indian Guides.
B) William Eddy warns them...They leave.

**13. January 9, 1847 – William Foster catches up to the 2 Indians:**
A) Shoots both thru the head killing them:
   I. Butchered.
   II. Eaten.

**14. After 33 days...Surviving 2 men & 5 women of the Help Party reach Johnson’s Ranch in the Sacramento Valley:**
A) Help will head back into the mountains.

**15. Meanwhile...Back in the Mountains:**
A) February 1847 – 14 have died – Eaten.
B) Lewis Keesberg is suspected of:
   I. Kidnapping, murdering, butchering, and eating:
      (1) Two 4 year old children!
C) April 1847 – Both Donner brothers are dead.
D) Snows start to melt.
E) April 17, 1847 – Rescue Party reaches them.
F) 36 men, women, and children are dead:
   I. MOST eaten!
1846 (June)

1. June 19, 1846 – Hoboken, New Jersey:
   A) 1st Baseball Game.
1846 (September)

1. September 10, 1846 – Elias Howe: 
   A) Invents the Sewing Machine.
1846 (October)

1. October 16, 1846 – Dr. William Morton:
   A) Massachusetts General Hospital.
   B) Boston, Massachusetts.
   C) 1st Surgical Operation using Ether as an Anesthetic.
1846 (December)