Military Units in Southern California, 1853-1862

By J. M. Scammell

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Because of the dangers from disaffection at Los Angeles, Fort Mojave was abandoned on April 30, 1861, and the troops were removed near the center of disaffection. Three days later, Major Carleton at Fort Tejon received orders to establish a camp near Los Angeles, and with Troop K, First Dragoons, and thirty-one camels he set out to take command of the combined troops—the two companies from Fort Mojave and his own Troop K which was withdrawing from Fort Tejon. Therefore reports of Indian troubles began to pour in from the vicinity of Fort Tejon. Major Carleton sent Lieut. B. F. Davis to investigate. The latter reported that: "The truth is that the people in the vicinity of Fort Tejon have lived so long or Government patronage that they now find it difficult to do without it, and they will use every means to have the troops stationed at that place."

Major Carleton was soon the center of intrigues. He was attacked in the press. Some of the charges made against him will be understood better when we examine, below, the history of the southern California militia units. Low in funds, Carleton gave a contract for beef to an alleged secessionist, who bid three or more cents a pound lower than the "loyal" Union men, who, Carleton alleged, had sought to gain a monopoly of beef and forage in order to force up prices. But the most severe charge against Carleton was that he had let Albert Sidney Johnston, his escort armed with rifles which were the property of the United States, get away unmolested. Under the caption, "Is It True?" the Los Angeles correspondent of the Alta California vindicated Carleton's loyalty; the arms carried off were not the property of the United States, he said, but of the State of California. The correspondent said further that Carleton, being informed of this, notified Governor Downey who was at that time in Los Angeles. Among the archives of the secretary of state of California is the following letter:

Camp Fingerell, near Los Angeles,
Cal. June 16, 1861

To His Excellency John G. Downey, Governor of California,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Sir:

I have been informed, that it is probable a party of persons about to leave Los Angeles for Texas, intend to remove beyond the limits of California certain arms belonging to the State. I understand these arms include those recently issued to the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles, as well as some others. Beside to shield the State of California from loss in case these arms are not produced when required by the State, have undoubtedly been given;

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let in these times the question of money security is of little importance compared with that of the possession of the arms necessary; more particularly if any contingency should arise wherein they might be used against the Government of which California forms so important a part.

If these rumors have good foundation, and Your Excellency as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State, have determined to maintain the Civil Authorities in the matter, I will cheerfully, with my command, lend you all possible aid should it become necessary to protect, or to recover these arms by force. And even should the contingency arise that these arms shall be taken in spite of all precautions you may now inculcate for their additional security, if you will cause timely notice of the fact to be communicated to me, pursuit shall be made by troops under my command for their recovery.

In the event of your Excellency having no present place where they may be kept—if you request it, I will at once receive them in custody, and hold them subject to your order.—

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency’s obt servt, JAMES H. CARLETON.

Brevet Major U.S. Army, Cong.

[No reply but as yet been found.]

Records in the office of the adjutant general and in the archives of the secretary of state show that Major Carleton had ample cause to warn the governor. Southern California was a hotbed of secessionism. Only the presence of troops prevented active hostilities.

1. SANTA BARBARA MILITARY COMPANIES

On October 18, 1865, the county judge, the district attorney, the county clerk, and the sheriff of Santa Barbara County wrote a petition to (by this time) Colonel Carleton to send troops. Men were meeting by night to cheer Jefferson Davis, they said; there were only 30 Americans in a county whose population numbered 4,200 and whose native California leaders sympathized with the South, they had a cannon and rifles of a foreign military company. Of what arms were these county officials speaking? To answer this, it is necessary to go back to December 1853 when William W. Twain wrote to Governor Bigler to certify the election of officers of the Santa Barbara Guard and to ask for arms.

To his Excellency John Bigler Governor of the State of California

Sir: I have the honor to inform your Excellency that an Independent Military Com-

pany has been organized in this County under the style of the Santa Barbara Guards. The company at present consists of Seventy-four members being the complement of men necessary. They intend to use the Rifle and the object of the present communication is to request your Excellency to give the proper instructions to the Quarter Master Gen-

eral to furnish the Company with the requisite arms and equipments as soon as practi-
cable. The Bond and security required by law to be given upon the reception of said Arms and equipments to be furnished also if possible 22 or 32 Carabines with Flints and Sabers so as to act otherwise than on foot, will be transmitted to the Quarter Master

Santa Barbara Dec 1853

John Bigler Governor of the State of California
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General upon an intimation from that Officer as to what the security is to consist of. I have the honor to remain
Your Excellency's Obdt Servant W. W. Twint Capt. S.B.G's First Military Dist., State California

Hon. C. S. Fernald, county judge of Santa Barbara County, wrote to the governor at Benicia to warn him that the military company now applying to the state for arms was not a legally organized body. However, on the same day, Maj. Gen. J.M. Covarrubias,17 who enjoyed great prestige, wrote in behalf of the company:

Santa Barbara Dec 5/53
John Bigather Esq., Most Excellent Sir:
You will confer upon me a personal favor by dispatching upon the receipt of the accompanying petition for arms for the company set forth in it, consisting of rifles etc. I have the interest of the company at heart and it has been getting itself up under my own observation.

They wish to have if possible send them twenty Carabins with Flints and Sabres to act if necessary on horseback by paying attention to the same. I would remain your Ex-
cellency's Most Obedient Servant
J. M. Covarrubias Major General...
Fourth division . . . State of California

P.S. The Company have for bondmen as security for the arms a number of our most influential Citizens.

William W. Twint, as principal, J. M. Covarrubias, R. G. Glen, I. L. Smith, and Manuel A. Rodriguez & Pole,18 as sureties, were jointly and severally bound unto the governor of the State of California, in the penal sum of $1,500 lawful money of the United States, to keep the arms and accouterments safely and to yield them up to the state upon demand. Meanwhile, on December 10, 1853, the adjutant general notified Twint that muskets would be sent in place of rifles. Sixty muskets and accoutrements were received on January 7, 1854, upon which Maj. Judge Fernald notified the adjutant general that W. W. Twint had been elected captain of the Santa Barbara Guards.

It is not clear from the records what happened to this company. There is a record that Captain Twint, on November 18, 1854, sent by express, to the adjutant general and quartermaster general of California, the arms of his company, except one musket, loaned to Captain Carter of the Santa Bar-
bara Mounted Riflemen. Twint appears to have resigned his commission as captain on September 11, 1854.

Meanwhile, the Santa Barbara Mounted Riflemen had been formed, Henry Carter commanding. Little information is available in the records of the secretary of state or in those of the adjutant general. The adjutant gen-
eral at that time was Brig. Gen. William C. Kibbe, whose records under his long tenure of office got into such confusion that the legislature took a hand and in 1861 tried to unrest him. The press spoke of him in terms of dire-
There is an invoice for 30 cavalry sabers and 16 percussion muskets, dated February 9, 1854, consigned to Captain Carnes. There is also a receipt signed by Carnes dated San Francisco, February 12, 1854, Carnes stated that Captain Wheeler of the Los Angeles Guards would, with the approval of General Kibble, turn over to the Santa Barbara Mounted Rifles the arms of his company which was going to disband. The short-lived volunteer company, called the Los Angeles Guards, had been formed in July 1853 (see below, under "Los Angeles Companies"), Capt. John O. Wheeler commanding, to which arms had been shipped December 9, 1853.

In September 1854, the adjutant general wrote to Captain Carnes:

**HEAD QUARTERS CALIFORNIA MILITIA**

*Office Quartermaster and Adjutant General*

Sacramento, September 7 . . . 1854

Sir: I have written to you on two occasions before this asking you whether the Rifles & accots issued to the Los Angeles Guards had been turned over to you by Capt. Wheeler as per order

And requesting you to forward receipts . . . .

I have had no reply . . . .

Yours obt serv Wm C Kerck

Capt Henry Carnes

Qr M't & Adjt Gen Cal Mil

Colo & Majr Santa Barbara Mud Battalion

Silence from Captain Carnes; silence from John O. Wheeler. On September 11, 1856, General Kibble ordered Captain Carnes to send all arms to San Francisco on the Sea Bird at the first opportunity and to forward an invoice with them. This was during the Vigilante activities. Did Carnes do so?

The next news of Captain Carnes comes in 1857.

Santa Barbara

Feb. 17th 1857

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official note Feb. 10 1857 & a copy of which I transmitted to Captain Henry Carnes. I regret to say that to this date no answer has been received although I recommended Capt. Carnes to appoint the day and place to deliver to me the arms of his company.

Very respectfully your obt serv ASP M de la garria

To José M. Covarrubias

Adjt Gen of the 1 Division C M.

Major General of the 1 Division Cal M.

With the exception of an order on Henry Carnes for 40 rifles given to Twain and dated November 17, 1857 (to be mentioned later)—an order which Carnes failed to act upon—no record concerning him comes to light until August 9, 1861, when war was raging (Ft. Sumpter was fired on, Apr. 12, 1861):

Santa Barbara August 9th 1861

Re: Genl. Kibble (Adjt: Genl: State of Cal.)

Sir: I had the honor to receive by the last mail from the North the Circular issued from the office of the Qr. M't: and Adjt: Genl. of this State, containing a copy of "Sec 28 of an act in relation to the Militia of the State, approved May 9th 1861."

I am ordered by the circular to "conform to the provisions of the above section" (referred to) etc—
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The company of mounted rifles of which I was Captain disbanded four or five years ago, and has not been reorganized since, and, in reality it has no existence at this present time, nor are the arms and equipments of said company now in my possession.

Some time after the disbandment of the company, I am unable to state the exact date, I received an official communication from Col. de la Guerra, Adjt. Genl. of the 1st Division, requiring me to deliver to him the arms and equipments of the Santa Barbara Mounted Rifles in my possession, as Captain of the Company.

I had assumed that I was from that time relieved of all responsibility regarding the same, and that the bond executed by me had been cancelled, but by your circular of the 2d July, 1860, I perceive that I am still considered at Head Quarters as the party liable.

I have read your circular to Col. de la Guerra, and have conferred with him on the matter. He thinks that a misunderstanding exists at Head Quarters and informed me that the arms and equipments are now in his possession and have been so since I first delivered them to him as related above.

Under the circumstances I do not see how I can make any reply to your circular of the 2d July, 1860, and I think that I can with propriety ask of you to cancel my bond now on file in your office.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY CARNE.

Where did the arms in Santa Barbara come from? As mentioned above, W. W. Twist said that he had returned all arms issued to the Santa Barbara Guards, except one musket loaned to Captain Carne. The report of the adjutant general for 1860 (not by any means dependable) states that the Santa Barbara Guards (then no longer in existence) had 10 muskets: "original issue, 60; returned, 50." There is also the curious statement that the Santa Barbara Guard, Mounted Riflemen had 40 rifles, 15 muskets, and 30 cavalry sabers, "now in the hands of Sheriff S. Barba." Why, if the sheriff had them in his custody, should he, together with the county judge, etc., have signed the petition dated October 16, 1860, cited above, meaning that the arms were in the hands of sympathizers with the South?

As a result of the legislative inquiry into the records and methods of the office of the adjutant general (the committee wrote directly to all units of record for information), the Sacramento Union published on May 3, 1861, a list of units of the California militia and the arms in their possession. The Santa Barbara Mounted Riflemen were credited with having 50 percussion rifles and 17 percussion muskets. There is no record of any cannon, the property of the state.

In his letter to the adjutant general dated August 6, 1861, (see above), Carne stated that the Mounted Riflemen had disbanded.

II. THE LOS ANGELES UNITS

Newmark states that in March 1857, William W. Twist formed the first rifle company in Los Angeles; but among the records in the archives of the adjutant general is a petition, dated over three and a half years earlier (July 23, 1853) and addressed to Gov. John Bigler (term, 1853-54; 1855-59), asking for arms, on the grounds that "the late disturbances, Robberies & thefts and the appalling fact that we live in the midst of an organized band of Vil-
Aims of the most desperate character cannot be unknown to your Exel-

cency." The petition was signed by John O. Wheeler, George Alexander,56

William Alexander, W. W. Alexander, K. H. Dimmich,57 & Stream.s58 Juan

Sepúlveda,59 Tomás Sánchez,60 S. K. Labet,61 and A. F. Cortez.62 There is

also evidence that arms—viz., 10 percussion muskets—were issued to Captain

Wheeler for a company called the Los Angeles Guards, in December

1853;63 it had a short live and was succeeded in 1853 by the City Guard.64

Further evidence (though extremely brief) of two other pre-1857 compa-
nies is to the effect that arms "issued to Los Angeles Rangers" Capt. A. W.

Hope, were turned over to the sheriff of this County in 1854;65 and in March,

1854, the Monte Rangers were organized, with John H. Hughes, John G.

Downey (afterwards governor) and W. B. Sanford as bondsmen for $500.

On their muster roll appears the name of A. J. King. He reappears in 1861

as organizer of another Monte company, which will be discussed toward the

end of this section.

Organizer of the City Guard in 1853 was William W. Twist, in it were

Phineas Banning66 and George Whitman.67 Twist was captain; John O.

Wheeler, first lieutenant; Edward C. Hall and David C. Porter second lie-

tenants. Governor Bigler ordered the adjutant general to issue 60 muskets to

the organization which was done in February 1857.68 On June 7, 1857, Twist

asked for a field piece.69 A bond for $500 for the safe return of the arms to

the state was signed by Twist, Wheeler, and J. R. Barton.70

In the file of the Los Angeles City Guards, adjutant general's archives, is

a record of a bond for $1000 executed by B. D. Wilson, Edward Hunter, and

J. L. Brent71 as security for arms issued "for the use of the Citizens of Los

Angeles County," and a receipt for 60 muskets for the use of the City

Guard, Los Angeles, dated January 5, 1856, and signed by W. W. Twist,
captain. (It might be added here, parenthetically, that in a letter to the ad-

jutant general dated February 18, 1857, Gen. Andres Pico says: "The issue

of Arms etc. to City Guard, Los Angeles, Captain Twist, in 1856, I am sorry
to say are no where to be found."5) On February 11, 1856, the City Guard

accepted the resignation of Twist and William Moore was elected in his

stead.

On April 2, 1857, we find Twist reporting that the Southern Rifles had

been organized on March 26, 1857, and an undated statement, signed by

Twist, to the effect that 39 rifles and 13 pioeh were turned over to

him by Judge Dryden.72 "Jovial old Judge Dryden." had appointed Twist to

"open a book," in which to inscribe the names of volunteers for a military

company. The date of this order cannot be given—it has been cut out of the

document. On April 9, 1857, Twist, J. Mullaly, and H. M. McLoughlin

signed a bond for arms in the sum of $500. On April 24, 1857, Twist asked

for 40 more rifles.

The arms, and the no less important commissions for the officers (at $5.00}
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each), were slow in coming. Captain Twist was much mortified by the delay.
"The lieutenants," he wrote to the adjutant general, "laying their heads to-
gether, came to the conclusion that I was not trying to get their commissions
down, and that I was lax in my exertions." A meeting was called, at which
the members (quite illegally) voted Captain Twist out of the company, and
published their resolutions in the Los Angeles Star. On August 8, 1857, J. W.
Hamilton, the editor of the Star, wrote a confidential letter to the adjutant
general to inquire if anything was wrong with Twist: the men had grown
suspicious because the arms and commissions had not come, and "his answers
on these points are unsatisfactory." However, the commissions did arrive.
The company met, with Kimball H. Dimmick as chairman pro tem., and de-
cided that Captain Twist could not be unseat without a court martial.
Then the members gave him a vote of confidence.

The adjutant general now tried to get for Twist's SOUTHERN RULES the
arms supposed to be in the possession of Captain Henry Carne, of the SANTA
BARBARA MOUNTED RIFLES. He wrote as follows to Twist:

Off. Or Mi & Adj. Genl Cal
Sacramento Nov. 17, 1857
Sir: I forward an order enclosed upon Capt Henry Carne to Santa Barbara for 40 Rifles
& Accs. of 16 Muskets and 36 Sabers which you will please present and inform me at once
of the amt. of military property received from him.

It will be well for you if Convenient to present the order in person upon Capt Carne,
or his Bandesman who are as follows, viz--

C. B. V. Lee Valentine W. Henne T. S. Martin J. Carrillo T. Guehren
Your obt Serv
Wm C. Kime Qr Mr & Adj Genl

(Indorsement)
The above forwarded as per order to Capt Carne he not acting upon same Truly
yours
W. W. Twist Capt Consol S.B.'s

Christmas of 1857 was approaching when Captain Twist wrote to the ad-
jurant general that all he had had from Captain Carne was more silence.
Finally, on February 13, 1858, a bond for $1,500 was signed by Manuel
Coronel, F. H. Alexander, Agustín Olivera, James Thompson, and J. C.
Webb; and on June 30, 1859, the arms for the SOUTHERN RULES arrived from
the adjutant general.

The next record relating to the SOUTHERN RULES is a report of an election
held on April 5, 1861, at which William Moore, acting-lieutenant and con-
manding the company, presided; John O. Wheelie and Columbus Sims
acted as secretaries. As a result of the election, S. H. Wilson was made cap-
tain, vice W. W. Twist, resigned and removed from the state; William
Moore became first lieutenant.

In August 1861, the first call for volunteers from California included one
regiment of infantry of ten companies, and one battalion of cavalry of five
companies. The First Infantry, 'California Volunteers, was assembled at
Camp Downey, near the present Lake Merritt in Oakland. This regiment
consisted of nine companies. The GIBSONVILLE BLUES had been designated
by Governor Downey to form the tenth company; but they failed to appear
(many of the BLUES had enlisted in the SIEGEL GRAYS of LA PORTE). Colonel
Carleton telegraphed the governor: "Send the Gibsonville BLUES sure. I am
afraid Van Goldfinch has lost twice will fall again no time to lose."

Lieutenant Moore of the SOUTHERN RIFLES now comes into the picture.
He offered to raise the tenth company, and was commissioned to do so by
the governor on October 1, 1861. Having failed to recruit a sufficient num-
ber, his commission was revoked. Colonel Carleton asked for authority to
appoint someone else; Lieut. Edward B. Willis, of Company A, who had
recruited the Oroville part of his company, was selected. The new company
was recruited in San Francisco. Colonel Carleton did not want a Los Angeles
company, because the regiment was under orders to go to southern Califor-
nia, and members of a Los Angeles unit would naturally want visits to pass
friends and relatives: they must either be favored and cause jealousy, or feel
themselves abused. From the above, it will be apparent why the SOUTHERN
RIFLES did not form a part of the column from California.

In a letter dated February 18, 1862, to the adjutant general, General Pico
stated that he had in his possession 8 sabers issued to the SOUTHERN RIFLES.
However, he could obtain no information about "the 10 Percussion rifles
sent to Hon. Wm. G. Dryden, County Judge, Los Angeles, in 1857."

To illustrate how difficult it is to trace the fortunes of the various military
units in the transactions of the adjutant general's office in those days—in his
report for 1861, General Kibbe has a list of arms (60 rifles, 60 sabers, 23
dragoon pistols, and one brass six-pounder gun), headed "Southern Rifles," and,
below, the name "Lanceros de Los Angeles." It is a requisition for arms
signed by Juan Sepúlveda as captain of the "California Lancers." The Lan-
ceros de Los Angeles, or the "California Lancers," had nothing whatever
to do with the SOUTHERN RIFLES.

As to the LANCEROS DE LOS ANGELES, an election of officers took place on
May 12, 1857. Juan Sepúlveda was made captain and Ramón Carrillo first
lieutenant. Others elected were Gerónimo Ybarra and Mariano Alvarado,
second lieutenants; Luis G. Bauchet, Justo Domínguez, Antonio Rocha, and
Hilario Ybarra, sergeants; Rafael L. Bauchet, Francisco Sánchez, Francisco
Alvarado y Ruiz, and José D. Falcón, corporals. Some five years later
(Feb. 18, 1861), Gen. Andrés Pico wrote to the adjutant general that the 60
sabers and accoutrements issued to the LANCEROS DE LOS ANGELES, Captain
Juan Sepúlveda, were, as of that date, deficient, "in the company has not
turned out for muster or parade for more than two years." General Pico had
ordered the arms of this company returned to the state; he had in his posses-
sion, however, not 60, but only 49, sabers and other accoutrements.

Another military unit was the UNION GUARD. Phineas Banning's name
appears on its muster roll (December 1857) as captain," with Solomon
Lazar38 as first lieutenant, Henry King and James H. Escon as second and third lieutenants;39 Henry N. Alexander was a private.40 Gen. Andrés Pico examined the proceedings of the organization of the Union Guards, and in March 1858 (day not given) he wrote to Gov. John B. Weller (terns, 1858-60), saying that he had approved them. But the members needed arms:

Los Angeles Aug. 17th, 1868

General: I have the honor to inform you that my company the Union Guards is entirely destitute of arms, and if not provided soon, it will be impossible for me to keep them together.

Your attention to this will greatly oblige

To Brig Gen A Pico
Los Ang Cal

An authenticated copy41 of the above was transmitted by General Pico on August 4th, 1868, to the adjutant general, with a letter strongly endorsing Banning’s plea.

Early in this paper, a transcript was introduced of Pvt. Maj. James H. Carleton’s letter of June 18, 1861, to Governor Downey, in which reference was made to the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles. Among the names on the muster roll of the company were former members of the City Guard: F. H. Alexander, Robert A. Hester, J. C. Welsh, and A. J. Spencer.42 Its organization dates from February 17, 1861, when George W. Gift43—whose name, some three weeks earlier (Feb. 1, 1861), appeared as a private on the muster roll of the Los Angeles Greys44—announced the opening of a book to enroll members for a volunteer company. This was in response to a petition to Judge Dryden, signed by Gift, A. [Alonzo] Ridley, M. J. Newmark, J. A. Sánchez, Francisco Martinez, J. L. Brent, A. J. Henderson, and Joseph Huber. The book was opened, men were enrolled, and a meeting to organize was set for Thursday, March 7, 1861, at 7 P.M., at the court house in Los Angeles. The notice was signed by Gift, who acted as chairman of the meeting. Ridley was elected captain, Joseph W. Cattick first lieutenant, Tomás Sánchez second lieutenant, and James Ayres brevet second lieutenant. The sergeants were Robert A. Hester, Pedro Antonio Avila, F. M. Carpenter, and Joseph N. Chandler. Gift was a private, along with Felipe Sánchez, Gua- dupe Sánchez, and José Antonio Sánchez.

Captain Ridley proceeded on March 9, 1861, to requisition 80 rifles and equipments, 80 sabres, and 80 Colt’s six-shooting pistols. He wrote to the adjutant general: “I mentioned to his Excellency the fact that there are on storage with Banning and Hinchman in this city, 40 rifles and equipments, consigned to Geo. N. Whiteman45 and intended for a Company in San Bern-ardino Co.,” which arms had not been applied for. He asked that they be given to the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles. Ridley was well informed regarding the status of arms in the neighborhood. Two companies previously
in Los Angeles had sabers, he said, "I have no doubt these Companies have failed to make necessary returns ... and therefore at this time have no legal existence—so sabers & equipments are now in possession of William Moore in this city, and so sabers & equipments are now in custody of Juan Sepulveda." Captain Ridley asked that this rather tidy little arsenal be transferred to his company, the Los Angeles MOUNTED Rifles.

Pursuing this subject, Ridley wrote to the governor on April 3, 1861 (the same day that the Southern Rifles elected William Moore first lieutenant of their company):

Los Angeles, April 3d 1861
To his Excellency, John G. Downey, Governor of California etc.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 15 Mar. ulto, enclosing order upon Messrs. Henning & Hinckman for arms, which order has been presented and duly honored.

You mention that there was also inclosed an order upon Cape Moore for sabers, but as the same did not come I suppose it was mislaid in sealing the letter. I therefore respectfully request that another may be sent, which shall include the rifles of Moore Company as well as the sabers.

I have good reason to believe that most of the rifles and some twenty of the sabers have been lost, and that all are unfit for service at this time. Should I get them I propose to have them cleaned and repaired after which a faithful account will be rendered to the Adjutant General, and thereafter every arm in my possession will be kept ready for use at a moment's notice.

It is a well known fact here that the Company of Captain Moore has not paraded within the past three years, and I presume that the records of the Adjutant Generals office will show that no returns have ever been made as required by law. As I before mentioned it is notorious that the arms have been scattered and lost, to a great extent, and those that remain are out of order, dirty, rusty and neglected—stored away in some cellar. It would seem to me that the arms of the State are intended for the use of organized companies of active members, ready and willing to do duty, and are not to be distributed to individuals to be lost and deposited at pawnbrokers shops.

I should have proposed the foregoing by saying that Captain Moore has not yet decided to turn over the arms as mentioned in Your Excellency's letter, but says he will see three or four members of his Company and find out whether it is disbanded or no. If this Company is not disbanded I would like to know what constitutes a disbandment. Whether or no a failure to parade, make the lawful returns, and the loss or disposition of nearly all the rifles and a part of the sabers, and a total neglect of the whole is sufficient. Eleven of the rifles are now at the County Jail and upon inspection I found them all out of repair & was compelled to pay $16 to have them cleaned and replaced in good condition.

I would further remark as regards the Moore matter that I consider myself fully as competent to be entrusted with the custody of arms as is Mr. Moore. I have a safe and commodious armsry whereas to deposit them, he has none, but has them hid somewhere.

In conclusion I would add that there would seem to be little or no encouragement or inducement held out for the organizing and disciplining Volunteer Companies, when a whole company is deprived of arms in order to permit Capt Moore to have for his personal use (for he has no company) sixty sabers. However I assure your Excellency that this is intended in no spirit of ill-will towards yourself, but on the contrary, the "Los Angeles Mounted Rifles" desire me to return their sincere thanks for the promptitude
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with which our requisition was replied to. Treating that you will reply to this communication—concerning the points herein taken, at your earliest convenience, I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully your obt. serv.
Alexas Royce Captain 1st Los Angeles Mounted Rifles

Did Ridley have anything definite in mind when he said, "every arm in my possession will be kept ready for use at a moment's notice?"

Headquarters, department of the Pacific, was notified on May 4, 1861, by the assistant quartermaster of U.S. troops at Los Angeles that a bronze field piece, the property of the State of California, was there and was likely to fall into the hands of the dissident faction. Some two and a half months later (July 27, 1861), Edwin A. Sherman of San Bernardino wrote to Colonel Carleton that Mayor Monthessault of Los Angeles and Captain Ridley were recruiting for the Confederate army; and on the following August 13, Capt. John W. Davidson, First U.S. Dragoons, reported that a field gun, the property of the state, was at Los Angeles in the hands of Tomás Sánchez, a noted secessionist—could not General Summer ask the government for it?

Was this the gun, one wonders, that W. W. Twigg, then captain of the City Guard, had asked for, on June 7, 1855, as mentioned above? Why was it in the hands of Tomás Sánchez?

Ridley's purpose, veiled in his letter transcribed above, stand revealed in General Pico's letter of February 18, 1861, to the adjutant general. He states there that the arms, etc., issued to the Southern Rifles, Captain Twigg, in 1858, were partly distributed (that is, the rifles) to the citizens of the county, during the turbulent days in the latter part of that year, by William Moore, lieutenant in command at the time, together with the sabres issued to the company. General Pico then went on to say that he had been unable to get from Moore a list of arms or a list of the persons to whom they were issued. Twenty-five of the 50 rifles issued to Twigg for the Southern Rifles were deposited, Pico said, with the sheriff, Tomás Sánchez, and were kept in the jail, whence they were carried off to Texas by Ridley, who, asunder-sheriff, had access to the arms "until his departure." A later letter (dated March 17, 1862) was written to the adjutant general by Pico's A.A.G., W. F. Reynolds. Reynolds stated that the arms issued to the Southern Rifles, including the 6-pounder gun (but presumably minus the 50 rifles "carried off to Texas," as Pico's letter said), were shipped in November 1861 to San Quentin in response to a telegraphic order from Governor Downey.

Aftermath of the Ridley episode is contained in a letter dated June 15, 1862, from Kibbe to Gov. Leland Stanford (term, 1862-63), in which the adjutant general requested that the paper relating to the organization of the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles, Captain Ridley, be sent to his office. Kibbe stated that Downey had the bond for the rifles which Ridley carried off to Texas, but that while Downey was governor, Kibbe, had been unable to get it from him in order to collect the penalty from the bondsmen.
Captain Ridley, it will be remembered, was a member of the escort that accompanied Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson (in command of the department of the Pacific, Jan. 14–Apr. 9, 1861) to Texas, after his resignation and replacement by Gen. Edwin V. Sumner. Ridley’s name appears as a field officer in the Third Cavalry, Arizona brigade, in the official Confederate lists.  

George W. Gift, mentioned above as one of the organizers of Ridley’s company, the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles, became a major in the Arizona brigade.  

Second lieutenant Tomás Sánchez did not go to the war (even though Captain Daviudson reported that he had a cannon); but this was not because Sánchez was not a brave man. He may have been because he was an astute business man: it was he, Sheriff Tomás Sánchez, who sold forage to Carleton’s troops, as mentioned above, at half the price demanded by three parties, all proclaiming Union sentiments and at each other’s throats in Los Angeles in an attempt to corner the hay market.  

At the commencement of Section II of this paper, mention was made of the Monte Rangers as one of the pre-1857 military units. A member of this early company, A. J. King, was one of a group who, on March 7, 1861, petitioned that the Monte Mounted Rifles be formed. James McMannis was appointed by Judge Dryden to open a book. The company was organized at the Monte Exchange on Saturday, March 7.  

On April 26, 1861, the company asked Governor Downey for arms. In his article on “Southern California in Civil War Days,” Percival J. Cooney relates that a military company was formed at El Monte and asked the governor for arms, believing that he was secretly in favor of the South; the governor sent the arms, but army officers at San Pedro held them up.  

It is probable that the A. J. King of the Monte Rangers and of the Monte Mounted Rifles was the same A. J. King, under-sheriff of Los Angeles County, whom the U.S. marshal for the southern district of California, Henry D. Barrows, arrested. According to the Sacramento Union of April 30, 1861, King, public official and former member of the state legislature, perjured the streets carrying a portrait of the Confederate general, Pierre Cantave Touant Boursouard. He was arrested and brought before Colonel Carleton, who made him take an oath of allegiance to the Union and thereafter released him.  

Not all the militia companies of southern California were of doubtful loyalty; but, on the whole, the ones of dubious loyalty appear to have flourished more. The Los Angeles Greys, whose captain was H. N. Alexander, were reputed to be loyal men. The company grew during the rains of spring and the sunshine of summer, but by winter it had faded away. On March 19, 1861, Governor Downey ordered N. Green Curtis, then acting adjutant general, to issue 60 muskets and equipments to the Los Angeles Greys. General Curtis ordered the state armory to have these arms shipped forthwith. On March 21, 1861, Captain Alexander sent to the governor his bond
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for $1,500, saying, "I pledge myself should the time ever arise when the Los Angeles Greys are needed to execute the laws of this, or the United States, that they will do honor to the arms which they carry." However, in his annual report for 1861, the adjutant general had this to say: "Captain Alexander has been remiss in conforming to the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the law of May 9th, 1861, although officially directed to do so by me on the 19th July last."

This section of the law provided that a bond for the safekeeping of arms must be executed within 90 days of the passage of the act, or the arms be returned. Captain Alexander resigned his commission on December 1, 1861, on the ground that his company would not attend meetings.

Further study of the files reveals that in his letter to the adjutant general of February 18, 1861, Pico stated that the "arms etc. issued to Los Angeles Greys' Capt. H. N. Alexander, are now in my possession in compliance with your orders dated December 17, 1861." The matter did not rest there, however. On April 4, 1861, the adjutant general wrote to Pico direct—not to Pico's A.G., William G. Reynolds, as the governor had done on February 28 (to Pico's annoyance)—saying, "You will collect and transmit to my address (San Francisco) forthwith arms and accoutrements issued to the Los Angeles Greys..." (This was written by a secretary; but, in blacker ink in Kibbe's hand, were inserted the words, "By order of the Commander in Chief.") Kibbe, in a letter to Governor Stanford dated May 30, 1862, cites his order to Pico of April 4, and informs the governor that: "No response has been received to this order and I presume no action in regard to it—in many of the arms issued by Gov. Downey and by this Department under his orders I am informed have been stolen by Secessionists and carried into New Mexico, and are now in the hands of Rebel Troops, and I feel that more may be carried in the same direction if prompt action is not immediately taken to secure them." (This was, of course, more than a year after the arms had been stolen.)

On the same day, May 30, 1862, that he wrote to the governor, General Kibbe ordered Brig. Gen. Romualdo Pacheco (then commanding the First Brigade at San Luis Obispo) to take possession forthwith of the state arms issued to the various companies in Los Angeles County, excepting those companies "composed of men of undoubted loyalty and patriotism—whether in the hands of Companies Civil officers or Citizens of Los Angeles County, and forward them to my address without delay." Among the arms returned on August 16, 1862, were 60 rifled muskets with bayonets, of the Los Angeles Greys. Much of the other equipment was missing.

The question of California arms in the hands of the citizen of Los Angeles was also the subject of correspondence between Col. Forrester Forman of the Fourth Infantry and state officials. On September 8, 1862, Colonel Forman wrote Governor Stanford offering to collect these arms and hold them sub-
ject to orders. On September 20, he received authority to do so from the adjutant general; Forman was asked to report the number found. Two months later (Dec. 24, 1862), the adjutant wrote Forman asking him what progress had been made.

Capt. John W. Davidson, First U. S. Dragoons, on August 19, 1861, proposed to headquarters, department of the Pacific, that Abel Stearns and other prominent men of Los Angeles and vicinity form a home guard. Three days later Davidson reported that 100, including Abel Stearns, Ralph Emerson, W. H. Dimmick, U. S. attorney southern California district, and Henry D. Barrows, U. S. marshal for that district, had enrolled. The department of the Pacific on August 19 sent 150 muskets and 6,000 rounds of ammunition to this company. Stearns and Dimmick will be remembered as members of a group petitioning Governor Bigler for arms on July 23, 1853.

III. SAN BERNARDINO UNITS

Capt. Andrew Lytle in 1853 organized a volunteer company in San Bernardino to punish the hostile Indians of San Gorgonio Pass. Lytle, as principal, and William S. Warren and Marcus L. Steeped signed a bond for $5,000 for arms on April 28, 1854. An undated requisition for arms appears to have been filed without action. On October 1, 1856, another bond was executed by Robert Clift and two others—Emerson and Levick—in the same sum. There were delays in receiving commissions. On August 2, 1861, Lytle informed the adjutant general that the "San Bernardino Light Dragoons" had disbanded in the winter of 1857-58, "no arms, equipments or military stores ever received." However, Captain Lytle had heard a rumor that they were in Los Angeles.

Next came the San Bernardino Mounted Rangers. This company was organized as a meeting on March 29, 1859, and George N. Whitman elected captain. On August 14, 1860, Captain Whitman sent forward a bond for arms and submitted a requisition. He complained on December 15 that he had received no reply since then. The adjutant general replied on December 29 that he had been out of town engaged in the field, and that his business had been totally neglected. He said that he would send 50 rifles by the next steamer—probably the arms appear to have been shipped, but not received. There is an undated receipt for three cases of arms "marked Capt. Geo Wightman San Bernardino." We agree to ship to the port of San Pedro," it was signed in pencil, "Mitchell.

The county officials and the Jewish merchant of San Bernardino County petitioned Carleton on August 1, 1861, for protection against a band of 50 desperadoes intent upon looting the community and escaping to the Confederate States. Carleton urged them to form a posse comitatus (comitatus, Latin for county), and to send to him for further help if needed. The Union Club of San Bernardino became concerned about a company of cav-
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Slyly being organized by Mormons who purported to be Union men, but who were of doubtful loyalty. This company, said the club members, was commanded by C. E. Bennett, late lieutenant, U.S. army in Utah, who had resigned and married the daughter of a high Mormon official. They protested against the issue of arms to this company. 63

It might be mentioned here that there is a letter, dated February 9, 1858, from Captain Twiss to the adjutant general, asking if Brigham Young had issued any more billeting and proclamations, and saying that if volunteers were needed, he (Twiss) could raise 100 on short notice. When taken in connection with three other letters offering to raise volunteer companies for an expedition against the Mormons, this is interesting, because the Mormons believed that an expedition from California was to come against them. Rumor of this, together with Albert Sidney Johnston's expedition, may have laid a psychological background for the Mountain Meadows massacre. 64

As a matter of fact Clarence E. Bennett 65 was engaged in organizing the San Bernardino Rangers; and he was also occupied in keeping General Sumner and Colonel Carleton informed of reasonable activities in his neighborhood. During the war, he commanded the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, and afterwards returned to service in the regular army until 1867.

Two companies of troops were needed at San Bernardino, he told Carleton. Carleton had been to San Bernardino himself to look into the truth of the situation. "I think in a little while," Bennett said, "life will be unsafe here. . . . if troops do not come here this town will be in the hands of secessionists." 66

Two companies of dragoons were sent there on August 6, 1861. 67

The San Bernardino Rangers were formally organized on October 10, 1861, Clarence E. Bennett commanding, with George S. Whitman as first lieutenant. Governor Downey ordered 40 stand of arms for the unit. 68 Captain Bennett resigned as captain on April 1, 1861, and on February 6, 1865, was appointed major, First Cavalry, C.V.

The formation of loyal militia companies and the arrival from the north of the California Volunteers checked secessionism in southern California. Two companies of volunteers were sent to Santa Barbara, and Company C of the Fourth Infantry went to Catalina Island to stop a "gold rush" there, supposed to have been a ruse to establish a base for Confederate privateers. 69 Company C, First Battalion Native Cavalry, Antonio Maria de la Guerra commanding, was raised in Santa Barbara; Company D, José Antonio Sánchez commanding, in Los Angeles.

NOTES

1. This paper has been compiled principally from materials in the archives of the adjutant general and secretary of state of California. It is not intended as an exhaustive study but was written in the hope of eliciting further information, especially from local
souces, on the military companies and their members. As will be seen, the biographical facts, given here, cover only a minor portion of the personnel of the companies.


5. Sacramento Weekly Union (hereinafter called Sec. Union), April 20, 1842; Alta California, May 14, 1842.

6. Ibid., May 14, 1842; Sec. Union, May 15, 1842.

7. Archives of the secretary of state of California, File 109 (hereinafter called S.S. Archive), as the documents in those archives, to which reference is made below, are all in this file. For information of the integrity of James H. Carleton, a native of Maine and a West Pointer, see War of the Rebellion, op. cit., pp. 606-61.

8. Ibid., p. 664.


10. The correspondence, referred to here, is in the archives of the adjutant general (hereinafter cited as A.G. Archive). Unless otherwise noted, the documents referred to are filed under the names of the separate military units.

11. José María Covarrubias was a native of France and a naturalized citizen of Mexico, who came to California in 1844 with the intention of becoming a teacher. A sketch of his life is given in H. H. Bancroft, History of California, San Francisco, 1888-90 (hereinafter called California), II, 799, including his appointment as a member of the constitutional convention of 1849, and of the state legislature, etc. See also Bell, op. cit., pp. 73 ff.; and W. J. Davis, History of Political Conventions in California, 1849-1852 (Sacramento, 1893), p. 691.

12. No information on these three men is at hand.

13. General Kilbey, an appointee of Gov. John McDougal, took office as adjutant general on May 1, 1842, and in 1844 was elected to the office by the legislature. The opposition he encountered is related in Sec. Union, May 13 and 14, 1844. Gov. Leland Stanford continued Kilbey in office but not Gov. Frederick F. Low. See article in the San Francisco Chronicle of Feb. 16, 1844, at time of General Kilbey's death (Jan. 24).

14. Henry S. Carons was a lieutenant in Stevens' regiment, the New-York Volunteers (A.G.). His subsequent career is outlined in Bancroft, op. cit., II, 798; and of Antonio Maria de la Guerra as "one of the oldest of the family." The following items are of interest: (1) On Nov. 22, 1861, Maj. Gen. Covarrubias appointed de la Guerra his assist. gen. on staff of Maj. gen. at the same time Covarrubias appointed J. M. Sepulveda as aide-de-camp (A.G. Archive, mimeo. letters); (2) Gen. Kilbey, in letter to Gov. Low, Feb. 4, 1844, said he had been informed that de la Guerra was a "worthless" (ibid., letters and op. orders, dept. Pacific, 1860-61); (3) A short time later (May 1844), de la Guerra rated Company C, 2nd battalion, native cavalry, quartering them over two mos. at his own expense (ibid.); (4) Capt. W. G. Moreau to Gen. C. B. Crook, 36th gen. at Sacramento, dated San Fran-
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This page from the document contains text about military units, specifically the Southern California unit from 1853 to 1862. It references various individuals and events during this period, including Judge Myron Nottin's activities as city sheriff and his role in the Rospo Light Artillery. The text also mentions the service of Captain John F. Latham, a member of the New York Volunteers, who later served in California. The document provides a detailed account of the military activities and contributions of these units during the specified period.
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23. Antonio Francisco Cossio arrived in California in 1834 with his father, Ignacio (who, like Covarrubias, had planned to be a teacher). In 1846-47, A. F. Covarrubias served as captain in organized opposition to U.S. occupation of southern California, but afterwards he gave his efforts to commerce and to civic and political matters. The year he signed the petition (1853) mentioned in the text, he was mayor of Los Angeles, and from 1872 to 1875 a member of the town council (Bancroft, op. cit., II, 687). His political activities are related in DeVore, op. cit., passim.

24. A.G. Archives, Los Angeles County, to receive dated Dec. 9, 1873, to Captain "Wheelers for arms, to be used for the mayor and the County," a note in pencil says "disbanded." The petition contains the necessity for protection against "the numerous hordes of Kobbe and [i.e., }f themen who infest our country," and also that the arms be sent in "care of Alexander and Benson of San Pedro.

25. It seems reasonable to suppose that the Los Angeles City Guard was the successor of the Los Angeles Greys, the company whose union under new management: Capt. Wheeler of the Los Angeles Greys became the first lieutenant of the Los Angeles City Guards. The Sec. Univ. (May 3, 1861) notes that the Los Angeles Greys, supposed to have been disbanded, had issued to it 50 percussion muskets. These units were thus spoken of as separate and distinct. The report of the adj. gen. for 1861 says of the City Greys: "This is an old organization of which little is known at this Department," since the election of William Moore as captain on Feb. 11, 1860, no reports had been received from the company, and no answers from the several letters addressed to it since July 1860. Brig. Gen. Andrus Pico had promised to send a report on the company. Gen. Kibbee in one place spoke of the election of Wheelers as captain, but in another place he reported that W. W. Wireless was captain, although Wireless had resigned on Feb. 11, 1860.


27. George Wiltmott will appear later at San Bernardino.


29. ibid., microfiche file.

30. James R. Barton, who came to California in 1843, participated, along with Abel Stearns, R. D. Wilson, Alexander Bell, and others, in military movements designed to protect the interests of foreigners against the rival native factions. He had also served during the American campaign. (Bancroft, op. cit., V, 495, and V, 1846-47, notes, 516, and 475). See also Bancroft's Popular Tribunal, op. cit., pp. 494-496, for events leading up to his death in 1873, and Bancroft's comment that Sheriff Barton was "one of the bravest and most conscientious of Los Angeles officials. See note 21 above for his success."
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A sketch of Benjamin Davis Wilson's life occurs in Bancroft, California, IV, 777, where his activities as first mayor of Los Angeles, Indian agent, state senator, and fruit raider are enumerated. He was a native of Tennessee.

32. Bell, op. cit., p. 177; see also Bancroft, Popular Tribulions, op. cit., pp. 406-07; and Layton, op. cit., pp. 312, 330, where Dryden is spoken of as a "leader of Indian enter-
prise." In 1852, he was granted a franchise for a water-supply system for Los Angeles.

33. Agustin Olvera cousin of A. F. Covelo (see note 7 above), and, like him, an arrival of 1844, turned his legal and political abilities, after the American conquest, into channels for the advantage of the new state. Bancroft, California, IV, 278-79.

James Thompson was sheriff in 1853, after his two predecessors had been assassinated within one year: (Bell, op. cit., pp. 14, 406 E.)

Mention of both Thompson and Frank Alexander, in opposing banditry in the southern part of the state, is made in Bancroft's Popular Tribulions, op. cit., pp. 405-06.

34. See note 17 above for data on John O. Winder. Columbus Silva, a lawyer, who came to California in 1855, was appointed first colonel of the 5th cavalry, Calif. Volun-
tees, on Oct. 16, 1856, and was promoted to colonel on Nov. 13 of the same year.

(Otros, op. cit., p. 496.)

35. Ibid., p. 176. Though disappointed, Moore wrote to Carleton on Feb. 4, 1860, saying that he deferred to the colonel's superior military judgment. (A.O. Archives, misc. records.)

36. There is a receipt for these items, except the cannon, dated June 30, 1860, and signed by Twain, in the A.O. Archives, Sacramento branch. The report of the adj. general for 1861 states that the Sacramento battery had 41 rifles and that the "Citizen of Los Angeles" had 40 rifles and 40 pistols, bound "per order Gov. J. Neely Johnson, February 28th, 1857."

37. A.O., Archives. In his report for 1861, the adj. general mentioned Sevillanos as captain of the Lanceria as the time of the report; Ramon Carrillo was major of the command; staff of 1st brigade, 16 div., Calif. militiam, Jose Carrillo having replaced him as 1st. Lanceria at Los Angeles, Joseph Carrillo was lieu. colonel and commander, 1st div. Calif. militia.


40. Before the reorganization in 1866, which created the California National Guard, each company of militia had four commissioned officers; the fourth was known as "fourth ser. lieutenant," "ser. 1st lieutenant," or "3rd. ser. lieutenant."


42. A true copy of this letter, in the handwriting of Gen. Pico, is in the S.S. Archives.

43. Bancroft, Popular Tribulions, op. cit., 256, says that on the streets of Los Angeles, Nov. 15, 1865, "... officer Hester (Robert A. S.), in endeavoring to make an arrest, was brutally beaten by a small highwayman, Bobbie Dunnaway ... " (The name of Judge Covelo P. Hester, of the district court of Santa Clara County, is associated with the de-
ciding of Pinta v. Perls, in May 1855, in favor of a 20 per cent proportion of the estate to the five daughters, instead of to the four non-exclusively.)

44. George W. Giff, midshipman in the U.S. Navy, publisher, Sacramento banker,
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newspaper man, was, like B. D. Wilson, mentioned above, a native of Tennessee. During 1862, Calif.'s loyalty was doubted to the extent of his being hanged in effigy in Sacramento, with a placard reading, "Treason's choicest gift." (Sact. Union, Aug. 12, 1862.)

In 1872, he was back again in California and editing the Napa Weekly Reporter. His contributions to Californians, written three years after his arrival, was The Stranger's Guide. (Berkeley, 1887), a summary of federal and state laws relating to prohibition claims in California. See Edith M. Couder, "California Copyright, 1891-1894," this Quarterly, XXIII (March 1947), 20.

46. A.G. Archives, Los Angeles Mounted Rifles, City Guard, and Los Angeles Greeks.

47. In 1875, G. N. Whisman was 3d lieu., Los Angeles City Guard.


51. Ibid., pp. 277-78, for G. W. Gift's account.

52. A.C. Archives, Moses Ransom, also Los Angeles City Guard.

53. S.S. Archives.


56. S.S. Archives.

57. Ibid.


60. Lytle had been a 3d lieu. in Company E, Mormon battalion (ibid., p. 151).

61. Clift was 3d lieu. in Company B of the Mormon battalion; in 1855, he became the first sheriff of San Bernardino County (Ibid., pp. 127, 141). California. See Edith M. Couder, "California Copyright, 1891-1894" (Mark Jacobs et al. to Carleton), Carle- ton's letter in response is dated Aug. 1, 1861.

62. Ibid., pp. 61-62. (Edwin A. Sherman to Capt. Davidson, Sept. 14, 1861; and Davidson to Capt. Richard C. Drum, aide-de-camp, San Francisco, Sept. 16, 1861, where Davidson speaks of Mormon designs to "cloak themselves as Union men for the purpose of splitting the Union army").

63. See H. H. Bancroft, History of Utah (San Francisco, 1898), pp. 243-74, for extended account of this massacre of emigrants to southern California, from Missouri and Arkansas by the Mormons, which occurred early in Sept. 1867 (exact day in doubt). Albert S. Johnston was in Utah in 1857 as commander of the "Army of Utah" (Benjamin F. Collart, "The Mythical Johnston Conspiracy," this Quarterly, XXXVIII, June 1949, pp. 155 ff.).

64. Clarence E. Bennett (born in New York) was graduated from West Point in 1853, having received his appointment from Arizona.
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66. War of the Rebellion, vol. cit., p. 550 (Bennett to Carleton, Aug. 6, 1861, including a petition, transcribed on p. 577, to Gen. Sherman); and ibid., p. 594 (Maj. W. Scott Ketchum, idem, near San Bernardino, to ass't adj., U.S.A., idem, San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1861, regarding the two companies of dragoons which had been sent from Los Angeles to San Bernardino).

67. S.S. Archives.

68. J. M. Coit, "The Lost Mines of Santa Barbara," Publio, Hist. Soc. So. Calif., IX (1911-12), 47-48, assumes this gold rush to have been genuine and doubts the reality of any sensational plot.