

Military Units in Southern California,
1853-1862¹

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 nearer the center of disaffection.² 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.³ Thereupon 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 thus: "The truth is that the people in the vicinity of Fort Tejon have lived so long on Government patronage that they now find it difficult to do without it, and they will use every means to have the troops restationed at that place."⁴

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.⁵ But the most serious 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.⁶ Among the archives⁷ of the secretary of state of California is the following letter:

Camp Fitzgerald, near Los Angeles,
Cal. June 18, 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. Bonds to shield the State of California from loss in case these arms are not produced when required by the State, have undoubtedly been given;

but in these times the question of *money security* is of little importance compared with that of the *possession* of the arms themselves; 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 rumours have good foundation, and Your Excellency as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State, have not in the vicinity a sufficient force to sustain 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 any precautions you may now inaugurate 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 *secure* 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 servant, JAMES H. CARLETON.

Brevet Major U.S. Army, Comg.

[No reply has 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.

I. SANTA BARBARA MILITARY COMPANIES

On October 18, 1861, 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.⁸ Men were meeting by night to cheer Jefferson Davis, they said; there were only 300 Americans in a county whose population numbered 4000 and whose native California leaders sympathized with the South; they had a cannon and rifles of a former 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. Twist⁹ 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

Santa Barbara Dec 5th 1853

Sir: I have the honor to inform your Excellency that an Independent Military Company 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 General to furnish the Company with the requisite arms and equipments as soon as practicable. The Bond and security required by law to be given upon the reception of said Arms and equipments to be furnished also if possible 20 or 25 Carbines with Pistols and Sabres so as to act otherwise than on foot, will be transmitted to the Quarter Master

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 Obedt Servant W. W. Twist 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.¹⁰ However, on the same day, Maj. Gen. J. M. Covarrubias,¹¹ who enjoyed great prestige, wrote in behalf of the company:

John Bigler Esq—Most Excellent Sir:

Santa Barbara Dec 5/53

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 Carbines with Pistols and Sabres to act if necessary on horseback by paying attention to the same. I would remain your Excellency's Obedient Servant

J. M. COVARRUBIAS Major General . . .
Fourth division . . . State of California

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

William W. Twist, as principal, J. M. Covarrubias, R. G. Glen, I. L. Smith, and Manuel A. Rodríguez de Pole,¹² as sureties, were jointly and severally bound unto the governor of the State of California, in the penal sum of \$2,500 lawful money of the United States, to keep the arms and accoutrements safely and to yield them up to the state upon demand. Meanwhile, on December 30, 1853, the adjutant general notified Twist that muskets would be sent in place of rifles. Sixty muskets and accoutrements were received on January 7, 1854, upon which day Judge Fernald notified the adjutant general that W. W. Twist 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 Twist, on November 28, 1854, sent by express, to the adjutant general and quartermaster general of California, the arms of his company, except one musket, loaned to Captain Carnes of the SANTA BARBARA MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. Twist appears to have resigned his commission as captain on September 21, 1854.

Meanwhile, the SANTA BARBARA MOUNTED RIFLEMEN had been formed, Henry Carnes commanding. Little information is available in the records of the secretary of state or in those of the adjutant general. The adjutant general 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 unseat him. The press spoke of him in terms of disre-

spect.¹³ There is an invoice for 30 cavalry sabres 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 Kibbe, 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 & accts 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 . . .

Your obt serv WM C KIBBE

Qr Mr & Adj Gen Cal Mil

Capt Henry Carnes

Comdg Santa Barbara Mtd Riflemen

Silence from Captain Carnes; silence from John O. Wheeler. On September 11, 1856, General Kibbe 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. 27 1857

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official note Feb. 20 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 etc ANT. M. DE LA GUERRA¹⁴

To José M. Covarrubias

Ass. Adj. 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 Twist 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

Brig: Genl: Kibbe (Adj: 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: Mr: and Adj: 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—

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 22d July 1861, 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 other reply to your circular of the 22d July ult. 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 CARNES

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 Carnes. The report of the adjutant general for 1861 (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, 16 muskets, and 30 cavalry sabres, "now in the hands of Sheriff S. Barbara." Why, if the sheriff had them in his custody, should he, together with the county judge, etc., have signed the petition dated October 18, 1861, cited above, stating 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 9, 1861, (see above), Carnes 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;¹⁵ 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, 1852-54; 1854-56), 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-

lains of the most desperate character cannot be unknown to your Excellency."¹⁶ The petition was signed by John O. Wheeler, George Alexander,¹⁷ William Alexander, D. W. Alexander, K. H. Dimmick,¹⁸ A. Stearns,¹⁹ Juan Sepúlveda,²⁰ Tomás Sánchez,²¹ S. K. Labatt,²² and A. F. Coronel.²³ There is also evidence that arms—viz., 50 percussion muskets—were issued to Captain Wheeler for a company called the LOS ANGELES GUARDS, in December 1853;²⁴ it had a short life and was succeeded in 1855 by the CITY GUARD.²⁵ Further evidence (though extremely brief) of two other pre-1857 companies 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"; 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 arms. 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 1855 was William W. Twist; in it were Phineas Banning²⁶ and George Whitman.²⁷ Twist was captain; John O. Wheeler, first lieutenant; Edward C. Hall and David C. Porter second lieutenants. Governor Bigler ordered the adjutant general to issue 60 muskets to the organization which was done in February 1855.²⁸ On June 7, 1855, Twist asked for a field piece.²⁹ A bond for \$3000 for the safe return of the arms to the state was signed by Twist, Wheeler, and J. R. Barton.³⁰

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. Brent³¹ 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 6, 1856, and signed by W. W. Twist, captain. (It might be added here, parenthetically, that in a letter to the adjutant general dated February 18, 1862, Gen. Andrés 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.") 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, is to the effect that 39 rifles and 23 pistols had been turned over to him by Judge Dryden.³² "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. Mullally, and H. M. McLoughlin signed a bond for arms in the sum of \$3000. On April 24, 1857, Twist asked for 40 more rifles.

The arms, and the no less important commissions for the officers (at \$5.00

each), were slow in coming. Captain Twist was much mortified by the delay. "The lieutenants," he wrote to the adjutant general, "laying their heads together, 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 decided that Captain Twist could not be unseated without a court martial. Then the members gave him a vote of confidence.

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

Off. Qr Mr & Adj Genl Cal

Sacramento Nov. 17, 1857

Sir: I forward an order enclosed upon Captn Henry Carnes Santa Barbara for 40 Rifles & Accts. 16 Muskets and 30 Sabres 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 Carnes, or his Bondsmen who are as follows, viz—

C. R. V. Lee Valentine W. Hemme T. S. Martin J. Carrillo T. Gaucheron

Your obt Serv

WM C KIBBE Qr Mr N Adj Genl

(Indorsement)

The above forwarded as per order to Capt Carnes he not acting upon same Truly yours

W. W. TWIST Capt Comdg S.B's

Christmas of 1857 was approaching when Captain Twist wrote to the adjutant general that all he had had from Captain Carnes was more silence. Finally, on February 23, 1858, a bond for \$2500 was signed by Manuel Coronel, F. H. Alexander, Agustín Olvera, James Thompson,³³ and J. C. Webb; and on June 30, 1858, the arms for the SOUTHERN RIFLES arrived from the adjutant general.

The next record relating to the SOUTHERN RIFLES is a report of an election held on April 3, 1861, at which William Moore, acting-lieutenant and commanding the company, presided; John O. Wheeler and Columbus Sims acted as secretaries.³⁴ As a result of the election, S. H. Wilson was made captain, *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 SIERRA GRAYS of La Porte). Colonel Carleton telegraphed the governor: "Send the Gibsonville Blues sure. I am afraid Van Gulden, who has failed twice will fail 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 number, his commission was revoked.³⁵ 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 California, and members of a Los Angeles unit would naturally want passes to visit 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 sabres issued to the SOUTHERN RIFLES. However, he could obtain no information about "the 20 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 sabres, 23 dragoon pistols, and one brass six-pounder gun),³⁶ 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 LANCEROS 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.³⁷ 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. Falamante, corporals. Some five years later (Feb. 18, 1862), Gen. Andrés Pico wrote to the adjutant general that the 60 sabres and accoutrements issued to the LANCEROS DE LOS ANGELES, Captain Juan Sepúlveda, were, as of that date, deficient, "as 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 possession, however, not 60, but only 49, sabres and other accoutrements.

Another military unit was the UNION GUARDS. Phineas Banning's name appears on its muster roll (December 1857) as captain,³⁸ with Solomon

Lazard³⁹ as first lieutenant, Henry King and James H. Easton as second and third lieutenants;⁴⁰ Henry N. Alexander was a private.⁴¹ 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 (term, 1858-60), saying that he had approved them. But the members needed arms:

Los Angeles Aug. 15th 1858

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

Your obt servant

To Brig Gen A Pico
Los Ang Cal

PHINEAS BANNING Capt U G Cal S Mil

An authenticated copy⁴² of the above was transmitted by General Pico on August 24, 1858, to the adjutant general, with a letter strongly endorsing Banning's plea.

Early in this paper, a transcript was introduced of Bvt. 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.⁴³ Its organization dates from February 25, 1861, when George W. Gift⁴⁴—whose name, some three weeks earlier (Feb. 1, 1861), appeared as a private on the muster roll of the LOS ANGELES GREYS⁴⁵—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 Martínez, 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, Guadalupe 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. Whitman⁴⁶ and intended for a Company in San Bernardino 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 sabres, he said. "I have no doubt these Companies have failed to make necessary returns . . . and therefore at this time have no legal existence—80 sabres & equipments are now in possession of William Moore in this city, and 60 sabres & equipments are now in custody of Juan Sepulbeda." 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 25 Mar. ulto, enclosing order upon Mssrs. Banning & Hinchman for arms, which order has been presented and duly honored.

You mention that there was also inclosed an order upon Capt Moore for sabres, 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 Moores Company as well as the sabres.

I have good reason to believe that most of the rifles and some twenty of the sabres 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 sold and deposited at pawnbrokers shops.

I should have premised 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 sabres, 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 \$26 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 armory wherein 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 sabres. 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

with which our requisition was replied to. Trusting 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 servt.

ALONZO RIDLEY Capt 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. Sherman⁴⁷ of San Bernardino wrote to Colonel Carleton that Mayor Marchessault 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 secessionist⁴⁸—could not General Sumner ask the government for it?

Was this the gun, one wonders, that W. W. Twist, 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 purposes, veiled in his letter transcribed above, stand revealed in General Pico's letter of February 18, 1862, to the adjutant general. He states there that the arms, etc., issued to the SOUTHERN RIFLES, Captain Twist, 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 60 rifles issued to Twist 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, as under-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. P. Reynolds. Reynolds stated that the arms issued to the SOUTHERN RIFLES, including the 6-pounder gun (but presumably *minus* the 25 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 16, 1862, from Kibbe to Gov. Leland Stanford (term, 1862-63), in which the adjutant general requested that the papers 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, he, 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 Johnston (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.⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ Second lieutenant Tomás Sánchez did not go to the war (even though Captain Davidson reported that he had a cannon); but this was not because Sánchez was not a brave man. It 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.⁵¹

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 McManus was appointed by Judge Dryden to open a book. The company was organized at the Monte Exchange on Saturday, March 23.⁵² On April 26, 1861, the company asked Governor Downey for arms.⁵³ 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.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵ According to the *Sacramento Union* of April 30, 1861, King, public official and former member of the state legislature, paraded the streets carrying a portrait of the Confederate general, Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard. He was arrested and brought before Colonel Carleton, who made him take an oath of allegiance to the Union and thereupon 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 armorer to have these arms shipped forthwith. On March 21, 1861, Captain Alexander sent to the governor his bond

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."⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁷

Further study of the files reveals that in his letter to the adjutant general of February 18, 1862, 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, 1862, the adjutant general wrote to Pico direct—not to Pico's A.A.G., William G. Reynolds, as the governor had done on February 26 (to Pico's annoyance)—saying, "You will collect and transmit to my address (San Francisco) forthwith the 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—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 citizens of Los Angeles was also the subject of correspondence between Col. Ferris Forman of the Fourth Infantry and state officials. On September 18, 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 10, 1861, proposed to headquarters, department of the Pacific, that Abel Stearns and other prominent men of Los Angeles and vicinity form a home guard.⁵⁸ Three days later Davidson reported that 100, including Abel Stearns, Ralph Emerson, K. 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 Geronimo Pass.⁵⁹ Lytle, as principal, and William S. Warren and Marcus L. Shepperd signed a bond for \$2,000 for arms on April 28, 1854.⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹ There were delays in receiving commissions. On August 3, 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 at a meeting on March 29, 1859, and George N. Whitman elected captain. On August 15, 1859, 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 Whitman San Bernardino which we agree to ship to the port of San Pedro"; it was signed in pencil, "Mitchell."

The county officials and the Jewish merchants 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.⁶² The Union Club of San Bernardino became concerned about a company of cav-

ally 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 Twist to the adjutant general, asking if Brigham Young had issued any more belligerent proclamations, and saying that if volunteers were needed, he (Twist) could raise 500 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. Bennett⁶⁵ was engaged in organizing the SAN BERNARDINO RANGERS; and he was also occupied in keeping General Sumner and Colonel Carleton informed of treasonable 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." Two companies of dragoons were sent there on August 6, 1861.⁶⁶

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.⁶⁷ Captain Bennett resigned as captain on April 1, 1862, and on February 9, 1863, 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.⁶⁸ Company C, First Battalion Native Cavalry, Antonio María 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

sources, 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.

2. *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C., 1897), Ser. 1, L, Pt. 1, 473-74.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 475-76; also A. A. Gray, "Camels in California," this *QUARTERLY*, IX (1930), 299-317; and Helen S. Giffen & Arthur Woodward, *The Story of El Tejon* (Los Angeles, 1942), *passim*.

4. *War of the Rebellion, op. cit.*, pp. 542-43.

5. *Sacramento Weekly Union* (hereinafter called *Sac. Union*), April 30, 1862; *Alta California*, May 14, 1862.

6. *Ibid.*, May 15, 1862; *Sac. Union*, May 17, 1862.

7. Archives of the secretary of state of California, File 1195 (hereinafter called *S.S. Archives*, as the documents in these archives, to which reference is made below, are all in this file). For affirmation of the integrity of James H. Carleton, a native of Maine and a West Pointer, see *War of the Rebellion, op. cit.*, pp. 600-601.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 664.

9. Horace Bell, *Reminiscences of a Ranger* (Los Angeles, 1881; and Santa Barbara: Wallace Hebbard, 1927; references are to the latter edition), pp. 46-47, 296; and Harris Newmark, *Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913* (New York, 1926), p. 147, give information on W. W. Twist. Recent mention of his part in delaying the execution of the Indian, Domingo, at Santa Barbara in 1853, occurs in an article by William H. Ellison, "Huse's Diary," in *Santa Barbara News-Press*, Aug. 20, 1950.

10. The correspondence, referred to here, is in the archives of the adjutant general (hereinafter cited as *A.G. Archives*). 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 1834 with the intention of becoming a teacher. A sketch of his life is given in H. H. Bancroft, *History of California*, San Francisco, 1886-90 (hereinafter called *California*), II, 770, including his services 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, 1849-1892* (Sacramento, 1893), p. 617.

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

13. General Kibbe, an appointee of Gov. John McDougal, took office as adjutant general on May 2, 1852, and in 1854 was elected to the office by the legislature. The opposition he encountered is related in *Sac. Union*, May 3 and 14, 1861. Gov. Leland Stanford continued Kibbe in office but not Gov. Frederick F. Low. See article in the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Jan. 25, 1904, at time of General Kibbe's death (Jan. 24).

Henry S. Carnes was a lieutenant in Stevenson's regiment, the New York Volunteers (1847). His subsequent career is outlined in Bancroft, *op. cit.*, II, 742; and Davis, *op. cit.*, p. 613. In 1879, he was postmaster at Santa Barbara.

14. Bancroft, *op. cit.*, III, 768, speaks of Antonio María de la Guerra as "one of the ablest of the family." The following items are of interest: (1) On Nov. 12, 1861, Maj. Gen. Covarrubias appointed de la Guerra his asst. adj. gen., on staff of 1st div.; at the same time Covarrubias appointed J. M. Sepúlveda of Los Angeles as aide-de-camp (*A.G. Archives*, misc. letters); (2) Gen. Kibbe, in letter to Gov. Low, Feb. 4, 1864, said he had been informed that de la Guerra was a secessionist (*ibid.*, letters and sp. orders, dept. Pacific, 1860-66); (3) A short time later (May 1864), de la Guerra raised Company C, 1st battalion, native cavalry, quartering them over two mos. at his own expense (*ibid.*); (4) Capt. W. G. Morris to Gen. G. S. Evans, adj. gen. at Sacramento, dated San Fran-

cisco, May 7, 1864, refers to A. M. de la Guerra as "brother of Don Pablo recently elected district Judge in the First Judicial District of this State on the Union ticket" (*ibid.*; photostat in files of Calif. Hist. Soc.); (5) May 27, 1864, W. G. Still wrote to Gov. Low saying that a clique at Santa Barbara, who were opposed to Pablo de la Guerra for county judge, were trying to prevent Company C from being received into federal service (*S.S. Archives*); (6) Gen. George Wright, in command dept. Pacific, wrote to Gov. Low, asking if the state could not reimburse A. M. de la Guerra for the expense he had incurred in raising Company C (*ibid.*). R. H. Orton, *Records of California Men in the War of the Rebellion* (Sacramento, 1890), pp. 305, 306, 315, gives tabular records of Company C, and correspondence (Adj. Gen. G. S. Evans to Gen. George Wright, June 2, 1864) at its organization.

15. Newmark, *op. cit.*, p. 147.

16. See H. H. Bancroft, *Popular Tribunals* (San Francisco, 1887), I, 493 ff., for crime conditions in southern California in the 1850's. Cf. note 24 below.

17. For information on George Alexander, see H. D. Barrows, "Don David Alexander," *Publs.*, Hist. Soc. So. Calif., IV (1897-99), 43-45. Bell, *op. cit.*, p. 102, calls George Alexander "worthy brother" of David. Bell says (pp. 100, 258, 484) that John O. Wheeler was an associate editor of the *Southern Californian*, and clerk of the Los Angeles branch, Supreme Court of California. In 1861, according to the report of the adj. general for that year, Wheeler was inspector, 1st brigade, California militia, with rank of major.

18. Kimball H. Dimmick, a lawyer, came to California as captain, New York Volunteers (1847). He was alcalde of San Jose in 1849, and member of the constitutional convention. Subsequently, he was district attorney of Los Angeles; he also served as county judge. (Bancroft, *California*, II, 781.) See also Davis, *op. cit.*, p. 619. His name appears on the muster roll of the RINGGOLD LIGHT ARTILLERY (n.d., 1855?), as well as on that of the SOUTHERN RIFLES (*A.G. Archives*).

19. Abel Stearns, a native of Massachusetts, arrived in California in 1829, settled in Los Angeles in 1833 as a trader, and became one of the city's (and the state's) prominent citizens. In 1871, the year of his death, his estate was characterized as immense, in spite of reverses. (Bancroft, *op. cit.*, V, 732-33; and J. S. McGroarty, *California of the South* (Chicago and Los Angeles, 1933), I, 171-72.

Stearns, together with John G. Downey and Harris Newmark, were members of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, Order of Masons, as were also Phineas Banning, H. D. Barrows, James R. Barton, J. L. Brent, William Dryden, Myron Norton and B. D. Wilson—all of whose names appear in the present paper. (See J. Gregg Layne, "Annals of Los Angeles," this *QUARTERLY*, XIII (Dec. 1934), 335-36.)

20. Between 1845 and 1858, Juan Sepúlveda was successively alcalde, supervisor, and county assessor of Los Angeles. (Bancroft, *op. cit.*, V, 716). See also note 14 above.

21. Tomás Sánchez appears in the records as having been at Los Coyotes rancho, Los Angeles, in 1839, at which time he was thirty-seven. In 1843, he was collector of taxes at Los Angeles; receipts, \$849.37; expenditure, \$849.25; fees, \$29.25. (Bancroft, *op. cit.*, IV, 633 note, and V, 711.) Bell, *op. cit.*, p. 80, says he "wielded a good lance at San Pasqual," and at the time of Sheriff Barton's death, in pursuit of Amando Flores, Tomás Sánchez took over (*ibid.*, pp. 405-406). Newmark, *op. cit.*, p. 275, speaks of his courage.

22. S. K. Labatt was authorized by Judge Myron Norton to organize the CITY GUARD, Jan. 19, 1855. Labatt became captain of the RINGGOLD LIGHT ARTILLERY (*A.G. Archives*). Myron Norton was prominent in legal and governmental affairs in San Francisco and Los Angeles, starting his career in California as a member of the New York Volunteers, 1848 (Bancroft, *op. cit.*, IV, 755). In *A.G. Archives*, letters received 1863-66 [in pencil "1850"], is a report to Governor McDougal from Maj. Gen. J. H. Bean (older brother

of Roy Bean, "the law west of the Pecos"), dated Jan. 1, 1852, in which Bean says: "I cannot close my communication without mentioning . . . Major Myron Norton, Act. Asst. Adj. Genl. . . ." in Indian campaign of 1851 in Los Angeles County.

23. Antonio Francisco Coronel arrived in California in 1834 with his father, Ignacio (who, like Covarrubias, had planned to be a teacher). In 1846-47, A. F. Coronel served as captain in organized opposition to U. S. occupation of southern California, but afterwards he gave his efforts to viticulture 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 1854 to 1867 a member of the town council (Bancroft, *op. cit.*, II, 768). His political activities are related in Davis, *op. cit.*, *passim*.

24. *A.G. Archives*, LOS ANGELES GUARDS, an invoice dated Dec. 9, 1853, to Captain Wheeler for arms, indorsed "per Adams & Co.'s Express"; a note in pencil says "disbanded." The petition recites the necessity for protection against "the numerous horde of Robbers & bad men who infest our country," and asks that the arms be sent in "care of Alexander and Banning of San Pedro."

25. It seems reasonable to suppose that the LOS ANGELES CITY GUARD was the successor of the LOS ANGELES GUARD, the company being under new management: Capt. Wheeler of the LOS ANGELES GUARD became first lieutenant of the LOS ANGELES CITY GUARD. The *Sac. Union* (May 3, 1861) states that the LOS ANGELES GUARD, supposed to have been disbanded, had issued to it 50 percussion muskets; and the CITY GUARD, also supposed disbanded, had 60 percussion muskets. These units were thus spoken of as separate and distinct. The report of the adj. general for 1861 says of the CITY GUARD, "this is an old organization of which little is known at this Department"; since the election of William Moore as captain on Feb. 16, 1856, no reports had been received from the company, and no answers from the several letters addressed to it since July 1860. Brig. Gen. Andrés Pico had promised to submit a report on the company. Gen. Kibbe in one place spoke of the election of Wheeler as captain, but in another place he reported that W. W. Twist was captain, although Twist had resigned on Feb. 11, 1856.

26. "Big of heart, big of body, big of enterprise—the life and soul of Los Angeles County," is the way J. R. Browne characterized Phineas Banning (*Adventures in the Apache Country*, New York, 1869, p. 56). Banning's headquarters for staging and teaming were at San Pedro. Through his efforts, a new town was built, which he called Wilmington, after his birthplace, and which Ross Browne describes in picturesque fashion (*ibid.*, p. 34). Lillian Williamson in "New Light on J. J. Warner" (*Publs., Hist. Soc. So. Calif.*, XIII, Pt. 1, 1924, 23), gives details of his staging business. In 1861, according to the *Alta California* of Oct. 24, 1861, Banning and Hinchman supplied 23 wagons to haul government supplies from Los Angeles to Fort Yuma. Layne, *op. cit.*, pp. 329-30, lists Banning's name, as well as Sepúlveda's, among the rangers in Capt. Alexander Hope's company, mentioned above, among the pre-1857 Los Angeles companies. *A.G. Archives*, LOS ANGELES GUARD, give Banning as in command of the 1st brigade, Cal. native cavalry, in 1875.

27. George Whitman will appear later at San Bernardino.

28. *A.G. Archives*, CITY GUARD.

29. *Ibid.*, misc.-letters file.

30. James R. Barton, who came to California in 1845, participated, along with Abel Stearns, B. 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 conquest. (Bancroft, *op. cit.*, IV, 495, and V, 264-65 note, 360, and 435.) See also Bancroft's *Popular Tribunals*, *op. cit.*, pp. 499-500, for events leading up to his death in 1857, 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 successor.

31. H. D. Barrows, "Reminiscences of Los Angeles," *Publs., Hist. Soc. So. Calif.*, III (1893), 55-62, says that J. Lancaster Brent was a lawyer; and Layne, *op. cit.*, pp. 315, 330, includes Brent among Los Angeles' "important pioneers of 1850." One episode, resulting from his southern states sympathies, is related by Davis, *op. cit.*, p. 180.

A sketch of Benjamin Davis Wilson's life occurs in Bancroft, *California*, V, 777, where his activities as first mayor of Los Angeles, Indian agent, state senator, and fruit raiser are enumerated. He was a native of Tennessee.

32. Bell, *op. cit.*, p. 127; see also Bancroft, *Popular Tribunals*, as above, pp. 496-97; and Layne, *op. cit.*, pp. 315, 339, where Dryden is spoken of as a "leader of business enterprise." In 1857, he was granted a franchise for a water-supply system for Los Angeles.

33. Agustín Olvera, cousin of A. F. Coronel (see note 23 above), and, like him, an arrival of 1834, turned his legal and political abilities, after the American conquest, into channels for the advantage of the new state. Bancroft, *California*, IV, 758-59.

James Thompson was sheriff in 1855, after his two predecessors had been assassinated within one year. (Bell, *op. cit.*, pp. 14, 406 ff.)

Mention of both Thompson and Frank Alexander, in opposing banditry in the southern part of the state, is made in Bancroft's *Popular Tribunals*, *op. cit.*, pp. 499-502.

34. See note 17 above for data on John O. Wheeler. Columbus Sims, a lawyer, who came to California in 1852, was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 2d cavalry, Calif. Volunteers, on Sept. 10, 1861, and was promoted to colonel on Nov. 13 of the same year. (Orton, *op. cit.*, p. 196.)

35. *Ibid.*, p. 376. Though disappointed, Moore wrote to Carleton on Feb. 13, 1862, saying that he deferred to the colonel's superior military judgment. (*A.G. Archives*, misc. records.)

36. There is a receipt for these items, except the cannon, dated June 30, 1858, and signed by Twist, in the *A.G. Archives*, SOUTHERN RIFLES. The report of the adj. general for 1861 states also that the SOUTHERN RIFLES had 45 pistols, and that the "Citizens of Los Angeles" had 40 rifles and 40 pistols, issued "per order Gov. J. Neely Johnson, February 4th, 1857."

37. *A.G. Archives*. In his report for 1861, the adj. general mentioned Sepúlveda as captain of the LANCEROS at the time of the report; Ramón Carrillo was major of ordnance, staff of 1st brigade, 1st div., Calif. militia, José Carrillo having replaced him as 1st lieutenant. LANCEROS DE LOS ANGELES; Joaquín Carrillo was lieutenant colonel and commissary, 1st div., Calif. militia.

38. *A.G. Archives*, UNION GUARDS.

39. Bell, *op. cit.*, pp. 158, 268, speaks of Solomon Lazard as a prominent merchant of Los Angeles.

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 "brevet second lieutenant," "second second lieutenant," or "third lieutenant."

41. According to the *Daily Evening Bulletin* of March 11, 1856, Henry N. Alexander was married to Doña Felicianita, daughter of Don Pedro Domínguez, at Los Angeles on Feb. 24, 1856.

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

43. Bancroft, *Popular Tribunals*, *op. cit.*, 508, says that on the streets of Los Angeles, Nov. 15, 1863, "... officer Hester [Robert A.], in endeavoring to make an arrest, was brutally beaten by a noted highwayman, Boston Damewood. . . ." (The name of Judge Craven P. Hester, of the district court of Santa Clara County, is associated with the deciding of *Peralta vs. Peralta*, in May 1855, in favor of a *pro rata* proportion of the estate to the five daughters, instead of to the four sons exclusively.)

44. George W. Gift, midshipman in the U.S. navy, publisher, Sacramento banker,

newspaper man, was, like B. D. Wilson, mentioned above, a native of Tennessee. During 1861, Gift's loyalty was doubted to the extent of his being hanged in effigy in Sacramento, with a placard reading, "Treason's choicest 'Gift.'" (*Sac. Union*, Aug. 12, 1861). In 1874, he was back again in California and editing the *Napa Weekly Reporter*. His contribution to Californiana, written three years after his arrival, was *The Settler's Guide* (Benicia, 1851), a summary of federal and state laws relating to preemption claims in California. See Edith M. Coulter, "California Copyrights, 1851-1856," this *QUARTERLY*, XXII (March 1943), 30.

45. *A.G. Archives*, LOS ANGELES MOUNTED RIFLES, CITY GUARD, and LOS ANGELES GREYS.

46. In 1857, G. N. Whitman was 3d lieutenant, LOS ANGELES CITY GUARD.

47. For Maj. Edwin A. Sherman and southern California secessionists, see this *QUARTERLY*, XXIV (Sept. 1945), 275-77. Cf. *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, pp. 551-53 (letter from Sherman to Carleton, July 27, 1861, San Bernardino), and *Sac. Union*, Sept. 23, 1862.

48. Capt. John W. Davidson's letter, dated Aug. 13, 1861, to Maj. D. C. Buell, assist. adj. general, U.S.A., is given in *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, pp. 567-68. A biographical note on Davidson appears in Bancroft, *California*, II, 775.

49. See also *Sac. Union*, July 11, 1861; and William Preston Johnston, *The Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston* (New York, 1878), p. 277; Ridley's report on escorting Gen. Johnston across the country is given on pp. 278-79.

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

51. *Alta California*, May 29, 1862.

52. *A.G. Archives*, MONTE RANGERS; also LOS ANGELES CITY GUARDS.

53. *S.S. Archives*.

54. Percival J. Cooney, "Southern California in Civil War Days," *Publs.*, Hist. Soc. So. Calif., XIII (1924), 54-68. For the requisition of arms, see *S.S. Archives*.

55. *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, pp. 993-94, Henry D. Barrows (U.S. marshal, southern dist. of Calif.) to Col. J. H. Carleton, Los Angeles, Apr. 9, 1862.

56. *S.S. Archives*.

57. *Ibid.*

58. *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, pp. 563, 568, 575. Capt. Davidson warned against marauding Mormons.

59. Luther A. Ingersoll, *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County*, 1769-1904 (Los Angeles, 1904), p. 153.

60. Lytle had been a 2d lieutenant in Company E, Mormon battalion (*ibid.*, p. 127).

61. Clift was 3d lieutenant in Company B of the Mormon battalion; in 1853, he became the first sheriff of San Bernardino County (*ibid.*, pp. 127, 141).

62. *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, pp. 554-55 (Mark Jacobs *et al.* to Carleton). Carleton's letter in response is dated Aug. 2, 1861.

63. *Ibid.*, pp. 622-23 (Edwin A. Sherman to Capt. Davidson, Sept. 14, 1861; and Davidson to Capt. Richard C. Drum, assist. adj. gen., San Francisco, Sept. 16, 1861, where Davidson speaks of Mormon designs to "cloak themselves as Union men for the purpose of splitting the Union vote").

64. See H. H. Bancroft, *History of Utah* (San Francisco, 1889), pp. 543-71, for extended account of this massacre of emigrants to southern California, from Missouri and Arkansas, by the Mormons, which occurred early in Sept. 1857 (exact day in doubt). Albert S. Johnston was in Utah in 1857 as commander of the "Army of Utah" (Benjamin F. Gilbert, "The Mythical Johnston Conspiracy," this *QUARTERLY*, XXVIII, June 1949, pp. 165 ff.).

65. Clarence E. Bennett (born in New York) was graduated from West Point in 1855, having received his appointment from Arizona.

66. *War of the Rebellion*, *op. cit.*, p. 556 (Bennett to Carleton, Aug. 6, 1861, inclosing a petition, transcribed on p. 557, to Gen. Sumner); and *ibid.*, p. 594 (Maj. W. Scott Ketchum, hdqrs. near San Bernardino, to asst. adj. gen., U.S.A., hdqrs. 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. Guinn, "The Lost Mines of Santa Catalina," *Publs.*, Hist. Soc. So. Calif., IX (1912-13), 43-48, assumes this gold rush to have been genuine and doubts the reality of any secessionist plot.

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