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ODYSSEY

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HISTORICAL & PIONEER SOCIETY

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JAMES EARP---THE FORGOTTEN ONE

By

Nicholas R. Cataldo

Much has been written about Wyatt Earp and his brothers, Virgil and Morgan. Their adventures in Wichita, Dodge City, and Tombstone are well known. Little, however, has been printed about a fourth Earp brother whose life was every bit as adventurous as that of the other three. In fact, if it wasn't for a crippling shoulder injury, he may very well have been recognized in the same light as his brothers in the annals of the Old West.

The life of this somehow "forgotten" Earp began on June 28, 1841, in Hartford, Kentucky. On that day James Cooksey became the first born child of Nicholas Porter and Virginia Ann Cooksey Earp.

Shortly after Virgil was born two years later, the family which included Newton, a half brother born during Nick's first marriage, moved from Kentucky to Monmouth, Illinois. They stayed there just long enough to see the birth of Wyatt in 1848 and then moved across the Mississippi River to Pella, Iowa, where two sons and a daughter were born to them: Morgan, in 1851; Warren, in 1855; and Adelia, in 1861.

Upon hearing the startling news of the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter, James, or Jim, as his friends called him, decided to sign up with the Union army. On May 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Illinois Infantry. Before long, Newton and Virgil joined him.

While engaged in battle with the rebels at Fedrickstown, Missouri, on October 8, 1862, Jim suffered a gun shot wound in his left shoulder. The injury proved to be so severe that he would never be able to use his left arm again. Immediately after this incident Jim was sent back to his home in Iowa on convalescent furlough. There he waited for his discharge which came on March 22, 1863.

(Continued on page three)

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Individual $25.00 Student $10.00
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The City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society was founded on November 16, 1977 and incorporated by the state as a non-profit organization on July 20, 1978.

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CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO HISTORICAL AND PIONEER SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 875
SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92402

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Since its founding in 1977, The City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society has been blessed with fine leadership by its presidents. Their names are: Christian R. Harris 1977-1979, Richard Thompson 1980-1981, Thelma Press 1982-1984, Fred Holladay 1985-1987, Penny Holcomb 1988-1989, Nick Cataldo 1990-1992, and David Wood Jan., 1993-August, 1993. As September rolls around, our Society is privileged to have as its eighth president..... Johnnie Ann Ralph.

A long time board member and Vice President for the past three years, Johnnie has stated that her primary goals for our Society include: continuing with our fine programs and our two publications--ODYSSEY and HERITAGE TALES, keeping up with membership renewals, and expanding our membership.

As a way of getting back into the swing of things from our two month summer break along with getting members and possibly new members together, Johnnie has suggested that our Society have an old fashion "Ice Cream Social" in addition to our regular program on September 2.

Due to our new president's busy schedule as assistant librarian at Cal State San Bernardino, the Society board meetings will now be on the last THURSDAY (instead of Wednesday) of each month and will begin at 3:30 P.M. (instead of 3:00 P.M.) The only exception will be in September.. The Board will meet on September 23 instead of September 30.

Nicholas R. Cataldo

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

The Oldest Paper in San Bernardino County. The Largest Circulation in City and County. Equipped with new type and new presses. The Times has the best, largest and most complete newspaper and job printing plant in Southern California. No pains will be spared to make the *Daily Times* the best, as it is the oldest, paper in the county.

THE WEEKLY

Has by all odds the largest circulation in the county. It contains all the local and general news of the day, and has besides an agricultural department which is the best furnished by any weekly journal. SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Daily, per year, $10.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $2.50 one month, $1.00. Weekly, per year, $2.00; six months, $1.25; three months, 75 cents; single copies, 10 cents.

1888

(JAMES EARP cont.)

Later that year while Newton and Virgil were still fighting in the raging war, Jim's father, Nick, gave up his recently appointed government job as U.S. Provost Marshal and pulled up stakes for a move out to a beautiful valley in southern California which he had briefly passed through

James Cooksey Earp

on his way home from gold prospecting back in 1851. This valley, so impressive with its fertile fields, boundless timber lands, and deep, clear-water streams, was called San Bernardino.

In 1864, Nick organized a wagon train made up of three other Pella families, the Rousseaus, Hamiltons, and the Curtises, for the trip west. Leaving Omaha, Nebraska, in May, the recently discharged Jim rode with the train which included his younger siblings, Morgan, Warren, and Adelia. However, he didn't go all the way into San Bernardino. While traveling through Nevada, Jim left the caravan and turned off to nearby Austin which was then a boom town. It is highly probable that it was here that he picked up gambling as a profession, a skill that was eventually relayed to his younger brothers.

Jim moved on to Montana in 1868 and was there working as a gambler when the rest of the Earp clan in San Bernardino became homesick and moved back to the Midwest in 1870. He soon reunited with his family which had settled down in Lamar, Missouri. It was during this reunion that a mysterious side of Jim's life, a trait not uncommon with his more well known brother Wyatt, first came to light.

On April 18, 1873, Jim married Nellie Bartlett Ketchum at an unstated location in Illinois who was at that time either recently widowed or divorced. According to his pension records, they had two children: Frank, born in 1874 and Hattie, born in 1875. The confusion surfaced while author Frank Waters was recording the memoirs of Virgil's wife, Allie, for his book THE EARP BROTHERS OF TOMBSTONE. Allie claimed that Jim had a step-daughter named Hattie about sixteen years old living in Tombstone in 1880 which the census for that year confirmed . The killing of Jim Earp's step-son, Frank Ketchum, by Apaches in 1885, was also listed in the TOMBSTONE EPITAPH. Frank was a freighter at the time and at least in his very late teens by then. Why information on Jim was so evasive one can't say. It didn't appear that there was anything to conceal here.

Another bit of controversy arose while Jim, Wyatt, and their wives were living in Wichita, Kansas. Miller and Snell, authors of GREAT GUNFIGHTERS OF THE KANSAS COWTOWNS, 1867-1886, claimed that Jim's

Alvira Sullivan Earp
Virgil's wife
(Boyer collection)

wife was involved in the "sporting" profession. They stated in their book that "Bessie Earp, wife of Jim, was fined in Wichita police court in May, 1874, for being a prostitute. So was Sally Earp,

who apparently shared the same dwelling, but for whom no other identification has been found. Bessie and Sally were each fined $8 and $2 court costs. Sally's name appears regularly in the city's prostitute file list February 1875 and Bessie's through March 1875."

As it turned out, it was " Betsy" Earp who was mentioned in the official report. It is possible that Miller and Snell were making an unwarranted assumption when they assumed that "Bessie" was the "Betsy" arrested for prostitution. However, knowing the uncertainties of census taking, it doesn't stretch credibility too far to conjecture that "Bessie" was mis-heard by the census enumerator for Betsy. It is also a strong possibility that the Sally who was arrested may have been mis-heard for "Seally", which is what close associates called Wyatt's second wife, Celia Ann Blaylock.

After a series of misadventures, Nick Earp moved his family in Missouri westward once again in 1877. Virgil and his wife accompanied his parents as far as Prescott, Arizona, while the rest of the clan continued on to Temescal, California. During that time Jim and Wyatt were virtually inseparable as they moved on from Wichita to Dodge City. Jim spent most of his time as a bartender while Wyatt found employment on the police force.

In 1879 Virgil, newly appointed as U.S. Deputy Marshal for the Arizona Territory, wrote to Jim and Wyatt in Dodge City, urging them to go to the new silver mining town called Tombstone as there appeared to be unlimited opportunities for them. Before long, Jim and Wyatt were on their way from Kansas while Morgan was venturing in from Montana.

Soon after their arrival in town, the Earp boys filed on several mining claims. Jim began working at Vogan's Bowling Alley and stayed there until he got a job as a bartender at the newly opened Sampling Room. Wyatt immediately gained an interest in some gambling layouts while also working as shot gun messenger for Wells Fargo, a job that Morgan eventually took over when Wyatt was appointed as Pima

Judge Nicholas Earp & Virginia Ann Earp on Golden Wedding Anniversary.

County Deputy Sheriff. Two years after the brothers' arrival in Tombstone, three of them had their celebrated shootout which would forever engrave their names in western history.

Early in the afternoon of October 26, 1881, shots rang out in the vicinity of Third and Fremont Streets. As smoke drifted away, the battle which was to become known to history as the "Gunfight at the O.K. Corral" came to an end. The participants had been Wyatt, Virgil, and Morgan Earp, aided by their friend Doc Holliday on one side, and a group known as "the cowboy gang": consisting of Tom and Frank McLaury, Ike and Billy Clanton, and Billy Claiborne on the other. The two McLaury brothers and Billy Clanton were killed in the brief but bloody melee, while Virgil and Morgan were wounded.

This famous battle lasted less than half a minute, yet the controversy as to who started the fiasco has endured for more than a century. The story has been told and retold many times. For various reasons the Earps and Holliday were sworn enemies of the Clanton and McLaury families. The major causes included: a love triangle between Wyatt, Sheriff Johnny Behan (a close friend of the cowboy gang), and Josephine Marcus (Behan's girlfriend at the time); political friction (Behan failed to live up to

his promise of making Wyatt his undersheriff); an attempted stage hold up and murders of a stage coach driver and a passenger; the robbery of the Bisbee stage; and the cowboys' public threatening of the lives of the Earps and Holliday in Tombstone.

There is little doubt that Jim would have stood by his brothers during the confrontation as a gunfighter had it not been for the gun shot wound suffered during the Civil War twenty years earlier. With their blond hair, cool blue eyes, and drooping mustaches, this close-knit quartet ....identical in appearance except for Jim standing about four inches shorter than his six foot tall younger brothers...would have really been a sight to behold. It is primarily due to this gunfight that the names of Wyatt, Virgil, and Morgan Earp have been immortalized in folklore and legend, and the name of James Earp has fallen into oblivion.

Following the aftermath of the gunfight which included the murder of Morgan, a nearly fatal ambush of Virgil, and the retaliated killings of members of the cowboy gang, the surviving Earps left Tombstone for good the following year. Moving on to "greener pastures", however, did little towards curtailing Jim's penchant for tangling with controversy.

Jim and Wyatt turned up in the goldfields of Shoshone County, Idaho, on or about February 1, 1884, during what has become known as the "Coeur d'Alene Rush" and formed a mining syndicate with Dan Ferguson and three other men. This group was eventually sued on at least three occasions for either claim jumping or possession of land by force. Twice they received unfavorable judgments.

Later in 1884, Jim and Wyatt moved on to Eagle City where they quickly recorded one of the six nearby mining claims. Soon after, Jim and Wyatt opened the White Elephant Saloon in Eagle City. This venture apparently prospered until September of that year--when both Earp brothers abruptly disappeared from the scene.

During the next few years, while Virgil and Nick were establishing themselves as constable and justice of the peace in Colton, Jim worked for a while as a "hack driver" in and around San Bernardino before opening up the Club Exchange Saloon in town with a man named J. H. Anderson.

This settled down life didn't last long, however, as Jim's wife Nellie died from a sudden illness on January 22, 1887. Cursed with an inveterate urge to travel, Jim hit the road again. He took his gambling and bar tending talents with him to Missoula and Helena, Montana, and San Francisco before finally settling down for good in San Bernardino during the early 1900's.

While taking up quarters at various locations in San Bernardino (409 D Street, 421 3rd Street, and 340 4th Street), Jim worked as a laborer until paralysis and high blood pressure from a combination of old age and his old shoulder wound forced him into retirement and into becoming more dependent on care from his sister, Adelia, who was also living in town.

As his health worsened, Jim needed a full time nurse and eventually moved in with his grandniece, Hildreth Hallowell,on 1236 West 53rd Street, in Los Angeles where he died on January 25, 1926, at the age of 84. At his sister's request, his body was returned to San Bernardino where he was laid to rest at Mountain View Cemetery.

SAN BERNARDINO WEEKLY TIMES-INDEX, March 20, 1903, Tuesday.

Last evening the San Bernardino-Redlands Motor Railway which arrives at Redlands at 5:10, was somewhat delayed, and the last trip was not made. When they arrived at Idlewild it was found that something was wrong with the engine, and it was necessary to take out some broken parts. When this had been done, it was discovered there was not enough water in the boiler to enable them to proceed, so another half hour was spent in filling the tank with water from Burt Osborn's well at Idlewild. The water had to be carried in buckets from some distance, and everybody had a chance for a sweatout. The train arrived about 7:PM with a crowd of thoroughly disgusted passengers.

FOURTH GRADE ESSAY WINNERS

"IT HAPPENED IN SAN BERNARDINO"

Sponsored by The Women's Club of San Bernardino.

IT HAPPENED IN SAN BERNARDINO

By
Heather Marsh
Mt. Vernon School
First Place

When Linda Warsaw was twelve years old, she started an organization in San Bernardino, California, called Kids Against Crime. She wanted the best for the children in all of the countries of the world. She wanted the children to know that crime is bad and if they need help, they can call the Kids Against Crime Hotline.

The members of Kids Against Crime care about all children. They teach children about AIDS, and other diseases, like diabetes. They also teach children to not commit crimes like taking drugs, using alcohol, or putting graffiti on other people's property. When children are involved in things that are wrong they talk to them and try to get them to stop.

Kids Against Crime loves all children and cares about how they feel. Children know that they can trust any member of Kids Against Crime. Just think.....it all started in San Bernardino.

President Reagan presents a Young American Medal of Service to Linda Warsaw, 1987.

MY GRANDFATHER'S MEMORIES

By
Tina Kyritsis
Roosevelt School
Second Place

My grandfather, Percy Sellas, is 83 years old and has lived in San Bernardino most of his life. He likes to tell us long stories about how San Bernardino used to be in the "olden days."

My grandfather's home used to be where the Court House is today on Third and Arrowhead Street. In the early 1920's the Court House was on Court and E Street. The Hall of Records was in back of the Court House and the County Jail was across the street. The Sun Company was next door to these buildings. In 1925 the County bought his home and built the Court House on this property where it is today.

Today the Inland Center Mall stands where the old Urbita Springs park used to be. This was a very special and pretty place for families to have picnics. The park used to have a lake and you could rent paddle boats to ride on the lake.

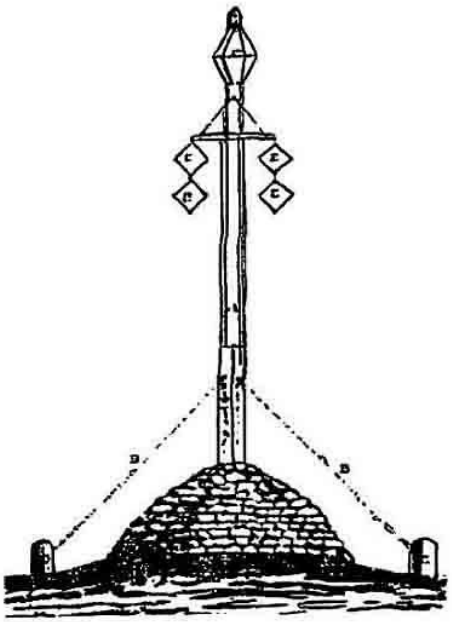
I feel so lucky to have a grandfather to tell me a lot of stories from the past because I think that nobody can tell the stories like my grandfathercan. It is also wonderful to have my grandfather because he has a lot of old pictures of San Bernardino and he likes to tell me about them.

THE HISTORY OF BASE LINE

By
Sarah Lien
Roosevelt School
Third Place

In the fall of 1852 Colonel Washington, a United States Deputy Surveyor, erected monument at the peak of Mount San Bernardino. It was east and a little north of the Fort.

This base line surveyed all the southern part of the state. The survey line is now a street called Base Line. The monument was visable from the valley, and the colonists were thrilled when they fist saw it.



The colony had an official clerk who recorded events everyday. His record for Nov. 7, 1852 says, "In the evening, a little after dark, Colonel Washington's fires were seen burning on the top of Mount San Bernardino." Nov 8, 1852, "Colonel Washington's flag could be seen through spyglasses, waving on the top of Mount San Bernardino."

In 1949 San Bernardino celebrated "Covered Wagon Days." Colonel Washington's fire was recreated with magnesium flares. The US Army, the U. S. Forestry Service, San Bernardino Argonaut Club, and the film star and Highland resident, Edward Arnold had radio coverage on KFXM. There was a big explosion seen in San Bernardino when the flames got out of hand. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

In 1968 it was planned to restore the Washington Monument but this was never done.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE

By
Judi Villas
Roosevelt School
Fourth Place

In 1950 the San Bernardino Air Force Base was renamed after a young boy named Leland Francis Norton, six years after Norton died in France.

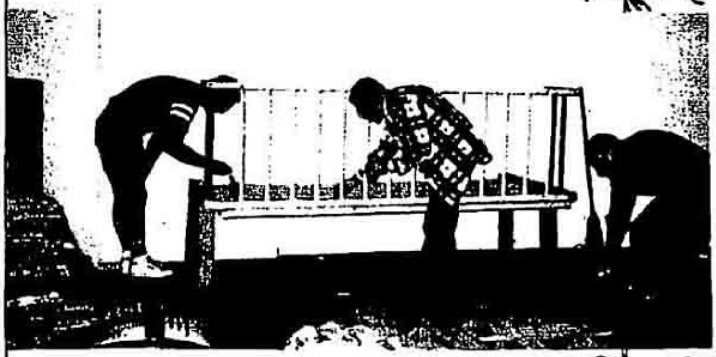
Norton was born in San Bernardino, March 12, 1921. He went to school at Elliot , Arrowview, San Bernardino High and Valley College. He joined the Canadian Air Force in the fall of 1941.

A year later he got relocated to America. He was first sent to Maine. Then he went to Greenland to work with a rescue team.

He enrolled for combat and in the summer he was trained.

On May 24, two years after he joined the Canadian Air Force, Norton died in France in a plane while in battle. Because of his high ranking and grades the base was renamed Norton Air Force Base.

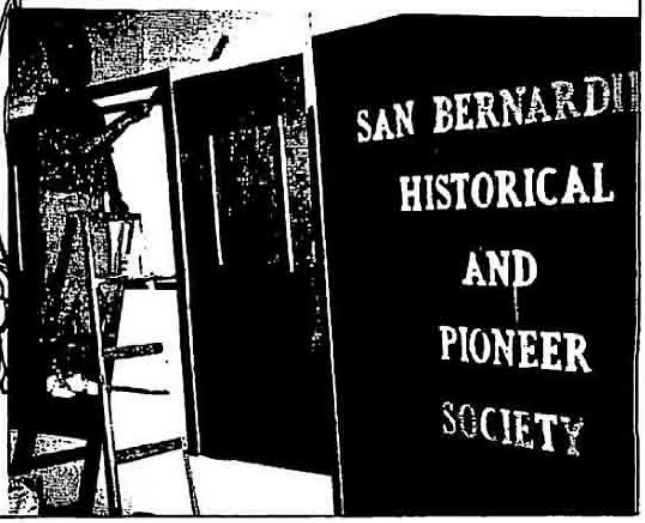
Bob Fisher and Wayne Heaton



Jim Hofer, Larry Sheffield,
and David Wood

Wayne and Richard Pope

John Cataldo and Nick



Nick Cataldo places the fruit

Wayne Heaton and friend

1993
NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW

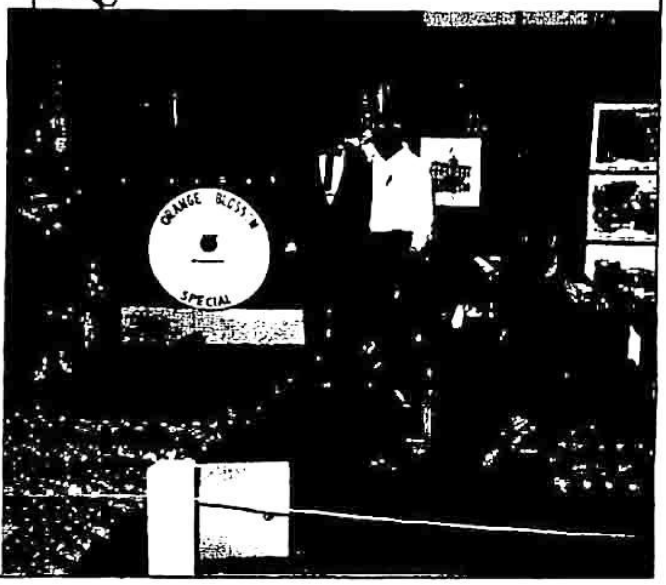
May 13th to May 23rd
Theme
"THE ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL"

For the third consecutive year, the City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society had an exhibit at the National Orange Show. This year's entry was a rousing success. In addition to the many compliments received by the visitors to our exhibit, the Orange Show judges awarded the Society with a second prize "RED RIBBON" along with a check for $1,800.

The success of this project would not have been possible if it were not for the many people who donated their time and effort in putting this latest gem together and for being on hand to provide information and answering questions regarding the exhibit and our Society.

A big thanks to John Cataldo, Wayne Heaton, Russ McDonald, Bruce Harley, Chris Shovey, Mildred Hudson, David Wood, Jeannie Stout, Dick Molony, Jim Hofer, Larry Sheffield, Bob Fisher, Richard Pope, Tim Pope, and Johnnie Ann Ralph.

Nicholas R. Cataldo



Pioneer Page

San Bernardino Cal.
Sept. 10th 1888.

The San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers met this date at the Council House pursuant to adjournment and marched with the N.S.G.W. and N.D.G.W. to the City Park and the Secretary submits the following as a full report of the proceedings:—

The above is the actual page from the Pioneer Society minutes as written by John Brown, Jr., Secretary.

Nicholas Porter Earp.

CALIFORNIA

CELEBRARION OF ADMISSION DAY YESTERDAY

BY THE PIONEER SOCIETY AND NATIVE SONS

An Interesting and Instructive Order of Exercises.

Eloquent and Patriotic Addresses Delivered at City Park.

An Amusing Musical Contest Between Two Pioneers for a Pan of Beans.

Text of duel follows:

The next thing on the programme was announced to be the long talked-of singing contest between Judge Earp and Captain Gill for a prize--a pan of baked beans. A committee of ladies was selected to decide the contest, consisting of Grandma Morse, Grandma Hunt and Mrs. R.A. Hopkins. As a preliminary, Judge Earp asked to be allowed to remove his coat, as he could sing better in his shirt sleeves. Captain Gill was willing to give him every advantage--he might want to take off his shirt if it would help. Earp thought he might want to fight before the match ended.

Gill allowed the running match would begin whenever he did.

Earp did not like the idea of singing first, for he didn't know but Gil was going to sing love songs, and that would surely carry away the committee and the prize too.

Gill wanted to be allowed to call in the aid of his wife.

Earp wouldn't listen to any such proposition. It was not fair for a young man like Gill try to get a woman to help him against an old man of 73.

With these preliminary arrangements the combat began, Earp leading off the first round with "Erin go Bragh." Gill countered with "My Heart is Light,", and the round closed with no apparent advantage on either side.

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In the second round Earp led off with "The Hunters of Kentucky," a song founded on the battle of New Orleans. As two of the committee were daughters of one of the Hunters of Kentucky, it was plainly apparent that Earp had put in a tremendous lick and first blood was awarded to him. But Gill came to the scratch smiling. He said he had been all through the late war and had faced the cannon several times, but never in all his life had he felt so bad. He came back at his opponent with "Excelsior" with the "Upidee" chorus, and amid the roars of laughter it evoked the first knockdown was awarded to Gill.

For the third round Earp came to the scratch looking decidedly groggy, but he forced the fighting with the "Indian's Lament." He had intended giving the audience "Twenty Years Ago," but concluded to change his tactics. Gill came to the scratch rigged up as a miner, with blankets, pick and shovel, coffee pot, frying pan, etc., and as "Johathan Pancackes Doolittle" sang an original song to the tune of "Susannah, Don't You Cry for Me." Another knockdown was awarded Gill.

When time was called for the fourth round Earp came up smiling with an original poem on a Nevada pilgrim written nearly thirty years ago. That knocked out Gill. He failed to respond, but in consideration of the excellent work he had done in the second and third rounds the committee decided that he should have some consideration, so

the contest was declared a draw and the prize ordered divided between the contestants.

W.F. Holcomb was then deputized to announce the decision of the committee and to present the beans to Messrs. Earp and Gill, which he did eloquently and felicitiously.

The two then "shook hands across the bloody chasm"---of beans.

SAN BERNARDINO DAILY INDEX,
November 27, 1881, Monday.

A difficulty occurred in front of the Farmers Exchange Bank this afternoon between Byron Waters and a gentleman named Earp. Earp had been quarreling with a man named Ralph, and Mr. Waters interfering, he received a torrent of abuse from the old gentleman, which he resented in a lively manner. Earp was led off somewhat damaged about the eye, and badly lamed by falling.

A CITRUS LEGACY

by Joan H. Hall

Inland valley history 1883–1934

Hard cover book – 160 pages

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SAN BERNARDINO DAILY INDEX,
November 28, 1881, Tuesday.

As result of the difficulty of yesterday afternoon, Mr. Earp was fined $5.00 this morning by Judge Morgan. Mr. Waters' case was disposed of by Judge Knox, and $10.00 was demanded as a sacrifice to the outraged law.

LOCAL HISTORIAN WINS AWARD

The Conference of California Historical societies named Arda Haenszel to receive the prestigious AWARD OF MERIT for her achievements. Arda comments:

"The application, I discovered, was prepared by Chris Shovey and Nick Cataldo, and submitted by the City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society, a member of the Conference. It was a complete surprise and I consider it a great honor. The award is especially significant to me because of my long association with the Conference --almost 40 years."

Arda was not physically able to go to the Conference to receive her award. Chris went to the Conference on August 24, 1993 and accepted the award for Arda.

BY THE GENTLE WATERS:
AGUA MANSA AND SAN SALVADOR PARISH
1842 - 1893

131 pages with numerous photographs, chronology and bibliography. The book commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Agua Mansas' trek from New Mexico. Their settlement was the first town in San Bernardino Valley after the mission era.

$9.00 By mail

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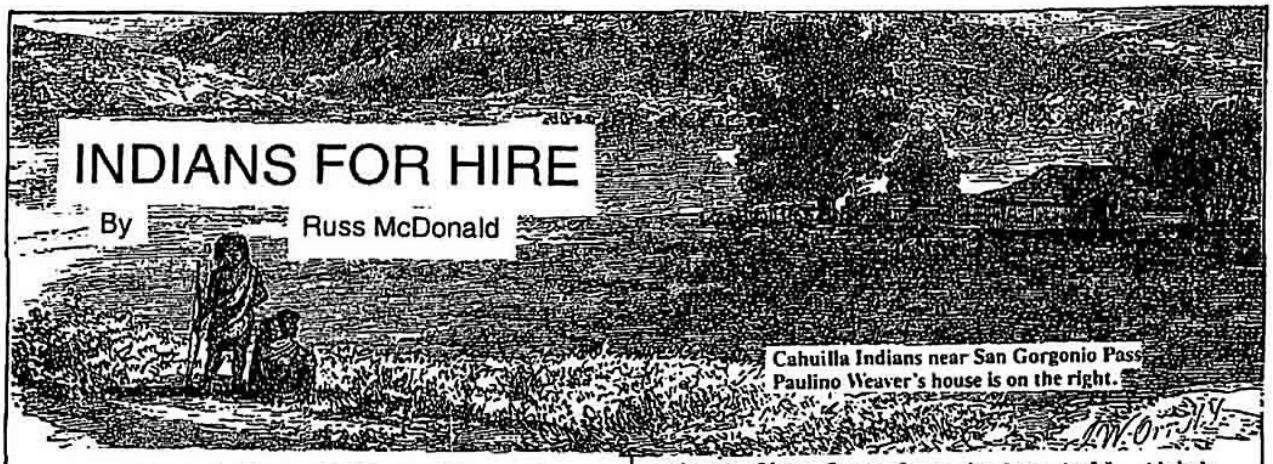

INDIANS FOR HIRE

By Russ McDonald

Cahuilla Indians near San Gorgonio Pass Paulino Weaver's house is on the right.

Long before Hollywood's cowboys and Indians were under contract a different sort of Indians were hired by Don Antonio Maria Lugo. In 1839, Don Lugo was granted the vast San Bernardino valley to add to his already 19,518 acres near Los Angeles. To oversee the distant rancho he sent his three sons, Jose del Carmen, Jose Maria and Vincente, to colonize the valley, to raise beef for hides and several thousand horses.

But they were unsuccessful with the colonizing and the range was open for predatory Indian attacks, especially from the Paiutes in the Mojave Desert coming over the mountain passes of San Bernardino and stealing the cattle and horses.

The raids became frequent and in October of 1834 a large band of Paiutes attacked the San Bernardino Asistencia defended by a group of Serrano Indians. A furious battle was waged in which a number of Indians were killed on both sides

Unable to secure adequate military protection, Don Lugo hired Chief Juan Antonio from San Jacinto to guard the valley. His clan name was "Coos-woot-na," and he became known as "Captain General, Chief of all the Cahuillas of San Bernardino and San Jacinto."

Don Lugo set Chief Antonio up in the defunct Politana colony, furnished him horses and goods. The regal bearing Chief Antonio, became a faithful ally of the Lugos and, in fact, all whites. He had not fallen under the influence of the missionaries and remained a pagan to the end of his life. He was always accompanied by sorcerers and a mounted guard of ten or twelve men, one of whom would dismount and kneel, presenting his back as a step to assist Juan when he mounted his horse. Juan Antonio was about five feet four inches tall, thick, stout and wiry. He was said to be naturally dignified and to have looked very much like an African lion about his eyes and forehead.

He lost no time in setting about to invoke his authority and was more severe in his punishment of any law breaking Indians than any of the whites had been.

Capturing three Indians caught in stealing horses, he hanged them from a tree limb and left the bodies swaying for other would be renegades to see and take warning. A Serrano killed another in an argument and was arrested by Chief Antonio. Chief Antonio ordered a grave dug and the accused, with his hands tied behind him, stood by the open grave while the chief listened to witness. Finding him guilty he ordered the accused thrown into the pit and promptly buried.

During the war between the United States and Mexico, Juan Antonio remained loyal to the Lugos while the Luiseno Indians decided in favor of the United States.

The Luisenos had watched the forces of General Kearny defeat the Californians at San Pasqual. The Indians captured eleven of Andres Pico's Californian Troops as they fled from the battle and after some debate they executed all eleven men.

General Flores, commanding the Californians in Los Angeles ordered Jose del Carmen Lugo to punish the assassins. In December 1846, Lugo and Chief Antonio with twenty men set out to bring justice to the Luisenos. They were joined later by Ramon Carillo and his ten men.

Even though greatly outnumbered, Lugo and his group attacked the enemy at the canyons of Santa Gertrudis near Temecula. In Lugo's accounting of the event he states, "We made a great

slaughter and falling upon them from the rear killed many of them. Before reaching Aguanga in their flight, eighteen or twenty of them turned back and gave up their arms. They were made prisoners and placed in charge of Chief Juan Antonio, who told me to care for my men and he would care for the prisoners.

"On reaching Aguanga we amused ourselves killing some three Indians who continued fighting. After terminating the affair, in which perhaps a hundred Indians perished, we went back to Juan Antonio and found that he had killed all of the prisoners. I reproached him for these acts of cruelty, and he answered me very cooly that he had gone to hunt and fight and kill Indians who would kill him; that he was sure that if he they had caught him they would not have spared his life but would have burned him alive."

With the end of hostilities in California and law and order somewhat restored, Chief Antonio was hailed as a hero. He remained in that position as long as he brought only Indians to his swift justice. His popularity fell with his first, and last,battle with whites in May of 1851.

A John Irwing arrived in Los Angeles with thirty armed men, rough looking Texans and "Sydney Ducks" from Australia who conducting themselves outrageously. Irwing attempted to extort gold from Don Lugo and when this failed he swore vengeance. Under the influence of strong drink, he divulged his plans to enter the San Bernardino Valley, drive off the herd of horses and seize the young Lugos and hold them for a ransom of $10,000. Sixteen of his men agreed to accompany him, the rest were to meet them in Mexico.

Don Lugo heard of the plan and dispatched two riders. One messenger went to General Bean at Camp Delores, near Los Angeles, and the other to Chief Antonio, bidding him raise all the Indians in the valley.

When Irwing reached the home of Jose Maria Lugo he found the family had fled and the horses driven away. Irwing and his gang rode on to the home of Jose del Carmen Lugo, broke into the building and stole a $2,000 silver-mounted saddle and various items of clothing.

They departed at once on seeing Chief Juan Antonio and forty Indians riding in rapidly. Irwing, an ex-cavalryman in the Mexican War skirmished with the Indians who were armed mostly with bows and arrows. Chief Antonio's forces were steadily increased by other

DON ANTONIO MARIA LUGO

Indians and Irwing retreated across the Redlands plains, through Reservoir Canyon to the Sepulveda home in Yucaipa. From there he turned down Live Oak Canyon and crossed San Timoteo Canyon, looking for a road he thought would take him back to the Laguna Rancho and Los Angeles.

The trail terminated into a narrow ravine filled with underbrush impassable for horses. Chief Juan Antonio mounted an attack and killed all but one man who escaped by hiding in the thick brush. The lone bandit evaded the Indians and crossed over the badland hills into what is now Reche Canyon. The outlaw made his way back to the home of Jose del Carmen, stole a mule and escaped back to Los Angeles. He quickly sold his story to the newspaper and left town.

The fact that Irwing and his outlaws had been killed by Indians aroused a strong feeling among the Californians. General Bean arrived at the battle grounds and was outspoken in his condemnation of Indians killing whites and threatened to take the Chief into custody. Don lugo sent the Chief to the mountains with the warning to await for word to return.

Don Lugo, as Judge of the Plains in Los Angeles convinced a coroner's jury that Chief Antonio as his employee was defending his family and property; thus the killing of Irwing and his men was justifiable. The Los Angeles authorities agreed and even voted $100 worth of supplies to Chief Juan Antonio for his services. Many of the white population were still wary that once an Indian killed whites, regardless that they were outlaws, would then rise against all other whites. The angry General Bean withdrew all his men from

(Continued on page fifteen)

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

7:00 PM , Thurs., September 2
MILDRED MARTIN will reflect on her early memories of Arrowhead Springs which was founded by her great uncle, David Noble Smith, in 1863.

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3:30 PM, THURS., September 23
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

7:00 PM, Thurs., October 7
PAULINA LA FUZE, well known author of SAGA OF THE SAN BERNARDINOS, will talk about people who settled and worked in the San Bernardino mountain areas.

3:30 PM, THURS., October 28
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

7:00 PM, Thurs., November 4
JOHN SWISHER, High Desert historian and CCHS regional vice president for out area, will give a stimulating program on "Cultural Baggage that came from the old world to the new world--1607 until 1920 and how it affects every day life.

3:30 PM, THURS., November 18
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

7:00 PM, Thurs., December 2
GUEST SPEAKER

7:00 PM, Thurs., January 6
JOINT MEETING with the EAST HIGHLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Continued from page fourteen)

the area and left Don Lugo to protect his valley with his hired Indians.

With the Lugo's sale of Rancho San Bernardino to the Mormons in 1851-52 the need for the services of Juan Antonio ended for the Lugos.

He later was a service to the Californians by helping to crush a serious Indian uprising headed by Chief Antonio Garra, an independent chief of a large band of renegades at Warner's Ranch. He captured Garra and his men and turned them over to General Bean, and in return Bean entered into a treaty of peace and friendship.

With the threat of Indian uprisings gone and the Mormons having no need for his services, Chief Antonio retired to San Timoteo Canyon and spent his remaining years of life in a continual struggle through murky clouds-clouds of lies, deceit, pressure from aggressive whites. Throughout the ordeal he tried to keep peace with the white settlers. He died in February 28, 1863 from a smallpox epidemic. ********

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