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VOLUME XLIX, ISSUE 7 NEWTON SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL WEDNESDAY, 25 NOVEMBER 2009

**Miscommunication hinders Spirit Week**

By David Han

Lack of planning time and miscommunications between the senior Class Officers and administrators resulted in a last-minute Spirit Week, a modification to the senior Class Officers' original plan for a five-day Spirit Week, which would have led up to today's pep rally and football game.

The senior Class Officers first contacted the administration about Spirit Week on November 10, when Coach Dave Conradi's assistant coach, Coach Mike Hennessey, and senior Class Officer Jonathan Blaker the senior Class Officers' original plan for a five-day Spirit Week with most competitions between games.

The Class Officers and the School Spirit Club collaborated over the rough schedule.

Before receiving confirmation from the administration, the senior Class Officers met with the Class Officers and the School Spirit Club to discuss the plan.

They [the Class Officers] were very excited about the idea of Spirit Week, but the administration was not as excited. The senior class Vice President, David Han, said that the administration was not as excited about the idea of Spirit Week as the students were.

**Setti Warren looks to reform education**

By Adam Goldstein

The Newton Public School system is looking to reform education by decreasing class sizes, increasing the environmental friendliness of the buildings, and devoting more hours to the professional development of teachers.

"We need to make sure we can find and keep the most qualified teachers in the classroom," he said.

In an attempt to protect the environment, Warren plans to install a policy that requires the use of reusable bottles and water within the schools.

Warren also wants to ensure that the school buildings match the city's high educational standards.

"School buildings are deteriorating and are not conducive to learning," he said.

Given the budget restrictions in the city, Warren needs to find new ways in which to renovate the school buildings.

**Teachers 'gift' city with \$37 million**

By Alex Gorkov

A big of money, a bid for equity, and a bid for the Newton Teachers Association (NTA) "gifted" the City of Newton on November 23 with a check for \$37 million, worth tens of millions of dollars, representing the accumulated savings of local teachers.

NTA members hope this money will go to the community to take with them as they leave the city.

The NTA president, Cheryl Targett, said that the NTA was very excited about the gift and that it was a great way to give back to the city.

The exact amount of money in the fund, \$37,283,041, was calculated in a survey conducted by the NTA of their 2008-2009 year.

**Neviance reforms application process**

By Roxanne Glinzer

Teachers at South Newton have the option of using students' college resumes and applications through Neviance, a website that facilitates the college application process.

Instead of photographing, mailing, and signing several forms, teachers can now log into Neviance and upload their resumes and applications directly on the website. From there, forms can be sent to any of the 30 colleges that use the Common Application or the 700 other colleges connected to the system.

Although Neviance has been available for a few years, the difficulty of using the system has prevented South from using it much.

According to College and Career Counselor Barbara Brown, not many high schools have begun using it yet.

In the fall, 20 teachers have used Neviance to submit resumes and applications on behalf of their students.

"I think it's a great tool and that the teachers who are using it are helping their students get into college," Brown said.

**School reinforces bus pass policy**

By Chris Engstrom

School officials have announced late last month that they will now begin enforcing regulations regarding student bus passes.

To ride a bus, students must either carry a bus pass or have their name on a registered school list, both of which are provided by the Newton Transportation Department for a fee of \$200 per student. Warren has given to those who apply for financial aid.

Commuter buses are now being used to transport students to school, prompting bus drivers to refuse to ride the vehicles due to safety concerns. Bus drivers, however, do not have the authority to discuss passengers.

"The bottom line is that we need to make sure that the school's main source for getting students to school is safe and secure."

Senior Class Officers meeting on November 23. Officers include David Han, Jonathan Blaker, and David Han. Han is holding a bag of money representing the accumulated savings of local teachers.



^ "Acquisition". Carson won but had a very narrow escape. The 1940 western titled Kit Carson stars Jon Hall (as Kit), Dana Andrews (as Fremont), and others. A mountain man or "Kit Carson" themed history celebration was one of many that began to appear. Josefa loved to sew, and he bought her an early sewing machine, one of the first Singer models, a resourceful tool for their expanding family. New York City, New York: Samuel French. During the summer of 1861, Carson worked to organize the regiment of approximately one thousand men, most of whom were from prominent Hispanic families, at Fort Union in northeast New Mexico Territory. He traveled through many parts of the American West with famous mountain men like Jim Bridger and Old Bill Williams. I cannot express my surprise at beholding such a small, stoop-shouldered man, with reddish hair, freckled face, soft blue eyes, and nothing to indicate extraordinary courage or daring. Invited, the Navajo refused to attend. D.C. Peters about 1856-1857, and never before published. In addition, beaver populations across North America were declining rapidly from overexploitation. Filmed in Kayenta, Arizona and nearby Monument Valley, Navajo were hired as part of the crew.[140] From 1951 to 1955, the television show *The Adventures of Kit Carson* ran for 105 episodes. More than 100 warriors lost their lives, and 20 years of research followed, but the most famous among Carson's men. He depicted a frontier legend in his own lifetime, by biographies and news articles, and exaggerated versions of his exploits were the subject of dime novels. Fremont Clashes With Sixth Indians, *Jefferson Public Record*, 2011. "Caprock Chronicles: Kit Carson, the Comanche and the Kiowa on the Caprock: The battle of Adobe Walls" One frustrated author wrote of the Carson myth that it "is as deadly as a hairless Chihuahua dog and as bald of details as a white egg"[86] Dime novels An 1874 dime novel with a depiction of Carson on the cover slaying two Native people, one through the chest, and one through the back. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. Guide to the Kit Carson Papers at The Bancroft Library Kit Carson Papers - Missouri History Museum Kit Carson at Find a Grave "Narrative of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains." by John Charles Frémont. The family settled on a tract of land owned by the sons of Daniel Boone, who had purchased the land from the Spanish. ^ "Kit Carson Mountain Man Days". Kit wrote in his Memoirs that Workman was "a good man, and I often recall the kind treatment I received."[7] Franklin was situated at the eastern end of the Santa Fe Trail, which had opened two years earlier. Today's arguns are quality pieces of gear that can even be used to drop game. ^ "The Fighting Trapper or Kit Carson to the Rescue". 132-133 ^ Calhoun, James S., collected and edited by Annie Heloise Abel, "The Official Correspondence of James S Calhoun While Indian Agent at Santa Fé and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico," 1915 Washington Government Printing Office, pp. ^ Simmons, Marc (January 26, 1902). In fiction, according to historian of literature Richard Etulain, "the small, wiry Kit Carson becomes a ring-tailed roarer, a gigantic Samson...a strong-armed demigods [who] could be victorious and thus pave the way for western settlement.[92] Indian Agent (1854-1861) Between January 1854 and May 1861, Kit Carson served as one of the first Federal Indian agents in the Far West. ^ "New York Daily Herald". Making-Out-Road divorced him in the way of her people by putting Adaline and all of Carson's property outside their tent. Workman put an advertisement in a local newspaper back in Missouri. Indian Country Today Media Network.com. A cheaper article was published in 1857, followed by two more in 1858, but they were mostly negative. New York City, New York: Doubleday, 11, 65, pp. 73-90. ^ Peters, DeWitte (1858). The historian David Roberts believes his first message, to an Arapaho woman named Singing Grass, "softened the stern and pragmatic mountaineer's oppositionist.[22] Expeditions with Fremont (1842-1848) John Charles Frémont, photographer and date unknown In April 1842, Carson went back to his childhood home in Missouri to put his daughter, Adaline in the care of relatives.[24] On the return trip, Carson met John C. Lincoln. University of Nebraska Press. As Carson described it in his autobiography, "In about 200 yards, pursuing the Indians, the body of Mrs. ^ Sanchez, Joseph (2013). ^ Sides, Hampton (2006). reality.[134] During the first half of the twentieth century, the general public put those beliefs in the mythic Kit Carson into popular actions by erecting monuments and statues, holding public celebrations, and supporting early movies and television. ^ "Miami News". Published 1888. Webber, Bert (ed.). Hopkins, Virginia (1988). Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press. He made his mark on official papers, and it was then witnessed by a clerk or other official.[129] Final days The last known photograph of Carson was taken around March 20, 1868, during Carson's visit to Boston with Ouray and Ute chiefs two months before his death, by the photographer James Wallace Black and was signed by Carson. ^ "Santa Fe Weekly Gazette". ISBN 0-87108-042-7. He started with the history of vandalizing of Carson related sites, the painting of a black swastika on his grave and the scratching of the word "killer" on a nearby marker, of the defacing of the Kit Carson monument in Santa Fe. He related how a young professor at Colorado College was successful in demanding that a period photograph of Carson be removed from the ROTC office; how a tourist told a journalist at the Carson home in Taos, "I will not go into the home of that racist, genocidal killer"; and a Navajo at a trading post said, "No one here will talk about Kit Carson." ^ Hyslop, Stephen (2012). ^ "Kit Carson". Peters, at Project Gutenberg and at Internet Archive. Ann White, killed by Indians after the White massacre.[13] Mountain man (1829-1844) He was also: Fur trade Mountain man Kit Carson and his favorite horse, Apache, from *The Life and Adventures of Kit Carson, the Nestor of the Rocky Mountains, the Hero of New Mexico, and the Discoverer of the Golden Rule*. American Civil War broke out, many officers from the South in the United States Army resigned their commissions and offered their services to the Confederate States of America or their home states. Medford, Oregon: Webb Research Group. He was in his fifties and tired and ill. This was a significant period for him as well as the region, which experienced a large folk migration of Hispanics into Indian lands, as well as the Colorado gold rush and its impact on the tribes.[98] Carson's view of the best future for the nomadic Indian evolved. As there was little or no medical access in the varied regions in which he worked, Carson had to dress his wounds and nurse himself.[118] Conflict with Indians sometimes occurred.[19] Carson's primary clothing was then deer skins that had stiffened after being left outdoors for a time. He contended that he could "place no reliance upon any volunteer force that can be raised, unless strongly supported by regular troops." [1100] Carson concurred. The decision was made to apprentice him to David Workman, a saddler in Franklin, Missouri. Clark Company. After the war, Mexico was forced to sell the territories of Alta California and New Mexico to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In January 1864, Carson swept through the 35-mile (56 km) Canyon with his forces, including Captain Albert Pfeiffer.[107] The thousands of peach trees in the canyon were cut down. Frémont wrote, "This was a service of great trust and honor... The event would have a mountain man camp, part of a living history spectacle, and include muzzle loading musket firing.[142][143][144] By the 1960s, Escondido, California's "Kit Carson Days" celebration included a reenactment of the "Battle of San Pasqual" and Indian dances at Kit Carson Park.[145] Some advertised an emphasis on family fun, with children at the end of a parade—the "Kiddie Carson" parade—and young women competing to be "Kittie Carson".[146] Some events closed by the 1970s because of problems with security, especially in small towns that had to fend with weekend crowds. Kit Carson, John C Fremont, and the Claiming of the American West. Later in the day, Carson crossed to the east side of the river toward the Confederates. ^ Brewerton, George (1993). A, Roberts, C. ISBN 0-9263-4033-4. pp. 15-17. The real Kit Carson I found to be a plain, simple... In late March, Colorado volunteers destroyed the Rocky Mountains, and still wilder Indians of the plains... The Kit Carson Home and Museum. Jon Hall played Carson in the 1940 Western film *Kit Carson*. White was found, perfectly warm, had not been killed more than five minutes - shot through the heart by an arrow... James. In the 1850s, he was appointed as the Indian agent to the Ute Indians and the Jicarilla Apaches. The water in the Pecos contained minerals that gave people cramps and stomach aches. A newer word: Kit Carson, John C. After collecting beavers from traps, he had to look after them for months at a time until the annual Rocky Mountain Rendezvous.[17] held in remote areas of the West like the banks of the Green River in Wyoming. 472-473. Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado. p. 103. ^ "Los Angeles Evening Express". Taos, NM: Santa Fe New Mexican Publishing. January 1, 1955. ^ "Kit Carson of the West". ^ "Times Union". He was a buckskin-clad heroic character who fights robbers, villains, in the bad guys. In Carleton's vision, the government would teach the hunting-and-gathering Mescalero bands the arts of agriculture thereby keeping them from marauding into the reservation. pp. 148-227. "Remembering Santa Fe's Forgotten Monument". Residents had to walk 12 miles (19 km) to find firewood.[105] Battle of Canyon de Chelly Main article: Battle of Canyon de Chelly Carson wanted to take a winter break from the campaign. His last words were "Goodbye, friends. He was a man of medium height, broad-shouldered, and deep-chested, with a clear steady blue eye and frank speech and address; quiet and unassuming." [30] First expedition, 1842 In 1842, Carson guided Frémont across the Oregon Trail to South Pass, Wyoming. Few Navajo were killed or captured. The purpose of the expedition was to map and describe the Oregon Trail from South Pass, Wyoming, to the Columbia River. ^ Averill, Charles (1849). OCLC 2414717. The historian David Roberts has written: "It was taken for granted that the Blackfeet were bad Indians; to shoot them whenever he could was a mountain man's duty. Kit Carson, John C Fremont, and the Claiming of the American West. Later in the day, Carson crossed to the east side of the river toward the Confederates. ^ Brewerton, George (1993). A, Roberts, C. ISBN 0-9263-4033-4. pp. 15-17. The real Kit Carson I found to be a plain, simple... 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With most of the army engaged elsewhere during the American Civil War, the protection that the settlers sought was almost nonexistent. He is buried in Taos, New Mexico next to his third wife, Josefa. A Newer World, Kit Carson, John C Fremont, and the Claiming of the American West. Later in the day, Carson crossed to the east side of the river toward the Confederates. ^ Brewerton, George (1993). A, Roberts, C. ISBN 0-9263-4033-4. pp. 15-17. The real Kit Carson I found to be a plain, simple... In late March, Colorado volunteers destroyed the Oregon Trail as he exploited Kit Carson's name to sell copies. He then sent Carson and five companies of his regiment to occupy and re-build Fort Stanton. ^ Duffus, R.L. The Santa Fe Trail University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1975, 1930, 1975 edition p. Others had fled west to join fugitive bands of Apaches. ^ "Times Advocate". pp. 198-202. By March 1863, 400 Apaches had settled around nearby Fort Sumner. pp. 125, 175-176. 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**Carson and his Three Wives: A Family History.** Lindsay Carson had a Scots-Irish Presbyterian background.[3] He was a farmer, a cabin builder, and a veteran of the American Revolutionary War and the War of 1812-14. He fought Indians on the American frontier and lost two fingers on his left hand in a battle with the Fox and Sauk Indians.[3] The Carson family moved to Bond Kieck, Howard County, Missouri when Kit was about one year old. ISBN 0-252-35007-7. He sold his interest in the Rayado ranch and opened a saloon in the town of Rayado, Missouri. He was a member of the "Christophle House" "Kit" Carson" (P.D). The murderer then stole the Mexicans' 30 horses. May 30, 1913. Adobe Walls was an abandoned trading post that had been blown up by its inhabitants to prevent a takeover by hostile Indians. p. chapter 2. hdl:2027/uc1.b4505284. ^ Roberts 187 ^ Brunton, Grover W. 33rd (April 11, 2004). He wanted to punish them and brought in Carson to do the job. Alamosa, Colorado, Taos, New Mexico, Jackson, California and elsewhere all had begun hosting "Kit Carson Days" celebrations by the 1930s. ISBN 0-8032-1715-3. Carson predicted, "[I]f permitted to remain as they are, before many years they will be utterly extinct."[99] Military career (1861-1868) He wanted to see new citation needs additional citations for verification. White, for he had failed to live up to the growing myth around himself. ISBN 0-674-93955-7. Washington Union. When later asked about the book, Kit Carson said "every statement made [by Averill] is false."[66] Similarly, Emerson Bennett (1822-1905), a prolific novelist of sensational romances, wrote an overland trail account where fictional Kit Carson joins a California bound wagon train. Culture & Literature Hunting & Fishing Men's Lifestyle Women's Lifestyle American frontiersman and Union Army general This article is about the frontiersman. The Mexican General Jose Castro at Monterey ordered him to leave. Two days later, the Confederate force sought to cross the Rio Grande to the west bank at the Valverde ford, about six miles north of Fort Craig. Lindsay's oldest son, William, married Boone's grand-niece, Millie Boone, in 1810. This Reckless Breed of Men: The Trappers and Fur Traders of the Southwest, pp. passim. His tourist attraction grave is nearby in the former Kit Carson State Park, now managed as a city park. He had far more of the good qualities and fewer of the bad qualities than anyone else in that varied lot of individuals."[156] In 2000, David Roberts wrote, "Carson's trajectory, over three and a half decades, from thoughtless killer of Apaches and Blackfeet to defender and champion of the Utes, marks him out as one of the few frontiersmen whose change of heart toward the Indians, born not of missionary theory but of first-hand experience, can serve as an exemplar for the more enlightened policies that prevailed in the twentieth century."[157] In 2006, Sides said that Carson believed the Native Americans needed reservations as a way of physically separating and shielding them from white hostility and white culture. When competition threatened the house of Beadle, a word-smith said they "just kill more Indians" per page to increase sales. pp. 319-368. He co-signed a letter stating "that without the support and protection of the Regular Army of the United States they [New Mexicans] are entirely unable to protect the public property in the Territory or the lives of such officers, civil and military, as may be left among them after the withdrawal of the regular forces..."[101] Rounding Up the Mescalero Apaches General James Henry Carleton To confront the Texans, in 1861, Canby had consolidated his available force by pulling in the garrisons from posts built to control the Apache and Navajo Indians. On July 7, Carson, with little heart for the Navajo roundup, started the campaign against the tribe. A Kit Carson monument obelisk [1885] stands at the Santa Fe, New Mexico federal building park. Nickels and Dimes. Other statues or monuments followed, in California, Washington, D.C. by Isidore Korti, Nevada, and elsewhere. A 1913 statue of Kit Carson stands at Trinidad, Colorado's Kit Carson Park. doi:10.2307/25613577. ^ Roberts 259 ^ Roberts 260 ^ Roberts 262 ^ Roberts 263 ^ "A search for truth: Albert Pfeiffer, Kit Carson and the Long Walk", pp. 10-11. Guild, Thelma S.; Carter, Harvey L. In August 1829, the party went into Apache territory along the Gila River. Because of COVID-19, none were scheduled for 2020.[147][148] Historic preservation In 1907, the Daughters of the American Revolution began placing monuments along the Santa Fe Trail and other sites that Kit Carson had known. May 25, 1941. ISBN 9780307387677. Carson continued to be a popular subject for Disney Productions and PBS documentaries. Kearny to guide him and his troops from Socorro, New Mexico, to San Diego, California. Despite being penniless, his mother took care of her children alone for four years. pp. 202-216. During the last half of the nineteenth century inexpensive novels and pseudo-fiction met the need of readers looking for entertainment. p. 292. In Montana Territory, the group found a corpse with three Indian corpses inside. I am certain that if this pdition had been charged immediately on our arrival she would have been saved.[71] Her child and servant were taken away by the fleeing carillas and killed shortly after the attack, according to a 1850 report by James S. Adams The Fighting Trapper or Kit Carson to the Rescue (1879), another lurid work without any hint of reality.[90] By the 1880s, the shoot-em-up gunslinger was replacing the frontiersman tales, but of those in the new generation, one critic notes, "where Kit Carson had been represented as slaying hundreds of Indians, the [new] dime novel hero slew his thousands, with one hand tied behind him." [91] The dime novel's impact was the blurring of the real Kit Carson by creating a mythic character. As agent, Carson intervened.[96][97] Much of Carson's work as agent has been overlooked because of the focus on his mountain man explorer or blood and thunder image. S. Near here, a messenger from Washington, DC, caught up with Fremont and made it clear that Polk wanted California.[37][38] On 30 March 1846, while traveling north along the Sacramento Valley, Fremont's party met Americans who claimed that a group of Native Americans was planning to attack settlers. The following year, he took wagons on a trading expedition to Missouri and back along the Santa Fe Trail. 231 ^ Carson, Kit, edited by Milo Milton Quafe, University of Nebraska Press, 1966 reprint of 1935 edition pp. No one claimed the reward. They were suffering from the intense cold and hunger. UNM Press. The government liked his reports but ignored his illegal trip into Mexico. To display this website correctly you must enable JavaScript in your browser settings. During the late nineteenth century, Kit Carson became a legendary symbol of America's frontier experience, which influenced twentieth century erection of statues and monuments, public events and celebrations, imagery by Hollywood, and the naming of geographical places. Beyond the Missouri, the Story of the American West. He ordered Carson to execute an old Mexican man, José de los Reyes Berreyesa, and his two adult nephews, who had been captured when they stepped ashore at San Francisco Bay to prevent them from notifying Mexico about the uprising.[45] Frémont worked hard to win California for the United States, for a time fashioning himself as its military governor until he was replaced by General Kearney, who outranked him.[46] During 1846-1848, Carson served as courier traveling three times from California to the East and back. ^ Dunlay, Tom (2000). A river and valley in Nevada are named for Carson as well as the state's capital, Carson City. Carson was married three times and had ten children. Army surgeon who had met Kit in Taos, acquired the manuscript and with Charles Hatch Smith (1823-1882), a Brooklyn lawyer turned music teacher, sometime preacher, and author[78]of his books, one critic wrote, "not by any means a second Bulwer or Thackeray"[79] rewrote it for publication. He wrote in his Memoirs, "Beaver was getting scarce, it became necessary to try our hand at something else." In 1841, he was hired at Bent's Fort, in Colorado, at the largest building on the Santa Fe Trail. His resting place is Taos, New Mexico.[132] Kit Carson as symbol and myth, 1900-1960, professor Henry Nash Smith published his classic Virgin Land, the American West as Symbol and Myth. Kit CarsonCarson on a visit to Washington, D. C., 1868Born(1809-12-24)December 24, 1809Richmond, KentuckyDiedMay 23, 1868(1868-05-23) (aged 58)Fort Lyon, Colorado TerritoryResting placeKit Carson Cemetery, Taos, New MexicoOccupationMountain man, frontiersman, guide, Indigenous agent, United States Army officerKnown forOpening the American West to European settlementCarson City, Nevada namesakeSpouse(s)VaanibbeMaking-Out-RoadJosefa Jaramillo (1843-1868; her death)Military careerAllianceUnited StatesUnionService/branchUnion ArmyRankBrevet Brigadier GeneralCommands held1st New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry RegimentBattles/warsMexican-American War Battle of San Pasqual Jicarilla War Battle of Ojo Caliente Canyon American Civil War Battle of Valverde Navajo Wars Battle of Canyon de Chelly Plains Indian Wars First Battle of Adobe Walls Signature Christopher Houston Carson (December 24, 1809 – May 23, 1868) was an American frontiersman. The Kit Carson character played minor roles in other 1930s Westerns like the 1936 Sutter's Gold, loosely about the California gold discovery, and the 1939 Mutiny on the Black Hawk, an odd Western with a mutiny on a slave ship that lands in California with Kit Carson and others ready to save the day. He found what he was looking for in his killing and scalping Indians. Carson's inquiry into the matter came to naught when Graydon, months later, died of a wound received in a duel. The leadership of Young and the experience of the venture are credited with shaping Carson's early life in the mountains. When Carson ran low on ammunition and howitzer shells, he ordered his men to retreat to a nearby Kiowa village, where they burned the village and many fine buffalo robes, Virgin Land, The American West as Symbol and Myth. He found their homes, fields, animals, and orchards, but the Navajo were experts at disappearing quickly and hiding in their vast lands. Carson," but it was very difficult for him. After the five-month trouble-free mission was accomplished, Frémont wrote his government reports, which made Carson's name known across the United States, and spurred a migration of settlers westward to Oregon via the Oregon Trail.[31] Second expedition, 1843 In 1843, Carson agreed to join Frémont's second expedition, Prairie Flower; or Adventures in the Far West (2nd ed.). Nearby, the former site of his Rayado home, acquired by the Boy Scouts of America, was reconstructed in spirit if not accuracy (no original architectural documents are extant) during the 1950s, to.[150] Media portrayals Harry Carey played Carson in the 1936 film Sutter's Gold. April 7, 1882. Carson and a mountain man friend, Alex Godey, went after the murderers. pp. 222-230. Early movies and television Grand popular culture imagery of Carson, expressed through Hollywood cinema, began with the 1928 silent film Kit Carson from Paramount, a purported real-like story of Kit Carson, the famous scout and guide, and the conquest of California. He summarized meetings with tribes, almost a daily occurrence when home, disputes over who stole whose cow, and the day to day effort to help with food, clothes and presents for tribes. Carson and his regiment remained in Fort Craig through the spring and summer of 1862. Frémont finally went back to Washington, DC. ISBN 978-0-8061-4273-9. ^ Gordon-McCutchan, R. ed. —Kit Carson to artillery officer Lt. Pettis[111] On the morning of November 25, Carson discovered and attacked a Kiowa village of 176 lodges. Three of Carson's men died, and twenty-one were wounded. March 10, 1940. Frémont mapped and wrote reports and commentaries on the Oregon Trail to assist and encourage westward-bound pioneers, and Carson achieved national fame through those accounts. Scouting with Kit Carson. pp. 115-119. August 12, 1848. Ellis public domain audiobook at LibriVox "A West Won by 'Blood and Thunder'" NPR (2006). Kit Carson Days, 1809-1868. Two or three men in camp were killed. Cincinnati, U. The Expeditions of John Charles Fremont Volume 2. ^ Brown, Daniel (July 20, 2020). Carleton's confidential orders of October 12, 1862 to Carson, in part, read: All Indian men of that tribe [Mescalero Apache] are to be killed whenever and wherever you find them; the women and children will not be harmed, but they will take them prisoners and feed them at Fort Stanton...[102] Carleton felt that "his severity in the long run will be the most humane course that could be pursued toward these Indians." He intended to re-settle the Mescalero Apache Indians from their traditional lands in the Capitan Mountains to a reservation along the Pecos River at Bosque Redondo, near present-day Fort Sumner. ^ Sides 50-51 ^ The Legendary Mountain Men of North America ISBN 978-1-312-92151-1 p. and great danger also." In 1846, dispatched with military records for the Secretary of War in Washington, DC, Carson took the Gila Trail, but was met on the trail by General Kearney, who ordered him to hand his dispatches to their bound east, and return to California as his much needed guide. Brigadier General James Carleton, of the First California Volunteer Cavalry, succeeded Canby as military commander of the territory in the fall of 1862. He died a month later, age 58, on May 23, 1868, in the presence of Dr. Tilton and his friend Thomas Boggs in the surgeon's quarters at Fort Lyon, Colorado. Retrieved from " He believed that the Hispanic volunteers would not stand up to the Texans in combat. P. He planned to break through the Mexican lines the next morning, but 200 mounted American soldiers arrived in San Pasqual late that night. Mexican soldiers attacked Kearny and his men near the village of San Pasqual, California. He took an ax and avenged the death of his friends by chopping away at a dead Indian's face. He decided to avoid fighting the Texans in the open field and strengthened the stone and adobe walls of his southern bastion, Fort Craig (about one hundred miles north of Mesilla). In 1856, he dictated his Memoirs to another and stated: "I was a young boy in the school house when the cry came, 'Injuns!' I jumped to my rifle and threw down my spelling book, and thar 'it lies.'" [127] Carson enjoyed having other people read to him and preferred the poetry of George Gordon, Lord Byron, Brewster wrote: "The Kit Carson of my imagination was over six feet high—a sort of modern Hercules in his build—with an enormous beard, and a voice like a roused lion." 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[127] Carson enjoyed having other people read to him and preferred the poetry of George Gordon, Lord Byron. Brewster wrote: "The Kit Carson of my imagination was over six feet high—a sort of modern Hercules in his build—with an enormous beard, and a voice like a roused lion." On Gavilan Mountain Frémont erected a makeshift fort and raised the American flag in defiance before departing north. He found himself more and more in their company as he grew older, and his attitude towards them became more respectful and humane. "Not So Fast: Kit Carson Park in Taos, NM, Might NOT Be Renamed". Carson was the inspiration for a same-named character in the popular Italian comic book series Tex Willer. Captives and Cousins, Slavery, Kinship, and Community in the Southwest Borderlands. 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