among other things, a Hawkins rifle.

The number of people killed in the Fort el Pueblo massacre, has been variously stated. Some have said that it was more than twenty. Stevenson says, "Seventeen men lost their lives as the result of Christmas hospitality extended to Indians." But there seems to be no doubt that, as stated by Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Beard, the number of inmates killed, was fifteen. We have one official statement of the affair, which, though brief, is the only contemporary printed and direct notice of it that I have seen.

On the 31st of January, 1855, General Garland, commanding in the Department of New Mexico, wrote to Army Headquarters as follows: "I regret to be compelled to report to the general-in-chief, that on Christmas day a war party of over one hundred (100) Utahs and Jicarilla Apaches, (who have taken shelter among them,) destroyed a settlement on the Arkansas river, above the mouth of the Huerfano, killing fifteen (15) men, capturing two women and children, and running off all the stock of the settlement. They have also committed some minor depredations, leaving no doubt of the hostile disposition of the Utahs, a numerous and warlike band."

"Uncle Dick" Wootton, who we have seen, was living lower down on the Arkansas, at the time of the slaughter, and who tells of nine Cherokee Indian teamsters and of other persons being killed by the Utes during their raid in the Arkansas valley, additional to those massacred at the Pueblo, says, as reported by Conard, "Of the seventeen persons whom the Indians found in the fort, all were killed, with the exception of the wounded man whom we found there, and a woman and two children who were carried away as captives. The woman, a good looking young Mexican girl, was killed before the Indians left the valley. We could never learn what became of the children, but they probably met the same fate." Of the wounded man he elsewhere says, "We found but one person alive in the fort; that was an old Mexican who had been badly wounded, and died a few days later."

In his work above cited, Peters says, "Among the slain was a Canadian who fought so skillfully and desperately before he was dispatched, that he killed three of his assailants. When his body was found, it was literally pierced through and through with lance and arrow wounds, while the hand with which he had caught hold of some of these weapons, was nearly cut to pieces. Around his corpse, there were a dozen horses' tails which had been cut from the horses which were owned by the dead warriors, and left there, as a sign of mourning, by the Indians."
Besides those who were in the fort at the hour of the massacre, there were two boys, taken captive and later released.

One of the occupants of the fort had gone to the St. Charles Creek and was living in the vale of the river at the time of the massacre and lived to recover her sons from the Indians, may have been spared through having been living temporarily, and at just the critical time, with friends in New Mexico.

This seems more probable than that she was one of the two women mentioned by General Garland as having been carried away captive; for none of the other accounts mention any other captive woman from the Pueblo than the one on Salt creek, and the circumstances of the recovery of the commandant's wife from the Indians, had that transpired, would surely have been noted by some one, it seems likely that General Garland was mistaken in his understanding that there were two women captives.

At the time when the Utes made their raid down the Arkansas, there was another and more recent Mexican settlement, or rancho, not far below the Pueblo, and that contained, in a sort of stronghold, about the same number of people as the latter. It was generally known, from a certain tough resident there, as Juan Chiquito's place; but it was, more properly speaking, the colony of Marcellina Baca, the latter being the principal man. After destroying the colony at Fort el Pueblo, the Indians went over to the Baca settlement, intending to wipe that out also. They approached the establishment, and professed they were friendly and wanted to come in and talk. To this, most of the Mexicans were inclined to assent, believing the Indians sincere; and the latter would have been admitted, but for the furious opposition of one experienced old fellow who perceived that the Utes were dissembling, and declared that, whatever the others might do, if the Utes tried to come in, he would begin to shoot. One shot, of course, meant a fight, so the Indians were told to pass on, that they could not come in without a fight.

As the place could then be taken only by a protracted assault, and the probable loss of some braves, which was no part of the Muache program, the Utes gave up the game at this place and went on down the valley. Had the Baca settlement been wiped out by the Utes, few regrets would have been wasted down at the Huerfano; for Doyle, Wootton and Autobee had many a loss of stock from their ranches to attribute to the light-fingered Juan Chiquito, and would fain have seen his scalp, at least, go dangling with the Muaches, and thus have been spared the future necessity and difficulty of closing his operations themselves. But as for the Baca-ites, their wise and inflexible old compadres had saved them the day.
The massacre of which I have here been writing, occurred about four years before the arrival of the first settlers of modern Pueblo. But the old fort was never reoccupied. It was even reported to be haunted; and this reputation it bore, even after it stood — so much of it as was not abstracted for incorporation in other adobe buildings — in the modern City.

But for these earlier Puebloans injudiciously letting the Indians into the fort, and then inviting vivisection by celebrating their Christmas holiday with the devil's own anaesthetic, some of the people of the old fort might have become founders and useful citizens of the Greater Pueblo (for Sandoval, at least, I take it, was a man of some ability), and the Pittsburgh of the West might have boasted a continuous history, as a center of trade and agriculture, back to 1842.
OLD FORT EL PUEBLO

copied from illegible note of F.W.C.

The old Fort El Pueblo the forerunner of the modern city of Pueblo was the residence of a small community of whites and Mexicans that settled at the junction of the Mountain Creek and the Arkansas River over sixty years ago for purposes of agriculture and trade. It was located on the left bank of the river about three miles in a straight line west of the Mountain a short distance south west of the A.T.S.F. freight station. It was a square adobe structure built around a (square) after the usual plan of larger Mexican dwellings.

The noted mulatto, mountain man and crow sub-chief, Jim Beckwith claimed to have built it. In Bonners "Life of Beckwith" the redoubtable Jim makes himself the central figure of the transaction as of many others, he also claimed proprietorship of the place as late as 1846. After relating his adventures as the hero of a great horse stealing expedition to California he very early in that year according to his account with many horses to what he calls my fort on the Arkansas where he remains until the animals have fattened in the early spring grass and he drives them up to General Kearney for the purposes of the Mexican War. In reality the fort was built some time before (Oct, 1842) which he mentions as his connection with it. I and so unless he came to the locality at least 2 or 3 months.

Dr. Simpson ('46)

Surgeon during Mexican War

at Albuquerque, Dec. 1846.

Can it be old Dr. Alfred Simpson was a Surgeon in Mexican War? Or is this another Simpson?
Description, Location: El Pueblo

Early Years

Pueblo Colo.,

[Early map relating to region or locality]

La Florida (Arkansas river)

Rill San Carlos (St. Charles Co.) from

Boiling Spring river (Miss. equivalent)

Sources of the Arkansas,

the "Grand Forks" of the Arkansas (1836)

Fort 92 Pueblo, Pueblo San Carlos, etc.

Fort El Pueblo,

[Early map, of Colorado]

"The first settlement and cultivation of the soil by an individual took place in the summer of 1842 at a point within the present limits of the city of Pueblo, though granted in 1835, as small extent of corn had been planted further down the valley, bothered down by Indians, the first actual settlers thereof, the first among them, well-known for their excellent crop of wheat, for which, as may well be imagined, there was a brisk demand." (Page 236, Vol. II, Hall's History Colo.)

Locality of Pueblo of St. Charles

(at a point about one mile above the east end)

where the pueblo is called in 

Peter, child of Kit Carson was afterward built is where Kit Carson Bill

Williams, William New and Coloma

Mitchell reached Arkansas river in re-

turning from Fort United States of

West to Bent's Fort in the summer of

1860. (See 91, 161, Peter Line of Carson.)

F. E. El Pueblo

[Early map, of Colorado]
Fort El Pueblo.

"...called St. Charles," to "built in 1846" there is a small building on the same page.

El Pueblo de Riogrande.

Hale (Karl, Vol. 11, p. 133) erroneously calls it "El Pueblo de San Carlos." The San Carlos settlement was a smaller one on St. Charles creek.

Old Fort Pueblo.

See Melroe, p. 91.

(Mrs. Goodwin, in Hurd.)

Fort El Pueblo. See back for rough sketch of location of El Pueblo.

Stimson, J. H. Smith (came to Pueblo in 1874) states here ever since.

The fort had rooms in all sections; its main entrance was on the S. side, a smaller entrance on the W. side. (Over)

(N.B. Can it be that St. John confuses it with E for main entrance, or is it referring to some position or orientation of the fort which was on a point of the river?)

Pueblo de San Carlos.

At outlet of St. R. & Fountain creeks. (Sage, Fremont, Backworth, etc.)
The Pueblo, on Arkansas

In Oct. 1842, John Beckworth the boys went on a trading party to a post 15 or 20 miles on the river. There they made a trading post and opened a successful business. The warriors and free trappers with their families sat down in an adobe fort sixty yards square. The fortified house, we had granaries and quite a little settlement, and we gave it the name of Pueblo. (See Bowers, "John Beckworth"

Page 475, again, he calls it "my fort on the Arkansas", having returned thither from Cali, in 1846, being a large well

located near the ranch near Los Angeles which he sold to an

Ranney.
Fort El Pueblo (1842-1848)

The Pueblo (1842-1848) built in 1842 by company of mercantile traders on arom. property; 10-12 Americans mostly married to Mexico; wines = occupants Sep. 30, 1849 (see 172, Sage's "Wild Scenes").

Fort El Pueblo (de San Carlos)

Jim Beckwitt not only claimed to have bought one of these shops in 1842; he refers to "my post on the Rio Grande and my ranch" (p. xvi). They all say it was stolen from me back to my plantation; and as my ranch, but on p. 475 he calls it my community! This goes.

Ft. El Pueblo (1847)


On hint, Pueblo vicinity see parts of footnote 444, 445 (pp. 454-457) of Com. R. Pike's report.

1848 Fort El Pueblo of Hardinville

Further, Major Briggs rather informed (though doubtless party line suppression) see footnote p. 369, Chittenden Act: Mr. A. Ford, Idaho.
From El Pueblo (1847)

My, Pue. 197...

First El Pueblo (1847)

Common settlement at winter of 1846-47; description of adobe log shelters with smoke or temple at end, see p. 261-2 of Ruxton's Life in the

Fremont

from the House Rept. Doc. 2nd which is the only ed. I have, but his statement on the Pueblos is somewhat searched in p. 157 of Smiley's Hist.

of Denver.

El Pueblo (1847) at mouth of Fountain

Referring to Fourth Exp. of Fremont, Benton calls this Pueblo San Carlos, in his Thirty-

Years' View (p. 719, Vol. 2).