

1: A VERY SMALL REMNANT - MICHAEL STRAIGHT - Google Books

Story time just got better with Prime Book Box, a subscription that delivers hand-picked children's books every 1, 2, or 3 months at 40% off List Price.

Background[edit] By the terms of the Treaty of Fort Laramie between the United States and seven Indian nations, including the Cheyenne and Arapaho, [5] the United States recognized that the Cheyenne and Arapaho held a vast territory encompassing the lands between the North Platte River and the Arkansas River , and eastward from the Rocky Mountains to western Kansas. This area included present-day southeastern Wyoming , southwestern Nebraska , most of eastern Colorado , and the westernmost portions of Kansas. Immigrants flooded across Cheyenne and Arapaho lands. They competed for resources, and some settlers tried to stay. Black Kettle 2nd from left front row On February 18, , six chiefs of the Southern Cheyenne and four of the Arapaho signed the Treaty of Fort Wise with the United States, [9] in which they ceded most of the lands designated to them by the Fort Laramie treaty. They disavowed the treaty " which never received the blessing of the Council of 44, the supreme tribal authority " and refused to abide by its constraints. Tensions were high, particularly in the Smoky Hill River country of Kansas, along which whites had opened a new trail to the gold fields. Officials took the position that Indians who refused to abide by it were hostile and planning a war. They were then mounted as a home guard under the command of Colonel John Chivington. Chivington and Colorado territorial governor John Evans adopted a hard line against Indians, whom settlers accused of stealing livestock. Kill and scalp all, big and little; nits make lice. John Milton Chivington [16] [17] As the conflict between the Indians and settlers and soldiers in Colorado continued, many of the Cheyenne and Arapaho, including bands under Cheyenne chiefs Black Kettle and White Antelope, were resigned to negotiating a peace, despite pressures from the soldiers and settlers. In July , Colorado governor John Evans sent a circular to the Plains Indians, inviting those who were friendly to go to a place of safety at Fort Lyon on the eastern plains, where their people would be given provisions and protection by the United States troops. Army Colonel John Chivington. Chivington was a Methodist preacher, freemason, and opponent of slavery. Some of the identifications of Natives are uncertain. Front row, kneeling, left to right: Soule, provost marshal, later murdered in Denver. Middle row, seated, left to right: Back row, standing, left to right: Colorado militiaman, unknown civilian, John H. Another identification states that Neva is seated on the left and the man next to Smith is White Wolf Cheyenne. Most tribal warriors stood their ground, refusing to leave their home under the guise of a threat, leaving only about 75 men, plus all the women and children in the village. The men who remained were mostly too old or too young to hunt. Black Kettle flew a U. This was to show he was friendly and forestall any attack by the Colorado soldiers. James Beckwourth , noted frontiersman, acted as guide for Chivington. I saw the bodies of those lying there cut all to pieces, worse mutilated than any I ever saw before; the women cut all to pieces With knives; scalped; their brains knocked out; children two or three months old; all ages lying there, from sucking infants up to warriors By whom were they mutilated? By the United States troops Smith, Congressional Testimony of Mr. Smith, [24] I saw one squaw lying on the bank, whose leg had been broken. A soldier came up to her with a drawn sabre. She raised her arm to protect herself; he struck, breaking her arm. She rolled over, and raised her other arm; he struck, breaking that, and then left her with out killing her. I saw one squaw cut open, with an unborn child lying by her side. The Indians had gone ahead, and this little child was behind, following after them. The little fellow was perfectly naked, travelling in the sand. I saw one man get off his horse at a distance of about seventy-five yards and draw up his rifle and fire. He missed the child. I can hit him. A third man came up, and made a similar remark, and fired, and the little fellow dropped. The body of White Antelope, lying solitarily in the creek bed, was a prime target. Besides scalping him the soldiers cut off his nose, ears, and testicles-the last for a tobacco pouch His men shot down squaws, and blew the brains out of little innocent children. You call sich soldiers Christians, do ye? But I never yet drew a bead on a squaw or papoose, and I despise the man who would. James Rusling [27] The natives, lacking artillery, could not make much resistance. Others, including trader George Bent , fled upstream and dug holes in the sand beneath the banks of the stream. They were pursued by the troops and fired

on, but many survived. On March 15, , he wrote to Samuel F. Tappan that people were killed: Michno [35] or Stan Hoig [36] in their books devoted to the massacre. Before Chivington and his men left the area, they plundered the teepees and took the horses. They also scalped many of the dead, regardless of whether they were women, children or infants. Chivington and his men dressed their weapons, hats and gear with scalps and other body parts, including human fetuses and male and female genitalia. Three Indians who remained in the village are known to have survived the massacre: The Sand Creek Massacre resulted in a heavy loss of life, mostly among Cheyenne and Arapaho women and children. The Oivimana, led by War Bonnet, lost about half their number. Chief One Eye was also killed, along with many of his band. The Suhtai clan and the Heviqxnipahis clan under chief Sand Hill experienced relatively few losses. Trips were made to the site of the camp but very few survivors were found there. After a cold night without shelter, the survivors set out toward the Cheyenne camp on the headwaters of the Smoky Hill River. They soon met up with other survivors who had escaped with part of the horse herd, some returning from the Smoky Hill camp where they had fled during the attack. They then proceeded to the camp, where they received assistance. Traditional council chiefs, mature men who sought consensus and looked to the future of their people, and their followers, were opposed by the younger and more militaristic Dog Soldiers. Beginning in the s, the Dog Soldiers had evolved from a Cheyenne military society of that name into a separate band of Cheyenne and Lakota warriors. They took as their territory the area around the headwaters of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers in southern Nebraska, northern Kansas, and the northeastern Colorado Territory. By the s, as conflict between Indians and encroaching whites intensified, the Dog Soldiers and military societies within other Cheyenne bands countered the influence of the traditional Council of Forty-Four chiefs who, as more mature men, took a larger view and were more likely to favor peace with the whites. It had already been weakened by the numerous deaths due to the cholera epidemic, which killed perhaps half the Southern Cheyenne population, especially the Masikota and Oktoguna bands. They sought revenge on settlers throughout the Platte valley, including an attack on what became Fort Caspar , Wyoming. Following the massacre, the survivors reached the camps of the Cheyenne on the Smokey Hill and Republican rivers. The war pipe was smoked and passed from camp to camp among the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors in the area. In January , they planned and carried out an attack with 1, warriors on the stage station and fort, then called Camp Rankin, at present-day Julesburg, Colorado. This was followed by numerous raids along the South Platte both east and west of Julesburg, and a second raid on the town of Julesburg in early February. The associated bands captured much loot and killed many white settlers, including men, women and children. He left the camp and returned with 80 lodges to the Arkansas River to seek peace with the Coloradoans. Initially, the Sand Creek engagement was reported as a victory against a brave and numerous foe. Within weeks, however, witnesses and survivors began telling stories of a possible massacre. Several investigations were conducted – two by the military, and one by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. Wearing the uniform of the United States, which should be the emblem of justice and humanity; holding the important position of commander of a military district, and therefore having the honor of the government to that extent in his keeping, he deliberately planned and executed a foul and dastardly massacre which would have disgraced the veriest savage among those who were the victims of his cruelty. Having full knowledge of their friendly character, having himself been instrumental to some extent in placing them in their position of fancied security, he took advantage of their in-apprehension and defenceless condition to gratify the worst passions that ever cursed the heart of man. Whatever influence this may have had upon Colonel Chivington, the truth is that he surprised and murdered, in cold blood, the unsuspecting men, women, and children on Sand creek, who had every reason to believe they were under the protection of the United States authorities, and then returned to Denver and boasted of the brave deed he and the men under his command had performed. In conclusion, your committee are of the opinion that for the purpose of vindicating the cause of justice and upholding the honor of the nation, prompt and energetic measures should be at once taken to remove from office those who have thus disgraced the government by whom they are employed, and to punish, as their crimes deserve, those who have been guilty of these brutal and cowardly acts. Statements taken by Major Edward W. Wynkoop and his adjutant substantiated the later accounts of survivors. These statements were filed with his reports and can be found in the Official Records of the War of

the Rebellion, copies of which were submitted as evidence in the Joint Committee of the Conduct of the War and in separate hearings conducted by the military in Denver. I heard of one instance of a child, a few months old, being thrown into the feed-box of a wagon, and after being carried some distance, left on the ground to perish; I also heard of numerous instances in which men had cut out the private parts of females and stretched them over their saddle-bows, and some of them over their hats. One witness, Captain Silas Soule , who had ordered the men under his command not to fire their weapons, was murdered in Denver just weeks after offering his testimony. The closest thing to a punishment he suffered was the effective end of his political aspirations. He insisted that the number of warriors in the village was equal to the force of the Colorado cavalry. Chivington, claimed Howbert, was retaliating for Indian attacks on wagon trains and settlements in Colorado and for the torture and the killings of citizens during the preceding three years. Howbert said the evidence of the previous Indian attacks on the settlers was shown by their confiscation of "more than a dozen scalps of white people, some of them from the heads of women and children. Tappan was inaccurate, accusing Tappan of giving a false view of the battle because Tappan and Chivington had been military rivals. In , the Colorado Historical Society now History Colorado , authorized by the Colorado General Assembly , added an additional plaque to the monument, which states that the original designers of the monument "mischaracterized" Sand Creek by calling it a battle. It promised the Indians free access to the lands south of the Arkansas River, excluded them from the Arkansas River north to the Platte River, and promised land and cash reparations to the surviving descendants of Sand Creek victims. Later government actions further reduced the size of the reservations. In recent years, Arapaho youth have taken to running the length of the trail as endurance tests to bring healing to their nation.

2: Very Small Remnant (Michael Straight) | the Digital Archaeological Record

A Very Small Remnant has 3 ratings and 2 reviews. Laura said: This is about the Cheyenne Indians being taken advantage of while the American West was bei.

Trail of Tragedy The road to the Sand Creek Massacre years later is filled with heartache and hope. Besides, driving across rural southeastern Colorado in November can be deadly. The last time I came here, in the late years before Sand Creek was dedicated as a National Historic Site in tears streamed down my face as I looked over the plains where once an American flag flew over a peaceful village of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. But no historical site affects me like Sand Creek. John Chivington attacked a Cheyenne and Arapaho encampment. Cheyenne peace chief Black Kettle raised a U. White Antelope, almost 80 years old, and Standing in the Water, probably in his 60s, walked out to meet the soldiers, but were shot down. Campbell, who lives in nearby Eads. What followed was horrible. Many of the bodies gave up between five, seven and sometimes eight scalps. Penises, vaginas and breasts were cut from the dead and displayed as ornaments and trophies. How should we remember this? War Department authorized a day volunteer cavalry and put Chivington, a hero of the Civil War battle of Glorieta Pass in New Mexico, in command of the military district. When I first visited the museum shortly after it opened in April, it presented an exhibit on Sand Creek. In the summer of, the museum closed the exhibit after receiving complaints from Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. The Indians followed instructions and headed to Fort Lyon, where, after more discussions, they moved to Sand Creek for forage and game. I left Denver for Cascade, just outside of Colorado Springs. I needed to find some comedy on this trip. In, gold was discovered in Colorado, setting off the Pikes Peak rush. That history is well documented at two Colorado Springs museums: The gold rush brought thousands of white settlers to Colorado, and led to the Treaty of Fort Wise which would become Fort Lyon in. The agreement greatly reduced the Cheyenne-Arapaho hunting grounds established in. But many Indians, possibly unaware of the new treaty, kept hunting on their old grounds. Rawlins Heritage Center and Museum offers a nice look at regional history, while Fort Lyon, which closed in and was a minimum security prison until, is on the National Register of Historic Places, including a national cemetery established in. Chivington and his staff left Denver on November. He arrived at Fort Lyon on November 28, and that night rode north with roughly men and four inch mountain howitzers. Chivington, an ordained but inactive Methodist minister, reportedly said: Kill and scalp all, big and little; nits make lice. William Bent, who married a Cheyenne woman, helped establish the post along the Arkansas River. Three of his mixed-blood sons would be at Sand Creek on that ugly morning. As more research is uncovered, the number killed increases. Soule reportedly even placed his men between the attackers and retreating Indians. Chivington, however, went to his grave in denying any culpability. Soule would later be killed in Denver. Some argue his death was a conspiracy for his testimony against Chivington. Others say that, as provost marshal, he unfortunately lost a gunfight. But historical markers and monuments above mark the site on County Road 20 south of Wray, Colorado. Washita Battlefield National Historic Site: Black Camp would not survive this time. Hiking trails and an excellent visitors center can be found near Cheyenne, Oklahoma. Boggs recommends checking out SandCreekSite. I am fully satisfied, gentlemen, that to kill them is the only way we will ever have peace and quiet in Colorado. Back row from left: White Wing, Bosse, interpreter John Smith, rest unknown; seated from left: Edward Wynkoop and Capt. Boggs. This circa stone marker above, the oldest known marker at Sand Creek, overlooks the massacre site. Boggs. Six months before Col. The treaty mapped out tribal territorial claims and guaranteed safety to Oregon Trail travelers.

3: A Very Small Remnant by Michael Straight | LibraryThing

Be the first to discover new talent! Each week, our editors select the one author and one book they believe to be most worthy of your attention and highlight them in our Pro Connect email alert.

In short order, miners who settled the foothills and canyons established vigilante groups to prevent claim jumping and land grabbing that disrupted the work of recovering precious minerals. Miners did not have time to waste with formal government, and quasi-legal organizations like claim clubs arose. In this way, an embryo of civil government was brought to mining camps and other settlements. The claim clubs eventually dissolved into elected officials and the creation of town and county governments. Anson Rudd, of Canon City, is a good example of the transition from claim club to legal official. Administration lines extended hundreds of miles over unsettled plains and, clearly, miners of the Rockies did what was necessary for survival. National politics created further tensions. By the nation was on the verge of civil war. The Kansas-Nebraska controversy made creation of new territories difficult. Not only was he the first Republican Party candidate to win this high post, but the victory drove Southern Democrats from the Union. Hard-line southerners could not tolerate Lincoln, and they left Congress, retreating to Montgomery, Alabama where the Confederate States of America was born. On February 28, , Buchanan also signed legislation that created a territory from what was left of the old Kansas Territory. Gilpin, an old Colorado hand, arrived during a particularly troubled time. Civil War racked the nation, the South seceded, and the country was torn asunder. William Gilpin faced a series of problems ranging from the creation of new counties to suppressing Confederate activities in Colorado. Upon his arrival in May , Gilpin set up his cabinet, and by September of that year the first territorial legislature convened. This body elected Hiram P. Bennett as delegate to Congress, and Colorado Territory was in business. From his earlier days of promoting Colorado during the gold rush, Gilpin touted the Valley as a land that held considerable agricultural promise. He proposed a transcontinental railroad that would cross the area while, at the same time, he wrote a guide book that praised the Valley. Costilla County was formally organized in and San Luis became county seat, while Conejos County developed from the earlier Guadalupe County, and Conejos became its seat. With county governments in place, territorial representatives were elected. Jose Victor Garcia and Jesus M. Barela went to Denver to serve the Valley, while John M. As Colorado settled into its territorial status, Governor Gilpin was faced with not only the Civil War, but increasingly difficult natives on the Eastern Plains. The most immediate matter was war between the states. There was a considerable community of southern supporters at several mining communities, most notably those of South Park. To meet this threat, Gilpin found himself raising a militia. Before the money problem surfaced, Gilpin was busy "protecting" his territory from Confederate invasion. While there was no real threat of invasion from the south, U. Canby in New Mexico. Evans arrived in Colorado during May and found that most sympathy for the South was snuffed out. A raid into the San Luis Valley by Confederate raider James Reynolds was quickly disposed of, as were attempts of Confederate officers to smuggle gold from the territory. The heart of the matter lay with the Laramie Treaty Council of , at which it was agreed that the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes could use the Eastern Plains from the South Platte to the Arkansas Rivers as their land. Both the Cheyenne and the Arapaho agreed to surrender all their lands except the area between Sand Creek and the Arkansas. Details, like cultural differences and totally divergent concepts of economics and society, did not bother these newcomers. The natives were considered "useless," and unless they conformed they would be removed. Every time settlement encroached on the natives, conflict occurred because neither side was willing to change. The natives were usually more flexible than were European settlers and generally they were bullied out of their lands and heritage by these newcomers. The Cheyenne and Arapaho may have been confined to the Sand Creek Reservation on paper, but, in fact, they wandered across the plains hunting and gathering as always. Further, continual expansion of European towns, cities, and farms concerned the natives, for they saw lush grasses of the prairies put to the plow and rivers dammed up. Increasingly, the Cheyenne and Arapaho were agitated by younger braves who wanted all settlers out of Colorado. It was one thing to share with itinerant fur trappers and a few traders, but when cities were built, ranches and farms begun, the threat was too much to

overlook. Settlers in isolated regions of the plains became apprehensive about native raids. The Sioux uprising in Minnesota during fueled the fires of panic in Colorado. In response to his ongoing "Indian problem," Governor Evans recalled the First Regiment of Colorado volunteers from New Mexico and scattered it across the plains to calm the fears of various communities. Evans, however, tried to use reason and appealed to "the friendly Indians of the Plains" to gather at Federal forts where they would be protected. Warring natives would be "ruthlessly exterminated" if they did not surrender. Threats did no good, for raids continued, mail service was severed, stage lines were cut, overland freighting stopped, and Denver was isolated from its eastern suppliers. Evans, in August , raised a "hundred-day regiment" of volunteers who would sweep the plains clear of hostiles. Wynkoop, fort commander, escorted seven chiefs to Denver to talk with Evans. Evans, who supposedly wanted peace, treated his guests terribly. He and John Chivington were then involved in "statehood" politics, and it seems that peace with the natives would harm this process. Evans stated that resolution of the "native problem" was in the hands of military authorities and he could do no more. Army officers suggested that the tribes move to the Sand Creek Reservation where they would be safe for the winter. Chivington, however, had plans of his own. Obviously, if Chivington was to use his men, it would have to be soon. Governor Evans left for Washington, D. As Methodist-Episcopal Bishop of Colorado, he saw it as his sacred duty to "exterminate" the heathen natives of the plains so as to free the land for settlement by "Christian" Europeans. Further, Chivington felt the plains natives should be taught a lesson that European technology was superior and defeat was inevitable. Chief Black Kettle was assured that if he flew the American flag, his people would be safe. Despite these promises, Chivington attacked the little band on November 29, , and proceeded to slaughter men, women, and children without discrimination. Women were sadistically mutilated, men were tortured, children were torn from their mothers arms and slowly killed before their parents eyes. Nobody knows how many natives died. Chivington boasted of dead, while saner heads suggested losses. There were no prisoners taken. A Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Civil War investigated this massacre, and it condemned Chivington, while a military commission spent months coming to the same conclusion. Soule, was assassinated; his murderer was never apprehended. However, no matter who was right, native revenge occurred. The town of Old Julesburg was sacked in January , and then burned to the ground the next month. In a new treaty was negotiated by which the Arapaho and Cheyenne were moved to Indian Territory Oklahoma , onto reservations that would keep them out of Colorado. The Medicine Lodge Treaty of that year "removed" these natives from the eastern plains and kept them away from civilization. An siege ensued, and nine days later U. Army reinforcements from Kansas relieved the men after some losses. The next year Chief Tall Bull was pursued into northeastern Colorado by Army troops and was attacked at Summit Springs where fifty natives were killed. The Battle of Summit Springs was the final engagement on the Colorado plains between European settlers and natives. Unlike the northern plains, there was no continual warfare between newcomers and natives, nor was there inter-tribal squabbling. In the San Luis Valley, Ute natives were a problem from the beginning. Fort Garland was built to "protect" local settlers, and, as the gold rush continued, more and more pressure was brought to bear on this tribe. Charles Baker, for instance, traveled into the San Juans during where he found gold near Eureka Gulch. The problem was that these miners were clearly trespassing on Ute reservation lands. Nevertheless, May saw the town site of Animas City laid out and several buildings were erected. Exploratory expeditions found paths into the mountains, usually by way of the San Luis Valley. Mineral development continued at a pace that caused Coloradans and miners to demand that an older treaty, signed in with the Utes, be revised. The treaty said that a single reservation for all seven bands of the Ute nation would be provided and that its boundary would run from about Pagosa Springs north to Steamboat Springs and then westward into Utah Territory. Thus, the western half of Colorado was ceded to these natives. The old Conejos Agency was to be closed and its facilities were moved to Los Pinos. By mid the various Ute bands occupied their new cession. One man emerged as their main spokesman. This was, of course, Chief Ouray who sensed the futility of opposing these newcomers and tried to maintain peace while obtaining the best possible conditions for his people. In this effort Ouray was generally successful, for there were no serious incidents between miners and natives. There were no "massacres" as on the eastern plains, and the Ute were left to hunt and gather as they had always

A VERY SMALL REMNANT BY MICHAEL STRAIGHT pdf

done. However, pressure increased year after year in the San Juans so that by the Federal Government found itself having to negotiate a new treaty. This pact called for even more land cessions. Actually the Treaty removed natives from the Valley; however, there were trade ties with Saguache and Conejos after that date. But by the natives were confined to southwestern Colorado, and to the White River in northwest Colorado. In , under considerable aggravation from Agent Nathan C. Army to rush troops to the Agency. A military detachment sent from Wyoming, under the command of Thomas T.

4: Land of Contrast: A History of Southeast Colorado (Chapter 7)

The Paperback of the Very Small Remnant by Michael Straight at Barnes & Noble. FREE Shipping on \$25 or more!

5: Books: Unadulterated Western - TIME

Michael Whitney Straight (September 1, - January 4,) was an American magazine publisher, novelist, patron of the arts, a member of the prominent Whitney family, and a confessed spy for the KGB.

6: Sand Creek massacre - Wikipedia

Summary. This resource is a citation record only, the Center for Digital Antiquity does not have a copy of this document. The information in this record has been migrated into tDAR from the National Archaeological Database Reports Module (NADB-R) and updated.

7: Michael Straight - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! A very small remnant. [Michael Whitney Straight].

8: A Very Small Remnant by Michael Whitney Straight

Get Textbooks on Google Play. Rent and save from the world's largest eBookstore. Read, highlight, and take notes, across web, tablet, and phone.

9: Trail of Tragedy - True West Magazine

A story of the West during the Civil War which is ""not fiction that stands in opposition to fact"" but drawn from events described in sworn testimony taken by a Commission of Inquiry and published by the United States Senate in , as well as the scrapbooks and journal of the narrator-hero.

A VERY SMALL REMNANT BY MICHAEL STRAIGHT pdf

Science of mind magazine With a Tangled Skein (Book Three of Incarnations of Immortality) 2009 camry hybrid owners manual Inuit Louis-Jacques Dorais The Effective Entrepreneur a practical guide to leadership and management of others and self Whirlpool semi automatic washing machine service manual The practice of conscious dying Engineering mechanics statics 2nd edition solutions Almanac of world crime Philippines repression resistance Usborne Introduction to Machine Code for Beginners (Computer Electronics) SmartStart your Georgia business. Greek, Classical Vocabulary Cards Characteristics of distorted chords and their effects on harmonic construction Are you having sex for fun and babies? Strength of materials by ramamrutham Economic basis of protection Rock Charts 2004 the Hits. So Far (Rock Charts) I am part of every poem Stable management explained Honeywell visionpro 8000 installation manual Fundamentals of multibody dynamics Projections of Education Statistics to 2015 (Projections of Education Statistics to (Year)) Primitive religions An Anthology of I Ching (Arkana) The Complete Book of Science, Grades 5-6 (Complete Book) Is home care for you? Treasures from the Meher Baba Journals Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Terphenyls (Environmental Health Criteria Series; No 140) Shiloh Baptist Church (old site) Nature and animal welfare Special circumstances : when family members steal your identity Moral instruction and fiction for children, 1749-1820 Specification of box car bodies Why We Have to Measure 12 The easiest slow cooker book ever V. 9. Quebec, 1636 Outlines Highlights for Introduction to Comparative Politics by Kesselman ISBN Dinosaur Funny Bones Radiant science, dark politics.