Megan Kate Nelson Virtual Talk: Adventures in the Archive – and Beyond Smithsonian Associates May 30, 2024

Civil War in the Southwest Timeline (from *The Three-Cornered War* (Scribner, 2020))

Summer-Fall 1861

- Recruitment and mustering of the Confederate Sibley Brigade in San Antonio, Texas
- March of the 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles under Lt. Col. John R. Baylor from San Antonio to Fort Bliss (El Paso, Texas)
- Concentration of U.S. Army forces at Fort Craig and Fort Union, New Mexico Territory, under command of Colonel E.R.S. Canby
- Recruitment and training of California volunteers in Los Angeles under James Henry Carleton
- Diné (Navajo) and Chiricahua and Mescalero Apache raids on U.S. Army and American civilian wagon trains in New Mexico Territory

Spring 1861: Texas rancher John Baylor recruits three hundred men to join the

Confederate Army

Early June-July 5, 1861: Lt. Col. John Baylor and the 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles leave San

Antonio to march to Fort Bliss in El Paso

July 23, 1861: Confederate Lt. Col. John Baylor and the 2nd Texas invade New

Mexico Territory

July 25, 1861: Occupation of Mesilla; brief skirmish with federal troops from Fort

Fillmore

July 27, 1861, 2:00 a.m.: Federal forces leave Fort Fillmore bound for Fort Stanton in north

central New Mexico Territory

6:00 a.m. Baylor sees the and pursues retreating federals over San

Augustin Pass, forces their surrender

August 1, 1861: Baylor creates the Confederate Territory of Arizona

Summer 1839: Louisa Hawkins marries E.R.S. Canby (whom she calls Richard)

1850: The Canbys are in Monterey, California – with 7-year-old Mary

Winter of 1857-58: The Mormon War brings the Canbys and Mary to Fort Bridger in

what is now Wyoming

Fall 1860: Richard and Louisa arrive in Santa Fe, without Mary

January 1862: E.R.S. Canby leaves for Fort Craig to fight the Confederates; Louisa

Canby chooses to stay in Santa Fe

February 21, 1862: Battle of Valverde (Confederate victory)

March 2, 1862: Confederates occupy Albuquerque

March 13, 1862: Confederates occupy Santa Fe; Louisa Canby gathers medical

supplies

March 26, 1862: Battle of Apache Canyon (draw)

March 28, 1862: Battle of Glorieta Pass (Confederate victory on the field, U.S.

destruction of Confederate wagon train)

March 29 - May 1862: Louisa Canby directs care of Confederate wounded in Santa Fe

Around 1859 Juanita becomes Manuelito's fourth wife

February-July 1862: Diné (Navajo) and Chiricahua Apache attacks on U.S. and

Confederate wagon trains across New Mexico Territory

March – August 1862: Carleton's California Column marches from Los Angeles to the Rio

Grande

September 18, 1862: Carleton succeeds E.R.S. Canby as commander of the U.S.

Department of New Mexico

Fall 1862: U.S. Army initiates campaigns against Mescalero Apaches and

Chiricahua Apaches

July 1863-January 1864: U.S. Army initiates hard war campaign against Diné (Navajo)

January 6-21, 1864: Campaign/Battle of Tséyi' (Canyon de Chelly) (U.S. Army victory)

1864-1866: Long Walk of the Navajo to Bosque Redondo reservation/prison

camp

1864-1866: Manuelito, Juanita, and their band elude U.S. forces

September 1, 1866: Surrender of Manuelito's band to the U.S. Army at Fort Wingate and

start of their Long Walk to Bosque Redondo

Early October 1866: Juanita and Manuelito and their band arrive at Bosque Redondo

May 27-June 1, 1868: Diné (Navajo) and U.S. officials negotiate the U.S.-Navajo Treaty;

William Tecumseh Sherman leaves with a copy of the treaty and a

Navajo blanket

June-July 1868: Diné (Navajo) prisoners leave Bosque Redondo and return to their

homeland

Selected Sources:

Megan Kate Nelson. <u>The Three-Cornered War</u>: The Union, The Confederacy, and Native Peoples in the Fight for the West. Scribner, 2020.

Official Records of the War of Rebellion, Series I, Section 4, chapter 11: Operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona

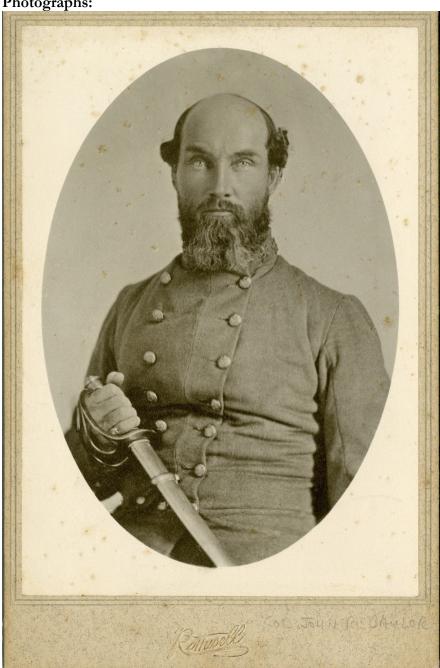
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Jennifer Nez Denetdale, <u>Reclaiming Diné History</u>: The Legacies of Navajo Chief Manuelito and Juanita. University of Arizona Press, 2007.

Ruth Roessel. Women in Navajo Society. Navajo Resource Center, 1981.

Photographs:



John R. Baylor - AHS



Louisa Canby 1864 – Filson Historical Society



Juanita – NAA Smithsonian