

National Congress of Old West Shootists

The Originals Class



Rules & Samples of Documentation

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The National Congress of Old West Shootists, Inc.

NCOWS Rules for the Originals Class

Men and Women's Originals: Shooter uses two (2) guns, one rifle and one pistol to complete the course of fire. This class must be shot duelist/traditional style. Must have three(3) originals present to have the class. (Amended March 2011)

Rules and Regulations for the Originals Class

The "Originals" class is a non-traditional shooting class combining the elements of a historically accurate and documented impression or persona, peer review, and shooting competition. Each entrant will submit a documented impression, be subject to peer review, and compete in shooting competition under specific limitations.

The guidelines for the "Originals" class are as follows:

1. Select an impression for a person that would have lived in the 1865-1899 time period.
2. Give this person a birth date that would allow them to be your age at the time period you select. Describe the life and character of the person. This should be short, 250 words is sufficient.
3. Provide a list of clothing, accouterments, and weapons that are used/worn by this person. The items are to fit within the time frame depicted. This listing would be complete; description of each item, with at least two reference sources if possible, that describe the item and its time frame.
4. This listing along with the biographical sketch (impression) shall be submitted along with a photograph "in Persona".
5. Firearms shall be one NCOWS approved rifle and one NCOWS approved pistol, either original or reproductions that were available for the period chosen. Any persona prior to the availability of smokeless loadings for their chosen firearm is required to use black powder or approved substitute. This class must be shot duelist/traditional style. (Amended March 2011)
6. Shotgun gauges are limited to 16, 12, and 10; Brass or paper shot shells. Subject to the same propellant requirements.
7. Firearms are not to be altered or modified in a manner that was not consistent with the period chosen.
8. Chosen firearms used in a match may only be replaced with another in case of failure or breakage. *For example: pistol for pistol rifle for rifle.* If one is not available, misses will be taken for that firearm for the remainder of the match.
9. Gun carts will not be used unless needed to accommodate physical handicaps.
10. If possible, "Originals" entrants will be squadded together. This class will not be offered unless at least three participants register for the class. A minimum of three entrants are required for the peer review.
11. Scoring. Scoring will consist of three parts: (A) Each participant will receive a base score of 50 points for the successful completion and submission of the required documentation of their impression, clothing, arms, and accessories. (B) The impression or persona will be reviewed by the other

participants of the class and the appearance of each participant will be checked against their impression. Participants will be given a score of 1-10 based on the average of the peer review scores. Participants will not score themselves. (C) The balance of the participant's score will be based on the shooting in the match. In this section participants will receive 40 points for first place, 35 points for 2nd place, 30 points for 3rd place, 25 points for 4th place, 20 points for 5th place, and all shooter below 5th place will each receive 15 points.

Total score for each participant will be determined by adding the point total for each of the sections.

12. Documentation may be submitted in advance of the event to three(3) previously approved "Originals" members or may be submitted at the event itself, provided at least three approved "Originals" are present at the event.

13. Course of fire will be the same during the match as other shooters using two firearms. Reloads may be and use of a shotgun or revolver to engage rifle targets, may be dictated by the participant's choice of firearms.

14. The participant does not have the option to change firearms during the match.

15. Design of the stages is left to the discretion of the local posse, who are encouraged to refrain from requiring the shot count of shooters that shoot more than two firearms

TO BE AN ORIGINAL

By

Marlan J. Ingram

Imagine if you will, that you've just rode in off of a dusty trail, and you are tired and stiff from being in the saddle all day. You are looking forward to filling your big, battered tin cup with hot steaming coffee, and wrapping yourself around a hot plate of biscuits, beans, and steak. First, however, you've got to report to the local Marshall that yesterday, you had an encounter on the trail with a known outlaw. You survived the encounter without a scratch, and the outlaw got away, but you are sure that the affair isn't over. You stop your horse at a hitch rail in front of the Marshall's office, then dismount to the tune of jingling spurs. You've got a Starr Self-Cocking .44 revolver on your hip, but you take your Improved Henry out of the scabbard as well. You tie off your mount, and with stiff back and legs, you gingerly step up on the boardwalk in front of the Marshall's office, when 'BOOM!!', a shot whizzes by, and smacks into the wall!!! Without thinking, you dash behind the water trough for cover, and to your amazement, you spot that same outlaw, lining you up for another shot!

As people scream and scatter, you and the outlaw, both from behind cover, begin unloading loud, booming shots at each other with your rifles, filling the street up with black powder smoke. Suddenly, you click on an empty chamber, and the outlaw charges! You quickly draw your Starr revolver, and staying behind cover, keep firing on the charging outlaw until all is obscured by the heavy smoke! Suddenly, it's all over. There is no longer a charging outlaw in front of you. The only place he is heading now is a pine box. As you knock the spent caps from your Starr, you hear the Marshall's voice behind you: "You can get up now son, looks like you've got a reward coming."

Ok, this is all fun and fiction, and many articles dealing with Western Action Shooting start in such a fashion, giving prospective participants the idea that such events are meant to replicate some form of an Old West gunfight. Most stages at most shoots, whether they are SASS or NCOWS, follow the same basic format. Each stage usually requires 10 rifle rounds, 10 pistol rounds, and 4 shotgun rounds, sometimes more, and the pocket pistol is thrown in occasionally to make things more interesting. To shoot such a stage, each participant needs two revolvers, a lever action rifle, a shotgun, and a pocket pistol, plus a LOT of ammo, and a way to transport it all around in at a match. The most common method of carrying this armament and ammo is a gun cart.

However, if you read the scenario above, you will notice something different. The gentleman defending himself against the bushwacking outlaw only used a lever action rifle, and one revolver! Needless to say, this is a departure from the common SASS, or even NCOWS stage. Simply put, that scenario above should give you an idea of how a stage in The Originals category should be shot. Ok, so what is The Originals category, you ask? Read on, and I will explain.

First, the name is simple. With the clothing, armament, and accouterments, the intent in this category is to try to do things as close as possible (within reason) to how things were *Originally* done, back in the Victorian-era of the Old West. On the surface, it might seem that both SASS and NCOWS are already achieving this, but in The Originals category, you are restricted to items that can actually be documented as being either originals, or reproductions of things that actually existed in the Old West, from the period 1865-1899.

So, how will this be accomplished? How will this be conducted? The following points should give a good outline of procedures for this class.

1. Each participant is **REQUIRED** to have a Persona. This can be accomplished in as little as two or three paragraphs, or it can be two or three pages (or more). To put together a persona, you need a cut-off date (year of the persona), a birth date, and a basic explanation of how you came to be where you are. For example, since my Persona is circa 1875, and I wish to represent myself as 40 years old, then my birth date is 1835. Next, I simply write a brief outline as to how I came to be where I am.
2. Once you have your Persona, you simply document all visible items that you will use at events, and these items must go along with your persona. For example, if you are wearing a certain type of hat, and you have dated photos of people wearing such hats, write the dates down. Do the same for each visible item that you will use at an event. At least two pieces of documentation for each item are preferred. For steps one and two, these items must be 'juried', which will be explained on item number 6.
3. No gun carts are allowed in this category.
4. One (1) revolver is used in this category, and any legal, main match revolver is acceptable. One (1) rifle is used in this category, and any legal, main match rifle is acceptable. As a side note, the acceptable rifle and pistol is with the understanding that these items must be documentable as either originals, or as reproductions of originals that actually existed in the Old West. Reloading in this category is kept at a bare minimum, if at all (with the exception of rifles that hold less than 10 rounds, like the Spencer....which will simply have to be reloaded to meet the round count).
5. Participants in The Originals category will shoot **ONLY** against other Originals, and participants in this category will shoot together on the same posse. To score

this category, each participant who has been juried will receive the same score, which is a 'starting' score, which represents 50% of the possible score. The next part of the scoring process has to do with shooting, which represents 40% of the possible score. The final part of the scoring has to do with a vote among all of the Originals participants at a match, as to which participant in this category is closest to the ideal. This represents the final 10% of the score. This is why individuals in this category shoot together on one posse, and are only scored against each other.

6. This is a juried category. To initiate this, the charter members of this category will do the Jurying. Those charter members are Bob Chenault, Bill Proctor, Jerry Everett, and myself. We have all put together Personals, documented our items completely, and participated in juried events, sometimes events with very strict guidelines. With this experience under our belt, it is our intent to set this category up in such a way so that it is very easy to participate in, as long as the basic guidelines are followed. Once an individual has passed the jury process, that individual will be issued a certificate attesting to the fact that this individual is an Original. After that point, anyone wishing to be juried into the Originals category can go to ANY three Originals members to be juried. For those wishing to be juried, simply send your information to: Robert Chenault, 92 Smithfield Rd., Shelbyville, KY 40065.

This class will actually be held as a side-match at the 2005 National Shoot in Ackley, Iowa, and as a category at the NCOWS Eastern Regionals in October at Hooten Old Town in Kentucky. For anyone wishing further clarification, or with more questions regarding this, please feel very free to email me at: historynut1@webtv.net

The First Originals Match

By

Marlan J. Ingram

The shooting itself was a rather simple affair, as such matters usually are. You've done your share to work your claim but now, outside of your cabin door, six armed men are 'inviting' you to leave, either on foot with a little prompting from them, or carried out on a slab...makes no difference to them. So confident are they in their numbers, however, that they array their full might in your view, hoping that such a show of force will persuade you to leave your hard worked claim to them.

There are two grim-faced men a few feet away outside of your cabin door, and a few yards away up the hill, four more grinning claim jumpers are confidently watching the show. You can either talk, or you can act. You are not much for talking, so you immediately shoot one of the close range claim jumpers three times with your .44 revolver, and you shoot the other one twice!! Holstering your revolver, you immediately grab up your Winchester and start slamming loud, booming shots at the startled and no longer grinning thieves up the hill, and when the smoke clears, you hear pounding hooves and screaming men retreating down the road. You didn't get them all, but at least that bunch is now out of the claim jumping business!

Such was the case at the 2005 NCOWS National Shoot, held at the Prairie Fire Range in Ackley, Iowa. The hosts of the shoot, Karen and Jay Weber, graciously allowed us to conduct a side match utilizing the 'Originals' format, and there was no shortage of interested participants!

Prior to the match, a fair number of NCOWS members sent in their information for inclusion into the Originals, and of those, ten showed up at the National Shoot to participate in the side-match. NCOWS is comprised of a diverse membership; Some come from SASS and join with the expectation that NCOWS will be similar to what they were familiar with, whereas others join the organization after hearing of our reputation for authenticity, and they specifically *want* to operate and participate under a guideline that demands strong attention to detail. While we can't please all individuals all of the time, I support the idea of setting up the shooting classes in such a way that we cover both ends of the spectrum, as much as we reasonably can.

So, with all of this in mind, we set up the Originals as a strictly *voluntary* class that takes the concept of authenticity pretty far, yet it is still attainable for all who wish to give it a try. For starters, we turned to the NCOWS By-Laws: By-Law 6, Authenticity, 6.1 states "It is the responsibility of the individual to document the authenticity of all items of apparel, accouterments, and firearms." Under the NCOWS Rules and Regulations it

states “The individual must research all items to ensure authenticity. Period photographs used to authenticate dress should be dated in order to eliminate confusion as to whether the item is correct.” This is our starting point. Each member of the Originals displays their documentation, which is comprised of their Persona, and the photographs and/or references to illustrate that they used Primary sources to ensure that their clothing, armament, and accouterments matched their Persona. Once we have verified that the participant has done this, they are declared an Original. It’s that simple!

Now, when an Original shows up at a match to shoot, they show this documentation, and they are given a score of 50, which represents half of their score. Next, they go through the shooting portion of the match, which in this case involves only one revolver and one rifle (no shotgun or pocket pistol) similar to Working Cowboy. The difference is, there is no reloading in the Originals (unless you are using a Spencer). In other words, in the Originals, an 1860 Percussion Colt is equal to an 1860 Conversion Colt, which in turn is equal to a Colt Peacemaker, which in turn is equal to a #3 Smith & Wesson. This allows Personas from different periods to shoot and compete together on an even keel, although slow folks (like me, shooting my Spencer) will only win a match by accident. The nice part of this is that participants in the Originals are more concerned with the historical aspect than the competition part, so it is of little consequence. As an example, at the 1999 National Shoot, I placed 3rd. in the Black Powder Duelist class, and in 2001, I placed 2nd. Each time, I was using my Henry rifle, with which I am fairly proficient. This time, however, I was using my Spencer, and I placed dead last...in the entire match!!!! Funny thing is, I actually had more fun this time. Strange, isn’t it?

Anyway, once the Originals participant gets that initial score of 50 for their documentation, then they participate in the shooting portion, which makes up 40% of their score. Once the shooting is over, then the last portion of the Originals match is conducted. Each member of the Originals gets a score sheet, where that member can judge and assign a number of 1 to 10 (with 10 being highest) on all of the other competitors in the Originals match. This is why Originals should all be grouped together on the same posse(s). This final judging makes up the final 10% of the score. On the surface, it would seem to be subjective (which it is, to a point) but the criteria for judging in the Originals is simple....the person judging the outfit of another must have **FIRST** met the criteria for being an Original themselves, and must also be a participant. In this case you truly **ARE** judged by your peers!

The participants in the Originals side match at the 2005 National Shoot were: Jerry Everett, Bill Proctor, Bob Chenault, James Hunt, Michael Tatham, John Torrence, Bob Dorian, John Covert, Jerry Barnes, and myself. As starters of the Originals concept, Bill Proctor, Bob Chenault, Jerry Everett, and myself, threw our scores out after judging, and before announcing a winner. An interesting note about the judging. **ALL** of the participants pretty much assigned the same numbered scores to the same individuals! In other words, in our eyes, it was clear who best represented the Originals concept, and the winner of the First Originals side-match at the 2005 National Shoot was John Covert! Not only did he have his documentation together, but he **LOOKED** like who his Persona said he was supposed to be...he had the clothing, armament, and accouterments to back it

up, and THAT is what the Originals concept is all about. John Covert next traveled to the Eastern Regionals in Kentucky on Oct. 7 & 8, once more participated as an Original, and once more won that class.

Bob Dorian made a great suggestion....the idea that each participant in the Originals should have a brief (maybe 5 minutes) amount of time to explain their Persona and their accouterments. I believe it to be a pretty good idea, so perhaps we will incorporate it.

In a nutshell, that is it, and it is actually easier to go through the process than to explain it in print! I enjoyed myself at the 2005 National Shoot in Iowa, and I enjoyed shooting with 'The First Originals', and I am proud to call myself a member of that select group. I am already looking forward to more of the same.

Alfred Dupont

The year is 1875, and I am on my way up the Platte River with a wagon train. The train is made up of homesteaders, on their way to the Promised Land. At least that is what the railroad land agents are telling them.

They have promised them farms on land that will grow wheat waist high, and corn over 10 feet. I don't have the heart to tell them that it is so dry away from the river they won't have a prayer. Not to mention the cold winters, hot summers, and grasshoppers.



Bob Chenault as Alfred Dupont

by Pawnees for their horses.

My name is Alfred Dupont; I was born in Shelby County, Kentucky in the year 1820. I grew up listening to the tales of Boone and Kenton. I long since decided that I did not want to be a farmer.

My parents decided to join the gold seekers in 1849, and set out for California. We made it as far as Chimney Rock where my parents were killed

After a time I was befriended by an old French trapper, Pierre Trudeau. Pierre had spent most of his life in the pursuit of beaver and fur up until the very end of the fur trade. Getting along in years, and with the demise of the fur trade, Pierre was forced to look for work elsewhere much closer to civilization where he was able to find steady work as a teamster and guide for the many wagon trains heading west as a means of earning a living.

Pierre had taken a general liking to me and spent many a day teaching me the skills and know how to handle the teams of Oxen, Mules and Horses needed to pull the heavy wagons, freight and passengers they carried. We spent the next several years driving wagons to Santa Fe and the various army posts from St. Louis and other points until the trains put us out of work.

Pierre and I were between jobs when we heard that Major George Forsyth was hiring men to scout the Indians raiding along the Platte and Saline valleys. Since jobs were slack and hard to come by, we hired on at Fort Harker as scouts and hunters at the end of August, the summer of 1868.

We were pursuing a raiding party that had burned and stolen their way through the Saline Valley, and we had followed their trail to the Arickaree Fork of the Republican. As we approached the stream, we were attacked by a large force of

Cheyenne, Sioux, and Arapaho, and we quickly took cover on a small island in the river. After a prolonged and intense battle and suffering heavy losses, with many of our men wounded, we knew we had encountered a large force of hostiles. Major Forsyth was wounded three times the first day, and Lt. Beecher killed as well as our doctor. We were under repeated assault, with no food except our dead horses, little water and no medical supplies, and no way to escape our predicament.

Finally, after a long and exhausting nine days, we were relieved by Capt. Carpenter and the 10th Cavalry. Old Pierre and Jack Stillwell had gotten through on foot 120 miles to get help. Old Pierre never recovered from the ordeal, and we buried him at Fort Sill the following spring

Sources:

The Beecher Island Annual, edited by Robert Lynam, The Beecher Island Battle Memorial Association, Wray, Colorado, 1930.

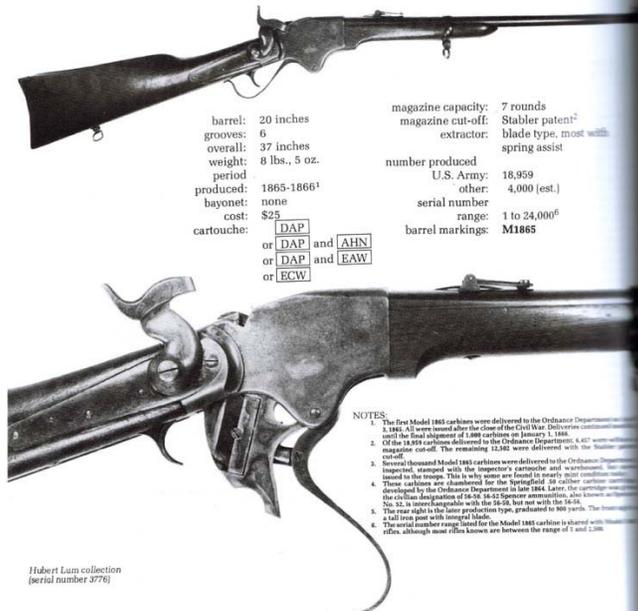
Thrilling Days in Army Life, by General George A. Forsyth, USA, Harper's, 1900. *Fifty Fearless Men*, by Orvel A. Criqui, Walsworth Publishing, 1993.



Bob Chenault with his Spencer Carbine. This photograph was taken at the first "Originals Class" shoot during the National Shoot held at Ackley Iowa 2005.

References for Firearms

MODEL 1865 SPENCER CARBINES AND RIFLES



barrel: 20 inches grooves: 6 overall: 37 inches weight: 8 lbs., 5 oz. period produced: 1865-1866 ¹ bayonet: none cost: \$25 cartouche: DAP or DAP and AHN or DAP and EAW or ECW	magazine capacity: 7 rounds magazine cut-off: Stabler patent ² extractor: blade type, most with spring assist number produced: U.S. Army: 18,959 other: 4,000 (est.) serial number range: 1 to 24,000 ⁶ barrel markings: M1865
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NOTES:

1. The first Model 1865 carbines were delivered to the Ordnance Department on January 1, 1866, and the final shipment of 1,000 carbines on January 1, 1866.
2. Of the 18,959 carbines delivered to the Ordnance Department, 4,427 were chambered for the .50 caliber magazine cut-off. The remaining 13,532 were delivered with the Stabler patent cut-off.
3. Several thousand Model 1865 carbines were delivered to the Ordnance Department in the latter part of the Civil War. These carbines were stamped with the inventor's cartouche and were chambered for the .50 caliber magazine cut-off. This is why some are listed as .50 caliber.
4. These carbines were chambered for the Springfield 22 caliber cartridge developed by the Ordnance Department in 1864. Later, the Ordnance Department changed the caliber designation of the .50-52 Spencer ammunition, also known as Spencer No. 12, to interchange with the .50-50, but not with the .50-52.
5. The rear sight is the later production type, graduated to 800 yards. The front sight is a tall iron post with integral blade.
6. The serial number range listed for the Model 1865 carbines is based on Ordnance files, although some files known are between the range of 1 and 1,500.

Hubert Lum collection
(serial number 3776)

Spencer Rifle, Carbine, Model 1865

Caliber 56-50. Made by Spencer from 1863 to 1866, 64,683 were delivered to the United States Government. Another 30,496 were made by the Burnside Rifle Co. *American Longarms*, by H. Michael Madaus, the Main Street Press, 1981, Pg. 225-226. *Civil War Breech Loading Rifles*, by John D. McAulay, Andrew W. Mobray, Inc., 1987, Pg. 101 and 108. *Civil War Guns*, by William B. Edwards, the Stackpole Co., 1962, Pg. 149. *Spencer Repeating Firearms*, by Roy M. Marcot, Rowe Publications, 1983.

Rogers and Spencer Revolvers



Some Rogers & Spencer revolvers were converted to .44 Henry rimfire. Some have thick conversion

rings and loading gates (as the one pictured above) while others utilize thin backing plates similar to those of the .46 caliber Remington Army Revolvers. This modern reproduction is chambered in .44 Colt caliber.



Rogers & Spencer Percussion Revolvers were manufactured from November, 1864 through September,

1865. A quantity of 5000 was purchased by the United States Government. They saw little use, and were later sold as war surplus. Some few were converted to use cartridges.

A Study of Colt Conversions and Other Percussion Revolvers, by R. Bruce McDowell, Krause Publications, 1997.

Civil War Guns, by William B. Edwards, The Stackpole Co., 1962, Pg. 274-277.

Antique Guns, the Collector's Guide, Second Edition, by John E. Traister, Stoeger Publishing Co., 1994, Pg. 99.



Remington Model 1875 Single Action Army

This revolver was made from 1875 to 1889.

Antique Guns, the Collector's Guide, Second Edition, by John E. Traister, Stoeger Publishing Co., 1994, Pg. 59.

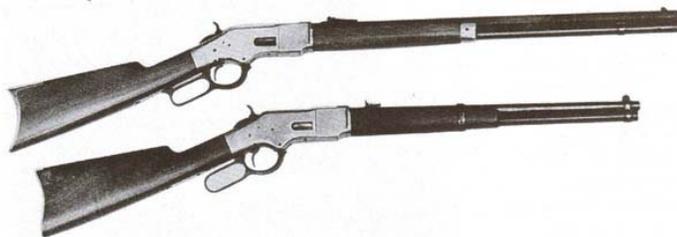
The Firearms Price Guide, Second Edition, by David Byron, Crown Publisher, 1980. Pg. 267.



Smith & Wesson Schofield revolver

A modification of S&W No. 3 by Col. G. W. Schofield, patented 1871, adopted by the military 1873.

Guns of the Western Indian War, by R. Stephen Dorsey, Collector's Library, 1994, Pg. 195. *Antique Guns, the Collector's Guide*, Second Edition, by John E. Traister, Stoeger Publishing Co., 1994, Pg. 99.



Winchester Model 1866 rifle

The “Improved Henry” incorporated improvements patented by Nelson King, the plant superintendent for Winchester. The improvements consisted of a tubular magazine that was loaded through a loading gate on the right side of the receiver, and a wooden forearm to protect the magazine tube.

Guns of the Western Indian War, by R. Stephen Dorsey, Collector’s Library, 1994, Pg. 139.

The Warner’s Collectors Guide to American Longarms, by H. Michael Madaus, The Main Street Press, 1981, Pg. 236

References for Clothing

Stetson, “Boss of the Plains” This hat was introduced in 1865.



I See By Your Outfit, by Tom Lintier and Steve Mount, High Plains Press, 1996, Pg. 35.

Winning The Wild West, by Page Stegner, The Free Press, Simon and Schuster, Inc., 2002, Pg. 288



Boots, leather, high topped “Wellingtons”

Square toe and medium heel boots, are worn with the trousers tucked in, a protective method adopted when riding.

Dressed for the Photographer, Ordinary Americans & Fashion, 1840-1900, by Joan Severa, Kent State University Press, 1995, Pg. 355.



**Moccasins,
knee-high,
Mescalero
Apache
pattern As
seen in a
photograph
of the Apache
Scouts, at
Camp
Apache,**



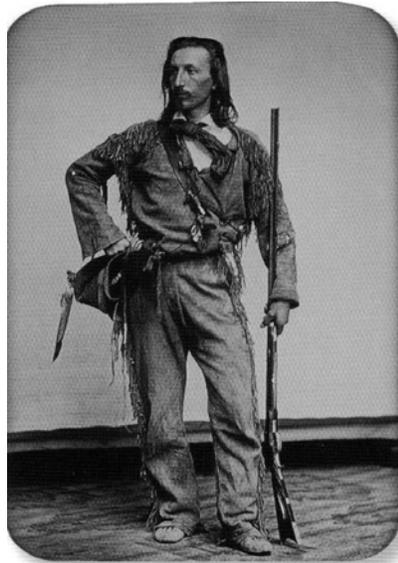
**The Mescalero Apache
Chief AL-CHE-SAY,
shows another view of the
typical Apache Moccasins
worn by his tribe.
TO LIVE AND DIE IN THE WEST,
The American Indian Wars, By
Jason Hook & Martin Pegler,
*Osprey Publishing, 1999***



Shirts of the pull over style were common whether of homespun, linen, wool, cotton or finer materials. With or without a 3 to 5 button placard front, had been in use since the late 1700's. The bib front, miner's shirt or cavalry shirt became popular starting around 1850.

Catalogue and Buyer's Guide, Montgomery Ward & co., No. 12, Pg. 56.

I See by Your Outfit, by Tom Lindmier and Steve Mount, High Plains Press, 1996, Pg. 55-59.



Carl Wimar

Deerskin pants, leggings, shirts, and jackets had been in general use since the early 1700's.

America's Wild West, a Pictorial Saga of Our Frontier Heritage, by Time Life Series, Time-Life Books, 1993, Pg. 209.

Winning the Wild West, the Epic Saga of the American Frontier 1800-1899, by Page Stegner, The Free Press, 2002, Pg. 152.

Accouterments



Holster and belt, revolver. The period holsters were generally of the “slim jim” style, belts were a nominal 1 ½” to 2” wide, without billets. Cartridges or caps were normally

carried in a belt pouch. *Packing Iron*, by Richard C. Rattenbury, Zon International Publishing Co., 1993, Pg. 73, 74, 91.

THE SPENCER CAVALRY CARTRIDGE BOX



The Spencer Cavalry Cartridge Box could be worn on the left, or slung over the left shoulder on the right hip by means of a long strap fastening to the top handle, as seen in the photo below.
Roy Marriot Collection



Cartridge Box, Belt, Made of leather with wooden block insert. Capacity 10 rounds. Of a type made by a post saddler to order of the individual.

Spencer Repeating Firearms, by Roy M. Marcot, Rowe Publications, 1983, Pg. 176-177.



Belt Pouch, or Possible's Bag,
Pouch made of leather,
medium size, 7"x9", with
decorative coyote mask on
flap. Of a type made and
carried by frontiersmen and
mountain men.
Book of BuckSkinning Series,
 Spurlock Publishing

Accessories

198 MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.'S CATALOGUE No. 55.
OPTICAL GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Type For Testing the Sight.
 For Old Sight.
 For Near Sight.
 Astigmatism.

Straight Temple Spectacles.

Riding or Mock-Bow

Solid Gold Spectacles.

Colored Lens Spectacles.

Sliding or Extension Temple Spectacles.

Buy no other kind.
 Crystalline are
 the best
 Spectacles.

Spectacles have been in use since the early 1700's in this country. Benjamin Franklin has been credited with inventing the bifocal lens. These particular "Riding Bow" frame spectacles are originals, belonging to my great-grandfather in the mid 1800's. I have had the lens replaced with my own prescription.
 Montgomery Ward & Co., catalogs 12 and 56, Pg. 198, 199.

Personal Notes.....

How I Remember It

My first recollection or talk of war was when my Father Chimniquue would tell us great stories of his Father's Father and of their raids deep into Mexico against the Spanish and Mexicans in the early days, long before the white man came from the east to invade our lands. Those early raids were to capture horses and livestock and anything else that would make our life easier.

The long journeys into our enemy's territory were for other reasons as well, such as to kill as many of the Spanish as possible and to destroy their haciendas. This was done in retaliation for taking our men, women and children and forcing them into a life of slavery as they had done the Mexican Indians long ago. The raids could take many weeks and were planned with precision and cunning, and were well thought out in advance.

When we departed to go on these long journeys, we would travel in such a manner that we would arrive at our destination very early in the morning. This was done to avoid fighting or being detected if possible. One of the methods we used to avoid unwanted contact was to coax our prey out to a safe distance, encircle them and drive them off quietly. If

we were discovered, this would alert our enemies for miles around and defeat the purpose of the raid. If pursued or if there was a chance of being captured, we would kill the captured animals, scatter in different directions and return later to pack the meat out under cover of darkness.

My father told me his ancestors fought the Spanish with such hate and ferocity that Juan De Onate, the first Spanish Governor of New Mexico, was forced to move its first capital at San Gabriel to Santa Fe. He told us of the Apache's hatred for the Spanish and Mexicans for murdering, enslaving and torturing the Apache and we were the only people who would not bow to slavery and the Apache killed them with a vengeance.

In 1861, Cochise and a group of Chiricahua was wrongly accused of abducting a white rancher's son and running off his cattle by an inexperienced Army Officer, Lt. George Bascom of the 7th Infantry. Lt. Bascom ordered Cochise and five other Apaches to appear for questioning.

When they denied guilt, Bascom ordered his men to seize and arrest the Apaches. Without warning gunfire broke out and in the ensuing struggle, soldiers killed one Apache and subdued four others. Cochise escaped by cutting through the side of a tent.

Until this incident, Cochise had been a woodcutter at the Apache Pass stagecoach station for the Butterfield Overland line and had long resisted fighting Americans preferring to council for peace instead.

Cochise soon abducted a number of whites to exchange for the Apache captives, Bascom retaliated by hanging six Apaches, including relatives of Cochise. Avenging these deaths, Cochise took to the warpath with his uncle, Mangas Coloradas and a large band of Apaches of which I was a member.

During the following year, warfare by Apache bands was so fierce that troops, settlers and traders all withdrew from our lands. When the white mans war broke out (The Civil War), almost all the US Soldiers were withdrawn from our lands and sent back east to fight their own war. Our lands were abandoned by the whites. Two years later, Mangas Coloradas was captured and killed; still, with Cochise as our leader we were able to elude the white man's army for ten winters by taking refuge in one of our strongholds in the Dragoon Mountains of Arizona. From this area we continued our raids and forays against any encroachment into our land, and always returning to our stronghold if pursued. Forty one winters had passed for me at this time.

It was about this time (1871), that General Crook came to our country to try to make peace with the Apache. He treated us with dignity and respect, and we soon learned that Crook was a white man that could be trusted to keep his word when given to the Apache. Cochise surrendered to Crook in September, but, resisting the forced transfer of our people to the Tularosa Reservation in New Mexico, escaped the following spring.

When the Chiricahua Reservation was established in the southern most region of Arizona that summer, he surrendered for the last time. Cochise died there in two more winters.

General Crook knew that the Apache had long warred between themselves and other factions of our tribe, and he recruited many of us as scouts and hunters for the cavalry. It was during his first winter in our land that I became a scout and meat hunter for Crook. I was a seasoned warrior with many honors, war trophies, many ponies and two wives. He was a man to be trusted, and showed courage to the Apache. These two things, truth and courage in the face of your enemy is very important to an Apache, he never lied to us. I scouted many times for Crook and took part in several major engagements such as the battle at Salt River Cave in

1872, where I was wounded in the abdomen and at the Turret Mountains when the Tontox Apache surrendered for the last and final time.

By the time of Cochise's death in 1874, all the Chiricahua had been moved to the Warm Springs Reservation because the Indian Agent at the Canada Alamosa Agency was crooked and was arrested for selling Apache provisions at inflated prices and pocketing the money.

The agent was removed permanently from his post and returned to Washington where he was tried, convicted and sent to prison.

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Apaches left the reservation to resume their war against the whites.

(The following is Eskillandieg's recollection of what happened)

"Indian Agent John Clum was given orders to escort the Apache from the Chiricahua Reservation to the San Carlos Agency. During the move, Geronimo and a number of Hostiles not wanting to go to the San Carlos agency, fled to the Warm Springs Reservation. Agent Clum went there lead by a number of Apache scouts, including myself to talk to Geronimo and try to convince him to return to the San Carlos Agency without having to force him to do so.

Negotiations were not going very well and Geronimo threatened to kill Clum and the rest of us including the scouts. The only reason blood was not spilled that day, is the cavalry escort that had lagged behind finally caught up with us, but almost too late. Geronimo was able to escape with most of his warriors to continue their struggle".

The year by the white man's calendar was 1882, I was still a scout when Crook came the second time, and fifty two winters had passed for me at this time. General Crook had been recalled to the Arizona Territory to conduct a campaign against Geronimo.

Crook remembered me by name and since I had been a loyal and trustworthy scout for so many winters, promoted me to the rank of Sergeant of Apache Scouts. After a long and bloody campaign, Geronimo met with Crook and surrendered to him two winters later (1884), but took flight from the San Carlos Agency the following year with a small band of warriors and was raiding south of the border deep into Mexico, and up into Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.

General Crook, along with civilian scouts Al Sieber, Tom Horn and Mickey Free (the white child Cochise was falsely accused of abducting) and a large detachment of Apache Scouts including myself, set out in pursuit, and ten months later (March, 1886), found Geronimo's stronghold at the Canyon de Los Embudos in Sonora, Mexico near the border crossing where he surrendered to Crook once again. Fearing he would be murdered once he crossed into Arizona, Geronimo bolted and took refuge high in the Sonora Mountains of Mexico.

Because Geronimo was able to escape while under the protection of the US Cavalry, General Crook was replaced by General Nelson A. Miles in April of the same year. General Miles employed over 5000 white soldiers and at

least 500 Indian auxiliaries as well as scouts on this final campaign. In five months and a distance of over 1,645 miles, General Miles was still not able to locate Geronimo. Under advisement from Al Sieber, Miles assigned Lt. Charles Gatewood and a small band of Apache scouts with the task of locating Geronimo, I was the head scout of this contingent. High in the Sonora Mountains of Mexico we were able to find Geronimo, and thirty five men, thirteen women and nine children. Lt. Gatewood and two Apache scouts scaled the high cliffs catching the inhabitants off guard. Gatewood, who had earned almost the same respect from the Apaches that Crook had, convinced Geronimo and the last of his small war party to surrender.

At a council held at Skeleton Canyon in Arizona, Geronimo surrendered to General Miles after being told by Miles that after a brief exile in Florida, he would be permitted to return to Arizona. The promise was never kept. Below is Eskillandieg's account of what occurred)

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In 1886, I was discharged from the U S Army. I had been an Apache Scout for the Cavalry since 1871 and it was time

to go home and be with my family. I had been a part of the Cavalry for over sixteen years, first as a scout and hunter and then as a principal scout and finally as Sergeant of Apache Scouts for both Crook and Miles.

When Geronimo was finally captured for the last time, he was sent to a Florida prison camp along with the remainder of his people until 1894 when he was moved to Fort Sill in the Oklahoma Territory to live out his final days. I was able to escape the relocation by going to Mexico with my family and a small band of Apaches where we live today.

I received an honorable discharge, a fresh horse and gear as part of the separation payment for my service to the Army. I miss those days.

Eskilandieg, his mark.

This is where the narration of Eskilandieg ends. For his service to the US Cavalry, Eskilandieg was given a horse, rifle and cartridges, a new set of clothes, his severance pay and left for his home in Mexico where his two wives and fourteen children wait for him.

Andrew Hawthorne,

Harper's Weekly, N. Y.

Arizona Territory, winter 1886

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF A US CAVALRY APACHE SCOUT

The Years, 1869-1885

WHILE IN THE SERVICE OF GENERALS GEORGE E. CROOK
& NELSON A. MILES

In his own words

HARPERS WEEKLY GAZETTE

.25
CENTS



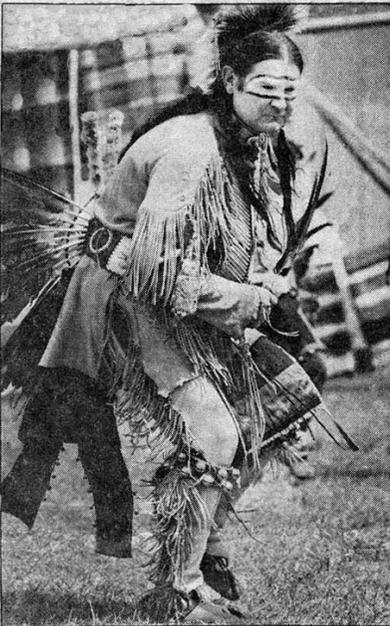
“The Intruder” By Bill Proctor C 2005

"THE ORIGINALS"

My name is Bill Proctor. I am a registered member of the Ottawa/Chippewa Band of Indians of Michigan. We are a federally recognized tribe. I am Odawa (Ottawa) and the picture below is how I normally look when attending one of our traditional functions. This picture illustrates traditional dance regalia made of brained tan deer hide and eagle feathers, and is consistent with 19th century Plains Indian clothing. I am also a member of NCOWS (#2140).

The reason I include the photo is to show the difference in the two styles of dress, or clothing. The dance clothing below is referred to, or known as, a PAN INDIAN STYLE OF DRESS (containing items from several different tribes) and differs quite a lot from the typical clothing of the Chiricahua Apache which I wear when attending NCOWS and other shooting functions in the style of the 19th Century.

Finery at powwow



Bill Proctor, an Ottawa Indian, displays his dancing prowess.

Bill Proctor, Odawa Indian dressed in Traditional Dance Regalia while participating in the Potawatomi Home Coming in Mendon Michigan in 1997. Bill was the Head Male Dancer and his daughter Margaret was the Head Female Dancer.

The Potawatomi Festival/Pow-wow is held on old treaty ground and is the home coming of the "Three Fires People", known as the Ottawa (Odawa), Potawatomi and Chippewa (Ojibwa).

During the duration of the gathering, three fires are kept burning and are not extinguished until the last day of the celebration. The fires are tended by a group of young people especially chosen for the honor.

18th Century Clothing, A different Persona



The photo at left, illustrates how an individual can develop more than one historical impression or persona. Note the tattoos.

This picture was taken during a break in the filming of "Prairie Tides". A documentary for PBS Television. I got to work as a stunt man and Native American advisor on this film that was shot in the summer of 1999 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

I don't know if you can tell it or not in the photo but I was perspiring like crazy, Man was it hot!!

On The Western Shores of Lake Michigan

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Left, Al-Che-Say
Apache War Chief, with
Winchester 1876 rifle

A short Introduction to the Apache

The word “Apache”

No one knows for sure where or how the word Apache originated. Most scholars believe it stems from the Zuni ‘*apachu*’, their name for the Navajo, who the early Spaniards called ‘Apaches de Nabaju’. Another alternative is that it originated in the rare Spanish spelling ‘apache’ of ‘mapache’, meaning raccoon, representing the distinctive white stripes of war paint across a warrior’s cheeks just under the eyes which to the Apache is very attractive.

The Apaches referred to themselves as ‘*nde*’, meaning as do many Indian self-designations, ‘the people’.

Apache culture of the 19th century was a blend of influences from the indigenous people of the Great Plains, Great Basin and the South-West, particularly the Pueblos. As time progressed, influences from the Spanish and American settlers as well.

Tribal influence depended on geographical location in relation to these peoples, and the time and route of a tribe’s early migration. Tribal and individual divergences naturally occurred in what was a highly individualistic society.

Apache Tribes

The Apache language is what is referred to as an Apachean or Southern Athapaskan language, therefore the Apache can be divided into seven tribal groups: Navajo, Western Chiricahua, Mescalero, Jicarilla, Lipan, and Kiowa-Apache. Of the seven groups, the Navajo were a distinct entity because of the development in their culture and were considered a separate tribe by the other Apache cultures. The Kiowa-Apache separated from the other Apache groups sometime around, c. AD1300, before the influence of the Pueblos of the South-West.

The Kiowa-Apache remained on the north-eastern fringes of the South-West, and there were no historic political connections with the Apaches.

The Apache tribes most closely related to the Kiowa-Apache were the Lipan, who had a small influence of Plains culture and a weakly developed band organization.

Jicarilla

This tribe of Apaches ranged from the north-eastern New Mexico into southern Colorado. Jicarilla is the Spanish word meaning ‘little basket’. There were two bands of Jicarilla Apache.

Those living west of the Rio Grande were known as ‘saidinde’, or ‘sand people’, and were made up of six local groups. The eight groups east of the Rio Grande were the ‘gulgahe’n’ or llaneros, meaning ‘plains people, or Plains Apache.

Mescalero

The name is derived from the Spanish meaning ‘mescal makers’: a reference to their extensive use of the agave or mescal plant which made an important contribution to Apache subsistence.

The Mescalero’s domain ranged from the Sacramento, Guadalupe and Davis Mountains of south-east New Mexico and western Texas, and were divided into the ‘gulgahe’nde’, or People of the Plains, east of the mountains; and the ‘ni’t’ahende’, ‘earth crevice people’, living in the mountains.

The main Mescalero band were the Sierra Blanca, the smaller group known as the Faraones made up the southern division.

Chiricahua

Probably the most famous tribe of Apaches was the Chiricahua. To the Chiricahua division into bands was far more important than the other tribes.

They were divided into three bands, each with minor cultural differences. The Eastern Chiricahua inhabited territory in south-west New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande. Their name was '*cihene*' meaning 'red paint people', because of the red stripe of paint used on their faces. This group contained the Mimbres, or Mimbrenos, and Mogollon Apaches named after the mountain ranges they inhabited.

The Bedonkohe

Geronimo's people the Bedonkohe, were sometimes identified as a separate tribe, they were most likely part of the Mogollon Apaches because their tribal traits were identical. The Eastern Chiricahua band (Gilenos) comprised the Mimbrenos, Warm Springs Apache and Mogollon Apache groups.

The second Chiricahua band were the Chokonens, also known as the central or true Chiricahua and the Cochise Apaches, after their war chief Cochise. Their territory stretched into Mexico and New Mexico from south-east Arizona's Chiricahua Mountains, from which they derived their name.

The third band, the Southern Chiricahua was located south of the true Chiricahua, and ranged the Sierra Madre region of Northern Mexico. They were known as the '*nednhi*', or 'enemy people', and were referred to as the Pinery or Bronco Apaches.

Western Apache

The Western Apache were located north of the Chiricahua tribe. The easternmost and largest group was the White Mountain Apache, whose territory ranged from the Pinaleno Mountains in the south to the White Mountains in the north.

They were divided into the Eastern White Mountain and Western White Mountain bands, and sometimes referred to as Coyoteros. To the north of the White Mountain Apache was the Cibeqe group, whose lands stretched far north of the Mogollon Rim, to the west of the Sierra Ancha. They contained the Carrizo, Cibeqe and Canyon Creek bands.

To the south were the San Carlos group, in the foothills of the Galuiro and Santa Catalina Mountains. They comprised the San Carlos, Apache Peaks, Pinal and Arivaipa bands, the last two possibly originating in the absorption of distinct Pinalenos and Arivaipa Apaches.

To the north-west were the Northern and Southern Tonto groups. The Southern Tonto, ranging from the Sierra Ancha and Mazatzal mountains, were divided into the Mazatzal band and six semi-bands. The Northern Tonto, lived south of the San Francisco Mountains, contained the Bald Mountain, Fossil Creek, Mormon Lake and Oak Tree bands.

Various names have been applied to all or parts of the Western Apache. They have been referred to collectively as Tontos, and as Coyoteros.

Division of the Apache Tribes

The Apache Tribes can be divided into three groups according to language, and to the time of migration into the historic area.

The Western Apache, Mescalero and Chiricahua form the typical Apache group, to which the Navajo originally belonged. The second group comprises the Jicarilla and Lipan, and the third group, the Kiowa-Apache.



*Coyoteros Apache Left,
Typical Apache Finery,
worn by both men and
women of the tribe*

Eskillandieg, Sergeant of Apache Scouts

Below is a photo of me as Sergeant of Apache Scouts, sitting on my eight year old Wyoming Mustang, McGregor. I bought McGregor during a BLM auction when he was a two year old.

Besides NCOWS, I am a member of the CMSA and use McGregor in mounted competition. McGregor is wearing a reproduction of an early 1870's half seat saddle that I built about four years ago. The saddle is the type that would have been used during the time of my impression/persona. I am going to build a Hope saddle this spring (2006), mounted in silver, Mexican style. The saddle in the photo has Sam Stagg rigging and a six inch straight up cantle (see Horse Tack & Equipment).



My persona is taken directly from research regarding the Chiricahua Apache. Even though there was no such person as Eskillandieg who actually lived, the historical names used in the narration of my persona, did in fact live.

On the following pages is a short narrative of the Apache known to me as Eskillandieg or, Black Running Snake of the Eastern Chiricahua Apaches also known as the Cochise Apaches, inhabitants of the Chiricahua Mountains and for purposes of verification all here within is true as far as his recollection and makes his mark forthwith. _____

HOW I REMEMBER IT

My first recollection or talk of war was when my Father Chimiqchue would tell us great stories of his Father's Father and of their raids deep into Mexico against the Spanish and Mexicans in the early days, long before the white man came from the east to invade our lands.

Those early raids were to capture horses and livestock and anything else that would make our life easier.

The long journeys into our enemy's territory were for other reasons as well, such as to kill as many of the Spanish as possible and to destroy their haciendas. This was done in retaliation for taking our men, women and children and forcing them into a life of slavery as they had done the Mexican Indians long ago.

The raids could take many weeks and were planned with precision and cunning, and were well thought out in advance.

When we departed to go on these long journeys, we would travel in such a manner that we would arrive at our destination very early in the morning. This was done to avoid fighting or being detected if possible.

One of the methods we used to avoid unwanted contact was to coax our prey out to a safe distance, encircle them and drive them off quietly.

If we were discovered, this would alert our enemies for miles around and defeat the purpose of the raid.

If pursued or if there was a chance of being captured, we would kill the captured animals, scatter in different directions and return later to pack the meat out under cover of darkness.

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at San Gabriel to Santa Fe. He told us of the Apache's hatred for the Spanish and Mexicans for murdering, enslaving and torturing the Apache and we were the only people who would not bow to slavery and the Apache killed them with a vengeance.

Left, Bill Proctor, in typical Chiricahua Apache clothing.

Bill is holding a Winchester 1866 Yellow Boy Carbine in 44/40 caliber that has been decorated profusely with solid

head brass tacks in traditional Native American form of the 19th Century. Bill is also wearing a Colt Richards/Mason Revolver in .44 Colt caliber carried in an antebellum style flap holster typical of the era.

**ESKILLANDIEG TALKS ABOUT WAR AND HIS TIME AS A US
CAVLARY SCOUT.**

**In 1861, Cochise and a group of Chiricahua was wrongly
accused of abducting a white ranchers son and running off**



White Mountain Apache Army Scouts

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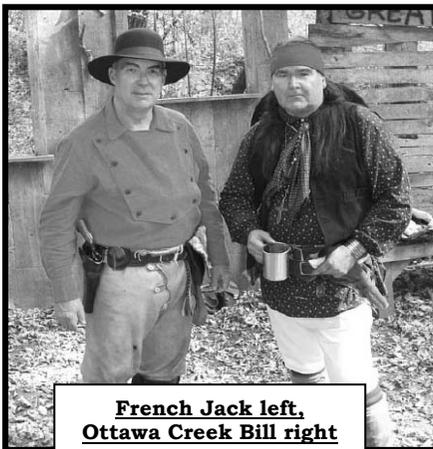
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General George Crook's first Command in the Arizona Territory

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**French Jack left,
Ottawa Creek Bill right**

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General Crook’s second Command in the Arizona Territory

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Scouts including myself, set out in pursuit, and ten months later (March, 1886), found Geronimo's stronghold at the Canyon de Los Embudos in Sonora, Mexico near the border crossing where he surrendered to Crook once again. Fearing he would be murdered once he crossed into Arizona, Geronimo bolted and took refuge high in the Sonora Mountains of Mexico.

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“We had located Geronimo’s Stronghold high atop a steep and craggy cliff in the Sonora Mountains in Mexico. Lt. Gatewood and two of the younger Apache scouts headed up what seemed to be an impossible trail up the steep cliff. Without being heard or seen they were able to get to the top and take Geronimo’s small party by surprise. Some of the men wanted to kill Gatewood and the two Apache scouts but Geronimo would not let them. Geronimo asked Gatewood what he wanted and how he was able to find them. Gatewood replied that it was his Apache scouts that found Geronimo because no white man other than Al Sieber could find him and he was dead. Gatewood then relayed a message from General Miles, that if Geronimo would surrender, and agree to go into exile for a short time, he would be able to return to Arizona if he agreed to live in peace on the Chiricahua reservation. Hungry, starving and forced to kill their horses for meat, Geronimo and his small band of Apaches surrendered for the last time. He agreed that if Gatewood would accompany him and offer his protection he would go and council with Miles. After a lengthy journey we arrived at Skeleton Canyon in Arizona. After eating, smoking and making each other at ease, General Miles once again told Geronimo the conditions of his surrender and guaranteed that he could return to his homeland once his brief exile in Florida was over.....Goyathly’s life as he knew it was over..... This was to be my last scout with the Cavalry”.

In 1886, I was discharged from the U S Army. I had been an Apache Scout for the Cavalry since 1871 and it was time to go home and be with my family. I had been a part of the Cavalry for over sixteen years, first as a scout and hunter and then as a principal scout and finally as Sergeant of Apache Scouts for both Crook and Miles.

When Geronimo was finally captured for the last time, he was sent to a Florida prison camp along with the remainder of his people until 1894 when he was moved to Fort Sill in the Oklahoma Territory to live out his final days. I was able to escape the relocation by going to Mexico with my family and a small band of Apaches where we live today.

I received an Honorable Discharge (see copy of discharge papers attached to this document, author), a fresh horse and gear as part of the separation payment for my service to the Army. I miss those days.

Eskillandieg, his mark _____ *This is where the narration of Eskillandieg ends. For his service to the US Cavalry, Eskillandieg was given a horse, rifle and cartridges, a new set of clothes, his severance pay and left for his home in Mexico where his two wives and fourteen children wait for him. (See attached discharge papers).*

**Andrew Hawthorne,
Arizona Territory, winter 1885**

Text References:

TO LIVE AND DIE IN THE WEST, *Jason Hook & Martin Pegler*

AMERICA'S FACINATING INDIAN HERITAGE, *Reader's Digest*

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, In Early Photographs, *Paula Richardson
Fleming & Judith Luskey*

WARRIORS, Warfare and the Native American Indian, *Norman Bancroft-Hunt*

On the following pages are examples of the kinds of clothing, firearms and accoutrements a Chiricahua Apache Scout, or for that matter any Native American Warrior of the 19th Century would have at his disposal, with references to their place in history.

Firearms

Revolvers



From the top,

First Model Richards Conversion in .44 Colt. *This is Colt's first successful center fire cartridge big bore revolver. Most were made from existing 1860 Army percussion parts.*

Richards/Masons Conversion in .44 Colt. *This is Colt's first big bore cartridge revolver entirely made from new parts.*

Second Generation 1851 Colt Navy in .36 Cal. *This revolver was used extensively through the Civil War and was a favorite of James Butler Hickock better known as "Wild Bill".*

Smith and Wesson Tip Up in .22 Short Rim fire. *Smith & Wesson's very successful little pocket revolvers. This particular piece was is the number one, third issue seven shot.*

Rifles

Top, Uberti Henry in .44 Colt Winchester's first successful lever action rifle manufactured in 1860 that was actually used by some northern units in the Civil War. Originally chambered for the .44 Henry Rim Fire Cartridge, the first 800 or so were chambered in .44 Colt.

Bottom, Uberti 1866 Yellow Boy Carbine in .44 WCF. Better known as the improved Henry Rifle chambered in .44WCF (44/40).



Shotguns



Top, American Arms Hammer Double in 12 Gauge. Field grade shotgun, one like this was used by Wyatt Earp. Made in 1882.

Bottom, Parker Hammer Double in 10 Gauge, This is a Parker under lever shotgun common in the Old West, This one was made in 1878.

Leather

Top

Cartridge Boxes of the type used during the Civil War up through and including the Indian Wars.

Bottom

Antebellum Period Half Flap Holster popular through the 1890 time period and belt with middle 19th century Zuni/Navajo Silver Conchos with coral and turquoise inlay.



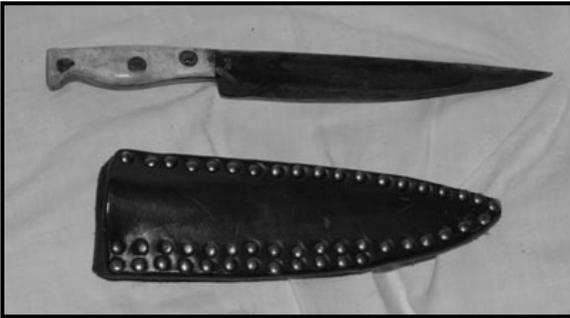
Silver conchos has been a staple of trade and commerce for the Southwestern Tribes of the United States and Mexico since before the Spanish arrived. The fine example at left is over one hundred forty years old most likely made by the Navajo or Zuni tribes.

Top Photo

Dutch Roach Belly Knife popular from the 18th Century through the end of the 19th Century, Sheath is of the tacked Plains and Southwest variety seen in many historical photos.

Bottom Photo

Carbine Scabbard 19th Century style, and Elk Skin Rifle case popular from the 18th Century well into the 20th century. Commonly used by the mountain men of the fur trade era adopted from a Native made cover.



The knife at left has Caribou handles held on with saddlers rivets. The blade is made from a file as were many knives of the time period. The sheath is made from heavy buffalo hide held together by solid brass tacks the points clinched over and pounded into the back panel of the

knife sheath, very common manufacturing technique of the era.



The cowhide carbine scabbard was made by someone other than a Native American; it was most likely taken during a raid or battle. The Elk skin rifle case was typical of the era and shows a Southwest Indian influence with the numerous piercings and backed with a

red wool cloth.

Clothing & Accoutrements:

Top

Typical Chiricahua Apache Moccasins with White Rawhide soles, and turned up toe favored by that particular group of Apaches.

Bottom,

Typical Southwestern Hat Made of Beaver with six inch open crown and six inch kettle curled brim. Large Sombrero hats like these were preferred by the Indians of the Southwest and the Mexican inhabitants as well.



If you take a close look at the toe of the moccasins you will see a brass concho. The Chiricahua were fond of dressing up and preferred to wear a fancy ladies knee stocking that had a variety of colors in the fabric.



This hat has what is commonly known today as stampede strings which were useful to keep your hat on in the wide open and windy spaces of the Southwest.

Clothing Continued:

Antebellum period vest with Indian beaded and quilled attachments decorated by the Indian wearer.



The vest at left, has quilled shoulder straps with Elk Teeth attached at each end of the straps. The beaded medallions typical of the Southwest Indians as well as several plains tribes adorn each side of the chest.



The Military Sack Coat typical of the Indian Wars era, is one that belonged to an enlisted Apache Scout. The coat is adorned with the Rank of Sergeant of Scouts as well as nickel studs on the front and collar, beaten brass conchos as chest ornaments, crossed arrows and the appropriate brown Indian Wars Buttons.

Clothing and Accoutrements Continued

Top,

Pictured are two Pouches and personal ornaments worn by the Chiricahua Apache.



smoked brain tanned buckskin.

Typical personal bags made and used by all Native American tribes since before the Europeans arrived. The bag on the left is made of smoked brained tanned buckskin, while the one on the right is made of canvas and has a hemp carrying strap. The jewelry is made from silver, brass trade beads, conch shells. The small personal medicine bag is made of

Center

French style Pantalones' brought from Spain adopted from the French and used by the Mexican Peasant as well as many

Southwestern and Mexican Indian Tribes.



The pants were made from what is best described as a very thin almost non perceptible cord cotton, sewn only on the inside with no outside seams, or pockets, with a four button front and held together by a hemp cord tied at the center.



Left,

The Breech Clout shown at left is made from the same material as the trousers shown above. The belt is made from one inch wide harness leather and a harness buckle of nickel plated brass is used for the buckle.

Clothing, continued



The multi colored hosiery shown in the top of the photo at left were a favorite of the Apache men. You can see these in many old photos of the era. The head rags below the hosiery were common among the Apache men and were used as protection against the harsh elements

of the Southwest climate. Some are decorated with silver brooches.



The pipe tomahawk at left is made from an old octagon gun barrel. It was most likely obtained by trading or from a fallen enemy of another tribe.



Left, The blue and polka dot silk scarf or bandana was typical of the kind worn in the 19th century by both Indian and non-Indian alike. The one at left is adorned with a beaten brass hand made concho indicating it was most likely Native American owned.

The band collar pull over shirt shown right, is of the style preferred by the Indians of the Southwest. It has a placket front with a gathered back yoke and sleeves typical of the shirts of the Civil War era up to the beginning of the 20th



Horse Tack and Equipment

Saddle Bags



Left, Saddle Bags typical of the Southwest Indian tribes as well as various Plains Indian tribes. The bags at left are made of heavy white Elk skin with attached pierced plackets, backed by red wool and long fringe.



Saddles

This saddle is a modern reproduction of an early 1870's Texas Half Seat Saddle. It features true Sam Stagg rigging, slick or A fork, double rigged, Ox Bow stirrups, full skirts and a seven inch dished cantle. The saddle is hand sewn and was made by the author using a modern bull-hide covered tree.



Left, Bottom,

Same saddle with saddle bags attached.



Firearm References:

SHOOTING SIXGUNS OF THE OLD WEST, *Mike Venturino*

PACKING IRON, *Richard C. Rottenbury*

WINCHESTER FIREARMS, *Dean K. Bowman*

COLT CONVERSIONS, *R. Bruce McDowell*

THE PEACEMAKERS, *R.L. Wilson*

Clothing References

TO LIVE AND DIE IN THE WEST, *John Hook & Martin Pegler*

AMERICA'S FASCINATING INDIAN HERITAGE, *Readers Digest Association*

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, IN EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS, *Paula*

Richardson Fleming & Judy Luskey

WARRIORS, WARFARE AND THE NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN, *Norman*

Bancroft-Hunt

INDIAN RAWHIDE, AN AMERICAN INDIAN FOLK ART, *Mable Morrow*

THE INDIANS, *Time Life Books, THE OLD WEST*

THE GREAT CHIEFS, *Time Life Books, THE OLD WEST*

TIDINGS FROM THE 18TH CENTURY, *Beth Gilgun*

Saddle and Tack References:

THE STOHLMAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SADDLE MAKING, Volumes 1, 2, 3, *Al*

& Ann Stohlman

Old Cowboy Saddles and Spurs, *Gretchen & Mike Graham*

THE SOLDIERS, *Time Life Books, THE OLD WEST*

THE COWBOYS, *Time Life Books, THE OLD WEST*

**Written by, Bill Proctor-AKA Ottawa Creek Bill June, 2001,
condensed February, 2005**

Bill Proctor's One Page Persona

My name is Eskinilay (Black Running Snake). I am a Chiricahua Apache Born 1830 in South –West New Mexico west of the Rio Grande River into the Eastern Chiricahua also known as the Mogollon Apaches because of the mountain range we inhabit (Geronimo's people the Bedonkohe). Prior to the so called Apache Wars, we primarily warred with the Mexicans and Texicans because of Geronimo's (Gokhlayeh) hatred for them, particularly the Mexicans because they murdered his family. We warred with many other Indian tribes to the north such as the Comanche and other Apache tribes.

At age 42 I enlisted in the US Cavalry under General George Crooks 6th Cavalry. During the Apache wars from 1872 to 1886 I served as an Apache Scout under Generals Crook, Howard and Miles. I did this reluctantly after seeing the futility of warring against the United States Government as many of us did, working my way up to Sergeant of Indian Scouts.

After Gokhlayeh's final surrender to General Nelson A. Miles on September 4th, 1886, we were told that the Apache Scouts were to be disbanded and the Chiricahua Scouts would be sent east to Fort Pickens Florida with the rest of Gokhlayeh's Warriors, and our families would be sent to Fort Marion. Upon hearing this and not knowing the treatment or resentment we would receive from Gokhlayeh's Warriors and not wanting to leave the land of our birth, a group of us along with our families decided to flee and escaped to the South-West Apacheria and lived with the Jicarilla Apache and to spend the rest of our lives here.

Eskinilay (Black Running Snake)

PERSONA VALIDATION

AND

DOCUMENTATION

PAMPHLET

(1866 – 1890)

Jerry A. Everett

(Black River Smith)

NCOWS member #982

Contents

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Knives	17 - 19
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Hats	20
Spurs	21
Spectacles	21
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Photograph	24

Persona:**Black River Smith**

Born in 1825, Jerry Smith, about 30-50 miles south of St. Louis, in the new state of Missouri. My father built and operated a saw mill on the Big River. At about 6 or 8 years of age my father suddenly died. My mother had hard times, so she gave me up for adoption to a well to do English riverboat captain out of Memphis, Tennessee.

Growing up with money on the river, in addition to exposing me to gambling; available women; proper attire; roughest of characters; and hard working people, has given me an appreciation for the finer materials of life and also sparked an adventuresome nature in me.

At the start of the War Between the States I was in my mid 30's. The captain stayed neutral, transporting goods up and down the Mississippi River and larger tributaries. It was May 1862 and we were docked for the night when a non-descript group of men burned the boat and killed my stepfather. After settling up most of the captain's affairs and property, I decided to stick to dry land. I saw some of the border conflict in Missouri in those following years but it's something I don't discuss.

Once the war was over I moved further west, gambling in small towns. At one point I decided it would be more lucrative to follow the railhead that was making a stir in the state. Knowing a little about the territory from former customer I also decide I could use a long gun. I chose one of the fancy repeaters that the Cavalry was using at the time a Spencer 56/50 and about 300 cartridges. This rifle has deterred a few bad characters when I filled in as a guard for saloons or sheriffs. The gambling tents were plentiful along the line, but the payrolls were slow to the men, so somewhere in Wyoming I got bored with the landscape and headed south into Colorado.

In the winter of '68/'69, I won a Winchester 1866 from an unskilled poker playing cowboy. While I liked its greater capacity, I did not sell nor do I desire to relinquish that Spencer. During these years, I have come across or against some interesting characters. I had one situation in a saloon where a tough looking guy decided he was going to buffalo or stir the pot with me. He started with comments; then began crowding me; then boosting how he was doing to end my life. That was when I agreed to let him try when he was ready. But then all of a sudden like he starts to make excuses, stating how much smaller I was than him and how it wouldn't be a fair fight, him being a larger target. So I agreed and suggested that since he started this and it being a gunfight that someone chaulk a shape of me on him and then stated any of my bullets outside the lines wouldn't count. Since I wasn't worried about where his heart was, I thought that it was more than fair.

At the present, 1874, I am back in Kansas were business is brisk and I am rolling.

General Image:

General everyday appearance 1870's photo of possibly Bill Brooks gambler and 'good-bad man: Page 57 'The Taming of the West, Age of the Gunfighter, Men and Weapons on the Frontier 1840-1900' by Joseph G. Rosa



General Image:

General everyday appearance: identified as late 1870's to early 1880's hunter: Page 170 'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon



General Image:

General everyday appearance 1870's mine guard: Page 207 'Guns and the Gunfighters by Guns and Ammo



General Image:

General everyday appearance 1874 member of Black Hills gold discovery group: Page 144, 236 'The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson



General Image:

General everyday appearance combination of: Black wool fancy dress attire/suit circa 1870's: Page 53 Pic 141 'American Victorian Costume in Early Photographs' by Priscilla Harris Dalrymple



General Image:

General everyday appearance 1880's: Page 122 'Packing Iron Gun
Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon



Clothing/Materials:

Black wool fancy dress attire/suit circa 1870's: Page 53 Pic 141
'American Victorian Costume in Early Photographs' by Priscilla
Harris Dalrymple



Clothing/Materials:

Pants wool or cotton or canvas or ducking colors tan or gray or brown with button fly circa 1860's and 1870's: Page 218 'The West an Illustrated History' by Geoffrey C Ward. Also see pictures on page 1 - 4 of this manual.



Clothing/Materials:

Pants wool gray or brown with button fly circa 1880's: Page 122
'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon and Page
236 'The PEACEMAKERS arms and adventure in the American
West' by R. L. Wilson

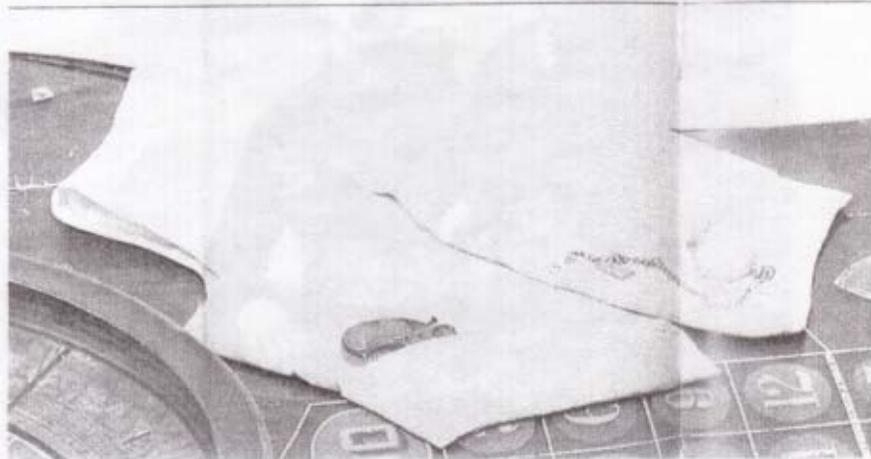


Clothing/Materials:

Shirts are pullover cotton/linen/flannel with half button down fronts or bibbed. Wood, metal, or shell buttons.

Leather, canvas, or silk suspenders.

Vests: satin finished, haring-bone wool or courdory: page 150 'The American Frontier Pioneers, Settlers & Cowboys 1800 – 1899' by William C. Davis



Boots:

Black and/or Brown square toe boots. Black are 17" knee high while the brown are 13" half calf style is circa 1880's (no pattern stitching): Page 30 'Cowboys and Trappings of the Old West' by William Manns and Elizabeth Clair Flood ; Page 32 'Cowboy and Gunfighter Collectibles' by Bill Mackin



51) These early true cowboy boots have 2" heels set well behind the side seam, rounded toes, and catskin tops that have a stitching pattern to stiffen them. These boots were used by a member of the Forman family of Heber, Utah, and probably date about 1880. The vamp, or boot front, comes to the straight seamline well up the 14" top. The spurs, also early, are unmarked hand-forged, with silver and copper inlays and fancy graved silver overlaid buttons. They have one-piece, dove-wing straps.

Holsters:

Holster Transitional Half Flap with 1872 Open Top .44cal:
Page 69 'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by
Zon



Holsters:

Holster California Pattern with 1851 7 ½" .38cal
Conversion: Page 80 'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the
Frontier West' by Zon



Holsters:

Holster California Pattern with 1873 7 1/2" Colt .44WCF cal
blackpowder frame: Page 93 'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the
Frontier West' by Zon



Holsters:

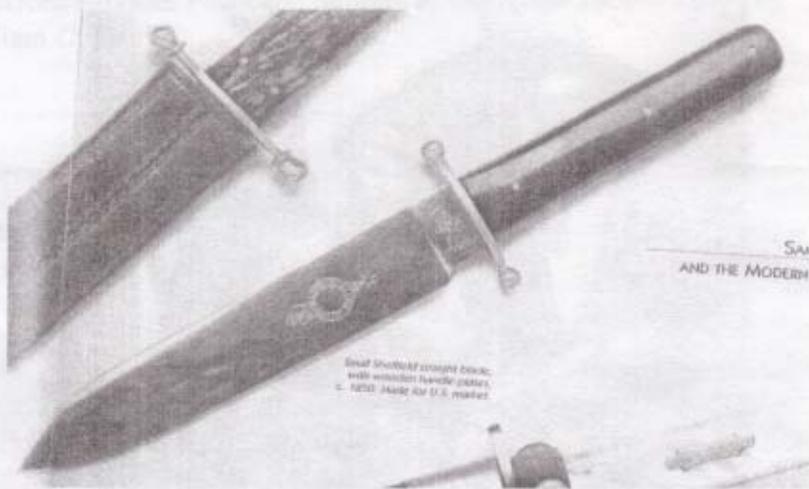
High cut holster pattern with 1858 Remington conversion (first man on right): page 258 'The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson



Additional armament consists of:
Remington derringer over/under in 38LC
Iver Johnson's breaktop in 38SW in shoulder holster

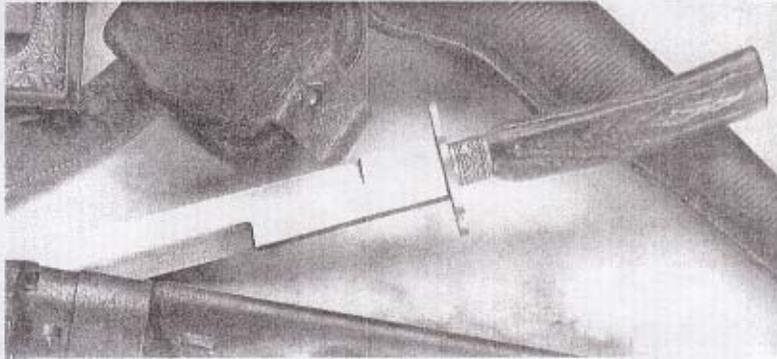
Knives:

Bowie Spear tipped knife with bone grips and center stitched sheath circa 1855: Page 105 'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon; Page 26-27 'The World of Arms FRONTIER Pistols and Revolvers' by Dominique Venner; Page 91 'Cowboy and Gunfighter Collectibles' by Bill Mackin



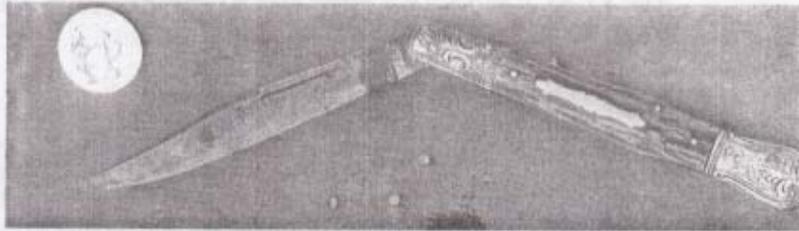
Knives:

English fighting knife circa 1869 documented as belong John Gilbert Wray railroad construction engineer who was present for the photo at Promontary Point Utahs: Page 92 'The PEACEMAKERS arms and adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

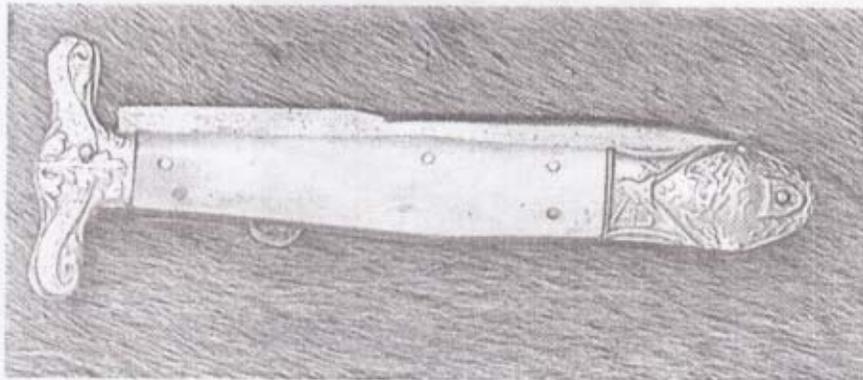


Knives:

Pocket knife is copy of lockback folder: Page 163 'The PEACEMAKERS arms and adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson



Pocket knife is copy of lockback Liberty and Union folder circa 1860's: Page 140 'The PEACEMAKERS arms and adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson



Cartridge Belts:

Cartridge Belt: Plain 1 ¾" wide with cartridge loops sewn on.

Cartridge Belt: Plain 3" wide with cartridge loops sewn on.

Cartridge Belt: Plain brown 2" wide with cartridge box.

Cartridge Belt: Plain black 1 ¾" wide with cartridge box.

Cartridge Belt: Brown with patterned stitching 1 ½" wide with cartridge box. Page 92 'The PEACEMAKERS arms and adventure in the American Wet' by R. L. Wilson and picture on page 2 of this manual: Page 57 'The Taming of the West, Age of the Gunfighter, Men and Weapons on the Frontier 1840-1900' by Joseph G. Rosa

Hats:

Black sombrero (Boss of the Plains styling)

Dark Brown 4X Stetson

Light Tan 4x Stetson

See pages 2 – 4 and 7 for general image

Spurs:

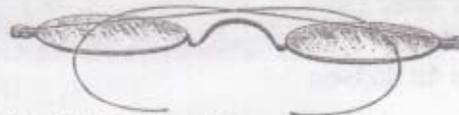
Blacksmith make Chihuahua spurs with 6 point 3 1/4" wide rowels. Page 128 Pic 259 or Fancier Style Page 133 Pic 275
 'Cowboy and Gunfighter Collectibles' by Bill Mackin



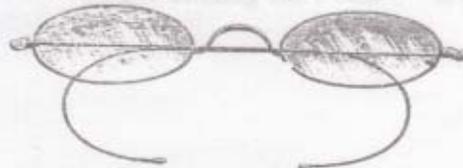
259) These choctaw iron Chihuahua spurs with high 4-4" six point rowels are typical of those worn by the early Texas trail drivers. Chihuahua spurs actually originate in the state of Puebla, Mexico.

Spectacles:

1897 Sears Catalog – page 462



Style C. Spectacles, riding bow temples, steel, aluminum, gold or gold filled frames.



Accessories:

Size 18 American Waltham Pocket Watch with Roman numerals in silver case with chain and coin fab for 1880's.

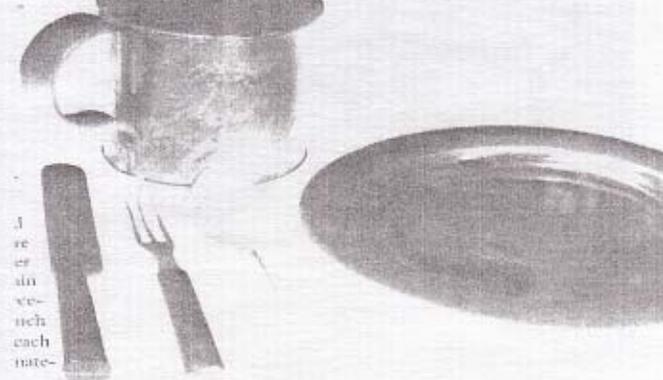
Match safe

Tin, copper, or pewter drinking cup: Page 101 & 214 'The U.S. Army in the West 1870-1880 Uniforms, Weapons, and Equipment' by Douglas C. McChristian

Tin plate: Page 101 'The U.S. Army in the West 1870-1880 Uniforms, Weapons, and Equipment' by Douglas C. McChristian

Wood handled knife and 3 prong fork with large spoon:
Page 101 & 215 'The U.S. Army in the West 1870-1880 Uniforms, Weapons, and Equipment' by Douglas C. McChristian

Frogs and
tin



at it had no head slit

Accessories:

Nickeled collapsible cup

Canteen either an all wood or 1858 Military round with blue wool used well into the 1870's and 1880's. Page 'The U.S. Army in the West 1870-1880 Uniforms, Weapons, and Equipment' by Douglas C. McChristian



the roll had been required to by
their bedding and in
a blanket, kept
socks inside
gather an
sometimes
skirt
and
the
mo
kn
to

for
At
stopper
of iron jack
either knovelside
though less frequently, were
examples of the Patent 1858 cant
style appeared that had a series
into each side to make the cant
were produced in enormous quantities.
The soldier carried two or three.

General Photo of Black River Smith as a Gambler



Other photos such as a 'guard' or as good - bad man will be added as acquired.

Persona

Black River Smith

Born in 1825, Jerry Smith, about 30-50 miles south of St. Louis, in the new state of Missouri. My father built and operated a saw mill on the Big River. At about 6 or 8 years of age my father suddenly died. My mother had hard times, so she gave me up for adoption to a well to do English riverboat captain out of Memphis, Tennessee.

Growing up with money on the river, in addition to exposing me to gambling; available women; proper attire; roughest of characters; and hard working people, has given me an appreciation for the finer materials of life and also sparked an adventuresome nature in me.

At the start of the War Between the States I was in my mid 30's. The captain stayed neutral, transporting goods up and down the Mississippi River and larger tributaries. It was May 1862 and we were docked for the night when a non-descript group of men burned the boat and killed my stepfather. After settling up most of the captain's affairs and property, I decided to stick to dry land. I saw some of the border conflict in Missouri in those following years but it's something I don't discuss.

Once the war was over I moved further west, gambling in small towns. At one point I decided it would be more lucrative to follow the railhead that was making a stir in the state. Knowing a little about the territory from former customer I also decide I could use a long gun. I chose one of the fancy repeaters that the Cavalry was using at the time a Spencer 56/50 and about 300 cartridges. This rifle has deterred a few bad characters when I filled in as a guard for saloons or sheriffs. The gambling tents were plentiful along the line, but the payrolls were slow to the men, so somewhere in Wyoming I got bored with the landscape and headed south into Colorado.

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At the present, 1874, I am back in Kansas where business is brisk and I am rolling.

Cowboy Documentation

General everyday appearance combination of: Page 57 'The Taming of the West, Age of the Gunfighter, Men and Weapons on the Frontier 1840-1900' by Joseph G. Rosa; Page 122 'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon; Page 207 'Guns and the Gunfighters by Guns and Ammo; Page 119, 144, 236 'The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

Black wool fancy dress attire/suit circa 1870's: Page 53 Pic 141 'American Victorian Costume in Early Photographs' by Priscilla Harris Dalrymple

Guns:

Spencer Carbine in 56/50.

Winchester 1866 Improved Henry.

Winchester 1873 in 44/40

Remington 1858 in 44 Colt

Colt 1872 in 44 Russian

Colt 1851 blacksmith conversion in 38 LC

Colt 1851 blacksmith full conversion in 38 LC

Colt 1873 7 1/2" blackpowder frame in 44/40

Colt 1873 4 3/0" in 45 Colt

Remington Derringer in 38 LC

Knives:

Bowie Spear tipped knife with bone grips and center stitched sheath circa 1855: Page 105 'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon; Page 26-27 'The World of Arms FRONTIER Pistols and Revolvers' by Dominique Venner; Page 91 'Cowboy and Gunfighter Collectibles' by Bill Mackin

Standard Bowie knife with stag horn grips and center stitched sheath: Page 70 'The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

English fighting knife circa 1869: Page 92 'The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

Pocket knife is copy of lockback folder: Page 163 `The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

Pocket knife is copy of lockback Liberty and Union folder circa 1860's: Page 140 `The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

Holsters:

Holster Transitional Half Flap with 1872 Open Top .44cal: Page 69 `Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon

Holster California Pattern with 18517 $\frac{1}{2}$ " .38cal Conversion: Page 80 `Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon

Holster California Pattern with 1860 8".44 percussion: Page 92 `The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

Holster California Pattern with 1873 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Colt .44WCF cal blackpowder frame: Page 93 `Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon

Holster Mexican Loop Pattern with 1873 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Colt .45cal: Page 115& 120 `Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon

Cartridge Belts:

Cartridge Belt: Plain 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide with cartridge loops sewn on.

Cartridge Belt: Plain 3" wide with cartridge loops sewn on.

Cartridge Belt: Plain brown 2" wide with cartridge box.

Cartridge Belt: Plain black 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide with cartridge box.

Cartridge Belt: Brown with patterned stitching 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide with cartridge box. Page 92 `The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

Clothing:

Black wool fancy dress attire/suit circa 1870's: Page 53 Pic 141 `American Victorian Costume in Early Photographs' by Priscilla Harris Dalrymple

Pants wool gray or brown with button fly circa 1860's and 1870's: Page 218 `The West an Illustrated History' by Geoffrey C Ward

Pants wool gray or brown with button fly circa 1880's: Page 122 'Packing Iron Gun Leather of the Frontier West' by Zon and Page 236 'The PEACEMAKERS Arms and Adventure in the American West' by R. L. Wilson

Pants tan cotton with button fly no pockets circa 1870's: Page 207 'Guns and the Gunfighters' by the Editors of Guns and Ammo and Page 218 'The West an Illustrated History' by Geoffrey C Ward.

Shirts are pullover cotton/linen/flannel with half button down fronts or bibbed. Wood, metal, or shell buttons.

Leather, canvas, or silk suspenders.

Black and/or Brown square toe boots. Black are 17" knee high while the brown are 13" half calf style is circa 1880's (no pattern stitching): Page 30 'Cowboys and Trappings of the Old West' by William Maims and Elizabeth Clair Flood ; Page 32 'Cowboy and Gunfighter Collectibles' by Bill Mackin

Red with wood button front long johns.

Vests: satin finished, haring-bone wool or courdory: page 150 'The American Frontier Pioneers, Settlers & Cowboys 1800 – 1899' by William C. Davis

Hats:

Black sombrero (Boss of the Plains style)
NEW **2006** Dark Tan sombrero (Boss of the Plains style)
Dark Brown 4X Stetson
Light Tan 4x Stetson

Accessories:

Size 18 American Waltham Pocket Watch with Roman numerals in silver case with chain and coin fab for 1880's.

Match safe

Tin, copper, or pewter drinking cup: Page 101 & 214 'The U.S. Army in the West 1870-1880 Uniforms, Weapons, and Equipment' by Douglas C. McChristian

Tin plate: Page 101 'The U.S. Army in the West 1870-1880 Uniforms, Weapons, and Equipment' by Douglas C. McChristian

Wood handled knife and 3 prong fork with large spoon: Page 101 & 215 'The U.S. Army in the West 1870-1880 Uniforms, Weapons, and Equipment' by Douglas C. McChristian

Nickeled collapsible cup

Canteen: Wood or 1858 Military round with blue wool used well into the 1870's and 1880's. Page 'The U.S. Army in the West 1870-1880 Uniforms, Weapons, and Equipment' by Douglas C. McChristian

Spurs: Blacksmith make Chihuahua spurs with 6 point 3 ¼" wide rowels. Page 128 Pic 259 or Fancier Style Page 133 Pic 275 'Cowboy and Gunfighter Collectibles' by Bill Mackin

NEW 2006 Blacksmith made general spurs (similar to McChesney) 518" wide with 10 point 2" wheel rowels. Page 43 & 56 'Cowboys and Trappings of the Old West' by William Maims and Elizabeth Clair Flood

NEW 2006 Old pattern spur straps. Page 86 No 4 or No 10 "I see by your Outfit' by Tom Lindmier & Steve Mount

Spectacles: 1897 Sears Catalog – page 462

NEW 2006 Bedroll: Page 3 'Life of a Cattle Drive Cowboy' by Eddy Kueken

New 2006 Lanterns: Wood or Copper and glass candle lantern

Cartridge Boxes for all calibers: Correct number of shell per original boxes. Labels are copied from originals photographed.

Robert H. Butcher MD

(a.k.a. Dr. Bob)

Persona Biography

BORN: December 17, 1815 in French Village, Missouri Territory

EDUCATION: Boarding school in St. Louis 1825 to 1832.
Medical School at Transylvania Univ. in Lexington,
Kentucky 1832 - 1834.

FAMILY BACKGROUND: The second son of Joseph Jules Girard who operated a mercantile store in St. Genevieve, Missouri, which is on the Mississippi River about 65 south of St. Louis. Joseph Girard imported many items from France where he was born in the Alsace region. Young Robert grew up in a household that had the benefits of access to things from around the world that a successful merchant could afford. He was sent to boarding school in St. Louis to prepare him to join in the family business. His interest in the sciences, led him to seek a Medical degree, with the approval of his father.

CAREER: Upon completion of the two year Medical course at Transylvania Univ., Dr. Bob went to Arrow Rock, Missouri to study and practice with Dr. John Sappington, a well respected Doctor and maker of Sappington's "Anti-Fever Pills" which were used to treat malaria. Dr. Bob soon realized that there was little money to be made as a doctor in Missouri.

Arrow Rock was on the Santa Fe Trail and Dr. Bob saw the profits made by the traders and decided to enter the trade. He formed the partnership of Girard, Tatham and Pratt, Using his family connections, he purchased the goods. Tatham, an experienced trader supervised the transport of the goods to Santa Fe and Pratt ran the trade house in Santa Fe. This division of labor worked well and the firm prospered, continuing in business until 1860.

In late 1845 he received a request from a friend from his days at Transylvania Univ., C. Stephen Abolt, now a Major in the 7th Regiment, U.S. Infantry to become the Regimental Surgeon in anticipation of the declaration of war with Mexico, arising from the Annexation of Texas in that year. He answer the call and joined the unit on the Texas Frontier. After participating in the northern campaign led by General Zachary Taylor, the 7th Reg't. was sent to Vera Cruz and went on the Mexico City with the

Army of General Winfield Scott. Upon his return to the US in 1848, Dr. Bob resigned his commission and returned to the Santa Fe Trade. In late 1860, the partners, realizing that the possibility of secession of many of the southern states loomed large, decided to liquidate the firm. Dr. Bob who had been to war once decided that with many friends of both persuasion, he would not participate in this one. Hiring a replacement for his place in the draft, he moved to Council Grove in Kansas Territory and built a hotel & saloon with part of his proceeds.

Situated on the Santa Fe trail, many travelers, both civilian and military passed by and business was brisk. Having learned the game of Spanish Monte while in the trade, Dr. Bob ran a Monte bank in his saloon and employed others to deal Faro and Bluff [draw poker]. Though not on the cattle trails, Dr. Bob's saloon gained a wide reputation for fair games and drew many cattlemen, as well as the soldiers going to and from the frontier forts in New Mexico, Texas and the Indian Territory. After 10 successful years in Council Grove, Dr. Bob decided to see the world and sold his assets for a considerable profit and headed off to Europe, Asia and the Pacific isles.

Returning to the U.S. in early 1875, he decided to tour the West and visit the towns reputed to be Mecca's of sporting establishments, to see the sights and just maybe, deal a hand or two of Spanish Monte.

BEADLE'S Dime New York Library

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40 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y., February 27, 1904.

Five Cents a Copy.
\$3.00 a Year.

No. 27

The Legend of the Lone Gunman



AN ILLUSTRATION BY JOHN W. WOOD. THE ILLUSTRATION IS DRAWN BY JOHN W. WOOD. THE ILLUSTRATION IS DRAWN BY JOHN W. WOOD.

The Legend of The Lone Gunman

an Authentic (?) Account of the adventures & mishaps of

*A man of notoriously vicious
& intemperate disposition*

it's been said that

**Nobody Knew Where He Came From
...And nobody cared**

replete with information, wit, and humor

including a profusely illustrated Appendix

published by Paqalize Press

There are numerous stories, all sworn as gospel, concerning the origins of the Lone Gunman. They are from many wide and varied sources and while many seem to have a few common threads with the others, we must assume that most, in fact possibly all, of these stories are mere fabrications. Since the subject of this writing has not availed himself to us to conduct a proper interview we must rely on these tales and rumors as our source material. In this first installment of the series we'll explore some of the more plausible theories and leave it up to the reader to separate the kernels of truth from the chaff of fiction.

Get out and stay out.....

Several sources suggest that the Lone Gunman was exiled as a teenager in the early 1830's for various misdeeds committed in his native land, the Isles of Langerhans. After a typical night of drunken debauchery he awoke to find himself aboard a ship bound for the Gulf coast of the Mexican State of Tejas. He found a note in his vest pocket that read:

*"You have been a great disappointment to us all, nearly from the very moment of your birth. Since the Charter of Langerhans prohibits any more drastic measures we have no other choice than to banish you from the Isles forever.
Good luck in the new world,
Love, Mom."*

Remember the Alamo...

He quickly became enamored with his adopted homeland and soon became deeply supportive of the efforts to secede from Mexico. As a correspondent with the Telegraph & Texas Register he took advantage of numerous opportunities to work with George Childress, Thomas Wharton and David Thomas to further the cause by using the power of the press to incite the citizenry and engage their support. After helping Mr. Thomas & others with the writing to the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, he continued with the Telegraph & Texas Register until General Houston passed through Harrisburg with Santa Anna in close pursuit. The press was thrown into Buffalo Bayou and the Lone Gunman joined the ranks of the Army of Texas. A few short days later saw the battle of San Jacinto unfold, the surrender of Santa Anna, and, after a few more minor engagements with the Mexicans, the war ended.

As an inducement for military service the provisional Republic had offered 320 to 1,280 acres of land to any able bodied men who served during the revolution. Realizing that many were in the war only for the glory & adventure the Lone Gunman soon busied himself with 'unburdening' his fellow veterans of this unwanted land and he soon possessed vast holdings in the piney woods and coastal plains. During this same time, having favorably impressed Sam Houston with his

actions at San Jacinto, the Lone Gunman undertook numerous missions on behalf of the President to retrieve white captives from the Indians. It was during these efforts that he began to hone his skills as a guerrilla fighter, skills mostly learned from the Indians themselves, which would prove invaluable in the years ahead.

Moving on...

Being a loyal & patriotic Texan who had fought for independence, the Lone Gunman was devastated to learn that his beloved Republic was soon to become the 28th state of the United States. Thoroughly disillusioned he sold his holdings to some land speculators from back east and boarded a clipper ship to New Orleans. For the next dozen years he wandered up and down the Mississippi & Missouri Rivers establishing gambling parlors and houses of prostitution and then selling them at the height of their prosperity to wealthy easterners anxious to cash in on the frontier.

His last riverboat relocation landed him in Saint Joseph Missouri. Aside from the steep hills, known as bluffs, there was much about the town that reminded the Lone Gunman of his early days in Galveston and the excitement of the Texas frontier. Now 40 years old the Lone Gunman longed for one last adventure, and he had come to the right place. A couple of years earlier the US Congress had passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act which effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and resulted in absolute turmoil along the Kansas-Missouri border. It was murder and mayhem on a scale that could easily compare to the Indian raids that created all those captives he had rescued in Texas those many years ago. The only difference was that along the Kansas-Missouri border there were no captives to rescue, rarely were there any survivors at all.

The Border Wars...

On January 29, 1861, just before the start of the Civil War, Kansas was admitted to the Union as a free state and the Lone Gunman began his next great adventure...as a guerrilla fighter in the hills of Missouri. Staying true to his moniker, he usually worked alone, serving as both spy and strike force. He often wreaked havoc with occupation forces by ambushing Union messengers, replacing the contents of their pouch with misleading documents of his own and then delivering it to it's destination. A couple of times his ruse was uncovered but each time, just before his execution, Quantrill or Anderson would 'wahoo' the town and rescue "the Ghost of the Bluffs" as he was known to the other bushwackers. To strengthen that bond, and repay his rescuers, the Lone Gunman would sometimes join in for some of their raids against the Jayhawkers. Charging into Lawrence armed with half a dozen revolvers and a 12" double barrel shotgun...he felt young again.

And now, with the war over, his assets seized by the Yankees, the Lone Gunman starts anew, at the age of 50...wandering the frontier, searching for opportunity...

Flat brimmed, telescoped crown felt hat [Pg6](#)

various pullover style shirts [Pg10](#)

various collared vests [Pg10](#)

various button fly/suspenders duck or wool trousers [Pg10](#)

cavalry style custom boots [Pg10](#)

1860 Henry Rifle, military style w/sling [Pg 8](#)

1851 Colt Navy revolver or [Pg 9](#)

1851 Richards Mason metallic cartridge conversion

Coffin handle bowie knife [Pg 10](#)

Coffin handle boot knife [Pg 10](#)

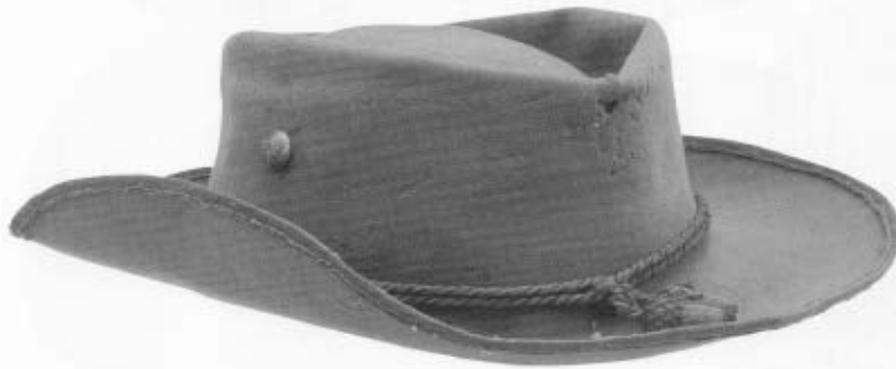
Plain russet leather belt, no loops [Pg 7](#)

Confederate 'Enfield style' snake buckle [Pg7](#)

Half flap holster [Pg 6&7](#)

Cartridge pouch [Pg10](#)





“Echos”

MAJ. WILLIAMS J. CROOK
13TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY
The button on the side of Major Crook's slouch hat made it possible for him to tie up its brim.



PVT. CLEMENT BASSETT
8TH TEXAS CAVALRY
Bassett's broad-brimmed hat bears the Lone Star insignia of the 8th Texas Cavalry, better known as Terry's Texas Rangers. Bassett got the hat from a fellow soldier in 1862 and wore it until the end of the War.

“Echos”



Transitional Half-Flap Holster for Colt Model 1860 Army Revolver. Maker Unknown, 1865-1875. Presenting a very slim, contoured profile, this right-hand specimen is constructed of russet, bridle-weight material with an integral, pattern-cut half-flap. The pouch has a slightly arched throat profile, sewn main seam and open toe. A rolled and stamped border element of fronds and decorative arcs is applied to both the major elements. With the holster is a .44 caliber percussion, 1860 Colt Army revolver with 8-inch barrel and checkered ivory grips. (Courtesy John E. Fox Collection)



“Packing Iron”

CONFEDERATE ARMS

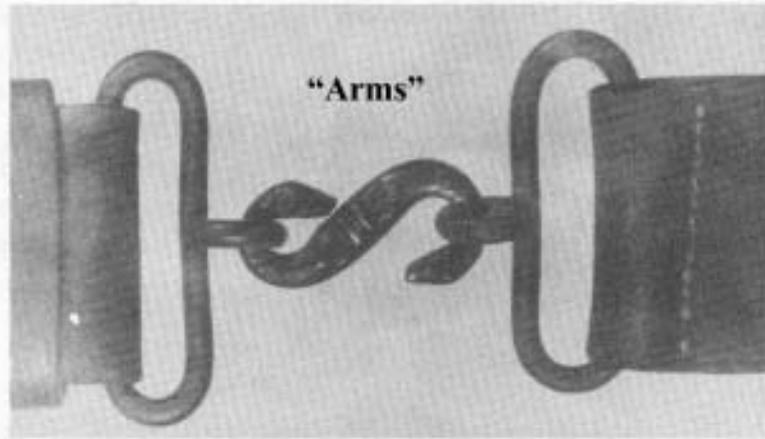


PLATE 186. Snake type belt buckle, very popular in the South, but probably of English origin. Type popular in England for many years and until recently worn by police officers in that country. Advertisements for the English Tranter revolver show this type of buckle.

"Echos"

RUSSET LEATHER BELT
taken from the body of
a Rebel at Gettysburg by
Capt. W. H. Warner of
the 40th New York.

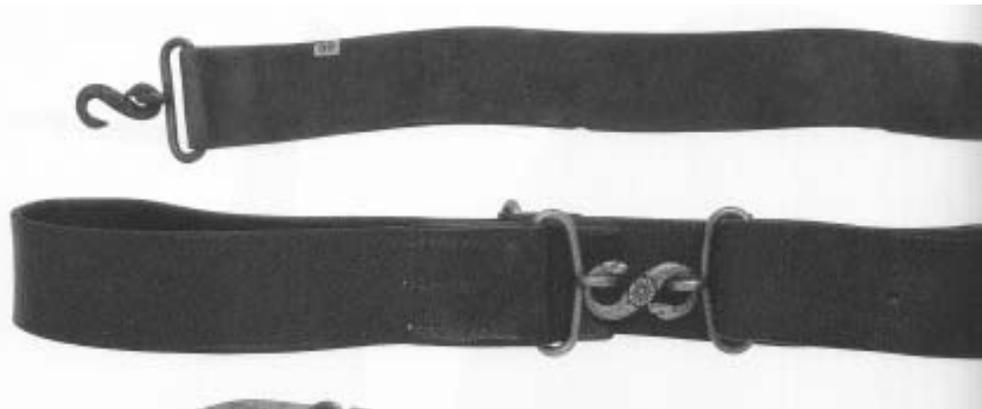


Fig. 4-88 Holster for Colt Model 1860 Army revolver. (Courtesy John H. Thillmann)

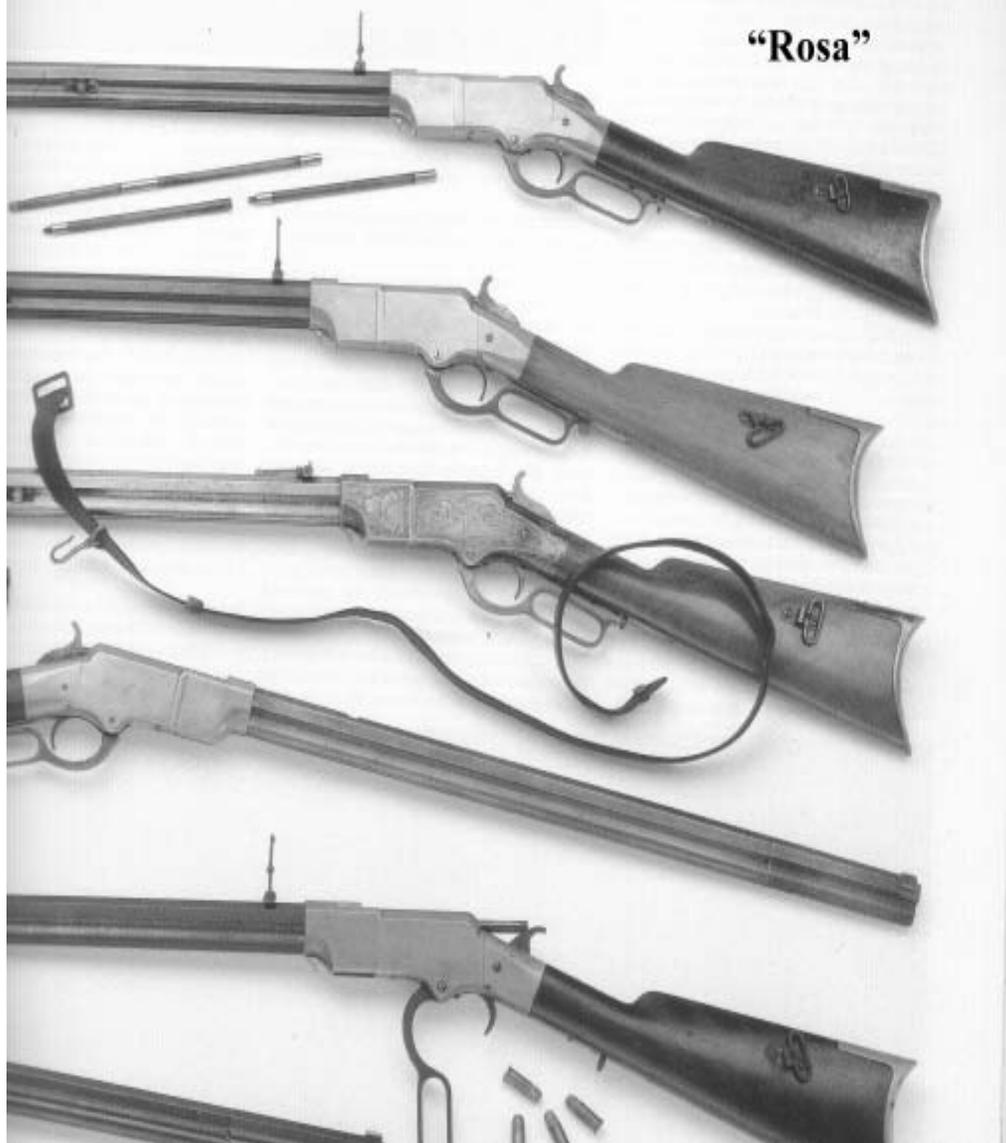
"McDowell"



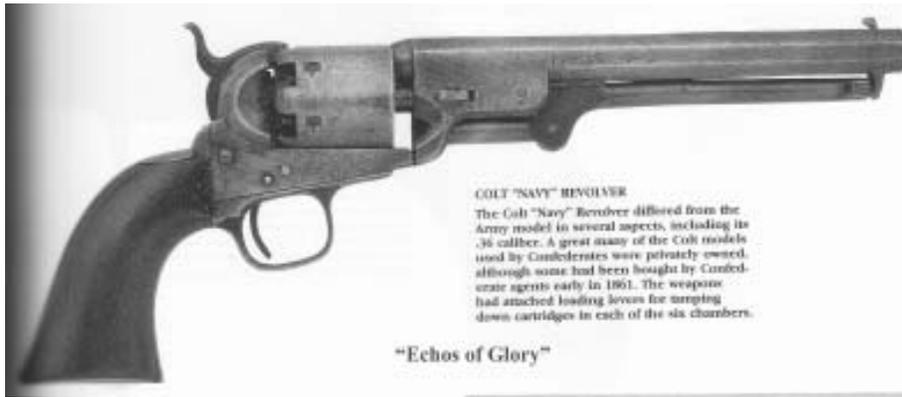
“Madis”

Sling loops were an extra on early rifles; later few rifles will be found without the loops. Not many rifles still have the old leather or web slings.

<p>brass frame No. 14)</p> <p>Henry rifle, loading Henry rifle</p> <p>brass butt) brass engraved No. 172)</p> <p>Henry rifle, caliber 44 No. 172)</p> <p>brass engraved No. 172)</p> <p>Child War</p>	<p>caliber 44 Henry rifle cartridge.</p> <p>8. Early production brass frame, silver plated, engraved Henry rifle.</p> <p>9. Early production brass frame Henry military rifle (s.n. 9538).</p> <p>10. Four-piece wooden clearing rod stored in the butt trap of Henry rifles.</p> <p>11. Later production (crescent butt) brass frame Henry military rifle (s.n. 6734).</p> <p>12. Later production silver</p>	<p>plated Henry military rifle (s.n. 7001).</p> <p>13. Leather sling for Henry military rifle.</p> <p>14. Later production brass frame Henry military rifle (s.n. 6130).</p> <p>15. Later production brass frame Henry military rifle (s.n. 12832).</p> <p>16. Quarter of caliber 44 Henry flat topped cartridge.</p> <p>(Artifacts courtesy of Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, Wyoming.)</p>	
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“Rosa”



COLT "NAVY" REVOLVER
 The Colt "Navy" Revolver differed from the Army model in several aspects, including its .36 caliber. A great many of the Colt models used by Confederates were privately owned, although some had been bought by Confederate agents early in 1861. The weapons had attached loading levers for stripping down cartridges in each of the six chambers.

"Echos of Glory"



"Swayze"

PLATE

Late Third Model, serial number 47592. The primary physical characteristics of this sub-model are: (1) The loading lever rammer screw enters from the left side (2) the barrel lug is the thick type and (3) the loading lever notch in the barrel lug is the beveled type. (Gun from Author's collection. Photo by Dr. R. L. Moore, Jr., Philadelphia, Mississippi.)



"McDowell"

Fig. 6-63 U.S. Navy-Navy Colt Model 1851 percussion range Richards-Mason conversion, serial number 89754. (Courtesy Francis E. "Bad" Firth)

THE METALLIC CARTRIDGE MODELS
 ORIGINAL METALLIC CARTRIDGE —

"Swayze"



PLATE 73

Original Metallic Cartridge model, serial number 437. This gun left the Colt factory as a metallic cartridge gun and was assembled from reworked percussion parts. On these Original Metallic Cartridge models, Colt started a new serial number range, beginning with serial number 1. (Gun from Author's collection. Photo by Dr. R. L. Moore, Jr., Philadelphia, Mississippi.)

62 Gambler, 1854-60s



52 Cavalryman, 1861-65



above “Reedstrom” below “Wilson”



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Confederate Arms

William A Albaugh & Edward N Simmons
Library of Congress # 57-13480

“Echos”

Echos of Glory, Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy

The Editors of Time-Life Books
ISBN 0-8094-8850-7

“McDowell”

A Study of Colt Conversions & Other Percussion Revolvers

R. Bruce McDowell
ISBN 0-87341-446-2

“Packing Iron”

Packing Iron, Gunleather of the Frontier West

Richard C Rattenbury
ISBN 0-939549-08-5

“Reedstrom”

Authentic Costumes & Characters of the Old West

E. Lisle Reedstrom
ISBN 0-8069-8644-1

“Rosa”

Age of the Gunfighter

Joseph G Rosa
ISBN 0-8061-2761-9

“Swayze”

'51 Colt Navies

Nathan L Swayze
ISBN 08-88227-030-3

“Wilson”

The Peacemakers, Arms & Adventure in the American West

R.L. Wilson
ISBN 0-679-40494-5

Deputy U.S. Marshal

Indian Territory

1875

Clothing
Armament
Accouterments





Marlan J. Ingram

Persona

I was born in 1834, as a slave in the Choctaw Nation of the Indian Territories/Oklahoma. My understanding is that we were originally transplants from Mississippi, only four years before my birth. Our plot was small, and outside of farming, I spent time hunting with an old flintlock smoothbore, as it was one of my express duties to put meat on the table.

Unlike many of our neighbors, my Master was a loyal Union man, and during the War to end the Southern Rebellion, he served as a Captain of Cavalry of a locally raised irregular Union Force, and I served as his Manservant. In such a capacity, I witnessed and became accustomed to constant violence, and learned a complete mastery of firearms.

Along with the Northern victory over the secession, I received my emancipation, and as a Choctaw Freedman, I was adopted into full membership in the Choctaw Nation. In 1866, I enlisted in the newly formed 9th. Cavalry regiment, comprised of Negro soldiers, and served five turbulent, bloody years in Texas. My duties included not only chasing Comanches and outlaws, but also building forts, roads, repairing telegraph wire, guarding stage coaches and valuable government shipments, and of course, guarding citizens.

Upon my discharge in 1871, I returned home to the Choctaw Nation, and was elected to Membership in the Lighthorse Police. I served in this capacity for four years, enforcing the laws of the Choctaw Nation, and answering to the Choctaw Courts.

This year, 1875, I was approached, and asked to take on a new Law Enforcement role for the territories. I accepted the new position, and this is how I came to be a Deputy U.S. Marshal of the Indian Territories, under Judge Isaac Parker.

Deputy U.S. Marshals

The U.S. Marshals service began officially in September of 1789, when President George Washington appointed the first fourteen U.S. Marshals...one for each state, and one over the Territory of Kentucky. Since that time, Marshals and their deputies had a wide range of duties, from taking the Census every 10 years, to enforcing the Fugitive Slave Act after 1850, to confiscating Confederate Property during the American Civil War.

Although there was a U.S. Marshals presence in the Indian Territories/Oklahoma prior to 1875, the Marshals were not truly effective until Judge Isaac Parker came and set up shop, with 'certainty of punishment' as part of his philosophy. Prior to his arrival, the Light Horse Police of the Five Civilized Tribes were the most effective law in the territories, but their jurisdiction was limited to tribal residents. Because of this, outlaws from the states felt that the territories were 'ripe for the pickings', and as a result, the level of violence and outlawry in the territories was unprecedented.

To combat this outlawry, Judge Parker needed two things; men who were experienced with firearms and accustomed to violence, and men who, for reasons of communication and trust, reflected the racial mix of the territories, which was primarily Indians and blacks, with whites actually being the minority at that time. To give an idea of the level of violence that these lawmen faced, of the 200 Deputy U.S. Marshals hired in 1875 to bring these outlaws to justice, 65 would lose their lives by the end of Judge Parkers reign in 1896.

Marlan J. Ingram is currently a Federal Law Enforcement officer, and he is also a Living Historian, with an extreme interest in the Old West. This personal documentation bookset details Marlan's research of the clothing, armament, and accouterments of the day, to recreate the image of a Deputy U.S. Marshal of the Indian Territories, in 1875.

Section One - Clothing

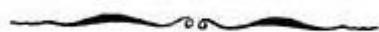
Boots
Spurs & Spur Straps
Trousers
Shirt
Vest
Cravat
Hat

Section Two - Armament

Percussion Revolvers
Conversion Revolvers
Long Arms
Gun Leather
Ammunition

Section Three - Accouterments

Spectacles
Timepiece
Handcuffs
Saddles
Saddle Bags
Early Rifle Scabbard & Horn Loop
Eating Utensils
Writing Utensils
Grooming Utensils
Misc. Firearm Accessories
Misc. Small Items (including buttons)
Misc. Various Roles of Blacks in the Old West



Section One

Clothing

Boots

Throughout most of the 19th. century, the boot was predominantly square toed, with round toes beginning to appear on shoes in the 1880s, but not becoming predominant on boots until around 1900. The pointed toe that we are familiar with today appeared between 1914 and 1920. For the earlier era, we want a boot that is black, as that was the predominant color, and plain, without fancy stitching or adornment.

The Cavalryman's boot of this era was like this, plain and black, reaching to the knee in front (with the exception of the 1872 model). Military regulations of the day allowed for civilian manufactured substitutions in the field, and referred to them as 'non-regulation' items. So, the boots for our ex-Buffalo soldier turned lawman are 1870s 'non-regulation' Cavalry boots.

Boot Documentation

Recommended Books:

Boots and Shoes of the American Frontier soldier
The Cowboy Boot Book

Specific Photos:

Commanders of the Civil War – pg. 52
Illustrated History of the Civil War – pg. 35
Illustrated History of the Civil War – pg. 79
The Peacemaker – pg. 216
A Study of Colt Conversions – pg. 164
Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 36



Despite regulations to the contrary, caval-
rymen, including the soldier above, often
tucked their pant legs inside their boots.

The Napoleon.

52552 This boot is made from
genuine English oil grain, Napo-
oleon cut, extra long leg, with
seam in the back. A very desir-
able boot for brewers, butchers,
drovers and cattle shippers.
Will wear well. Sizes, 6 to 11.
Per pair \$5.00
Weight, 60 ounces.



PVT. EDGAR S. YERGASON
22D CONNECTICUT INFANTRY

Although worn by many infantry-
men early in the War, boots, like
the Napoleon-style pair above,
soon proved to be "heavy and irk-
some on long marches," accord-
ing to one foot soldier.



Spurs and Spur Straps

The first Anglo Texans were actually transplants from other areas of the United States, especially the South, and when they migrated to Texas from the 1820s through the 1840s and 50s, they initially took their clothing and gear with them. The clothing wore out, and was eventually replaced with Mexican influenced clothing. One item that didn't wear out as quickly, however, was the spurs that the Southerners took to Texas with them. In addition, many of the Southerners were reluctant to adopt the heavy, large spurs of the Mexican Vaqueros.

The common spur at this time actually resembled the common American Military spur of the day, but the civilian variant was of iron, whereas the military spur was of brass. In addition, military spurs featured slots for the thin military straps to keep them on the boots, whereas the civilian spurs of Southerners featured a stud for the strap. . . . a strap which was actually a variant of those found in use with the Mexican Vaqueros.

So, as this was the common spur and strap in use by these early Texas pioneers, they are often referred to as 'Early Texas' spurs and straps. The later, fancier spurs popularized by cow-punchers, such as the Gal-leg spurs, can trace their roots to these early Texas spurs.

This 'Early Texas' spur and strap, in it's plain, early configuration, is the one that our ex-Buffalo Soldier (who served 5 years in Texas) brought back to the Indian Territory with him.

Spur and Spur Strap Documentation

Recommended Reading:

.Historic American Spurs

.Cowboys and the Trappings of the Old West

Specific Photos:

Historic American Spurs – pg. 22 – top photo

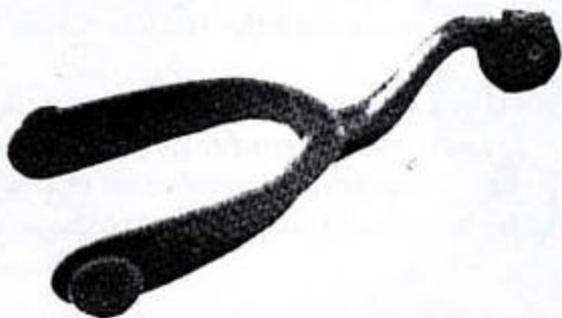
Arms and Equipment of the Union – pg. 193 (civilian pair – rowels)

A Study of Colt Conversions – pg. 164 (straps)

Cowboys & The Trappings of the Old West – pg. 63 (straps)

Cowboys & The Trappings of the Old West – pg. 95 (straps)

22 AMERICAN SPURS



CV 34. This pattern has a modern looking, fluid-like design although it was made ca. 1840-70. Found in the hunt country of Virginia.

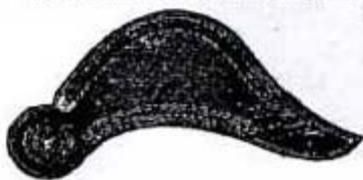
Size L

E. 140.

Rustlers in New Mexico, in the 1870s. Note the plain spur straps, without buckles, and the knee length boots, as indicated in the boot section. The two seated men are each holding Richards 1860 Colt Army .44 conversion revolvers, as listed in the armament section.



38797 Spur Straps, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 17 in. long, for spurs without buttons. Per pair.....\$0.07



38798 Texas Spur Straps, made of oiled skirting, stamped border and outside. Four button-holes on inside end. For spurs with one button. Per pair.....\$0.50
Weight, per pair, 4 oz.

Trousers

Today, it is common for men to zip up their trousers, and then tighten up their belt, which of course goes through the loops of the trousers (or pants, as we call them now-days). However, once again, the belt loops and zippers are innovations within the last 80-90 years, and like many other clothing changes, can be traced to 1914-1920. However, if we are recreating not only a pre-1900 impression, and especially an 1860s-1870s impression, then we must look to what was available at THAT time, and zippers and belt loops had not yet been invented.

In place of these, suspender buttons and fly buttons were used, and trousers sported a bulkier fit than we are used to today. The trousers worn by our Deputy U.S. Marshal in the 1860s-70s are reproductions of an original pair, circa 1863, made of pillow ticking, and dyed. In addition, a heavier pair of the exact pattern, but made of black wool, can be substituted, along with a lighter weight pair of dark brown cotton.

Trousers Documentation

Specific Photos:

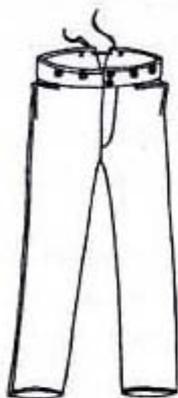
Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy – pg. 131 (civilian made)

Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 93

Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 173

Hidden Witness – pg. 121

Trousers of the 1860s-70s. Note that the construction is not much different than our modern trousers, but on the early style illustrated here, there are buttons for the fly, and buttons at the waist for suspenders. Belt loops and zippers had not yet been invented.



Shirts

Today, we are used to shirts which button completely up the front, but back prior to 1900, the shirts commonly were of pullover construction, with buttons going only down the upper chest area. In Colonial times (prior to our era of portrayal) Linen was the mainstay for shirts, and such could still be found in the 1840s. By the 1850s, cotton had become much more economical to weave into shirts, and by the 1860s and 70s, this was the mainstay.

However, the bleached white shirt was still for dressier occasions, and for the well to do, so unbleached cotton muslin was a common shirt material, and so were a variety of cotton prints, especially in the 1860s. The 'stand and fall' collar was common at this time, and in the 1840s-70s, collars were still pretty tall. Collars began to shorten in the late 70s, and the 'collarless' shirt became very popular and common in the in the 1880s and 1890s.

Our Deputy U.S. Marshal wears a tall collar, unbleached cotton muslin shirt, as was popular and common in the 1860s and 1870s.

Shirt (& Suspenders) Documentation

Recommended Reading:

Thoughts on Men's Shirts in America 1750-1900

Specific Photos:

The American Frontier – pg. 185 (James Butler Hickok)

Thoughts on Men's Shirts in America – pgs. 39-50

Hidden Witness – pg. 110 – 1860's Slave

Suspenders, and the Wearing of such:

I See by Your Outfit – pg. 37

The American Frontier – pgs. 202 & 203

Cowboys & the Trappings of the Old West – pg. 88

Illustrated History of the Civil War – pg. 35

Commanders of the Civil War – pg. 59

Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 111 (two gun lawman, in town)

Arms & Equipment of the confederacy – pg. 31

The American Frontier – pg. 17

The American Frontier – pg. 133

The American Frontier – pgs. 144 & 145

The American Frontier – pg. 198

Hidden Witness – pg. 35

The West, an Illustrated History – pg. 345



Vest

A common garment of this time was a vest, which earlier had been referred to as a 'waistcoat' (and went clear back to Colonial times). Supposedly, it was not 'gentlemanly' to appear in public, and especially in front of a lady with your suspenders exposed, but being a gentleman is of an entirely different social class, and our Deputy U.S. Marshal, being an ex-slave, is not of this class. Still, as an employee of the government, our Marshal has adopted the practice of covering his suspenders (suspenders of cotton/canvas – see documentation), by wearing his old, privately purchased Military vest, which has had the buttons replaced with Civilian buttons.

At the time that our Deputy U.S. Marshal served in the 9th. Cavalry, the vest was not an authorized item for enlisted men. However, enlisted men purchased them with their own money anyway, and replaced the military buttons with civilian buttons...possibly for use in a variety of social functions. So, as the other military items have been discarded, our Deputy U.S. Marshal has retained his privately purchased vest, and now uses it as a daily garment.

Vest Documentation:

Recommended for Usage of Military Vest:

*Campaign Clothing: Field Uniforms of the Indian War Army
1866-1871*

Specific Photos:

Arms & Equipment of the Union – pg. 117

Arms & Equipment of the Union – pg. 120

The Gunfighters – pg. 97 (top right)*

**This photo specifically shows a Deputy U.S. Marshal
of the Indian Territories in civilian attire, but
wearing a military vest.*



Cravat

One of the most rakish and common items used from the 1840s through the 1870s was the cravat, which is the ancestor of our modern tie. Actually, item extends clear back to Colonial times, but beginning in the 1840s, it was often tied in a large and flamboyant bow. Depending on budget and income, silk and cotton were common materials for the cravat. This item was worn by soldiers, lawmen, and civilians, so we should not be surprised that our Deputy U.S. Marshal wears one as a common, daily clothing item.

Cravat Documentation

Specific Photos:

Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy – pg. 47

Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy – pg. 147

Hidden Witness – pg. 71 (black gentleman)

Hidden Witness – pg. 123 (black cavalryman)

Best of the West – pg. 32 (black Deputy U.S. Marshal)

Best of the West – pg. 60 (Lawman)

Best of the West – pg. 73 (Texas Rangers)

On the left is a Confederate Texas Cavalryman of the 1860s. Note his large, flamboyant cravat. This man looks confident, and capable.

On the right is Deputy U.S. Marshal Bass Reeves, who served in the Indian Territories from 1875 to 1907. His obituary notice in 1910 stated that he had been the most feared lawman in the Indian Territories. Once, in going out after a bad outlaw, he claimed 'I will go get this man or bring back his boots.' He later came back with the body of the dead outlaw in his wagon. He killed 14 men in the line of duty. Notice that his cravat is of medium size.



Bass, or Baz, Reeves was one of several African-American lawmen who worked for Judge Isaac Parker, whose jurisdiction was the notorious Indian Territory.

Hat

Up until about 1865, hats were commonly of wool felt, and the most common color was black. These wool felt hats could suffer terribly in inclement weather, and the improvement came about in 1865 when John B. Stetson created the famous hat which now bears his name. Whereas the wool felt hats of the day were commonly black, the fur felt hat created by Stetson was in a 'natural' color, (which varied, from off white to nearly tan). The common hat as popularized by Stetson sported a 4 inch crown and 4 inch brim, but period catalogs indicate a *WIDE* variety of hats were available. Predominantly, the crowns of these hats were left open (un-creased), and the brims were *NOT* 'radically' curled.

However, exceptions to these last two points *DO* exist. But when curved brims are encountered, it is usually a gentle upswing, not a rolled, crushed brim. Throughout the Indian Territories, the open crown and uncurled brim was common, so this is the hat that our Deputy U.S. Marshal wears.

Hat Documentation:

Recommended Reading:

Cowboys & the Trappings of the Old West

Specific Photos:

Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 57 (1870s gunman – open crown)

Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 163 (gunman – open crown)

Cowboys & the Trappings of the Old West – pg. 147

In the lower right hand corner is a photo of 'Mysterious Dave' Mather. Dave was a deadly gunman, who operated on both sides of the law throughout the 1870s and 1880s. Note his 'open crowned' hat (uncreased), and that the brim is not radically curled up on the sides, as it generally is in Hollywood movies today.

The Cattle King, \$2.50



WRITE TO US

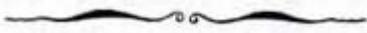
Concerning anything you do not understand regarding COW BOY HATS. We can supply you with any kind of hat in the market at prices that are lower than any other concern on earth.



The Vaquero.

Ranch Hats.





Section Two

Armament

Armament

Although the year is 1875, our Deputy U.S. Marshal purchased his armament PRIOR to this date, as he has been working as a lawman for four years by this time. Consider that our lawman came out of the Army in 1871, and when he returned home to the Indian Territories, he was still utilizing the armament that he had used while in the 9th. Cavalry...an 1860 Colt Army percussion revolver, and an 1865 Spencer Repeating Carbine. After working as a Light horse policeman for a few months, and saving money, our lawman decided in 1872 to purchase new armament.

With this in mind, what was available to him in 1872? We will look at what was available to our lawman at this time, how such armament came to be so prevalent and popular, and what other armament our Marshal would encounter during the course of his duties.

Throughout the War Between the States, the top three revolvers in use were the Colt revolvers, the Remington revolvers, and the Starr revolvers, all as percussion (cap and ball) firearms. Needless to say, when the war ended, these were still the main firearms in use, including in the Civilian sectors. When you look at some of the turbulent history of the reconstruction era, these are the particular revolvers that armed individuals used to make such history. Adding to this, in 1868, Remington began converting their revolvers to fire brass cased cartridges, and Colt soon followed suit in 1869, although Colt wouldn't perfect the conversions for a couple of years yet.

By the time our lawman is out of the army, and has saved money and is ready to buy new armament in 1872, there are a variety of very good cartridge conversions available, along with an exceptional new cartridge revolver by Smith & Wesson. In addition, for a very reasonable price (a fraction of the price of a new gun), our lawman can send his revolver off to be converted for around \$3. With this in mind, our Marshal is now carrying a Richards-Mason Conversion of the 1860 Colt Army .44, and has purchased an 1872 Open Top Colt as a second revolver. However, other firearms that he is likely to encounter in his duties and daily activities, especially in the year 1875, are percussion revolvers, conversion revolvers, Smith & Wesson revolvers, the new 1875 Remington revolver, and in the hands of some Cavalrymen, the Colt Single Action Army Revolver. Seeing this latter revolver in civilian hands at this time would be RARE, and if they are encountered at this time in civilian hands, they will still have U.S. Army markings.

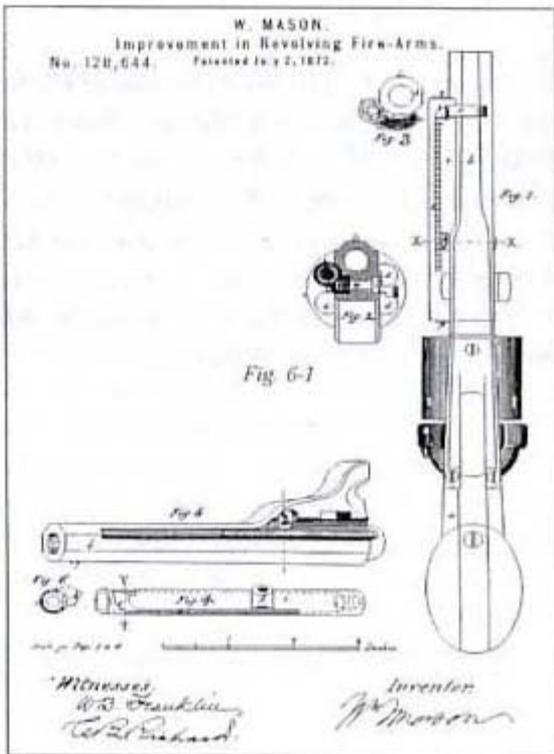
Rifle choices as of 1872 are the Spencer Carbine, which is very popular, and the 1866 Winchester, which is also very popular, and the Henry Rifle. Although our U.S. Marshal is familiar with and owns the Spencer, he has purchased an 1866 Winchester Carbine, for it's greater capacity. He also has a Henry that he took from an outlaw, but the 1866 Winchester is his most used and carried firearm. In 1875, he would also be likely to encounter a new firearm, the 1873 Winchester.

Armament Documentation

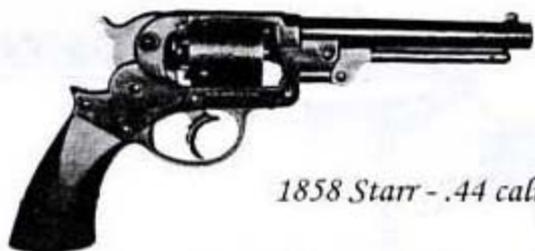
Sources:

Flayderman's Guide to Antique American Firearms
Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy
Arms & Equipment of the Union
A Study of Colt Conversions
Metallic Cartridge Conversions
The Peacemakers
Age of the Gunfighter
Spencer Repeating Firearms
The American Frontier

William Mason's 1872 patent was for an improvement to the Richards conversion, introducing a new ejector housing and production (or conversion) barrel design to facilitate a less costly and more efficient means of converting percussion Colts to metallic cartridges. The Mason ejector became standard on all Colt models.



Percussion (cap and ball) Revolvers



1858 Starr - .44 calibre



1863 Starr - .44 calibre



1860 Colt Army - .44 calibre

Cartridge Conversion Revolvers



*Richards 1860 Colt Conversion - .44
Circa 1871*



*Richards-Mason 1860 Colt Conversion - .44
Circa 1872*



*Colt Open Top - .44
Circa 1872*

Long guns of the era:

1. *Model 1865 Spencer Repeating Carbine - .56-50 calibre*
2. *Model 1860 Henry Rifle - .44 calibre*
3. *Model 1866 Winchester Carbine - .44 calibre*
4. *Model 1874 Remington Shotgun - 12 guage*



Gun Leather

When the Gold Rush hit California in 1849, it spelled one thing – money. When the Colt revolver hit California shortly after this, the guns not only sold for HIGH prices at the time, but a variety of saddlers made good money churning out excellent quality and exquisitely carved holsters, which we now refer to as 'California Pattern' holsters.

After the War Between the States, however, times were economically depressed, but people were going west in heavy numbers, and they were armed, of course, and needed gun leather. Rather than the expensive items popularized in California, a new type of utilitarian, and often 'home-made' holster sprung up, and even when made by local saddlers, they were as a general rule, left plain.

These holsters were made in the period 1865 to 1875, and are commonly called Transitional holsters. They rarely have toe plugs, and the trigger guard is often left covered. Carving is encountered, but is a little more rare. A man with a new cartridge conversion revolver at this time could go to a local saddler and have such a holster made, which was usually form fit and wet molded to his specific revolver. This is the type of holster that our Deputy U.S. Marshal has chosen.

His cartridges are carried in a 'converted cap pouch', which is simply a percussion cap pouch with the wool removed. The belt is plain and without loops, as at the time the Marshal purchased had his revolver converted, such loops had started to appear, but the plain belt was still more common. The knife attached to this rig is small, used for utility, not for fighting.

Gun Leather Documentation

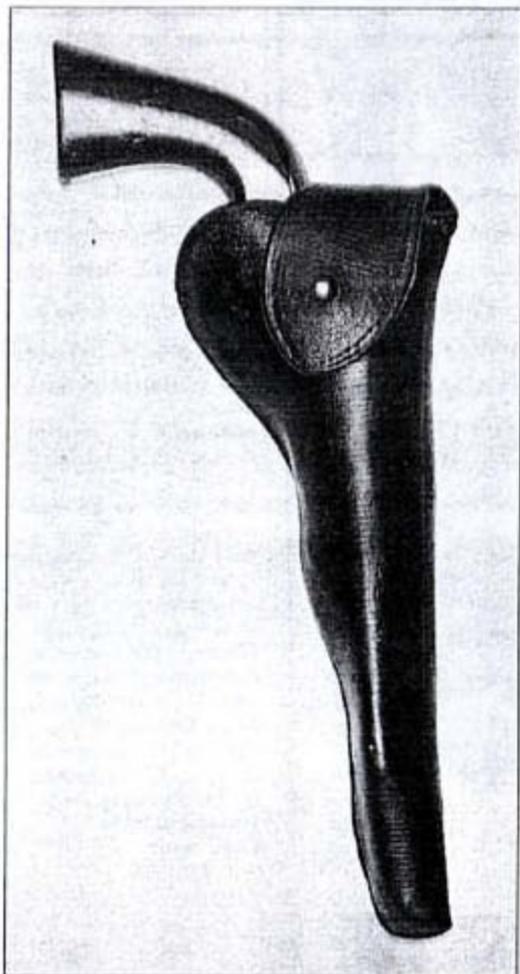
Sources:

Packing Iron

A Study of Colt Conversions

Metallic Cartridge Conversions

Indian War Cartridge Pouches, Boxes, & Carbine Boots





*"California" Pattern
Holster for Colt Navy and
Army Revolvers. Maker
Unknown, 1860-1870.
This variation of the
"California" style holster
is configured to accom-
modate either the Colt
1851 Navy or 1860 Army
models. Constructed of
black bridle-weight
leather, the contoured,
left-hand pouch has a
sewn main seam running
through the rounded toe
and a fairly shallow,
sewn belt loop. The
unusual throat recurve
completely shrouds the
revolver's trigger area,
but plunges at the lead-
ing edge of the body to
fully expose the hammer
— providing an
adequately fast, yet safe
drawing technique. A
single, rolled borderline
adorns the throat of the
pouch. The holster car-
ries a third variation,
Colt Navy revolver with
checkered ivory grips.
(Courtesy Lacey and
Virginia Gaddis
Collection)*

Transitional Half-Flap Holster for Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver. Maker Unknown, 1860-1870. The product of an eastern outfitting house, this left-hand, half-flap belt holster suggests a transition from full-flapped to open-topped forms in the civilian market. Fabricated of bridle-weight russet leather, the deep-bodied pouch is fairly closely contoured to the weapon and has a sewn main seam and belt loop with an open toe. Unlike contemporary "California" patterns, the throat profile precludes ready acquisition of the trigger area. The half-flap cover leather shrouds the cylinder area and secures the weapon by means of a cross-strap sewn on the face of the pouch. The holster holds a .36 caliber percussion, Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver, third variation, with checkered ivory grips. (Courtesy Lacey and Virginia Gaddis Collection)



*Transitional Half-Flap
Holster for Colt Model
1860 Army Revolver.
Maker Unknown, 1865-
1875. Presenting a very
slim, contoured profile,
this right-hand specimen
is constructed of russet,
bridle-weight material
with an integral, pattern-
cut half-flap. The pouch
has a slightly arched
throat profile, sewn main
seam and open toe. A
rolled and stamped bor-
der element of fronds and
decorative arcs is applied
to both the major ele-
ments. With the holster
is a .44 caliber percus-
sion, 1860 Colt Army
revolver with 8-inch bar-
rel and checkered ivory
grips. (Courtesy John E.
Fox Collection)*



Ammunition

Throughout most of the later half of the Victorian-era, the predominant propellant used in firearms was black powder. Smokeless powder did eventually make it's appearance, being used by the U.S. Military in it's version of the Krag rifles, beginning in 1892, and being chambered for Civilian firearms beginning in 1895, with the .30-30 cartridge in the model 1894 Winchester. The 1897 Sears, Roebuck & Co. Catalog lists smokeless powder as being available for purchase, and a few revolver cartridges also were listed as being available in smokeless, although the majority still remained for sale loaded with black powder. The Colt company first began to rate it's revolvers for smokeless powder in 1899, but black powder cartridges were still loaded and sold, all the way up to 1940!

So, smokeless powder became available in the mid to late 1890s, but since we are recreating the year 1875, we must stick with what was available, and that is black powder loaded ammunition. Depending on the armament utilized, the cartridges used for this impression will be, but are not limited to:

- .38 Long Colt
- .44 Russian
- .44 Colt
- .44-40
- .450 Adams
- .45 Schofield
- .45 Colt
- .56-50 Spencer
- 12 Guage (all brass shells)

These cartridges will be loaded with black powder only, and as close to the original ballistics for these particular cartridges as possible. To top it off, such cartridges will then be loaded in reasonably correct reproduction cartridge boxes and labels, as the accompanying photo illustrates.

Commercial cartridges, known as the .44 Colt, became available in 1871 and are commonly found boxed with labels of the United States Cartridge Co. and Union Metallic Cartridge Co. as illustrated in Figs. 5-92A and 5-92B. Clockwise, starting with the top left is a yellow labeled box of 50 cartridges by the United States Cartridge Co. of Lowell, Mass. These date back to the 1870s and, as can be seen in Fig. 5-92B, they are marked with a December 17, 1872 patent date.





Section Three

*Accouterments
And
Miscellaneous*

Accouterments and Miscellaneous

This section deals with the accouterments and supporting items needed to portray a historically correct impression. The items in this section are:

Spectacles

Timepiece

Handcuffs

Saddles

Saddle Bags

Horn Loop

Early Rifle Scabbard

Eating Utensils

Writing Utensils

Grooming Utensils

Misc. Firearm Accessories

Misc. Small items and notes (including buttons)

Misc. Various roles of blacks in the Old West



Accouterments and Miscellaneous

Spectacles:

- A History of Spectacles and Other Vision Aids*
- Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy – pg. 147*
- Fighting Men of the Civil War – pg. 160*
- Illustrated History of the Civil War – pg. 52*
- Hidden Witness – pg. 87*
- Rough Riders – Cover photo*

Timepiece:

- Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 81*
- The Peacemakers – pg. 199 (wearing without vest)*
- Fighting Men of the Civil War – pg. 160*
- Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 17*
- 1875 Montgomery Ward Catalog – pg. 42 & 43*

Handcuffs:

- Age of the Gunfighter – pgs. 48 & 192*

Saddles:

- I See By Your Outfit – pg. 116*
- Cowboys & The Trappings of the Old West – pg. 114*

Saddle Bags:

- Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 173*
- Cowboys & The Trappings of the Old West – pg. 116*

Early Rifle Scabbard and Horn Loop:

- Packing Iron – pg. 163*

Eating Utensils

- Pgs. 224 & 225 – Arms & Equipment of Union*
Pg. 214 – Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy
Pg. 211 – Arms & Equipment of Union (Haversack)

Writing Utensils

- Pg. 223 – Arms & Equipment of the Union*

Grooming Utensils

- Pgs. 222 & 223 – Arms & Equipment of Union*
Pg. 213 – Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy

Misc. Firearm Accessories

- Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 25 (percussion cap tin)*
Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 24 (small percussion flask)
Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 150 (standard percussion flask)
Packing Iron – pg. 153 (cartridge box styles)

Misc. Small items and notes (includes buttons)

- Illustrated History of the Civil War – pg. 74 (buttons)*
Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy – pg. 152-153 (buttons)
Arms & Equipment of the confederacy – pg. 119 (buttons)
Thoughts on Men's Shirts in America – pg. 38 (button holes)
Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 172 (turned up hat brim)
Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 172 (suspenders)

Misc. Various Roles of Blacks in the West

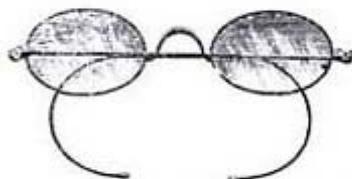
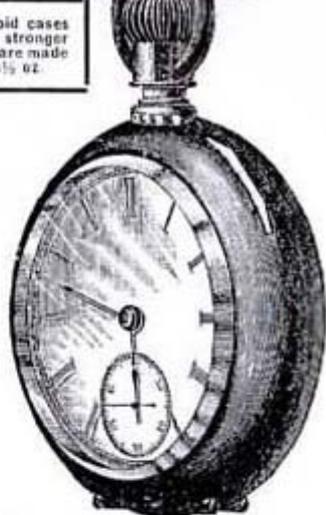
- The American Frontier – pg. 221 (black cowboy)*
The Peacemaker – pg. 215 (black cowboy)
Black, Red, & Deadly – pg. 280 (black light horse police)
I See by Your Outfit – pg. 99 (black cowboy/rustler)
Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 136 (black outlaw)
Age of the Gunfighter – pg. 136 (black lawman)
Hidden Witness – pg. 123 (black cavalryman)
Field Uniforms of the Indian War Army – 1866-1871 – pg. 10 (Buffalo Soldier, circa 1870)

LEADER



SILVEROID

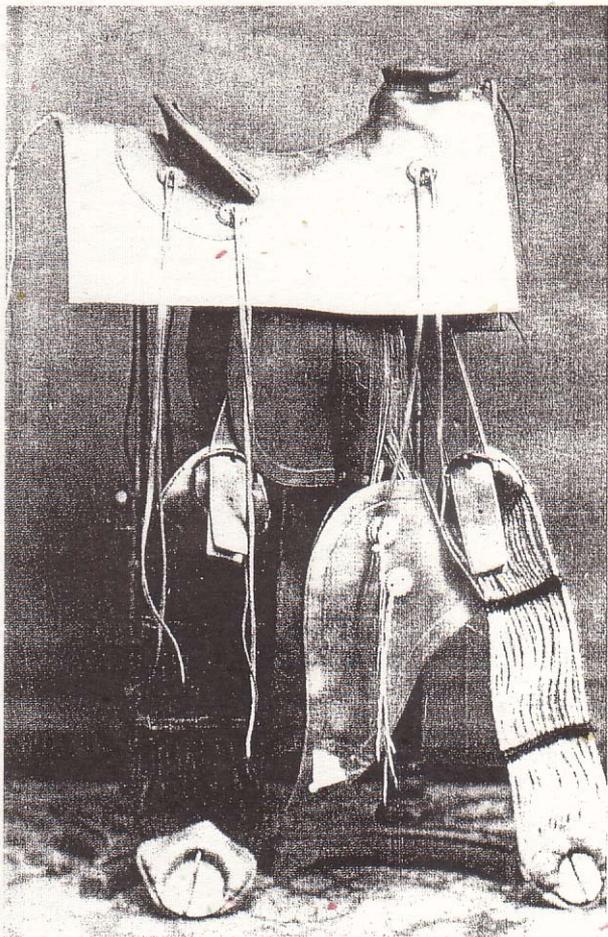
Silverine and Silveroid cases wear as well and are stronger than solid silver. They are made only in weight about $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.



Style D. Spectacles, with cable riding bow temples and gold or gold filled frames.



The Mother Hubbard style saddle became popular in the early 1870s. This was a natural design evolution from the earlier Mexican saddles with their leather mochillas. The nickname came from the long, oversized skirts. This type of saddle continued in use until the turn of the century. This saddle made by E.L. Gallatin of Denver has unusual rear jockeys, a design detail unique to Colorado makers, extremely wide fenders, and tapaderos, plus silver corner tips, a flashy rig for a common cowpoke. Thillmann Collection.



III

42
48

U. S. Marshal's Office,
Western District of Arkansas,
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

L A W S
GOVERNING U. S. MARSHAL

..... AND

His Deputies.

U. S. Deputy Marshals for the Western District of Arkansas
may make arrests for

MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,
ASSAULT, WITH INTENT TO KILL OR TO MAIM,
ATTEMPTS TO MURDER,
ARSON, ROBBERY, RAPE, BURGLARY,
LARCENY, INCEST, ADULTERY,
WILFULLY AND MALICIOUSLY PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS
ON A RAILROAD TRACK.

These arrests may be made with or without warrant first issued and in the hands of the Deputy or the Chief Marshal. It is always better for the Deputy to have a warrant before making an arrest, yet if he knows of any one of the above crimes having been committed and has good reason to believe a particular party guilty of the crime, his duty is to make the arrest.

For violations of the revenue law and for introducing ardent spirits into the Indian Country, the Deputy can not make an arrest without warrant, unless the offender is caught in the act, when he can arrest for these offenses without a warrant. The Deputy can arrest for violations of the revenue law, the intercourse law and the laws of the United States against counterfeiting, and for violations of the postal laws, or for larceny of the property of the United States, when any of these offenses are committed by an Indian. Also when an assault with intent to kill or maim, a murder, or manslaughter has been committed by an Indian upon an Indian Agent, Indian Policeman, Indian United States Deputy Marshal or guard or any person at any time while in the discharge of duty or at any time

The Narrative of John Torrence

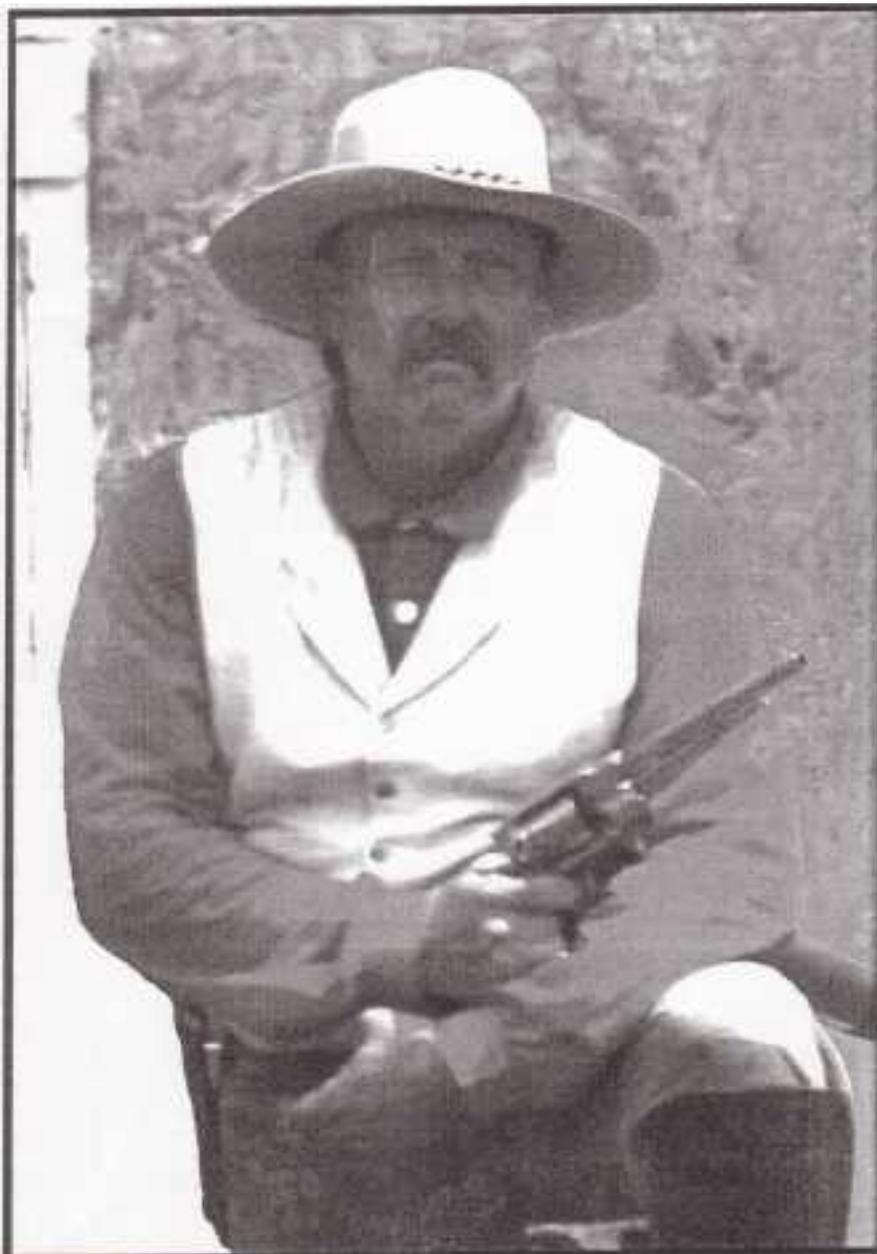
Soldier, Scout, & Plainsman of the Wild Frontier,

As related to

HARPERS WEEKLY JOURNAL

June, 1888

\$.25 Cents



Introduction

I began shooting and hunting as soon as I could carry a gun safely. I started trapping in high school and put a large dent in college expenses trapping muskrats, mink and raccoons.

In grad school a friend of got me interested in the history of the fur trade. I went to my first rendezvous in 1974, and have been in reenacting ever since. I especially enjoy camping as close to historical time period as possible.

Around 1996 WAS (Western Action Shooting) came to Kansas. I went to several shoots, and joined the organization responsible for getting Cowboy Action Shooting started. I enjoyed the shooting, but I knew without the camping, and striving to be historically correct, I would soon lose interest.

In 1997, I was introduced to NCOWS, in which all facets of the Old West experience could be enjoyed. When the shooting was finished, not everyone left so it gave me the opportunity to get to know some great people. In NCOWS I have found a home.....

John Torrence, spring, 2006

Index.....

Pages 1-2, To Kansas!

Pages 2-4, Missouri Mounted Volunteers

Pages 4-7, Sante Fe., and parts in between

Pages 7-11, Battle of Beecher's Island

Pages 11-13, the Hide Trade (Buffalo)

Pages 13-14, Return to Russell County Kansas, & the Horse
Business (Selling mounts to the Army).

Page 15, Stops along the Butterfield Stage Line, from Ft. Riley
Kansas to Ft. Wallace and stops in between.

Pages 16-19, References & Documentation



**Spencer Repeating Carbine, used so effectively
at the Battle of Beecher's Island in 1868**

The Narrative of John Torrence

I was born near Grass Creek, Indiana on January 24, 1826 to Robert and Catherine (Shafer) Torrence. My father was in the dry goods business, and after the death of my mother when I was seven years old, he decided to enter the Santa Fe Trade. We moved to Boonville, Missouri where my father opened a new store that did a prosperous business for the next ten years.



Above, A caravan of wagons stops for the evening meal on their way westward.

In 1838 I was twelve years old, that was also the year I made my first of many trips to Santa Fe delivering supplies and what ever else was in demand by the folks that inhabited that settlement.



We moved to Independence in 1843 and opened another store. More and more people were coming west with the hope of finding cheap land and building a future for themselves and their families. My Father could see that there would be a need for supplying all these new immigrants to the west and was occupied with the stocking and opening of the new store. So, I, along with the help of several trusted employees took the wagons to Santa Fe, I was seventeen years old.

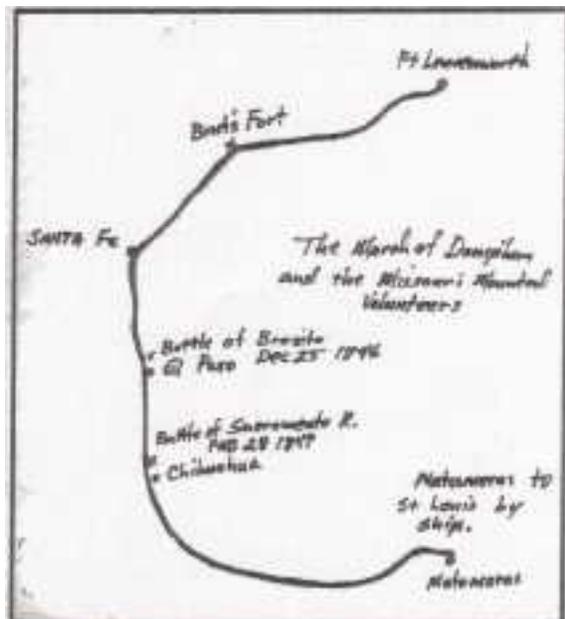
We had little trouble with Indians or bandits on the trail as most of the Indians could be pacified with a few presents such as, blankets, beads and mirrors. They were also very afraid of approaching the caravans and hostile encounters with them were rare if our numbers were large and we made a strong gesture of showing strength and weapons.

As the outcome of the War with Mexico would affect the Santa Fe trade, in the spring of 1846 I volunteered. I joined the Missouri Mounted Volunteers; we were outfitted at Fort Leavenworth. We received no uniforms, but did get the new Hall's Rifle, an amazing weapon which loaded from the breech.

I was assigned to Company A, commanded by Captain Waldo. We elected Alexander Doniphan as our Regimental Commander. Our orders were to keep the supply lines open and the Santa Fe trail safe from any Mexicans or marauding Mexican Bandits. To do this, our first mission was to capture Santa Fe. On the trail, we moved in small groups so not to ruin the forage and keep from drawing attention to us as we made our way towards Santa Fe.

we had little trouble in making Bent's Fort in twenty-nine days. **wile** there we restocked with provisions and then headed out as ordered. After leaving Bent's, there was little water and the heat was extreme, making travel difficult. We crossed Raton Pass and made it to the outskirts of Saute Fe where finally a battle seemed eminent. At the last moment the Mexicans had a change of heart upon seeing our superior force and retreated back south as we occupied Santa Fe without firing a shot.

The volunteers were then ordered to march to Chihuahua to join General Wool. *We were* over eight hundred strong in December of 1846 when we marched across the "Jornada de Muerte" (Journey of Death). On Christmas day we were attacked by a superior force of Mexicans at Brazito, routing them in a short time. After a brief stay in El Paso we started south again. On February 28th we were again engaged by the Mexican army on the Sacramento River near Chihuahua. In this engagement, we used wagons as a mobile fort, killing over 300 Mexican soldiers while losing only three of our own men. From Chihuahua we headed south and arrived in Buena Vista in late May and left Matamoros by ship on June 10th. I arrived in



St. Louis on June 29, 1847. In a year we had traveled over 5,000 miles, drawing no government pay, rations, or equipment.

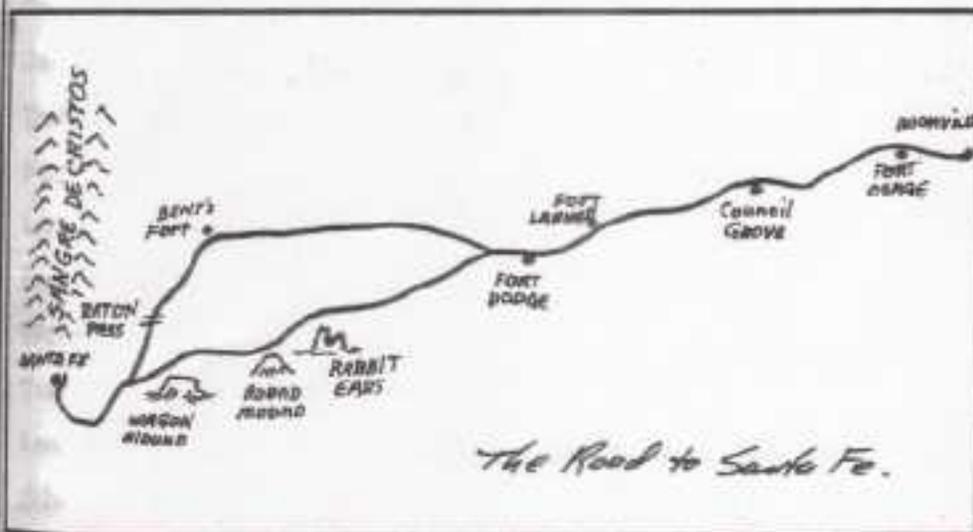
*Left, Map showing
March of A. Doniphan's Missouri
Mounted Volunteers
July 1846 -- June 1847
Matamoros -- St. Louis by steamship
June 10 - June 30*

After the War with Mexico, I returned to the Trade. The Indians had become much more aggressive; therefore, we joined other companies bound for Santa Fe, making for more imposing caravans to keep the hostiles at bay.

Usually by traveling in large numbers we avoided trouble with the Indians. The real danger is if someone wandered away from the main body of the train and is set upon by the Indians while alone.

(One morning we were attacked by a band of savages and my good friend Edward Simpson was killed while gathering stock up from the Cimarron River. Edward had lost sight of the main caravan and got caught alone by himself where no one could help him. My attitude toward the Indian began to change at this time).

Most of the goods taken to Santa Fe were textiles and hardware. There were high tariffs assessed by weight or wagonload, therefore it was more profitable to trade in finer, higher-priced merchandise. Usually profit was returned in silver specie. Most times we used oxen on the trip down and returned with mules.



Left, Map showing route from Bonnyville to Santa Fe

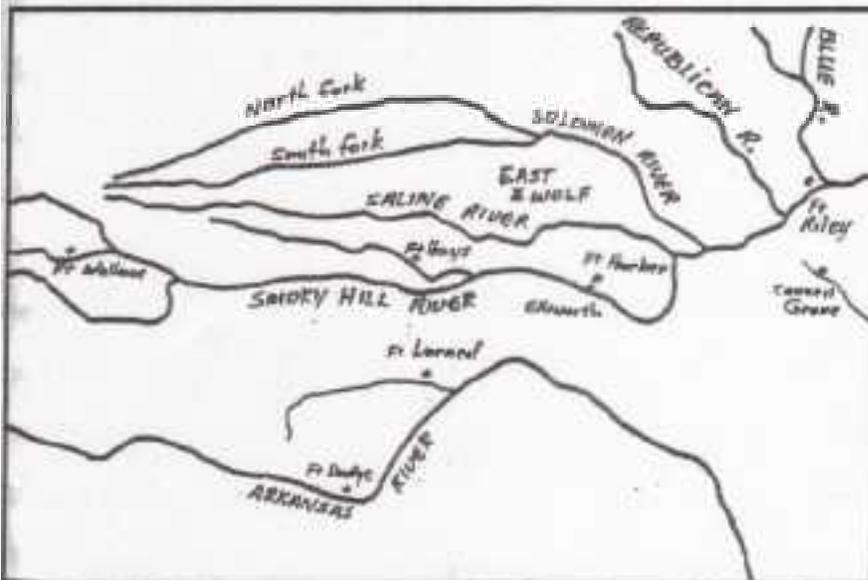
Below,

Campsites from Westport to Santa Fe with mileage and conditions:

Indian Creek - wood, water	4 ¼ miles
Cedar Creek - good camp	8 ¼
Bull Creek - wood, good camp	8 ½
Willow Springs - excellent grass, some wood	9 ½
110 Mile Creek - good camp, no water in early spring	20 ¼
Prairie Chicken Creek - wood, good camp	22 ½
Big Rock Creek - good camp	20
Council Grove - excellent wood, water, grass	20
Diamond Springs - good camp, muddy after rain	16
Lost Springs - water, no wood	16 ¼
Cottonwood Creek - water, little wood	18
Big Turkey Creek - no water in dry season	18 ¼
Little Turkey Creek - water uncertain	7 ¼
Little Arkansas River	18 ¼
Little Cow Creek - occasional water	17
Big Cow Creek - no wood, water uncertain	3
Bend of the Arkansas	18 ¼
Walnut Creek	6 ¼
Pawnee Rock - water in river, no wood	16 ¼
Coon Creek	11 ½
Jackson's Island	46 ½
Enter dry route	5
Fort Mann	10
Lower Crossing of Arkansas-Bent's Fort route branches here, procure wood to last to Cedar Creek	25 ½
Water Hole - no wood, water uncertain	15 ¼
Two Water Holes - no wood, water uncertain	30
Lower Cimarron Springs - no wood, <i>(my good and loyal friend Edward Simpson was killed here by Comanche Indians at dawn June 14, 1859).</i>	14 1/4

(Camp Sites continued)

Pools of Water - no wood, water uncertain	20
Middle Springs - no wood	19
Little Crossing - no wood	13
Upper Cimarron Springs - no wood	14
Cold Springs - water uncertain, no wood	19
Cedar Creek - no wood, scant grass, little water	16 ¼
Cottonwood Creek - no water	22
Rabbit Ear Creek - no wood or pasture	15 ¼
Whetstone Creek - spring, no wood	26 1/2
Point of Rocks - water, grass	14 ¼
Sandy Arroyo - no wood, water uncertain	16 ¾
Rio Ocate' - wood, grass	10
Wagon Mound - spring	9 ¾
Canon del Lobo - Bent's Ft route enters here	21 ½
Las Vegas - forage & supplies may be purchased	18
Tacolote - forage for sale	13
San Miguel - forage for sale	14
Ruins of Pecos - grazing scant, water uncertain	22
Stone Corral - no grass	13 ½
Santa Fe - no grazing, forage for sale	11



*Left, Map showing
Kansas Territory
1860-1880*

In 1860 I met and married a young Spanish widow from Taos who was visiting family in Santa Fe. We were happy and prosperous until the fall of 1867 when she was killed by marauding savages while traveling on the Butterfield Overland stage near Monument Station. my wife, bound for Santa Fe to spend the winter with her family, would have returned to Kansas with me on my next trip.

The following summer I did not make the trip to Santa Fe. Instead, I joined a company of volunteers called Forsyth's Scouts. I joined up at Fort Harker, understanding we would march against the Cheyenne. To honor, and exact revenge for the death of my good friend Edward Simpson by the hands of the hostiles, I enlisted under his name and assumed an alias while serving under Forsythe. Therefore, the name of Torrence does not appear in those records. We marched to Fort Hays and completed the company of fifty Scouts and were issued a Colt's revolver and a Spencer repeating carbine. Then, on to Fort Wallace where we picked up the trail of a bunch of savages who had killed some men west of Wallace.

We trailed them northwest and the trail began to dwindle.

Mr. Grover, our head scout, kept us-moving toward the Republican River as he was sure we would cross it again. As we approached the river, the trail reappeared and continued to get heavier.

We continued to follow the trail and by mid-September we found ourselves on the Arikaree fork of the Republican, finding a well beaten trail that showed it had been used by a large party of hostiles within the past day or so. Upon finding a good campsite we nervously settled in for the night, posting several sentries and maintaining a cold camp.

At the light of dawn we were attacked by a large force of Indians and made our way to an island sandbar all the while taking heavy gun fire. The mules carrying our rations were stampeded and lost, fortunately our ammunition was saved.

on the sandbar our horses were shot down by gun fire from the bluffs. The first day the savages charged us three times in a massed front. Two of our men were killed, Wilson and G.W. Carver, who I had befriended. Many of us were wounded including our surgeon who died some days later. The second in command, Lieutenant Beecher also died of wounds.

Major Forsyth was badly wounded in both legs, later digging a bullet out of his own thigh. He continued to command throughout the attacks.



Left, John Torrence, alias Edward Simpson at Beecher Island

The first night, two men, Stillwell and old man Trudeau attempted to walk the 110 miles to Fort Wallace for help. Two nights later Donovan and Pliley left as back up

incase the first two didn't make it there. After the first day a few charges were attempted with little effect. Our situation was becoming dire, our rations were gone and we were forced to eat the rotting flesh of our dead horses. To add to the misery, there were many wounded among our men.



Top, Battle of Beecher Island Sept. 1868, where a scouting party of 50 men under the command of Major Forsyth, held off a party of over 600 Cheyenne, Arapaho and Sioux Warriors on the Arikaree fork of the Republican River.

Bottom, Beecher Island, showing the hill from where the Indian Women and Children watched the progress of the battle.



Imagine the jubilation on September 25th, when we found out upon their return, that all the men who walked to Fort Wallace made it there safely and we were finally rescued by an officer named carpenter in command of a troop of colored soldiers of the 10th cavalry that had brought with them, several ambulances. The wounded and dead were seen to as we prepared ourselves for the long journey ahead of us tomorrow.

The next morning, we left the Arikaree and made our way back down the one hundred or so miles to Fort Wallace. The hostiles were gone along with their dead. The journey was quiet without further incident as some of us caught up on some much needed sleep while



still in our saddles. Upon our return to Fort Wallace, another man died of his wounds, and in all we lost five killed. I believe we killed around 100 savages and later learned that *Chief Roman Nose* was among them.

Another man who I *had* become friends with, Chauncy Whitney, survived our ordeal only to be murdered later on by a Texas outlaw whose name is not worthy of being recorded. At the time of Chauncy's murder, *he was* performing his duty as Sheriff of Ellsworth, Kansas.

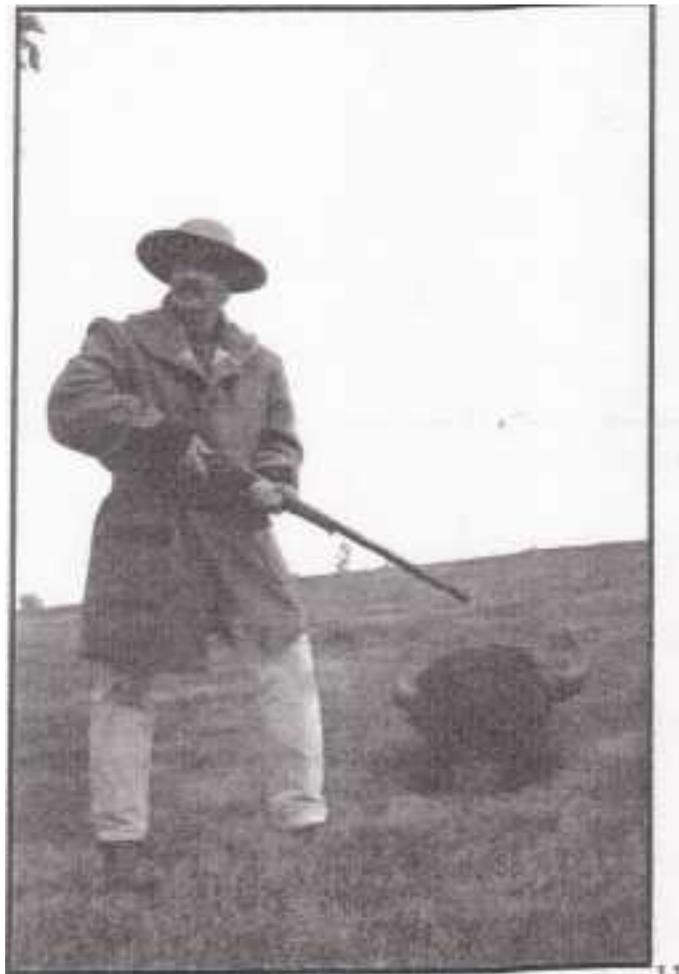
Left, John Torrence in 1868

Dater that year, I learned that Sharp Grover was killed in a fight the winter after what became known as the Battle of the Arikaree or the Rattle of Beecher Island. I *rested up at fort Wallace for about a week, and mustered out.*

In the fall of 1868, Robert and I moved our operation to Ellsworth and I continued to make the trip to Santa Fe until 1871. That fall Robert retired and moved back to Council Grove. As I had no more heart for Santa Fe, and owning several wagons I entered the buffalo trade. Hunting the woolly beast was good and I quickly had more *work* than one man could handle. I hired a couple of good men as skinnners and we did well, taking as many as fifty *buffalo* at a stand on a good day. We worked mostly out of Dodge City, Ft. Hays and into the Texas Panhandle.

With the Comanche on the war path, we kept a constant vigil and made contact with any hunters that happened our way just to get bits of news and information as to the hostilities in the area.

Right, 1874, just after the fight at Adobe Walls where a small group of buffalo Hunters held off a much larger force of Comanche led my Quannah Parker. Hide hunter Billy Dixon made a shot of over 7/8ths of a mile knocking their medicine man off his horse, taking away what ever fight they had left in them.



In late June of 1874, a fight occurred at Adobe Walls, Texas between a group of hunters and Comanche. The buffalo in our area was getting scarcer and harder to find and we had moved into the Texas panhandle area in search of any large herds that may be left. We were running short on supplies so we headed to Adobe Walls for provisions and to catch up on any news that may have been brought in by the hide hunters that frequented the merchant there. We pulled into the Walls just two days after the battle ended.

Fighting Indians was danger enough, but the closest call we had to disaster came at the hands of winter. My last winter on the buffalo range we were headed back to our camp on Crooked Creek after being out all day on a stand when a terrible blizzard hit.

Fortunately, we had hunted this area many times over the years and our camp was well established and out of the way of the wind and heavy snow.

Three days earlier one of my skinnners had returned from Dodge City with a wagon load of fresh provisions and so our camp was well supplied. the next day we picked up a group of hunters who were in bad shape and helped them out as best we could.

Right, Curing Hides on the Texas Panhandle 1874, not far from Adobe Walls



In the winter of 1876 a man named Harry Jack approached me to join him as full partner in his dry goods business. In May of 1877, I purchased half interest in Pioneer Merchants. With my experience in the Santa Fe trade, I became the main buyer of goods to be sold at retail. I continue to buy horses which I can purchase at a good price, feed them up; drive them to Army posts to sell.

As the Indian trouble has lessened, several posts have closed. I expect others to follow. This may reduce my opportunity to profit from horses in the future. I will remain buyer for Jack and Torrence (Pioneer Merchants), Russell County, Kansas.



Left, 1878, John Torrence after returning from delivering horses to the U.S. Cavalry at Fort Hays, Kansas Territory.

Stops along the Butterfield Overland Dispatch stage route:

Fort Riley to Fort Wallace

Fort Riley is 116 miles from Atchison

Junction City	3 miles
Chapman's Creek	12
Abilene	12
Solomon River	10
Salina	13
Spring Creek	15
Ellsworth	14
Buffalo Creek	12
Hick's Station	15
Fossil Creek	15
Forsyth's Creek	11
Big Creek	11
Louis Springs	12
Bluffton	13
Castle Rock Creek	9
Grannell Spring	11
Chalk Bluffs	12
Monument Station*	13
Smoky Hill Spring	11
Eaton	12
Henshaw Creek	13
Fort Wallace	10

**October 17, 1867, as the stage was approaching Monument Station, Cheyenne attacked and killed all, including Maria Torrence.*

Persona Documentation

Torrence family history from 14th century Scotland to present.
History of Lucas, *East Wolf and Russell County, Kansas*
Trails of the Smoky Hill, *Lee & Raynsford*
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Doniphan's Epic March, *J.G. Dawson HI*
Fifty Fearless Men, *O. Criqui*
The Soldiers: *Time Life Series*
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The Commerce of the Prairies, *J. Gregg*

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Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, *E.C. Flood, W. Manns*
The West: An Illustrated History, *G.C. Ward*
The Horse Soldier, *R. Steffen*
Bit & Spur Makers in the Vaquero Tradition, *N. & J. Martin*
Flayderman's Guide to Antique Firearms, *N. Flayderman*
Time Life Series books: The Cowboys
The Gunfighters
The Soldiers
Civil War Spies, Scouts, and Raiders
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The American Frontier, *W. C. Davis*
Dressing for the Photographer, *Severa*
Exploring the West, *H. J. Viola*
Packing Iron, *Rattenbury*
The Gentleman's Page, www.lahacal.org/gentleman/

Firearms Documentation from Flayderman's

	date	page
NMA Remington 1858	1860-	142
Remington NM pocket	1863-73	144
Remington 1875	1875-	148
Colt SAA	1873-	91
Smith & Wesson M 1½	1878-	187
1866 Imp. Henry carbine	1866-	269
1873 Winchester rifle	1873-	269
Sharp's M. 1874 rifle	1871-	173

Tang sight on '73 Winch, Lyman ptd. 1878

Clothing

Shirts in wool, linen, cotton & corduroy cloth.

Colors: plain, striped, plaid, gingham, band or fold over collars,
The Gentleman's Page 1860-1899.

The Gunfighters, p. 14, 52 1870s

Peacemakers, p. 188, 216 1880s

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 10 1880s

Shield-front shirts:

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 10, 19 1880s

Peacemakers, p. 19, 52 1879

The Gunfighters, p. 52 1870s

Pants in wool, denim & corduroy clothe.

The Gentleman's Page, 1860-1899.

Peacemakers, p. 188, 199 1870s

The Gunfighters, p. 52 1870s

Vests in wool, cotton, linen, corduroy & silk clothe.

The Gentleman's Page, 1860-1899.

Peacemakers, p. 188 1880s

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 10, 97 1880s

Braces

The Gentleman's Page, 1860-1899

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 88, 148 1870s-1880s

Hats

"Boss of the Plains":

Peacemakers, p. 188 1880s

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 10, 52

Gunfighters, p. 14 1870s

"Montana Peak" & "Telescope":

Exploring the West, p. 177 1860s

The West: An Illustrated History, p. 105 1850s, p. 282 1872-1874

Bandanas (Mufflers)

Silk or cotton:

Peacemakers, p. 216

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 19, 97, 121 1880s

Clothing continued

Frock Coat

Settling the West, p. 42, 166, 167, 240, 1860s-1890s
The West: An Illustrated History, p. 238 1872

Duster

Time Life's Civil War Spies, Scouts, and Raiders, p. 82 1860s
Peacemakers, p. 241 1867

Sack Coat

Corduroy or wool:

Peacemakers, p. 69, 168 1870s

Leather & Trappings

Gun Belts and Holsters

"California Slim Jim": *Peacemakers*, p. 69 1872
Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 10, 20, 86, 87 1870s
"Half-flap": *Packing Iron*, p. 68-70 1865-1870s

"California-style" Spurs and one-piece Straps

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 42, 97 1870s-1880s
The Cowboys, p. 32 1880s
The Gunfighters, p. 14 1870s

"Shotgun-style" Chaps:

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 10, 19, 85, 97 1880s

"Bowie-style" Knife

Peacemakers, p. 69, 119 1870s
Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 95 1880s
Dressing for the Photographer, p. 67 1850

Saddlebags

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 85, 116 1880s

Gauntlets

Peacemakers, p. 276 1880, p. 282 1890
Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 85, 118 1880s

Leather & Trappings, continued

Watches, Chains, Fobs

Peacemakers, p. 168, 188, 235, 291 1870s-1880s

Cowboys & Trappings of the Old West, p. 10 1880

American Pocket Watches (makers & dates)

Boots, tall, square toe:

Peacemakers, p. 69, 191 1870s-1880s

Gunfighters, p. 14 1870

Boots, pointed toe:

Peacemakers, p. 210 1870s

River City John



I was born on Friday the 29th of March, 1822 in New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut. I was the third son and the youngest of six surviving children.

My brothers had each joined my father's shop to learn the printing trade, but as I was indifferent towards learning the work, I was sent west with my eldest sister and her husband when they emigrated to Michigan Territory in 1836.

Here I grew past manhood and led a useful life occupied variously as farmhand, mill hand and then merchant in my Uncle's many business endeavors. He also taught me early on the use of firearms and their necessity for safety on the frontier and as a precaution against unforeseen business dealings.

It took a score of years to gain the position of General Agent representing our firm's business affairs in overland freighting and familiarity with commerce on the inland waterways.

Like many I caught the war fever in '61 but there was no shortage of younger men to fill the quotas for our county, so I had to wait until the losses of the Peninsula Campaign caused the recruiters to come drumming again to fill the ranks. I was enlisted in Co. 'F', 4th Mich. Vol. Regt. on August 23rd, 1862 and joined the regiment encamped at Falmouth, Virginia.

I fought with the regiment from Fredericksburg to Petersburg, made the rank of Corporal, and when the three year boys were sent home in June of '64, over 130 of them reenlisted as Veteran Volunteers and they, along with those of us who had not

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Landsmen's Pay,	: : : : :	12.00	" "
\$1.50 extra per month to all,		Grog Money.	

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met our three years, plus enough new recruits to bring the regiment up to fighting trim, were all transferred to the Western Department as the Reorganized Fourth Michigan. By this time I had earned a third stripe. We campaigned in Alabama and Tennessee but it was not the stand up fighting like we were used to back east. Mainly lots of patrols chasing guerillas or guarding supply wagons and stores.

It was during this time I came to the attention of our Brigade Quartermaster by making some suggestions for speeding up work while watching stores being unloaded off the river transports. Soon I found myself placed on detached service working with the Army's contract transports and Navy riverboats operating under Army command. It was work I understood well and it earned me a brevet Lieutenancy, and the experience would prove useful.

In June of '65 I accompanied my regiment by transport to New Orleans to prepare to embark for Texas, and here my services again were recommended and I found myself helping to move stores and equipment and maintain warehouse as the Army worked more closely with the Navy for the coastal voyage.

At the suggestion of Commander -----, I requested transfer to the Navy and he was kind enough to add an endorsement to accompany it detailing my usefulness to his service. The Commander also forwarded his own request that I be detailed to the same duties but working for the Navy at the port of New Orleans along with a request I be breveted Acting Ensign. My transfer was accepted and the rank was authorized subject to official confirmation, which I never received.

When my old regiment came through New Orleans again on their return north to be mustered out in May of '66, I was overtaken with a longing to return home too. Again Commander ----- was instrumental in arranging for temporary duty with the Army providing assistance reviewing port facilities and operations with their civilian river transport contracts. I traveled north to St. Louis, and although I had hoped to be posted somewhere farther up the Mississippi, the frontier had shifted westerly therefore the needs of the Army were to take me up the Missouri River.

In St. Louis it was made plain to me that what with the war over the civilian contractors were unwilling to be dictated to any longer by the Army as to how they were to manage their own business, let alone by a solitary 'deep water' Ensign, as they called me. I decided I needed to change my tactics.

Introducing myself to the St. Louis agent of Russell, Majors & Waddell, one of the largest of the contract firms and one that had enjoyed a long history of business dealings with the Army, I presented my qualifications along with an explanation of my orders for duty. It did not take much discussion before we agreed to the merit of having me work in cooperation with his firm and thus maintain favorable consideration for future contracts.

I continued upriver as far as Omaha City, Nebraska Territory and reported myself to headquarters of the newly created Department of the Platte. Here I voiced my reservation about not being able to effectively perform my services without the cooperation of the river men and freighting companies, and outlined my proposal to establish a closer working relation with one of the main contractors. The experience gained would earn their confidence and would advance my reputation through their recommendations to other contractors along the riverway.

February of '67 found me at Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, one of the eastern terminus for overland freight for Russell, Majors & Waddell. Here their landing facilities for riverboat transports were well established and I found that I had little to do.

To pass the time I requested to accompany a wagon train of supplies and settlers westward to Ft. Kearny and back along the Nebraska City Cut-Off. This route had dwindled considerably from its prewar importance, and now the new Union Pacific R.R. line was beginning to take even more business away. But there was still traffic traveling west along its rutted path.

I purchased some additional clothing and personal effects more suitable for the journey, and as a precaution, was able to acquire an improved Henry repeating carbine and conversion cylinder for my Remington sidearm that would allow me to use fixed brass cartridges.

TO BE CONTINUED



- 1.) 1866 Improved Henry "Yellowboy" carbine, Pawnee Indian tacked.
 - a.) Famous Guns From The Winchester Collection by Hank Wicand Bowman, Arco Publishing Co., Inc., New York 1969 - pp. 68
 - b.) The American Heritage New Illustrated History Of The United States, Vol. 9 Winning The West by Robert G. Athearn, Dell Publishing Co., Inc., New York 1963 - pp. 784

- 2.) 1858 Remington New Model Navy w/ cartridge conversion.
 - a.) The Wild West; The American Frontier by William C. Davis, Salamander Books, Ltd. 2000 - pp. 166

- 3.) USN Pistol belt, cartridge pouch and pistol frog.
 - a.) Echoes Of Glory; Arms And Equipment Of The Union, Time Life Books 1998 - pp. 217
 - b.) Photographic History Of The Civil War; Vol. 6, The Navies, Review of Reviews Co. 1911 - pp. 193

- 4.) White cotton pullover shirt.
 - a.) Campaign Clothing: Field Uniforms Of The Indian War Army 1866-1871 by Lee A. Rutledge, North Cape Publications 1998 - pp. 23
 - b.) The Illustrated Encyclopedia Of The Old West by Peter Newkirk, Brockhampton Press Ltd., London 1980 - pp. 137

- 5.) White duck trousers.
 - a.) Echoes Of Glory; Arms And Equipment Of The Union, Time Life Books 1998 - pp. 162

- 6.) Blue wool vest - Navy.
 - a.) Echoes Of Glory; Arms And Equipment Of The Union, Time Life Books 1998 - pp. 162
 - b.) Photographic History Of The Civil War; Vol. 6, The Navies, Review of Reviews Co. 1911 - pp. 193

- 7.) Straw Hat.
 - a.) Photographic History Of The Civil War; Vol. 6, The Navies, Review of Reviews Co. 1911 - pp. 315
 - b.) Ibid. - pp. 193

- 8.) Blue wool cap w/ leather visor - Navy.
 - a.) Photographic History Of The Civil War; Vol. 6, The Navies, Review of Reviews Co. 1911 - pp. 95

- 9.) Brogans, black leather.
 - a.) Echoes Of Glory; Arms And Equipment Of The Union, Time Life Books 1998 - pp. 162, 191

- 10.) Tarred haversack.
 - a.) Echoes Of Glory; Arms And Equipment Of The Union, Time Life Books 1998 - pp. 199

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Spring 1879, Russell , Co. Kansas

I was born near Grass Creek, Fulton County, Indiana, on January 24, 1826, to Robert and Catherine (Shafer) Torrence. When I was seven years old my father, who was in the dry-goods business moved us to Boonville, Missouri, to enter the Santa Fe trade. I made my first trip to Santa Fe when I was twelve, as my mother had passed. I continued the annual trips with my Father until I was seventeen. At that time we moved the operation to Independence. My Father was busy setting up a store , so I, along with some trusted employees took the caravan to Santa Fe.

In the spring of 1846 volunteers were called for to fight the war against Mexico. The outcome of this war would have an impact on the business, so I joined up at Fort Leavenworth. I became a recruit in the Missouri Mounted Volunteers. We elected Alexander Doniphan as our commander. We marched to Santa Fe and took it without a fight. We were then ordered to march into Mexico to link up with General Wool. We never found Wool, but met and defeated superior Mexican forces at Brazito and the Sacramento River. In our year we traveled over five thousand miles then all mustered out.

I returned to moving goods to Santa Fe. During these times of frequent Indian attacks we moved in large caravans for greater safety. In 1857 we moved the operation to Council Grove , Kansas. In 1860 while in Santa Fe I met and married a young Spanish widow. We were happy and prosperous until the Fall of 1867, when she was killed by savages while traveling on the Butterfield- Overland stage, near Monument Station.

In the summer of the following year, to exact revenge against the Indians, I signed on with Major George Forseyth , using the alias Edward Simpson, a friend who had been killed on the Road to Santa Fe by Indians. We trailed the savages north and up the Republican River until in the middle of September we were attacked as we were breaking camp. We made for a small island to make our stand. The savages formed a massed front and charged. The first charge was the worst of three that day. Each charge we accounted well for ourselves, killing around a hundred. All our horses were killed by snipers from the bluffs. Pack animals with our rations were stampeded, but luckily we saved our ammunition. Four of our number were killed, including our surgeon, and a young officer named Beecher. Another died after returning to Fort Wallace. After nine days we were rescued by the Tenth Cay. After a week back at Fort Wallace , I mustered out.

That fall our operation moved to Ellsworth Kansas. I had no more heart for Santa Fe, but kept on until 1871. Robert retired back to Council Grove after the "71 trip. I then sold everything except two wagons. I hired some good men and went to shooting buffalo for the hide market. By the Spring of 1875 , I had had enough of the buffalo ranges, and sold out to two of my employees.

By this time I had saved a goodly sum of money. I found a family who was ready to quit the plains and sold me 640 acres of land in the Wolf Creek valley, near East Wolf in Russell County, Kansas. I began buying horses and driving them to posts and selling them to the Army. In the Spring of 1877 I bought half interest in Pioneer Merchants with Harry Jack. I remain buyer for Jack & Torrence, and still sell horses to the army.

Your Humble Servant, John Torrence

