Crook’s Aide
Chronicated General’s Use of Native Scouts

By Richard W. Kimball

Captain John Bourke was an aide de camp for General George Crook during the Apache Wars (1872-1883). Bourke was a prodigious note-taker and kept detailed journals throughout his military career. He graduated from West Point in 1869, eleventh in a class of 39. He was assigned to the 3rd U.S. Cavalry shortly afterward with a commission of Second Lieutenant. Bourke’s relationship with Crook began in 1871 when the legendary General arrived in Arizona. It was an assignment Bourke enjoyed immensely. It kept him in the field where he observed the action of the U.S. Army against the wild Apaches of the Southwest.

Bourke wrote several books about Arizona. Two of them—On the Border with Crook and An Apache Campaign in The Sierra Madre—focused mainly on the Apaches. Bourke used his own journals as reference material for the books. He would sometimes list the rosters of the men fighting against the Indians.

At first, Crook relied on native scouts from tribes in southwestern tribes like Navajos, Pimas, Yaquis, Opatas, Papagos, Hualapais, Maricopas, Yavapais, and Paintes. But in 1870, General Crook decided that it would be more advantageous to enlist entire companies of Apaches as scouts. There was a problem, however, few Apaches were willing to join the Army. Crook’s perseverance paid off and eventually most of the Army’s scouts were Apache. The first of the Apache scouts, as recorded by Captain Bourke, included Alchesay, Jim, Elsatsoosn, Machol, Blanquet, Chiquito, Kayitah, Kelsay, Kasoha, Nantaje, Nanmassaddi, Astoyeh, No’stle, No-tolch.

In their own words

Testing Colt’s Firearms

An early advertisement for Colt revolvers gushed, “Treat them well and they will treat your enemies badly. They are always worth what they cost—in the Far West much more, almost a legal tender! If you buy a Colt’s Rifle or Pistol, you feel certain you have one true friend, with six hearts in his body; who can always be relied on.”

Samuel Colt dreamed up the revolver when he was just a teenager. He later whittled a model and then built a working version, receiving French, English and U.S. patents.

Although the U.S. Army decided not to buy the gun after testing it in 1837, some soldiers used it in that year’s Seminole War in Florida. Word of mouth helped Colt sell it to individuals, but he struggled to keep his business alive.

A few years later he convinced the military to test it again. The eyewitness report here comes from J.D. Williamson and James McIntosh, navy commanders.

In obedience to your order of the 22nd instant, we have the honor to report that, after witnessing the very interesting trial of Colt’s carbines, we are of the opinion that this weapon will be found to be very serviceable.

(See Revolver on Page 8)

John C. Fremont
The Pathfinder

John C. Fremont is one of the most well-known figures in United States politics, exploration, and the settlement of the West. He even ran for President of the United States for the Republican Party in 1856. His deeds and accomplishments are numerous, however, in Arizona he is only known for what little he did while governor of Arizona and how little time he spent in the territory.

Fremont was born in 1813, the illegitimate child of a prominent woman of Virginia society, and a penniless French refugee. The circumstances of his birth made the young Fremont an ambitious man, a social climber. Throughout his career he would seek out the patronage of powerful men, first in Charleston, South Carolina, where he went to college, and later in Washington, D.C. His first important patron was...
Dear Lord,

Thank you for this day.

Hold my hand and give me courage to carry the cross You have chosen for me.

Let me never complain.

Let me smile and give strength to all I come in contact with.

To my family and friends, and to all I come in contact with.

let me smile and give strength to all I come in contact with.

Thank you for this day.

Let me never complain.

Thirty-one Spanish conquistadors on horseback exploring and looking for gold and silver near the Colorado River west of present-day Kingman visited the Mojave Indians in 1609. The Mojaves convinced him to leave by telling tall tales of enormous mineral wealth and mysterious people farther west. The straight-faced Mojavans said the men of one tribe wore large gold bracelets and slept standing up. Members of another tribe equally rich in treasure slept underwater. And members of a third had ears so big they provided shade for people who wanted to get out of the desert sun.

South of Tucson at 1856 Tubac a white American named Charles Poston assigned to himself all government duties including executions and declarations of war. He also claimed the right to conduct marriage ceremonies and grant divorces.

Owen hauled a small steam locomotive 700 miles from La Junta, Colorado to Clifton, Arizona where it was used to carry ore from an 1878 copper mine to a smelter.

A man known as Popcorn John Rubenstein took his postal service duties seriously delivering the mail by wagon to Scottsdale from Phoenix in 1900. That was the year he shot and killed two men in another wagon blocking his way and delaying the prompt delivery of letters and packages.

One hundred and three years ago the first train depot at the Grand Canyon was a Santa Fe freight car parked on a south rim siding. The freight car was replaced in 1909 by a log building still serving as the northern terminus for the Grand Canyon Railway operating from Williams 60 miles south. In 1931 the Arizona State Motor Vehicle Division authorized the use of license plates made of copper.

Navajo tribal leader Annie Wauneka received the Medal of Freedom from U.S. President Lyndon Johnson in 1963 for her work improving health on the Navajo Reservation with education and better medical care.

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On March 1, 1872, President Grant signed a bill creating the nation’s first national park at Yellowstone.

Native Americans had lived and hunted in the region that would become Yellowstone for hundreds of years before the first Anglo explorers arrived. Abundant game and mountain streams teaming with fish attracted the Indians to the region, though the awe-inspiring geysers, canyons, and gurgling mud pots also fascinated them.

John Colter, the famous mountain man, was the first Anglo to travel through the area. After journeying with Lewis and Clark to the Pacific, Colter joined a party of fur trappers to explore the wilderness. In 1807, he explored part of the Yellowstone plateau and returned with fantastic stories of steaming geysers and bubbling cauldrons. Some doubters accused the mountain man of telling tall tales and jokingly dubbed the area “Colter’s Hell.”

In 1869, the Folsom-Cook expedition made the first formal exploration, followed a year later by a much more thorough reconnaissance by the Washburn-Langford-Doane expedition. The key to Yellowstone’s future as a national park, though, was the 1871 exploration under the direction of the government geologist Ferdinand Hayden. Hayden brought along William Jackson, a pioneering photographer, and Thomas Moran, a brilliant landscape artist, to make a visual record of the expedition. Their images provided the first visual proof of Yellowstone’s wonders and caught the attention of the U.S. Congress.

Early in 1872, Congress moved to set aside 1,221,773 acres of public land straddling the future states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho as Yellowstone National Park.

(See National Park on Page ?)
**Indian Scouts**

(Bourke)

Coonie, Martine, Cherlie, Tsedekizen, and several others. Occasionally, captured Apache males were given an opportunity to join the scouts if they agreed to abide by Army regulations. According to Crook, “The wilder the Apache was, the more he was likely to know the wiles and stratagems of those still out in the mountains.” Captain Bourke’s lists, of course, do not include the names of all the scouts serving with the U.S. Army. His lists only highlight the Indian scouts with the 3rd U.S. Cavalry. For example, he makes no mention of Apache scouts like Tzoe (Peaches), Esh-kin-tasy-gizah, Baket-zogie (Dutchy), Sinew Riley, Slim Jim, Cut-Mouth Moses, Rowdy, Eke-be-Nadel, Nahl’e, Gad-iz-zah, Cushets (Tom), Das Luca, Skro-Kit, and Shus-El-Day.

At first, Army officers remained skeptical of General Crook’s plan to trust Apaches as scouts, but eventually, they were won over. “The longer we knew the Apache scouts,” Captain Bourke wrote, “the better we liked them. They were wilder and more suspicious than the Pimas and Maricopas, and far more reliable. The Apaches were endowed with a greater amount of courage and daring.” This thinking was obvious after the Army and the scouts returned from the field of battle. “All savages had to do certain ceremonies when they returned from the warpath,” Captain Bourke explained in one of his books. “This was especially true in instances where any of the enemy have been killed. With the Apaches they were required baths in the sweat lodge, accompanied with singing and other rites. With the Pimas and Maricopas these ceremonies were more elaborate and necessitated a seclusion of many days, for fasting, bathing and singing.” The Apaches, on the other hand, postponed bathing rituals and other requirements until they returned home. The Pima and Maricopa Indians, however, were meticulous. They resorted to religious ceremonies and special prayers in the sweat lodges.

(See Bourke on Page 7)

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**150 Years Ago in the Old West**

**September 2, 1869**

Suffragist Esther Morris, America’s first female judge, holds a tea party in South Pass City, Wyoming.

**September 3, 1869**

A woodcutter’s camp near Fort Stanton, New Mexico, is raided by Indians. Probate Judge Murphy is reported to be “too busy” to organize a posse.

**September 5, 1869**

Troops and Indians clash near Fort Stanton, New Mexico. Three Indians are reported killed and seven wounded; two enlisted men are wounded.

**September 6, 1869**

Three Montanans, David Folsom, C. W. Cook, and William Peterson, set out to dispel the rumors about the hot springs wonders of Yellowstone. In a six-week tour, they visit Yellowstone Lake, Fountain Geyser, and some of the 10,000 thermal springs in the area. According to historian Hiram Chittenden, the Montanans were later “unwilling to risk their reputations” by recounting what they had seen.

**September 13, 1869**

The rails of the Denver Pacific are connected with those of the Union Pacific in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

**September 14, 1869**

Catherine McCarty, Billy the Kid’s mother, buys a town lot in Wichita, Kansas.

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**Territorial News**

September 4, 2019
Logging in the West

The first white men to visit the Far West couldn’t help but notice the great forests that covered huge areas from the Rockies to the Pacific. Some explorers realized how important these vast stands of timber would be to the future economy of the region; others took a contrary view, pointing out that in much of the country the trees would have to be cleared away before the land could be made productive for farming.

It was those who came by sea who first put the western forests to practical use. Initially the trees they cut were used to replace masts, spars, yards, or other gear that had been damaged during long voyages. Later, though, supplies of timber were taken aboard to be sold or traded for other goods at later ports of call.

One of the earliest to enter the timber trade was Captain John Meares, who sailed from Puget Sound in 1788 with a cargo of ship spars lashed to the deck of his vessel, the barkentine Felice. The Felice met with such severe storms en route to its destination—the Portuguese colony of Macao on the coast of China—that the deck cargo had to be jettisoned. Despite this setback, the timber industry was destined to become an important export trade in the West.

The two basic industries of the West at the time—logging and mining—were bound together. It was because of Sutter’s need for lumber that he built his sawmill at Coloma in the first place; the gold found in the mill’s tailrace spurred the great rush of 1849-50; and the desperate need for lumber in the fast-growing mining towns and camps of California gave the industry its first real momentum.

One region whose economy was enormously stimulated by these events was the heavily forested Pacific Northwest. Although logging and processing of the area’s timber had been carried on to some extent since the establishment of fur-trading outposts on Puget Sound and at

(See Timber on Page 9)
Fremont in 1850

John C. Fremont

Pathfinder

(From Page 1)

Fremont in 1850

Pathfinder

(From Page 1)

diplomat Joel Poinsett, who
obtained for Fremont his
first assignment, helping the
army survey the southern Ap-
palachian Mountains. Poin-
sett later helped organize the
Corps of Topographical En-
gineers, a group of surveyors
and mapmakers at the service
of the army. Poinsett saw to
it that Fremont was named to
the Corps’ first major West-
ern project, an expedition
into the country between the
upper Mississippi and Mis-
souri Rivers in 1838. The
leader of this expedition was
Joseph Nicollet, who became
Fremont’s mentor and taught
him his trade.

Fremont’s next big
conquest was to marry Jes-
sie Benton, the daughter of
the very influential senator
from Missouri, Thomas Hart
Benton. Benton, Democrat-
ic Party leader for over 30
years in the Senate, champi-
oned the expansionist move-
ment, a political cause that
became known as “Manifest
Destiny.” Basically the ex-
pansionists believed that the
North American continent,
from one end to the other,
should belong to the citizens
of the United States—and
that getting those lands was
the country’s destiny. This
movement became a crusade
for politicians like Benton,
and in his new son-in-law,
making a name for himself
as a western topographer. He
saw a great political asset.
Benton was soon pushing
through Congress appropri-
tions of money to be used for
surveys of the Oregon Trail
(1842), Oregon Territory
(1844), and the Great Basin
and Sierra Mountains to Cal-
ifornia (1845). Through his
power and influence, Ben-
ton got Fremont the leader-
ship of these expeditions.
Although they seemed like
routine surveying trips, mak-
ing maps and describing the
land, Fremont had the unof-
ficial job of writing descrip-
tions that would make the
West, and western travel, ap-
pear as attractive as possible
to Americans living east of
the Mississippi.

Although only adequate
at the first job of making
maps and surveying, Fre-
mont proved to be a master
promoter in his second job.
With his wife Jessie’s help,
Fremont’s written, published
accounts of his expeditions
became wildly popular with
the public, and he became
known as the “Pathfinder.”
Fremont’s expeditions, while
not accomplishing a great
deal scientifically, were very
important in advancing the
cause of Manifest Destiny.
“The soil of all this coun-
try is excellent, admirably
Yellowstone

National Park

(From Page 3)

and Idaho as America’s first national park. The Yellowstone Act of 1872 designated the region as a public “pleasing-ground,” which would be preserved “from injury or spoilation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within.”

There was considerable local opposition to the Yellowstone National Park during its early years: some locals feared that the regional economy would be unable to thrive if there remained strict federal prohibitions against resource development or settlement within park boundaries; local entrepreneurs advocated reducing the size of the park so that mining, hunting, and logging activities could be developed and numerous bills were introduced into Congress by Montana representatives who sought to remove the federal land-use restrictions.

After the park’s official formation, Nathaniel Langford was appointed as the park’s first superintendent in 1872. He served for five years but was denied a salary, funding, and staff. Langford lacked the means to improve the land or properly protect the park, and without formal policy or regulations, he had few legal methods to enforce such protection. This left Yellowstone vulnerable to poachers, vandals,

and others seeking to raid its resources. He addressed the practical problems park administrators faced in the 1872 Report to the Secretary of the Interior and correctly predicted that Yellowstone will become a major international attraction deserving the continuing stewardship of the government. In 1875, Colonel William Ludlow, who had previously explored areas of Montana under the command of George Armstrong Custer, was assigned to organize and lead an expedition to Montana and the newly established Yellowstone Park. Ludlow’s observations about the lawlessness and exploitation of park resources documented the poaching of buffalo, deer, elk and antelope for hides. “It is estimated that during the winter of 1874–1875, not less than 3,000 buffalo and mule deer suffer even more...”

(See National Park on Page ?)
Colt Firearms Test

(From Page 1)

and pistols, with the common ship muskets and pistols now in use, on that day, we feel no hesitation in recommending them for use on board all ships in the United States navy.

The expense of adopting Colt’s patent arms, and laying aside those now in use, we think, should be no consideration with a Government wishing to place their army and navy in a superior condition to those of other nations. Eight of Colt’s carbines were fired by eight of Colt’s men, or mechanics, as rapidly as they could load and fire, for ten minutes. In that time, 371 balls were thrown, and two seconds more must have added another round of 48 balls, as the eight men had nearly reloaded their cylinders. Had extra cylinders been employed, in preference to reloading, it is probable double the number of balls would have been thrown, or discharged, as they can be replaced in about half the time of reloading a cylinder.

No accident occurred, and no failure in the discharge of the carbines. Eight marines, with their muskets, were selected from the marine guard of the Fulton, and desired to load and fire in the same manner for ten minutes: the number of balls discharged was 147. The muskets, after a few fires, snapped and blew frequently and one of them went off accidentally in the act of loading, burning the hand of the marine using it.

The accuracy was very much in favor of the carbine; although officers of the army, who were present, declared they had never witnessed better firing with muskets by soldiers of any description. The penetration was probably a shade less; but no practical man will doubt the efficiency of the carbines, in that respect, for all useful purposes.

The pistols were then tested, and we feel that a comparison between them cannot be instituted. Colt’s pistols went off regularly, and the accuracy was astonishing; striking frequently at mark less than a dollar, and scares a ball passing outside.
The merchants of Historic Florence welcome you!

Logging in the West

(From Page 5)

the mouth of the Columbia River in the early 1800s, the operation remained a small one until the California gold rush started almost a century later. That event, however, completely changed the picture, for not only did residents of the new mining settlements to the south have a pressing need for lumber, but they were seemingly able and willing to pay whatever might be asked for it. The prospect of an assured market, at high prices, for whatever they could produce caused hundreds of northerners to enter the lumber business. By the early 1850s, at a dozen bays and inlets on the Oregon and Washington coasts, the edges of the forests were resounding with the sound of woodmen’s axes and the screech of early-day sawmills. By today’s standards the methods then used seem crude in the extreme. In the woods, the “fallers” passed up the larger trees—some of which were twelve feet or more in diameter—as too cumbersome to handle, and chose instead those of from three to four feet. Once a tree had been “felled,” the “buckers” sawed it into twenty-four-or thirty-foot lengths. The next step was to move the logs to mills, and for that purpose “skid roads” were built. That is, small trees were laid crosswise on the ground and greased with tallow or shark oil, so that multiple teams of oxen could draw logs over them. These roads were abandoned when “big-wheel rigs”—curious-looking carts that carried the logs suspended beneath their fifteen-foot-high wheels—came into use. Later still, the logs were snaked out of the woods at the end of long lines, with wood-burning engines supplying the power. Meanwhile, the output of the mills was stepped up by the introduction of improved methods and machinery. Steam engines supplanted the earlier water wheels as a source of power, and other more efficient equipment, including high-speed circular saws, came into use. During the quarter

(See Timber on Page 13)
Indian Scouts

Bourke

(From Page 4)

ritual the moment anyone, either on their side or on the enemy’s side, had been killed.

In 1875, as the Apache Wars in Arizona were winding down, the War Department reasigned General Crook to the Northern Plains. He was to take command of the Department of the Platte, which had its headquarters in Omaha. Of course, Captain Bourke, who was the General’s aide de camp, went with him into the north country too. Crook was responsible for all of Nebraska and the territories of Wyoming, Utah and parts of Idaho. The Indians of that region, especially the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne, were rumored ready for more bloodshed. The Indians complained that the government was not living up to the provisions set forth in the treaty of 1867. The treaty granted them a large swath of land, including the Black Hills, that extended west to the Bighorn Mountains. But when gold had been found in the area, white prospectors began pouring into that mountain region angering the tribes living there.

Just as he had done in Arizona, Bourke began listing the names of the Indian scouts in his journals. Below is a roll call that Bourke made of the “friendly” Indians volunteering to scout for the Army during a winter campaign in the Powder River country. Most of them were members of either the Sioux or Arapaho, only a few came from other tribes. Bourke further divided his list of scouts into their individual bands, i.e., the Ogalalla, Brulé, Cut-Off and Loafer bands. The Loafer Indians refers to those Indians that camped just outside the military forts. The Cut-Offs were an offshoot of the Ogalalla band.

The Indian scouts were listed like this: The non-commissioned officers—1st Sergeant Three Bears (Cut-Off); Sergeant Pretty-Voiced Bull (Cut-Off); Sergeant Yellow Shirt (Cut-Off); Corporal Singing Bear (Cut-Off); Corporal Lone Feather (Cut-Off). The privates were: Tall Wild Cat (Cut-Off); Bad Boy (Cut-Off); Bull (Cut-Off); Black Mountain (Loafer); Broken Leg (Ogalalla); Charging Bear (Cut-Off); Crow (Cut-Off); Charles Richaud (Half-Breed); Eagle (Loafer); Eagle (Ogalalla); Feather on Head (Cut-Off); Fast Thunder (Brulé); Fast Horse (Ogalalla); Good Man (Ogalalla); Grey Eyes (Loafer); James Twist (Half-Breed); Kills First (Loafer); Keeps a Battle (Ogalalla); Killed in the Winter (Cut-Off); Lone Dog (Loafer);
suffer even more severely than the elk, and the antelope nearly as much.”

As a result, Langford was forced to step down in 1877. Congress finally saw fit to implement a salary for the position, as well as to provide a minimal funding to operate the park and Philetus Norris was named superintendent. Norris used these funds to expand access to the park, building numerous crude roads and facilities.

In 1880, Harry Yount was appointed as a gamekeeper to control poaching and vandalism in the park. Yount had previously spent a number of years exploring the mountain country of present-day Wyoming, including the Grand Tetons, after joining Dr. Hayden’s Geological Survey in 1873. Today, he is considered the first national park ranger, and Younts Peak, located at the head of the Yellowstone River, was named in his honor. However, these measures still proved to be insufficient in protecting the park, as neither Norris, nor the three superintendents who followed, were given sufficient manpower or resources.

The Northern Pacific Railroad built a train station in Livingston, Montana, connecting to the northern entrance in the early 1880s, which helped to increase visitation from 300 in 1872 to 5,000 in 1883. Visitors in these early years were faced with poor roads and limited services, and most access into the park was on horse or via stagecoach. By 1908 visitation increased enough to also attract a Union Pacific Railroad connection to West Yellowstone, though rail visitation fell off considerably by World War II and ceased around the 1960s. Much of the railroad line was converted to nature trails, among them the Yellowstone Branch Line Trail.

Ongoing poaching and destruction of natural resources continued unabated until the U.S. Army arrived at Mammoth Hot Springs in 1886 and built Camp Sheridan. Over the next 22 years the army constructed permanent structures, and Camp Sheridan was renamed Fort Yellowstone. With the funding and manpower necessary to keep a diligent watch, the army developed their own policies and regulations that permitted public access while protecting park wildlife and natural resources. When the National Park Service was created in 1916, many of the management principles developed by the army were adopted by the new agency. The army turned control over to the National Park Service on October 31, 1918.

For a nation bent on settling and exploiting the West, the creation of Yellowstone was surprising. Yet the Yellowstone Act of 1872 set a precedent and popularized the idea of preserving sections of the public domain for use as public parks. Congress went on to designate dozens of other national parks, and the idea spread to other nations around the world.
John C. Fremont

Pathfinder

(From Page 6)

adapted to agricultural pur-
poses, and would support a
large population.” (Fremont, 1843)

Senator Benton’s strong
belief in westward expansion
led him to change from being
strongly for slavery,
to being against it. Unfortu-
nately his home state of Mis-
souri was pro-slav-
ery and he lost his
bid for re-election
in 1851. He spent
his remaining years
writing. Fremont’s
later years were not
as successful as his
expeditions. Al-
though he became
wealthy when land
he purchased in Cal-
lifornia struck gold,
he lost it all through
poor business judg-
ment. He was an
unsuccessful candidate for
President in 1856 (even his
father-in-law publicly sided
against him), and during the
Civil War he was stripped of
his command by President
Lincoln.

In 1878 he wrote to
the President of the United
States to ask for service in
an office in the West. He was
appointed to the Governor-
ship of the territory of Ari-
zona on June 5, 1878. The
people of Arizona, however,
were happy with their cur-
rent governor John P. Hoyt,
and did not want a new gov-
ernor appointed. Five months
passed before Fremont even
entered the Arizona territory.
He immediately went East
after giving his annual report
of the territory to dispute the
boundary of the Salt River
Indian Reservation, which
he felt was too close to Phoe-
nix and would use up water
from the city. He was back
East from 1879-1881, Jesse
Benton Fremont remained
in the East during Fremont’s
administration.

While Governor of Ari-
zona he legalized gambling
and tried to establish a lot-
tery system that would pay
for schools and public build-
ings (a plan which collapsed
leaving Michael Goldwater,
the grandfather of Barry
Goldwater, left to provide
refunds for ticket holders).
Back East, the Governor pro-
mitted his mining interests
and attempted to get invest-
ment in Arizona’s mines. He promoted economic develop-
ment in Arizona.

He created Cochise, Gila, and Graham Counties during his
administration. He issued bonds for the creation of build-
ings, courthouses, and jails.

He produced “The Resources of Arizona” to help
attract Eastern in-
stors. It was an
invaluable resource
for foreign investors.
He further helped
foreign investors by repeal-
ing the Buillion tax, which
allowed foreign investors to
do business without being
taxed.

The Governor was gone
for so long back East that
his Secretary of the Territory
John Gosper was doing his
job for him. He wanted the
governors to be elected lo-
cally instead of by presiden-
tial appointment. He even
attempted to get the job of
Governor himself by writ-
ing to the President of the
United States. He requested
Fremont to return to his post
of Governor or to resign his
post. Fremont returned to the
Arizona territory in October
of 1881 and resigned his of-

The Governor was gone
to California. He died while
visiting New York July 13,
1890, days before returning
to his home in Los Ange-
les, California. He is buried
in Rockland Cemetery, near
Nyack, New York. Jesse
Benton Fremont died De-
cember 27, 1902.
Logging in the West

(From Page 9)

century after the first mill was built in 1847, lumbering in the Northwest was largely confined to the area fronting Puget Sound. There the forests grew down to the shore, and the finished product could be loaded directly from the mills to the decks of ships that carried it to markets in California and, later, in South America and China. The wood products manufactured there, both for domestic use and for export, were from the stands of Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and other trees native to the area.

At the same time, the great forests of white and yellow pine, cottonwood, and aspen east of the Cascades stood almost untouched, awaiting the settlement of the “inland empire” and the opening of other markets by the building of railroads. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the early 1880s marked the beginning of a new era in that region, for by the act of Congress that chartered the road in 1864 the company was granted alternate sections of land for twenty miles on both sides of the tracks over the entire distance. Much of this was through dense forests, and the company, finding itself in possession of millions of acres of choice timberland, offered it for sale at bargain prices, often as low as two dollars an acre. This was to hasten logging and milling operations in the region the railroad served, and so increase its own revenues by hauling the product to eastern markets.

It was at about this time that a process long familiar in the richer mining districts of the West was repeated in (See Timber on Page 15)
Indian Scouts

Bourke

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Owl Bull (Cut-Off); Little Warrior (Cut-Off); Leading Warrior (Cut-Off); Little Bull (Loafer); No Neck (Loafer); Poor Elk (Ogallala); Rocky Boy (Brulé); Red Bear (Loafer); Red Willow (Cut-Off); Six Feathers (Cut-Off); Sitting Bear (Cut-Off); Scarpers (Ogallala); Swift Changer (Loaf-er); Shut a Door (Ogallala); Slow Bear (Brulé); Sorrel Horse (Ogallala); Swimmer (Ogallala); Tobacco (Cut-Off); Knife (Cut-Off); Thunder Shield (Ogallala); Horse Comes Last (Cut-Off); White Face (Loafer); Walking Bull (Ogallala); Waiting (Ogallala); White Elk (Ogallala); Yellow Bear (Cut-Off); Bad Moccasin (Loafer); Bear Eagle (Loafer); Yankton (Loafer); Fox Belly (Cut-Off); Running Over (Sans Arcs); and Red Leaf (Brulé).

The Arapaho scouts were listed as Sharp Nose, Washington, Old Eagle, Six Feathers, White Horse, Wolf Moccasin, Sleeping Wolf, William Friday (Half-Breed), Yellow Bear, Red Beaver, Driving Down Hill, Yellow Bull, Wild Sage, Eagle Chief, Sitting Bull, Short Head, Arrow Quiver, Yellow Owl, Strong Bear, Spotted Crow, White Bear, Old Man, Painted Man, Left Hand, Long Hair, Ground Bear, Walking Water, Young Chief, Medicine Man, Bull Robe, Crying Dog, Flat Foot, Flint Breaker, Singing Beaver, Fat Belly, Crazy, Blind Man, Foot, Hungry Man, Wolf Red Feather, Fast Wolf, Big Man, White Plume, Coal, Sleeping Bear, Little Owl, Butcher, Broken Horn, Bear’s Backbone, Head Warrior, Big Ridge, Black Man, Strong, Whole Robe and Bear Wolf.

“This surely shows that the Army was excellently provided for with dependable scouts from the Indian agencies,” Bourke explained.

He added that the Army was so well provided with competent scouts that most of the duties required of the soldiers were greatly reduced.

In 1886, shortly after General Nelson Miles took over Crook’s command in Arizona, he sent Lieutenant Charles Gatewood into the Sierra Madre of Mexico to convince Geronimo and his band to surrender.

On August 23, Gatewood accompanied by six men—two soldiers, two interpreters and two Chiricahua Apache scouts—went into Mexico. The scouts were the first to contact Geronimo. One of the scouts, Kayitah, remained behind as a hostage in the renegade camp. His partner, Martine, was allowed to leave. A few hours later, Martine returned guiding Lt. Gatewood back to the camp. The young Army officer presented Geronimo with 15 pounds of tobacco. Geronimo accepted the gift cordially and said, “You are always welcome in my camp. It was always safe for you to come here.”

Gatewood then asked the Apache leader to give up the fight. Geronimo thought for a while and then asked, “What would you do? Think like an Apache and give me your answer.” Gatewood said simply, “Put your trust in General Miles.” A few months later, Geronimo met General Miles at Skeleton Canyon to discuss the terms of surrender.

“Charity covereth a multitude of sins.” — The preacher who presided over Bob Ford’s funeral, unable to think of anything good to say about him.
Logging in the West

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the northern woods. That is, a group of large, well-financed companies entered the field, bought up many of the more desirable properties, and by mergers and consolidations assumed control of large segments of the industry. One of the most powerful of these newcomers was the far-flung Weyerhaeuser empire. Its founder, a German emigrant named Frederick Weyerhaeuser, was long the industry’s dominant figure. Beginning in the early 1860s with a single Wisconsin sawmill, he increased his holdings as such speed that less than a decade later he was credited with heading the largest lumber syndicate of the time. By 1890 numerous Weyerhaeuser mills and logging crews were active in the forests of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and other states on both side of the Mississippi; then, as the forests there were depleted, he turned his practically untouched timberlands of the Northwest. His purchases there were on a prodigious scale. To cite one example: In 1890, by a single transaction, he acquired title to one million acres of railroad land in Washington and Oregon. During the same period several other companies were also buying up the land. Throughout the final decades of the century, as the forests elsewhere were logged over, lumberjacks and mill hands moved westward by the thousands. The newcomers way of entertainment than the bars, pool halls, and poker tables common to all frontier settlements of the period. By all accounts, the lumber milling towns of the West saw little of the violence, gunfire, and general hell-raising that distinguished the early-day mining camps. That is not to imply that the average lumberjack was a particularly well-behaved individual, or that, in town on a Saturday night, he conducted himself in a always-orderly fashion. Loggers, however, for whatever reason, usually just struggled back to camp the next day nursing nothing more serious than a headache.
Western Fruit Production

By the start of the twentieth century, fruit and vegetables began to replace wheat and barley as the key California crops. Oranges, in particular, proved to be a remarkably successful crop for the state. The first commercial orange groves were planted in California in the mid-1800s, and just a century later, the state boasted approximately 20 million orange trees on 250,000 acres. Other fruit grown in California included grapes, peaches, cherries, apricots, and pears.

California was not the only West Coast state with agricultural riches. Oregon has proven to be fertile ground for apples, cherries, and pears, not to mention an abundance of berries, including strawberries and cranberries.

Colt Firearms Test

Revolver

(From Page 8)

a circle of ten inches.

The common ship pistols were tried, and went very wide of the mark, the balls never striking within the circle, and seldom hitting the board, of four feet long and eighteen inches wide. It was with difficulty the officers using the ship’s pistols could get them off, in consequence of their being so very hard on the trigger... And the reaction was great, as almost to cripple those who used them.

Some of the cylinders of the carbines and pistols were immersed for two hours in a tub of water, and, although the caps were rather large for the nipples, nearly half of them went off.

We cannot conclude this report without a remark made on the ground by a gallant and experienced officer of the army, who witnessed the commencement of the firing of the eight carbines: “There are no men on earth,” he observed, “who could withstand a shock from a hundred others with such arms in their hands!” and we believe it would be next to impossible to board a ship where Colt’s arms were used by the marines and small-arms men.

The report’s recommendation was not followed. Colt endured a bankruptcy while waiting for the gun to catch on, but success arrived in 1847, with the start of the Mexican War, when the army placed an order for a thousand pistols.