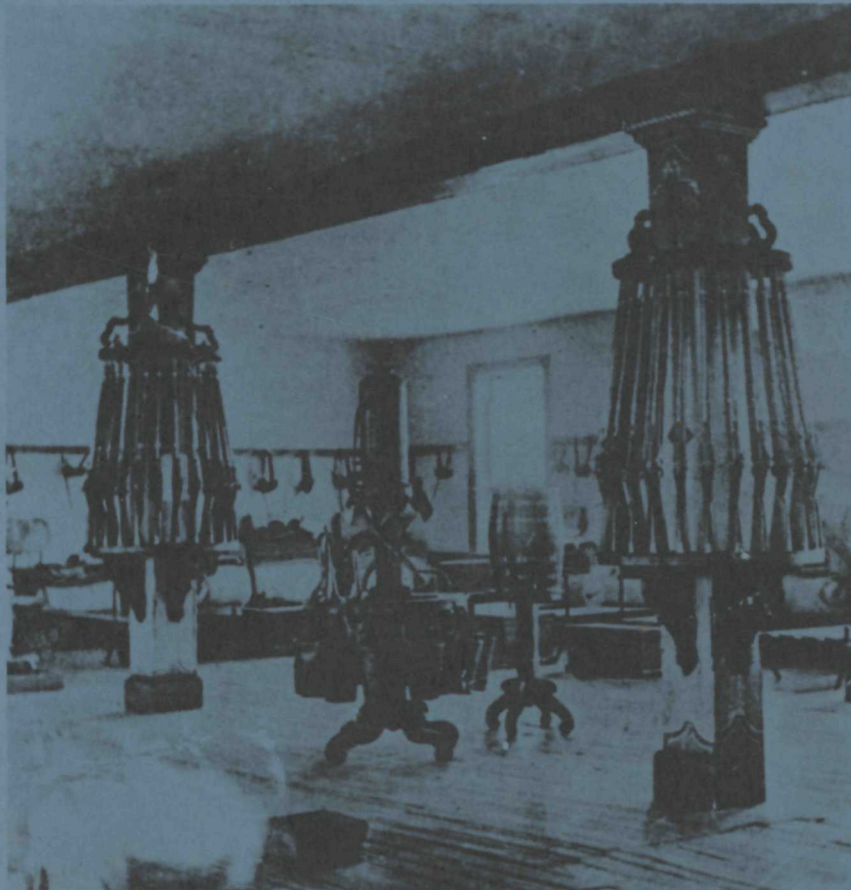


THE CAVALRY BARRACKS

FORT LARAMIE
FURNISHING STUDY

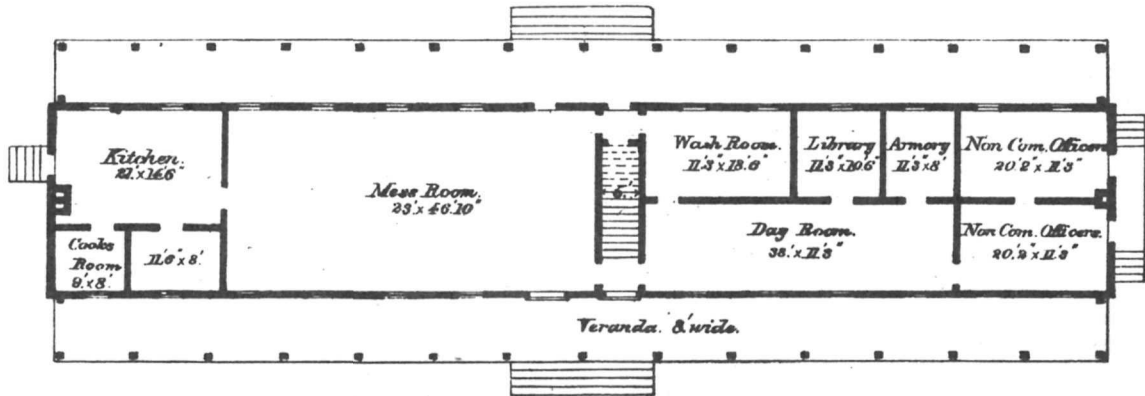


SEPTEMBER 1969

THE CAVALRY BARRACKS

FORT LARAMIE FURNISHING STUDY

BY
DON RICKEY JR.
AND
JAMES W. SHEIRE



Plan of 1st Story.

Scale 20 feet to inch.



DIVISION OF HISTORY
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

SEPTEMBER 1969
WASHINGTON, D.C.



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Introduction

This furnishing study, undertaken in compliance with Resource Study Proposal FOLA-H-55, is primarily the work of Dr. Don Rickey, Jr., who until September 1968 was the Westward Expansion Team Leader in the Branch of Park History Studies, Division of History. Dr. Rickey directed the research, organized much of the material, and wrote most of the narrative. Historian James Sheire undertook much of the research in the National Archives and Library of Congress and was responsible for the final organization.

The 1874 Fort Laramie Cavalry Barracks is the only surviving barracks of its type in the West. This report, the first cavalry barracks furnishing study undertaken by the National Park Service, is intended to provide detailed background information leading to the furnishing plan. When the structure is refurnished, it will take its place along side the officers' quarters, storehouses, guardhouse, sutler's store, and bakery in the Fort Laramie scene and thus make a major contribution to completing the setting and atmosphere of this famous western outpost.

PART A

Interpretive Objectives

To convey to the visitor an effective understanding of the physical and emotional setting in which the enlisted soldier of the Fort Laramie garrison lived during 1876, the peak year of the Indian Campaigns on the Northern Plains.

This can be done with breadth and depth through furnishings, since the upper story of the refurnished portion of the structure will contain the sleeping room for the company, and the lower story will contain the kitchen, messroom, cook's room, washroom, dayroom, library, arms room and N.C.O. rooms.

PART B

Operating Plan

1. Under maximum staffing levels in the summer, it might be possible to open much of the furnished portion of the building to direct visitor traffic, with an interpreter assigned to each major area. This would mean one interpreter on duty in the sleeping room, one in the dayroom, and one in the mess hall. Smaller rooms, and the actual bunk-area of the sleeping room could be simply roped off. Summer open hours would be 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Maximum open hours without artificial light would be from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Winter open hours would be much shorter in each instance.
2. Realistically, though, through most of the year, visitors will reach the building as part of a self-guided tour, supplemented by publications and one or more audio stations (part of the integrated audio system proposed by interpretive prospectus draft and the master plan). At such times of year, visit or access must be more limited. It is suggested that the visitor reach the sleeping room area via the main stairway, and view it from behind a four-foot high barrier of half-inch plexiglas enclosing a sizeable area at the head of the stairwell. Full doorway plexiglas panels can close off the arms room, library, and

washroom at this season, with visitors entering the sparsely furnished dayroom to view this complex. A similar scheme for the rooms opening off the messroom would facilitate maximum viewing with minimum off-season staffing.

3. At the season when maximum staffing is available, it might be desirable for the interpreters stationed in sleeping room and dayroom to wear the c. 1876 undress-blue cavalry uniform, and for the man in the messroom area to be attired suitably for a man assigned to company cooking duty in that period. These interpreters would be specially briefed on their roles, and on the life of the enlisted soldier of the period.
 4. Visitor safety and fire protection should be considered in regard to furnishings to insure adequate protection and yet prevent their intrusion on the re-established historic scene. In some instances handrails on stairways, additional strength in floors and porches to handle increased visitor loads, and lights in dark passageways may be needed. Any fire protection system, as well as any vandal detection system, should be well integrated into the furnishings. Fire suppression equipment is available.
- After hours protection of this and other historic structures is provided by an on-site guard.

PART C

Analysis of Historic Occupancy

Occupants, Who They Were: K Company, 2nd Cavalry

One of the two cavalry companies occupying this barracks in the summer of 1876 was Company K, 2nd United States Cavalry. This unit was part of the United States Regular Army, and as of 1876 had been organized and operational for ten years. Its character was that of a unit of veteran, professional soldiers. Of course, the company had its share of recruits, but at least a quarter of its 62 enlisted men were second- and third-enlistment soldiers, who had already seen at least five years of service in the company.

The June 30-August 31, 1876, Muster Roll of Company K (see Appendix 1) reveals that, like most regular units, this one was composed of about one-third immigrants, mainly from Ireland and Germany, with the remainder having been born in the United States. By and large, Company K would have been most aptly characterized in August 1876 as a well-shaken down, veteran outfit. Earlier in the year, they participated in General Crook's grueling winter campaign, north from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming. This campaign climaxed in the attack on a large Sioux and Cheyenne village on Powder River, March 17, 1876. More recently, Company K, commanded by war-horse Capt. James Egan,

had skirmished with hostile Sioux warriors while patrolling the Oregon-California trail, near Elkhorn Creek, Wyoming, June 22, 1876.

Only the enlisted men of Company K actually lived in the barracks. Captain Egan, who had been its commander for several years, had his quarters with the officers. First Lt. Colon Augur never joined the unit, serving on detached duty as aide-de-camp to his father, Gen. C.C. Augur. The company's other commissioned officer, Lt. James N. Allison, likewise was not serving with it during part of August 1876, as he was on detached duty as recruiting officer.

Since only Captain Egan was continually present to officer Company K, its senior non-commissioned officers, and especially 1st Sgt. John Gleason, were important leadership and command personnel. The first sergeant of a regular army company was the single most important man in the unit. It was he who made up duty rosters, kept company accounts, maintained discipline, and frequently actually led the company in drills and training. The captain had to place great trust in his first sergeant, as he was the key figure in all company affairs.

Sergeant Gleason was born in Massachusetts, was 29 years old, and in his second five-year enlistment. He was the only enlisted man in the company who rated his own separate room in the barracks, on the first floor adjoining the orderly room, over which he reigned as top sergeant of Company K. As the captain's right-hand man, Sergeant Gleason no doubt fit Captain Egan's concepts of the style

and behavior of a company first sergeant, concepts which Egan most likely formed over the course of his own twenty years of regular army experience, both as officer and enlisted man.

Captain Egan was born in Ireland and came to the United States as a boy. In 1856, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the 2nd U.S. Dragoons (designated 2nd Cavalry after 1861) and spent the next two years serving in that rigidly disciplined, thoroughly regulation regiment. In 1860, he again enlisted in the regular army, this time in the 1st Cavalry (organized in 1855), and was soon made a corporal (1860) and later sergeant (1861). In 1863, he was promoted to first sergeant and, on August 20, 1863, commissioned a second lieutenant in the 2nd Cavalry, the regiment in which he had begun his army service.

During the Civil War Egan was severely wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. Although his injuries left his right arm almost paralyzed and his vision impaired, he managed to stay in the regular army after the Civil War. He was promoted to captain in 1868, the rank and position he held in August 1876. All his experience had been in the U.S. Regulars, the strictly regulation professional military, very much unlike the more easy-going volunteer regiments of the Civil War. Many officers of the Indian Wars era had begun their careers as state volunteer officers during the Civil War and then secured appointments in the regular army after the war. But Captain Egan was not one of these. He was a thorough-going regular, rank-and-file and commissioned.

Since his wounds had left him partially disabled, it can be presumed that Captain Egan relied even more than was usual on his first sergeant in the routine administration and operations of Company K. When coupled with Captain Egan's all-Regular experience, this meant that 1st Sgt. Gleason held his key position in Company K, because he carried on company business and ran the unit according to the views, biases, prejudices, and wishes of its captain.

Lieutenant Allison, who left on recruiting duty in August, had served as a drummer-boy during the Civil War. After the war he attended West Point, graduated with the class of 1871. With this background, it is likely that he, like Captain Egan, was a veteran soldier and a thoroughly regulation officer.

Considering the backgrounds of its officers, it can be assumed that Company K, 2nd Cavalry, was a relatively regulation outfit of professional U.S. Regulars. Indeed, when Company K participated in Brig. Gen. George Crook's fall campaign in November 1876, it was chosen for courier and provost duty at Crook's field headquarters because of the unit's fine military bearing and appearance.¹

Where They Came From

Prior to joining the regular army, the men of Company K came from extremely varied and diverse backgrounds, not only in national

1. Major Joseph I. Lornbert, One Hundred Years With the 2nd Cavalry (Ft. Riley, Kansas, 1939).

origins, but also in terms of social and economic status and the occupations and professions they had pursued as civilians. While service in the company was conducive to conformity, the individual histories of its members were very likely reflected in a wide diversity of habits and interests while serving in Company K. Among the men of K Company were a woodturner, two sailors, three tailors, a printer, two saddle and harness-makers, a machinist, a carpenter, a painter, and a lawyer, as well as men who gave their occupations as laborer, farmer, teamster, clerk, or soldier. In addition, several of these men no doubt had served in European armies before coming to this country, and others were Civil War veterans. Although an army outfit, each man was an individual. As already mentioned, about 25 per cent of the company's strength consisted of second and third enlistment Regular soldiers, most of whom had experienced Indian campaign service. One of these, Pvt. Michael Himmelsbach (or HümmeIsbach) had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery in action against hostile Indians in the Little Blue River country in Nebraska, May 17, 1870. Private Himmelsbach, as a member of a five-man detachment of Company C, 2nd Cavalry, led by a Sergeant Leonard, fought off a large band of hostile warriors and rescued a family of settlers while en route to an army camp.² This

2. Pvt. Michael Himmelsback, enlisted Feb. 19, 1870, at Harrisburg, Pa.; born Alleghany Co., Pa.; age 21; occupation - painter; black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5'6 1/2". Register of

man was in K Company, serving his second enlistment in August 1876, and was present for duty and living in the upstairs squad room. His Medal of Honor would have been pinned to the left breast of his dress uniform blouse, which was hung up near his bunk or folded in his wooden footlocker.

K Company's first tour of duty at Fort Laramie came in 1872. Two years later the company was sent to Omaha Barracks, where until July 1875 the men enjoyed relatively easy routine garrison duty and the off-duty comforts and refinements of the rapidly growing, very much up-to-date city of Omaha. From July 1875 to January 1876, Company K served at Fort Shaw, Montana, on Sun River, not far west of Great Falls. In January 1876 the company was ordered to Fort Laramie, where General Crook was assembling men and material for his part in the coming campaign to force finally the Sioux and Cheyenne to come in to reservations after the expiration of the January 31, 1876, deadline set for their compliance with the Government's ultimatum.

Since no one really expected the Sioux and Cheyenne to comply, General Crook was ready late in February to move his field command, including Company K, 2nd Cavalry, north and west to Fort Fetterman.

Enlistments, Regular Army, Microfilm Room, National Archives.

The Indian combat for which Private Himmelsbach was awarded the Medal of Honor is described by Captain E.J. Spaulding, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, in R. G. 94, Office of the Adjutant General, "Letters Received," 758-19-70, Microfilm M-619, Roll 106, National Archives.

From there, Crook intended to launch a winter campaign against the recalcitrant Indian bands while they were still relatively immobile in their winter camps.

From Fetterman, the striking force went north to find the Sioux and Cheyenne camps in cold, snowy weather remarkable even for the severe climate of northern Wyoming. Men and horses suffered greatly. Many men experienced frostbite on their hands, feet, and faces.

Early in the freezing dawn of March 17, 1876, Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, acting under General Crook's orders, sent Company I and Company K, 2nd Cavalry, to spearhead his attack on the Sioux and Cheyenne winter camp on Powder River. Company K was one of the best in the Army, taking its tone from the widely recognized fearlessness of its partially disabled captain. Its place as one of the two lead companies in the attack was not by chance. Egan led his men forward, charging into the village with revolvers drawn. The battle was engaged as the warriors fought the soldiers for control of the village. Company K found itself hard pressed, and the contest's balance was only tipped by the effort of another company's relieving the pressure on Egan's men. Company K lost one man killed and three wounded in this action. Of the wounded, Pvts. John Droege, Edward Egan, and Farrier Patrick Goings were still in Company K in August 1876. Droege was listed as still "sick." Goings had been slightly hit by a bullet in the shoulder, but was ready for duty the next day. Private Droege's left elbow had been

fractured by a large caliber rifle bullet and Private Eagan had been shot by a .45 or .44 revolver, the bullet penetrating his abdomen and going out between his ribs. Eagan was a lucky man. Penetrating abdominal wounds were nearly always fatal then, due to infection resulting in peritonitis, which would rarely be overcome by the drugs and medicines then available.

Although the troops were able to capture and hold the Indian village, they were subject to continued sniping from higher ground around it. Some troopers could not resist the temptation to loot the contents of the village, which was not only richly endowed with Indian goods but was also a veritable magazine of ammunition and other supplies. Capt. Anson Mills specifically mentioned threatening a K Company corporal with his shotgun, ordering him to rejoin his unit, when he saw the man carrying loot from the village.

After setting fire to the tipis and supplies, the troops withdrew from the Indian camp, and, after punishing marches through extremely cold weather, reached their respective posts about April 1. Company K came back to its warm barracks at Fort Laramie, but, considering the hardships of the return marches, it is doubtful that any but very small or particularly desirable items of Indian loot were brought back by its members. The company had played a hard and conspicuous role in the action of March 17, and its men, mounts,

and material were much worn and badly in need of recruiting up in every way.³

The winter strike against the Sioux and Cheyenne had proven inconclusive at best. General Crook immediately began planning for a spring campaign, but K Company had earned some minor respite, and remained in garrison at Fort Laramie during the fateful spring and summer of 1876. While other 2nd Cavalry companies, along with those from other regiments, went out again on campaign to find the Sioux and Cheyenne, K Company was used in detachments as road patrols, scouts, escorts, and occasionally was sent out as a unit to pursue Indian raiders who ventured fairly close to Fort Laramie.

Most of these activities did not involve action with hostiles, with the exception that Captain Egan led his K Company men in a skirmish on June 22. The elusive warrior raiders managed to escape, but left one of their dead on the field, along Elkhorn Creek near its junction with the North Platte River on the Oregon Trail between Fort Laramie and what is now Douglas, Wyoming. Soldiers commonly looted the bodies of dead Indian enemies of all manner of beaded, painted, feathered, and quilled Indian finery, took any Indian weapons, and not infrequently took scalps themselves.

3. J.W. Vaughn, The Reynolds Campaign on Powder River (Norman, 1961), p. 220.

Personality Profile

Company K, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, has already been described as a veteran unit of the regular army of the mid-1870s. About one quarter of its complement were multiple enlistment professional soldiers and the average age level was about 25. All were volunteers. Most had come from the lower economic and social levels, and a good many were recent immigrants. Unlike the citizen soldiers of the Civil War, the men of K Company were professional soldiers. As one 1876 enlisted man later explained, "I was a boy during the Civil War, there was a army camp near and I guess I soaked [sic] in some of the game, for later, every time I got Spiflicated I wanted to enlist [I] . . . thought it would be like the volunteers during the Civil War . . . but I found out the mistake. The Regular Army was a tough bunch in those days."⁴

As a group, Company K could be characterized as a proficient and especially military-appearing cavalry unit of the regular army in August 1876. Their individual and group tastes, habits, and interests were those common to the times and circumstances of their lives. Some were uneducated, others were readers; some had been down-and-outers, others were men of moderate tastes and refinement. It can be stated, however, that the majority were good Regular cavalrymen, as K Company was noted for its efficiency, bravery, and

4. Don Rickey, Jr., Forty Miles A Day On Beans and Hay (Norman, 1963), p. 240.

military bearing. For wider and deeper understanding of these soldiers, as individual men and as a unit, it is suggested that Forty Miles A Day On Beans and Hay, the Enlisted Soldier Fighting the Indian Wars, be referred to and read as a guide.

Activities of K Company

The floor plan taken from the 1872 Barracks Plan, as published by the Quartermaster, will be followed as to room uses, with only minor research-based variations suggested. The floor plan is found in the illustrations, plates 1 and 2.

Kitchen

The kitchen was used for preparation of all foods eaten by the men of K Company, except bread, which came from the post bakery. Most foods were boiled, baked, or roasted, in descending order of frequency. Coffee was served with virtually every meal, and boilers for its preparation would have been in evidence on the cookstove. It is unknown whether the company tableware and dishes were kept in the kitchen or the messroom. Soap-making, using lye and fats and oils saved in the course of food preparation (especially bacon and salt pork), was another probable activity in the kitchen.

Cook's Room--Storage

The larger of the two cooks' rooms was most likely used for storage and some food supplies. The smaller room was a sleeping

cubicle for at least one cook. As a rule, two men at a time were detailed from the company strength as first and second cooks. The first cook was usually a soldier who had shown some culinary talent and a willingness to accept the assignment, while the second cook was more of a helper and scullion. He was detailed from the members of the unit to this unpleasant duty and usually retained his bunk and space in the company dormitory room.

Messroom

The mess was the room in which the enlisted men, with the possible exception of the first sergeant, ate all their meals. It also served at times as an impromptu dance hall for the men and a training space in inclement weather for lectures, dry firing, signal flag drill, and the like. On holidays, and on special occasions, it was usually used as the company's party room, for skits and "stunts."

Dayroom

The dayroom came as close to being the enlisted men's lounge as did any room in the building. Here the men read the newspapers and magazines the company fund subscribed to. Checkers, cribbage, backgammon, and card games were sometimes played here--especially when orders forbade all men except the squad room orderly from being in the dormitory room upstairs during certain hours of duty during the day. Because it adjoined the armory room, where the required materials were stored, extra carbines, revolvers, leather

equipments, and brasses were no doubt refinished and worked on in the dayroom by men detailed to such duty. Considering that the dayroom was also adjacent to the company orderly room, duty assignments and orders were likely posted on the wall next to the orderly room door.

Noncommissioned Officers

This space is designated as one of two noncommissioned officer rooms on the 1872 Barracks Plan. Since neither of these rooms is labeled on the plan as the company orderly room, and since every company barracks had such a space set aside if at all possible, one of these rooms has been selected for furnishing as the orderly room. In the 1872 plans, from which this building was copied, a door is shown between this room and the dayroom. When the fabric of this structure is investigated, it is believed this will be found to have been the case in the Fort Laramie structure.

The first sergeant was the man who ran the company's routine affairs, kept its records, and served as the captain's executive officer and intermediary line of communication between the officer and enlisted ranks. In at least one instance, a heterogeneous collection of about fifty books designated the company or troop library was kept in the company orderly room. Muster rolls, reports, duty rosters for guard and fatigue details, requisitions for food, equipment, and clothing were prepared in the first sergeant's orderly room. It was the nerve center of company life and operations.

The other noncommissioned officer's room, next to the orderly room, would have been the first sergeant's sleeping and living quarters. Aside from the cook's cubicle, this room was the only private space provided for an enlisted man in the company barracks. Here, Sergeant Gleason had the only real privacy enjoyed by the enlisted inhabitants of the building.

Armory

The company armory was the storage place for all extra arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores not specifically issued to individual members of Company K. Broken and obsolete ordnance stores, including guns, equipment, and sabers, were also kept here, if still on the list of such materiel for which the captain was responsible. In some cavalry outfits, revolvers (and occasionally other arms) were all kept under lock and key in an arms room or in the first sergeant's room to prevent their being stolen and sold by soldiers. Any arms owned by the company as a whole, such as a shotgun or two (and ammunition), which had been purchased out of company funds to be used for hunting birds and small game, would also likely have been kept in the armory. Some minor arms repair work was also likely carried on in this room.

Library--Saddler's Shop

Although designated as "library" on the 1872 Barracks Plan, it is likely that this room was being put to a much different use in

the summer of 1876. Court martial proceedings at Fort Laramie, July 20, 1876, indicate that the K Company saddler's shop was located in a downstairs room of the barracks.⁵

Since the other downstairs rooms were in use for their assigned purposes, the "library" was likely the most expendable. It is presumed that the saddler's shop was in the room shown as "library" on the 1872 plan. Here, the saddler repaired the saddles and other leather horse gear of the company. He also sometimes repaired leather cartridge belts and other accouterments. Some saddlers were skilled enough to virtually "build" a saddle from the bare wooden tree, most likely for themselves or on special order from an officer or civilian.

Washroom

The washroom, was, of course, the space where the men bathed and cleaned up (except for bathing in the Laramie River during warm weather), but they did not usually wash their own clothes. It is also most likely the space where the company barber set up shop for the once or twice a week shave and the monthly haircuts he gave the men of K Company. Shaving and bathing was usually part of the Saturday night ritual at mid-1870s army posts so that the men could be ready for the usual Sunday morning inspection. When other rooms had

5. ". . . sentinel in charge of two prisoners did take such prisoners to the quarters of Co. K, 2nd Cav., leaving one of his prisoners downstairs in the company saddler's shop." Post Orders, July 20, 1876, Ft. Laramie, R. G. 393, National Archives.

their "lights out," the washroom light (candle) may have also provided illumination for late poker games. Saddle soaping of some leather gear most likely would also have been done in this room.

Upper Story Dormitory or Squad Room

This room, more than any other place on the post, was "home" to the enlisted men of K Company. Most of their off-duty leisure time was spent here: sleeping, loafing, and in the soldiers' interminable and universal bull sessions and tales of endless "army," "Indian," "war," and "women" stories.

Burnishing and maintenance of uniforms and equipment was also a constant activity, especially for the ultra smart looking "orderly buckers," who spent many hours applying heel-ball shines to their leather accouterments and polishing their arms and brasses to extremes of brilliance. Men selected competitively at guard mount to serve as orderly stood no tours of night guard, as did the rest of the guard detail. Every company contained men who were noted as successful "orderly buckers." While such men spent most of their spare time working on their uniforms and gear, all the men spent a large part of their time in barracks in the same occupation.

Other off-duty activities in the sleeping quarters were card games (especially after pay-day or clothing issue), letter and diary writing, mending clothes, reading, hobby crafts (such as wood carving, leather braiding, and the like), and the playing of a few musical instruments. Some men attended the post school to improve their

meager educations and studied in the barracks. A few others studied manuals on rifle marksmanship, swordsmanship, and tactics.

On rare occasions, the dormitory was converted into a space for a company theatrical show, dance or party, by stacking the iron bunks to one side.

The barracks were "policed" every morning by the occupants and one man was assigned as room orderly to keep the room clean. In some companies a favored old soldier was frequently permanently assigned as room orderly.

In inclement weather the Sunday morning inspection was often held in this room, each man standing by his own bunk and footlocker, dressed in his dress uniform or whatever particular uniform was called for in the orders of the day.

Activities Outside the Barracks and/or in the Field

K Company's primary reason for being stationed at Fort Laramie was to perform field service either near or far from the post on major campaigns against Indians, or as escorts, patrols, and security guards. In August 1876, details from K Company were frequently sent out on field service, and at times Captain Egan led the entire duty strength of the unit to pursuits of Indian raiders.

In post, the company drew its share of routine guard duty and fatigues, and participated in target practice and other drills. Some men participated in hunting, fishing, baseball, and field sports. Examples of the daily post routines are found in Appendix 2 to this report.

PART D

Evidence of Original 1876 Furnishings

Aside from stove-pipe holes in chimneys, nail holes on walls showing where shelving or book strips were once located, and such other shadow clues, there is no firm evidence of how this structure was furnished in the summer of 1876, as regards objects definitely or even traditionally related to use in the 1874 Cavalry Barracks.

The furnishings and contents of this barracks, as lived in by K Company, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, in August 1876, must, for lack of positive evidence, be based on:

- a. Army Policies and Regulations for barracks as of August 1876.
- b. Furnishings and contents that could, or would, have been in the building in relation to the room utilizations and occupants discussed in Part C.
- c. Furnishings and contents of other western cavalry barracks in the same era.

Barracks accommodations for enlisted men had been the focus of much dissatisfaction for many years prior to the summer of 1876. Some improvements had been made, but for the most part they were still relatively barren, cheerless and somewhat crowded. The comfort of its rank and file was not given much consideration by the high command of the mid-1870s.

Barracks furnishings provided by the army were limited to iron bunks, some water barrels and buckets, home-made shelves, tables, chairs, and benches, wooden footlockers, and iron cooking and heating stoves. Other articles were either made by the men or purchased out of the company fund. This fund was originally and primarily intended for purchasing foodstuffs not included in the issue rations. However, many other articles were bought with this money. "Items are often necessary to purchase," wrote a first sergeant in Dakota, "which do not actually benefit the mess table . . . , but which the government does not provide."⁶

Examples of the variety of objects and uses for which the company funds were used are found in the company fund account book of Company F, 5th Infantry, for the years between 1874 and 1882:

repairing water tank in company quarters

4 dozen Japan cups, 7 dozen spoons, water cooler (2), stove blacking, basket, butter plates, crockery, clock (and repair of clock), vinegar cruets, copper boiler, ice chest, metronome, coffee boiler, tin plates and cups, coffee mill (3), matches, newspapers, 5 doz. bowls, 3 tin dippers, 2 doz. knives and forks, 2 doz. table spoons, butcher knife, "mess furniture," basket and spade, meat chopper, sprinkler, 6 water barrels, 90 yards calico.⁷

6. Army and Navy Journal, 5 (1867), p. 233.

7. "Co. F, 5th U.S. Inf. in account with Captain Simon Snyder, 5th U.S. Inf., on account of Company Funds During the months of

Furnishings Provided for by Regulations and Policies
(as of August 1876)

Stoves

Before May 25, 1876, there were no army-wide specifications for types and supplies of heating stoves and cooking ranges. However, such specifications were issued on May 25, 1876, and, since Fort Laramie was relatively easily supplied from Omaha--first via rail to Cheyenne, thence by wagon freight to the post--it is possible that the new stoves were in place in the 1874 cavalry barracks as of August 1876.

A total of seven stoves was authorized for one company of men living in a barracks of the 1872 pattern:

2 large stoves, wood heater No. 2, in each dormitory (upstairs bunk room)

1 large stove, wood heater No. 2, in the messroom

1 large stove, wood heater No. 2, in the dayroom

1 small stove, wood heater No. 1, for the 1st Sergeant's room

1 small stove, wood heater No. 1, in the company orderly room

1 small stove, wood heater No. 1, in the saddler's shop (originally intended as library room on 1872 Plan)

1 Army cooking range No. 2, in the kitchen, with complete outfit of "furniture" listed and described in the "Stoves and Ranges for Army Use"

Jan., 1874 - Aug., 1882," MS, Snyder-Ronayne Collection, Custer Battlefield National Monument. Copy in Library, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

All of these items are illustrated, with detailed specifications in Appendix 3.⁸ While these early army stoves and ranges were contracted for, they were later produced at the Rock Island Arsenal beginning in 1878.⁹

Arrangement of stoves in the rooms assigned is illustrated in several of the dormitory and kitchen photographs included in the Illustrations. An 1875 post order at Fort Laramie did specify the safety precautions to be taken in connection with stove use:

Flooring and other woodwork adjacent to stoves will be protected from the radiation of heat, by zinc, tin sheet-iron, or bricks, and piping will be properly secured by wires. No ashes should ever be placed in receptacles or vessels of wood, nor, after being removed from stoves or fireplaces, ever be deposited within ten feet, at least of fences, fuel combustible, or framed work.¹⁰

Lighting

As of mid-summer 1876 no other lighting than candles was officially provided for barracks illumination. Lard oil lamps and lamps burning sperm oil (an expensive fuel) were permitted but not provided. Kerosene, naphtha, benzine, and other volatile fuels had long been in use in lamps designed for them, but the fire-conscious and conservative

8. Specifications for Means of Transportation, Paulins, Stoves & Ranges, and Lamps & Fixtures for Use in the U.S. Army (Washington, 1882), pp. 89-114.

9. "Quartermaster Contracts," Office of the Quartermaster General, Inventory Entry No. 1242, Record Group 92, National Archives.

10. Ft. Laramie Post Orders, General Orders No. 58, Dec. 7, 1875.

army command prohibited their use as of August 1876. Candles were part of the ration issue, but the quantity was miserly. Long a minor irritation, the use of candles and lack of decent lights for the barracks was reported on in 1879:

The adamantine (candle) is the kind now issued to troops, at the rate of twenty ounces to one hundred rations, which gives to a company of 40 average strength, 15 pounds monthly or 3 candles daily, to furnish light for the 1st Sergeant's, squad, mess and kitchen rooms, all of which require lighting. With this allowance, it is reasonable to expect that the soldiers will find their quarters dark, cheerless, and uninviting, and that they should ask for more light; the sombre stove now used for heating barracks and around which they gather in the long winter evenings, gives not that blaze of light and cheer they were wont to enjoy in former days from big wood fires in spacious fire-places, that lighted and warmed their rooms.¹¹

No single type of candle holder seems to have been standard, but the 1879 Report on Lighting mentioned,

the pattern of brass candlestick used by Army officers many years since. It has a cylindrical tube, into which is put the candle by compressing a spiral spring intended to push it up as burned away; a cap section, slightly conical at the top, and open, is adjusted to the upper part of the main tube, which holds down the candle.

To this candle holder is adjusted a parabolic reflector with an opening out on one side, through which passes the candle tube, so that the candle flame shall be in the focus, which is about 3/4 inch from its vertex--over the flame is cut a circular opening, about 1 1/2", for draft and passage of smoke.¹²

11. Report on Lighting Company Quarters . . ., Office of the Quartermaster General, Nov. 20, 1879. Special Files, Box 2, Record Group 92, National Archives, p. 12.

12. Ibid., pp. 15-16.

Several types of candlesticks were most likely used by the men of K Company, the common, japanned sheet metal type likely being the most numerous.

Lard oil lamps, fuel for them, and extra candles and candlesticks could be purchased for use in the barracks from the company fund surplus. Individual soldiers also no doubt acquired their own, privately owned lamps (lard oil) and candle holders--and it is likely that the first sergeant had as good a sperm or lard oil lamp as could be obtained, he being the principal enlisted man of the company. The dayroom, as its name implies, was not meant for much use at night, and therefore was probably not as well lit as were the kitchen, first sergeant's room, orderly room, and dormitory rooms.

Water Supply and Fire Suppression Equipment

Lacking a piped-in water system in 1876, the barracks water supply was brought to the building in the water wagon from the Laramie River and stored in barrels. For fire suppression, Fort Laramie General Orders No. 58, December 7, 1875, stipulated:

Twelve buckets and two barrels to each company (barracks), to the band, and to the quartermaster, and commissary storehouse, will be kept constantly filled with water to be used only in case of fire.

Water for cooking, drinking, and washing was likewise maintained in barrels in several barracks rooms, especially the kitchen and washrooms. Smaller kegs and water coolers were placed in such locations as the dormitory, mess, and day rooms.

Furniture

Barracks furniture, for which the company commander was responsible, was quartermaster property and attached to the post. Limited to iron bunks, stoves, and roll-your-own-chairs, stools, benches, tables, and packing cases, it was standardized as of August 1876 only for stoves and bunks. Shelves and built-ins were added and removed as the occupants came and went, as explained in the following 1873 comment:

The outgoing garrison (or company), always hard up for lumber, and regardless of the comfort of its successors, appropriates many of the shelves and other useful fixtures provided by the quartermaster during their stay Pieces of stove furniture, to which some chronic (company) cook has become attached, disappear, and even articles which from their nature cannot be carried, are wantonly destroyed.¹³

Reference to the "shelves and other useful fixtures" provided by the Post Quartermaster refers to the authorization of quartermasters to use lumber from packing cases and other non-priority sources for making chairs, tables, benches, shelves, and the like for use in the barracks. Such "furniture" was very plain and entirely utilitarian and its construction and quality depended on the skills and material available for its manufacture. The tables and shelves seen in several of the accompanying illustrations show the plainness of these shelves and tables. General Orders of the Army No. 31,

13. Army and Navy Journal, 10 (1873), p. 474.

March 21, 1870, provided authority for the manufacture of barracks furniture at the post.¹⁴

No regulation as to supply of such a common item of comfort as chairs for the barracks was issued until 1877 (one for each non-commissioned officer and six for each twelve enlisted men), and specifications for barracks chairs were not prepared until after 1880.

Iron bunks were the only other item of standard army furniture issue for enlisted barracks in mid-1876. Before 1872, nearly all barracks bunks were made of wood by the post quartermaster: two tiers high, with each tier wide enough to accommodate two men. This was the origin of the Indian Wars term of "bunkie" for a soldier's best friend or closest comrade. In 1871, a board of officers convened to make recommendations on bunks reported in favor of adopting a single iron bunk, and in the same year the Quartermaster Department purchased iron bunks (trestle bedsteads) from three sources:

14. "[The quartermaster may] upon request of any . . . officer, approved by the commanding officer of the Post, cause plain wooden furniture, such as bedsteads, tables, desks, benches, wardrobes, etc. to be made by their own--or company mechanics, if detailed for the purpose (to the quartermaster), for the quarters of officers, or barracks of the enlisted men, out of any government lumber not required for some other special purpose, or boxes in which quartermaster or subsistence stores have been transported. Such furniture will not be removed from the post, but . . . carried on the quartermaster returns as public property [and signed for, in the case of barracks furniture, by the company commander]." Regulations of the United States Army (Washington, 1871).

Miles Greenwood Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Snead & Co., Louisville, Kentucky; and the Composite Iron Works, New York, New York. After 1872, the composite bunks became the standard army issue.¹⁵

Photographs show three types of bunks:

1. The Snead or Greenwood bunk of two trestles made of flat wrought iron bars.
2. The well documented Composite bunk, with the USA shield in the center.
3. A variation of the Composite in which the foot-board trestle is slightly lower and lacks the USA shield.

The Composite bunk was the most widely used after 1871, and should be the type used in furnishing the 1874 Cavalry Barracks. It is well illustrated in a Composite Iron Works Company advertisement included in Appendix 4 along with the War Department's narrative specifications published May 31, 1876.

15. "Quartermaster Contracts," 1871, National Archives.

Furnishings and Contents, from Room Utilizations and Occupants

Kitchen

The central furnishing item here, was, of course, the cooking range. The range shown in the accompanying photograph in the illustrations is a later type than the No. 2 Army Cooking Range of 1876, but the photograph does provide data on boilers, pans, coffee pots, a line for drying towels and aprons, wash pans, a wooden hook strip for hanging utensils, and the presence of a wooden box for stove fuel. The white mess jackets worn in the photo were introduced some time after the 1870s, but the cooks no doubt used some kind of aprons. No hot water tank, with pipes running out, would have been in use in this barracks kitchen as of 1876, as water came in barrels from the river. Considering that coffee was served with virtually every meal, and that most foods were boiled or stewed, the kitchen was most likely supplied with at least two barrels of potable water. At least one plain table, a couple of chairs, and some shelves would have been present.

If an 1876 No. 2 Cooking Range cannot be located or fabricated, a large civilian iron cooking range of 1874-76 would do as well.

An icebox may have been in the kitchen, as the ice ration included 20 to 30 pounds of ice a week per company. Such ice, however, could just as well have been used in the dormitory drinking water keg or "cooler."

Since the cooks were up early and finished work late, at least two lard oil lamps would likely have been in the kitchen.

No standard army cookbook had yet been printed, but the 1879 Army Cook Book includes many recipes that were already of long standing use in 1876. Examination of this 1879 cookbook will provide clues as to the condiments and other-than-staple cooking items likely present in Company K's Fort Laramie kitchen in 1876.

Each company was issued three corn brooms and two scrub brushes each month, and it is likely that at least one broom and one scrub brush were in the kitchen, or perhaps in the adjacent storage room.¹⁶

The Fort Laramie Medical History indicates that the kitchens had benches (home-made) in addition to work-tables. A large (3-5 gallons) oil can, with pouring spout, for lard oil to fuel the lamps, would also likely have been kept in the kitchen.

Cook's Room

The first, or "boss," cook had this little room to himself, where he slept and kept his belongings. A hook strip with shelf above was probably on the wall, and he likely had hooks, or nails, on the inside of his door for hanging aprons and other gear. While the occupant was first cook in the barracks, he was also a cavalryman (usually ranked as a private, as cooks as such had no rank)

16. General Orders No. 21, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1876. Each company to be issued 3 brooms and 2 scrub brushes each month, regardless of company strength.

and his room would have contained his personal and issue clothing and equipment.

The Part B, Operating Plan, indicates that normal visitor flow will allow only a glimpse of the cook's room door area. If this door is kept nearly closed, and curtains of unbleached muslin, calico, or a blanket are hung over any window opening into the room, it need not be furnished. However, as this is the first room occupied by a soldier to be discussed, the supposed contents will be itemized.

The room's contents would likely have included the following items:

- 1 Composite iron bunk and bedding (see Appendix 4)
- 1 Wooden footlocker, pattern of 1875 (described in Dormitory Section)

The cook would have owned or had issued to him all or most of the following that would have been in evidence in his room:

- 1. Dress helmet, plumed, pattern of 1872.
- 2. Overcoat, with cape - mounted length (could have been the older single breasted model of the 1860s, or, the newer double-breasted type of 1872).
- 3. Campaign hat, black with yellow cord, pattern of 1875 contract (one of these is in the Fort Laramie collections).
- 4. Forage cap, pattern of 1872.
- 5. Dress blouse, pattern of 1872.
- 6. White, wrist-length "Berlin" gloves.
- 7. Boots, as depicted in 1872 (until sometime after 1876,

soldiers could purchase any sort of boots desired, as long as they were plain and black).

8. Shoes, ankle-high "Jeffersons," rights and lefts.
9. Sabre, pattern 1860 "Light Cavalry," on a
10. Sabre belt, which also should have had arranged on it the pistol cartridge box (Civil War cap pouch); the 1874 pattern leather "Dyer" pouch, for 40 carbine cartridges (leave the usual two 20-round leather cartridge loops off, as these were for field service, which the cook did less of); and the 1874 (or earlier modified "old" pattern) revolver holster for .45 Colt revolver.
11. Carbine sling, and swivel, pre-1874.
12. Carbine, model 1873 Springfield .45.
13. Canteen, Civil War pattern, but cover could be canvas or blanket goods - cloth strap of cotton webbing, 1 1/4" wide.
14. Haversack, of 1872 or 1874 pattern (oval mess kit inside), 1 1/2" cotton web strap, or a short home-made strap to hang on a saddle; 1874 model knife, fork, and spoon, plus small brownstained coffee sack, also in haversack.
15. Two 20-round leather carbine cartridge loops, pattern of 1874.
16. Trousers, mounted, of sky blue kersey, pattern of 1874 or 1876.
17. Shirt, 1872 or 1876 type, grey flannel or navy blue. Underwear and socks would have been either in a draw-string dirty clothes bag, if soiled, or in the footlocker.

The names of the men of K Company detailed as cooks in August 1876 are not mentioned on the muster roll. One of those privates listed as "present" should be selected and his name stenciled on the footlocker in black. Padlocks were supplied by the men and were of no special type other than what was commercially available in mid-1876.

Storage Room

The storage room was used mainly to store company property (other than arms and ammunition) not in current use; such as winter gear, tools, field gear (tents and canvas), extra saddles, supplies of repair equipment, and the large wooden packing chests in which company property was moved when the unit changed posts. Being just off the kitchen, it was also used to store bulk ration items.

Like the cook's room, this one would usually only be glimpsed by visitors, according to the Part B Plan of Operation, even if the door were open. In actual use it is more likely that this room door was secured by a stout padlock. The key was kept by the first sergeant to prevent thefts and "midnight requisitions" of material.

Messroom

No pre-1880 illustrations or descriptions of messrooms have been found. Long benches and tables, adequate to seat about 60 men, would have been present. All were made at the post of available lumber. Iron table-ware, "tin" plates, and cups were the common mess gear, but Company K might have purchased its own mess china, as this was a common practice. Some units used the issue tinned sheet-iron mess kits.¹⁷ Vinegar cruets, salt and pepper shakers, and

17. Interview, John O'Brian, who lived at the post as a small boy, by Sally J. Ketchum, July 5, 1960. Ft. Laramie Research Files, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

condiment bottles would have been present on the tables. The tableware itself most likely would have been present, set up-side down. The common army practice was to set the table up for the next meal at the end of each meal. An Army Wood Heater No. 2 would have been present, as would candles and/or company-fund-purchased lard oil lamps on wall brackets or hung from the ceiling. A wood-box would have been placed near the stove. A hook strip would have probably been in place on at least two sides of the room. The tables were commonly scrubbed clean with sand. Oilcloth, purchased with company fund money, was at times used as a table cloth.

Dayroom

The dayroom was most likely a rather drab, dull place, lacking much in the individual and group intimacy of the dormitory or squad room. However, like the other barracks rooms, it did to a degree reflect the tone and personality of the company of soldiers who used it in August 1876. The utilizations and location of the room indicate that it likely contained some or all of the following:

1. No. 2 Army Wood Heater (regulation), and iron poker and ash shovel.
2. A water barrel, for fire suppression, and six buckets (post orders), and perhaps three or four fire axes.
3. Wood box for stove fuel.
4. Trash bucket.
5. Wooden boxes for spittoons, filled with sand or sawdust.

6. A lard oil lamp or candle.
7. Ash can - tin, for the stove, made from a 5-gallon can; or, of sheet metal, for the purpose.
8. Hook strip and a shelf or two, possibly.
9. A calendar could have been on the wall, along with lettered notices that the magazines and newspapers on the table were not to be removed from the room.
10. Newspapers and magazines of the day, and, considering the company had recently spent some time at Omaha Barracks, it is likely that the company subscribed to an Omaha paper. Since the library room is presumed to have been used as a saddler's shop in August 1876, the newspapers and magazines would have been in the dayroom.
11. A home-made wooden letter-box for mail could have been on the wall, near the orderly room door, as letters were presumably written here.
12. Writing paper and pen and ink could have been out on a table, supplied by the company fund for the use of all.
13. Some games material may also have been supplied from the company fund, such as checkers and cribbage.
14. One or two home-made tables and some benches would also have been present.
15. A bulletin board would likely have hung on the wall, near the orderly room door, for posting of all types of orders, courts-martial results, lists of names on guard and duty rosters, official (and unofficial) announcements and notices, and the like. Xeroxes of original orders, and the like, or "mock-ups" from examples in the area collections should be used here.
16. Considering the recent campaign experiences of Company K, 2nd Cavalry, and the prevailing methods of manifesting respect and concern for the military dead in regular army units during the 1870s, it is suggested that a modest "memorial" to a recently fallen K trooper would quite likely have been in evidence at some focal point in the barracks, in this case the dayroom. Pvt. George Schneider was the only man of this company killed in action with Indians in

the March 17, 1876, attack on the Cheyenne-Sioux camp on Powder River. His "memorial" might well have been hung on the dayroom wall. The "memorial" would have consisted of a photograph of Schneider surrounded with a drape of black crepe, including a large black rosette below, and a neatly lettered little legend: "Our Comrade Private George Schneider, killed by Indians, Crazy Horse Fight, March 17, 1876, Powder River, Montana, Territory."¹⁸

No detailed descriptions or illustrations of an 1870s (or later) dayroom have been found. However, like other rooms in some barracks, it may have had muslin or other curtain hangings on the windows.

Noncommissioned Officers

The orderly room was the nerve center of the company. It was the unit's administrative and executive headquarters. First Sergeant Gleason, who was routinely assisted by at least one private detailed as company clerk, presided over the room. In extra busy times, such as when pay and muster rolls were being prepared, or when other

18. Other than a period photograph, "Schneider's" forage cap (with insignia), or some other bit of military personalia could be used in the "memorial." George Schneider was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, and was 38 or 39 years old when he died. He had been in the army at least ten years as of his last enlistment, at Omaha, in Sept. 1872, indicating service in the Civil War, as he was due \$3.00 extra pay per month for more than ten years' continuous service. He was described as 5'11 3/4" tall: "Killed by Indians, from gun-shot wounds while holding the Indian Village of Crazy Horse, a Sioux Chief, on Powder River, Mont. Territory, on the 17th day of March, 1876." (Muster Roll, Co. K, 2nd Cavalry, 29 February . . . 30 April, 1876, Record Group 94, National Archives). Lieutenant Bourke, in his "Diary," characterized Schneider as "a very brave soldier." He was shot through the neck, and died soon after (Vaughn, The Reynolds Campaign On Powder River, p. 103). It is likely that his body was abandoned in the confused withdrawal from the Indian village.

aspects of the even-then ubiquitous paperwork load of reports, requisitions, descriptive lists, and other hand-copied, multi-copy forms and reports were required, one or two extra men were likely detailed to aid the sergeant and the company clerk. Captain Egan signed most of the company documents and no doubt conferred with his first sergeant in the orderly room. From the activities that were carried on there, all or some of the following items would have been present:

1. Army Wood Heater No. 1, with stove tools (present by Regulations).
2. Fuel box for wood.
3. Shelves: at least two (one for the unit's small circulating library and one for official manuals and record books).
4. Record Books: Company Clothing Account, Company Order, Company Descriptive, Company Morning Report, Company Letter, Company Sick Report, and Company Fund.¹⁹
5. Official Manuals and Publications: Army Regulations (amended 1863 edition), Cavalry Tactics (10), Target Practise (3), Ordnance Manual (1), Paymaster Manual (1), Army Record Pamphlet (1), Mustering Regulations (1), Signal Service Drill (1), O'Rourke's Sword Exercises (4).²⁰ Some of these manuals were likely checked out to members of the company.

19. The 1874-82 Company Fund Book of F Co., 5th Infantry, is in the Snyder-Ronayne Collection at Custer Battlefield and a xerox copy is in the Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation library. It should be used as a model in "mocking-up" a company fund book for Company K, 2nd Cavalry.

20. The list of manuals is taken from the list of books on the Muster Roll of Company K, 2nd Cavalry, 30 June 1876 to 31 August 1876, National Archives. Examples of these books are believed

The books in the company's library collection very likely did not exceed forty to fifty books. These books could be borrowed by the members of the unit. Since the library room was likely in use as the saddler's shop at that time, these books were probably kept in the orderly room.²¹ One then-quite-recent book that would likely have been in the company library because of its particular interest for 2nd Cavalry soldiers was a history of the regiment published a year before:

Theodore F. Rodenbough, From Everglade to Canyon With the 2nd Dragoons (New York, 1875).

Other books in the library might have been on Civil War subjects, hunting, geography, and some novels of the times.²²

located in the Military History Research Collection, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

21. Sgt. Reginald A. Bradley, C Troop, 4th Cavalry, 1889-94, stated that the troop (company) library collection was shelved in the orderly room in his day, as there was no separate space available for them. Aside from manuals, the only book title he distinctly recalled was that of a copy of Boccaccio's Decameron.

22. "The veteran of the 'old army' (1860-70) was always the library's steadiest patron. He was often found . . . stretched at full length on his bunk, intent upon a book relating to that part of the Civil War in which he was an actor. Regardless of the voice and movements all around him (in the dormitory), he lived over again that glorious time If one listened to these old fellows talking to the youngsters, or questioned them, he found that they had a knowledge of that great conflict wide enough and minute enough to humble many a one who plumed himself upon his information. They had not lived beyond it and were completely enveloped in its memories." George A. Forsyth, The Story of the Soldier (New York, 1900), p. 130.

6. Some home-made wooden "pigeon holes" may have been hung on the wall, above one of the tables, for a variety of different returns, reports, and the like.
7. Tables, according to the 1863 Regulations, were provided two to each office.²³
8. At least one good civilian office chair would likely have been present for the first sergeant's routine use and for Captain Egan when he was in the orderly room. In addition, two to four home-made chairs or benches would have likely been in the room.
9. At least one lard oil lamp would have been on the wall, on the sergeant's desk, or hung from the ceiling. A candle or two might also have been present.
10. A field desk, much-used from many trips into the field and changes of station.
11. A footlocker (1875) or wooden chest on the floor for storage of company records.
12. A box spittoon on the floor.
13. A waste or trash box or basket.
14. Articles of War posted on the wall.
15. A K Company guidon, "relic" of Civil War battles, with frayed edges and bullet holes could well have been on the wall, most likely without the staff.
16. The set of stencil plates for marking property.
17. Hook strip on wall for coat hooks.

23. It is doubtful, however, that a company orderly room would qualify in the army of the 1860s and 1870s as an "office," especially since the 1872 Barracks Plan does not officially designate any of the rooms specifically as an office. The room size though is such as to have likely accommodated two tables. Six chairs were also due each "office" in the 1863 Regulations, but, again, it is not likely the orderly room would qualify.

18. Office supplies: foolscap and other papers, pens, ink, sand, blotter, desk and/or wall spikes (for papers), desk calendar, and "in" and "out" boxes for papers.
19. Map of Dakotas, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana (Maynardier) on wall.
20. Form blanks of several kinds were required in various periodic reports. The following supplies of these were on hand as of 31 August 1876:

Blanks -

Muster & Pay Rolls (32), Monthly Returns (4), Returns of Men Joined Co. (22), Returns of Deceased Soldiers (0), Recruiting Party Returns (0), Enlistments (5), Re-Enlistments (15), Furloughs (10), Descriptive Lists (18), Final Statements (87), Discharges (25), Certificates of Disability (42), Non-Commissioned Officers' Warrants (3), Inventory of Effects of Deceased Soldiers (3), and Descriptive Lists of Deserters (24).²⁴

Some form of curtain or window hanging may have been on the windows.

Noncommissioned Officers - Orderly Room

The first sergeant's private room opened on the orderly room. In August 1876 this was John Gleason's home and personal domain. Although this room is not included in the Part B Operating Plan, its

24. Muster Roll, Co. K, 2nd Cavalry, Record Group 94, National Archives. Examples could be reproduced by xerox for use in exhibiting furnishings.

suggested contents will be included:

1. Stove: an Army Wood Heater No. 1, and tools (provided by Regulations).
2. Wood box for stove fuel.
3. Lard or sperm oil lamp, on table or wall bracket.
4. Candle and candlestick, near bunk.
5. "Bull's eye" hand lamp/lantern, for sperm or lard oil, not kerosene or other volatile fuel oils.²⁵ Use of kerosene, benzine, naphtha, alcohol, or other highly volatile lamp fuels, was strictly forbidden in barracks (and other military buildings) all through the 1870s.
6. Table, home-made, of moderate size.
7. Chair: not "issue," but a fairly decent and comfortable wooden chair of the times, perhaps cushioned.
8. Hook strip, supporting shelf, and covered with a calico, blanket, or canvas hanging.
9. Mirror, Plain wood framed.
10. Tin comb case, on wall under mirror.
11. Wash-stand (really a small home-made table), with a towel rack on one side (tooth brush, cup, soap and dish, tin basin, and tin water pitcher).
12. Slop jar "thunder-mug."
13. Footlocker, pattern of 1875.
14. Laundry bag for dirty clothes.
15. Chest, wood, well reinforced, large enough to hold about

25. Bull's-eye lanterns, of the best quality, were often presented to sergeants, upon appointment as first sergeant, as a mark of esteem. They were used in taking the evening roll-call at tattoo.

70 Colt revolvers (model 1872-73, caliber .45, with 7 1/2" barrels), with strong hinges, back, and lock.²⁶

16. Some of the manuals in the Dayroom objects list might have been in Gleason's room, especially since he had only been first sergeant since May 8 and was still fairly new to the position and its administrative responsibilities.
17. First sergeant's warrant, appointing John Gleason to the position, could have been on the wall, as could his corporal's and sergeant's warrants and his first (1872) discharge, with "Excellent" character.²⁷
18. Iron Composite bunk, pattern of 1872, with a civilian feather tick in addition to the straw-filled bed-sack, a good pillow (not a straw-filled issue pillow-sack), and an issue blanket. Although sheets were not issue items then, the first sergeant, as the highest paid soldier in the unit, may well have bought himself a muslin sheet at the post trader's store. His other blanket(s), rubber poncho, and the like, can be presumed to be in storage.
19. Gleason might have had some reading material, other than manuals, in his room. As Gleason came from Massachusetts, perhaps a Boston newspaper of fairly current date would be appropriate.
20. A small piece of used carpet could have been on the floor or perhaps a buffalo robe or tanned elk hide.
21. Laundry bag (no army specifications on these) with owner's name stencilled on.

26. So many of these then-new Colt .45's were "liberated," stolen, and otherwise "converted" into cash by being sold to civilians by soldiers, that they were very often kept locked up and under the watchful eye of the first sergeant in barracks. This was several years before adoption of the circular gun racks that could be locked to secure both carbines and revolvers.

27. These noncommissioned officers' warrants were large (about 12 x 20) impressive parchment documents, signed by the company commander and the colonel commanding the regiment. One or more could be reproduced and used to good advantage as exhibit material.

22. Fishing gear.²⁸
23. Incidental, non-military furnishing objects here could have included: tin tobacco humidor, matches, pipe, writing gear, letters, a water or whiskey glass, coffee cup (a good one, not tin), waste basket, carpet slippers, some decorative Indian "trophy," and a curtain of some kind at the window.
24. A stout pocket notebook (new), with owner's name and unit designation lettered on the cover, for use in making roll calls, taking notes, and the like.
25. Dress Uniform: Same as for other men (pattern 1876-84), except, perhaps, made of finer "sergeants' cloth"; and with first sergeant's yellow chevrons (three bars and a lozenge) on each sleeve above the elbow, and one diagonal yellow half chevron on each sleeve, below the elbow, for his completion of one 5-year enlistment.²⁹ A yellow stripe, one inch wide, down the trouser outseams, from hip to end of each leg, designated the wearer as being a sergeant.
26. Arms, accouterments, and military equipment would have included the same items as for each of the other troopers: 1873 Springfield carbine, .45 Colt, pattern 1872-73, 1860 sabre, sabre belt, revolver holster, pistol cartridge box, carbine sling, "Dyer" pouch for carbine cartridge, and the like.
27. Boots, commercially made, of finer than G.I. issue leather (French calf) and workmanship, but still plain and black and about 14"-15" high.
28. Spurs, issue, "yellow metal" (brass), hung on a peg, nail, or hook.
29. Box spittoon.

28. George A. Forsyth, The Story of the Soldier (New York, 1900), pp. 129-30. This was usually company property, checked out to unit members as requested.

29. Regulations for the Uniform and Dress of the Army of the United States, July, 1872 (Washington, 1872), p. 16.

30. Sergeants and officers often purchased Sharps, Remington, and other rifles for personal use and then frequently had them chambered for the standard 1873, .45 calibre carbine and rifle cartridge so that Government issue cartridges could be used in these precision rifles. Tubular telescope sights were added to one such rifle, a Sharps, by Sgt. John Ryan, M Company, 7th Cavalry, in the spring of 1876, who carried this weapon on campaign and used it at the Little Bighorn. Sergeant Gleason, or his immediate predecessor, John McGregor, might well have owned such a special rifle.
31. For field service a loop cartridge belt, made of leather and/or canvas loops on a leather belt (perhaps an obsolete sabre belt, with the older flying eagle belt plate, may have been made up for the sergeant by a saddler, tailor, or cobbler, as this was very common practice prior to issuance of the 1876-77 canvas loop belts late in 1876 or early the next year). A large knife, perhaps in an Indian sheath, would have likely hung on this belt.
32. Gleason's immediate predecessor as first sergeant, McGregor, drowned in the Laramie River May 7, 1876, while in pursuit of deserters. He was found ten days later and buried in the post cemetery May 18. Some of his belongings, perhaps in a footlocker, might still have been in the first sergeant's room. The company had been relatively busy in the late spring and summer of 1876 (see Appendix for narrative of events taken from muster rolls), and McGregor's belongings might not yet have been disposed of. The usual disposition of deceased soldiers' belongings was through an auction held in the barracks. The proceeds were then forwarded to the next of kin.

Armory

The armory room was kept closed and locked under close security. The first sergeant usually kept the key to this room. No candles or lamps were allowed and it was not heated. Arms and ammunition, other than what was individually in the hands of company members, were the most important items. Subtracting the 68 enlisted men and three officers from the total of arms and ammunition known to have been

charged out to K Company, 2nd Cavalry, as of April 30, 1876, the following ammunition and extra arms and ordnance stores would have been in the armory:

1. Carbines, model 1873, Springfield, .45 (25).³⁰
2. Revolvers, model 1872-73 Colt, .45 (2).
3. Sabres, model 1860 "Light Cavalry" (5).
4. Saddles, black leather-covered "McClellan" (2).
5. Caliber .45 carbine ammunition, ball: 5 1/2 cases. Presuming about 20 rounds (total @ 1,400) in the hands of each man, the remaining 5,600 rounds would have been kept in six 1,000-round wooden ammunition boxes.
6. Caliber .45 carbine ammunition, blank: 3 cases for a total of 3,000 rounds.³¹
7. Caliber .45 revolver cartridges, ball: 3 full and one

30. Carbines known to have been issued to, or charged against K Company at Ft. Laramie in 1877 were: "Springfield carbine, cal. 45, No. 33303," July 24, 1877, and "Springfield carbine, cal. 45, No. 15537," Sept. 2, 1877, from Ft. Laramie, Letters Sent, May-Dec., 1877, R.G. 98, National Archives. From the serial numbers, both carbines were manufactured before March 1876.

31. The stout wooden boxes, holding 1,000 rounds each of carbine cartridges (copper or "gilding metal" case, inside primed, without headstamps until after 1876, with 405-grain round-nosed lead bullet), were prepared and shipped from the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and lettered about as follows:

"Frankford Arsenal, 1,000 Rounds, Caliber .45 Carbine, Ball (or Blank) Ammunition (or Cartridges), 1874 ('75, '76)."

"One paper package--with (20) carbine cartridges weighs 1 pound 13 1/2 ounces. One box with 50 paper packages, containing 1,000 . . . carbine cartridges weighs 105 pounds. The cartridge for the carbine contains only 55 grains of powder (instead of 70 for the rifle); the remaining space in the case is filled with wads of pasteboard. The size of the bullet and of the (copper) shell are alike in the rifle and carbine." Description and Rules for the Management of the Springfield Rifle, Carbine, and Army Revolvers, Caliber .45 (Springfield, Mass., 1882), p. 41.

nearly full cases; figured at 2,400 rounds per case, for a total of 9,500 rounds. Cases believed same as for carbine shells.

8. Caliber .45 revolver cartridges, blank: one case, for a total of 2,400 rounds, for practice firing.³²
9. One or two large, stout packing boxes, for storing and shipping company ordnance property.
10. Shelves, on book strip, for small boxes and other items; pegs or nails on strip.
11. Gun rack, of stand-up type, built into or against the wall, to accommodate carbine-length long arms.
12. One double-barreled muzzle-loading, percussion shotgun, medium quality, with damascus or "twist" barrels. Company property purchased from the company fund, available to unit members for bird and small game hunting, to be accompanied by: a brass commercial powder flask, a leather shot pouch and dispenser, several boxes of percussion caps, at least one small cannister of commercial black powder, an iron wad-cutter, and a civilian hunting or game bag.
13. Wooden cleaning rods, for carbines; at least four or five of them would have been on hand. The 3-piece steel cleaning rods for carbines were not issued until 1879, and the earliest model 1873 Carbines had no aperture in the solid butt plate for the sectional cleaning rod.³³
14. A bottle or can of fine emery powder, and some fine emery cloth.
15. Arms Cleaning Box, as supplied one per company by the Springfield Armory in 1875-76, contained the following:

32. The foregoing list of ordnance stores and extra arms is from the April 20, 1876, (last) entry for K Company 2nd Cavalry, Fort Laramie, in "Summary of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in the Hands of Troops . . . (to) March 31, 1876," MS, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Record Group 156, National Archives.

33. Description . . . Springfield Rifle, Carbine, and Army Revolvers, Caliber .45 (Springfield, Mass., 1882), p. 24.

2 quart cases of anti-corrosive and lubricating oil.
1 box (40 ounces) scouring material, marked "I."
1 box (16 ounces) polishing material for leather, marked "II."
1 box (40 ounces) whiting.
1 chamois-skin, about 2 feet square.
1 wire scratch brush.³⁴

More detailed descriptions of the contents of the cleaning kit box were issued in 1878, and probably would have applied in 1876, as the overall contents are the same:

On the underside of the cover of each box is posted the following printed notice . . .

This box contains

Two quart cans of anti-corrosive and lubricating cosmoline oil.

One box holding 40 ounces scouring material, marked 1 (Arabic instead of Roman numeral), composed of 12 ounces paraffin, 18 ounces flour corundum, 6 ounces cosmoline oil, 4 ounces lamp-black, melted together;

One box holding 16 ounces leather polish, marked 2, composed of 13 ounces bayberry tallow, 3 ounces lamp-black, melted together;

One box holding 40 ounces compressed whiting, marked 3;

One chamois skin;

One wire scratch brush.³⁵

The army was very particular as to how its soldiers cared for and maintained their issue arms, then as since, admonishing in an

34. Ordinance Memorandum No. 19 (Washington, 1875).

35. Ordinance Memorandum No. 22 (Washington, 1878), p. 159.

1875 General Order that "Soldiers will not be permitted to take their arms to pieces except in the presence of an officer, nor under any circumstances to deface the metallic or wooden parts by attempts to beautify or change the finish of the exterior."³⁶ Since Captain Egan's K Company had a reputation for soldierly and regulation military appearance and efficiency, the arms in the hands of its members were no doubt maintained in a clean and regulation manner.

Aside from out-of-service and extra arms, the armory also contained a supply of extra parts and appendages and spare parts for the arms in the hands of the unit members. Each twenty carbines or rifles shipped from Springfield were supposed to be accompanied by:

20 screw drivers, 4 tumbler punches (U.S.), 1 spring vise (U.S.), 2 (each) bridles, 2 bridle screws, 2 breech-block cap-screws, 2 cam-latch springs, 1 extractor, 5 ejector springs, 5 ejector-spring spindles, 2 firing pins, 2 firing-pin screws, 1 main spring, 1 (each) rear spring, 2 rear screws, 20 headless-shell extractors, 1 instruction book (may not have been out as of 1876), 1 wooden wiping-rod (more, before 1879, for the carbines).
Sperm oil was used as lubricant on arms.³⁷

36. General Orders No. 55, Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., April 29, 1875.

37. Description . . . Springfield Rifle, Carbine, and Army Revolvers, Caliber .45, p. 27.

Other company ordnance stores that would likely have been in the armory were worn-out leather equipment, canteens, haversacks, and the like. Captain Egan was personally responsible for Company K's arms and ordnance gear, and, until relieved of responsibility for broken and worn-out gear by a board of survey, such material would have been kept in the company armory room.

Saddler's Shop (in Library room)

Company Saddler Edward Droege carried on his tasks of repair and maintenance of saddles and other leather horse gear in this room. It is likely that he had previously been a saddler in the cavalry, as he listed "saddler" as his occupation when he enlisted in New York City on June 21, 1875. It is believed he was a brother to Pvt. John Droege, who received a disabling wound at the March 17 fight on Powder River. Their names were the same, they both gave Philadelphia as place of birth, and they both joined the army at the same time and place. John Droege was discharged as disabled (elbow shattered by an Indian bullet), September 11, 1876. Edward deserted October 21, 1876. He was described as having been 5'6" tall, with hazel eyes, brown hair, and a fair complexion. The same physical characteristics were ascribed to John Droege, and his pension application states that he had been in the 1st Cavalry in the late 1860s.

The following items could, or should, have been included in the furnishings for the saddler's shop:

1. Army Wood Heater No. 1, with proper fire tools.
2. Wood box for stove fuel.
3. Long work bench, on window side of room.
4. Hook strip on wall, with wood panel(s) for holding tools.
5. Candle and tin (japanned) candlestick.
6. Leather worker's wooden bench and vise.
7. Post-made bench(es) or stool(s).
8. Materials: Ordinance Memorandum No. 13 (1872), listed the following as a six-month's supply for one company of cavalry: 3 lbs shoe thread, 1 lb patent linen thread, 2,000 each of tacks, No. 6 and No. 12, 1/2 lb beeswax, 2 lbs black wax, 10 lbs bridle leather, 15 lbs harness leather, 8 lbs collar leather, 3/4" copper rivets and burrs, 1 lb each of No. 10 and No. 12.
9. The same Ordinance Memorandum No. 13 (1872) describes the field pouches for a saddler as "a pair of tool-bags made of heavy leather to carry saddler's and (or) smith's tools, to be issued to each cavalry company. They are composed of two pouches, each 14" long, 8" deep, and 8" wide, united by two seat straps passing over the saddle seat and by an ordinary girth, buckling into straps attached to D rings fastened to the bottom of pouches . . . the saddler's tools should be arranged securely in proper loops upright in the pouch; and the 'materials' packed in center."³⁸
10. The tools for the saddler were:
 - 12 stitching awls, assorted (with 6 handles)
 - 1 patent handle for stitching awls
 - 1 handled seat awl
 - 1 2" awl-stub, with handle (not patent)
 - 1 peg awl, with patent handle
 - 1 claw tool

38. The "material" was to have been 3 balls of shoe thread, 1 ball of patent linen thread, 1 oz. beeswax, 1/4 lb of black wax, 1 roll of 3/8" strap, 1 roll of 7/8" strap, 1 roll of 1-3/8" strap, and one roll of 2" strap. A bag of tacks, Nos. 6 and 12, was also to be included.

- 1 common 6-inch compass
- 2 cut leather creasers of lignum vitae
- 1 No. 1 edge-tool
- 1 No. 2 edge-tool
- 1 draw gauge
- 1 riveting hammer
- 1 saddler's hammer
- 1 half-round 5" knife
- 1 head knife
- 2 shoe knives
- 1 6" splitting knife
- 1 mallet (5-1/4" long, 2-3/4" in diameter, weight 14 to 16 ounces)
- 2 papers of No. 4 harness needles
- 2 papers of No. 5 harness needles
- 2 papers of No. 6 harness needles
- 1 paper of Glover's No. 3 needles
- 1 pair cutting nippers
- 1 oil stone
- 1 pricking carriage, with three wheels (Nos. 7, 8, and 10)³⁹

In addition, the saddler probably had: 2 spring punches, No. 4 and No. 7, 1 No. 8 hand punch, 1 pair pliers, 1 2-foot rule, 1 rivet set (pair, 1 with center hole and 1 for heading), 1 pair shears with 6" blades, 1 leather handled steel slicker, one 3" screw driver, and a heavy thimble.

The Division of Military History, Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, is currently (June 1969) completing research and planning for a life-size diorama of an 1870s era army saddler's shop. Mr. Donald Kloster, who is directing this project, should be asked for a copy of the final plan lay-out, showing the tools, objects, and materials in their proper relation, as he has

39. Ordinance Memorandum No. 18 (Washington, 1874), p. 17.

offered to make this information available. This report recommends following Mr. Kloster's plan for a saddler's shop, to avoid needless duplication of research.

Washroom

No description or illustration of a barracks washroom of the period has been found. As shown on the proposed visitor tour route, only a small portion of this room would be visible. Visitors are not expected to be taken inside it. The following list of furnishings and objects would have been present:

1. Water barrel (one or two)
2. Large dipper
3. Hook strip on wall
4. Mirrors (two to four)
5. Candle, probably on small shelf in front of mirror
6. Tubs, or half-barrels, for winter bathing, stacked in a corner. The men bathed in the river during the summer.
7. Wash stand: a long built-in of scrap boards, against the wall, with tin wash basins hung on nails from a hook strip
8. Benches (two or three)
9. Barber chairs, made of scrap boards

Since no stove was allowed for the washroom in the regular barrack stove allotment, none is called for.

Dormitory (Second Floor)

As of August 1876, Company K's enlisted strength was 62 men, of whom 44, including four men from Company I who were attached to

K, would have been living in the dormitory. Of the remaining, 15 were off on detached service and the rest were either sick in the hospital or in the guardhouse. To accommodate all of the men who would have been present, 60 bunks and footlockers would be required. The first sergeant and the first cook had their own rooms.

Unlike the rooms on the first floor, there is photographic documentation of the dormitory or squad room furnishings. Although most of the dormitory photographs found in the illustrations date from the 1880s or later, they are the best single source for the furnishings and lay out of a dormitory. The furnishing of the Fort Laramie squad room should be based on these photographs.

1. Bunks: The Composite bunk, illustrations and specifications for which are found in Appendix 4, should be used. However, unlike the photographs, the bunks should have wooden slats. The bunk spring shown in the photographs was not adopted until the 1880s.
2. Bedding: Bedding consisted of a bed sack, a pillow sack, and blankets. Specifications for these items are found in Appendix 4 following the Composite bunk.
3. Lighting: As was the case in the other rooms, lighting in the dormitory was provided by lamps and perhaps candles. Specifications for standard barrack lamps or lanterns (designed by Quartermaster General Meigs himself) such as those shown in the photographs were not adopted until 1881. Therefore, period lamps, hung from the ceiling or attached to the walls, would be appropriate.
4. Stoves: Two heating stoves, Army Cast Iron Wood Heater No. 1, as shown in the appendices and photographs, would be perfect. However, if such cannot be found, period stoves would suffice. In addition, wood boxes, pokers,

ash shovels, and ash buckets were found near the stoves, which were shielded according to Fort Laramie G. O. No. 58, December 7, 1875, quoted above.

5. Hook Strip: A hook strip similar to those shown in the photographs should run around the room approximately six feet from the floor.
6. Wardrobes or Shelves: The full length wardrobes shown in the squad room illustrations were probably not adopted until the 1880s. The simple shelves with muslin or calico curtains also shown in the photographs would have been typical in the 1870s and should thus be employed in the dormitory.
7. Footlockers: Various styles of footlockers are shown in the dormitory photographs. Most of them date from the 1880s, but some are patterned according to the 1875 order which made footlockers standard barrack items. The Fort Laramie footlockers should be modeled according to this order and the man's name stenciled on the side as in the illustration. The order reads:

The Quartermaster Department will provide, in all permanent barracks, a box or a locker for each soldier in which to store his full dress uniform and extra clothing. The box or locker will be of the following dimensions: length 24", breadth 12", height 10". To be constructed of pine, 3/4" thick, with iron hinges 10" in length and 1 1/2" in width, together with suitable staple and hasp. Each man will provide his own padlock. The boxes will be permanent fixtures of the barracks.⁴⁰

8. Tables and Chairs: As already noted, there were no standard barrack tables or chairs in 1876. Tables and chairs were either made by the quartermaster department at the post or purchased locally. The chairs shown in the photographs

40. General Orders and Circulars, G. O. No. 56, Adjutant General's Office, April 30, 1875 (Washington, 1876).

were standard barrack chairs for which the first specifications were published in 1878. They could be used as models.

9. Gun Rack: The circular gun rack shown in the photographs was not adopted until 1880 (Ordnance Note No. 125). In 1876 guns were stored in the squad room in wall racks. No documentation of the style or location of these racks was found; therefore, conjectural racks will have to be designed.
10. Spittoons: Spittoons were standard features in the dormitory. They were made of any available box or shipping tin and usually filled with sand.
11. Water Cooler: A water cooler, which was company property and thus carried the company letter, was found in the dormitory. A cooler such as that shown in the Fort Leavenworth squad room photograph would be appropriate.
12. Water Barrel, Buckets, and Axes: Regulations required that a water barrel, at least six buckets, and axes would be located in the dormitory. All these items were of the period.
13. Miscellaneous: As shown in the photographs, miscellaneous items such as cupboards, a clock, and pictures were found in the dormitory. A wide variety of common and individual items may be selected to add color to the room and a sense of the individuality of the men who lived there.
14. Uniform: The principal uniform pieces have already been discussed in conjunction with the cook's and first sergeant's rooms. A description with illustrations of the uniform as of 1876 plus various ad hoc innovations would be a study in itself and thus go beyond the limits of this furnishings study. Various uniform pieces would have been found in the squad room as shown in the photographs. The following sources are helpful in determining each item of clothing:
 - a. G. O. No. 92, Adjutant General's Office, October 26, 1872, contains a description of the uniform adopted when the Civil War clothing stocks were depleted or had deteriorated.
 - b. Don Kloster, Military Collector and Historian, Winter 1962 and Spring 1963. Mr. Kloster discusses clothing,

camp, and garrison equipage and his two articles contain many illustrations of various items. The Smithsonian Institution has samples of most clothing articles and has offered to be of as much help as they can.

- c. James S. Hutchins, "The Cavalry Campaign Outfit at the Little Bighorn," Military Collector and Historian, Winter 1956, pp. 91-101. This is probably the best study of the period uniform and should be a great help.
- d. The Quartermaster records in Record Group 92 at the National Archives is a primary source for clothing items. The following are especially helpful:
 1. Annual Reports of the Quartermaster General
 2. "Specifications," MS, Preliminary Inventory Number 1341; contains "specs" of many uniform items in addition to other clothing, camp, and garrison articles. Specifications were first adopted in 1875 and added to thereafter. According to Mr. Don Kloster, many specifications adopted after 1875 were simply a standardization of items already in service. More "specs" are found bound in a book entitled Miscellaneous Quartermaster Specifications.
 3. The Quartermaster Consolidated Correspondence File is also a valuable source for the various items of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage. The entire listing is found in Quartermaster Form No. 45 as published in the 1881 Regulations of the United States Army.

On January 19, 1876, Captain James Egan submitted a requisition for clothing for Company K. This requisition was filled by August 1876. Egan's requisition is found in Appendix 5 and is an indication of the uniform items on hand among the company at that time.

15. Accouterments: The principal ordnance supplied items have already been discussed in conjunction with the cook's and first sergeant's rooms. Various items classified in accouterments, equipments, and appendages would have been found in the dormitory as

indicated in the photographs. Sources in the National Archives, Record Groups 156 and 336, are:

1. Ordnance Memoranda, especially numbers 18 and 19,
2. The Ordnance Notes,
3. And the Annual Reports of the Chief of Ordnance. In addition Mr. James Hutchins' article noted above is valuable.

Appendix 1

This appendix, consisting of the Company K, 2nd Cavalry Muster Roll for July-August 1876, the record of events from the same, and the Fort Laramie Special Orders pertaining to the company, lists the members of Company K and their activities during the period.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Enlistment</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
James Egan	Captain	2nd Lt. - 1856	Ireland	
Colon Augur	1st Lieutenant	2nd Lt. - 1868	U. S. A.	
James N. Allison	2nd Lieutenant	2nd Lt. - 1871	"	
John Gleason	1st Sergeant	second	U. S. A.	present
Charles Fisher	Sergeant	third	Germany	"
John Young	"	first	West Indies	"
Charles Dahlgreen	"	second	Sweden	on detached service, S.O. 131
Thomas Kelly	"	first	Ireland	present
Andrew Cullen	"	"	?	"
Joseph Parker	Corporal	second	?	present
James Truka	"	"	Bohemia	"
Patrick Norton	"	first	?	on detached service, Chugwater
Henry Hulin	"	"	U. S. A.	present
Herman Fiedler	Trumpeter	"	?	"
Patrick Goings	Farrier	"	Ireland	"
Jeremiah Casey	Blacksmith	"	"	"
Edward Droege	Saddler	"	U. S. A.	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Enlistment</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Burke, John	Private	second	Ireland	present
Black, Henry	"	first	U. S. A.	in guard house
Bethon, William	"	"	"	on detached service
Brown, William	"	"	"	extra duty, plasterer
Benson, Joseph	"	"	"	on detached service, S.O. 131
Bennett, James	"	"	"	present
Burke, John	"	"	Ireland	on detached service, S.O. 131
Carney, James	"	"	"	in guardhouse
Crowley, Paul	"	"	U. S. A.	on detached service, S.O. 131
Crowley, Cornelius	"	"	Ireland	present
Collins, Emery	"	"	U. S. A.	"
Dresden, George	"	second	Germany	"
Droege, John	"	first	U. S. A.	sick
De Bont, Edward	"	"	France	sick in post hospital
Eagan, Edward	"	"	U. S. A.	on detached service, S.O. 131
Fergergrun, Frank	"	"	?	present
Fersch, Charles	"	"	?	on detached service, S.O. 131
Fillinger, Thomas	"	"	U. S. A.	present
Fleischman, John	"	"	Germany	"
Flam, Adolph	"	"	?	"
Forsyth, William	"	"	U. S. A.	"
Griefield, Henry	"	"	"	"
Holland, William	"	second	England	"
Hood, William	"	"	U. S. A.	"
Himmelsbach, Michael	"	"	"	"
Henry, John	"	first	"	"
Jamieson, James	"	"	Ireland	"
Kelly, John	"	"	"	"
Kenney, Andrew	"	"	U. S. A.	"
Ludlow, William	"	second	Ireland	"
Luhrling, Henry	"	first	Germany	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Enlistment</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Maitland, George	Private	first	U. S. A.	on detached service, S.O. 131
Martin, Patrick	"	"	Ireland	"
Mahoney, Michael	"	"	"	present
Mulasky, Andrew	"	second	"	"
McCaffrey, John	"	first	?	on detached service, S.O. 131
McNaney, Thomas	"	second	Ireland	present
McNaney, Thomas	"	first	?	detached service, HdQrs, 2nd Cav., Ft. Sanders
Newpert, Paul	"	"	Germany	present
Paine, Clinton	"	"	U. S. A.	"
Robbins, Daniel	"	"	"	"
Richert, August	"	"	Germany	on detached service, S.O. 131
Studley, William	"	"	U. S. A.	present
Sollinger, Henry	"	second	Germany	detached service, Ft. Sanders
Southwick, Jonathan	"	third	U. S. A.	present
Tasker, Warren	"	first	"	"
Tupper, Alexander	"	"	Canada	deserted, awaiting trial New York
White, William	"	"	U. S. A.	present

Attached, detachment of Company I, 2nd Cavalry

Berth, Hugo	Private	first	U. S. A.	present
Doyle, Henry	"	"	?	in guardhouse
Kennright, William	"	"	U. S. A.	present
Schroeder, William	"	"	?	in confinement, 12 lb. ball, 14' chain, after six months to be drummed or trumpeted out of the post
Strong, William	"	second	England	present
Wilson, Henry	"	first	U. S. A.	"

Record of Events: July-August 1876

The company arrived at Sage Creek, Wyoming Territory, June 30, 1876, per S. O. 136, HdQrs, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming Territory. From July 3 to July 8 stationed at Ft. Laramie; from July 9 to July 11 on scout after hostile Indians in the vicinity of Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming Territory; stationed at Ft. Laramie from July 12 to July 19. From July 19 to July 20 on scout after hostile Indians along the Fetterman road (S. O. 164). From August 8 to August 13 stationed at Ft. Laramie. From August 13 to August 15 after hostile Indians presumed to be moving south-eastward from the Sabille toward Goskins Hole. From August 16 to August 31 stationed at Ft. Laramie. Total distance marched during the two months, 437 miles.

Special Orders, Ft. Laramie, pertaining to Company K during August 1876

1. S. O. 162, HdQrs. Ft. Laramie, Wyoming Territory: Two men of Company K, 2nd Cavalry, mounted, armed, and equipped, and rationed for two days will proceed hence this evening as bearers of dispatches to the commanding officer, Camp Robinson, Nebraska, whence they will return without delay.
2. S. O. 164, HdQrs, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming Territory, August 3, 1876: Captain James Egan, 2nd Cavalry, with available men of his company will proceed hence at once, along the Fetterman road in the direction of the cut off to meet Captain N. S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, and surveying party, and to trace a small escort with ambulance from Ft. Fetterman, supposed to have been killed by Indians.
3. S. O. 170, HdQrs, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming Territory, August 13, 1876: Captain James Egan 2nd Cavalry, with the available men of his company mounted, armed, and lightly equipped, and rationed for three days will proceed hence, at once, on a scout after hostile Indians presumed to be moving south-eastwards from the Sabille to Goskins Hole.

4. S. O. 177, HdQrs, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming Territory, August 23, 1876: Five privates, Company K, 2nd Cavalry (dismounted, with 1 Sergeant and 3 privates of Company F, 9th Infantry) armed, equipped, and rationed for eight days will proceed hence tomorrow morning with the battalion 4th Artillery to Red Clouds Agency as escort to subsistence stores enroute thither, and return thence with the transportation belonging to this post.

In addition one sergeant and ten men of Company K had been on detached service since June 23, 1876, per Special Order 131, HdQrs, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming Territory, which read:

A detail of one reliable sergeant and ten privates of Company K, 2nd Cavalry, mounted equipped, and furnished with 100 rounds of ammunition per man, with rations for 13 days, will proceed hence, on detached service, along the Cheyenne road, as a permanent patrol to scout up and down the valley of the Chugwater. The detachment will return to this post whenever necessary, and receive additional supplies, and the sergeant will keep a record of the marches, etc.

Appendix 2

When not on scout or patrol the men of Company K performed the normal camp and garrison duties. The daily calls for the company were as follows.

Reveille	First Call	Daylight
Reveille	Five minutes after gun fires at first note of Reveille	
Assembly	Five minutes later	
Stable Call	(Sundays excepted)	7:30
Surgeon's Call		7:45
Guard Mounting	First Call	8:50
Guard Mounting	Assembly	8:55
Guard Mounting		9:00
Drill Call	(Sat. and Sun. excepted)	10:00
Recall from Drill		11:00
Water Call		11:00
Recall from Fatigue	(Sun. excepted)	11:00
Mess Call		12:00
1st Sergeant's call		11:30
Fatigue Call	(Sun. excepted)	12:45
Fatigue Call, Target		
Practice Days		12:45
Recall from Fatigue	(Sun. excepted)	4:00
Stable and Water Call		4:15
Call for Band	(Sat. excepted)	4:15
Retreat		Sunset
Tattoo First Call		8:20
Tattoo		8:30
Taps		8:45
Dress Parade		When Ordered

Sundays

Inspection	First Call	8:50
Inspection	Assembly	8:55
Inspection	Guard Mount	9:25
Guard Mounting		9:30

Appendix 3

This appendix contains the specifications and illustrations of the stoves and ranges adopted for standard army use in 1875-1876. Ideally such should be employed in refurnishing the 1874 Cavalry barracks. However, if such cannot be found, period heating stoves and kitchen range would suffice.

Specifications for Means of Transportation, Paulins,
Stoves & Ranges, and Lamps & Fixtures for Use in the
U.S. Army. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1882

STOVES AND RANGES

FOR

ARMY USE.

SPECIFICATIONS, SUPPLY-TABLE, ETC.

[Q. M. G. O., MAY 25, 1876.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1876.

Under authority of the Secretary of War, who has approved the recommendations of the Board of Officers appointed by paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 68, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, dated April 17, 1875, "to meet at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 15th day of May, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to draw up and submit for the consideration of the Secretary of War specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, and to prepare a supply-table, giving the number to be supplied for use of officers and of men in public quarters and barracks;" and who has approved the recommendations made by this Office in forwarding the Board's report for his consideration, the subjoined extract from the report of the Board, including the drawings of the stoves and ranges recommended for use, the supply-table, the orders appointing the Board, &c., and the papers (or extracts thereof) referred to in the report, embracing all that is material and necessary to a proper understanding thereof; and also the indorsements of this Office, and of the Adjutant General and Secretary of War, showing the action thereon, are hereby published for the information and guidance of officers of the Army.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Maj. Gen'l U. S. A.

(4734, Q. M. G. O., 1875.)

REPORT.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, *November 15, 1875.*

* * * * *

After examining a great variety of patterns of heating and cooking stoves and ranges which were presented to the Board by different manufacturers and dealers from various localities, also heating and cooking stoves and ranges which are in use in the city of Omaha, and practically testing different patterns of cooking-ranges at Omaha Barracks—giving due attention to the letters, circulars, and price-lists from manufacturers and dealers, and other sources received by the Board—after mature and careful consideration of the subject submitted to them, in connection with letters from the War Department (Quartermaster General's Office), hereto attached, the Board respectfully recommend stoves and ranges similar to the following:

The heating-stoves and cooking-ranges are distinguished by the following names and numbers:

Army cast-iron wood heater, No. 1.

Army cast-iron wood heater, No. 2.

Army cast-iron wood heater, No. 3.

* * * * *

Weight of No. 1, from 600 to 700 pounds; Nos. 2 and 3, from 900 to 1,000 pounds.

The No. 1 is described as follows:

To be made of first-class cast-iron.

Length of stove, 31 inches.

Width of stove, 13 inches.

Height of stove, 21½ inches.

Thickness of side plates, ½ inch.

Thickness of bottom, top, and front plates, ¾ inch.

Height of legs, 8 inches.

Size of door, 9 x 14 inches.

Size of pipe, 5 inches.

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The size of the pipe to be 6 inches instead of 5 inches. Recommendation of the Quartermaster General in submitting report to Secretary of War. Approved by the latter.]

The sides of the stove are formed by three plates of equal dimensions and the same as the end plate; the longest edges of the side and end plates have a bevel of 45°, which renders any one of them interchangeable with any other, and are fastened at the top and bottom by eight half-inch round iron rods, the top by the knob of the rods, and the bottom by screws.

The door is held by a loose hinge, the base of which is attached to the front plate by screw-bolts; the hinge being loose, the door can be opened and shut without a movable latch.

The No. 2 is described as follows:

It is the same as the No. 1, with the following exceptions:

Length of stove, $51\frac{9}{16}$ inches.

Width of stove, $17\frac{8}{15}$ inches.

Height of stove, 24 inches.

Thickness of iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Thickness of front plate, 1 inch.

Height of legs, 10 inches.

Size of door, 10 x 15 inches.

Size of pipe, 6 inches.

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The size of the pipe to be 7 inches instead of 6 inches. Recommendation of the Quartermaster General in submitting report to Secretary of War. Approved by the latter.]

The No. 3 is described as follows:

It is the same as the No. 2, except that this stove has two doors and two hearths, and all the upright plates are interchangeable, and the stove-pipe hole is in the middle of the stove.

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The size of the pipe to be 8 inches instead of 6 inches. Recommendation of the Quartermaster General in submitting report to the Secretary of War. Approved by the latter.]

For further explanations and details see drawings of Army wood heater, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, marked "I," "K," and "L."

The three wood-heating stoves above named are recommended for general use in the Army; they are durable and plain patterns, and the sides and end plates are interchangeable.

Nos. 2 and 3 are especially recommended for heating large rooms. No. 3, with two doors, it is believed possesses the advantage of burning fuel more evenly, and a trial of it is recommended. It is believed that each of the foregoing stoves should last in Army use indefinitely.

Army wrought-iron wood heater, No. 4.

Army wrought-iron wood heater, No. 5.

* * * * *

The No. 5 is described as follows:

To be made of heavy wrought-iron.

Length, 4 feet 2 inches.

Width, 1 foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Size of door, $12\frac{3}{4}$ x $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The body is made of No. 10 wrought-iron, with ribs of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch angle-iron riveted to the body, preventing the body from warping or bulging.

The bottom is round and holds several inches of ashes; protecting the iron and the floor from heat. The front of the stove, where the door hangs, is made of bar-iron forged, 3 inches wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. The back end of the stool has three strips of wrought-iron 3 inches wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, riveted on the outside, so that it is sufficiently strengthened against being struck by wood thrown into the stove. The hearth is made of heavy wrought-iron, and is hooked to the stove by a heavy wrought-iron catch, and it can be unhooked and placed inside the stove when shipped.

The No. 4 is described as follows:

Length, 30 inches.

Width, 12 inches.

Size of door, 9 x 9 inches.

Other description the same as Army wrought-iron wood heater, No. 5.

For further explanations and details see drawings of Army wrought-iron wood heater, Nos. 4 and 5, marked "M" and "N."

The above wrought-iron stoves are recommended to supply posts distant from the seats of manufacture and from the general depots and posts, reached only by long lines of wagon transportation. It is a very strong pattern; it being made of wrought-iron, it has greater capacity than a stove of similar weight made of cast-iron, thereby saving the transportation, and is not as likely to be broken as a cast-iron stove. It can also be repaired at a post by a blacksmith should it be required. It is believed that each of these wrought-iron stoves should ordinarily last in Army use from five to ten years.

Army cast-iron coal-heater, No. 6.

Army cast-iron coal-heater, No. 7.

* * * * *

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Weight about 275 pounds and 1,000 pounds, respectively.]

The No. 6 is described as follows:

Height of stove, 33 inches.

Diameter of stove, 15 inches.

Diameter of stove bottom, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Diameter of stove top, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

This stove consists of four parts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. No. 1 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; No. 2, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and No. 4, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. Diameter of the grate 8 inches, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Top and bottom, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. The top of the stove is fastened to the bottom of the stove by three $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick wrought-iron rods; the top of the rods by the knob of the rods, and the bottom by screws.

The No. 7 is described as follows:

To be manufactured of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cast-iron.

Height of stove, 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Diameter of stove, 20 inches.

Height of each cylinder, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Size of doors, 8 x 10 inches.

Thickness of doors, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Thickness of grate, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Thickness of bottom and top, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Diameter of stove-pipe, 6 inches.

Diameter of grate, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This stove consists of four cylindrical parts. The cylinders marked Nos. 1 and 3 and Nos. 2 and 4 are interchangeable. The grate is in two parts, (halves,) so that it can be readily removed; it rests on a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ring or shoulder inside of the stove. The stove is fastened by three $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick wrought-iron rods, holding the top to the bottom; the top is fastened by the knob of the rods, and the bottom by nuts secured on to the end of the rods.

For further explanations and details see drawings of Army cast-iron coal heater, Nos. 6 and 7, marked "O" and "P."

The No. 6 is recommended for general use, and the No. 7 is especially recommended for use in barracks and other large rooms in cold climates. They are both adapted for the use of bituminous as well as anthracite coal, and it is believed that each of these stoves should ordinarily last in Army use from five to ten years.

Army parlor heater.

* * * * *

This stove is described as follows:

To be built of first-class cast-iron.

Height, 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Width outside, 2 feet 2 inches.

Width inside, 18 inches.

Thickness of bottom and top, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Thickness of outside mantel, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Thickness of outside fire-mantel, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, in fire-brick.

The opening for fuel can be covered by a sheet-iron blower.

This stove is intended to burn anthracite and bituminous coal, and can also be used for wood. It is recommended more especially for officers' use. It is believed that such a stove should ordinarily last in Army use about five years. See accompanying drawing of the above-described stove, marked "Q." This is considered by the Board as one among many of the very good patterns of open coal stoves, and do not consider it necessary to recommend any particular pattern as most suitable to be adopted.

Army cooking range, No. 1.

Army cooking range, No. 2.

* * * * *

No. 1 with mantel and trimmings.

* * * * *

No. 2 without mantel and with trimmings.

* * * *

The No. 1 range is described as follows:

To be built of first-class wrought-iron, No. 10, with cast-iron top.

Top cooking surface, 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

Size of baking-oven, 1 foot 2½ inches by 1 foot 5½ inches.

Size of warming-oven, 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 3½ inches.

Size of holes, 8 inches.

Size of galvanized iron water-tank, 40 gallons.

The back side and bottom are double-cased and filled with hydraulic cement.

The top consists of 13 loose pieces, and of 4 pieces fastened by screws to the side of the range.

To prevent smoking the top rests on the water-tank in a layer of cement.

The covers of the cooking-holes are resting in ½-inch grooves.

The grate consists of 6 iron cast pieces.

The sides of the fire-place are protected by ½-inch cast-iron plates.

The water-tank is heated on the lower part of the side next to the inside of the range.

The oven doors are lined to avoid wasting heat.

The different sizes and measure of the range-doors, etc., are shown by the drawing.

The No. 2 range is described as follows:

The same as the No. 1 range, with the following exceptions:

Size of top cooking surface, 3 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 9 inches.

Size of baking-oven, 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 10½ inches.

Size of warming-oven, 1 foot 3 inches by 11½ inches.

Size of cooking-holes, 9 inches.

The top consists of 9 loose pieces, and 4 pieces fastened by screws to the sides of the range.

The grate consists of 5 iron cast pieces.

The following is a list of the trimmings for these ranges:

Tin trimmings:

1 wash-boiler.

1 coffee-boiler.

1 steamer.

1 tea-kettle, (iron or tin.)

3 bake-pans.

1 pot-cover.

⅛-inch cast-iron:

2 pots.

2 skillets.

2 griddles.

1 iron heater.

Sheet-iron No. 26:

3 joints pipe.

1 elbow.

For further explanations and details see drawings of Army cooking range, Nos. 1 and 2, marked "R" and "S."

These ranges are intended for either coal or wood, without alteration.

The No. 2 range has ample capacity for cooking for any company of troops, and is recommended for the use of companies and large hospitals, according to the number of men to be provided for. The No. 1 is recommended for small hospitals, bands, detachments, officers' messes, and for officers with families when smaller size stoves will not suffice. It is believed that each of these ranges should ordinarily last in Army use from five to ten years.

The Board concur in the opinion of the Quartermaster General, hereto attached, marked "D," relative to the allowance of stoves; that the maximum allowance of stoves to be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department should not exceed, for officers occupying public quarters owned or hired by the United States for the use of troops, a greater number, including heating and cooking, than their allowance of rooms requires, say, for a lieutenant 2, for a captain 3, as a limit, and not these if the rooms have open fire-places, except in very severe climates; for a company of troops a cooking range sufficient to cook its food, two large stoves in the dormitory, one large stove in each mess-room and day-room, and one small stove for each of the two rooms for non-commissioned officers, and one small stove for the library, when there are no open fire-places or they are insufficient in very severe climates. These recommendations, as to the maximum allowance of the number of stoves for a company of troops, is based upon the arrangement and general plans of drawings of military buildings, recommended to the Secretary of War by the Board on Revision of the Army Regulations, published September 14, 1872. As, however, most of the barracks at present occupied by troops are not built in accordance with the drawings referred to, an absolute fixed allowance of stoves, based on those plans of barracks, would not always be applicable. The Board therefore recommend that a proportionate allowance of stoves be supplied in accordance with the foregoing. It is thought by the Board that the recommendations contained herein will meet all necessary requirements for heating-stoves and cooking purposes for the Army. The importance of a system being adopted by which the spare parts of stoves and ranges can be obtained on requisition to replace those rendered unserviceable or lost is too evident to require comment. Attention is also called to the fact that the sheet-iron in general use in the Army for stove-pipe is not heavy enough, as it soon rusts and burns out. The Board recommend that, when it is absolutely necessary, each laundress be allowed to purchase

a single stove from the Quartermaster's Department at the invoiced price, when the same can be spared.

The accompanying supply-table for fixing the number of stoves for use of officers and men in public quarters and barracks is respectfully submitted. As far as practicable the Board has been governed by the suggestions contained in letter from Quartermaster General's Office, herewith, marked "D," and not recommended for adoption the stoves or ranges of any particular manufacturer. The heating-stoves, Numbers 1, 2, and 3, differ somewhat from any the Board has ever seen. Numbers 4 and 5 are similar to those advertised to be manufactured by Messrs. Van & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Numbers 6 and 7 are similar to those manufactured by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Number 7 being somewhat altered. The Army Parlor Heater is known as the Harvard Stove. The ranges, Numbers 1 and 2, are similar to those manufactured by Messrs. Miller & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, the water-tank having been changed on the suggestion of the Board.

There being no further business before it, the Board then adjourned, November 15, 1875, *sine die*.

JEF. C. DAVIS,

Colonel 23d Infantry, U. S. A.

C. GROVER,

Lieutenant Colonel 3d Cavalry, U. S. A.

ALEX. J. PERRY,

Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

JAS. S. BRISBIN,

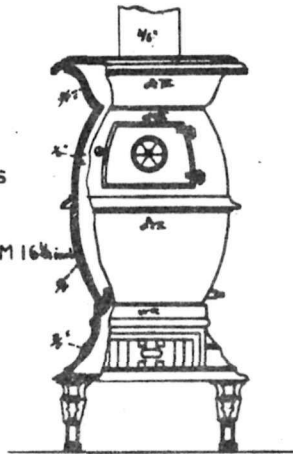
Major 2d Cavalry, U. S. A.

E. B. ATWOOD,

Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

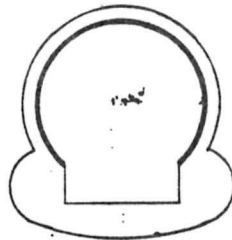
0.

DIMENSIONS
HEIGHT 2 FEET 9 INCHES
DIAMETER 15 INCHES
DIAMETER OF BOTTOM 16

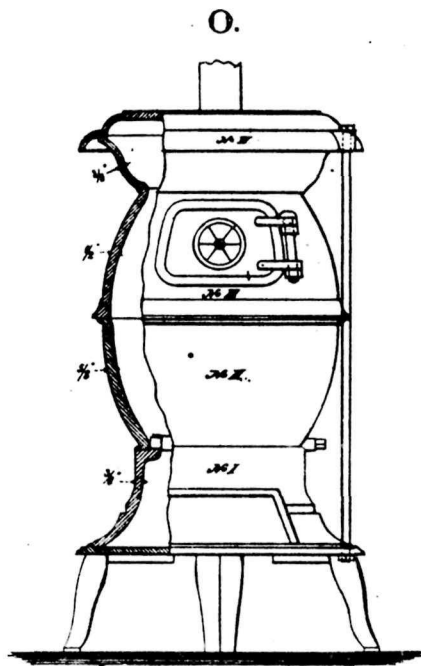


ARMY CAST IRON COAL HEATER.

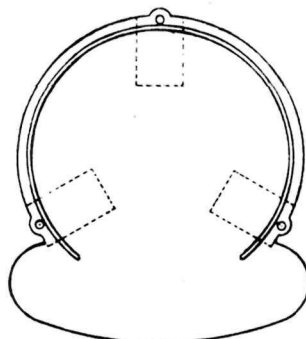
N: VI



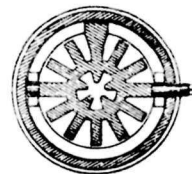
BOTTOM.



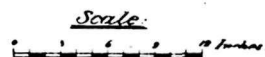
ARMY CAST IRON COAL HEATER N^o VI.



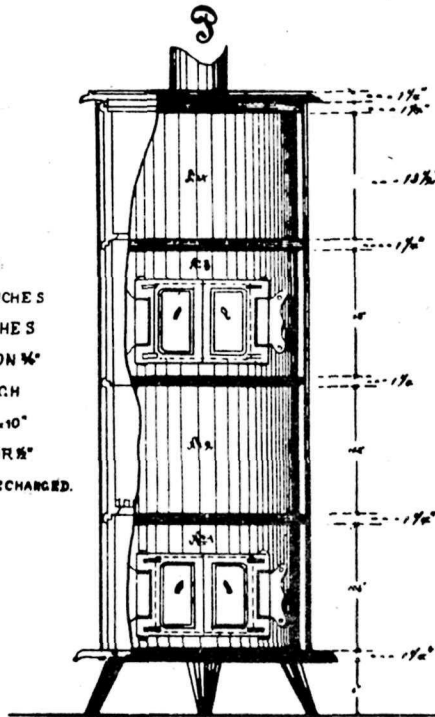
Bottom.



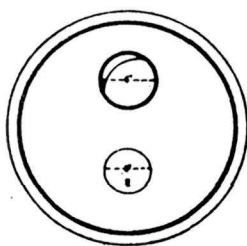
Plan View of Grate.



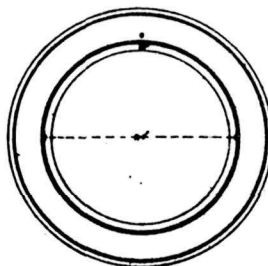
DIMENSIONS.
 HEIGHT 5 FEET 7 1/2 INCHES
 DIAMETER 20 INCHES
 THICKNESS OF IRON 1/4"
 CYLINDERS 13 1/2" HIGH
 SIZE OF DOOR 8 x 10"
 THICKNESS OF DOOR 1/2"
 NO. 1 & 2 CAN BE CHANGED.



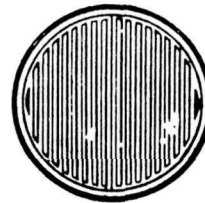
ARMY CAST IRON COAL HEATER. N. 1



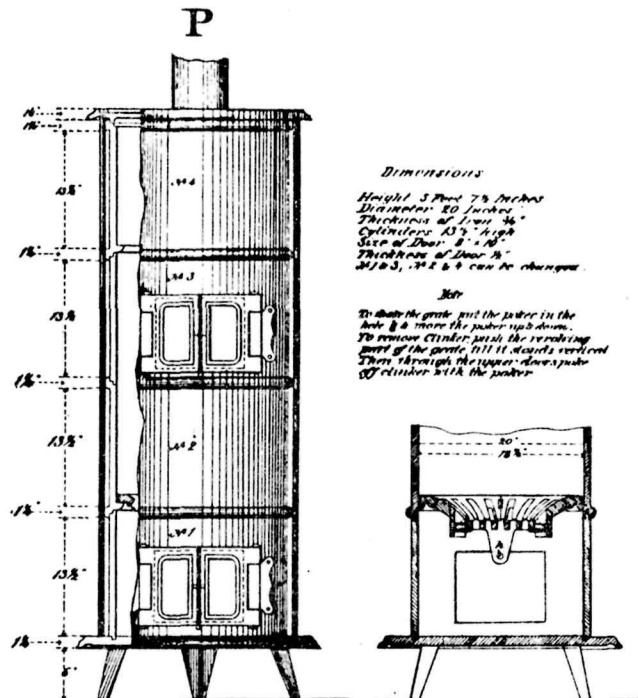
TOP.



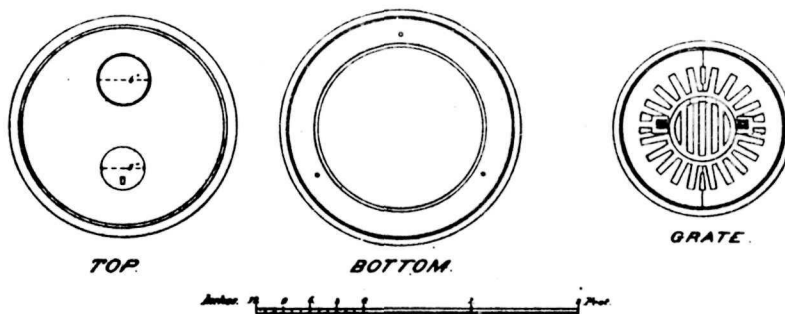
BOTTOM



GRATE.

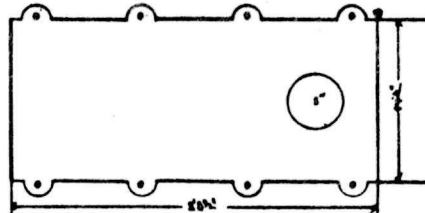
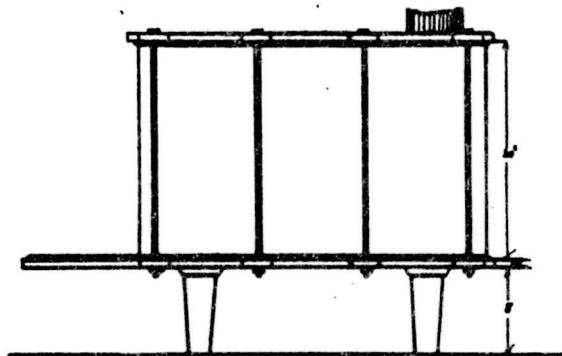
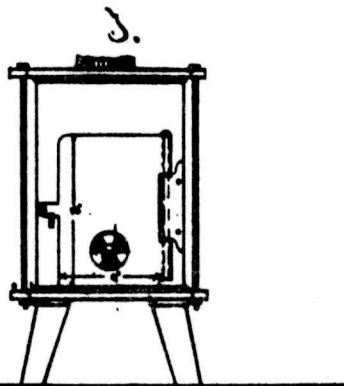


ARMY CAST IRON COAL HEATER. No. VII.

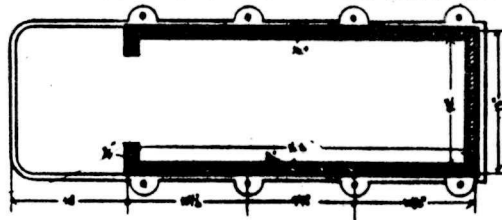


DIMENSIONS

Length of door 2' 7"
 Width . . . 1' 10"
 Height . . . 20"
 Door . . . 9 1/2"
 Height . . . 10"
 Thickness, bottom type 4"
 . . . with plate 4"
 . . . total plate 10"



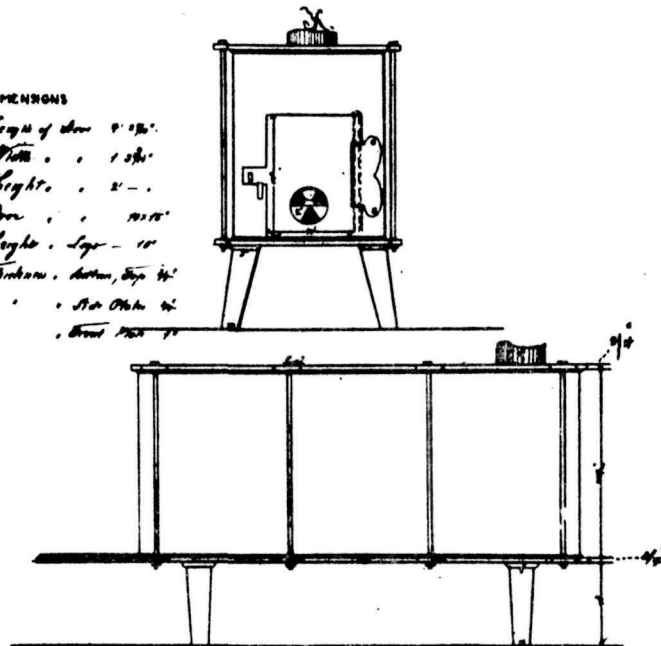
ARMY CAST WOOD HEATER N: I



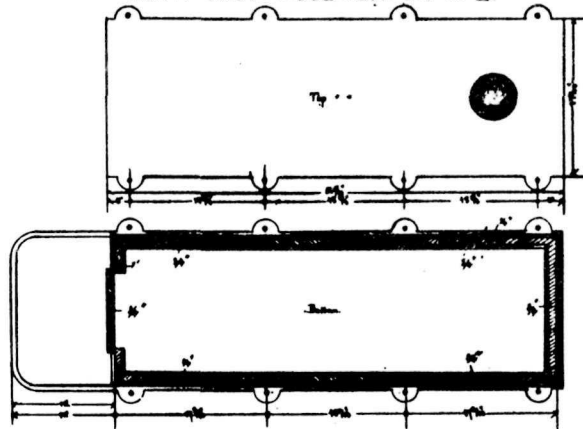
- NOTE BY Q.M.S.D. - SIZE OF THE PIPE TO BE 6 INCH INSTEAD OF 4 INCH. RECOMMENDATION OF
 QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IN SUBMITTING REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR
 APPROVED BY LETTER

DIMENSIONS

Length of door 9' 10 1/2"
 Width . . . 1 5/8"
 Height . . . 2' -
 Door . . . 10 1/2"
 Height . . . 10"
 Structure . . . 10"
 . . . 10"
 . . . 10"



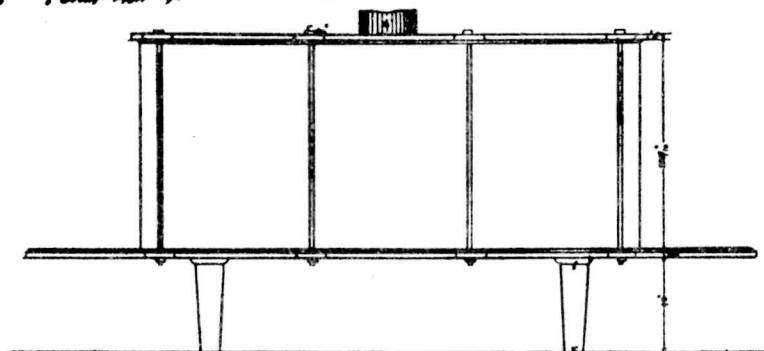
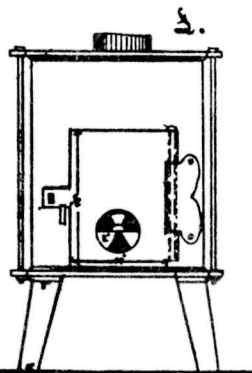
ARMY CAST WOOD HEATER No. 1.



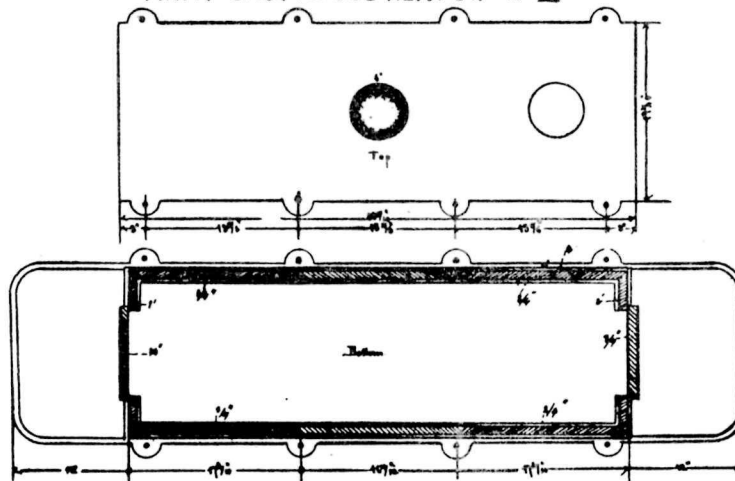
NOTE BY Q.M.G.D. - SIZE OF THE PIPE TO BE 1 INCH INSIDE OF EACH. RECOMMENDATION
 BY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IN SUBMITTING REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
 APPROVED BY LATTER.

DIMENSIONS

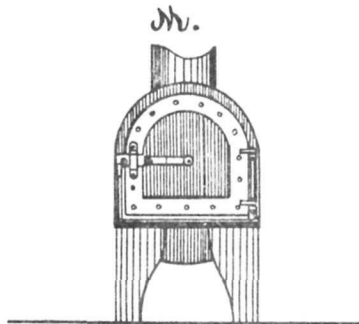
Length of stove 6' 0"
 Width . . . 1' 8 1/2"
 Height . . . 2' 0"
 Area . . . 12.00'
 Height of legs 18"
 Thickness of door, top 1/2"
 " " side plates 1/2"
 " " front plate 1"



ARMY CAST WOOD HEATER N:III

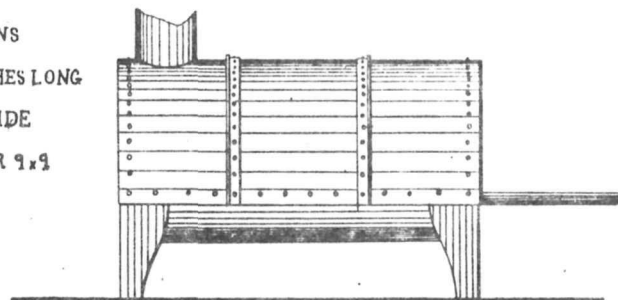


NOTE BY Q.M.S.S.. SIZE OF THE PIPE TO BE 6 INCH INSTEAD OF 8 INCH. RECOMMENDATION OF
 QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IN SUBMITTING REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
 APPROVED BY LATTER

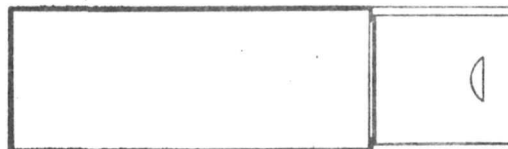


FRONT ELEVATION

DIMENSIONS
 2 FEET 6 INCHES LONG
 12 INCHES WIDE
 SIZE OF DOOR 9x9

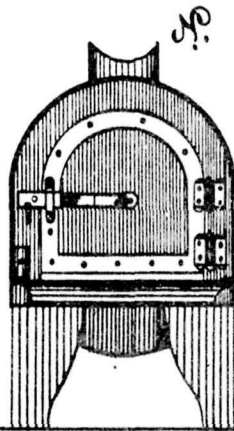


ARMY WROUGHT IRON WOOD HEATER No. III

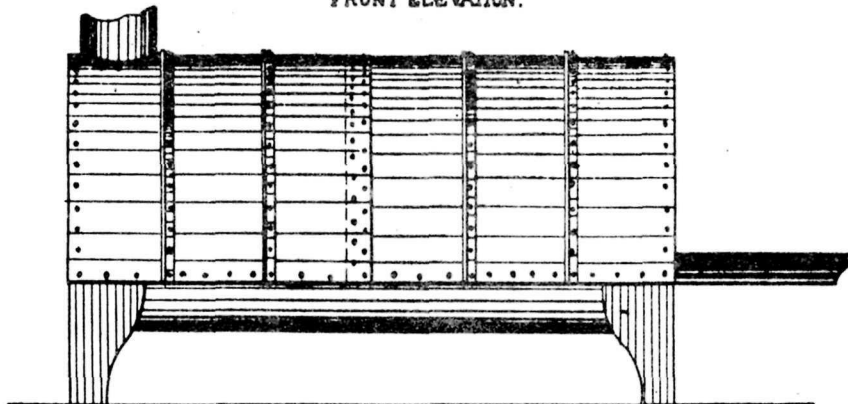


BOTTOM.

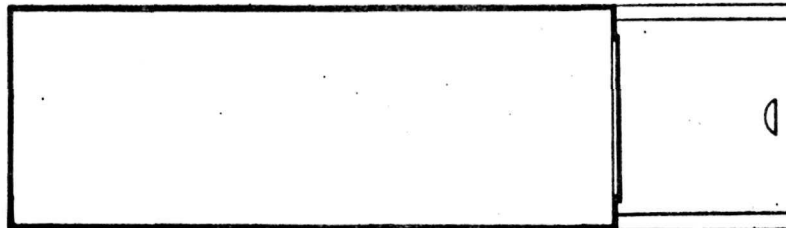
DIMENSIONS
 4 FEET 2 INCHES LONG
 1 FOOT 6 1/2 INCHES WIDE
 SIZE OF DOOR 12 1/2" x 12 1/2"



FRONT ELEVATION.

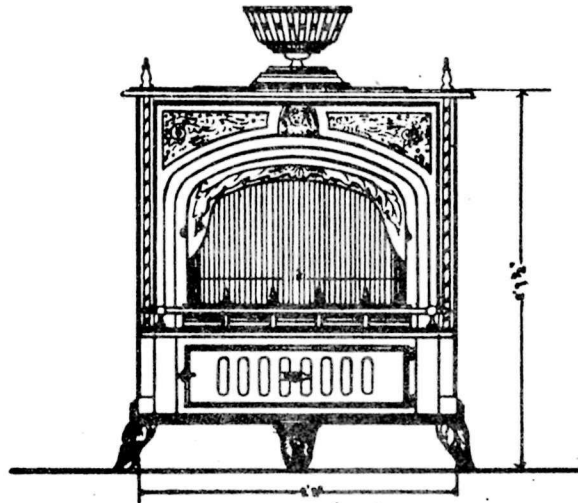


ARMY WROUGHT IRON WOOD HEATER. N.Y.

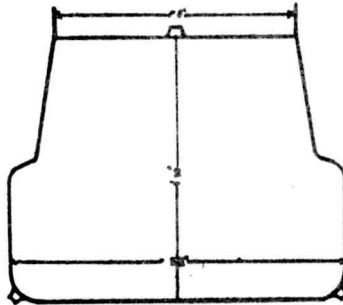


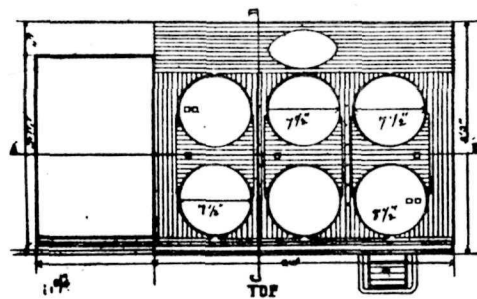
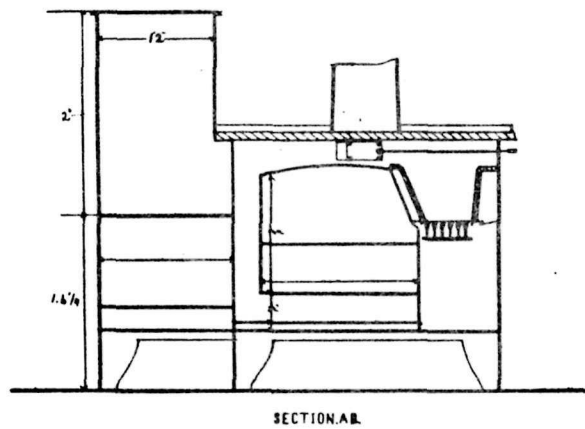
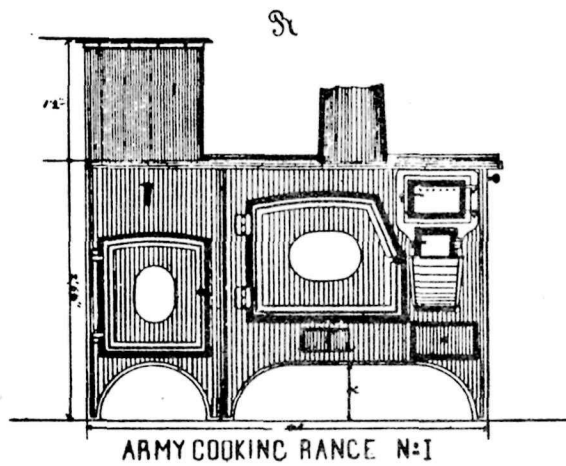
BOTTOM.

a.

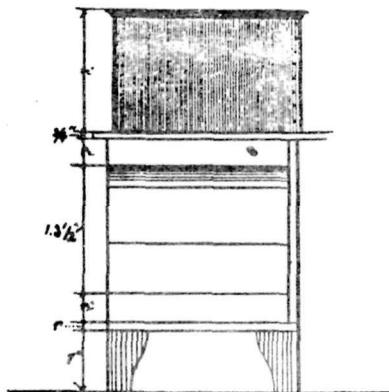


ARMY PARLOR HEATER.





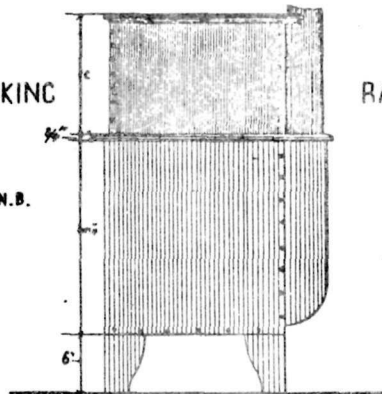
SECTION C.D.



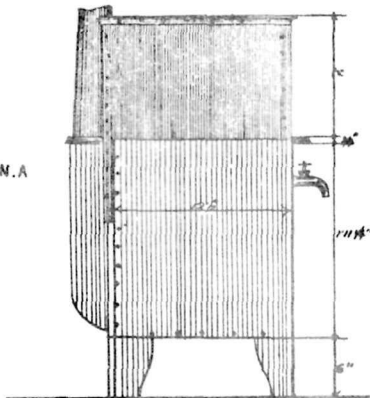
ARMY COOKING

RANCE. No. I

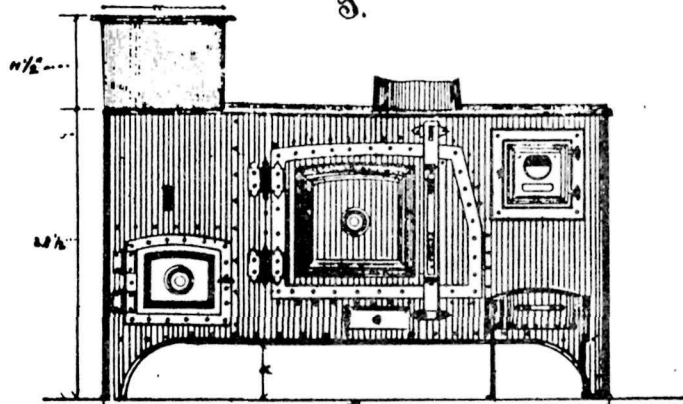
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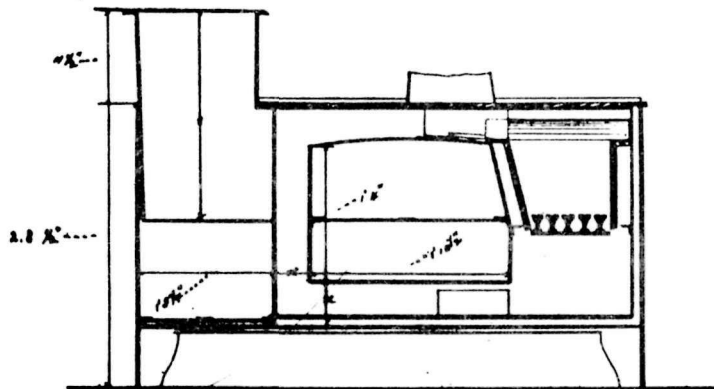
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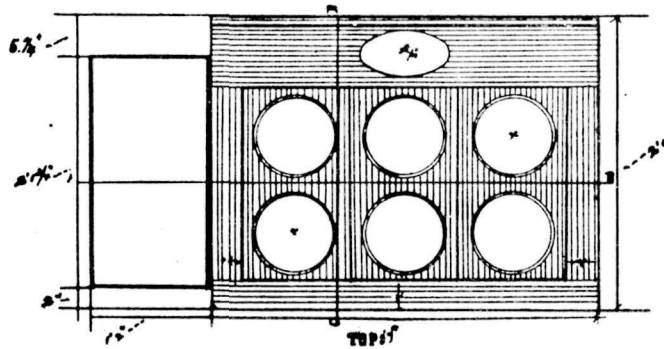
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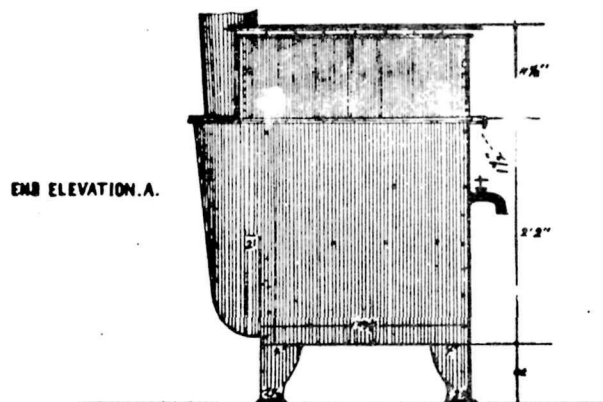
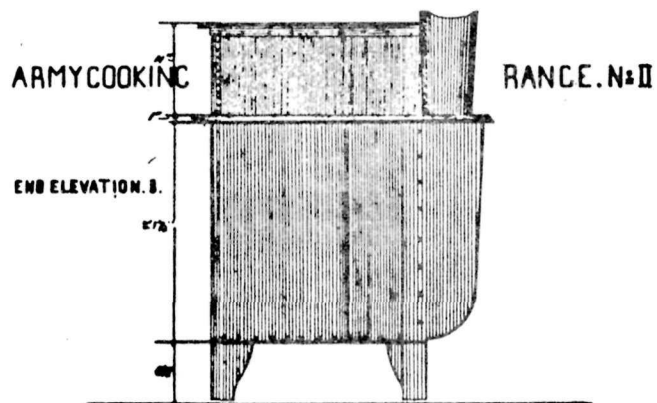
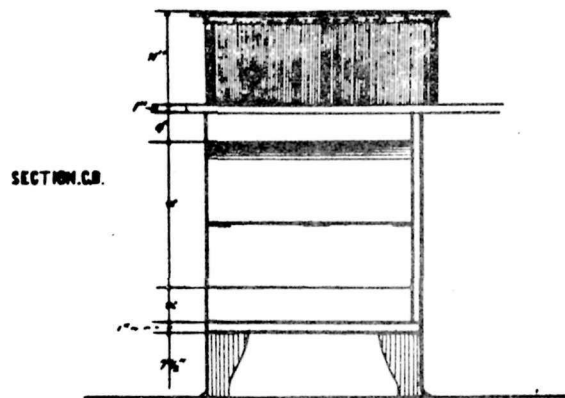


ARMY COOKING RANGE N-II



SECTION AB





SUPPLY-TABLE of allowances of Stoves, recommended by the Board of Officers appointed per Special Orders No. 68, War Department, A. G. O., April 17, 1875, (where quarters are not provided with open grates, or fire-places, or these are insufficient in very severe climates.)

	FOR QUARTERS.		FOR OFFICE.
	Heating-stoves.	Cooking-stoves or ranges.	Heating-stoves.
The General. (Allowed by law for quarters and fuel \$300 per month.)			
The Lieutenant General or major general	5	1	
A brigadier general or colonel	4	1	
A lieutenant colonel or major	3	1	
A captain or chaplain	2	1	
A lieutenant	1	1	
The General commanding the Army			3
The commanding officer of a geographical division or department			2
An assistant or deputy quartermaster general; an assistant commissary general of subsistence; an assistant surgeon general; the assistant judge advocate general; the assistant and deputy paymaster general; and the chief quartermaster, and chief commissary of subsistence at the headquarters of a geographical division or department.			2
The commanding officer of a regiment or post, a paymaster, quartermaster, assistant quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, military storekeeper, and medical storekeeper, each			1
An assistant adjutant general; an inspector general, or an assistant inspector general; an engineer officer,* an ordnance officer,* a judge advocate, a medical purveyor, and the senior medical officer when stationed on duty at any place not in the field*.			1
* Except at Military Academy.			
An acting assistant quartermaster, an acting assistant commissary of subsistence, a regimental or post adjutant, when approved by the quartermaster general, each			1
A wagon or forage master, sergeant-major, ordnance sergeant, saddler sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant, hospital steward, regimental veterinary surgeon, chief trumpeter, and principal musician, each	1		
Superintendent national cemetery	1		
For a company: 2 large stoves in dormitory, 1 large stove in each the mess-room and day-room, 1 small stove for each of the two rooms for non-commissioned officers, and 1 small stove for the library, and 1 cooking-stove or range sufficient to cook its food.	7	1	
Each necessary fire for the sick in hospital, each dispensary and hospital mess-room, to be regulated by the commanding officer and surgeon, not exceeding	1		
Each hospital kitchen		1	
For each guard-house, fire to be regulated by the commanding officer, not exceeding	1		
Each necessary fire for military courts or boards, not exceeding	1		
For chapel, reading or school-room, upon requisition approved by the commanding officer	1		
Storehouse of a commissary, quartermaster, and medical purveyor, when necessary, not exceeding	1		
A regimental or post mess		1	
For each authorized room as quarters for civilian employés	1		
For each six civilian employés to whom fuel is allowed	1		
For mess of civilian employés		1	
For telegraph office	1		
For each blacksmith, carpenter, and saddler shop	1		

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The necessary heating-stoves for the additional office rooms authorized by General Orders No. 90, War Department, A. G. O., Nov. 1, 1875, will be allowed, not exceeding one heating-stove for each room.]

[Order appointing the Board.]

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 68.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1875.

EXTRACT.

* * * * *

2. A Board of Officers, to consist of—

Colonel J. C. Davis, 23d Infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel C. Grover, 3d Cavalry,
Lieutenant Colonel R. I. Dodge, 23d Infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Perry, Deputy Quartermaster General,
Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster,

is appointed, to meet at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 15th day of May, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to draw up and submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of War, specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, and to prepare a supply-table, giving the number to be supplied for use of officers and men in public quarters and barracks.

The Board will make their report to the Quartermaster General, who will lay before the Board such information as he may have on the subject. The junior member of the Board will act as recorder.

* * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Orders detailing certain officers as members of the Board in place of others thereby relieved.]

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 80.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 3, 1875.

EXTRACT.

* * * * *

4. Captain James H. Lord, Assistant Quartermaster, is detailed as a member of the Board to draw up and submit specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, &c., appointed by Special Orders

No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, to meet at Omaha, the 15th instant, *vice* Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster relieved.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

OFFICIAL:

Adjutant General.

L. H. PELOUZE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 99.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1875.

EXTRACT.

* * * * *
6. Major J. S. Brisbin, 2d Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers to draw up and submit specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, &c., appointed by Special Orders No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel R. I. Dodge, 23d Infantry, hereby relieved.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

OFFICIAL:

Adjutant General.

L. H. PELOUZE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 103.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1875.

EXTRACT.

* * * * *
7. Captain E. B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers to draw up and submit specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, &c., appointed by Special Orders No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, *vice* Captain James H. Lord, Assistant Quartermaster, hereby relieved.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

OFFICIAL:

Adjutant General.

L. H. PELOUZE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

"D."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1875.

Col. J. C. DAVIS,

President of Board on Stoves and Ranges for Army use, Omaha, Nebr.

COLONEL: Referring to paragraph 2, General Orders No. 68, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, dated April 17, 1875, convening the Board above designated, I have the honor to furnish herewith a copy of the letter of this office of April 8th to the Honorable Secretary of War, asking for the appointment of the Board, showing the reasons and necessity therefor.

In order that the Board may be put in possession of full information of recent date, this office has prepared and published in the principal stove manufacturing centers of the country "a notice to stove dealers and manufacturers," inviting them to send to the Board, care of Chief Quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr., catalogues with price-lists of their stoves, both cast and wrought iron, suitable for the purposes stated in the advertisement, a copy of which is inclosed.

From an examination of the data that will thus be furnished, and from the experience and observation of the officers constituting the Board, it is believed that the Board will be enabled to draw up general specifications for style of stoves for heating and cooking, well adapted to Army use, without adopting or prescribing the stoves of any particular manufacturer, but leaving manufacture open to competition.

As the requisitions for stoves are believed in many cases to be greatly in excess of actual proper requirements and the annual expenditures therefor are also largely increasing, it is important that the number of stoves, both heating and cooking, to be supplied to officers of the different grades, and to troops in public quarters and barracks, should be established.

It is the opinion of the Quartermaster General that the maximum allowance of stoves to be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department should not exceed, for officers occupying public quarters, built or owned by the United States, a greater number, including heating and cooking, than their allowance of rooms requires, say for a lieutenant 2, for a captain 3, as the limit, and not these if the rooms have open fire-places, except in very severe climates; for a company of troops, a cooking-stove sufficient to cook its food, 2 large stoves in the dormitory, one large stove in each the mess-room and day-room, and one small stove for each of the two rooms for non-commissioned officers, and one small stove for the library, when there are no open fires, or they are insufficient in very severe climates.

These suggestions of the Quartermaster General as to the maximum allowance of the number of stoves for a company of troops are based on the arrangement and general plans of drawings of military buildings recommended to the Secretary of War by the Board on Revision of the Army Regulations, published September 14, 1872, (copy herewith.) As, however, most of the barracks at present occupied by troops are not built in accordance with the drawings referred to, an absolute fixed allowance of stoves, based on those plans of barracks, would not be always applicable. The general condition of the barracks occupied by the troops, the manner in which they are constructed, their location as to latitude, &c., and other matters, are questions that will suggest themselves to the Board in their deliberations.

It is believed that much loss is sustained by the Department on account of breakage of the cast-iron stoves by handling in transportation or otherwise, and in many instances the breakage, though slight, cannot be easily repaired or the broken part replaced, and the stove becomes unserviceable.

In view of this, it is thought probable that it may be found more economical to supply posts with wrought-iron stoves for use of *troops*, than with cast-iron stoves. Mr. John Van, of Cincinnati, the most extensive manufacturer of wrought-iron stoves known to this office, and perhaps others, will no doubt respond to the advertisement above referred to; from catalogues and price-lists all necessary information on the subject of wrought-iron stoves will probably be obtained by the Board. It is, however, remarked that the prices of Mr. Van's wrought-iron stoves seem very high compared with those of cast-iron stoves, especially as to cooking-stoves for officers. A catalogue and price-list of his wrought-iron stoves was sent to Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte, April 5, 1875.

It is believed that it would be advantageous, and less expensive to the Department, if it could procure the stoves needed for Army use by contract, after advertisement, as in the case of other Army supplies. The patterns in common use are all registered at the Patent Office, which makes a difficulty in thus procuring stoves if any pattern of any one maker is adopted, and unless the patterns to be recommended by the Board are entirely new, it is not seen how that difficulty can be overcome. The question is, however, suggested for the consideration of the Board.

It is respectfully suggested that the Board embody in its report, if practicable, an opinion as to the length of time which the stoves recommended by it to be adopted should ordinarily last in Army use, and the maximum cost of every kind and size.

It should be borne in mind that the expense of providing the Army with stoves is very great, and that the appropriations made by Congress for its support are not as large as asked for, or as its wants and comforts in some particulars require. Therefore, while the stoves to be recom-

mended by the Board should be of size and character to answer requirements, they also should be of as plain and inexpensive construction and style as possible, having in view durability.

It is cheaper in the end to buy a stove which will wear five years, than to purchase three, four, or five stoves during the same period, where the first cost may be fifty per cent. cheaper; and yet to buy the stoves called for every year of the most durable kind, which is undoubtedly wrought-iron, may be too heavy a tax on the limited appropriation for the year.

The life of a cast-iron stove, with good usage in a family, is from 5 to 10 years; but, as before remarked, in the transportation of such stoves to distant posts they are often broken, or parts are broken or worn out while in use at the post, and there being no opportunity for a prompt replacement or repair of the broken parts, the stoves may be necessarily used as best they can be, though such use may, considering their condition, be really an abuse.

When stoves for officers are required at eastern posts, and others near markets, it is thought that the use of cast-iron stoves can perhaps advantageously be continued; but as the cost of transporting to distant posts is an important item, and is no more for a wrought-iron than for a cast-iron stove, it is considered more economical to buy and send to such posts wrought-iron stoves for use of both officers and men.

It is therefore suggested that the line dividing the supply of wrought and cast-iron stoves may be drawn as indicated, viz: to supply posts distant from the seats of manufacture and from the general depots with wrought-iron stoves, and the others with cast-iron, for officers at least.

The large number of catalogues and printed lists of stoves received here in response to advertisement of this office of 20th September, 1872, have been shipped by express to Lieutenant Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte, for the information of the Board.

The following-named papers on the subject of stoves for Army use are inclosed herewith for the information of the Board:

Letter dated January 26, 1857, by Quartermaster General to Honorable Secretary of War, recommending that appropriations for stoves for quarters for officers and soldiers be asked for, stating number to be allowed to officers and troops.

Letter by Quartermaster General, August 8, 1874, to Honorable Secretary of War, on subject of stoves for Army use, and for officers in *rented quarters*.

* * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General,

Det. Maj. Gen'l, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS OF FURNITURE

FOR THE

Nos. 1 and 2 Army Cooking-Ranges,

ADOPTED BY CIRCULAR FROM QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DATED MAY 25, 1876.

RANGE No. 1.

One wash-boiler.—The wash-boiler to be of 4 XXXX bright charcoal tin, with oval ends, and drop bottom $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, of 18-oz. copper; length $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches, width $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches out to out; extreme depth inclusive of drop bottom, 14 inches. Capacity 11 gallons.

Ears.—Ears of same material as boiler; to be $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, 1 inch long, riveted on and doubled to take handle.

Handles.—Handles of No. 5 iron wire, 4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide out to out. Top to be edged over No. 5 iron wire.

Cover.—Cover to be of 2 XX hundred plate bright charcoal tin with usual pitch.

Lifting-handle.—Lifting-handle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with creased edges, to form one-half of circle $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; to be soldered and riveted on.

Rim.—Rim of cover 1 inch deep.

One coffee-boiler.—The coffee-boiler to be of 3 XXX hundred plate bright charcoal tin, with drop bottom $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, of 18-oz. copper. Diameter at base $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches, tapering to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top; extreme depth $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, inclusive of drop bottom. Capacity $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon. Top to be edged over No. 9 iron wire.

Ears.—Boiler to have substantial ears $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, finished, tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at top. Ears to be riveted on.

Bail.—Bail to be of No. 8 iron-wire.

Handle.—Handle to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide at top, tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at lower end, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch arch; extreme length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. To be edged over No. 9 iron wire, soldered and riveted to boiler.

Lip.—Lip to project $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch at top; width at boiler to be $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, tapering to 1 inch at point; to be edged and double-creased and applied to boiler with three rivets. To have not less than thirty perforations on inside, properly spaced.

Cover.—Cover to be of 2 XX hundred plate bright charcoal tin, with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rim.

Ring.—Lifting-ring to be 1 inch diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, edged and creased; clinched through cover and soldered.

One steamer.—The steamer to be of 2 XX hundred plate bright charcoal tin, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter out to out, depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Top to be edged over No. 8 iron wire. Bottom to be without rim, pinned to body; to have three triangular rests arranged to fit pot, and to have not less than fifty-seven (57) perforations, each $\frac{3}{16}$ inch diameter, properly spaced.

Handles.—Handles to be $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch arch at bottom. To be edged and creased and soldered on.

Cover.—Cover to be of same material as steamer, with usual pitch, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rim.

Handle.—The lifting-handle to be $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, and to form a half circle of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; to be edged and creased, soldered and riveted on.

One tea-kettle.—The tea-kettle to be of best quality cast-iron, not less than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick; size, No. 8 of standard pattern, with sliding lid; capacity $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Bail.—Bail to be of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch half-oval iron.

Weight.—Weight to be not less than $8\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

Three bake-pans.—The bake-pans to be of No. 22 smooth, cleaned, charcoal sheet-iron, without seams, and with substantial folds at corners, and of two sizes, as follows:

Size.—One (1) $15 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, two (2) $7\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, measurement on bottom outside; all to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with 1 inch flare on all sides. Large pan to be edged over No. 6, and small pans over No. 8 iron wire.

Ears.—Ears to be 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, doubled over handles, and applied with two rivets in each.

Handles.—Handles to be of No. 7 iron wire; length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch out to out.

One pot cover.—The pot cover to be of 2 XX hundred plate bright charcoal tin, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, with not less than four corrugations on surface.

Ring.—Lifting-ring to be of No. 11 iron wire, clinched through and soldered.

Two pots.—The pots to be of best quality cast-iron, not less than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, of standard pattern; diameter at top $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches out to out, depth at center $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Capacity $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each.

Bail.—Bail to be of No. 4 iron wire.

Weight.—Weight to be not less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Two skillets.—The skillets to be of best quality cast-iron, not less than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick; diameter, out to out at bottom, 9 inches; depth $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; flare of sides $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Lip.—Lip, on left side from handle, of proper projection.

Handle.—Handle to be 5 inches long, curved; greatest width $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Weight.—Skillets to weigh not less than $3\frac{3}{4}$ pounds each.

Two griddles.—The griddles to be of best quality cast-iron, not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick; diameter, out to out, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth to be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. To have rim formed in casting to fit 8-inch opening.

Handle.—Handle to correspond in size and pattern to those of skillets.

Weight.—Weight of griddles to be not less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds each.

One iron-heater.—The iron-heater to be of best quality cast-iron, not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, with oval ends; length, out to out exclusive of handle, $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width, out to out, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches inclusive of flange; depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with slight flare of sides.

Flange.—Flange 1 inch wide, with $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch molded edge.

Handles.—End handles to be formed in casting, not less than $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, with openings $1 \times \frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Weight.—Weight of heater to be not less than $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

Three joints and one elbow stove-pipe.—The stove-pipe and elbow to be of best quality sheet-iron, No. 24, size 7-inch; pipe to be double-seamed, riveted at ends, beaded $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from top. Elbow to be curved and formed of not more than five pieces, the pieces to be substantially riveted.

RANGE NO. 2.

One wash-boiler.—The wash-boiler to be identical in material, style, and finish with that for No. 1 range; length $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches, width $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches out to out, extreme depth 14 inches, inclusive of drop in bottom. Capacity 14 gallons.

One coffee-boiler.—The coffee-boiler to be identical in material, style, and finish with that for No. 1 range; diameter at base $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches, tapering to 7 inches diameter at top; extreme depth $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches, inclusive of drop in bottom. Capacity 3 gallons.

Ears.—Ears to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, tapering to 1 inch at top.

Bail.—Bail to be of No. 7 wire.

Handle.—Handle to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at top, tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with 3-inch arch.

Lip.—Lip to project $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, width at top $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, tapering to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at point. To have not less than forty-two perforations on inside, properly spaced.

One steamer.—The steamer to be identical in material, style, and finish with that for No. 1 range; diameter at top $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches out to out; depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bottom to have not less than fifty-nine perforations, each $\frac{3}{16}$ inch diameter, properly spaced.

One tea-kettle.—The tea-kettle to be identical in material and style with that for No. 1. Size to be No. 9. Capacity 2 gallons.

Weight.—Weight of kettle to be not less than $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Three bake-pans.—The bake-pans to be identical in material and finish with those for No. 1 range. Sizes as follows:

Size.—One (1) $18\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; two (2) $7\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measurement on bottom, outside. Large pan to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; small pans $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, all 1-inch flare.

Reinforcing bands.—Large pan to have reinforcing bands $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$ -inch wrought-iron on each side, well secured.

Ears.—Ears to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

Handles.—Handles of large pan to be of No. 4, of small pans of No. 5 iron wire, all $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide out to out.

One pot-cover.—The pot-cover to be identical in material and style with that for No. 1 range; diameter $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Two pots.—The pots to be identical in material and style with those for No. 1 range; diameter at top $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches out to out; depth at center $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Capacity $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each.

Weight.—Weight to be not less than 10 pounds each.

Two skillets.—The skillets to be identical in material and style with those for No. 1 range; diameter, out to out at bottom, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; flare of side $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Handle.—Handle to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, curved; greatest width $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Weight.—Skillets to weigh not less than 5 pounds each.

Two griddles.—The griddles to be identical in material and style with those for No. 1 range; diameter $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches out to out; depth $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to have rim to fit 9-inch opening.

Weight.—Weight to be not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

One iron-heater.—The iron-heater to be identical in material and style with that for No. 1 range; length out to out, exclusive of handle, $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width, out to out, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inclusive of flange; depth $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Weight.—Weight to be not less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Three joints and one elbow stove-pipe.—The stove-pipe and elbow to be identical in material and workmanship with that for No. 1 range, except that elbow must be formed of not more than four pieces. Size 8 inches.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All work to be done in the best workmanlike manner. All work on the tin furniture, unless otherwise specified, to be double seamed and soldered. All castings to be smooth. Tea-kettle and pots to be blacked on outside. Sizes of wire will be governed by the J. R. Brown & Sharpe American Standard Gauge.

Appendix 4

This appendix contains specifications and an illustration of the bunk and bedding which would have been found in the dormitory or squad room.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.


Specifications for Iron Bunks. (Composite.)

To consist of two trestles, one for the head, the other for the foot, made of the best quality American wrought-iron, and painted.

Each trestle to have four (4) legs, two on each side, made of wrought-iron bars, one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inch wide, three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch thick, and one (1) foot long, slightly turned up on the bottom.

The two legs on the same side are, at the top, firmly united in a solid iron socket two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches long, one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch broad, one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch high, diverging at right angles with the body of the trestle toward the bottom to a distance of from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches.

The same sockets hold also the cross-piece, an iron bar one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inch wide, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick, and two (2) feet two (2) inches long in the clear. Strongly riveted to this cross-piece are four upright iron pins one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick and about one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch high, at equal distances from each other, to receive and hold the slats. The two outer pins have screw-threads with corresponding thumb-nuts for the better security of the slats. On the top of the socket that connects the cross piece with the legs is another socket, octagonal, two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches high and two (2) inches in diameter, to hold the upper frame; the latter, consisting of two (2) upright iron rods five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch thick and about seventeen (17) inches high, an iron rod one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick across the top of the two uprights, and four iron braces, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch rods, running diagonally from the four corners of the upper frame and meeting at center in an ornamented iron shield with the letters U. S. A.

The two braces running from the upper corners down toward the center are straight; the lower ones are bent thus—. All the rods forming the upper frame are connected with neatly-turned iron sockets. There are to each bunk four slats, made of pine, ash, oak, or maple wood, about six (6) feet ten (10) inches long, six (6) inches wide, the two outside ones one (1) inch, and the two inside ones three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch thick. At a distance of one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch from each end of the slats are holes of sufficient diameter to admit the slat-pins.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

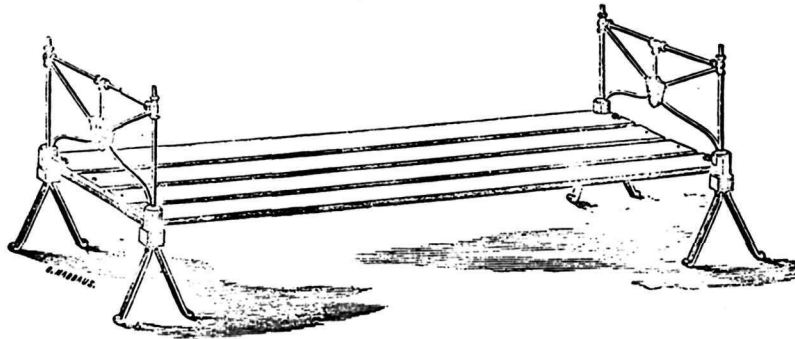
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Major General, U. S. A.

THE COMPOSITE BUNK.

Adopted by the Secretary of War, November, 1871, for Use in the Barracks of the United States Army.

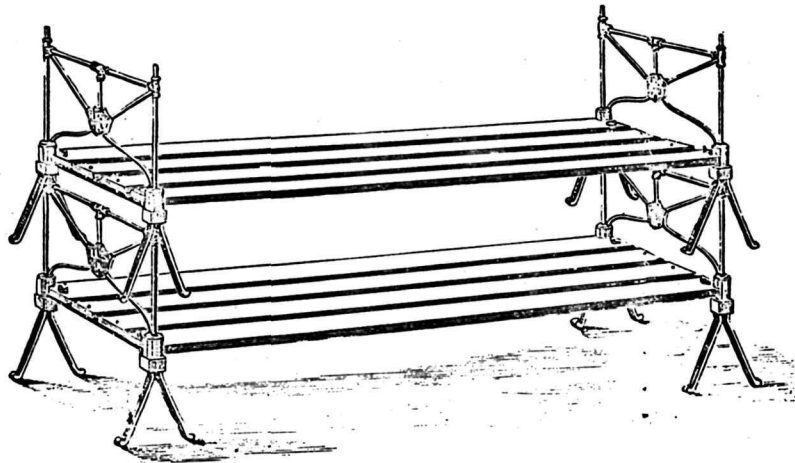
PATENTED, AND DESIGN SECURED BY COPYRIGHT.

No. 9.



Width of Bunk.....2 feet 6 inches.
Length of wooden Slats....6 feet 10 inches.
Width of wooden Slats....6 inches.

The Bunk complete with four Wood Slats ready for use; the two outside Slats secured in place by Thumb Nuts.

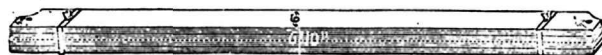
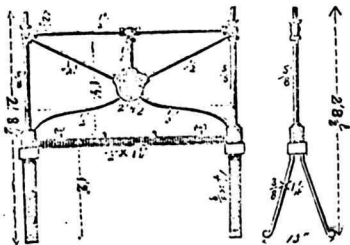


Any number of Bunks may be thus stacked and held securely in place.

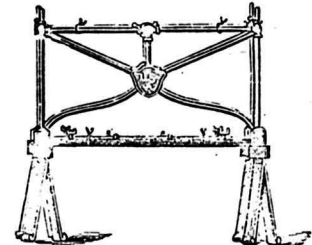
The Bunks Stacked when not in use.

Notes in Slats for spindles, 7/8 in diameter; Spindles to receive the wooden slats must be 1 1/2 in height, and 1/2 in diameter.

Details of exact dimensions of the ends; sizes of iron used.



The four Slats in bundles for transportation.



The two ends wired together ready for transportation.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE COMPOSITE IRON WORKS COMPANY,
Office and Warerooms, No. 109 Mercer Street, New-York.

Obsolete
See # 312

Miscellaneous Quartermaster Specifications

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Specifications for Bed Sacks.

Material.—To be made of cotton or linen drilling, or seven (7) ounce cotton duck of good quality.

Size.—Length, six (6) feet ten (10) inches; width, thirty-one and one-quarter ($31\frac{1}{4}$) inches (measurements from corner to corner when filled); depth, four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches.

Opening.—To have an opening or fly in the center nineteen (19) inches in length, with one (1) by one and a quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inch stay-piece at each end; opening fastened with four (4) strings of three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch tape, placed equidistant from each end.

Finish.—All seams to be double; ends cut square; openings button-hole stitched at each end.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Major General, U. S. A.

Miscellaneous Quartermaster Specifications

85

Absolute
See 350

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Specifications for Pillow Sacks.

Material.—To be made of cotton or linen drilling, or seven (7) ounce cotton duck of good quality.

Dimensions.—Length, when filled, twenty-seven and one-half ($27\frac{1}{2}$) inches; width, when filled, seventeen (17) inches; depth, when filled, three and three-fourths ($3\frac{3}{4}$) to four (4) inches. Measurements to be made from corner to corner.

To have an opening or fly in the seam in the upper side seven (7) inches long, to be fastened with two (2) strings of three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch cotton tape. Ends of opening to be properly stayed with button-hole stitch.

Ends of sack to be cut square.

Adopted March 12, 1879:

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Major General, U. S. A.

337—Q. M. G. O., 1879, Cl. and Eq. supply.

Specifications for Blanket

Each blanket to be seven (7) feet long and five (5) feet wide, and to weigh five (5) pounds. To be gray in color, and made of pure long-staple wool, free from shoddy, reworked wool or cotton, or any impure materials; to have the letters 'U.S.' in black, four (4) inches long, in the center, and to bear a strain of not less than twenty-five (25) pounds per inch for the warp and thirty (30) pounds per inch for the woof without tearing.

Note: It is immaterial whether the letters 'U.S.' be stamped on the blanket or woven into the fabric.

Adopted August 15, 1873.

Appendix 5

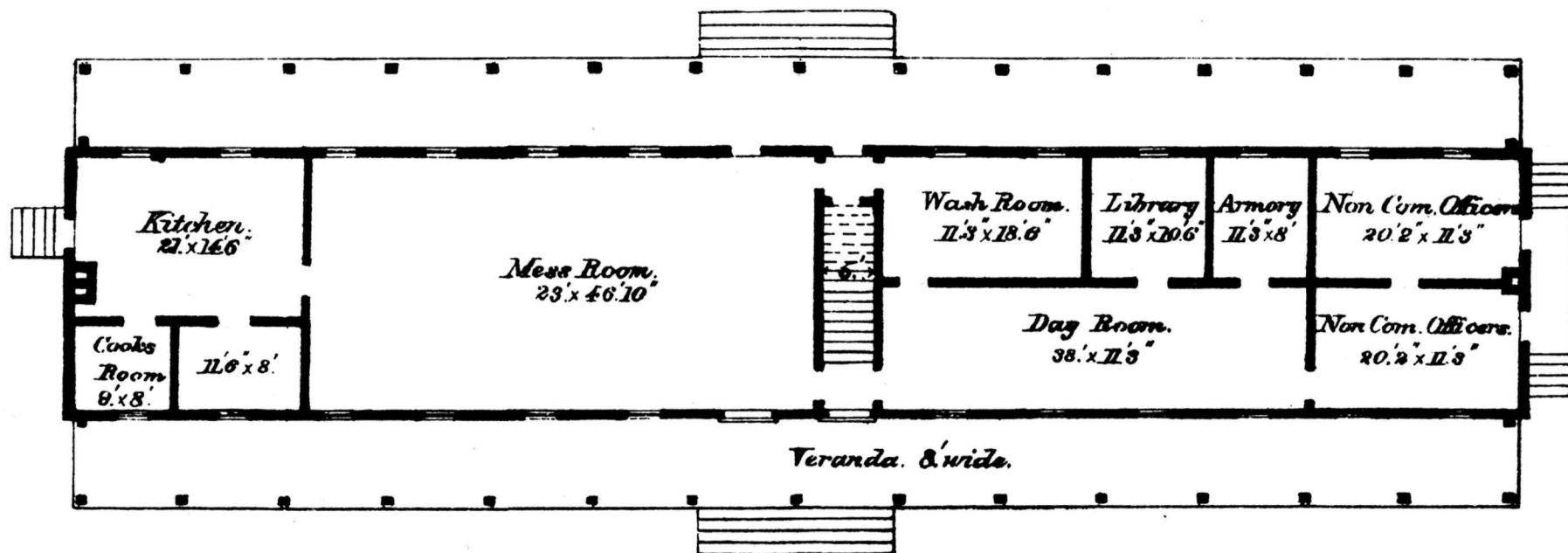
On January 19, 1876, Capt. James Egan, Company K, 2nd Cavalry, submitted an "Estimate of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage Required for Company K, 2nd Cavalry." The requisition was filled by August 1876 and thus gives a good idea of the uniform items the members of this company had in their possession at that time.

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>On Hand to be Deducted</u>	<u>To be Supplied</u>
Campaign Hats	70	56	14
Forage Caps	63	13	50
Cap Crossed Sabers	200	100	100
Cap Letters, brass	266	166	100
Great Coats, blanket lines	50	none	50
Uniform coats, musicians	2	none	2
Uniform coats, privates	25	7	18
Blouses, lined	120	30	90
Stable Frocks	140	none	140
Overalls, pairs of	150	32	118
Trousers, privates, made	140	67	73
Shirts, flannel	210	57	153
Drawers, pairs of	300	5	295
Stockings, pairs of	400	200	200
Berlin Gloves, pairs of	560	126	434
Mittens, Woolen, pairs of	140	96	44
Boots, brass, screwed	120	none	120
Arctic Overshoes	70	none	70
Blankets, woolen	85	5	80
Sgts. Trousers, Stripes	24	none	24
Corpls. Trousers, Stripes	24	none	24

Illustrations

Most of the following illustrations are photographs of dormitory interiors. They are the best single source for the contents and layout of such a room. Although all of them with the exception of Plate Number 10 date from the 1880s and 1890s, they should serve as a guide and are referred to many times in the preceding text.

Plate 1. The Fort Laramie cavalry barracks was built in 1874 according to standardized plans published by the Quartermaster General. Plate 1 is the floor plan for the first floor. (National Archives)

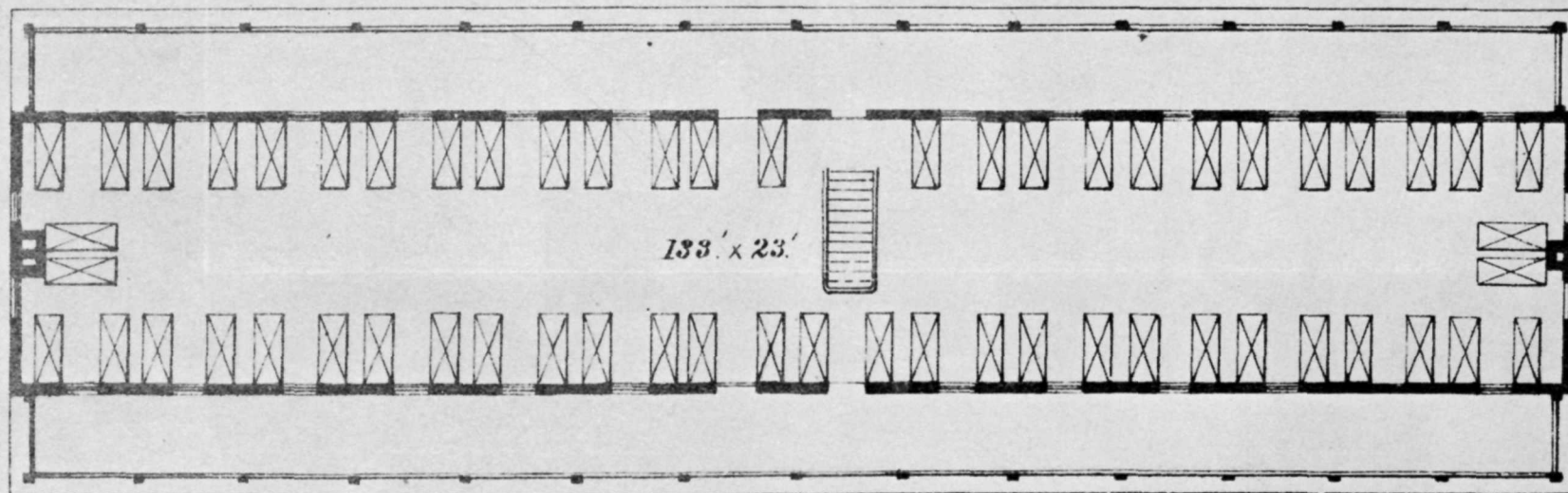


Plan of 1st Story.

Scale 20 feet to inch.



Plate 2. This is the second story floor plan for the dormitory in the
1874 cavalry barracks at Fort Laramie. (National Archives)



Plan of 2^d Story.

Scale. 20 feet to inch.



Plate 3. Kitchen at Fort Sill around 1895. (National Archives)

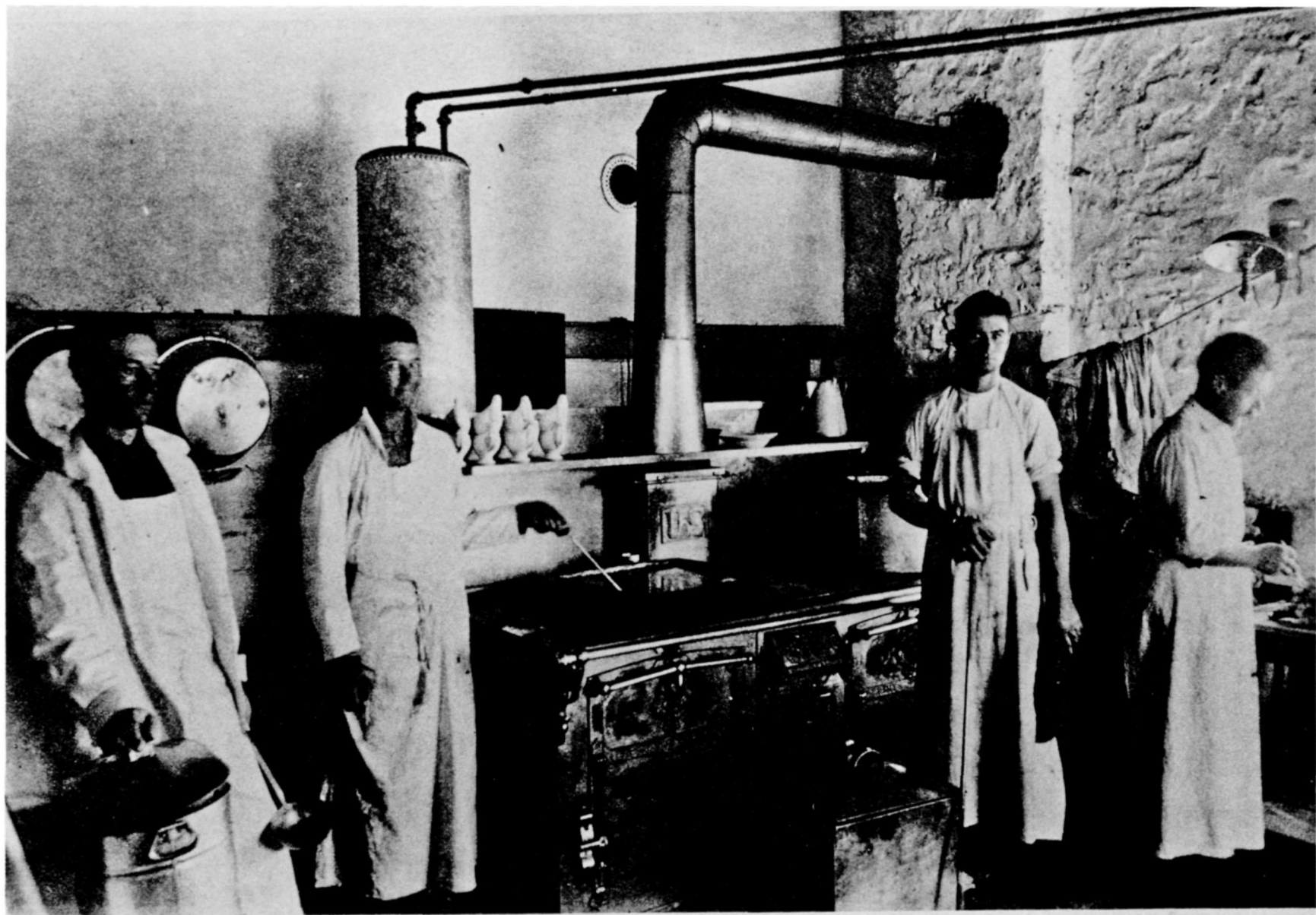


Plate 4. Squad room at Fort Custer, 1895. (National Archives)



Plate 5. Squad room at Fort D. A. Russell, late 1880s. (National Archives)

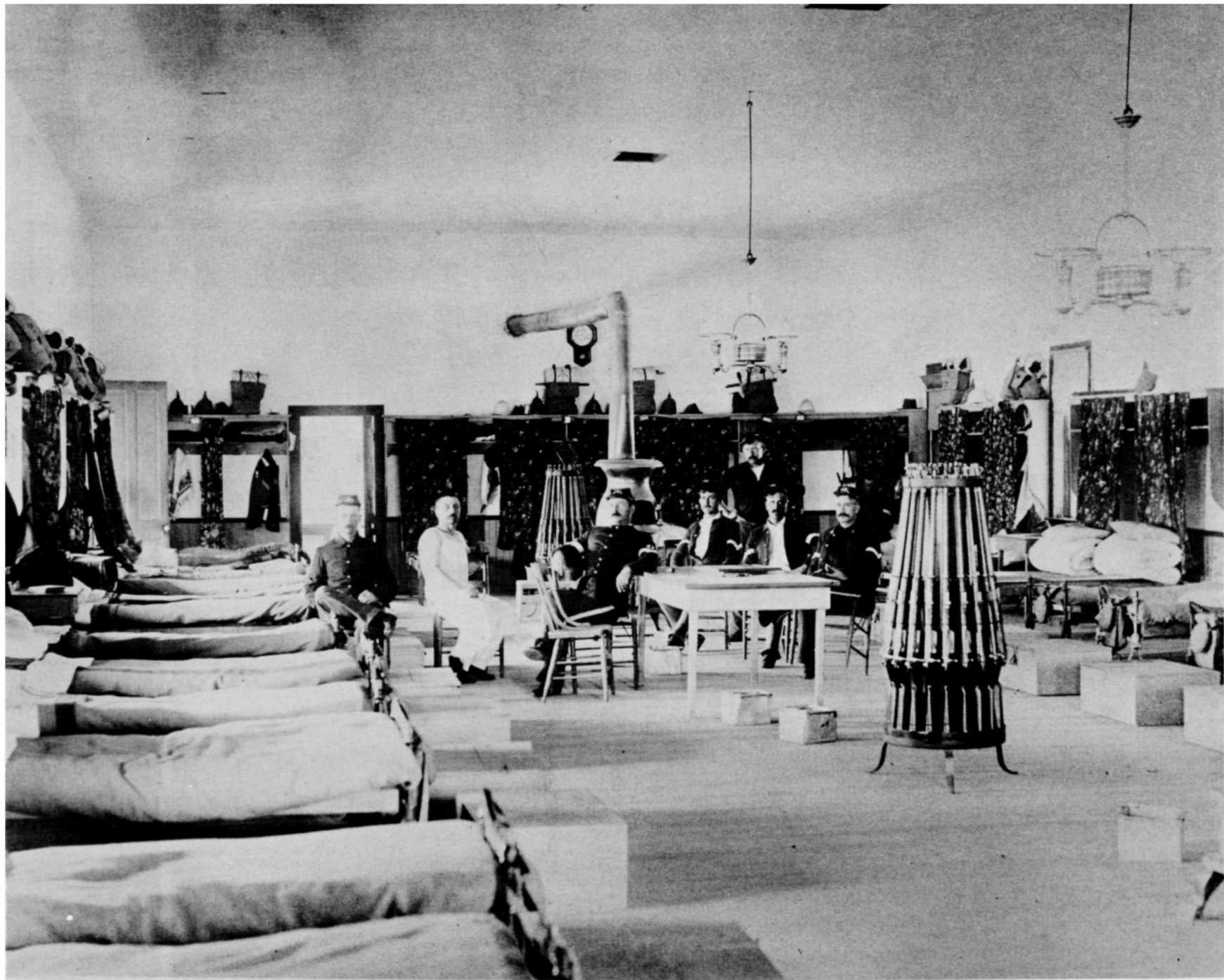


Plate 6. Squad room at Fort Grant, date unknown. (National Archives)



Plate 7. Squad room at Fort Robinson, early 1890s. (National Archives)



Plate 8. Squad room at Fort Wingate, date unknown. (National Archives)

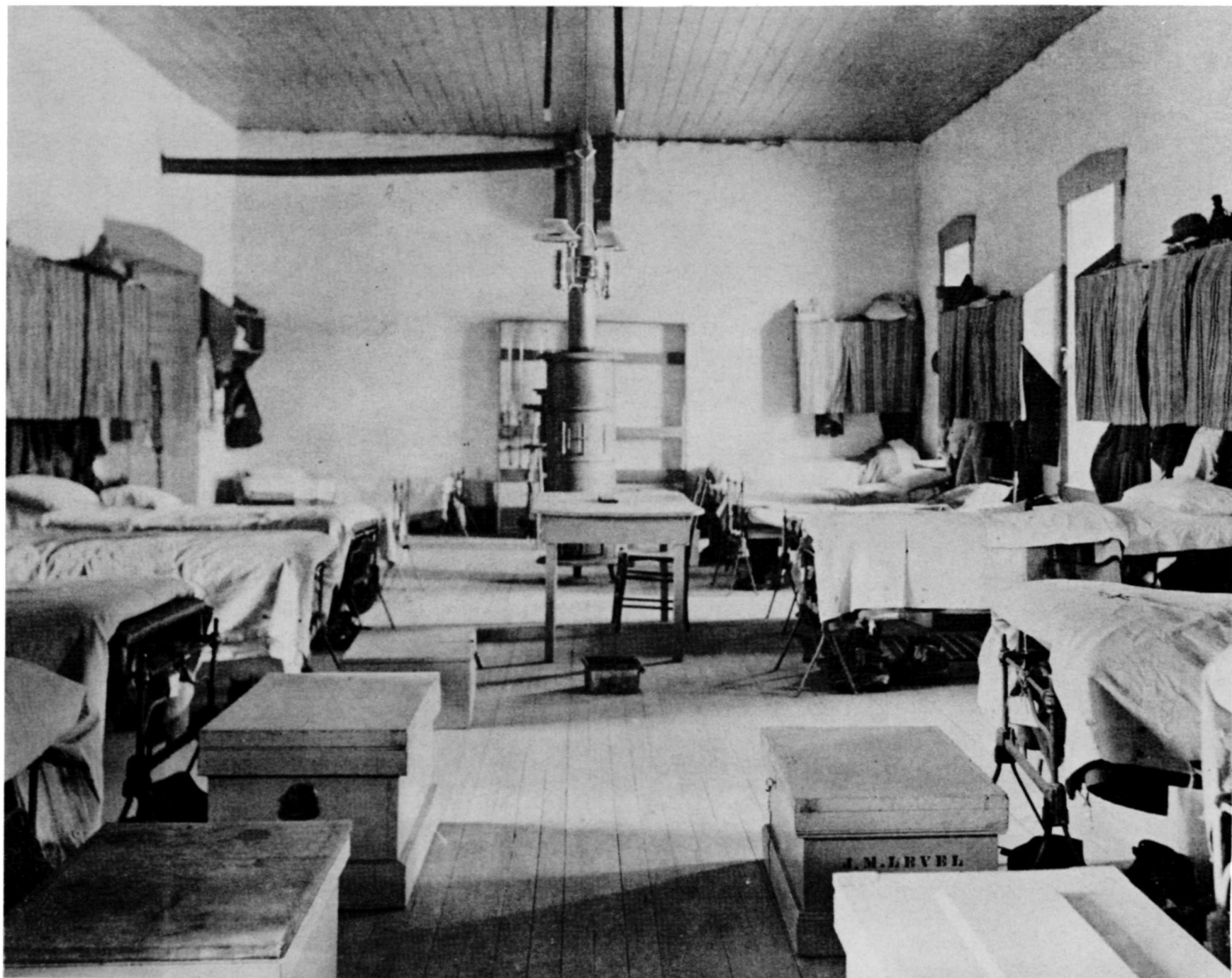


Plate 9. Squad room, location unknown, late 1890s. (Smithsonian Institution)



Plate 10. Squad room at Fort Leavenworth, 1874. Note the water cooler and the bunks. (National Archives)

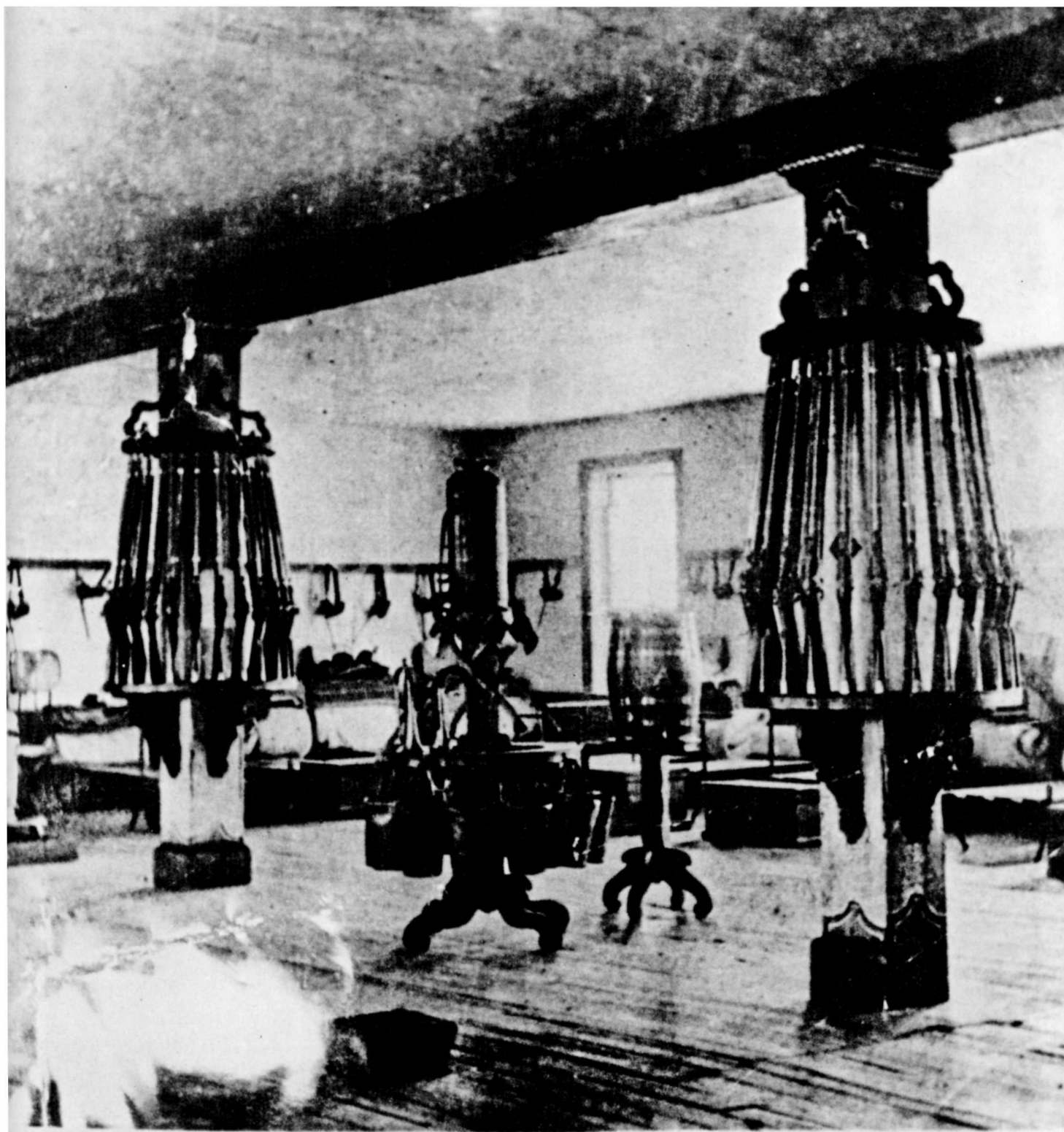


Plate 11. Squad room at Fort Walla Walla, late 1880s. This squad room was similar to that in the Fort Laramie 1874 cavalry barracks. It could serve as a basis for the bunk layout, stoves, shelves, and etc. (National Archives)



Plate 12. Squad room at Fort Assiniboine, date unknown. (National Archives)

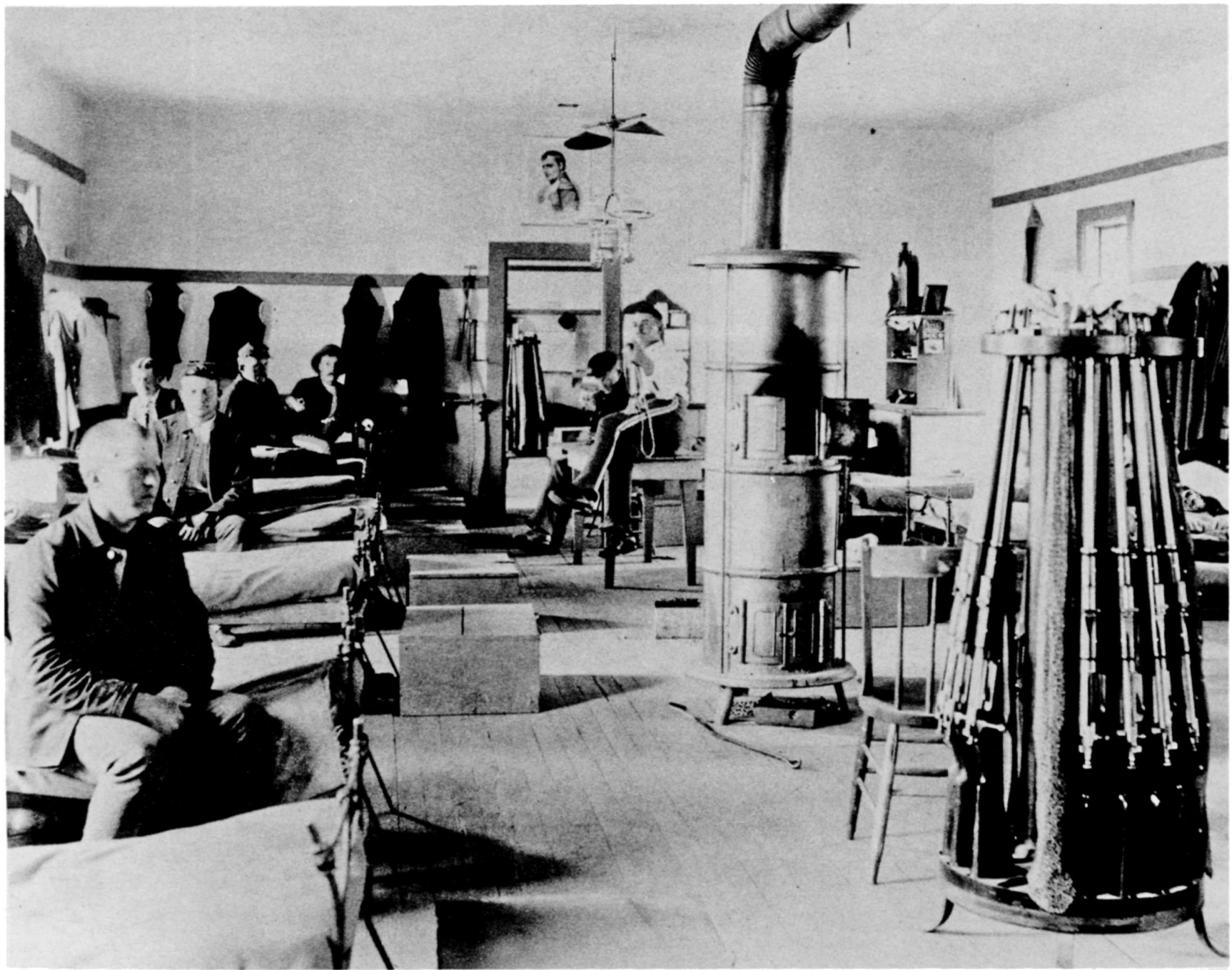


Plate 13. Squad room at Fort Custer, date unknown. (National Archives)



