



January, 2014

# Mountain Man Monthly

The Authorized Publication of the  
Colorado Springs Muzzle Loaders Inc.

The Colorado Springs Muzzle Loaders, Inc. was chartered in 1969 by a group of men and women interested in their heritage and dedicated to preserving and promoting the sport of muzzle loading and buckskinning. CSML is a family oriented club that holds a broad range of functions such as camp outs, potluck dinners, and black powder shoots. CSML is affiliated with the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association.

Views and opinions contained within articles submitted to the Mountain Man Monthly are not necessarily those of the editor or CSML. The editor reserves the right not to publish any article submitted but encourages articles on any subject regarding shooting sports and subjects related to the fur trade era.

**Monthly Meeting February 6**  
**White Elephant Gift Exchange**  
**Finger Foods**

**Paper Shoot - February 2**

**NO Primitive Shoot in February**

**DUES are due! Still \$15**

**39<sup>th</sup> Annual Black Powder**  
**Shoot on it's way!!!**

**April 19<sup>th</sup> Memorial Day**  
**Work Party @ 10:00 a.m.**

**President**

Joy Hicks

**Vice President**

Roy Crouse

**Treasurer**

Gwem Blanchard

**Secretary**

Lois Schainost

**Membership Chairman**

Ted Beaupre

**Range Officer**

Todd Schainost

**Assistant Range Officers**

Marlin Johnson, Ted Beaupre,

Blake Schainost

**Primitive Exec.**

Doug Davis

**Assistant Primitive Exec.**

Tony Hecker

**Womens' Primitive Exec.**

Dee Beaupre

**Cannon Master**

Richard Stites

**Public Relations**

All of Us

**Legislative Liaison**

Doug Davis

**Mountain Man Monthly Editor**

Doreen Webb

### UPCOMING EVENTS: CSML & Statewide

| WHAT  | WHERE                            | WHEN                              | INFORMATION   |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Club Paper Shoot                                      | Ft. Melchert                     | February 2                        | pistols at noon; rifles at 1:00 pm                              |
| Regular Club Meeting                                  | American Legion                  | February 6                        | white elephant gift exchange fun                                |
| CSMLA Annual Trade Show & Convention                  | Clarion Inn<br>Greeley, CO       | Feb. 14-16                        | annual meeting, banquet, awards, and much, much more!!!         |
| No Primitive Shoot in                                 | February - - - attend            | CSMLA Annual                      | Convention in Greeley   |
| Club Paper Shoot                                      | Ft. Melchert                     | March 2                           | pistols at noon; rifles at 1:00 pm                              |
| Regular Club Meeting                                  | American Legion                  | March 6                           | come see what's up; mailing flyers & such                       |
| Daylight Savings Time                                 | Begins on MARCH                  | 9, 2014 - - - set your            | clock ahead 1 hour!!!!!!  |
| Club Primitive Shoot                                  | Ft. Melchert                     | March 16                          | pistols at noon; rifles at 1:00 pm                              |
| Regular Club Meeting                                  | American Legion                  | April 3                           | getting ready for the big shoot                                 |
| Club Paper Shoot                                      | Ft. Melchert                     | April 6                           | pistols at noon; rifles at 1:00 pm                              |
| 39 <sup>th</sup> Annual Memorial Day Shoot Work Party | Fred LaChance Home<br>in Penrose | April 19                          | plenty of work for all; potluck lunch when we are done          |
| NO Club Primitive Shoot                               | Ft. Melchert                     | April 20                          | EASTER SUNDAY   |
| Colorado Squirrel Rifle Championships                 | Buckhorn Skinners Range/Loveland | April 26 & 27<br>Alt. May 17 & 18 | .40 caliber or smaller shoot; largest prize table in the region |
| Regular Club Meeting                                  | American Legion                  | May 1                             | business meeting/shoot details                                  |
| CSMLA Board Meeting                                   | Village Inn<br>Castle Rock       | May 3                             | necessary board meeting for conducting business                 |
| Colorado Black Powder Pistol & Revolver Shoot         | Ft. Lupton Range                 | May 10                            | state pistol championships sponsored by CSMLA                   |
| 39 <sup>th</sup> Annual Memorial Day Shoot & Rendez.  | Florence Mountain Park           | May 24-26                         | annual event of shooting and fun; potluck on Saturday night     |
| Club Paper Shoot                                      | Ft. Melchert                     | June 1                            | pistols at noon; rifles at 1:00 pm                              |
| Regular Club Meeting                                  | American Legion                  | June 5                            | wrap-up of the shoot event!                                     |
| Santa Fe Trails Rendezvous                            | Raton, NM                        | June 8-14                         | near Whittington Center; lots of shooting, fun & prizes         |
| Club Primitive Shoot                                  | Ft. Melchert                     | June 15                           | Father's Day/pistols & rifles                                   |

**For CSML scheduled shoots; CALL SHOOT HOT LINE (719) 632-7690 after 9:00 a.m. on shoot day to be sure shoot is on!!!  
Schedule is subject to change at any time and is based on information available at time of publication. On-line check csmlinc.org**

# PAST THINGS

Those who came to the January meeting were treated to some really good dishes at the potluck table. Most of the containers were emptied in good order and groans of contentment could be heard.

Vice President Roy Crouse conducted the meeting which was short and sweet. We visited for a while and then all journeyed back to our respective sites.

The Board meeting held on the 14<sup>th</sup> of January resulted in some changes being made to our annual shoot. These changes are necessary to reduce some of our costs and yet still allow us to conduct the biggest and best shoot in the state. We'll be counting on each of you to help out and make this shoot a great one.

The work party for the shoot was originally scheduled for May 3 but due to an already scheduled State Board Meeting, Fred & Petra LaChance have graciously agreed to let us use their facilities on April 19<sup>th</sup>. Mark your calendars and plan to come and help us prepare for the upcoming major event we do. There will be a potluck lunch following the work party.

The club events were also set at this Board Meeting. Mark your calendars for these:

July 19 & 20 - Club Primitive Grainger Camp  
 August 16 & 17 - Club Paper Grainger Camp  
 September 4 - Election of Officers  
 October 18 & 19 - Bird & Buffalo Shoot  
 November 6 - Craft Fair

And of course, May 24-26 for the annual shoot!! The year is just beginning to heat up with activities.



## Colorado Springs Muzzle Loaders Regular Monthly Meeting January 2, 2014

There were 18 members present when Vice President Roy Crouse began the meeting. He welcomed all of us to the meeting and asked if there

were any guests or visitors. Since we all knew each other, we determine that we were all "not new".

Roy noted that since the December meeting had been canceled, there was no Secretary's report to be had. The only comment from the peanut gallery was "that was last year and we're past that".

When called upon to provide a Treasurer's report, Gwen noted that we earned 18 cents interest on our account and that she had not yet completed the full year-end report. She will have that report ready for the Board Meeting. Motion made, seconded, and approved for the Treasurer's report.

Membership Chairman Ted Beaupre noted that nothing has changed since the last report. Dues are now due and delinquent members will be pulled. If you want to remain current you need to pay your \$15 to Ted as soon as possible. Motion made, seconded, and passed to accept the Membership report.

Primitive report noted that there will be a shoot on Sunday, January 19<sup>th</sup>. Be sure to check your e-mail or the shoot hot line in case of weather. If you have not provided Doug your e-mail, please do it so that you can receive the information and save yourself time and mileage if the shoot is canceled.

**Old Business:** Began with a reminder from Marlin Johnson that the 2014 ML of the Year nominations are due to him. So far, he has only received one nomination and he would like to have some more. Please get the information to Marlin soon.

Ted reported that the gun show in November brought some hopefuls out. He thanked Jim Murray, Dee Beaupre, Barb Campbell, John & Carol Gloyd, and Don Stoner for their assistance with this show. The next one we will participate in is in March. It was noted that the table rates have gone up \$5.00 and will now be \$35 for a display. Still worth it for us to get our name and information out to the public.

**New B usiness:** Doug Davis reported that Rocky Mountain Roosters had contacted him about a shooting demo on May 10<sup>th</sup>. It will be gongs only. Doug will check out the details and let us know more about the pertinent who, what, where, when, and how later.

Doug reported that the work party for the upcoming Memorial Day shoot would be May 3 at Fred & Petra's house in Penrose. (We know this has

changed to April 19<sup>th</sup>.)

Upcoming events were announced. All were reminded about the State Association Convention in February.

Last business we did was ask about the game taken with a muzzle loader. Ted and Dee both got deer; Ted's had more points but Dee's was bigger. Fred LaChance took an elk. No one reported any antelope being harvested.

Then Roy asked if there were any "Tall Tales" to be told. Hesitatingly, Ted Beaupre noted that Dee worked the old Tom Sawyer whitewash on her hunt this year and got out of all the work of taking care of the downed animal. The story was relayed to us and we all enjoyed it.

There being no more business, monkey or otherwise, a motion was made, seconded, and passed for adjournment of the meeting.

So done!

Respectfully submitted,  
Doreen "Backup Scribe" Webb

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## **ATTENTION: Women & Girl Shooters**

### **I'm EXCITED!!!!**

Last week we had our annual board meeting and we made some plans to make our Memorial Day Shoot even better.

The last few years the Mountain Mama run has had few entrants. He big change this year is its time. It has been hard to compete in the Mountain Mama and cook for the potluck. This year the competition will be AFTER the potluck on Saturday evening. That way we can ALL enjoy it.

Primitive wear is requested because it makes it more fun. Last year, Blakette found that the lack of pockets was frustrating. And of course, running is not necessary. Those petticoats get in the way!

I'm sure the creative minds will make an exciting event and anyone with prize ideas, let us know.

Gwen Blanchard

# Primitive Pistol Match January 19th

by: Ken "Suds" West

We had some good shooting even with the wind. Five of us shot the usual course of gongs. The scores were:

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Ken West        | 11 +1 |
| Tom Gabor       | 11    |
| Fred LaChance   | 9     |
| John Udovich    | 9     |
| Delores Beaupre | 9     |

Especially glad to see that Delores is back shooting pistol! With the wind you had to guess when to pull the trigger as the sights passed across the target.

### **Things Everyone Else Already Knew.....**

You can cast round balls faster with a two cavity mold than with a one cavity mold.

Kona cloth is a very tight weave cloth. When saturated with mink oil, shea butter, or a mixture of beeswax and Crisco, it will not burn, shred, or tear while coming out of the barrel. It is 0.007 inch thick with the sizing and 0.0009 inches after washing out the sizing. After 80 shots with patches saturated with mink oil, there was no fouling build-up in he barrel and very little carbon came out when the barrel was cleaned. Do not use silicon grease as a patch lube! Do not buy mink oil for patch lube at a shoe store!

You still cannot load a .32 caliber with a .38 caliber ramrod!

## WHITE ELEPHANTS

By: Gwen Blanchard

The annual white elephant gift exchange is upon us. PLEASE bring your white elephants and join us February 6<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 p.m.

For those of you that haven't joined us lately, you've been missing out. Seems Ted Beaupre has been plotting since last year on what kind of interesting item he can embarrass me with. It seems to be my lot-in-life to select Ted's contribution (or is it a conspiracy)???? Remember the fart machine that he kept one of the remotes for? How about "Hump" hries the dog?

Plan on joining us for the fun!!!

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## CSML Board Meeting

Here are a few of the things decided at the Board meeting:

We will not be selling ads for a shoot book this year. We are going to internally print what we need and not spend the money for a printed, expensive shoot book. We'll still have quality and the information needed, but it will be in a smaller format and less costly to produce.

We are moving the Traders' Row, the club tent, and kids games down by registration and scoring. This will make it easier for people to attend and be involved. It should make it easier for the traders as well as people will be right there to see them and possibly buy from them.

Knife & hawk will be moved closer to the range so that day visitors and others will be more likely to participate. It will also prevent others from having to go up the hill which may make people participate more.

This year for the first time in a long, long time we have raised the registration fees. We are just unable to avoid this action but have only raised the fees by \$5.00, making a family registration \$25 and a single registration \$15. Camp fees have not changed for the entire weekend.

We will still be awarding medallions but we will go down to one color rather than three. We also are changing the engraving methods but each medallion will still have what match, event, and year inscribed on it.

All of these steps are being taken to enable us to continue our event and make enough monies to put it on again. We will still provide the quality and things that our shooters and participants have come to expect. It is our hope that these things will enable us to bring even more shooters to the event and continue our long-standing traditions.

If you have questions or any other suggestions for us, please let us know. This is your club and we want to do the best we can for all of us.

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## Condiments and Soap: Castile

Castile soap is also called Marseilles soap and is made from olive oil. In the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) it was popular as "Cast Steel Soap;" users thought it was the best because cast steel represented the best material for tools. "The soap was in great demand." Castile soap, also known as olive oil soap, Marseilles soap, Spanish soap, and Venetian soap is very mild and capable of being used to wash wounds. Some of it is green from the chlorophyll in the live oil. Milled soap is fine toilet soap in which good-quality common soap is chipped and dried, then flattened into sheets or ribbons, colored, perfumed, milled again, and finally pressed or molded into a finished bar. Brown Windsor soap derives its color from being reboiled and aged. Often it is colored artificially. In 1835 the American Fur Company's Northern Outfit at Michilimackinac ordered two thousand pounds of brown soap.

## Tobacco: Cigars

Cigars were introduced to the British during the French and Indian War when its troops captured Cuba. Many officers maintained the cigar smoking habit. Cabanas, a Havana brand dating to 1795, was a popular American import. Cigar-making received an

impetus during the peninsular campaigns of the Napoleonic Wars when British soldiers adopted the cigarros of the Spanish populace.

American colonial troops had also served in Cuba, and cigar smoking proved to be a convenient way to use tobacco. Thomas Woods noted in backwoods Indiana: "We saw some children setting off to school; one boy came to the cabin to light his segar, that he might take a whiff going along to school. The men smoke segars, and many of the women (at least the married ones) pipes; we frequently saw women nursing their children with pipes in their mouths."

American cigars were first packed in barrels of several thousand. Early cigar boxes were made of cedar and branded or "top-marked" with a Spanish name. In the 1830s segars became cigars in America.

Among the varieties developed were the thin, pencil-diameter "short sixes," also called "twofers" because they were priced at two for a penny. Long nines were simply a longer version of the same thing. Cheroots were the cheapest cigar, cut square on both ends. "Supers" were like modern cigars, but given a twist at each end to keep the wrapper leaves from unrolling rather than gluing them. "The cigar proper - - contrasted with cheroot, toby, or.....tobacco stick--- has an outer wrapper, an inner binder, and a filler blended from two or more types of leaf." Coronas are straight cigars 5-1/2 inches long. Half-Coronas are 3-1/2 inches in length, and Double Coronas, 7-1/2 inches. Wrapper leaf color extends from Claro, the lightest, through Colorado, medium to Maduro, the darkest. Various Havana qualities included flor (the best), followed by bueno and superior. Types included concha (short and thick); Espanado (tied with red and yellow ribbons; partagos (long); and regalos, large and finely made, and highly prized. A professional Cuban cigar roller could produce from 200 to 400 cigars a day.

Havana cigars, first brought from Cuba by Massachusetts general Israel Putnam in 1762, were imported at 100 million a year in 1849, along with Havana tobacco for domestic cigar manufacture. By 1844 American-made cigars with Havana filler were being made in Baltimore. They sold for \$16 a thousand, as opposed to \$3 a thousand for those with domestic filler. Cigar makers in the US called their product made entirely from Cuban tobacco "Clear

Spanish," and with Cuban filler only, "half-Spanish". Cigar wrapper leaves were colored with a stain derived from walnut hulls soaked in alcohol. Cigar filler was placed in molds for seven or eight hours, then wrapped in a wrapper as finish.

The popularity of Mexican or Spanish cigars soared among Americans during the Mexican War, followed by the impetus of the California gold rush. Cigar smoking escalated dramatically until the twentieth century.

Shoestring tobacco, raised in Pennsylvania, was flavored and made into cigars called stogies, named for the Conestoga freight wagon. A stogie has one tapered end, intended for insertion in the mouth. As cigar making in New England took hold after the Revolution, broadleaved "Sweet Scented" Maryland tobacco was developed as Connecticut seedleaf to use as wrappers. It replaced the old Shoestring variety except in the cheaper products.

In 1822 the Western Department of the American Fur Company ordered two "Half boxes" of Spanish segars at \$19, packed in a trunk and then wrapped with matting for \$3 more. Minnesota trader Joseph Rolette ordered a thousand Spanish cigars from the American Fur Company's Western Department in 1827. The cost was \$11.25.

Maximilian noted that "the tobacco which Fur Company sells to them, to mix with their leaves or bark, is strong, dark, clammy, and black and is in twists, six or eight inches long....The Tobacco of the Whites, unmixed, is too strong for the Indians, because they draw the smoke into their lungs; hence they do not willingly smoke cigars." However, the Sauk Indians had willingly accepted Maximilian's gift of cigars to secure their friendship the previous year.

## Fur Trade Measurement Terms

**MACCARON:** The term macaroon is a deviant spelling of maccaron and derives from the French for a small cake or biscuit. Its meaning is a mixture or medley. In fur trade usage it indicated similar sized containers (usually small) of rum, brandy, molasses, fruit, vinegar, etc., laced together in groups, usually of four, to facilitate their being portaged or intended for a single delivery. "The chief factor's portion was one' maccaron of biscuit, tea, chocolate, salted tongues,

butter, and flour. The clerks got half a maccaron, and each might take what he preferred of the four beverages.”

**BRASSE:** The method of selling or giving it is described in a narrative of Pierre de Boucherville where he tells of giving a “brasse” of tobacco to a Kickapoo chief in 1728. A length of rope tobacco was measured and cut off the roll. A brasse was about 5.3 English feet but in practice traders simply measured it off between the hands with arms outstretched to either side.

**MADE BEAVER:** Originally the value of a beaver skin, used to reckon all other fur prices as equivalents, and the prices for goods offered in exchange. As the price of beaver fluctuated from time to time and place to place, the made beaver became an arbitrary accounting tool for reckoning values. Usually it represented about fifty cents. Thus a beaver skin might be worth 20 made beaver (\$10) or even more on the books.

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Earth, water, and sky were here in the beginning of time. Grandmother Moon is guardian of the night, and Father Sun is guardian of the day.

### The Circle of Life: Introduction

It is a never-ending circle of life for women from childhood through puberty, womanhood, and old age. According to tradition, if you see a falling star a Sioux is born.

A child is born, and life begins within the circle of the family. The circle represents creation, respect, tradition, and harmony. The female is at the center of the sacred circle as she walks in beauty. A woman places great emphasis on her family; her outlook on life and pride in herself reflects this. The mother, aunts, sisters, and grandmothers share in the raising of the child and family ties continue to be important throughout life.

The birth of a child is a joyous event, fitting naturally into the life of the family. The child is not excluded from the world of the grown-ups. The

grandmother rubs the baby with warm buffalo cow fat when it is born.

An infant spends most of its first year secured in a decorated cradle-board. The cradle is a symbol of protection and greetings to the new life as well as a bed. The buckskin exterior of the Sioux cradle was often decorated elaborately and sometimes covered with porcupine quill or beaded designs. In the Sioux nation, grandparents of the new baby would make a small beaded hide bag in the shape of a turtle or lizard and place the umbilical cord inside. These animals are respected for their long life and endurance and are believed to bring good luck and protect the child in its growing years. Such bags were attached to the cradle board or worn around a child's neck.

Mothers would gently pinch a baby's nostrils to stifle any cries, for a crying baby would alert the enemy. Children were quiet and well behaved, learning their relations and the importance of respecting Mother Earth. Children were taught that they are merely passing through life, and only the earth lives forever.

Stories were told by the older generation to the younger, teaching creation, beliefs, values, and morals. Grandmothers assumed most of the responsibility of caring for and instructing the female child. Girls were taught practical skills such as cooking, sewing, tanning hides, decorating with porcupine quills, and sewing buffalo hides together to make tipis. Girls were also taught the spiritual and moral responsibilities of life.

Children took part in ceremonies that pertained to their life. No event in the life of a girl held more significance than the arrival of her first menstrual period. Reaching womanhood was marked with an important ritual sponsored by the parents. It was a proud moment, a time of great celebration. The ceremony was conducted by a medicine man who gave the girl instructions in her adult duties and then fastened an eagle plume to her hair as a symbol of her new status. The ceremony ended with giveaways and a feast.

Children often imitated their elders in play. They received toys preparing them for their adult roles. Toys were fashioned after objects used by adults. And were made in traditional tribal styles. Little girls played with miniature tipis, dolls that were dressed in tribal clothing, miniature cradle boards, and

replicas of household goods.

Throughout adolescence a young woman continued to learn skills she would need as a wife and mother. When she became old enough she was given women's accessories like her mother's awl case, knife sheath, and hide scraper. Her grandmothers kept careful watch over her as she began to mature. Girls married young and looked forward to becoming mothers, welcoming new responsibilities. After bearing her first child, a woman was committed to raising the child and overseeing her household.

A young woman learned to make moccasins well, for someday she would be asked to make a pair for her mother-in-law. The mother-in-law's acceptance of the moccasins would establish a woman as a member of her husband's family.

The grandmother was in charge of making the married couple's tipi, which would remain the wife's property. The woman owned everything in the household except the man's hunting and war implements. It was the woman who put up the tipi and took it down. When it was time to move camp she was responsible for packing the bedding, cooking utensils, food, and clothing as well as caring for the children.

Warfare was as important in a woman's life as it was in a man's. Women belonged to societies such as the warrior and medicine societies.

Women gathered chokecherries, buffalo berries, wild currants, wild turnips, and wild beans. Foods like these were stored in bladder bags and parfleche boxes when the camp was moved. Women also accompanied their husbands and brothers on buffalo hunts and helped them butcher the buffalo. The hide was removed and the meat brought back to camp. Women tanned the hides to make a beautiful white buckskin hat was used for robes, dresses, shirts, leggings, moccasin tops, tipi covers, pipe bags, and cradles.

Plains Indian clothing displayed the women's artistic skills. Clothing decoration was a female's responsibility. She would decorate with paints, porcupine quill work, feathers, ribbons, and small cones called tinkles. Glass beads from Europe eventually replaced many of the traditional decorative materials. Clothing for rituals and dances tended to be more decorated than that worn for everyday life. Elk's teeth decorations indicated rank, wealth, and

power. Cowrie shells on dresses symbolized fertility. Sioux women favored a dress design with a lizard motif to provide protection against female disorders and diseases.

Buckskin dresses were gathered with a beaded belt. Attached to the belt was a knife sheath, an awl, and a strike-a-light pouch containing flint and steel. Porcupine-quilled or beaded moccasins and knee-length leggings were worn. For dress occasions a woman added a long breastplate made from bone. Rawhide was used for moccasin soles, drums, shields, rattles, saddles, stirrups, knife cases, and parfleche boxes.

Certain designs used in decoration belonged to particular families and were handed down from mother to daughter. The elements of life were represented by a variety of symbols: a cross or a star in the heavens, and a triangle is a mountain or a tipi. Colors also have special meaning: white symbolizes age; green is growth and development; yellow represents maturity and perfection; and red is sacred and means life. The combination of symbols and colors can tell the story of an object.

At the end of a woman's life she was still useful to her family and tribe. She was respected for her knowledge, wisdom, and power. Today, mothers and grandmothers continue to teach generations' worth of traditions to their children and grandchildren.

From Your Prez,...

Hard to believe we are already at the end of January 2014.

First of all I would like to thank everyone for all of their help before and after my surgery and recovery I really appreciate all of your thoughts, prayers and support..

There is an old saying that states: It takes a community to raise a child. Well, I think it also goes for an organization. It takes all of us working together to keep The Colorado Springs Muzzle Loaders on the right path. There are a few of of members who are out front getting us introduced to the public, that would be Don Stoner, Ted Beaupre, and the other guys who show up to help at the gun shows. Thank you guys!!!!

Joy "Ten Ponies" Hicks