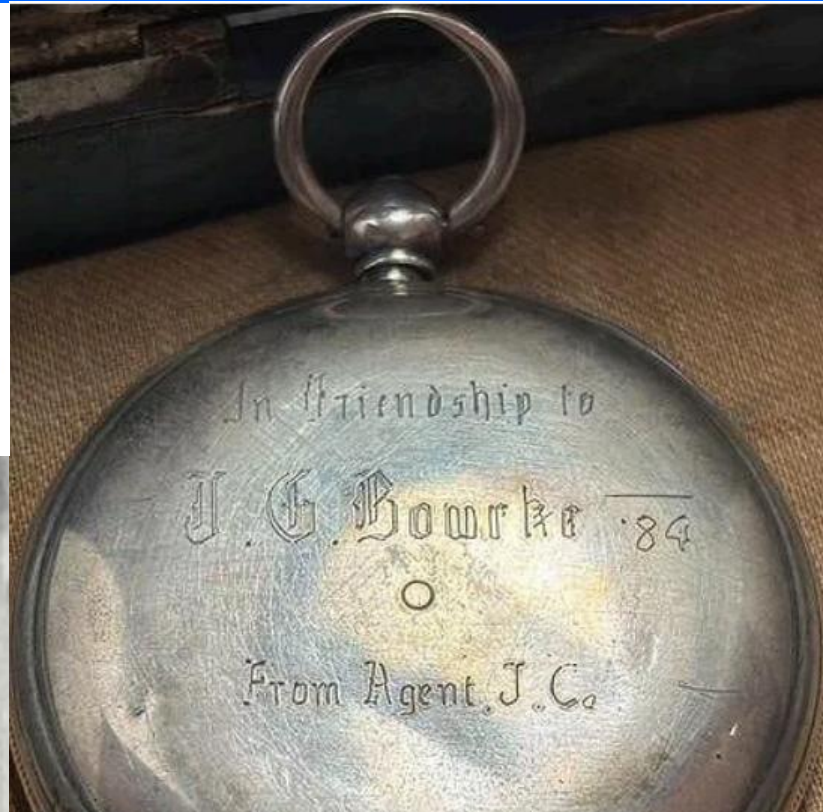
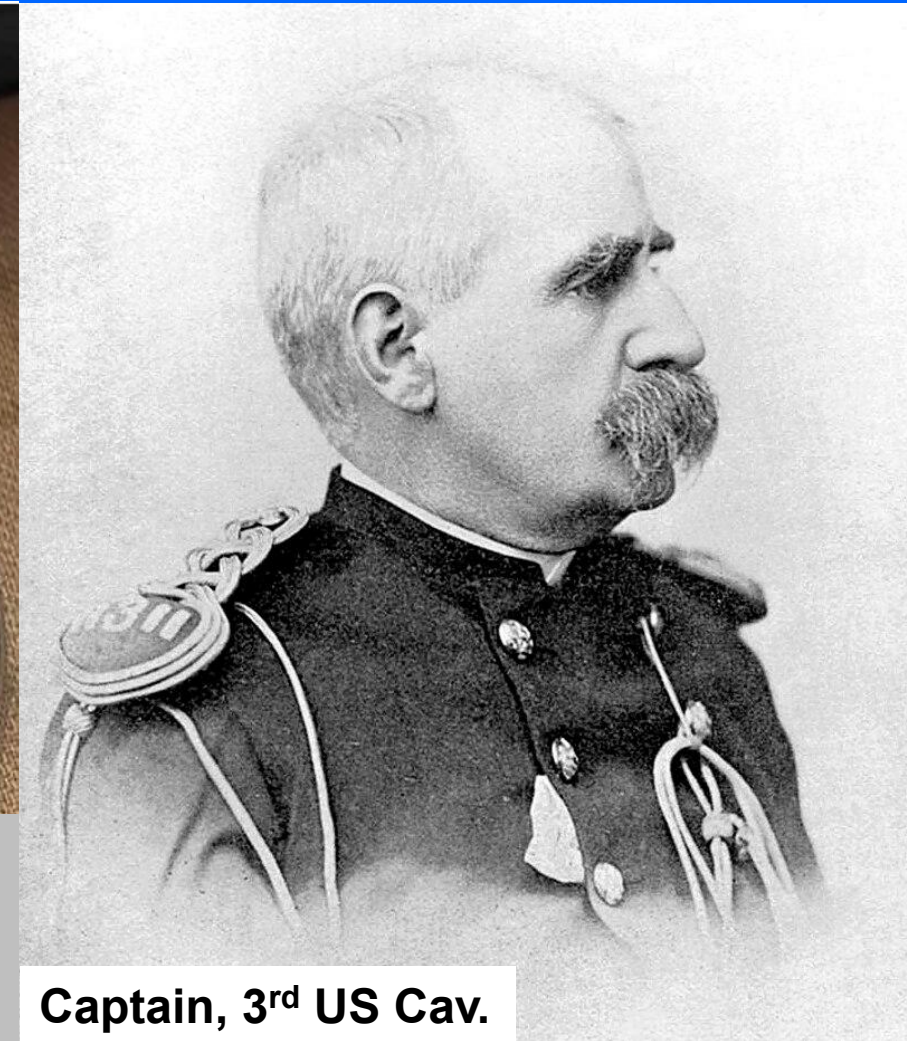


CAPTAIN JOHN GREGORY BOURKE – US CAVALRY

(Private, Co. E, 15th PA Cavalry, during the Civil War)
(Medal of Honor Recipient)



"J. C." was John Philip Clum, Indian Agent for the San Carlos Reservation in east-central Arizona, to where the Chiricahua Apache were relocated. Clum subsequently became the founding mayor of Tombstone, AZ in 1881.



Captain, 3rd US Cav.

2nd Lt., 3rd US Cav.

This watch documents the friendship between two remarkable men whose entwined stories are inscribed indelibly into the history of the American West: Captain John Gregory Bourke of the US 3rd Cavalry, and John Philip Clum, Indian Agent, Tombstone AZ's first mayor, newspaper publisher, and later, Postal Inspector for the District of Alaska.



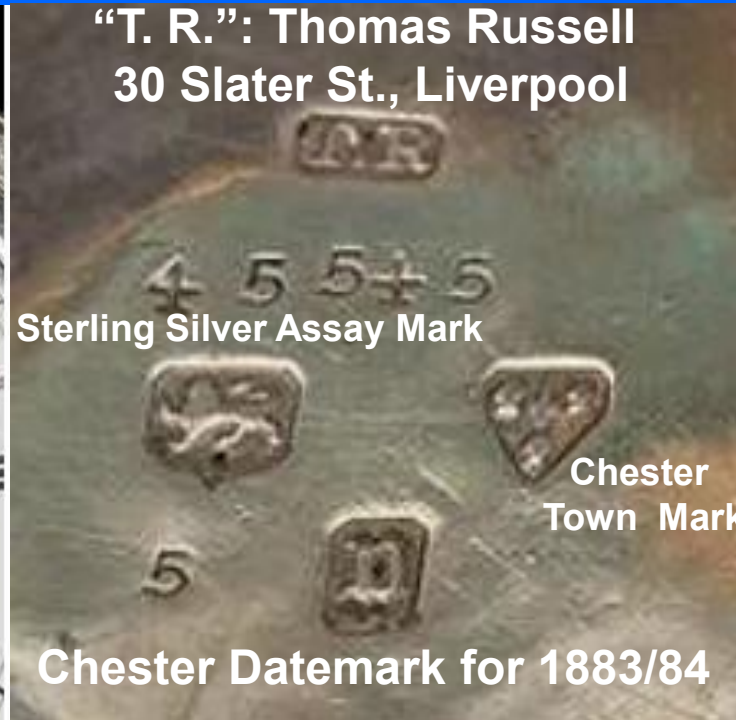
John Gregory Bourke



John Philip Clum

Captain Bourke's Watch

(Movement & Silver Hunting Case both marked by Thomas Russell & Son, Liverpool & London, Dated 1883/84)
(15 Jewel, Lever Fusee Movement with Monometallic Steel Balance, Key Wound from Rear, Key Set from Front)



Chester Datemark for 1883/84

Hallmarks on Interior of Rear Lid



Movement Close-Up & Dust Cover



"Swing-Out" Case





Original Box and Watch Key



Case Front with Initialed Shield: "J. G."

Captain John G. Bourke

Information mostly extracted from Wikipedia:

John Gregory Bourke (June 23, 1846 – June 8, 1896) was a captain in the US Army and a prolific diarist and Reconstruction Era author; he wrote six books about the American Old West, including ethnologies of its indigenous peoples. Private Bourke of the 15th PA Cavalry was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action during the Battle of Stones River near Murfreesboro TN in 12/1862-1/1864. Based on his service during the war, Major General George Henry Thomas nominated him to West Point, where he graduated in 1869, leading to service as an Army officer until his death.

Bourke was born in Philadelphia to Irish Immigrant parents, Edward Joseph and Anna (Morton) Bourke. His early education was extensive and included Latin, Greek, and Gaelic. When the Civil War began, Bourke was fourteen. At sixteen he ran away from home and lied about his age; claiming to be nineteen, and enlisted in the 15th PA Cavalry, in which he served until July 1865. He saw action at both Stones River and Chickamauga.

Bourke graduated from West Point on June 15, 1869, and was commissioned as a 2nd Lt. in the 3rd US Cavalry. He served with his regiment at Ft. Craig, New Mexico Territory, from September 29, 1869 to February 19, 1870. He later served as an aide to General George Crook in the Apache Wars from 1872 to 1883 and the Great Sioux War of 1876. As Crook's aide, Bourke had the opportunity to witness every facet of life in the Old West - the battles, wildlife, the internal squabbling among the military, the Indian Agency, settlers, and Native Americans.

John G. Bourke, Observer & Writer

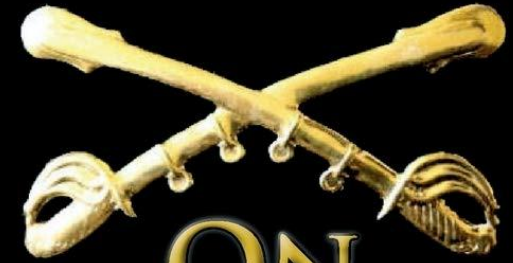
Bourke kept a diary in sequential journals throughout his adult life, documenting his observations in the West. He used these notes as the basis for his later monographs and writings.

During his time as aide to General George Crook during the Apache Wars, Bourke kept journals of his observations that were later published as *On the Border with Crook*. This book is considered one of the best firsthand accounts of frontier army life, as Bourke gives equal time to both the soldier and the Native American. Within it, Bourke describes the landscape, Army life on long campaigns, and his observations of the Native Americans. His passages recount General Crook's meetings with Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Geronimo as the General attempted to sign peace treaties and relocate tribes to reservations. Bourke provides considerable detail of towns and their citizens in the Southwest, specifically the Arizona Territory.

While in Washington he was on the board of the Anthropological Society. Sigmund Freud wrote of him: "He was recognized in his own time for his ethnological writings on various indigenous peoples of the North American Southwest, particularly Apachean groups."



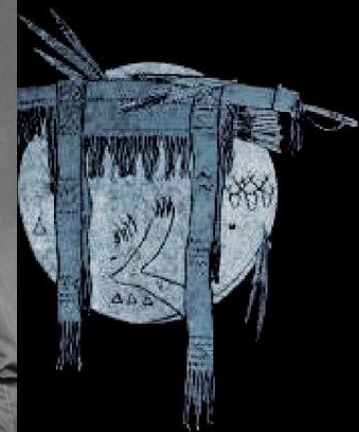
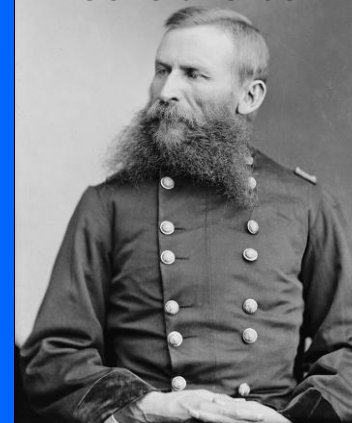
FRONTIER AMERICA SERIES



ON THE BORDER WITH CROOK

Personal Recollections of the
American Indian Wars by an
Officer on General Crook's Staff

General Crook



JOHN G. BOURKE

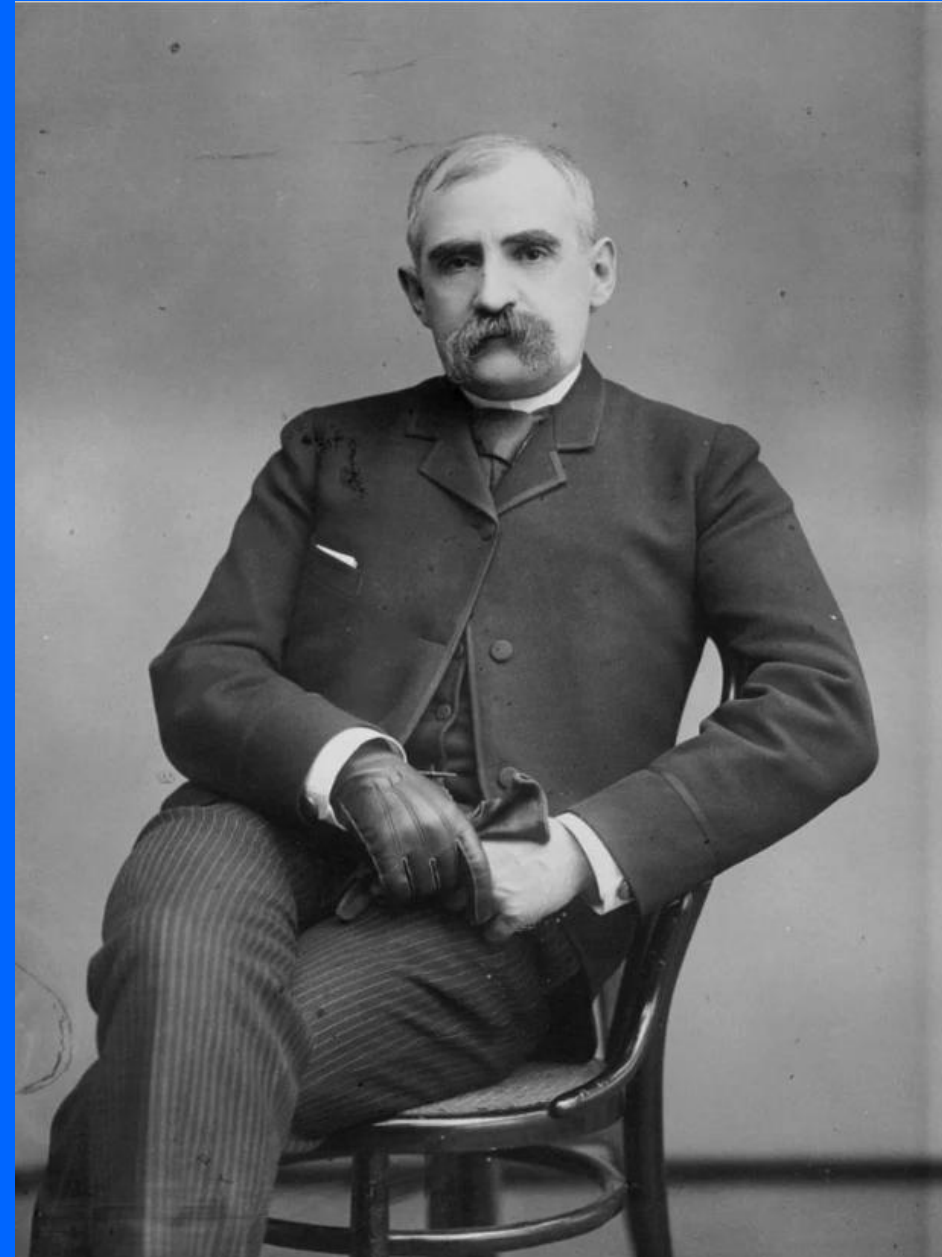
A hard cover copy is on my bookshelf

Excerpt from the Texas State Historical Association Website

John Gregory Bourke, army officer, author, ethnologist, and folklorist, was born to Irish Catholic parents Edward Joseph and Anna (Morton) Bourke in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 23, 1846. He lied about his age in order to enlist in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry in 1862 and saw action at the battle of [Second] Murfreesboro [a.k.a., Stones River], where he earned the Medal of Honor. He fought at the battle of Chickamauga, endured the Confederate siege of Chattanooga, and witnessed the destruction of Atlanta. In the summer of 1865 he was mustered out of volunteer service and entered West Point. He graduated eleventh in a class of thirty-nine in 1869 and received his commission in the Third Cavalry. He married Mary F. Horbach of Omaha, Nebraska, on July 25, 1883; the couple had three daughters.

Bourke was a well-known Indian fighter, writer, *crusader for Indian rights (see next slides)*, and anthropologist before he reported to Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City, Texas, in 1891. He had already fought Indians in the Southwest and on the Great Plains and had served on the staff of Gen. George Crook from 1871 until 1886. He wrote several articles and six books on military history and ethnology, including his best-known work, *On The Border with Crook* (1891), before his arrival in South Texas. ...

Bourke was also a pioneer scholar of the Hispanic folk culture of South Texas and northeastern Mexico. His fluency in Spanish, his experience among the Hispanics of New Mexico and Arizona, and his background as an ethnologist prepared him to research Mexican lore, folk customs, and the utilization of plants and animals in the local materia medica. He also studied Mexican plays of the Nativity along the lower Rio Grande. His work in Texas resulted in a series of monographs, including articles in the *American Anthropologist* and the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*. His contributions to the study of Texas further enhanced his reputation as a scholar, and he was elected president of the American Folk-Lore Society in 1895. Bourke suffered an aneurysm and died in Philadelphia on June 8, 1896; *he is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.*



Excerpts from “On the Border with Bourke: Captain John G. Bourke's Influence on Edgar Rice Burroughs”

By Frank Puncer, <https://www.erbzine.com/mag34/3482.html>

Although Bourke disparaged their [the Apache's] medicine men [as “charlatans”], he recognized that the Apaches possessed a rich cultural heritage of their own. He saw in many of them such finer qualities as truthfulness, honour, chastity, intelligence, industry and valor; which he often perceived as lacking among the representatives of his own culture in the Southwest. When the Chiricahua Apaches were imprisoned in Florida under less than humane conditions, Bourke became deeply involved in the struggle for their welfare. This struggle brought him into conflict with powerful forces within the military / political establishment. Bourke blamed General Nelson A. Miles for the plight of the imprisoned Apaches and the betrayal of loyal Apache scouts. He faulted the government for the cruelty and stupidity of its Indian policy.

While visiting the captive Chiricahuas at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, in 1887 (an experience that profoundly depressed him) Bourke wrote in his diary: “. . . the legend 'it is finished' was written at the end of the unbroken series of plunder and exaction marking the progress Westward of Caucasian civilization; the last feeble remnant of savagery, fighting with the courage of despair to defend its barren, mountain birthright had been ground into powder beneath the heel of a nation whose proud boast had been 'Liberty to all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.'”

...

Also in *On the Border With Crook* (via *Lives of Famous Indian Chiefs*), Burroughs found Bourke's lacerating indictment of a whiskey peddling low-life named Tribollet. It was Tribollet who, with whiskey and lives, undermined the March 1886, surrender of Geronimo's band of Chiricahua Apaches to General Crook. Tribollet was probably associated with the “Tucson ring,” an under-class of crooked Indian agents, government contractors and contraband runners who sought to prolong the Apache wars. Bourke called them “wicked men, whose only mode of livelihood was from vices, weaknesses, or perils of the human race.” Of Tribollet Bourke wrote: “What did Tribollet care how many settlers' homes were burned, their stock driven off, and their families butchered, if he could only sell his vile adulterated whisky at 'ten dollars a gallon in silver.’”

Excerpt from the Nebraska State Historical Association Website:

https://history.nebraska.gov/collection_section/john-gregory-bourke-1846-1896-rg2955-am/

When [General George] Crook was ordered to Omaha in 1875, Bourke accompanied him and saw action against the Cheyenne, Sioux, and Nez Perce. His fame as an Indian fighter should not overshadow his great contributions in the study of the customs and habits of the Indians. He had an intimate acquaintance with the inner life of the Indians and was in sympathy with them. His fight to preserve the rights of the Apaches and other tribes earned him their respect and friendship, but alienated many people in Washington, as did, apparently his close commission*, and from 1882-1886 he was assigned to General Phil Sheridan, at which time he rendered his study of the snake-dance of the Moquis of Arizona.

* Bourke's C.O., General Crook, was also a critic of government policy toward the Indians.



From a Review by Thomas Dunlay of
Paper Medicine Man: John Gregory Bourke and His American West. By Joseph C. Porter.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press

John Gregory Bourke (1846-1896) is best known to students of the American West as the author of *On the Border with Crook*, a classic record of frontier military life. He was also, like certain other army officers, among the pioneers of American anthropology. Like his commanding officer, General George Crook, he was a critic of federal Indian policy and an advocate of the rights of American Indians. His biography is, therefore, much more than the record of a frontier soldier. He is worthy of study as a chronicler of Western campaigns, a dedicated scholar of Indian culture, and a man whose life casts light on Indian-white relations.

The author has made thorough use, including extensive and justifiable quotes, of Bourke's voluminous writings, published and unpublished. He has ably presented the life of a complex man, a son of Irish immigrants who studied the native Americans, a Jesuit-educated Catholic who was fascinated by Indian religions, a cavalryman who went to war at sixteen and spent the rest of his life in uniform and who, while campaigning against the Sioux, made a point of reading one of Shakespeare's plays or Macaulay's essays every day. Bourke, Porter concludes, was an idealist who never really adjusted to the changes in America in his lifetime; this was the basis of his criticism of America's treatment of the Indians. He possessed a capacity to win the friendship and confidence of Indians, including those he had fought, with the intellectual capacity and literary skill to evaluate and present what he learned from them.

Bourke's Service with the 15th PA Cavalry

The 15th PA Cavalry at Stones River*

On December 29, 1862 during the Battle of Stone's River, the 15th Pennsylvania charged a Confederate position along Overall Creek. Led by Major's Rosengarten and Ward the regiment scattered the enemy pickets and charged the Confederate line made up of the 10th and 19th South Carolina Infantry. The Rebels stood firm and unleashed a volley into the 15th which killed Major Rosengarten and severely wounded Major Ward who was carried to a field hospital where he died on January 4, 1863. His body was returned to Pittsburg [PA] and was buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

Bourke retained his fighting spirit and showed his quality at a difficult time when many comrades in his unit had become disillusioned. At Stones River, the 15th PA Cavalry was still in disarray during a long absence of their colonel, Wm. Jackson Palmer, who had been taken prisoner while on a reconnaissance mission behind enemy lines for General George McClellan. Several hundred men of the company had become mutinous on account of a failure to appoint qualified officers and to deliver other promised incentives. Upon his subsequent return after a prisoner exchange, it took all of Colonel Palmer's considerable skill to restore morale and discipline and turn it into a superb fighting unit. For that accomplishment, Palmer received high praise from General Thomas and an eventual promotion to Brigadier.

*Stones River had the highest % casualties of all forces engaged of any major battle of the Civil War. The Union victory there was an important morale boost after the humiliating defeat at Fredericksburg, and it put Lincoln on stronger ground to put his Emancipation Proclamation (EP) of September 1862 into force on January 1, 1863. The EP in turn effectively ended the threat of foreign intervention on the side of the Confederacy.



**15th PA ("Anderson") Cavalry
Monument at Chicamauga**

**Two men whose watches I own, both Philadelphians who served in the 15th PA Cavalry,
and two of the six men of the unit who received the Medal of Honor**

Captain John Gregory Bourke



Brig. Gen. William Jackson Palmer





J. G. Bourke Grave, Arlington National Cemetery

WILLIAM E. BILLYE
CAPT. 3RD REG. 145. ARMY
BORN IN THE DELTA JULY 22 1862
DIED JUNE 31 1931

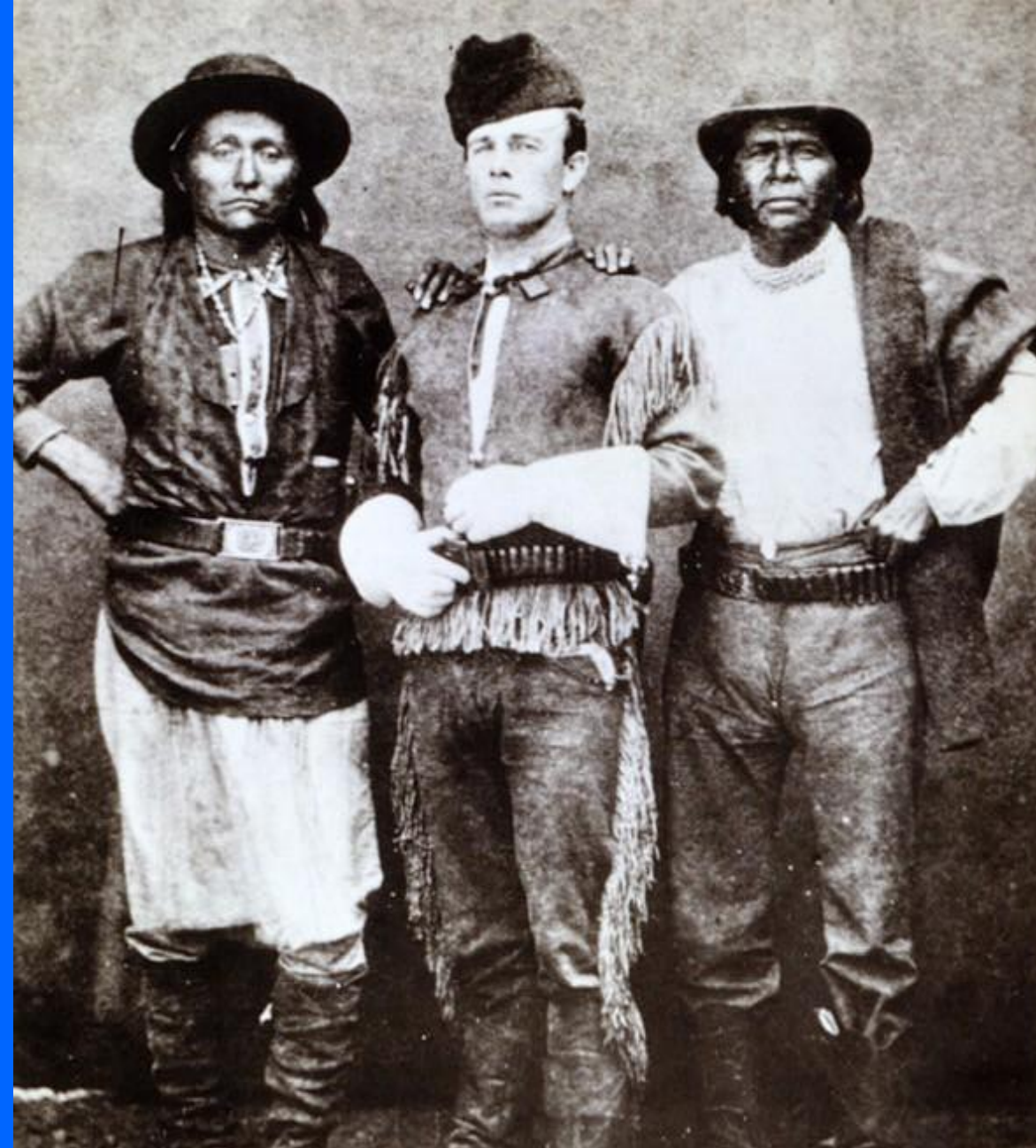
ENLISTED IN 1880 TEN MONTHS AND RECEIVED CROSS AND MEDAL
OF HONOR FOR BRAVERY IN BATTLE OF SOUTHERN TEXAS
ENTERED WEST POINT 1885 AND GRADUATED 1889
HE PARTICIPATED IN ALL THE INDIAN WARS AND WAS SENT TO
TO WHOM HE WAS SENT TO CAMP FLOYD, ARIZONA, IN 1890
RENDERING MANY VALUABLE AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICES TO HIS COUNTRY
A DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER, AUTHOR AND SCHOLAR

AND MARY HIS WIFE

John Philip Clum: (September 1, 1851 – May 2, 1932)

John Philip Clum's character has been portrayed in over a dozen movies and TV series, including the popular *Death Valley Days*. He was invited to become the Indian Agent for the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona in 1874, following a succession of notoriously corrupt predecessors. There, Clum introduced a successful system of limited self-rule which was widely copied on reservations elsewhere. After three years on the job, Clum resigned in frustration over interference from army and other government officials, but he continued to look back with pride at those three years as his most important work. In that period, Clum became the only person ever to capture Geronimo without bloodshed. He evidently had been one of the few honest contemporaneous indian agents in the southwest, which is probably why he and Captain Bourke gained one another's respect.

In 1877, when silver was discovered near Tombstone Arizona, Clum moved there and opened a newspaper, the *Tombstone Epitaph*, which is still published. Tombstone officially became a town in 1881 and Clum became its first mayor. There he became friends with the famous lawmen, the Earp Brothers, James, Virgil, and Wyatt. It was also in 1881 that the iconic "showdown at the OK Corral" went down. A series of sensational court hearings followed the shootout, during which the *Epitaph* published the lawmen's version of events, whereas the rival Tombstone newspaper, the *Nugget*, took the outlaws' point of view. Death threats and actual assassination attempts against the Earps and Clum followed, which became sufficiently intolerable that both Clum and the Earps ultimately left town soon after.



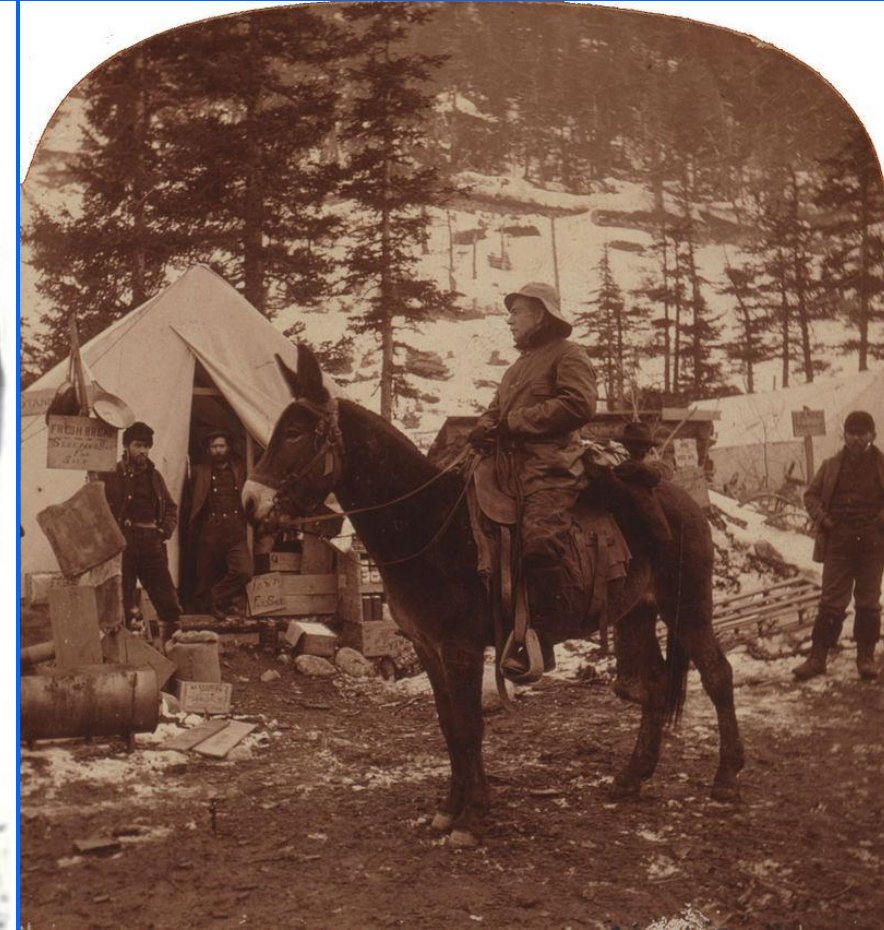
John Clum (center) with Indians Diablo and Eskiminzin at the San Carlos Agency in 1875

John Clum Later Work & Accomplishments

In 1898, Clum was appointed Postal Director for the District of Alaska. He traveled 8,000 miles in five months, setting up seven new post offices around the territory. While in Nome, Alaska in the summer of 1900, Clum met his old friends, Wyatt Earp and George W. Parsons (a famous Tombstone diarist). Earp was operating the Dexter Saloon at the time. Clum was later named postmaster for Fairbanks, Alaska, and served in that position until 1909. Caro, Alaska was named after his daughter Caro.



John Clum (Right) & Wyatt Earp (Left)
in Nome, AL



Postal Director John Clum

Clum left Alaska in 1909 and spent several years touring the country for the Southern Pacific Railway, giving hundreds of lectures all over the country to promote tourism and passenger-use of the railroad. In 1928 he moved to Los Angeles, where he lived until his death in 1932 at age 80.