

In This Issue:

**Big Nose Kate and
Mary Catherine
Cummings**
- Same Person,
Different Lives –
Anne E. Collier

**The Belle Fourche
Bank Robbers
In Billings, Montana**
Donna B. Ernst

**Sadie's Fairy Tale
Wedding**
Pam Potter

**Tracing
Edward Dampier's
Cavalry Issued Carbine
Used in the Northfield Raid**
James A. Bailey

Another Mystery Solved
R. K. DeArment

Collectors Roundup
Dennis McCown

Wild West Interrogatives
**Two Questions
Concerning
John Wesley Hardin**
*Chuck Parsons and
Norman Wayne Brown*

Gallery of Gunfighters
**Billy the Kid
Ben Thompson**



Big Nose Kate – Mary Catherine Cummings

Journal

Wild West History Association

August 2012

Volume V, No. 4

Membership Rate

\$50.00 (U.S.A. addresses)
\$75.00 (International addresses)
\$65.00 Family Membership
\$250.00 Patron Gunfighter

Memberships include subscriptions to the *Journal*, mailed six times per year and the post-Roundup *Saddle Bag* newsletter

Journal back issues are \$10.00 each to U.S. addresses and \$15.00 each to international addresses (post paid) and subject to availability.

Send address changes and membership renewals to:

Herb Marsh, Treasurer
P. O. Box 114
Lincoln, NM 88338

Journal Editor

Roy B. Young
royyoung@pldi.net

Reading the West

Mark Dworkin, Editor
Roger Peterson, Copy Editor

Editorial Board

Frederick Nolan, chairman
John Boessenecker
Daniel Buck
Robert K. DeArment

Membership Chair

Alan Blanchette
Alanb101@hotmail.com

Publicity Manager

Rob Bandhauer
rlbindenver@yahoo.com

Web Site and Newsletter Editor

Linda Wommack
lwomm3258@aol.com

- 2 Editorial Notes, President's Message,
Letters to the Editor, News and Announcements
- 5 Big Nose Kate and Mary Catherine Cummings
Same Person, Different Lives
Anne E. Collier
- 20 The Belle Fourche Bank Robbers in Billings, Montana
Donna B. Ernst
- 27 Sadie's Fairy Tale Wedding
Pam Potter
- 30 Tracing Edward Dampier's Cavalry Issued Carbine Used in
the Northfield Raid
James A. Bailey
- 39 Another Mystery Solved
R. K. DeArment
- 41 Collectors Roundup featuring *Dennis McCown*
- 42 Wild West Interrogatives
Two Questions Concerning John Wesley Hardin
Chuck Parsons and Norman Wayne Brown
- 47 "Gallery of Gunfighters"
Billy the Kid and Ben Thompson

50 Reading the West, *Mark Dworkin*, Editor

*Roger Jay, Rita Ackerman, Chuck Smith, Daniel Buck,
David Dary, Garth Gould, Joseph G. Rosa, Paul Cool,
Nancy B. Samuelson, Linda Wommack*

The Ten List – Ranches of Texas – Pat & Chuck Parsons

"The Book That" *Linda Wommack*

60 Saddlebag Newsletter – Journal Supplement

Contents

Tracing Edward Dampier's Cavalry Issued Carbine Used in the Northfield Raid

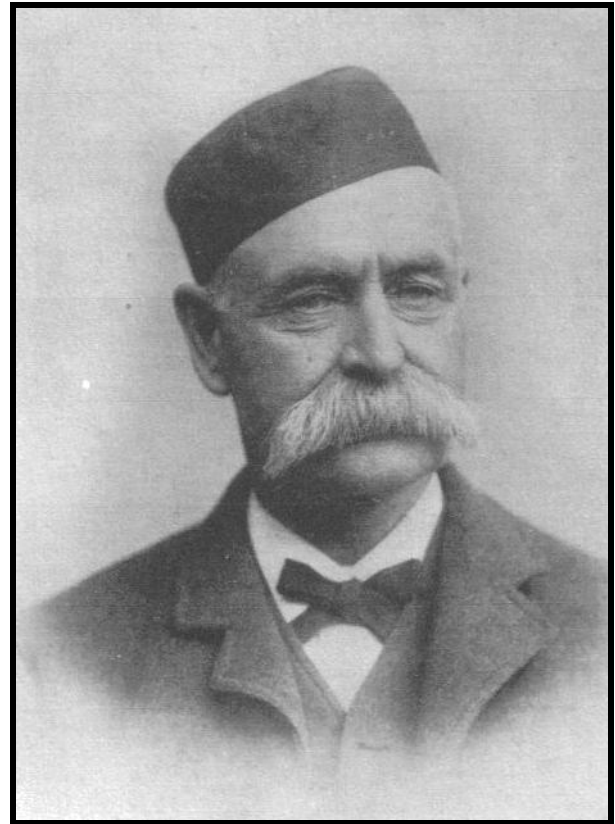
James A. Bailey

Although the Smith Carbine used in the Northfield Raid of 1876 is sometimes identified as the Wheeler carbine, originally it belonged to Edward Dampier, a cavalry soldier during the Indian Wars. However, Wheeler borrowed Dampier's carbine to defend against the James-Younger Gang who robbed the First National Bank of Northfield. A recent search by the author led to the discovery of the Dampier Smith Carbine in a private collection in Grand Forks, North Dakota. On November 19, 2010, the carbine and accompanying documents were examined. The documents provided convincing evidence that the firearm in the collection was the Dampier Smith Carbine.

The first owner, Edward Dampier, was born June 8, 1829 in Paris, France. His parents were English but were living in Paris when Edward was born.¹ In 1832 the family immigrated to Waterloo in Quebec, Canada.² Edward grew up in Waterloo and on October 25, 1853 at the age of twenty-four, he married Charlotte Parmelee.³⁻⁴ Three years later Edward and Charlotte immigrated to the United States and settled in Steele County, Minnesota. Edward and Charlotte had seven children. All were born in Minnesota except their first child, Charles, who was born in Waterloo. Before settling in Dakota County, Edward and his family relocated several times in southeastern Minnesota.⁵ Edward was a farmer, but by 1863, he was renting rooms and eventually entered the hotel business.⁶

Indian unrest in the Midwest prompted Dampier to temporarily resign from his hotel business and enlist in the Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry. On August 4, 1864, Dampier mustered in as a private in Hatch's Independent Battalion at Saint Paul. He readily proved his leadership

abilities and on August 31, he was elected by fellow soldiers in Company F to the rank of First Lieutenant and commissioned on September 1, 1864.⁷⁻⁸ A few days before Dampier enlisted, Major E. A. C. Hatch, the initial commander of the Independent Battalion, resigned due to health problems. Although this Minnesota Cavalry unit was identified as Hatch's Battalion throughout Dampier's service, it was actually commanded by Lieutenant Colonel C. Powell Adams after July 1864.⁹



Edward Dampier

(Photo Courtesy Suzanne Dampier McGathey,
Indianapolis, Indiana)

Dampier was assigned to frontier duty in Minnesota and remained with Hatch's Battalion until April 26, 1866. At the time of his enlistment, Dampier was issued a Smith Carbine.¹⁰⁻¹³ For the most part, Union Cavalry soldiers were issued Smith Carbines or other types of carbines during the Civil War and Indian Wars. Yet, due to the introduction of the metallic cartridge and other mechanisms that permitted the development of repeating firearms, the Smith Carbine became

obsolete before the end of the Civil War.¹⁴ When Dampier returned home from frontier duty, he was allowed to keep the Smith Carbine issued to him when he enlisted.

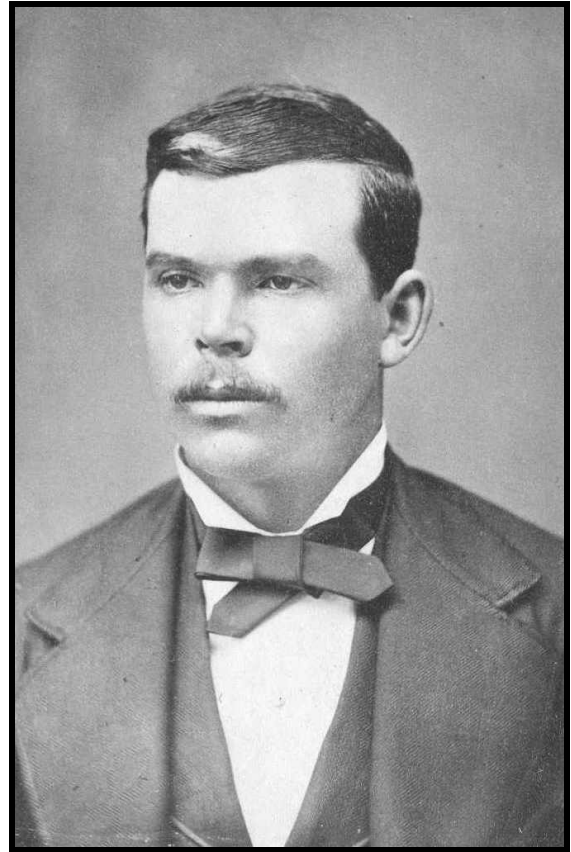
By May 1875, Dampier left Dakota County and relocated to Northfield where he opened the Dampier House Hotel.¹⁵ Dampier's hotel faced Mill Square and was just a few storefronts across the street north of the First National Bank of Northfield. The hotel was located on the east side of the street at 401 Division Street and the bank was on the west side at 408 Division Street. Dampier mounted the .50 caliber Smith Carbine on the wall at the hotel.¹⁶



Dr. Charles Dampier
(Photo Courtesy Suzanne Dampier McGathey,
Indianapolis, Indiana)

Edward Dampier's son, Charles, was working at the Dampier Hotel when Frank and Jesse James; Cole, Bob and Jim Younger; Clelland Miller; Charlie Pitts (also known as Samuel Wells) and William "Bill" Chadwell (also known as William "Bill" Stiles) rode into town to rob the First National Bank of Northfield. Within a few minutes after some of the riders dismounted their horses, gunshots rang out on the street. Shortly

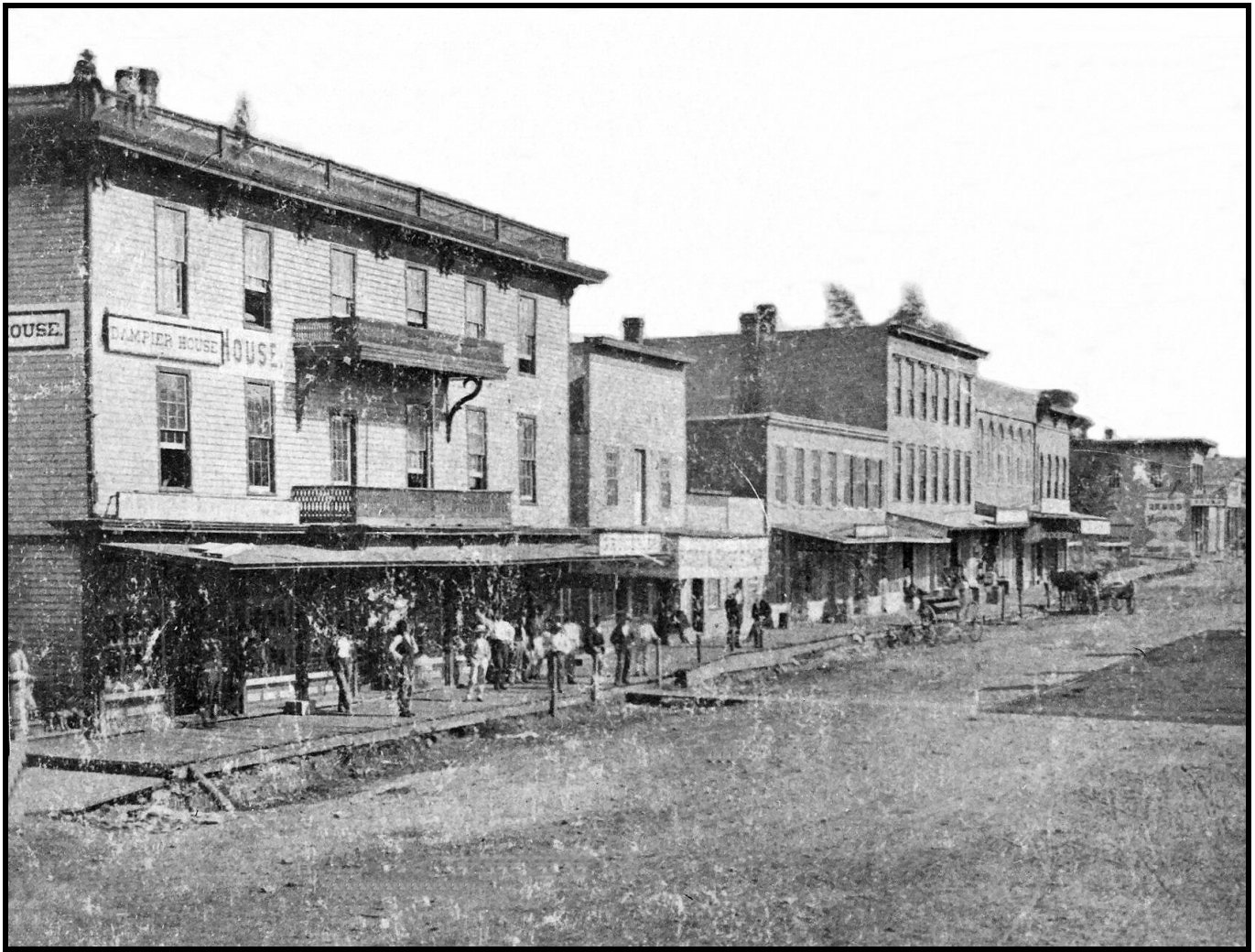
after two o'clock in the afternoon on September 7, 1876, Henry Mason Wheeler rushed into the Dampier Hotel unexpectedly where Wheeler's friend and classmate at the University of Michigan Medical School, Charles Dampier, was working.¹⁷⁻¹⁸



Dr. Henry Mason Wheeler
(Photo Courtesy of Hayes Scriven, Executive Director of
Northfield Historical Society, Northfield, Minnesota)

Moments earlier Wheeler had been relaxing in front of his father's store, Wheeler and Blackman's Drug Store, which was just a few storefronts from the Dampier Hotel when he realized the bank across the street was being robbed.¹⁹ Wheeler took cover from the robbers by using the back alley from the drug store to the Dampier Hotel. He remembered he had seen a firearm at the Dampier and prepared to arm himself against the impending threat from the strangers he had watched as they positioned themselves in and around the bank.²⁰

When Wheeler saw Charles, he explained in quick detail about the strangers and events that were unfolding on the street. As he reached to



Dampier House Hotel, 401 Division Street, Northfield, Minnesota.

Wheeler fired the Smith Carbine from the Dampier House Hotel during the raid on the First National Bank of Northfield. The bank was located across the street in the Scriven Building and the bank casts a shadow on the street in this photograph.

(Photo Courtesy of Hayes Scriven, Executive Director of Northfield Historical Society, Northfield, Minnesota)

take down Edward Dampier's Smith Carbine from the wall, Charles found and handed Wheeler four cartridges for the carbine. While Charles looked for more cartridges, Wheeler ran up the stairs and positioned himself at one of the front bedroom windows on the south side of the hotel. From the window, Wheeler fired the carbine three times.²¹⁻²⁴

Wheeler fumbled one of the four cartridges and it fell to the floor breaking the fragile paper case wide open spilling its charge.²⁵⁻²⁷ He missed his first target, Jim Younger, but with his second shot, he killed Clell Miller. It is believed he severed Miller's left subclavian artery which resulted in the immediate death of Miller. With

the final shot, he wounded Bob Younger in the elbow.²⁸ Charles brought Wheeler more cartridges but before Wheeler could load another round, the robbers fled and headed south on Division Street toward the small neighboring town of Dundas.²⁹⁻³⁰

Six of the robbers escaped but they left behind two of the gang, Miller and Chadwell, dead in the street. Although Dampier's obsolete Smith Carbine was not Wheeler's weapon of choice, it proved to be deadly. A. R. Manning fired a deadly shot as well. Manning, a Northfield citizen and merchant, killed Chadwell, with a rifle he kept in his store. Not only were two bandits killed that

day but two citizens from the Northfield community also died, Joseph Heywood and Nicholas Gustafson. Heywood was acting cashier and Gustafson was a recent Swedish immigrant who was in town on the day of the robbery.³¹ The actual circumstances that resulted in Heywood and Gustafson's deaths remain unknown. Some speculate Heywood wouldn't open the vault which antagonized the robbers while others believe he could have been reaching for a pistol from the cashier's drawer and attempted to shoot one of the robbers as they were leaving the bank.³²⁻³³ There is also more than one theory for Gustafson. Some believe Gustafson fell victim to a stray bullet and died from the wound while others believe he was shot intentionally by one of the robbers.³⁴⁻³⁵



Clelland "Clell" Miller

(Photo Courtesy of Hayes Scriven, Executive Director of Northfield Historical Society, Northfield, Minnesota)

Although Wheeler used Dampier's Smith Carbine and other townspeople used the weapons

they had at hand to aid in thwarting the robbery, the robbers escaped from Northfield. The James Brothers were never captured or tried for the robbery. Nevertheless, on September 21, 1876, the Youngers and their friend, Charlie Pitts, were surrounded by a posse near Madelia, Minnesota. A standoff ensued followed by a shootout. The posse shot and killed Pitts and the Youngers were injured and captured.³⁶ After pleading guilty before the judge to the raid on the First National Bank of Northfield, the three Youngers were sentenced to serve life sentences in Stillwater Prison. Bob died in prison while Cole and Jim lived to be paroled in 1901.³⁷⁻³⁸

Following the raid, the Rice County citizens continued with their daily lives. Edward Dampier remained in Northfield for four years after the raid and continued in the hotel business. In 1880 Dampier turned his hotel business over to his son, Arthur, and moved to Fergus Falls, Minnesota where he opened and operated a saloon for nine years. Dampier belonged to one fraternal group, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). On February 22, 1889, at the age of 59, Edward Dampier, died from complications of pneumonia.³⁹⁻⁴²

Edward Dampier's son, Charles, and Henry Wheeler returned to Medical School in the fall of 1876 where Wheeler completed his senior year and Dampier graduated the following year. Upon graduation in 1878, Charles Dampier first established a practice in Dell Rapids, South Dakota for about six months, then returned to Northfield. After a year, he moved to Crookston, Minnesota, where he remained throughout his career as a physician. Dampier provided medical services for the community and was surgeon for Northern Pacific Railroad for twenty-five years. He was active in the community and belonged to several fraternal organizations. When Charles Dampier's father died in 1889, Charles inherited his father's Smith Carbine.⁴³⁻⁴⁴

After Wheeler graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in New York for an additional two years of medical training. Subsequent to Wheeler's medical training, he practiced for about a year in Northfield. In 1881 Adeline Murray,

Wheeler's first wife, died during childbirth. One month after Adeline's death, Wheeler moved from Northfield to Grand Forks, North Dakota.⁴⁵ Wheeler's Grand Forks medical practice and home were approximately twenty-five miles from Crookston, Minnesota, where his friend, Charles Dampier, had settled and established his medical practice.⁴⁶ Wheeler, like Dampier, also became involved in local politics. Wheeler served two one-year terms as mayor of Grand Forks and belonged to local fraternal organizations. About ten years after Edward Dampier's death, Wheeler asked Charles if he could borrow the Smith Carbine. He wanted to display it in his office. So Charles loaned the carbine to Wheeler. Drs. Wheeler and Dampier maintained a close friendship throughout their lifetime.⁴⁷

On February 20, 1923, at the age of 68, Dr. Charles Dampier died at Bethesda Hospital. Like his father, he too succumbed to complications of pneumonia.⁴⁸ Upon his death, the Smith Carbine was given to Dr. Wheeler.⁴⁹

Wheeler was married to his second wife, Josephine E. Connell, when Charles Dampier loaned Wheeler the Smith Carbine. Josephine died in 1914 and in 1922 Wheeler married his third wife, Mae McCulloch. They had one child, Henry Mason "Hank" Wheeler, who was born April 30, 1924.⁵⁰⁻⁵¹ Although the carbine was in Dr. Wheeler's possession for thirty-two years, he actually owned it for only seven years before he died on April 13, 1930.⁵² Since Wheeler's son, Hank, was only seventeen days from being six years old when his father died, the carbine went to Dr. Wheeler's wife, Mae. However, seven years later when Hank was about thirteen Mae gave Hank the Dampier Smith Carbine.

After Dr. Wheeler died, Mae Wheeler hired a young Norwegian immigrant, Bertha Lund, as her housekeeper. During Bertha's employment in the Wheeler home, Hank and Bertha developed a lasting friendship. In fact, they remained friends long after she left the Wheeler service. When she no longer worked for the Wheelers, Hank occasionally visited her at her family farm in Manvel, North Dakota. In 1940 Bertha married Charles R. "Toots" Dickson and moved to Gilby, North Dakota. At first, Hank didn't visit Bertha as often as he did before she married. However, after

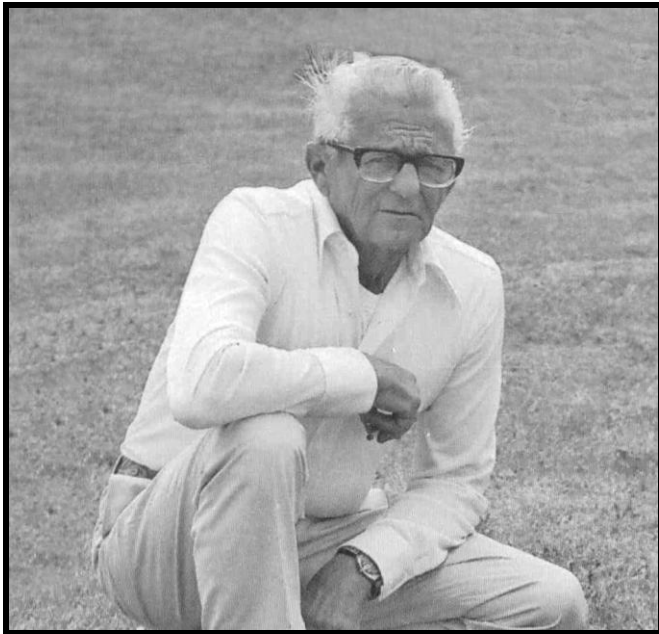
meeting Dickson, Hank developed a lifelong friendship with Bertha's husband too. So from time to time, Hank visited the Dicksons in Gilby. Dickson who learned about the Smith Carbine from Bertha, offered to purchase it if Hank ever wanted to sell it.⁵³



**Henry "Hank" Wheeler holding the Dampier
.50 Caliber Smith Carbine
(Photo Courtesy *Daily Herald*, Grand Forks,
North Dakota, May 21, 1953)**

Hank's mother, Mae, died March 29, 1967.⁵⁴ Before her death, Hank had possession of the carbine for nearly thirty years. Six years following her death, he finally made the decision to sell it.⁵⁵⁻⁵⁶ In 1973, Hank offered to sell the firearm to Charles R. Dickson since Dickson had expressed an interest in the carbine.⁵⁷

Before Dickson made the purchase, he wanted evidence that the Smith Carbine was the one used by Dr. Henry M. Wheeler in Northfield in 1876. So, he asked Hank to confirm the authenticity of the firearm. In return, Hank provided an affidavit on his Rochester, Minnesota insurance business stationery to Dickson dated September 7, 1973, the ninety-seventh anniversary of the Northfield Raid. He confirmed that the Smith Carbine was the one used by his father in Northfield. Hank also provided the serial number 19359 in his September 7th affidavit. Dickson purchased the carbine in 1973 and kept it for seven years until 1980 at which time he sold it to the current owner in Grand Forks, North Dakota.⁵⁸⁻⁵⁹



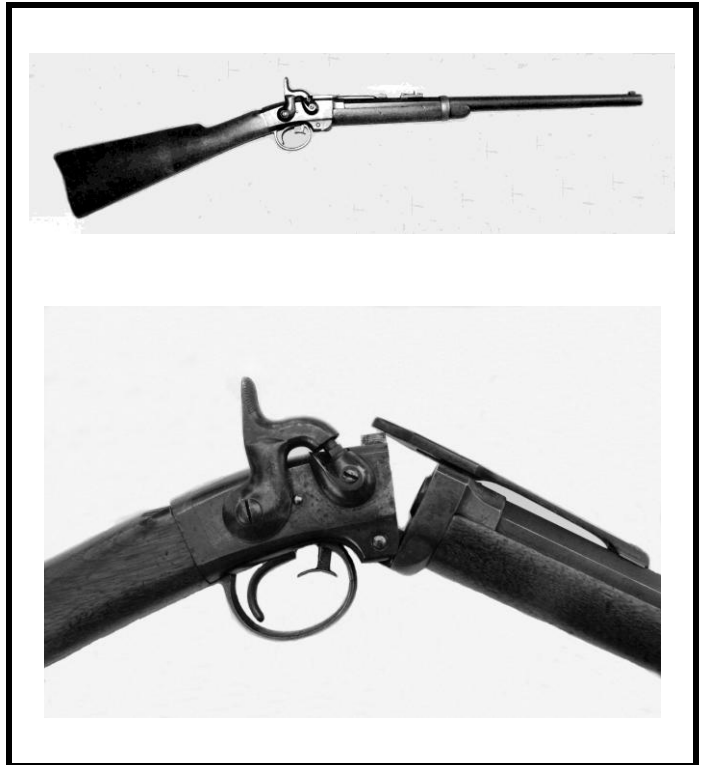
Charles R. Dickson

(Photo Courtesy Jane Dickson Graveline, Bismarck, North Dakota)

The single-shot .50 caliber breech loading Smith Carbine purchased from Dickson by the current owner was marketed by Poultney and Trimble of Baltimore and manufactured by Massachusetts Arms Company in Chicopee Falls Massachusetts. The date stamped behind the sling ring is June 23, 1857. The carbine has a walnut stock and blued finish. The overall length is 39 1/2 inches with a barrel length of 21 5/8 inches. The carbine has a nickel blade front sight and open leaf

rear sight without graduations. The serial number 19359 is stamped near the hinge.

Determining the caliber of a firearm is sometimes confusing; however, the bore diameter generally determines the caliber. The caliber also approximates the diameter of the bullet.⁶⁰⁻⁶¹ The Smith Carbine is sometimes referred to as a .52 caliber perhaps because the bullet is .52 hundredths of an inch in diameter. However, the military designation for the Smith Carbine that was originally issued to Edward Dampier was .50 caliber.⁶²



Smith Carbine owned by Edward Dampier

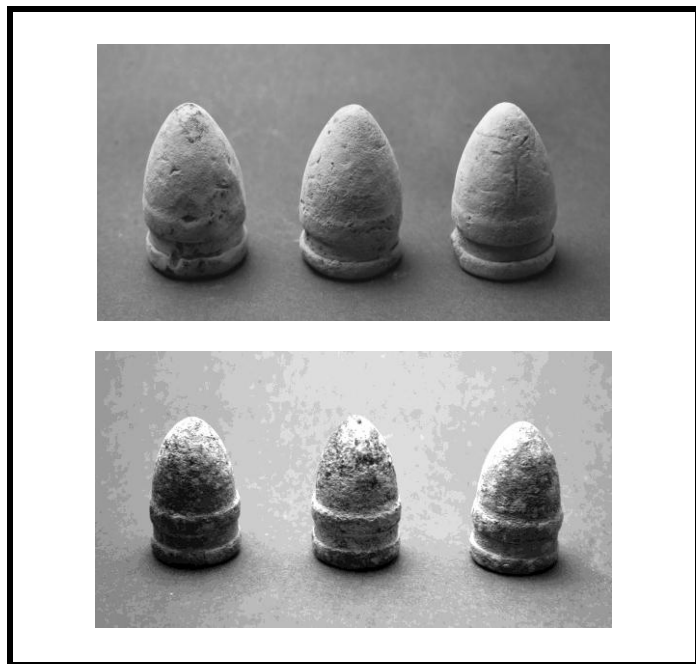
(Photos by author)

In addition to the Smith Carbine, Hank Wheeler sold Charles R. Dickson the 14 K gold Elgin pocket watch, serial # 2495, that was given to Wheeler by the First National Bank of Northfield. Dickson also purchased the .38 caliber single action top break Smith and Wesson revolver, serial # 95488, which Wheeler carried with him in his pocket for years after the robbery. Hank said his father carried the revolver most of his adult life because of the threats made by the

Miller family. Dr Wheeler's son, Hank, also provided Dickson with paperwork authenticating the watch and revolver. When the current owner purchased the Smith Carbine, he also purchased those two items.⁶³

alumni; Mrs. Mae McCulloch Wheeler, Dr. Henry M. Wheeler's third wife; Henry M. "Hank" Wheeler, Dr. Henry M. Wheeler's son; Charles R. Dickson, Hank Wheeler's friend; and the current Grand Forks owner.

The famous carbine remained in the Dampier and Wheeler families or was owned by someone with an intimate connection to these two families for a total of one hundred and sixteen years. Despite its longevity, this historic firearm has undergone a relatively short journey. In tracing the Dampier Smith Carbine, it has remained in the Midwest where the venerated Smith Carbine continues to be held in a private collection.



(Above)

Bullets cast for Smith Carbine paper cartridge. The bullets manufactured for the Smith Carbine paper cartridges were 360 grains and have less of a ring above the cannellure or groove.

(Below)

Bullets cast for Smith Carbine Indian rubber and gutta-percha cartridge. The bullets manufactured for the Smith Carbine Indian rubber and gutta-percha cartridges weighed approximately 345 grains and had a more defined ring above the cannellure.

(Photos by Author)

Since the 1876 Northfield Raid, seven people have owned the Dampier Smith Carbine. The succession of owners include: Edward Dampier, the original owner; Dr. Charles Dampier, Edward Dampier's son; Dr. Henry M. Wheeler, Dr. Charles Dampier's friend and medical school

Endnotes:

¹ Suzanne Dampier McGathey, "John and Jane Brown Dampier," *Dampier Family Page*, (Indianapolis, Indiana: Gathey Collection, January 2011.), 1-2.

² Suzanne Dampier McGathey, letter to author, September 12, 2010.

³ Suzanne Dampier McGathey, "Edward and Charlotte M. Parmalee," *Dampier Family Page*, (Indianapolis, Indiana: Gathey Collection, January 2011.), 1.

⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Census, Eighth Census, 1860, Meriden Township, Steele County, Minnesota," series M653, roll 575, p. 24 s.v. "Edward Dampier."

⁵ R. I. Holcombe and William H. Bingham, eds., *Compendium of History and Biography of Polk County, Minnesota* (Minneapolis: W.H. Bingham & Company, 1916), 196-7.

⁶ *Album of Biography of the Famous Valley of the Red River of the North and the Park Regions, Including the Most Fertile and Widely-Known Portions of Minnesota and North Dakota: History of Minnesota, Embracing an Account of Early Exploration, Organization, a Review of the Political History, and a Concise History of the Indian Outbreak of 1862*, (Chicago: Alden, Ogle & Company, 1889), 356-7.

⁷ Franklyn Curtiss-Wedge, ed., *History of Rice and Steele Counties Minnesota* (Chicago: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Company, 1910), 448-50.

⁸ Edward Dampier, "Minnesota, Civil War Records, 1861-1865," *Minnesota Civil War Muster Rolls* (St. Paul, Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society, 1864) Image 125.

⁹ *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars 1861-1865* (St Paul: The Board of Commissioners, 1889), 2nd edition, 594-10.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ *Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States Army for the Years of 1861, 62, 63, 64, 65*, (Washington, D.C.: Adjutant General's Office, 1867), 306.

¹²D. S. Thomas, *Round Ball to Rimfire: A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition, Part Two - Federal Breechloading Carbines & Rifles* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 2002), 226-31. The Smith Carbine developed by Gilbert Smith of Buttermilk Falls, New York was granted patent # 14,001 on December 25, 1855 for developing a breech loading firearm. Two additional patents were issued for improvements, one in 1856 and the other in 1857. The early single-shot breech loading system could be opened at the breech and loaded with a paper cartridge. Smith also obtained a patent for a cartridge case improvement. Patent # 17702 was issued on June 30, 1857 to include the use of Indian rubber in the manufacture of cartridge cases. The patent was reissued on September 14, 1858 and revised to include gutta-percha as a second material for the manufacture of cartridge cases.

¹³Thomas, 226-246. The union military contracted with American Machine Works, Springfield, Massachusetts; American Arms Company and Massachusetts Arms Company, both of Chicopee Falls; to produce the Smith Carbines. American Machine Works produced the first carbines. The actual number of Smith Carbines produced is unknown because some went to the civilian market; nevertheless, the military purchased 30,062 carbines from 1861 to 1866 and just over eighteen and a half million cartridges.

¹⁴J. Coggins, *Arms and Equipment of the Civil War* (New York: Fairfax Press, 1983), 47-60.

¹⁵"Northfield: Wheat at Northfield--Crop Prospects," *Minneapolis Tribune* May 6, 1875, 2.

¹⁶"Wheeler's Story," *Bismarck Tribune* (Bismarck, ND) July 16, 1897, 3.

¹⁷"The Northfield Tragedy, of Sept. 7: A Full Account of the Robbery," *Rice County Journal* (Northfield, MN) September 14, 1876, 1.

¹⁸Westbrook Pegler, "Fair Enough," *Billings Gazette* (Billings, Montana) June 11, 1953, 4.

¹⁹J. D. Horan, *Desperate Men: The James Gang and the Wild Bunch* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1962), 120.

²⁰"Bank Robbery of 1876" Selected Manuscripts Collection and Government Documents, Rolls 1 and 2, M468, (St. Paul, Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society, 1987), 8.

²¹H. M. Wheeler, "Survivor Recalls Part in Bank Raid of 1876," *Northfield News* (Northfield, MN) August 10, 1926, np.

²²"The Northfield Tragedy."

²³J. Hagerty, "M.D. Recalls His Gunfight in Northfield," *Grand Forks Herald* (Grand Forks, ND) March 6, 1985, np.

²⁴George Huntington, *Captured at Madelia* (Northfield: Mohn Printing Company of Northfield, 1939), 8-18.

²⁵Published accounts indicate Wheeler used paper cartridges. However, it is unknown if the cartridges were paper or paper and foil. Paper and foil cartridges were patented in 1863.

²⁶David M. Teegarden, *Polymer Chemistry: Introduction to an Indispensable Science* (Arlington, Virginia: National Science Association Press, 2004), 41-2. Both Indian rubber and gutta percha were used in the production of cartridge cases while Dampier was enlisted in the Cavalry. Both materials are forms of natural rubber; however, they have different properties and are derived from different plant species. Indian rubber is a product of the rubber plant which is grown in the West Indies and gutta percha is the product of a plant which is grown in Malaysia.

²⁷John F. Graf, *Standard Catalog of Civil War Firearms* (Iola Wisconsin: Krause Publications, Inc., 2008), 19. In 1841 the military began using paper cartridge cases; however, as ammunition technology progressed, cartridges were manufactured using Indian rubber in 1857, gutta percha in 1858, and paper and brass foil in 1863. Therefore, the cartridges Dampier owned that were used by Wheeler were likely brass and foil since they were manufactured last. However, Dampier could have owned any of the other cartridges manufactured for the carbine.

²⁸"Bank Robbery of 1876," Selected Manuscripts Collection, 9.

²⁹Wheeler, "Survivor," np.

³⁰"Cole Younger's Bank Raid Story," *Northfield News* (Northfield, MN) November 26, 1915, 1-2.

³¹"The Northfield Tragedy."

³²"Cole Younger's Bank Raid Story," *Northfield News*, 1-2.

³³"Raided by Robbers," *Pioneer Press and Tribune* (St. Paul, MN) September 8, 1876, 2.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵"The Very Latest News: Terrible Affray at Northfield," *Winona Daily Republican* (Winona, MN) September 8, 1876, 2.

³⁶Huntington, *Captured*, 3-38.

³⁷"Imprisoned For Life: The Last Seen in the Case of the Younger Brother All Plead Guilty of Murder in the First Degree," *The Inter Ocean* (Chicago) November 21, 1876, 5.

³⁸Curtiss-Wedge, ed., *History of Rice*, 442-3.

³⁹Edward D. Neill, *History of Rice County Including Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota and Outline History of the State of Minnesota* (Minneapolis: Minnesota Historical Company, 1882), 426.

⁴⁰Minnesota Territorial and State Census, 1885. Otter Tail County, 3rd Ward, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, 5 May 1885, p. 6, "Edward Dampier."

⁴¹L. R. Adley, *History of Otter Tail County, Minnesota: Its People, Industries, and institutions* (Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen, 1916), 350-1, 602-3.

⁴²"A Soldier Sleeps," *St. Paul Daily Globe* (Saint Paul: MN) February 24, 1889: p. 1.

⁴³"A Gun With A History...8/10/1899 Crookston Weekly Times," *Buccaneer: A Dampier Family Genealogical Newsletter* 9 no. 2 (2002) 2.

⁴⁴"A Soldier Sleeps."

⁴⁵Henry Mason Wheeler Obituary, "Pioneer Forks Physician Dies," April 14, 1930, Henry Mason Wheeler

Necrology File, University of Michigan Bentley Historical Library, (Ann Arbor, MI).

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ "A Gun With A History."

⁴⁸ "Charles E. Dampier Obituary," *Journal of American Medical Association* 80 (1923) 788.

⁴⁹ "Gun That Killed Bandit Kept Here," *Grand Forks Daily Herald* (Grand Forks, ND) May 23, 1953, 1.

⁵⁰ Harold Severson, "Local Man's Dad Winged Member of James Gang," *Post-Bulletin* (Rochester, MN) September 9, 1982, 16-17.

⁵¹ "Marriages," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 79 (1922) 756.

⁵² "Dr. H.M. Wheeler Dies at 75," *New York Times*, April 15, 1930, 36.

⁵³ Jane Dickson Graveline, Charles R. Dickson's daughter, telephone interview by Margaret Bailey, November 8, 2011. Mrs. Graveline is Charles R. Dickson and Bertha Lund Dickson's Daughter. Charles R. Dickson was the Sixth Owner of the Smith Carbine.

⁵⁴ "Nursing Pioneer Here Dies at 85," *Grand Forks Herald* (Grand Forks, ND) March 23, 1967, 5.

⁵⁵ Graveline, November 8, 2011. Mrs. Graveline noted that her mother, Bertha Lund, and Henry M. "Hank" Wheeler, Jr. were lifelong friends. Mae Wheeler employed Bertha after Dr. Wheeler's death.

⁵⁶ "Skeleton Burned: Wheeler Questions Answered," *Northfield News* (Northfield, MN) December 7, 1978, 15.

⁵⁷ Graveline, November 9, 2011. Mrs. Graveline noted that her father sold the Smith Carbine to the current owner in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

⁵⁸ Henry Mason Wheeler, Jr., "Affidavit to C. R. Dickson," Roman A. Smith, Notary Public, County of Olmsted, State of Minnesota, September 7, 1973. Wheeler attested to authenticity of the Smith Carbine that Dr. Henry Wheeler fired in the Northfield Raid.

⁵⁹ Virginia Mondale, Director, Northfield Historical Society, letter to current Grand Forks, North Dakota owner, December 18, 1980. Director Mondale expressed Northfield Historical Society's interest in the Wheeler Smith Carbine.

⁶⁰ Frank C. Barnes, *Cartridges of the World: A Complete and Illustrated Reference for Over 1500 of the World's Most Important Sporting Cartridges*, 9th edition, (Iola, Wisconsin: Krause Publications, 2000), 7.

⁶¹ Townsend Whelen, *The American Rifle: A Treatise, a Text Book, and a Book of Practical Instruction in the Use of the Rifle* (New York: The Century Company, 1918), 15-6.

⁶² Dennis Adler, *Guns of the Civil War* (Minneapolis, MN: Zenith Press, 2011), 10.

⁶³ Graveline, November 8, 2011.