



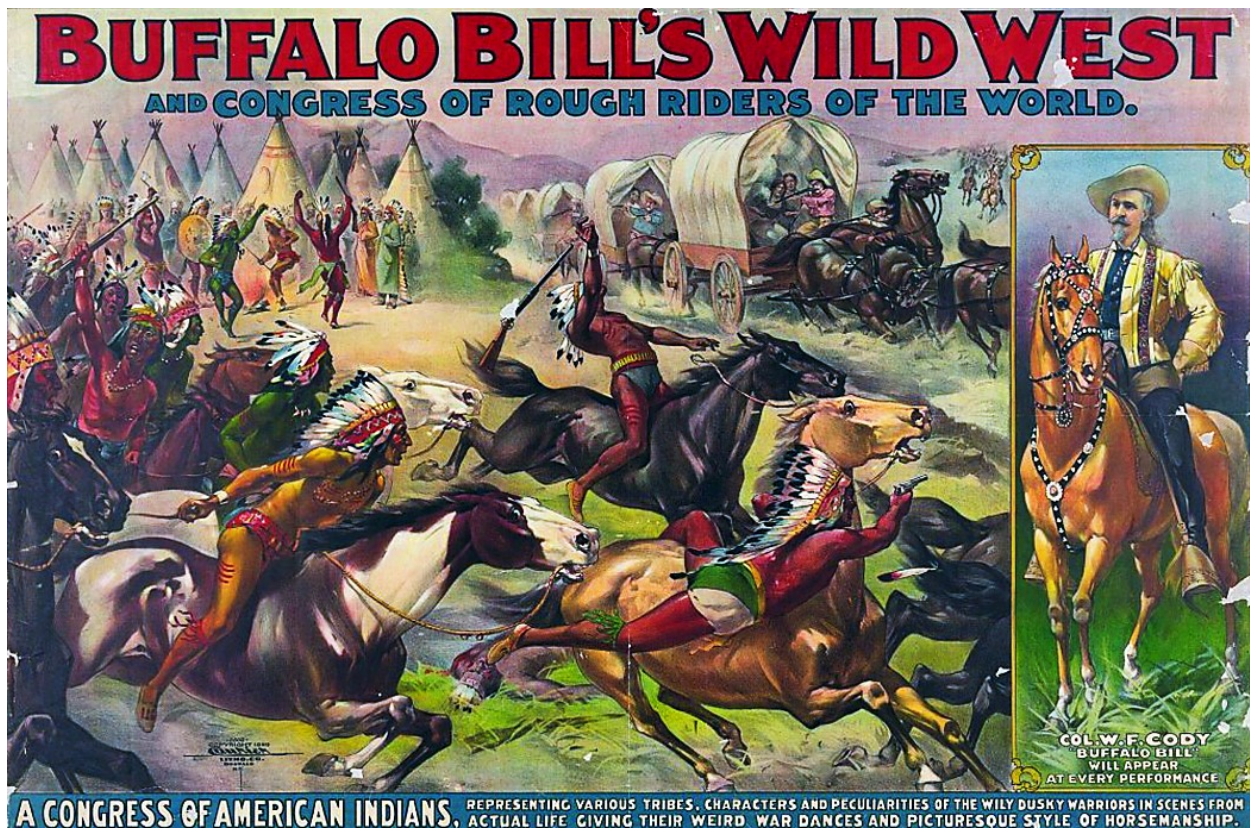
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www.texasjack.org

March 2019

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Shows in Chicago

By Larry Tyree



Promotional poster from "Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World" show.

Story begins on page 11

The Texas Jack Scout

from the Editor's Desk...



Since June 2018, I have been researching Chicago as a possible location for the 2020 Roundup. As I did so, I discovered quite a lot of information about Buffalo Bill's Wild West shows—especially in Chicago itself! I had always assumed that being a major city in the 1800s, that most likely Chicago would have been visited. Boy was it!!

The association of the Wild West Show with a World's Fair however was news to me. As it turns out, many photos were taken because of the length of the time spent at the Fair. There is so much information in fact that an entire article could be spent on the Fair itself. I decided to mention some of the rationale as to why the Wild West Show would have been present, and a short synopsis of the Fair.

The actual name of the Fair was the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show actually was not on the grounds of the Fair, but on grounds directly next to it. The public only knew that they were both at the end of the train ride which unloaded next to the Wild West Show.

Over the years, I had heard about various names of Buffalo Bill's shows, but I had never understood the connection and how and when they evolved into different formats. I trust that you will find this historical overview of the Wild West Shows to be as interesting as I do.

Larry Tyree, Guest Editor



The Texas Jack Scout

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The Texas Jack Association

Rick Omohundro, Treasurer

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Salt Lick, KY 40371

The Texas Jack Association was founded in 1980 by Frank Sullivan to commemorate John Baker Omohundro, prairie scout, western hunting guide, and Wild West showman.

The Texas Jack Scout publishes articles about John B. "Texas Jack" Omohundro, the times and places in which he lived, and individuals who have contributed substantially to maintaining his memory.

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The Texas Jack Scout



*“Chicago, Chicago, that toddlin’ town
Chicago, Chicago, I will show you around
I love it”*

2020 Roundup in Chicago!

Chicago was judged to be an ideal location for the 2020 Roundup after several months of study and was unanimously approved by the Texas Jack Association Board on February 2, 2019. Dates have been firmed up to be June 17-20, 2020.

A number of places of interest within the Chicago area will be on our agenda with a side trip to Buffalo Bill’s Museum as well as his birthplace in Le Claire, Iowa. Chicago was the site of many significant events in the life of Texas Jack, Buffalo Bill, and Giuseppina Morlacchi, some of which were life-changing. These include their first performance on stage along with Ned Buntline.

It was Chicago that hosted the 1893 World’s Fair, and Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show was present giving average people insights into life in the American West. In fact, there are so many historical findings that they are summarized in an article that was written for this issue of *The Scout*. Don’t miss it!

We appreciate the investigative work by Candice McKinney and Larry Tyree. Watch for more Roundup details in the July and November issues of *The Scout*. 🗡️

* * *

Buildings in Chicago when Texas Jack visited:



Chicago Water Tower
Emporis.com

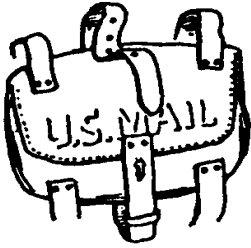


Pullman National Monument
Wikipedia



Holy Name Cathedral
Wikipedia

The Texas Jack Scout



From the [Facebook] Mailbag

From Janice Fox, former librarian in Leadville, CO, to Linda Omohundro Feb 23, 2019

Janice:

I have retired from the library but am continuing to do my thing. I will continue to be the local historian. Let me know when you are coming up next time and I will still do what I can.

Linda:

Yes, I've been following your journey on Fb. Next year the Roundup will be in Chicago. We talked about Leadville, but we have many elderly who can't handle the altitude anymore. I would love to get back there. I will let the members know what you said.

Janice:

Ok, I will go out in the Spring and clean Jack's plot. Tell everyone hi.

Linda:

Thank you so much for taking care of him.

Janice:

No problem. My son is buried out there so I am there a lot.

Matthew Kerns from Facebook:

It turns out I hate free time, so I decided to launch a podcast.

The research for my book on Texas Jack Omohundro lead me to a trove of old dime novels, and this podcast will largely consist of me reading some of my favorites. If you like old western cowboy and Indian stories, or characters like Texas Jack, Buffalo Bill Cody, or Wild Bill Hickok, you might enjoy. Or if (like my wife) my voice puts you to sleep, you might find these stories of western border romance soothing. Enjoy!

Texas Jack Omohundro

February 28 at 10:36 PM ·

Just launched! www.dimelibrary.com

Texas Jack, Buffalo Bill, and Wild Bill first found fame in the dime novels that were so popular in the 19th century. As I've researched Texas Jack, I've collected and read quite a few of these dime novels by writers like Ned Buntline and Prentiss Ingraham, but also by Buffalo Bill Cody and Texas Jack Omohundro himself. Since I've enjoyed them so much, I thought why not record some and release them as a podcast, so that other people who love the history and the characters of the West as much as I do can experience these stories with me.

And so I'm proud to announce the Dime Library Podcast.

The Texas Jack Scout

The plan is to release an episode a week, but I thought we should kick things off with a bang, so the podcast and the website launch with the complete 10-part story Texas Jack, the Prairie Rattler, written by Jack's friend and partner Buffalo Bill Cody. This story was written and released in 1883, three years after Texas Jack's death, and while Cody was thinking of his best friend and costar as he prepared to launch his new Wild West Show with Doc Carver, who had also performed shooting exhibitions with Texas Jack in 1878. In the descriptions of Texas Jack in Buffalo Bill's story, one truly gets a sense of how much these men meant to each other.

I hope you all enjoy the website and the podcast. You keep listening and I'll keep working on making it better.

DIMELIBRARY.COM

The Dime Novel Podcast | Dime Library

Dime Library - The Dime Novel Podcast. Western Border stories, Mystery, Cowboy and Indian tales. Buffalo Bill Cody, Texas Jack Omohundro, Wild Bill Hickok, and the Heroes of Thousands of Fights.

Also from Matthew Kerns in response to negative comments on a photo of Buffalo Bill on the TJA Facebook site:

Matthew Kerns Cody did indeed kill a few Indians, though nowhere near as many as dime novels and some historians would have you believe. The Indians that Cody did kill were the ones that were trying to kill him. Later in life, and after he grew to know a number of Sioux, Cheyenne, Pawnee, and members of other tribes as friends rather than foes, Buffalo Bill Cody became a stalwart advocate for Native peoples and their rights.

Cody blamed most of the trouble between white men and Indians on the white men. "In nine cases out of ten where there is trouble between white men and Indians, it will be found that the white man is responsible Indians expect a man to keep his word. They can't understand how a man can lie."

I'll leave the last words to those native men who knew him and called him "Pahaska," or "long hair," and considered him a friend. Black Elk spoke of Cody's "strong heart," and reportedly was touched by his spirit of generosity. Sitting Bull treasured a hat that Cody had given him, and reportedly grew quite angry when a relative once wore it. "My friend Long Hair gave me this hat," the great Sioux chief boasted, "I value it highly, for the hand that placed it upon my head had a friendly feeling for me." And Chief Red Fox offered this great praise to his friend after his death: "In my imagination, I can see his noble spirit winging over the lofty peak, and I bow my head in memory of one who always impressed me with kindness and compassion, and enriched me with the deeply entrenched integrity of his character."

History is full of complex people interacting within a complex framework. Men like Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, and Texas Jack Omohundro were portrayed as "Indian fighters" by dime novels, without the nuance of Jack's time hunting with the Pawnee or traveling with Donald McKay of the Warm Springs tribe to balance the perception.

When their duties found them in combat, they fought as well as they could, but each expressed kindness and thoughtfulness about native peoples and their plight as well. Our tendency to judge historical people by modern standards does little to help us understand not only who they were, but why they were, and why that still matters.

The Texas Jack Scout



On February 24, 2019, I happened to be in our local grocery store's magazine section. I don't normally stop by there, but something drew me to look this time. What caught my eye initially was a *True West Magazine* featuring an article about the Alamo. I have always been passionate by the story of the Alamo and Davy Crockett's involvement. But then looking further on the cover page, I noticed the next featured article: "The Tragedy of Texas Jack Omohundro", by Steve Friesen. I grabbed it immediately.

I heartily encourage anyone to get this March 2019 issue for the article is well written, shares good historical information, and has some great photos of Texas Jack and his friends. In it, the author traces the histories of Texas Jack, Giuseppina Morlacchi, and Buffalo Bill and how they all met. The evolution of their shows is also

developed in a short overview. There are seven photos of Texas Jack with various individuals, a dime novel cover, a couple posters, and a drawing of Leadville at the time that Jack and his wife visited. The article covers six pages and demonstrates Friesen's knowledge of his subject matter. He is a regular contributor to *True West*.

The Association visited Friesen in 2010 while we toured the Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave on Lookout Mountain as part of the Roundup which was held in Golden, Colorado. He gave us a personal tour at one point and engaged us with a Q&A session. Friesen was the Director of the Museum at the time. He has since retired.

Happy reading!

Larry Tyree, President

SHE'S A REDNECK WILDEYED YOUNG COWGIRL...October 2012

By: Drifftin' AaronG

*She's a redneck wildeyed young cowgirl
Ridin' her wild paint pony with her rope in a whirl*

*Born 'n' bred in the Montana big sky
Lookin' to make her good name climb way up high*

*She can ride an' she can shoot
An' she can toss that rope with a sure-fired loop
So all you cowboys better step aside*

The Texas Jack Scout

Cause this little gal can show 'em all how to ride

*She's a wild little filly all her friends will say
An' she keeps them cowboys strickly at bay*

*Her daddy taught her an' he taught her right
When them cowboys come a callin' just send away in a hasty flight*

*When the right cowboy comes along she'll know it in her heart
But even he'll have to be patient until they're no longer apart*

*She worked hard and she's out to make a name
An' she does her job an' she does it right as she works to earn her fame*

*Her ol' dad he rides along just keeping her in his eye
An' just knowin' with a tear that one day he'll have to say goodbye*

*Born to the life she has always led
The hard work she's been given is how she was bred*

*She's won her medals and ribbons with faith and hard work
An' she's played second fiddle to no one, and her work she would never shirk*

*She's a redneck wildeyed young cowgirl
Who made her ol' dad proud when she made that rope whirl an' twirl*

*Off to the last sunset her ol' dad had ridden away
Left her ridin' alone on that very sad and lonely day*

*She picked up the pieces of her life an' held her head up high
"I'm a redneck wildeyed young cowgirl ridin' my wild paint pony" as she says her last goodbye*

The Texas Jack Scout

Play Jeopardy!

The Wild West has had the honor of being on the television show Jeopardy! Two times in February, 2019. On the show, Alex Trebek gives the “Answer”, and the contestants give the “Question”.

● February 5 Double Jeopardy, category “19th Century”

Answer: In his autobiography, Buffalo Bill Cody remembered this venture as a “relay race against time”.

The 3 contestants gave the Questions, “What is Iditarod?”, “What is the transcontinental railroad?”, and “What is gunfight at the OK Corral?” All wrong.

● February 27 Answer: In 1902 Will Rogers joined Texas Jack [Jr]’s American Circus as a bronco rider and trick artist using these. Contestant gave correct Question.

The correct Questions for these Answers are on page 10.

Next *Texas Jack Scout* Information

The deadline for the July 2019 issue of the *Scout* is July 1, 2019.

Please send ideas and materials to our Guest Editor:

Rand McKinney
7167 Viewpoint Road
Aptos, CA 95003
CRandMck@yahoo.com

Thank you, Rand!



Have you checked out the Texas Jack Association Facebook page? It has been very active. Click “Like” and “Follow”, join the fun, and learn more about our hero.



The Texas Jack Scout

One-Eyed Charley Parkhurst By John T. Omohundro

About a year before Texas Jack met his end from pneumonia in Leadville, Colorado, at the tender age of 33, Charley Parkhurst died in a small cabin in California, at the relatively venerable age of 69. Charley had spent much of the previous decade as a cattle rancher and before that, running a stagecoach station and saloon. Nothing too unusual about these careers. What makes Charley interesting is that when friends were preparing the body for burial, they discovered that Charley was a woman.



One-eyed Charley lost an eye from being kicked by a horse in her California teamster days. She wore a black eye patch most of the time. Photo from the New York Times obituary.

In today's social climate women dressing as men is not so unusual, but Charley had fooled everyone for her entire adulthood. Such a disguise is not easy to pull off when you work among the rough men of the California Gold Rush. But it seems that Charley was rough enough herself to make it work. Here's what I've learned about her from a *New York Times* article and obituary.

It's fairly well established that Charlotte Darkey Parkhurst was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, and raised in an orphanage. She ran away in her early teens and changed her self-presentation to male. Charley found work in a stable. She was short but affected a squeaky tenor voice, and she drank and swore like the men. She chewed tobacco and eventually took up a black bullwhip, which gave her the respect she needed in men's hangouts. Later in life a horse kicked her, putting out her eye, so she wore a black eyepatch, picking up her moniker "one-eye" and further distancing herself from the ladies of the early Victorian era. She wore beaded gloves at work to hide her hands. Her one soft side was her fondness for children; she had a pocket of candy to dole out to those she met.

In the 1840s Charley began driving a stagecoach in Massachusetts, then Rhode Island. One of her customers was so impressed with her horse handling that he hired her to run a new stage line for him in Gold Rush California about 1850. Her six-horse stages carried passengers and gold through the mother lode country, around the Sacramento Valley, and to and from San Francisco. She had a knack with horses, developed from her youth in stables back East.

She traversed narrow mountain passes, crossed streams, faced grizzlies, and —unlike some of her mad dog competitors—had a reputation for reaching her destination with passengers and gold intact. Indians, animals, and robbers, all still a threat to travel in those days, bothered her very little. She was known as an excellent shot and carried a pistol on her rides.

The Texas Jack Scout



The famous Concord stage, similar to those Charley drove during the California Gold Rush. Wikipedia photo.

Charley retired about 1870 to Soquel, California (Santa Cruz County), where she joined the Odd Fellows Lodge, just as young Texas Jack was guiding European royalty on hunting expeditions in Yellowstone.

Because no one knew differently, Charley the teamster registered to vote in the national elections of November, 1868, when, if she cast a ballot, she became the first woman to vote in the U. S. This would have been a year before Wyoming Territory led North America in granting the vote to women.

After her death, the *Providence Journal* observed, “It is beyond question that one of the soberest, pleasantest, most expert drivers in this State, and one of the most celebrated of the world-famed California drivers was a woman.”

Charley’s grave is in the Odd Fellows cemetery in Watsonville, California, not far from Soquel. The grave was marked by the local historical association in 1955 and remains a tourist attraction.

Charley is the subject of a biography by Ed Sams in *The Real Mountain Charley* (2014). She is the subject of two novels, *Charley’s Choice* (2008) by Fern J. Hill, and *The Whip* (2012) by Karen Kodazian. 🦏

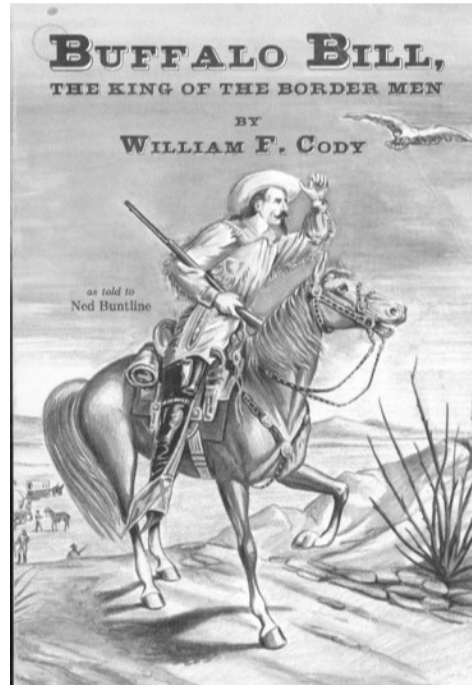
Correct Questions for Jeopardy Answers: What is the Pony Express? and What are Lassos?

The Texas Jack Scout

Continued from page 1

The evolution of Buffalo Bill's Stage Performances and Wild West Shows occurred over a period of many years. They began in Chicago, Illinois, and spread throughout the United States, and the world. In total there were over ten thousand performances in just the US. And so it is fitting that a spotlight is placed on the "windy city", Chicago.

Chicago was introduced to William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody in the first issue of a series of many dime-novels written by Ned Buntline entitled "Buffalo Bill: The King of the Border Men." It first appeared in the headlines of the *Chicago Tribune* on Dec. 15, 1869. The novel brought 23-year old Cody national fame. Cody was born just 135 miles to the west in Le Claire, Iowa. Cody's first known visit to Chicago was in February 1872.



Buffalo Bill's first performance in show business was in Chicago, Illinois on December 17, 1872. Ned Buntline had written a play entitled "Scouts of the Prairie" and Cody was joined on stage by his good friend and well-known scout John Baker "Texas Jack" Omohundro along with Buntline. They also added Giuseppina Morlacchi, a well-known dancer as a "draw" for the advertisements.ⁱ The drama was performed in Nixon's Amphitheater, a foul-smelling, canvas-topped venue on Clinton Street not far from today's Ogilvie Transportation Center. While the show was a success, one critic observed that Cody was "a good-looking fellow, tall and straight as an arrow, but ridiculous as an actor."ⁱⁱ Theatergoers didn't care. Chicagoans loved Buffalo Bill.

Full of sound and fury, the play, with its tall, ridiculously handsome leading man, "*attracts more people than the house can hold,*" noted the Tribune. "*Crowds are turned away nightly.*"ⁱⁱⁱ Another critic observed that Cody had a way of charming audiences and that he brought a sense of realism to the



*Buffalo Bill, Ned Buntline, Texas Jack.
Copyright Buffalo Bill Museum & Grave*

The Texas Jack Scout

performance. Despite his awkward manner on stage, Buffalo Bill proved to be quite a showman.^{iv}



Ned Buntline, Buffalo Bill, M'lle Morlacchi, Texas Jack. Copyright Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave

Chicago theaters including the Olympic, Criterion, and Adelphi. None of these theaters are in existence today although the original location for Nixon's Amphitheater is known and can still be visited. Some of the ever-evolving show titles were: "Knight of the Plains," "The Prairie Waif," "Buffalo Bill's Pledge," and "May Cody," a Western romance that involved Bill's sister.^v

In 1882, Cody conceived of his "Wild West Show." It would be an outdoor spectacle with entertainment as well as educational elements and have a cast of hundreds of performers of all kinds. And it would include buffalo, horses, and many other types of animals.^{vi} Cody opened the first "Buffalo Bill's Wild West" show on May 19, 1883 in Omaha, Nebraska.^{vii}

In October of that year, the Wild West Show opened at the Chicago Driving Park, a horse track on the city's West Side, just west of today's Garfield Park.^{viii} This newest show featured Cody in his most famous role up to that time. True to his vision, this outdoor extravaganza featured scores of cowboys, scouts, buffalo hunters and Cheyenne, Pawnee and Lakota men and women. The Native American encampments were opened to the

Cody formed his own troupe called the "Buffalo Bill Combination" the following season in 1873 to 1874 and opened "Scouts of the Plains" with players Buffalo Bill Cody, Texas Jack Omohundro and Wild Bill Hickok. Wild Bill's tenure in the troupe was not long lived but he did last most of the season. Giuseppina Morlacchi continued with the troupe and toured in many cities. Texas Jack and Morlacchi married on August 31, 1873 and formed their own troupe around 1876.

From 1874 to 1886, "Bison William" (as one Tribune reporter dubbed him) and his shows played dozens of times at long-vanished Chicago theaters including the Olympic, Criterion, and Adelphi. None of these theaters are in existence today although the original location for Nixon's Amphitheater is known and can still be visited. Some of the ever-evolving show titles were: "Knight of the Plains," "The Prairie Waif," "Buffalo Bill's Pledge," and "May Cody," a Western romance that involved Bill's sister.^v



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public and attracted throngs of curious onlookers throughout the decades-long run of Cody's traveling show.



BBWWS

Confident they were seeing, as advertisements promised, "genuine illustrations of life on the plains," Chicagoans thrilled to spine-tingling reenactments of buffalo hunts, Pony Express rides, stagecoach attacks and, in later years, Custer's Last Stand. Staples of the show were rodeo acts and "marvelous shooting" exhibitions, at which Cody excelled. But at the May 1885 Chicago appearance of the "Wild West," a diminutive young woman named Annie Oakley outshone even Cody with her marksmanship. She'd remain a star attraction of the show for 17 seasons.^{ix}



The Wild West Show used real cowboys and cowgirls that were recruited from ranches around the West. This proved to be a good thing because, up to that time, very few people admired them. Buffalo Bill, however, admired and showcased their skills and accomplishments through the show.



Annie Oakley

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annie_Oakley

The Texas Jack Scout

By the beginning of the 20th century, the image of the cowboy was popular due, in large part, to the efforts of the Buffalo Bill Wild West shows. Audiences were exposed to skills such as roping and bronco riding. In fact, due to the Wild West Show, these skills were to become part of public rodeos.^x Crowds were introduced to the history of the West including reenacted skirmishes with Native Americans, examples of daily life on the plains and much more.

Between 1872 and 1916, Cody performed in 28 engagements in Chicago. Each engagement had several days of performances.

The pinnacle of Buffalo Bill's show career coincided with the Chicago World Fair of 1893 (*aka the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893*). It would prove to be the longest running of any of his engagements at a single location.

Cody staged the latest incarnation of his show as "Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World."^{xi} It began April 3, 1893 (four weeks before the Fair's opening) and ran through October 31, 1893, one day after the fair closed. It broke prior records, becoming the longest running production of any performance



BBWWS

in Chicago history.^{xii} When Cody first heard about the World's Fair, the shrewd showman knew that it would be a wonderful opportunity. He was not wrong!

The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 mission was to surpass the Exposition Universelle produced in Paris in 1889, at which the Eiffel tower was presented, creating the largest manmade structure in the world. America's pride demanded a response. The Columbian Exposition was the answer, and after several rounds of intense lobbying, Congress chose Chicago to receive the charter. Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Egypt, Algeria, Canada, Norway, and Russia all sent examples of their cultures to display. Baur's bronze sphinx, mummies, Africa's "cannibal tribe", and Syrian horsemen were displayed. Thomas Edison's Kinetoscope would show the first moving pictures; the first electric kitchen was exhibited; the Ferris wheel was introduced for the



Chief Sitting Bull & Cody Copyright Buffalo Bill Museum & Grave

The Texas Jack Scout

first time; the actual Aunt Jemima made her debut selling pancake mix; and supposedly two brothers sold a concoction of molasses, popcorn, and peanuts that became known as “Cracker Jacks”.^{xiii}



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World%27s_Columbian_Exposition



During each show, over 450 performers were “in the saddle.” Admission was 50 cents. The grandstands seated 18,000 people and were frequently “taxed to capacity.”^{xiv} Performances were twice a day at 3:00 pm and 8:00 pm, rain or shine. The local railroads made special arrangements to take visitors to the spectacle and drop them off at the gates at 62nd Street and 63rd Street.^{xv}

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World%27s_Columbian_Exposition

The Texas Jack Scout

It was "the greatest equestrian exhibition of the century," said the Tribune. "In addition to Indians, cowboys, Mexicans, Cossacks, Arabs, and Tartars are detachments from the Sixth United States Cavalry, French chasseurs, German Pottsdammer reds, and English lancers. These representatives of trained mounted soldiery are fully as hardy as the barbarous riders, and many of the feats they performed were quite as wonderful."^{xvi}

From April 3 to Oct. 31 - a longer run than the Columbian Exposition itself - Cody and his company performed before packed grandstands. Despite the marvels of the White City (the Columbian Exposition), visitors couldn't claim to have seen the fair if they didn't also attend the "Wild West Show."^{xvii}



Cody personally made sure everyone had the opportunity to attend. On July 27, he treated 6,000 poor children to a downtown parade, a picnic and a visit to the Western spectacle at Stony Island Avenue and 63rd Street.^{xviii}

"On one occasion, Fair officials refused a request by Mayor Carter Harrison that the poor children of Chicago be admitted for one day at no charge. Forever the consummate showman, Cody immediately announced a "Waif's Day" at the Wild West. He offered every child from Chicago free train tickets, free admission to his show and free access to roam the Wild West encampment. To top it off, he also gave them all the candy and ice cream they could eat, free of charge. Fifteen thousand children swarmed the Wild West, and Cody was hailed as a "champion of the poor."^{xix} The date of the special "Waif's Day" was August 12, 1893.

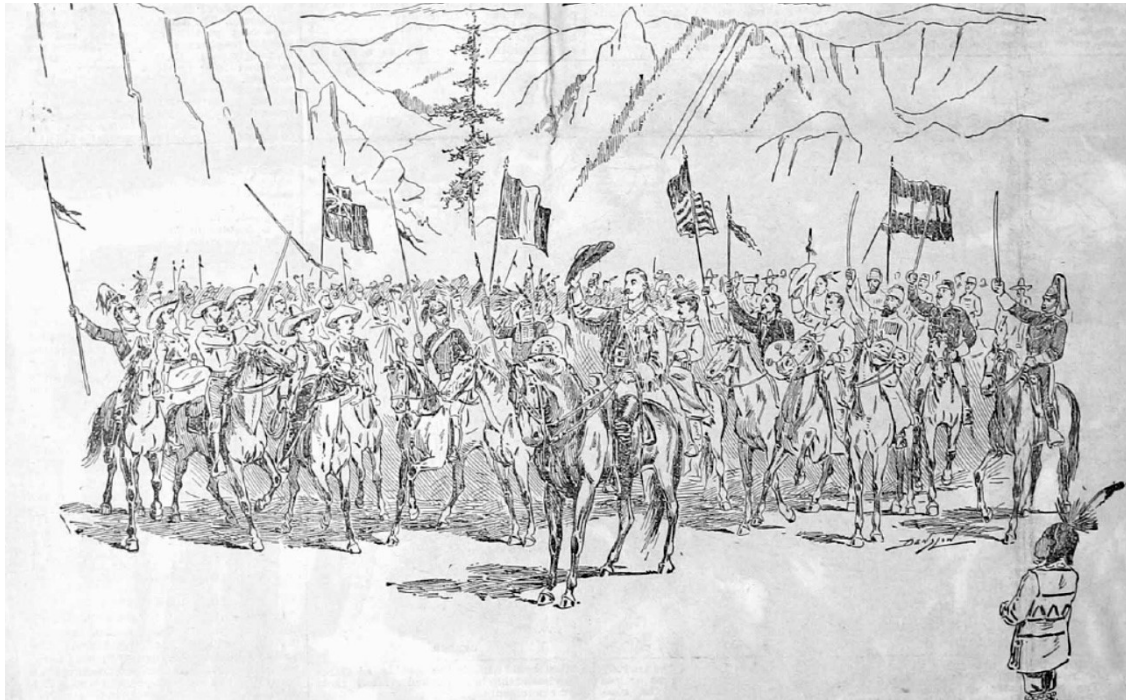


Praises were seen daily in the local papers in Chicago and from all walks of life. Chicago society, politicians, theater owners, and the general public flocked to the performances, as well as the World's Fair in general.^{xx}

Despite the success of the Wild West Show, Cody continued to occasionally operate with the smaller Buffalo Bill's Combination acting troop

The Texas Jack Scout

through 1886. This afforded him an easier setup and less costly movement of hundreds of actors, animals, and equipment.^{xxi}

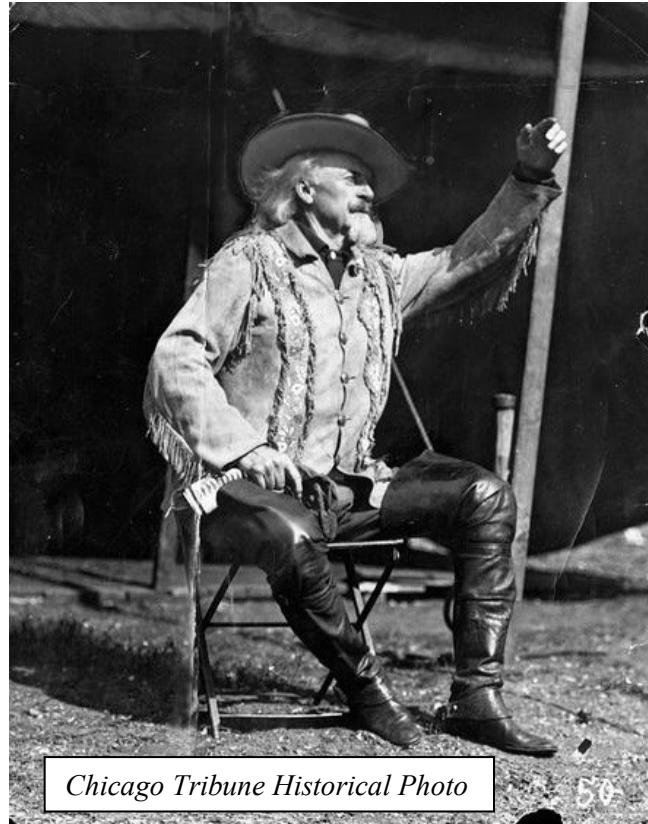


BBWWS

Cody left Chicago at the end of 1893 a hero, and continued to be treated as a hero on each subsequent visit to the windy city—more than 100 performance dates over the next 23 years.^{xxii}

1893 Chicago was the place that, more than any other location in the United States or the world, brought to an entire city the speechless wonder and the thrilling depictions of frontier life due to the longevity of the engagement that lasted 7 months. Over that time, an average of 16,000 spectators watched each of the 318 performances in Chicago for a total attendance of over five million.

Chicago was the birthplace of the Buffalo Bill Dime Novels, Buffalo Bill Stage Performances with Texas Jack and Josephina Morlacchi. During his younger years,



The Texas Jack Scout

William F. Cody became famous with a long-lasting nickname, and for his adventures, whether actual or fictitious on the Great Plains. But Chicago was where Buffalo Bill began his famous career as an extraordinary showman.^{xxiii} 🦔



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Buffalo Bill's WILD WEST AND LOCATIONS
CONGRESS OF ROUGH RIDERS OF THE WORLD
 Return to America After Six Years
Triumphant Tour of Europe
 Visited and Indored by the Presidents and People of All Countries.
 Disregarded in the History of Amosmeers
 Positively the Largest and Most Complete Outdoor Exhibition in the World
VIVID AND REALISTIC SCENES
 FROM THE
PIONEER HISTORY OF AMERICA.
 100 Indians - Sioux, Comanche, Pawnee and Blackfeet.
 75 Cowboys.
 50 Mexican Vanqueros.
 25 South American Gauchos.
 25 Rio Grande Caballeros.
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 A 1800' **6th CAVALRY, U. S. A.**
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IN A GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT, including COMPANY, BATTALION and REGIMENTAL DRILL, with SABRE, LANCE and CARBINE, concluding with a
Wrestler Musical Ride at Full Gallop.
An Object Lesson to Every Military Man in America.
450 HORSES OF ALL COUNTRIES.
The Greatest Equestrian Exhibition of the Century.
 All under the direct personal supervision of
COL. W. F. CODY, BUFFALO BILL, President.
MR. NATE SALSBUARY, Vice-President and Manager.

REMEMBER THE LOCATION---62d AND 63d STS. ADJOINING WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, 3 AND 8 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.

Map showing location of the Wild West Show with respect to the Fair

BBWWS

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Buffalo Bill’s Wild West poster:

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/oakley-show/>

Book Cover of “Buffalo Bill, King of the Border Men”:

<https://www.amazon.ca/Buffalo-Bill-King-Border-Men/dp/0941947009>

ⁱ Story of the wild West and camp-fire chats, by Buffalo Bill, (Hon. W. F. Cody), R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago, Ill., 1888.

ⁱⁱ Brief History of William F. “Buffalo Bill” Cody, Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave, Lookout Mountain, www.buffalobill.org

ⁱⁱⁱ Chicago Tribune Online, 'Buffalo Bill' Cody wowed Chicago with his 'Wild West' shows Feb. 23, 2017, Geoffrey Johnson, <https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/opinion/commentary/ct-buffalo-bill-cody-flashback-perspec-0226-md-20170223-story.html>

^{iv} Ibid

^v Chicago Tribune Online, op cit.

^{vi} Ibid

^{vii} Buffalo Bill Center of the West, Cody, Wyoming, <https://centerofthewest.org/learn/western-essays/wild-west-shows>

^{viii} http://www.buffalobill.org/PDFs/Buffalo_Bill_Visits.pdf

^{ix} Chicago Tribune Online, op cit.

^x Brief History of William F. “Buffalo Bill” Cody, op cit.

^{xi} Chicago Tribune Online, op cit.

^{xii} http://www.buffalobill.org/PDFs/Buffalo_Bill_Visits.pdf

^{xiii} Buffalo Bill Goosed the World’s Fair, by Matt Braun, *True West Magazine*, April 22, 2014.

^{xiv} Chicago Post, May 19, 1893 issue.

^{xv} Buffalo Bills Wild West Scrapbook of Worlds Columbian Exposition Chicago Illinois. PDF on the Center of the West website (op cit) Photos section.

^{xvi} Chicago Tribune Online, op cit.

^{xvii} Ibid

^{xviii} Ibid

^{xix} *True West Magazine*, op cit.

^{xx} Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Scrapbook of the World’s Columbian Exposition Chicago Illinois

^{xxi} Ibid

^{xxii} Chicago Tribune Online, op cit.

^{xxiii} Chicago Tribune Online, op cit.

The Texas Jack Scout



<i>IN THIS ISSUE...</i>	
Buffalo Bill's Wild West Shows in Chicago.....	1,11
From the Editor's Desk.....	2
2020 Roundup in Chicago.....	3
From the Mailbag.....	4
President's Message.....	6
She's a Redneck Wildeyed Young Cowgirl.....	6
Play Jeopardy.....	8,10
Next Scout Information.....	8
One-Eyed Charley Parkhurst.....	9



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