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of the troops would blow 'advance' he would blow 'retreat' and vice versa. This would indicate that the bugler knew what the calls meant, even though they served no practical purpose. Pettis quotes Kit Carson as saying that he was a white man. Wright's informant, who heard bugle-calls among the Kiowas in 1866, described the bugler as a "professional." On the other hand, Gen. Forsythe, referring to the bugle he heard at the Battle of the Arickaree in 1868, makes no reference to the use of actual calls, which he would probably have done had the bugle been used with skill. But again, in 1874, at the second battle of Adobe Walls, Billy Dixon said of the bugler among the Indians in that battle that he "knew the bugle-calls perfectly."

Undoubtedly in some if not all of these cases the bugler was an Indian who had picked up the bugle-calls somewhere but this does not seem to exclude the possibility that in some case he may have been at least not an Indian. The possibility in which I am particularly interested is that^{of} the bugler at the battle of Adobe Walls having been a Negro, perhaps a deserter from the 10th U.S. Cavalry. The extent of this possibility is advanced by the statement of a participant in the battle, in Wright's book, that after the battle the hunters "found ten Indians and a negro dead," though Billy Dixon, another participant, after taking cognizance of the theory that the bugler was a Negro, expresses his own opinion that he was a Mexican, and though saying that he was shot in the back during the afternoon of the first day's fighting, goes on to say that he never approached the white men close enough to be recognized.

I was interested in your statement that the stories about white renegades among the Indians---I suppose meaning only the Plains Indians---had proved uniformly false. I was trying to think if I could dig up an exception but, of course, couldn't---not