

## A National Preparedness Month Resolution & A Little Perspective



September is National Preparedness Month. You will hear about it on the news, in magazines and on the internet. There are all kinds of snazzy phrases out there to jump start your preparedness - 30 Days, 30 Ways, Dare to Prepare and so on.

Don't get me wrong, all of these are great "programs". However I don't see how a person can truly get prepared in a month! I think it takes much more than that to really be prepared.

So I say take this time to make a resolution to spend the next year getting better prepared. Do it in bits and pieces. This will not only be much easier on your wallet, it will be far more suited to you and your lifestyle.

Over the next 20+ weeks, I will give you a schedule of sorts to follow for not only acquiring preparedness needs, but in forming your Needs Based Plan's attitude too.

This will include a weekly "shopping" and "To Do" list that will gradually help you to build your preparedness goods, knowledge and skills, as well as build your Important Documents Binder. These "shopping" lists will include some pricing, so you can get an idea of how much all of this will cost and allow you to budget for these items.

**Weeks 1 and 2** are the toughest part for me.

- Meet with your household to discuss your procurement and crisis plans. Download and complete the steps needed to formulate a Needs Based Plan [http://formerlynmurbanhomesteader.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/5/0/22509786/building\\_a\\_needs\\_based\\_preparedness\\_plan\\_vs\\_a\\_crisis\\_based\\_plan\\_complete.pdf](http://formerlynmurbanhomesteader.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/5/0/22509786/building_a_needs_based_preparedness_plan_vs_a_crisis_based_plan_complete.pdf) to guide you and yours.
- Explain how to prepare; when and how to respond within your household
- Discuss what to do if you need to evacuate or leave your primary crisis retreat or how to get to your primary crisis retreat. Plan your routes, rendezvous spots and "secret signals".
- Discuss and plan for vacations and household outings that will allow you to learn a new skill like: milking a cow or goat; making cheese; map & compass (orienteering); spinning & weaving; trapping & snares; soap & candle making and the like.
- Have drills to practice your plan (at least once or twice every year) and make sure to include bug-out scenarios.
- Think multi-functional, light weight and small for your Go-Bags.
- Decide where you will store your supplies

- Check your house for supplies that you already have on hand (Needs & Acquire Lists from the Needs Based Plan)

Most likely your Needs Based Plan will NOT be finalized for several months. However enough of it should be sufficiently completed for you to get the full gist of the matter, which will in itself, help in finalizing your family preparedness plan.

**Throughout all of this keep in mind:**

- ❖ Your SHFT life is NOT the same as your here and now life. ie: think NEEDS not wants.
- ❖ You cannot purchase preparedness, one must do it.
- ❖ Everything has some kind of shelf life or viability life; rotation of items is a must.
- ❖ Prepare for the worst case scenario and any backup plans are almost automatic.
- ❖ 90% of the crises any of us are likely to experience will NOT be of the “world altering, catastrophic” type. Rather they will fall under the realm of natural earth events (extreme weather, earthquake, landslides, etc), or personal events like, fire, illness or injury, crime and personal finance.
- ❖ Frugal is NOT a dirty word or being a “tight wad”. It is smart and makes more sense than not.
- ❖ For go-bags think: temporary, small, compact, lightweight and as multi-functional as possible, per item.

All of these are reasons why the Needs Based Plan rather than a Crisis Based Plan is so unique and customizable.

**Catch ya next week**

TNT

“The highest manifestation of life consists in this,  
that a being governs its own actions.

▲ thing which is always subject to the direction of another  
is somewhat of a dead thing.”

St. Thomas Aquinas

1225-1274, Italian Scholastic Philosopher and Theologian



## A Little History to Add Perspective to Preparedness Supply Procurement

Before I start on a little history, I forgot to tell ya'all that in the coming weeks the schedule will talk about forms to your Important Documents Book. Go **here to download and print these forms**

[http://formerlymurbanhomesteader.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/5/0/22509786/important\\_documents\\_book-forms\\_to\\_complete-section\\_dividers\\_etc-plain\\_simple\\_w\\_ck\\_bx\\_images\\_new\\_site.pdf](http://formerlymurbanhomesteader.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/5/0/22509786/important_documents_book-forms_to_complete-section_dividers_etc-plain_simple_w_ck_bx_images_new_site.pdf). Although these forms are rather self-explanatory, if you feel you would like a little more detail on this see *Preparing Your Emergency Documentation Book/Binder*  
[http://formerlymurbanhomesteader.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/5/0/22509786/preparing\\_your\\_emergency\\_documentation\\_book-binder\\_new\\_site.pdf](http://formerlymurbanhomesteader.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/5/0/22509786/preparing_your_emergency_documentation_book-binder_new_site.pdf)

Everyone who knows me, knows I love history. There are several events in U.S. history that came about due to migration, exploration, economics or 'get rich' adventure.

The first would have been sailing to the new world from "across the great pond". We all know about the Pilgrims. The next are truly American phenomena;



**The Great Westward Expansion and Migration** took place from 1803-1912, with the peak time being the 1840's and 1861.

The great movement into the West was truly one of the one of the most interesting periods of this nation's history. The period of time represents one of the greatest movements of humanity we will ever see in this country and is part of an era we will never see again.

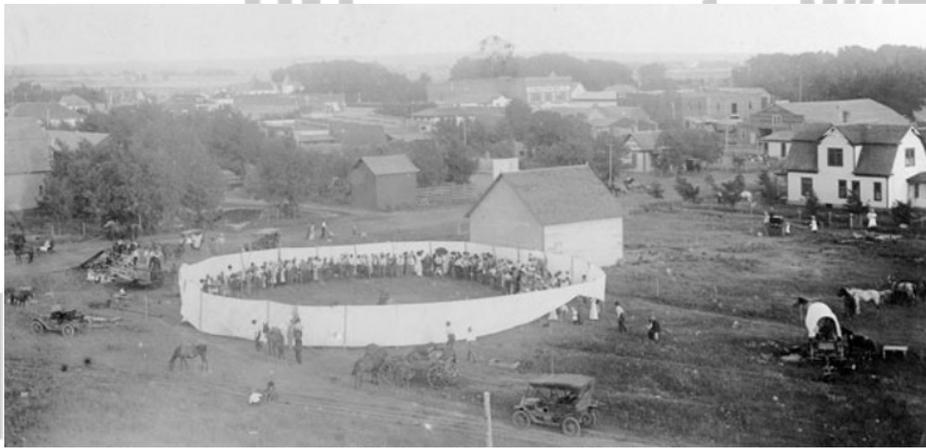
Even before the American colonies won their independence from Britain in the Revolutionary War, settlers were migrating westward into what are now the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as parts of the Ohio Valley and the Deep South. Westward expansion was greatly aided in the early 19th century by the Louisiana Purchase (1803), which was followed by the Corps of Discovery Expedition that is generally called the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the War of 1812, which secured existing U.S. boundaries effectively ended this era.



This is the era of the Pony Express, stagecoach, pioneer wagon trains and cattle drives. These pioneers, cowboys, prospectors, trappers, drivers and riders displayed a heartiness and stamina that to me portrays our “*American Spirit*” that seems to be the corner stone of nation’s attitude and gumption.



The cattle drives and wagon trains sparked the formation of “trails” and “roads” for people and supplies to traverse. Along with these two events, the various gold rushes also generated specialized transportation, supply and service “companies”, along with the invention of the Chuck Wagon and spread and “performance” of the cowboy skills of Rodeo.



National Cowboy Museum 1910 Rodeo

## The Pioneers

When God made man,  
He seemed to think it best  
To make him in the East,  
And let him travel west.



### The Great Westward Movement - Wagon Trains

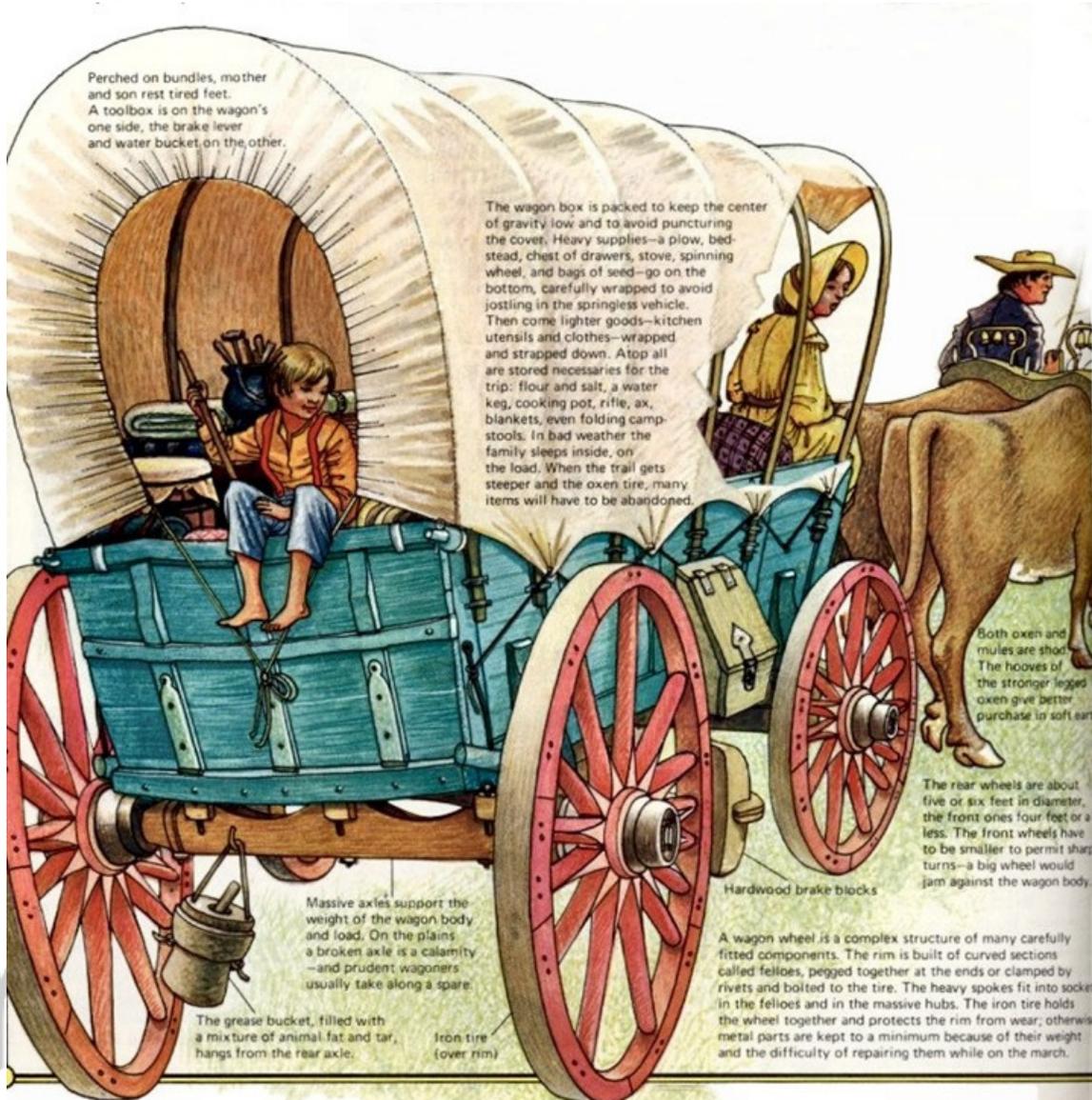
During the late 18th and most of the 19th centuries, settlers in the US organized a caravan of wagons emigration to the West. The 19th century saw the development of such famous roads as the Santa Fe Trail, the Chisholm Trail, the Oregon Trail, the California Trail (which split southwestward from the Oregon Trail), the Mormon Trail, the Smoky Hill Trail, the Old Spanish Trail and the Southern Overland Mail route.



Perhaps the most famous wagon trail was the Oregon Trail which had a span of over 2,000 miles. Virtually all trails originated in Independence, Missouri, a gateway to the American West.

The settlers would sell off all non-essential items and pack up everything else that they could, as well as provisions for the trail, loaded the wagon and took off. Remember in the day, people packed in trunks, not boxes. Flat trunks worked best as a bed could be made on top of the trunks at night, although many slept in bedrolls under the wagon.

They used covered wagons either of the smaller, lighter Prairie Schooner or the larger, heavier Conestoga wagon style. The wagon often depended on if this was a family or individual hitting the trail. Larger multi-generation families often had a wagon per adult.



The draft animals of choice were oxen as they did best on native vegetation found along the trail. A riding or plow horse (or two) as well as a cow were often tied to the wagon and brought along too.

Meeting in early spring at a rendezvous town, perhaps near the Missouri River, the groups would form companies, elect officers, employ guides and collect essential supplies while awaiting favorable weather, usually in May. The guide companies had to be prepared for such challenges as crossing rivers and mountains and meeting various 'hostiles'.



The 'trains' traveled an average of 20-30 miles per day. Although "wagon train" suggests a line of wagons, when terrain permitted, wagons would often fan out and travel abreast to minimize the amount of dust each wagon encountered.

Once organized and on their way, wagon-train companies tended to follow a fairly fixed daily routine, from 4 am rising, to 7 am leaving. Around 4pm the 'train' circled the wagons for the evening encampment. Contrary to popular belief, this circling was to create a "fence" for the animals for grazing. Evening encampment included cooking and tending to chores while the animals grazed and a little simple recreation before early retirement.

Except for the very young, very old, the sick or the injured, just about everyone else besides the driver walked. Those driving or riding in the wagon or walking alongside them, were directed and protected by a few on horseback.



Roundup Crew Photos from Montana/Wyoming - Circa 1918 Photos and text courtesy of Warren Hunt

### **The Cattle Drive or round-up of the old west**

Cattle drives were a major economic activity in the American west, particularly between 1866 and 1886, when 20 million cattle were herded from Texas to railheads in Kansas for shipments to stockyards in Chicago and points east.

Early cattle drives headed west to the California gold fields after 1850, when cattle worth \$5 to \$10 a head in the southwest U.S. would garner five to 20 times that amount in San Francisco. Most drives to California took five or six months.



Cattle ranching virtually halted during the Civil War years, as the frontier retreated. In 1865, there was a great demand for beef on the eastern coast of the US where supplies of cattle were severely depleted from the recently ended Civil War.

Beginning in 1866, however, ranching – and cattle trailing – expanded rapidly. Mostly going to northern and western markets, and later to railroad-loading facilities. In 1866, one cattle drive from Texas had an estimated 260,000 head of cattle crossed the Red River.

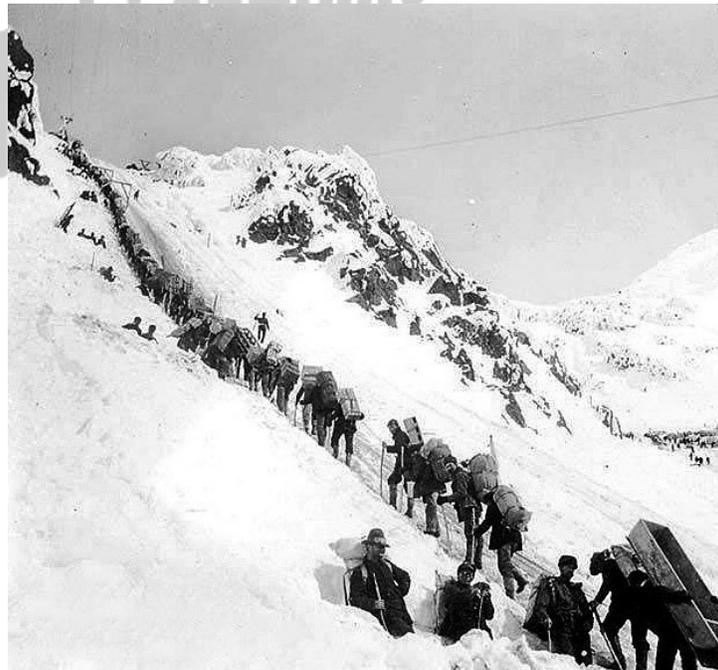


The drives were conducted for only about 20 years, becoming unnecessary with the advent of the railroads and refrigeration spread in the late 880s. However this brief period generated the legends of the American Cowboys and Chuck Wagons, of which many of us enjoy today.

Cattle drives had to strike a balance between speed and the weight of the cattle. While cattle could be driven as far as 25 miles in a single day, they would lose so much weight that they would be hard to sell when they reached the end of the trail. On average, a herd could maintain a healthy weight moving about 15 miles per day. Such a pace meant that it would take as long as two months to travel from a home ranch to a railhead.



On average, a single herd of cattle on a long drive (for example, Texas to Kansas railheads) numbered about 3,000 head. To herd the cattle, a crew of at least 10 cowboys was needed, with three horses per cowboy. Cowboys worked in shifts to watch the cattle 24 hours a day, herding them in the proper direction in the daytime and watching them at night to prevent stampedes and deter theft. The crew also included a cook, who drove a chuck wagon, usually pulled by oxen and a horse wrangler to take charge of the 'remuda', or spare horses. The wrangler on a cattle drive was often a very young cowboy or one of lower social status, but the cook was a particularly well-respected member of the crew, as not only was he in charge of the food, he was also in charge of medical supplies and had a working knowledge of practical medicine.



**Yukon/Klondike Stampede's Gold Rush**

The Klondike Gold Rush, also called the Yukon Gold Rush, the Alaska Gold Rush, the Alaska-Yukon Gold Rush and the Last Great Gold Rush, was a migration by an estimated 100,000 prospectors to the Klondike region of the Yukon in north-western Canada between 1896 and 1899.



To reach the gold fields most took the route through the ports of Dyea and Skagway in Southeast Alaska. Here, the 'Klondikers' could follow either the Chilkoot or the White Pass trails to the Yukon River and sail down to the Klondike.



Each of prospector was required to bring a year's supply of food by the Canadian authorities in order to prevent starvation. In all, their equipment and provisions weighed close to a ton, which for most had to be carried in stages by themselves. Many men and animals perished along the trail to the gold fields.



What does all of this have to do with preparedness and procuring the various goods, knowledge and skills to go with it? Plenty!

The tenacity, perseverance, fortitude, will and courage these people needed for this era in American history is needed by anyone who wants to be self-reliant, independent or prepared beyond first aid kits and insurance policies.

If you think the list of goods, knowledge and skills in the following weeks are too much, **read on** to see what supplies these people had to bring along on their journey to a new and unsettled area. Then stop and think about the few measly things in a basic preparedness list.

**Read on** and take a gander at these pioneer supply lists!

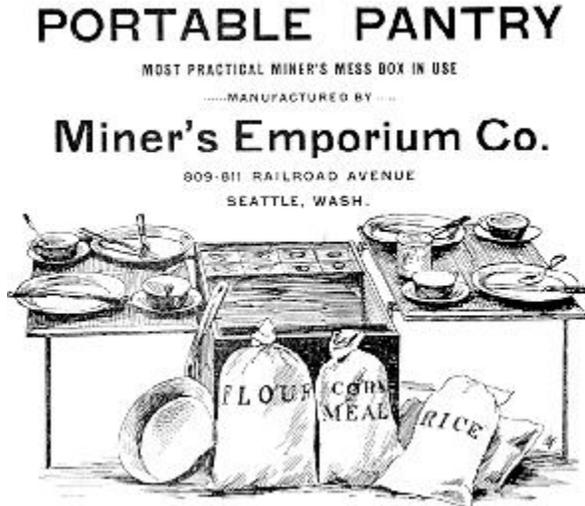


### Cattle Drive and Chuckwagon Supply List

A typical cattle drive was about 1000 miles over 2 month with the average chuckwagon provision costs around \$3500.00.

The Cattle Company provided apx 250 head of horses	
<b>Personal Items</b> All-in-one pocket tool, this was a pocket knife until around 1891 when the Swiss Army Knife arrived on the scene. Bandana boots, Riding Bridle with bit Canteen Chaps First-aid kit Hat horse Jeans Knife (hunting or pocket) Matches or a Fire-starter kit Needle and thread for fixing clothes Rifle and/or Pistol Rope Saddle Saddle Bags Sewing kit for fixing saddle Shirt Slicker (poncho) socks, Extra	<b>Chuckwagon</b> baking powder 50 lbs beans, dried 500 lbs chilis, dried 50 lbs coffee 100 lbs flour 500 lbs fruit, dried 200 lbs garlic, dried 50 lbs lard 50 lbs onions 200 lbs pepper 10 lbs potatoes 500 lbs salt 50 lbs salt pork 300 lbs sour dough starter 50 lbs

Spurs	
Vest	



Visit our museum to see what a ton of goods would have looked like in 1897.  
 NPS photo

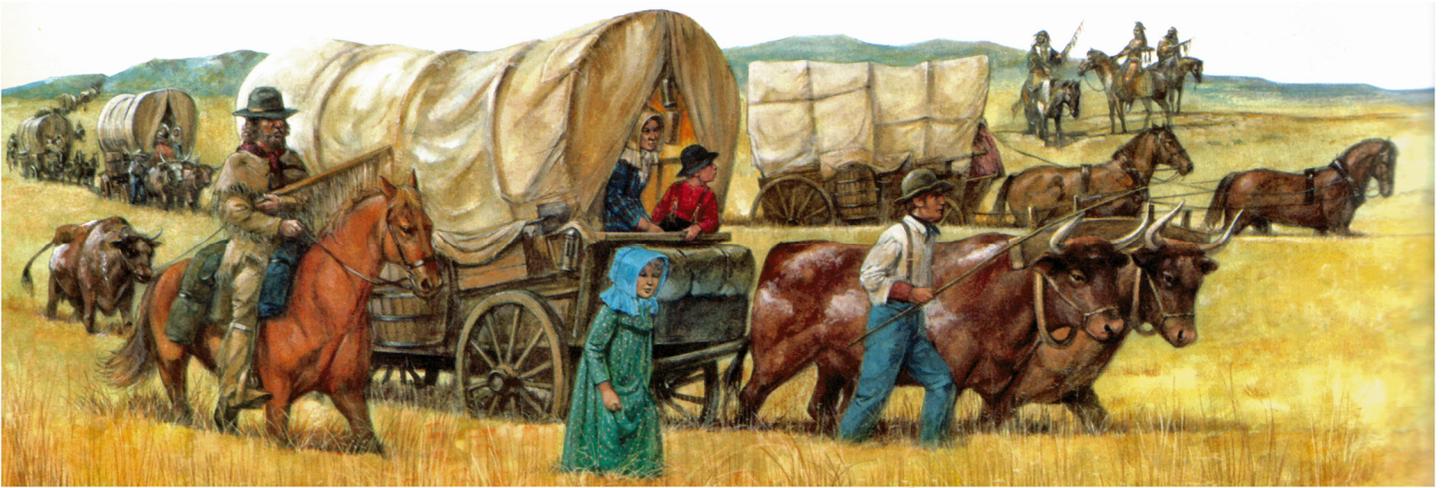
**Klondike/Yukon Stampede Provisions List**

Personal Items			Provisions		
41 Colt's revolver and ammunition	15.00	1	buckets, pans, cooking utensils, etc	3.35	1 lot
Winchester rifle and ammunition	18.00	1	Candle wicking	.20	
Awls, shoe thread, wax, bristles, etc	1.00		candle wicks	.40	4
blankets	4 pairs		candles	5.00	40 lbs or 2 boxes
blankets, heavy wool	2 pairs		candlesticks, miner's	1.00	2
blankets, heavy wool	20.50	3 pairs	Canvas for wrapping		
blankets, oil	2		coffee pot and tea pot	.40	1
blankets, oil	6.00	4	coffee mill	.35	1
boots, rubber snag-proof	2-3 pairs		compass		
boots, hip rubber leather soles	12.00	2 pairs	cups, granite	.50	
buttons, thread, needles			eating utensils: plate, cup, knife fork, spoon		
caps, fur	2.50	2	fish line and hooks	.50	
clothing, suit of oil	1 suit		fry pans	1.00	2
clothing, summer	Several changes		Knife, fork, spoon, cup, and plate		
coat, heavy rubber lined	1		knife, butcher	.75	
coat, Mackinaw	6.00	2	matches		60 boxes
coats, blanket	8.00	2	matches	.50	1/2 tin
handkerchiefs (bandana)	1.00	1 doz	medicines, small assortment		
hat, sou'westers	1.00	2	mittens, heavy wool	3.00	6 pairs
hats	2		mosquito netting	1.00	40 yards
lumberman's rubbers	3.00	2 pairs	pack straps	3.00	2 pairs
overalls	2 pairs		plates, tin	.50	6
overshirts, dark blue flannel	8.00	4	pots and pans		
overshirts, heavy wool	4		soap	1.00	5 bars
pants, Mackinaw	11.00	4 pairs	soap, toilet	.50	
personal items			spoons, knives and forks	1.35	1 lot
reading matter			stove, Yukon stove complete	6.00	1
shoes, high top lace	3.00	2 pairs	Tent, 10 x 12 feet (for four men)		
snow glasses	1.00	2 pairs	towels	4	
socks, German	3.00 @ .75	4 pairs			

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socks, heavy wool	4.50	12 pairs			
suspenders	.75	2 pairs			
underware suits, heavy wool	12.00	4 suits			
<b>Tools &amp; Equipment</b>			<b>Food</b>		
auger, 2-inch	1.25	1	apples, dried	2.25	25 lbs
ax, double-bladed complete	1.50	1	apricots, dried	2.50	25 lbs
ax, hand	1.00		bacon	31.25 @ 12.5 cents	250 lbs
axe, plus spare handle		2	baking powder	9.20	20 lbs
axes	2		baking soda	0.70	8 lbs
brace and bits (for four men)			beans	125 lbs	
Bucket, large	1		beans, navy dried	8.00 @ .04	200 lbs
buckets, granite	1 set		beef, extract of beef	1.00	2
caulking irons	2		butter	25 cans	
chisels	3		chocolate	.30	1 pkg
files, assorted	.60	6	Coffee , Mocha and Java	8.75	25 lbs
files, taper	2		corn meal	2.75	100 lbs
goggles .50	2 pairs		fish, dried		25 lbs
gold pans	1.00	2	flour	24.00 @ 6.00	400 lbs or 4 barrels
gold scales			fruits, dried		75-85 lbs
hammer			ginger, ground		3/4 lbs
hand saw	1.50	1	milk, condensed	17.50	4 Doz tins or 2 cases
brace and bits, iron	1.75		mustard		1 can or 1/2 lb
jack pane	.75		oatmeal		50 lbs
knife, Drawing			onions, condensed	5.00	12
magnet .50			onions, dried		50 lbs recommended 2 lbs
nails	1.50	30 lbs	minimum		
Oakum .25	5 lbs		peaches, dried	2.50	25 lbs
oar locks	.40		pepper .25	1 lb or 1 box	
oars	1.75	2 pairs	potatoes, dried		25-50 lbs
oil blacking	.50		potatoes, evaporated spuds	2.50	10 lbs
Paint brush	.25		raisins	2.40	24 lbs
picks, miner's	3.00	3	rice	4.50 @ .06	75 lbs
pitch .25	8-10 lbs		rolled oats		25 lbs
pouches, buckskin	5.00	11	salt	0.35	20 lbs
quartz glass			sugar	12.00 @ .06	100-200 lbs
quicksilver			tea	4.50	10 lbs
rope, 3/8 inch	5.00	40 lbs/200 ft	vegetables for soup, dried		15 lbs
sacks, oil 50's and 100's	7.55	50	vinegar, evaporated		1/2 lb
Scythe stone			yeast	.25	3 boxes or 36 lbs of cakes
shovels, half-spring	3.00	3			
whetstone	.20	1			
whipsaw	5.50	1			
white lead	.60	5 lbs			





**The Wagon Train Items and Supplies for a typical household**

<p><b>Transportation</b>                  Covered Wagon(s)                  wagon canvas 24 lbs                  wagon wheel 16 lbs                  ox shoes and nails                  oxbows                  spirits of turpentine                  tar 2+ per wagon                  tongue bolts                  wagon grease                  whiskey for poisoned cattle and to make vinegar                  yoke and chains                  yoke of good cattle (yoke = a pair of oxen)                  animal whip 1 lb</p>	<p><b>Hunting &amp; Personal Protection</b>                  animal trap 20 lbs                  Firing caps                  fishing pole 1 lb                  Knife, hunting 2 lbs                  pistol 5 lb                  pistol cartridges 5 Boxes                  Powder, gun                  rifle 8 lbs                  rifle, ball, powder per family                  shot                  knife, belt 1 per person</p>
<p><b>Bedding</b>                  Bed Tick 1 (Bed Ticks are mats made from feathers that are at least 6 inches thick, some may have springs.)                  bed, feather 1 mattresses                  blankets 20 lbs 2 per person                  canvas 1 per family                  Indian Rubber Spreads 2 (to lay on the ground nights and to pack your bedding in day, mats made from the Ficus elastica, also called the rubber fig, rubber bush, rubber tree, rubber plant, or Indian rubber bush.)                  Pillows 1 per person                  Quilts 1 per person</p>	<p><b>Medical</b>                  calomel per person/family (It may be hard to believe now, but this was considered good science at one time, and was used for teething with babies and tooth aches. It was called Calomel, but it is Mercury.)                  castor oil capsules per person/family,                  epsom salts per person/family, for fever                  first aid kit 6 lbs                  iron rust per person/family (I could find no medical use for this and only saw warnings of iron poisoning.)                  quinine per person/family (for ague which is a fever (such as from malaria) that is marked by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating recurring regular intervals. Also a fit of shivering, a chill. Hence, ague can refer to both chills and fevers. )                  rum and cognac per person/family (both for dysentery)</p>
<p><b>Food</b>                  apples 45 lbs                  apples, dried 400 lbs                  bacon 100-300 lbs per family or 25 lbs per person                  bacon 100 lbs</p>	<p><b>Provisions</b>                  Baking pan 1 per family (used for baking and for roasting coffee)                  bit of bee's wax, per person                  broom 2 lbs</p>

A National Preparedness Month Resolution & A Little Perspective - continued

barrel of water	355 lbs filled	brooms	6
beans, dried	50 lbs	buck skin needles	
beef, dried	55 lbs	butter churn	45 lbs
buffalo meat	300 lbs	buttons 1 doz	per person
butter	50 lbs	camp kettle	1 per family
carrots	12 lbs	Camp stove	
cheese	50 lbs	candles (set of 20)	1 box or 2 lbs
chicken	4 lbs	coffee grinder/mill	6 lbs
chocolate	20 lbs	coffee pot	1 lb
coffee	100 lbs Per family	cooking utensils	3 lbs
coffee	15-20 lbs per person	dishes (set of 8)	25 lbs
corn	1/2 bushel per person	flatirons	2 (early cast iron flat iron used to press clothing)
cornmeal	50 lbs or 1/2 bushel	flower seeds	
cow	1	fry pan	1 per family
crackers	2 lbs	garden seeds	
fish, cod, dried		keg	8-10 gal empty to start, per family for water
flour	600 lbs Per family	kerosene oil	5 gal
flour	100 lbs	knives, forks, spoons	1 per person
fruit, dried	1/2 bushel per person	lamps with durable chimneys and some extra chimneys	2
ham	200 lbs	large needles	per person
hard bread	150 lbs per person	Matches	carried in bottles, corked, per family
meat	300 lbs	mess pan, wrought iron or tin	1 per person
nuts	13 lbs	milk churns	2 one for sweet, one for sour milk, per family
oatmeal	85 lbs	Milk pans	2
oil	8 lbs (1 gal)	nails, assorted	2 kegs
onions	12 lbs	needles, assorted	
peaches	28 lbs	pan, Bread	
peaches, dried	100 lbs	pins, assorted	1 paper per person
peas, dried	1/2 bushel per person	sausage cutter	
Peas, split	23 lbs	sewing machine with an assortment of needles	1
pepper spices		Sewing supplies	per person (placed in buckskin or stout cloth bag)
pickles	15 lbs	shoe tacks	1 lb
potatoes	100 lbs	Soap, castile	1 lb per person
pumpkin	9 lbs	soup kettle	60 lbs
raisins	10 lbs	starch	
rasberries	8 lbs	Table Dishes	
rice	100 lbs	tent	per family
Saleratus (baking soda)	2 lbs per person	thimble	per person
salt	10 lbs per person	thread, assorted	
salt	20 lbs Oregon Trail	tin cup with handle	1 per person
salt pork	25 lbs	tin plate	1 per person
spices	4 lbs Oregon Trail	Tin reflector	
squash	35 lbs Oregon Trail	wash board	1
strawberries	18 lbs	wash tub	1
sugar	400 lbs Per family	window glass	2 half boxes
sugar	25-50 lbs per person	wooden bucket	1 @ 15 lbs for water, per family
syrup	20 gal	yarn, assorted	
tea, black	50 lbs loose leaves, per family		
tea, black	2-7 lbs loose leaves, per person		

<p>vegetable raisens 40 lbs (super dehydrated or dried vegetables, usually peas, carrots, celery, onion, bell pepper and tomato) vinegar 1 sml keg per person</p>	
<p><b>Clothing</b> boots 1 @ 6 lbs per person buckskin for patching, per person coat 1 everyday Coat, wool 10 lbs Oregon Trail cotton socks 2 per person drawers (underpants) 2 per person dress 4 lbs Oregon Trail Dresses, wool 2 women, per person handkerchiefs per person hat, brimmed 1 per person mittens, woolen 2 pair pants, pair of 2 @ 4 lbs Oregon Trail poncho 1 per person shirt 3 lbs Oregon Trail Shirts, wool 2 men, per person shoes 4 lbs Oregon Trail shoes, good 2 good pairs snowshoes 7 lbs Socks, wool 4 per person stout linen thread per person suit of good clothes 1 including hat and boots undershirts 1 Undershirts, wool 2 men, per person undershirts, woolen 1</p>	<p><b>Equipment &amp; Tools</b> anvil 200 lbs Oregon Trail augers 2-3 per family axe 1 @ 23 lbs per family buck saw (not wood) 1 flat file 1 flint stone 1 per person Gold pans gold scales 1 pair these scales for small weights were considered to be the most accurate of any grinding stone 80 lbs hammer 4 lbs hand saw 1 per family hand saw files 1/2 dozen hatchet 1 @ 10 lbs hoe 1 @ 4 lbs mallet 1 for driving picket pins, per family pick axe 1 @ 8 lbs pitch fork 6 lbs plow 63 lbs plow mold 1 per family ropes 2+ @ 3 lbs saw 8 lbs screws, assorted a few papers shovel 1 @ 8 lbs spade 1 per family tool chest The chest may be used as a mess chest on the road whip or crosscut saw 1 per family some padwilks from house (have no idea what these are and could not find the word in any dictionary)</p>
<p><b>Books &amp; Stationary</b> fools cap letter paper 1 ream foolscap paper is 13" X 8" (c 330mm X 203mm), but paper of the size is now very rarely used, being superseded by A4 (297 x 210) form book (plus forms) A form book was a tool used by people in the 1800's to aid in the filing of pleadings, motions and other legal documents with a court or similar decision-making body. Today they are mostly used by attorneys. ink 2 lg bottles lead pencils 2 Doz and some extra maps 1 memorandum books 1/2 doz like a modern day notebook</p>	<p><b>Homesteading Household Misc</b> baby cradle 60 lbs bench 75 lbs bookcase 90 lbs candle molds candle wicks chest of drawers 126 lbs clock 1 lb concentrated lye to make soap curtains 2 lbs feather mattress 10 lbs hope chest 125 lbs iron cooking stove 1200 lbs kitchen chair 25 lbs kitchen table 175 lbs</p>

<p>school books and slates          slates are the chalk boards of the 1800's. School books were most often "readers" and the Bible.                  stamped envelopes          5 dollars worth In the 1800's stamps were about 2-5 cents                  stationary          1 lb          Oregon Trail                  steelpens &amp; holders          box          metal quill pens, the first use and toss as they were tossed when the metal quill dulled.                  white letter paper          2 reams</p>	<p>lantern 3 lbs                  Mirror/ looking glass          30 lbs                  piano 1000 lbs                  picture frame 2 lbs                  pitcher and bowl          6 lbs                  rocking chair 55 lbs                  rug 35 lbs                  spinning wheel 75 lbs                  stool 8 lbs</p>
<p><b>Personal</b>                  banjo 4 lbs          Oregon Trail                  Bible 4 lbs          Oregon Trail                  books, reading 2 lbs                  box of hair clips 2 lbs                  comb &amp; brush 1          per person                  doll 1 lb                  fiddle 4 lbs                  harmonica 1 lb                  jump rope 1 lb                  kaleidoscope 1 lb                  toothbrushes 2          per person                  wooden top 1 lb</p>	



Next post will start our Preparedness Procurement & Knowledge gathering schedule ;-}

TNT



Trail ruts near Guernsey, Wyoming



1851 kit of herbal medicines

HANDY ARTICLES

- Surgical instruments
- Liniments
- Bandages
- Campstool
- Chamber pot
- Washbowl
- Lanterns
- Candle molds
- Tallow
- Spyglasses
- Scissors
- Needles, pins, thread



Clock with brass works

CLOTHING

- |                 |                |                   |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Wool sack coats | Duck trousers  | Boots             |
| Rubber coats    | Cotton shirts  | Felt hat          |
| Cotton dresses  | Flannel shirts | Palm-leaf sun hat |
| Wool pantaloons | Cotton socks   | Green goggles     |
| Buckskin pants  | Brogans        | Sunbonnet         |



Oxhide-covered trunk

LUXURIES

- Canned foods
- Plant cuttings
- Schoolbooks
- Musical instruments
- Dolls
- Family albums
- Jewelry
- China
- Silverware
- Fine linens
- Iron stoves
- Furniture

TOOLS AND EXTRA EQUIPMENT

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Set of augers | Oxbows       |
| Gimlet        | Axles        |
| Ax            | Kingbolts    |
| Hammer        | Linchpins    |
| Hoe           | Oxshoes      |
| Plow          | Spokes       |
| Shovel        | Wagon tongue |
| Spade         | Heavy ropes  |
| Whetstone     | Chains       |



Ox yoke

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A PRAIRIE SCHOONER'S VARIED CARGO

Double-barreled, percussion-lock shotgun



BEDDING AND TENT SUPPLIES

- |               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Blankets      | Tent   |
| Feather beds  | Poles  |
| Ground cloths | Stakes |
| Pillows       | Ropes  |



Patchwork quilt

WEAPONRY

- Rifle
- Pistol
- Knife
- Hatchet
- Gunpowder
- Lead
- Bullet mold
- Powder horn
- Bullet pouch
- Holster

FOOD

- Flour
- Bacon
- Coffee
- Baking soda
- Corn meal
- Hardtack
- Dried beans
- Dried beef
- Dried fruit
- Molasses
- Vinegar
- Pepper
- Eggs
- Salt
- Sugar
- Rice
- Tea

COOKING UTENSILS

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| Dutch oven     | Butcher knife |
| Kettle         | Ladle         |
| Skillet        |               |
| Reflector oven | Tin tableware |
| Coffee grinder | Water keg     |
| Coffeepot      | Matches       |
| Teapot         |               |



Spider, or three-legged skillet



Butter churn

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