

## Royal



## Yorkers

*With the latest Advices, Foreign and Domestick*

## Museum Gets Colour-ful Link to the Past

*Richard Atkinson passed along this picture and article from the Glengarry News following the Yorker presentation of the regiment's retired King's Colour to the Nor'Westers and Loyalist Museum in Williamstown. The article stated:*

The Nor'Westers and Loyalist Museum just got a lot more colourful. That's because the Williamstown-based museum was presented with an important artifact – the Grand Union colours, the type that was used by Loyalist soldiers around the time of the American Revolution – during a special ceremony in the village on Saturday morning.

Dozens of area residents lined the streets to watch as the recreated King's Royal Yorkers – a Living History project that recreates the old Loyalist soldiers – marched down John Street, on to the museum grounds, and presented the colours – or flag – to the museum's chairperson, Joan P. MacDonald...

For her part, Mrs. MacDonald was pleased with the event. "I thought it was a charming ceremony and everything went according to protocol," she said. "The sincerity of the (Royal Yorkers) was touching."



*Joan MacDonald, Capt Jeff Paine and Capt Allan Joyner display Regiment's King's Colour at Nor'Westers and Loyalist Museum in Williamstown*

## MAJOR GRAY TROPHY AWARDED AT ADOLPHUSTOWN

The award to last season's winner of the trophy took place at Adolphustown on Sunday, August 21, just before the brigade marched off to lay a wreath at the Loyalist Cemetery and to lay-up the old Regimental Colour in the Museum.

Cpl Dave Smith of Duncan's company was the recipient and he managed to grumble gracefully (Note: not gratefully) as he accepted the cup from Major James. As he walked down the ranks sharing beer from the cup with his fellow Yorkers, he was overheard to mutter something about a hex having been placed on his head. Imagine that!

There are rumours that Smith was recognized for his incredibly soldier-like bearing. Others said it was because he didn't defeat Capt Cameron at duck on a rock at the last Adolphustown. Others said it was because he makes such a fine anchor for Capt Herkimer's Bateaux Company. Still others hoped he would be persuaded to bring a pig to roast at every event. A close friend of his, with big reddish sideburns, claimed Smith threatened to beat the mugwump out of the SjtMjr if he didn't get it. Somewhere in all of this, the truth must lie.

Himself

# Coming Events

Saturday, October 1  
~ Jordan Festival,  
Jordan

October 8-9  
~ Stone Fort,  
Schoharie, N.Y.  
(2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion)

Had the Yorkers been in New Orleans last month...



*"My feet haven't tingled like this since we waded ashore  
in the Hudson River at Constitution Island".*

## END OF THE SEASON CLOSER ~ 1st BATTALION JORDAN ~ SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1

For many years, the 1st Battalion enjoyed a small, annual closing event at Jordan, Ontario. The hamlet is located in a region settled by Butler's Rangers and includes a very pretty, tiny historic area with a couple of quite old buildings. The event is purely show and tell with an excellent tavern, which is a short march down the road for a few ales and a good meal.

For those of you who may aspire to a more dignified and expensive repast, you could visit the nearby winery, "Cave Spring Cellars" and its excellent restaurant, "Inn on the Twenty," although you shouldn't be in your dirty regimentals if you decide to do so. These two businesses are side-by-side and a short walk from the historic area.

Our 3-pr has been going to Jordan every year, as the gunners enjoy the fantastic reverberations that echo back from the valley which the historic area overlooks and they wouldn't mind some company.

I realize that this date is only one week after Stone Arabia/Fort Klock, but Jordan is a very pretty spot and the event is one of those nice, laid-back

affairs. So, especially if you can't make Fort Klock, give Jordan a thought.

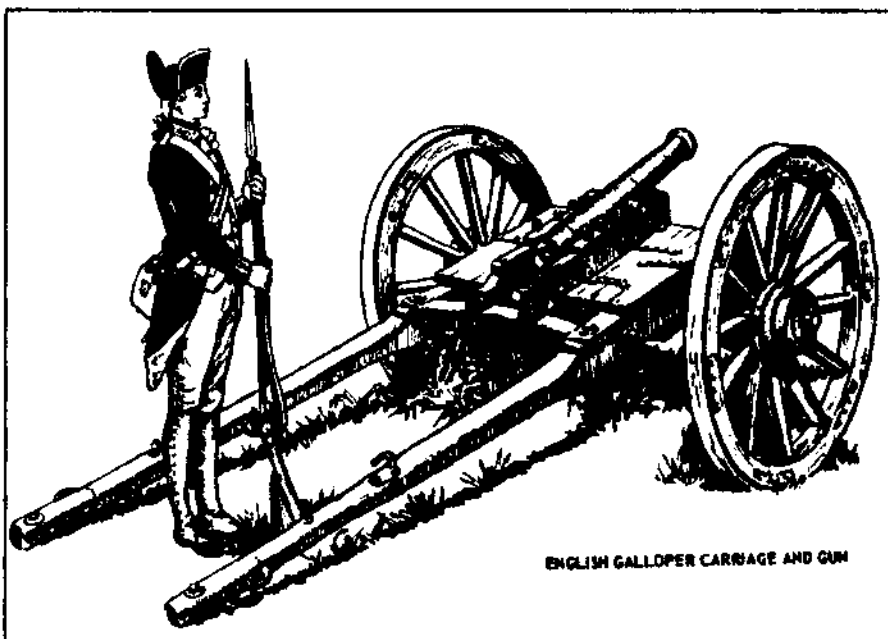
The event gets off to a slow start, so you won't be too late if you get there around 1030. You won't need more than 15 rounds. Our activities close down about 1500 and it's off to the

tavern, the Inn or home, whichever strikes you as most important.

Here's a website with directions to Jordan. The historic buildings are located off Main St.

[http://www.innonthetwenty.com/ott\\_location.htm](http://www.innonthetwenty.com/ott_location.htm)

Himself



ENGLISH GALLOPER CARRIAGE AND GUN

Type of gun used on Sir John Johnson's raid in October 1780

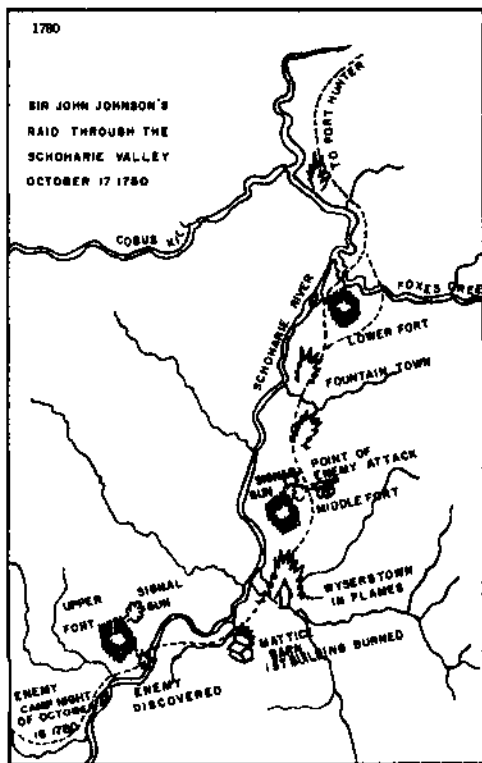
# ~ Stone Fort Days, Schoharie, N. Y. ~

## October 8-9

On October 8 & 9 the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York will attend Stone Fort Days in Schoharie, N.Y. This year the event will focus on the year 1780, and Sir John Johnson's October raid into the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys.

The event takes place on a 25-acre site that includes the Old Stone Fort Museum. The fort itself was built as a church in 1772 and stockaded in 1777 as one of a chain of fortifications along the Schoharie Creek. Known as the Lower Fort, it was garrisoned by Continental and New York militia, and was attacked during the Johnson raid on October 17, 1780. Although the stockade was removed in 1785, the original building still stands and has been a museum for 114 years. It houses an extensive collection of military artifacts.

**Directions:** From I90 take Exit 28 at Fonda. Follow Hwy 30A south to Central Bridge. Turn left onto Hwy 7 and then pickup Hwy 30 south to Schoharie. Before entering the town, watch for the sign for the Old Stone Fort.



Best



Okay



Poor



Position of touch hole relative to pan.

### India-Manufactured Firelocks Inspected At Adolphustown

Everyone was relieved that Jeff Paine's detailed inspection of India-made arms was completed successfully and all firelocks passed.

The conclusion is that Ken Taylor's Long Land was a lemon. The piece had two significant faults. First, the touch hole was drilled too high, so that when the pan was shut, the touch hole was visible. It also appears that the thickness of the pan-cover was too thin, contributing to this problem. Second, the wood grain through the wrist of the piece was cross-grained (i. e. it did not flow with the wrist's curvature).

This touch hole problem is very weird and certainly uncommon. However, cross-graining is fairly common in other reproductions from Italy and Japan, and is to be avoided whenever you have a choice.

We have prepared a purchasing specification and both suppliers of Indian-made arms have accepted it.

Himself

## News from the Quebec Gazette

*As part of the ongoing effort to find documentation that conclusively establishes the style and colour of the Royal Yorker uniform, Kathleen Manneke has embraced the task of translating and researching early Quebec provincial newspapers from the Robarts Library at the University of Toronto. She hopes to find a deserter description, or a description of an inspection that would accomplish the same thing. So far no luck. However, she has found some other interesting items that appear below, with her comments.*

Information concerning Yorker uniforms, has yet to rear its elusive head in the Quebec Gazette. In fact, from November 1775 to December 1777, I have not uncovered a single reference to the KRR, or, in fact, to any Provincial Crown Force identified specifically by name, with the exception of one lone mention of the Royal Americans. While there have been a couple of references to Provincials in action, the regiments remain unidentified. One dispatch printed on 5 February 1777 mentions 5 battalions of Provincials in New York under the command of

Oliver Delancy. That's it. There are references to the Johnson clan, but nary a whisper of Johnson's Greens (or Reds).

From 22 May 1777:  
*New York, February 6. Lady Johnson, who has long been detained among the rebels in the northern part of this Province, and treated by them in the most unmanly manner, escaped from them within the course of the last week thro' the Jerseys to this city. This Lady's spirit and conduct in the most trying situation, do her the highest honour; unawed by the barbarous threats the rebels repeatedly made to her person and family, she encountered every danger, and with a firmness of mind which despised all difficulties, effected her escape thro' the woods and wilds to Powle's Hook, where she was met by Sir John Johnson, and safely conducted to town.*

From 29 May 1777:  
*Quebec, May 29. On Tuesday evening came up the Nottingham Indiaman a transport one of the above fleet, in which came passengers Sir John John-*

(Continued on page 4)

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son, his Lady and family, Messrs. Southhouse, Monk, &c.

From 28 August 1777:

By intelligence just received from General Burgoyne, we learn he had received advice from Fort Stanwix, that Lieutenant-colonel St. Leger had invested that place; that a body of a thousand of the enemy had marched to its relief; that Lieutenant-colonel St. Leger had detached Sir John Johnson, and most of his Savages, to form an ambuscade upon the road; that they succeeded fully, killing four hundred upon the spot, and making prisoners and dispersing all the rest; that the Fort nevertheless held out, and had a garrison of seven hundred men.

Unfortunately, after completing the review of 1777, 1778 and early 1779, the smoking uniform remains elusive. There is one ad from 21 May 1778 which I found encouraging, since it documents a run-away slave in what appears to be a military uniform, but, sadly, not a Yorker:

*Run away on Saturday night the 10th Instant, a Negro man named JACK, about five feet eight inches high, had on when he went away a red coat faced with green, buff waistcoat and breeches, and an old blanket coat, speaks no other tongue but English,*



Black troops served in anticipation that they would be freed at the war's end.

and that upon the Guinea accent, his foretop turned back, very black, with a large beard, was lately purchased of Captain Covells, of Colonel Peters Volunteers. Whoever will secure the said Negro that his Master may get him again, shall have a Reward of EIGHT DOLLARS and all reasonable charges paid by FINLAY & GREGORY, merchants near the Marketplace Montreal. MONTREAL, May 13, 1778.

Burgoyne, Sullivan and Howe get a truckload of press. One or two dispatches originate from the War Office. Numerous reports of the death of Washington are grossly exaggerated. Reports are pouring out of New York City with regard to Saratoga and Fort Ti, but none are directly out of Fort Niagara or the western Mohawk. I noticed an increased interest in reporting loyal Provincial activity in 1778, and Rogers, Simcoe, Emmerich, DeLancey and Butler are named in particular. An example from 29 Oct 1778:

*September 9: The following detail of the proceedings of Colonel Butler, is received from a Gentleman well informed, and of great veracity: A respectable person just returned from the Susquehanna informs us, that Colonel Butler, after defeating the rebels at Wyoming, sent all the cattle*

*to some Indian settlements near Niagara, and left a detachment of his army at Wyoming to take care of the harvest; that a skirmish had happened between the said detachment and some rebels that were sent to drive them off; forty or fifty of the latter were killed, the remainder returned, and collected a large force to make a stand at Shamokin; on September the first, Colonel Butler attacked them and killed upwards of 200, the rest retreated with their usual agility to the interior parts of the country; our informant was on the day of the last engagement within 20 miles of the place of action, and had his intelligence directly from thence; he further says, that the rebels are in the greatest consternation at the approach of Colonel Butler, and the brave Loyalists and Indians under his command; that he treats the women and children with the utmost humanity, and sends them down the country to their rebel friends; .... etc., etc.*

Rebel accounts printed later spin this quite differently.

In the 12 Nov 1778 publication there is a noteworthy, yet frustrating, list of American forces raised by the Crown from the province of New-York. Colours of uniforms are given in a number of cases. There is not a single mention of the Yorkers by name.

With this, and at the end of a long day at the microfilm reader, I was toying with the preposterous notion that the Yorkers were simply a figment of my overblown and romantic imagination. Then, the following leapt from the screen, published 28 January 1779:

#### ADVERTISEMENTS

*Whereas Mr. John Greaves, appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief to attend the Loyalists residing at Mischish as Surgeon: The said John Greaves on the first day of November last set off from Mischish in a bark canoe in company with a Mr. Groot, intending to go to Sorel, from which time they have not been heard of, being suppos'd to be drown'd: This is to give notice that the Effects of the said John Greaves*

(Continued on page 5)

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will be disposed of at public Vendue, at the Market-house of Sorel, on the first day of March next, if no further information is received of him.

Mr. John Greaves has resided in several parts of this Province, if any of his Effects are remaining where he has had Lodgings the Subscriber

would wish to be acquainted of them; or any person indebted to him, 'tis requested they would immediately discharge them. Any person or persons having demands, they are desired to send in their accounts on or before the first day of March next.

If any person or persons shall find the Body of the said John Greaves and

do decently bury it, by delivering the money and other things of value about him, they will be well rewarded.

By order of James Gray, Major King's Royal Regt. N.Y.

Sorel, January 16, 1779.

Kathleen Manneke

## Peter Van Alstine's Long Road To Adolphustown

As I sat in our Peachey-like camp at Adolphustown last August, I couldn't help but think of the camp that must have appeared on the site in the summer of 1784 after the arrival of Major Peter Van Alstine's Associated Loyalists.

Although the Associated Loyalists were formed into Companies with government appointed officers, they had no military function. The Companies were formed primarily for the processing of refugees. The Associated Loyalist who came to Adolphustown under Peter Van Alstine appeared to be civilians or former soldiers who had fled local persecution in their home communities and sought refuge behind British lines in New York City. Many served with the British Army in New York in such activities as guiding, timber cutting, intelligence and garrison duty, as well as positions as engineers, artificers, carpenters, shipwrights, suppliers, and in such places as the Indian Department, Commissary General's Department, the Navy Yard, King's Stores and Barracks. Contrary to the assumption made at one point by Governor Haldimand at Quebec, that the Associated Loyalists were mere refugees or 'mechanics', many appear to have taken an active part in some aspect of the British war effort. The key element in their being considered "Associated" Loyalists was their willingness to take part in the scheme to settle as a group in Quebec or on Lake Ontario, and their presence in New York City in 1783 when Sir Guy Carleton was organizing the evacuation after peace had been declared.

Peter Van Alstine had been a man of property in the community of Kinder-



Adolphustown Old Burying Ground of the United Empire Loyalists  
(Canadian Illustrated News, October 13, 1877)

hook. Although he had attempted to assume a position of neutrality at the outbreak of war, when it became necessary to declare his allegiances, he served the King with distinction. At the end of the war he held the rank of Major in Abraham Cuyler's Regiment in Smithtown, Long Island. He had been permitted to establish a post there with responsibility for a number of Loyalists and refugees.

After their evacuation from New York City the Associated Loyalists were transported to Quebec City and then to Sorel, where they spent the winter in a refugee camp. Major Van Alstine's company was composed of 72 men, 45 women, 62 children and 15 servants, for a total of 194 persons.

The departure from Lachine for Adolphustown took place sometime after June 7, 1784. With the shortage of

bateaux and the jockeying for an early departure date, one officer complained that the "confusion here is unaccountable, every Person pretends to be a Superior Command." (Sounds like reenacting)

The mythology of the Loyalist landing at Adolphustown would have us believe that Peter Van Alstine and his Associates made a triumphant arrival on the shore of the Bay of Quinte on June 16. However, with the delays at Lachine and Montreal, the struggle up the river and an inevitable stop-over at Carleton Island or Catarauqui, it would seem more likely that the arrival took place later in June, or even in July.

As for the belief that Van Alstine himself waded to shore leading his group of followers, it apparently was not so. His family had been very ill

(Continued on page 6)

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when the expedition left Sorel in May, and were unable to manage the arduous trip. Torn between the love for his wife and family, and his responsibility for the Associated Loyalist families under his leadership, his sense of duty brought him to the conclusion that he must leave his ailing wife and six children behind. With no assurance when he might see his family again, he became very worried about the problems facing them. He appealed to Major Mathews:

*"I must beg the favour of you to Interfere in my Behalf to the Commander in chief so as to procure an order for me and my family to have Quarters and Provision on this Ground Till my wife is able to be removed who is now Exceedingly Ill..."*

Major Mathews offered his sympathy, but encouraged him to lead his followers to the new settlement, as his presence was too important and valuable for him to be absent. Van Alstine made arrangements to provision his family and prepared to depart with the Loyalists under his authority. However, on June 7 he wrote again to Major Mathews:

*"I have to Entreat your favour to make it known to His Excellency the Commander in Chief that agreeable to his wishes that I should accompany the people up to their place of destination, I went as far as Montreal and consulted Sir John Johnson and made it known to him the ill state of Health I had left my wife in. He gave me Leave to Return again to Sorel and Stay with her till such time that there ws some alteration with her. In coming Sir I found my children Laid with Measels. I have Sent Two men to begin on my Lot when Laid out. No alteration is to be found in my families Health as yet."*

It is not known precisely when Peter Van Alstine first set eyes on his lot of land at Adolphustown, but it is known that he did not share the sight with his wife, Alida. She died in Sorel and was buried there on August 3, 1784. He had remained with his beloved wife until the end.

DWP

## Flints & the Reliability of Your Musket

*The Summer, 2005 issue of The Brigade Dispatch (The Journal of the Brigade of the American Revolution Vol. XXXV, No. 2) had an excellent article by Norm Fuss, 1<sup>st</sup> North Carolina Regiment, entitled FROM "click" TO "BANG!" - Improving the Reliability of Your Firelock. The article deals with a number of topics that will help you convert your musket from one that goes "click" when you pull the trigger to one that goes "bang". The following excerpts from the article deal with flints: their selection, installation and maintenance.*

### Flint Selection

Selecting good flints is one of the easiest and surest ways to help insure the reliability of your firelock. When you go to a sutler, you will find flints of all sizes and shapes in his bin. You

are going to pay just as much for a poor flint as you are going to pay for a good flint, so it pays to be selective.

The three things to look for when selecting flints are Shape, Size and Edge.

**Shape** - You want a flint that has parallel faces on top and bottom, that slopes in one plane from the thickest part of the flint to its edge, and which has no lumps, bumps, ridges or other discontinuities along these three facets. Also, when looked at from the top, the flint should be rectangular in shape with no appreciable skew.

There are several reasons for preferring flints of this shape.

First, they are held more securely in the jaws of the cock. Flints with lumps on the upper or lower surface tend to be difficult to clamp securely. Flints with a ridge like a roof line

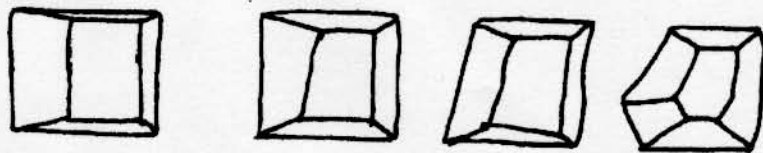
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### Side Views



Best      Ok      Marginal      No Good      Marginal

### Top Views



Best      Ok      No Good      No Good

### Edges



Best      Ok      No Good      No Good      No Good

(Continued from page 6)

along the top face tend to cut through the pad after several shots, leaving only the flints hard edge for the jaws to grip.

Flints with lumps, especially near the edge, have a tendency to develop smooth spots that slide over the frizzen rather than cutting into it to produce sparks.

Flints that have a "double slope" on the edge often work quite well, but can wear so that they present a thick edge to the frizzen which will not produce sparks reliably.

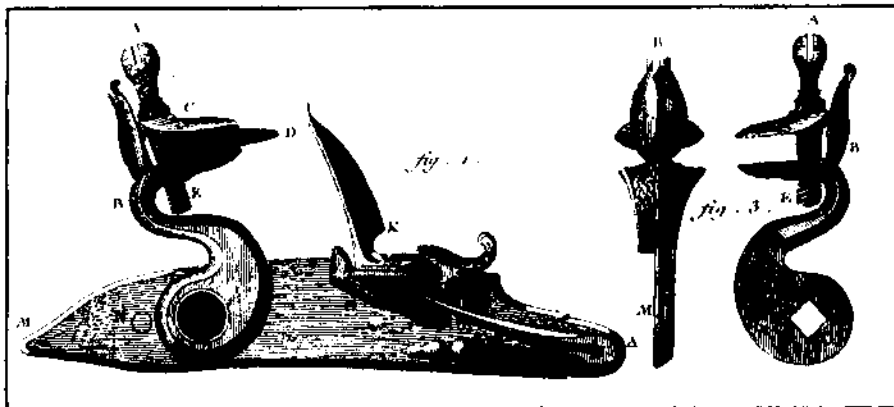
Skewed flints are often difficult to position in the jaws in a way that allows the edge to lie parallel to the surface of the frizzen. If the edge is not parallel to the frizzen surface, it will contact only a small portion of the frizzen, reducing the number of sparks produced.

**Size** – Look for a flint that is wide enough so that the edge spans the entire width of the frizzen face without hitting the barrel or the flash guard in the fired position. The more striking area you get, the better the shower of sparks should be.

Also, look for flints that are of the proper length to strike the frizzen face about 2/3 of the way up from the base, but short enough so that they will not impinge on the hammer stall (frizzen cover) when the frizzen is closed and the lock is at half cock, which can cause loss of prime. The length parameter can be met by having the flint in either the bevel up or the bevel down position. Don't forget to allow room for the thickness of the material that you use for flint pads. There is some leeway in this if you use lead – you can shave some lead from the back of the completed flint/lead pad assembly to adjust the overall length of the combination.

**Edge** – The ideal edge for a flint is straight across the front, translucent with no sign of inclusions (dark or white spots) when held up to the light, and slightly concave on the underside.

Of these parameters, the translucent edge without inclusions is the most important. It is the inclusions that you find in many flints that cause smooth spots as the flint wears away.



An edge that is not quite straight across can be corrected by a little judicious knapping. Often simple knapping with the edge of the frizzen will correct minor imperfections.

The concave underside is only a minor advantage in that it tends to focus the spark shower into the pan rather than scattering it. But flints with flat or slightly convex undersides also work well. You don't want an exaggerated underside of either type.

*Once you have a good flint the author addresses the question of proper installation of the flint.*

#### **Loose Flint**

In my experience, the most common source of misfires is a loose flint. Even a little looseness will cushion the blow of the flint on the frizzen and substantially reduce its ability to strike sparks.

Get into the habit of checking your flint for tightness every time before you take the field. The simplest way is to grasp it between the thumb and forefinger and try to move it from side to side in the jaws of the cock. If you can move it at all, it is too loose and should be tightened.

Tightening a newly installed flint is particularly important. Whether you use leather or lead as a pad, a newly installed flint will tend to loosen after a few shots as the serrations in the jaws work their way deeper into the pad. So whenever you install a new flint, be more than usually attentive to checking it for tightness. Whenever I install a new flint (or reinstall an old one), I snap the lock 2 or 3 times, then tighten down on the cock screw again. I usually can get at least another quarter turn out of it.

#### **Flint Pad Material**

A major factor affecting one's ability to keep the flint tight is the material used for the flint pad – the piece of leather or lead used to help the jaws grip the flint securely. Eighteenth Century practice, especially for muskets, seems to have been overwhelmingly to use sheet lead rather than leather. Riflemen may have used leather, but I suspect that when they did it was because leather was more readily available to them than sheet lead. I have tried both, and I have gone to sheet lead for both my muskets and my rifles. I find that it provides a much more secure grip that doesn't loosen nearly as frequently as leather. Further, it is much more convenient and fast when it is necessary to change a flint because the lead pad can be swaged to the flint beforehand, giving you only one piece to handle rather than two. I highly recommend sheet lead over leather.

*Once installed, the author emphasizes the importance of proper flint maintenance.*

#### **Dull Flint**

The next most common cause of misfires is a dull flint. With every snap of the cock against the frizzen, the flint scrapes some steel from the face of the frizzen in the form of sparks. But some material is also lost from the edge of the flint. Eventually the flint becomes dull and will no longer reliably strike a spark.

To correct this problem the edge of the flint must be chipped or "knapped" to form a new, sharp edge. Before any attempt is made to put a new edge on a flint in the field the charge should be

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

dumped and the pan blown clear of powder to prevent an accidental discharge.

We've all seen men frantically chipping the edge of their flints with their musket tool or a knapping hammer to restore the edge, and this is one way to do it. However, it has some disadvantages. It not only requires an extra tool, the edge that it produces is usually serrated, with peaks and valleys. When the lock is snapped, only the peak(s) contact the face of the frizzen. Hence only a small portion of the flint edge can shave metal from the frizzen face to generate a spark. The best shower of sparks is usually obtained when the flint edge is straight and contacts the face of the frizzen along its entire width.

An alternate way to put a new edge on a dull flint is to use the edge of the

frizzen. Put the cock fully down in the fired position. Close the frizzen on it. Then, pressing hard on the front of the frizzen so as to close it, simultaneously pull back slowly on the cock. As the edge of the flint passes the edge of the frizzen, the frizzen will flake off small chips from the flint edge, creating a new edge that is straight and properly aligned with the face of the frizzen. It takes a little practice to get it down, but this method of restoring an edge to a dull flint is quick, requires no extra tools and looks a lot better in the field.

#### **Flint Too Short**

Sometimes, after a period of use, a flint will become too short properly throw open the frizzen and create sparks. Ideally, the flint should strike the frizzen approximately 2/3 of the way up from the bottom. That gives it plenty of distance to shave bits of steel from the frizzen face. If it is striking

at 1/3 of the way up or less, it probably is not working as well as it should be. The easy and quick fix for this in most cases is to turn the flint over. Most people install the flint with the bevel up. Turning it over and placing the bevel down will raise the point of contact and give you a few more shots. One can also install a small piece of had wood between the back of the flint and the cock screw to move the flint forward a bit. Ultimately, however, it will be necessary to install a new, longer flint.

#### **For Your Information**

Found on the Thornhill Parade route, directly behind the marching troops, a small, round mirror set in wood. Mirror measures 5 3/4" long with handle, glass measures 2 1/4" in diameter. Contact Kathleen Manneke. (905) 469-6773, dd.km@sympatico.

## **The Game of Faro**

*The game of Faro originated in France. It was played extensively throughout England in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The game was a favourite of the English at that time. The game was outlawed in France.*

**Equipment:** Standard 52 card deck plus all 13 spades from another deck used for the layout.

**Play:**

**Number of Players** – Any number of people can play. All bets are placed against the dealer (bank). The banker is usually selected by auction. That is, the player who agrees to put up the largest stake as the amount of his bank, becomes the banker.

**The Layout** – The complete spade suit is placed on a table. Players indicate their bets by placing chips on any card on the layout. (The spade suit is selected arbitrarily – all suits are equivalent; only the ranks of the cards are relevant)

**The Deal** – The cards are shuffled by the dealer and cut by any player. After bets have been placed against the dealer (banker), as described below, the dealer turns up the top card of the pack and places it to his left. This card is called "soda" and has no bearing on bets. The dealer then turns up the next

card and places it face up on his right. He then turns up a third card and places it on top of soda, to his left. The dealing of these three cards constitutes a turn.

**Betting** – The first card turned up in any turn (except soda) always loses. The second card wins. Before the turn begins, the players may place their bets on cards in the layout. Chips placed on any card are a bet that the card will win unless a copper (penny or similar disc) is put on top of the chips. In this case, the player is betting that the card will lose. Any bet is settled the next time that a card of the indicated rank is turned up. For example: A player puts a chip on the 6 of spades in the layout. The dealer turns up two cards, neither of which is a six, so the player's bet remains on the layout, unsettled. But on the next turn, the first card turned by dealer is the 6 of hearts; this means that the six loses, and the dealer takes the player's bet. If the player had bet on the six to lose (by coppering his bet), the dealer would have paid him; or if the 6 of hearts had been the second card in that turn, instead of the first, the player would have won.

After each turn, all bets settled at that turn are paid and collected. Other bets remain on the layout or may be with-

drawn, and new bets may be placed. In many regions, other types of bets are permitted.

As the deal progresses, all the cards that lose form one pile, and all cards that win form another pile.

**Splits** – If two cards of the same rank come up on the same turn, so that a bet on that rank both wins and loses, it is called a split, and the dealer takes half of all bets on that rank. This is the dealer's only advantage in the game.

**Calling the Turn** – A record of all cards turned is kept on a "casekeeper" which is similar to any abacus. Each spindle has four counters which are moved when each of the four cards of a denomination (ace through king) are played. By using a casekeeping, players always know which cards remain undealt. When only three cards remain, a player may bet on the exact order in which those cards will come up, and the dealer pays off the player's bet at 4 to 1 if he is correct. This is referred to as "calling the turn." There are six ways in which the cards may come up, so the actual odds against the player are 5 to 1. If two of the last three cards are a pair, it is called a "cat-hop," and the dealer pays only 2 to 1.

**Editor – Sjt Dave Putnam**