

RETRIBUTION FOR HORSE THE



nor the early 1870's a determined movement to halt horse stealing swept agross the West from Montana to Texas and from Nelwasks to California, Members of this campaign consisted of small unrelated groups of gran cowmen, cowboys, hired quamen, and others who were identified as com-

mittees of vigilance, or plain vigilances. These stern might riders of justice made their own laws for horse steeling, and the sentences they imposed were enforced by the gune in their helsters or the ropes on their saddle pommels.

Formal law enforcement either did not exist or was ineffective in much of the West in those times, and prior to the vigilantes, little had been done to curb horse thieves. In Texas alone the year 1878 saw 750 horse thieves under indictment ... but less than 75 were convicted. Dunny the three years prior to 1878 over 100,000 horses had been stolen in the state.

It was records such as these that spurred the Texas Vigilantes to their saddles, and from 1878 to 1879, the vigilantes' strict "noose inetice" made Texas a pretty unhealthy place

Out on the creat plains of Kansan and

Nebraska, vigilantes were riding hard on the trails of horse thieves who had come up on the heels of the loughorn drives. On February 2. 1884, the infamous Kid Wade, leader of an outlow band, was hung by vigilantes' rope. and the self-appointed lawmen soon rounded

up a score of less notorious, but equally guilty horse thieves. With these rough riding men on their trail, it became increasingly difficult for the horse this ves to practice their "profession." Though many questioned their methods, the vigilantes have cone down in history as ploneers





































































