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AUGUST 2019

TRUE WEST

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

BUTCH & SUNDANCE

HOW THE REAL OUTLAWS WHO RODE AND ROBBED FROM MONTANA TO BOLIVIA BECAME HEROES

PLUS:

THE SUNDANCE KID'S FIRST TRAIN ROBBERY

THE LOVELY AND DANGEROUS ETTA PLACE

1969: THE SUMMER OF THE GUN

THE WILD BUNCH AND BUTCH & SUNDANCE CHANGED THE WESTERN FOREVER

Robert Redford as The Sundance Kid and Paul Newman as Butch Cassidy

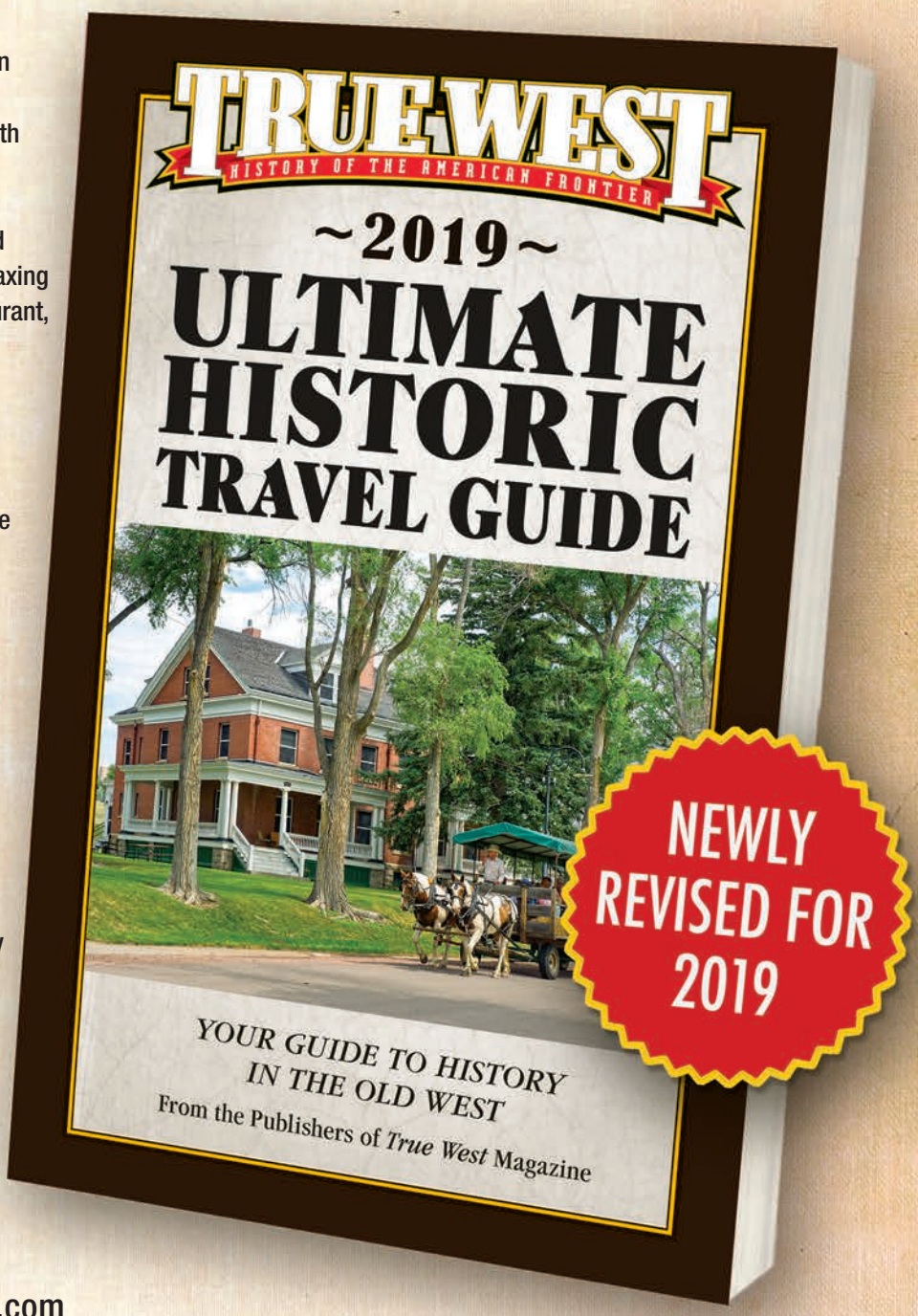
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Born in 1866 in Beaver, UT, Butch was named Robert LeRoy Parker. The oldest of 13 children in a poor Mormon family, he left as a teenager with dreams of carving out a more prosperous life. He found work on several ranches and became friends with Mike Cassidy who had a reputation for stealing cattle and horses. Parker admired Cassidy and changed his name to Butch Cassidy, not wanting to cause disrespect to his family. Cassidy was well liked and he never killed anyone. His first robbery was in 1889 when he along with 3 other cowboys held up a bank in Telluride, Colorado.

Butch purchased a ranch in Dubois, Wyoming in 1890 and rustled cattle and horses. In 1894 he was caught by the law and he was jailed for 2 years. Cassidy had a reputation for keeping his word. The night before he was to begin his sentence, he asked to be released and promised to return the next day. Authorities took him at his word and let him go. He returned to them the next morning. When released in 1896, he resumed his life of crime. He then embarked on the longest stretch of Bank and train robberies in American history with Harry Longabaugh: the Sundance Kid, William Ellsworth Lay: Elzy Lay, Ben Kilpatrick: the Tall Texan, and Harvey Logan: Kid Curry – a group known as The Wild Bunch.

With each new robbery the Bunch became better known and better liked by the American public. Their robberies became bigger too. One of the largest was $70,000 from a train just outside of Folsom, New Mexico. Unable to stop them, the Union Pacific Railroad made a proposal and offered a pardon in exchange for a promise to end his robberies and a job for the company as an express guard. Cassidy turned it down. Eventually the railroad turned to the law to end the Wild Bunch and hired the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, who pushed Cassidy and the Wild Bunch to South America.

They fled to Argentina in 1901 with Sundance's girlfriend, Etta Place. They homesteaded a ranch in Cholila Valley. By 1905 they were robbing banks. It is said that Butch and Sundance died in a Bolivian town on Nov. 6, 1908 across the Argentinian northern border where a patrol discovered them. A gunfight started. Many think they survived the shoot out and lived on. No one actually identified them and no photographs were taken of their bodies. William T. Phillips, a man in Spokane, Washington, who died in 1937, wrote "The Invincible Bandit" claimed that Cassidy survived the shootout, had plastic surgery in France, married and moved to Spokane, WA about 1910. Phillips wrote a book in the 1920's with details only Cassidy could have known. The debate continues. Cassidy is considered one of the most revered outlaws of the American West.



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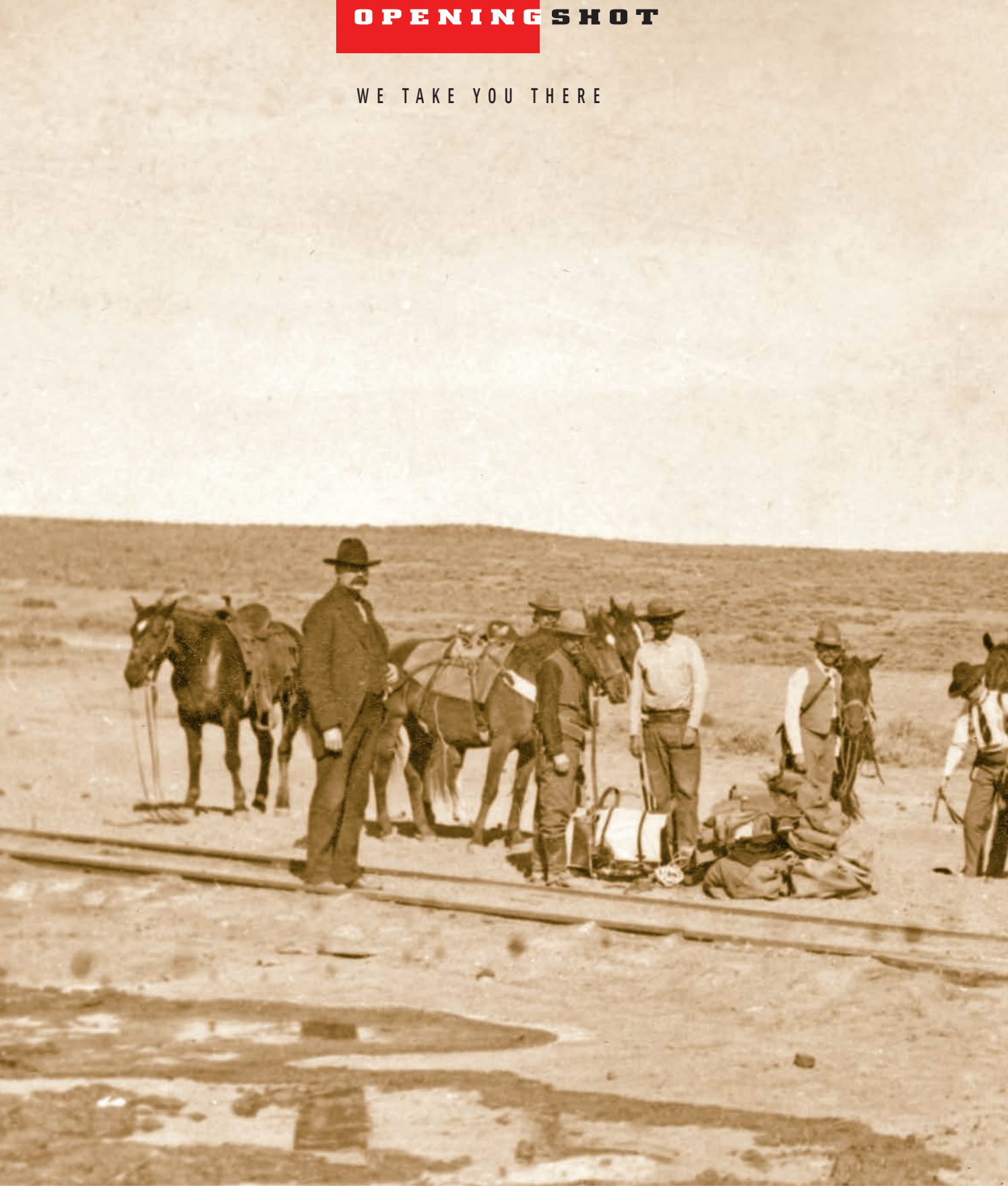
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End of the Line

On August 29, 1900, the Wild Bunch Gang, including William Cruzan, Ben Kilpatrick and Harvey Logan, robbed its last train outside Tipton, Wyoming. In response to the gang blowing up the Union Pacific train's express car and riding off with $55,000, the railroad sent another train with renowned man-hunter Joe LeFors (inset, third from left) and his posse to the site of the robbery to track, trail and capture the legendary outlaws. While LeFors and his men, including U.S. Marshall Frank S. Hadsell (left, standing), failed to capture any of the Bunch, the gang never robbed another train.

– PHOTOS COURTESY TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

TRUE WEST
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

True West captures the spirit of the West with authenticity, personality and humor by providing a necessary link from our history to our present.

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EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Bob Boze Bell
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COPY EDITOR: Beth Deveny
FEATURES EDITOR: Mark Boardman
EDITORIAL TEAM
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PRODUCTION MANAGER: Robert Ray
ART DIRECTOR: Daniel Harshberger
GRAPHIC DESIGNER: Rebecca Edwards
MAPINATOR EMERITUS: Gus Walker
HISTORICAL CONSULTANT: Paul Hutton
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:
Tom Augherton, Allen Barra, Leo W. Banks, John Boessenecker, Johnny D. Boggs, Drew Gomber, Kevin Kibsey, Dr. Jim Kornberg, John Langellier, Sherry Monahan, Candy Moulton, Frederick Nolan, Gary Roberts, Mary Doria Russell, Lynda Sanchez, Marshall Trimble, Ken Western, Larry Winget, Linda Wommack
ARCHIVIST/PROOFREADER EMERITUS: Ron Frieling
PUBLISHER EMERITUS: Robert G. McCubbin
ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER EMERITUS: Dave Daiss
TRUE WEST FOUNDER: Joe Austell Small (1914-1994)

ADVERTISING/BUSINESS

PUBLISHER & CEO: Ken Amorosano
PRESIDENT: Bob Boze Bell
GENERAL MANAGER: Carole Compton Glenn
SALES & MARKETING DIRECTOR: Ken Amorosano
REGIONAL SALES MANAGERS:
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Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah & Wyoming
Sheri Riley (*sheri@twmag.com*)
Colorado, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Tennessee & Texas
MARKETING ASSISTANT: Christine Lake

August 2019 Vol. 66, #8, Whole ##595. *True West* (ISSN 0041-3615) is published twelve times a year (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December) by *True West* Publishing, Inc., 6702 E. Cave Creek Rd, Suite #5 Cave Creek, AZ 85331. 480-575-1881. Periodical postage paid at Cave Creek, AZ 85327, and at additional mailing offices. Canadian GST Registration Number R132182866.

Single copies: $5.99. U.S. subscription rate is $29.95 per year (12 issues); $49.95 for two years (24 issues).

POSTMASTER: Please send address change to: *True West*, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327. Printed in the United States of America. Copyright 2018 by *True West* Publishing, Inc.

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"The Brutal Truth about Most Billy the Kid Wannabes"
Find this article and more historical photography on our "Western History" board.
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Go behind the scenes of *True West* with Bob Boze Bell to see his painting, *Al Swearingen*, and more of the executive editor's Daily Whipouts. (Search for May 23, 2019).
Blog.TrueWestMagazine.com

This is one of those pictures that's really drawing me in, for some reason. It's such a good clear photo for the time and place. It's so weird to think how this really isn't that long ago, yet it is a completely different world. I'm 46 and my father was born in 1933, so it's conceivable that only going as far back as my grandfather could almost reach this time. That is such an interesting thing to think about.
***Shannon Cougar Ross**, Key West, Florida*

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These real outlaws rode and robbed from Montana to Bolivia and became cinema heroes.

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Two films from the summer of '69 changed Westerns forever.

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Ethel "Etta" Place and the Sundance Kid had an outlaw love affair.

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34 A LEGEND IS BORN

A Pennsylvania Kid went West, became the Sundance Kid and joined Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch.

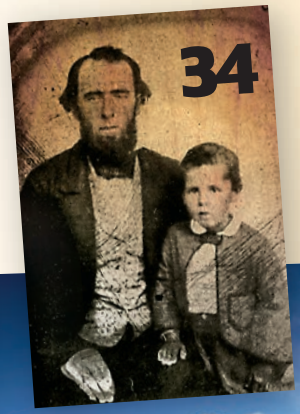
—By W.C. Jameson

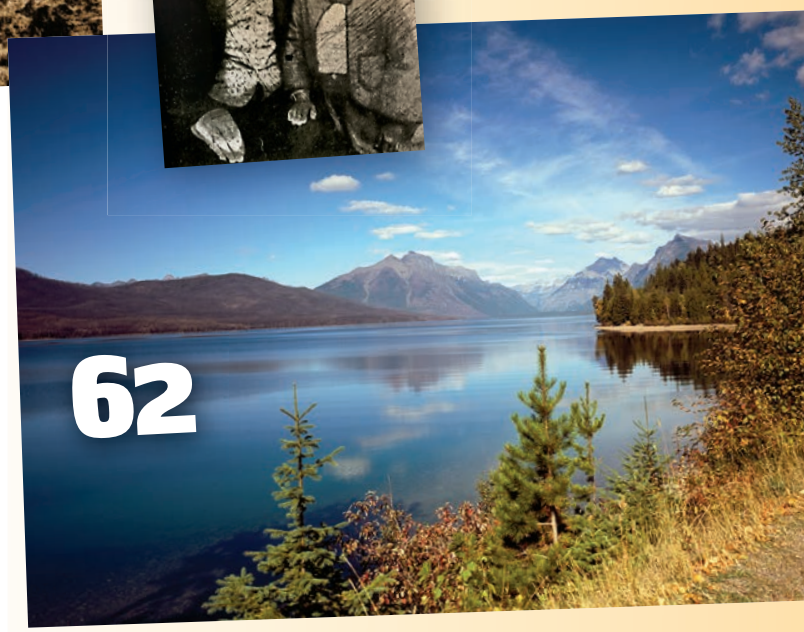


62 HIGH COUNTRY ADVENTURE

Discover the Old West while relaxing in 10 of our favorite cool, high-country getaways.

—By Stuart Rosebrook







Cover design by Dan Harshberger

– PHOTOS COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

TRUTH BE KNOWN

COMPILED BY ROBERT RAY

Old Vaquero Saying



"I'd say most of my mistakes can be traced back to when I decided to get out of bed."

Quotes

"Remember that fear always lurks behind perfectionism. Confronting your fears and allowing yourself the right to be human can, paradoxically, make you a far happier and more productive person."

– Dr. David M. Burns

"The difference between a moral man and a man of honor is that the latter regrets a discreditable act, even when it has worked and he has not been caught."

– Paul Graham

"We can have facts without thinking but we cannot have thinking without facts."

– John Dewey

"Incompetents invariably make trouble for people other than themselves."

– Larry McMurtry, Lonesome Dove

"An honest man can feel no pleasure in the exercise of power over his fellow citizens."

– Thomas Jefferson

"Repetition does not transform a lie into a truth."

–Franklin D. Roosevelt

"In democracy it's your vote that counts; in feudalism it's your count that votes."

– Mogens Jallberg

"When your work speaks for itself, don't interrupt."

– Henry J. Kaiser

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

– Lincoln's First Annual Message to Congress, December 3, 1861

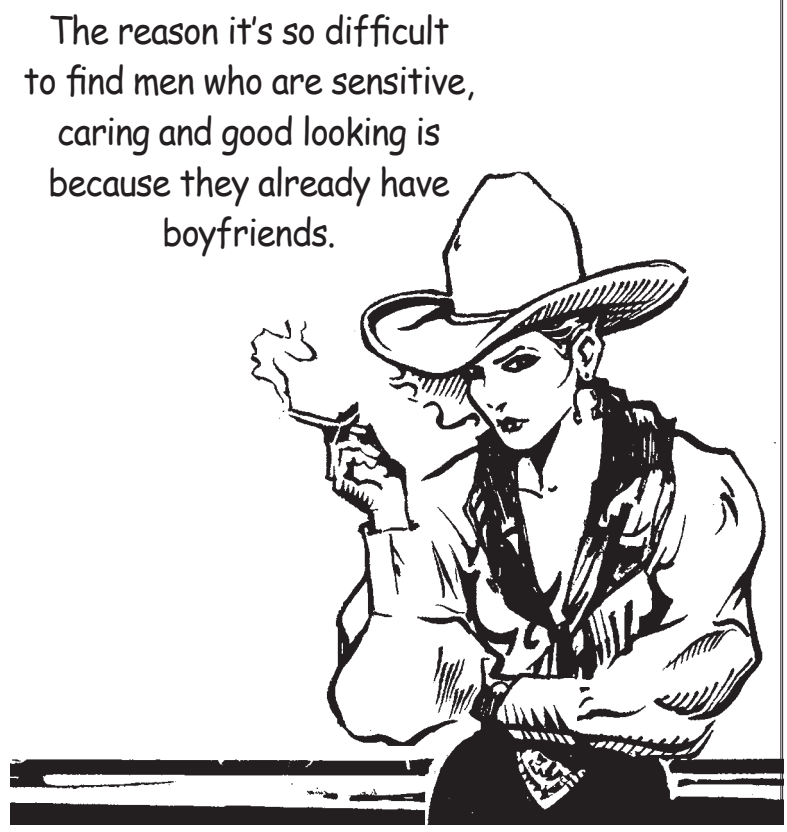


– BILL MURRAY ON JIMMY KIMMEL LIVE COURTESY ABC –

"The best way to teach your kids about taxes is by eating 30% of their ice cream."

–Bill Murray

HONKYTONK SUE BY BOB BOZE BELL



BY BOB BOZE BELL

Wild, Wild Truths

Sometimes the truth is wilder than anything you can make up.

As the story goes, one of the studio heads who read William Goldman's zany, groundbreaking script about two forgotten outlaws who departed the Wild West to go to South America, wondered aloud: "Can you leave the West? John Wayne never left the West."

Up to that point (1969), no one had left the Wild West, in a movie, at least.

The actual outlaws, Robert Leroy Parker, Harry Longabaugh and his girlfriend, Ethel "Etta" Place, did just that, and took off for South America based on a magazine article Butch had read in *National Geographic* about the ranching opportunities in Argentina.

You can't make this stuff up. And God bless William Goldman for having the genius to make it all work.

We have a stellar crew who worked on our Butch & Sundance package, including the very talented Henry C. Parke, and the ubitquitous Johnny D. Boggs, along with the prolific authors Chris Enss, and the award-winning author of more than 100 books, W.C Jameson. We also need to give a shout-out to Daniel Buck and Anne Meadows who have done so much to uncover the dim, back trails of Butch and Sundance in Bolivia, Peru and Argentina.

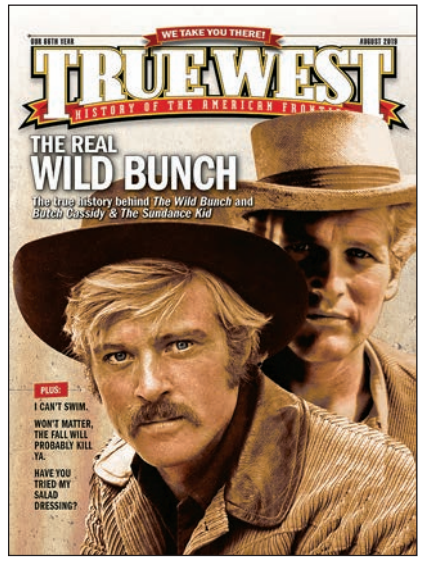
And, to paraphrase the card at the front end of the movie, "Not that it matters, but almost every bit of what you are about to read is true."

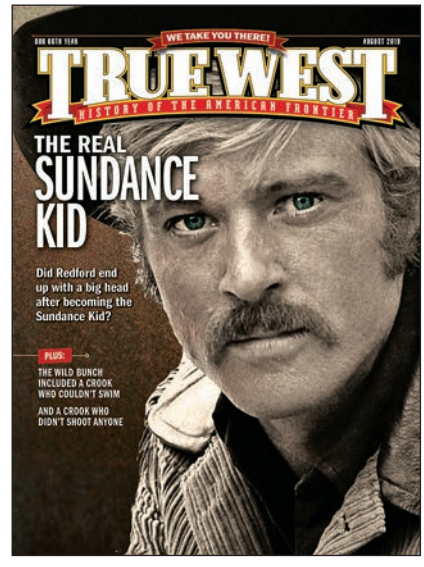


For a behind-the-scenes look at running this magazine, check out BBB's daily blog at TWMag.com









A Whole Bunch of Wild Bunch Covers

Our prolific art director, Dan "The Man" Harshberger never fails to give us multiple looks at any given theme for a cover. Here are Dan's seven different covers for this issue (we are not sharing them all because of space issues). And, full dislcosure, Dan did 21 different covers for the last issue on Billy the Kid! One for every year of the Kid's short life.

– COVERS BY DAN HARSHBERGER –

OUR READERS REMIND US OF THE VARIABLES AND VAGARIES OF HISTORIC TRUTHS, "WELL-ESTABLISHED" FACTS, HEADLINES AND HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

PARLEY IN THE PARK

In the May 2019 feature "Yellowstone Was Only the Beginning," the Library of Congress site did not have identifications for all the men with President Chester A. Arthur. Thanks to Paul Andrew Hutton, author of *Phil Sheridan and His Army*, we now have them all identified, plus background information:

In the fab Yellowstone photo on p. 27-28 of the May 2019 issue, the men are John Schuyler Crosby (Sheridan's former military aide now Territorial Governor of Montana who was featured in the classic Schreyvogel painting *Custer's Demand*), Lt. Col. Michael Sheridan (general's brother and aide), Anson Stager (Western Union president), Capt. William Philo Clark (Sheridan's aide who was the officer who brought in Crazy Horse), President Arthur, Daniel Rollins (prominent New York lawyer), Lt. Col. James Gregory (Sheridan's staff), Secretary of War Robert Lincoln (son of President Lincoln) and Missouri Senator George Vest. Sheridan and Vest arranged the trip to Yellowstone in order to win the President over to their plan for military protection of the park against poachers, expansion of the park boundaries and to block special interests from gaining timber and mineral rights within the park.

Paul Andrew Hutton
Albuquerque, New Mexico

RODEO, FAMILY AND FILM

Henry Parke and Stuart Rosebrook's articles on the film *Junior Bonner* and Stuart's father, Jeb Rosebrook, sparked memories and opinions on what is the best rodeo movie and oldest rodeo in America.



– RKO PICTURES –

Robert Mitchum starred as retired rodeo champion Jeff McCloud in 1952's *The Lusty Men*.

Enjoyed "No Bull" by Stuart Rosebrook—his memories of his father were touching. But I have to disagree with Henry C. Parke. *Junior Bonner* was not the best rodeo movie ever made—that would be Nicholas Ray's movie *The Lusty Men* made in 1952 with Robert Mitchum. Also, the PRCA recognizes Deer Trail, Colorado, as the site of the first rodeo in 1869.

Coy Prather
Montalba, Texas



– FRANK JAY HAYNES, COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

THE DEBATE RAGES ON

I beg to differ with *True West*'s opinion ["Shooting Back," April 2019] that Gregory F. Michno's views on interpreting Western American history are as "equally valid" as Dr. Hutton's interpretation…Mr. Michno demands perfection from the past and judges the past through the lens of today's standards. [He] cites examples of odious frontiersmen, some of whom, no doubt, were less than exemplary in their behavior. Yes, a lot of scoundrels make up America's colorful past and there are scoundrels still today, and there will be scoundrels tomorrow. And, yes, America is still great and still exceptional because the America we know today stands on the shoulders of heroes who were sometimes flawed but often noble and brave and daring.

Matt Bryant
Sierra Madre, California

THE APACHE KID R.I.P.


– COURTESY LYNDA SANCHEZ –
LYNDA SANCHEZ

Lynda A. Sanchez has once again proven her mastery of Sierra Madre Lost Apache history with her painstakingly researched article "The Final Nail in the Apache Kid's Coffin" [*True West*, February 2019]. Her detailed account of the Kid's demise in November 1900 at the hands of Mormon ranchers in Mexico is, by far, the most well documented, believable version of this fabled outlaw's passing ever presented anywhere. Written testimony of multiple, credible eyewitnesses is enough to convince all but the most chronic doubter. For most, the enigma of Apache Kid's death can now be stamped: "Mystery Solved." Hats off to the author and *True West* for this fascinating, important article.

Frank W. Puncer
Rio Rico, Arizona

GIVE DUE CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

In "The Alamo Attacked…Again!" [March 2019] the author [Mark Boardman] gives the Daughters of the Republic of Texas a well-deserved slap for neglecting the Alamo while they wrangled over building an ostentatious new headquarters in downtown Austin. However, he neglected to mention that it was the Daughters who saved the Alamo from destruction in the first place, turning it over to the state at a later date.

Vicky Rose
Elgin, Texas

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Your articles on Deadwood [June 2019] inspired me to get the series on HBO and do some research on the subject. I then noticed the difference in spelling of Al Swearengen's name. It appears that your June issue misspelled his name throughout your articles.

Tim Daley
Union Grove, Wisconsin


– COURTESY HBO –
"SWEARINGEN!"

The correct spelling, which we used in the June 2019 issue, with the i, is based on genealogical records and the U.S. Census. The 1860 census shows Al's father writing the name with an i. Funeral records state: "Ellis A. Swearingen [his formal name], cause of death, RR accident."

–Stuart Rosebrook, editor

A SLIP OF THE MAP


The April 1, 1840, gun battle in the Mississippi River frontier town of Bellevue, Iowa Territory, left seven dead and captured the attention of the national press, including coverage in the *Baltimore Sun*.

Thanks to Bill Fulton of Saunemin, Illinois, who called us to inform our editorial team that our map on page 18 of the April 2019 issue's "Investigating History" column had a circle in the Dubuque area, rather than the Bellevue area. He said that Bellevue is southeast of Dubuque.

Mr. Fulton was correct. The town Bellevue was circled in our final proof, but somehow in final production, the circle "had a slip," moving the circle down onto Dubuque rather than the correct town, Bellevue.

CORRECTIONS

In April 2019 on page 24, in "Western Books," the title on the last line should read *Aloha Rodeo* not *Aloha Cowboy*; on page 29, in "Kevin Costner," the subhead should have read Netflix movie not series.

BY MARK BOARDMAN

Battle for the Promised Land

Missourians weren't exactly welcoming to an influx of Mormons.

In 1831, the Lord supposedly spoke to Latter-Day Saints prophet Joseph Smith. The Mormons were based in Kirtland, Ohio, but the situation was tense. Non-Mormons—"Gentiles," according to the LDS—didn't like them, and persecution was common. So the prophet was told to move west, to the New Jerusalem. Most folks called that place Independence, Missouri. And if things had been bad in Ohio, they were disastrous in the Show Me State. Especially when the Mormon War erupted seven years later.

Thousands of Saints, mostly from the Northeast as well as Ohio, flooded into the five western counties of Missouri. They and the church began buying up dozens of sections of land in an effort to build their promised land. That made local residents nervous. There were other factors at play as well. Most of the Mormons were abolitionists, not a popular stance in a pro-slavery region.

The LDS were also dismissive of the Gentiles. The proposed New Jerusalem didn't want outsiders to even visit, let alone settle there. Those who already lived there would be forced out. But on the other side of the coin, the Mormons reached out to Indians, who were still attacking some whites on the Missouri frontier.

The New Jerusalem was never built, and the Mormon base was at Far West, about 55 miles north of Kansas City. From there, the faithful branched out through northwest Missouri. By 1838, they were a major political, social and economic force. The election on August 6, 1838, brought things into the open. Thirty Mormons showed up to vote in Gallatin; they were refused and a brawl broke out. Mormons drove off their attackers, but it was just the first skirmish in the so-called Mormon War.

Organized mobs forced saints to leave Caroll, Livingston and DeWitt counties, virtually clearing DeWitt of Mormon settlers.



On October 28, 1838, Capt. Samuel Bogart led the Missouri State Militia against Mormon settlers in *The Battle of Crooked River*, a significant skirmish in the Missouri Mormon War. The Latter-day Saint pioneers won the field that day, but soon thereafter the church leaders were arrested and most of their followers were forcibly expelled from the state.

– PAINTING BY C.C.A. CHRISTENSEN, TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

Some women and children died in the exodus, exacerbating the bad feelings. Mormon militia attacked Gentile homes and nearly burned Gallatin to the ground. By October, each side asked Gov. Lilburn Boggs to intervene; he refused, saying it was a local matter.

Some Mormon leaders became alarmed. Two of their apostles left the church over the attack on Gallatin. But even that didn't slow things.

The two sides met in pitched battle on October 24 at Crooked River in Ray County. Three Mormons and one militiaman were killed before the militia broke and ran. Reports from the battlefield were exaggerated, but Governor Boggs was finally moved to action. On October 27, he issued Order 44: "The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the state if necessary for the public peace—their outrages are beyond all description."

Two days later, a vigilante band took those words to heart. They attacked an LDS settlement at Haun's Mill. Seventeen Mormons were killed, some while trying to surrender.

A major force of militia then surrounded the church headquarters at Far West, trapping Joseph Smith and other LDS leaders. They were to be tried for treason, but jailers allowed Smith to escape and the others were released in order to cool the situation. The Mormons were forced to give up their lands and personal property. Led by Smith, they relocated to western Illinois, to a place they called Nauvoo. The Mormon War was over. Mostly.

In 1842, Governor Lilburn Boggs was shot and wounded in his home by an unknown assailant. Many believe the shooter was Porter Rockwell, bodyguard of Joseph Smith, and his successor Brigham Young. That may have been the last shot of the Mormon War.

BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

Pueblo Grande Celebrates 90 Years

Phoenix's archaeological gem protects the area's first city.

The second Phoenix is America's newest modern city. The first Phoenix was among its oldest—a thriving community 1,000 years before Father Eusebio Kino came to what is now Arizona, centuries before Columbus sailed the ocean blue.

Because of the Pueblo Grande Museum and Archeological Park, we're still learning about the Hohokam Indians who made the first Phoenix so important—excavations show that by 1350, it had already been one of the largest and most important villages in the area for more than seven centuries.

The Hohokam were gone centuries before any white man arrived—leaving behind a series of irrigation canals that speak to a robust agricultural city, canals directly responsible for the settlement of Phoenix by its founder, Jack Swilling, in the 1860s. Those canal routes are still used to this day to move water throughout this desert city.

In October, Pueblo Grande will celebrate its 90th birthday, marking one of Phoenix's most significant public decisions. It was in 1929—as the country's economy tanked with the Great Depression—that Phoenix leaders created the nation's first "city archeologist" to preserve what was becoming obvious: Phoenix was being rebuilt on land that held ancient homes and ceremonial buildings and giant ball courts and 20-foot-high communication mounds.

What they would eventually find is that there are hundreds of prehistoric sites throughout central Phoenix—some are still being uncovered to this day. But Pueblo Grande stands as the one preserved site.

Thousands of visitors every year walk through a piece of the excavated city—a sacred place for Native people—or through the exhibit halls that tell the story of the first people to call this place home. "We're so close to Sky Harbor Airport that a lot of people with layovers come see the museum," notes Lorenzo Clark, president of the museum's auxiliary. "We meet people from all over the world."



In 1929, Phoenix leadership hired Odd Halseth (inset) as the first city archaeologist and Pueblo Grande museum director.

– COURTESY PUEBLO GRANDE MUSEUM AND ARCHEOLOGICAL PARK –

Museum Director Nicole Armstrong-Best said it still amazes her how sophisticated the Pueblo Grande site was in its heyday. She notes that they have preserved just one of the 20-foot-tall platform mounds that were strung along the canals every three miles "so they could signal back and forth to control the flow of water for agriculture."

She notes the anniversary will include events at the museum, as well as exhibits at Phoenix City Hall, the Airport Museum and Terminal 3 at Sky Harbor Airport, each with "90 objects celebrating 90 years."

As it turns out, 1929 was a particularly stellar moment for Phoenix to honor its past. That same year, two leading citizens—Dwight B. and Maie Bartlett Heard—turned their home into a private museum to showcase their collection of Native items, including the pieces they found at the La Ciudad Indian Ruin they purchased in 1926 (not far from Pueblo Grande).

They went on to create a museum "dedicated to the advancement of the American Indian." Today's Heard Museum, also celebrating its 90th birthday this year, is now internationally recognized.

Jana Bommersbach has earned recognition as Arizona's Journalist of the Year and won an Emmy and two Lifetime Achievement Awards. She cowrote the Emmy-winning *Outrageous Arizona* and has written two true crime books, a children's book and the historical novel *Cattle Kate*.

BY JOHN LANGELLIER

Moran Masterpiece Tops in Scottsdale

Western art is alive and well at the annual Arizona auction.



Thomas Moran's (1837–1926) *Castle Rock, Green River, WY* (1907), a 20-x-30-inch oil on canvas estimated at $3.5 to $4.5 million, sold for $2.75 million, the high-water mark of the auction.

– ALL IMAGES COURTESY OF SCOTTSDALE ART AUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. ALL PRICES INCLUDE BUYER'S PREMIUM –

On the morning of April 6, 2019, the 15th Annual Scottsdale Art Auction opened to a capacity crowd of 500 passionate bidders and audience members. Hosted by a consortium of many leading American art dealers, this yearly event attracts considerable national and international attention. The 346 lots ranged from affordable pieces for a beginner collector to works sought by the most discriminating collectors and institutions. At the end of two sessions, the auction brought an impressive $13.2 million-dollar total, which included the 17 percent buyer's premium. Only six percent of the lots remained unsold, including Lot 231, Frederic Remington's bronze *The Rattlesnake*.

This is not to say that sculpture went unnoticed. For instance, several other Remington bronzes were purchased, albeit most brought less than their low estimate. In contrast, living artist Dan Ostermiller's *Indigo's Dream* sold for an impressive $39,025 (all prices include buyer's premium), while Henry Shrady's stately *Elk Buffalo* exceeded its high estimate at $380,250, placing the piece at the top of the sculptures, as well as reaching a new world record. So, too, did Melvin Warren's *Remnants of the Herd* at $497,250; Logan Hagege's *Breaking Through the Storm* for $234,000; and the $99,450 paid for Mark Maggiori's *Electric Desert*.

Other significant lots included Frank Tenney Johnson's *Smoke of a .45* at $669,000. Further, a half dozen paintings by Martin Grelle totaled $886,350, among which his *Offerings of the Wind*, a 48-x-60-inch oil, estimated at between $125,000 and $175,000, sold for $438,750. Similarly, a group of five oils by popular still-life painter, Kyle Polzin, brought $342,225, exceeded by a selection of nine paintings and two bronzes by G. Harvey that hammered down for a total of $853,515.

A crowd favorite, the diminutive but dramatic 6-x-9-inch oil by Albert Bierstadt titled *Sunset, Salt Lake*, estimated at $150,000 to $250,000, went for $315,900. Heading the bill, however, was Thomas Moran's *Castle Rock, Green River WY. T.* (1907). This magnificent 20-x-30-inch framed oil on canvas sold for $2.75 million!

John Langellier's most recent book , *"Trapdoor" Springfield*, was released last summer by Osprey of London. He currently is completing his next book, *Scouting with the Buffalo Soldiers: Lieutenant Powhatan Clarke, Frederic Remington and the Tenth U.S. Cavalry in the West*.



Remnants of the Herd, a 36-x-60-inch oil on canvas by Melvin Warren (1920-1995) was estimated at $100,000 to $150,000 but sold for $497,250.



Smoke of a .45 by Frank Tenney Johnson (1874-1939) sold for $669,000, while his *Beneath the Western Moon*, a 45-x-45-inch oil on board (above), was estimated at $150,000 to $200,000 and sold for $222,300.



The signed and dated *Elk Buffalo* by Henry Shardy (1871-1922) was estimated at between $200,000 and $300,000, and sold for $380,250.



Offering of the Wind, a 48-x-60-inch oil on linen by Martin Grelle (b. 1954), sold for $438,750, well above the estimated $125,000 to $175,000.

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BY PHIL SPANGENBERGER

1911 Pistol Goes Western

Used in the West of the early 1900s, this classic auto pistol looks right at home in frontier-style gunleather.

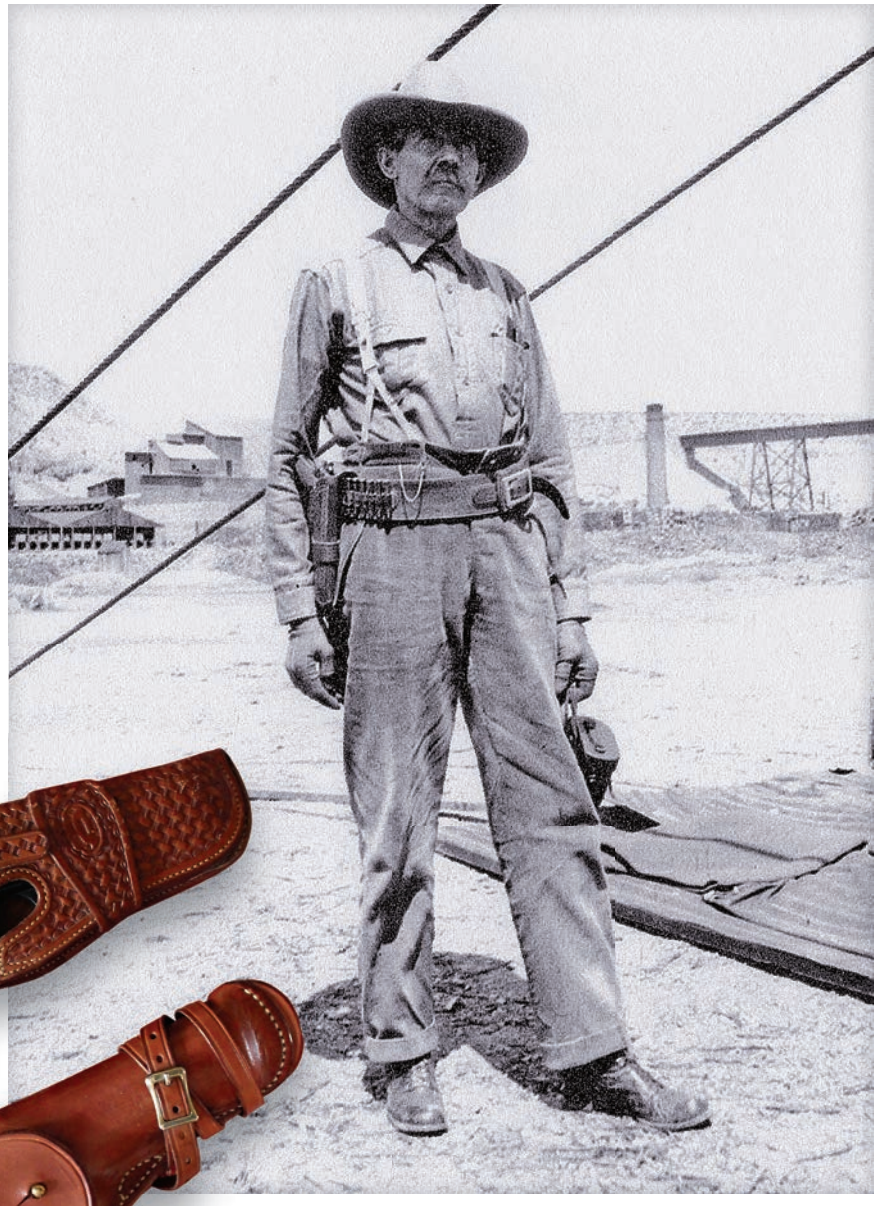
Although we don't generally think of the 1911 semi-auto pistol as a Western firearm, it certainly saw lots of use out West in the first decades of the 20th century. Western film fans may recall its colorful use in such horse operas as *The Wild Bunch*, *The Professionals*, *They Came to Cordura* and, more recently, in the AMC series, *The Son*. These action-packed films depicted the adventurous times along the U.S.-Mexican border in the early 1900s. Here are some examples of historically accurate, replica 1911 frontier-style handcrafted holster rigs by outstanding artisans I've personally dealt with.

EL PASO SADDLERY

EPSaddlery.com

Since the 1911 was originally designed as a martial sidearm, let's look at El Paso Saddlery's military 1911 holsters. Its 1911 Model is a spitting image reproduction of the U.S. Cavalry's Model 1912 mounted holster, the government-issue type used by horse cavalrymen in the first years of the 1911 auto's production—most notably during Pershing's 1916 "Punitive Expedition" into Mexico. El Paso also produces a 1911 Hanger, which allows this holster to be worn with a standard leather belt, along with a leather officer's-style 1911 magazine pouch.

If you want a 1911 rig that looks more like those packed by the Texas Rangers of the early 1900s, then El Paso's 1930 Austin holster



El Paso Saddlery offers several Wild West–style rigs for the 1911. The 1930 Austin model (top left)—with a Norinico 1911A1 with Eagle Grips' stag grips—is much like that worn in this circa 1910s vintage photo of an auto-pistol packing hombre (above). El Paso Saddlery's Model 1912 U.S. Cavalry swivel holster (left), houses an original 1911 Colt.

– PERIOD PHOTO COURTESY BILL PAUL COLLECTION/HOLSTER AND PISTOL PHOTOS COURTESY PHIL SPANGENBERGER –





The handiwork of owner John Costanza, who's been crafting leather goods since 1983, shows in Western Star Leather's 1911 rigs. They have the look and feel of the southwestern border, circa the early 1900s, as revealed by this Border 1911 Rig, consisting of a handsome fully stamp-tooled, double-loop holster, belt with brass frame buckle and a single mag pouch.

– COURTESY WESTERN STAR LEATHER –



Offering the flavor of a frontier-type, single-loop holster, redesigned to pack this World War II-vintage 1911A1 semi-auto pistol, Western Star Leather's 1911 Socorro holster would look great on a Ranger-style belt, perhaps fitted with one of their unique U.S.-stamped ammo pouches, as shown.

– COURTESY WESTERN STAR LEATHER –

could just suit your pistol. This classic design marks the transition from frontier loop holsters to modern holster designs. Handmade with a full back flap, this fully suede-lined holster also sports a hand-stitched contoured loop that secures the scabbard to the back flap.

WESTERN STAR LEATHER

WesternStarLeather.com

Having been a lifelong history and firearms enthusiast, Western Star Leather's owner and craftsman John Costanza knows the right look for his authentic rigs. He's been handcrafting gunleather, saddlery and other gear since 1983, and has produced beautiful leather goods for serious shooters, as well as specialty items for customers like the 2013 film, *The Lone Ranger*, a unique presentation guitar strap for singer Garth Brooks, and historic gunleather for the Wyoming State Museum in Laramie. Among Costanza's early-style 1911 offerings are his double-loop Border 1911 Holster; a Border 1911 Rig holster, belt and single magazine pouch; the "Brownsville" double-loop holster; and a 1911 Socorro, a single-looped affair. Western Star Leather's rigs look like they're right out of the 19-teens, and every rig is handmade.

OLD WEST REPRODUCTIONS

OldWestReproductions.com

Old West Reproductions specializes in authentic frontier-era replica gunleather. Recognizing the interest many gunners have for the 1911, owner and craftsman Rick Bachman has included several rigs



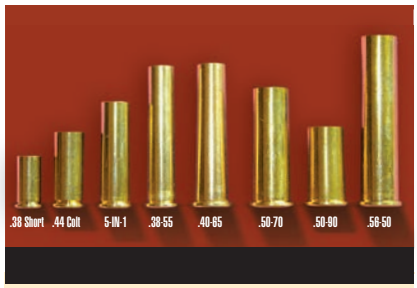
Old West Reproductions' owner and craftsman, Rick Bachman, has included several rigs for 1911 fans. Above left is Bachman's handsome pebble-grained 1911 double magazine pouch. In the middle, Bachman's Border Patrol offers a sleek look with a Colt Mark IV Series 70. At right, Bachman's 1911 Jock Strap holster, reminiscent of those early 1900s Western-style holsters, houses a 1911A1 with Altamont's faux-ivory Mexican eagle and snake motif grip panels

– COURTESY OLD WEST REPRODUCTIONS –

for this semi-auto. In particular, Rick's Border Patrol and 1911 Jock Strap models are reminiscent of early 1900s Western-style holsters. The Border Patrol is constructed along the lines of the Slim Jim holsters of the percussion-revolver era in the mid-19th century, following the shorter, stubbier pattern of the 1911 auto pistol. The 1911 Jock Strap rig replicates original holsters of this later period design, but adapt to fit the 1911 pistol. Old West Reproductions offers other more modern designs as well, however the two mentioned here are perfect for that "*Viva la Revolucion*" look.

To find that period-authentic 1911 gun rig, give any of these top-notch outfits a try. I'm sure you won't be disappointed with their museum-quality handwork.

Phil Spangenberger has written for *Guns & Ammo*, appears on the History Channel and other documentary networks, produces Wild West shows, is a Hollywood gun coach and character actor, and is *True West*'s Firearms Editor.



– COURTESY PHIL SPANGENBERGER –

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BY JOHNNY D. BOGGS

The Best of Butch's Wild Bunch

HOW THE REAL OUTLAWS WHO RODE AND ROBBED FROM MONTANA TO BOLIVIA BECAME CINEMA HEROES

Odds are, you wouldn't be reading this if not for *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*—Academy Award winner, 1969's box-office champion and the movie that boosted Butch and Sundance from the middle tier of historical Western outlaws into star billing alongside Billy the Kid and Jesse James.

But just who were these guys?



Butch (real name: Robert Leroy Parker) and Sundance (real name: Harry Alonzo Longabaugh) had similar backgrounds. Butch was born in 1866 in Utah, with a devout Mormon mom and a father seldom around. Butch learned to cowboy and rustle before striking out on his own.



In the dramatic freeze-frame finale of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* (1969), Paul Newman's Butch Cassidy (left) and Robert Redford's Sundance Kid go out guns blazing—leaving audiences wondering forever—did they die or get away?

– POSTER COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

Butch and Sundance: The Early Years (1979)



In 1979, Tom Berenger (near right) and William Katt reprised Paul Newman's Butch Cassidy and Robert Redford's Sundance Kid in *Butch and Sundance: The Early Years*.

– COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

Sundance was born north of Philadelphia in 1867, with a devout Baptist mom and a father who moved the family around and hired out his young kids. As a teen, Sundance moved to Colorado to help a relative homestead, then cowboyed before the hard winter of 1886-'87 left many cowboys out of work. He wound up in jail (in Sundance, Wyoming, hence his nickname) for stealing a horse. Butch, with help, robbed a bank in Telluride, Colorado, in 1889; Sundance, with help, robbed a train in Malta, Montana, in 1892. After a stay in the Laramie, Wyoming, pen for horse theft, Butch came out in 1896 with no intention of living honestly. Sundance might have intended to go straight but didn't.

They became part of the Hole-in-the-Wall Gang (from their Wyoming hideout), aka Wild Bunch, Train Robbers' Syndicate…. Cool nicknames must have been mandatory: Harvey "Kid Curry" Logan; "Flatnose" George Currie; William "News" Carver; Ben "the Tall Texan" Kilpatrick; Butch; Sundance. "There does not seem to have been any clearly defined leader," historian Leon Claire Metz wrote. They robbed payrolls, trains and banks—and were likely blamed for jobs they didn't do.

Butch earned the reputation as the outfit's brains, but then why was the bunch sometimes called "Kid Curry's Gang?" Most historians call Sundance a gunfighter, but contemporary accounts backing up that claim appear elusive. Logan is remembered as a bloodthirsty killer, although he might have killed just one man—two, if you include himself (trapped by a posse near Parachute, Colorado, in 1904, he shot himself rather than be captured).

With the law closing in, Butch, Sundance and Etta (or Ethel) Place, Sundance's wife or common-law wife, left for South America in 1901. Etta reportedly returned to America and disappeared from history. Butch and Sundance pulled jobs in Argentina and Bolivia, but were trapped and killed in Bolivia in 1908—unless you believe that one or both lived to return to America.

It's not that Butch, Sundance and Company had been completely forgotten before 1969. Books by Charles Kelly, James D. Horan and others had been published—even if screenwriter William Goldman said he got his research from magazine articles. But the 1969 movie made Butch and Sundance household names. Heck, four years earlier, Butch and Sundance didn't rank high enough to guest star in The Three Stooges' *The Outlaws Is Coming!*

Does that make Paul Newman Hollywood's best Butch and Robert Redford the best



Wyoming Renegades (1954)

Charm never enters the picture for Sundance (William Bishop) or Butch (Gene Evans) in this routine Western. Stars Martha Hyer and Philip Carey, playing a former gang member, look on.

– COURTESY COLUMBIA PICTURES –

The Real Bunch

Sundance? Sure, Newman had those dazzling blue eyes, and Redford grew a mustache (he had to fight to keep the mustache, calling it historically correct, over protests from executives, who recalled Darryl F. Zanuck's comment about Gregory Peck's mustache in *The Gunfighter* (1950): "That facial hair is going to cost me $2 million."

Thom Hatch, author of *The Last Outlaws: The Lives and Legends of Butch Cassidy and The Sundance Kid*, theorizes that the Wild Bunch (or whatever you call them besides felons) inspired *The Great Train Robbery* (1903), Hollywood's first Western—though filmed in New Jersey. Makes sense. Some of the Wild Bunch remained active when that short film thrilled Americans. But these movie bad men rob passengers and shoot at a cameraman. Butch always stuck to stealing from express companies and banks, not common folk. To make him more lovable, you see.


SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904.

KID CURRY IN HIS GRAVE

Photographs Reveal That Notorious "Bad Man" Killed Himself While Chased After Committing Train Robbery.

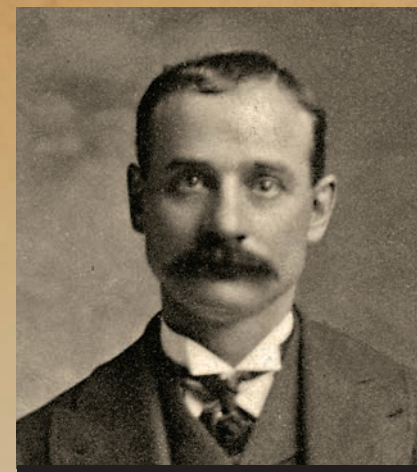
BANDIT "KID CURRY."

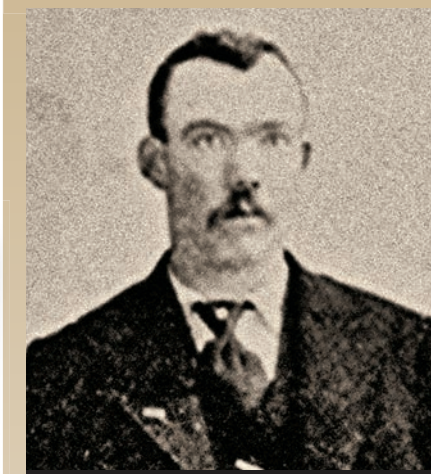
Notorious Western train and bank robber who, wounded by pursuers, kills himself.

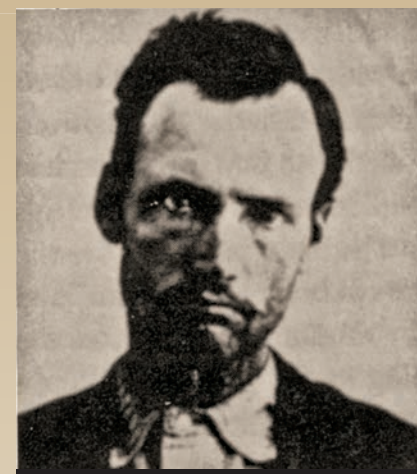
Crime didn't pay for Harvey Logan, alias Kid Curry, but these photos are probably one reason Hollywood depicted Kid Curry as the meanest member of the Wild Bunch.

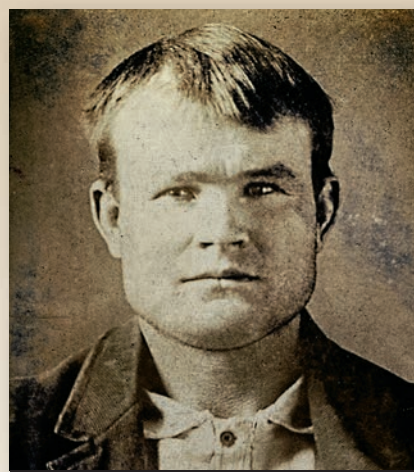
– ALL IMAGES COURTESY TRUE WEST ARCHIVES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –


THE SUNDANCE KID


HARVEY "KID CURRY" LOGAN


"FLATNOSE" GEORGE CURRIE


WILLIAM "NEWS" CARVER


BUTCH CASSIDY


BEN "THE TALL TEXAN" KILPATRICK



Possibly inspired by the Hole-in-the-Wall Gang, *The Great Train Robbery* (1903) wasn't the first fictional story told in film, but it became one of the most successful movies of the time and created the Western genre.



We can eliminate from contention the mundane *Butch and Sundance: The Early Days* (1979)—Sundance (William Katt), Butch (Tom Berenger), Harvey Logan (John Schuck), Bill Carver (Christopher Lloyd). The *Chicago Tribune*'s Gene Siskel, who didn't really like the original, called the prequel "a weak imitation of something that deserved to work just once."

Gene Evans played a cold-blooded Butch in *Wyoming Renegades* (1955). Instead of leaving relays of horses to help the gang's getaway, he poisons water holes for pursuing posses. Sundance (William Bishop) is a brute; George Curry (George Keymas) wears an eye-patch (which later worked for John Wayne); while Wild Bunchers Elza Lay, Tom McCarthy, Black Jack Ketchum, Matt Garner and Ben Kilpatrick don't have much to do except shoot, get beat up and/or killed. The town's women help hero Philip Carey defeat the gang at the end. Good twist. Mediocre movie.

Neville Brand, whose acting range consisted of low-down thug, played Butch twice. In *The Three Outlaws* (1956), Butch, Sundance (Alan Hale Jr.) and Bill "News" Carver (Robert Christopher) try to enlist in the Spanish-American War, but are recognized; try to rob a train, where the Tall Texan (William Henry) is killed; and flee to Mexico, where the boys are killed in a gun battle. By Hollywood standards, the facts are close: Kilpatrick was killed in a train robbery (in 1912), and Butch and Sundance, according to most evidence, died in a shootout south of the border, albeit in Bolivia, not Mexico.

Brand came back as Butch in *Badman's Country* (1958), a movie so authentic it pits Pat Garrett (George Montgomery), Wyatt Earp (Buster Crabbe), Bat Masterson (Gregory Walcott) and Buffalo Bill Cody (Malcolm Atterbury) against Butch, Sundance (Russell Johnson), Harvey Logan (Richard Devon) and Blackjack Ketchum (Fred Graham). A good movie to watch if you need to fall asleep.

Legendary character actor Arthur Hunnicutt played a worn-out, semi-cowardly Butch in *Cat Ballou* (1965), but Hunnicutt was much more convincing as (Hollywood's best) Davy Crockett in *The Last Command* (1955). Besides, *Cat Ballou* just isn't as funny as *Support Your Local Sheriff!* (1969) or *Callaway Went Thataway* (1951).

Picking the best Etta Place is easy. Katharine Ross (in 1969's hit and the 1976 made-for-TV sequel *Wanted: The Sundance Woman*). She was hot after *The Graduate* (1967), and *True West* male readers envy husband/actor Sam Elliott for reasons besides *Conagher* (1991).

Rest of the Bunch? Timothy Scott as "News" Carver in *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*. Scott, who died too young at age 57 in 1995, was a fabulous character actor in mostly Westerns (*Wild Times*, *The*



***Badman's Country* (1958)**

Hollywood history: After killing Billy the Kid, Pat Garrett (George Montgomery, in the black hat) ran up against Butch Cassidy's gang—but Garrett defeated the Wild Bunch, thanks to help from Wyatt Earp, Bat Masterson and Buffalo Bill Cody.

– COURTESY WARNER BROS. –



Paul Newman (above, left), Katharine Ross and Robert Redford simultaneously redefined the Western and the roles of Butch Cassidy, Etta Place and the Sundance Kid in *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*.

– COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –



The Three Outlaws (1956)

Another shootout south of the border for Butch (Neville Brand, right) and Sundance (Alan Hale Jr., left), but in Mexico instead of Bolivia.

– COURTESY AFRC –



Cat Ballou (1965) won Lee Marvin an Oscar for Best Actor and had Butch (Arthur Hunnicutt) tending bar in Hole-in-the-Wall.

– COURTESY COLUMBIA PICTURES –

Ballad of Gregorio Cortez, *Lonesome Dove*, *Return to Lonesome Dove*).

Sundance? Redford, hands-down. When your competition is *Gilligan's Island*'s Skipper and The Professor, it's not like you're going up against a Superposse. Although Robert Ryan—who never gave a bad performance—is dynamite as a cold-blooded Sundance in *Return of the Bad Men* (1948), a lively Western pitting Randolph Scott against the Youngers, Daltons, Bill Doolin and others. "Obviously," film historian Robert Nott wrote, "historical accuracy was not important to the scenarists of this film."

Newman—who originally wanted to play Sundance—certainly is a solid contender for Butch, but Newman's best performance came in *The Verdict* (1982), and his best Western was *Hombre* (1966). The best Butch is Sam Shepard, playing a weary, wiser, haunted Butch in 1927 Bolivia in the slow-moving *Blackthorn* (2011). Shepard's not cute, but his edge is convincing. Hey, Butch committed armed robberies with firearms and dynamite; he couldn't have been that nice.

Johnny D. Boggs tackles Hollywood vs. History in *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, *Tombstone*, *The Ox-Bow Incident* and other Westerns in *The American West on Film*, due out later this year from ABC-CLIO.



This might be relatively close to how Butch and Sundance's careers ended in Bolivia—but the truth wouldn't have been as exciting to watch.

– COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

Butch & Sundance

HOW TWO FILMS FROM THE SUMMER OF



Director Sam Peckinpah's legendary choregography of (l.–r.) Ben Johnson, Warren Oates, William Holden and Ernest Borgnine's "walk down" in the *The Wild Bunch* iconically set up the film's violent climax.

– COURTESY WARNER BROS. –

BY HENRY C. PARKE

& Pike & Dutch

'69 CHANGED WESTERNS FOREVER

Every period picture, consciously or not, reflects two periods, the time in which the story is set, and the time the film is made. Half a century ago, in the summer of 1969, the tumult of the times was inescapable. The "Summer Of Love" of 1967, when hippies and flower-power and LSD were supposed to save the world, had been followed by the ghastly 1968, with the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Bobby Kennedy, riots at the Chicago Democratic Convention, the seemingly endless Vietnam War and, good or bad, the election of President Richard M. Nixon.



Out of this maelstrom came two Western movies. Each was directed by a TV-trained World War II Marine veteran, each budgeted at the then princely sum of about $6 million, and fictionally recast and enlarged the legendary story of Butch Cassidy's Hole-in-the-Wall Gang, a.k.a. The Wild Bunch. At the box office, *Butch* would earn $102 million, four Oscars and three more nominations. *Wild Bunch* would earn $638,000, two Oscar nominations, and no awards. Two of the finest films of the 20th century, their popularity today is far greater than when they were made, and their influence on films released since is incalculable.

Although the two stories have remarkably different tones, the historical inspirations for the plots are remarkably alike. In the early 1900s, an outlaw gang learns in the midst of a hold-up that they've been set up; a railroad magnate has spent a small fortune to assemble a super-posse to track them down and kill them. The posse in *Butch* is a faceless enemy. In *The Wild Bunch* they are a big part of the story, led by former associate Deke Thornton (Robert Ryan). The gang flees south of the border. In *Bunch*, the gang stays together, goes as far as Mexico, and becomes involved with revolutionaries. In *Butch*, the gang splits up in the U.S., and Butch, Sundance, and Etta flee all the way to Bolivia, and restart their criminal careers.

The longer gestation was for *Butch*. Novelist, playwright and screenwriter William Goldman started researching the life of Cassidy in the late 1950s. He wrote his first drafts while teaching at Princeton. As he recalls in his book *Adventures in the Screen Trade*, "*The Wild Bunch* consisted of some of the most murderous figures in Western history. Arrogant, brutal men. And yet, here running things was Cassidy. Why? The answer is incredible but true: People just liked



In *The Wild Bunch*, director Sam Peckinpah juxtaposed Pike Bishop's outlaw brotherhood against the railroad company's notorious bounty hunters (standing l.–r.): Strother Martin, Bill Shannon, Robert Ryan, Bill Hart, L.Q. Jones; (kneeling, l.–r.) Buck Holland, Paul Harper and Robert "Buzz" Henry.

– COURTESY WARNER BROS. –

him." Goldman loved that while Sundance was a brooding killer, Butch had never even injured anyone during his outlaw career. Goldman had already had success in Hollywood with 1966's *Harper*, the Paul Newman detective film, when producer Paul Monash bought the *Butch* script for $400,000, the highest price paid for a screenplay at that time. It's frequently been called the best screenplay ever written. It won the Oscar.

The Wild Bunch was the brain-child of stuntman and Marlboro Man-model Roy Sickner. While not a writer, he'd worked in many Westerns, including *Nevada Smith* and Peckinpah's ill-fated *Major Dundee*. He had an idea for a Western about some outlaws who move down to Mexico to escape the law, and get into more trouble. Though more about action than plot and characters, Peckinpah was encouraging, as was Sickner's drinking buddy Lee Marvin, a big star since his 1966 Best Actor Oscar for *Cat Ballou*, who attached himself to the project. Katy Haber, who worked with Sam Peckinpah in various production roles on eight movies, says the story really took shape when Sickner teamed up with young screenwriter Walon Green. "It had been a Civil War film, but it was Walon Green who placed it in the Mexican revolution." Green, a Beverly Hills kid, had visited Mexico on a nature program as a teen, and fell in love with the country and its people. He went to college in Mexico City, and absorbed the nation's history. Though then a writer with no movie credits, he had talent and knowledge, and when he teamed with





Director Sam Peckinpah (above, center in chair) employed six cameras, including on a barge with a crew on the river, to capture the stunning—and very dangerous—stunt of the bridge (top) blowing up and the men and horses falling into the river in *The Wild Bunch*.

– PHOTOS BY PAUL HARPER, COURTESY OF NICK REDMAN AND JEFF SLATER –



Despite being sick during much of *The Wild Bunch*'s production, veteran actor Edmund O'Brien (left) with leading man William Holden gave one of his greatest and most memorable performances as the wily outlaw Freddie Sykes.

– COURTESY WARNER BROS. –

co-writer Peckinpah, they shaped the screenplay into something magnificent.

Sam Peckinpah was on shaky ground when *The Wild Bunch* came along. *Ride the High Country* had been a sleeper hit, especially overseas. But his follow-up, *Major Dundee*, with 42 minutes slashed from Sam's cut, was not the film he meant it to be, and it bombed. Next, he began directing Steve McQueen in *The Cincinnati Kid*, but was fired after a week for filming an unscripted nude scene. He was hired to write and direct *Villa Rides!*, but when star Yul Brynner complained that Villa wasn't coming off as heroic enough, Peckinpah was replaced by writer Robert Towne and director Buzz Kulick. He hadn't directed in two years.

George Roy Hill also had his troubles. Robert Crawford Jr., who would produce eight movies for Hill, and describes himself as "Sancho Panza to his Man of La Mancha," recalls, "George got fired off *Hawaii* three times. And he was let go in post-production on *Thoroughly Modern Millie*." But unlike Peckinpah's situation, "*Millie* was a terrific success. So was *Hawaii*, and his agent then sent him *Butch Cassidy*." Paul Newman and Steve McQueen had been cast as the leads, but with Newman as Sundance. "George [tells] Newman, 'You're not right for Sundance. You should be playing Butch.' Newman says, 'This is kind of comedy, and I don't do comedy well.' George said, 'No, this is a tragedy, and you'll be terrific as Butch.' He convinced Paul to take Butch. McQueen said, 'That's great, but I don't want to play Sundance.'" It may seem surprising that Robert Redford wasn't the natural choice for Sundance, but until *Butch* made him a star, he was considered a light comedy actor, not a dramatic lead.

Katharine Ross, who would play Etta Place, recalls, "The first script I got was called *The Sundance Kid and Butch Cassidy*." She was a natural for Westerns. "I started riding when I was seven." One of the last of the contract players at Universal, she'd guested on many Western series, and her first feature-film role was as James Stewart's daughter in the anti-war Western *Shenandoah*. "I really got that because of the *Gunsmoke* I did that Andy McLaglen [who would also direct *Shenandoah*] directed." She got the role of Etta in part because she'd become a star, and an Oscar nominee, for her wonderful performance opposite Dustin Hoffman in *The Graduate*. Also, as Hill noted in his audio commentary on *Butch*, "She came on the picture basically because I thought she was the sexiest girl I'd ever seen…just ravishingly beautiful."

As the *Wild Bunch* script evolved, Lee Marvin began to have real doubts. Pike Bishop was becoming more and more like his character in 1966's *The Professionals*, plus same locale, same uniforms; he didn't want to be typed. When he was offered $1 million to co-star with Clint Eastwood in the musical *Paint Your Wagon*, he took it. That gave William Holden the chance to





Actor Warren Oates (above, right) receives direction from director Peckinpah during the filming of *The Wild Bunch*'s iconic and violent conclusion. Oates was a favorite of the director, co-starring or starring in four of Peckinpah's pictures

– COURTESY WARNER BROS. –



The "Wild Bunch" in *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* posed for posterity on location in Utah. They are (l.–r.) Timothy Scott, Robert Redford, Ted Cassidy, Paul Newman, Dave Dunlop and Charles Dierkop.

– COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

give the performance of his career. Fifty, but looking far more world-weary, Holden had been giving repetitive performances in mediocre films; he'd been convicted of manslaughter after a drunk-driving accident in Italy. He knew Pike Bishop's desperation, when all you have left is pride. He wasn't the studio's first choice, but Peckinpah held firm. "You know, Ernie Borgnine wasn't their first choice either," Haber remembers. After his Oscar for *Marty*, he'd squandered his talent on dross like *McHale's Navy*. "But Sam was emphatic. Proof is in the pudding in the film—that relationship was brilliant."

Most of the rest of the cast was made up of Peckinpah regulars, all doing exceptional work. Among the gang were Warren Oates and Ben Johnson, both on the eve of stardom, as the Gorch brothers. As Paul Seydor, director of the Oscar-nominated *The Wild Bunch: An Album in Montage*, says, "Tell me another movie in which you believe two men are brothers more than in *The Wild Bunch*." New to the Peckinpah fold was Bo Hopkins as Crazy Lee, the first of the Bunch to die, but about the last still living, and currently preparing to star in *Hillbilly Elegy* for Ron Howard. It was an unforgettable time in his life because, he says, "I got to work with my heroes. Bill Holden got me into two pictures. Ernest Borgnine became like a father to me till the day he died. Robert Ryan helped me do my first interview, because I didn't know what to say." He remembers preparing for the scene where he holds the railroad customers hostage, forcing them to march and sing hymns, "and Dub Taylor stayed up all night with me, helping me sing 'Shall We Gather at the River,' 'cause I hadn't memorized the whole song."

Between TV and movies, L.Q. Jones appeared in practically everything Sam Peckinpah did, here teamed with Strother Martin as bounty hunters who came off like a degenerate Abbott and Costello. Edmund O'Brien, Oscar-winner for *The Barefoot Contessa*, has a delightful turn as Freddy Sykes, a geezer who recalls Walter Huston in *Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, one of Peckinpah's favorite films. L.Q. recalls, "Eddie was so ill all the way through the picture that I spent two weeks at Eddie's place seeing they were feeding him right, that he was doing what the doctor told him to. Sam spaced his shooting out so Eddie didn't have to work two days in a row. He was sweating blood, but he was getting the work done." Remarkably, O'Brien would recover, and live another fifteen years.



Director George Roy Hill's production of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* features dangerous and dramatic stunts, such as the dynamiting of the railroad express car.

– COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

Another great performance was delivered by Emilio "El Indio" Fernandez as Mapache, the terrifyingly erratic rebel leader. A unique figure in Mexican history, Fernandez was a star actor, director and a convicted killer. L.Q. remembers, "He was also a military hero for Mexico. He came in one day to get me, and I was studying at my Spanish. He loved it, so after that, every day I came to his place so he could teach me some more Spanish. But I was petrified of the man, because the first day on the show, he tried to kill a waiter for giving him the wrong food."

The music from the two films could not have been more different. Jerry Fielding composed the score for *Wild Bunch* and five other Peckinpah films. W.K. Stratton, author of *The Wild Bunch*, the definitive book on the film, notes, "Jerry went to Mexico and researched the actual music that was being played during the revolution and then wrote his. *The Wild Bunch* has 85 minutes of music in it." Fielding's score was Oscar-nominated. Hill wanted a contemporary feel to *Butch Cassidy*, and that included the score by Burt Bacharach, which was focused on three lyrical music sequences. Crawford reveals that when Hill gave them the rough-cut to work with, he'd cut



The historic romance between outlaws Etta Place and the Sundance Kid was forever defined by actors Katharine Ross and Robert Redford in *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*.

– COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

the famous bicycle scene to Simon and Garfunkel's "59th Street Bridge Song," a.k.a. "Feeling Groovy." Bacharach would win Oscars for the score and the replacement song, "Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head."

Ross reflects, "[One] of the most memorable parts, for me, is the bicycle ride. [It] was done with a very long lens and, and the only direction we got was whether we were going left to right or right to left across frame. So we were left to our own devices; it was very improvisational. It is very uncomfortable riding in an orchard on the handlebars of a bicycle."

That wasn't the only uncomfortable situation for Ross on the shoot. She was watching cinematographer Conrad Hall, who would win the Oscar for *Butch*, shooting the sequence where the super-posse bursts from the train. "I was going with Conrad at that time." He invited her to operate one of the cameras. "It was the last shot of the day. There were six cameras, and I was on camera six, an Arriflex on a McConnell head, just panning along. George Roy Hill decided to sit near the camera I was operating, but he never said anything. Back at the motel, the production manager said, you have a very angry director on your hands. I got banned from the set except when I was working." Considering how male-dominated the Camera Union was at that time, Katharine Ross may very well have been the first woman to be a camera operator on a Hollywood movie.



Katharine Ross's Etta Place and Paul Newman's Butch Cassidy's bicycle ride through the outlaws' homestead hideout is one of the most iconic and light-hearted scenes of the comedic and iconic *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*.

– COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

Lucien Ballard was Peckinpah's cinematographer on *The Wild Bunch* and eight other shows, and his work was phenomenal. Notes Seydor, "He would set up four cameras and they would often be shooting at four different speeds." This was particularly crucial for the elaborate shoot-outs at the beginning and end of the film, for which Peckinpah and editor Lou Lombardo masterfully alternated between standard speed and various degrees of slow motion, to make the viewer hyperaware of the destruction and slaughter. No action-film since *The Wild Bunch* has not been influenced by Ballard's photography and Lombardo's editing.

While the leads in both films die in the end, the filmmakers deal with it very differently. Peckinpah showed it in brutal detail. Hill did not want to see his heroes torn with bullets, and decided on a freeze-frame, with the audio of gunfire continuing. While the Wild Bunch's last few speeches were dramatically terse, Butch and Sundance, even when mortally wounded, kid each other rather than talking about their dire situation.

Crawford remembers the first preview of *Butch Cassidy and The Sundance Kid* in San Francisco. "People were laughing right up to the end of the movie, when they were all shot up, and about to charge out. Everybody was elated, all the applause, all the executives saying, 'It's a winner! It's wonderful!' And George was that little guy with a cloud over his head. And he looked at me, and said, 'They laughed at my tragedy.'"

Henry C. Parke, Western films editor for *True West*, writes *Henry's Western Round-up* online. His screenplay credits include *Speedtrap* (1977) and *Double Cross* (1994), and he's done audio commentary on a fistful of Spaghetti Westerns.



Robert Reford (left) and Paul Newman's Sundance Kid and Butch Cassidy realize they are pinned in by the posse and only have one chance of escape—leaping into the river a hundred feet below—one of the awe-inspiring stunts of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*.

– COURTESY 20TH CENTURY-FOX –

BY CHRIS ENSS

Queen of the Wild Bunch

ETHEL "ETTA" PLACE AND THE SUNDANCE KID'S OUTLAW LOVE AFFAIR



This photo shows the Sundance Kid, Etta Place and Butch Cassidy getting ready to have tea on their Cholila ranch in 1903. The photo was sent to a family member and remained in the family for many years until it was published in 1992.

– COPYRIGHTED BY PAUL D. ERNST –

According to one of the many legends of Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid and Etta Place in South America, two men and one woman at the table pulled their chairs into the limited shade offered by the thin limbs of casadensis trees. The isolated mountain village of San Vicente, Bolivia, was noisy and crowded with people, some of whom were loud and nearly shouting their conversations as they made their way from one shop to another. Wagons without springs pulled by half-wild horses passed by, and the rattle of the wheels over rocks and gravel added to the commotion.

Robert LeRoy Parker, better known as Butch Cassidy, leaned forward in his chair so his friends could hear him over the racket in the street. Harry Longabaugh, also known as the Sundance Kid, and his paramour, Ethel "Etta" Place, leaned in closely to listen. Butch was regaling the pair with stories of the South American riches yet to be had by those willing to take them. Bolivia's plateaus were filled with silver, gold, copper and oil. Butch's plan was to steal as much of the income made from the people who mined or drilled for the resources there as they could.

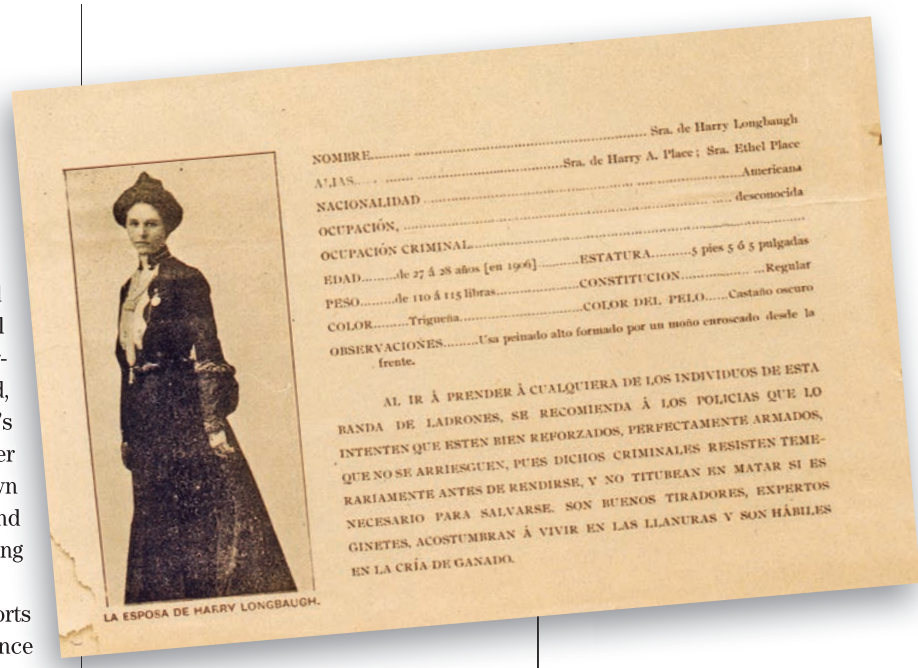
Having spent much of their lives in the United States holding up trains and robbing banks, Butch and the Sundance Kid considered absconding with mining companies' payroll shipments to be a natural course of events. Butch reasoned that law enforcement in Bolivia was lacking, and their chances of getting away with the crime great. His point had been proven many times in the six years the outlaws had been in South America. Since arriving in Bolivia in 1902, the trio had robbed numerous banks, and intercepted one mule train after another carrying gold and paper money.

After migrating to the landlocked city, Butch, Sundance and Etta discussed another heist. A mule train rumored to be transporting a rich payroll was going to be in the area. It traveled a little-known route outside of San Vicente. Butch had a plan to overtake the train and meet back at the café shortly after the job was done. His cohorts in crime thought the idea had promise and were enthusiastic about the opportunity.

Twenty-eight-year-old Etta smiled happily at her two companions as the conversation strayed from the execution of the job to the

large amount they had stolen. As the cheerful three laughed and reminisced about their crime wave, several members of the Bolivian Army surrounded the area. A gun suddenly fired, and a bullet almost took off Butch's head. The two men quickly dove under the table. Sundance pulled Etta down with him. Bullets ricocheted around them as they surveyed the scene looking for a place to take cover.

Crouching low, Butch led his cohorts inside the tiny, vacant café. Sundance dared look out an opened window and spotted the owner of the establishment talking to the police. Another series of bullets smacked into the walls above the three. The outlaws fired their own weapons indiscriminately into the collection of law enforcement officers that had gathered. For more than a day, Butch, Sundance and Etta fought being overtaken by authorities. Various accounts about the exchange between the bandits and police, from the July 7, 1908, edition of the *Washington Post* to the December 19, 1971, edition of the *San Antonio Light* newspapers, reported that the battle ended with the deaths of the outlaws in the spring of 1908.


LA ESPOSA DE HARRY LONGBAUGH.

NOMBRE..... Sra. de Harry Longbaugh
ALIAS..... Sra. de Harry A. Place; Sra. Ethel Place
NACIONALIDAD..... Americana
OCUPACIÓN..... desconocida
OCUPACIÓN CRIMINAL.....
EDAD.....de 27 á 28 años [en 1906] .....ESTATURA.....5 pies 5 ó 5 pulgadas
PESO.....de 110 á 115 libras.....CONSTITUCION.....Regular
COLOR.....Trigueña.....COLOR DEL PELO.....Castaño oscuro
OBSERVACIONES.....Usa peinado alto formado por un moño enroscado desde la frente.

AL IR Á PRENDER Á CUALQUIERA DE LOS INDIVIDUOS DE ESTA BANDA DE LADRONES, SE RECOMIENDA Á LOS POLICIAS QUE LO INTENTEN QUE ESTEN BIEN REFORZADOS, PERFECTAMENTE ARMADOS, QUE NO SE ARRIESGUEN, PUES DICHOS CRIMINALES RESISTEN TEMERARIAMENTE ANTES DE RENDIRSE, Y NO TITUBEAN EN MATAR SI ES NECESARIO PARA SALVARSE. SON BUENOS TIRADORES, EXPERTOS GINETES, ACOSTUMBRAN Á VIVIR EN LAS LLANURAS Y SON HÁBILES EN LA CRÍA DE GANADO.

After determining that the Wild Bunch trio was in Argentina, the Pinkertons provided Spanish language wanted posters to the local authorities. Place's name is rendered correctly as Ethel, not her legendary nickname "Etta," on the flyer.

– LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, PINKERTON COLLECTION –

Etta was reportedly killed instantly from a bullet to the chest, and the Sundance Kid was critically wounded. Butch was shot several times, and, rather than allow himself and Sundance to be captured, he killed his dying friend then turned the gun on himself.



This undated photo of the Bolivian village of San Vicente shows how primitive and isolated the mountain town was when Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid arrived on November 6, 1908.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

Bolivian soldiers claim they found Sundance lying next to Etta. She was dressed in cowboy clothes, and a gold watch from a New York jewelry store was pinned on her blood-smeared, flannel shirt.

The Enduring Mystery

Historians and researchers debate this fanciful account of the final demise of Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid and Etta Place. According to the September 18, 1920, edition of the *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, "It's likely no one will ever know what truly became of Cassidy and the Kid, but Etta is most certainly still alive." Calling her a "master criminal," the report contends she had been seen in Paris and Monte Carlo in the fall of 1915.

Files from the Pinkerton Agency (a detective agency established in 1850 that pursued Butch, Sundance and the gang they ran with known as the Wild Bunch at the behest of the Union Pacific Railroad Company) described Etta as having "classic good looks, approximately 5'4" to 5'5" in height, weighing between one hundred ten pounds and one hundred fifteen pounds, with a medium build, reddish-brown hair, and cold gray eyes." Her date and place of birth are unknown, but the overall consensus was that she was from Utah or New York. She was well educated and an excellent horsewoman.

With the exception of the Pinkerton Agency files, there is little concrete information about Etta. History writer Edward Kirby noted in his book *The Saga of Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch* that she was "truly the mystery woman of the Wild Bunch story."



Around 1922, a local group of Bolivians in San Vicente posed for a photo on the patio of the house in which Butch and Sundance were killed on November 6, 1908. While one of the legends has Etta Place dying with her outlaw compadres, the truth is she left South America three years earlier.

The Pinkerton Agency files, as well as an article in the *San Antonio Light* newspaper, note that Etta became acquainted with Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid in 1899 while working for Madam Fannie Porter at a brothel in San Antonio. Michael Rutter, an author who has written extensively on the life of Etta Place, speculates that she might have been romantically involved with Butch before entering into a relationship with the Sundance Kid. The same sources, as well as the Sundance Kid's family, report that Etta and Sundance married in December 1900.

Some historical accounts record that she became the "outside man" for the gang Butch organized with her husband. She was the one who held the horses and remained on guard while they robbed and stole. "She bore the brunt of attack by aroused citizens and was always the last in the getaway," a *San Antonio Light* article reported.

There were dangerous desperados associated with the gang—men like Harvey Logan, alias Kid Curry and George "Flatnose" Currie, whose names were synonymous in certain parts of the country with robbery, cattle stealing and gun fighting. The gang had its headquarters in Grand Encampment, Wyoming, and rode hundreds of miles to strike for wealth in unsuspecting places. Montana, Wyoming, Texas, Arizona and Nevada all suffered at the hands of the Wild Bunch, and posses of skilled trackers and fighters rode themselves haggard looking for the thieves.

Bound for South America

By mid-January 1901, the Wild Bunch had gone their separate ways. With the exception of Butch, Sundance and Etta, who traveled to Pennsylvania and New York together, gang members confined themselves to the West. On February 1, 1901, Etta and Sundance posed together for a picture at DeYoung's Photography Studio in New York after having made a purchase at Tiffany Jewelers. Sundance bought Etta a gold lapel watch. According to historians, on February 20, 1901, the husband and wife and Cassidy boarded the *SS Herminius* at New York's Pier 32 under the aliases Mr. and Mrs. Harry Place and James Ryan. The ship was bound ship for Buenos Aires, Argentina. They moved to Cholila and began raising livestock.

Shortly after the trio arrived in South America, they opened a bank account with $12 thousand in gold notes. According to the February 19, 1950, edition of the *American Weekly*, Butch told the Buenos Aires bank president that he and his friends were afraid of thieves. When Robert Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton Agency, learned what the outlaws had done he was outraged. "It shows how daring these people are," he wrote his brother in 1905. "We hunt them in the mountains and the wilderness and they are in the midst of society…."

From March 1901 to June 1904, Etta may have made several trips back to the states to visit her family. According to the Pinkerton Agency file, Sundance periodically accompanied her. The couple was spotted in Saint Louis, Missouri, at the World's Fair in 1904. The Pinkerton Agency had received word the pair were in the area and began tracking them. Etta and Sundance made it back to Argentina without interference from any law enforcement agency.

Life on the ranch in Cholila proved to be too mundane for Butch, Etta and Sundance. Reminiscing about their past adventures drove the former gang members back to their old habits. They robbed an English bank in the town of Patagonia, then rode into Chile where they committed a number of other daring robberies.

Their coffers filled with money again, the outlaws returned to Argentina and boldly went into Buenos Aires, had their picture taken, then sailed away to Europe, going to Paris where they bought an assortment of clothing. Etta had her clothes tailored, and adorned herself with expensive jewelry. The three visited museums, ate fine food and attended the opera. They traveled to Monte Carlo, took up residence on the Riviera, and generally lived an easy life for a while.

When the political climate in the region began to change, and with rumors that the Pinkerton Agency had picked up a lead on their whereabouts, the three felt it was best to leave the country. They disappeared in the night just as easily as they had done

many times before. Pinkerton detectives raided the villa where the trio lived but found nothing that gave them a clue as to where the desperados were headed.

According to the S*an Antonio Light*, three outlaws matching the description of Etta and her male cohorts were spotted at Cape Horn in early 1907. Although she was dressed in men's clothing, there seemed to be no question from the witnesses who noticed the woman that it was Etta. Law enforcement was lax in the region, and the bandits again got away.

Wild Speculation

Butch Cassidy's sister, Lula Parker Betensen, told reporters from the *Los Angeles Times* on April 7, 1970, that the Bolivian Army did not kill her brother and Etta. "He visited me years after his reputed death," she shared. "We heard from him from time to time through the years until he died. It's my secret where he's buried." According to Lula, Etta returned to America long before Butch and Sundance fought it out with the South American police. She did not know what became of the Sundance Kid, but Lula believed Etta settled in Denver and taught school.

Author and historian Richard Selcer wrote in his book, *Hell's Half Acre*, that Etta could very well have traveled to Denver with her husband. Selcer's research suggests she might have been suffering from acute appendicitis and needed emergency surgery. Selcer and other historians theorize that the end of Etta's romantic life with the Sundance Kid came when he escorted her to a Denver hospital and left her there. He rode away in order to escape the possibility of being caught by the Pinkerton men, and the couple never saw one another again. Another account formulated by research done by journalist Jim Dullenty indicates that Etta moved to Marion, Oregon, after news that Sundance had been killed in Bolivia. She remarried and moved to Paraguay.

An article in the December 26, 1917, *San Antonio Light* reported that Etta Place died on December 15, 1917. Because the news could not be confirmed, police doubted the bandit had indeed passed away. They believed the story was circulated to conceal her identity. "She wanted to avoid capture," New York law enforcement officials told the press. Some historians report that "Etta was supposedly killed by an unknown assailant."

When and where Etta Place lived out the remainder of her life once the key leaders of the Wild Bunch were no more will probably always be left to conjecture. Historical documents do show that Etta and Sundance were dedicated to one another and that she was undeniably the "Queen of the Wild Bunch."



The original studio portrait was made by DeYoung's in New York, 1901. Sundance and Etta later had it reprinted by Bliss Brothers during a clinic visit in Buffalo.

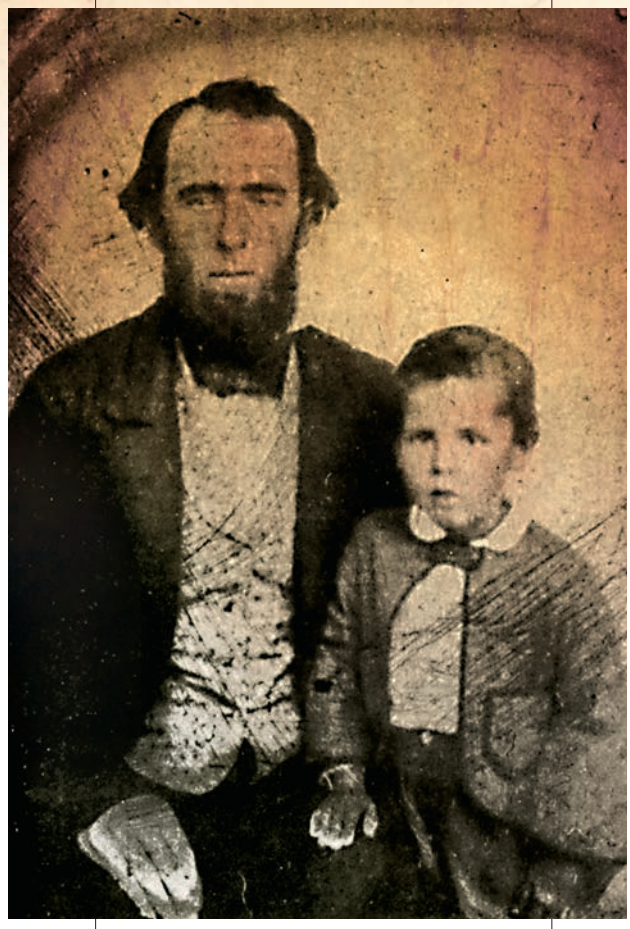
– ALL IMAGES TRUE WEST ARCHIVES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –

Chris Enss is a *New York Times* bestselling author who writes about women of the Old West. She has written more than thirty books on the subject and is a Will Rogers Medallion Award-winner. "Queen of the Wild Bunch" is an excerpt from her book *Love Lessons from the Old West: Wisdom from Wild Women* (TwoDot, 2014).

BY W.C. JAMESON

A Legend is Born

HOW A PENNSYLVANIA KID WENT WEST, BECAME THE SUNDANCE KID AND JOINED BUTCH CASSIDY'S WILD BUNCH



The future, well-traveled, legendary outlaw Harry "Sundance" Alonzo Longabaugh amazingly sat long enough to have his portrait taken with his father Josiah sometime around 1870.

– ALL IMAGES TRUE WEST ARCHIVES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –

The Sundance Kid, whose real name was Harry Alonzo Longabaugh, is inextricably linked to the better-known Butch Cassidy, most likely as a result of the 1969 Western movie *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, as well as subsequent print and film treatments. The two outlaws are often represented as boon companions participating in bank and train robberies together throughout their outlaw careers in both the United States and South America. Much of this is not true.

The Sundance Kid and Cassidy were indeed involved in a number of holdups and did in fact travel to South America together along with a woman, Etta Place. The truth is that the Sundance Kid was a relative latecomer in Cassidy's outlaw career. Most of the time, Cassidy's more or less constant companion was Elzy Lay.

Longabaugh was born near Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, in 1867, the last of five children of Josiah Longabaugh and Annie Place. Phoenixville is located a few miles northwest of Philadelphia. The original spelling of the family surname name was Langenbach.

Most accounts of Harry's youth portray him as unsettled and unstable. He was particularly close to his sister, Samanna. He often found refuge in reading books.

When he was 13 years old, Harry went to live with the Wilmer Ralston family in West Vincent, Pennsylvania, 10 miles from Phoenixville. Though technically in the employ of Ralston, Harry was little more than an indentured servant. Shortly after turning 14, Harry left the Ralston household and drifted from one job to another.

During his travels, Harry discovered dime novels and purchased them whenever he had any spare change. He was particularly infatuated with the adventures and escapades associated with the desperadoes and outlaws of America's Wild West. Likely influenced by the novels, Harry purchased a revolver and taught himself to shoot. He eventually became quite skilled with the weapon.

When he was 15, Harry moved to Illinois to live with cousins. The cousins perceived greater opportunities for making a living in the West, so they sold the Illinois farm and moved to Durango, Colorado. Cousin George raised horses and employed Harry to break and train them. Two years later, they all moved to Cortez, Colorado. Harry continued to break horses for his cousin in addition to working on a neighboring ranch. In time, he grew to be a proficient horseman. During this time, Harry encountered men who would eventually play a major role in his life. They included Butch Cassidy, Matt Warner, Dan Parker and others. In 1886, Harry traveled to Montana and secured a job on the N Bar N Ranch near Miles City. He was 19 years old. There he met Wild Bunch member Harvey "Kid Curry" Logan.

Leaving his job at the N Bar N, Harry traveled to Wyoming in search of work. He arrived at the VVV Ranch near the town of Sundance. The winter of 1886-87 was the worst in the history of the state of Wyoming. As a result, hundreds of head of cattle froze to death, and cowhands were laid off. With no prospects of a job and no money in his pockets, Harry stole a horse and saddle, a pair of chaps and a revolver from two



...OS RETRATOS, SEÑAS PERSONALES Y LA HISTORIA CRIMINAL DE CADA UNO DE LOS INDIVIDUOS SOSPECHOSOS, SE DAN Á CONTINUACIÓN.

NOMBRE.....Harry Longbaugh, (a) "Kid" Longbaugh, (a) Harry Alonzo, (a) Frank Jones, (a) Frank Body, (a) el "Sundance Kid."
NACIONALIDAD.....sueco-americano.....PROFESION.....Vaquero; tratante
OCUPACIÓN CRIMINAL.....Salteador de caminos, ladrón de bancos, de ganado y de caballos.
EDAD.....35 años.....ESTATURA.....5 pies 10 pulgadas
PESO.....de 165 á 175 libras.....CONSTITUCION.....Buena
OJOS.....Azules ó pardos.....COLOR.....Trigueño claro
BIGOTE Ó BARBA.....[si tiene] castaño natural con matiz rojizo.
FACCIONES.....tipo griego.....NARIZ.....Más bien larga
COLOR DEL PELO.....castaño, puede habérselo teñido; se peina pompadour.

ES ESTEVADO Y TIENE LOS PIES MUY SEPARADOS.

OBSERVACIONES.....Harry Longbaugh estuvo 18 meses cumpliendo sentencia en la cárcel de Sundance, Condado de Cook, Wyoming, cuando era muchacho, por robo de caballos. En Diciembre de 1892, Harry Longbaugh, Bill Madden y Henry Bass asaltaron un tren del Ferrocarril "Great Northern" en Malta, Montana. Bass y Madden fueron juzgados por este crimen y sentenciados á 10 y 14 años de presidio, respectivamente; Lonbaugh se escapó y desde entonces es un prófugo. En 28 de Junio de 1897 y bajo el nombre de Frank Jones, Longbaugh en compañía de Harvy Logan [a] Curry, Tom Day y Walter Putney, tomó parte en el robo de un banco en Belle Fourche, South Dakota. Todos cayeron en manos de la policía, pero Longbaugh y Harvey Logan lograron escaparse de la cárcel de Deadwood, en 31 de Octubre del mismo año. Desde entonces Longbaugh no ha vuelto á estar preso.

470 R

HARRY LONGBAUGH.
Retrato tomado el 21 de Noviembre de 1900.

No matter how far he ran and how many aliases he created for himself, the Sundance Kid could not outrun the long arm of the Pinkerton Agency, which created this Spanish language wanted poster for Argentinian authorities.

– LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, PINKERTON COLLECTION –

cowhands on February 27, 1887, and fled back to Miles City. Before he could effect a complete escape, the now 20-year-old Longabaugh was overtaken and arrested by Crook County Sheriff James Ryan on April 8. Locked in handcuffs and leg irons, Harry was placed aboard a train to be returned to Sundance. During the journey, he slipped out of his shackles and escaped by leaping from the moving train.

Oddly, Harry made his way back to Miles City. Along the way, he stole seven horses and sold them in the small town of Benton, Montana. In June, Deputy Sheriff E. K. Davis and Stock Inspector W. Smith located and arrested him. Once again shackled and chained, he was transported to the Sundance jail. In Sundance, he was tried for horse theft, found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months of hard labor. While in jail, according to some writers, Harry acquired the nickname by which he was known for the rest of his life: the Sundance Kid. Others have suggested that a fellow Wild Bunch companion bestowed the nickname on him after he was released from the jail in Sundance when he was 22.

In search of work, Harry traveled to Deadwood, South Dakota, but had little luck in landing a job. Deadwood, a bustling mining town, was filled with saloons and gambling houses, and there, according to writers, Harry learned the finer points of card-playing. There, too, he took up with some outlaws, which resulted in some troubles, one of which saw his friend Bob Minor shot dead by lawmen. Fearing for his own safety, Harry departed Deadwood, traveled to Cortez, Colorado, and returned to working with his cousin George breaking horses.

After several weeks of working on the ranch, Harry took up with Butch Cassidy, Matt Warner and Tom McCarty. Though evidence is hard to come by, many believe that he was involved in the robbery of the San Miguel Valley Bank in Telluride, Colorado, with Butch Cassidy. On his own again, Harry returned to Montana and worked on ranches for a time. He also ventured into Alberta, Canada, where he broke and trained horses for the H2 Ranch near Fort Macleod. Some researchers are convinced he also found employment for a time with the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.



ELZY LAY

By Autumn 1892, Harry had returned to Montana. Broke and with no work prospects, he decided to rob a train. Recruiting two men to assist him—Harry Bass and Bill Madden—Harry set his sights on the Great Northern No. 23 train, with the robbery to take place near the small Montana town of Malta.

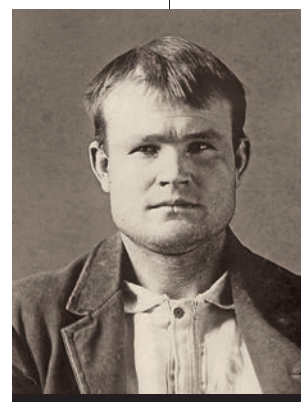
In 1892, Malta, Montana, was a somewhat remote and isolated stop for the Great Northern Railroad along its run from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Butte, Montana. It served primarily as a cattle-shipping depot. Malta, less than 45 miles from the Canadian border, was granted its name during an application for a post office in 1890. When asked to come up with a name for what, at the time was little more than a rail siding, one of the residents spun a globe, and when it stopped, he closed his eyes and stabbed his finger at a location. It selected the island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea.

Malta could be considered an ideal setting for a train robbery in 1892. It was far from any town of significant size, and its population was so small that there was little need for lawmen. Perhaps this is why three men were intent on robbing the Great Northern Railroad No. 23 train at that station.

After dropping off a small amount of freight and mail at the small Malta station on



MATT WARNER



BUTCH CASSIDY



HARVEY LOGAN

November 27 (one account states that the robbery took place on September 29), the engineer signaled departure and a moment later pulled away. As the train was picking up speed, none of the town's few residents were about. Suddenly, three men ran out of hiding and jumped aboard the blind between the tender and the express car. They were later identified as Harry Bass, Bill Madden and Harry Longabaugh, the Sundance Kid. About a half mile from the station, the engineer was surprised when he heard a command from behind. He turned to find himself staring at a masked man who was pointing a revolver at him. Without wasting words, the intruder ordered the engineer to stop the train.

When the train finally pulled to a halt, the masked stranger instructed the engineer and fireman to climb out of the cab and lead the way back to the express car, where they united with the other two robbers. One of the bandits knocked on the door of the express car and told the messenger inside to open up. At first the messenger, Jerry Hauert, was inclined to resist, but the menacing tone of the outlaw discouraged him. A moment later he slid the door open, and the robber climbed inside, soon followed by the others.

Once in the car, one of the outlaws told Hauert that they had no intention of harming him and that were only interested in any valuables that might reside within.

When they spotted the local safe, the robbers ordered Hauert to open it. When he did, the outlaws were discouraged to find only $20. (One report states that the bandits took two checks totaling $53.08, along with two packages valued at less than $11.) A moment later, they found the express safe and once again commanded Hauert to open it. The frightened messenger explained that he was unable to do so, that the safe could only be opened by express company agents stationed at St. Paul and Butte. Only they knew the combination, Hauert said.

After rummaging through some of the packages in the express car and finding nothing of value, the robbers, discouraged by the small yield given their effort and risk, told the engineer and fireman to return to the locomotive. During the holdup, the masks of the outlaws kept falling away from their faces, and the messenger and engineer got good looks at them. Apparently deciding not to rob the passengers in the trailing coaches, the robbers jumped from the express car and ran off into the dark. The train proceeded to the next station, where the conductor telegraphed law enforcement authorities and explained the particulars of the robbery. The outlaws, as it turned out, returned to Malta.

Great Northern Railroad executive J.A. Mayer immediately offered a reward of $500 for the capture of each of the outlaws. The governor of Montana agreed to match that amount. The rewards amounted to considerably more than the robbers had stolen, but the railroad company was intent on sending a message that it would not tolerate train robbery.

Sheriff B.F. O'Neal of Choteau County organized and led a posse to search for the robbers. The group arrived in Malta on December 1 and decided to stop at the local tavern for a few drinks before setting out for the scene of the incident. In the same saloon were three strangers seated at a table near the back of the building: Harry Bass, Bill Madden and Harry Alonzo Longabaugh. On spotting the lawmen, the three outlaws brought forth revolvers and rifles, threatened the posse members, and chased them away.



The Sundance Kid's history as a member of the Wild Bunch and association with Butch Cassidy might not ever have happened if he hadn't escaped the Lawrence County Jail in Deadwood, South Dakota, on October 31, 1897.



KID CURRY

The train robbers decided it was time to leave town and began making preparations to do so. Unfortunately, they did not leave soon enough. Dogged railroad detective W. Ed Black located and arrested Bass and a companion named William Hunt a short time later. Around the same time, Sheriff O'Neal, along with Cascade County Sheriff Joseph Hamilton, arrested Harry Longabaugh as he was boarding an eastbound train preparing to depart Malta. Madden could not be located.

Longabaugh and Bass, along with Hunt and another prisoner, were taken to Helena, where the conductor of the Great Northern No. 23 train identified them. Longabaugh gave his name as J.E. Ebaugh and stated that he sometimes used the alias J.E. Thibado. The prisoners were bound over for trial. Bail was set at $300 for each man, but neither of them had enough money. Two days later, Bill Madden was captured, arrested and transported to Fort Benton, where he was placed in jail to await his trail. While in jail and under questioning, Madden admitted to his part in the train robbery and identified his partners as a man named Bass and another named "Loungbo."

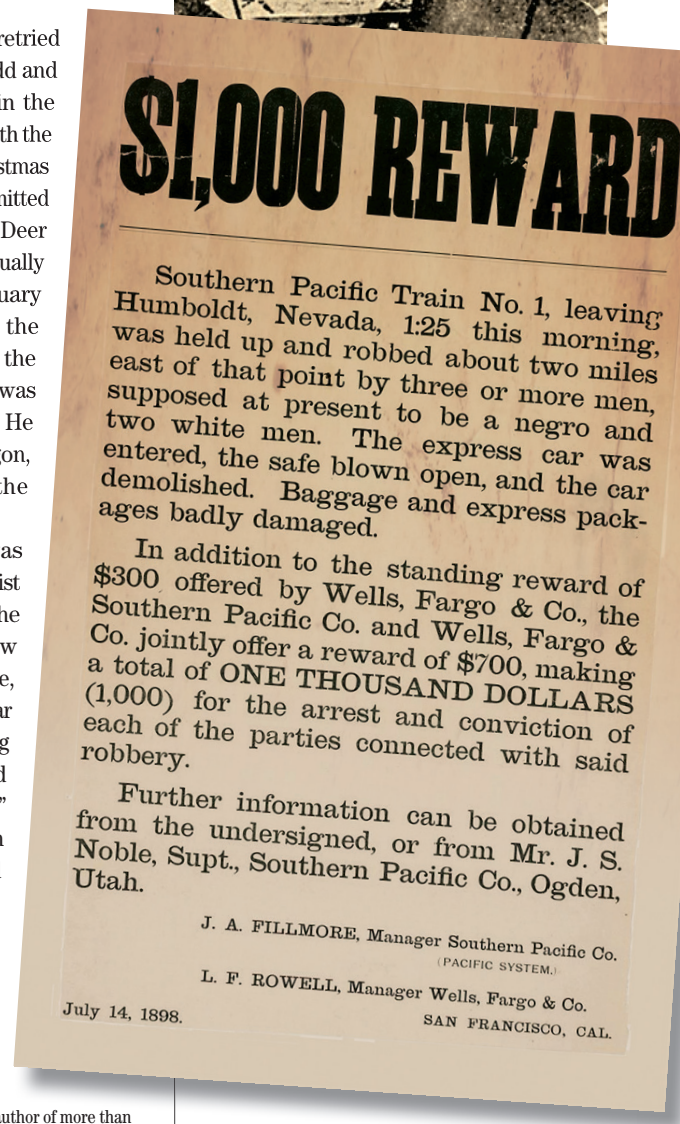
The well-attended trial for the train robbers was held in Great Falls, Montana. The recommendation was made that "the prisoners be discharged for the reason that nothing has been adduced to show that they were guilty of the charge proffered against them." The case presented by the prosecution deteriorated, and the prisoners were released. As Bass was leaving the courthouse, he was immediately rearrested on charges of burglary, based on statements made by Madden. Harry Longabaugh, the Sundance Kid, was allowed to leave town. Because he was using aliases, the prosecution was unaware that he was the "Loungbo" identified by Madden.

Bass and Madden were retried and convicted under the odd and rare charge of "burglary in the night time" in connection with the Malta train robbery. On Christmas morning 1892, both were admitted to the state penitentiary in Deer Lodge, Montana. Bass eventually received a pardon in January 1897 and, after leaving the prison, disappeared from the historical record. Madden was released in January 1898. He moved to Oregon City, Oregon, where he lived out the remainder of his life.

Harry Longabaugh was never re-arrested for a rail heist and never faced trial for the Malta train robbery. A few weeks following his release, he found work on a ranch near Culberson, Montana. Among the ranch hands he worked with was Harvey "Kid Curry" Logan. In time, the two men became friends and served as members of the Wild Bunch, noted train robbers led by Butch Cassidy.



Eight years after robbing the Great Northern train in Malta, Montana, the Sundance Kid may have joined Wild Bunch members Butch Cassidy, Harvey Logan, Ben Kilpatrick and Bill Cruzan in blowing up and robbing the Union Pacific Flyer near Tipton, Wyoming, on August 19, 1900.



$1,000 REWARD

Southern Pacific Train No. 1, leaving Humboldt, Nevada, 1:25 this morning, was held up and robbed about two miles east of that point by three or more men, supposed at present to be a negro and two white men. The express car was entered, the safe blown open, and the car demolished. Baggage and express packages badly damaged.

In addition to the standing reward of $300 offered by Wells, Fargo & Co., the Southern Pacific Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co. jointly offer a reward of $700, making a total of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (1,000) for the arrest and conviction of each of the parties connected with said robbery.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned, or from Mr. J. S. Noble, Supt., Southern Pacific Co., Ogden, Utah.

J. A. FILLMORE, Manager Southern Pacific Co. (PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

L. F. ROWELL, Manager Wells, Fargo & Co.

July 14, 1898. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W.C. Jameson is the award-winning author of more than 100 books. A resident of Llano, Texas, he is the best-selling treasure author in America. "A Legend is Born" is excerpted from Jameson's recently published *Rocky Mountain Train Robberies: True Stories of Notorious Bandits and Infamous Escapades* (TwoDot, 2019).

TRUE WEST EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

THE END OF THE LINE

TWO "AMERICANOS" VS. A UYUNI POSSE

THE LAST SUPPER: SARDINES AND BEER



Luck runs out in the high Andes for two of the West's most successful bank and train robbers.

–ALL ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Based on the research of Daniel Buck, Anne Meadows, Donna Ernst and Thom Hatch.



Butch and Sundance (from a photograph) did not know their trail was at an end when they rode into San Vicente, Bolivia, on November 6, 1908.

A four-man posse from Uyuni, Bolivia, rides into the small village of San Vicente, warning a village official, Cleto Bellot, and other locals, to be on the lookout for two Yankees with a mule belonging to the Aramayo Mining Company, whose payroll was recently robbed.

The posse is led by Capt. Justo P. Concha, two soldiers from the Uyuni Garrison and Inspector Timoteo Rios from the Uyuni police department.

Bellot informs Inspector Rios that he has just come from putting two Americanos up for the night at a nearby home owned by Bonifacio Casasola and that the two men had requested sardines and beer and asked about the road to Santa Catalina, an Argentine town just south of the border. Rios tells the soldiers to load their rifles and, accompanied by Bellot, the three posse members walk to Casasola's home and enter a small patio. As the lawmen approach the Americans' room, one of the Yankees appears in the doorway, draws his pistol and fires, hitting the lead soldier, Victor Torres, in the neck. Torres gets off a shot with his rifle, then runs out the patio door and collapses at a nearby house. He dies within minutes.

The other soldiers and Inspector Rios return fire, before they retreat out the gate with Bellot. The two soldiers retrieve more ammunition and return to the patio and continue firing into the house through the patio door. As darkness creeps across the scene, Captain Concha commands Bellot to find some locals who can watch the roof and the back of the house so the bandits escape. As Bellot rushes to find help, he hears "three screams of desperation" coming from the bandits' room.

The firing stops and all is deathly quiet. Minutes turn into hours. The night is bitterly cold but the guards remain at their stations throughout the cold and windy night.

At dawn, Bellot and other members of the posse enter the room and see two lifeless forms, one of them stretched out on the floor, a bullet wound in the temple and another in the arm. The other corpse sits on a bench behind the door, hugging a large ceramic jar. He has been shot once in the forehead and several times in the arm. According to a report, the bullet removed from the second Yankee's forehead came from the Colt of the other outlaw. From the positions of the bodies and the locations of the fatal wounds, the witnesses conclude that the first Yankee put his partner out of his misery, then turned his gun on himself.



Butch and Sundance's last supper was beer and sardines.

Butch and Sundance's Last Days

Oruro 200 miles

Uyuni

Quechisla

Río Atocha

Chorolque Mountain

Atocha

BOLIVIA

Probable route of the Uyuni posse

Peró's intended route

Río Mochara

Huaca Huañusca (Dead Cow Hill)

November 4
After robbing Peró, Butch and Sundance retreat into a ravine.

November 4
Rounding Huaca Huañusca (Dead Cow Hill), they meet two armed men who demand the payroll.

Río Salo

San Vicente

Salo

November 6
Butch and Sundance arrive in San Vicente at sundown, unaware a four-man posse from Uyuni is also there.

Río Talasi

Río Tupiza

Río Callco

November 3, 1908
Carlos Peró and party, carrying the Aramayo Company payroll, leave Tupiza for Quechisla, the center of the Aramayo mining operation.

Butch and Sundance's escape route

Tupiza

Río Cucho

Cucho

Tomahuaico

November 4
Butch and Sundance spend the night at Tomahuaico.

Scale: Approximately 1:2,000,000 meters

November 6
About 10 miles beyond Estarca, the pair asks for directions to San Vicente.

Estarca

Río San Juan

Did You Know?

Bolivia is slightly smaller than Alaska or about three times the size of Montana. In 1908, the population was 2.3 million; and the size of the country was larger than it is today.



Huaca Huañusca (Dead Cow Hill).
– BY ANNE MEADOWS –



1 Antofagasta: U.S. Vice-Counsel Frank Aller bailed Sundance out of some trouble with the Chilean government in late 1905. In 1909, Aller sought to establish Butch and Sundance's deaths in order to settle the latter's estate.

2 Concordia: Butch and Sundance worked at the Concordia tin mine in the central Bolivian Andes southeast of La Paz, from late 1906 to mid-1908.

3 Eucaliptus: A railroad construction camp payroll was held up twice in 1908—in April and August. Butch and Sundance were suspected of the holdups, but the evidence is scant.

4 La Paz: Butch and Sundance periodically visited Bolivia's capital, La Paz, during their work at Concordia, probably lodging at the Grand Hotel Guibert, where they first met the Concordia mine assistant, Percy Seibert.

5 Oruro: Sundance's last known mailing address was in Oruro, a city of 22,000, some 5,000 of whom were foreigners, chiefly connected with regional mining interests. Oruro may have been Butch and Sundance's intended destination after the Aramayo holdup.

6 Santa Cruz: Butch (and possibly Sundance) traveled to the city of Santa Cruz in the eastern Bolivian lowlands in November 1907 to explore buying a cattle ranch.

7 Tupiza: Looking for a bank to rob, Butch and Sundance took up residence here in August 1908. The arrival of an army detachment in early November caused them to switch their plans to a mine company payroll outside of town.



Butch and Sundance probably view this scenery while traveling the Tupiza–San Vicente road. The cactus at left are alborecentes or dawnbreakers.
– PHOTO BY ANNE MEADOWS –



On November 5, Butch and Sundance spend the night in Estarca (above) and leave for San Vicente the next morning.
– COURTESY DORA SALAZAR–



From a c. 1910 postcard of the route to Estarca, part of Butch and Sundance's escape route.
– COURTESY DANIEL BUCK AND ANNE MEADOWS –



It's interesting that the two Americanos ordered beer and sardines. When in a foreign land, moving quickly from one zone to another, it is best not to drink the water. The compact meal obviously was meant to sustain them on the run, until they could get to a bigger city, in this case Oruro and La Paz. The two outlaws were used to hardship in the wilds of South America and the description of their mules being jaded speaks to their hard-riding ways.



The two "Americanos" renting a room from Bonifacio Casasola are going by the names of Frank Boyd, a.k.a. H.A. Brown and Maxwell (no given first name). Boyd had been Sundance's alias in Chile. Brown and Maxwell were aliases both men used in northern Bolivia. As the three Uyuni posse members approached the Casasola home, one of the Yankees suddenly appeared in the doorway and opened fire, hitting Victor Torres in the neck. The dead outlaws were buried in the local cemetery the next afternoon.

Gray, narrow, soft-brimmed felt hats

Goertz binoculars



Gaiters (see above ad)

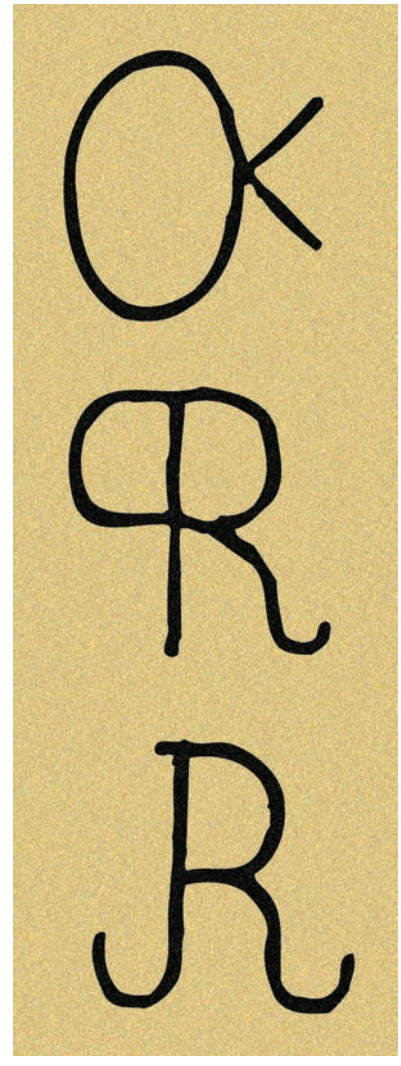
A Description of The Robbers

Carlos Pero, the payroll manager at the Aramayo Francke & Company, describes the two bandits who robbed the payroll near Dead Cow Hill: "The two Yankees wore new, dark-red thin-wale corduroy suits with narrow, soft-brimmed hats, the brims turned down in such a way that with the bandannas tied behind their ears, only their eyes could be seen...both of them carried new carbines, which appeared to be of the Mauser-type...but they were completely new...The bandits also carried Colt revolvers, and I believe they also had very small Browning revolvers outside their cartridge belts, which were filled with rifle ammunition."

Both Butch and Sundance wore gaiters instead of boots. Here is an ad for *polains* (inset, left), the Spanish word for the popular leggings.



Note the "Q" brand on Butch's mule, marking it as the property of the Aramayo mines.



Soon after arriving in Cholila, Butch and Sundance registered three brands: (from top to bottom) Sundance (Place), Butch and Sundance (Ryan and Place) and Butch (Ryan).

– FROM THE GUIA DE LA PATAGONIA/COURTESY DANIEL BUCK AND ANNE MEADOWS –



What were they thinking when they topped the rise at 14,500 feet and started their final descent into Hell?



"Forget all the reports on Butch Cassidy, they are fake. There is no such man living as Butch Cassidy. His real name was Robert Parker, born and raised in Circle Valley, Utah, and killed in South America, he and a man by the name of Longwow [sic] we[re] killed in a soldier post their [sic] in a gun fight. This is straight."

—Matt Warner

This is the last known photograph of Butch and Sundance in the Bolivian Andes, circa 1907. Butch is astride his mule, and Sundance is tending his.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –



Aftermath: Odds & Ends

Once the outlaws' possessions had been inventoried, Capt. Justo P. Concha absconded to Uyuni with the lot, leaving the Aramayo Company to battle for months in court to recover its money and mule.

Tupiza officials conducted an inquest of the robbery and shoot-out, but were unable to ascertain the dead outlaws' names.

Boyd had been the Sundance Kid's alias in Chile; Brown and Maxwell were aliases that he and Butch Cassidy had used in northern Bolivia. To settle Boyd's estate in Chile, the legation sent a request for the death certificates to the Bolivian foreign ministry, stating that the Americans had "held up several of the Bolivian Railway Company's pay trains, as also the stage coaches of several mines, and...were killed in a fight with soldiers that were detached to capture them as outlaws."

Numerous stories circulated about Butch cheating death in Bolivia and returning to the States. (Sometimes Sundance is included, but most legends name only Butch.) The most persistent tale is one put forth by Lula Parker Betenson, one of Butch's sisters, who insisted that Butch had visited the family in 1925. Others in the family disagree, saying that Butch never returned, but Lula still has her believers.

In 1937, an elderly Matt Warner, a former member of the Wild Bunch, scribbled a note to historian Charles Kelly: "Forget all the reports on Butch Cassidy, they are fake. There is no such man living as Butch Cassidy. His real name was Robert Parker, born and raised in Circle Valley, Utah, and killed in South America, he and a man by the name of Longwow *[sic]* we[re] killed in a soldier post their *[sic]* in a gun fight. This is straight."

Recommended: *The Last Outlaws: The Lives and Legends of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* by Thom Hatch and *Digging Up Butch and Sundance* by Daniel Buck and Anne Meadows.

BY LINDA WOMMACK

LITTLE-KNOWN CHARACTERS OF THE OLD WEST

Ann Bassett, Colorado's Cattle Queen

She fought outlaws, gunmen and rustlers...and won.

She was the first white child born in the rugged isolated area of northwest Colorado known as Browns Park. It was here that Anna Marie Bassett lived and loved for most of her life. It was here that she witnessed outlaw corruption, cattle theft and illegal land grabs. Ann once said, "Browns Park is the only thing I selfishly loved."





The Bassett family ranch (above), located in remote Browns Park, Colorado, was the only thing Ann "ever selfishly loved." Ann (left) also loved her horses and loved to ride, well into her golden years.

– PHOTOS COURTESY MUSEUM OF NORTHWESTERN COLORADO –

At the age of 19, Ann managed her family's small cattle ranch and fought against cattle barons, particularly Ora Haley and his Two Bar Ranch and Cattle Company.

And then Haley set in motion a series of events aimed at taking over the small ranches to gain control of the rich grazing land. He and members of the Snake River Stock Growers Association, similar to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, secretly contracted gun-for-hire Tom Horn. His mission was to rid the region of the small ranchers by any means necessary. And he damn near did.

In the summer of 1900, murder shocked the citizens of Browns Park. Ann's fiancé, Matt Rash, was found murdered by a single gunshot. Ann later wrote with extreme indignation about what was happening at the time:

"Up to that time nothing had seriously blocked the flood of Two Bar cattle. All obstacles had been successfully removed. Facing failure of the plan, the old Johnson County, Wyoming order for 'Extermination' of the obstacle, was put into practice. There was hired secretly one who would strike, kill, and leave no sign. One who would not hesitate to shoot down friend or foe, man, woman or child for pay. In Tom Horn was found this killer, a murderer, lusting for blood money."

Ann Bassett began formulating her vendetta against Ora Haley, who had hired the killer, and was attempting to take over her beloved Browns Park. For the next 20 years Ann scattered Haley's Two Bar cattle all over the region. She ran them far and wide and even drove them into the Green River. She then stole away the foreman of the Two Bar and married him.

A frustrated Haley finally accused her of cattle rustling and had her arrested. The first trial ended in a hung jury. Ann was acquitted in the second trial and the town of Craig threw her a party. The local press dubbed her "Queen Ann." She loved the attention and Browns Park loved her. Ann Bassett was a woman in a man's world and she beat 'em at their own game.

In an interview shortly before she died in 1956, Ann said:

"I did everything they said I did and a helluva lot more."

Linda Wommack is a Colorado historian and award-winning author. She has written 13 books, including *Ann Bassett, Colorado's Cattle Queen.* She lives in Littleton, Colorado, from where she travels to historic Browns Park as often as she can.



– COURTESY DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY –

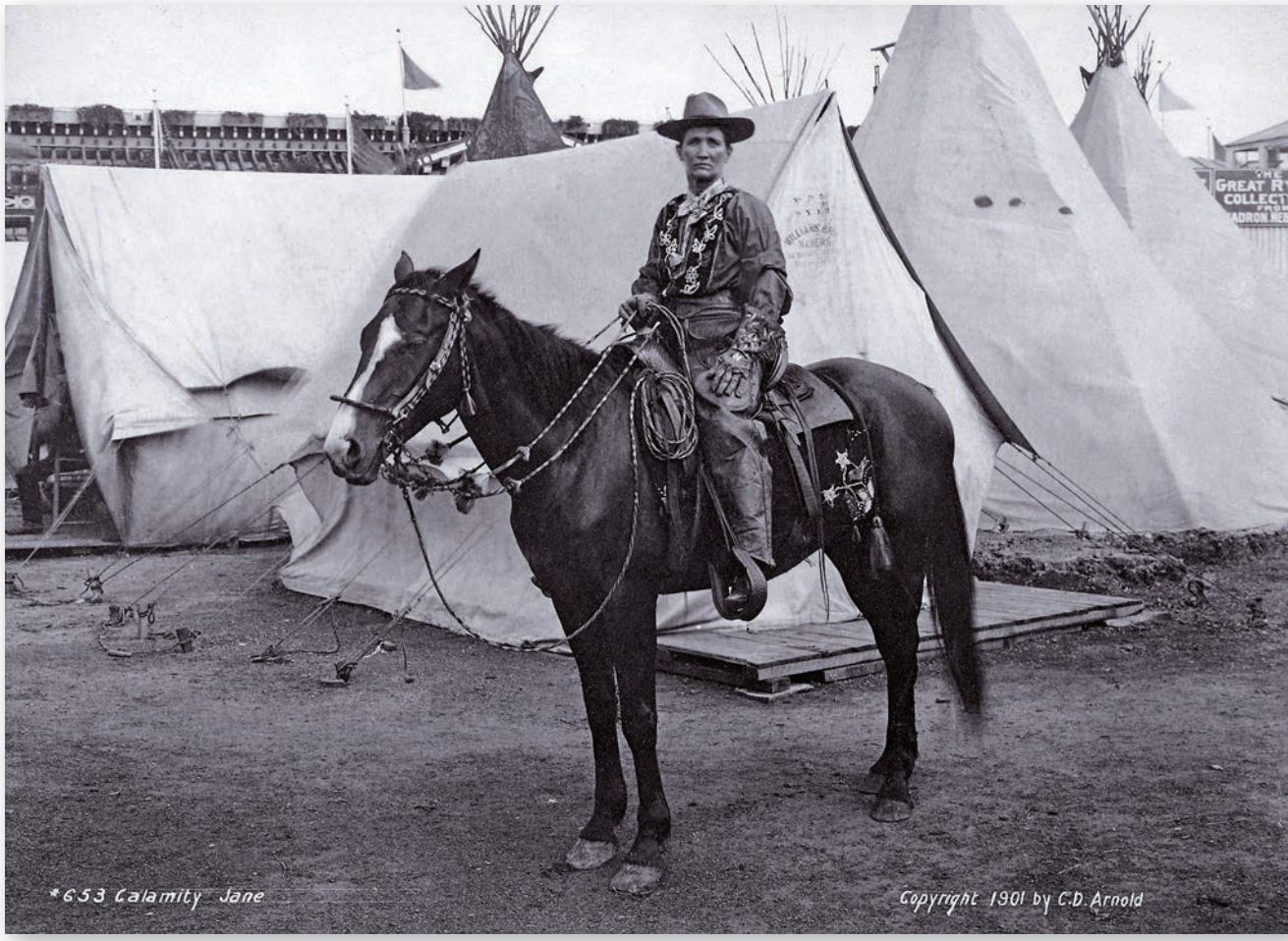
"I did everything they said I did and a helluva lot more."

–Ann Bassett

BY CANDY MOULTON

The Adventures of Calamity Jane

Discover the wild woman of the West in a circuitous tour of Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana.



In 1901, Martha "Calamity Jane" Canary Burke posed in front of an exhibition of tipis and tents before a performance with the Indian Congress at at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

Born in Missouri in 1856, Martha Canary came west with her family, spent part of her childhood in the Montana goldfields near Virginia City and Nevada City, came of age, most likely in Utah, following the death of both parents (her mother in Montana, her father in Utah). She struck out alone, leaving behind at least two siblings, may have spent time in southwestern Wyoming around Fort Bridger, and in 1869 was in the coal-mining/railroad town of Piedmont, in extreme western Wyoming. Then she worked her way east to Cheyenne.

Started as an end-of-tracks town by the Union Pacific Railroad, Cheyenne was the Territorial Capital of Wyoming by the time Martha arrived in the early 1870s. The Territorial legislature in 1869 granted suffrage to women, along with the right to hold office and serve on juries. It was also becoming a cowboy capital serving cattle trails from Texas pushing herds onto the northern plains, and it had a military presence following the establishment of Camp Carlin (later named Fort D.A. Russell).



A tour of Cheyenne should include a visit to the Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum to view its rolling stock collection, including a Cheyenne Deadwood stagecoach.

– COURTESY WYOMING OFFICE OF TOURISM –



When Calamity Jane first arrived in the Wyoming Territorial capital of Cheyenne (right) in 1870, the Union Pacific railroad town had about 1,500 residents and was known across the West as the "Magic City of the Plains."

– COURTESY NYPL DIGITAL LIBRARY –

CALAMITY IN CHEYENNE

Cheyenne is a good place to begin tracing the life of Martha Canary. I recommend an overnight at the Nagle Warren Mansion Bed and Breakfast, once the home of a cattle baron in the days when Martha Canary was first in Cheyenne. Take time to visit the Old West Museum at Cheyenne Frontier Park, and the Nelson Museum downtown before heading out of town toward Fort Laramie.

The Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail came to quick prominence after men traveling with Lt. Col. George A. Custer found gold in the Black Hills in 1874. Like others in the region at the time, Martha Canary traveled the first leg of its route from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie. For a time she had worked six miles west of Fort Laramie at the road ranch operated by Adolph Cuny and Julius "Jules" Ecoffey. According to trader John Hunton and Sgt. John Q. Ward, for a time Canary also worked at a road ranch near Fort Fetterman.

Exactly when she came by the moniker Calamity Jane isn't certain, but men along the rail line, and in the military, knew her as Calamity in the 1870s. She was at Fort Laramie in 1875, when the Black Hills Expedition was organized under the direction of Walter Jenney and Henry Newton. That party was charged with determining the quality and quantity of gold in the Black Hills.



The history of the settlement of Wyoming is exhibited in Newcastle, at the Anna Miller Museum (left), which is housed in a former Wyoming Army National Guard cavalry stable built by the WPA in the 1930s.

– COURTESY WYOMING OFFICE OF TOURISM –

ON TO FORT LARAMIE

Our route takes us from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie by following Highway 85 to Torrington and then turning west on U.S. highways 20-26 to the town of Fort Laramie, and then west to Fort Laramie, now a National Historic Site.

A member of the scientific party that explored the Black Hills in 1875, Valentine T. McGillycuddy first saw Jane, wearing spurs, chaps and a sombrero, on May 20, 1875, as she crossed the parade ground at Fort Laramie. When McGillycuddy, a surgeon who served as a cartographer for the Newton-Jenney Expedition, asked about the woman, Col. Hesnry Dodge identified her as a "regimental mascot" who "didn't know the meaning" of the word morals.

But Calamity gave McGillycuddy advice after some of the soldiers pulled a prank on him, and the two became friends. She pressed McGillycuddy to put in a word on her behalf with Colonel Dodge to be allowed to accompany the expedition into the Black Hills, but the doctor-topographer declined. However, as he later wrote, when the march north began, an "unaccounted for young private" trailed in the expedition's wake. That "private" was soon identified as Calamity Jane. She worked with the civilian teamsters and retained her tenuous position with the expedition, having made quite an impression on most of the men.

COME FACE TO FACE WITH THE WEST'S MOST DEADLY GUNFIGHTER

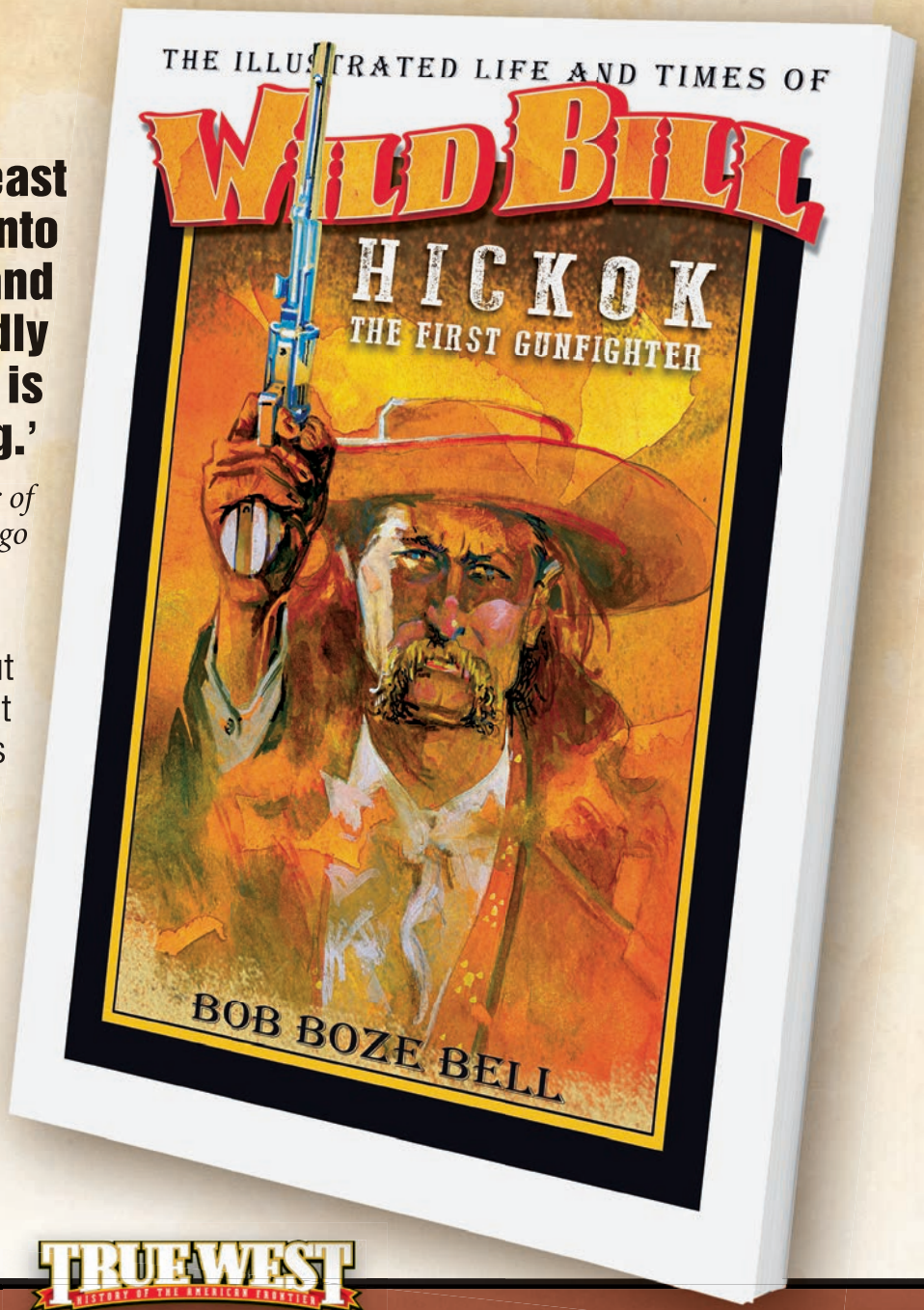
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—John Fusco, Screenwriter of Young Guns, Thunderheart, Hidalgo

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—Ted Simons, host of Horizon on PBS

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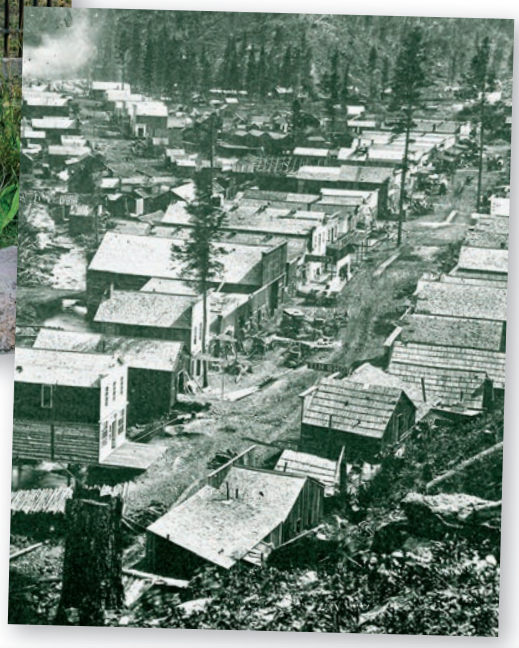
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Following Calamity Jane's travels across South Dakota should include a visit to her grave (above) in Deadwood's Mount Moriah Cemetery.

– COURTESY SOUTH DAKOTA TOURISM –



When Calamity Jane arrived in Deadwood (below) in 1876 she could never have imagined that her name would be linked with the legendary mining town over 140 years later.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

One description of her on that trip came from Acting Assistant Surgeon J.R. Lane who provided an account published in the *Chicago Tribune* on June 19, 1875. "Calam is dressed in a suit of soldier's blue, and straddles a mule equal to any professional blacksnake swinger in the army," Lane wrote. "Calamity also jumps upon a trooper's horse and rides along in the ranks, and gives an officer a military [salute] with as much style as the First corporal in a crack company."

Thomas C. MacMillan, writing for the rival *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, noted her "reputation of being a better horse-back rider, mule and bull-whacker and a more unctuous coiner of English, and not the Queen's pure either, than any man in the command." McGillycuddy himself said she was "the only woman in the party, dressed in soldier's clothes, rode a horse astraddle, could drink and swear 'like a trooper.'" He later added she was "something like Topsy in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, she was not exactly 'raised she growed.'"

THE ROAD TO DEADWOOD

The Black Hills Expedition followed the route that would become famous, and well-traveled, as the Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage Road. Our route on U.S. 85 follows that trail. Take time for a stop at the Stagecoach Museum in Lusk, and to view one of the buildings related to the site of the Hat Creek Stage Station along the old stage road just east of Highway 85 north of Lusk. Tom Swan and John Storrie built the log building at the site in 1880.

Visit the Newcastle Museum in Newcastle, and then continue on U.S. 85

WIDE SPOT IN THE ROAD



FORT ROBINSON

This frontier military post where Crazy Horse was stabbed and died, is one of the places visited by Calamity Jane in 1875 as she trailed in the wake of the Newton-Jenney Expedition. At the time it was known as Camp Robinson. It is now a Nebraska State Historic Site just west of Crawford, Nebraska, and has original buildings, some of which remain in use for tourist accommodations.

– COURTESY NEBRASKA TOURISM –

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

GOOD LODGING: Nagle Warren Mansion, *Cheyenne, WY;* **Best Western Pioneer**, *Lusk, WY;* **Bullock Hotel**, *Deadwood, SD;* **Deadwood Mountain Grand Hotel**, *Deadwood, SD;* **The Calvert Hotel**, *Lewiston, MT;* **Gibson Mansion B&B**, *Missoula, MT*

GOOD GRUB: Little Bear Inn, *Cheyenne, WY;* **Wyoming Rib & Chop House**, *Cheyenne, WY;* **Outpost Café**, *Lusk, WY;* **Old No. 10 Saloon**, *Deadwood, SD;* **Alpine Inn**, *Hill City, SD;* **The Oxford Café**, *Missoula, MT;* **Montana Bar**, *Miles, City, MT*

to Cheyenne Crossing, South Dakota, where the highway turns east and becomes U.S. 14A, cutting through the western edge of the Black Hills to Lead and then to Deadwood, which became one of Calamity's home bases, and is where she is buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, next to William Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok.

Deadwood became the heart of action in the Black Hills during Calamity's time there. Wild Bill was gunned down there, and it's known for a diverse cast of Old West characters—some of whom are brought back to life in the new movie version of *Deadwood*. There are plenty of places to explore, including the cemetery, the Days of '76 Museum, Adams Museum and Historic Adams House. Of course, like Calamity Jane found, you also will be able to play some poker, or find a shot of whiskey and a good meal.

You probably won't hear the language used in the HBO series and movie *Deadwood* (just like Calamity may not have heard—or used—some of that language), but you may hear some good tales about the characters of the place—from Calamity and Wild Bill to Seth Bullock and so many more. Calamity left Deadwood, and headed to Montana, where she had spent part of her childhood. She was in Miles City on February 11, 1882, then moved to Billings as the Northern Pacific Railroad also laid tracks toward the West. At times she was in Livingston, Lewistown and Missoula, but Montana did not claim her for long. By the latter half of the 1880s she was farther south, living and, according to some accounts, working as a prostitute in towns along the Union Pacific Railroad route in southern Wyoming.

Sorting out details of Calamity Jane's life is a task for folks who like twists and turns in a story, as she certainly didn't light long in any one place. She returned to the Black Hills, where she died in Terry, South Dakota, on August 1, 1903.

As you explore the Black Hills area (Deadwood, Lead, Custer, Hill City), keep an eye out for Calamity Peak, named by McGillycuddy for the intrepid female, who is both real—and legend.

Candy Moulton is the author of *Valentine T. McGillycuddy: Indian Agent, Army Surgeon*.



BY SHERRY MONAHAN

The Frontier's Movable Kitchen

Traditional chuck wagon cooking can be enjoyed at a local festival or right at home.



With what might be one of Charles Goodnight's original chuck wagons, a cookie on Goodnight and John G. Adair's famous JA Ranch prepares dinner—and possibly a cobbler dessert—over an open fire with Dutch ovens.

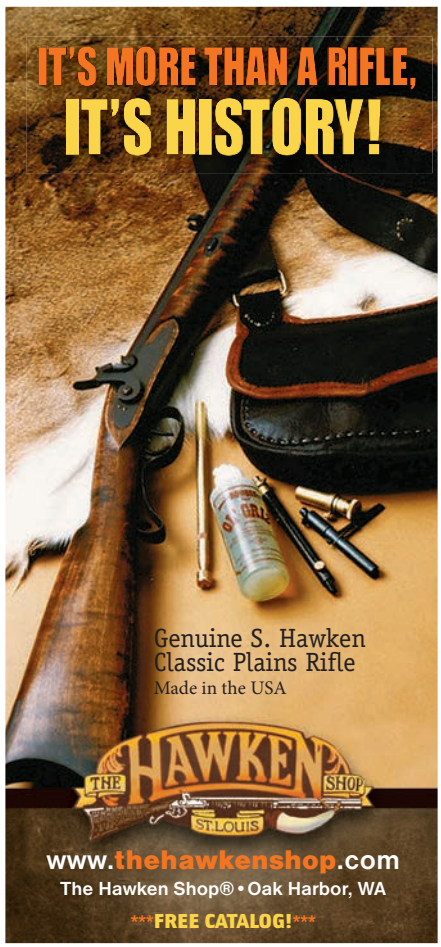
– ERWIN E. SMITH, CA.1907, COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

Ranchers struggled to feed their cowboys sustaining meals on the trails as their numbers increased. In the 1860s some 10 to 20 men rode on the trails. That's when Charles Goodnight, former Texas Ranger-turned-cattle rancher, invented the chuck wagon. During Goodnight's cattle drives he saw the need for a way to feed the cowboys, so he modified an Army surplus Studebaker wagon. He strapped a box on the back and fitted it with cooking supplies like pots, utensils, staples and more. The invention changed the experience of the cattle drive for the cowboys on the trail.

The chuck wagon and its cook fed many a-cowboy on roundups and cattle trails. The cook, who was either amazing, just okay or downright terrible, often earned a moniker. Names like Cookie, Belly-cheater, Greasy Belly, Gut Robber, Sallie, Beef-trust, Dog face, Dutch, Beans, Punk and Whistle-berry were applied, depending on their skills. They earned $20 to $30 a month to make the meals, but they also acted as a tailor, nurse, caretaker or parent to the cowboys. Most chuck wagon cooks didn't use recipes because they just knew how to cook. Some had been cooks during the Civil War, and others learned along the way.

Cooks used food staples that traveled well and didn't spoil. The list included flour, sourdough, salt, brown sugar, beans, rice, cornmeal, dried apples and peaches, baking powder, baking soda, coffee and airtights, which were canned goods. Airtights included tomatoes, corn and gallon containers of syrup—usually molasses or sorghum. While fresh beef was the main





meat, wild game and fish were sometimes available along the trail and during roundups. Bacon grease was used to fry everything, but bacon also served as the main meat when supplies ran low. Sometimes the cowboys were treated to dessert—usually cobbler, rehydrated fruit or fruit pudding. Eggs were rare since they break easily, but sometimes the cook and cowboys traded local homesteaders for some.

While the days of month-long dusty journeys are gone, anyone can still steep themselves in the history of the chuck wagon. Places in Wyoming include the Buffalo Bill Center of the West, which hosts an annual chuck wagon event. The really adventurous can check out the Teton Wagon Train and Horse Adventure. Visit Lubbock, Texas, for its annual Cowboy Symposium or Red Steagall's Cowboy Gathering in Fort Worth for a fun experience. There's also the World Championship Chuck Wagon Cook Off in Ruidoso Downs, New Mexico, or the Chandler, Arizona, Chuckwagon Cook-off. Visit the American Chuck Wagon Association to check for events, too, at *AmericanChuckwagon.org*.

Here's a cobbler recipe that will tide you over until you visit a real chuck wagon.

Sherry Monahan kicked off her journey into Old West cuisine, spirits and places by authoring *Taste of Tombstone*. Visit *SherryMonahan.com* to learn more about her books, awards and TV appearances.

BERRY COBBLER

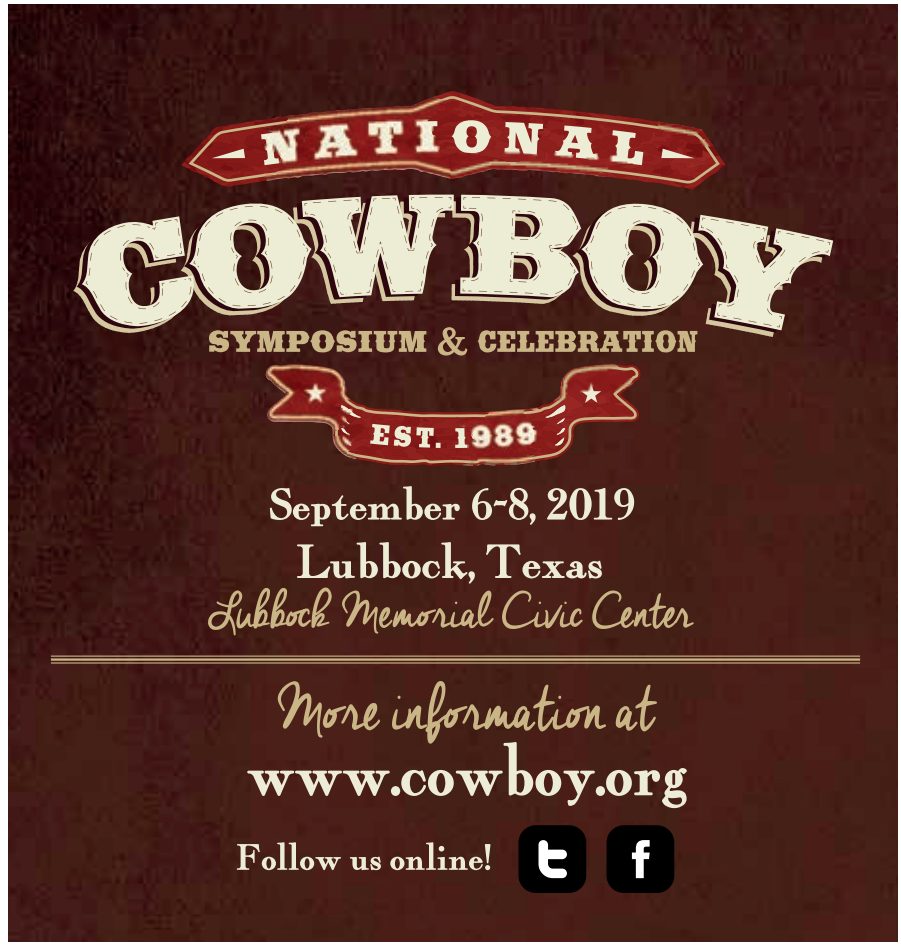
4 cups fresh berries
2 cups flour
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk

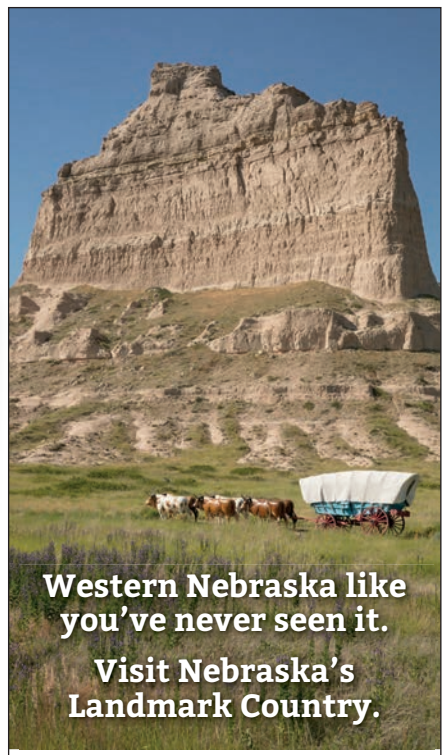
Wash the berries and place into a greased Dutch oven.

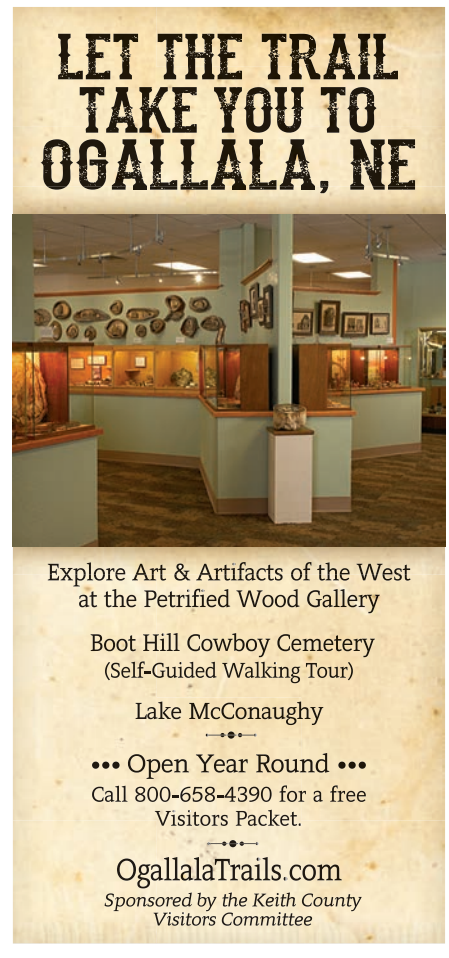
Combine dry ingredients in a bowl, and mix. Add the milk and stir just until moistened.

Spread the mixture over the fruit and bake covered in a 375°F oven for 40 to 45 minutes or until done.

Recipe adapted from the Omaha, Nebraska, *World-Herald*, October 11, 1896.





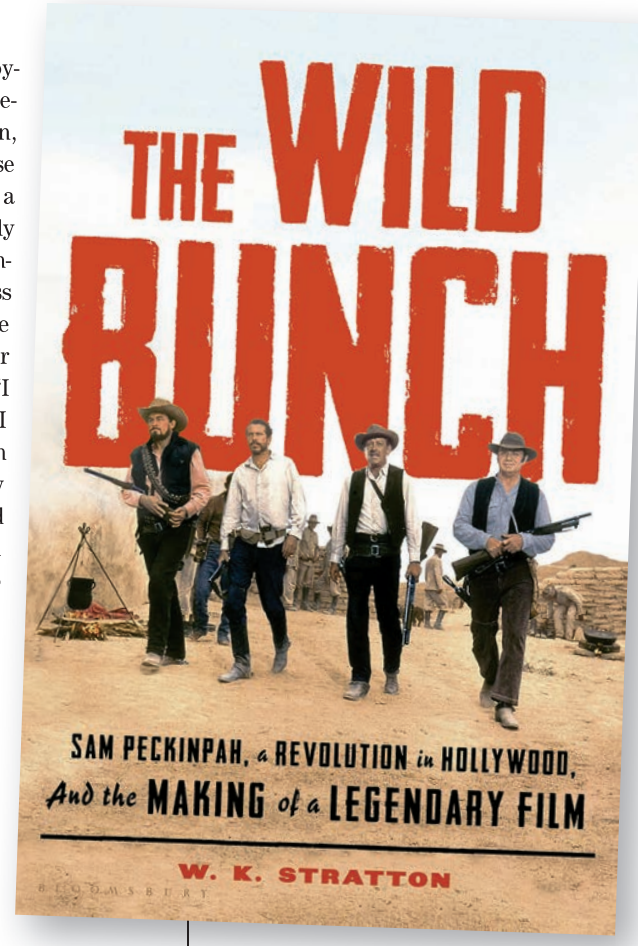


Blood, Love and Brotherhood

W.K. Stratton's The Wild Bunch *sets a new standard for film-biography, and new biographies of an Army scout and Esteban, the diary of pioneer John Benton Hart and a novelized memoir of outlaw Cole Younger.*

In June 1969, director Sam Peckinpah's *The Wild Bunch* was released in theaters across the United States to critical acclaim and vitriol. Film critics equally loved it and hated it with as much vehemence and polarization as their contemporaries opining in American newspapers and networks about the Vietnam War. Five decades later, W. K. "Kip" Stratton's *The Wild Bunch: Sam Peckinpah, a Revolution in Hollywood and the Making of a Legendary Film* (Bloomsbury, $28) sets the record straight on the controversial classic, now considered one of the greatest films, let alone Westerns, of all time. *"The Wild Bunch's* bloodletting has been trumped many times during the past fifty years, yet the psychological impact of the film's violence has not diminished. …It has become a classic film, not just in America but worldwide," Stratton writes. "Above all else, it was the product of the intellect, the creative sensibilities, and the heart of its director, Sam Peckinpah."

In recent years, the Western filmmaker biography has become a popular category. Just last year, John Farkis's *The Making of Tombstone: Behind the Scenes of the Classic Modern Western* and the memoir *Junior Bonner: The Making of a Classic with Steve McQueen and Sam Peckinpah in the Summer of 1971* by my father, Jeb Rosebook, put cinema fans on the set and behind the scenes from concept to distribution of the two Westerns. Stratton followed this model brilliantly in *The Wild Bunch*, with a fresh biography of Peckinpah, an in-depth review of the creative writing process of the script and a blow-by-blow recounting of the pre-production, production, post-production and release of the film. As the son of a screenwriter, I especially appreciated Stratton's attention to the creative process behind the writing of the script. As screenwriter Walon Green reflected, "I wrote it, thinking that I would like to see a Western that was as mean and ugly and brutal as the times, and the only nobility in men was their dedication to each other."



Stratton's dual passion for his subjects, Peckinpah and his greatest cinematic triumph, *The Wild Bunch*, is enthusiastically and unapologetically summarized in his conclusion. "It is a Western, in most ways, the *last* Western. Peckinpah destroyed all the standard stereotypes that made up cowboy pictures that came before it," Stratton writes. "Peckinpah's West was a dirty, often vile place, very much like how the Old West was. When *The Wild Bunch* was released, it placed a tombstone on the head of the grave of the old-fashioned John Wayne Western. It changed all the rules."

Like Stratton, I am an admirer of Peckinpah and *The Wild Bunch*. As a boy I met the director. I've never forgotten our conversation, which was simultaneously intense and kind. And maybe it was that burning intensity raging creatively inside Sam Peckinpah, that was bared open with a Biblical vengeance in *The Wild Bunch*, never experienced in cinema—before or since—that makes it equally the most controversial and the greatest film of all time.

—*Stuart Rosebrook*

ROUGH DRAFTS

Eight months into the publishing cycle, 2019 is turning out to be a stellar year for readers of Western history. Small and large publishers are delivering a great variety of titles for all interests. Here are a dozen I recommend:

A Wyatt Earp Anthology: Long May His Story Be Told edited by Roy B. Young, Gary L. Roberts and Casey Tefertiller, foreword by John Boessenecker (University of North Texas Press)

Wyatt Earp & Bat Masterson: Lawmen of the Legendary West by Bill Markley (TwoDot)

On the Santa Fe Trail by James Crutchfield (TwoDot)

The Frontier Army: Episodes From Dakota and the West edited by R. Eli Paul (South Dakota Historical Society Press)

The Cornett-Whitley Gang Violence Unleashed in Texas by David Johnson, foreword by Doug Dukes (University of North Texas Press)

The Capitol Reef Reader edited by Stephen Trimble (University of Utah Press)

Frontier Religion: Mormons and America, 1857-1907 by Konden Smith Hansen (University of Utah Press)

American Disruptor: The Scandalous Life of Leland Stanford by Roland De Wolk (University of California Press)

Unfair Labor? American Indians and the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago by David R.M. Beck (University of Nebraska Press)

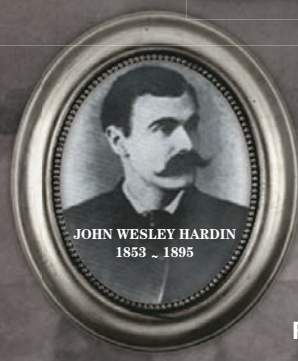
Ghosts Of Gold Mountain: The Epic Story of the Chinese Who Built the Transcontinental Railroad by Gordon H. Chang (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt)

Texas Women and Ranching: On the Range, at the Rodeo and in Their Communities edited by Deborah M. Liles and Cecelia Gutierrez Venable (Texas A&M University Press)

The Civil War on the Rio Grande, 1846-1876 edited by Roseann Bacha-Garza, Christopher J. Miller and Russell K. Skowronek (Texas A&M University Press)

–Stuart Rosebrook

Concordia Cemetery
History To Die For...



Visit one of Texas' most historic cemeteries. John Wesley Hardin, John Selman, Buffalo Soldiers, and the only dedicated Chinese Cemetery in the state.

Learn about the movers and shakers that forged the Old West.

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Learn about former leaders of the Mexican Revolutions who were buried at Concordia.

Join the Secret Society of John Wesley Hardin - August 17, 2019 at 6 p.m., to commemorate John Wesley Hardin's demise—and on October 19, 2019, from 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., for the annual "Walk Through History."

Exciting Monthly night time Ghost Tours at Concordia Cemetery.
Visit our Facebook Page @*concordiacemetery* for more information and dates.

Don't miss Dia De Los Muertos; Day of the Dead, November 2, 2019, from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. Tours, shrines, exhibits and more.

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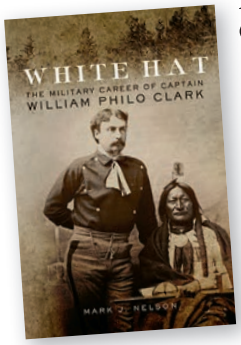




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A Renaissance Scout

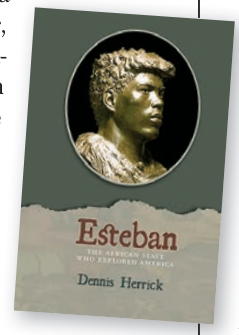
In *White Hat: The Military Career of Captain William Philo Clark* (University of Oklahoma Press, $29.95), historian Mark J. Nelson tells the story of the officer many considered the Army's "Renaissance Man." Whether or not Clark deserved such praise is up to the reader, but he certainly became involved in major events of the Plains Indian wars, including the surrender and murder of Crazy Horse, Gen. George Crook's "starvation march" and Sitting Bull's final fight. His study of Indian sign language remains a classic. He negotiated surrender and peace agreements with the principal chiefs and was a strong proponent of using Indian scouts. That is a lot to pack into a short 39 years.



—Blaine P. Lamb, author of The Extraordinary Life of Charles Pomeroy Stone

Esteban the Great

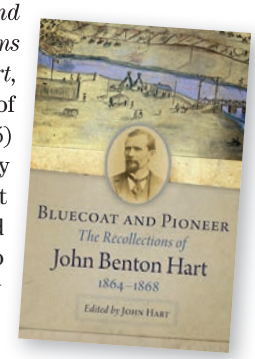
Drawn from a broad spectrum of secondary sources, Dennis Herrick's *Esteban: The African Slave Who Explored America* (University of New Mexico Press, $39.95) takes a new approach to understanding the importance of Esteban. His masters obscured and distorted his history and contributions because he was a slave. He was the indispensable man, a healer and ambassador, in Cabeza de Vaca's 16th-century journey from Florida to Sonora. The Zuñi may not have killed him. The author suggests that Esteban, having been free and an equal partner with his companions during the journey and having been independent en route to Zuñi, chose not to return to slavery. The stories of his death conflict with each other. Clearly, he was a hero and not a villain.



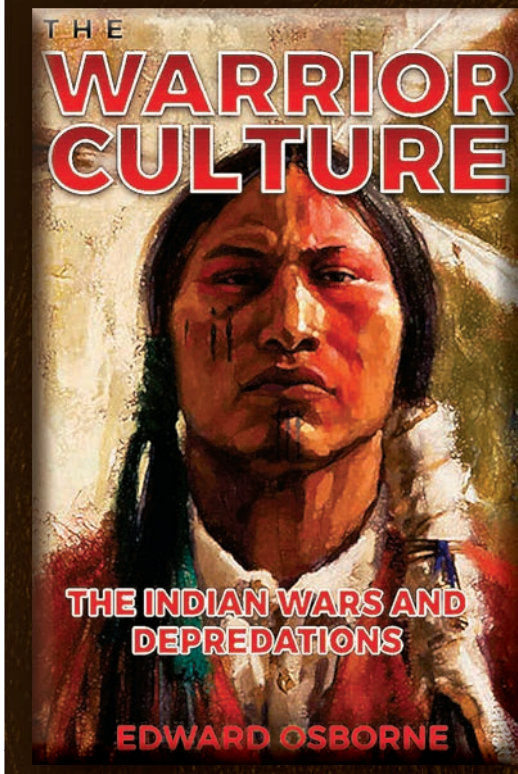
—Doug Hocking, author of The Black Legend: George Bascom, Cochise, and the Start of the Apache Wars

Recollections of a Western Pioneer

Historian John Hart's skilled research, attention to detail, and straightforward prose in *Bluecoat and Pioneer: The Recollections of John Benton Hart, 1864–1868* (University of Oklahoma Press, $32.95) come together not only to frame his great grandfather's vivid memories, but to introduce us to new threads weaving through the vast tapestry of frontier history. John Benton Hart fought with the 11th Kansas Cavalry in 1864 Missouri, joined in Wyoming's Battle of Platte Bridge a year later and rode with Wells Fargo on the Bozeman trail. His colorful anecdotes and key observations, set to paper in the early 20th century by his son, Harry, keep the reader spellbound and help fill the gaps in separate, similar narratives.



—Richard Prosch, author of The Scalper



Vol. I: Revised Edition
Available at Amazon.com

This is a thought-provoking "revisionist" history that will open many eyes to the true nature of the Plains Indians. My book challenges many of the orthodox propagandistic interpretations. "In this same vein, it will examine the pro-Indian political agenda generated by the Left-wing academics in today's colleges and universities." Using extensive Primary sources, I have found that the Plains Indians were butchers, murderers,rapists, and horse thieves. " I will also examine the battles of The Great Sioux Uprising of 1862, Sand Creek-1864 and the infamous Fetterman Massacre of 1866.

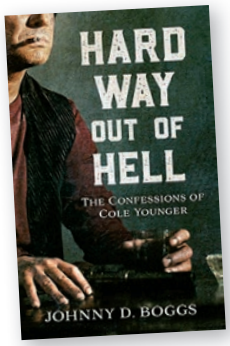
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The Fateful Life of an Outlaw



Johnny D. Boggs' stories can take you for a ride. His novel *Hard Way Out of Hell: The Confessions of Cole Younger* (Blackstone Publishing, $16.95) reads like a historical biography and is based on what is known of the outlaw. While the actions of Cole and his outlaw friends are often heartless—killing many who are innocent bystanders—his story is that of an educated, God-fearing man. Readers will discover a Cole Younger who wanted to live a decent and fair life, until war and hard times led him down a road that became difficult, and then eventually futile, to avoid.

—Rex Rideout, singer-songwriter with Mark Lee Gardner of Frontier Favorites: Old-Time Music of the Wild West



COLORADO CHRONICLER TOUTS BEST BIOS OF OUTLAW WOMEN

Linda Wommack is a Colorado historian. An award-winning author, she has written 13 books, including *Ann Bassett, Colorado's Cattle Queen* (Caxton Press, 2018), which has just been optioned by a Hollywood film company. Her next biography, *The Life of Josie Bassett*, will be published in 2020 by TwoDot. She recommends these biographies of outlaw women:

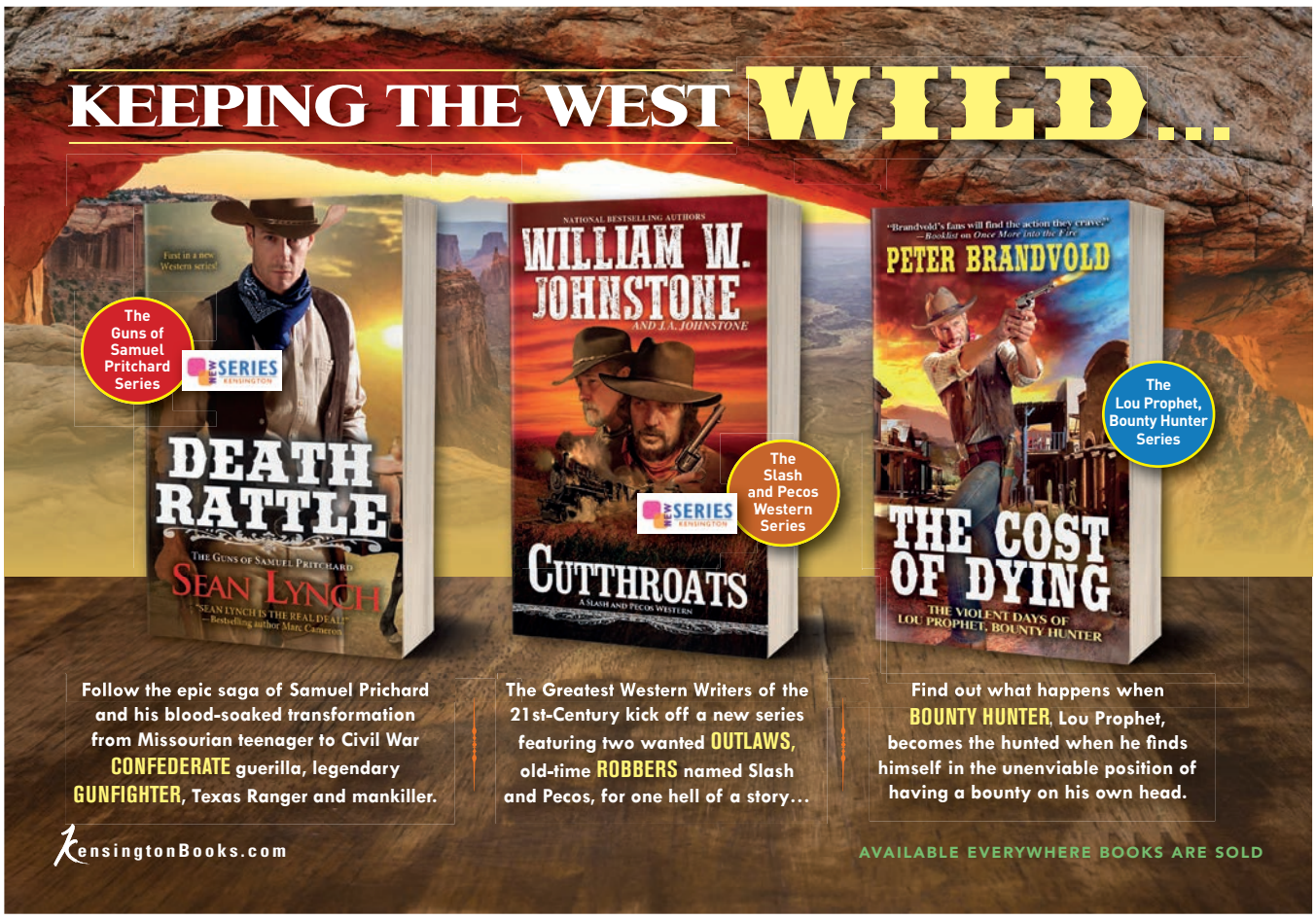
❶ ***The Benders, Keepers of the Devil's Inn*** by Fern M. Wood (Morrow Publishing): Wood provides a complete, not to mention quite disturbing, account of the John and Almira Bender family and their serial killings in southeast Kansas in the 1870s.

❷ **Go Down Together, the True Untold Story of Bonnie and Clyde** by Jeff Guinn (Simon and Schuster): Guinn broke new ground in the story of Bonnie Parker using archives, letters and news footage. The definitive book on the murderous couple of the 1930s.

❸ ***Ma Barker, America's Most Wanted Mother*** by Chris Enss and Howard Kanzanjian (Two Dot Publishers): Arizona Donnie Clark, better known as "Ma" Barker was the brains behind the notorious Barker gang who terrorized and committed murder in the Midwest during the Depression era.

❹ ***The Bassett Women*** by Grace McClure (Swallow Press): McClure leaned heavily on interviews with Bassett family members, as well as newspaper articles, for this fascinating account of the Bassett women, mother Elizabeth and daughters Josephine and Ann.

❺ ***Belle Starr and Her Times*** by Glenn Shirley (University of Oklahoma Press): Shirley wrestles the lore from the facts in this biography of the "Bandit Queen," who was gunned down in 1889 near her home at Younger's Bend in Oklahoma.



BY LEO W. BANKS

Placerville, California

Discover the historic gold rush community and its glittering history.



Visitors exploring historic Placerville's Main Street will discover historic sites and buildings dating to the 1840s and 1850s, the earliest years of the Gold Rush community.

– COURTESY MARELBU, PANORAMIO, CCA 3.0 –

Gold mining birthed this settlement, first called Dry Diggins. After James Marshall's 1848 gold strike at Sutter's Mill drew hordes of miners, it became Hangtown, a reference to a brand of outdoor justice applied with the aid of rope and tree.

That held into the 1850s, when the name became Placerville, no doubt an effort to soften the Wild West image.

Speaking of softening, modern visitors shop at Dedrick's gourmet cheese store. Just look for Daisy, the life-size fiberglass cow on wheels.

What a journey it's been.

Tourists can relive the story of this picturesque gold rush town 30 miles east of Sacramento at the Gold Bug Mine, begun as the Hattie Mine in 1888. Put on a headset for a self-guided tour through the 352-foot drift while listening to a recording explaining its history and how the hard-rock mine was worked.

The 61-acre site, a city park, also has a working blacksmith shop and Hattie's Museum, featuring mining equipment, informational panels and hands-on samples of various kinds of rock.

The El Dorado County Historical Museum displays a five-stamp mill used to crush rock, along with traditional feasting baskets used by the Maidu, Miwok and Washoe tribes.

Stroll downtown to see Placerville's 19th-century architecture, browse its art galleries or enjoy August's Antique Street Faire and Vintage Marketplace or October's Art & Wine Fest.

Check out the imposing bell tower in the town center. After several devastating fires, it was erected in 1865 to summon firefighters and has been a gathering spot for community events ever since.

"Tourists tell us downtown is so busy and that's because locals go there, too," says Jody Franklin, director of tourism at the El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce. "There are lots of great shops and it looks like a Western movie set."

Visitors love to photograph the mannequin in red suspenders hanging by a noose from the exterior of Hangman's Tree Ice Cream Saloon.

Drive eight miles to Coloma to take a gold-panning lesson at Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park or listen to docents explain such pioneer necessities as rope-making and log-sawing.

See a replica of Sutter's Mill and walk to the American River, site of the epic gold discovery. An impressive statue of Marshall commemorates the man who sparked one of history's great migrations.

East of Placerville, don't miss the orchard country called Apple Hill. More than 50 farms and ranches operate there and invite the public to see the beautiful foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and taste the creative foods.

Try hot apple cider donuts at Rainbow Orchards, caramel apple cider milkshakes at High Hill Ranch, or pick your own apples at Boa Vista Orchards.



Placerville Soda Works, aka John Pearson Soda Works, began as a one-story ice house in 1859. In 1897, the second story was added for the soda-bottling operation.

– COURTESY BOBAK/GALLERY CCA 3.0 –

El Dorado County also boasts 70 wineries in one of California's oldest wine-making regions. Visit the tasting room at Holly's Hill Vineyards or tour the wine-making facility at Miraflores Winery, complete with a barrel tasting of its award-winning wines.

Outdoor lovers have plenty of opportunity for backpacking, camping and mountain biking. For a scenic drive, take Highway 50 east along the American River into El Dorado National Forest.

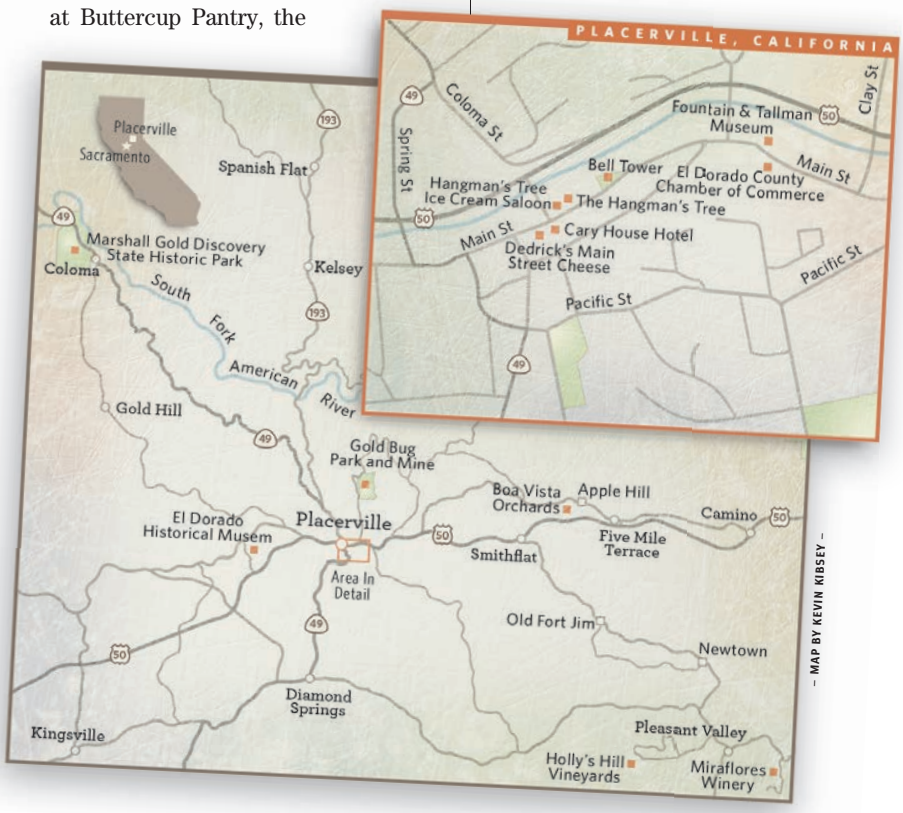
The road becomes a hairpin two-laner, but the views are outstanding as you cross 7,382-foot Echo Summit and see shimmering South Lake Tahoe below.

Before leaving town, be sure to stop at Buttercup Pantry, the only restaurant in town still serving Placerville's famous Hangtown Fry, an omelet made with eggs, oysters and bacon. One legend says it was the last meal of a crook who dangled from a rope in Hangtown's wild days.

FUN FACT:

In the 1850s, John Studebaker, from what would become the famous Studebaker automobile family, lived in Placerville making wheelbarrows for miners. See one of his creations at the El Dorado County Historical Museum.

Leo W. Banks is an award-winning writer based in Tucson. He is the author of the mystery novel, *Double Wide*.



– MAP BY KEVIN KIBSEY –





El Dorado County ★ Placerville's Gold Bug Park & Mine

EL DORADO

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Take a Walk Into History – explore a REAL Gold Rush gold mine!



Find a Cure for Gold Fever – try your hand at the park's gem panning troughs



Explore -- one of the most iconic sites in American history. This is where the Gold Rush started!

Visit El Dorado

El Dorado County Visitors Authority
542 Main St., Placerville, CA 95667
530-621-5885 • *Visit-ElDorado.com*

GOLD BUG PARK
2635 Gold Bug Lane, Placerville, CA 95667
530-642-5207 • *GoldBugPark.org*

Gold Bug Park is listed on the National Register for Historic Places and as a California State Point of Historic Interest

WHERE HISTORY MEETS THE HIGHWAY



Sutter's Mill Replica, Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park

– COURTESY THE JON B. LOVELACE COLLECTION OF CALIFORNIA PHOTOGRAPHS IN CAROL M. HIGHSMITH'S AMERICA PROJECT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

EL DORADO COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

To plan your visit, stop at the El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce, 542 Main St., Placerville • ***ElDoradoChamber.com***

CARY HOUSE HOTEL

This brick building has anchored Main Street since the 1850s. Ride the birdcage elevator, see the cool woodwork and stained glass in the lobby, and the signatures of Samuel Clemens, aka Mark Twain, and Buffalo Bill in the old guest book. • ***CaryHouse.com***

HIGHWAY 50 WAGON TRAIN

Every year since 1951, wagons have set out from South Lake Tahoe and trekked Highway 50 to Placerville. The town comes alive in this re-enactment of Western migration. Dance to live music on closed streets, and see authentic wagons, prancing horses and period dress. The celebration happens in June.

HWY50WagonTrain.com

FOUNTAIN & TALLMAN MUSEUM

Located in Main Street's oldest building, completed in 1853, the rock rubble construction represents the transition from mining camp to established town. See exhibits on Hangtown's Chinese residents and the devastating early fires that plagued the camp.

EldoradoCountyHistoricalSociety.org

PONY EXPRESS AND SNOWSHOE THOMPSON

Placerville was a Pony Express relay station. On April 4, 1860, rider William Hamilton changed horses there, added an express letter and took off. For 20 winters beginning in 1858, "Snowshoe" Thompson delivered mail on skis over the Sierra Nevada. He made 90-mile trips over mountain snowdrifts on 25-pound skis. See historical markers downtown and visit El Dorado County Historical Museum. • ***Museum.edcgov.us***

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Austin Steam Train Association
Cedar Park, TX 78613

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Connersville, IN 47331

765-825-2054

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Visit Metamora, IN. Rain or shine the train leaves Grand Central Station at 12:01 pm every Saturday, Sunday & Holidays between May through October. Two hour layover in Metamora.

Overland Limited Wild West Excursions



Saturdays - July 20, Aug 17, Sept 14, Sept 21 & Oct 19 & 20, 2019. All aboard with a western twist. Bandits, marshals, robber barons and fancy women. Train departs Grand Central Station at 12:01 pm.

The Statesman with Abraham Lincoln or Teddy Roosevelt

Aug 10, Sept 7, Sept 28 & Oct 12. Travel through time as you spend the day with the President on a relaxing train excursion through the Whitewater Valley. Ask the former president questions and have your photos taken to preserve the memories. Listen to memorable speeches from each president before the train departs Metamora. Train departs Grand Central Station at 12:01 pm.



www.whitewatervalleyrr.org

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By Stuart Rosebrook

HIGH-COUNTRY

Discover the Old West while relaxing in 10 of our favorite

Long before air conditioning, automobiles, interstates and high-speed air travel, American transcontinental railroad companies of the 19th century realized that Western tourism would become an important source of passenger service income. The Santa Fe Railway's innovative Fred Harvey Company placed hotels and restaurants, located conveniently along the main line and national parks, and entrepreneurs constructed high-country retreats for health-seeking, well-to-do travelers. The mountain West began promoting travel and tourism to their frontier towns, many of which had been founded as mining and ranching centers in the decades leading up to and following the Civil War.

One such community was Prescott, Arizona. In 1898, 35 years after the mining town had been founded, regular passenger train service was established between the desert city of Phoenix and Prescott. Entrepreneur E.W. Gillett promoted the "opportunity for Phoenix businessmen to send their families to Prescott for the summer, and visit them every Sunday. Prescott climate during the summer is delightful, the nights being always cool…" Nearly 125 years later, Prescott is still a favorite cool summer getaway for vacationers, as are dozens of other Old West mining and ranching mountain communities.

From Colorado's historic Rocky Mountain towns to guest ranches in Wyoming and Montana, the West offers plenty of choices for high-country getaways. *True West*'s editors invite you to pack your bags, turn off your phone and escape to one of these ten retreats—where you are guaranteed to cool off and discover the healing nature of the American West, just as the earliest 19th-century health-seekers did 150 years ago.

A summer vacation in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, should include a scenic driving tour along the shore of Grand Teton National Park's picturesque Jackson Lake.

– COURTESY GATES FRONTIERS FUND WYOMING COLLECTION WITHIN THE CAROL M. HIGHSMITH ARCHIVE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –


ADVENTURE
cool, mountain getaways.



The Hassayampa Inn in downtown Prescott, Arizona, is the perfect place to rest and relax in the cool mountain air of the mile-high city. The Art Deco-style hotel is walking distance to Prescott's Courthouse Plaza, which hosts events every weekend throughout the summer.

– PHOTOS COURTESY PRESCOTT CVB –



Prescott, Arizona

Known as the "Mile-High City" in Arizona, Prescott is nestled in the foothills of the Bradshaw Mountains in the central part of the state. Within driving distance of many of Arizona's most popular towns, historic sites and natural wonders, the picturesque community has a wide variety of hotels, motels and inns to call home for an extended stay. The historic Hassayampa Inn was built in 1927 as the city's first hotel for the burgeoning automobile tourism trade. The Art Deco-style inn is beautifully restored, and guests will enjoy the boutique-style rooms, restaurant and personal service.

Guests staying at the Hassayampa are conveniently located in downtown Prescott, a short walk to the historic Courthouse Plaza and its shopping, gallery, restaurant and entertainment district, including the legendary Palace Restaurant and Saloon; Matt's Saloon, a great place for country dancing; and the Gurley St. Grill. If you love museums, a short distance west on Gurley Street is Sharlot Hall, a not-to-miss living history center dedicated to the rich cultural heritage of central Arizona. Equally close to the inn in the opposite direction is the Smoki Museum, presenting one of the best American Indian collections in the region. A short drive outside of Prescott toward Granite Dells is the Phippen Art Museum, which houses one of the state's premier galleries of Western paintings and sculptures. When not enjoying the sites, shops and weekend festivals on the Courthouse Plaza, schedule day trips to the historic mining town of Jerome, the scenic red rocks of Sedona and Oak Creek Canyon and a ride on the Verde Canyon Railroad in Clarkdale.

SIDE ROADS

Prescott Chamber of Commerce
117 W. Goodwin St.
928-445-2000 • *Prescott.com*

WHERE TO STAY

Hassayampa Inn, *HassayampaInn.com*
Hotel Vendome, *VendomeHotel.com*
Prescott Pines Inn B&B, *PrescottPinesInn.com*

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

Palace Restaurant and Saloon, *WhiskeyRowPalace.com*
Matt's Saloon, *MattsSaloon.com*
Gurley St. Grill, *GurleyStGrill.com*

ATTRACTIONS

Sharlot Hall, *Sharlot.org*
The Smoki Museum, *SmokiMuseum.org*
Phippen Museum, *PhippenArtMuseum.org*

COOL DAY TRIPS

Scenic 89A from Prescott twists and turns over Mingus Mountain to the historic mining town of Jerome (don't miss a tour of Jerome Historic State Park); to Clarkdale, headquarters for the Verde Canyon Railroad; and to Sedona, the legendary red-rock city and gateway to beautiful Oak Creek Canyon.

More info *@ VisitArizona.com*

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When on vacation in Cody, Wyoming, consider staying at Buffalo Bill's historic Irma Hotel, which is centrally located near all the city's attractions, including the Cody Nighttime Rodeo.

– PHOTOS COURTESY WYOMING OFFICE OF TOURISM –

Cody, Wyoming

Founded by Buffalo Bill Cody in 1896 as the perfect Western town and gateway to Yellowstone National Park, Cody today is an idyllic place for an Old West getaway. Whether you stay downtown at Buffalo Bill's Historic Irma Hotel, or at a local guest ranch just outside of the northwestern Wyoming town, Cody has something for everyone interested in an immersive Western experience. The world-class Buffalo Bill Center of the West has five museums, so schedule at least three days at the Smithsonian-level center. Also in Cody are two unique museums: Old Trail Town and Dug up Gun Museum. Schedule time to visit both. Cody has plenty of dining choices in the downtown area, as well as nightlife—including the Cody Nighttime Rodeo, *Wild West Spectacular: The Musical*, *Dan Miller's Cowboy Music Review* and *The Show* at the Cody Cattle Company. If that's not enough, enjoy hiking and fishing in the Shoshone National Forest, take a trail ride, and of course, visit Yellowstone National Park.

SIDE ROADS

Cody Chamber of Commerce
836 Sheridan Avenue,
307-587-2777 • *CodyChamber.com*

WHERE TO STAYA

Buffalo Bill's Irma Hotel, *IrmaHotel.com*
Bill Cody Ranch, *BillCodyRanch.com*
The Yellowstone Valley Inn,
YellowstoneValleyInn.com

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

The Cody Cattle Company,
TheCodyCattleCompany.com
Irma Restaurant and Grille, *IrmaHotel.com*
Cassies Supper Club, *Cassies.com*

ATTRACTIONS

Buffalo Bill Center of the West, *BBCW.org*
Old Trail Town, *OldTrailTown.org*
Cody Dug Up Gun Museum,
CodyDugUpGunMuseum.com

COOL DAY TRIPS

Scenic U.S. 20-14-16 from Cody to the East Entrance of Yellowstone National Park is nothing less than spectacular. The drive from Cody to



A scenic drive—or a round-trip train ride on the Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad—to the historic mining camp of Silverton should be part of every vacation in Durango, Colorado.

– COURTESY GATES FRONTIERS FUND COLORADO COLLECTION WITHIN THE CAROL M. HIGHSMITH ARCHIVE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

Yellowstone through Shoshone National Forest should include a tour of Buffalo Bill Dam's Visitor Center. Look for the herd of Rocky Mountain sheep on the way into Yellowstone, and if you arrive at sunset, park along Yellowstone Lake and enjoy nature's spectacle. If you are looking for a great picnic spot at the end of a scenic road, take Wyoming Highway 291 from Cody to Valley along the South Fork of the Shoshone to Deer Creek Campground.

More info @ *TravelWyoming.com, NPS.gov*

Durango, Colorado

Have you ever dreamed of visiting an Old West town where you could stay in one of the West's premiere historic hotels, ride into the mountains on a narrow-gauge steam train, raft down a wild Western river, fly fish in world-class trout streams, jeep on timberline high tracks to old gold mines and enjoy trail riding on an Old West guest ranch? If so, then Durango, Colorado, is the city for you and your family, and that's just the beginning! While in the southwestern Colorado town, make the Strater Hotel your headquarters for fun. It's conveniently located near the Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge Railway train depot and the downtown shopping, restaurant and entertainment district. After taking the roundtrip train ride to Silverton (the railroad offers overnight packages to stay at a historic hotel in the mining town), schedule time to take a scenic drive to Cortez and a tour of Mesa Verde National Park, the nation's largest and best preserved Ancient Puebloan cultural site.

SIDE ROADS

Durango Chamber of Commerce
2301 Main Ave
888-414-0835 • *DurangoBusiness.org*

WHERE TO STAY

Strater Hotel, *Strater.com*
General Palmer Hotel, *GeneralPalmerHotel.com*
Colorado Trails Ranch, *ColoradoTrails.com*

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

Diamond Belle Saloon, *Strater.com*
Animas Brewing Company, *AnimasBrewing.com*
Gazpacho, *GazpachoDurango.com*

ATTRACTIONS

Durango Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad and Museum, *DurangoTrain.com*
Mesa Verde National Park, *NPS.gov*
The Animas Museum, *AnimasMuseum.org*



A round-trip train ride to Grand Canyon National Park's South Rim on the Grand Canyon Railway is a summer adventure for all generations.

– COURTESY WILLIAMS VISITOR CENTER –

COOL DAY TRIPS

Scenic day trips abound from Durango. Go north on U.S. 550, the million-dollar highway, to Silverton, Ouray and Ridgway–which includes a hair-raising crossing of Red Mountain Pass and scenic switchbacks into Silverton and Ouray–and then you have to drive back. Keep your eyes on the road! East from Durango is the famous resort community of Pagosa Springs, while west will take the day-tripper to Mancos and Cortez. North of Cortez, follow Colorado 145 deep into the San Juans and the communities of Dolores and Telluride. Don't miss the ski lift ride from downtown up the mountain in the summertime–you might think you are in Switzerland.

More info @ *Colorado.com*

Williams, Arizona

The historic Northern Arizona community sits squarely at one of the most famous crossroads of the West: Route 66 and the Grand Canyon Railway. When Route 66 was still known as Beale's Wagon Road, cattle and sheep ranchers founded Williams in 1876. In September 1882, the Santa Fe Railway arrived, forever transforming the mountain town. With the growth of Western tourism at the beginning of the 20th century, the entrepreneurial railroad company, in partnership with the Fred Harvey Company, developed the short line to the Grand Canyon and built hotels at both ends, including the famous El Tovar adjacent to the Grand Canyon Railroad Depot. Today, the restored rail line is internationally famous—as is Williams' Main Street—Route 66. The "Gateway to the Grand Canyon" is a wonderful place to escape the heat and relax in the cool climes of Arizona's Kaibab National Forest, including nearby Bill Williams Mountain.

SIDE ROADS

Williams Visitor Center
200 W. Railroad Ave.
928-635-4061• *ExperienceWilliams.com*

WHERE TO STAY

Grand Canyon Railway Hotel, *TheTrain.com*
Red Garter Inn, *RedGarter.com*
The Grand Canyon Hotel, *TheGrandCanyonHotel.com*

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

Grand Depot Café, *TheTrain.com*
Grand Canyon Brewing Company, *GrandCanyonBrewery.com*
El Corral on 66, *ElCorral66.com*

ATTRACTIONS

Grand Canyon Railway's Williams Depot, *TheTrain.com*
Grand Canyon Deer Farm, *DeerFarm.com*
Bearizona Wildlife Park, *Bearizona.com*



When staying in Kalispell, Montana, a tour of Glacier National Park in a vintage, rag-top tour bus is a cool way to enjoy the World Heritage Site.

– COURTESY MONTANA OFFICE OF TOURISM AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT –

The Garrison Inn. The Conrad Museum, the former mansion of the city's founder, the Museum at Central School and the Hockaday Museum of Art should not be missed. Looking for a true Western experience? Book a vacation at The Bar W Ranch and relax and ride in Montana's Rockies. And, of course, take time in Kalispell to drive the local scenic byways, including the route to Flathead Lake, before scheduling at minimum, a three-day overnight in Glacier National Park.

WHERE TO STAY

Kalispell Grand Hotel, *KalispellGrand.com*
Bar W Guest Ranch, *TheBarW.com*
The Garrison Inn, *TheGarrisonInn.com*

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

MacKenzie River Pizza, Grill & Pub, *MacKenzieRiverPizza.com*
Mooses Saloon, *MoosesSaloon.com*
Kalispell Brewing Company, *KalispellBrewing.com*

ATTRACTIONS

The Conrad Mansion Museum, *ConradMansion.com*
Hockaday Museum of Art, *HockadayMuseum.org*
The Museum at Central School, *YourMuseum.org*

COOL DAY TRIPS

Kalispell is a cool headquarters for exploring northwestern Montana, Glacier National Park and even the beautiful parks and scenic highways of the Canadian Rockies in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Short and extended scenic day trips and outdoor adventures of all types can be planned from Kalispell to nearby Hungry Horse Reservoir and Glacier National Park, and further afield on U.S 93 to the border town of Eureka and on U.S. 2 to Libby and Kootenai Falls.

More info @ *VisitMT.com*

SIDE ROADS

Kalispell Chamber of Commerce
15 Depot Mark
888-888-2308 • *DiscoverKalispell.com*

COOL DAY TRIPS

Williams is the perfect headquarters for touring historic and scenic sites in northe==rn Arizona. After taking the railway to Grand Canyon National Park, schedule a day trip on Old Route 66 from Williams to Kingman via Seligman, Peach Springs, Valentine and Hackberry. Have a couple extra days? Peach Springs is the gateway to the Hualapai Indian Reservation and Grand Canyon West, where a visitor can relax in a cabin at Hualapai Ranch, enjoy the unique glass Skywalk over the canyon and even book an aerial or rafting tour.

More info @ *VisitArizona.com*
GrandCanyonWest.com

Kalispell, Montana

If there is ever a location in the lower-48 that is a true cool, high-country getaway, Kalispell, Montana, the gateway to Glacier National Park, is it. Founded by Montana entrepreneur Charles Edward Conrad, Kalispell sits at the crossroads of U.S. Highways 93 and 2, and is the perfect Big Sky city to make your vacation headquarters for a summer getaway. Downtown Kalispell has a very popular entertainment and restaurant district, with convenient historic lodging such as Kalispell Grand Hotel and



Summertime visitors to Georgetown, Colorado, located at a cool 8,530 feet, will enjoy strolling the historic downtown's shops, restaurants and entertainment district.

– COURTESY GATES FRONTIERS FUND COLORADO COLLECTION WITHIN THE CAROL M. HIGHSMITH ARCHIVE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

Georgetown, Colorado

Want to get away to the mountains for an extended high-country vacation? Then make Georgetown, Colorado, your destination and immerse yourself in the history and natural beauty of the Rockies. One of the Silver Queens of Colorado, Georgetown is home to the Georgetown Loop Historic Railroad, one of the nation's most remarkable heritage railroads. The spectacular railway takes riders up to the silver camp of Silver Plume, with a broad selection of specialty trains scheduled between June and December. Spend time in the historic district of Georgetown and discover the Hotel de Paris Museum, unique shops, restaurants and pubs. Also, don't miss taking the Capital Prize Gold Mine Tour, Silver Queen Walking Tour and driving the Guanella Pass Scenic Byway.

SIDE ROADS

Town of Georgetown
404 Sixth St.
303-569-2555• *Georgetown-Colorado.com*

WHERE TO STAY

Georgetown Mountain Inn, *GeorgetownMountainInn.com*
Rose Street Bed and Breakfast, *RoseStreetBNB.com*
Horstman House Bed and Breakfast, *HorstmanHouseBB.com*

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

The Alpine Restaurant and Bar, *AlpineRestaurantGeorgetown.com*
Lucha Cantina, *LuchaCantina.com*
Guanella Pass Brewing Company, *GuanellaPass.com*

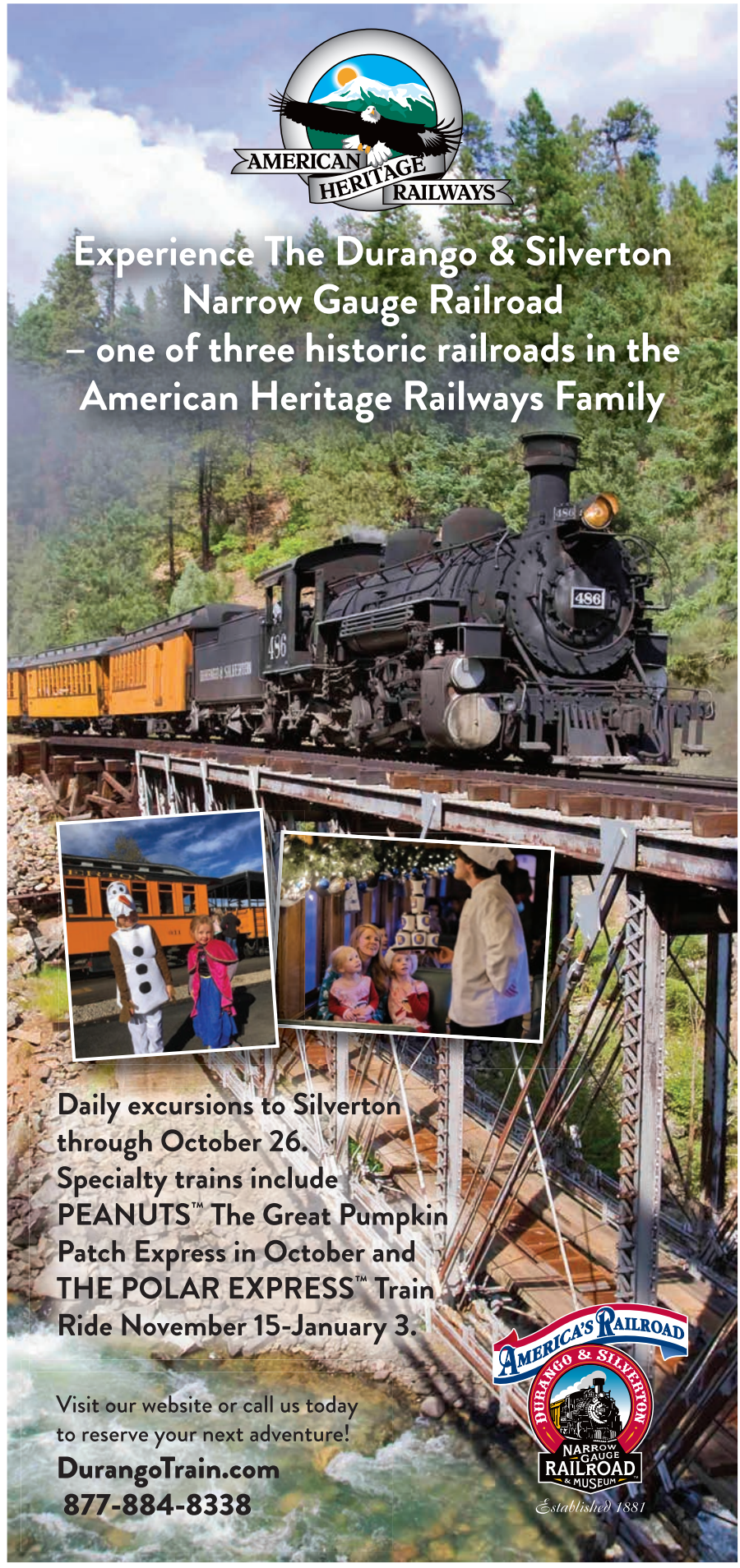
ATTRACTIONS

Georgetown Loop Historic Railroad, *GeorgetownLoopRR.com;*
Georgetown Heritage Center, *GeorgetownTrust.org*
Hotel de Paris Museum, *HotelDeParisMuseum.org*

COOL DAY TRIPS

Georgetown is conveniently located off Interstate 70 within short driving distance of the historic mining communities of Idaho Springs, Black Hawk and Central City. Also, schedule time for an extended day trip or overnight loop from Georgetown to Rocky Mountain National Park, including stops in Winter Park, Granby, Estes Park and Boulder.

More info @ *Colorado.com*





Historic Carson City, Nevada, has summer activities for all ages and interests. The guided Carson City Ghost Walk is held on three Saturdays of every month, June through September. The Nevada State Railroad Museum (inset) has exhibits on local and national rail history.

– COURTESY TRAVELNEVADA –

Carson City, Nevada

Carson City, the historic capital city of Nevada, is a beautiful place to escape the summer heat of the Silver State's lower desert cities and provides easy access to the cooler climes of nearby communities of South Lake Tahoe, Genoa, Virginia City and Dayton. Visitors who want to be within walking distance of the city's historic-museum district should stay downtown at the Hardman House Hotel or at one of Carson City's hotel-casinos. For the Carson City visitor seeking a resort experience, the Carson Valley Inn is just south of town, while Incline Village near South Lake Tahoe has many choices for the summer traveler seeking a cool, mountain getaway. When visiting the state capital, schedule time to tour the historic capitol building, the Nevada State Museum and the Nevada State Railroad Museum. After museum tours, book a round-trip ride on the restored, historic Virginia & Truckee Railroad between Carson City and the Queen of the Comstock, Virginia City.

11TH ANNUAL GRAND CANYON CELEBRATION OF ART

SEPTEMBER 7, 2019 — JANUARY 20, 2020



Plein Air at Grand Canyon
Saturday, September 7
to Friday, September 13, 2019

Quick Draw & Live Auction
Saturday, September 14, 2019

Grand Opening
Sunday, September 15, 2019

Exhibit and Sale
Sunday, September 15, 2019
to Monday, January 20, 2020

Visit **grandcanyon.org** for the calendar of events and additional details.

2019 ARTISTS

Suzie Baker
Joshua Been
Elizabeth Black
Amery Bohling
Lyn Boyer
John Cogan
Michelle Condrat
Bill Cramer
Cody DeLong
Kadin Goldberg
Robert Goldman
Bruce Gomez
Linda Glover Gooch
Robert Greene
Hai-Ou Hou
Susan Klein
Kirk Larsen
Mick McGinty
James McGrew
Marcia Molnar
Matt Sterbenz
Dawn Sutherland
Paula Swain

GRAND CANYON CONSERVANCY

aps

1919-2019 GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL

An official Grand Canyon National Park Centennial event.

SIDE ROADS

Carson City Chamber of Commerce
1900 S. Carson St.
928-445-2000 • *CarsonCityChamber.com*

WHERE TO STAY

Carson Valley Inn, *CarsonValleyInn.com*
Hardman House Hotel, *HardmanHouseInn.com*
Wyndham Garden Carson City, *WyndhamHotels.com*

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

The Fox Brewpub, *TheFoxBrewpub.com*
Duke's Steakhouse, *CasinoFandango.com*
Villa Basque Café, *VillaBasqueCafe.com*

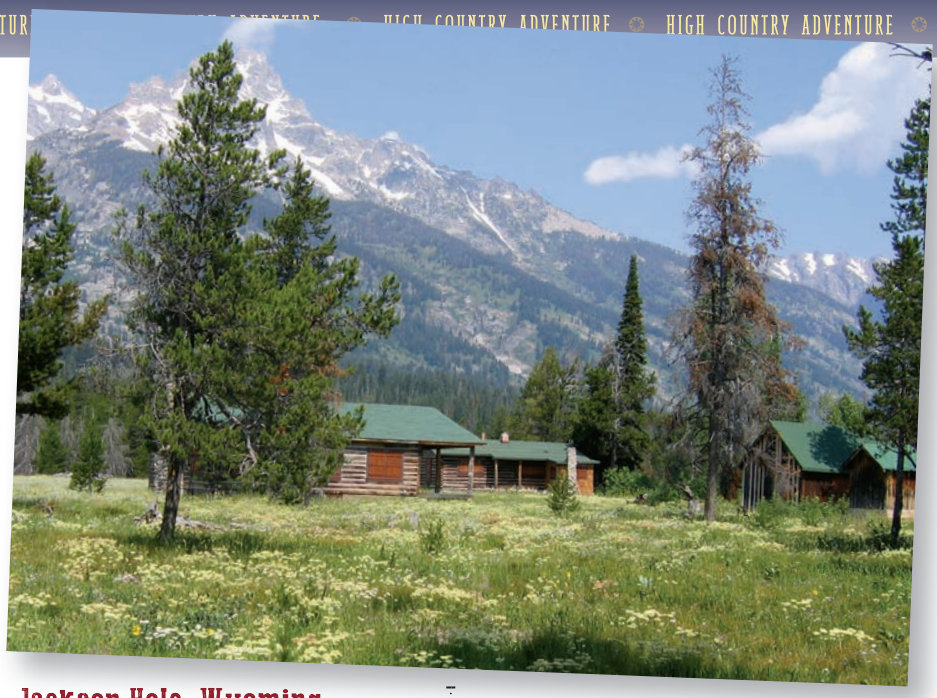
ATTRACTIONS

Nevada State Museum, *NVCulture.org*
Nevada State Railroad Museum, *NVCulture.org*
Nevada State Capitol Building, *NPS.gov*

COOL DAY TRIPS

Carson City is perfectly situated to explore South Lake Tahoe, Reno and the historic pioneer-mining communities of Genoa, Virginia City and Dayton. All three cities have wonderful museums and historic hotels, shopping and entertainment districts. A unique summer event in the Carson City area is Virginia City's 60th Annual International Camel & Ostrich Races, September 6-8, 2019.

More info @ *TravelNevada.com*
VirginiaCityNV.com



A tour of Menor's Ferry Historic District of Grand Teton National Park provides visitors an introduction to the pioneer settlement history of the Snake River Valley.

– COURTESY NPS.GOV –

Jackson Hole, Wyoming

If there ever was a Western region where the visitor could have a cool getaway and immerse themselves in an Old West experience, it is Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Whether you enjoy tent camping or luxuriating at a resort, guest ranch or historic hotel, Jackson Hole has accommodations for all interests and

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Visitors to Grand Teton National Park who hike into the high country may encounter snow at higher elevations well into the summer months.

– COURTESY NPS.GOV –

budgets. Stay in the historic Wort Hotel in downtown Jackson, with its renowned Silver Dollar Bar and Grill, within walking distance of the city's lively entertainment, restaurant and retail district. Don't miss an evening at The Million Dollar Cowboy Bar. North of Jackson, take a slow drive up the Snake River Valley on State Highway 390 to Moose and Menor's Ferry Historic Site. Dine in a teepee at Dornan's Resort in Moose, which has great Old West lunch buffet cooked cowboy style in jumbo Dutch ovens. Continue on 390 into Grand Teton National Park and schedule time at the Visitors Center, Jenny and Jackson lakes. Do you like trail riding, luxurious hospitality and the peacefulness of nature in an Old West setting? Then book your cool, Western getaway at one of the local guest ranches such as Spring Creek Ranch, which has many summer packages that include horseback riding, river rafting and wildlife viewing.

SIDE ROADS

Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce
117 W. Goodwin St.
928-445-2000 • *JacksonHoleChamber.com*

WHERE TO STAY

Spring Creek Ranch, *SpringCreekRanch.com*
The Wort Hotel, *WortHotel.com*
Flat Creek Ranch, *FlatCreekRanch.com*







Seaside, on Oregon's northern coast, is a relaxing town from which to enjoy the local natural wonders and historic sites, including the Lewis and Clark National Historic Site's Salt Works on Seaside Beach.

– COURTESY NPS.GOV –

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

Silver Dollar Bar and Grill, *WortHotel.com*
Snake River Grill, *SnakeRiverGrill.com*
The Million Dollar Cowboy Bar, *MillionDollarCowboyBar.com*

ATTRACTIONS

National Museum of Wildlife Art, *WildlifeArt.org*
Jackson Hole Historical Society & Museum, *JacksonHoleHistory.org*
Colter Bay Visitor Center, Grand Teton National Park, *NPS.gov*

COOL DAY TRIPS

Scenic drives, day trips and overnights abound in all directions from Jackson Hole. Drive north through the National Elk Refuge to Moran and follow the John D. Rockefeller Memorial Parkway into Yellowstone National Park for a day trip or overnight (or two or three) in a park lodge. Visit Grand Teton National Park via State Highway 390 and enjoy the scenic drives, hikes and picnic areas near Jenny Lake. Have more time? Drive south to Pinedale for a tour of the Museum of the Mountain Man.

More info @ *TravelWyoming.com*

Seaside, Oregon

If you enjoy heritage travel in the Western United States, then an extended trip to the Oregon Coast should be on your bucket list. For many, a slow drive, stopping from town-to-town on U.S. 101 between Astoria, Oregon, and Pelican State Beach,







Watch the sunset from the Grand Canyon Lodge's porch when on holiday at the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park.

– COURTESY NPS.GOV –

California, is the perfect coastal trip, but for others, immersing yourself into a region of Oregon's Pacific shore is the perfect vacation. Seaside, in the northwest corner of the Beaver State, is a wonderful coastal village with a great variety of accommodations and restaurants, historic sites and scenic drives to neighboring coastal communities, including picturesque Tillamook, home of the Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad. Close to Seaside are two exceptional Lewis & Clark National Historical Park experiences: Fort Clatsop National Historic Site, which re-creates the winter fort and campsite of the Corps of Discovery's winter quarters, and the Salt Works on the Seaside Beach. Docents and rangers in period costume will greet and educate visitors at both sites. North from Seaside on 101, Fort Stevens State Park is a must visit when staying in the area. The park's observation deck provides dramatic views of the broad mouth of the Columbia River as it meets the Pacific Ocean. Keep an eye out for ships crossing the Columbia Bar, one of the most dangerous navigations in the world. After a day tour of Fort Stevens (including WWII defenses) take time to visit nearby Astoria, a picturesque coastal-fishing village with great restaurants, shops, parks and the Columbia River Maritime Museum and the 125-foot Romanesque Astoria Column. The Great Northern Railway and Vincent Astor, a descendent of Astoria founder John Jacob Astor, dedicated the monument and 30-acre park in 1926.

SIDE ROADS

City of Seaside Visitors Bureau
7 N. Roosevelt (Hwy 101)
888-306-2326• *SeasideOr.com*

WHERE TO STAY

Beachside Inn, *BeachsideInnSeaside.com*
CoastRiverInn, *CoastRiverInn.com*
Gilbert Inn, *HayStackLodgings.com*

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

Dundee's Bar & Grill, *DundeesSeaside.com*
Seaside Brewing Company, *SeasideBrewing.com*
McMenamin's Sandtrap Pub, *McMenamins.com*

ATTRACTIONS

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, Seaside and Astoria, *NPS.gov*
Columbia River Maritime Museum, *Astoria, CRMM.org*
Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad, **Tillamook**, *OregonCoastScenic.org*

COOL DAY TRIPS

Spend a day, or two or three driving the 50 miles down the coast from Seaside to Tillamook. Stop at the scenic beaches, such as Cannon Beach, with its dramatic rock formations, and Ecola Beach with its views of the Tillamook Rock Lighthouse (not open to the public). Next stop, the Tillamook Bay town of Garabaldi and a ride on the Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad, with daily service June 22 through September. (You can also board in Rockaway Beach.) In Tillamook, schedule time to visit the Cape Meares Lighthouse, the Tillamook Cheese Factory, Tillamook Pioneer Museum and the Tillamook Forest Center. Have extra time? Take the Three Capes Scenic Drive.

More info @ *TravelOregon.com*

Grand Canyon National Park, North Rim

Looking to get away to one of the coolest, literally and figuratively, national parks in the United States? Then the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park is for you. While over five million visitors tour the highly accessible, open-year-round South Rim of Grand Canyon National Park, the isolated North Rim, open between May and October because of heavy snows on the 9,000-foot Kaibab Plateau, receives one-tenth of the traffic of the southern side of the natural wonder. To reach the North Rim, most visitors arrive either from the north across the Arizona Strip and Kaibab Plateau via Colorado City or Kanab, Utah, on highways 59/389/U.S. 89A or from the south via U.S. 89/89A, crossing the Colorado River at Lee's Ferry. At Jacob Lake, turn south on Arizona 67 and relax on the 45-mile scenic

road across the alpine parkland of the Kaibab National Forest to the park entrance. Reservations for overnight accommodations, including the historic Grand Canyon Lodge, cabins, RV and tent sites, should be made at least a year in advance, as should reservations for mule rides from the North Rim stables. Whether in the park for one night or a week, enjoy the ranger-led programs, a hike along the rim, stargazing from a rocker on the porch of the lodge, and at least one meal in the dining room with its seemingly endless view of the Grand Canyon. If accommodations are not available in the park, consider staying at nearby Jacob Lake Inn, Kaibab Lodge or camping on the Kaibab National Forest. Guaranteed, once you have been to the North Rim, you will count the days until your next visit.

SIDE ROADS

GCNP, North Rim Visitor Center
PO Box 129, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023
928-638-788 • *NPS.gov*

WHERE TO STAY

Grand Canyon Lodge, *GrandCanyon.com*
Jacob Lake Inn, *JacobLake.com*
Kaibab Lodge, *KaibabLodge.com*

WHERE TO EAT, DRINK AND DANCE

Roughrider Saloon, *GrandCanyonLodgeNorth.com*
Grand Canyon North Rim Dining Room, *GrandCanyonLodgeNorth.com*
Jacob Lake Inn Restaurant, *JacobLake.com*

ATTRACTIONS

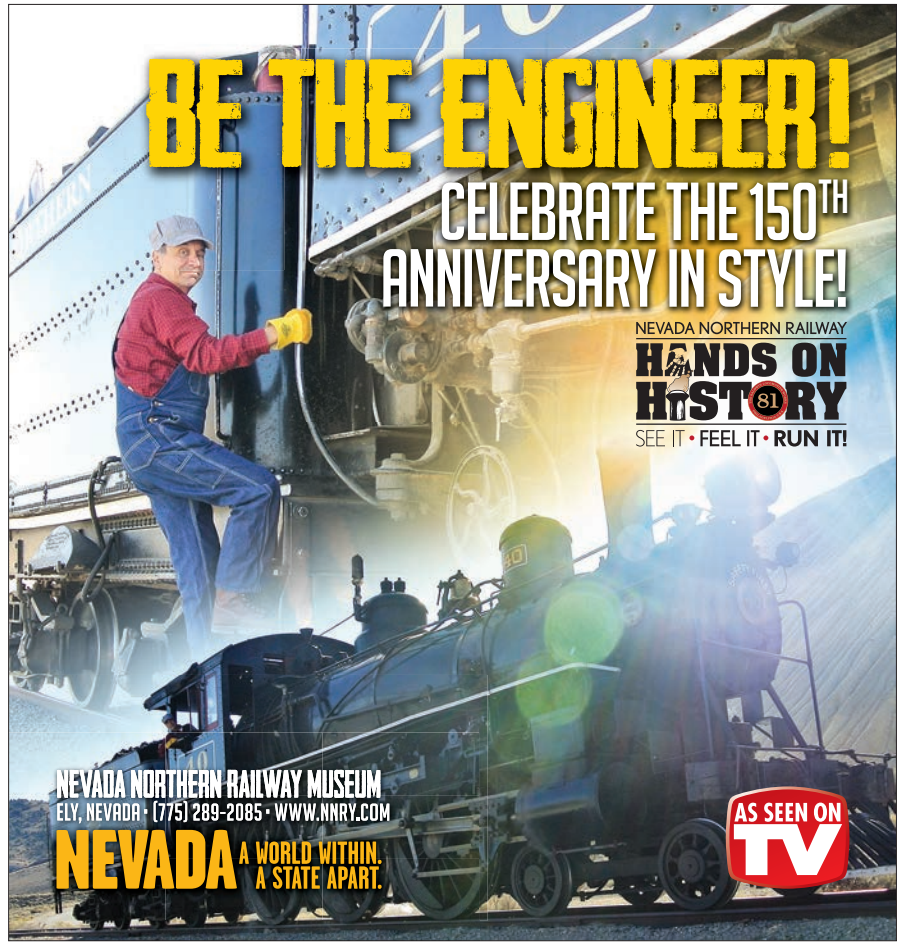
Grand Canyon National Park Visitor Center, *NPS.gov*
Pipe Spring National Monument, *Kaibab, NPS.gov*
The Red Pueblo Museum, **Fredonia**, *AmazingEarthFest.com*

COOL DAY TRIPS

Scenic Arizona 67 from the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park back to Jacob Lake and U.S. 89A north across the Kaibab Plateau to Kanab, Utah, gateway to Grand Staircase National Monument and Bryce, Capitol Reef and Zion national parks; or turn west at the junction of 89A and State Highway 389 across the lightly populated Arizona Strip country to Pipe Springs National Monument, a unique park dedicated to the culture of the Mormon pioneers settlers and the native Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians.

More info @ *VisitArizona.com, NPS.gov VisitUtah.com*

True West's editor **Stuart Rosebrook** loves taking his family on cool vacation getaways across the West.





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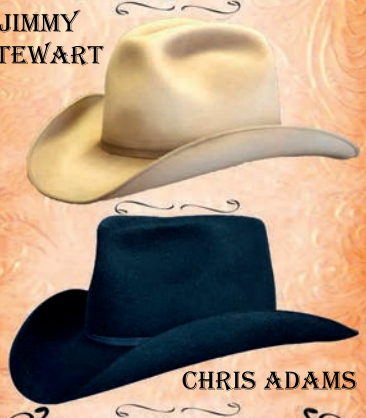
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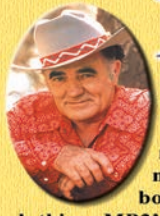


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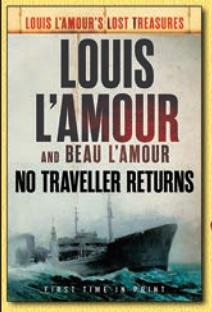
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FOR AUGUST 2019



– COURTESY CAPITAL HILL WALKING TOUR –

CAPITAL HILL WALKING TOUR

Denver, CO, August 3-4: See beautiful and charming historic homes designed by some of Colorado's most prominent architects.
303-534-5288 • *HistoricDenver.org*

ADVENTURE

STURGIS MOTORCYCLE RALLY

Sturgis, SD, August 2-11: Five hundred thousand riders and concert fanatics attend the Sturgis Motorcycle Rally in the Black Hills every year.
605-720-0800 • *SturgisMotorcycleRally.com*

ART SHOWS

AMERICA'S HORSE IN ART

Amarillo, TX, Opens August 17: Horses depicted in pencil works, paintings and sculptures, with a signature piece by Buck Taylor, will be sold.
806-376-5181 • *AQHAHallOfFame.com*

ONE WOMAN SHOW WITH STAR LIANA YORK

Santa Fe, NM, August 3-31: Star Liana York finds a continuous source of inspiration for her bronze sculptures by visiting the native peoples of the Southwest.
505-501-6555 • *NewMexico.org*

HOLD YOUR HORSES INVITATIONAL EXHIBITION & SALE AT PHIPPEN MUSEUM

Prescott, AZ, August 3-September 22: Horse lovers, art enthusiasts and Western art collectors love this popular annual exhibition and sale.
928-778-1385 • *PhippenArtMuseum.org*

DRAMAS

27TH ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF SALADO LEGENDS

Salado, TX, July 20-27 and August 3: Discover Old West history under the stars in an epic drama at the Tablerock Amphitheatre.
254-947-9205 • *Tablerock.org*

HERITAGE FESTIVALS

DODGE CITY DAYS

Dodge City, KS, July 30-August 4: 2019 marks the 59th year for the Dodge City Days Festival which celebrates the town's great Western heritage.
620-227-3119 • *DodgeCityDays.com*

PRO-RODEO HALL OF FAME & MUSEUM INDUCTION WEEKEND

Colorado Springs, CO, August 1-3: The event honors professional rodeo cowboys and cowgirls and features the 32nd annual golf tournament.
719-528-4732 • *ProRodeoHallOfFame.com*

TEXAS RANGER DAY & HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

Fredericksburg, TX, August 3: Honoring those who have served and those still commissioned, this two-part event features historians and educational programs.
830-997-2698 • *TRHC.org*

CHAMA DAYS

Chama, NM, August 8-11: Chama Days is a three-day event that includes a double elimination softball tournament, two-day rodeo, a parade and dances.
800-477-0149 • *NewMexico.org*

KOOL-AID DAYS FESTIVAL

Hastings, NE, August 9-11: The 1872 rail town celebrates the 1927 invention of Nebraska's soft drink at the world's largest Kool-Aid stand.
402-461-8405 • *Kool-AidDays.com*

ANNUAL DOC HOLLI-DAYS

Tombstone, AZ, August 10-11: Help celebrate the life and legend of Doc Holliday in Tombstone to experience the town like you never have before.
520-457-9317 • *TombstoneChamber.com*

JOHN WESLEY HARDIN SECRET SOCIETY

El Paso, TX, August 17: John Wesley Hardin's death in 1895 is re-enacted at historic Concordia Cemetery, where the gunfighter was buried.
915-842-8200 • *ConcordiaCemetery.org*

ELKO COUNTY FAIR & HORSE RACES

Elko, NV, August 23-September 2: The Elko County Fair has been mixing families and fun for 99 years.
775-738-3616 • *ElkoCountyFair.com*

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Grand Island, NE, August 23-September 2: The fair showcases Nebraska's excellence in agriculture, industry, commerce, education, arts and sciences.
303-534-1620 • *StateFair.org*

MUSIC AND POETRY

2ND ANNUAL FESTIVAL ELECTICA

Angel Fire, NM, August 10: From blues to indie rock to Latin to Afropop to folk and beyond... it's a one-of-a-kind music festival benefiting Shuter Library.
575-377-6755 • *NewMexico.org*

ARIZONA COWBOY POETRY GATHERING

Prescott, AZ, August 8-10: More than 40 cowboy poets and musicians will bring their cowboy poetry and music to the stage.
928-713-6323 • *AZCowboyPoets.org*

RODEOS

DODGE CITY ROUNDUP

Dodge City, KS, July 25-August 4: The Roundup, in its 43rd year, serves to promote Dodge's Western Heritage through rodeos and related activities.
620-225-2244 • *DodgeCityRoundup.org*

BIG BEND RANCH RODEO

Alpine, TX, August 9-10: Cheer on the cowboys and cowgirls at the WRCA and Youth Cow Horse competitions, plus attend a dance and cowboy church.
432-364-2696 • *BigBendRanchRodeo.com*

PAYSON PRCA RODEO

Payson, AZ, August 13-17: For over 130 years, the World's Oldest Continuous Rodeo has never missed a beat. Many consider it the oldest rodeo in America.
928-474-9440 • *PaysonProRodeo.com*

NORTH TEXAS FAIR & RODEO

Denton, TX, August 16-24: The fair features a rodeo, live music, games, carnival, barbecue cook-off and more.
940-387-2632 • *NTFair.com*

TWMag.com:
View Western events on our website.

Settling Arizona



Marshall Trimble is Arizona's official historian and vice president of the Wild West History Association. His latest book is *Arizona Oddities: Land of Anomalies and Tamales;* History Press, 2018. If you have a question, write: Ask the Marshall, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327 or e-mail him at marshall.trimble@scottsdalecc.edu

Were the Earps pivotal figures in settling Arizona?

Joe Manriquez
Whittier, California

I think a case could be made to say that they were. There is something very important about bringing law and order to a territory. Let's take Tombstone. The Arizona Territory wanted desperately to attract eastern and San Francisco capital. Also, the citizens were clamoring for statehood while Congress insisted Arizona was too wild and lawless to join the Union.

The Cow-boys openly thumbed their noses at the law. Some lawmen, like Cochise County Sheriff John Behan, looked the other way as did saloons, gambling houses, etc., in Tombstone and the surrounding area. They made too much money off the Cow-boys.

But the group's illegal activities pushed mining and other business interests to call for stricter enforcement of the law. Virgil Earp was a straight-up lawman and he had the full support of that group. The Cow-boy influence was dramatically cut by the middle of 1882, primarily due to the Earps and their associates.

In that way, bringing law and order to Arizona could be called pivotal.

Did Jim Bowie have his famous knife at the Alamo?

Thomas Yunker
Englewood, Colorado

I don't think the storied knife-duelist would have gone to war without his trusty knife. Most, if not all, of the personal items left behind by the Alamo defenders were picked up by Mexican soldiers. It's quite likely one of them picked up Bowie's knife and took it away—although there's no record of who took it. We do know this: the weapon was not found later, when Texans re-took the mission.



Virgil Earp was the Deputy U.S. Marshall and Tombstone City Marshall when the famous shootout behind the O.K. Corral broke out on October 26, 1881.

– ALL PHOTOS TRUE WEST ARCHIVES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –

How did frontier explorers and residents deal with ticks and chiggers?

Don Davis
Show Low, Arizona

Folks in the Ozarks say lye soap and cedar oil are the best old-time methods, so I'm sure that was the remedy during the days of the James-Youngers. Some say locals acclimated to them—but I doubt that.

The old tried-and-true method doesn't prevent the critters, but it will get them off. We used to light a match, blow it out and poke the hot stick into the tick to make 'em let go—and then we'd stomp the heck out of them. If you try to pry them off, the head might come off inside you. Not good.

Something else that worked is to heat the tip of an ice pick and give that pesky tick a poke in the rear end. That usually worked better than a dead match.

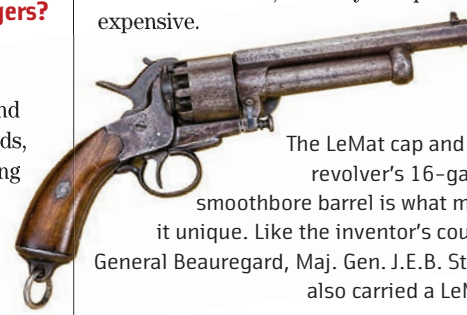
Maybe some of our readers have some remedies for ticks and chiggers.

Was the Civil War vintage LeMat revolver ever modified to take brass cartridges?

Pete Booker
Maidstone, England

The LeMat cap and ball was immensely popular among Rebel cavalrymen and infantry officers. About 1,500 of them were shipped to the Confederate Army and Navy. It had a nine-shot cylinder. The central barrel was a smooth-bore that also functioned as a short-barreled shotgun. It wasn't as bulky or heavy as a Colt's Dragoon, yet it was hard-hitting. Between 1856 and 1865 some 2,900 of them were produced.

After the introduction of cartridge-firing revolvers, LeMat did make one for cartridges but they were pin-fire or rim-fire. For some reason they didn't make a center-fire. Today there are replica center-fire LeMats, but they are quite expensive.



The LeMat cap and ball revolver's 16-gauge smoothbore barrel is what made it unique. Like the inventor's cousin, General Beauregard, Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart also carried a LeMat.

In general, how far apart were water holes and stations?

Dennis L Dobbs
Sulphur, Oklahoma

Out in the desert lands of little rain and lots of sun, the early roads followed Indian trails that dated back to prehistoric times. Sometimes they zigged and zagged because they went from one water hole or spring to the next one. These were usually 12 to 15 miles apart. On the Gila Trail, there was one

stretch between the Pima Villages and Gila Bend that went 40 miles without water. The desert was very unforgiving for anybody who didn't show her proper respect, so it was important to pack plenty of water. Early travelers reported seeing the bleached bones of livestock that didn't make it.

Who was in charge of keeping Western streets clean?

Breht Rader
Ostrander, Ohio

Most of the time, local jail inmates could earn time on their sentence for cleaning the streets. Or, if the jail was empty, the town marshal or constable might hire a kid for a dime or quarter.

Most towns didn't have a budget for street cleaning and it was a dirty job. You had horses, mules, dogs, cats and sometimes cows and chickens doing their business in the local thoroughfares. And when it rained, it was a real mess. Sanitation was a serious problem and the bigger the town, the bigger the problem.

Frontier photographer Ben Wittick's 1880 photograph of an Arizona water hole on the Navajo Nation illustrates how humans and animals shared the precious commodity for mutual survival.

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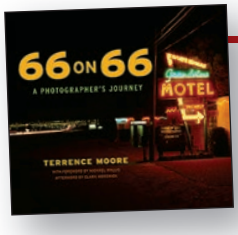
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What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME



Terrence Moore's images in *66 on 66: A Photographer's Journey* reflect the essence of travel on the Mother Road, Route 66—his favorite highway in America.

Terry Moore (below, left) and good friend Iver Peterson paused to enjoy the Ant Farm/Stanley Marsh's collaborative Route 66 roadside sculpture *Cadillac Ranch* just west of Amarillo, Texas.

– ALL IMAGES COURTESY TERRENCE MOORE –



My first camera was a Kodak, a fold-out camera from the 1930s, but my first 35mm camera was a Kodak Pony, which I got when I was 12.

Winter in Duluth was cold and snowy, but great fun skiing and having ice-ball fights!

Summer on Lake Superior was heaven, a little chilly for swimming, but incredibly beautiful and the fish from the lake…nothing could be better—fresh, smoked, kippered or pickled, even lutefisk.

My favorite place for pie on Route 66 is actually on Highway 60 in Pie Town, New Mexico.

The desert after it rains produces an aroma of creosote, the freshness, the dampness, life trickling into all the plants and animals—it is truly one of the most amazing experiences on earth.

My first road trip on 66 was when I was nine when my family moved from northern Minnesota to Southern California. We hooked up with 66 in Tucumcari and took it west to where we settled in Claremont.

My first real drive on Route 66 was when I was 15½. I drove my new car (my '32 Ford that I paid cash for) down 66 and up Mills Avenue in Claremont. I had gone about five miles before I was stopped and got a ticket for driving without a license. What a thrill that was for me, but not for my parents!

Most of my highway images have been shot on 35 mm format, although I have shot a lot of large format in my life, primarily when photographing architecture.

Digital photography…I like it, but to tell you the truth, if Kodachome still existed I would never have switched to digital.

My first professional job as a photographer was Shooting Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention. I made $50!

Chief Juan Yellowhorse was my favorite Route 66 character. He did it all to drag people off the highway to come to his Turquoise Hogan. Shall I go on?!

Route 66 in Arizona represents the heart of the road West, at least to me—I'll never get enough of it!

A photographer I admire without a doubt is Dorothea Lange.

An author I love is John Steinbeck.

TERRENCE MOORE, PHOTOGRAPHER

Born in Minnesota, raised in Southern California, award-winning photographer Terrence Moore has probably spent as much time driving and capturing America's U.S. highways—especially Route 66—as he has lived in one place. In celebration of 49 years of image-making on the Mother Road, Moore recently published *66 on 66: A Photographer's Journey* (Schaffner Press, $27.95). Today, he makes his home in Tucson, Arizona, with his wife, Linette Shorr- Moore, and their two teenage sons.

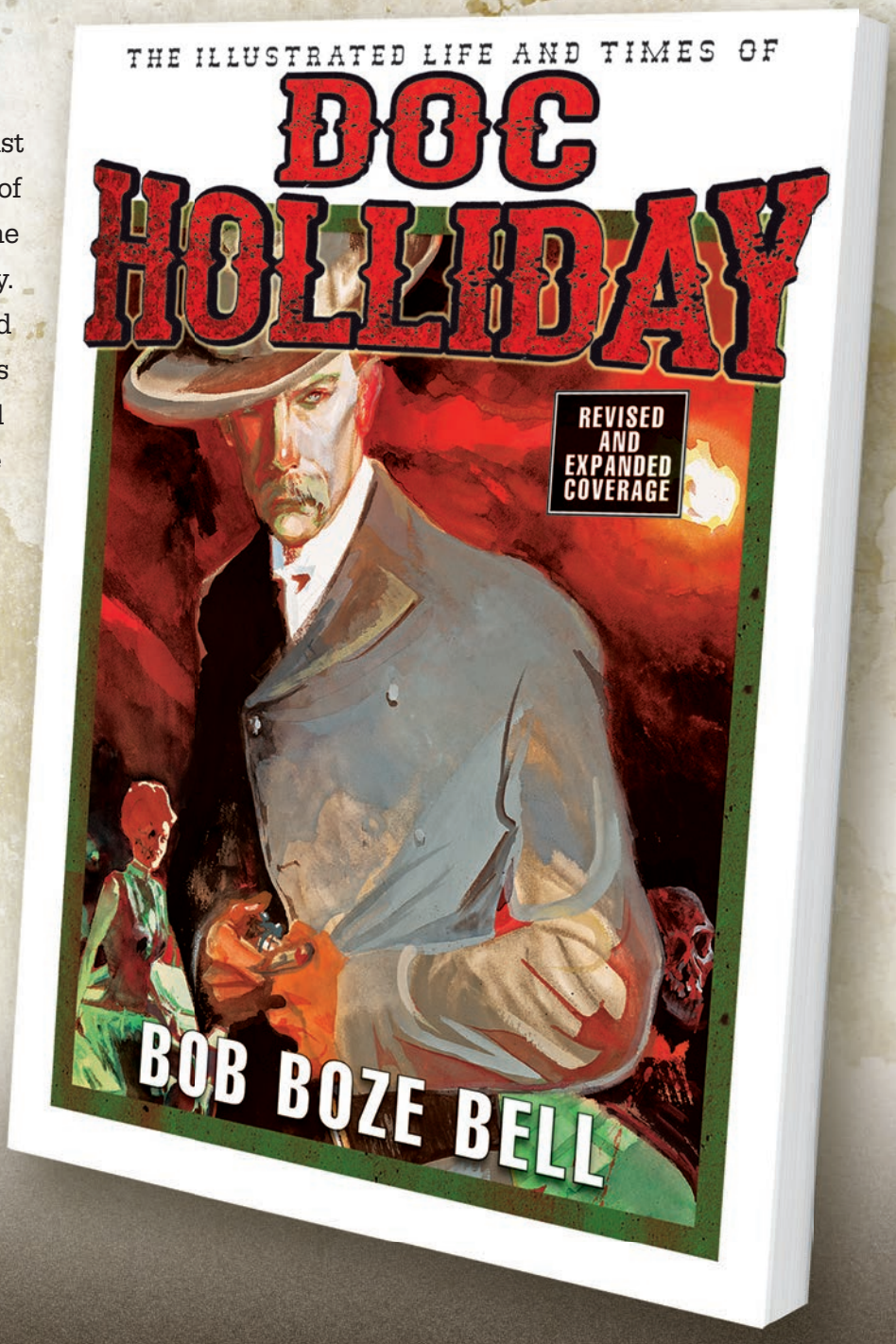
My favorite car to drive on Route 66 was my '41 Ford Woody—she went from Oklahoma to Santa Monica and never missed a beat!

What I've learned as a photographer is that I am very fortunate to have lived a very full life—which photography enabled me to have. I learned a little about many things in the process.

Being married and having a family is the true essence of life. I am so lucky to have a wonderful, super creative wife and two relatively young sons who also share some of my enthusiasm for people, places and things.

Peace is solitude, quiet—stopping to smell the flowers.

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