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Hugh O'Brian
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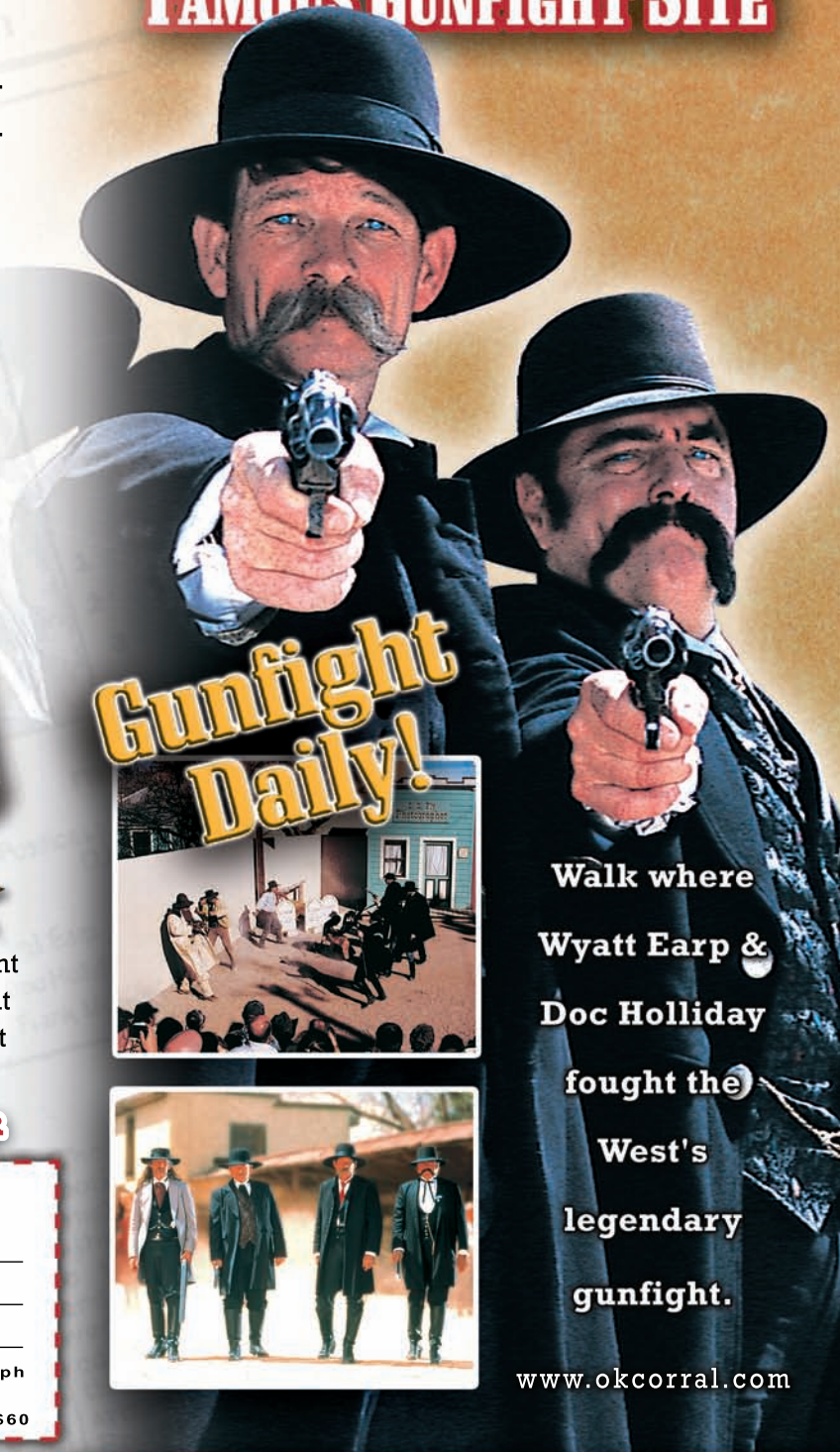
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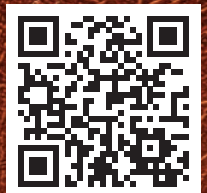
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Surveying the 40th Parallel

Conducting field work from 1867 to 1872, Clarence King led his team on a geological exploration of the 40th parallel, north from northeastern California through Nevada to eastern Wyoming. This 1868 photograph by Timothy H. O'Sullivan shows the King survey team at their camp in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Don't miss our January 2017 issue, which will feature 100 photographs taken during frontier West expeditions.



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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December 2016 Online and Social Media Content



Join the Conversation

"John Ford, as a poet of the cinema, is very responsible for keeping the West we love alive in our hearts and minds. His Westerns were akin to the great works of Russell and Remington, and layered in meaning.... The gift of the poet, perhaps the duty, is, as Shakespeare put it, to hold the mirror up to nature. And Ford did that!"

- Kim Winthrop Hoffman of San Francisco, California



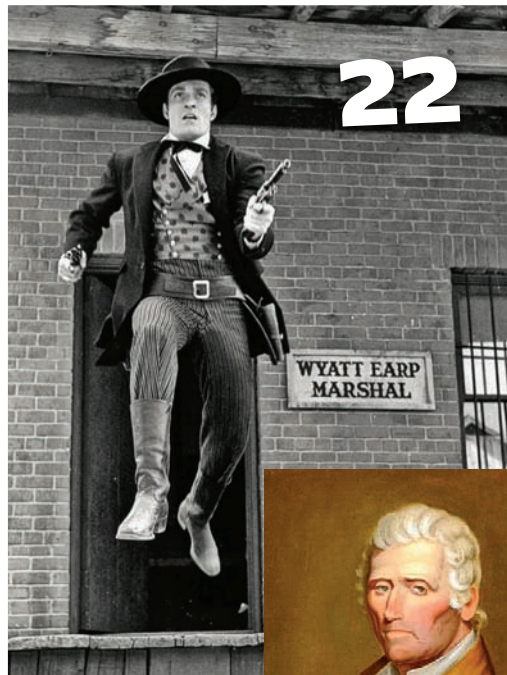
Go behind the scenes of True West with Bob Boze Bell to see this painting, *Lowdermilk: The Dude Wrangler, No. 1*, inspired by the feature on p. 40, and more of the executive editor's Daily Whipouts (Search for "September 26, 2016").
Blog.TrueWestMagazine.com



The first expedition to explore central Arizona was undertaken by the Walker Party commanded by Joseph Rutherford Walker (shown in this circa 1860 photograph by Mathew Brady). In May 1863, his party discovered gold at Lynx Creek, the news of which attracted folks to the area that would become Prescott. Find this and more historical photography on our "Western History" board.

Pinterest.com/TrueWestMag

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Paying tribute to the man whose role as Wyatt Earp defined his acting career.

—By Henry C. Parke



26 DANIEL BOONE: PASSING THE TORCH

The backwoodsman's remarkable hunts out west foreshadowed the exploits of our iconic Mountain Men.

—By Gary Zaboly



32 THE LASTING INFLUENCE OF TEXAS RANGER JOAQUIN JACKSON

Joaquin Jackson's contributions to the history of these legendary lawmen are highlighted in his striking similarities with another storied Texas Ranger.

—By Mark Boardman



35 HOLLYWOOD'S TEXAS RANGER

Remembering Joaquin Jackson's contributions to the Western film genre.

—By Henry C. Parke



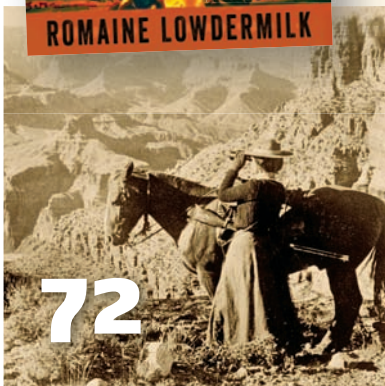
36 A COLONEL'S SECRET WEAPON

How two women shaped history's view of one of the worst defeats the U.S. Army ever suffered at the hands of American Indians.

—By Derek Catron



Cover design by Dan Harshberger/
Hugh O'Brian photo courtesy ABC's
The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp



40 SINGING AT THE BIG CORRAL

Arizona's father of dude ranching was one of the West's greatest early cowboy balladeers.

—By Marshall Trimble

72 TRUE WEST'S ULTIMATE HISTORIC TRAVEL GUIDE

Discover where history happened, and experience an Old West adventure of a lifetime.

—By Stuart Rosebrook

A CIVILIZED PERSPECTIVE

In the *Shooting Back* section over the last several issues of *True West*, a large allotment has been given to comments on the Buffalo Soldiers and all have been along the lines of one gentleman's statement, calling the Buffalo Soldiers, "a group of forgotten and under served American heroes."

As an old Indian, I agree these heroes should receive the recognition they deserve for their contribution to the utter decimation of the Western Indian Tribes, their way of life, the loss of their homelands and their final captivity and incarceration in the damnable purgatory known as the Indian Reservation. I believe history shows us the European white man's predilection for the removal, enslavement and eradication of the native peoples in their appetite for conquering new lands. I can only believe the Buffalo Soldier joined the white man in the wars with the Indian as another means of survival after their freedom from the white man's enslavement of a few years prior.

Old age has shown me that, concerning war, "hero" is a designation relative to which side one belongs. I do not foresee this politically incorrect opinion of an old Indian to ever reach publication. I have been a loyal patron of *True West* for over five decades and will happily continue to be so.

N. Redbone

A "Civilized Indian" of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

WALKING THE WALK

I loved the Tombstone "Walk Down" issue [September 2016]. Great analysis of how the famous walk was portrayed in various Westerns. One classic Western was overlooked—2003's *Open Range*, for its climactic gunfight between the bad guys and Kevin Costner's hired hand and his men.

Paul Hoylen

Deming, New Mexico

CAP & BALL

My maternal great-grandfather, born in Prussia, came to America as a child. In the 1860s, he was a teenager living in Wisconsin. When the Civil War broke out, he and two brothers joined the Wisconsin 24th Infantry in the Union Army. In action near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, my great-grandfather was under fire on the line.

While he was trying to find cover near a tree, a ricocheting rifle ball came off the tree and struck him in the top of his forage cap. For all of his life, and he lived to around 80, he credited the design of his cap for saving his life. He claimed the top of the cap was stiff enough to protect his skull from fatal injury.

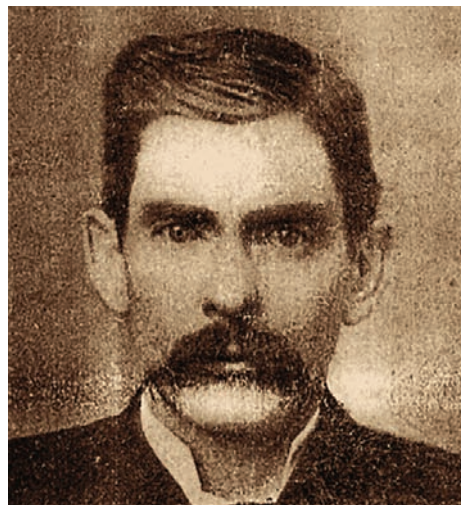
Bill Dunn

High River, Alberta, Canada

Oops!

In Chris Enss's book review, in the October 2016 issue, of Erich Martin Hicks's *Mary Fields aka Stagecoach Mary*, her birthplace was listed as Tennessee. According to Hicks's new research, Vicksburg, Mississippi, was "most likely" her birthplace, and Mary was not part of the Dunne family as a slave in Tennessee.

— COURTESY ERICH MARTIN HICKS —



Bat Masterson included this photograph of Doc Holliday in a 1907 article about the gunfighter, published in *Human Life* magazine.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

FAKE DOC HOLLIDAY?

I was flabbergasted when I read the Classic Gunfights story in your September 2016 "The Walk Down" issue. As a fellow Georgian (also from Valdosta, like Doc Holliday), I enjoy reading about the gunfighter. Imagine my dismay when I find a picture labeled as Doc, which your magazine has debunked as a fraud. With your talents, Bob, you could have easily sketched in a picture based on the two known photos of Doc, rather than use one you yourself have debunked. Did you fall asleep at the corral or just get lazy?

Larry Lane

Littleton, Colorado

Bob Boze Bell responds: This photo is controversial, but it was first published with Bat Masterson's blessing—he personally knew Doc—so I don't think you can say it's fake. Questionable, yes, but not debunked. As for the lazy part, yes, I have been known, from time to time, to take the easy way out.

THE TRICKSTER IS COMING

I enjoyed the articles on the Mickey Free graphic novel illustrated by Bob Boze Bell [March 2015 & Nov/Dec 2008], but was left confused if this book is in print. Could I buy a copy to enjoy, or, if it is yet to be published, can I help make that happen?

Aaron Warner

Bellevue, Michigan

Bob Boze Bell responds: We have big plans for *The Trickster*, but it's not in graphic novel form—yet. I'll let you know as soon as we get ready to go to press.

The Cover Story

A behind-the-scenes look at the knockdown, drag-out fights we have over what goes on our cover.

We usually have a story in mind to feature on our cover, but this issue was particularly difficult because we had so many good, solid stories and images, the *True West* team couldn't decide. Or, more accurately, we couldn't agree.

When this happens, I resort to three tactics: Yelling, cajoling and pleading. And when that doesn't work, I go for the stats.

First off, I canvas—some would say harass—every reader I meet in person. Whenever customers walk through the front door of the *True West* World Headquarters, I drag them into our conference room and make them choose the cover they would most likely pick up off the newsstand.

Then I send the covers in contention (in this case, the four shown) to our friends and their friends' families, and ask them to weigh in. Third, I put the covers up on Facebook to get a nationwide vote.

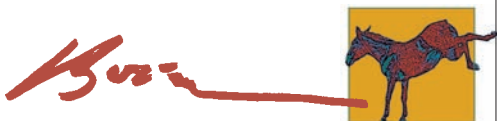
The 500-plus responses helped us narrow down this issue's cover to two: Joaquin Jackson (#2) and Hugh O'Brian (#4), but all the covers did well. Ultimately, we cinched the deal with the cover that spoke to the 79 million Baby Boomers who grew up watching O'Brian as Wyatt Earp.

We really could have put any of the four images on the cover and attracted readers at the newsstands. The designs are a testament to Dan "The Man" Harshberger's cover prowess, and each one speaks to the strength of the stories you will find in this issue. They are all cover worthy!



Cover-Worthy Stories: **1** Gary Zaboly illustrates and tells a compelling story about Daniel Boone's last hunt at age 81. **2** Mark Boardman's insightful piece on the lasting influence of Texas Ranger Joaquin Jackson. **3** This James Bama oil represents the second generation of Mountain Men who influenced Boone, such as Jim Bridger, Jedediah Smith, Kit Carson and Joseph Walker. **4** An homage to the life and legend of Hugh O'Brian, the Wyatt Earp most of the 79 million Baby Boomers will always remember.

— COVER ART: #1 ILLUSTRATED BY GARY ZABOLY; #2 BY DAN WINTERS; #3 READY TO RENDEZVOUS COURTESY SCOTTSDALE'S MUSEUM OF THE WEST / TIM PETERSON COLLECTION; #4 COURTESY ABC —



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

Quotes

“They may forget what you said—but they will never forget how you made them feel.”

– Carl W. Buehner, Mormon church leader

“Every historian after Herodotus stands in someone’s shadows, and even he had to bow a little to Homer.”

– Paul Cool (1950-2016), Old West historian

“Nobody ever forgets where he buried the hatchet.”

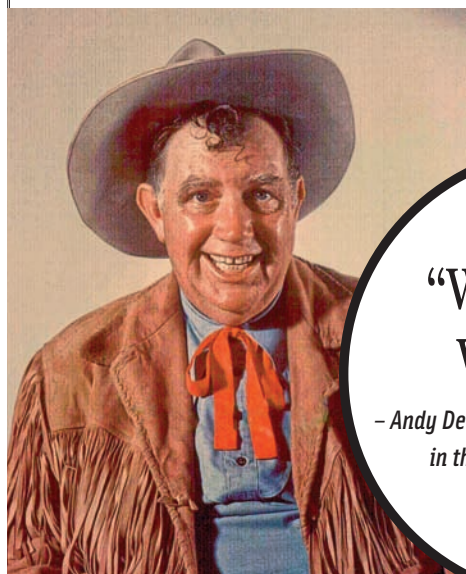
– Kin Hubbard, American humorist

“Our ignorance of history makes us libel our own times. People have always been like this.”

– Gustave Flaubert, French novelist

“Most Texans think Hanukkah is some sort of duck call.”

– Richard Lewis, American comedian

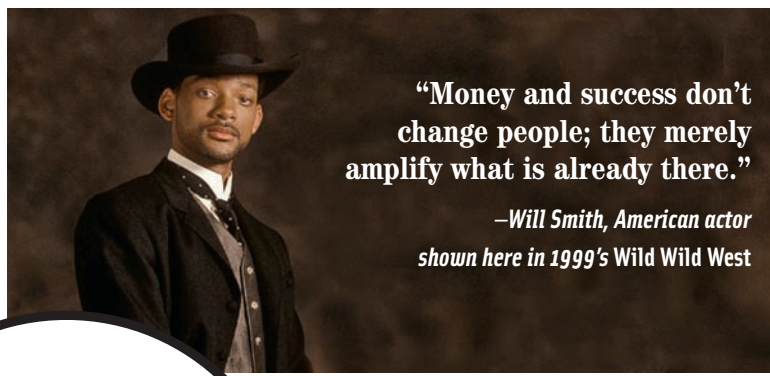


– COURTESY SCREEN GEMS –

“Wait for me, Wild Bill!”

– Andy Devine, as sidekick Jingles P. Jones, in the TV series The Adventures of Wild Bill Hickok

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO



“Money and success don’t change people; they merely amplify what is already there.”

– Will Smith, American actor shown here in 1999’s Wild Wild West

Old Vaquero Saying



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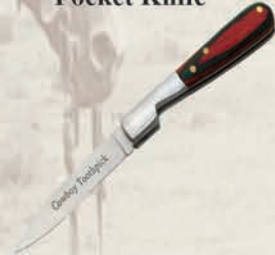
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BY MARK BOARDMAN

The Last Stage Robbery?

Marking the 100th anniversary of an almost-forgotten holdup.



Jarbidge (left), a Nevada mining town, population around 1,000, earned fame when a holdup brought about the first palm print introduced as evidence in a U.S. court (center).

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

The nation's last stagecoach robbery took place on December 5, 1916, at Nevada's Jarbidge Canyon. Calling it a "stagecoach" robbery is an overstatement. The vehicle in question was actually a small two-horse mail wagon.

Driver Fred Searcy delivered mail and the mining payroll between Jarbidge and the nearest town, Rogerson, Idaho, about 65 miles north. He had only been driving the wagon for a couple of weeks.

On that snowy night, just after six, Searcy approached Jarbidge through the canyon from the north. A stranger rushed out of the bushes, stepped onto the back of the wagon and put a bullet into the driver's head from close range. Searcy never even had a chance.

A resident heard the gunshot. But when he saw the wagon, driven by someone in a long coat, continue down the road toward town, he assumed all was well.

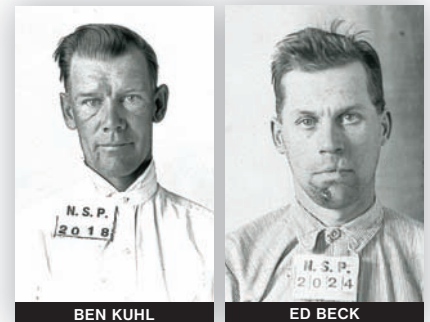
When Searcy and the wagon, with its roughly \$4,000 payroll, failed to show up in Jarbidge, a search party went out around nine. An hour later, the group found the

wagon and the driver's body. At first light, they found other evidence—including a long, heavy black coat worn by the killer.

Investigators had seen a drifter named Ben Kuhl wearing just that kind of coat. He had a minor criminal record and had been working odd jobs. Lawmen arrested Kuhl and two pals, Ed Beck and William McGraw, and discovered a .44 pistol, believed to be the murder weapon. They took the trio to Elko, about 100 miles away, for trial.

Kuhl was the first to face justice, in September 1917. He claimed he was in a saloon the night of the holdup, but witnesses said he left for about an hour. Experts also said a bloody palm print on an envelope, found at the crime scene, matched Kuhl's—the first time palm print evidence was used in a U.S. court. In separate trials, McGraw testified that Beck owned the pistol, while Beck testified that Kuhl admitted to killing Searcy.

After an 18-day trial, the jury deliberated just two hours before finding Kuhl guilty. The judge sentenced him to death and gave



Ed Beck got the better end of the deal.

Ben Kuhl served the most prison time and was 61 when released in May 1945. He died of tuberculosis in San Francisco, California, the following year.

— COURTESY NEVADA STATE LIBRARY, ARCHIVES AND PUBLIC RECORDS —

Kuhl a choice—execution by hanging or firing squad. Kuhl chose the rifles.

But he never faced them. After appeals, he received a sentence commuted to life. For nearly 28 years, Kuhl raised chickens at the Nevada State Prison in Carson City.

His friends fared better at trial. McGraw served 10 months behind bars after ratting on Beck and Kuhl. Beck served more than six years.

Nobody recovered the \$4,000 take. If you'd like to look for it, go ahead. But Jarbidge is about as isolated as it was 100 years ago. Without paved roads within 20 miles of town, it is almost inaccessible in the winter—just like it was on the night of the so-called last stagecoach robbery. ✦

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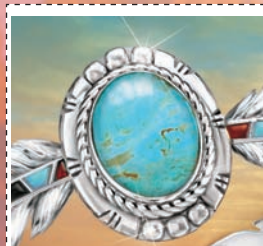
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BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

In Frank Lloyd Wright's Shadow

Students of the legendary architect breathe new life into the Old West.



After discovering the Globe-Miami area of Arizona while visiting as Taliesin West fellows, Italian architects Cristina Murphy and Andrea Bertassi launched a four-year partnership in sustainability—to help these mining communities find focus. Taliesin students have already helped paint downtown Miami (inset) and plan to do the same for Globe, shown here in 1898.

— TALIESIN WEST PHOTO COURTESY SPRING 2016 INTERMEDIATE STUDIO, TALIESIN; GLOBE PHOTO TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —



renewed vitality to the communities.

“We developed a road map and identified 45 potential projects,” Murphy says. “The community decided we should focus on the Miami Library first.”

By creating a design that opens up to reveal the forest outside, Taliesin hopes to make the library both a place of books and a place of community gatherings.

Taliesin students have already dug in on other community efforts. This April, students helped more than 150 community volunteers “paint the town,” scraping, painting and cleaning up debris from downtown Miami. A similar project is planned in Globe. Residents can view the “road map” plans at the Bullion Plaza in Miami and the Cobre Valley Center for the Arts in Globe.

Murphy and Bertassi hope more helping hands get involved in revitalizing these historic mining towns. ❏

What happens when you take an internationally recognized architecture school like Taliesin West—created by the legendary Frank Lloyd Wright—and focus on Old West mining towns like Globe and Miami in Arizona?

You have a first-of-its-kind partnership that promises to bring new life into communities that date back nearly 150 years.

Taliesin calls it “The Grand Experiment.” Their fellows and students in Scottsdale have pledged to spend the next four years helping these communities reexamine their mining history and discuss their options when booms go to bust.

“We took a motorcycle ride through Arizona, looking for a project for our students,” Cristina Murphy remembers from that December day in 2014 when she and her teaching partner, Andrea Bertassi, first saw Miami and Globe.

On their left were mines that once served as major copper producers in the nation—still open, but slated to close for good in a few years. To their right was the Tonto National Forest. Both Italian architects

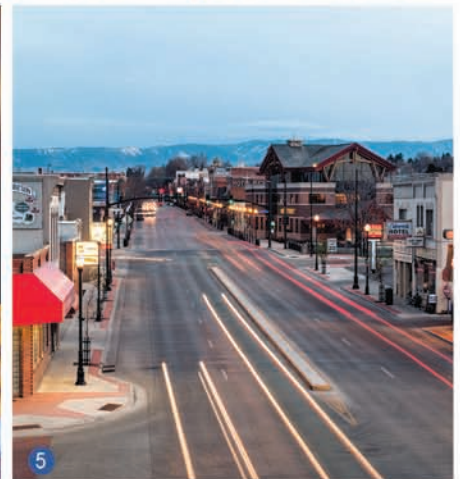
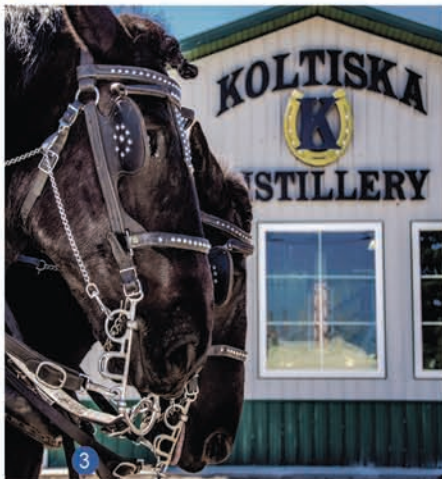
were struck by the beauty of the area, the antique downtowns, the cultural diversity and the nicest surprise of all—an active community. “This is just what we were looking for—what design can do in the countryside,” Bertassi says.

The icing on the cake was the area’s historic significance: Arizona’s first governor, George W.P. Hunt, made Globe his first Arizona home; Arizona’s first female governor, Rose Mofford, grew up in Globe.

Town leaders reacted with enthusiasm. “We saw this as a rare window of opportunity to tap into the school’s talent, vision, resources and planning to address a wide range of needs in our area,” says Linda Odonetto, board president of the United Fund of Globe-Miami.

When the project kicked off in 2015, the visiting fellows led their students into the towns for research. Taliesin did not want to replace buildings that have stood in Globe since its founding in 1875 or in Miami since 1909. But these buildings could bring

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*.



A WEEKEND AWAY IN SHERIDAN, WYOMING

EXPLORE WYOMING'S CULTURAL CAPITAL IN 48 WHIRLWIND HOURS

Day 1. Rise and shine in either the "Sitting Bull Room" or "Wild Bill Hickok" suite at the **Historic Sheridan Inn (1)** (www.sheridaninn.com), Buffalo Bill Cody's former stomping grounds. Each room at the Inn is unique and named for important figures in Buffalo Bill's life. After breakfast, take a drive to the Little Bighorn National Monument, the site of the crucial 1876 battle between George Armstrong Custer and the Sioux. After, return to town and experience the nostalgia of the old west with a **Koltiska Horse & Carriage Tour (3)**

(www.koltiskacarriage.com). A carriage drawn by two Percheron horses tours you through downtown Sheridan, with narration on local history, western lore, and more. The carriage delivers passengers to the **Koltiska Distillery (2)** (www.koltiska.com) just in time for cocktail hour. The Koltiska family settled in Sheridan over 100 years ago, and since 2001, Robert, Jason and Justin Koltiska have been "legally" distilling their fine spirits. Try a T-KO or Cowboy Cocktail while waxing lyrical about craft cowboy culture.

Day 2. Rise to beat the crowds of history buffs and tour Indian battle sites and former military

posts, including Ft Phil Kearny (www.fortphilkearny.com), located on the Bozeman Trail) and the Rosebud Battle Site. After lunch, visit **The Brinton Museum** in Big Horn for a look at one of the most robust collections of Indian and western artifacts in Wyoming, then shop for a new pair of cowboy boots in **Historic Downtown Sheridan (5)**. Experience Wyoming's craft capital first hand with a fresh pint or craft pull, then wander to the Sheridan Inn's **Open Range Restaurant (4)** (www.openrangerestaurant.com) for a savory bison burger and a glass of wine, or a thick steak and a sip of whiskey. After dinner, kick up your boots on the porch the way Buffalo Bill once did, and watch the sun set on your time in Sheridan. For more on these, and other adventures in Sheridan, please find us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and visit us online at www.sheridanwyoming.org.

WYOMING'S EMERALD GEM, SHERIDAN BLENDS QUINTESSENTIAL COWBOY CULTURE, MODERN WEST ALLURE, AND COUNTRY CHARM.

BUFFALO BILL CODY IN SHERIDAN - 122 YEARS AGO

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody was an early investor and resident of the Sheridan Inn upon its completion in 1894. Buffalo Bill also founded the W.F. Cody Transportation Company (inside the Sheridan Inn stable), which offered carriage services for guests of the Inn. Koltiska Horse & Carriage Company has returned this tradition to Sheridan, once again offering daily carriage rides from the steps of the Sheridan Inn through the heart of downtown.



BY MEGHAN SAAR

Portrait of a Mountain Man

An artist famous for his majestic Rocky Mountain landscapes may have painted a likeness of Jim Bridger.

Albert Bierstadt legitimized the Western American landscape as a serious subject, first bringing to the East and the world the majestic perpendicular granite peaks of the Rocky Mountains. Many would be surprised to learn the artist, far more prolific in his landscape art, also painted about a dozen portraits. One, credited as being a portrait of mountain man Jim Bridger, hit the auction block at Jackson Hole Art Auction on September 17, 2016. Collectors bid more than \$1.7 million for Western artworks sold at the auction in Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

The Bierstadt portrait “most likely dates to 1859 during the artist’s first trip west,” Melissa Webster Speidel, director of the Albert Bierstadt Catalogue Raisonné Project, states in the auction catalogue. She adds, “During the trip, Bierstadt painted the portrait of a scout who is thought to be Jim Bridger.”

Although Bierstadt and Bridger certainly could have crossed paths before the Mountain Man died in 1881, the idea that Bierstadt met Bridger during his 1859 sketching tour, as an artist for Frederick W. Lander’s expedition, is unlikely.


Both were out West that year, but the Lander party explored the Rocky Mountain region, while Bridger served as a guide for Capt. W.F. Reynolds’ expedition of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park. If the artist met Bridger in 1859, the most likely scenario would be during his weeks in April in St. Joseph, Missouri, before the expedition departed on May 5. Bridger also left for his trip from St. Joseph, although later, on May 28. But perhaps he was in the area, after Reynolds got his orders on April 13.

Bierstadt did meet Rocky Mountain trappers, with sketches from the 1859 trip

informing works that include his 1861 oil *The Trappers’ Camp*. And he did focus on the people he came across, taking stereographs of them, including, reportedly, one of a trapper, and sketching them. “For a figure-painter, there is an abundance of fine subjects. The manners and customs of the Indians are still as they were hundreds of years ago, and now is the time to paint them, for they are rapidly passing away, and soon will be known only in history,” he wrote, in a July 10, 1859, letter.

Another opportunity Bierstadt may have had to meet Bridger was in 1863, when he set out on a Rocky Mountain journey to California. Bridger was guiding Lt. Col. William Oliver Collins in the area of present-day Wyoming’s Fort Laramie that year, before September, when he set off to take Capt. Jacob Humphreys to South Park, Colorado Territory, wintering with him at Fort Laramie.

Bierstadt left on May 12 and was in San Francisco, California, by July 17. Although he could have met the Mountain Man somewhere in between, the scenario proves more unlikely when you consider his traveling partner. Journalist Fitz Hugh Ludlow wrote a book, *The Heart of the Continent*, inspired by his journey with Bierstadt; he mentions Bridger as the man behind Bridger’s Pass, but does not state that he ever met him.

Without provenance documenting the artist ever met the Mountain Man, Bierstadt may have drawn the portrait based on the Rocky Mountain trappers he came across in his travels. In any case, the portrait remains a rare portrayal by an artist more famous for his awe-inspiring landscapes. 



Is this a portrait of Mountain Man Jim Bridger? Known for his landscapes, Albert Bierstadt painted about a dozen portraits in his career, including this one that sold for a \$27,500 bid.

Notable Art Lots Included

(All images courtesy Jackson Hole Art Auction)

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

December 2-4, 2016

Historic Firearms
Rock Island Auction Company
(Rock Island, IL)
RockIslandAuction.com
800-238-8022

December 5, 2016

American Indian Art
Bonhams (San Francisco, CA)
Bonhams.com • 415-503-3550

December 10-11, 2016

Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria
Heritage Auctions (Dallas, TX)
HA.com • 877-437-4824



The top lot hammered down at the auction for \$500,000. N.C. Wyeth's *He Rode Away, Following a Dim Trail Among the Sage* is one of three illustrations Wyeth created for an October 1909 *The Red Book Magazine* short story about Navajo Svenson, who strikes out to find work among white men.



Buffalo Hunting scenes are a popular theme in historical Western artworks. This 1894 oil, painted by master artist Charles M. Russell, sold for a \$425,000 bid.



This Maynard Dixon relic is a preliminary design of a cattle drive for a portion of the Grassland mural, one of two Dixon murals featured at the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939. The murals were destroyed in 1941 when a naval base opened at San Francisco's Treasure Island; \$350,000.



After a late fall hunt, a band of Crows hauls their replenished robes and food supplies on horse travois over a windswept ridge in Wyoming to their winter shelter in John Clymer's *Moving Camp*; \$325,000.

Dwarfed by the majesty of the New Mexico landscape, this covered wagon travels beneath dark clouds and a dramatic sunburst in Walter Ufer's *October*, which reinforces the power of nature over man; \$320,000.



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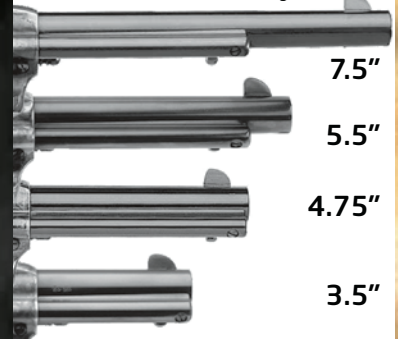
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A Pistol For Dragoons

The U.S. Army's first official percussion handgun was designed especially for the man who fought on horseback.

With the adoption of the U.S. Dragoons on March 5, 1833, the U.S. Army found itself woefully lacking in pistols for a mounted unit. Handguns at that time were close-range, single-shot affairs, and the U.S. Ordnance Department had a hodge-podge of old flintlock pistols on hand, going all the way back to the 1805 Harper's Ferry models. After issuing an assortment of pistols—many either in poor condition or utterly unserviceable, military heads realized that new arms were sorely needed.

Handguns at that time were close-range, single-shot affairs...

In 1836 the Ordnance Department contracted for a newer model. Still a flintlock, the Model 1836 Pistol, produced by Asa Waters and Robert Johnson was to be the last of the government flintlock pistols. With the adoption of the Model 1841 "Mississippi" rifle, the Ordnance Department began contracting for pistols in percussion ignition, but it wasn't until 1842 that a martial caplock pistol was finally designed especially for the mounted soldier.

Enter the Model 1842 Pistol. Manufactured between 1845 and 1852, and meeting a pattern specified by Springfield Armory, Henry Aston and Ira N. Johnson, both of Middletown, Connecticut, were contracted and produced about 24,000 and 10,000 of these horse pistols, respectively. Another 1,000 Model '42s were made by the Palmetto Armory of Columbia, South Carolina. The 1842 represents the first official U.S. percussion pistol, although it wasn't the first caplock handgun that went



The Model 1842 pistol served the Dragoons faithfully during the last two decades before the Civil War. This roguish-looking fellow, armed with a pair of '42 horse pistols and an 1840 heavy cavalry saber, looks like he's ready to take on all comers...but he'd best not let his sergeant see him wearing his eagle belt plate upside down.

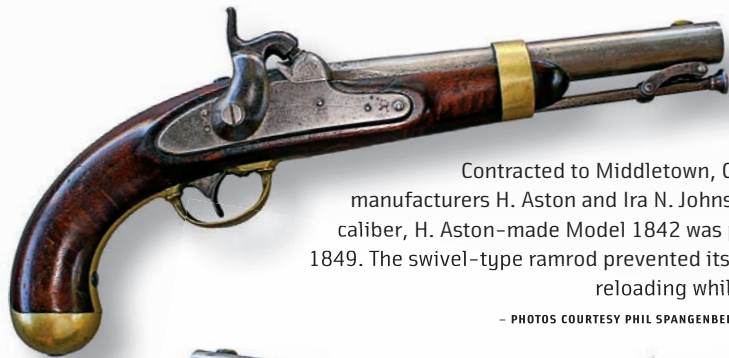
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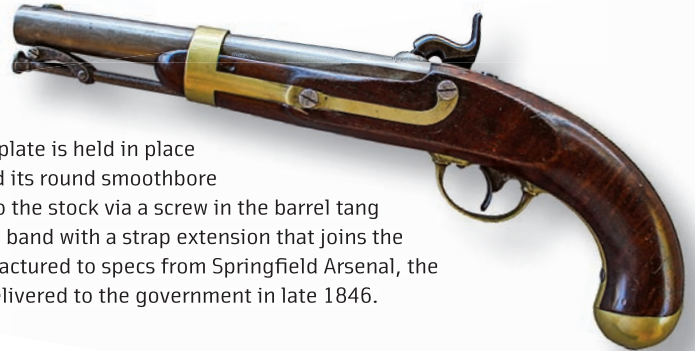
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Contracted to Middletown, Connecticut, manufacturers H. Aston and Ira N. Johnson, this .54 caliber, H. Aston-made Model 1842 was produced in 1849. The swivel-type ramrod prevented its loss during reloading while mounted.

— PHOTOS COURTESY PHIL SPANGENBERGER COLLECTION —



The M1842's lockplate is held in place by two screws and its round smoothbore barrel is affixed to the stock via a screw in the barrel tang and a brass barrel band with a strap extension that joins the side plate. Manufactured to specs from Springfield Arsenal, the first guns were delivered to the government in late 1846.

into service, due to earlier conversions from flintlock to cap-and-ball, and the fact that 300 of the Model 1842 Percussion Navy Pistols were delivered before that arm's contract was officially signed.

With the exception of its percussion ignition and brass furniture, the M1842 was an exact copy of the 1836 model. Like its predecessor, the heavy, walnut stocked '42 was designed for mounted use. It was

equipped with a permanently affixed, swivel-type ramrod with a button-shaped head, while the opposite end was threaded for a ball-pulling screw or a wiper attachment. The .54 caliber single-shot horse pistol weighs in at 2 pounds, 12 ounces and measures 14 inches in overall length. Its 8½-inch round smoothbore barrel is held in place by a screw in the barrel tang and a brass barrel band with a strap extension that joins the side plate. The round butt cap/back strap is brass, as are the trigger guard and plate. Another departure from earlier models is that the trigger guard is attached to the trigger plate via a pair of spanner nuts, rather than being riveted.

The lockplate bears the stamping "U.S./ H. Aston," on two lines in the center of the plate (forward of the hammer) and stamped behind the hammer are "MIDDTN/ CONN" and the date of manufacture. Stamped on three lines on the barrel's breech, is "U.S./ inspector's initials/P" (proof mark). Another date stamping is found on the barrel tang. The sight is a simple brass blade front sight.

A solid workhorse pistol, the M1842 served the 1st and 2nd Dragoons faithfully during the last two decades before the Civil War and a goodly number of them saw use during that conflict as well. Many also got into the hands of the general public, for in February of 1849, the War Department offered to sell arms and ammunition at cost to civilians bound for

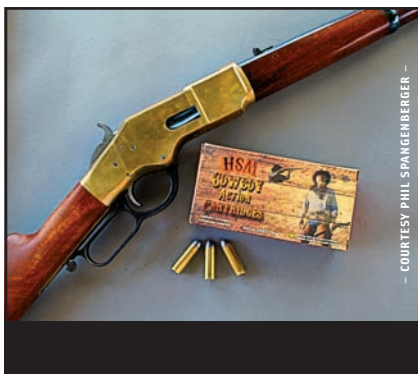


A reliable and powerful caplock arm, the M1842 saw use by many Westerners, including Indians, for decades. In this post-Civil War photo Ree Chief Lone Dog proudly displays his tack-decorated '42 horse pistol along with his war club.

— COURTESY BOB CORONATO, ROGUES GALLERY —

the West Coast. John E. Durivage, a newspaper correspondent for the *New Orleans Daily Picayune*, jumped at the chance to arm himself with army weaponry as he prepared to trek west. In March 1849, he wrote back to his paper, “the company was furnished with brand-new Mississippi rifles and percussion locked (most likely M1842) holster pistols from the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge.” Outfitted with government rifles and horse pistols, these hardy men felt they were well armed and prepared to take on the frontier. ❖

Phil Spangenberg 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.



HSM COWBOY ACTION CARTRIDGES

HSM Ammunition has added a line of 19 different Cowboy Action cartridges to its listings. I had the opportunity to try some out during recent shooting sessions at A Place to Shoot, a firing range near my Southern California home. I shot HSM's .38 Special and .357 Magnum loadings in the Navy Arms' 1873 lever-action rifles, and some .44-40 and .45 Colt loads in other replica firearms—with all loadings giving excellent accuracy at a variety of distances. Calibers range from .32-20 up to .45-70, including .38-40, .44 Special, .30-40 Krag, .30-30 Win., .38-55 Win. and more. If you like reduced recoil Cowboy lead loads, you'll enjoy shooting HSM ammunition.

—Phil Spangenberg

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Buffalo Bill writing about his revolver, 1906.

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BY HENRY C. PARKE

The Life and Legend of Hugh O'Brian

One role defined Hugh O'Brian's acting career—the title character in *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp*.

The adult Western premiered on ABC on September 6—61 years and one day before the actor passed away at the age of 91. Born Hugh Charles Krampe in Rochester, New York, he dropped out of college in 1942, at 19, to join the Marines, where he became their youngest drill sergeant. As ruggedly handsome as any man has the right to be, he embarked on an acting career in Hollywood. In 1950, he appeared in his first Western, *Beyond the Purple Hills*, starring Gene Autry. By his fourth year, he had won the Golden Globe for Most Promising Newcomer, for his performance in *The Man from the Alamo*.

But most people remember him as “The Man from Tombstone.”

Many of his friends and his coworkers, on the big screen and the small, pay tribute to Hugh O'Brian:

In 1954, Earl Holliman recalls, “We played brothers. Richard Widmark, Hugh O'Brian and I were the sons of Spencer Tracy in a picture called *Broken Lance*. I'd seen him on the screen; I knew he was a man-about-town and dating all the girls at Fox. I wasn't sure I was going to like him, but we sat together on the plane to Nogales in Arizona, and he laughed at my jokes.

“So we became friends. In those days, when you were a supporting actor, on location, you shared a room with



If not for George Montgomery turning down the role, due to his commitments for several Western films, the world may not have had the privilege of seeing Hugh O'Brian's Wyatt Earp (left).

— ALL THE LIFE AND LEGEND OF WYATT EARP PHOTOS COURTESY ABC —

His daughter, Kate Edelman Johnson, recalls, “The first job I ever had was answering Hugh O'Brian's fan mail, when I was 12. I always said to him, ‘Hugh, I can still sign your name better than you can.’ He was very, very sweet.

“My dad created *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp* from his love of Westerns. He found Hugh, and it was magic. It was such a major hit, because, up until then, you had *The Lone Ranger* or you had *The Cisco Kid*, but they were made-up characters. My father bought

the book by Stuart Lake. Stuart Lake had interviewed Wyatt Earp just before the lawman died in 1929. For the first couple of years of the show, Stuart Lake was alive, and he was a consultant.

“Hugh had a great relationship with Stuart Lake. Hugh created that costume, with the flat hat and the brocaded vest and the string tie. Hugh loved the role. He got very into it; he studied it. He was that character for all those years.

“Hugh was always a little bit at war with the producers. And yet, they knew what they had. I remember the time when they called Dad from Washington, D.C. to say that Hugh had gone to Congress, and they were about to arrest him. He went on the floor of Congress with his costume and his guns on. They asked, ‘What should

another supporting actor. Hugh and I shared the same room. I liked Hugh; he was easy and fun to work with, had a nice sense of humor.

“He was the most dedicated guy I'd ever seen. He really worked so hard on his career. Every night he would be typing letters to [showbiz columnists] Hedda Hopper or Louella Parsons or Jimmy Starr. I didn't want to do that much work, but I really admired him for it.

“Later on, he established a college scholarship fund for young actors. That was very generous of him, and one year, he invited me to be one of the judges for the scholarship.”

Louis F. Edelman produced *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp*.

we do?’ And my father actually paused for a few minutes and thought, “Hmmm, what should I do? Should I let him go to jail? No, we were just picked up for a fifth season. I guess you’d better get him out.”

From 1958 to 1961, Morgan Woodward played Shotgun Gibbs in 81 episodes of *Wyatt Earp*, opposite Hugh O’Brian.

“I was with him for four years. Hugh was an unusual man,” Woodward says. “He was not ‘hail fellow well met.’ When we first got on the show, Hugh let me know that he didn’t want to be upstaged, or anything like that. And of course, I’m the sidekick. I let him know that I wanted the show to last as long as possible; wanted to make him look good and make me look good. Once he got to know me, we got along alright.

“He was a good fellow; he had a good heart. Hugh always invited me to his birthday party, and I went to his 91st a couple months ago. I had my 91st birthday last Friday [September 16]. I called to see how he was doing the other day, and he’d just gotten home from the hospital. His kidneys were failing and his liver was failing, and his wife, Virginia, said he’s not going to make it. And sure enough, the next morning he died.”

In 1993, thirty years after Hugh O’Brian had left the role of Wyatt Earp, producer Rob Word, working with Kate Edelman Johnson, persuaded Hugh to put the costume on again for a CBS movie. The idea was to mix new scenes with colorized footage from the series, to bring the story up to 1918. *Tombstone* had been a surprise Christmas smash, and the



Kevin Costner *Wyatt Earp* was coming in the summer.

“I figured if we called our movie, *Wyatt Earp: Return to Tombstone*, and ran it between them, we’d confuse the viewers, and they’d all tune in, which they did,” Word says. “We were the first and only Wyatt Earp movie ever to film in Tombstone, Arizona. Working with Hugh O’Brian was not just a thrill for me, but for everybody we met in Tombstone. Hugh was 69, and still so incredibly handsome.

“We had a scene with Harry Carey Jr., who was a little hard of hearing, as was Hugh. In it, Wyatt was walking through Boot Hill, and Digger Phelps, who was Harry Carey Jr., spots him, and calls, ‘Wyatt! Wyatt!’ And Hugh was going to turn and look at him, walk over and do their scene. But Hugh couldn’t hear him, so he kept walking. So we had to set up flags off-screen to let Hugh know when he was being spoken to; and we had to do the same thing for [Carey] and use hand-signals to let them know who should be talking. And that’s how we got through

The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp, which aired on ABC from 1955–1961, along with CBS’s *Gunsmoke*, helped launch a fantastic era of TV Westerns, with as many as 40 on prime time by the close of the 1950s.

the scene. It cracked us up and cracked them up.”

Bruce Boxleitner, who himself played Wyatt Earp, in 1983’s *I Married Wyatt Earp*, played the sheriff of Cochise County in *Wyatt Earp: Return to Tombstone*.

“Hugh O’Brian was quite something else. He fit into that black outfit, and he had that Buntline. I was astounded—I was watching him do a scene. He had to do this shoot-out with Marty Kove and Bo Hopkins. And he beat them to the draw every take, with that gigantic three-foot long gun!” Boxleitner says with a laugh. “It was quite amazing. I said, ‘Man, you haven’t lost it at all.’ ‘No,’ he said, ‘I practice all the time.’

“We all enjoyed doing it—I know Hugh did. He was pretty flattered. I guess the word is taciturn—he didn’t talk a lot, but when he did, everyone listened. He had that kind of voice, and a very commanding presence. I think he felt playing Wyatt Earp was his legacy, and he was very serious about it.”

What actor was the most accurate portrayal of Wyatt Earp? Casey Tefertiller, author of *Wyatt Earp: The Life Behind the Legend*, says, “In my opinion, it would be Hugh O’Brian. If you read what people say about him, he was just cat quick. Hugh O’Brian had that kind

Tombstone in Arizona Territory is the setting for which Wyatt Earp is most famous, but from 1956 until 1959, *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp* was actually set in Dodge City, Kansas Territory—just like CBS's *Gunsmoke*.

of quickness, that kind of ability, to grab the gun out of someone's hand as they were drawing it. And Hugh O'Brian had a sternness about him."

Pierre O'Rourke appeared in celebrity events that showcased O'Brian as Earp.

"Appropriately, I met Hugh O'Brian on a Western film set," O'Rourke says. "I came to wonder if Wyatt Earp was much different than the legendary actor who portrayed him in *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp*.

"When filming ended, Hugh took me under his wing—introducing me, in and out of costume, as his deputy for more than two decades. As his deputy, I joined him at his Fortune 500 company appearances as Wyatt. His fee went directly to HOBY, his foundation, which, in 60 years, has helped more than 450,000 sophomores around the world learn how to be more conscious in life, and to give back.

"Hugh would share how a two-week stay in Africa cleaning bed pans and washing sheets in Dr. Albert Schweitzer's leper colony, followed by deep discussions with the great man in the evenings, had left him with the challenge of, "What are you going to do with your fame and success to give back to the world?" It's a lesson Hugh took to heart, and implanted in my heart.

"Hugh was laid to rest at Forest Lawn, in Glendale, California, amidst the family of his one and only wife, Virginia Stumpf O'Brian. He married his lady at this same cemetery, 10 years ago, in what was billed as "The Wedding to Die for."

"Some of his friends are only a few plots away: Spencer Tracy, Clayton Moore (the Masked Man) and Errol Flynn.

"A 21-gun salute honored the man who reportedly held the record as the youngest drill instructor in the history of his beloved Marines Corp.

"Hugh O'Brian will always be a part of me. Sadly, I am a deputy without his marshal. *Semper Amor*, my Friend.



Ann Kirschner, author of *Lady at the O.K. Corral*, came to love the Tombstone story through watching O'Brian star as the legendary lawman.

"Really, could he have been any more handsome? I fell in love with all things Earp when I fell in love with Hugh O'Brian," she says. "Tall, rangy, the jet black hair, the square jaw...I know, I still sound like a kid with a crush. But even as a kid, I appreciated the balance of the clean cut hero with that roguish look, the slight air of naughtiness, and the always lurking prankster.

"It would be decades before I could assess the similarities and differences between Stuart Lake's largely fictional Frontier Marshal, historical Wyatt Earp, and real-time Hugh O'Brian. They all had that lanky build and athletic grace, but alas, our Wyatt wasn't always on the right side of the law.

"And while Wyatt cared more about adventure than accumulating wealth, he was neither philosopher nor philanthropist. O'Brian understood that while intelligence and talent are equally distributed, opportunity is not. And so he created the Hugh O'Brian Youth Leadership foundation."

Bob Boze Bell met the actor after taking on the reins as executive editor for *True West Magazine*.

"Hugh used to call me here at the magazine about once a week and regale me with stories about Hollywood, Wyatt Earp, all the while bending my ear about doing a story on him. He could be very persuasive, and I must admit, we obliged him more than once.

"The show was billed as 'TV's first adult Western.' Asked to define 'adult Western,' Hugh quipped, 'The cowboy still kisses his horse—but worries about it.'

"I was one of about 20 people who were up for the lead role,' Hugh remembered in 2014. 'Stuart Lake, the man who wrote Wyatt Earp's biography back in 1929 [published 1931], interviewed me for the part. I think he favored me for a couple of different reasons. First, he felt that there were certain physical similarities such as bone structure and height. I also think he took to me because he had been a Marine and he felt that my background as a Marine drill instructor would add to the character.'

"His drive to keep his portrayal of Wyatt Earp true to form is something he paid for later in life. As he put it, 'In order to preserve authenticity, I insisted on using full loads on the set so that my gun would fire at the proper volume while filming. All rifles and pistols in movies and television use quarter loads, which release only 25 percent of the volume of full loads. The crew let me shoot my authentic guns, and whenever I fired, they wore earplugs to bear the big explosions. I couldn't wear earplugs or put cotton in my ears because I was in front of the camera, and although I'm glad I used full loads, I am now paying for it because I lost a lot of my hearing during those years filming Wyatt Earp.'"

From his first role as Wyatt Earp in the ABC series (below) to his later role, in the 1994 CBS movie *Wyatt Earp: Return to Tombstone* (right), Hugh O'Brian epitomized the real-life lawman most known for his participation in the 1881 shoot-out behind Tombstone's O.K. Corral.

— WYATT EARP: RETURN TO TOMBSTONE PHOTO COURTESY CBS —



Who did Hugh O'Brian think was the best Wyatt Earp? When I interviewed him a couple of years ago, wanting to be tactful, I asked him who the second-best Earp was.

"The second best? I guess it was me. The best was Wyatt himself. He was a helluva man. He died here, by the way, in 1929, on 17th Street. He lived here in Los Angeles the last three or four years of his life. He made money doing appearances and stuff. The people just west of Newhall, that huge area between there and Las Vegas, like 150 miles by 200, they put up one notice at the upper entrance. It said 'This Property is Guarded by Wyatt Earp.' Nobody ever came on it again," he said, with a chuckle.

Hugh was too modest to admit it, but we all know he was the best Wyatt Earp; brave, courageous and bold. Long live his fame. Long live his glory. And long may his story be told. ❏

Henry C. Parke is a screenwriter based in Los Angeles, California, who blogs about Western movies, TV, radio and print news: HenrysWesternRoundup.Blogspot.com



Hugh O'Brian married his girlfriend of 18 years, Virginia Stumpf, on June 25, 2006 (shown together at left).

— COURTESY AUTRY MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN WEST —

Daniel Boone: Passing the Torch

The backwoodsman's remarkable hunts out west foreshadowed the exploits of our iconic Mountain Men.

BY GARY ZABOLY

Neither Meriwether Lewis nor William Clark ever mentioned meeting Daniel Boone on May 24, 1804, when they stopped at the village nicknamed Boone's Settlement, on the north bank of the Missouri River, some 60 miles from St. Louis, Missouri. The captains of the transcontinental expedition talked with the settlers, procured corn and butter, and then resumed their voyage. Had they met Daniel,

they almost certainly would have recorded the moment—symbolizing the passing of the torch from the old American frontier to the new.

Although chief administrative officer of the district, the absent 69-year-old Daniel might well have been pursuing his favorite pastime: hunting and trapping. Daniel lived a life full of daring adventure, exploring dangerous country that would eventually take him high up the Missouri River.

DANIEL BOONE, PLAINSMAN

Daniel Boone wears a blue capeau coat over his buckskin coat, based on one seen in the only legitimate portrait of the frontiersman (p. 28), painted circa 1820 by Chester Harding. Indian at lower right is his Shawnee friend from Missouri who accompanied him on hunting trips.

- BY GARY ZABOLY -





The only legitimate portrait of the frontiersman, painted circa 1820, by Chester Harding.

- ALL IMAGES TRUE WEST ARCHIVES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED -

The Ozark Mountains had become Daniel's new Kentucky wilderness, and he, his sons and friends roamed deep into the forested valleys. Now and then, the resident Osages would angrily confiscate the party's beaver pelts and deerskins, much like the Shawnees of old Kaintuck did during the 1760s and 1770s. By way of the Cumberland Gap, Daniel helped blaze a path into Kentucky to found Boonesborough, one of the first settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains. In 1799, he and his family moved to Missouri, which was part of Spanish Louisiana. By 1808, Daniel and his fellow trappers had to outride pursuing Indians, probably Osages, whom they managed to deter from the chase only by cutting loose their traps and pelts.

Two years later, after a health crisis aggravated by increasing rheumatism, Daniel

welcomed into his home two old friends from Kentucky, Michael Stoner and James Bridges, then in their mid-50s. They were bound for the Upper Missouri River country, a fur-rich region traversed by only a few daring adventurers, including John Colter, George Drouillard, Manuel Lisa and Andrew Henry. The unpredictable Arikara, Sioux and Blackfoot tribes made journeys extra hazardous. But Daniel, even at 75, was not a man deterred by the perils of Indian country.

In the early fall of 1810, the three greying backwoodsmen—Daniel, Stoner and Bridges—along with Flanders Callaway, Will Hays Jr. and Derry Coburn, a slave of one of Daniel's sons, traveled "high up the Missouri trapping," in the words of Stoner's son. Hays recorded that they got as far as the Yellowstone River.

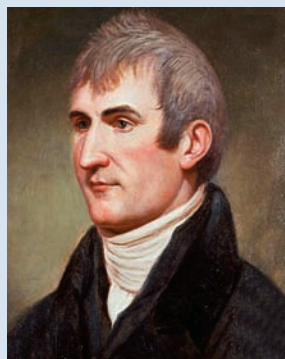
Six months after their departure, at least one of the boats returned "with housing over the cargo," St. Charles resident Stephen Hempstead recalled, adding that Coburn was rowing, while Daniel was handling the rudder. Daniel had probably turned back about midway, perhaps somewhere in Nebraska or even South Dakota—the true beginning of the Great Plains—while the healthier, younger Stoner and Bridges continued on toward Yellowstone.

Scottish naturalist John Bradbury, about to travel up the Missouri with the Astorian Expedition, entered in his journal that Daniel "had lately returned from his spring hunt, with nearly sixty beaver skins." This marked one of Daniel's most bountiful hauls, at a time when beaver hats were still *de rigueur*.

During the War of 1812, numerous reports and rumors swirled about Sauk raids in the vicinity of Daniel's home. Although his advanced age prevented him from joining

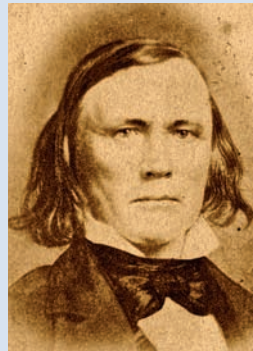
THE FIRST MOUNTAIN MAN

When Meriwether Lewis (right) and William Clark (far right) set forth from St. Louis, Missouri, to explore the Old West wilderness from 1804–1806, they brought with them John Colter, who is widely considered to be the first mountain man. Colter lived out his life as a neighbor of the frontiersman whose wilderness adventures predated them all—Daniel Boone.



SECOND GENERATION OF MOUNTAIN MEN

(Bottom, from far right): Jim Bridger and Jedediah Smith apprenticed with Gen. William Ashley's Upper Missouri Expedition in 1820; Kit Carson began his career as a mountain man under the leadership of New Mexico pioneer Ewing Young in 1829; while Joseph Walker got his start under Benjamin Bonneville's Wyoming Expedition in 1832.



Had Daniel Boone been a few decades younger, his reputation as a Mountain Man might resonate today alongside other Old West icons.



At the age of 81, Daniel Boone, a devoted hunter, traveled out on his last excursion to the West in a wooden boat that may have been a mackinaw.

This William de la Montagne Cary drawing, of a Mackinaw boat under attack, reveals how the boat, divided into four sections by two bulkheads, was propelled by oarsmen.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

the local mounted rangers, his presence in the settlement, rifle in hand, was reassuring.

Toward the end of 1815, Daniel, 81, left home in the company of friends, including a Shawnee neighbor called “Indian Phillips,” who had a reputation as one of the best hunters in Missouri. Again, Daniel traveled by water, possibly in a pirogue or in a mackinaw boat.

In April 1816, he reached Fort Osage, on the Missouri River 250 miles to the west, not far from today’s Independence, Missouri. “We have been honored by a visit from col. BOONE, the first settler of Kentucky,” wrote an officer in the fort. “...The colonel cannot live without being in the woods. He goes a hunting twice a year to the remotest wilderness he can reach...He left this [place] for the river Platt[e], some distance above.”

The officer also recorded Boone’s travel plans for the fall: “I intend...to take two or three whites and a party of Osage Indians, and visit the salt mountains, lakes and ponds, and see the natural curiosities of the country along the [Rocky] mountains. The salt-mountain is but 5 or 600 miles west of this place.”



Daniel Boone, who helped blaze the wilderness trail in Kentucky, moved on to Missouri, then Spanish Louisiana, in 1799. Manuel Lisa left his New Orleans birthplace in Spanish Louisiana for Missouri around the same time, gaining fame for opening up the Missouri River fur trade. His former rival and financial backer Pierre Chouteau Jr. drew the above sketch of Lisa’s home in St. Louis. Both Boone and Lisa lived out the rest of their lives in Missouri and died there in 1820; Lisa made it to the age of 47, while Boone lasted nearly twice as long, dying at age 85.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

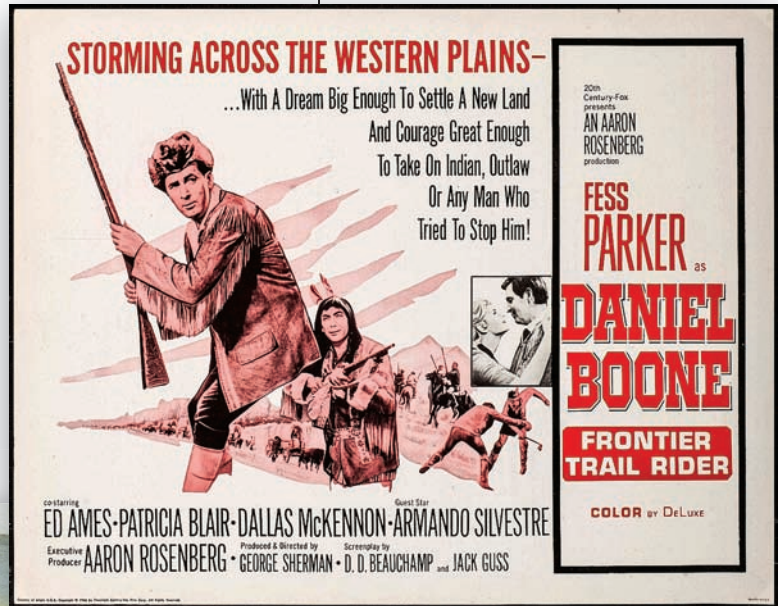


"The fresh air, the open sky, the scented woods, his faithful gun, were all that he asked of the world," Evert A. Duyckinck wrote of Daniel Boone for the *National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans*. In the accompanying illustration, Alonzo Chappel chose to portray the frontiersman in his elderly years, hunting in Missouri.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

A statue showing Daniel Boone restraining a “savage” from killing a cowering mother and child, installed in 1851 at our nation’s Capitol, was meant to portray “...why and how civilization crowded the Indian from his soil,” the sculptor Horatio Greenough stated. His work became popularly expressed in the below 1874 lithograph.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -



Fess Parker graduated from his role as Davy Crockett, a frontiersman born in 1786 who perished at the Alamo 50 years later, to Daniel Boone, an iconic pioneer who, born in 1734, had his wilderness adventures published two years before Crockett was even born. Parker’s success as Daniel in the TV series led to the 1966 theatrical release of *Daniel Boone: Frontier Trail Rider*, a compilation of two episodes from the series.

- COURTESY 20TH CENTURY FOX -

Daniel traveled only as far as today’s Atchison, Kansas, on the prairie fringes of the Great Plains, his son Nathan remembered, before ill health forced Daniel to turn back. The aged frontiersman’s remaining hunts were few and short-lived: he died in 1820, at the age of 85.

History cannot deny that, had Daniel Boone been a few decades younger, his reputation as a Mountain Man might resonate today alongside Old West icons Jim Bridger, Jedediah Smith, Joseph Walker and Kit Carson.



Gary Zaboly, fascinated with America’s folk heroes, has illustrated Texas history books, including *Blood of Noble Men: The Alamo Siege and Battle* and *Texian Iliad: A Military History of the Texas Revolution*, and written *An Altar for Their Sons: The Alamo and the Texas Revolution in Contemporary Newspaper Accounts*.



Instead of fearing an encounter with the Arikaras on the Great Plains during his last daring adventures, Daniel Boone should

have identified with them as hunters who paid tribute to an animal’s spiritual power for sustenance (the above photo shows Bear’s Belly draped in bear skin for an Arikara ceremony). Even more, smallpox had so reduced the size of the tribe, that, by the time of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, only a couple out of 32 villages remained on the Missouri.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -

The lasting influence of

Texas

Ranger

Joaquin

Jackson



“You feel like you’re a part of history.”

—Senior Capt. C.J. Havrda, Texas Ranger

As much as any Texas Ranger who served in the last half century, Joaquin Jackson knew well what fellow Captain C.J. Havrda meant about being a part of history. That was surely the case up until the day Jackson died of cancer on June 15 in Alpine, Texas. He was 80. The lawman was a part of history from 1966 to 1993, working thousands of cases across the Lone Star State.

Jackson might have done as well at another point in history—say, in the real Ranger heydays. James L. Haley, who helped write Jackson’s second book, *One Ranger Returns*, says, “His love of open country, and horses, the thrills of chase, danger, adventure—he was aware that all those would have been heightened in the Old West. However, he certainly accepted that those days were over.”

But it can be fun, maybe even instructive, to wonder: what if Jackson had served in the early 1900s, and legendary Ranger Frank Hamer had done his Ranger work in the 1960s through the early '90s? Could they have switched places? The similarities between the two lawmen are striking.

- Both were Texas born and bred, cowboys who were born to the saddle and could handle a gun—just about any gun—with deadly accuracy.

- Both were big guys who used size, a booming voice and steely gaze to their advantage—and they had strong tempers.

- Both had experience in the Big Bend and Hill Country regions and did much work along the Rio Grande.

- Both had strong personal honor codes which included treating people of all ethnicities and races fairly, having a compassion for the underdog and harboring a hatred of corrupt lawmen and officials.

- They dealt with similar issues—rustling, smuggling, mob actions, border disputes, voter fraud, robbery, and violent crime.

- Each occasionally cut corners to get the job done. Jackson admitted that he sometimes bribed Mexican officials to get a suspect sent back to the states, pronto. And Hamer, at times, took a “shoot first, ask questions later” approach when dealing with dangerous perps.

- Both adapted well to changing law enforcement technologies, including blood typing, DNA, computers and ballistics.

- Both ran afoul of bureaucracy and politics, both in the agency and state government.

Jackson himself never made that comparison, at least so far as we know. But he believed that modern Rangers could have done the job back then: “The storied Ranger heroes of days gone by, Leander MacNelly and John B. Jones and Bill McDonald and Frank Hamer, still have their equals today. To paraphrase Gloria Swanson in *Sunset*

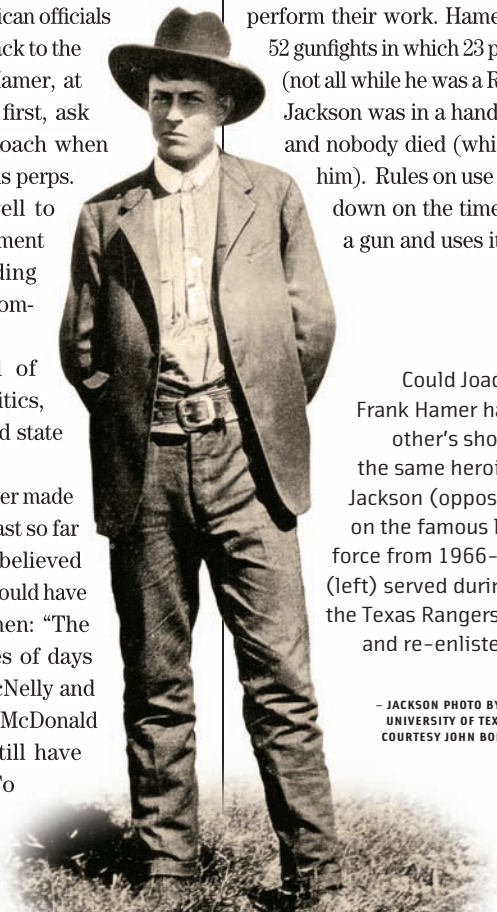
Boulevard, it is the times that have gotten small.”

The times, and maybe a bit more. Jackson remained a Ranger private his entire career so he could work in the field, not behind a desk. In Hamer’s time, captains spent much of their time out of the office, pursuing cases. Paperwork and administration weren’t as big back then.

Modern policies and procedures have also had an impact on how today’s Rangers perform their work. Hamer said he was in 52 gunfights in which 23 people were killed (not all while he was a Ranger, but most). Jackson was in a handful of shoot-outs and nobody died (which was fine with him). Rules on use of force have cut down on the times a Ranger pulls a gun and uses it in anger.

Could Joaquin Jackson and Frank Hamer have lived in each other’s shoes and come out the same heroic Texas Ranger? Jackson (opposite page) served on the famous law enforcement force from 1966–93, while Hamer (left) served during the heyday of the Texas Rangers, from 1906–08, and re-enlisted from 1915–17 and 1921–32.

— JACKSON PHOTO BY DAN WINTERS, COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS / HAMER PHOTO COURTESY JOHN BOESSENECKER COLLECTION —



Joaquin Jackson wears a double belt gun rig, with buckles a bit more elaborate than those featured on the rig Nick Nolte wore while playing the Texas Ranger (see opposite page).

— ONE RANGER RETURNS COVER PHOTO BY MICHAEL IVES / COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS —

Maybe because of that hell-firin' action, the old-time Rangers were in the public eye more—in newspapers, magazines, newsreels, dime novels. They celebrated the daring deeds of the Rangers, built them up to superhuman status. By the late 1920s, Frank Hamer was one of the best known lawmen in the country—and that was before he brought down Bonnie and Clyde.

When Jackson was in his prime, it was a different story. As an example, he wrote about a kid's baseball game that he umpired. The boy at bat asked him what he did for a living, and Jackson told him he was a Texas Ranger. The boy then asked him what position he played—a reference to the Texas Rangers baseball team.

That took Jackson down a peg or two.

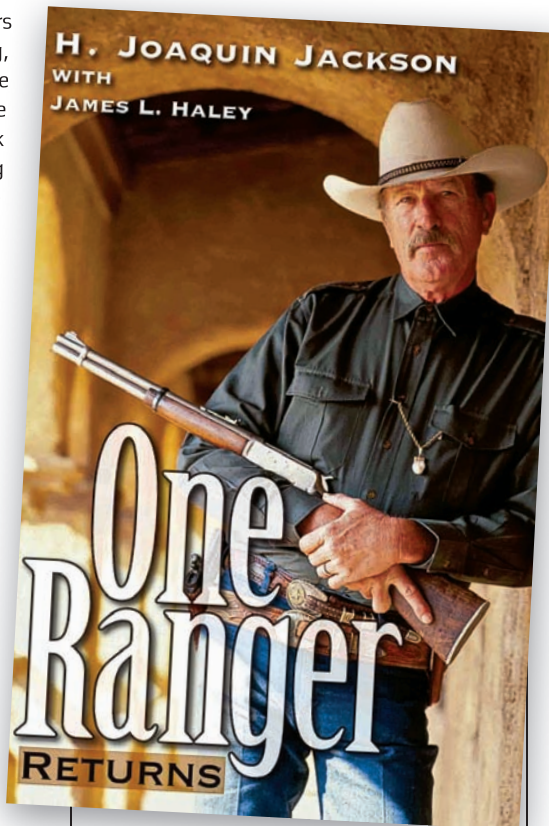
It needn't have. Others, like his friend and colleague, former Crockett County (TX) Sheriff Jim Wilson, say Jackson was an excellent lawman whose only focus was on doing his job as best he could.

A BROTHERHOOD OF LOSS

Beyond the many traits they shared, Frank Hamer and Joaquin Jackson had one other thing in common: loss.

Hamer's son, Billy, died during WWII's Battle of Iwo Jima in 1945. Biographer John Boessenecker says the old lawman was gutted and turned to the bottle for solace.

Jackson's oldest boy, Don Joaquin, pleaded guilty in 1991 in connection with two murders in New Mexico. He is still in prison. "I was never the same after that," wrote Joaquin Jackson in his book *One Ranger: A Memoir*. He retired less than two years after the son's trial.



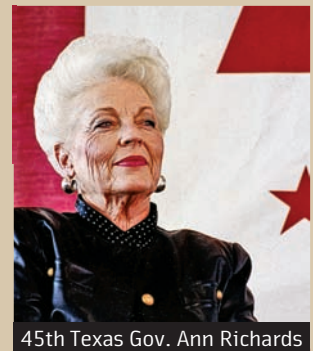
So it was ironic when Jackson became the cover boy for the February 1994 *Texas Monthly* magazine. It made sense in one way—the tall, lean, craggy/handsome guy with the hat and boots and chaps, a pistol on his hip and lever-action rifle in his hand, just looked like a Ranger. But Jackson had retired four months earlier. The bureaucracy and politics, the increasingly pain-in-his-butts rules, the acceptance of female Rangers who he considered unqualified, all played a role in his decision to quit. He was also tired of getting late-night calls at home, telling him to put his boots on and get to work.

But with that magazine article, Jackson suddenly became the face of the force and got more publicity than in his entire 27-year Ranger career.

Jackson took it in stride. He wrote two books, made numerous speeches and public appearances. He taught Hollywood stars like Jeff Bridges and Nick Nolte how to look and act like a Texas Ranger—and did some acting himself. It was a cottage industry that helped make his retirement years a bit more comfortable and a heckuva lot more interesting. It also made Joaquin Jackson the best known Ranger in the past 40 years or so. Again, after he turned in his badge.

But Jackson kept things in perspective. In his books, he gave more credit to his

colleagues than he did to himself. He knew that he'd done his job, done it well and he took pride in it. "I was an active officer in the oldest and most legendary law enforcement agency in the United States," he said. "As a Texas Ranger, I have always understood that I was part of a rich, proud tradition. I'd drain the last drop of blood from my body to uphold it."



45th Texas Gov. Ann Richards

— BY KENNETH C. ZIRKEL —

A BLURB FOR A BASTARD

When Joaquin Jackson's first book, *One Ranger: A Memoir*, was ready to come out, his publisher wanted some big names to write up quick endorsements—or blurbs—for it.

Someone suggested former Texas Gov. Ann Richards, with whom Jackson had some very public dust-ups. The old Ranger doubted she'd do it; a mutual friend approached her with the idea.

Her response?

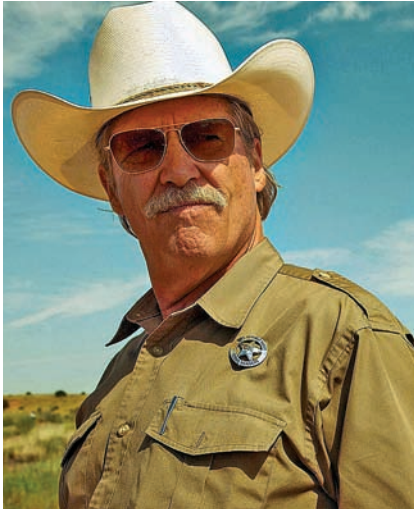
"You tell that old bastard that I'll give him a blurb for his book, but I know he rode his horse from Amarillo, Texas, to Austin, Texas, to turn in his Ranger badge when I was governor, and I damn sure don't appreciate it."

The two Texas icons may not have liked each other much, but there was mutual respect.

BY HENRY C. PARKE

Remembering Joaquin Jackson's contributions
to the Western film genre.

Hollywood's Texas Ranger



Jeff Bridges' Texas Ranger character (far left) was not only similar to Nick Nolte's (left), he was also the same guy, only 30 years older. As a young guy, he was full of passion and anger; as an old man, he is savvy, but his job is more of an intellectual exercise, and he is unsure what meaning he will find outside his life as a Texas Ranger.

— HELL OR HIGH WATER PHOTO OF BRIDGES BY LOREY SEBASTIAN / EXTREME PREJUDICE PHOTO OF NOLTE COURTESY TRISTAR PICTURES —

Hell or High Water is the sleeper movie hit of the summer; Jeff Bridges' portrayal of Texas Ranger Marcus Hamilton might nab him a second Oscar.

Tellingly, Bridges' performance is a matured echo of Nick Nolte's acting, nearly 30 years earlier, as Ranger Jack Benteen in 1987's *Extreme Prejudice*. Both characters share the same steely gaze, the white Resistol hats and dark Western shirts buttoned to the top, the stiff-shouldered amble, the raspy back-of-the-throat speech. Not surprising, since both men were coached by legendary Texas Ranger Joaquin Jackson, though decades apart.

Nolte shadowed Jackson on the job for weeks, absorbing his mannerisms and methods. Bridges, who describes Jackson as, "My friend and technical advisor," and has called him, "One of the greatest Texas Rangers of all time," says Jackson not only taught him how to think like a Ranger, but also how to properly place his star, and gather and tuck his uniform shirt.

Between Nolte's young lawman with a rage to stop wrongs and Bridges' soon-to-retire widower needing one last triumph before he fades, the two complementary parts bookend Jackson's screen career—but they do not entirely encompass it.

Retiring from the Texas Rangers in 1993, Jackson began coordinating security on Western film sets that included *The Good Old Boys*. Tommy Lee Jones, writer, director and star—and *Lonesome Dove*'s retired Texas Ranger Woodrow Call—asked Jackson to play the sheriff in the 1995 film. Jackson followed with roles in 1997's *Rough Riders*, 1999's *Streets of Laredo* and 2009's *Palo Pinto Gold*.

Jackson's best and final performance was for *Lonesome Dove*'s other retired Ranger, Gus McCrae, played by Robert Duvall. In 2015's *Wild Horses*, written, directed and starring Duvall, Jackson plays, of all things, a retired Texas Ranger named Jackson, one who reluctantly gives advice on an investigation.

Duvall remembers him fondly, telling *True West*, "Great guy, Joaquin Jackson." ❖

Henry C. Parke is a screenwriter based in Los Angeles, California, who blogs about Western movies, TV, radio and print news: HenrysWesternRoundup.Blogspot.com

THE "BEST" REEL TEXAS RANGER

With more than 200 feature films and television shows to choose from, picking a favorite portrayal of a Texas Ranger is easier than selecting the best. For instance, many have played Ranger John Reid since the first screen appearance of *The Lone Ranger* in 1948, but Clayton Moore is the one who sticks.

When considering the more serious Texas Ranger films, Denver Pyle is memorable, but he dramatically misrepresents real-life Ranger Frank Hamer in 1967's *Bonnie and Clyde*, while Glen Campbell and Matt Damon are effective Rangers in their respective versions of *True Grit*, even though they are not the stars.

By far, the best portrayal of Texas Rangers was not on the big screen or small, but on the radio. Starting in 1950, Joel McCrea starred as Texas Ranger Jayce Pearson in 93 episodes of *Tales of the Texas Rangers*, a blend of radio's *Dragnet* and *Gunsmoke*; now in the public domain, the series is available on the Internet.

Most other shows that purported to show the Rangers in action were uninformed escapist fantasies, but every episode of *Tales of the Texas Rangers* was based on real case files, with consultant and legendary Texas Ranger Manuel Trazazas "Lone Wolf" Gonzauillas keeping the show accurate.

BY DEREK CATRON

A COLONEL'S SECRET WEAPON

**How two women shaped
history's view of one of the
worst defeats the U.S. Army
ever suffered at the hands of
American Indians.**

As the small train of wagons drew within sight of Fort Phil Kearny, the weary travelers rejoiced. "I could have clapped my hands for joy," one wrote of the moment.

On the wind-blown hill overlooking the fort, a picket guard waved a signal flag to announce their arrival. He waved a second signal the newcomers did not understand.

A mounted escort fell in line with the wagons, halting just outside the eight-foot-high pine trunk stockade that encircled the fort near present-day Buffalo, Wyoming. A "strange feeling of apprehension" came over the travelers as another wagon entered the fort ahead of their party. In that wagon, the travelers saw the scalped and naked body of a man "scarcely cold."

Frances Grummond swallowed back the scream that filled her head: "Let me get within the gate!"

In the nearly four months she lived at the fort, Frances never shed her feeling of apprehension. The comely Southern belle was 21, married for little more than a year to one of the officers newly stationed to the fort. She was three months pregnant when she arrived and within another two months, she would be a widow.

Yet her account of what happened 150 years ago this month—along with that of her friend Margaret Carrington—would foster one of the great and enduring myths of the American West.





Upon hearing the news of the Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapahos' slaughter of U.S. Army troops under the command of Capt. William J. Fetterman, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* published the below illustration on January 19, 1867. How history views that disastrous military defeat was shaped by two women: Margaret Carrington (far left) and Frances Grummond (left).

- ILLUSTRATION COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; CARRINGTON PHOTO PUBLISHED IN *MY ARMY LIFE AND THE FORT PHIL KEARNY MASSACRE* BY FRANCES CARRINGTON; GRUMMOND PHOTO TRUE WEST ARCHIVES -



FETTERMAN MASSACRE

Today most know the tragic event as the Fetterman Massacre. On December 21, 1866, Capt. William J. Fetterman led a force of 80 men from Fort Phil Kearny to relieve a wagon train of woodcutters under attack by Indians.

A coalition of tribes brought together by Lakota Chief Red Cloud had been harassing the fort since its construction that July, killing 73 men during raids. Civilian workers bore the brunt of the losses, most of which came one or two at a time. The Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians rarely lingered in the face of an organized military response.

This day was different.

Fetterman led 49 infantrymen, while Lt. George Washington Grummond commanded the 30 men on horseback. Before the relief force could reach the wood wagons, the Indians broke off their attack. Rather than return to the fort, Fetterman circled back over Lodge Trail Ridge in an apparent attempt to cut off the Indians' retreat.

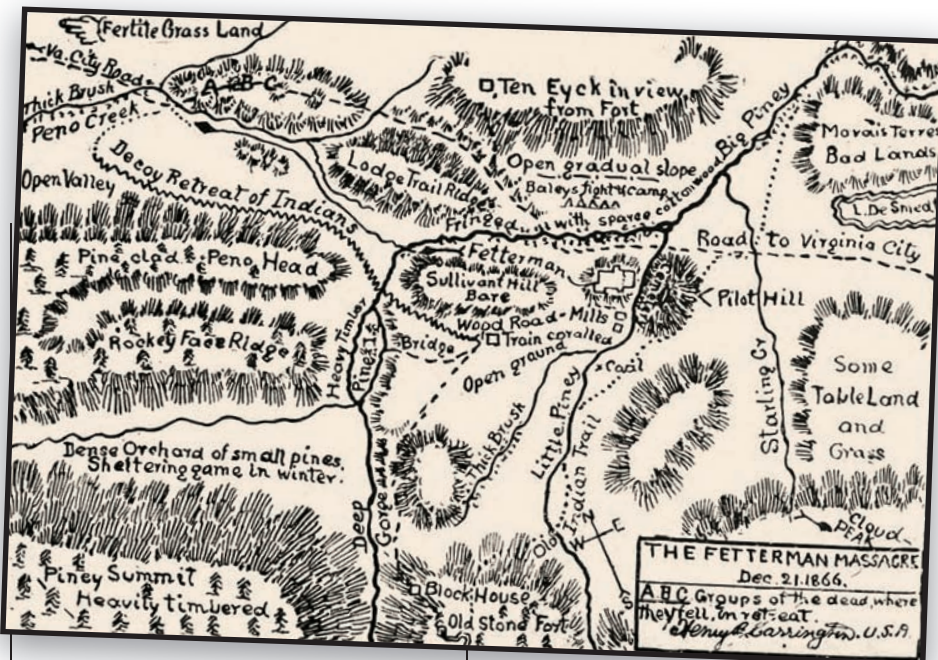
The Indians had anticipated the maneuver. Hidden on the other side of the ridge were as many as 2,000 mounted warriors. Lured on by a band of 10 decoys, which may have included a young Crazy Horse, the soldiers descended into the valley along the Bozeman Trail that led to the goldfields around Virginia City, Montana Territory.

Once the soldiers were far enough into the valley that retreat would be impossible, the Indians sprang their ambush. They killed all 81 men while suffering minimal losses and mutilated most of the bodies beyond recognition.

The "Fetterman Massacre" went down in history as the worst defeat the U.S. Army suffered during the Indian Wars at that time, the climax of what came to be called Red Cloud's War, the only war the Army lost to the Indians.

FINDING A SCAPEGOAT

George Armstrong Custer's so-called "Last Stand" 10 years later relegated the



Fetterman fight to a historical footnote, but in 1866, the killings shocked the country. Politicians and the Army's hierarchy were united in their need for a scapegoat.

They found one in the fort's commander.

Colonel Henry B. Carrington had never seen battle, having spent the Civil War as a recruiter and administrator. A stooped, thin man with a high forehead and soft, dark eyes that looked sad even when he smiled, Henry, then 42, more resembled the lawyer he had been before the war than the commander of a frontier post.

When Henry had announced his intention to wait until winter to take offensive to the Indians, some of his men grew impatient. The colonel had reasons to delay. He understood the tribes would be weaker in the winter, and he needed time to train his men, most of whom were equipped with outdated, muzzle-loading Springfield rifles. When they had first arrived at the fort, Carrington's troops had so little ammunition, they couldn't even drill with target practice.

Yet the Indians' harassment ground down the men's morale. Behind Henry's back, his troops questioned his courage. Their testimony in the investigation that followed the defeat effectively ended Henry's military career. He would devote the last four decades of his life to clearing his reputation.

In that endeavor, he had a secret weapon: the two women he loved.

CREATING A MYTH

Margaret Irvin Carrington arrived at the fort with her husband in July. She

Carrington's Hand-Drawn Battle Map

After a party of Lakotas, Cheyennes and Arapahos attacked Fort Phil Kearny's wood wagon train around 11 a.m., Henry B. Carrington ordered William J. Fetterman to support the wood train and to refrain from engaging the Indians or pursuing them over Lodge Trail Ridge, four miles from the fort. History records Fetterman ignored the order. He led his force behind Sullivant Hills, perhaps intending to attack the Indians from the rear. Indian scouts saw the troop movement and alerted the raiders, who withdrew from the wood train and went up Lodge Trail Ridge. After George Grummond and his cavalry met up with Fetterman and his foot soldiers on the ridge, they walked straight into a trap. Once the troops reached Peno Valley, a force of Indians rushed out to greet them with arrows of death. By the time Capt. Tenodor Ten Eyck reached the ridge, on Carrington's order to investigate the gunfire reports, the battle was over. Every one of Fetterman's men was dead.

— PUBLISHED IN *MY ARMY LIFE AND THE FORT PHIL KEARNY MASSACRE* BY FRANCES CARRINGTON —

maintained a journal and proved a gifted writer and keen observer. Her account reads like the travelogue of a naturalist—until events conspired to make it an adventure story.

In her telling, published two years later, Fetterman disobeyed direct orders from her husband. Margaret praised Fetterman as a "brave soldier" with "gentlemanly manners," but portrayed him as a Greek tragic hero, his "contempt of the enemy" driving him to ruin. She quoted him as saying "a regiment could whip the whole array of hostile tribes."

The quote would prove key to the Fetterman myth.

Two years after the publication of *Absaraka: Home of the Crows*, Margaret died from tuberculosis. On hearing of her death, Frances Grummond wrote her condolences to Margaret's husband,

Henry. Their correspondence led to courtship and marriage, with Henry adopting the son George Grummond had not lived to see.

Frances proved just as able a defender of her new husband's reputation as was Margaret. She published her memoir, *My Army Life and the Fort Phil Kearny Massacre*, in 1910. Frances wrote that she had heard Henry deliver the order Fetterman was accused of disobeying: "Under no circumstances must you cross Lodge Trail Ridge."

Both books provided primary source material that shaped subsequent accounts written by historians. Henry did his part as well, proving an eager collaborator with anyone writing on the subject, until his death in 1912.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, whose book, *Indian Fights and Fighters*, was published in 1904, introduced a twist on Fetterman's boast, probably with Henry's input. He clarified the number of men Fetterman boasted could take down the Indians, stating Fetterman said he needed just "80 men"—the exact number who died alongside him. Afterwards, nearly every account turned Fetterman into a preening braggart: "With eighty men, I could ride through the entire Sioux nation."

FACT OR FICTION?

How fair were these accounts? Later historians noted that Fetterman's war record contradicted the view of him as an arrogant officer who placed his command in mortal danger. A fellow officer described Fetterman as having great respect for orders. An enlisted man said Fetterman was "always looking out for" and "seeing to the needs of" his men.

If one needs a villain for the defeat, war records provide a better candidate.

Grummond, who led the cavalry that day, had barely escaped with his life after riding headlong into an Indian ambush two weeks earlier. He had been relieved of his command during the Civil War for similar recklessness and was court martialed on charges of brutality and intoxication. After

abandoning his first wife and two children during the war, Grummond courted Frances without telling her of his past. He was not yet divorced when he and Frances wed.

The location of the corpses revealed Grummond's cavalry was lured deep into the Indians' trap, suggesting Fetterman may have doomed his infantry only in the vain hope of rescuing the others.

None of this information found its way into the women's books. If Frances held a grudge against her dead, bigamous husband, she refrained from blackening his reputation, perhaps out of pity for their son.

More recent accounts, such as John H. Monnett's *Where a Hundred Soldiers Were Killed*, bring to light the full record. In her 2008 book, *Give Me Eighty Men*, Shannon D. Smith theorizes that, following publication of Margaret's book, none of Fetterman's friends "broke the code of chivalry to refute the story of a well-bred and respected lady."

The general who headed the presidential commission that investigated the tragedy found no reason to blame any of the men who had risked their lives at Fort Phil Kearny. Noting that 12 companies of soldiers were stationed at peaceful Fort Laramie, while only five companies watched over the besieged Fort Phil Kearny, Gen. John B. Sanborn wrote, "The difficulty, in a nutshell, was that [Carrington] was furnished no more troops or supplies for this state of war than had been provided and furnished him for a state of profound peace."

Such a measured conclusion never stood a chance of taking hold in the popular imagination against the myth promoted by the women of Fort Phil Kearny. While Henry's two wives succeeded in restoring his reputation for posterity, their efforts came at a cost to the martyred Fetterman.

Derek Catron is the managing editor of Florida's *Daytona Beach News-Journal* and author of *Trail Angel*, set along the Bozeman Trail at the outset of Red Cloud's War. Visit DerekCatron.com to read about the sequel, *Angel Falls* (Five Star Publishing, November 2017).



Colonel Henry B. Carrington (standing, third from left), photographed at the Fetterman Monument dedication on July 3, 1908, married two ladies who forever changed the record on the battle...with an account favorable of their husband, of course. Frances, standing next to Carrington, married the colonel in 1871, after her bigamous husband, George Grummond, was killed in the Fetterman fight.

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

SINGING AT THE BIG CORRAL

Arizona's father of dude ranching was one of the West's greatest early cowboy balladeers.

Romaine "Romy" Lowdermilk, the "Father of Dude Ranching in Arizona," blossomed into one of the West's greatest early balladeers.

Born in Kansas in 1890, he was three when his father died. By age 15, he was taking care of a remote windmill and the cattle water tank on a New Mexico ranch. His love for wide open spaces brought him to Arizona, where he hired out as a cowhand for \$30 a month. There, he taught himself to play guitar and began learning old-time cowboy songs.

At the age of 21, he homesteaded with his mother, Katherine, naming their 160 acres on the banks of the Hassayampa River, north of Wickenburg, for her: Kay El Bar. Romy turned his one-man working ranch into a dude ranch, the first in Arizona.

In his spare time, Romy wrote a weekly column on humorous cowboy philosophy for a newspaper in Prescott, as well as Western tales for pulp magazines. He strummed his guitar and sang cowboy songs for locals and visitors. When he tired of warbling tunes, he whipped out a lasso and exhibited his rope spinning skills. For added entertainment, he spun the rope while walking on a tightwire.

One night in 1922, Romy, with two friends, performed a song he had written, "Big Corral," at a talent show in Wickenburg. Meant to be a joke about the chuckwagon cook, the whimsical tune came from a gospel song, "Press Along to Glory Land."



Shown at the WLS National Barn Dance in Chicago, on June 8, 1935, Romaine "Rory" Lowdermilk not only sang traditional cowboy songs, but also explained the meaning behind the lyrics.

—ALL IMAGES TRUE WEST ARCHIVES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED—

Romy continued to write more than 100 Western songs. One of his most famous, "Back to Old Arizona," is better remembered as "Back to Montana," recorded by Patsy Montana in 1935.

"Patsy liked it," Romy explained, "and wanted to sing it on her road appearances, so I just called it 'Back to Old Montana.' She recorded it for Victor, and it was on the jukeboxes for quite a spell. You can sing it 'Back to California,' or Oklahoma or Wyoming—or any damn place you want to go back to."

Romy sold the Kay El Bar in 1927. The following year, his friend White sang as the "Lonesome Cowboy" at the Madison Square Garden rodeo. Before long, with the help of radio, White was introducing the genre to millions of Americans.

Meanwhile, Romy ranched at Soda Springs, Coyote Basin and Rimrock. In the late 1920s, he worked a two-year gig with the Arizona Wranglers at the Biltmore Hotel in Phoenix, during which he performed "Back to Old Arizona." The Wranglers headed to Los Angeles and, in 1931, recorded Romy's song.

During the mid-1930s, Romy performed on the popular WLS National Barn Dance in Chicago. He not only sang the songs, but also, in the tradition of folk music, explained their meaning. For instance, Gail Gardner once explained how singing cowboys "bitched up" the lingo in his "Sierry Petes." Singing cowboys of the 1920s did not know the meaning of "seago"

Cowboy songwriters sometimes failed to copyright their works, as was the case with Gail Gardner, on "Sierry Petes (or, Tyn' Knots in the Devil's Tail)." Since Romy did not put his name on "Big Corral," folks thought it was a traditional song.

In 1924, he had a brief fling with Hollywood when one of his novellas, *Tucker's Top Hand*, became a silent movie. He wryly commented, some 40 years later, "The less said about my horse opera the better."

The year 1924 was also when Romy became friends with John I. White, a University of Maryland graduate who was visiting his brother in Wickenburg. Romy introduced White to John Lomax's *Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads*, and the pals exchanged songs while sitting around the corral or beneath the shade of a mesquite tree.

During the storied career of the Phoenix-based Arizona Wranglers, shown above, the cowboy crooners featured some B-movie performers in their acts, including Glenn Strange, a cousin to Rex Allen and an actor known for playing bartender Sam Noonan on the CBS series *Gunsmoke*.



from the line: "Now one fine day ol' Sandy Bob, he throwed his seago down, said, 'I'm sick of the smell of this burnin' hair and I allows I'm a goin' to town.'"

A seago is short for a seagoing rope, but the ignorant singing cowboys substituted words unrelated to ropes. Gardner described 'em as, "They didn't know which end a cow gets up first!"

In the early 1940s, Romy bought the Howard Ranch in Cave Creek and renamed it Rancho Manana. Today, the Tonto Bar and Grill is located on the ranch site.

While the songs Romy performed brought him a little money and fame, he never made a dime off of "Big Corral." Even his friend, White, failed to credit him as the writer in White's 1929 folio of traditional cowboy songs. Romy had to wait until a 1967 article published by *The Arizona Republic* before he was recognized as the author. Nearly a century later, the song remains a staple for Western singing groups.

Musicologist Charles Haywood listed "Big Corral" as one of only five authentic cowboy folk songs in the 1951 edition of *A Bibliography of North American Folklore and Folksong*. The other four were "Home on the Range," "Big Rock Candy Mountain," "Goodbye Old Paint" and "Echo Canyon."

A humble man, Romy claimed he never made any commercial recordings, published in White's 1975 anthology, *Git Along Little Dogies: Songs and Songmakers of the American West*. Romy had already met his maker by then, having died in Phoenix in June 1970 at the ripe-old age of 80.

In the 1990s, that windy unfurled. Stephanie Hall worked at the American Folklore Center at the Library of Congress. When she told the director, Alan Jabbour, that her brother knew a man in Austin, Texas, who owned a recording by Romy



Rory claimed, in his pal's book (left), that he never made commercial recordings, but uncovered songs from his Ramsey sessions are featured on a CD (below) sent free with new subscriptions to *True West Magazine*.

Lowdermilk, the director exclaimed, "Romy Lowdermilk! Who's got a record by Lowdermilk?"

Sometimes that's the way treasures are discovered. The American Folklore Center wound up owning the 33 rpm acetate disc featuring 13 of Romy's songs. For years, the center believed it was a one-of-a-kind disc.

Then came Clay Thompson's November 2006 column for *The Arizona Republic*. Norm Johnson had written in to find out more information about an LP by Romy. When researcher Stephen Winick read the article, he got in touch with Johnson and found out his disc was identical to the one at the center. Romy had recorded both at Ramsey's Recording Studio, in Phoenix, which became Audio Recording Studio in 1957.

During Winick's search for Romy's music, the Arizona Music and Entertainment Hall of Fame put the researcher in touch

with Arizona music historian John P. Dixon. Romy had performed in at least two recording sessions, in 1951 and 1955, Dixon recalled, one with 13 songs and the other, 10.

Each session contained two versions of several songs, including songs never cut to an acetate. Dixon believes Ramsey made a master tape of the songs that Romy wanted his fans to hear, and those were the songs recorded on acetates, which Ramsey cut on a lathe in real time according to customer orders.

Released for the first time ever, the *True West* exclusive CD features 18 Romy songs from both of his Ramsey sessions and will be given away with new *True West* subscriptions this holiday.

"I was just born early enough to get acquainted with some of the cowboys who had worked the ranges through the 70s and 80s, to see occasional longhorns on open range," Romy wrote in a 1967 letter to White that summed up the cowboy balladeer's career.

"I saw big roundups and drives; saw the old backyard cow-re-union commercialized into the modern rodeo; saw bands of wild horses on mountain and plain and the gradual change from the genuine Spanish mustang through the bronco era to fine quarter-horses.

"Have seen altered brands, horse thieves, blackleg, ticks, pink-eye, screw worms, bad men in high places and good men on the dodge, stampedes, range arguments, water troubles, storms, droughts, lots of bright sunshine and fair weather. Everything's lovely and nothin' is wrong.

"And I'm just lazy-like, lopin' along." ❏



Marshall Trimble, Arizona's official historian and vice president of the Wild West History Association, writes *True West's* column *Ask the Marshall*. His latest book is *Arizona's Outlaws and Lawmen* (History Press, 2015).

TRUE WEST
EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

FOREWARNED & FOREARMED

BEN THOMPSON
& KING FISHER
VS
JOE FOSTER
& BILLY SIMMS



Death waits behind the curtain.

— ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL —

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

Based on the research of Richard Selcer and Tom Bicknell

MARCH 11, 1884

Fresh off the train from Austin, Texas, newly minted drinking pards Ben Thompson and John King Fisher, the acting sheriff for Uvalde County, take in the sights and sounds of San Antonio.

The dynamic drinking duo makes a first stop at Turner Hall Opera House, to take in a performance of *Lady Audley's Secret*, starring Ada Gray. After the play, the two visit several saloons before a hack drops them off in front of the Vaudeville Theatre as 10 p.m. approaches. They stand outside visiting, for about a half hour before they enter the Vaudeville.

Both men stop at the bar for a drink as co-owner Billy Simms (or Sims) and special policeman Jacob Coy stroll over to greet them. The four proceed upstairs to watch the show. After they take their seats in the dress circle, Thompson calls for another drink and Fisher orders a cigar.

Thompson starts making rude comments about his killing of Jack Harris, an event now two years old. But the tension rises when saloon co-owner Joe Foster joins the group. Thompson calls Foster a thief and



Drinking heavily most of the day, Ben Thompson strikes a porter on the train.

When blood splatters on his silk hat, Thompson cuts away the crown and sticks a knife in the brim. Wearing his new, bizarre headgear, he steps off the train with John King Fisher to take in the sights of San Antonio, Texas. Ben buys a new hat before he arrives at the Vaudeville Theatre.



On this Wednesday night at the Vaudeville, the usual fare takes the stage when Ben Thompson and John King Fisher sit in the dress circle.

identifies him as the real target of his earlier shooting: "That is the son of a bitch I wanted to kill."

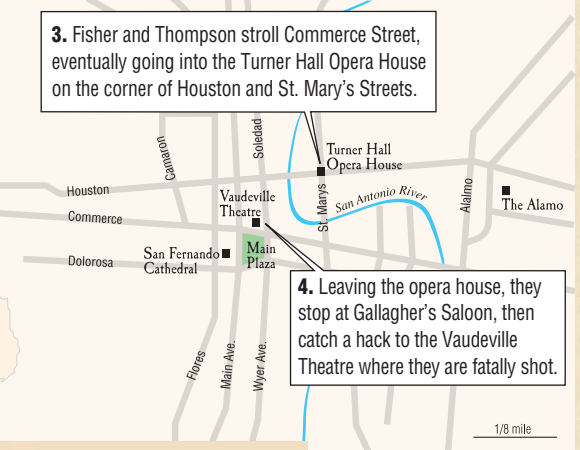
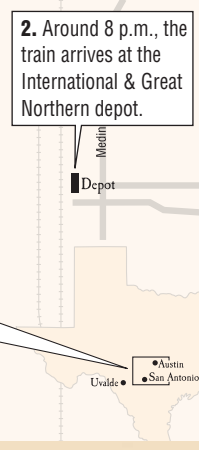
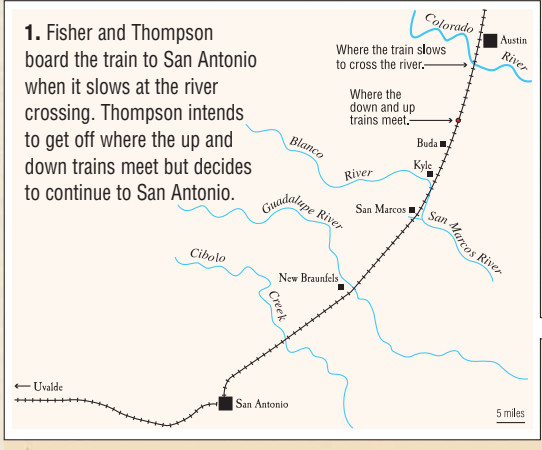
To calm down his buddy, Fisher suggests everyone go downstairs to the bar, and all agree. Before he leaves his seat, Thompson offers to shake Foster's hand, but the saloon proprietor refuses.

Thompson reacts by pulling a pistol and pistol whipping Foster about the mouth (one version has him putting the barrel in Foster's mouth). Seeing this, Coy tries to grab the barrel of Thompson's pistol as a shot rings out.

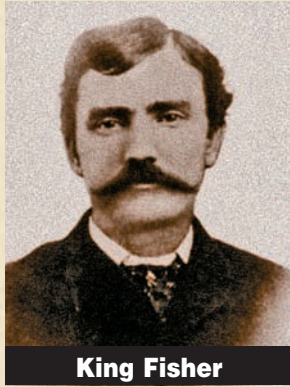
All hell breaks loose as everyone reaches for their hardware and a thunderous volley of shots (some say 20) rips through the theatre. Fisher and Thompson are fatally hit multiple times, and Foster takes a bullet in the leg. As blood and gore welter in the doorway and on the stairs leading to the street, friends help Foster, whose leg is bleeding badly, go down the stairs to safety.

This is the official San Antonio version of the fight. An autopsy, performed in Austin on Thompson, will hint at a darker version of events.



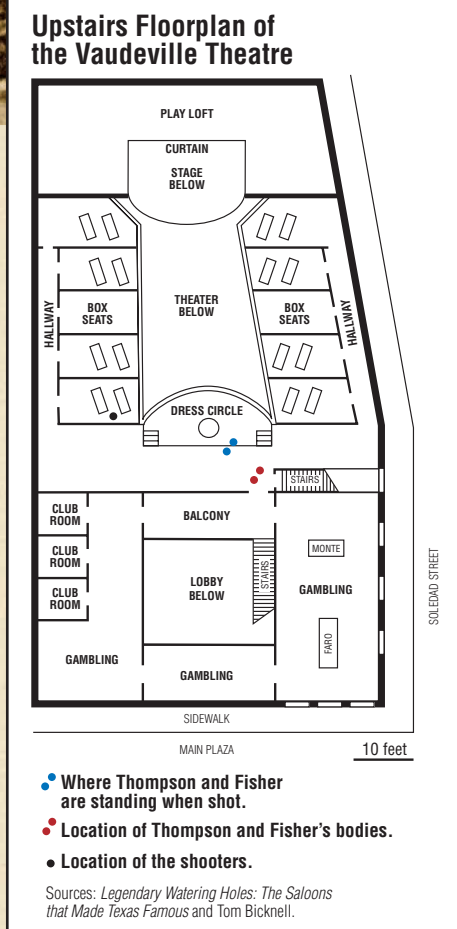


Partners Jack Harris, Joe Foster and Billy Simms opened the Vaudeville Theatre in 1872.
- TRUE WEST ARCHIVES -



Deadliest Gunfighters Dealt a Deadly Hand

In 1884, Ben Thompson and John King Fisher are two of the deadliest gunfighters on the loose in Texas, with one caveat: John Wesley Hardin is in prison at this time. Both Thompson and Fisher have led charmed lives...until the two meet in Austin and travel together to San Antonio. Wearing a hat, sans crown, with a knife stuck in it, Thompson must have looked quite bizarre, but not half as macabre as he and Fisher look just outside the dress circle of the upstairs balcony at the Vaudeville Theatre—when death strikes them both.



Texas Time Line: What Goes Around, Comes Around

BEN THOMPSON AND KING FISHER SHARE A CHARMED LIFE, RIGHT UP UNTIL THE MOMENT THEY MEET.

Of the two shootists, the English-born Thompson gets the jump, having participated in three shooting scrapes by his 18th birthday. After a stint in the Confederate cavalry during the Civil War, Thompson is jailed, escapes, flees to Mexico and serves in Maximilian's army, rising to the rank of major.

Back in the United States, Ben Thompson joins forces with Phil Coe and Tom Bowles in a saloon-gambling operation in Austin, Texas.

Both men begin their final arc by serving time in prison:

1868

After a dust-up with his brother-in-law, Thompson begins serving two years of a four-year sentence in prison in Huntsville, Texas. He is released in 1870.

October 1870

Sentenced to two years in a Huntsville prison for "housebreaking," John King Fisher serves four months before he is given a pardon.

October 5, 1871

James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok kills Thompson's business partner Phil Coe in front of the Alamo Saloon in Abilene, Kansas. After a buggy accident injures his wife, Thompson and his family return to Austin, Texas.

June 4, 1876

Texas Rangers capture Fisher and nine of his gang, but the prisoners are released due to lack of evidence.

December 25, 1876

In Austin, Thompson fatally shoots theatre owner Mark Wilson and wounds bartender Charles Mathews. He is arrested, but ultimately acquitted.

May 16, 1877

Texas Rangers arrest Fisher on charges of murder and horse stealing.

November 19, 1877

While Fisher is imprisoned in the "Bat Cave" jail in San Antonio, saloon owner Joe Foster sends Fisher daily restaurant meals, at Foster's expense. Fisher serves five months until he is released when prominent ranchers post his \$25,000 bond.

May 13, 1878

Fisher has 15 indictments pending against him, but the "indictments" mysteriously turn up missing. Fisher makes bond in six of the cases, with help from the same seven ranchers.

1879

In Colorado, Thompson enlists on the side of the Santa Fe Railway in its bloodless war with the Denver & Rio Grande, earning a \$5,000 fee.

December 1880

Back in Texas, Thompson is elected city marshal of Austin. Crime is reported at an all-time low, and he is re-elected to the post in 1881.

April 21, 1881

Fisher is found not guilty on charges of murdering two Mexicans, and, in May, he is acquitted or dismissed on all other charges brought against him. Fisher makes a vow that he will never again be charged with an offense.

July 11, 1882

While on a bender, Thompson fatally shoots Jack Harris, an owner of the Vaudeville Theatre in San Antonio. He is acquitted of the crime, but consequently resigns his post as city marshal.

Early 1883

At the request of Sheriff J.B. Boatright, Fisher becomes a deputy sheriff of Uvalde County. In October, when an indictment is returned against the sheriff, Fisher becomes acting sheriff.

March 10, 1884

Fisher travels by rail to the Texas capital to learn more about a new state statute that makes fence cutting a felony. There, he meets Thompson for the first time, and the two hit it off. When Fisher leaves town, to take the train back to Uvalde via San Antonio, Thompson decides to join him.

Death waits behind a curtain. An autopsy will shatter the coroner's conclusions, and the presence of Winchester rifles will point directly to hidden assassins in the box seats.



Unanswered Questions

Did Thompson and Fisher meet in Austin by choice or by plan?

John King Fisher went to Austin, Texas, on business. While in the capital, he met up with the notorious Ben Thompson. Some writers have made the accusation that the two met by plan. **Best Historical Guess:** The two met by pure chance and had a lot in common—including hard drinking. What started out as a lark, ended in tragedy.

Did Fisher lure Thompson into a trap?

Since Fisher and Joe Foster were close friends, some have speculated that Fisher may have lured Thompson to the Vaudeville to be murdered. But if true, why would Fisher be so close to Thompson when the shooting began? **Best Historical Guess:** Fisher mistakenly thought he could patch up differences between Foster and Thompson—and underestimated Thompson's ability to cause trouble. It cost him his life.

Was Thompson assassinated?

The coroner's report stated that Thompson and Fisher were killed in a fight with Foster and Simms. But Thompson's autopsy revealed that the shooters were above and to the left of the victims—not right in front of them.

Best Historical Guess: Two eyewitnesses to the fight, Alex T. Raymond and John R. Sublett, claimed Simms and Foster approached Thompson and Fisher while they were still seated. Thompson extended his hand, but Foster refused to shake it. Fisher told Foster to shake hands with Thompson "like gentlemen." When Foster refused a second time, Simms and Coy quickly stepped aside. Thompson and Fisher sprang from their seats as a fatal volley tore into them. Two of the fastest gunmen in the West never had a chance to pull their revolvers. Coy, with Thompson's pistol, and Simms, with his own, then fired additional shots into the dying men. Foster tried to draw his weapon and shot himself in the leg. Thompson's autopsy confirmed that a volley of bullets struck him.

Historian Tom Bicknell believes, "once Thompson insisted on speaking to Foster, he sealed his doom." Bicknell also concludes, "Maybe if Ben hadn't pushed for a meeting with Foster, he may have gotten out of the Vaudeville alive. The shooters must have been ready to react to a given signal, and I believe this would have been when Simms and Coy moved quickly out of the way. Joe Foster was careful to be out of the line of fire. I doubt any argument had time to develop."



Quick on the Draw

Nitpickers and proponents of the "Fast Draw is a Myth" crowd take note

"[Fisher's] pistol was found belted around him, undischarged, and in his scabbard—a remarkable circumstance for one so quick in drawing and so self-possessed when in danger."

—THE DAILY NEWS (GALVESTON, TEXAS), MARCH 12, 1884

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

News of the shooting spread fast. "Before the theatre was fairly cleared of its occupants, 1,500 people clamored at the closed doors of the building for admittance," Galveston's *The Daily News* reported. The next day, the *San Antonio Express* stated that 3,000 more gathered that morning "to get a sight at the bodies."

The physician attending to Joe Foster felt save his leg was impossible, so he amputated the leg "a short distance above the knee." Eleven days after the fight, on March 22, a doctor probing Foster's wound hit an artery and Foster bled to death. Foster's body was buried behind Jack Harris's grave in the city cemetery.

Billy Thompson, who was in San Antonio the night of the shooting, claimed his brother Ben's body to take home to Austin via train. An autopsy performed in Austin revealed that Thompson had been shot by eight bullets, five of them to the head. But the shocker was that some of the bullets removed from the body were Winchester rifle caliber. By the angle of trajectory, these bullets apparently had come from above and to the left, from the box seat area to the left of the dress circle. The evidence also suggested that the two victims were shot multiple times in the face after they were already down and helpless.

King Fisher's body was shipped home to Uvalde, Texas, and buried. No autopsy was performed.

Recommended: *Legendary Watering Holes: The Saloons that Made Texas Famous* edited by Richard Selcer, published by Texas A&M University Press.

BY DENNIS PETERSON

LITTLE KNOWN CHARACTERS OF THE OLD WEST

Emperor of the United States

Joshua Abraham Norton turned his lost fortune into an imperial legacy.



Joshua Abraham Norton (left) never settled for defeat. When the world kicked him down, he got back up again. He fascinated writers, including Mark Twain, who, in *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, modeled his royal imposter, the King, on Norton.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —



This plaque commemorating “Emperor Norton I,” hidden away in storage, notes Norton’s decree for a bridge over San Francisco Bay. Residents are hoping to convince the legislature to add “Emperor Norton” to the name of the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge by 2018, the 200th anniversary of Norton’s birth.

— COURTESY NAGLE AT EN.WIKIPEDIA —

In 1849, Joshua Abraham Norton, born in England around 1818, arrived in San Francisco, California, from South Africa with a \$30,000 inheritance and dreams of business successes. Those dreams came true.

He developed not one but many successful ventures—a retail store selling gold-mining supplies, a cigar factory, a rice mill and real estate. By 1855, his fortune was estimated at more than a quarter of a million dollars.

But then came one disaster after another, and he stood to lose it all. He spent three years and most of his money trying to save his fortune. A hard-nosed banker named William T. Sherman, who would command greater fame during the Civil War, foreclosed the mortgages on Norton’s real estate holdings. A depression hit. His commodities inventories rotted. He failed in the stock market. He lost his friends among San Francisco’s elite. In 1858, he declared

bankruptcy—and then suddenly, he disappeared. Nine months later, a disheveled stranger appeared in San Francisco. He wore a rumpled U.S. Army uniform, but carried himself with a royal demeanor. In 1859, he presented the *San Francisco Bulletin* editor the following notice, which he “respectfully requested” be placed in the next edition:

At the peremptory request of a large majority of the citizens of these United States, I, Joshua Norton, formerly of Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and now for the past nine years and ten months of San Francisco, California, declare and proclaim myself Emperor of these U.S.

Norton I, Emperor of the United States
The editor ran the notice, thinking that it might increase newspaper sales. For the next 21 years, Norton I ruled as emperor, and the people of San Francisco received him as such, addressing him as “Your Majesty.” Businessmen gave him free meals and a special seat at public events. The California legislature always reserved a seat for him. He issued various proclamations,

including ones abolishing Congress, firing U.S. President Abraham Lincoln and Confederate States President Jefferson Davis, and ordering construction of a bridge between Oakland and San Francisco. Newspapers printed his pronouncements. He even issued his own imperial currency. He conferred on loyal businesses the endorsement, “By appointment of Norton I, Suppliers for His Royal Majesty.”

On the evening of January 8, 1880, Norton I collapsed dead at the intersection of California Street and Dupont. Ten thousand mourners attended his funeral. The newspaper ran a banner headline: “Le Roi Est Mort” (The King is Dead).

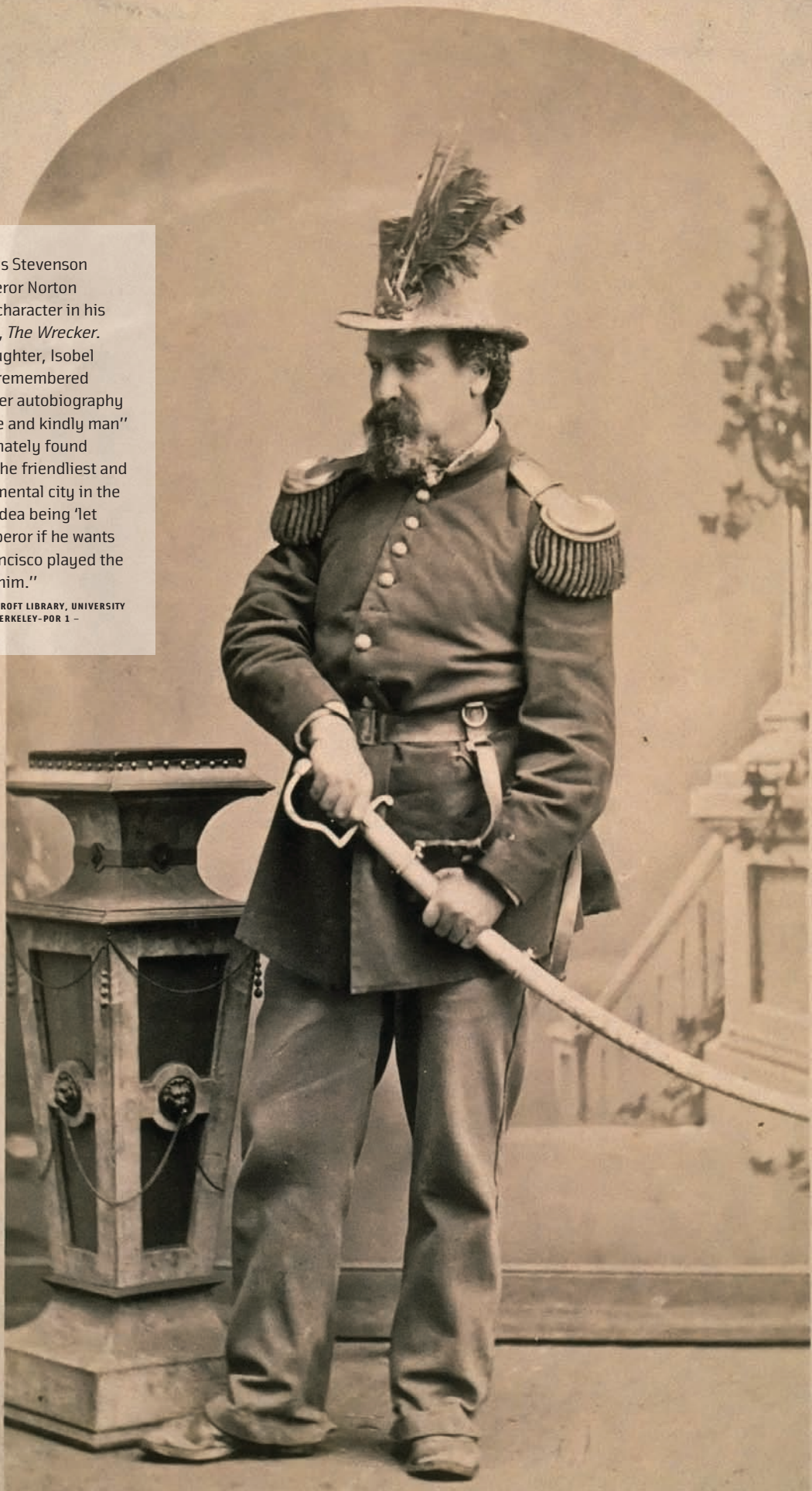
But Emperor Norton I lives on. Mark Twain and Robert Louis Stevenson wrote him into their novels, a plaque in San Francisco honors his prognostication of the bridge linking that city to Oakland. He was beloved in his day and is a tourist curiosity in ours. The King is dead. Long live the King.



Dennis Peterson is the author of *Confederate Cabinet Departments and Secretaries*. He lives in Taylors, South Carolina, and previously wrote American history textbooks for BJU Press and served as a senior technical editor at Lockheed Martin.

Robert Louis Stevenson made Emperor Norton (shown) a character in his 1892 novel, *The Wrecker*. His stepdaughter, Isobel Osbourne, remembered Norton in her autobiography as a "gentle and kindly man" who "fortunately found himself in the friendliest and most sentimental city in the world, the idea being 'let him be Emperor if he wants to.' San Francisco played the game with him."

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BY TERRY A. DEL BENE

A Babe on the Battlefield

How a tenacious mother saved her daughter during one of the deadliest massacres in U.S. history.

The horrified woman ran with all her heart through chaotic, thunderous reports of carbines, rifles and pistols that were dwarfed only by the din created by Hotchkiss guns. Determined to outrun the icy fingers of cruel fate and take her infant daughter to safety, the woman gulped in frigid air and ran an eighth of a mile before she heard the close approach of a man on a horse. He was one of the soldiers!

The desperate mother held her infant high and begged for her child's life. Showing no mercy, the soldier fired two shots into the woman's chest. She crumpled to the ground, holding on to her infant as her lifeblood soaked into the snow.

Death was a whirlwind, scything through Big Foot's camp at Wounded Knee Creek on December 29, 1890. Considered by many to be the last battle of the Indian Wars, the fight began as the U.S. Army attempted to disarm the Ghost Dancers; the police assassination of Sitting Bull had fanned distrust among the Lakotas. At Wounded Knee, an accidental gunshot set off a torrent of confused firing. Soldiers killed, with little consideration given to age or gender.

On the first day of the new year, burial parties began the grim work of burying the hundreds of bodies. A blizzard had covered the roughly 200-acre site with a fresh blanket of snow. Among five dead Lakota women huddled against a cut bank, George E. Bartlett found one frozen corpse holding a still living infant. The mother used her body to shield her baby from freezing. Bartlett had difficulty removing the frostbitten baby from the dead mother's icy embrace.

Taken to Pine Ridge Agency to recover, the baby came to the attention of Gen. Leonard Wright Colby, a hero of the Civil War siege of Mobile and a future U.S. assistant



Frederic Remington was traveling with Lt. Edward E. Casey and did not find out about the Wounded Knee attack until New Year's Day. He drew the above, *Opening of the Fight at Wounded Knee*, from a description told to him by Lt. James D. Mann, who declared the Ghost Dancers had fired the first shot. The Lakotas claimed that the cavalry had fired first.

— PUBLISHED IN *HARPER'S WEEKLY*, JANUARY 24, 1891 —



Just like Zintkala Nuni's mother, these corpses were frozen stiff in traumatic positions, as captured in this photograph of U.S. Army soldiers burying the Lakotas killed during Wounded Knee in a mass grave.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —



General Leonard Wright Colby holds Zintkala Nuni (Little Lost Bird, also shown in inset), the baby girl found on the Wounded Knee battlefield and adopted into his family. To stem the alarming tide of agencies finding homes for American Indian children, without involvement of their tribes or families, the federal government passed the Indian Child Welfare Act nearly 90 years later, in 1978.

— COURTESY SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION —

attorney general. Colby's Nebraska troops had not been engaged at Wounded Knee, yet the general recognized an opportunity to emulate his hero, Andrew Jackson, who, in 1813, adopted Lyncoya, a boy found on a battlefield near his mother's corpse. Colby and his aide-de-camp, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, bartered with the foster family for the "Indian relic," agreeing to a price on January 6.

A woman disapproving of this deal, however, removed the child to a nearby Indian encampment, supposedly Red Cloud's. Until the terms of surrender concluded, troops had been forbidden by Gen. Nelson Miles from going to such encampments.

Colby was a risk taker. He once convinced a lynch mob to let him live and reportedly

She held on to her infant as her lifeblood soaked into the snow.

swallowed poison used in a murder to prove a client's innocence. But he dared not cross Miles. He sent Lt. Edward E. Casey to reclaim the baby. But when Casey died from a shot to the head by a well-aimed Winchester during the attempt, Colby took on the mission.

On January 14, in the guise of a half-blood Indian, he joined Ghost Dancers heading to a meeting with Gen. Miles.

The honey-tongued Colby, speaking through an interpreter, spun a tale of needing the child because his wife was barren. He nearly overplayed his hand. When he reached out for the infant, a woman exclaimed, "Zintkala Nuni," which translates to "Lost Bird." But Colby got the baby, and the baby now had a name: Zintkala Nuni.

"This issue marks the final installment of this series. It has been a pleasure and an honor to work with *True West Magazine* and its superb editorial staff. Most of all, I want to thank all of the loyal fans for their support and encouragement of our efforts. You've made it all worthwhile."

—Terry A. Del Bene

Colby's wife, Clara, an influential suffragette, raised Nuni led a difficult life. Colby took advantage of his adopted daughter to raise significant sums of money, yet he barely spent time with her. Clara's political activities left Nuni bouncing between family members, nannies, boarding schools and institutions. In time, the general abandoned the two for a young mistress, leaving them in desperate financial condition.

Nuni tried to return to her people, only to discover she did not fit comfortably in either the culture of her origin or her adopted one. To the Lakotas, the piano-playing, scandalously-clad, English-speaking woman was white. To the whites, her appearance and personality set her apart as an Indian.

She visited Wounded Knee whenever her travels brought her nearby and attempted to find her blood relatives. The beautiful woman was married several times to non-Indians, with her first husband giving her a wedding present of syphilis. This disease eventually cost her the sight of one eye. Children were born, died and even given up to others.

As a piano player, she worked in Wild West shows, including Buffalo Bill's Wild West, run by her father's former aide-de-camp. In 1920, after brief careers in vaudeville and in silent movies, she volunteered to nurse the sick during an influenza epidemic. With her constitution already weakened by syphilis, she contracted the flu and died on Valentine's Day.

Originally buried in California, her remains rejoined those of her Lakota mother, who died trying to save her a century before. With her internment at Wounded Knee in South Dakota in 1991, Nuni was home at last.



Terry A. Del Bene is a former Bureau of Land Management archaeologist and the author of *Donner Party Cookbook* and the novel *Dem Bon'z*.

North to Montana

Nelson Story's epic cattle drive 150 years ago is the perfect road trip from Texas to Montana in 2016.



Nelson Story's epic cattle drive from Texas to Montana from the spring to the winter of 1866 crossed over the Big Horn Mountains from Wyoming into Montana, an enormous feat accomplished in the midst of Red Cloud's War along the Bozeman Trail.

— COURTESY VISIT SOUTHEAST MONTANA —

Ever wondered what kind of man would risk making a cattle drive from Texas to Montana and not even reach Virginia City until December? Turns out John B. Catlin answered that question back in 1912.

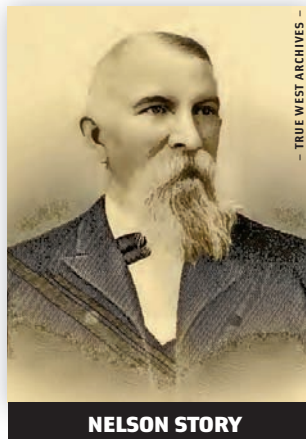
“Even after three years on the skirmish line in the Civil War, I had never seen a fighting man like Nelson Story,” wrote interviewer Arthur L. Stone. “He hunted a fight and when he found it he knew how to handle it. He never carried a rifle, but there

were always two big navy revolvers on his hips. He was always splendidly mounted and would ride like the wind. He would say, ‘Come on boys,’ and ride away. Of course, we’d follow him—we’d have followed him to hell....”

So come on, boys and girls, let’s follow Nelson Story.

Eastern Born, Western Bound

Born in 1838 in Meigs County, Ohio, Story headed west in the late 1850s and by



NELSON STORY

1863 was in Montana, where his wife, Ellen, sold pies for \$5 in gold dust. During his life he would be a school-teacher, freight driver, miner, merchant, vigilante and the richest man in Bozeman. But he earned his place in history by leading one of the most remarkable cattle drives in Western history.

In 1866, Story arrived in Fort Worth, Texas. Or was it Dallas? Anyway, he had roughly \$10,000 in greenbacks sewn into his coat. Or was it more? Whatever city and whatever the cash, he bought a herd of Texas that numbered 3,000. Or was it 1,000? It could have been only 600.

That's one of the problems with sorting out the facts about this cattle drive. There's really no definitive history. We don't even know for sure the actual route Story took to Montana, and the Bozeman Trail has been described more as "a general direction" than an actual trail.

"Of course, we'd follow him—we'd have followed him to hell...."

You certainly won't find any agreement between Dallas and Fort Worth—on anything. Fort Worth is more cowtown and more Western (Sid Richardson Museum, National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame).

You can see cowboys drive longhorns at the historic stockyards, although they don't go anywhere near the distance Story and his men and beef covered. Dallas is more cosmopolitan, more J.R. Ewing and JFK. There are cowboys and longhorns, but those are bronzes at Pioneer Plaza. That said, you can't knock a city that claims it invented the frozen margarita in 1971—even if I prefer mine on the rocks.

Montana. He wanted to turn a meaty profit by driving a herd to Kansas City, Missouri. Or maybe he just wanted an excuse to chow down on K.C. barbecue.

Likely, the Story crew started out along the Shawnee Trail, crossing the Red River into present-day Oklahoma. That would have taken Story to Fort Gibson, where the reconstructed 1824 fort and several original buildings are worth seeing.

Perhaps Story followed the Neosho River to Kansas, where some say they went through Baxter Springs. But wouldn't they have sold their herd there? More likely, if they'd stuck to the Neosho they would have reached Humboldt, a picturesque town founded in 1857 where today visitors should take the self-guided Civil War tour, check out the circa-1907 two-level bandstand and visit the Humboldt Historical Museum.

If you've read enough Kansas histories, you know that Kansans disliked Texas cattle herds because of "tick fever." That's likely why Story turned the herd west and why he was arrested in June in Greenwood County, taken to Eureka (Greenwood County Museum) and fined \$75. That also might have soured Story on the idea of selling his beef in Kansas City.

After all, if a pie cost \$5 in Montana gold camps, what would a Texas longhorn

Across the Red River

In any event, around April, Story pointed his cattle north.

At first, if you believe the legend, Story wasn't thinking about feeding miners in



HISTORICAL MARKER

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Travel along the Bozeman Trail began in 1863 as miners carrying their supplies on packhorses or in wagons, headed toward the gold fields... The first cattle herd followed the trail in 1866, when Nelson Story's herders drove a thousand animals from Texas to Virginia City. By 1867, civilian traffic on the trail had fallen off. Indian opposition was having an effect, and travel was limited to mail patrols and military supplies. The trail was closed as a result of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, only to reopen for military use during the 1876 campaigns.



Robert Summers' 70-piece Cattle Drive bronze sculpture at Pioneer Plaza in Dallas, Texas, commemorates and honors the history and the heritage of the cattle drives that went north from the Lone Star state on the Shawnee Trail.

- COURTESY CAROL M. HIGHSMITH, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -



In 1866, the same year Nelson Story went north with his longhorns, Congress authorized the formation of Black infantry and cavalry regiments, honored today at Fort Leavenworth by its Buffalo Soldier Monument.

- JOHNNY D. BOGGS -

fetch? Forget K.C. barbecue. Story had decreed: Montana or Bust.

They crossed the Kansas River on a pontoon bridge at Topeka (Kansas Museum of History, Great Overland Station) and went to Leavenworth.

Letting the cattle graze, Story took several men into Leavenworth to celebrate Independence Day. Today, Western history buffs celebrate Leavenworth, where history lives. Take the city's "wayside" tour, visit the First City Museum and don't forget to see Fort Leavenworth. Yes, security's strict—but I still got in—and the Frontier Army Museum is fantastic.

Story knew about the Indian conflict on the Bozeman Trail, so he outfitted his men with 30 breech-loading

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Since trail boss Nelson Story knew his cowboys might have to fight their way across the Bozeman Trail, he outfitted his men with 30 Remington Type I Split Breech Carbines when the trail drive passed through Fort Leavenworth.

- COURTESY ROCK ISLAND AUCTION COMPANY -

For 96 years every July, Oregon Trail Days in Gering, Nebraska, has celebrated the heritage of the emigrants—and the history of the national trail—with the longest continuously running celebration in the state.

- COURTESY NEBRASKA TOURISM -

Remington rifles. He also bought 15 freight wagons, which he filled with groceries and merchandise to sell in Montana, and 150 head of oxen. They left for Montana on July 10.

Westward they went, along the Kansas River to Fort Riley near Manhattan (check

out the U.S. Cavalry Museum), then likely turned north and followed the Big and Little Blue rivers into Nebraska. After that it was a simple drive of cattle, oxen and wagons along the Oregon Trail through Kearney (Fort Kearny State Historic Park),

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The memorial to the "Fetterman Massacre" was dedicated on July 3, 1908.

Fort Kearny commander Henry B. Carrington was among the veterans who attended the ceremony.

- PHOTOS JOHNNY D. BOGGS -

Gothenburg (Pony Express Station), North Platte (Buffalo Bill Ranch State Historical Park), Ogallala (Boot Hill) and into Julesburg, Colorado (Depot and Fort Sedgwick museums).

A Fight Across Wyoming

Turning along the North Platte River, they came to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, home of one of the best preserved old Army posts in the country. That's where they picked up John B. Catlin and Steve Grover, who were taking a freight wagon to Bozeman and weren't about to travel alone. It's also where Army officials tried to halt Story because of Red Cloud's War. Story didn't listen.

Ten miles south of Fort Reno, Story got his first real taste of Lakota Indians. The Indians attacked, stampeded the herd and ran off with some cattle. In return, the Lakotas quickly got a taste of Nelson Story.

Catlin recalled: "...we didn't lose a single head, we just followed those Indians into the badlands and took the cattle back."



Outside of Sussex, you'll find only a marker denoting Fort Reno's existence. The fort was abandoned in 1868 and burned by victorious Indians. After all, Red Cloud wound up winning his war.

Leaving his wounded men at Fort Reno, Story pushed on to Fort Phil Kearny, where Colonel Henry Carrington stopped Story for the trail crew's protection. Protection?

Carrington didn't want civilian livestock grazing on Army grass, so "We were camped three miles from the post, so far that the soldiers could not have



Nelson Story likely passed through what became Ogallala, but the Nebraska town and its historic Boot Hill Cemetery, would not take shape until almost a decade after Story's historic trail drive.



Fort Laramie National Historic Site

—STUART ROSEBROOK—

PLACES TO VISIT/ CELEBRATIONS & EVENTS

Dobson Museum, *Miami, OK*; **The Archway**, *Kearney, NE*; **Buffalo Bill Ranch State Historical Park**, *North Platte, NE*; **Rand's Custom Hats**, *Billings, MT*; **Babione's Wilson Boots Emporium**, *Livingston, MT*; **25th Annual Leavenworth Candlelight Vintage Homes Tour**, *Leavenworth, KS*, December 11; **Splendid Feast**, **The Elling House Arts & Humanities Center**, *Virginia City, MT*, December 9-10; **Fort Worth Stock Show & Rodeo**, *Fort Worth, TX*, January 13-February 4




After Nelson Story arrived in Montana with his herd in December 1866, he founded the Story Cattle Company in the shadow of Emigrant Peak (above) along the Yellowstone River in Emigrant Valley. Cowboys who worked in Yellowstone country in the 1880s or work there today stave off the bitter cold by outfitting themselves with “woolies,” chaps made from Angora.

—PHOTO BY DONNIE SEXTON, COURTESY OF THE MONTANA OFFICE OF TOURISM AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT/NYPL DIGITAL LIBRARY—

He pushed on across Wyoming to Fort C.F. Smith (part of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Center), and then, after fording the Yellowstone River, along the Emigrant Trail. It was fairly easy for Story then, and it's smooth traveling today. In Billings (Western Heritage Center) and Livingston (Yellowstone Gateway Museum), Story set up a ranch near present-day Emigrant, where the Story Cattle Co. & Outfitting remains in operation for hunting and vacation rentals.

Some cattle (we assume) and the freight wagons went on past Bozeman (Museum of the Rockies—but return to Bozeman when you're done. He's buried at Sunset Hills, a statue of him on horseback is at Lindley Park, and the mansion he built for his son in 1910 stands on Willson Avenue.

On December 9, 1866, Story's amazing journey ended at the still wonderful, exciting and vibrant Virginia City.

I wonder if, to celebrate, he splurged on a \$5 pie baked by his wife. 

Johnny D. Boggs has dreamed about writing a novel about Nelson Story's legendary cattle drive, but so far the only thing he has come up with is a title, which he isn't sharing because it's not that good anyway.

rendered assistance if we were attacked,” Catlin said. “... We just had to sit there and twiddle our thumbs.”

Story wasn't much for thumb-twiddling.

After two weeks, Story asked his men to vote to stay or go. All but one voted to go. The dissenter was “arrested” and made to come along anyway. On the night of October 21, Story moved out—two months before Captain William Fetterman and 80 men were killed by Indians just over the ridge from Fort Phil Kearny.

Montana: The Promised Land

Story quickly realized that traveling by night and grazing the cattle—well-guarded, naturally—during the day was the way to travel. But don't travel by night. The area is too scenic and full of history. You won't want to miss it.



Invasion Bar, Kaycee, WY

—JOHNNY D. BOGGS—

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

Good Grub: **Sonny Bryan's**, *Dallas, TX*; **Bobo's Drive In**, *Topeka, KS*; **Fort Laramie American Grill**, *Fort Laramie, WY*; **Invasion Bar**, *Kaycee, WY*; **Bruno's: A Taste of Italy**, *Billings, MT*; **Copper Whiskey Bar & Grill**, *Bozeman, MT*

Good Lodging: **Stockyards Hotel**, *Fort Worth, TX*; **Union Park Guest House**, *Leavenworth, KS*; **Stagecoach Inn**, *Ogallala, NE*; **Historic Occidental Hotel**, *Buffalo, WY*; **Great Northern Hotel**, *Billings, MT*; **Fairweather Inn**, *Virginia City, MT*; **Story Cattle Co. & Outfitting**, *Emigrant, MT*

GOOD BOOKS

Following Old Trails by Arthur L. Stone; **The Bloody Bozeman** by Dorothy M. Johnson; **The Trampling Herd** by Paul I. Wellman; **Moon of Bitter Cold** (novel) by Frederick J. Chiantavone

GOOD FILMS & TV

The Showdown (Republic, 1950); **The Tall Men** (20th Century-Fox, 1955); **Lonesome Dove** (CBS, 1989)

BY SHERRY MONAHAN

Hand Over the Ice Cream

How frontier pioneers enjoyed their ice cream desserts.



The search for a faster route to obtain Far Eastern spices landed Christopher Columbus in America in 1492. Fast forward to 1850, when New York City druggist Selah R. Van Duzer entered the fight against cheap imitation extracts by selling his pure flavoring extracts, advertised in this trade card, which flavored ice cream among other desserts.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

A “modest” vendor in St. Louis, Missouri, Carlile Michelmore, announced in May 1851 that his “Fountain of the Roses” was open for the season. He advertised, “...I invite my old friends and the community at large to

give me a call, and try my Ice Cream and Soda-Water; which I flatter myself, cannot be equalled in the city.”

Even fried ice cream, which some may consider a 21st-century novelty, was a trend in 1894. “It sounds queer, but it tastes very good,” read a newspaper headline in Parsons, Kansas.

“A small, solid cake of the cream is enveloped in a thin sheet of pie crust and then dipped in boiling lard or butter long enough to cook the outside to a crisp. Served immediately, the ice cream is found to be as solidly frozen as when it was first prepared,” the city’s paper, *The Parsons Weekly Blade*, reported on July 7, 1894.

The paper informed readers that the wife of Alexander Hamilton, the first U.S. Treasury secretary, introduced this “toothsome” dish of baked ice cream with a meringue top at the nation’s capital.

Another surprise is how folks ate ice cream. People today generally eat ice cream in bowls, but during the 19th century,

In 1850, a new ice cream saloon in San Francisco, California, greeted patrons with the aromas of vanilla and lemon.

The *Alta California* described the shop as: “A polished and luxurious retreat from the dusty streets and din of business, where perfect order and comfort prevails, and where the icy sweets are dispensed by fair hands, and come home to the most exquisite tastes....”

All over the frontier West, folks enjoyed ice cream served to them by street peddlers, at stand-alone parlors or saloons, and in bakeries, candy shops, coffee houses and restaurants.

Flavors included tastes we know and love to this day, such as vanilla, chocolate, strawberry and lemon. Sometimes other odors mixed in with these sweet scents; patrons got an interesting whiff when they entered the ice cream and oyster tent that Sacramento businesswoman Mrs. Josephine opened in 1851.

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patrons ate ice cream off plates or saucers. Bowls did not become popular as an ice cream serving dish until the 1900s.

In 1887, a Kansas City, Missouri, couple was so desperate to get married, that the husband-to-be, George Shumaker, scoured the city for Judge Henry P. White, locating him at the Turner Hall beer garden. When Shumaker and his bride-to-be, Emma Holden, reached the hall, they found the garden too full of people. Seeking a more private venue, they strolled across the street to Hunter's Ice Cream Saloon.

When they entered the saloon, the sweet smells of vanilla, chocolate, pineapple, lemon and banana enveloped them. Mr. Hunter saw an opportunity to sell lots of ice cream to the wedding party, so he agreed to host the ceremony. After the couple was married, the guests took seats in the parlor, and the waiters rushed in to take their ice cream orders.

When a waiter asked the new Mrs. Shumaker what she would like to order, she declared, "Let's go over and get some beer in the garden, dear George. It will be nicer and cheaper."

Proprietor Hunter shouted with rage: "That's the last wedding that will take place here. If that girl wasn't married she would sit down here and eat a dozen plates of ice cream and never murmur."

You will probably eat at least a dozen plates (or bowls) of the lemon ice cream from the 1882 recipe enjoyed by Dakota Territory pioneers. ✪

Sherry Monahan has penned *The Cowboy's Cookbook*, *Mrs. Earp: Wives & Lovers of the Earp Brothers*; *California Vines, Wines & Pioneers*; *Taste of Tombstone* and *The Wicked West*. She has appeared on Fox News, History Channel and AHC.

LEMON ICE CREAM

2 cups heavy cream
1 cup milk
1 ½ cups sugar
½ cup freshly squeezed lemon juice or 1
tablespoon lemon extract

Mix all ingredients in a large bowl and stir to combine until sugar is dissolved. Freeze according to ice cream machine instructions. Makes one quart.

Recipe adapted from *Miner Sentinel*, in
Miner, Dakota Territory, August 25, 1882

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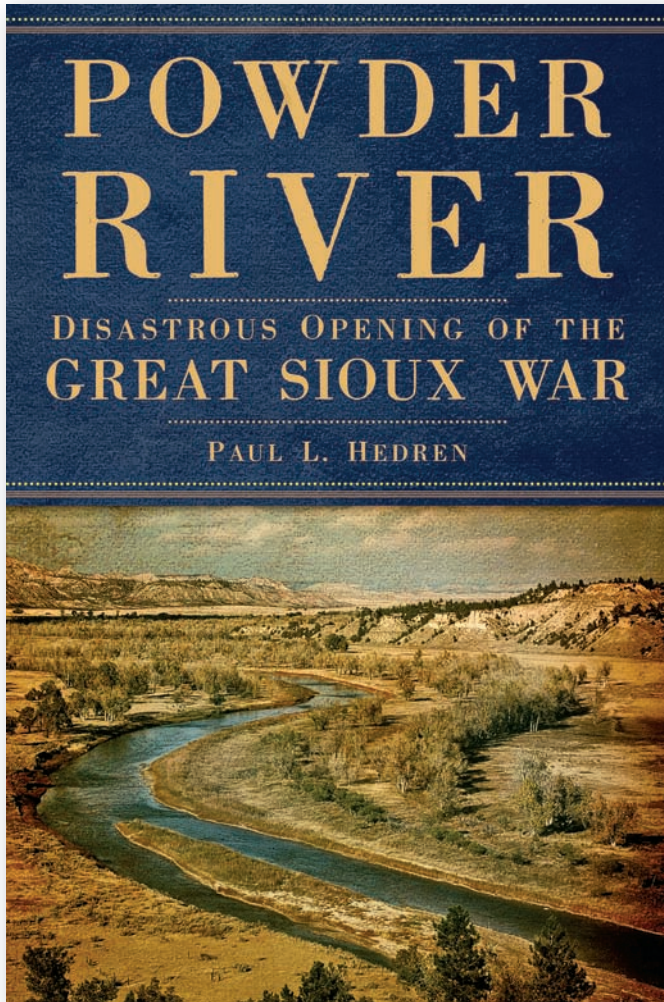


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WESTERN BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: STUART ROSEBROOK



Lighting the Fuse

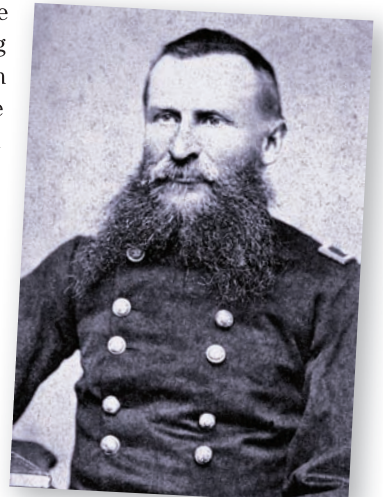
Paul Hedren's Powder River redefines the history of the Great Sioux War, plus biographies on Old West characters in New York and the Winchester dynasty, and novels on Billy the Kid and the Nebraska frontier.

On March 17, 1876, U.S. Army Col. Joseph J. Reynolds led six cavalry companies on an early morning attack against a Northern Cheyenne village on the Powder River on the border of the Montana and Wyoming Territories. The attack ignited an 18-month war that changed the course of history for the United States and the Indian nations of the Northern Plains. For over 140 years, journalists, pundits and historians have analyzed the Great Sioux War that followed Reynolds' controversial attack, but until this year, only one other major study—J.W. Vaughn's 1961 *The Reynolds Campaign on Powder River*—has specifically focused on the battle and its consequences. Paul L. Hedren's *Powder River: Disastrous Opening of the Great Sioux War* (University of Oklahoma Press, \$34.95), the tenth volume on the Great Sioux Wars he has authored or edited in his prolific career, will now be considered the definitive

work on the subject. With twenty years of research, including new primary sources from the Northern Cheyenne tribe, Hedren brilliantly resets the framework of Col. Reynolds' attacks on the Northern Cheyenne villages and their influence on the short- and long-term consequences of the battle on the Great Sioux War, the Northern Plains tribes, the officer corps of the U.S. Army and the

Gen. George Crook's role in planning with Gen. Phil Sheridan the provocation of the Sioux to start the Great Sioux War, and his role as a field commander in the war, is thoroughly revealed in Paul Hedren's groundbreaking *Powder River*.

— COURTESY AUTHOR'S COLLECTION —



The historical perspective of the Northern Cheyenne, and Little Wolf's leadership role in the Great Sioux War, is a cornerstone of Paul Hedren's comprehensive research in *Powder River*.

— COURTESY SMITHSONIAN LIBRARY ARCHIVES, WIKIMEDIA COMMONS, PHOTO BY ALEXANDER GARDNER —

settlement of the northern tier of Western states and territories. As Hedren writes, “my hope is that readers... will gain refreshed and new insights on this first battle of this Indian war and the campaign (the Big Horn Expedition) of which it was a part.”

In late 1875, the United States economy was still reeling from the Panic of 1873. In the East, industrialization, unionization, unemployment, immigration and reconstruction dominated the headlines, while in the West, unprecedented change, conflict, settlement and construction on current and former Indian lands had the U.S. Army and citizens battling tribes in nearly every state and territory. President Ulysses S. Grant's two-term administration was troubled from coast to coast with financial, social, political and economic unrest. Grant, who had considered running for an unprecedented third term, had retreated from that idea at the end of 1875, and, as commander in chief, turned his attention to something he knew well: war. The peace process was long in shambles as was Reconstruction, and Grant green-lighted a campaign against the Sioux and their tribal allies in November 1875.

The former general from Galena, Illinois, could not imagine that he and his Union officer colleagues, Philip Sheridan and George Crook, were about to set into motion the fates of history that would end the traditional way of life for the Northern Plains Indians, and bind the destinies of George Armstrong Custer, Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull and a river valley called Little Big Horn to be etched infamously into the annals of history. As Hedren writes in his preface, “Custer was to be a part of that plan: he and Crook were two of the army's illustrious field marshals. Failure was simply unimagined. It seems to [Hedren] that one cannot tell the story of the Big Horn Expedition and its Powder River battle without fully understanding the rosy-tinted context in which Crook and fellow officers presumed and planned.



The strength of Hedren's *Powder River* is his impeccable research, voluminous endnotes, detailed appendices and inclusive bibliography that will remain a resource for students, researchers and historians for decades. His pursuit of new primary source material from the Lakotas and Northern Cheyennes—especially about the little-known Cheyenne patriarch Chief Old Bear—led to newly discovered material in the National Archives, Adjutant General's Office and the Judge Advocate General's review files on the post-Battle of Powder River court martials of Henry E. Noyes, Alexander Moore and Joseph J. Reynolds. Meticulously written in a poignant and thought-provoking style, Hedren's experience as a leader in the National Park's service is brought to bear in his conclusions and summations on the conflict, leaving the reader seeking to consider the ongoing importance of the 19th century war to our 21st-century nation, and a guiding, encouraging voice in support of preserving and protecting the Powder River battlefield for today and tomorrow.

—Stuart Rosebrook



With the end of the 2016 publishing year fast approaching, I have started my annual review of the year in books. A fast-growing segment of Five

Star/Cengage's publishing is Frontier Fiction set in the antebellum era of the fur trade, Trans-Appalachian settlement and Western settlement between 1812 and 1861, while national and regional publishers are also mining the rich heritage of the nation's first decades in the West.

An evergreen Old West favorite category is the history of lawmen and outlaws in the West, and in 2016, the history of law and order in Texas seemed to take a strong lead:

St. Martin's:

Texas Ranger: The Epic Life of Frank Hamer, the Man Who Killed Bonnie and Clyde by John Boessenecker

University of North Texas Press:

Riding for the Lone Star: Frontier Cavalry and the Texas Way of War, 1822-1865 by Nathan A. Jennings

Whiskey River Ranger: The Old West Life of Baz Outlaw by Bob Alexander

Forging the Star: The Official Modern History of the United States Marshals Service by David S. Turk

Texas Tech University Press:

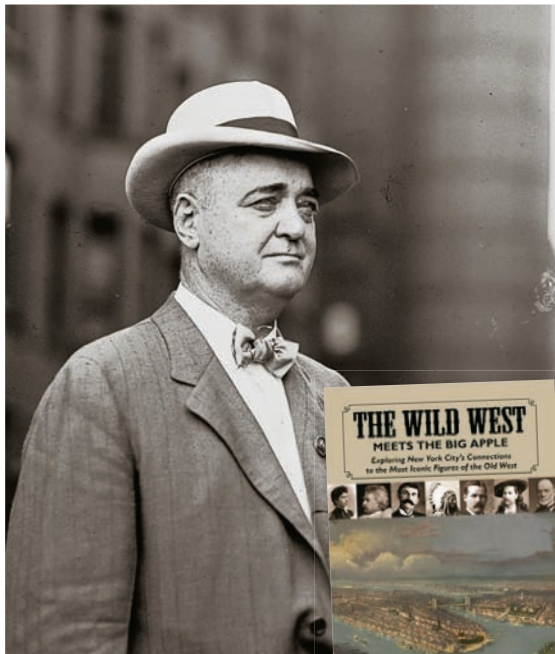
From Guns to Gavels: How Justice Grew Up in the West by Bill Neal

TwoDot/Rowman & Littlefield:

Cowboys and Gangsters: Stories of an Untamed Southwest by Samuel K. Dolan

Texas Ranger Tales, Hard-Riding Stories from the Lone Star State by Mike Cox

—Stuart Rosebrook



Michael O'Connor's insightful study of New York's influence on numerous iconic Old West characters—including many who lived, and even died, like Bat Masterson, in the great Eastern city, is chronicled in *The Wild West Meets the Big Apple*.

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LEGENDS OF THE OLD WEST VISIT THE BIG APPLE

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, many Old West icons were frequent visitors to New York City. Their association with urban life and related buildings is captured by author Michael P. O'Connor through a series of short

biographies in *The Wild West Meets the Big Apple* (Pelican Publishing Company, \$25.95). Nearly 90 archival images and current photographs help readers identify sites and former structures, as well as the few still standing, associated with the likes of David Crockett, Butch Cassidy, the

Sundance Kid, Bat Masterson, Buffalo Bill Cody, Sitting Bull, Mark Twain, Libbie Custer, Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont and others. No disappointment here! Guided by this well-researched book, readers can walk the streets to places where Old West legends lived, dined and shopped.

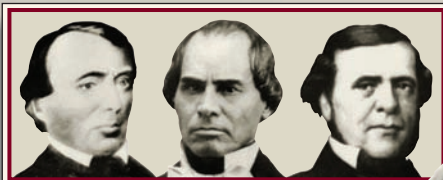
—Stan "Tex" Banash, author of *Roadside History of Illinois*

A WESTERN DYNASTY: WINCHESTER

Firearms enthusiasts know of Winchester's role in the development of the repeating rifle, yet few have knowledge of the personal dealings involved in creating and growing this world-famous arms-maker. As the great-great-granddaughter of

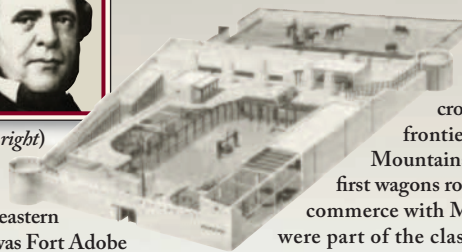


THIS AD IS SPONSORED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE HUTCHINSON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM



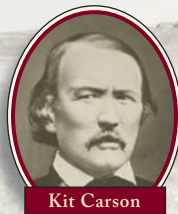
From 1843 to 1849, brothers (above, left to right) Charles and William Bent with partner Ceran St. Vrain operated a vast trading empire based at Bent's Old Fort in southeastern Colorado. One of their many outposts was Fort Adobe in what is now Hutchinson County, Texas. The ruins of Fort Adobe later became known as Adobe Walls.

Bent's Old Fort, similar to Fort Adobe, which was later later became known as Adobe Walls. Illustration courtesy of the National Park Service.



The Wild West lives on at the Hutchinson County Historical Museum!

After the Louisiana Purchase, even as the earliest explorers crossed the North American continent, America's economic frontier expanded ever-westward. Trappers went to the Rocky Mountains for beaver, Plains Indians traded buffalo hides and the first wagons rolled between the Missouri River and Santa Fe and began commerce with Mexico. The faces of the men shown here are those who were part of the clash of cultures that opened the western United States.



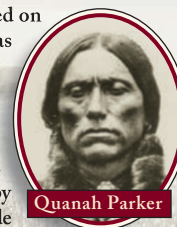
Kit Carson



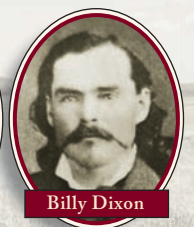
Dohäsan

The first battle of Adobe Wall was fought on November 24, 1864. Ordered to stop Indian attacks on Santa Fe wagon trains, U. S. Army Col. Kit Carson, 14 officers, 321 enlisted men and 75 Indian scouts attacked Kiowa chief Dohäsan's village of 150 lodges near the ruins of Fort Adobe. Soon realizing he was outnumbered, Carson retreated. Facing great odds, his retreat was praised as an outstanding military operation. Though unable to strike a decisive blow, he is credited with victory.

The second battle of Adobe Walls occurred on June 27, 1874. A buffalo hunters' camp was built there earlier that year in what is now Hutchinson County Texas, about a mile from Adobe Walls. Led by a young hunter named Billy Dixon, the camp was attacked by about 700 Plains Indians, mostly Kiowas Cheyennes and Comanches, who were led by Comanche chief Quanah Parker. Dixon made a famous 7/8 of a mile shot that ended the battle.



Quanah Parker



Billy Dixon

The Hutchinson County Historical Museum features exhibits of the battles at Adobe Walls and other events of this transformative period in American history. HCHM also displays the artifacts and tells the stories of early ranching and farming in the area as well as the story of the Borger Oil Boom in 1926 that changed the economy and the future of the Texas Panhandle.



HCHM

Hutchinson County Historical Museum
618 North Main Street
Borger, Texas 79007
806 • 273 • 0130

Open Tues. - Fri. 9-5, Sat. 1-4:30 • Free admission • Visit hutchinsoncountymuseum.org for more information

Although few Henry rifles, produced by the New Haven Arms Co. (later Winchester) were officially issued, many of these privately purchased repeaters, according to author Laura Trevelyan, had an impact on the battlefield against Confederate and Indian tribes at war with the U.S.

— COURTESY WIKIMEDIA COMMONS —

founder Oliver Winchester, author Laura Trevelyan relates Winchester's history as only a family member can in *The Winchester: the Gun That Built an American Dynasty* (Yale University Press, \$28). Being privy to the comings and goings of her ancestors through family stories, private letters and factory documentation, she recounts the repeaters' history while sharing insight into Oliver Winchester—the man—along with that of his progeny, who played important parts in furthering the company after his passing. Revealing the fascinating intricacies of deals, good and bad, she provides a look at an American dynasty that played a pivotal role in the development of our frontier, as well as in world history.

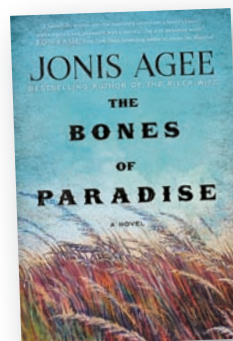
—Phil Spangenberg, True West's
Firearms Editor



BLEACHED BONES

Set in the harsh, beautiful Sand Hills of Nebraska at the dawn of the 20th century, Jonis Agee's *The Bones of Paradise* (William Morrow, \$25.99) is a masterful epic of family secrets, betrayal and murder that captures a pivotal era in the history of the American West. Rancher J.B. Bennett's body is found in a ditch next to a slain Lakota girl, leaving the community with a

lot of unanswered questions. After years away, Bennett's widow, Dulcinea, teams up with the slain Indian girl's sister to investigate the two murders. They cross paths with predatory oil men, crooked lawyers, and



Ammunition

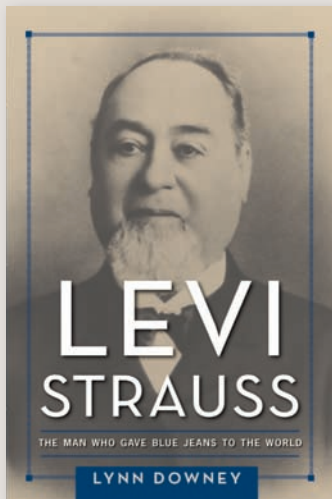
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—Robert J. Chandler,
author of *San Francisco Lithographer: African
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KANSAS AUTHORS SHARE LOVE OF TRAILS FROM TEXAS



Gary and Margaret Kraisinger's years-long passion has been to study and share with others the fascinating history of cattle-driving from Texas to all points north. To them, this short-lived endeavor of cowboy outfits driving herds of longhorns to an outlet, stopping along the way at cattle towns, encompasses the Old West in its purest form. The task of pushing Texas cattle to a northern destination ended in 1897, but through the years the heritage of that industry continues to be retold again and again through movies, re-enactments, novels and nonfictional accounts such as in their upcoming 2017 book, *The Shawnee-Arbuckle Trail, 1867-1870, The Predecessor of the Chisholm Trail to Abilene, Kansas*.

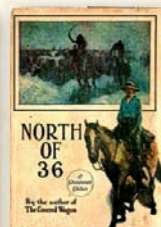
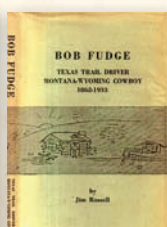
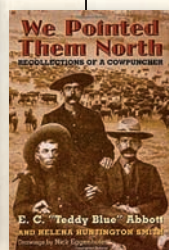
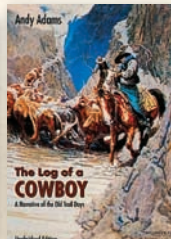
The most enjoyable reading for the Kraisingers is the cowboy journals. They do exist, but they are usually buried in library archives or somewhere in a trunk, yet to see the light of day. Their two volumes on the Great Western Trail provide historical details from many of these rare sources.

The following books are some of their favorites:

- 1 *The Trail Drivers of Texas* (compiled and edited by J. Marvin Hunter, University of Texas Press): This volume of over 1,000 pages contains some 300 accounts of trail drivers. In 1917, trail driver and historian George W. Sanders urged his fellow drovers at the Old Time Trail Drivers Convention in San Antonio to each write a sketch of his experiences on the trail. After years of hard work and the enlistment of journalist Hunter, the collection was released in its final form in 1925.
- 2 *The Log of a Cowboy* (Andy Adams, University of Nebraska Press): Adams made many cattle drives north from Texas between 1882 and 1889. At 43, being disgusted with the unrealistic cowboy fiction of his day, he decided to tell of his own experiences on the trail. Because he chose to use fictional characters and names, academia labeled his work as fiction, but his content is authentic.
- 3 *We Pointed Them North* (E. C. Abbott, University of Oklahoma Press): Starting at the age of 19 in 1879, Teddy Blue pushed longhorns up the Western Trail from Texas

and helped in various other trail drives of a shorter nature before settling in Montana in 1883. At age 78, he dictated his story to Helena Huntington Smith, who masterfully described Teddy Blue's early life and his experiences on three different trail drives.

- 4 *Bob Fudge, Texas Trail Driver, Montana-Wyoming Cowboy, 1862-1933* (Jim Russell, News-Argus Printing): Russell, who knew Bob Fudge personally, realized in 1932 that he was the only one who could coax the old cowboy to tell his story. Published years later, this book is a delightful read about a trail driver who went up the trail several times from 1882 to 1895.
- 5 *North of 36* (Emerson Hough, Grosset & Dunlap Publishers): Hough's novel dramatizes a trail drive to Abilene, Kansas, in about 1868. His story is based on his knowledge about the early post-Civil War trail drives. He explained that the cowboy outfit went to Abilene by way of the Arbuckle Mountains in Indian Territory, which is a different route than the recognized Chisholm Trail of today.



desperadoes, as the two women follow a trail that may lead back to the tragic massacre at Wounded Knee ten years earlier.

—Patrick Millikin, editor of *The Highway Kind: Tales of Fast Cars, Desperate Drivers, and Dark Roads*

ROMANCING THE KID, PART II

Picking up shortly after the end of the Lincoln County War, Nicole Maddalo



Dixon's sequel to *Bandita Bonita: Romancing Billy the Kid* (Sunstone Press, \$22.95) continues the story of Lucy Howard, the fictional female member of the Regulators, and her complicated romance with Billy the Kid.

Though *Bandita Bonita* and *Billy the Kid: The Scourge of New Mexico* will appeal to women more than men, the attention to historical detail is impressive. From appearances by Jesse Evans to Dr. Henry Hoyt, historical purists should be immensely entertained by the number of real characters the author manages to weave into the narrative, itself written in the flowery and somewhat verbose prose of the 1880s.

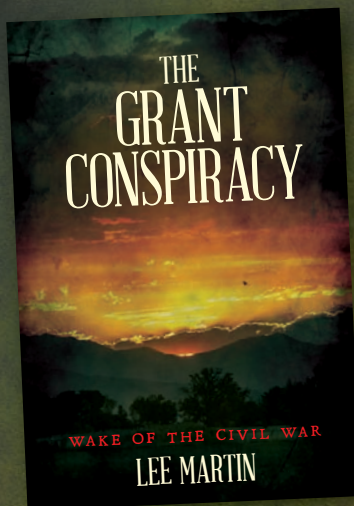
—John LeMay, author of *Tall Tales* and *Half Truths of Billy the Kid*



New Mexico author Nicole Maddalo Dixon's expert use of historical detail makes *Romancing Billy the Kid*, the second volume in her *Bandita Bonita* series, an action-packed novel that the Kid's fans will truly appreciate.

—COURTESY ROBERT G. MCCUBBIN COLLECTION—

LEE MARTIN



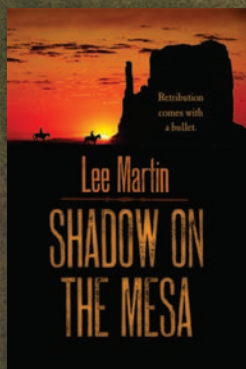
THE GRANT CONSPIRACY

Wake of the Civil War

A young lawyer, an angry young newspaper woman, and a black veteran stumble on an evil law firm's plot to assassinate former President Grant, not for the Civil War but for Black Friday, as Grant tours the Rockies by wagon in 1880.

“Screenwriter and author Lee Martin’s latest novel, THE GRANT CONSPIRACY: WAKE OF THE CIVIL WAR, is ready made for adaptation for the silver-screen or television with a Robert Conrad cameo a requirement for production. Martin’s history tale of a planned assassination attempt against former President Ulysses S. Grant is ready for central casting and a sequel. In the meantime, order a copy of Martin’s frolicking Western tale with a great cast of characters, including the war-hero—turned lawyer Matt Tyler, and femme-fatale newspaper woman Jennifer White and ex-Confederates out for revenge.”

—Stuart Rosebrook, Senior Editor, *True West Magazine*.



SHADOW ON THE MESA

While a hired gun for the cattlemen, Wes learns his Arapaho mother was murdered. He also learns that his long lost white father is still alive, rich with a family, and may have hired the killer. Wes starts out on a trail for vengeance against his own father.

Martin also wrote the script for the movie, starring Kevin Sorbo, which won the Wrangler Award given by the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum.

COMING SOON: Another new and exciting Western novel by Lee Martin:

THE LAST WILD RIDE

In 1877, a shot up, beat up, bitter ex-lawman finds himself roped into escorting a fugitive widow and her mute son through the badlands, aided by old scouts and a lecherous gambler, while a lynch mob led by her vengeful ex mother-in-law is hot on their trail.

Based on Lee Martin’s screenplay. Watch for it!

Look for all of Lee Martin’s 19 western novels at [AMAZON.COM](https://www.amazon.com), or wherever books are sold. Many are on audio with **BOOKS IN MOTION**.

WESTERN MOVIES

DVD & TV SERIES
BY HENRY C. PARKE

Westworld Reborn

The channel behind *Deadwood* has another compelling series for Western fans to watch.

When, in 1973, MGM, once the titan of Hollywood studios, found itself on the ropes after a string of flops, a tiny film saved the studio from oblivion.

With \$1.25 million to work with, novelist-turned first-time screenwriter and director Michael Crichton created a darkly humorous contemporary Sci-Fi Western, about a high-priced (\$1,000 a day!) resort

where wannabe cowboys could live out their fantasies—be heroes or villains, guns blazing! Best of all, because realistic, but remotely controlled robots populated the place, nobody could get hurt. That is, until one robot, played by Yul Brynner, in his *The Magnificent Seven* garb, got fed up with letting the tourists outdraw him. Other robots soon began malfunctioning in a deadly way.

Westworld, starring James Brolin and Dick Benjamin as businessmen who might have to die for their fantasies, was a smash with filmgoers, but especially with fans of Westerns, because the 1973 film created a completely plausible world that they were desperate to enter. The movie spawned a sequel, a short-lived CBS series and passionate fans.

But Jonathan Nolan, writer-director of the new HBO series *Westworld*, notes that the movie spawned much more: “The original film anticipates *Terminator* and video games and artificial intelligence—so many ideas packed into that film. I probably shouldn’t have watched when I was eight: Yul Brynner haunted my dreams for years to come. I loved it.”

While updated technologically, the new *Westworld* is a thrilling, often heartbreakingly beautiful continuation of the predecessor’s themes with, Jonathan explains, “An original set of stories within that world.”

Fans of Michael Crichton’s *Westworld* movie will meet new characters in the HBO series, notably Dr. Robert Ford (played by Anthony Hopkins, far left), the founder of Westworld. His uncompromising vision of the futuristic theme park allows wannabe cowboys to interact with robot heroes and villains. The life-like androids populating Westworld are the brilliant work of keen human observer Bernard Lowe (Jeffrey Wright, left).

— ALL WESTWORLD PHOTOS BY JOHN P. JOHNSON / HBO —



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You'll be hooked from the moment the first group of "newcomers" (the paying visitors) is on the train, headed for Sweetwater, Wyoming, for their introductory meeting with their robot "hosts."

Jonathan wrote the series with his wife, Lisa Joy. Both writers are in their element with the premise. He wrote the original story for the brilliant 2000 amnesia film *Memento*; she contributed scripts to 2007-09's *Pushing Daisies*, about a man who can bring the dead to life for a single minute.

"It's a synthetic Western," Jonathan says. "What Lisa and I were drawn to was the juxtaposition between Science Fiction and the Western, and the values they have in common."

"They're both basically frontier stories," Lisa elaborates. "The Westerns are classic frontier stories, and [Sci-Fi] is about the new frontier of space, the new frontier of technology. They're linked by this common theme—the individual versus the unknown."

Writing a successful adaptation is complex. "You need to understand and appreciate what was essential to the original property, but you have to be willing to be a bit of a heretic, and start anew," Jonathan says. "There were two things that we were very excited about from the original film; one, the idea of the emerging artificial intelligence robots, there to service our id, who eventually bridle at that job. And two, the environment where you're told that no one is keeping score, and you can behave as you want with no consequences."

While all of the characters in the HBO series are new, one bears a striking familiarity—Ed Harris's "Man in Black" in the remake has more than a passing resemblance to Brynner's gunslinger character in the original.

"We wanted to turn the narrative inside out, and look at this world from the perspective of the robots. So if the original film is about hapless humans in a park where the robots have gone crazy, our series is about the hapless robot inhabitants of a world in which the guests have gone crazy. And Ed sort of symbolically takes on that role of the villain that Yul played in the film, but in this case it's the guests who are the most villainous," Jonathan says.

Along with the villainy, the remake offers one trope not found in the original film: romance. Evan Rachel Wood plays host Dolores Abernathy to James Marsden's



"Yul Brynner haunted my dreams for years to come. I loved it."

— Jonathan Nolan, who admits that Ed Harris's *Man in Black* character (left) was inspired by Yul Brynner's gunslinger robot character

newcomer Teddy Flood. "The elusive love story; it's a timeless tale that has always appealed to me," Lisa says. "So much of a love story working [entails] first finding yourself. And that links deeply into Jonathan's theme, the problem with memory, because the hosts' memories are constantly being erased. So to pursue their dreams, they must first figure out which are *their* dreams and which are the dreams they've been programmed to have."

One of the great additions to the longform story not found in the 1973 film is the character of the visionary behind the Westworld resort, Dr. Robert Ford, a name inspired by Jesse James's killer, the Nolans admit. For that role, HBO cast a brilliant actor not primarily known for television—Oscar winner Anthony Hopkins.

"I think Tony, or Sir Anthony, like a lot of us, has been watching TV," Jonathan says. "And I love the movies, but the work that's being done in TV right now is a little more sophisticated, a little more cerebral and a little more gripping."

The 10-episode first season began airing Sundays on HBO on October 2. How long will *Westworld* run? Jonathan says, "Lisa and I came with a game plan for where the seasons would go and how the story would end. But the beauty of television is the journey is as long as the audience wants it to be. The goal will be to keep telling the story as long as it's vital and compelling."



Henry C. Parke is a screenwriter based in Los Angeles, California, who blogs about Western movies, TV, radio and print news: HenrysWesternRoundup.Blogspot.com



The most wanted bandit at Westworld, Hector Escaton (played by Rodrigo Santoro, at right), embraces the role of predator as a survival tactic. Among the characters he encounters in HBO's dark odyssey series is razor-sharp madam Maeve Millay (played by Thandie Newton, at left), who thinks she has seen it all...until her worldview is challenged.

HOLIDAY GIFT SET

DVD Review: *Traveltalks*

(Warner Archive; \$29.99) Nothing whisks a person away from his troubles more than a color-drenched visit to the far corners of the nation and the globe.

During the Great Depression, when many Americans lived out their lives never leaving their home state, no less their country, travelogues helped folks escape reality.

Nobody made the travel documentary better than James A. FitzPatrick, who produced more than 200 of the films for MGM throughout the 1930s-50s. Warner Archive has selected 60 of the best films for *Traveltalks: Volume 1*.

Each short is a historical moment frozen in time, when our soon-to-be enemies like Japan were still quaint and when Paris was untouched by Adolf Hitler's occupation. Many of the topics are of particular interest to Old West history aficionados, including "Rainbow Canyon," "Los Angeles: Wonder City of the West," "Yellowstone Park: Nature's Playground," "Old New Mexico," "Motoring in Mexico," "Through the Colorado Rockies," "Along the Cactus Trail" and "City of Brigham Young."

My favorite of the journeys opened my eyes to worlds I could not visit today. "Cavalcade of San Francisco" offers a film record of the legendary Cavalcade of the Golden West, from the 1939-1940 Golden Gate International Exposition. "Red Men on Parade"—no fear of political incorrectness then!—is a gorgeously filmed intertribal meeting in New Mexico. And "A Day in Death Valley" features a visit to Scotty's Castle, with "Death Valley Scotty" himself, as well as a trip to a Borax mining operation converted to a resort.

These stunningly beautiful Technicolor films capture many then-unspoiled spots out West and beyond before "progress" ruined them. After you trek through this engrossing and informative time capsule of the 20th century, keep your eye out for more *Traveltalk* volumes!



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BY LEO W. BANKS

West Texas Paradise

Legendary Pecos welcomes visitors to stay awhile and enjoy the Western hospitality of the Southern Plains.



Pecos, Texas, wouldn't exist if not for the shape of the Pecos River. Near where the town would come to be, the deep, twisting gorge narrowed to allow the crossing of horses, wagons and cattle being driven to market.

Beginning about 1873, a crossroads settlement sprouted on the west Texas prairie. Its main activities were "ranching, farming, drinking and shooting at each other," jokes Debbie Thomas, former director of the West of the Pecos Museum. "But it really was a wilderness. If you were running from the law, this was the place to be."



A centerpiece of Pecos' Centennial Park is a 1935 replica of Judge Roy Bean's infamous courtroom and saloon, The Jersey Lilly in Langtry, Texas. A justice of the peace, Bean traveled Val Verde County to mete out his brand of the law, which he did many times in Pecos.

— ALL PHOTOS JEROD FOSTER/PECOS CVB UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED/LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —



The Texas Rodeo Hall of Fame at the 1881 Texas and Pacific Railway Depot is a centerpiece of the rodeo culture in Pecos, made famous by West of the Pecos Rodeo, known as "The World's First Rodeo!"

Modern visitors find a town of 9,000 that holds fast to its frontier past. The West of the Pecos Rodeo in June offers four nights of cowboy action at Buck Jackson Arena. It also provides a whiff of controversy by dubbing itself the West's oldest rodeo, begun in 1883.

The claim causes indigestion in Western towns that make the same boast. The matter boiled over in 1985 when the board game "Trivial Pursuit" named Prescott, Arizona, as the place where rodeo was formalized, and Pecos threatened to sue, according to *The New York Times*. "Trivial Pursuit" held firm and so did Pecos.

We'll back away from that fight, hands raised. Suffice it to say, proud Pecos makes a strong case and dearly loves its rodeo.

The town is also partial to cantaloupe. Some call the locally grown variety the sweetest in the world. The Night in Old Pecos Festival takes place in July, along with a show featuring a variety of cantaloupe-based foods—brownies, jelly, smoothies, soup.

Pecos Mayor Venetta Seals has won best-in-show for her cantaloupe salsa, made with sweetened jalapeño. Oh, mama! If you visit in May, be alert for sidewinders selling knockoffs from trucks on Highway 285.

"Remember that Pecos cantaloupes don't come in until late June or July," says

Seals. "Our cantaloupes are so good we don't like imposters."

The food show is usually held at the West of the Pecos Museum, at Forest and Cedar streets. The building started as the Number 11 Saloon, with bedrooms upstairs. A third floor was added in 1904, when it became the Orient Hotel.

The museum today is housed in the old Orient—a three-story, red sandstone structure with 50 rooms of exhibits and artifacts.



Robert Clay Allison's grave has been a conversation piece in Pecos since he was reinterred in Centennial Park in 1975.

While fast with a gun, he didn't die in a shoot-out, but in a wagon accident in 1887.

WEST OF THE PECOS MUSEUM



120 E. Dot Stafford Street
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432.445.5076

WestOfThePecosMuseum.com

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Every June, the West of the Pecos Rodeo, founded in 1883, celebrates the Western heritage that Pecos Chamber and Visitor Bureau Director Lupe Davis says "represents our rich, wild heritage."

Director and Curator Dorinda Millan says visitors love seeing the Number 11 Saloon's ornate bar and huge liquor cabinet, bullet holes from past dustups, and the pressed-in ceilings in the lobby and hotel dining room.

The park next door has the grave of wild man Clay Allison. He called himself a shootist rather than gunfighter, but his enemies failed to appreciate the distinction.

For a terrific day trip, drive 75 miles to Fort Davis National Historic Site. One of the frontier's best-preserved forts, it once had more than 100 structures and quarters for 400 soldiers. It operated from 1854 until 1891.

Today, five buildings have been restored. Visitors step inside the barracks to see iron bunks, footlockers, carbine racks, clothing and other artifacts from when Buffalo Soldiers were headquartered there. See the authentic commanding officers' quarters, furnished circa 1882.

Fifty-three miles from Pecos, visit the Annie Riggs Museum in Fort Stockton. The 13-room territorial adobe with wraparound verandas has a video on fort history and artifacts like a cast-iron bed from Sears and Roebuck. Cost: \$6.75, including freight.



The museum, originally a boardinghouse, has Annie's rules still posted. No spitting on the floor, please.

For a break from the dry prairie, drive to the incongruous oasis of Balmorhea State Park. When the Apaches watered horses there in the 1840s, the area was called Mescalero Springs. Mexican farmers named it San Solomon Springs.

The crystal-clear water rises through natural faults at 15 million gallons per day, the temperature steady at 72 to 76 degrees. The desert wetland makes a delightful getaway for swimmers, hikers, nature lovers, even scuba divers.



Leo W. Banks is an award-winning writer based in Tucson. He has written several books of history for *Arizona Highways*.



WHERE HISTORY MEETS THE HIGHWAY



Pecos Area Chamber of Commerce & Convention and Visitors Bureau.

THINGS TO DO

To plan your trip, consult the Pecos Area Chamber of Commerce & Convention and Visitors Bureau, located in the Texas and Pacific Railroad Depot (above).

VisitPecos.com

TEXAS RODEO HALL OF FAME

Housed in the refurbished 1881 Texas and Pacific Railway Depot, the hall features photos and exhibits on the lives of its honorees and the sport that defines the community.

TexasRodeoHallOfFame.com

WEST OF THE PECOS MUSEUM

Housed in the old Orient Hotel, it has numerous exhibits of frontier life. The railroad room holds memorabilia dating from 1881 to 1909, and the saddle room has period saddles and tack. Right outside the museum, don't miss the 1881 Mesquite House. Originally located at the crossing on the Pecos River, it's believed to be the oldest house in town.

WestOfThePecosMuseum.com

FORT STOCKTON

Established as Camp Stockton in 1858 and abandoned in 1886, the fort once had 35 buildings and is today listed on the National Register of Historic Sites. Reliable water from nearby Comanche Springs made it a popular stopover for westbound settlers. See period photos in the museum gift shop. Open six days a week. Small admission fee.

HistoricFortStocktonTX.com

FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Beautifully preserved in a beautiful location, the Davis Mountains, this fort tells important stories, from the Buffalo Soldiers to the protection of wagon trains headed west. The 523-acre site includes interpretive displays, a book shop and museum. Self-guided tours daily.

NPS.GOV

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Historic points of interest in town: West of the Pecos Museum - Judge Roy Bean Courthouse and Jail - Historic Cemeteries Texas Rodeo Hall of Fame - Buck Jackson Rodeo Arena - Memory Lane Car Museum, and the Gentleman Gunfighter's Grave.

Just 91 miles away, at the McDonald Observatory, stargaze with stunningly dark night skies—possibly, the darkest in Texas.

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BY STUART ROSEBROOK

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“Ocean in view! Oh! The Joy!,” William Clark wrote in his journal on November 7, 1805 as he viewed what he believed was the Pacific Ocean, as the Corps of Discovery reached the broad estuary of the Columbia River, 20 miles from the coast.

Clark’s exhilaration on reaching the destination the Corps had dreamed of for thousands of treacherous miles is the pure emotion of joy that the editors of *True West* believe our readers—whether first-time visitors or seasoned Western adventurers—discover, and rediscover, when they travel across the American West.

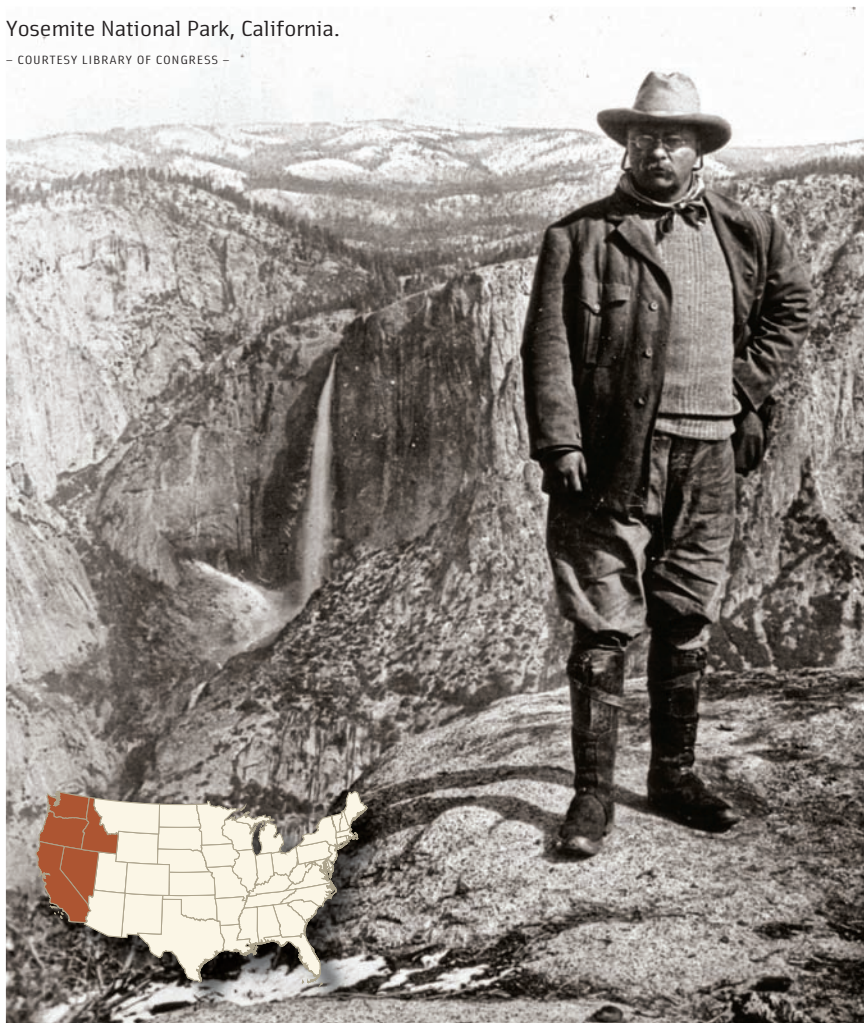
True West’s “Ultimate Travel Guide” encourages treks to the West’s greatest heritage sites, where you can actually stand and experience where history happened. The editorial staff at *True West* invites you to “saddle up” and travel with us to discover the West together—in the hope we’ll inspire your own ultimate Western adventure—and to make some history of your own.



— MAP BY KEVIN KIBSEY —

Yosemite National Park, California.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —



The Pacific Coast

California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington

From the Sierra Nevada to the San Juan Islands, from the Columbia River Gorge to Death Valley, the Pacific Coast Region is a land of vast horizons, deep, lush valleys and long snowcapped mountain ranges. The natural beauty, vast distances and diversity of the geology and history of the five states inspire wonderment and admiration for those who lived, explored and settled the region in the centuries before trains, automobiles and airplanes. The heritage of the area is defined by the Pacific Ocean, seemingly endless mountain ranges and the continent's most arid deserts. The Pacific Coast Region is home to dozens of the nation's most recognizable parks, monuments and historic sites, and travelers to the five states find themselves following the trails of explorers, adventurers and pioneers, while walking in the footsteps of missionaries, mountain men and miners.

California

Bodie State Historic Park

Visitors who walk the silent streets of Bodie State Historic Park, set amidst the sagebrush of the Sierra Nevada foothills northeast of Yosemite, will discover the real West amid the 170 buildings that remain preserved in one of California's most notorious mining camps.

The park is northeast of Yosemite, 13 miles east of Highway 395 on Bodie Road (Hwy 270), seven miles south of Bridgeport. 760-647-6445 • Parks.CA.gov

Death Valley National Park

Founded as a monument in 1933, Death Valley National Park's 3.33 million acres in California and Nevada make it the largest park outside of Alaska. Start your tour at the Furnace Creek Visitor Center to visit the nearby Harmony Borax Works and learn about the mineral bonanza that inspired the iconic 20-mule team borax wagons.

*Highway 190, Death Valley, CA 92328
760-786-3200 • NPS.gov*

Donner Memorial State Park

Honoring the tragic emigrant party, Donner Memorial State Park in Donner Pass includes a museum in the visitors center, and a monument dedicated to all the pioneers who traveled to the Golden State on the California Trail.

*9 miles west of Truckee, California
530-582-7892 • Parks.CA.gov*

El Alisal

Famed author and Western preservationist Charles F. Lummis hand-built his famed stone-cobbled home in northeast Los Angeles in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Follow up a Lummis house tour with a visit to the Autry Museum of the American West in nearby Griffith Park, and on Saturdays only, Lummis's Historic Southwest Museum in Mt. Washington.

*200 E Ave 43, Los Angeles, CA 90031
323-661-9465 • LAPARKS.org/Autry.org*

Fort Humboldt State Historic Park

Founded in 1853, the outpost was once led by Capt. U.S. Grant, who found it so isolating he left the army after his posting at Humboldt. Shuttered in 1870, the fort today is open to visitors who can walk the grounds, including the last surviving building—the hospital, now a museum dedicated to army life and local tribal history.

*3431 Fort Ave, Eureka, CA 95503
707-445-6547 • Parks.CA.gov*

Lava Beds National Monument

Near the Oregon border east of Yreka, California, and south of Klamath Falls, Oregon, Lava Beds National Monument protects the battle sites of the Modoc War, including Captain Jack's Stronghold.

*1 Indian Well Campground Trail
Indian Well Hqts, CA 96134 • 530-667-8100 • NPS.gov*

Lone Pine

Situated along the Eastern Sierra's "Main Street" U.S. Highway 395, Lone Pine is a historic community first settled in the 1860s. In 1920, Hollywood producers filmed the Western *The Last Roundup* in Lone Pine, and since then over 400 movies and 100 television programs have been produced in and around the distinctive Alabama Hills.

*120 South Main St, Lone Pine, CA 93545
760-876-4444 • LonePineFilmHistoryMuseum.org*

Marshall Gold Discovery State Park

In the heart of "Mother Lode country," Marshall Gold Discovery State Park near Coloma preserves the site where James W. Marshall found gold in the tailings of Sutter's Mill in January 1848. A living history center, the park includes Marshall's cabin and a replica of the original mill. Rangers and docents provide daily programs at the park. Visitors can even pan for gold.

*310 Back St, Coloma, CA 95613
530-622-3470 • Parks.CA.gov*

Old Sacramento

A national historic landmark district and state historic park, Old Sacramento is a living history center on the banks of the Sacramento River. Visitors can tour the California State Railroad Museum, The Delta King Riverboat, Huntington & Hopkins Hardware, Old Sacramento Schoolhouse Museum, Sacramento History Museum and the Wells Fargo History Museum. Passenger train rides can be enjoyed on the California State Railroad Museum's Sacramento Southern Railroad, which departs from the reconstructed Central Pacific Freight Depot.

*2nd St & Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814
916-808-7059 • OldSacramento.com*

Old Town San Diego State Historic Park

Old Town San Diego State Historic Park celebrates and preserves the Spanish, Mexican and early American heritage of the city. Five original adobe buildings survive in the living history center. Don't miss an opportunity to stay and dine at the historic Cosmopolitan Hotel.

4002 Wallace St, San Diego, CA 92110
619-220-5422 • Parks.CA.gov

Presidio of San Francisco

For 218 years, Spain, Mexico and then the United States, garrisoned troops at the Presidio of San Francisco. An active military post until 1994, the Presidio is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Artillery and military architecture buffs will want to tour one of the nation's finest collections of field armaments and historic buildings at any military park in the U.S.

California Hwy 1, San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4700 • NPS.gov

San Gabriel Mission

Padre Junipero Serra's fourth mission, San Gabriel, was founded strategically between San Diego and San Carlos Borromeo in Monterey on September 8, 1771, and has been an active parish for 245 years. Visitors should tour the museum and follow the self-guided tours of the historic church and grounds—the same oasis that mountain man Jedediah Smith arrived

at in 1826 after crossing the Mojave Desert from the east.

254 S Santa Anita St, San Gabriel, CA 91776
626-282-3181 • SanGabrielMissionChurch.org

Sonoma Barracks

The California Bear Flag Revolt began in June 1846 at the Sonoma Barracks. The restored barracks, across the street from Sonoma's Mission San Francisco Solano, are a part of a park complex that includes General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo's home, the Toscano Hotel, the Servants Quarters and the Blue Wing Inn.

Spain Street & First Street East, Sonoma, CA 95476
707-935-6832 • Parks.CA.gov

Sutter's Fort State Historic Park

In 1839, Swiss pioneer John Sutter received a land grant from Mexico to build a community he called New Helvetia near the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers. Today, visitors can tour Sutter's Fort State Historic Park, a living history center that includes the one of the most significant historic structures in the state, the fully restored Sutter's Fort.

2701 L St, Sacramento, CA 95816
916-445-4422 • Parks.CA.gov



William S. Hart Ranch and Museum

Silent movie star William S. Hart's Spanish Colonial Revival-style mansion, built on his ranch in 1910 in Newhall, north of Los Angeles, is dedicated to Hart's life in the movies. Hart is famous for saying: "When I was making pictures, the people gave me their nickels, dimes and quarters. When I am gone, I want them to have my home."

24151 Newhall Ave, Newhall, CA 91321
661-254-4584 • HartMuseum.org

Yosemite National Park

On June 30, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Yosemite Grant, protecting Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove. A national park since 1890, Yosemite was a favorite of naturalist John Muir and President Theodore Roosevelt, and was originally patrolled by the U.S. Cavalry.

PO Box 577 Yosemite National Park, CA 95389
209-372-0200 • NPS.gov

Idaho

Fort Hall Replica

New England entrepreneur Nathaniel Wyeth built Fort Hall in 1832 to support his fur trade business. The fort evolved to become a key crossroads and supply center on the Oregon Trail. Today, Fort Hall Replica, "the gateway to the Pacific," is a living history center dedicated to Indian, fur trade and Oregon Trail history.

3000 Avenue of the Chiefs, Pocatello, ID 83204
208-234-1795 • FortHall.net

Idaho City

In Boise Basin, Idaho City was the "Queen of the Gold Camps," the center of the richest gold strikes in the history of the American Northwest in the 1860s. Today, visitors to the village can walk the boardwalks of the boomtown and visit numerous historic buildings, including the Boise Basin Historical Museum housed in the original post office built in 1867.

208-392-4159 • IdahoCity.org



— STATE MAPS BY REBECCA EDWARDS —

Nez Perce National Historical Park

A multi-state national park, Nez Perce National Historical Park has six sites in Idaho, as well. The Spalding Site, near Lapwai, is the headquarters of the park, and has visitors center and museum.

39063 U.S. 95, Lapwai, ID 83540 • 208-843-7009 • NPS.gov

Old Fort Boise

Originally a Hudson Bay outpost at the confluence of the Boise and Snake rivers, a small monument marks the site of the Old Fort Boise in the Fort Boise Wildlife Management Area. A replica of the old fort was built as a living history center in Parma, and includes a museum and a pioneer cabin.

Parma, ID 83660 • 208-722-5210 • OldFortBoise.com

Coeur d' Alene's Old Mission State Park

Built by Catholic Jesuit missionaries and local Coeur d' Alene Indians between 1850 and 1853, the Mission of the Sacred Heart at Coeur d' Alene's Old Mission State Park is the oldest building in Idaho. Tour the mission, a restored parish house and the historic cemetery. Exhibits interpret the history of Catholic missionary efforts in the Rocky Mountains.

3715 E 3200 N, Hansen, ID 83334
208-432-4000
ParksAndRecreation.Idaho.gov

Rock Creek Station

An Idaho Historical Society living history center, Rock Creek Station and the Stricker Home were built in 1865. An important transportation hub along the Oregon Trail south of Hansen, the historic trail stop also includes a pioneer cemetery and interpretive center.

3715 E 3200 N, Hansen, ID 83334
208-432-4000 • History.Idaho.gov

Salmon

Salmon is a jewel in the valley near the confluence of the Salmon and Lehmi rivers along the Lewis and Clark

National Historic Trail on U.S. 93. A traditional home of the Shoshone tribe, the City of Salmon's Sacajawea Interpretive, Cultural and Educational Center is dedicated to the heritage and history of the region.

208-756-2100 • VisitSalmonValley.com

Wallace

Located in the richest silver district in American history, Wallace is in the Silver Valley of Shoshone County in Idaho's northern panhandle. Start your walking tour of the Wallace Historic District at the Wallace District Mining Museum, and continue on to the Oasis Bordello Museum and the Northern Pacific Depot Museum. Don't leave town without taking the Sierra Silver Mine Tour.

208-753-7151 • Wallace-ID.com

Land of Yankee Fork State Park

One of Idaho's premier historic state parks, Land of Yankee Fork State Park in Round Valley has numerous historic sites, including three ghost towns—Bayhorse, Bonanza and Custer—and the Yankee Fork Gold Dredge; plus the Shoshone Indian mid-1800s Challis Bison Kill site. Visitors should start in Challis at the interpretive center before touring the park.

Junction of US 93 and SH 75, Challis, ID
208-879-5244 • ParksAndRecreation.Idaho.gov

Nevada

California Trail Interpretive Center

Ever wondered what it was like to cross the nation in a Conestoga wagon? Or walk across the continent to find your bonanza of gold in California? The California Trail Interpretive Center near Elko will answer all your questions with outstanding exhibitions and regular living history events.

1 Interpretive Center Way, Elko, NV 89801
775-738-1849 • CaliforniaTrailCenter.org

Carson City Historic District

Named after famed Westerner Kit Carson by the city's founder Abraham V.Z. Curry in 1858, Carson City quickly became a crossroads of emigrants, prospectors, soldiers and entrepreneurs following the California Trail. Chosen as the territorial capital city in 1861, Carson City has one of the most extensive historic districts, including the Capitol grounds, Nevada State Railroad Museum and Nevada State Museum in the former U.S. Mint, and a neighborhood of the Silver State's 19th-century homes, which visitors can enjoy by taking the self-guided Blue Line Trail. Day trips from Carson City should include visits to Nevada's oldest settlement, Genoa, and the historic town of Dayton.

775-577-2345 • VisitCarsonCity.com

Fort Churchill State Historic Park

When settlement expanded in Nevada in the late 1850s, the Army built a series of forts across the Central Overland Route in the



territory to protect settlers, mail carriers, freight trains and emigrants traveling the new central route across the Great Basin. Fort Churchill State Historic Park has an excellent walking tour of the ruins of the fort, which was posted with troops from 1860 to 1869.

Silver Springs, NV 89429 • 775-577-2345 • Parks.NV.gov

Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park

In the shadow of the neon lights and towering casinos of the Las Vegas Strip stands Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park, an Old West living history center dedicated to the Mormon missionaries' community built in 1855. While the first American settlement at Vegas Springs only lasted until 1857, the settlement left behind became the humble beginnings of the internationally famous desert city.

500 E Washington Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89101
702-486-3511 • Parks.NV.gov

Tonahap Historic Mining Park

Interested in Old West mining history? Take a slow drive from Las Vegas to the Tonahap Historic Mining Park on U.S. 95 and plan on numerous stops at the ghost towns of Rhyolite near Beatty, Gold Point near Lida, and Goldfield and Belmont outside of Tonahap. In addition to the mining park, Tonahap also has a walking tour of its historic buildings.

110 Burro Ave, Tonahap, NV 89049
775-482-9274 • TonahapHistoricMiningPark.com

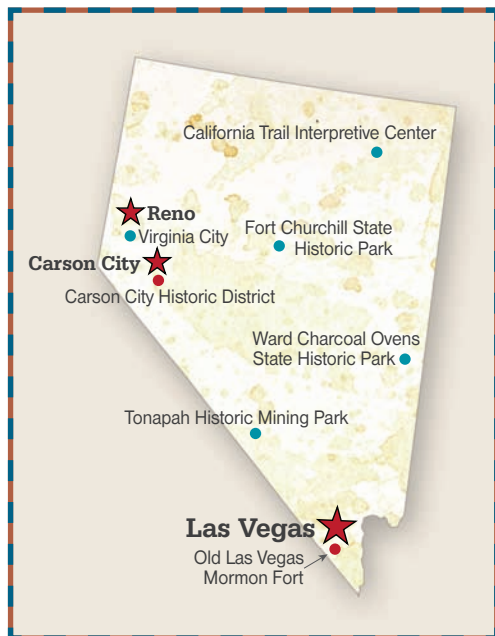
Virginia City

In the desert hills between Reno and Carson City, one of the richest silver strikes in U.S. history, the Comstock Lode, rocketed Nevada from territory to statehood. Today, Virginia City is a virtual Victorian-era heritage center, with numerous historic sites, museums and buildings. Don't miss the Storey County Courthouse, Piper Opera House, Virginia & Truckee Railroad, the Comstock Mill, Ponderosa Mine Tour, Mark Twain Museum and the Comstock Fire Museum. A great way to see the historic mining camp is aboard the Virginia City Trolley tour.

775-847-1114 • VirginiaCityNV.com

Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park

After visiting the historic mining community of Ely, Nevada, located on U.S. 50 ("the loneliest road in America"), including an excursion on the historic passenger trains of the Nevada Northern Railway Museum, travel southeast to a unique site from



Nevada's storied mining history—the Ward Charcoal Ovens. The thirty-foot-high kilns were built to support the smelting operations of lead in the long-gone mining town of Ward.

Ely, NV 89315 • 775-289-1693 • Parks.NV.gov

Oregon

The Dalles

A tribal fishing center and crossroads of the Columbia River history for centuries, The Dalles developed as an American community at the terminus of the Oregon Trail and launching point for emigrant rafting parties down the river to the Willamette River Valley. While an alternate overland route was built over the Blue Mountains and around Mt. Hood to Oregon City, The Dalles remained an important economic and transportation hub. Today, visitors should begin their visit at Fort Dalles and then tour the world-class Columbia River Gorge Discovery Center.

404 W. 2nd St, The Dalles, OR 97058 • 541-296-2231
TheDallesChamber.com/HistoricTheDalles.org

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park has sites on both sides of the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington as it nears the Pacific Ocean, including Fort Clatsop National Memorial, the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery. The centerpiece of Fort Clatsop, just south of the historic port city Astoria, is the replica of the fort that is supported by a very active ranger program with period-costumed presentations throughout the summer and a visitors center.

92343 Fort Clatsop Rd, Astoria, OR 97103
503-861-2471 • NPS.gov

Fort Stevens State Park

At the mouth of the Columbia River, a visitor to Fort Stevens State Park can watch the modern ships ply the Columbia River Bar, one of the most treacherous navigations that has claimed over 2,000 ships, earning it the moniker "graveyard of the Pacific." Because it was an active fort from the Civil War through World War II, a tour of the park's historic sites reveals Fort Stevens' nearly 90 years of history. After a tour of the park, visit Astoria's Columbia River Maritime Museum to learn about the dramatic history of sailing and shipping on the Columbia River.

100 Peter Iredale Rd, Hammond, OR 97121
503-861-3170 • OregonStateParks.org/CRMM.org

Historic Oregon City

Oregon City welcomes visitors to its historic park, educational history center and museum, like it welcomed the trail-weary Oregon Trail travelers who survived the transcontinental trip and the final leg—the descent over the Cascade Range past Mt. Hood into the Willamette Valley. Tour the Visitor Center, End of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, the Country Store and the Heritage Garden. While in Oregon City, plan on extra time to visit the historic Barclay, McLoughlin and Holmes Houses, and tour downtown.

1726 Washington St, Oregon City, OR 97405
503-657-9336 • HistoricOregonCity.org/NPS.gov

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Oregon Trail National Trail Center

Near Baker City, the Bureau of Land Management's Oregon Trail National Trail Center is dedicated to interpreting history through exhibits and ranger-led programs, many in period costume, explaining the history and experiences of the thousands of emigrants who made the overland journey across the country on the Oregon Trail.

22267 OR-86, Baker City, OR 97814
541-523-1843 • OregonTrail.BLM.gov

Pendleton

Pendleton is world famous for the Pendleton Round-Up, a rodeo equally known for its action in the arena as well as its dedication to the local Indian cultures and American settlement history of the Umatilla River Valley. Visitors will enjoy touring the Pendleton Woolen Mills, Round-Up and Happy Canyon Hall of Fame Museum, Heritage Station Museum and Tamástlikt Cultural Institute. Before leaving town, don't miss Hamley's & Co., a famous saddle and Western wear shop downtown, in business since 1883.

501 S. Main, Pendleton, OR 97801
541-276-7411 • TravelPendleton.com

Pioneer Courthouse

The oldest federal building in the Pacific Northwest and second-oldest west of the Mississippi, the Pioneer Courthouse in Pioneer Square in Portland was started in 1869. Just down the street is the Oregon Historical Society Museum, with the most

comprehensive exhibits on the heritage, history and diverse cultures that have defined Oregon history.

700 SW 6th Ave, Portland, OR 97204
503-833-5300
PioneerCourthouse.org

Washington

Cape Disappointment State Park

On Washington's Long Beach Peninsula at the mouth of the Columbia River across from Fort Stevens State Park in Oregon, Cape Disappointment State Park is a beautiful place to walk in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery. Take a tour of the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center and learn about their expedition and local Native culture. Also, don't miss a hike out to the North Head Lighthouse, built in 1897-'98, that is still aiding ships navigating the Columbia River Bar.

244 Robert Gray Dr, Ilwaco, WA 98624
360-642-3078 • Parks.WA.gov

Fort Columbia State Historical Park

East of Cape Disappointment and part of the national and state park consortium of the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, Columbia State Historical Park



at the Chinook Point Historical Landmark was a U.S. Army Coastal Artillery fort from 1896 to 1947. Visitors will enjoy touring the historic officer's house, the observation station and an interpretive center.

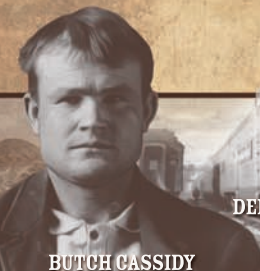
612 E. Reserve St, Vancouver, WA 98661
360-816-6230 • Parks.WA.gov

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site


Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in Vancouver, Washington, is a significant British and American outpost in the Northwest. The English Hudson Bay Company built the fort in 1824 and until the 1840s it was the largest European community on the West Coast. The U.S. Army occupied the fort in 1849 and until 2011 maintained an Army Reserve and Washington National Guard unit at the base. Visitors

LARAMIE


OVER 10




BUTCH CASSIDY




DEPOT MUSEUM




UW GEOLOGY MUSEUM



WILDLIFE




AMES MONUMENT



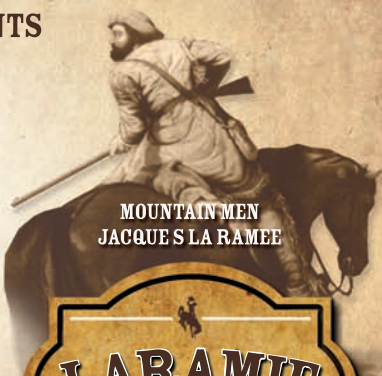
LINCOLN MONUMENT

WESTERN HISTORY MUSEUMS & MONUMENTS


- Ames Monument (Highest elevation on the Union Pacific Railroad)
- Laramie Plains Museum (Showcasing local area artifacts)
- Laramie Railroad Depot (Snow train display and Garfield St. Footbridge)
 - Nici Self Museum (Centennial Depot and Museum)
- Lincoln Monument Museum (Highway 30 and the Lincoln Highway)
 - UW Anthropology Museum (Native American Artifacts)
 - UW Art Museum and the American Heritage Center (Houses historical artifacts like the Cisco Kids and Hopalong Cassidy's Saddle)
- UW Geology Museum (Some of the first dinosaurs to be discovered in the world)
 - Wyoming Territorial Prison (Housed famous outlaw Butch Cassidy)
 - Women's History House (Louisa Swain first woman to vote!)




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FIRST WOMAN TO VOTE!



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will enjoy the museum and living history programs, which tell the fascinating story of the fur trade and settlement of the Northwest.

612 E. Reserve St, Vancouver, WA 98661
360-816-6230 • Northwest. NPS.gov

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

The Seattle unit of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park complements the park's sites in Skagway, Alaska, in interpreting the 1898 gold rush that was the greatest mineral bonanza on the West Coast since the California Gold Rush of 1849. The park's visitors center, located within the Pioneer Square National Historic District in downtown Seattle, has a series of permanent and temporary exhibitions interpreting the history of the stampede to the Klondike, as well as walking tours, and living history programs.

319 2nd Ave S, Seattle, WA 98104 • 206-220-4240 • NPS.gov

San Juan Island National Historical Park

Located in Puget Sound, San Juan Island National Historical Park interprets the conflict that almost drew Great Britain and the United States into war over the death of a pig in 1859. The American Camp Visitor Center and the English Camp Visitor Center provide historical interpretation of the history of the island and the international dispute over the San Juan Islands.

4668 Cattle Point Road, Friday Harbor, WA 98250
360-378-2240 • NPS.gov

Steptoe Battlefield State Park

The Steptoe Battlefield State Park commemorates a May 1858 battle between Colonel Edward Steptoe's U.S. troops and a combined force of Spokane, Palouse, Coeur d'Alene, and Yakama tribes. The 160 soldiers, on a march from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Colville, were surprised by the Indians and forced to retreat through a series of skirmishes, barely escaping. The four-acre park near Rosalia has a monument to the battle and interpretive signs telling the story of the conflict.

S. Summit Loop, Rosalia, WA 99170
509-337-6457 • Parks.WA.gov

Whitman Mission National Historic Site

The Whitman Mission National Historic Site preserves and interprets the location of a significant settlement and event in U.S. Western history. One of Oregon Territory's first emigrant parties from the Eastern United States were Methodist missionaries Dr. Marcus and Mrs. Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, who arrived in 1836. The Whitmans' Mission was the site of the Whitman Massacre in 1847, a controversial event that dramatically changed the course of history in the American Northwest between settlers and local tribes. After touring the mission grounds, take a short drive to Walla Walla and tour Fort Walla Walla Museum for interactive exhibits and living history programs on the fort and region's history.

328 Whitman Mission Rd, Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-522-6360 • NPS.gov/FWWM.org

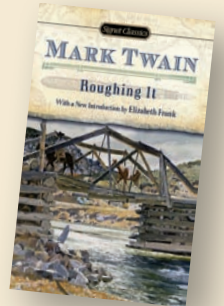
Great Reads:

Stephen Ambrose's *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West*

Will Bagley's *So Rugged and Mountainous: Blazing the Trails to Oregon and California, 1812-1848*

Steven W. Hackel's *Junipero Serra: California's Founding Father*

Mark Twain's *Roughing It*



Classic Films & TV

Death Valley Days

Bonanza

I Will Fight No More Forever

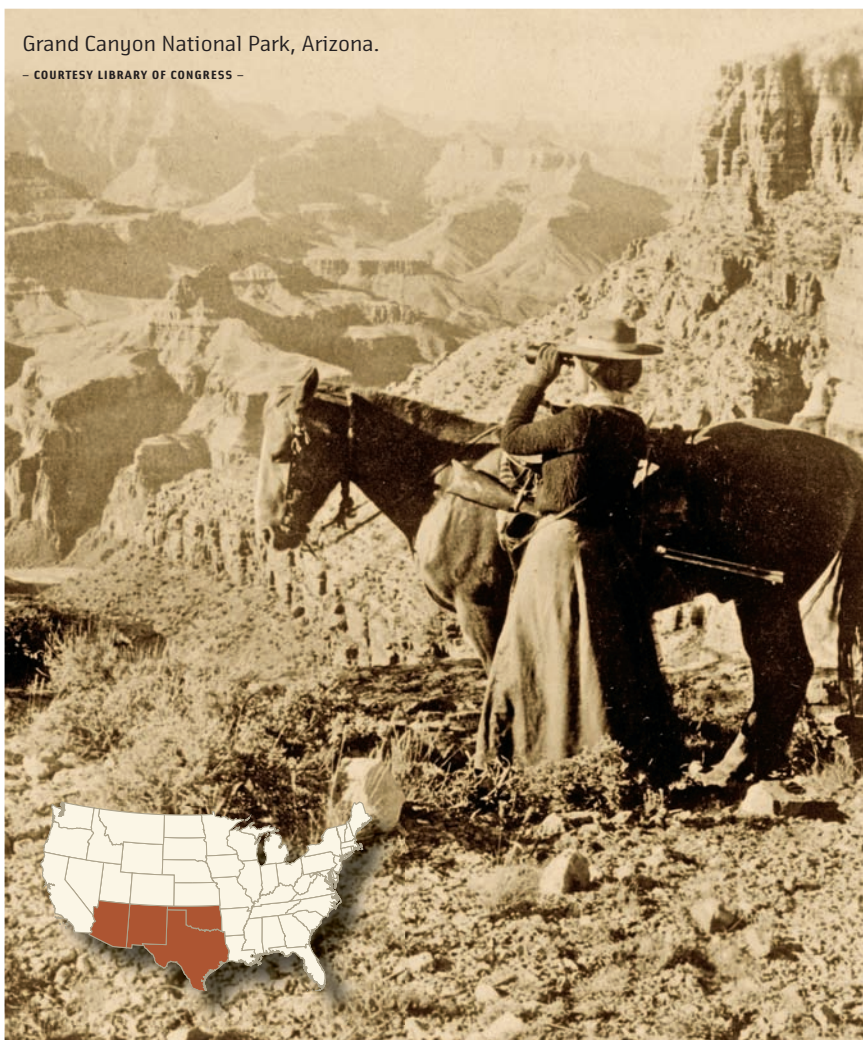
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Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.

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The Desert Southwest

Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas

From the Grand Canyon to the Texas Gulf Coast, from the Rio Grande River Valley to Oklahoma's endless grasslands, the Desert Southwest Region is a land of sky islands, spectacular canyon lands, plains and prairies, unforgiving deserts and rugged mountains. The natural beauty, vast distances, and diversity of cultures in the regions will inspire the visitor to gain a greater understanding of how the aridity of the Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts has influenced the Indian, Hispanic and American settlement of the region. The Desert Southwest Region is home to many of the nations' most recognizable geologic landmarks, ancient pueblos, monuments and historic sites, but also some of its oldest Indian and Hispanic communities. Visitors to the four states will quickly find themselves on the trails of conquistadores and explorers, cowboys and cavalry, and walking in the footsteps of ancient peoples, Indian nations, homesteaders and prospectors.

Arizona

Battle of Big Dry Wash Site

In July 1882, the last bloody battle between Army regulars and the Apache tribe took place north of Payson and is commemorated by a marker built in the 1930s by the U.S. Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps. To visit the battle site from Payson, drive north on Highway 87 through Pine and Strawberry to the Rim Road, Forest Road 300. Turn right and drive east to the Battle of Big Dry Wash Historical Marker near General Springs.

Battle of Big Dry Wash Site, Payson, AZ
928-472-5110 • [RimCountryMuseums.com](#)

Camp Verde State Historic Park

Founded in 1865, Camp Verde State Historic Park is a living history center that commemorates and honors the history of the Army and the conflict with the Yavapai and Western Apaches during the American settlement of Central Arizona.

125 E Hollamon St, Camp Verde, AZ 86322
928-567-3275 • [AZStateParks.com](#)

Canyon de Chelly National Monument

Located in the heart of the Navajo Reservation, Canyon de Chelly National Monument is home to the traditional clans who have lived in the spectacular canyon for generations. Tour the national monument, above and below the canyon, with special guided tours of the park, and learn about the Canyon's importance to

Navajo culture, and the tragic years during the tribe's incarceration at Bosque Redondo in New Mexico.

Fort Apache Historic Park

A key outpost during the U.S. Army's conflict with the Apaches from the 1860s to the 1880s, today the White Mountain Apache Tribe, with assistance from the Fort Apache Heritage Foundation, maintains The Fort Apache and Theodore Roosevelt National Historic Landmark. With historical and cultural exhibitions on tribal history, plus a museum shop the Nohwiike' Bágowa (House of Our Footprints) Museum is open six days a week, and on Sundays May through September.

127 Scout St, Fort Apache, AZ 85926
928-338-1392 • [FortApacheArizona.org](#)

Fort Bowie National Historic Site

Located at Apache Springs near the national stageroad in the heart of Chiricahua territory, Fort Bowie National Historic Site can be reached by a short hike across the Butterfield Trail, past the spring and through the desert hills to a well-maintained set of the fort's ruins and a historic cemetery.

3500 South Apache Pass Rd, Bowie, AZ 85605
520-847-2500 • [NPS.gov](#)

Fort Whipple

Founded in 1863, Fort Whipple was one of the army's earliest outposts in central and northern Arizona during the American post-Civil War settlement of the Grand Canyon state. Gen. George Crook built the Crook Trail from Whipple to Fort Apache during the Yavapai War. Today, a historic museum is maintained in a 1909 Officer's home on the post's grounds, which today is a V.A. Hospital for northern Arizona.

AZ-89, Prescott, AZ 86303 • [Sbarlot.org](#)

Grand Canyon National Park

The Grand Canyon is the traditional home and a sacred site to the Havasupai, Hualapai, Navajo, Hopi and Paiute Indians of northern Arizona. Grand Canyon National Park's South Rim visitors center receives 5 million visitors annually. Don't miss the exhibition on John Wesley Powell's exploration of the Grand Canyon and his epic 1869 river run on the Green-Colorado.

PO Box 129 Grand Canyon, AZ 86023
928-638-7888 • [NPS.gov](#)

Holbrook

Founded in 1881 by the Santa Fe Railway, Holbrook quickly gained a reputation as one of the toughest towns in the Southwest. As the headquarters of the infamous Aztec Land & Cattle Company, aka the Hashknife Outfit, a walking/driving tour of the historic town once patrolled by legendary lawman Sheriff Commodore Perry Owens starts at the Historic Navajo County Courthouse.

928-524-6558 • [Cl.Holbrook.US.az](#)

Picacho Peak State Historic Park

Just off Interstate 10, west of Casa Grande, the picturesque Picacho Peak can be seen for miles in every direction, a landmark for generations of travelers and the site of the Western most battle of the Civil War on April 15, 1862. Every March re-enactors gather and entertain thousands with a re-enactment of three battles: Picacho Peak, Glorieta and Val Verde, the latter two fought in New Mexico.

Picacho, AZ 85141 • 520-466-3183 • [AZStateParks.com](#)

Prescott

The historic and picturesque territorial capital of Arizona, Prescott is the perfect town in which to take a walk through state history. Start at Sharlot Hall, the living history center with numerous historic buildings, including the Territorial Governor's Home, and walk down Gurley to Prescott's historic Courthouse Square, where Solon Borglum's *Rough Riders* bronze greets visitors to the park. Across the street take a walk down Montezuma, known as Whiskey Row, and visit the historic Palace Saloon.

928-445-2000 • Prescott.org

Queen Mine

The centerpiece historical site in downtown Bisbee is Phelps Dodge's Queen Mine, one of the richest mineral bonanzas in state history. Retired miners lead the underground tours that take visitors on trams deep into the copper mine. After touring the mine, don't miss an opportunity to walk through Bisbee's historic district, including a tour of the Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, and the legendary Copper Queen Hotel.

478 N Dart Rd, Bisbee, AZ 85603 • 520-432-2071
QueenMineTour.com/DiscoverBisbee.com

Slaughter Ranch

Texas John Slaughter was a legendary lawman and rancher in southeastern Arizona during and after the Apache Wars and Earp-Cowboy feuds in Cochise County in the late 19th century. Today his San Bernardino Ranch is home to the Johnson Historical Museum of Southern Arizona and adjacent to the San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge.

6153 Geronimo Trail, Douglas, AZ 85607
520-678-7596 • SlaughterRanch.com

Tombstone

"The town to tough to die," Tombstone is Arizona's most infamous territorial mining camp and is known internationally for the Earp-Clanton gunfight behind the O.K. Corral. Tour the Tombstone County Courthouse State Historic Park, take a walk through Boothill Graveyard, and park at one end of Allen Street and

walk into history. Don't miss visiting in the National Historic District Big Nose Kate's Saloon, the Crystal Palace, C.S. Fly's, O.K. Corral, the Bird Cage Saloon, Rose Tree Museum, Good Enough Mine Underground Tour and the Tombstone Epitaph Museum

888-457-3929
TombstoneChamber.com

Tubac Presidio State Historic Park

Long before the British, the Spanish Empire extended its power around the globe including to North America's Southwest including Arizona's Santa Cruz River Valley. In 1752, the Spanish crown built Presidio San Agnacio de Tubac, the first permanent European community in Arizona. Don't miss an opportunity to hike on the Juan Bautista De Anza Trail: the state park is a trailhead for the 4.5-mile segment to that leads to Tumacacori National Historical Park.

1 Burruel St, Tubac, AZ 85646 • 520-398-2252
AZStateParks.com/NPS.gov

Warren Earp's Grave

Warren Earp, the youngest brother of Virgil, Wyatt and Morgan, is buried in the Willcox Cemetery not too far from where he was gun down by Johnny Boyette in Brown's Saloon in 1900. After paying your respects at Warren's monument, enjoy a visit to a museum dedicated to Cochise County's very own, Rex Allen, at the Rex Allen "Arizona Cowboy" Museum & Willcox Cowboy Hall of Fame.

454 N. 3rd St., Willcox, AZ • ExploreCochise.com

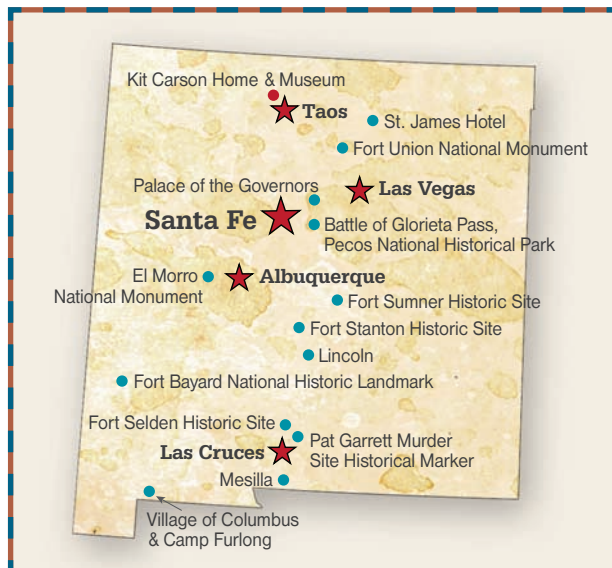
Yuma

Near the confluence of the Gila and Colorado rivers, the U.S. Army built a post at the strategic crossing of the Colorado. Today the Yuma Quartermaster Depot State Historic Park provides a window into early territorial settlement, steamboat military, railroad and mining history. Across the highway from the depot is the notorious Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park, once one of the most feared prisons in the Old West.

201 N 4th Ave, Yuma, AZ 85364
928-783-0071 • VisitYuma.com
AZStateParks.com

New Mexico Battle of Gorieta Pass, Pecos National Historical Park

A separate unit from the main visitor center of Pecos National Historical Park, the Battle of Gorieta Pass commemorates the key battle between New Mexico forces and the Confederate army that had been attempting to secure Southern control over the Southwest. To walk the park's 2.35-mile



Gorieta Battlefield hiking trail, ask the rangers at the Pecos National Historical Park visitor center to provide you the gate code and a map.

NM-63, Pecos, NM 87552 • NPS.gov

El Morro National Monument

For centuries travelers across New Mexico would cite El Morro as a key landmark on their trail north and south from the Pueblo communities along the Rio Grande and New Spain's settlements in Mexico. Many who paused and rested at the butte's watering hole and carved their name into its sandstone face. With over 2,000 documented inscriptions, El Morro's importance from ancient times to the present is documented at the monument's visitor center and along the Inscription Trail to Inscription Rock, and the Headland Trail to Atsinna, the 875-room pueblo ruin atop El Morro.

Ice Caves Rd, Grants, NM 87020 • 505-783-4226 • NPS.gov

Fort Bayard National Historic Landmark

Built in the territory of New Mexico east of Silver City in 1866, Fort Bayard was an army camp until 1900 when it became a military hospital. Adjacent to the former hospital (closed in 2010) is the Fort Bayard National Cemetery, opened in 1866, and operated by the Veteran's Administration. The museum is open every Monday, April through September and by appointment only October through March.

3rd St & D Ave, Fort Bayard, NM • 575-956-3294
FortBayard.org/SilverCityTourism.org

Fort Selden Historic Site

Built in 1865 along the Rio Grande River in the Mesilla Valley, Fort Selden was an important army post in the Southwestern Apache wars until its closure in 1891. Fort Selden Historic Site is just ten miles north of Las Cruces, where visitors can tour the visitor center, walk through the adobe ruins and enjoy occasional living history events with re-enactors in period dress on weekends during the summer.

1233 Fort Selden Rd, Las Cruces, NM 88007
575-647-9585 • NMHistoricsites.org

Fort Stanton Historic Site

Built in 1855, Fort Stanton was a key territorial outpost in the army's war with the Mescalero Apache tribe until its closure in 1896. The fort's soldiers were also called into service during local conflicts, including the Lincoln County War between Billy the Kid and his Regulators fighting for the Tunstall-McSween faction



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BuffaloSoldierMuseum.com

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and the Murphy-Dolan faction. Just ten miles from Lincoln, visitors should start their tour at the one Fort Stanton Museum before taking a walking tour of the 240-acre site, which has 88 historic buildings.

104 Kit Carson Rd, Fort Stanton, NM 88323
575-354-0341 • NMHistoricsites.org

Fort Sumner Historic Site/Bosque Redondo Memorial

During the Civil War, the U.S. fought a war with the Navajo people that led to the tribe's defeat and long walk to incarceration adjacent to Fort Sumner at the Bosque Redondo Reservation. The miserable location for the 8,500 Navajos led the tribe to negotiate a peace settlement that allowed the tribe to return with sovereignty to their traditional lands in the Four Corners region. Over 500 Mescalero Apaches who had also been incarcerated at Bosque Redondo fled the reservation in 1865. Visitors should tour the museum and walk the Old Fort Site and River Walk trails. The outlaw Billy the Kid was killed in the town of Fort Sumner on July 14, 1881, and is buried in the village cemetery.

707 N 4th St, Fort Sumner, NM 88119
575-355-7705 • NMHistoricsites.org

Fort Union National Monument

One of the most significant U.S. army posts in eastern New Mexico, Fort Union National Monument preserves, protects and interprets the history of the camp that was built at the crossroads of the Santa Fe Trail's Mountain and Cimarron Cut-off trails. Re-enactors hold regular events at the monument and visitors will enjoy the many tours of the grounds and the fort's well-preserved ruins.

NM-161, Ocate, NM 87734 • 505-425-8025 • NPS.gov

Kit Carson Home and Museum

Located in the center of Taos, Kit Carson's family adobe has been preserved as a museum that interprets his dramatic—and controversial—life as a mountain man, explorer, trailblazer, soldier and family man.

113 Kit Carson Rd, Taos, NM 87571
575-758-4945 • KitCarsonMuseum.org

Lincoln

In the annals of Western U.S. history, the humble town of Lincoln's notorious past is synonymous with the violence that plagued the West, and especially the New Mexico Territory after the Civil War. The historic buildings in the center of town are managed, interpreted and preserved as a New Mexico Historic Site. Visitors can walk the streets of Lincoln and stride in the footsteps of the Regulators, Billy the Kid, Pat Garrett, John Tunstall, Alexander McSween, Lawrence G. Murphy and James J. Dolan. Stay the weekend at the Dolan House, Ellis Store or Wortley Hotel. Tour the 17 historic structures, (call ahead for scheduled openings), including the Old Lincoln County Courthouse, the Tunstall Store, Montaño store, the 1850s stone Torreon, San Juan Mission Church and the Anderson-Freeman Museum. Old Lincoln Days are held every August and reenactors entertain tourists with some of the most infamous moments of the Lincoln County War, including Billy's dramatic escape from the Lincoln County Jail.

Highway 380 Mm 97.5, Lincoln, NM 88338
575 653-4025 • NMHistoricsites.org

Mesilla

Founded in 1848, Mesilla is one of the oldest settlements on the southern Rio Grande River Valley in New Mexico and was an important crossroads for

territorial trade and travel on the El Camino Real and Southern Overland Route of the Butterfield Stage Line. Mesilla's historic plaza is where U.S. troops from Fort Fillmore raised the American flag after the conclusion of the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. The short-lived capital of the Confederacy in New Mexico during the Civil War, in the 1870s and 1880s Mesilla's popular saloons and dance halls for law-abiding citizens and outlaws, including Billy the Kid. Visitors should tour the historic plaza (the Kid was tried and sentenced to die in the historic building that is home to the modern Billy the Kid Giftshop), the local Gadsden Museum and the New Mexico Ranch & Farm Museum in nearby Las Cruces.

2231 Avenida de Mesilla, Mesilla, NM 88046
575-524 3262 • OldMesilla.org

Palace of the Governors

Built of adobe in the early 1600s as New Spain's seat of government in New Mexico, today it is the state's preeminent museum and archives of the city, state and region's history. A Registered National Historic Landmark and American Treasure, the Palace of the Governors is the oldest occupied public building in the United States. The New Mexico History Museum opened next door to the Palace on Santa Fe's Historic Plaza in 2009 and is dedicated to the ancient multi-cultural history of the Land of Enchantment state.

105 W Palace Ave, Santa Fe, NM 87501 • 505) 476-5100
PalaceOfTheGovernors.org/NMHistoryMuseum.org

Pat Garrett Murder Site Historical Marker

Sheriff Pat Garrett became famous for his killing of Billy the Kid, but along the way the notorious and controversial lawman made many enemies in many powerful moneyed circles in the territory of New Mexico. One morning, Garrett's life ended violently, much like he lived his own, and a marker commemorates his assassination in Dona Ana County.

Jornada Rd & I-70 Service Rd., Las Cruces, NM
NMHistoricMarkers.org

St. James Hotel

In Cimarron, the historic St. James Hotel bears the bullet holes in its ceiling as evidence of its Wild West past as a Lambert's Saloon before the proprietors expanded it into a popular hotel. Many well-known Westerners traveling along the Santa Fe Railway stopped for the night, including Buffalo Bill Cody, who was a friend of the owners—French chef Henri Lambert and his wife, Mary. Today, the historic hotel welcomes guests to enjoy the vintage, well-appointed rooms and a meal and drink at the restaurant and saloon.

617 S. Collison Cimarron, NM 87714
575-376-2664 • ExStJames.com

Village of Columbus/Camp Furlong

On March 9, 1916, Mexican revolutionary Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa led a raid into the United States across the border into the Village of Columbus and past the troops stationed at Camp Furlong. With nearly 500 Villistas riding hard wantonly through the town, the revolutionaries set fire to downtown before suffering dozens of losses. Today, the only attack on U.S. soil by foreign invaders until 9/11 is remembered at Pancho Villa State Park, the former Camp Furlong from which Gen. Jack Pershing led 10,000 soldiers into Mexico in search of Villa.

224 Lima Ave, Columbus, NM 88029
575-531-0046 • ColumbusNewMexico.com

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Oklahoma

101 Ranch Memorial

The internationally renowned Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch Wild West Show, billed as "The Greatest Show of the West," toured the world from 1905 to 1939. During the Miller Brothers heyday, the Oklahoma family empire included vast land holdings, oil wells and international fame. The 101 Ranch Old Timers Association owns 72 acres of the original ranch site and in 1996 opened the public picnic area. Visit the E.W. Marland's Grand Home Museum in Ponca City to see the official 101 Ranch Collection and 101 Ranch Old Timers Association Museum. Visit Ponca City in June to experience the annual celebration since 1960 of the great 101 Ranch Wild West Show at the 101 Ranch Rodeo.

On SH 156, 13 miles SW of Ponca City
101RanchOTA.com/KayCounty:info/MarlandGrandHome.com

Chisholm Trail Heritage Center

In Duncan, Oklahoma, The Chisholm Trail Heritage Center is located north of the Red River along the historic Chisholm Trail. An interactive museum with regularly scheduled events activities inside the exhibit hall and outside on the museum's grounds, the centerpiece of the Chisholm Trail Heritage Center is the Garis Gallery of the American West. In addition to the museum's extraordinary Western art collection, visitors will enjoy both permanent and temporary exhibitions that celebrate the history and culture of the Chisholm Trail, American cowboy and the West. When walking the museum grounds, don't miss Paul Moore's On the Chisholm Trail bronze that greets visitors at the entrance to the Heritage Center.

1000 Chisholm Trail Parkway Duncan, OK 73533
580-252-6692 • OnTheChisholmTrail.com

Fort Gibson Historic Site

A national historic landmark, Fort Gibson dates to 1824 when the U.S. army began exploring the region. A key post during the Indian Removal era it was closed in 1857. After the Civil War started the fort was reoccupied and became a key military outpost until 1890. Tours should start at the Commissary Visitor Center on Garrison Hill and proceed through the reconstructed log fort, and historic buildings constructed between the 1840s and 1870s. Visitors also enjoy reenactors leading living history programs and events during the year.

110 E Ash Ave, Fort Gibson, OK 74434
918-478-4088 • OKHistory.org

Fort Sill National Historic Landmark & Museum

One of the most significant historical military museums in Old West history, the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum is dedicated to the interpretation of nearly a century of American and Indian history in the region, including the post-Civil War engagements with the Southern Plains tribes. Fort Sill was enlarged in 1894 when the Chiricahua Indians imprisoned for nearly a decade in Florida and Alabama were moved permanently to a reservation at the military base. The interactive history facility boasts 38 buildings and curates over 235,000 objects at the 142-acre Historic Landmark. The museum is completely dedicated to its historic era, while the US Army Field Artillery Museum has been a separate institution since 2008.

437 Quanab Rd, Fort Sill, OK 73503 • 918-478-4088
580-442-5123 • Sill-WWW.Army.mil



Fort Supply Historic Site

Founded out of necessity during the winter of 1868 to support the army's war with the Southern Plains tribes in Western Oklahoma, Fort Supply was a key outpost in the Indian Territory for 25 years until its closure in 1894. Today, five original buildings including the 1875 and a replica of the 1868 stockade can be toured at the site. Visitors should start at the restored and furnished 1892 brick guardhouse, which houses Fort Supply's exhibitions.

1 William S Key Blvd, Fort Supply, OK 73841
580-256-6136 • OKHistory.org

Fort Towson Historic Site

Built in 1824 to protect early settlers in the Arkansas Territory, Fort Towson was a key border outpost between Mexico and the United States prior to the Texas Revolution. The Choctaw and Chickasaw encamped at the fort before settlement in the Indian Territory. U.S. forces prepared for war against Mexico at the fort in 1846 before it was closed in 1856. The Confederate army had its headquarters at the abandoned fort and in 1865 the final Southern surrender, by Gen. Stand Watie, occurred at Fort Towson. Visitors can tour the Suttler's Store, 18 interpretive sites on a walking tour, and enjoy regularly scheduled living history demonstrations throughout the year at the site of the historic fort.

896 N 4375 Rd, Fort Towson, OK 74735
580-873-2634 • OKHistory.org

Honey Springs Battlefield Historic Site

North of Checotah and adjacent to Rentiesville, the Honey Springs Battlefield Historic Site commemorates and honors the largest of 107 engagements in the Indian Territory during the Civil War. Visitors can walk six different trails across the 1,100-acre park and learn about the Battle of Honey Springs on July 17, 1863 at 55 interpretive sites. The Union's decisive defeat of the Confederate forces has earned the battle the nickname "Gettysburg of the Indian Territory." A new visitor center is under construction in Rentiesville.

101601 South 4232 Road Checotah, OK 74426
918-473-5572 • OKHistory.org

National Cowboy Western & Heritage Museum

Founded in 1955 in Oklahoma's capital city, the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum is one of the preeminent museums in the United States dedicated to the cultural history and heritage of the American West. Annually more than 10 million visitors tour its Western art galleries, Old West and American Indian history galleries, and its three hall of fames: Hall of Great Westerners, Hall of Great Western Performers and Rodeo Hall of Fame.

1700 NE 63rd St, Oklahoma City, OK 73111
405-478-2250 • NationalCowboyMuseum.org

Oklahoma Territorial Museum

In Guthrie, the Oklahoma Territorial Museum and Carnegie Library is the centerpiece of the historic

downtown district that honors and celebrates the Oklahoma's transformation from Indian Territory to statehood that began with the 1889 land run. The downtown district is on the Register of Historic Places and is the largest contiguous urban historic district in the country. Begin your tour of the Guthrie Museum Complex in the museum at the territorial and first state capital building before taking a walking tour of the historic city.

406 E Oklaboma Ave, Guthrie, OK 73044
405-282-1889 • OKTerritorialMuseum.org

Washita Battlefield National Historic Site

The Lt. Col. George A. Custer led U.S. 7th Cavalry surprise attack at dawn on the Southern Cheyenne village of Peace Chief Black Kettle on November 27, 1868 is commemorated at the Washita Battlefield National Historic Site. Follow the 1.5 mile trail from the overlook to the site of Black Kettle's village and learn about the tragic conflict between the U.S. and the Southern Plains Indian tribes.

426 E. Broadway Cheyenne, Oklahoma 73628
580-497-2742 • NPS.gov

Texas

The Alamo

Internationally the most recognized historical site in the state of Texas, the Alamo is a Shrine of Texas Liberty and those who tour its sacred grounds should revere it as hallowed ground. Built originally by Spanish pioneers in 1718, the Mission San Antonio de Valero was abandoned in the 1790s. By 1836 and the Texas War of Independence the mission was known best by its nickname "El Alamo" renamed by Spanish soldiers in the early 1800s. Visitors to the Alamo will enjoy the various tour opportunities of the mission and battlefield site, history talks, audio tours, regularly scheduled special events and the unique Phil Collins Collection of Alamo and Texas history.

300 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205
210-225-1391 • TheAlamo.org

Concordia Cemetery

Take a walk back into time in El Paso's historic Concordia Cemetery, the eternal resting place for the famous and infamous, valiant and brave, humble and unknown. El Pasoans have buried their dead in the graveyard since the first soul was interred in the 1840s. Managed by the Concordia Heritage Association to protect, preserve and maintain the historic cemetery, visitors can walk its grounds and see outlaw John Wesley Hardin's grave as well as John Selman's, the lawman who put Hardin in Concordia. Don't miss the special section dedicated to Buffalo Soldiers, the graves of Texas Rangers, Civil War veterans and the innumerable headstones of El Paso's citizenry forgotten with time.

3700 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, TX 79903
915-842-8200 • ConcordiaCemetery.org

Enchanted Rock State Natural Area

An ancient dome of granite in Texas's Hill Country, Enchanted Rock has been a landmark to the peoples of the region for thousands of years. Protected in a state natural area, the landmark 425-foot pink granite outcropping, has over 400 archeological sites, and held sacred by many tribes. Enchanted Rock was the site of a famous shootout between Texas Ranger Capt. Jack Hays and a band of Comanches in 1841. Today, visitors can hike its trails, explore the granite dome and star gaze, all the while considering why the local Tonkawa believed the granite dome was the "Glowing, singing rock."

16710 Ranch Rd. 965, Fredericksburg, TX 78624
830-685-3636 • TPWD.State.Tx.gov

First Battle of Adobe Walls Site Historic Marker and Second Battle of Adobe Walls-Battle Ground Marker

Southern Plains pioneer and proprietor William Bent built an adobe trading post on Bent Creek north of the Canadian River in 1843. Five years after his initial log cabin, expanded into an adobe fort, was built, he closed and blew up his 80-square foot outpost because of Indian attacks. In November 1864 and then in June 1874, the ruins of Bent's adobe fort became ingrained in Western history as the site of the First and Second Battle of Adobe Walls, respectively. Visit the Hutchinson County Historical Museum in Borger to learn more about the local history, culture and the two Battles of Adobe Walls.

Borger COC • 613 N. Main, Borger, TX 79008
806-274-2211 • BorgerChamber.org

Fort Concho National Historic Landmark

Built in 1867 as a strategic U.S. Army outpost during the post-Civil War conflict with the Southern Plains tribes, Fort Concho served its purpose effectively until it was closed in 1889. The City of San Angelo operates the historic landmark, museum and preservation of 23 fort buildings. Walk in the footsteps of soldiers and their families who lived at the fort and tour Officers Row and Quarters, the Enlisted Men's Barracks, Post Headquarters, Hospital, School House and Chapel. Fort Concho is also the site of numerous annual living history events including Buffalo Soldier Heritage Day in February and Fort Concho Frontier Day in April.

630 S. Oakes St., San Angelo, TX 76903
325-481-2646 • FortConcho.com

Fort Davis National Historic Site

From 1854 to 1891, Fort Davis played a strategic military role in the settlement of West Texas and the protection of travelers on the San Antonio-El Paso Road. Today, Fort Davis National Historic Site is one of the best examples of frontier posts that played such a critical role in the Indian Wars with the Comanche, Apache and Kiowa in the American Southwest. Visitors can tour the fort's restored and re-furnished buildings on a self-guided tour, and enjoy regular scheduled living history events with reenactors in period and military dress, including an annual Independence Day celebration.

101 Lt. Henry Flipper Dr., Fort Davis, TX 79734
432-426-3224 • NPS.gov

Fort Worth Stockyards National Historic District

From 1866 to 1890, Texas cowboys drove the cattle north to market, and in the early days, Fort Worth was

a last stop before the trail boss headed his outfit and herd north across the Red River across Oklahoma to the rail heads in Kansas. After the railroad arrived in 1876, Fort Worth became a shipping station and the first stockyards were built. For the next seven decades, Fort Worth developed into the nation's largest stockyard and livestock exchange in the nation. In the 1970s, with the steady decline in the cattle business and packing houses in the city, the Fort Worth Historical Society was created to preserve the historic district. Today, the Fort Worth Stockyards National Historic District is one of the most visited tourist attractions in the state (don't miss the twice a day longhorn cattle drives), and cattle are still sold at the Livestock Exchange Building every week—via satellite.

131 E. Exchange Ave., Suite 110, Fort Worth, TX 76164
817-625-5082 • StockyardsMuseum.org

Goliad State Park & Goliad Historic Site

When visitors arrive at Goliad State Park they should be prepared to take a walk into Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Texan history. Tour a 1930s refurbished restoration of the Spanish Colonial Era Mission of Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga, the reconstructed birthplace of Mexican Cinco de Mayo hero General Ignacio Zaragoza, the Fannin Memorial Monument and the 1749 Presidio La Bahia, where Fannin and his men were executed under the orders of Mexican Gen. Santa Ana in 1836. The Fannin Battleground State Historic Site is ten miles east of Goliad, and well worth a tour, as is a walk through Goliad's historic downtown.

108 Park Rd 6, Goliad, TX 77963
361-645-3405 • TPWD.State.Tx.gov

Historic Fort Stockton

First constructed in 1856 near present day Pecos, Camp Stockton was abandoned in 1861 at the

outbreak of the Civil War. In 1867, Fort Stockton was re-established at its current location and garrisoned with the 9th Cavalry, a newly created Black regiment. The fort was used to the tactical advantage of the Army in its fight with Southern Plains Indian tribes until it was closed in 1886. Historic Fort Stockton consists today of the parade ground, the Guard House, two reconstructed Enlisted Men's Barracks and Kitchens, and three structures from the original Officers' Row, two of which are open to the public.

301 E. 3rd St., Fort Stockton, TX 79735
432-336-2400 • HistoricFortStockton.org

Hueco Tanks State Park and Historic Site

Home to ancient peoples long before the Spanish entrada into the region, modern Indian tribes found refuge, water and shelter amidst the tanks, as did succeeding generations of explorers, travelers, settlers, and even the Butterfield Overland Mail had a station in the late 1850s. A working ranch from the 1890s to the 1940s, the rancher's adobe home is the park's interpretive center today.

6900 Hueco Ranks Road No. 1., El Paso, TX 79938
915-857-1135 • TPWD.State.TX.us

Old Fort Parker Historic Site

Fort Parker bears the name of the family who suffered an Indian raid on May 19, 1836, that led to the kidnapping of nine-year-old Cynthia Parker. She would be raised as a Comanche and married to Chief Peta Nocona. Their son grew up to be the legendary Chief Quanah Parker, the last to lead the Comanche in war on the Southern Plains. Tour the restored fort, built in 1936 in honor of the Texas Centennial, adjacent to Fort Parker State Park.

866 Park Road 35, Park Rd., Groesbeck, TX 76642
254-729-5253 • OldFortParker.org





Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Monument

In the lower Rio Grande Valley near the Gulf of Mexico, the Mexican-American War started on the prairie of Palo Alto when Mexican forces attacked Gen. Zachary Taylor's army on May 8, 1846. Visitors to the Palo Alto Battlefield Historic Monument should begin their tour at the visitor center's museum before walking interpretive trails to the battlefield site.

7200 Paredes Line Rd., Brownsville, TX 78526
956-541-2785 • NPS.gov

Palo Duro Canyon State Park

In the Panhandle of Texas, Paul Duro Canyon State Park, known as "The Grand Canyon of Texas," protects one of the most unique natural and culturally important sites in the Lone Star state. Home to Native peoples for over 12,000 years, the Comanche and Kiowa occupied the canyon lands prior to their wars with the U.S. in the 19th century. In 1874, the tribes suffered a major defeat in a battle at Palo Duro, and two years later famous cattle baron Charles Goodnight established his JA Ranch in the canyon. Events are held at the park every month, but for five decades *Texas! Outdoor Musical* held in the Pioneer Amphitheatre in the Canyon, June to Mid-August, is the highlight of the year.

11450 State Hwy Park Rd 5, Canyon, TX 79015
806-488-2227 • TPWD.Texas.gov

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

A World Heritage Site since 2015 that includes the Alamo, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park protects, preserves and interprets Missions Concepción, San José, San Juan and Espada four of the most important 18th century Spanish Mission complexes in North America.

6701 San Jose Dr, San Antonio, TX 78214
210-534-1540 • NPS.gov

San Elizario Historic District

Just east of El Paso, the San Elizario Historic District is a living history center that provides visitors with a window into 18th and 19th century life along the Rio Grande River in southwestern Texas. Founded in 1789, the town of San Elizario grew up in support of the Presidio San Elcear. Visit the city's historic sites on a walking tour that includes the Presidio, Old City Jail, Memorial Placita, and Los Portales, home to the city's museum and visitor center.

City of San Elizario: 12710 Church St, San Elizario, TX 79849
915-974-7037 • CityofSanElizario.com

San Jacinto Battle Monument

General Sam Houston's decisive victory over Mexican leader General Santa Ana's army on April 21, 1836 is honored and enshrined at the San Jacinto Battle Monument and Museum just 20 minutes outside of Houston. The 567.31 foot obelisk towers over the battlefield site with an observation tower at the top and the San Jacinto Museum in the base. Tour the museum's exhibits and watch the film *Texas Forever!!*

1 Monument Cir, La Porte, TX 77571
281-479-2421 • TPWD.Texas.gov

Waco Suspension Bridge

Driving the longhorn herds north from southern Texas to Kansas, the range bosses and cowboy crews faced innumerable daily dangers, but pushing thousands of steers across rivers on the Chisholm trail led to many drownings of men and animals. The Brazos River in Waco was unpredictable, and the ferry crossing cumbersome for cattle drives. The city recognized an opportunity for the future and built a 475-foot suspension bridge, the first ever in Texas. Today, the Waco Suspension Bridge is pedestrian only, but Waco still holds its Independence Day celebration at the bridge and Indian Springs Park, the original town site.

Waco CVB: 106 Texas Ranger Trail, Waco, TX 76706
800-922-6386 • WacoHeartOfTexas.com

Great Reads:

Mike Cox's *The Texas Rangers: Wearing the Cinco Peso, 1821-1900*

Mark Lee Gardner's *To Hell on a Fast Horse: The Untold Story of Billy the Kid and Pat Garrett*

S.C. Gwynn's *Empire of the Summer Moon*

Paul Andrew Hutton's *The Apache Wars: The Hunt for Geronimo, the Apache Kid, and the Captive Boy Who Started the Longest War in American History*

John Langellier's *Fighting for Uncle Sam: Buffalo Soldiers in the Frontier Army*

Larry McMurtry's *Lonesome Dove*

Casey Tefertiller's *Wyatt Earp: The Life Behind the Legend*

David Weber's *The Spanish Frontier in North America*

Classic Films & TV

Life & Legend of Wyatt Earp

Lonesome Dove

Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid

Red River

The Searchers

Tombstone

The Wild Bunch





Great Basin and Rocky Mountains

Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming

When William F. Cody died in Denver, Colorado, in 1917, they say he requested he be buried high on Lookout Mountain west of the city so that he could eternally see both the plains and mountains he loved. From Montana's snow-covered peaks to the labyrinth of canyons in Southern Utah, from Wyoming's Yellowstone country to Colorado's Continental Divide, the Great Basin and Rocky Mountains region was home to numerous Indian tribes before Europeans arrived in search of furs. The abundant natural resources of the region drove the conquest and settlement of the four states through the 19th century—and even into the present. Travelers in search of the Old West in the region will discover why distance is relative to the time needed to cross over high mountain passes and sagebrush deserts on foot, horseback or wagon, by transcontinental train, or in a car driving on ribbons of historic highways under a seemingly endless blue sky.

Colorado

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site

Entrepreneurism and courage were the touchstones of William and Charles Bent who in 1833 built their trading post with their partner, Ceran St. Vrain, along the Santa Fe Trail on the north banks of the Arkansas River in the middle of Indian country. For 16 years, Bent's Fort was the "castle of the plains," and was the most important economic center between Kansas City and Santa Fe until it was abandoned in 1849. The fort was reconstructed for America's bicentennial, and serves as one of the National Park's most active living history centers.

35110 Colorado Hwy 194 East, La Junta, CO 81050
719-383-5010 • [NPS.gov](#)

Buffalo Bill's Grave and Museum

In Golden, Colorado, high on Lookout Mountain is William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody's final resting place. The Western showman died while visiting his sister in Denver in 1917. His wife, Louisa, was buried next to him four years later and that same year Cody's friend Johnny Baker started the Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum. Today the Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave is one of the most visited historic sights in Colorado, a true testament to the lasting importance of the beloved Western showman.

987½ Lookout Mountain Road Golden, CO 80401
303-526-0744 • [BuffaloBill.org](#)

Durango

Located in the heart of the San Juan Mountains on the banks of the Animas

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

River in Southwest Colorado, Durango is home to the world-famous Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad. Visitors who love Victorian inns will love staying at the Historic Strater Hotel in the downtown district before taking a round-trip ride into history on the narrow-gauge railroad to Silverton and back. The train runs year 'round, with special excursions in the heart of the winter.

802 Main St., Durango, CO 81302
800-463-8726 • [Durango.org](#)

Fort Garland Museum & Cultural Center

Built in the heart of Colorado's San Luis Valley in 1858, Fort Garland was an early outpost in the heart of the state when settlers began expanding their communities into the rich interior valleys. A key military outpost until 1883, Kit Carson was assigned command of the fort in 1866-'67 because of his knowledge of the region and relationship with the local Utes. Today's visitors will enjoy the rich heritage preserved at the fort, including regularly scheduled re-enactments and living history events.

29477 CO-159, Fort Garland, CO 81133
719-379-3512 • [HistoryColorado.org/MuseumTrail.org](#)

Fort Vasquez Museum

In 1835, fur traders Louis Vasquez and Andrew Sublette built Fort Vasquez about 35 miles north of modern Denver. The adobe outpost was a busy site with many famous mountain men working for the frontier entrepreneurs. Near Platteville, the museum inside the re-created fort rebuilt in the 1930s has numerous displays and exhibits on the fur trade, mountain men, Plains Indians and frontier life.

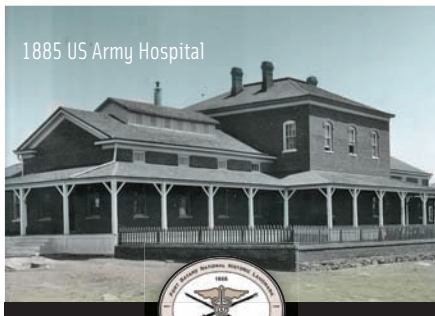
13412 U.S. Highway 85, Platteville, CO 80651
970-785-2832 • [HistoryColorado.org](#)

Georgetown Loop Railroad & Mining Tours

The Silver Queen of the Rockies, historic Georgetown's business district is an enjoyable and informative place to begin a tour of the mining town built on the silver boom of the 1880s. The Georgetown Loop Railroad & Mining Tours is an engineering marvel and provides today's passengers views of the Clear Creek Canyon and the Rocky Mountains. For an additional fee, passengers may take a guided tour of one of three mines.

646 Loop Drive, Georgetown, CO 80444 • 888-456-6777
[GeorgetownLoopRR.com/Georgetown-Colorado.org](#)





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Leadville

At 10,430 feet, historic Leadville, the highest incorporated city in the United States, is a mining boomtown built near the headwaters of the Arkansas River. Abe Lee discovered gold in 1860, which was followed by a silver boom in the 1870s. Start your tour at the National Mining Hall of Fame & Museum, then take the historic walking tour before boarding the popular vintage Leadville Train. Stay at the 1886 Delaware Hotel in Leadville's historic district.

Leadville/Lake County Chamber: 809 Harrison Ave., Leadville, CO 80461 • 719-486-3900 • Leadville.com

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site is a solemn site. The park is dedicated to remembering the tragic and unforgivable attack on Chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope and Left Hand's peaceful villages on November 29, 1864. Led by Col. John Chivington, 675 cavalrymen attacked at dawn, slaughtering 230 Cheyenne and Arapaho women, children, warriors and the elderly. Visitors should plan to attend an interpretive program and take the short walk out to the monument and overlook.

CR 54 & CR W (Near Eads), CO 81036-0249
719-438-5916 • NPS.gov

Silverton

Gold and silver were found in 1860, but miners didn't return to the Animas River Canyon to seek their fortunes until after the Civil War. In 1874, the town of Silverton was laid out and the boom was on. In 1882, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad reached Silverton. At its height, over 2,000 called Silverton home, with more than 400 buildings, including 29 saloons. Today, historic Silverton is a popular tourist destination and the terminus of the internationally acclaimed Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad.

414 Greene St., Silverton, CO 81433
800-752-4494 • SilvertonColorado.com

Montana

Bannack State Park

When prospector John White found gold on Grasshopper Creek in 1862, the news of the discovery created a rush to Bannack, which in 1864 became the first Territorial capital of Montana. Mining remained an important industry in Bannack until the 1930s and in the 1950s Montana made the historic community a state park. Today visitors step back in time and can walk through most of the 60 historic structures. Don't miss Bannack Days, held the third weekend every July, which celebrates the early decades of the Montana Territory.

4200 Bannack Road, Dillon, Montana 59725
406-834-3413 • Bannack.org

Bear Paw Battlefield

Commemorating the final battle of the Nez Perce War of 1877, Bear Paw Battlefield is the site of Chief Joseph's famous statement, "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." Begin your tour at the Blaine County Museum in Chinook, fifteen miles south of the battlefield. Call for hours of operation. Bear Paw Battlefield's self-guided 1 1/4-mile moderately difficult interpretive trail is open to the public every day during daylight hours.

Located 15 miles south of Chinook, MT on Highway 240
406-357-3130 • NPS.gov/BlaineCountyMuseum.com

Big Hole National Battlefield

Near Wisdom, Big Hole National Battlefield is a unit of the Nez Perce National Historical Park and one of the most significant sites of the Nez Perce War of 1877. An extensive museum in the visitor center displays rare artifacts and detailed exhibitions on the tragic results of the battle. Three self-guided trails take visitors onto the battlefield, to the village site, and up onto the ridgeline where Col. John Gibbon's soldiers retreated and held out under duress from a Nez Perce siege while the tribe buried its dead and escaped.

16425 Hwy 43 W. Wisdom, MT 59761
406-689-3155 • NPS.gov

Fort Benton

Fort Benton on the Missouri River is a crossroads of history. Visitors should stay awhile in the national historic landmark, the terminus of three major trails and a key stop on the Lewis & Clark and Nez Perce National Historic trails. Museum lovers will enjoy Historic Old Fort Benton, the Museum of the Upper Missouri, Museum of the Northern Great Plains, the Missouri River Breaks Interpretive Center, the Historic District and Levee Walk, the Shap Memorial and the State of Montana's Lewis & Clark Memorial.

U.S. Highway 87, forty miles northeast from Great Falls or seventy two miles South from Havre • 406-622-3864
FortBenton.com

Great Falls

Upriver from Fort Benton, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail leads to Great Falls, a key stop for heritage travelers to view and tour the site of the Corps of Discovery's portage of the five waterfalls on the Missouri River. Visitors should visit the C.M. Russell Museum, Giant Springs State Park and the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center and enjoy a short or long walk, run or bike ride on the 48-mile River's Edge Trail.

1106 9th Street South, Great Falls, MT 59405
406-771-1180 • GenuineMontana.com

Glacier National Park

Known as the Crown of the Continent, Glacier National Park was a traditional homeland to Native Blackfeet, Kootnei, Pend d'Oreille and Salish

tribes. With the Blackfeet controlling the region into the 1870s, American settlers were slow to homestead the area but with the arrival of the Great Northern Railroad in 1891, homesteading and prospecting increased pressure on the natural beauty of the area. Tourism became a source of income, and with the rise of the national park movement, President William H. Taft made Glacier the tenth national park in 1910.

64 Grinnell Dr, West Glacier, MT 59936
406-888-7800 • NPS.gov

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

In American history, Little Bighorn remains one of most significant battles in the Republic's history. Located on the Crow Agency, the June 25-26, 1876 battle between Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse's Sioux and Cheyenne allies and Lt. Col. George A. Custer's 7th Cavalry, led to the death of 263 soldiers, including Custer. Visitors will discover a solemnity that imbues the park, whether one is touring the national cemetery, the visitor center museum, along the walkways, the 1881 7th Cavalry Memorial, or the 2003 Indian Memorial. When touring the monument, ranger-led programs provide expert analysis on the battle, while a drive out to the Benteen-Reno Battlefield provides the visitor with a great view of the Little Bighorn River Valley. After touring the monument, don't miss an opportunity to visit the Custer Battlefield Museum, in Garryowen, Montana, or a chance to stay the night at the fully restored, historic Sheridan Inn in Sheridan, Wyoming.

756 Battlefield Tour Rd, Crow Agency, MT 59022
406-638-3224 • NPS.gov/CusterMuseum.org/
SheridanInn.com

Virginia City

In 1863, prospectors looking for the next bonanza beyond the claims covering the hills near Bannack discovered gold in Alder Gulch. Soon Virginia City was the latest Western boomtown that brought settlers deep into the Northern Plains. Within a year, 8,000 to 10,000 miners were living in the wild boomtown. Soon thereafter Virginia City was the territorial capital. Today, visitors can walk the historic streets of the Victorian mining town, tour numerous historic structures, be entertained by re-enactors, take a ride on train, and learn how Virginia City, Montana, changed the course of history in the West.

800-829-2969 • VirginiaCity.com

Utah

Bluff Fort

In 1879-'80 Mormon Pioneers built a 250-mile trail from Parowan to Bluff that remains symbolic of the determination of the missionaries and their loyalty to themselves and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Soon after the pioneers settled along the San Juan, they built Bluff Fort and moved the community members into cabins inside the fort to protect them from Indian attacks. Visitors can tour a replica of the fort, an original cabin, and replicas of other buildings, including the Co-op Store, which is the visitors center and gift shop.

550 Black Locust Ave, Bluff, UT 84512
435-672-9995 • BluffUtah.org/HIRF.org



FORT CHADBOURNE

651 Fort Chadbourne Road * Bronte, TX 76933 * 325-743-2555

f www.fortchadbourne.org t

Stop by and visit a part of West Texas History! Open Tuesday thru Saturday from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. Allow 1½ hrs for your visit. Straddle a saddle to watch a 20 minute Emmy Award Winning Video. Climb in a real life size stage coach and travel the Butterfield Trail. Enter thru a teepee to view the many collections such as a large antique firearm collection, a Medal of Honor Tribute, artifacts found at Fort Chadbourne, and much more. Then go outside to tour the actual old Fort buildings. All the buildings have been either stabilized or restored. Fort Chadbourne was established in 1852 and was abandoned in 1867. Thomas L. Odom came to the area and established his ranching operations. It's been in the same family since 1877 and is being donated to the Fort Chadbourne Foundation. Come out and enjoy visiting a part of the old Texas Frontier!

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8 am to 5 pm
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For more information, go to
VisitNorthPlatte.com • 1.800.955.4528

North Platte/Lincoln County Visitors Bureau
101 Halligan Drive • North Platte, Nebraska

f t p

Fort Douglas Military Museum

The army post was built in 1862 just east of Salt Lake City to guard the Central Overland Route. In the early years, soldiers at Camp Douglas played an important peacekeeping role in the region and served to protect the construction of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. The fort served the regular army until 1991, although the Army Reserve still maintains a 51-acre site. Today, visitors can enjoy the Fort Douglas Military Museum on the campus of the University of Utah.

32 Potter St., Salt Lake City, UT 84113
801-581-1251 • FortDouglas.org

Golden Spike National Historic Site

On May 10, 1869, the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads completed the engineering feat of the first transcontinental railroad in North America at Promontory Summit, Utah Territory. Today, the Golden Spike National Historic Site protects, interprets and promotes the magnanimous moment with visitor center exhibitions and film, interpretive hiking and walking trails, and living history re-enactments, including a regular re-enactment of the meeting of the two steam locomotives Jupiter and No. 119 nose-to-nose, and the driving of the Golden Spike.

6450 N 22000th W, Corinne, UT 84307
435-471-2209 • NPS.gov

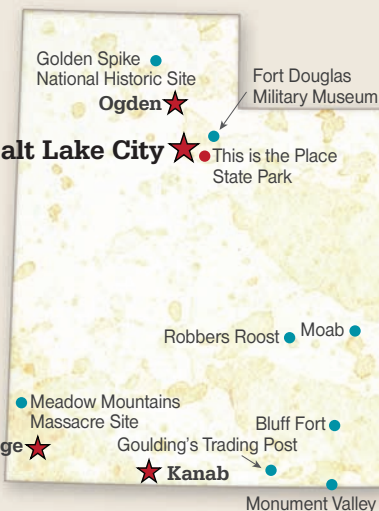
Goulding's Trading Post

In the early 1920s, sheep trader Harry Goulding and his wife, Leone, known to all as "Mike," came to Monument Valley and started a trading post. During the Depression, Harry and "Mike" went to Hollywood with photographs of their beautiful valley to drum up business for the impoverished area, and John Ford agreed it was perfect for his upcoming film, Stagecoach. Ever since, Monument Valley has been a favorite location for movie companies, and Goulding's quickly became Ford's headquarters in the picturesque valley. Today, visitors can stay in the lodge, tour the museum in the original trading post, and enjoy the spectacular views of Monument Valley known worldwide.

1000 Main Street Monument Vly, Monument Valley, UT 84536
435-727-3231 • Gouldings.com

Moab

The earliest Mormon settlers of Moab in the 1850s were driven out by Indian attacks. In 1878, a new wave of settlers restarted the community. The isolated, rural river town attracted its share of miscreants, including Harvey Alexander Logan, aka Kid Curry, who on May 26, 1900, went on a killing spree of revenge in Moab, killing Grand County Sheriff Jesse Tyler and Deputy Sam Jenkins. Tyler



had killed his friend George "Fiatnose" Curry (Logan's adopted last name) and his brother, Larry Logan. Visitors should start their tour at the Museum of Moab before venturing out to drive three scenic byways and visit Canyonlands and Arches National Parks and Dead Horse Point State Park.

217 Center St., Moab, UT 84532
435-259-5121 • DiscoverMoab.com

Meadow Mountains Massacre Site

The Meadow Mountains Massacre Site commemorates an attack on an Arkansas emigrant wagon train by Mormon settlers with local Paiute



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Indians. The local Latter-day Saints pioneers were suspicious of the federal government's anti-Mormon policies, and on September 11, 1857, the Mormon militia attacked and killed 120 men, women and children of the Baker-Fancher wagon train. Seventeen children survived. The National Historic Landmark, is 40 minutes north of present-day St. George on State Highway 18.

MountainMeadowsMassacre.com/MTN-Meadows-Assoc.com

Monument Valley

Monument Valley became known internationally after Harry and Leone "Mike" Goulding convinced John Ford to make his movie Stagecoach amidst the valley's beautiful buttes in 1938. Today, nearly 80 years later, Monument Valley is one of the most iconic sites in the American West. Visitors can stay at the Navajo Nation's recently built View Lodge, in which every room has a balcony view of the sunrise over Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park. Tourists can take a 3.2-mile self-guided walking tour, a 17-mile scenic loop drive, or hire a Navajo guide for a personal tour through the park.

The valley lies within the range of the Navajo Nation Reservation and is accessible from U.S. Highway 163 NavajoNationParks.org

Robbers Roost

Butch Cassidy's gang found refuge in Utah Territory's rugged Capitol Reef Country. North of Hanksville, visitors drive north on state highway 24 and follow the

Robber's Roost Trail, a 28-mile dirt road for ATV and ORV and four-wheel vehicles only. From the parking area, trails lead into historic sites in the back country, including Butch Cassidy's cabin and camping area.

*Hanksville, UT
800-858-7951 • NPS.gov • CapitolReef.org*

This is the Place Heritage Park

A living history village dedicated to the Mormon settlement in Utah, This is the Place Heritage Park commemorates where Brigham Young and his Church of Latter-day Saints pioneers viewed the Salt Lake Valley from the foothills of the Wasatch Mountains at the mouth of Emigrant Canyon. Young declared "this is the place," and today the location is an interactive history center, where visitors can tour a Pioneer Village of restored and replicated 19th-century homes, buildings and businesses, an Indian Village and ride around the park on two miniature trains.

*2601 Sunnyside Ave, Salt Lake City, UT 84108
801-582-1847 • ThisIsThePlace.org*

Wyoming

Buffalo

Visitors who walk the downtown district of Buffalo, Wyoming, should consider spending the night and dining at the Occidental Hotel, where Owen Wister may have written part of his famous novel, The

Virginian. The Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum's exhibits chronicles local history, including the Johnson County War. Just outside town is the TA Ranch, a historic guest ranch that was the site of a major conflict during the cattle war. Don't miss Longmire Days every July in celebration of writer Craig Johnson's Walt Longmire mystery novel and television series set in Big Horn country.

*55 N. Main St. Buffalo, WY 82834
800-227-5122 • BuffaloWyoming.org*

Cody

Cody, Wyoming, is one of the preeminent Western destinations. Founded as a land venture to attract the railroad near the east entrance of Yellowstone, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody lent his name to the town. Begin your tour by checking into Cody's Historic Irma Hotel (don't miss the cheery wood bar given to Cody by Queen Victoria), named after his daughter, and then visiting the Buffalo Bill Center of the West's complex of five museums, library and archive, the most significant Western history museum center in the United States. Schedule a couple of days to tour the Buffalo Bill History Museum, Cody Firearms Museum, Plains Indian Museum, Draper Museum of Natural History and the Whitney Gallery of Western Art.

*836 Sheridan Ave Cody, WY 82414
307-587-2297 • CodyChamber.com*



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Mount Rushmore, South Dakota.

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John Wayne Birthplace & Museum

On May 27, 1907, Marion Robert Morrison was born in Winterset, the son of Clyde and Mary Brown Morrison. The lowan from Madison County would grow up to be film star John Wayne. Today, the John Wayne Birthplace & Museum is a destination for the iconic Westerner's fans worldwide. Tour the museum just off Winterset's historic town square which was dedicated in 2015, his humble childhood home, and plan on attending the museum's biggest annual event—the two-day John Wayne Birthday Celebration held every May.

205 John Wayne Dr, Winterset, IA 50273
877-462-1044 • JohnWayneBirthplace.museum

Golden Spike Monument

In 1862 Congress determined that the Union Pacific Railroad Company would start construction on the eastern shore of the Missouri River in Council Bluffs. In 1939, as a promotion for the film Union Pacific, the 56-foot Golden Spike Monument was dedicated in Council Bluffs at Mile Marker Zero of the rail line. When in Council Bluffs, don't miss the Historic General Dodge House, the Lincoln Monument, the Union Pacific Railroad Museum and the Western Historic Trails Center.

2073-2099 9th Ave, Council Bluffs, IA 51501
712-256-257 • TravelCouncilBluffs.com

Old Fort Madison

Fort Madison was built along the Mississippi River in 1808, 38 years before Iowa was a state. An outpost until 1813, it is the oldest American fort on the Upper Mississippi, and was attacked by the British during the War of 1812. Old Fort Madison provides an extraordinary historical interpretation of the earliest decades of American trans-Appalachian history, including annual re-enactment events.

614 9th St, Fort Madison, IA 52627
319-372-6318 • FortMadison.com

Sergeant Floyd Monument

Sgt. Charles Floyd was the only member of the Corps of Discovery to die on the Lewis and Clark expedition. He died of appendicitis on August 20, 1804, and was buried on a bluff near the river. The Sergeant Floyd Monument, a 100-foot Egyptian

Northern Prairie and Plains

Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota

The Northern Prairies and Plains of the West are awe-inspiring in their natural beauty, endless vistas, rolling hills, dense forests and long, winding river valleys. Today, millions of acres of land are planted with grains that feed a world, where tens of millions of bison once roamed and nomadic Indian tribes followed with the seasons. From the legendary shores of Minnesota's Lake Superior to the mystical Black Hills of South Dakota, from the banks of the Mississippi where William F. Cody was born in the Iowa Territory to the historic earthen lodge Indian villages of North Dakota, visitors to the Northern Prairie and Plains will discover a region rich in history, culture and heritage.

Iowa

Buffalo Bill Museum

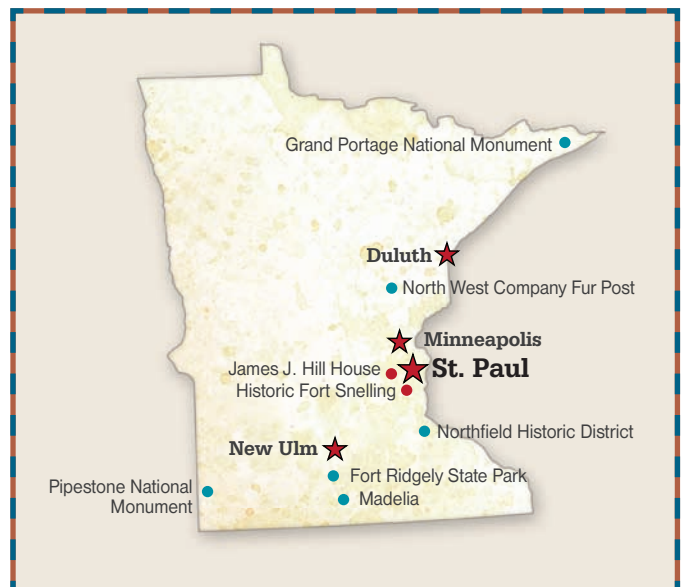
The Mississippi River town LeClaire has a rich Western heritage, including being the birthplace of William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody on February 26, 1846. The Buffalo Bill Museum has a broad collection that celebrates the region's history, and the LeClaire's Famous Sons exhibit. After visiting LeClaire, take a short drive to tour the Buffalo Bill Cody Homestead in Scott County.

200 N Cody Rd, Le Claire, IA 52753 • 563-289-5580
BuffaloBillMuseumLeClaire.com/ScottCountyIowa.Com

The Fort Museum & Frontier Village

In May 1850, a U.S. soldiers were sent from Minnesota to build a fort on the Des Moines River in Iowa. Fort Dodge was named in honor of Wisconsin Senator Col. Henry Dodge, who in 1833 had founded the 1st U.S. Dragoons. The fort was sold to the post sutler William Williams in 1853, who then platted out the town of Fort Dodge. The Fort Museum & Frontier Village is an interactive history center that honors the town's role in the settlement of Iowa.

614 9th St, Fort Madison, IA 52627
515-573-4231 • FortMuseum.com



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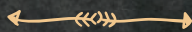
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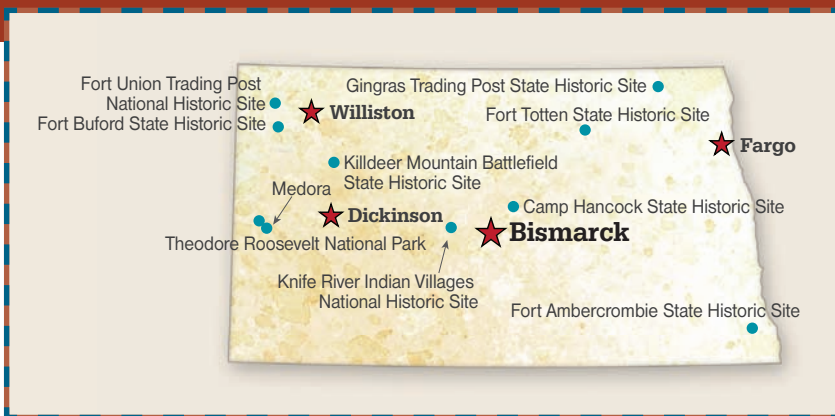
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style obelisk above the Missouri River, was dedicated in his honor in 1901.

2601 S Lewis Blvd, Sioux City, IA 51103
 800-593-222 • VisitSiouxCity.org/NPS.gov

Wyatt Earp Home

The Wyatt Earp Home-Van Spanckeren House is home to the Pella Historical Museum Village, which is dedicated to the history the 800 Dutch settlers who founded Pella in 1846. The house's first-floor apartment was also the childhood home of Wyatt Earp in the early 1860s. Visitors to the museum will learn what life was like for the Earps, who twice lived in Pella between 1849 and 1864.

507 Franklin St, Pella, IA 50219
 641-628-2409 • PellaHistoricalMuseum.wordpress.com

Minnesota

Fort Ridgely State Park

Built in 1855 adjacent to the Dakota Sioux Reservation in the Minnesota River Valley, Fort Ridgely played a key role in the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862. Ten years after the war the fort was shuttered and sold. In 1896 a war memorial was built on the site, and in 1911 the state bought the property for a park. Start at the visitors center and tour the interpretive exhibit, which requires a small entrance fee.

72158 Co Rd 30, Fairfax, MN 55332
 507-426-7840 • DNR.State.MN.us

Grand Portage National Monument

Grand Portage National Monument is co-managed with the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe-Grand Portage Band, and is the most important National Park living history center dedicated to the Old Northwest Euro-American fur trade network. Tours should begin at the visitors center and proceed to the re-created fort on the shore of Lake Superior. Grand Portage's signature annual event is the Rendezvous Days and Powwow staged the second week of every August.

Grand Portage, MN 55605 • 218-475-0123 • NPS.gov

James J. Hill House

The James J. Hill House in St. Paul was the largest and most expensive ever built in Minnesota when it was completed in 1891. The Gilded Age mansion remained the railroad baron's family home until 1925 when his heirs donated it to the Catholic Diocese. The Minnesota Historical Society has owned and managed it as a museum since 1978 and it's now a National Historic Landmark.

240 Summit Ave., St. Paul, MN 55102
 651-297-2555 • Sites.MNHS.org

Historic Fort Snelling

Historic Fort Snelling brings history to life at the army outpost first built in 1825. Located at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, the U.S. built the outpost to keep the peace in the rich fur trading

region of the Upper Mississippi River Valley. Visitors today enjoy touring the exhibits, attending special history programs and walking the grounds of the fort that served the army until 1946.

200 Tower Ave., St. Paul, MN 55111
 612-726-1171 • HistoricFortSnelling.org

Madelia

Following the failed robbery of the First National Bank in Northfield on September 7, 1876, the James and Younger Gang fled southwest and then split up in an attempt to escape being brought to justice. Two weeks and a 100 miles later, on September 21, 1876, Charlie Pitts and Cole, Jim and Bob Younger were cornered in Hanska Slough outside of Madelia. Each year during the third week of September, the town of Madelia holds a re-enactment of the Younger Brothers Capture that celebrates the townspeople's role in the enthralling saga of the failed Northfield Bank Robbery.

127 West Main St, Madelia, MN 56062
 507-642-8822 • MadeliaMN.com

North West Company Fur Post

Near Pine City, the Minnesota Historical Society's North West Company Fur Post brings history alive at the reconstructed 1804 trading center. A museum dedicated to the French voyageur and British fur trade era presents extraordinary exhibits while rangers dressed in period costume conduct educational history programs. A heritage trail on the Snake River is open throughout the year for recreation.

12551 Voyageur Ln., Pine City, MN 55063
 320-629-6356 • Sites.MNHS.org

Northfield Historic District

Founded in 1855, Northfield entered the history books permanently as the legendary site of the James-Younger Gang's failed robbery of the First National Bank on September 7, 1876. Visitors to Northfield should tour the historic downtown after touring Northfield's Historical Society and Museum, in the restored original bank building. The annual Defeat of Jesse James Days is held every Labor Day Weekend and is one of the premiere Old West re-enactment events in the region.

Northfield Area Chamber of Commerce
 205 Third Street West, Suite B, Northfield, MN 55057
 507-645-5604 • VisitingNorthfield.com/NorthfieldHistory.org

Pipestone National Monument

For 3,000 years, the American Indian stone quarry at Pipestone National Monument has been actively used for making pipes. A monument since 1937, the Yankton Sioux tribe of South Dakota is credited for saving the quarry for use by any members of federally recognized American Indian tribes. Tour the visitors center, watch Native pipestone carving demonstrations and walk the Circle Trail to see the most important historical and natural features of the park.

36 Reservation Ave., Pipestone, MN 56164
 507-825-5464 • NPS.gov

North Dakota

Camp Hancock State Historic Site

Visitors to North Dakota's state capital, Bismarck, should visit Camp Hancock State Historic Site, dedicated to interpreting local history at the military encampment built to protect the construction crews of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1872.

101 E Main Ave, Bismarck, ND 58501
701-328-2666 • History.ND.gov

Fort Ambercrombie State Historic Site

Nicknamed "the Gateway to the Dakotas," Fort Ambercrombie was the first American fort built in the Dakota Territory in 1858. During the U.S. -Dakota War of 1862, the post was under siege for six weeks. Abandoned in 1877, the fort was reconstructed in the 1930s to be an interactive history center, with programs held throughout the year, the majority in the summer.

935 Broadway, Abercrombie, ND 58001
701-553-8513 • History.ND.gov

Fort Buford State Historic Site

Near the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, Fort Buford was constructed in 1866 as a key army supply depot to support the Northern Plains campaigns. In service for 29 years, Fort Buford is best known as the 1881 surrender site of Sitting Bull. Across the Missouri River from Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, Fort Buford offers visitors an opportunity to walk into the past of frontier North Dakota.

15349 39th Ln NW, Williston, ND 58801
701-572-9034 • History.ND.gov

Fort Totten State Historic Site

On the banks of Devils Lake, Fort Totten State Historic Site stands as a testament to frontier, military and Indian life in the Dakota Territory after the Civil War. Built in 1868-'73, as a key outpost adjacent to the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation, the fort was converted to an Indian school in 1890. Visitors can tour many of the original buildings, including the commissary storehouse, which hosts the Fort Totten Interpretive Center.

Outbeastern Edge Of The Town Of Fort Totten, Fort Totten, ND • 701-328-2666 • History.ND.gov


Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

A major living history center along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Fort Union Trading Post was built in 1826 at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. An international trading center, Fort Union was a crossroads of history for four decades, including most of the famed mountain men and Indian tribes of the era. Every summer the park hosts numerous events with re-enactors in period dress, including the Fort Union Rendezvous.


15550 Hwy 1804 Williston, ND 58801
701-572-9083 • NPS.gov

Gingras Trading Post State Historic Site

Near Walhalla in northeastern North Dakota near the Manitoba border, Gingras Trading Post State Historic Site interprets and preserves Antoine Blanc Gingras's



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www.florenceaz.gov

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Tubac Presidio State Historic Park

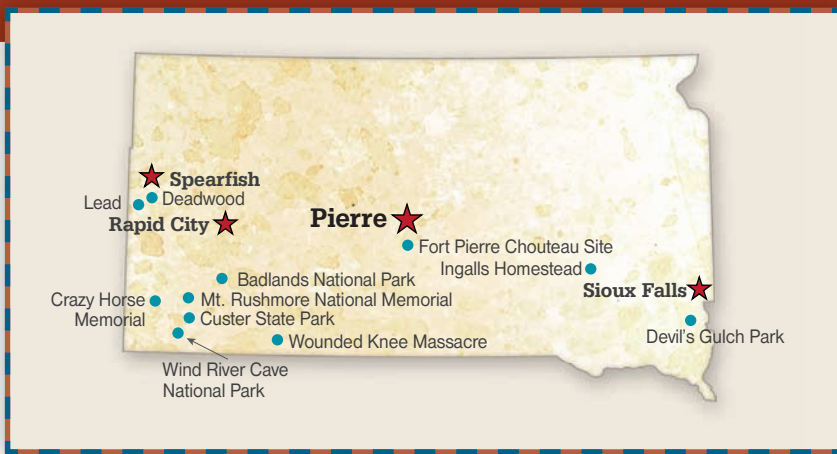


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1 Burrell Street • Tubac, AZ • 520.398.2252 • www.TubacPresidio.org

1850s Ambulance • Living History Demonstrations • Anza Trail



1840s trading post and home. A Métis fur trader, his restored two-story post and separate home are rare examples of early settlements in the state. Visitors will enjoy the museum in the finely appointed home, and souvenirs of the fur trade can be purchased in the Gingras store.

12882 129th Ave NE, Walballa, ND 58282
701-549-2775 • History:ND.gov

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

For 500 years, the Knife River Indian Villages were the traditional home of the Hidatsa people, and later the Mandan and Arikara. They were a major Native tribal trading center on the Missouri River for centuries before the arrival of the Europeans. In the 1750s a fur trading center was established. Tour the visitors center to learn about the role of the Upper Missouri tribes in North American history. Trails lead from the headquarters to culturally important and fragile village sites preserved in the park.

564 County Road 37 Stanton, ND 58571
701-745-3300 • NPS.gov

Medora and Theodore Roosevelt National Park

One of the most beautiful—and entertaining—places in North Dakota, the restored historic village of Medora and Theodore Roosevelt National Park are inexorably connected. Every summer the town of Medora comes alive as the community celebrates the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt at the Medora Musical. Founded in 1883 by Frenchman Marquis de Mores, he named the town after his wife. The Marquis's settlement also attracted another New Yorker, Teddy Roosevelt, who built a cattle ranch nearby in 1883. Roosevelt's experiences in the Dakota Territory would forever shape his life and political career, and the adjacent national park encompasses the land he so loved. There are three units to the park: North (near Watford City), Elkhorn Ranch (Roosevelt's ranch), and South (adjacent to Medora). The south unit's scenic drive, numerous pullouts and trails provide the visitor with a beautiful overview of the park and opportunities to see wildlife, including bison.

330 Pacific Ave Medora 58645
701-623-4830 • MedoraND.com/NPS.gov

South Dakota

Badlands National Park

The wild, windswept Badlands National Park is 244,000 acres of buttes and ridgelines that has eroded over millions of years. Enjoy the Badlands Loop Road, with its numerous pullouts, interpretive signs, endless vistas and wildlife. Stop at the Ben Reifel Visitor Center to learn the story of the Badlands and stay at the Cedar Pass Lodge. Want to visit the neighboring Pine Ridge

Reservation? Stop at the White River Visitor Center, which is staffed by the Oglala Sioux Parks and Recreation Authority.

25214 Ben Reifel Pl, Interior, SD 57750
605-433-5361 • NPS.gov

Black Hills

Legendary and sacred, the Black Hills of western South Dakota remain as magnificent as they are mysterious, a premier Old West destination with thousands of years of history, innumerable trails to follow deep into its wild mountains and home to four of the most significant sites in the West: Custer State Park, Crazy Horse Memorial, Mt. Rushmore National Memorial and Wind Cave National Park. Whether you camp, stay at a historic lodge, guest ranch or inn, a visit to the Black Hills will inspire the Western traveler to come back many times to see the bison herd in Custer State Park, gaze upon the visages carved in granite at Mt. Rushmore and Crazy Horse, and walk deep in the sacred earth at Wind River Cave.

1851 Discovery Circle, Rapid City, SD 57701
605-355-3700 • BlackHillsBadlands.com

Deadwood and Lead

The epicenter of the gold rush of 1874-'76 that transformed the Black Hills, Deadwood was founded to supply the rush of miners everything they needed to survive: supplies, saloons and soiled doves. Today, Deadwood is one of the most significant historical cities in South Dakota and the West. Visitors who walk the streets of Deadwood should start at the visitors center in the restored railroad station for a map of the city, directions to local museums, daily events, historic sites and the Mt. Moriah Cemetery, where Wild Bill Hickok and Calamity Jane are buried side by side. After touring Deadwood, drive up the mountain to tour the historic gold mining town of Lead.

767 Main St, Deadwood, SD 57732
160 W Main Lead, SD 57754 605-584-1100
Deadwood.com/LeadMeThere.org

Devil's Gulch Park

On September 7, 1876, the James-Younger Gang was thwarted in their attempt to rob the First National Bank in Northfield, Minnesota. With multiple posses chasing them west out of Minnesota, the gang split up. Legend has it that soon after crossing into South Dakota, near Garretson, Jesse was separated from Frank, and while pursued, he avoided capture by leaping the 20-foot chasm of Devil's Gulch.

5th Street & North Central Avenue, Garretson, SD 57030
VisitGarretson.com

Fort Pierre Chouteau Site

In the 1830s, the American Fur Company had Frenchman Pierre Chouteau build a fort to serve the region, quickly becoming one of the most important trading posts on the Upper Missouri. After visiting the

Fort Pierre Chouteau Site, tour the Vérendrye Museum and the Vérendrye Site, where French explorer Pierre Gaultier De La Vérendrye placed a lead plate in 1743 claiming the Mississippi River drainage for France. After Fort Pierre, cross the Missouri River to Pierre and tour the State Capitol complex and the South Dakota Museum/Cultural Center.

located about one mile north of Fort Pierre off of SD Hwy 1806 on Fort Chouteau Rd. • Historical Society 605-773-3458 • HistoricPierre.com/HistorySD.gov

Ingalls Homestead

The Charles and Caroline Ingalls Homestead near DeSmet was started in 1880 after Laura Ingalls's family moved temporarily to the town in 1879. Readers of Wilder's books will recognize it from her book *By the Shores of Silver Lake*. Laura married Almanzo Wilder in 1885. Today, visitors can tour a one-room schoolhouse, take a covered wagon ride, participate in hands on crafts, and pony-cart rides. Camping at the homestead can even be enjoyed in a covered wagon.

20812 Homestead Rd, De Smet, SD 57231
800-776-3594 • IngallsHomestead.com

Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial

The Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial Site on the Pine Ridge Reservation is a very solemn place. Visitors to the memorial should start at the Oglala Lakota College Historical Center (open June-August, Monday-Saturday). Proceed to the Pine Ridge Area Chamber of Commerce in Kyle for information on visiting Wounded Knee (inquire about a guided tour). Afterwards, tour the Journey Museum & Learning Center in Rapid City, home to the Sioux Indian Museum, the SD Archeological Research Center and the Minnilusa Pioneer Museum to learn and experience a broader understanding of culture and history in the region and state.

Wounded Knee, SD 57794 • 605-867-2228
NPS.gov/LakotaMail.com/OLC.edu/JourneyMuseum

Great Reads:

Michael P. Malone's *James J. Hill: Empire Builder of the Northwest*

James D. McLaird's *Hugh Glass:*

Grizzly Survivor

Glenda Riley's *The Female Frontier: A Comparative View of Women on the Prairie and the Plains*

Joseph G. Rosa's *They Called Him Wild Bill: The Life and Adventures of James Butler Hickok*

Robert M. Utley's *The Life and Times of an American Patriot:*

Sitting Bull



Classic Films & TV

Deadwood

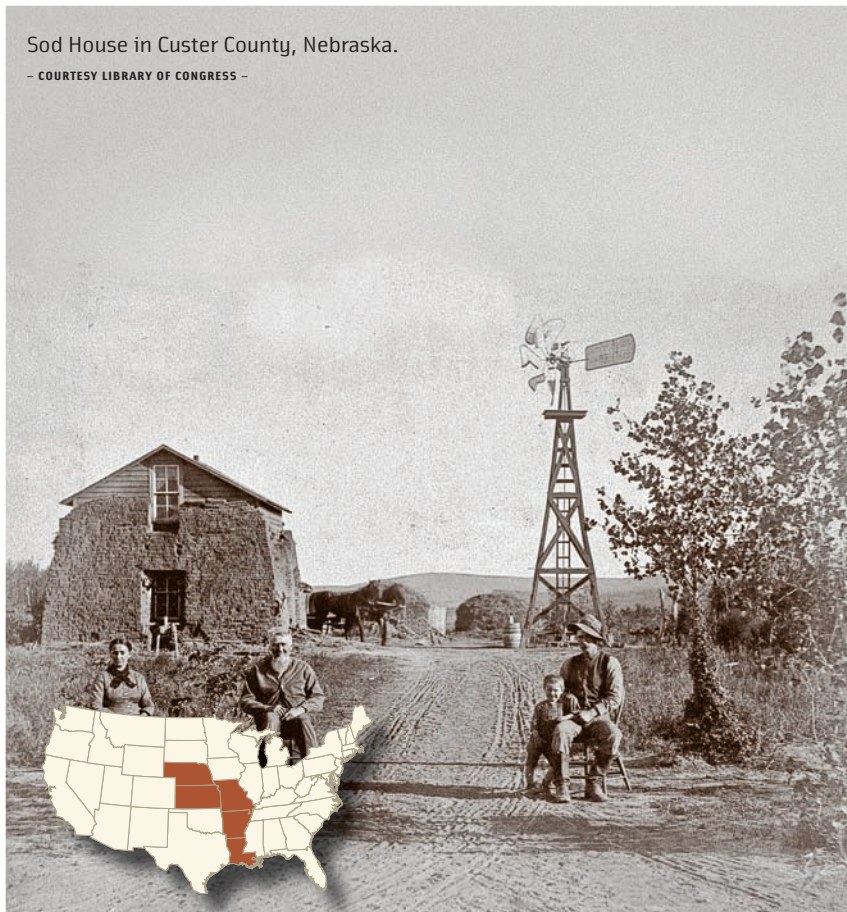
Little House on the Prairie

Man in the Wilderness

The Revenant

Sod House in Custer County, Nebraska.

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Southern Prairie and Plains

Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska

The Southern Prairie and Plains states should be considered the gateway states to the West. From the lesser known trails to Texas and Oklahoma, from Louisiana and Arkansas to the great epicenters of national trail history in St. Louis, Independence and St. Joseph, Missouri, heritage travelers can begin transcontinental trips from Missouri on National Historic Trails as far away as Santa Fe, New Mexico, Sacramento, California, and Astoria, Oregon. In Kansas and Nebraska respectively, the vistas of the Great Plains inspires visitors to follow the famous Santa Fe and Oregon Trails west, while inviting tourists to stop and explore the historic sites associated with the great cattle drives and military Indian War campaigns. Travel in the Southern Prairie and Plains region ties the national story of the Trans-Appalachian West with the Trans-Mississippi West and how the competing empires of Spain, France, Great Britain and the United States vied to wrestle control of North America from the indigenous American Indian tribes.

Arkansas

Fort Smith Belle Grove Historic District

Belle Grove, one of the most significant historic districts in Arkansas, is a 22 block area of homes dating back 130 years adjacent the Fort Smith National Historic Site and the Arkansas River. Four homes are open for public tour: The Clayton House, McKibben-Bonneville House, Fort Smith Art Center and the Darby House.

Fort Smith CVB: 2 North B St., Fort Smith, AR 72901
479-783-8888 FortSmithAR.gov

Fort Smith National Historic Site

In the annals of American Trans-Mississippi history, Fort Smith, founded in 1817, is one of the most important gateway cities to the West. While Missouri's St. Louis, Independence, and St. Joseph receive more attention in the history books, Fort Smith's role in the development and settlement of Western territories, including Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas must be understood equally to the Missouri cities. The National Park Service's Fort Smith National Historic Site is one of the largest, best preserved interpretive centers of a historic 19th-century federal post west of the Mississippi. Tours should begin at the Visitor Center in the fort's former barracks/courthouse/prison. Fort Smith may have been best known as the court of Judge Isaac Parker, the hanging judge, visitors can tour the 37-acre grounds of Fort Smith on 1.4 mile self-guided tour of all the key historic structures and sites, including the Gallows, Commissary and Trail of Tears National Historic Trail Overlook.

Fort Smith CVB: 2 North B St., Fort Smith, AR 72901
479-783-8888 • NPS.gov

Historic Washington State Park

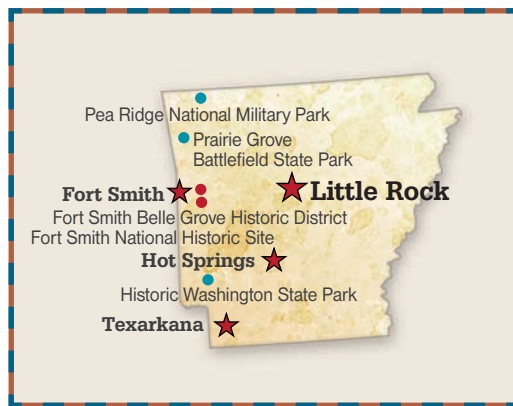
Founded on George Washington's birthday in 1824, Washington, Arkansas, is a National Register of Historic Places site, and one of the best preserved Southern villages West of the Mississippi River. Historic Washington State Park includes 30 preserved and restored architecturally important buildings constructed between 1824 and 1900. Numerous exhibits and collections can be enjoyed in the buildings open to the public, with re-enactors acting as hosts and guides. Start at the Visitor Center and inquire about programs, activities and tours of the historic town.

103 Franklin St., Washington, AR 71862
870-983-2625 • HistoricWashingtonStatePark.com

Pea Ridge National Military Park

Known as the "battle that saved Missouri for the Union," Pea Ridge National Military Park preserves and interprets across 4,300 acres one of the most significant, and lesser known major engagements of the Civil War in northwestern Arkansas. On a late winter day, March 27, 1862, 26,000 Union and Confederate soldiers clashed in one of the wars largest Western battles. When the smoke cleared, the Federal forces had thwarted the Southern army from taking control of northern Arkansas and advancing into Missouri. Begin a tour at the Visitor Center's museum, where visitors can sign up for guided tours in the summer. One of the best ways to see the battle is to drive the Park's interpretive loop, but the park also has numerous walking and horse trails. Contact the Park for regular scheduled reenactments and events.

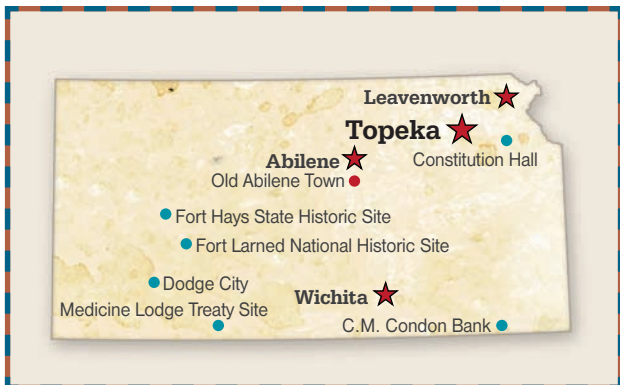
15930 E. Highway 62, Garfield, AR 72732
479-451-8122 NPS.gov



Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park

The Battle of Prairie Grove was one of the most significant in the history of the Western Theater of the Civil War. One of the most intact battlefields of the War Between the States, Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park preserves the site that left 2,700 dead or wounded in northwest Arkansas on December 7, 1862. Visitors may need more than one day to walk the battlefield trail, take the driving tour, visit historic Ozark Village and tour the Park's museum an visitor center in Hindman Hall. A biennial event, the Battle of Prairie Grove Reenactment will be held December 3-4, 2016. Inquire with the Park for more information.

506 E. Douglas St., Prairie Grove, AR 72753
479-846-2990 • ArkansasStateParks.com



Kansas

Condon Bank Building

Rivalling the James-Younger Gang's failed bank robbery in Northfield, Minnesota, is the Dalton Gang's disastrous attempt to rob two banks, C.M. Condon and First National, simultaneously in Coffeyville, Kansas, on October 5, 1892. Convenient for visitors to Coffeyville, the area's Chamber of Commerce is located in the original site of the C.M. Condon Bank, the 1871 Perkins Building, in the city's historic district. The Chamber is open Monday to Friday and the bank vault, teller's area and lobby can be seen as they were on that fateful day. From the Perkins Building, take a walking tour of the district to the Dalton Defenders Museum. The graves of Bob and Grat Dalton and Bill Powers can be visited in Coffeyville's Elmwood Cemetery.

807 Walnut, Coffeyville, KS 67337 • 620-251-5500
CoffeyvilleChamber.org/DaltonDefendersMuseum.com

Constitution Hall

The history of Kansas is inexorably tied to both the development of America's expansion Westward to the Southwest, Great Plains and the Northwest, but also to the national political debate on the abolition of slavery and the Civil War. Historic Lecompton should be on everyone's tour of key

heritage sites on the origins of the Kansas-Missouri Border War. Constitution Hall was built in 1856 and is where the Kansas Territorial government first convened and wrote a pro-slavery constitution. After two years of conflict with the Kansas anti-slavery factions, the seat of power was wrested from the Lecompton leaders and moved to Lawrence. Visit Constitution Hall, Territorial Capital Museum or the website for information on a self-guided tour of the historic city.

319 Elmore St, Lecompton, KS 66050
 785-887-6520 • LecomptonKansas.com

Dodge City

"The Queen of the Cowtowns," Dodge City's iconic status stands equally with Deadwood, Lincoln and Tombstone. A tour of Dodge City should begin at the Visitor Information Center for an orientation and guide to the city. Take the Historic Trolley Tour (Memorial Weekend to Labor Day), pick up a map of the Dodge City Trail of Fame and visit the

internationally acclaimed Boot Hill Museum. Boot Hill is well known for its outstanding exhibits on frontier Kansas history, firearms, gambling, buffalo hunters and the Wild West era of cattle drives. Visitors will enjoy walking amongst the historical interpreters and watching the gunfight reenactments on Front Street, and the Variety Show in the Long Branch Saloon. While in Dodge City, don't miss a visit to the Gunfighters Wax Museum, and the Wild West Heritage Foundation's Buffalo and Longhorn Exhibit.

620-225-8186 • VisitDodgeCity.org

Fort Hays State Historic Site

First constructed in 1866, Fort Hays served the strategic needs of the U.S. Army in Western Kansas at three different sites until it was decommissioned in 1889. Commanders included Nelson Miles and Phil Sheridan, and was garrisoned by the 5th Infantry, 7th Cavalry and 10th Cavalry regiments, the latter a famed unit of Buffalo Soldiers. From 1867-1869, Maj. Gen. Sheridan and Lt. Col. George A. Custer were headquartered at Fort Hays in their war with the Southern Cheyenne and Kiowa. Visitors today will enjoy regularly scheduled re-enactment events, rangers in period dress, a museum and walking tours of the parade ground and four historic buildings.

1472 US Highway 183 Alt, Hays, KS 67601
 785-272-8681 • KSHS.org

Fort Larned National Historic Site

The army troops posted at Fort Larned were known as "the guardians of the Santa Fe Trail." Built in 1859, the

outpost's buildings were constructed of native quarried sandstone, the reason Fort Larned National Historic Site remains one of the best preserved Western outposts in the United States. Fort Larned a learning history center, with numerous rangers and docents in period dress providing daily and monthly educational programs about life at a frontier army post. Guided tours held May-September is one of the best ways to learn the history of Fort Larned.

1767 Kansas 156, Larned, KS 67550
620-285-6911 • NPS.gov

Old Abilene Town

Abilene was founded in 1857, but it was the arrival of the Kansas Pacific Railway in 1867 that transformed Abilene into the legendary town at the end of the Chisholm Trail from Texas. Old Abilene Town is dedicated to promoting and preserving the colorful and popular history and heritage of the "wickedest and wildest" cow town of all the Kansas cow towns. Visitors to Old Abilene Town will enjoy reenactors in period costume, gunfight reenactments, special events, stagecoach and steam engine rides. In 2017, Abilene will be celebrating the 150th Anniversary of famous trail and its transformative history of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas—and the nation, throughout the year, with the grand celebration at Old Abilene Town, September 1-3, 2017.

100 SE 5th St. Abilene, KS 67410 • 785-479-0952
OldAbileneCowntown.com/AbileneCityHall.com

Medicine Lodge Treaty Site

The Medicine Lodge Treaty Site National Historic Landmark in Kansas, is as important as Fort Laramie

National Historic Site in Wyoming to understanding how the United States government negotiated with the Plains Indian tribes for land ownership and rights in the 19th century settlement and conquest of the Indian Nations West. The historic importance of the three treaties are honored every two years by the Medicine Lodge Treaty Association at the Medicine Lodge Treaty Indian Summer Days.

Medicine Lodge Indian Peace Treaty Association
P. O. Box 194, 103 East Washington, Medicine Lodge, KS 67104
620-886-9815 • PeaceTreaty.org

Louisiana

Chalmette Battlefield Site

On January 9, 1815, General Andrew Jackson led U.S. forces over the British in a resounding victory to end the War of 1812 at Chalmette Battlefield Site (Battle of New Orleans) at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve. Visitors to the national park can walk the field of battle and learn how Jackson's victory changed the course of history for



the United States and the world. Tours the informative museum at the Battlefield's Visitor Center before enjoying the self-guided tour and visit to the Chalmette Monument, a 100-foot obelisk with 122 interior steps to the top. A unique way to visit the Park is by the Creole Queen paddlewheeler from New Orleans' French Quarter; inquire with the park for information.

8606 W. St. Bernard Hwy, Chalmette, LA 70043
504-281-0510 • NPS.gov

Confederate Memorial Hall Museum

Understanding the influence of Southern United States history and the Confederacy on the history, settlement, politics and war in the American West is a critical part

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of the story of 19th century America. Opened in 1891 in New Orleans Warehouse District, the Confederate Memorial Hall Museum is dedicated to honoring Southern history.

929 Camp St., New Orleans, LA 70130
 504-523-4522 • ConfederateMuseum.com

The 1850 House

In New Orleans' Jackson Square, the 1850 House museum is dedicated to the family history of Baroness Micaela Almonester de Pontalba, whose father Don Andres Almonester y Roxas funded the construction of St. Louis Cathedral. The Upper and Lower Pontalba Buildings are considered the oldest apartment houses in the nation. The Museum has recreated one of the residences to mirror middle class life in antebellum New Orleans.

523 St. Ann St., New Orleans, 70116
 504-524-9118 • The1850House.com

Fort St. Jean Baptiste Historic Site

The French were in Natchitoches in west-central Louisiana trading with local Indians as early as 1699. The trading post on the Red River was founded in 1714 as a trading post and was oldest city in the Louisiana purchase. The Fort St. Jean Baptiste Historic Site reconstructs the French fort built in defense of the Spanish Empire to the West. When in the area, don't miss a tour of historic Natchitoches, and the nearby Fort Jesup State Historic Site, built under the leadership Lt. Col. Zachary Taylor as a key American outpost between the Red and Sabine rivers in 1822.

155 Rue Jefferson, Natchitoches, LA 71457
 318-357-3101 • Natchitoches.net/Crt.State.LA.us

Spring Street Historical Museum

The Shreve Town Company founded Shreveport to develop a town at the crossroads of the Texas Trail and the Red River in 1836. The development led to the opening of the river as a navigable waterway for steamships with the clearing of the Red River's infamous Great Raft logjam. The Spring Street Historical Museum exhibits provide an informative and educational window into the history of the gateway Louisiana city to the West.

525 Spring St., Shreveport, LA 71101
 318-424-0964 • SpringStreetMuseum.com

Missouri

Gateway Arch and Old Courthouse Building

St. Louis's Gateway Arch, an internationally recognized landmark of the "Gateway City," is the centerpiece of the city's historic district. Currently, the Museum of Westward Expansion, located under the Gateway Arch is closed for major renovations, and visitors wanting to visit the Arch should go to the Old Courthouse Ticket Center. The Old Courthouse is one of the most significant historical sites in Missouri, with numerous galleries dedicated to St. Louis's history, and the river city's role in Westward Expansion and Southern history.

11 N. 4th St., St. Louis, MO 63102
 314-655-1700 • GatewayArch.com/NPS.gov

Independence Historic District

The original trailhead of the Santa Fe Trail, historic Independence on the Missouri River remains one of

the most important and influential frontier cities that shaped America's expansion West. Start your visit to Independence at the Visitor Experience Center and then take a self-guided walking tour of Independence Square. While in Independence be sure to see where Frank James was incarcerated at the 1859 Jail & Marshal's Home; visit the National Frontier Trails Museum; and, schedule a covered wagon tour with Pioneer Trails Adventures.

112 W. Lexington, Independence, MO 64050
816-325-7890 • ClIndependence.MO.us

James Farm

Until 1978, the James Farm was owned by descendants of the famed outlaw Jesse James. Today, the historic site in Kearney, Missouri is a Clay County Museum dedicated to the James Family, the history of the region, the Border War and the Jesse and Frank James years as outlaws. The Visitors Center and Museum is in the restored 19th century family home.

21216 Jesse James Farm Rd., Kearney, MO 64060
816-736-8500 • JesseJames.org

Jesse James Home/ Pattee House Museum

Located at the same location, the Pattee House Museum and the Jesse James Home, where the famous outlaw was shot and killed by Robert Ford on April 3, 1882. The Pattee House was built as a hotel in 1858, was the headquarters for the Pony Express in 1860-'61 and was occupied by the Union Army during the Civil War. A National Historic Landmark, the Pattee House has a superior collection of exhibitions dedicated to 19th century Missouri life. The Jesse James House has an exhibit on Jesse James life in St. Joseph and his grave.

1202 Penn St., St. Joseph, MO 64503
816-232-8206 • PonyExpressJesseJames.com

Mark Twain Historic District

Walk the streets of historic Hannibal and a visitor can imagine a young Samuel Clemens growing in the town and the Mississippi River. Start at the Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum, which includes eight historic properties, for a complete immersion into the real life of Twain. Tour the Mark Twain Interpretive Center and discover how the great American author transformed his own life and friends into the imaginary lives of his novel's fictional characters. Two tours not to miss: Mark Twain Cave and the Mark Twain Riverboat cruise on the Mississippi.

120 N. Main St., Hannibal, MO 63401 • 573-221-9010
ExploreHannibal.com/MarkTwainMuseum.org

St. Joseph Historic District

Known best as the trailhead for the Pony Express, St. Joseph's historic district will inspire the imagination and remind visitors of the importance of Missouri's western frontier towns to American history. Begin tours of historic St. Joseph at the Pony Express Museum, followed by a visit to the extraordinary St. Joseph Museum, with its extensive exhibitions on the culture and history of the region, including American Indian and Civil War exhibitions. Also, don't miss the Pattee House Museum, Jesse James Home, Robidoux Row Museum and Pony Express Monument.

St. Joseph CVB: 109 South 4th St., St. Joseph, MO 64501
800-785-0360 • StJoMo.com

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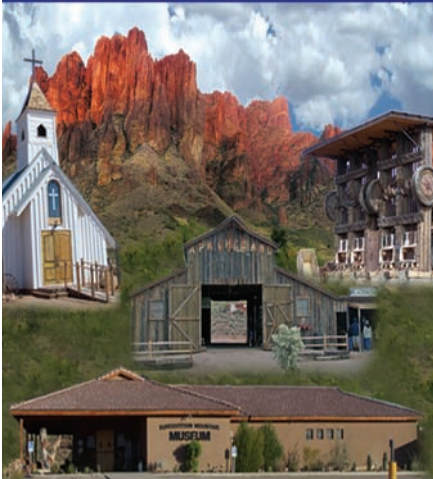
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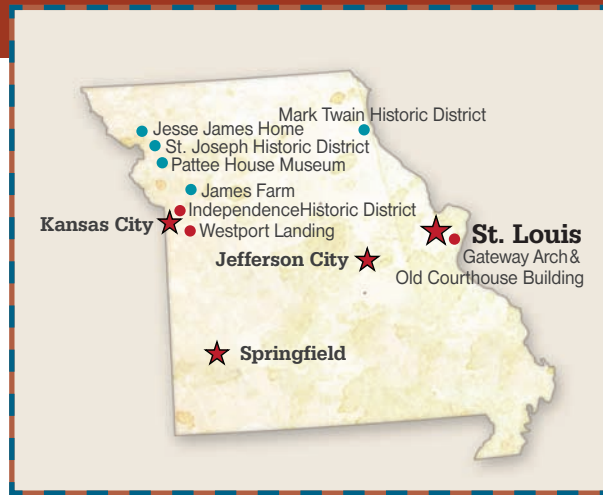


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www.superstitionmountainmuseum.org



Westport Landing

While St. Louis, Independence and St. Joseph receive more attention from historians—and have more historic sites associated with the Western trails—Westport Landing was actually the site that wagon trains and wagon train bosses preferred for many years to prepare and provision for the transcontinental journey to Oregon or Santa Fe. Visit the Harris-Kearney House Museum managed by the Westport Historical Society in the Kansas City suburb of Westport and learn about life in the 19th-century frontier town and its role in the development of the West.

4050 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite M100, Kansas City, MO 64111
816-531-4370 • WestportHistorical.com

Fort Kearny State Historical Park

Fort Kearny State Historical Park preserves and promotes the history of the U.S. Army's role in protecting the Overland Trails along the Platte River in central Nebraska. Founded in 1848, Fort Kearny served the region until 1871. In 1928, the Fort Kearny Historical Society bought 40 acres for a park and rebuilt key structures: the stockade, powder magazine, carpenter-blacksmith shop, and the parade grounds. The park has an interpretive center and hosts living history events throughout the year.

1020 V Rd., Kearney, NE 68845
308-865-5305 • OutdoorNebraska.gov

Fort Robinson State Park

Fort Robinson State Park is one of the most historically significant—and largest state parks—in Nebraska. Near Crawford, with dozens of historical buildings and museums on site, Fort Robinson encompasses 22,000 acres, with numerous houses and camping spots for rent. Fort Robinson was founded in 1874 and served the army until 1947. Fort Robinson was involved in some of the most critical events of the Great Sioux War, including the site where Crazy Horse surrendered and was later killed; the Dull Knife breakout of the Northern Cheyenne; and, the Fort Robinson Massacre.

Soldier Creek Rd., Crawford, NE 69339
308-665-2900 • OutdoorNebraska.gov

Nebraska

Buffalo Bill State Historical Park

Buffalo Bill State Historical Park preserves Scout's Rest Ranch, the home and life of the great Western showman William F. "Buffalo Bill." Cody first began ranching in the area in 1877 and began building a major farm and ranch operation in North Platte in 1878. A major enterprise, Cody and his family made their home at the Nebraska ranch for many years. He owned the home and property until 1911. The park includes the Cody House and the historic barn. The ranch is also noted as the place Cody debuted his Wild West show, known as the Old Glory Blowout, in 1882.

2921 Scouts Rest Ranch Rd., North Platte, NE 69101
308-535-8035 • VisitNorthPlatte.com/OutdoorNebraska.gov

Homestead National Monument of America

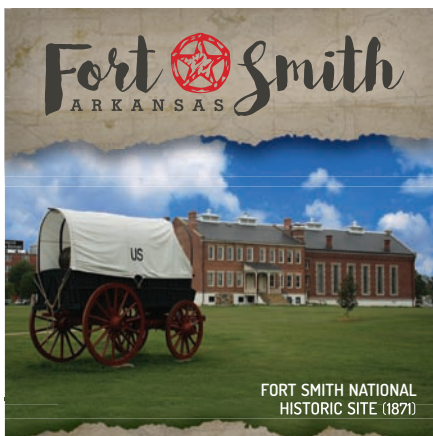
The Homestead National Monument of America in Beatrice, Nebraska, honors the history of homesteading and the men, women and families who staked so much on 160 acre homesteads with the hope of building an independent life and future. Tours should begin at the Heritage Center, which has an excellent museum, followed up by an outdoor tour of the park, including the Education Center, Palmer-Epard Cabin and Freeman School.

8523 NE-4, Beatrice, NE 68310 • 402-223-3514 • NPS.gov

Chimney Rock National Historic Site

A landmark for travelers in the North Platte River Valley for centuries, Chimney Rock National Historic Site protects the unique geological site in the Sand Hills of western Nebraska just east of another significant landmark in the area, Scotts Bluff. Explorers, fur trappers and emigrants on the Oregon Trail. Chimney Rock is managed by the Nebraska Historical Society and includes a Visitor Center Museum.

Chimney Rock Trail, Bayard, NE 69334
308-586-2581 • NebraskaHistory.org



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WWW.TOURFORTSMITH.COM



Rock Creek Station State Historical Park

Rock Creek Station State Historical Park is the site of the stage coach station where James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok had his shootout with Dave McCandles. Working as a stock boy, Hickok's feud with the local McCandles ended with Wild Bill's enemy dead, and the beginning of a Western legend's career as a gunfighter.

57426 710th Rd., Fairbury, NE 68352
402-729-5777 • OutdoorNebraska.gov

Scotts Bluff National Monument

Scotts Bluff National Monument is dedicated to interpreting the culture, heritage and history of Scotts Bluff and the North Platte River Valley. During the early 19th century, European and American fur trappers plied the paths along the North Platte to and from the West, way-marking a key trail that would guide the way West for successive generations of emigrants. Tours of the park should star indoors at the Visitor Center, but the strength of the monument is in its numerous trails, including the Oregon Trail Pathway and the North and South Overlook.

190276 Old Oregon Trail, Gering, NE 69341
308-436-9700 • NPS.gov

Great Reads:

David Howard Bain's *Empire Express: Building the First Transcontinental Railroad*

Michael J. Brodhead's *Isaac C. Parker: Federal Justice on the Frontier*

Frank Maynard's *Cowboy's Lament: A Life on the Open Range*

Frank McLynn's *Wagons West: The Epic Story of America's Overland Trails*

Joanna L. Stratton's *Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier*

Paul Williams's *Jackson, Crockett and Houston on the American Frontier: From Fort Mims to the Alamo, 1813-1836*

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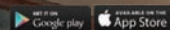
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CHRISTMAS AT THE CODY'S

North Platte, NE, December 2 - 23:

Celebrate the holidays in Buffalo Bill Cody's 1886 mansion, featuring caroling and horse-drawn rides.

308-535-0835 • VisitNorthPlatte.com

AUCTION

PREMIER FIREARMS AUCTION

Online, December 2-4: Collectible weapons are up for bid by the world's leading auction house for historical firearms and military artifacts.

800-238-8022 • RockIslandAuction.com

HERITAGE FESTIVAL

RED ROCK BALLOON RALLY

Gallup, NM, December 2-4: Watch hot air balloons glow above the rocks at this festival that also features Indian dances and a parade.

1-800-242-4282 • RedRockBalloonRally.com

HOLIDAY FESTIVALS

CHRISTMAS IN OLD DODGE CITY

Dodge City, KS, Through December 25: This 1872 cowtown celebrates with a Christmas tree lighting ceremony, a chili cook-off and a light parade.

800-653-9378 • VisitDodgeCity.org

COUNTRY CHRISTMAS

Las Vegas, NV, December 1-10: More than 400 vendors, exhibitors and retailers have their finest Cowboy Christmas gifts on display.

817-599-7664 • CountryChristmas.com

SANTA'S NORTH POLE ADVENTURE

Georgetown, CO, December 1-31: Enjoy hot cocoa, cookies and candy canes with Santa and his helpers aboard decorated train coaches.

888-456-6777 • GeorgetownLoopRR.com

CHRISTMAS AT OLD FORT CONCHO

San Angelo, TX, December 2-4: This 1867 fort celebrates the different cultures of Texas with living history and 1800s holiday entertainment.

325-657-4441 • FortConcho.com

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS PARADE

Pecos, TX, December 3: Watch a Christmas parade, with brightly decorated floats and live music, in the town that boasts hosting the world's first rodeo, in 1883.

432-445-2406 • VisitPecos.com



FRONTIER CHRISTMAS AT SHARLOT HALL

Prescott, AZ, December 3: Living history actors recount what Christmas was like in the territorial past.

928-445-3122 • Sharlot.org

WESTERN ROUNDUP

FOR DECEMBER 2016



CHRISTMAS OPEN HOUSE

Canyon, TX, December 4: History re-enactors open up Pioneer Town for an 1890s holiday celebration featuring live music and storytelling.
806-651-2244 • PanhandlePlains.org

PRESCOTT COURTHOUSE CHRISTMAS LIGHTING

Prescott, AZ, December 3: "Arizona's Christmas City" kicks off the holidays with a Christmas tree lighting ceremony and a visit from Santa Claus.
928-777-1100 • Visit-Prescott.com

HIGH PLAINS CHRISTMAS

Gering, NE, December 3: This High Plains holiday gathering features hay rides, marshmallow roasts and bonfire cowboy coffee.
308-436-1989 • LegacyOfThePlains.org

CHRISTMAS PAST AND PRESENT

Grand Island, NE, December 3 & 11: This lamp-lit tour of Railroad Town offers live music in a festive celebration of the spirit of Christmas.
308-385-5316 • StuhrMuseum.org

COWBOYS ON MAIN

Bandera, TX, December 3-31: Strolling entertainers and history re-enactors bring frontier Christmas to life in front of the county courthouse.
830-796-4447 • BanderaCowboyCapital.com

LIGHT OF THE WORLD CHRISTMAS PAGEANT

Minden, NE, December 4 & 11: Minden celebrates "100 Years of Lights" with 15,000 lights strung throughout downtown.
308-832-1811 • MindenNE.org

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December 9:
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928-684-5479
WickenburgChamber.com

COWBOY CAPITAL CHRISTMAS

Bandera, TX, December 6: The self-proclaimed "Cowboy Capital of the World" celebrates with a parade, living nativity and re-enactments.
800-364-3833 • *BanderaCowboyCapital.com*

FORT LARNED CHRISTMAS OPEN HOUSE

Larned, KS, December 10: Travel back to Fort Larned in 1859 for an old-fashioned Yuletide celebration with Christmas carols and hot cider.
620-285-6911 • *NPS.gov/fols*

BAR D WRANGLERS CHRISTMAS JUBILEE

Durango, CO, December 17: Country crooners perform their traditional Christmas show with Western music and poetry and humor.
970-247-3500 • *DurangoConcerts.com*

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Albuquerque, NM, December 24: Tour the glowing streets of Old Town Albuquerque as they are lit with beautiful holiday luminarias.
505-768-4575 • *CABQ.gov*

NEW YEAR'S EVE TORCHLIGHT PARADE

Taos, NM, December 31: Skiers ring in the New Year as they make their way down a mountain lit up by torches and a fireworks show.
866-968-7386 • *SkiTaos.com*

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Oklahoma City, OK, December 1: Celebrating 50 years, the National Reining Horse Association hosts top reining horse competitions.
405-946-7400 • *NRHAFuturity.com*

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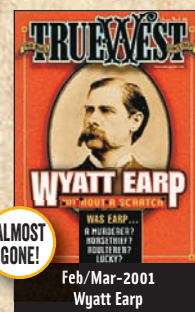


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Wild Bill



ALMOST GONE!

Jan-2001
Topless Gunfighter



ALMOST GONE!

Feb/Mar-2001
Wyatt Earp



SOLD OUT

Aug/Sep-2001
Wild Bill



Aug/Sep-2002
Defeat of Jesse James



Jul-2003
Doc & Wyatt



ALMOST GONE!

Feb-Mar-2003
Guns that won the West



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John Wesley Hardin



SOLD OUT

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Historical Photos



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Oct-2006
Tombstone/125th OK Corral



Jan-2007
Cowboys ae indians



Nov/Dec-2008
Mickey Free



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True Grit/Bridges & Wayne



Aug-2012
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2001

- Jan: Topless Gunfighter
- May/Jun: Custer
- Jul: Cowboys & Cownowns

2002

- Aug/Sep: Jesse James
- Oct: Billy On The Brain
- Nov/Dec: Butch & Sundance

2003

- Jan: 50 Historical Photos
- Feb/Mar: 50 Guns
- Apr: John Wayne
- Spring: Jackalope Creator Dies
- May/Jun: Custer Killer
- Jul: Doc & Wyatt
- Aug/Sep: A General Named Dorothy
- Oct: Vera McGinnis
- Nov/Dec: Worst Westerns Ever

2004

- Jan/Feb: Six Guns
- Mar: Fakes/Fake Doc
- April/Travel: Visit the Old West
- May: Iron Horse/Sacred Dogs
- Jun: HBO's Deadwood
- Jul: 17 Legends
- Aug: JW Hardin
- Sep: Wild Bunch
- Oct: Bill Pickett
- Nov/Dec: Dale Evans

2005

- Jan/Feb: Rare Photos
- Mar: Deadwood/McShane
- Apr: 77 Sunset Trips
- May: Trains/Collector's Edition
- Jun: Jesus Out West
- Jul: All Things Cowboy
- Aug: History of Western Wear
- Sep: Gambling
- Oct: Blaze Away/Wyatt
- Nov/Dec: Gay Western? Killer DVDs

2006

- Jan/Feb: Mexican Insurgents
- Mar: Kit Carson
- Apr: I've Been Everywhere, Man
- May: The Racial Frontier
- Jun: Playing Sports in the OW
- Jul/Aug: Dude! Where's My Ranch?
- Sep: Indian Yell
- Oct: Tombstone/125th Ok Corral
- Nov: Gambling
- Dec: Buffalo Gals & Guys

2007

- Jan/Feb: Cowboys Are Indians
- Mar: Trains/Jim Clark
- Apr: Western Travel
- May: Dreamscape Desperado/Billy
- Jun: Collecting the West/Photos
- Jul: Man Who Saved The West
- Aug: Western Media/Best Reads
- Sep: Endurance Of The Horse
- Oct: 3:10 To Yuma
- Nov/Dec: Brad Pitt & Jesse James

2008

- Jan/Feb: Pat Garrett/No Country
- Mar: Who Killed the Train?
- Apr: Travel/Geronimo
- May: Who Stole Buffalo Bill's Home?
- Jun: The Last Cowboy President?
- Jul: Secrets of Our Nat'l Parks/Teddy
- Aug: Kendricks Northern CBs/Photos
- Sep: Saloons & Stagecoaches

- Oct: Charlie Russell
- Nov/Dec: Mickey Free

2009

- Jan/Feb: Border Riders
- Mar: Poncho Villa
- Apr: Stagecoach
- May: Battle For The Alamo
- Jun: Custer's Ride To Glory
- Jul: Am West, Then & Now
- Aug: Wild West Shows
- Sep: Vaquero/500 Yrs Before CBs
- Oct: Capturing Billy
- Nov/Dec: Chaco Canyon

2010

- Jan/Feb: Top 10 Western Towns
- Mar: Trains/Pony Express
- Apr: OW Destinations/Clint Eastwood
- May: Legendary Sonny Jim
- Jun: Extreme Western Adventures
- Jul: Starvation Trail/AZ Rough Riders
- Aug: Digging Up Billy the Kid
- Sep: Classic Rodeo!
- Oct: Extraordinary Western Art
- Nov/Dec: Black Warriors of the West

2011

- Jan/Feb: Sweethearts of the Rodeo
- Mar: 175th Anniv Battle of the Alamo
- Apr: Three True Grits
- May: Historic Ranches
- Jun: Tin Type Billy
- Jul: Viva, Outlaw Women!
- Aug: Was Geronimo A Terrorist?
- Sep: Western Museums/CBs & Aliens
- Oct: Hard Targets
- Nov/Dec: Butch Cassidy is Back

2012

- Feb: Az Crazy Road to Statehood
- Mar: Special Entertainment Issue
- Apr: Riding Shotgun with History
- May: The Outlaw Cowboys of NM
- Jun: Wyatt On The Set!
- July: Deadly Trackers
- Aug: How Did Butch & Sundance Die?

- Sep: The Heros of Northfield
- Oct: Bravest Lawman You Never
- Nov: Armed & Courageous
- Dec: Legend of Climax Jim

2013

- Jan: Best of the West/John Wayne
- Feb: Rocky Mountain Rangers
- Apr: US Marshals
- May: Texas Rangers
- Jun: Doc's Last Gunfight
- Jul: Comanche Killers!
- Aug: Tombstone 20th Annv
- Sep: Ambushed on the Pecos
- Oct: Outlaws, Lawmen & Gunfighters
- Nov: Soiled Doves
- Dec: Cowboy Ground Zero

2014

- Jan: Best 100 Historical Photos
- Feb: Assn. of Pat Garrett
- Mar: Stand-up Gunfights
- Apr: Wyatt Earp Alaska
- May: Tom Horn
- Jun: Custer Captured
- Jul: 50 Historical Gunfighter Photos
- Aug: Bigfoot Wallace/Train Robberies
- Sep: New Billy Photo/Top Museums
- Oct: Charlie Russell/Movie Hats
- Nov: Wild Bills's Last Gunfight
- Dec: Olive Oatman-Branded

2015

- Jan: 100 Historical Am. Indian Photos
- Feb: Mountain Man-First Survivorists
- Mar: Mickey Free/Severed Heads
- Apr: Jack Stilwell-Forgotten Scout
- May: Armed to Survive
- Jun: Billy the Kid-Special Report
- Jul: 50 Historical Photos-Panco Villa
- Aug: Luke Short-Dodge City War
- Sep: Crossing America-Lewis & Clark
- Oct: Wyatt Earp in Hollywood
- Nov: 22 Guns that Won the West
- Dec: The First Mountain Man

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Keep Your 'Stache Dry

Why would an Old West saloon have white towels on the front of the bar?

*Chuck Terry
Columbus, Ohio*

Bartenders hung towels on the bar so that imbibers could wipe the beer foam off their mouths. They were “community towels.” You can imagine how easily drinking buddies shared afflictions, such as colds, the flu or tuberculosis.



Saloon patrons wiped the foam off their mustaches on mustache rags, which you can see hanging from the bar in this 1901 photograph of the Palace Hotel's saloon in Prescott, Arizona Territory.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

Were cowboys superstitious?

*Bill Dunn
High River, Alberta, Canada*

Rodeo cowboys believed in dozens of superstitions. Some of them include: Never eat chicken before a rodeo because you are what you eat. Never wear yellow in the arena because the color is associated with cowardice. Never set a cowboy hat on a bed because (for some reason) that could lead to a major injury or death—the “long sleep.” To clean yourself up for Lady Luck, always shave before a performance.

Why do Westerns feature guns that didn't exist at the time period?

*Richard Klingenberg
Rochester, New York*

Movies sometimes “hot rod” firearms or alter a later model to look like an earlier model. Gun expert Jim Dunham, who has advised on Westerns, says, “Rule # 1: Don't get information from movies. They are almost always wrong on history, people, costumes, events, weapons, etc.”



Ask The Marshall

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

Marshall Trimble is Arizona's official historian and vice president of the Wild West History Association. His latest book is *Arizona's Outlaws and Lawmen*; History Press, 2015. 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

Francisco, California, that took 25 days, the Butterfield Overland Mail stagecoach traveled about 110 miles a day, averaging roughly four and a half miles per hour.

What happened to the bodies of those killed at the Alamo?

*Steve Frost
Petersburg, Virginia*

San Antonio Alcalde Francisco Antonio Ruiz gave the most concise account of the aftermath of the Texas Revolution battle that ended on March 6, 1836.

Soldiers buried the Mexican corpses in the graveyard, but when it was full, dumped the rest of the bodies in the river.

In terms of the Texian defenders, Gen. Antonio López de Santa Anna sent out dragoons to nearby forests to bring in wood and branches. They took all the bodies to Alameda Road and built a funeral pyre. At about three the next afternoon, the soldiers began placing dead bodies over the bed of wood and kindling, with another pile of wood placed on top of the bodies. They repeated this until all the bodies were stacked. At 8 p.m., they lit the fires.

The charred remains reportedly smoldered for days. The Alamo defenders' ashes stayed for a year until they were buried in unknown locations.

How fast could a stagecoach travel?

*Mitchell McClure
Rayville, Louisiana*

The speed of stagecoach travel during the Old West era depended on whether the terrain was flat or mountainous and on the condition of the roads. To give you an estimate: For the 2,812 miles from Tipton, Missouri, to San

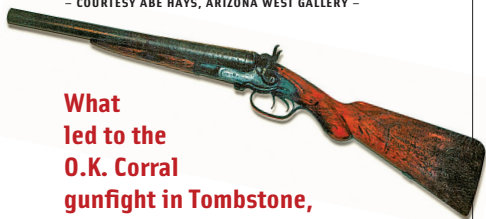
John Butterfield made the nine-passenger celerity wagon between 1858 and 1861. The name “Celerity” comes from the Latin root *celer*, meaning swift.

— PUBLISHED IN
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
OCTOBER 23, 1858 —



This 10-gauge Richard's Shotgun with a short barrel is a nice example of the shotgun Doc Holliday carried during the O.K. Corral gunfight. Since Holliday's coat probably covered the stock of his weapon, historians can see why eyewitness Addie Bourland mistook the scattergun for a dark bronze pistol.

— COURTESY ABE HAYS, ARIZONA WEST GALLERY —



What led to the O.K. Corral gunfight in Tombstone, Arizona Territory?

*Axel Doling
Aachen, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany*

The lead-up is pretty complicated. The Earp brothers and the Cowboys had been tense for several months, disagreeing over local politics, power and law and order. Everything came to a head on October 26, 1881.

Cowboy Ike Clanton went around Tombstone, threatening to kill the Earp brothers and John Henry “Doc” Holliday. Marshal Virgil Earp cracked Clanton over the head with a pistol and arrested him. The court fined Ike for carrying a gun within town limits and released him.

Then Wyatt Earp confronted Tom McLaury—which ended when Earp pistol whipped the Cowboy. Tempers were up by early afternoon.

Several Cowboys gathered in an empty lot behind the O.K. Corral. Evidence suggests the McLaury's were planning to leave town, but they lingered too long and remained armed.

The Earps and Holliday went to arrest the lawbreakers. Virgil handed Holliday a shotgun to conceal under his coat. As the lawmen approached the lot, Sheriff John Behan told them he had disarmed the Cowboys. Wyatt and Virgil put away their pistols.

Moments later, the Earp crowd noticed that Frank McLaury and Billy Clanton were armed. Tom McLaury may or may not have been armed, but he had a rifle within easy reach, in a scabbard on Frank's horse.

The two sides were a few feet away when Virgil shouted, “Boys throw up your hands. I want your guns!”

Both sides misinterpreted the other's intentions. History does not record who made the first move, but the ball opened. And we know what happened from there.



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GROWING UP ON ROUTE 66, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS TWO-LANE BLACKTOP

What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

An early Western hero of mine was Davy Crockett, thanks to Fess Parker and his TV show.

A Jesuit education introduced me to the classics, history, philosophy, theology and other subjects that are too often neglected in public schools.

An author who influenced me at an early age is Edgar Allan Poe. His wild imagination captivated me. In high school, I discovered John Updike, a very different writer and an impeccable stylist. The first great Westerns I read were Jack Schaefer's *Shane* and Walter Van Tilburg Clark's *The Ox-Bow Incident*.

Serving in the Army during the early 1970s landed me at Arizona's Fort Huachuca, which had the largest horse population of any Army post. I rode over wide-open grasslands and desert, feeling very much like a cowhand.

At the Iowa Writers' Workshop, 30-year-old John Irving was my first teacher and mentor. Many of his writing habits became mine.

Writing Western fiction forces you to imagine far more and research more deeply just because of its foreignness. It generally asks bold questions of good and evil, right conduct and wrong, that aren't touched on in much contemporary fiction.

My favorite course to teach is "Reading Film," an introduction to the practicalities of moviemaking and the history of the art form that focuses on directors who are masters of the craft. This quarter, I concentrated on Stanley Kubrick.

When my novel became a Jesse James movie, I was at first suspicious of how the screenplay for *The Assassination of Jesse James by the Coward Robert Ford* would look, but Andrew Dominik's gorgeous script was completely faithful to the novel. I thought Warner Bros. would change the title to something shorter, but Brad Pitt liked my title so much, he had it written into his contract that the studio couldn't alter it.

If I could ask Emmett Dalton anything, I would ask why he and his brothers simultaneously robbed two banks in their hometown of Coffeyville, Kansas, where everybody knew them. I guessed at the answer in *Desperadoes*, but the attack may have been more personal, perhaps even a vendetta.

Billy the Kid's life shows how important a father's influence can be on teenage boys. Orphaned at 14 and cruelly



For *The Assassination of Jesse James by the Coward Robert Ford*, Ron Hansen was not only on set to ensure lines were historically accurate, but also played a frontier reporter in the 2007 movie. Hansen wears his set headphones in the below photo of him with Brad Pitt, who starred as Jesse James.



— SET PHOTOS COURTESY WARNER BROS. / RON HANSEN: THE KID COVER BY CAMERON WHITMAN/SHUTTERSTOCK —

RON HANSEN, AUTHOR

Growing up in Omaha, Ron Hansen found the Old West present in Nebraska's cornfields, wilderness and railroad tracks full of empty boxcars. Following his U.S. Army career, he earned an M.F.A. from the Iowa Writers' Workshop in 1974, held the Wallace Stegner Creative Writing Fellowship at Stanford University and earned an M.A. in Spirituality from Santa Clara University, where he teaches writing and literature. He mixes history with morality in his novels. His first novel, 1979's *Desperadoes*, reimagines the Dalton Gang. His 1983 novel, *The Assassination of Jesse James by the Coward Robert Ford*, landed on the short list for the PEN/Faulkner Award. His latest novel, *The Kid*, delves into the life of outlaw Billy the Kid. He lives in California with his wife, writer Bo Caldwell.

ignored by his stepfather, he hero-worshipped men a little older than him who themselves were killed off right in front of the Kid.

The biggest problem in writing fictional history is people think they already know the story, when it's often a botched version of someone's life. They are generally pleasantly surprised by the facts.

My favorite Billy the Kid movie is *One-Eyed Jacks*, based on Charles Neider's *The Authentic Death of Hendry Jones*. Marlon Brando and Karl Malden are versions of the Kid and Pat Garrett, and the acting and dialogue are terrific.

The secret to capturing the Kid's life is a form of method acting. I found situations comparable to the historical ones I wrote about and recalled how I had handled them. A lot of myself is in any character I imagine, but I felt a kinship to Billy.



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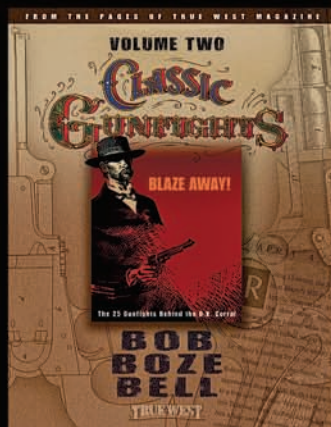
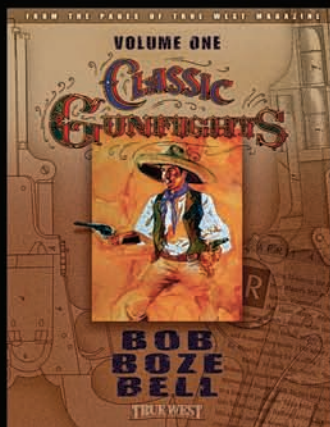
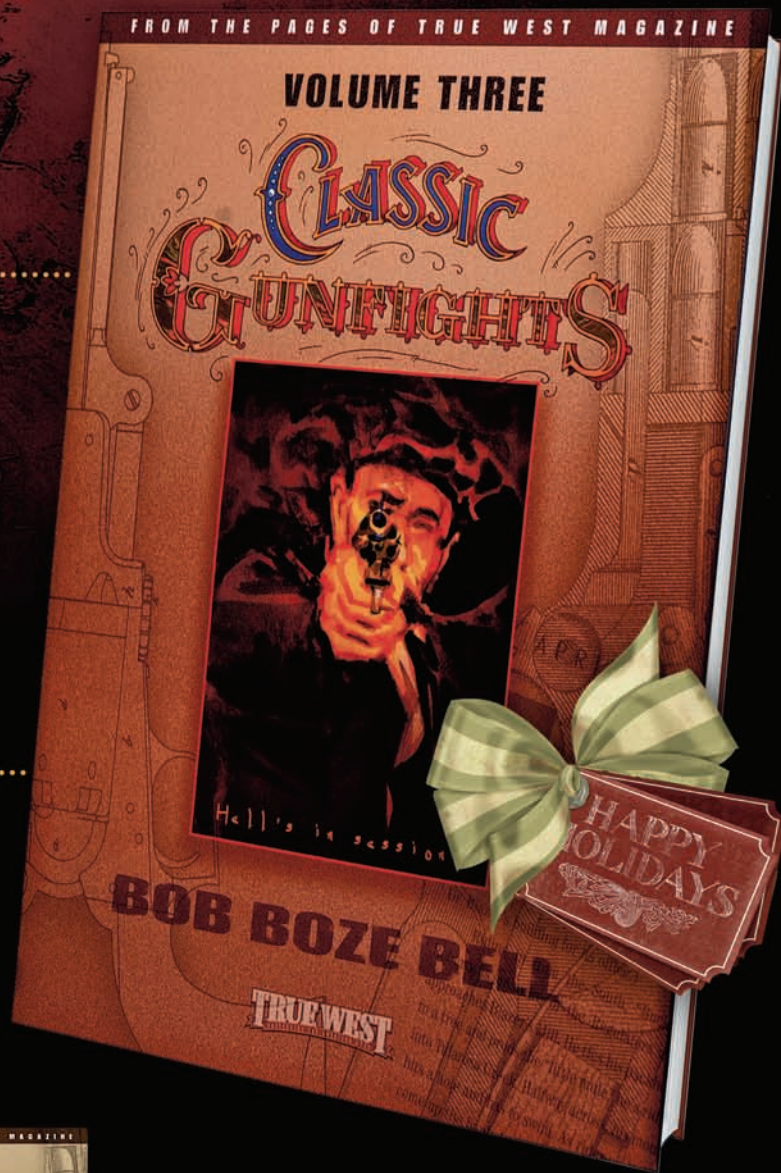
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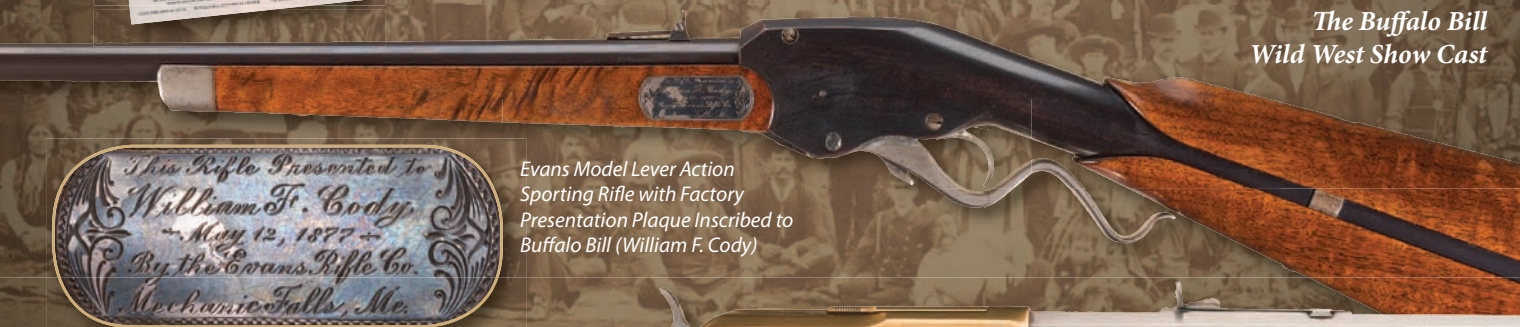


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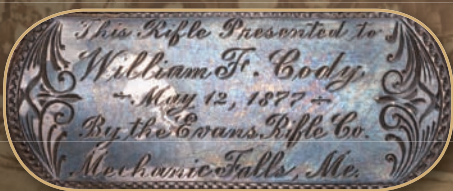
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