HATS RULE! COWBOY UP IN A DOZEN OF *TRUE WEST'S* FAVORITE TOWNS

OUR 65TH YEAR

COLLECTOR'S EDITION

JULY 2018

TRUE WEST

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

THE POWER OF REDEMPTION

THE INCREDIBLE TRUE STORY OF THE DEADLIEST GUNFIGHT IN ARIZONA HISTORY

BY HEIDI J. OSSELAER

PLUS:

EDWARD CURTIS ENDURES

WHY EVERYONE LOVES/HATES THE SHADOWCATCHER

BY MEGHAN SAAR

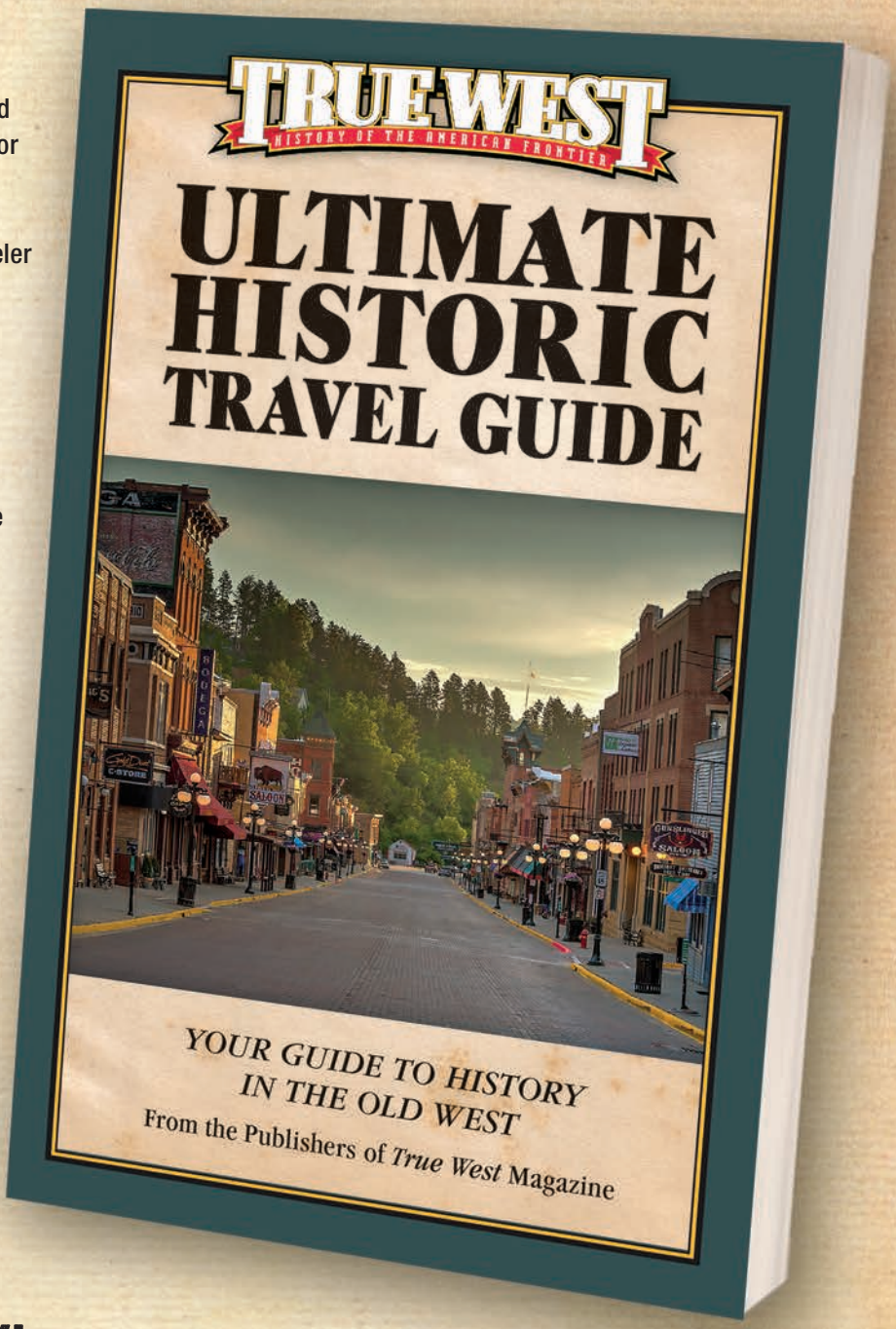
A LOST PHOTO OF CROOK'S SCOUT DISCOVERED?

$5.99 · TrueWestMagazine.com

0 09128 47305 5 07>

WALK WHERE HISTORY HAPPENED

For 65 years, *True West* magazine has inspired travelers to take the road less traveled and explore the historic sites and towns of the American West. Now, in honor of its 65th anniversary, the publishers of *True West* have compiled the essential Old West guidebook, which takes the traveler to where Old West history happened in 22 Western states.



INCLUDED IN *TRUE WEST*'S ULTIMATE HISTORIC TRAVEL GUIDE

- Hundreds of places expertly and succinctly described to inspire and guide your tour of the West
- Dozens of historic and color photos of Western historic sites
- 22-colorfully, illustrated state maps
- Easy-to-use listings with addresses, phone numbers and websites
- Eight of Bob Boze Bell's best *Classic Gunfights* of the Old West
- And, True West's favorite National and State Parks, Monuments, Battlefields, Sites, Memorials where Old West history happened

• And, much, much more …

ON SALE NOW!

$24.95

ORDER YOURS TODAY!

Visit: Store.TrueWestMagazine.com

Call: 1-888-687-1881

TWO ROADS WEST

TRUE WEST
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER


PECOS
TEXAS
Area Chamber of Commerce and CVB
COWGIRL SPIRIT LIVES HERE
VISITPECOS.COM
Cowgirls are contemporary women aged six to sixty, who ride, rope and tough out the elements as well as their cowboy counterparts. The spirit and dedication of the early pioneer cowgirl is alive today, learn more about cowboys and girls at the Pecos Texas Rodeo Hall of Fame. Stay a spell in this cowboy town and visit our legendary West of the Pecos Museum, the grave of 'Gentleman Gunfighter' Clay Allison, and Judge Roy Bean's, 'Law West of the Pecos', courthouse.
PECOS PROUD

AMERICAN LEGACY FIREARMS PRESENTS

THE BLACK BART COACH GUN

Known as the Po8 (poet), Black Bart was an infamous stagecoach robber. Black Bart is known to have robbed 28 stagecoaches in his career as an outlaw. He was a gentlemen bandit though, for he only stole the treasure boxes and never killed or hurt anyone. He wore a flour sack on his head and carried a side by side coach shotgun to halt the stagecoaches. After every robbery, he left a poem at the scene of the crime. Black Bart was wanted for many years and was finally caught in 1883. His outlaw legacy is captured on this limited edition Stoeger Coach Gun. Plated in 24 Karat Gold and engraved with the wanted posters and crime scenes, the outlaw of the West comes back alive. This is truly a piece of Western cowboy history. There will only be 28 numbered shotguns made so call today to inquire on ordering yours.

AMERICAN LEGACY FIREARMS, INC.
Limited Edition Firearms

CONTINUE YOUR LEGACY...

- **Made on 12 Gauge Coach Gun!**
- **24 Karat Gold Plated**
- **$200 down to start!**

Stoeger

REWARD

$1,000

IN GOLD COIN

Will be paid by the Sonora Stagecoach Company for the arrest and conviction of the notorious STAGE ROBBER known as

BLACK BART



CALL TO ORDER YOURS TODAY!

1-877-887-4867

www.AmericanLegacyFirearms.com

1001 Smithfield Dr. Ste 201 Fort Collins, CO 80524

Mon-Fri 7am-7pm MST

For a New Look at the Old West

In 1881 The Tombstone Epitaph reported the Gunfight at the O.K. Corral. Today, Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday live on in The Tombstone Epitaph, now an historical monthly journal of the Old West still published in Tombstone, AZ.

Twenty pages of newly researched articles on the winning of the Old West every month:

HISTORIC EVENTS
FRONTIERSMAN & GUNSLINGERS
THE FAMOUS & THE INFAMOUS
COWBOYS & INDIANS
PIONEER WOMEN & FAMILIES
RARE PHOTOGRAPHS



Send this coupon with your subscription to get a FREE reprint of the 1881 Epitaph reporting the Gunfight at the O.K. Corral®. Or subscribe online at www.tombstoneepitaph.com

Only $25 per year

The Tombstone Epitaph.

Name_____

Address_____

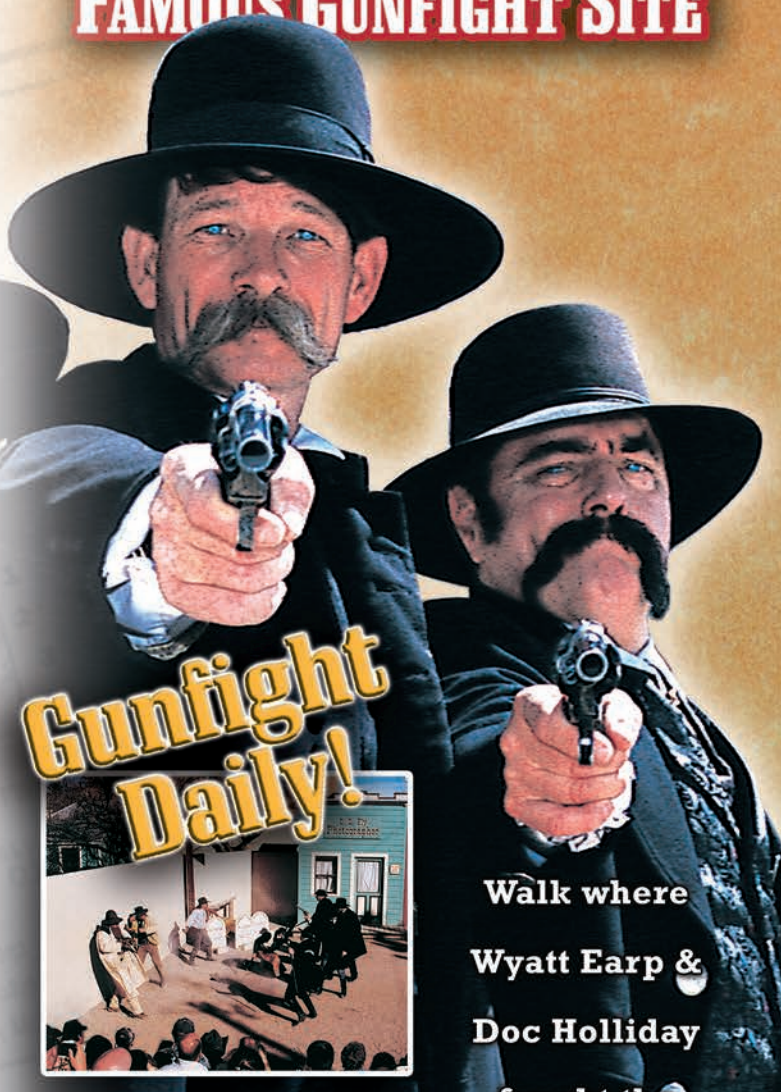
City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Send check or money order to: The Tombstone Epitaph
P.O. Box 1880, Tombstone, AZ 85638.

Rates U.S.: ❑1-Year $25 ❑2-Year $45 ❑3-Year $60

O.K. CORRAL®

Famous Gunfight Site



Gunfight Daily!



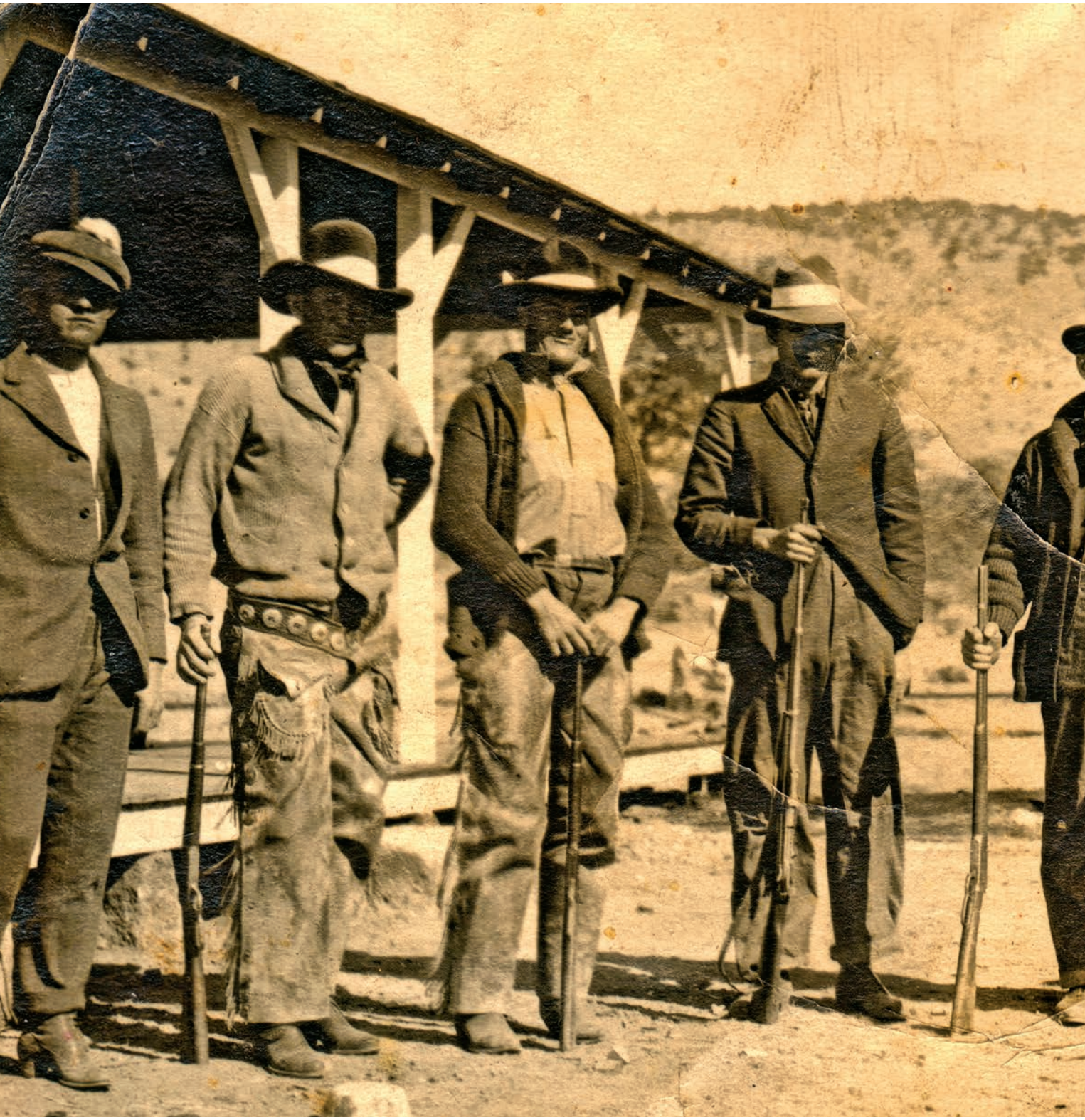
Walk where Wyatt Earp & Doc Holliday fought the West's legendary gunfight.

www.okcorral.com

Tombstone, Arizona

Sixty-five Miles S.E. of Tucson

WE TAKE YOU THERE





Power Brothers Posse

Photographed after Frank McBride and his two deputies were killed at the Power cabin in Arizona Territory a century ago, these posse members wrapped white cloths around their hat bands to avoid being shot by others thinking they were the Power boys or Tom Sisson. The men are unidentified, but number six from the left could be Brigham Stewart, who replaced McBride as Graham County sheriff.

– COURTESY KEVIN MULKINS –

TRUE WEST
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

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

EDITORIAL

EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Bob Boze Bell
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR: Ken Amorosano
EDITOR: Meghan Saar
SENIOR EDITOR: Stuart Rosebrook
FEATURES EDITOR: Mark Boardman
EDITORIAL TEAM
Copy Editor: Beth Deveny
Firearms Editor: Phil Spangenberger
Westerns Film Editor: Henry C. Parke
Military History Editor: Col. Alan C. Huffines, U.S. Army
Preservation Editor: Jana Bommersbach
Social Media Editor: Rhiannon Deremo
PRODUCTION MANAGER: Robert Ray
ART DIRECTOR: Daniel Harshberger
GRAPHIC DESIGNER: Rebecca Edwards
MAPINATOR EMERITUS: Gus Walker
HISTORICAL CONSULTANT: Paul Hutton
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Tom Augherton, Allen Barra, Leo W. Banks, John Boessenecker, Johnny D. Boggs, Drew Gomber, Kevin Kibsey, Dr. Jim Kornberg, Sherry Monahan, Candy Moulton, Frederick Nolan, Gary Roberts, Marshall Trimble, Ken Western, Larry Winget, Linda Wommack
ARCHIVIST/PROOFREADER: Ron Frieling
PUBLISHER EMERITUS: Robert G. McCubbin
ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER EMERITUS: Dave Daiss
TRUE WEST FOUNDER: Joe Austell Small (1914-1994)

ADVERTISING/BUSINESS

PUBLISHER & CEO: Ken Amorosano
PRESIDENT: Bob Boze Bell
GENERAL MANAGER: Carole Compton Glenn
SALES & MARKETING DIRECTOR: Ken Amorosano
REGIONAL SALES MANAGERS
Greg Carroll (*greg@twmag.com*)
Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada & Washington
Cynthia Burke (*cynthia@twmag.com*)
Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah & Wyoming
Sheri Riley (*sheri@twmag.com*)
Colorado, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Tennessee & Texas
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT: Christine Lake

July 2018, Vol. 65, #7, Whole #582. *True West* (ISSN 0041-3615) is published twelve times a year (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December) by *True West* Publishing, Inc., 6702 E. Cave Creek Rd, Suite #5 Cave Creek, AZ 85331. 480-575-1881. Periodical postage paid at Cave Creek, AZ 85327, and at additional mailing offices. Canadian GST Registration Number R132182866.

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

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

Information provided is for educational or entertainment purposes only. True West Publishing, Inc. assumes no liability or responsibility for any inaccurate, delayed or incomplete information, nor for any actions taken in reliance thereon.
Any unsolicited manuscripts, proposals, query letters, research, images or other documents that we receive will not be returned, and True West Publishing is not responsible for any materials submitted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, RENEWALS AND ADDRESS CHANGES
855-592-9943
FAX: 480-575-1903
Follow us on:

True West Online
TrueWestMagazine.com
July 2018 Online and Social Media Content



Frank James, dressed in a Confederate uniform (seated), posed with younger brother Jesse (in light-colored hat) and guerrilla comrade Fletch Taylor in this circa 1867 photograph taken by C.C. Giers of Nashville, Tennessee. Find this photo and more historical photography on our "Western Icons" board.

Go behind the scenes of *True West* with Bob Boze Bell to see his sketch *Dust Devil Rider* and more of the executive editor's Daily Whipouts (Search for "April 24, 2018").
Blog.TrueWestMagazine.com



Join the Conversation
"[Commodore Perry] Owens was the real deal. He finished off the Blevins gang singlehandedly and from a fully exposed position, and they saw him coming."
–Mary Townsend of Chandler, Arizona



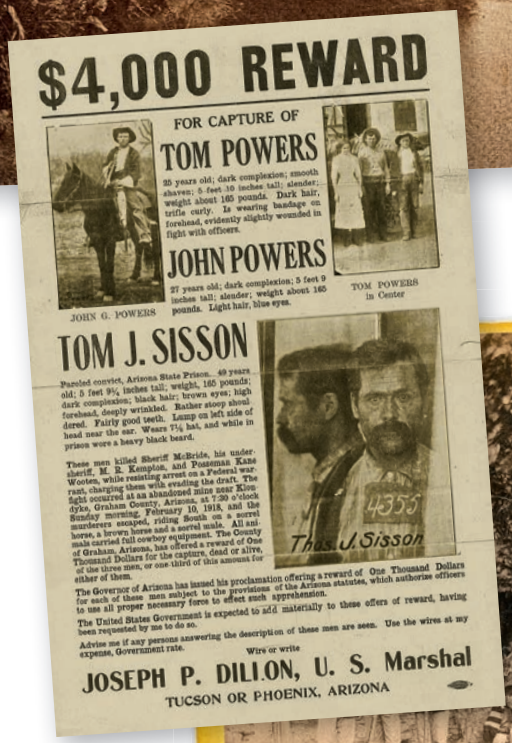
4 OPENING SHOT
8 TRUTH BE KNOWN
9 TO THE POINT
10 INVESTIGATING HISTORY
11 OLD WEST SAVIORS
12 COLLECTING THE WEST
15 SHOOTING FROM THE HIP
30 CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS
44 UNSUNG
46 RENEGADE ROADS
52 FRONTIER FARE
54 WESTERN BOOKS
58 WESTERN MOVIES
61 TRUE WESTERN TOWNS
77 WESTERN ROUNDUP
78 ASK THE MARSHALL
80 WHAT HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

JULY 2018 - VOLUME 65 - ISSUE 7



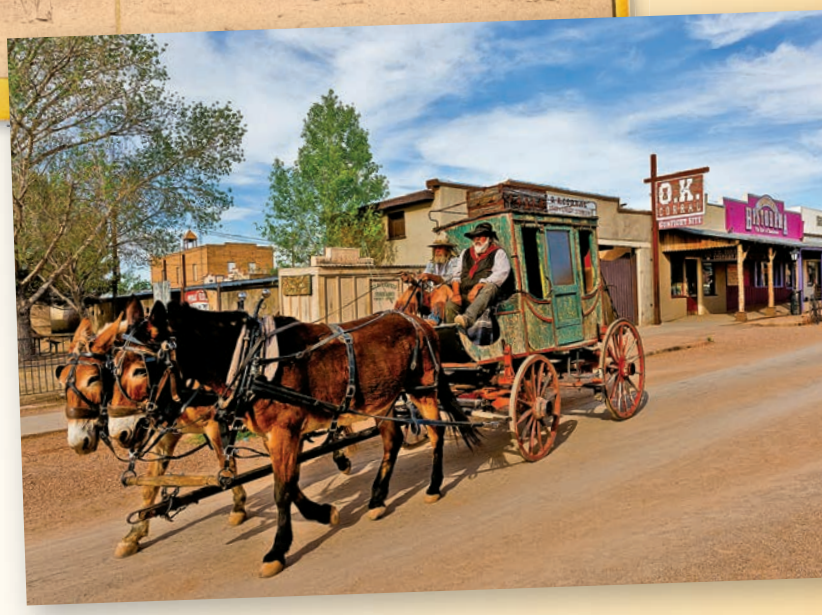
18



34



42



64



Cover design by Dan Harshberger; Tom Sisson photo courtesy Pinal County Historical Museum

18 THE SHADOW CATCHER ENDURES

Why everyone loves/hates the Edward Curtis Indians.

—By Meghan Saar

34 THE POWER OF REDEMPTION

A wilderness shoot-out between gold miners and lawmen evolved into a tale of feud and conspiracies.

—By Heidi J. Osselaer

42 LOST PHOTO OF CROOK'S SCOUT DISCOVERED?

An unseen stereoview of John Campbell Burge opens up the discussion.

—By Jeremy Rowe

64 WHERE COWBOY HATS RULE!

In the West's most Western towns, cowboy hats—for men and women—still rule the day.

—By Stuart Rosebrook

TRUTH BE KNOWN

COMPILED BY ROBERT RAY

Quotes

"Every decade or so, the world is tested by a crisis so grave that it breaks the mold: one so horrific and inhumane that the response of politicians to it becomes emblematic of their generation—their moral leadership or cowardice, their resolution or incompetence. It is how history judges us."

– Jo Cox, British Labour Party politician

"...we judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done."

– Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, U.S. poet

"When you really pay attention, everything is your teacher."

– Ezra Bayda, U.S. Zen teacher

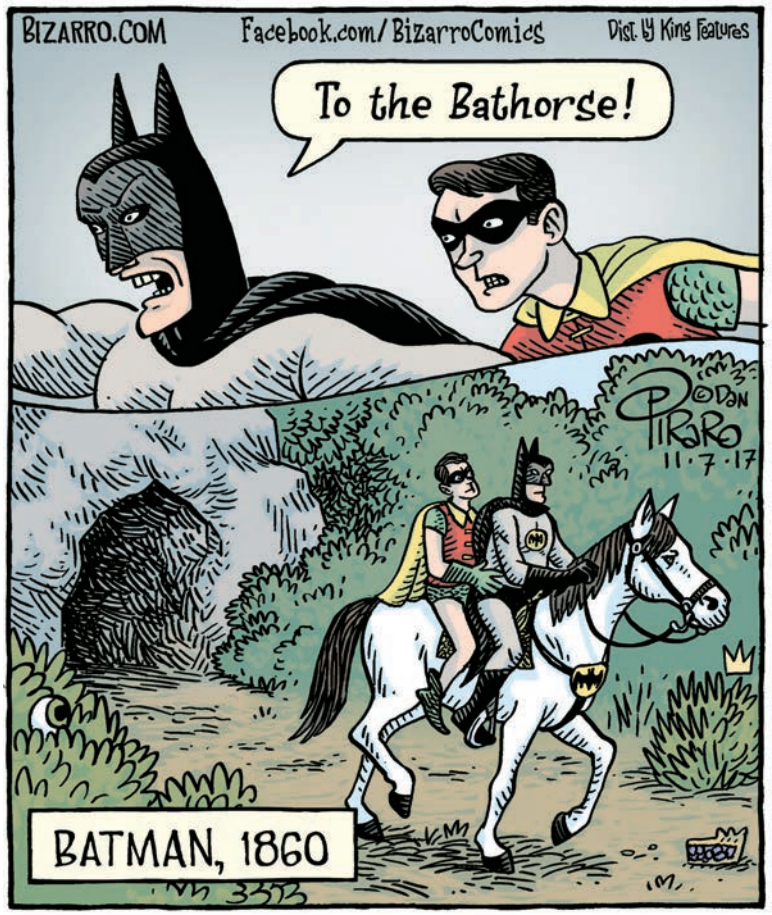
"In anything at all, perfection is finally attained not when there is no longer anything to add, but when there is no longer anything to take away...."

– Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, French author

"A generation which ignores history has no past—and no future."

– Robert Heinlein, U.S. Science Fiction author

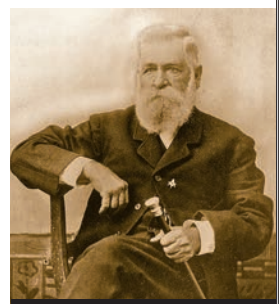
Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO



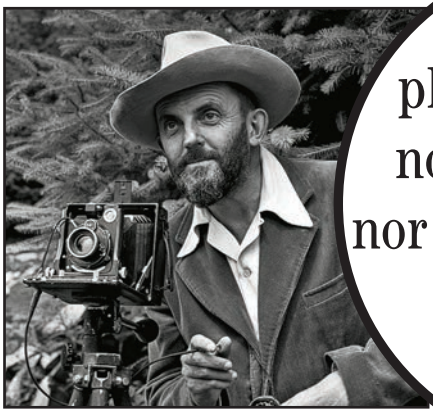
Letter

I enjoyed the story about Wyatt Earp's pa, Nicholas Porter Earp, and what kind of man he really was. What a family!

–Tony M. Stabo of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, commenting on Mary Doria Russell's article, "Sins of the Father," from our April 2018 issue



Wyatt Earp's Father



– BY J. MALCOLM GREANY, 1947 –

"A true photograph need not be explained, nor can be contained in words."

– Ansel Adams, U.S. photographer

Old Vaquero Saying



"Time may be a great healer, but it's a lousy beautician."

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Power Save

Two history heroes who saved the day with words.

It was sixty years ago that my friend Don Dedera started the wheels of redemption rolling with these simple words: "Society, I believe, is on trial. Our way of justice has an issue before it."

Don's subsequent columns in *The Arizona Republic* resulted in the Power brothers being released from prison after serving more than 40 years behind bars.

Heidi J. Osselaer first came to this story in the summer of 2012. She spent more than three years researching and interviewing everyone she could find. She even rode horseback into the rugged site of the shoot-out, and, in retrospect, she says, "The journey helped me realize that the posse was pure lunacy. It just wasn't rational to undertake such an operation for men charged with non-violent crimes."

Heidi's book has a bombshell revelation, which I promised not to divulge. But if you want to find out what it is, it's on pages 217-218. You won't be disappointed.

Thanks to Don, the Power brothers were forgiven and redeemed. Thanks to Heidi's formidable research and book, the true history of what happened has been reclaimed.

I also need to thank Kevin Mulkins for the usage of his rare photographs of the Power posses. Thanks, also, to Rick Wiley of the *Arizona Daily Star*, Chris Reid of the Pinal County Historical Museum and Phil Boas at *The Arizona Republic* for granting us permission to publish their photographs.

Everyone's generosity allowed us to share this incredible true story with you.



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



The Birthday Boy

At Don Dedera's 89th birthday party, celebrated at his home in Payson, Arizona, he held the spurs the Power brothers had made for him while he posed between Marshall Trimble (at left) and me (at right). The old man can still spin a yarn, and his first-person accounts of finding and talking to and babysitting the Power brothers had me and Marsh awestruck and laughing. Don has that effect on people.

– ALL PHOTOS BY BOB BOZE BELL –



Heidi J. Osselaer graciously gave her time to help us get the story right. She (above center) even came out to *True West* World Headquarters to work on content with our crack designer Rebecca Edwards (above left), who laid out the package, and Robert Ray (above right), who assisted our editor, Meghan Saar, in finding the photos we needed. In fact, Robert drove to Florence, Arizona, to take a photo of our cover image. What a guy!

BY MARK BOARDMAN

The Road to and from China

The Burlingame Act brought Chinese workers to the American West—for a time.





ANSON BURLINGAME

Massachusetts Representative Anson Burlingame (inset) led the first Chinese foreign mission (above), in 1868, with Ireland's John McLeavy Brown, France's Ferdinand Auguste Emile Deschamps and 10 Chinese men, including Chih Kang and Sun Chia Ku.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

Anson Burlingame is a name mostly forgotten today. But over a 22-year period, from the early 1860s through mid-1880s, he was well known in two continents.

The career politician and diplomat was appointed the minister to the Qing Dynasty that ruled China. Part of his charge: open up that country to U.S. trade and services. He was so good in establishing relations with the Qing that in 1867, when he was set to retire, the dynasty hired him as an envoy to the U.S. and Europe.

Working with his old boss, Secretary of State William Seward, Burlingame spent about four months crafting an agreement. What came to be known as the Burlingame Treaty was finished on July 28, 1868. It covered some important points, perhaps chief among them: unlimited immigration between the two countries, and that immigrants would be guaranteed personal freedoms by each government.

The treaty was the first to open up relations between China and a western nation on a truly equal basis (the 1858 Treaty of Tientsin was flawed). The 1868 treaty opened Chinese markets to U.S. exports and led to Chinese (mostly males) coming to the U.S. as cheap labor for railroads, mining and other industries, especially in the American West.

But the new immigrants were not warmly welcomed. American workers and European immigrants were outraged, fearing, with some justification, that the newcomers would take their jobs. Others viewed Chinese culture, religion and language with suspicion. It was only a matter of time until things got out of hand.

On October 24, 1871, a mob estimated at around 500 people attacked Chinatown in Los Angeles, California. Up to 20 Chinese were lynched; most of the buildings in the area were ransacked or destroyed.

Things worsened two years later with the Panic of 1873. The six-year-long depression led to bank and industry failures, high unemployment and falling wages and real estate values. Many Americans took their frustrations out on the Chinese immigrants.

On July 23-24, 1877, a San Francisco meeting of the Workingmen's Party of the United States attracted 8,000 people. In a violent turn, targeting the local Chinese community, four people died and numerous Chinese businesses were destroyed or damaged. Anti-Chinese sentiments continued to grow across the nation.

That mood culminated in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which ended all immigration from China. The law lasted until 1943—but even that period wasn't calm. Anti-Chinese riots, spurred by labor unions, wracked Western locales in 1885 and 1886.

The author and namesake of the 1868 treaty wasn't around to see any of that turmoil. Burlingame died in 1870, in St. Petersburg, Russia, while working on a treaty between the U.S. and Russia.

BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

Miss Yakama Nation's Yakama War

Emily Washines brings together historic enemies to rewrite history.



One descendant Emily Washines has tracked down is the great-great-grandson of Supplina Hamilton. Hamilton (center, holding a Bible) wears an Indian Wars medal and sits with fellow Christian church preachers in this colorized circa 1890 photograph.

– COURTESY GLEN HAMILTON, GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON OF SUPPLINA HAMILTON –

Emily Washines believes Yakama War history offers more than "us vs. them."

This former Miss Yakama Nation knows the American Indian perspective of the war fought against the U.S. Army from 1855-1858 in Washington Territory. Now she's searching for descendants from the Army side of the conflict—the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 9th Infantries.

"I think there's real power in historic enemies standing side by side," Washines says. "It will help erase the 'us. vs. them' and allow us to live as neighbors and never forget our history in the Northwest."

The first 10 months of 1855 in Washington Territory were focused on peace, not war. Several tribes—one of the largest treaty councils in U.S. history—had agreed to give up vast amounts of land in exchange for the inviolable promise of half the fish in the territory in perpetuity, money and provisions, and reserved lands where white settlement was prohibited. Washines' Great-Great-Grandfather Chief Meninick was one of the treaty signers.

But the discovery of gold interfered—as it had everywhere gold was found—disrupting the treaty. Officials were in Washington seeking ratification of the treaty when hostilities began.

The trigger depends on who's telling the story. Washines says it all started when two prospectors raped a teenaged Yakama girl. Chief Kamiakin's nephew tracked down and killed the rapists. Then Indian Agent Andrew Bolon was murdered by Yakamas when he came to investigate the rape. The Army considers Bolon's murder the cause of the war.

Washines was awakened to the war in October 1999, when she was crowned Miss National Congress of American Indians. In her honor, elders sang a warrior song and impressed on her that she should never forget that women were warriors too, even in the Yakama War.

That memory came back to her in 2013, when she decided to tell the whole story of the war. She applied for an artist grant.

Her research underscored the war's various dynamics, and she found many people in Washington knew nothing of the conflict. She set out to locate Army descendants.

She first found Steve Plucker, who authored *The 1858 Yakama War: Fort Simcoe's Story of the 9th U.S. Army Infantry and their Western Prong Attack Campaign*. Plucker's grandfather had served at Fort Simcoe.

She's particularly interested in finding descendants of Maj. Granville Haller, commander in the first battle of the war, now remembered as Haller's Defeat because his 84 infantrymen were routed by Chief Kamiakin's 300 warriors. Reach out to her at *nativefriend33@gmail.com* if you know about or are a descendant.

Washines has already produced a short video about the women's role in the war. She hopes her conversations with Army descendants will inspire her next video.

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

BY MEGHAN SAAR

An Artist's Artist

Mandan warrior Four Bears captivated Old West artists through the power of his own art.





John Coleman's oil of Four Bears (above right) hammered down for the highest price of the two, at $135,000, while Kenneth Riley's oil of Four Bears (above left) went for a $75,000 bid.

Notable Western Art Lots Included
(All images courtesy Scottsdale Art Auction unless otherwise noted)

Mandan warrior Four Bears has been praised for his artistic genius, which may explain why artists of the Old West have felt compelled to portray him. Collectors at Arizona's Scottsdale Art Auction on April 7 purchased two examples.

"Among the most beautiful testimonies of the arts of the prairie" and displaying the "highest level of achievement that are known to this time" is how Four Bears's drawings were commended by ethnologists Horst Hartmann and Walter Krickeberg, respectively.

Yet George Catlin created controversy in our understanding of early Plains Indian art because of Four Bears. In 1957, ethnologist John C. Ewers theorized that a shirt Catlin claimed Four Bears had painted while Catlin was at Fort Clark in 1832, compared to Four Bears's pictographic records preserved by Prince Maximilian and Karl Bodmer the following year, revealed that Four Bears had undergone a phenomenal change as an artist, under Catlin's influence.

But Bill Holm undid Ewers's theory, at the 1984 Plains Indian Seminar at what is today's Buffalo Bill Center of the West, in Cody, Wyoming. Holm proved Catlin's shirt had been an "artifake" painted not by Four Bears, but by Catlin. He argued that Four Bears's unique style could not have been influenced by Catlin, but could possibly have been shaped by Euro-American representations over the nearly a century that the Mandans came in contact with explorers and traders.

What has never been in dispute was Four Bears's superior talent as an artist. He retained the "flat, frontally oriented shoulder stance and decorative detail...in the true tradition of the pictographers of his country," Holm stated. While also creating, Holm added, "pictures with greater details of dress and more naturalistic representation than was usual in Plains Indian paintings...."

Four Bears went on to become the second chief of the Mandan tribe in 1836. The following year brought devastation to his tribe. Smallpox wiped out nearly everyone, including Four Bears, who died on July 30. The Four Bears preserved in paint does not show the scarred face he wore in death.

Collectors made $9.4 million on their Western and wildlife artworks sold at the Scottsdale Art Auction.



George Catlin painted this oil of Four Bears in 1832. The artist created controversy when he also claimed he collected a hide shirt Four Bears had painted, which Bill Holm proved unlikely.

– COURTESY SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM, GIFT OF MRS. JOSEPH HARRISON JR., 1985.66.128 –



History continues to be a big draw for art collectors. The top lot at the Scottsdale Art Auction went to John Clymer's *Spotted Buffalo*; $400,000. The oil portrays the 1873 Beef Issue, as Sioux from Red Cloud Indian Agency chased Texas Longhorns like they used to chase buffalos on the free range.





Scottsdale Art Auction sold two of the highest-selling Gerard Curtis Delano artworks this year: *Dineh* (above left, $475,000), the top lot at the Leanin' Tree Museum auction on January 19-20, and *The Victors* (above right, $380,000), at the April auction. The prices were exceeded only by Coeur d'Alene Art Auction's 2008 sale of *Navajo*, which hammered down at $1.1 million.

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

July 28, 2018
Western Art
Coeur d'Alene Art Auction (Reno, NV)
CDAArtAuction.com • 208-772-9009

July 28-29, 2018
Vintage Movie Posters
Heritage Auctions (Dallas, TX)
HA.com • 877-437-4824



The top-selling Joseph H. Sharp oil at the auction was a mise en abyme, *The Artist in the Studio Mirror*; $175,000.



This Charles Russell oil, *Indian on Horseback*, hammered down at $275,000.


Wild West Mercantile
ORIGINAL ★ AUTHENTIC
COWBOY CLOTHING
800-596-0444
WildWestMercantile.com
7302 E. MAIN STREET
SUITE #7
MESA, AZ 85207
20%OFF One Online Purchase - Promo Code TWY20 (EXPIRES 7-31-18)

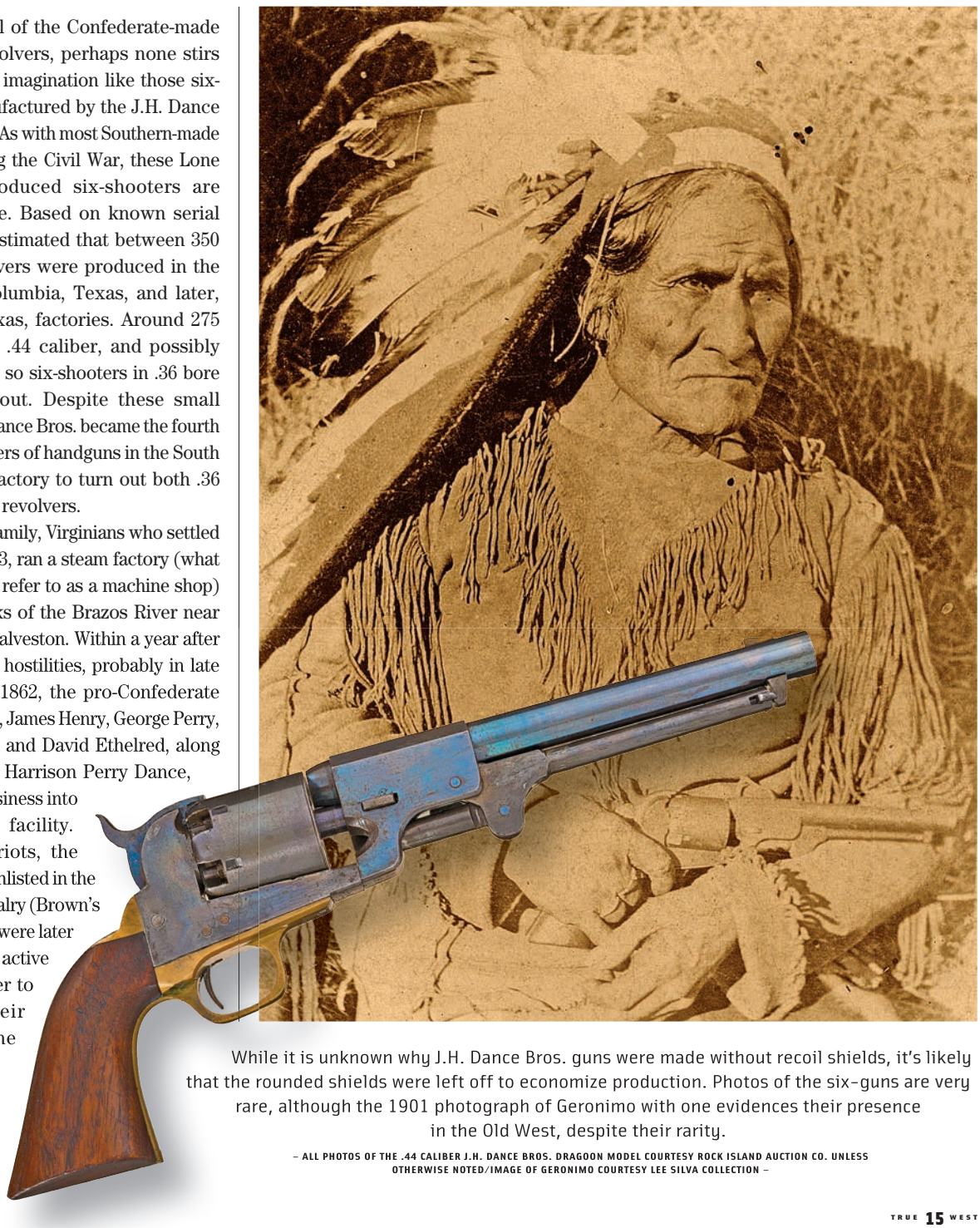
BY PHIL SPANGENBERGER

A Texas Dance For Johnny Reb

This Southern arms-maker produced quality revolvers for the Texas Cavalry.

Of all of the Confederate-made revolvers, perhaps none stirs the imagination like those six-shooters manufactured by the J.H. Dance Bros. of Texas. As with most Southern-made firearms during the Civil War, these Lone Star State-produced six-shooters are extremely rare. Based on known serial numbers it's estimated that between 350 and 500 revolvers were produced in the company's Columbia, Texas, and later, Anderson, Texas, factories. Around 275 and 350 were .44 caliber, and possibly another 135 or so six-shooters in .36 bore were turned out. Despite these small numbers, the Dance Bros. became the fourth largest producers of handguns in the South and the only factory to turn out both .36 and .44 caliber revolvers.

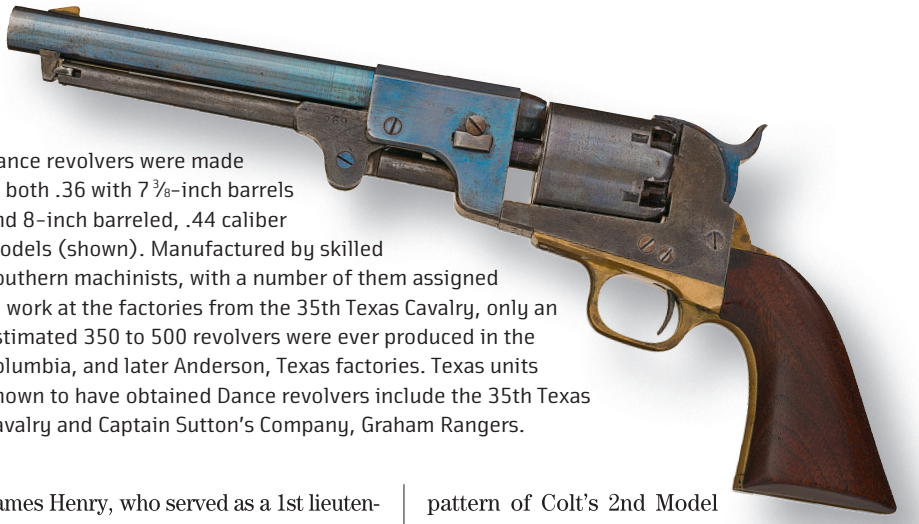
The Dance family, Virginians who settled in Texas in 1853, ran a steam factory (what we would now refer to as a machine shop) along the banks of the Brazos River near Houston and Galveston. Within a year after the opening of hostilities, probably in late 1861 or early 1862, the pro-Confederate Dance brothers, James Henry, George Perry, Isaac Claudius and David Ethelred, along with a cousin, Harrison Perry Dance, turned their business into a gun-making facility. Southern patriots, the four brothers enlisted in the 35th Texas Cavalry (Brown's Regiment), but were later detached from active service in order to perform their duties at the pistol factory.



While it is unknown why J.H. Dance Bros. guns were made without recoil shields, it's likely that the rounded shields were left off to economize production. Photos of the six-guns are very rare, although the 1901 photograph of Geronimo with one evidences their presence in the Old West, despite their rarity.

– ALL PHOTOS OF THE .44 CALIBER J.H. DANCE BROS. DRAGOON MODEL COURTESY ROCK ISLAND AUCTION CO. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED/IMAGE OF GERONIMO COURTESY LEE SILVA COLLECTION –



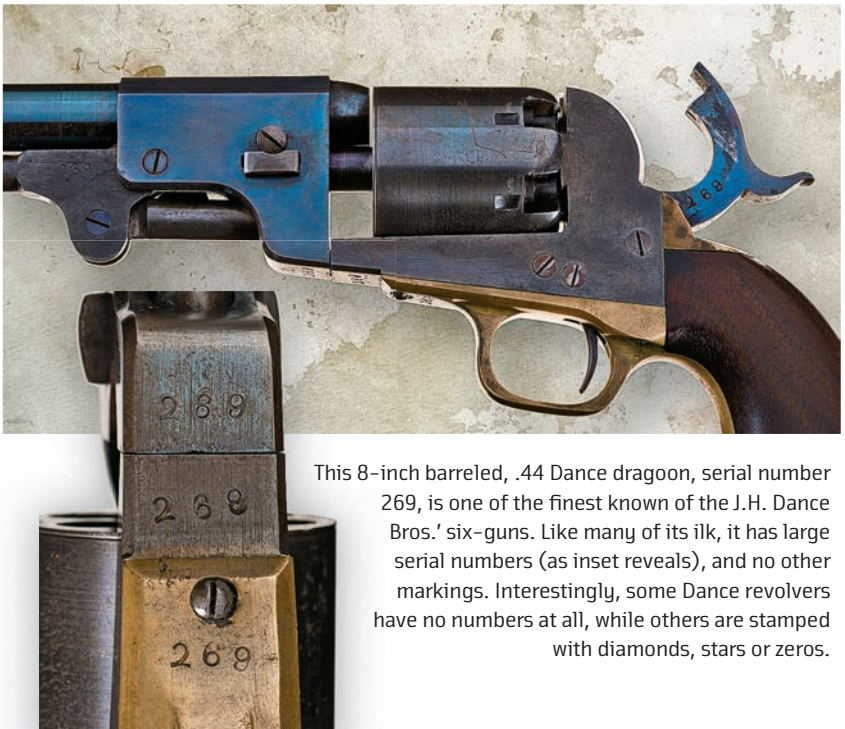


Dance revolvers were made in both .36 with 7⅜-inch barrels and 8-inch barreled, .44 caliber models (shown). Manufactured by skilled Southern machinists, with a number of them assigned to work at the factories from the 35th Texas Cavalry, only an estimated 350 to 500 revolvers were ever produced in the Columbia, and later Anderson, Texas factories. Texas units known to have obtained Dance revolvers include the 35th Texas Cavalry and Captain Sutton's Company, Graham Rangers.

James Henry, who served as a 1st lieutenant in the unit, remained on active duty, although during his absence, he apparently continued to be involved in the management of the company.

The Confederate Conscription Act, which drafted all white males between the ages of 18 to 35, caused labor problems for all Rebel arms-makers. Nonetheless, despite this law, the Dance Brothers' factory was able to have 35 skilled soldiers assigned to it, with at least 23 of them from the 35th Texas Cavalry. This success in getting capable machinists was undoubtedly largely due to Lt. James Henry Dance's position in the regiment, coupled with the fact that, like so many other Texas units, the 35th had trouble getting revolvers. Assigning the 35th's troopers to the factory was a powerful incentive.

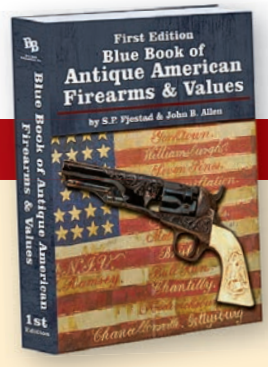
By mid-1864, Dance revolvers were being manufactured in Anderson, Texas, near Houston. They were simply, but nicely finished and closely followed the overall pattern of Colt's 2nd Model Dragoons (.44 caliber with 8-inch barrels) and the Hartford, Connecticut, firm's 1851 Navy revolvers (.36 caliber with 7⅜-inch barrels), with a blued finish, brass grip straps, and one-piece walnut stocks. The most distinguishing feature of Dance revolvers is the lack of a recoil shield, giving the gun a flat frame. A very few in each bore size were nevertheless produced with them. While no one knows for sure why the Dance guns were made without recoil shields, it's probable that since they serve no real purpose, the rounded shields were left off to simplify and economize production. Other characteristics of Dance revolvers include the lack of any name identification. They bear large serial numbers on various parts, or no numbering at all, and in some instances, revolvers are simply stamped with diamonds, stars or zeros. The guns have the Colt-style half-round/half-octagon barrel assemblies, but some Dance .44 revolvers feature full octagon barrels.



This 8-inch barreled, .44 Dance dragoon, serial number 269, is one of the finest known of the J.H. Dance Bros.' six-guns. Like many of its ilk, it has large serial numbers (as inset reveals), and no other markings. Interestingly, some Dance revolvers have no numbers at all, while others are stamped with diamonds, stars or zeros.

Although the J.H. Dance Bros. firm began producing revolvers for private sale, they eventually received a contract from the Confederate State Army's District of Texas, and the factory became part of the Confederate Ordnance Department. Most Dance six-guns were delivered to Texas's Ordnance Officers for issue to the state's own cavalry. Texas units known to have obtained Dance revolvers include the 35th Texas Cavalry and Capt. Sutton's Company, Graham Rangers. Though few in numbers, these Lone State State six-shooters have a rich history and are among the most coveted Rebel revolvers by today's collectors. Like their name says, they danced to the tune of Dixie.

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



BLUE BOOK'S ANTIQUE AMERICAN FIREARMS & VALUES

As the authors state in this 400-page volume, "This is the last piece of the puzzle for what Blue Book Publications offers customers and readers for firearms-related information and up-to-date values." Containing research and data gathered since 1981, and using four-color photos provided by James D. Julia Auctioneers, this comprehensive resource library offers a wealth of information on American antique guns. This *First Edition Blue Book of Antique American Firearms & Values*, by S.P. Fjestad and John B. Allen, includes a Photo Percentage Grading System, showing antique firearms in various conditions, an index of American military arms-makers, listings of auction houses, internet sellers, major U.S. museums' arms collections, antique terminology and much more. It's a definite must-have for collectors of antique guns.

BlueBookOfGunValues.com

Uberti USA®
HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF



1873 Ltd. Ed. Short Rifle Deluxe
.45 Colt, 10+1 capacity
20" octagonal barrel

- Hand-chased engraving on durable color-case action
- Authentic 19th-century game and scroll pattern
- "John Wayne" style lever
- Available in 2018 only through Uberti USA dealers

BEAUTIFULLY USABLE

UBERTI 1873 LIMITED EDITION

Too stunning to use? Too well-performing not to? With the 1873 Limited Edition Short Rifle Deluxe you don't have to choose. Between its striking looks and flawless function, the only way to lose out with this rifle is by missing the opportunity to get one.

Find us on Facebook

Uberti-USA.com

BY MEGHAN SAAR

The SHADOW CATCHER ENDURES

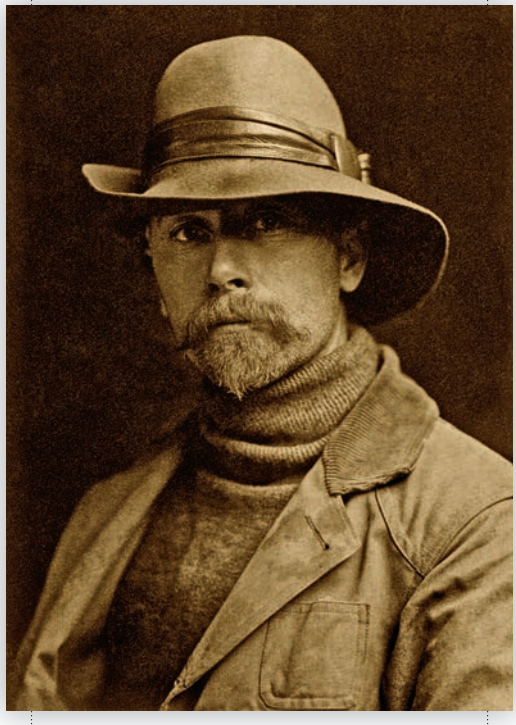
Why everyone loves/hates the Edward Curtis Indians.

"Everyone loves the Edward Curtis Indians," Sioux scholar Vine Deloria Jr. famously declared in the introduction for Christopher M. Lyman's *The Vanishing Race and Other Illusions*.

But Deloria Jr. also cautioned that Curtis's images should be viewed as photographic art. "...if they come to represent an Indian that never was," he continued, "and color our appraisal of things Indian with romantic shibboleths that shield us from present-day realities, then our use of them is a delusion and a perversion of both Indians and the artful expressions of Curtis."

Since the beginning, controversy has colored what *The New York Herald* dubbed, in 1907, as the "most gigantic undertaking in the making of books since the King James edition of the Bible." That enterprise began in 1906, when financier J.P. Morgan paid $75,000 for a book series on American Indians. What may surprise many is that Curtis did not earn a salary; that money was earmarked to support fieldwork for the books.

Curtis, born 150 years ago this past February, lucked into what would become his most important work. While taking pictures of Washington's Mount Rainier in 1898, Curtis came across a group of lost scientists. One was George Bird Grinnell, who studied Indians. The two developed a friendship, particularly in 1899, when Curtis was working as an official photographer for the Harriman Alaska Expedition. The following year, Grinnell gave Curtis the keys to a new world: photographing the Blackfoot Confederacy in Montana. The prestige Curtis earned for those images had attracted Morgan's attention.



Edward S. Curtis

The Navajos gave Curtis his nickname the "Shadow Catcher" because he was constantly chasing the proper amount of light and shadow for his outdoor studio, Timothy Egan revealed in his Curtis biography. He also had a not-so-catchy nickname, the "Man Who Sleeps On His Breath," because he slept on an air mattress in his tent.

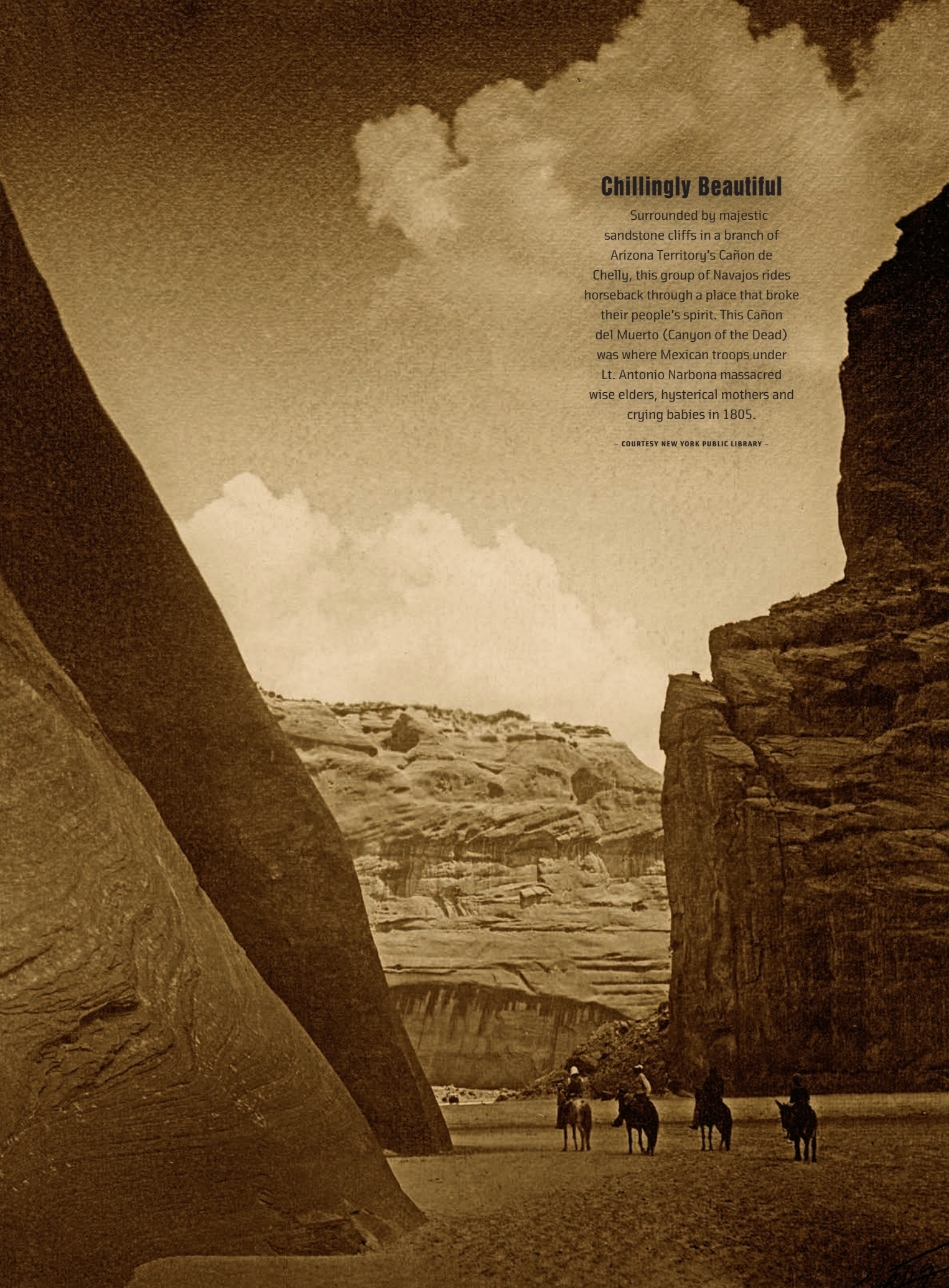
– ALL PHOTOS COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –

Curtis's first portrait of an American Indian was actually taken years earlier, in 1895, when he photographed Princess Angeline, the daughter of Chief Seattle, in Seattle, Washington. Three years later, the National Photographic Society was the first to recognize his painterly style, awarding him a gold medal for "Homeward," a sunset scene of Indians paddling to the Puget Sound shore in a canoe.

At the turn of the 20th century, over roughly 20 years, 40,000 photographs of more than 80 tribes and 10,000 wax cylinder recordings, Curtis documented tribal lore, history, food, housing, ceremonies, garments and customs. In most cases, his work is the only written recorded history, although a vast oral history also preserves the rich lifestyles of these tribes.

Dressed up in a mythic sepia gauze, his photographs of various tribes across the West, in their original environments and traditional clothing, offer a romanticized and re-created lost way of life. Yet Curtis grew up in his own project; he may have started with the idea of a "noble savage" and a "vanishing race," removing any personal identities from his earliest photos, but over time, he built friendships and expanded his cultural understanding so that his subjects ended up with names and wearing contemporary clothing they usually wore. They became a people who were surviving, not dying off.

To be fair, when Curtis began focusing on our nation's Indians, in 1896, total tribal population had dwindled to less than 250,000,



Chillingly Beautiful

Surrounded by majestic sandstone cliffs in a branch of Arizona Territory's Cañon de Chelly, this group of Navajos rides horseback through a place that broke their people's spirit. This Cañon del Muerto (Canyon of the Dead) was where Mexican troops under Lt. Antonio Narbona massacred wise elders, hysterical mothers and crying babies in 1805.

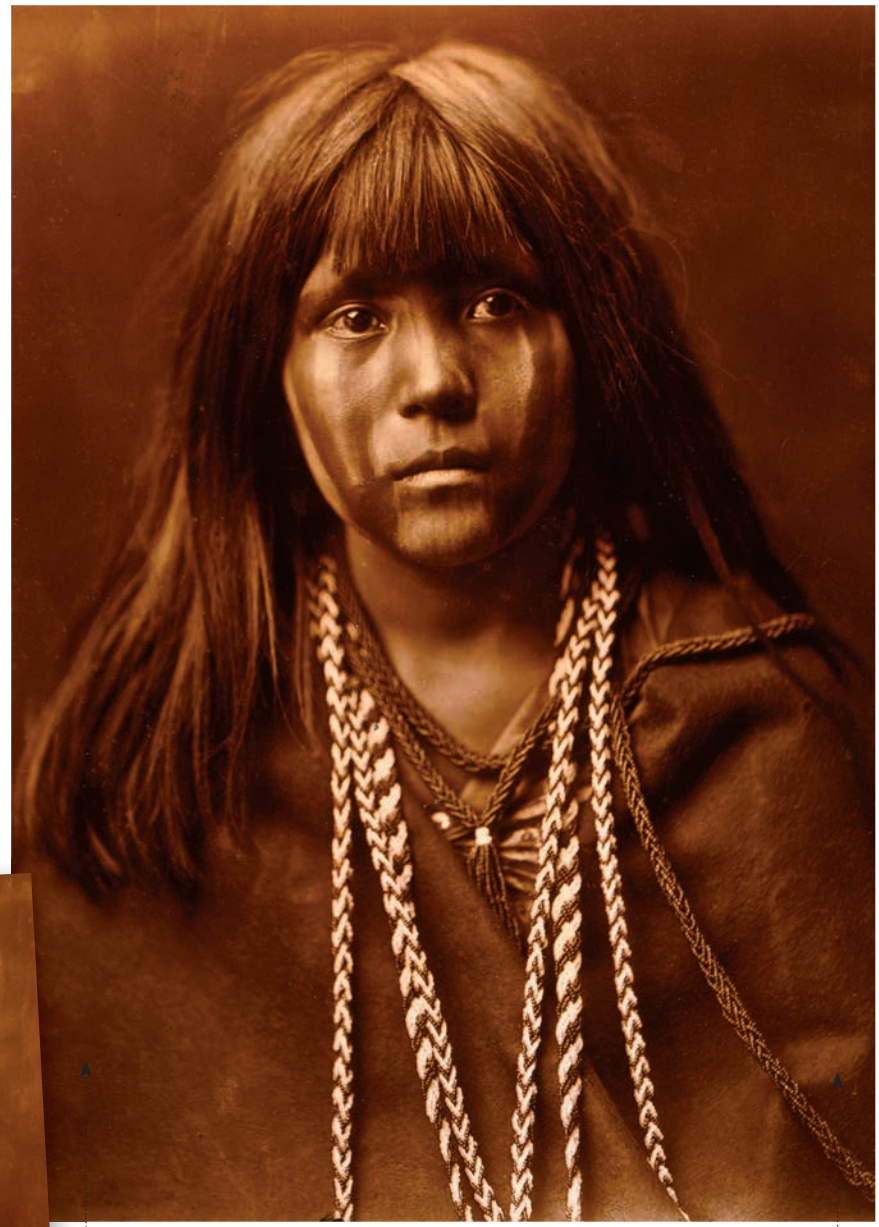
– COURTESY NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY –

reported biographer Timothy Egan, adding, "Many scholars thought they would disappear within a generation's time."

But by volume 19, the population was already increasing, having grown to nearly 350,000. Curtis did not ignore that shift. He adjusted his camera's perspective to show the tribes as contemporaries in America, not people lost to history forever.

Even those who feel a love-hate relationship with his work cannot miss the humanity captured by Curtis's camera, and that is why his images, more romantic than realistic, have endured. They are not anthropological specimens. They are artistic works that sometimes reveal the truths of these living souls.

So long as we do not allow Curtis's images to pervert our understanding of the real lives led by these Indians, we should all "love the Edward Curtis Indians" preserved beyond memory by his camera and his words.





The Girl Who Sold the Project

According to Timothy Egan's biography *Short Nights of the Shadow Catcher,* Edward S. Curtis won over J.P. Morgan once he showed the financier his photographs of Mosa, a Mohave girl whose face was painted and who wore a series of braided necklaces over a dark blanket covering her body. Curtis took at least two photographs of her, one showing her in profile (above) and another one (above right) showing her facing the camera.

"It would be difficult to conceive of a more thorough aboriginal than this Mohave girl. Her eyes are those of the fawn of the forest, questioning the strange things of civilization upon which it gazes for the first time.

She is such a type as Father [Francisco] Garces may have viewed on his journey through the Mohave country in 1776."

–Edward S. Curtis's caption for his 1903 image of Mosa–Mohave, *published in Volume Two of* The North American Indian





The Vanishing Race

Curtis set up the premise for his series by beginning his first portfolio of large plates with "The Vanishing Race—Navaho *[sic]*," followed by "Geronimo—Apache."

Of the first photo (above), Curtis wrote, "The thought which this picture is meant to convey is that the Indians as a race, already shorn in their tribal strength and stripped of their primitive dress, are passing into the darkness of an unknown future. Feeling that the picture expresses so much of the thought that inspired the entire work, the author has chosen it as the first of the series."

When Curtis photographed Geronimo, the Apache medicine man was roughly 66 years old and was waiting to appear the next day in President Teddy Roosevelt's inaugural parade in Washington, D.C. in 1905. Curtis portrayed this venerable, famous warrior wrapped in a blanket, making him appear frail (right), thus further reinforcing the concept that Geronimo was among the vanquished, and that the likes of him would never be seen again.





Women Through a Window

Ojibwe author Louise Erdrich showed her appreciation for Curtis's work in her essay published in Christopher Cardoza's *Edward S. Curtis: One Hundred Masterworks:* "Curtis mastered the art of making his subject so dimensional, so present, so complete, that it is to me as though I am looking at the women through a window, as though they are really there in the print and in the paper, looking back at me."

Of "A Clayoquot Maiden," from plate nine in Volume 11 (left), Erdrich loved how she was "hiding a laugh in her blanket of fur and cedar." She later added "To me, Curtis' images of women with their children are as disquieting as they are profoundly beautiful." (See inset "Achomawi mother and child," of the Pit River tribe of California, as an example.)

At the same time, she recognized the sad truth that these children were ripped away from their mothers and sent to government boarding schools.

The Human Photoshop

For his earliest American Indian images, Edward Curtis removed modern clothes and other signs of contemporary life. Two portraits of a Piegan Lodge, for example, originally showed an alarm clock between Little Plume and son Yellow Kidney, as seen below in the negatives, preserved at Library of Congress. In the view published in his *The North American Indian* series (right), Curtis cut out the clock.

– RIGHT PHOTO COURTESY CLAREMONT COLLEGES, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, HONNOLD/MUDD LIBRARY –









Evolution of a Photographer

Curtis evolved as a photographer over his roughly 20 years of capturing American Indians through his camera lens for this project. He did not remove evidence of contemporary life, umbrellas, from this photo, labeled, "At the Pool, Animal Dance—Cheyenne," from plate 663 of Volume 19, *The Indians of Oklahoma*.



Evoking Past Freedoms

Riding across Montana's "primal upland prairies" and stopping at one of its "limpid streams," these three Blackfoot Chiefs—Four Horns, Mountain Chief and Small Leggings—evoked wonder at why civilization would appeal to a people used to the freedoms of their old way of life. "A glimpse of the life and conditions which are on the verge of extinction" was part of Curtis's label for what has become one of his best-known pictures.

– COURTESY NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY –







Teddy's Endorsement

In 1906, the same year Teddy Roosevelt received the Nobel Peace Prize, the president endorsed Curtis's project. The photographer's work included touching images of children, although not all got published in his series, including the above photo of a Hopi boy herding horses and sheep across sand dunes in New Mexico Territory.



Roosevelt wrote, "Our generation offers the last chance for doing what Mr. Curtis has done. He has lived on intimate terms with many different tribes of the mountains and the plains. He knows them as they hunt, as they travel, as they go about their various avocations on the march and in the camp. He knows their medicine men and sorcerers, their chiefs and warriors, their young men and maidens. Mr. Curtis, in publishing this book, is rendering a real and great service; a service not only to our own people, but to the world of scholarship everywhere."

At the same time, Roosevelt was also the same man who had said, in 1886, about the people Curtis was capturing on film: "I don't go so far as to think that the only good Indians are the dead Indians, but I believe nine out of every 10 are, and I shouldn't like to inquire too closely into the case of the tenth." During his presidency, his staff took steps to encourage assimilation and erase tribal ties, including the famous "haircut order," five months into office, which argued that forcing males to wear short hair would "hasten their progress towards civilization."

Curtis met the President in 1904, after he won a 1903 portrait contest by the *Ladies Home Journal* for "Prettiest Children in America." Curtis got invited to the White House to photograph the Roosevelt children, and thus begun a lifelong friendship. Shown in inset is newspaperman Walter Russell with Quentin Roosevelt on his shoulders as Archie digs in sand and Nicholas lies buried in sand at Sagamore Hill.

The Bald Indian

Assimilationist practices to "civilize" American Indians took place at reservations and particularly at boarding schools. Beyond attempts to erase the language and cultural traditions, even long hair was shorn. Curtis solved the problem by adding hairpieces, as he did in his photograph of Blackfoot Bear Bull (right, notice the top knot is darker than his real braids).

Sometimes Indians wanted to wear a wig, as in the case of Blackfoot Chief White Calf (inset). In October 1900, San Francisco's *Sunday Call* reported Curtis saying:

"White Calf, though he urged the others to pose, was very coy when it came to taking the medicine himself. Finally he consented. I was anxious to get him not only because he was chief but he is one of the few baldheaded Indians I have ever heard of. He appeared as promised, but alas! instead of the picturesque everyday garb he was got up regardless in a faded misfit blue uniform, obtained heaven knows how. His bald head was covered with an elaborate blond wig, on which perched an army hat several sizes too small."







The "Authentic" Look

Curtis attempted to preserve the traditions of North American Indians via both text and photography. But cultures evolve and change over time, which he communicated admirably in Volume 13, plate 441, "A Klamath," shown at left.

In his caption, the photographer admitted, "The entire costume here depicted is alien to the primitive Klamath. The feather head-dress and fringed shirt and leggings of deerskin were adopted by this tribe within the historical period, along with other phases of the Plains culture, which extended its influence to the Klamath country by way of Columbia river and the plains of central Oregon."

To describe one view of a Klamath, or any other American Indian, as more "authentic" than another is to ignore that, over time, communities alter and adopt practices they've learned from other communities. This Klamath elder man differed in attire and weaponry from his ancestors, but he was still quintessentially a Klamath.

At the same time, Curtis was guilty of using various props in elaborately staged scenes. For example, you can see the jewelry Mosa wears elsewhere. His most glaring additions were hairpieces.









Women's Work

Ojibwe author Louise Erdrich's favorite Curtis images were those celebrating women's work. "His eyes linger on the feel of thing, the baked earthen vessels, the clay under the potter's hands as she mixes it, the motion of the reaper, the tensile beauty of a loom set against a canyon wall," she wrote in her essay for Cardoza's book.

These "humble arts [remain] the strength of Native culture lives," she continued. "Women still make pots using the same techniques and designs. Women still reap crops and harvest rice in canoes. And into their rugs and baskets, their clothing and beadwork, Women still weave the sacred symbols of their nations."

(New Mexico Territory photos, from top left) Three San Juan Pueblo women carry harvest baskets filled with fruit on their heads; Santa Clara woman paints designs on her pottery; San Juan women winnow wheat in front of their pueblos; and an Acoma girl fills a pot with water, while her fellow water carriers rest on a rock ledge.



– COURTESY WORLD FILM –



– *THE TEN COMMANDMENTS* AND *THE PLAINSMAN* COURTESY PARAMOUNT PICTURES –



Curtis the Filmmaker

One controversial Curtis subject was the Oraibi snake dance performed by the Hopis in Arizona Territory. Curtis captured this dance in a photograph published in Volume 12 (bottom, showing onlookers in the background), and he also documented the dance on movie film, in November 1904. Yet the Hopis had never meant for this ceremony to be recorded.

During his fieldwork for *The North American Indian* series, Curtis decided to film the fictionalized Kwakwaka'wakw drama *In the Land of the Head Hunters*, released in 1914. In the above photograph, Curtis is shown behind the camera, next to interpreter and Assistant Director George Hunt, who holds a megaphone.

The next decade, Curtis graduated to Hollywood. In 1923, he served as second cameraman for Cecil B. DeMille's silent epic *The Ten Commandments* (center). He continued to work with DeMille, probably also on his Tarzan films, and he ended his film career with a Western, 1936's *The Plainsman* (below).











Like any book project limited by space and budget, *The North American Indian* series could not feature all of the approximately 40,000 photographs taken by Edward S. Curtis. Of the roughly 2,500 acquired by Library of Congress, about two-thirds were not published in the series. (Counterclockwise, from top left) You'll find Sia, the buffalo dancer, in Volume 16; this Hopi Snake Dance priest in Volume 12; and Apsaroke warrior Medicine Crow, wearing a hawk headdress, in Volume four. The "Hopi Angel" (top right) didn't make the cut.

TRUE WEST EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

A COLD RIDE INTO HELL

THE POWER FAMILY VS A FOUR-MAN POSSE

THE SLACKERS IN KIELBERG CANYON



John Power sits on his horse, Maud, in Klondyke, Arizona, in 1914.

– ALL PHOTOS COURTESY RYDER RIDGWAY COLLECTION, HELD BY MAXINE BEAN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Robert Ray

Based on the research of Heidi J. Osselaer

FEBRUARY 10, 1918



A shoot-out at dawn is how the fight will become known. The amount of light in the canyon at the time of the fight becomes a point of contention when U.S. Marshal Frank Haynes claims he couldn't recognize Jeff Power because of the darkness. The fight happens around 7:30 a.m. so it should have been light enough outside to see.

In the bitter cold, a four-man posse riding in from Klondyke, Arizona, surrounds a lone cabin in Kielberg Canyon. The posse—a county sheriff, two deputies and a U.S. marshal—has arrest warrants for four men in the cabin: Jeff Power, his sons Tom and John, and hired hand Tom Sisson. The brothers are wanted for draft dodging and Jeff and Sisson are wanted for perjury.

Dismounting and taking off their heavy coats so they can maneuver closer, the lawmen creep down to the cabin. Graham County Sheriff Frank McBride and Deputy U.S. Marshal Frank Haynes go around the north side of the cabin, while Deputies Martin Kempton and Kane Wootan cover the south side.

Jeff is tending to a fire in his fireplace when he hears noises outside the cabin. Grabbing a rifle, Jeff steps outside. He hears someone yell, "Throw up your hands!"

As Jeff moves his rifle to his right, shots ring out; he is hit in the chest. After a lull in the shooting, everyone in the cabin is now awake and manning the windows, not knowing who is attacking them.

Shots ring out on both sides. Glass shards from the smashed windows wound both Power brothers. Within five minutes, 25 shots are exchanged.

When the gunfire ends, Sheriff McBride lays dead with four bullet wounds. Both deputies have been killed. Jeff Power is writhing in pain with a mortal wound.

Marshal Haynes flees up the hill, finds his horse and takes off for Klondyke. The gunfight is over. A manhunt is about to begin.



Arizona's deadliest gunfight takes place at the Power family cabin.



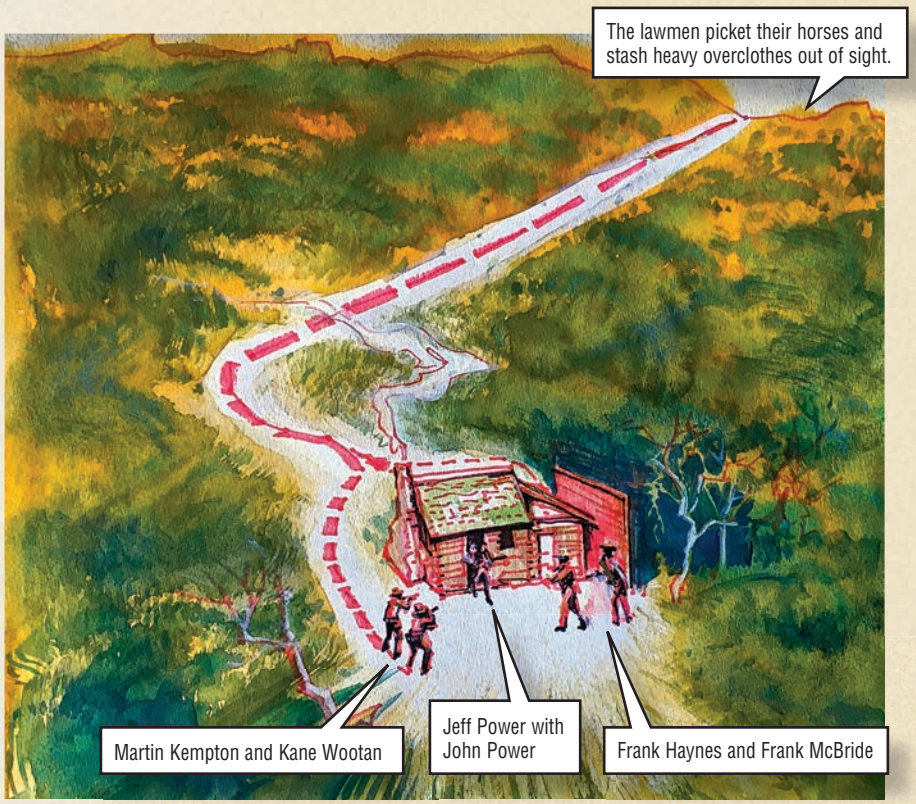
A Cold Ride into Hell

The posse that goes after the Power crew: (from left) Special Deputy U.S. Marshal Kane Wootan, Graham County Deputy Martin Kempton, Graham County Sheriff Frank McBride and Deputy U.S. Marshal Frank Haynes.

– ALL ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL –

"They pretty soon give out the notion that they wasn't to be fooled with."

—A neighbor of the Power boys



A Long, Strange Trip

Let's track the distance and rough terrain that the four-man posse covers to get to the Power family cabin. This is not a stroll to a nearby corral.

Taking off from Safford at 3 p.m. in Sheriff Frank McBride's Model T and traveling over rough roads, the posse arrives in Klondyke at 6 p.m. They eat supper and then procure horses and two rifles from their host, Al Upchurch, before taking off on horseback at around 10 that evening.

All the men wear heavy coats or mackinaws as the temperature usually falls into the 20s at the Galiuro Mountains during February. Kempton and Sheriff McBride carry their own rifles, while Wootan and Haynes use the borrowed ones from Upchurch. Wootan leads the way, since he was in the area five years prior, although the sheriff has also been to Power Garden and Gold Mountain.

The lawmen ride south for about four hours over rough country, with grades as steep as 35 percent at Power Hill. They build a fire and wait until about 4:30 a.m. before riding another two-and-a-half miles farther south to Gold Mountain. Seeing no sign of the Powers, they ride on another two-and-a-half miles toward the Power Mine when they finally see the cabin. They wait until daybreak—about 7:10 a.m.—to make their approach on foot.

Some historians claim the Power posse members had been drinking because liquor bottles were later found on the trail. If true, this wouldn't be the first time that firewater disrupted a raid (see debacles involving the James Gang, Maj. Marcus Reno, Ike Clanton and King Fisher, among others).



Frank Haynes

Who Shoots First?

The split between the four posse members—Wootan and Kempton on the south side of the cabin; Haynes and McBride on the north side—may have unhinged the operation.

Forced to traverse a narrow space between a windbreak built several feet north of the house, the ranking lawmen, Haynes and McBride, are unable to get into position by the time they hear Wootan holler, "Throw up your hands."

As the U.S. Marshal and sheriff clear the corner of the house, they hear Wootan yell twice more, "Throw up your hands!" and see Jeff Power standing in the doorway, brandishing a Winchester.

The sheriff remonstrates toward everyone, "Boys, boys, boys," attempting to diffuse the tense situation.

But then "four or five shots all come in a bunch" from the house, as Haynes later testifies.

The Power brothers, Tom and John, will later claim Wootan fired first, hitting their father in the chest. If true, Wootan may have done so unintentionally. He was carrying a rifle he had borrowed from his brother-in-law Al Upchurch (who also lent the posse his horses), and the rifle may have had a hair trigger, unbeknownst to Wootan.

Wootan probably would not have fired point-blank at a man who was surrendering. That twist is revealed when *The Arizona Republic* journalist Don Dedera takes up the Power brothers' cause in 1958: "They say they were asleep when the officers surrounded their cabin.... They woke when a belled mare ran past the front of the cabin. [Their father], thinking a mountain lion was after the mare, stepped outside dressed in long johns and carrying his rifle. When Kane Wootan shouted, 'Throw up your hands!' he complied, responding, 'Don't shoot.'"

Did Jeff aggravate the standoff with a hostile move? Not according to two newspapers that cover the trial. *The Copper Era* reported on May 17, 1918, that Jeff "was in front of the east door of the cabin with his rifle held across his breast with both hands, and at the second command from Wootan, Powers *[sic]* shifted the gun to his right side." The *Tucson Citizen* confirmed: Jeff "dropped the weapon to his right side."

In that scenario, Jeff could not have provoked the fight by firing the first shot.





The above crime scene photo from trial exhibit #4 shows the crack between the logs where someone (reportedly Tom Sisson) fired a shot that hit Frank McBride in the knee; the sheriff was then shot in the stomach. The inset shows the window from where someone inside fired the shot that killed Deputy U.S. Marshal Kane Wootan.



One of the posses that joins the manhunt to capture the Power brothers and Tom Sisson is shown posing in Paradise, Arizona, on February 20, 1918.

– COURTESY KEVIN MULKINS –

Someone inside the cabin could have fired first. Why would he, though, when the shot could have hit Jeff, who was standing in the doorway?

Whatever the reason for the first shot, the resulting barrage proves deadly.

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

After the gunfight, one of the Powers may have put Sheriff McBride out of his misery, the medical examiner suggested.

Frank McBride was found with a knee and stomach wound, as well as a massive head wound. Why the brutality, if the Power boys were innocent?

"Something about Jeff's death set them off. I think it was more John than anyone else. He was intense and fiercely loyal to his father," Osselaer states. "I always come back to this quote: 'They was out to kill us....They just started shooting, shot down our daddy in the doorway. You'd fight back too, wouldn't you, if they shot down your Pa?'"

The Power boys, or Tom Sisson, also stripped the lawmen of their cash and took their horses, which they found on the ridge, to make their escape.

Cochise County Sheriff Harry Wheeler and Pima County Sheriff Rye Miles took charge of more than 1,000 volunteers and soldiers who joined the manhunt. Both lawmen had been Arizona Rangers and knew the terrain intimately.

The small town of Bowie, near the New Mexico border, became a "teeming mass of armed and provisioned man hunters and the streets were crowded with autos from the surrounding towns carrying fresh policemen to the front to strengthen the lines of guards."

Men wore white rags on their hatbands to identify themselves as posse members to avoid accidentally shooting other searchers they might come across.

A massive snowstorm on February 18, 1918, blanketed the region and wiped out any advantage the dogs or Apache scouts had in tracking down the culprits. The storm also froze the resolve of many manhunters who went home to get warm.

By the end of February, the manhunt had been called off.

On March 7, troops at Fort Hachita, near the U.S.-Mexico border, got word that a ranch woman, Mrs. Barnes Tullos, recognized the fugitives when they bought provisions from her. Grant County Sheriff Frank Shriver and Deputy Rob McCart picked up the trail, joined by Lt. Wolcott P. Hayes and his soldiers.

The Grant County men could not legally cross the border, so the lieutenant took six of his men, split into two groups, and tracked the fugitives toward Rio Casas.

Fifteen miles south of the border, Hayes stumbled onto the three fugitives, hiding in the brush. When he saw three gun barrels pointing at him, he fell off his horse, as a defensive strategy to avoid being killed. He later commented the men did not take that opportunity to shoot him and instead surrendered.

The Power party feared they would be lynched, but the U.S. Army ignored their concerns and called the Greenlee County and Graham County authorities to pick up the prisoners. A territorial struggle ensued, as the Grant County sheriff thought he deserved the reward, so all parties were represented on the drive back to Safford, Arizona.

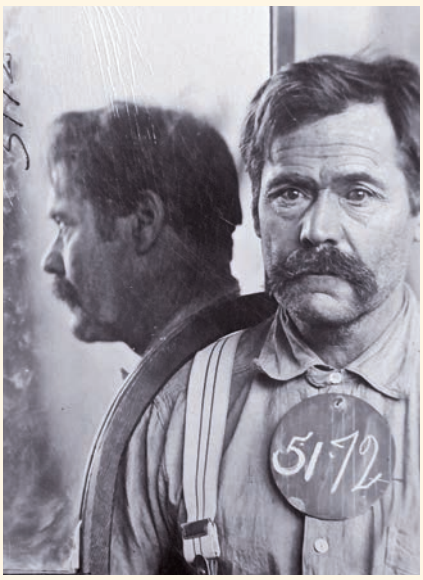
On March 9, the culprits were put in a cage at the Safford County Courthouse. Crowds lined up around the block. Lawmen thwarted at least two attempted shootings when relatives of the deceased showed up at the jail, armed. Under the cover of night, lawmen moved the prisoners to Clifton, where they remained in jail for several months.

At the Greenlee County Courthouse, Sisson and Tom and John Power were convicted of first-degree murder on May 18. All were sentenced to serve life at the prison in Florence.

Recommended: *Arizona's Deadliest Gunfight: Draft Resistance and Tragedy at the Power Cabin, 1918* by Heidi J. Osselaer, published by University of Oklahoma Press







John Power (top) was still wearing a bandage from injuries sustained during the gunfight three months earlier when the 26 year old first arrived at the Arizona State Prison in Florence, Arizona, in May 1918. Tom Power (center) turned 25 just days before his incarceration for murder. The Power brothers were joined in prison by hired hand Tom Sisson (bottom).

– COURTESY PINAL COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM –

BY HEIDI J. OSSELAER

The Power of

A wilderness shoot-out between gold miners and lawmen evolved into



Jeff Power, like his ancestors, had clawed out a living in unforgiving terrain, continually forced to defend what little he had from predators, both human and non-human.

He inherited his distaste for war from his family's experiences during the Civil War, while his years of combating aggression in Texas and New Mexico Territory instilled in him a populist bent, sentiments he would pass on to his three sons.

Life in Rattlesnake Canyon brought him a reprieve from the clamor of the outside world, until the draft of WWI threatened his ability to develop his gold mine, leaving him with the prospect of losing everything he had: his sons and his ability to earn a living.

He was wary of government and eschewed society, an outcast even among the numerous outcasts living in the canyon, but the Great War required the assistance of every able-bodied person and would not allow his family to remain in isolation.

"As Americans we like to mythologize about the rugged individualist, but the truth of the matter is the rugged individualist is celebrated only in certain times for certain reasons," historian Eduardo Obregón Pagán said about Jeff Power. "As a nation when we need to band together, we need to band together, and that individualist will pay the cost for who they are."

The Power shoot-out should have been forgotten long ago, an obscure side story to WWI history. Instead, the story was kept alive

Redemption

a tale of feud and conspiracies.



Harry Wheeler, the sheriff of Cochise County, and Rye Miles, the sheriff of Pima County, took charge of the posses on the ground (as well as an airplane) that helped serve the warrant on the Power boys. Both lawmen were considered "expert manhunters" because they had been Arizona Rangers. The posse members are wearing white cloths around their hatbands so they wouldn't get mistaken as the culprits in a running gunfight.

– COURTESY KEVIN MULKINS –

precisely because enough people believed the outcome was unjust.

In the end, only the death of Tom Sisson and the advanced ages of the Power brothers brought the story to light outside of Graham County and the state prison system. Even then, the path to John and Tom Power's release was paved with distortions that transformed a straightforward case of draft evasion into a tale of feud and conspiracies.

Investigating Injustice

In the fall of 1958, Don Dedera, who wrote the most popular editorial column for *The Arizona Republic*, the state's largest circulation newspaper, was at the state prison to write about one of the inmates.

Warden Frank Eyman suggested Dedera also talk to the Power boys to hear their interesting story. As a former Marine and police beat reporter, Dedera was guarded with convicted felons, who he knew often claimed to be wrongfully incarcerated.

Dedera had tremendous respect for Eyman, so he listened patiently to John and Tom Power as they told their "well-rehearsed" story of injustice at the hands of Graham County officers.

John, "slumped over like a turtle," barely said a word the entire interview, but Tom was well-spoken and impressed the reporter with his knowledge of the law.

Their first meeting struck the columnist. The brothers had spent four decades in prison, yet, in all that time, had been granted only one formal parole hearing. Leadership in the prison considered the brothers exemplary prisoners; the same held true for Sisson, who had died the previous year, yet was never considered fit for release.

Dedera wondered why John and Tom were still incarcerated when so many others who committed similar crimes had been paroled. He decided to investigate.

Dedera soon discovered the Power brothers were their own worst enemies. They unrealistically demanded complete exoneration because they refused to shoulder any blame for the shoot-out. Had they been less stubborn, "they would not now be in prison," said attorneys whom they had fired over the years.

> Father Jeff "juggled the two boys into a mess which was not of their making."

The brothers gave Dedera a paper bag filled with $100 bills, explaining to him that each time they hired an attorney, they had to pay him a retainer. Dedera laughed and told them to keep their money. He did not intend to retry the case in court, but rather hoped to present both sides of the story in his newspaper columns, allowing society the opportunity to weigh in.

Dedera's first column about the shoot-out appeared on November 10, 1958, and primed his readers for much incendiary material to follow: "America was at war with the Central Powers. T.J. Power was at war with the people around him."

Dedera's Jeff Power was a domineering and "obstinately independent" man who refused to allow his boys to serve in the war. "The Power boys wanted to join up," reported Dedera, but their father's reply was, "I'll see you in hell first!"

His sons were not to blame for their predicament, the columnist argued; they were victims of circumstance.

Dedera offered the Power brothers' version of the shoot-out in his second column: "They say they were asleep when the officers surrounded their cabin…. They woke when a belled mare ran past the front of the cabin. [Jeff Power], thinking a mountain lion was after the mare, stepped outside dressed in long johns and carrying his rifle. When Kane Wootan shouted, 'Throw up your hands!' he complied, responding, 'Don't shoot.'"

Within the next six days, four more columns appeared. Dedera expressed his doubts about some of the claims made by the Power brothers, especially their suggestion that "they were railroaded by a stacked jury, unfair judge, perjured testimony and inept counsel," noting that "much of society had judged them guilty before the trial began. But the Power boys were given their rights."

The Feud

Dedera learned a feud existed between the Powers and the Wootans. Although he was



The Arizona Republic columnist Don Dedera (second from left) talks with John and Tom Power (third and fourth) on parole day, a day they might never have seen without his investigative reporting.

–COURTESY *THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC* –

unsure what had caused the "bad blood" between the two families—people he interviewed in Aravaipa suggested Deputy Kane Wootan either had been spurned by Tom and John's sister Ola or had sparred with the Power brothers over grazing rights—Dedera agreed with Tucson journalist J.F. Weadock's conclusion that father Jeff, "in his stubborn attitude toward the draft, coupled with Kane Wootan's desire for vengeance…juggled the two boys into a mess which was not of their making."

A primary source of the feud narrative was Lee Solomon. Everyone acknowledged that the Power family was not welcomed in Aravaipa; residents were suspicious of outsiders who threatened already scarce resources. Kane became the designated ringleader, allegedly exchanging harsh words with Jeff and chasing off his cattle.

Although the Solomons were related by blood and marriage to the Wootans, the family was apparently closer to the Powers than the Wootans. When Sam and Jane Power lived in Gillespie County, Texas, from the 1860s to 1890, Lee Solomon's parents, David Lee and Jane "Dee" Wootan Solomon, were their friends. After both families moved to Arizona, Lee Solomon punched cattle with Charley, John and Tom Power, as well as relative Kane Wootan, in Aravaipa.

Lee's sister Delila married Kane's father, Black Bill, in 1909 after his divorce from his first wife, Sarah, so she was Kane's stepmother at the time of the shoot-out. Years later, her marriage also ended in divorce, adding to the existing acrimony between the Solomons and the Wootans.

Dedera received corroboration of the feud from Glenn Kempton, Deputy Martin Kempton's son, who admitted it was "common knowledge that Kane Wootan had had disputes with the Power family, that the Wootan family had conflicting claims with the Powers and that Kane Wootan and John Power had long carried on a personal vendetta."

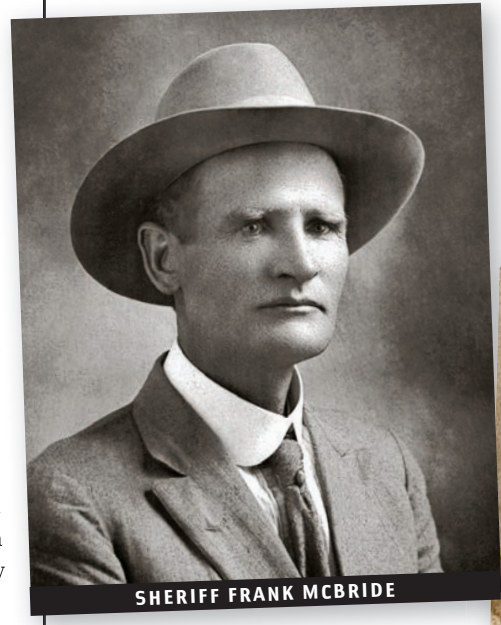
Although both the Power brothers and the Wootans acknowledged they had disagreements prior to the shoot-out, Tom stated, "I would not have thought that our brushes with the Wootans were cause enough for them to try to kill us."

Tom and John Power believed the scourge had been Graham County Sheriff Frank McBride, who wanted their gold mine, tapping into long-held prejudices that Mormons stole and murdered, and then conspired to cover up their crimes. But their accusations that the sheriff was willing to kill for their mine fell on deaf ears.

After conferring with visitors to the prison during the 1950s, supporters who knew the brothers would have to find someone else to blame in order to win over public opinion, Tom and John began to entertain the possibility that the Wootan feud had precipitated the shoot-out.

Yet public records do not support a feud. Neither side had filed civil suits or injunctions over water or land rights in Graham County. Neither Kane nor any other Wootan owned property near the Power Mine, Gold Mountain or Power Garden Place, and Kane had moved to Safford a year prior to the shoot-out, far from Rattlesnake Canyon.

The most convincing evidence that the feud was not real can be found in the Bureau of Investigation reports and U.S. marshal records for the Power case. Correspondence between Sheriff McBride and federal officials, from June 1917 to January 1918, confirmed Kane Wootan played no role in orchestrating the arrest of the Power brothers. Rather, Sheriff



SHERIFF FRANK MCBRIDE

Graham County Sheriff Frank McBride, shown in 1916, was a devout Mormon who believed every American should do their part in WWI. Serving the warrant for draft evasion to the Power boys cost him his life.

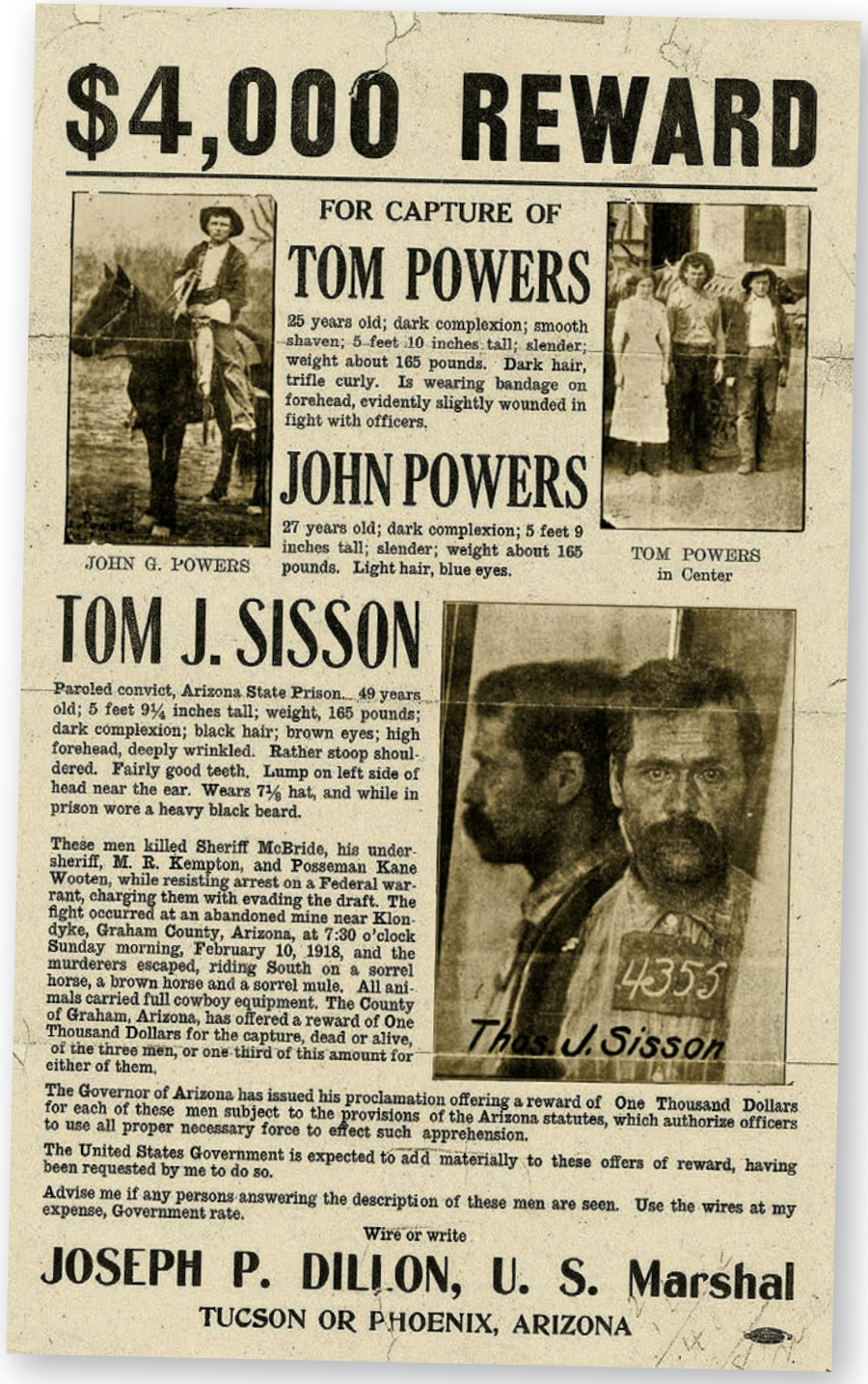
– COURTESY MCBRIDE FAMILY –

Special Deputy Thomas Kane Wootan, photographed circa 1908, was a champion rodeo rider. His death, along with the two other lawmen and Jeff Power, made the shoot-out Arizona's deadliest—even surpassing the famous O.K. Corral gunfight in Tombstone.

– COURTESY MCBRIDE FAMILY COURTESY MILLIE WOOTAN BARNES –



THOMAS KANE WOOTAN



$4,000 REWARD

FOR CAPTURE OF

TOM POWERS

25 years old; dark complexion; smooth shaven; 5 feet 10 inches tall; slender; weight about 165 pounds. Dark hair, trifle curly. Is wearing bandage on forehead, evidently slightly wounded in fight with officers.

JOHN POWERS

27 years old; dark complexion; 5 feet 9 inches tall; slender; weight about 165 pounds. Light hair, blue eyes.

JOHN G. POWERS

TOM POWERS in Center

TOM J. SISSON

Paroled convict, Arizona State Prison. 49 years old; 5 feet 9¼ inches tall; weight, 165 pounds; dark complexion; black hair; brown eyes; high forehead, deeply wrinkled. Rather stoop shouldered. Fairly good teeth. Lump on left side of head near the ear. Wears 7⅛ hat, and while in prison wore a heavy black beard.

These men killed Sheriff McBride, his under-sheriff, M. R. Kempton, and Posseman Kane Wooten, while resisting arrest on a Federal warrant, charging them with evading the draft. The fight occurred at an abandoned mine near Klondyke, Graham County, Arizona, at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, February 10, 1918, and the murderers escaped, riding South on a sorrel horse, a brown horse and a sorrel mule. All animals carried full cowboy equipment. The County of Graham, Arizona, has offered a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the capture, dead or alive, of the three men, or one third of this amount for either of them.

4355

Thos. J. Sisson

The Governor of Arizona has issued his proclamation offering a reward of One Thousand Dollars for each of these men subject to the provisions of the Arizona statutes, which authorize officers to use all proper necessary force to effect such apprehension.

The United States Government is expected to add materially to these offers of reward, having been requested by me to do so.

Advise me if any persons answering the description of these men are seen. Use the wires at my expense, Government rate.

Wire or write

JOSEPH P. DILLON, U. S. Marshal

TUCSON OR PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Wanted poster issued by the U.S. marshal's office, district of Arizona, for Tom and John Powers, and Tom J. Sisson. Total reward would reach $5,600 before the manhunt concluded.

–COURTESY CAMERON TREJO FILMS –

McBride was the one determined to bring to justice every slacker in his jurisdiction.

The sheriff's son, Darvil McBride, denied the Wootan feud was to blame, saying, "Such a story has been kicked around quite a bit since the affair, but has been proved to be only imagination…manufactured by those who must always weave intrigue and romance into any controversial and 'old west' affair."

Public Anger

Yet the Wootan feud narrative captured the public's imagination. The men whom the press had once portrayed as the "monsters of 1918" were suddenly transformed by Dedera into "kindly old men" who had paid sufficiently for whatever role they played in the shoot-out.

Day after day, angry letters arrived addressed to the editor-in-chief and publisher of *The Arizona Republic*. To the lawmen's relatives who wrote to him, outraged over public support for the Powers, Dedera acknowledged, "Personally, I am not convinced that the Power brothers should be released. That is a decision for society."

The case could not be retried because so many documents had vanished and witnesses had died, but, as Dedera went on to say, "society, I believe, is on trial. Our way of justice has an issue before it."

These men had been in prison longer than anyone else in Arizona history, Dedera wrote, for a crime that "from the outset was fraught with controversy and confusion and contradiction. Others convicted of similar crimes had been released, why not them?"

Attorney General Wade Church agreed to investigate the case. He made the startling discovery that someone pretending to be employed by his office had tried to defraud the Power brothers. A "Mr. Smith" told the brothers to pay $1,000 for the attorney general's office to reopen their case. Staffers tracked down the culprit and forced him to return the brothers' payment, but the incident piqued Church's interest.

Church was a Harvard Law School graduate and a Democrat who had clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, who, before becoming a justice on the highest court, had investigated the Bisbee Deportation in Arizona. Church undoubtedly recalled the state's explosive conditions during WWI, allowing him to understand how a miscarriage of justice might have been carried out in the Power case. The attorney general told Dedera he was sympathetic to freeing the Powers.

In March 1960, the parole board announced it would hold a public hearing the following month for the Power brothers. Dedera expressed his opinion that the brothers had little chance for success in their bid for freedom because, "Hate is strong. Mercy is weak."

Help the Power Boys

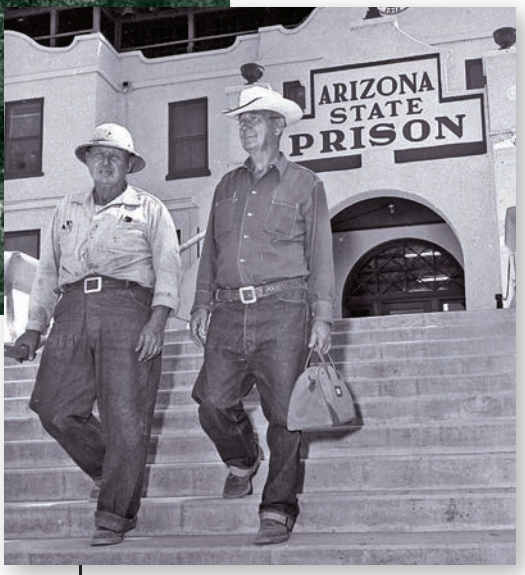
Based on the stories he had heard about "clannish" Mormons in Gila Valley who colluded to hide any evidence that would convict one of their own, Dedera hinted of a Mormon conspiracy.

Tapping into more than a century of suspicion between the Gentiles and Saints



This view of the Power cabin, the site of the gunfight, shows the east-facing door and window, the shed and windbreak on the north side, and the trail behind the cabin used by the lawmen. Harry Dubois took this photograph in 1918 for Graham County Attorney William Chambers.

– COURTESY RYDER RIDGWAY COLLECTION, HELD BY MAXINE BEAN –



After more than 40 years behind bars, John and Tom Power leave Arizona State Prison in Florence, in April 1960, after the parole board voted to release them.

–COURTESY *ARIZONA DAILY STAR* –

of Graham County, established during anti-polygamy campaigns and the federal investigation into the Wham payroll robbery, Dedera suggested, "So intense has been the hatred of the [Gila Valley] group, there is a fear, unjustly founded as it may be, that the wrath of a church group will fall upon any politician who dares to help the Power boys."



MARTIN AND SENA KEMPTON

To lay the conspiracy rumor to rest, Dedera proclaimed: "Anybody who says the Mormon Church holds the Power boys' prison key is a liar."

Sensing the brothers might be released, McBride and Kempton's children expressed fears that Tom and John Power might harm them or their elderly mothers. They asked the governor's assurance that, if the brothers' sentences were commuted, Tom and John would remain on parole, so their every move would be monitored.

On April 20, 1960, Lorenzo Wright, who had served as prison warden during the 1930s and was a former stake president for the LDS church in Maricopa County, addressed the Latter-day Saint families in attendance: "I'm related to both of these wonderful families, the Kemptons and the McBrides…. God has said, if you will not forgive, he will not forgive you…. The killings were a horrible thing. If they paroled today, it will hold no jurisdiction over what God has for them. This board won't satisfy him. They will have to face their God."

Wilford Rene Richardson, the attorney retained by the Wootans and McBrides, told the board: "If it were made clear that these prisoners think they made a tragic mistake, the situation might be different. But they believe they were not wrong, that they were right."

Wright confronted the prisoners: "Are you men enough? I have come here to speak in your behalf. If you are not men enough to ask forgiveness and to forgive, then I withdraw my support."

When Tom and John failed to respond, he repeated, "Are you men enough?"

Deputy Martin Kempton sits next to his bride, Sena, in what is probably their wedding portrait, taken in 1902. After his death in the Power shoot-out, Sena, along with the other widows, launched civil litigation against the Power brothers and won ownership of their mines.

– COURTESY MARTIN KEMPTON –

Tom, in a shaking voice, mumbled a barely audible, "We are."

Wright demanded he repeat his answer. Tom did in a more convincing tone, adding, "We hold no hatred for anybody. We are not much acquainted with the [lawmen's] families. We hold no bitterness. We will forgive and would like to be forgiven. What happened 42 years ago is out of our control now. We are sorry about all that happened, but there is nothing we can do about that. I thank all of you."

The audience erupted with applause, stomping of feet and wild cheering. Bob Thomas, whose story went out on the news wires, called it "one of the most spine-tingling experiences I've ever covered as a reporter."

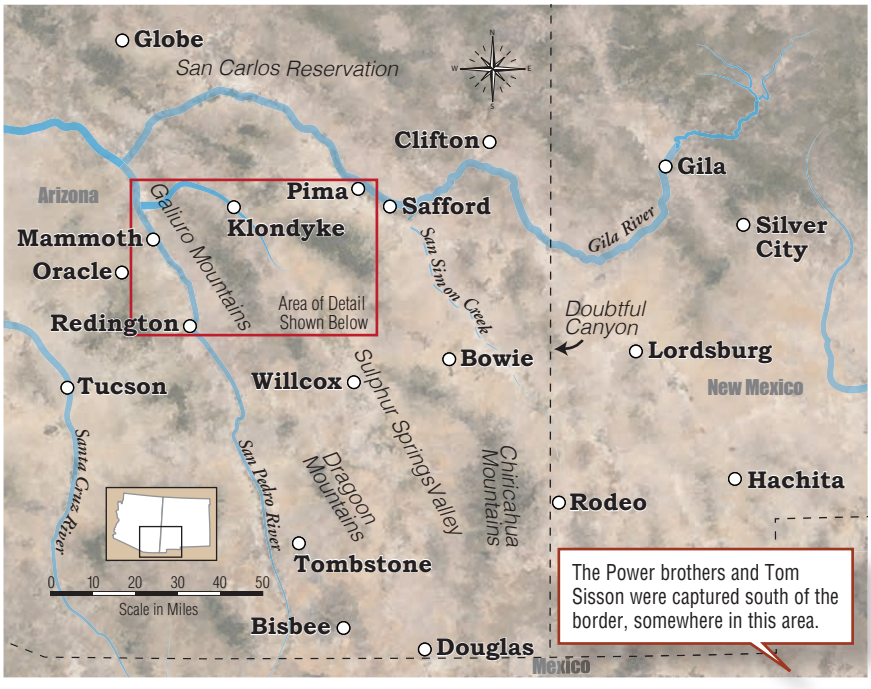
Then came John's turn. He had doggedly insisted on the brothers' innocence for more than four decades, firing countless attorneys who recommended settling for anything less than complete exoneration. The words he chose at that moment were characteristically concise: "I hold no hatred for anybody. I beg for forgiveness."

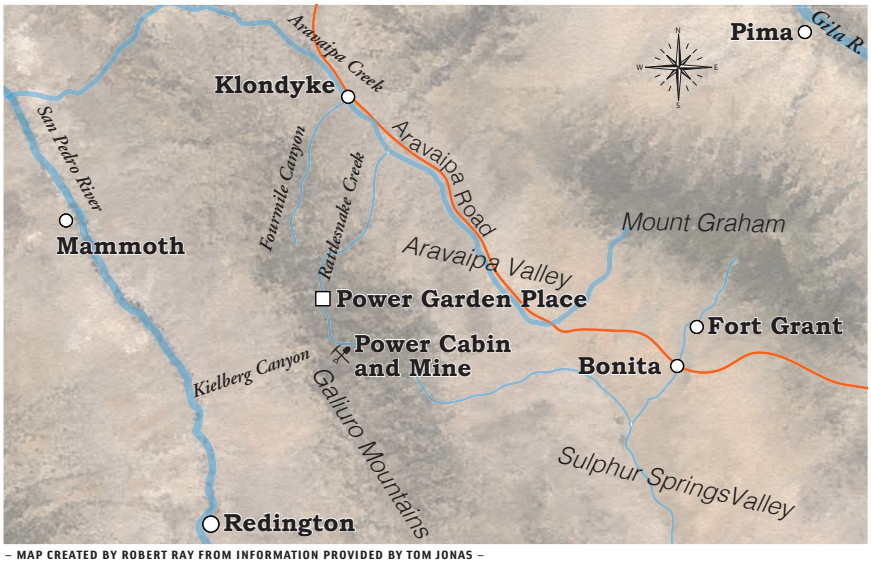
Dedera was flabbergasted, later telling his readers, "Those who knew him would more expect the San Francisco Peaks to topple into Lake Mary than to hear John Power, in a voice loud and free, beg forgiveness of the people he had considered his tormentors for 42 years."



Tom and John Power presented these spurs to Don Dedera upon their release in 1960. During their 42 years in prison, the brothers made many similar items and sold them to pay for their legal counsel.

– BY BOB BOZE BELL –





– MAP CREATED BY ROBERT RAY FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY TOM JONAS –

Plea for Pardon

Mustered out of prison on April 27, 1960, John and Tom had savings from the sale of items they made in prison—about $3,000—and the roughly $10,000 military pension Tom Sisson had bequeathed John, but additional income would be hard to find. The terms of their commutation prohibited them from receiving pay for participating in television, magazine or newspaper interviews or for publishing their story. They found work as seasonal cowpokes.

In 1963, the brothers won a partial victory from their parole restrictions, allowing them to return to Klondyke to reopen the mine. During the 1950s, the lawmen's widows and partners had abandoned the Power mine in Kielberg Canyon. Brother Charley Power



Shortly after the Power family moved to Arizona Territory in 1909, Charley Power purchased a mining claim and goat ranch from Pete Spence in lower Rattlesnake Canyon, south of Klondyke, a town founded in 1900 by former Klondike Gold Rush miners, west of Safford in the Gila Valley. On the family's land, which they called Power Garden Place, they raised crops and ran cattle. Showing everyone—(from left: Father Jeff, Granny Jane and children Charley, seated in Ford Model T car, Ola, Tom and John—this photo was fortunately taken in Klondyke in 1914, a year before the grandmother was killed by a runaway horse in a buggy accident.

– COURTESY HOWARD MORGAN –

took back some claims, which he now deeded to John.

However, Tom and John had neither the physical strength nor the financial resources to reopen the claims. Even if they had, the mine probably would not have produced for them. Between 1915 and 1922, only 53 ounces of gold were found in the Rattlesnake Mining District.

Still unsatisfied with the conditions of their release, they continued to petition for a full pardon. During the Powers' years in prison, as the country fought two world wars and the Cold War, folks had little sympathy for the aging slackers, but Vietnam changed all that. Letters supporting a pardon arrived until January 1969, when the parole board agreed to hear the plea.

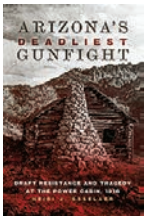
The board unanimously approved the pardon, signed by Republican Gov. Jack Williams on January 25. Williams later stated, "The dramatic gun battle in Keilberg *[sic]* Canyon…was a story from which myths were woven.... Who will ever know the rights and wrongs of it?"

After the pardon, the two refused to admit guilt. John was emphatic: "They was out to kill us, they weren't trying to arrest us. Hell, we didn't even know they wanted us. They just started shooting, shot down our daddy in the doorway. You'd fight back too, wouldn't you, if they shot down your Pa?"

Now pardoned, the brothers could profit from their story. Tom allowed John Whitlatch to write down Tom and John's story in *Shoot-Out at Dawn*.

The book made many outlandish claims and demonized anyone who ever had a hand in the Power brothers' arrest or conviction, perpetuating the far-fetched notion that greedy lawmen had plotted to kill the Power family for their mine and ignoring the fact that the brothers had evaded the draft. Despite the book's failings, it remains the popular version of the shoot-out because it captures the sense of injustice the brothers felt about their conviction and lengthy incarceration.

Who shot first on February 10, 1918? The only men who were in a position to know—Jeff Power, Frank McBride, Martin Kempton and Kane Wootan—all died that day.



This is an edited excerpt from *Arizona's Deadliest Gunfight*, by **Heidi J. Osselaer**, published by University of Oklahoma Press, May 2018. All images and maps appeared in the book, with the exception of the photos provided by Kevin Mulkins, Bob Boze Bell *Arizona Daily Star* and *The Arizona Republic*.



Thomas Joseph Sisson (shown) was a 1st Cavalry private transferred to Fort Grant in December 1892. His E Company patrolled for Apache escapees from San Carlos Reservation until October 1895, when the U.S. Army transferred 1st Cavalry to Fort Sill in Oklahoma Territory. Sisson was among the soldiers who mustered out and stayed in Arizona Territory. He settled in Willcox and then Klondyke, where he worked as a blacksmith and befriended the Power family, helping out with chores, particularly when brother Charley moved to New Mexico in 1915.

– COURTESY HOWARD MORGAN –



Tom Power (above left) and his cousin George Morgan (above right), the son of Wiley and Amanda Morgan, often herded cattle together. Wiley was the older brother of Tom's mother, Mattie, who his father, Jeff, had married in the Hill Country of Texas on August 11, 1887.

– COURTESY RYDER RIDGWAY COLLECTION, HELD BY MAXINE BEAN –

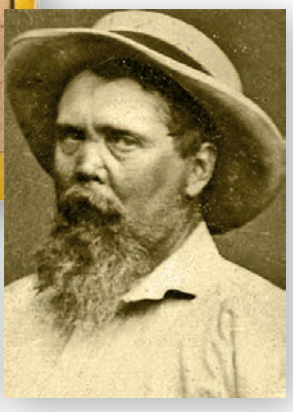
BY JEREMY ROWE

Lost Photo of Crook's Scout Discovered?

An unseen stereoview by John Campbell Burge opens up the discussion.







Does this John Campbell Burge stereograph, taken circa 1882, depict Corydon E. Cooley? Beneath it is a detail showing the white man who could be Cooley shaking hands with an American Indian. Next to it, for comparison purposes, is a reversed photograph of Cooley taken later in life.

– ALL PHOTOS COURTESY COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, *VINTAGEPHOTO.COM* –

John Campbell Burge is one of my favorite Territorial Arizona photographers. Though his work is less common than other early Arizona photographers, Burge had a fine touch with his stereoviews, capturing motion and the personality of his subjects, and creating aesthetically pleasing scenic images.

This is a brief story about a stereoview by Burge that I'd never seen before.

The "New" Burge Stereoview

Burge was an itinerant photographer. His first studio was the Phoenix Gallery on Montezuma Street in Prescott, which he opened in April 1881. He moved his operation briefly to Phoenix that summer, before returning to Prescott that fall.

In early 1882, he moved his studio to Globe and traveled throughout eastern Arizona to the mining communities and the San Carlos reservation.

In 1885, he moved to Flagstaff and formed a partnership with James Hildreth. Burge made images of northern Arizona for several years before moving east—first to Kingston, then to Deming, New Mexico Territory, at the end of the 1880s, then on to El Paso, Texas, in the 1890s.

The image of his I'd never seen before was on a yellow Burge mount, and it depicted a camp scene of six individuals, in front of a lean-to under the shade of a large cottonwood tree, with a seventh figure in front of a tent at the rear.

Three of the American Indians wear shell coats, and one wears a backpack. Three



An earlier view of Cooley can be seen in Dudley Flanders's 1874 photo, showing Cooley in a white shirt, standing at far right in the rear (see enlarged view in inset).

men, including the only white in the scene, lean on rifles. A young woman draped in a blanket kneels at the base of the tree. The individual on the right leans against a branch, posed to create a separation with the background to enhance the stereo effect.

The white gentleman wears a medal and is shaking hands with an older Indian who wears a headband. The photographer's imprint on the mount is the only identification available, but the man looked familiar. A search of relevant figures in Arizona Territory at the time located a comparison image for Corydon Eliphalet Cooley.

Could This Be Cooley?

Cooley was born on April 2, 1836, in Loudoun, Virginia, and served in Company C of the 1st New Mexico Cavalry during the Civil War. His unit served on garrison duty and engaged in operations against Indians and Confederate forces in Arizona and New Mexico Territories. During the war, Cooley became knowledgeable with central and northeastern Arizona Territory, and the White Mountain Apaches who lived there.



After the Civil War, Cooley settled his ranch 10 miles east of Camp Apache in Arizona Territory, as shown in this photo taken by Timothy H. O'Sullivan. Cooley developed close relationships with the Apaches that led to him recruiting them as scouts for U.S. Army Gen. George Crook.

After the war, Cooley located his home base, Cooley's ranch, about 10 miles east of Camp Apache in Arizona Territory. Cooley's special connection with the Apaches came to the attention of George Crook soon after the general arrived in the territory. Crook hired Cooley, whose relationship with the Apaches proved invaluable in recruiting scouts and guiding troops as they attempted to contain uprisings through the territory.

In 1874, Dudley Flanders took a stereo photo of Crook with his Apache scouts at Camp Apache. Cooley appears at the right group of men, standing at the rear, in a white shirt. Unfortunately, he moved during the exposure, so his face is blurred in the image, but he also has a beard and wears a hat similar to the man in the Burge image.

Burge took his stereo about eight years after the Flanders stereo, while Burge was working out of his studio in Globe, which places it during Crook's second Apache campaign. Cooley retired from his service with Crook in November 1882 and returned to his ranch. If the stereo can be definitively dated before that date, it would increase the likelihood that Cooley is the scout depicted.

An Ongoing Challenge

Identifying individuals in historical photographs without provenance or definitively identified copies for comparison is an ongoing challenge. Understanding the format, mount style and information embedded within the image, as well as the context of the photographer who created it, provides extra ammunition for identification.

Unfortunately, the Burge image provides little information about the location where it was made. The subjects appear to be scouts in a camp with both an Apache-style lean-to and what appears to be a military-style tent at the rear behind the tree.

The white gentleman I believe to be Cooley is wearing a badge. Since the badge provides little detail, it does not aid in identifying the image or individual. Cooley was, however, appointed sheriff of Yavapai County in 1877, so if this is a sheriff badge, that could further increase the notion that this photograph depicts him.

A comparison with the Flanders image and later images of Cooley shows a least a believable similarity in terms of facial characteristics, beard and style of head gear.

In the end, though, identification often boils down to beliefs. Hopefully, this Burge stereo will encourage a lively discussion about the process of researching potential attributions.

Do you believe that the white scout in this image is Cooley?

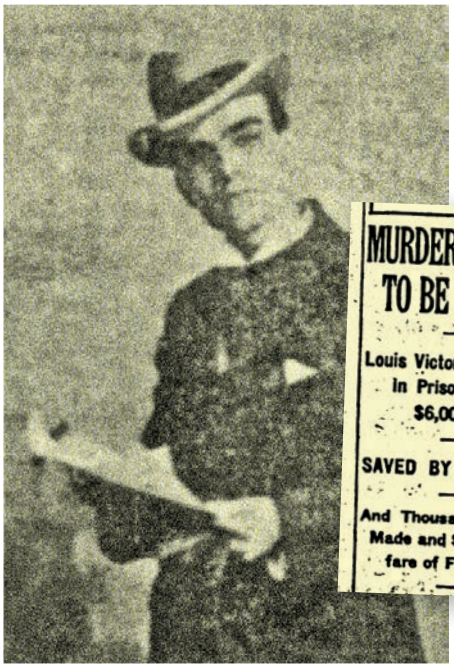
Jeremy Rowe has collected 19th-century and early 20th-century photographs for more than 30 years. He has written several photography books and has curated museum exhibits, including a permanent one at Talking Stick Resort in Scottsdale, Arizona. He is emeritus professor at Arizona State University and a senior research scientist at New York University.

BY LEO W. BANKS

LITTLE KNOWN CHARACTERS OF THE OLD WEST

Cold-Blooded Conman

Greedy Louis Eytinge made Arizona Territory shudder over his psychopathic crimes.



The New York Times covered Louis Eytinge's release on its front page with the headline, "Murderer is Freed to be Advertiser." Eytinge had been granted parole due to a job offer in advertising at a New York publishing firm, with a $6,000 salary. The photo shows him in Phoenix, Arizona Territory, in March 1907, the same month he picnicked with his victim.

– LOUIS EYTINGE PHOTO PUBLISHED IN *THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL*, APRIL 10, 1907; "MURDERER IS FREED TO BE ADVERTISER" PUBLISHED IN *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, DECEMBER 31, 1922 –

MURDERER IS FREED TO BE ADVERTISER

Louis Victor Eytinge, 15 Years in Prison, May Take a $6,000 Post Here.

SAVED BY LITERARY SKILL

And Thousands of Dollars He Made and Spent for the Welfare of Fellow-Prisoners.

Perhaps the most cold-blooded conman early Arizona ever knew, Louis Eytinge suffered from tuberculosis and had two months to live.

He should've died unknown, another bankrupt soul in a rugged land struggling to emerge from its frontier past.

Yet upon entering Yuma Territorial Prison in 1907, a place where, Ohio papers claimed, "weaklings died and the strong men went mad," prisoner No. 2608 made a remarkable comeback.

By 1922, he was celebrated nationwide.

He ended up in prison after a picnic with boarding house roommate John Leicht resulted in the barber's decomposing body being found in the desert, along with chloral hydrate, chloroform and an "E"-embroidered handkerchief. Louis reportedly laced Leicht's whiskey with chloral hydrate (knockout drops) and held a chloroform-soaked hanky over his face to steal his money.

On April 8, 1907, detectives corralled Louis in San Francisco, California, where he'd been "spending money along the tenderloin like a Nevada mining millionaire," *The San Francisco Call* reported.

"You got me none too soon," Louis said. "If you had given me 'til next Saturday, I would have floated about $2,000 of phony paychecks and have cleaned up for a trip to Honolulu."

The trial mesmerized Arizona Territory. Louis fed the sensation with provocative statements, including calling the prosecutor a "human vampire."

The jury didn't buy Louis's insanity claim, and, in May, convicted him of first-degree murder, carrying a life sentence.

> Louis called the prosecutor a "human vampire."

Born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1878, to actors Harry Eytinge and Ida Seebohm, who divorced when he was three, Louis reportedly chose crime after watching his father play a British forger in a play, historian James Kearney claimed.

Reform school did nothing to change the teenager's thieving ways. He briefly attended college at the University of Notre Dame and joined the Navy, but got thrown out for stealing. After serving time at Ohio State Prison, he returned to crime before he got caught and jailed in Arizona Territory.

When he was moved to the Florence prison, he started a direct mail business selling horsehair curios made by Mexican and Indian inmates to Southwest retailers. In his 16 years of confinement, he earned up to $5,000 a year.

Louis had a gift—bringing people to his side. Arizona Gov. George W.P. Hunt solicited the inmate's advice about crime legislation and rehabilitation. Universal Pictures filmed Louis's story about a safe blower, 1922's *The Man Under Cover*.

Released on parole in December 1922, he married Pauline Diver, whom he had met through a prison correspondence course. By 1927, he had cleaned out Diver's bank account and split.

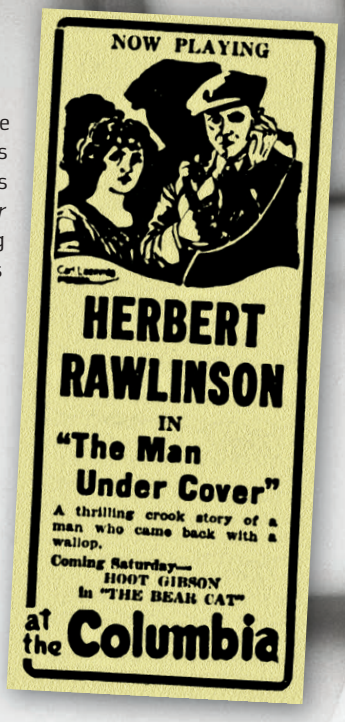
His last romance, with a nurse in Los Angeles County, earned him a conviction of grand theft in 1933 and prison time.

His trail went as cold as his kiss until news out of Pennsylvania reported the 60 year old had died there, on December 17, 1938. The heartless criminal had died of heart failure.

Leo W. Banks will talk about Louis Eytinge at the "Western History Symposium" in Prescott, Arizona, on August 4, hosted by Sharlot Hall Museum and the Prescott Corral of Westerners International. Based in Tucson, Leo is the author of the Spur-winning *Double Wide* Mystery novel and *True West's* column *True Western Towns*.

A company executive for Universal Pictures said he loved 1922's *The Man Under Cover* for its "penetrating realism." From his prison cell, Louis Eytinge, shown at his typewriter, wrote the "thrilling crook story" about a safe blower.

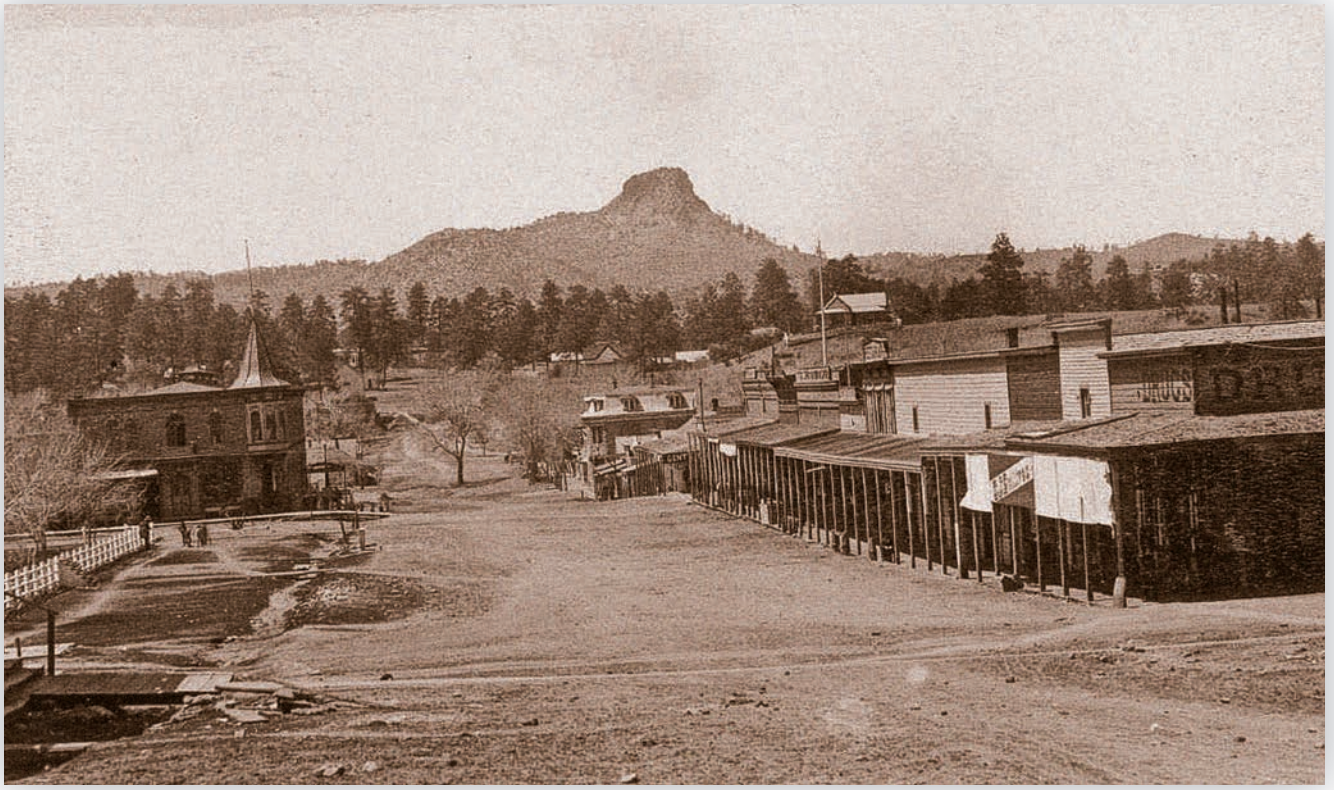
– *THE MAN UNDER COVER* ADVERTISEMENT COURTESY UNIVERSAL PICTURES; LOUIS EYTINGE PHOTO COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –



BY JOHNNY D. BOGGS

Riding the Prescott-Santa Fe Stage

Following the trail of the Arizona-New Mexico territorial capital-to-capital stage line leads to adventures and historic sites.



While Prescott was founded in 1864 as Arizona's territorial capital, it would take 15 years before the Star Line Mail & Transportation Company would deliver passengers from Prescott to its territorial neighbor's capital city, Santa Fe. Leaving via Gurley Street, the short-lived Star Line delivered passengers across a rugged series of roads in four days.

– COURTESY ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM –

I've solved one Old West mystery. You want to know why the Star Line Transportation Company, a k a the Prescott-Santa Fe stage line, only lasted from 1876 to 1882? It's because no one could find the stagecoach stations.

I'm on a roadside pullout off Arizona Highway 179 just east of Sedona looking for the historical marker the Sedona Westerners erected in the early 1970s. It's only 450 feet from the parking lot, but it's 30 minutes before I finally find the marker.

Okay, so I'm not Bill Williams or an Apache scout.

The stagecoach line ran 507 miles, connecting the two territorial capitals (Prescott had the honor twice: 1864-66 and 1877-February 1889). According to the Beaver Head Stage Station marker that's tucked up underneath the trees about 450 feet northwest from the northern edge of the parking lot (choose your path wisely so you don't wander around aimlessly), this was the "only road to Verde Valley until 1870" and "only road north until 1902."

Today, Beaver Head's also the only marker about the stagecoach line on the actual route. The Prescott-Santa Fe line was "a lesser-known stage route," New Mexico historian Marc Simmons says.

Which is surprising when you consider our fascination with stagecoaches: "one of the Old West's greatest icons," Mark Lee Gardner writes in the 1998 Bison Books introduction to Ralph Moody's *Stagecoach West*, "as ubiquitous and powerful as the Winchester repeater and the swinging doors on a saloon …."

The name's Press-kit

And before the Earps and Doc Holliday made it to Tombstone, they spent a little



When in Prescott, visitors should start at Sharlot Hall Museum (left), one of the state's leading living history centers. Docents in period dress, including these frontier Army re-enactors on Western Heritage Day, greet guests touring the museum's grounds, which include the Territorial Governor's Mansion.

– COURTESY ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM –



The Star Line stage coach service between Prescott and Santa Fe lasted just a few years before it was usurped by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway line. Passengers going to Prescott from Santa Fe on the train disembarked in Flagstaff and boarded a stage (similar to this mud wagon) west and south to Prescott via stops at Parkers, Pittman, Williams, Simms, Hell Canyon and Chino.

– COURTESY JOHN LAPTAD, TRAVEL PENDLETON –

time in Prescott. Sure, Virgil Earp left a family wagon train bound for California, and we might not know for sure if Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday took a stage, but they definitely traveled down this road.

My trip starts at Prescott's Sharlot Hall Museum—established by Sharlot M. Hall in 1928 as the Old Governor's Mansion Museum which preserves Yavapai County's history and folklore and has a great research facility—because elsewhere there's not much documented about this stagecoach line. In fact, most of the facts you're about to read come from the museum's archives.

Later lines would connect Flagstaff. Other routes might change according to the railroad's progress.

And routes existed before the Star Line. A letter from P.I. Harlow in Santa Fe, published in Prescott's *Weekly Arizona Miner* on December 12, 1873, notes Harlow's plans to bring three coaches and wagons to Prescott, where he "will take passengers through at low rates." By 1875, the Santa Fe and Prescott Semi-Weekly Mail Line was running buckboards "Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning," a *Miner* ad declared, carrying the mail, and, for $75, passengers on a 7½-day trip.

Whiskey Row, where Holliday and the Earps gambled, remains a popular drinking and dining spot in Prescott today. You'll likely recognize The Palace Restaurant and Saloon from Sam Peckinpah's 1972 masterpiece *Junior Bonner* (original screenplay by *True West* contributor Jeb Rosebrook). And two other nearby museums—the Smoki and the Phippen—are worth checking out.


PRESCOTT.

STAR LINE

Mail and Transportation Co.

JOHN A. WALSH, PROPRIETOR.

PRESCOTT, A. T.,
—TO—
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
Carrying U. S. Mails!

By way Camp Verde, Beaver Head, Pine Springs, Brigham City, St. Joseph, Little Colorado, Horsehead Crossing, A. T., Fort Wingate, and Intermediate places to Santa Fe, N. M.

Shortest, Cheapest and only direct route from Central and Northern Arizona

On September 5, 1879, the Star Line Transportation Company advertised its service between Prescott and Santa Fe in Prescott's *Weekly Arizona Miner*.

– COURTESY STUART ROSEBROOK –

Robberies and routes

At least one robbery took place on the stage line, though details are sketchy. In 1879, four robbers hit the coach before it arrived at Fort Verde. Driver Mose Stacey told the posse that three "coin boxes" were stolen and one passenger and a station-master were killed. The 20-man posse eventually surrounded the robbers at Pine Tree Station, which was burned, and all of the outlaws were shot dead. One posse member was killed. As far as we know, the money—estimated at $75,000—was never recovered, and a lot of people have looked for it.

The Star Line started, or ended, in Prescott, carrying mail and passengers to Camp Verde (check out Fort Verde State Park) and Beaver Head stations. And since the Beaver Head marker is just 11 miles from Sedona, you might as well go there for picturesque scenery, awesome red rocks used in plenty of movies and great art.

Ellsworth Schnebly, the Sedona Westerners "trail boss," told a representative for Arizona Highway Department director Justin Herman in a 1973 internal agency newsletter: "The Star Line Transportation Company from Prescott to Santa Fe made connections with the railroad at Otero, N.M., carrying mail and passengers by way of Camp Verde, Beaver Head, Pine Springs, Brigham City, St. Joseph, Little Colorado Horsehead Crossing, and east to Fort Wingate, a few miles east of Gallup, N.M."

Otero, by the way, would have been the railroad terminus for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe in 1879.

Continued on page 50

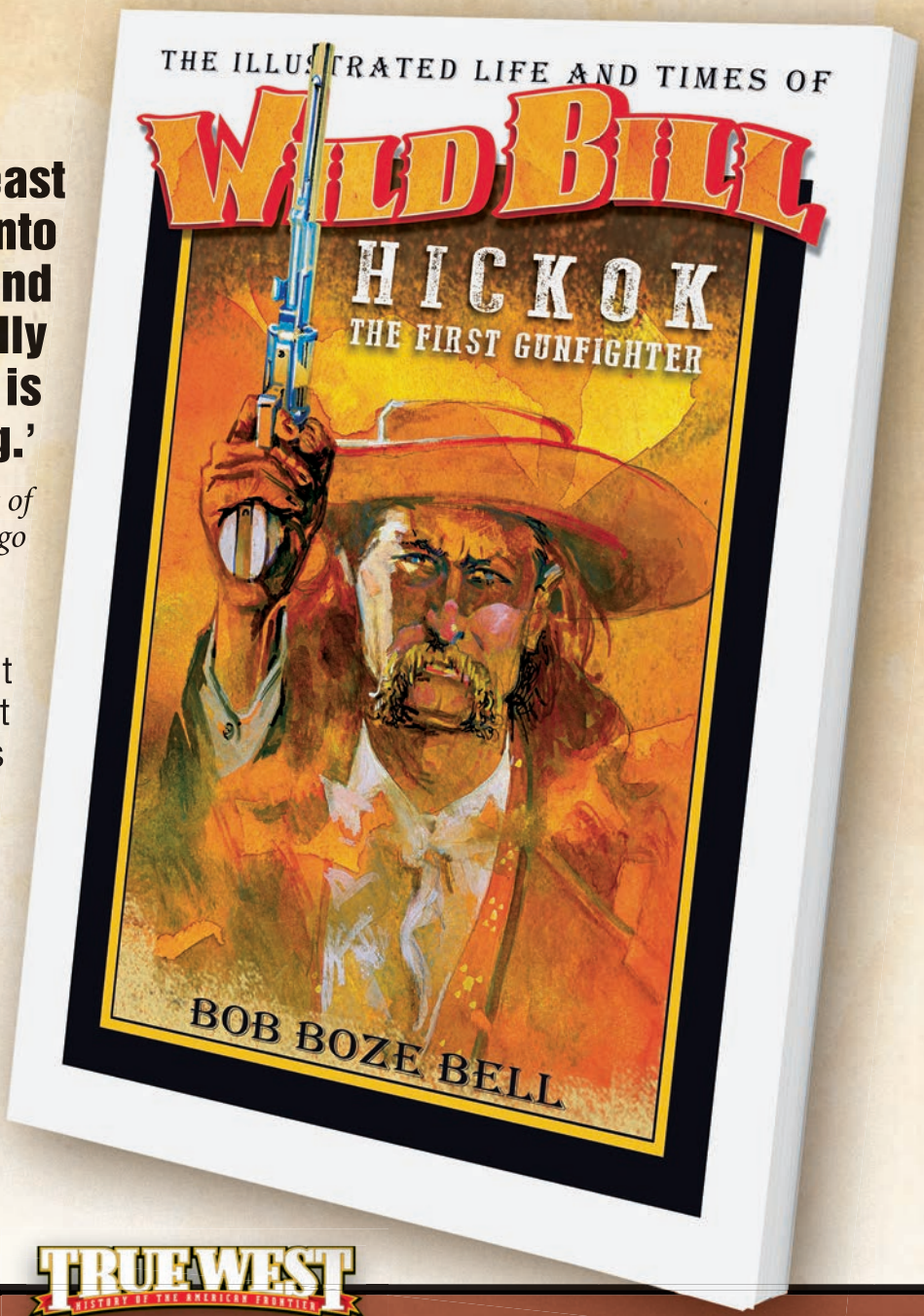
COME FACE TO FACE WITH THE WEST'S MOST DEADLY GUNFIGHTER

"A highly-readable feast that takes one into unexpected nooks and crannies; as wildly entertaining as it is revealing.'

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

"It's one thing to read about history. It's another to have it look back at you through the eyes and art of a true storyteller. Now this is a history book!"

—Ted Simons, host of Horizon on PBS



TRUE WEST
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

Shoot Us Your Order Right Now!

Store.TrueWestMagazine.com / 888-687-1881 / Amazon.com

ATTENTION READERS!

To receive FREE information from our advertisers, simply make your selections from the category listing on the adjacent card. Either mail the post-paid card or fax it to 480-575-1903. We will forward your request. Valid until 07/31/18.

ADVENTURE

California Trail Interpretive Center p. 68
O.K. Corral p. 3

APPAREL/ACCESSORIES

Baldwin's Custom Hat & Boot Company p. 70
Catalena Hatters p. 75
Golden Gate Western Wear/ Knudsen Hat Co. p. 76
Historic Eyewear Company p. 76
Miller Ranch BC
Wild West Mercantile p. 14

ART/COLLECTIBLES

American Legacy Firearms p. 2
Frontier Gallery: Specializing in Old West Firearms p. 76

EVENTS

National Cowboy Symposium & Celebration p. 53
O.K. Corral p. 3
Tablerock Festival of Salado p. 71

FIREARMS/KNIVES

American Legacy Firearms p. 2
Buffalo Arms Co. p. 52
Frontier Gallery: Specializing in Old West Firearms p. 76
Old West Reproductions p. 60
The Hawken Shop p. 52
Uberti p. 17

LODGING/FOOD & BEVERAGE

Big Nose Kate's Saloon, Café Margarita & The Longhorn Restaurant p. 72

HOME

Discount Land USA p. 76

MEDIA

Assassin 13 by Tom Reppert p. 56
Guidon Books p. 55
Louis L'Amour Trading Post p. 76
Relentless Pursuit: A Novel by Jack E. Sanford p. 56
Books by Joe Corso p. 76
The Warrior Culture by Edward Osborne p. 55

MUSEUMS

Buffalo Bill Center of the West IBC
Buffalo Soldiers National Museum p. 53
California Trail Interpretive Center p. 68
Historic Walking Tours in Denver p. 60
John Wayne Birthplace & Museum p. 59

PRESERVATION

California Trail Center Foundation p. 68

TOURISM

Amarillo, TX p. 73
Buffalo , WY p. 63
Cedar City, UT p. 71
Chama, NM p. 16
Livingston, MT p. 69
Pecos, TX p. 1
ScottsBluff/Gering, NE p. 75

OTHER

Bad Men by Bob Boze Bell p. 53
The Illustrated Life and Times Series by Bob Boze Bell p. 57
Classic Firearms Collectors Set p. 49
Historic Photos Collector Set p. 79
NEW: *The Illustrated Life & Times of Wild Bill Hickok* by Bob Boze Bell p. 48
NEW: *True West Ulitmate Historic Travel Guide* IFC
True West Back Issues IBC
True West Doc Holliday T-shirts p. 70
True West Maniac Lifetime Subscription p. 50



A MANIAC FOR LIFE



J. W. Atkins

Card-Carrying True West Maniac No. 81

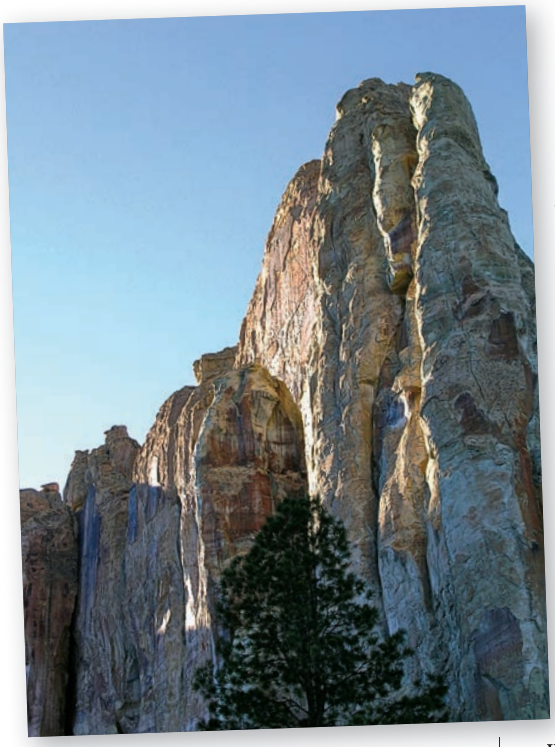
I'm a Cowboy Action Shooter, and I love those old 1950s and 60s Westerns. I am the owner and operator of Hastings Firearms (yes, I sweep out the place). Oh, and I married a school m'arm.

Be a True West Maniac for Life today!

Membership includes a **LIFETIME subscription** to *True West* Magazine, Bob Boze Bell autographed copy of *Classic Gunfights Vol. 1* and signed art print, True West Maniac ID card, T-shirt & Decal, plus exclusive members-only Email offers, just $365.

For complete details visit *TWmag.com/maniac or call 1-888-687-1881*

Don't wait, this is available for a very limited time only • Offered in US only



El Morro National Monument in New Mexico is a key stop when following the Star Line Stage route. The main road followed a centuries-old trail past the sandstone bluff, where travelers welcomed shade and a dependable waterhole.

– COURTESY NPS.GOV –

Continued from page 47

If you want to follow the old path from the Beaver Head marker, backtrack to I-17 and drive north to Stoneman Lake Road (exit 306). From there, it's on to Lake Mary Road; right on Lake Mary Road toward Happy Jack to Arizona Highway 87; and then on to Winslow. If you're less adventurous, head back to Camp Verde and take Highway 206 to 87.

You can stand on a corner in Winslow and stay at the historic La Posada Hotel and even find great Italian food, and visit the Navajo County Historical Museum in Holbrook. There's not much to see at Fort Wingate these days, but Gallup's trading posts are fun to visit; the El Rancho Hotel was once a movie-star hangout (you might recall Red Rock Park's vistas from Westerns like *Colorado Territory* and *Pursued*); and the Zuni Pueblo welcomes tourists as long as they don't bring up Tony Hillerman (*Dance Hall of the Dead* remains a sore subject with the tribal council).

According to Simmons, the route left Wingate and went to the Puerco Basin, with a stagecoach station in the ghost town Cabezon (where Peter Fonda filmed his wonderful 1971 Western *The Hired Hand*).

Between Cabezon and Wingate there was the El Dado Stage Station, southwest of Mount Taylor. Simmons visited the site in the early 1970s. According to Simmons, the station was first called La Jara, but earned a new name because of the station keeper. The keeper also ran a saloon, where he would make customers "roll dice, double or nothing, for their drinks." The dice were loaded, so the place became "Loaded Dice" or El Dado, Spanish for "The Dice."

The stories might be fun, but the drive is long and remote till reaching the Jemez Mountains. Simmons says the route crossed the Rio Grande at Peña Blanca and wound up at the Santa Fe Plaza.

While in Santa Fe, visit the New Mexico History Museum and Palace of the Governors before getting your fill of Spanish culture, all types of art and great food.

At least this road trip's a little more comfortable than it was when, as Schnebly said, "Passengers could make the trip from Prescott to Santa Fe in four days on this stage line, a distance of 507 miles, including bumps, groans and bruises."

The Star Line folded in 1882, perhaps because of a fraud case that went to court. Or maybe because nobody could find the blasted stagecoach stations.

Johnny D. Boggs likes stagecoach movies, but not the two remakes of 1939's Stagecoach so much.



The Prescott-Santa Fe stage route ends at the Santa Fe Plaza, where the La Fonda Hotel has welcomed travelers to relax in the historic district for over a century.

– COURTESY NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM –



When traveling between Prescott, Arizona, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, enjoy the hospitality at the historic La Posada Hotel in Winslow, Arizona.

– COURTESY ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM –

PLACES TO VISIT

Sharlot Hall Museum, *Prescott, AZ*; **Smoki Museum**, *Prescott, AZ*; **Phippen Museum of Western Art**, *Prescott, AZ*; **Fort Verde State Historic Park**, *Camp Verde, AZ*; **Richardson's Trading Company**, *Gallup, NM*; **El Morro National Monument**, *Ramah, NM*; **New Mexico History Museum**, *Santa Fe, NM*

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

GOOD GRUB: **The Palace Restaurant and Saloon**, *Prescott, AZ*; **Bistro St. Michael**, *Prescott, AZ*; **Joe & Aggie's Café**, *Holbrook, AZ*; **Mesa Italian Restaurant**, *Holbrook, AZ*; **Tecolote Café**, *Santa Fe, NM*

GOOD LODGING: **Grand Highland Hotel**, *Prescott, AZ*; **La Posada Hotel**, *Winslow, AZ*; **El Rancho Hotel**, *Gallup, NM*; **La Fonda on the Plaza**, *Santa Fe, NM*

RV PARKS & CAMPGROUNDS: Point of Rocks RV Campground, 3025 N State Route 89, *Prescott, AZ*, (928) 445-9018, *PointOfRocksRVCampground.com;* **Fairgrounds RV Park,** 10443 Highway 89A, *Prescott Valley, AZ,* (928) 227-3310, *FairGroundsRVPark.com;* **USA RV Park,** 2925 West Highway 66, Gallup, NM (505)-863-5021, *USARVPark.com*; **Santa Fe Skies RV Resort,** 14 Browncastle Ranch, *Santa Fe, NM*, (877)-565-0451, *SantaFeSkiesRVPark.com*

BOOKS, FILMS & TV

GOOD BOOKS: *Roadside History of Arizona* by Marshall Trimble; *Prescott's Original Whiskey Row* by Bradley G. Courtney; *Stagecoach West* by Ralph Moody; *New Mexico* by Marc Simmons

FILMS & TV: *Stagecoach* (United Artists, 1939); *Rawhide* (20th Century-Fox, 1951); *The Hired Hand* (Universal, 1971); *Junior Bonner* (ABC, 1972)

BY SHERRY MONAHAN

The Constable Butcher

Early pioneers and their daily meals come to life at the Tallman.



Since trains did not reach California's Lake County, visitors traveled via boat or stage. They found meals and respite at the Tallman House, shown in 1900, as a stage drops off guests.

– COURTESY TALLMAN HOTEL, FORMERLY THE TALLMAN HOUSE –

In the 1860s, Upper Lake, California, was a farming and mill town, but because of Clear Lake's boating and fishing, and the healthful benefits of the surrounding hot springs, the county was becoming a resort destination. People from the Pacific Northwest and larger California cities visited the area to relax and cool off.

Upper Lake was so small that some residents had multiple occupations. When Charles W. Gillett wasn't busy running his general store, he was offering prayers and gospel as the town's minister. When Constable Robert Bucknell wasn't enforcing the law, he was butchering the town's meat.

The constable butcher gave prominent pioneers a reason to celebrate, at a double wedding on August 9, 1870, when he married Winnie Alley and her half-brother John Lemuel Alley married Ella Eliza McMath. McMath's mother cooked the bridal couples a breakfast in dutch ovens over an open fire. Then they were escorted on horseback by 17 other couples to the Alley family home for the ceremony and a barbecue dinner served to more than 100 guests.

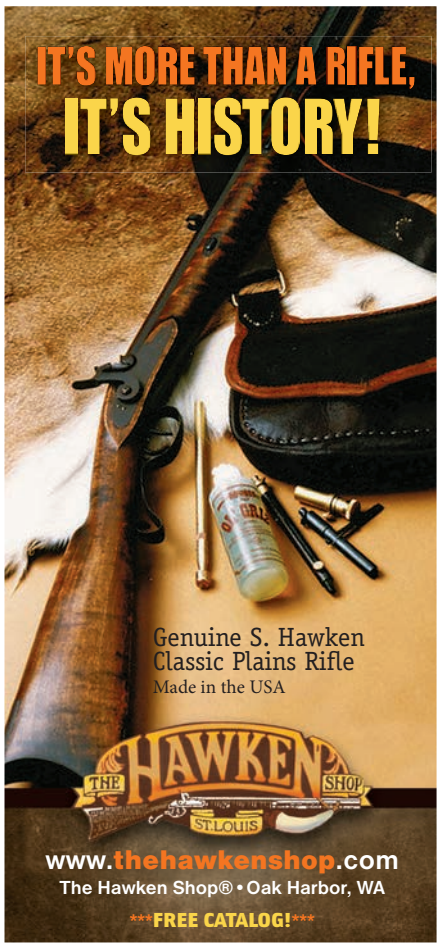
The constable butcher gave prominent pioneers a reason to celebrate.

Five years later, Bucknell was likely butchering meat for the weary travelers, brought by stage or boat, staying at the Ridgway House, a two-story hotel erected in 1875 by Jeremiah Ridgway.

Along with delicious viands made from cows, sheep, hogs, elk and deer, diners enjoyed meals made with locally produced dairy, wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, potatoes, sugar beets, butter and honey. Fruit trees dotted the landscape, growing apples, peaches, pears, apricots, figs and oranges for folks to snack on. Grapes, raspberries, strawberries and even olives also dressed up meals.

By 1883, Ridgway had sold his hotel to farmers Rufus and Mary Tallman, who changed the name to Tallman House. Early ownership brought challenges for the Tallmans. For instance, in February 1883, Mary laid down for a nap, but awoke to a





smoke-filled room. Luckily, she was able to alert everyone to get out, and the Tallman suffered only minor damage to the dining room wall around the chimney.

The Tallman House quickly recovered from the fire. The popular hotel flourished for more than 10 years.

Then fire struck the Tallman House once again. On October 29, 1895, guests awoke around 2:30 a.m. and narrowly escaped. But this time, the kitchen fire destroyed the entire building.

The Tallmans had the hotel rebuilt. In 1900, they advertised, "Home cooking. Reasonable Rates. Headquarters for tourists and commercial travelers."

The hotel stayed in the family until the 1940s, and then ownership changed hands. After the hotel sat dormant for 41 years, modern pioneers Bernie and Lynne Butcher reopened the hotel, maintaining its historic elegance and tasty fare, while also offering luxuries never dreamt of by the town's earliest settlers.

Sample this apple and walnut dessert to experience some of Upper Lake's bounty.

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

STUFFED APPLES

6 large apples, cored
½ cup walnuts, chopped
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup hot water
¼ tsp. nutmeg
Whipped cream

Place the cored apples into a baking dish. Combine the walnuts and a half-cup of sugar. Fill equal amounts into the apples, and pour the hot water around the apples. Bake at 400° for about 20 minutes or until the apples are soft. Remove the apples from the pan, and pour the liquid into a saucepan. Add the remaining sugar and nutmeg, and cook over medium heat until thickened, about five to 10 minutes. Drizzle sauce over the stuffed apples, and top them with whipped cream.

Recipe adapted from *The San Francisco Call*, October 15, 1899

30th Annual
NATIONAL COWBOY
SYMPOSIUM & CELEBRATION
EST. 1989
September 7-9, 2018
Lubbock, Texas
Lubbock Memorial Civic Center





Live Music & Cowboy Poetry
Chuck Wagon Food & Coffee
Horse Training Demos
Historical Reenactments
Western Merchandise & Art
Native American Activities
Youth Activities
Western History Programs

More information at www.cowboy.org

BOB BOZE BELL BOOKS



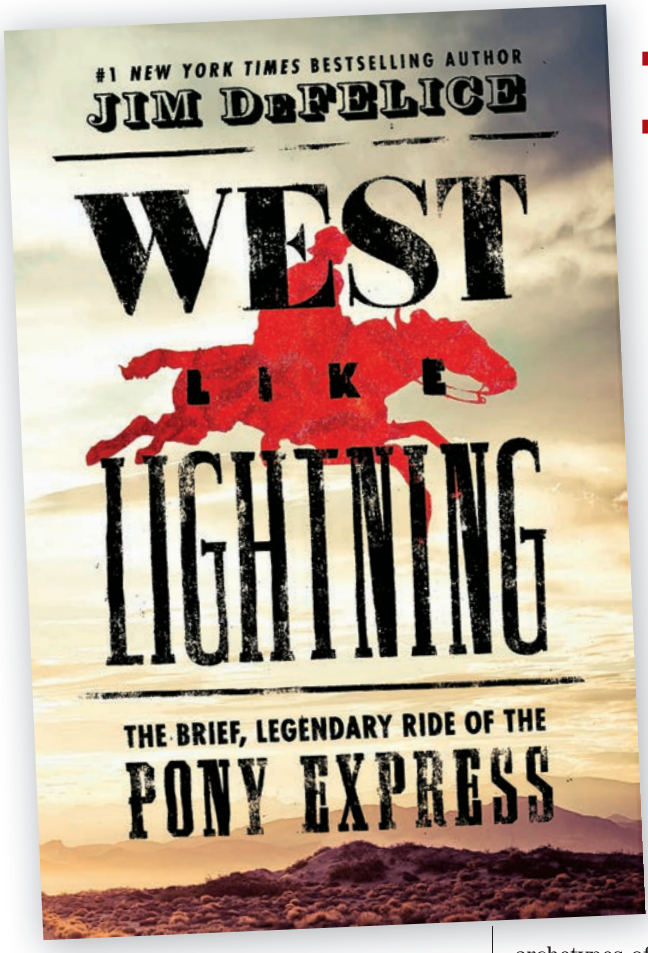
BAD MEN, OUTLAWS & GUNFIGHTERS
(hard cover only)
Illustrated bios, featuring many never-before published images.
$18.95 *Plus S&H
Check out his other books on our web site!
TRUE WEST
www.TrueWestMagazine.com



July 28th
National Buffalo Soldier Day
Sponsored by
Houstonfirst
Hosting "M.I.A" Military Inspired Art Symposium. The day will consist of artist workshops, lectures, live art showcase and meet the artist Q&A. Free and open to the public.
Buffalo Soldiers National Museum
713.942.8920
3816 Caroline • Houston, TX 77004
Hours of Operation
Monday thru Friday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm
Saturdays 10:00 am - 4:00 pm
Closed Sundays
haa houstonartsalliance
3201 Allen Parkway, Suite 250, Houston, Texas 77019-1800
BBB ACCREDITED CHARITY
BuffaloSoldierMuseum.com

Flying Light

A groundbreaking work on the Pony Express, a new biography on Ned Christie, a compendium of Western lawmen, and two vastly different and original fictional interpretations of the ill-fated Donner Party.



"The Pony flashed briefly across the American landscape, a strike of lightning in a sky often dark with danger and ambiguity."

Historians of the American West have written dozens of books on trailblazers and overland trails in the past six decades, but Jim DeFelice's *West Like Lightning: The Brief, Legendary Ride of the Pony Express* (William Morrow, $27.99) is the first comprehensive history of the legendary transcontinental experiment in mail delivery in sixty years. DeFelice, the *New York Times* best-selling author of *American Sniper*, has applied his professional research skills with his popular style of story-telling to produce a fast-paced history of one of the most dramatized Old West entrepreneurial efforts in communications history, and its founder William H. Russell.

DeFelice writes, "If the Pony riders were brave archetypes of the American Spirit racing across the American heartland, Russell and his partners were surely 19th century venture capitalists. The fact that they failed so spectacularly is itself thoroughly American. If you're going to fail, fail big."

Like the Pony Express riders themselves, DeFelice paces the dramatic story with alacrity and diligence, peppering his prose with great quotes and first-hand reminisces of the trail from riders of all ilk, well-known and obscure, as well as authors and chroniclers familiar to us all, including an adroit observer, British explorer Sir Richard Burton and a young Samuel Clemens (pre-Mark Twain), who each traveled the overland route and witnessed the Pony riders in 1860 and 1861, respectively. DeFelice uses Twain's recollections in *Roughing It* (1872) and Burton's observations in *The City of the Saints: Among the Mormons and Across the Rocky Mountains to California* (1862) throughout the book, including this gem from Burton: "We were presently met by the Pony Express rider; he reined in to exchange news; which *de part et d'autre* simply nil. As he pricked over the plain, the driver informed us, with a portentous rolling of the head, that Ichabod was an a'mighty fine 'shyoot.'"

DeFelice's appendix, endnotes and bibliography provide the reader with a primer on material available for further research—and even personal travel. In *West Like Lightning*, he brings relevance of his 19th-century subject matter to the 21st-century reader. "The Pony flashed briefly across the American landscape, a strike of lightning in a sky often dark with danger and ambiguity," he states in his Epilogue. "The Pony is the perfect transport vehicle for the things we still value in America, and for the realities we as a nation continue to face: speed, courage, individualism…distance, time, and yes, money."

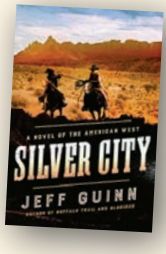
—Stuart Rosebrook

2018
WWA SPUR AWARD WINNERS

Since 1953, **Western Writers of America** has promoted and honored the best in Western literature with the annual **Spur Awards**, selected by a panel of judges. Winners and finalists will be honored June 20–23 in Billings, Montana, during WWA's annual convention.

Best Historical Nonfiction Book
Killers of the Flower Moon: The Osage Murders and the Birth of the FBI by David Grann (*Doubleday*)

Best Traditional Western Novel
Silver City by Jeff Guinn (*G.P. Putnam*)



Best Contemporary Novel and Best First Novel
Double Wide by Leo W. Banks (*Brash Books*)

Best Biography and Best First Nonfiction Book
Frank Little and the IWW: The Blood That Stained an American Family by Jane Little Botkin (*University of Oklahoma Press*)

Historical Novel
The Coming by David Osborne (*Bloomsbury USA*)

Mass-Market Paperback Novel
Hell Hath No Fury by Charles G. West (*Pinnacle/Kensington*)

Contemporary Nonfiction
A Land Apart: The Southwest and the Nation in the Twentieth Century by Flannery Burke (*University Of Arizona Press*)

Short Fiction
"Lost and Found" by Rod Miller (*Saddlebag Dispatches*)

Short Nonfiction
"States of Decay: A Journey Through America's Nuclear Heartland" by Ben Mauk (*Harper's Magazine*)

Drama Script
Wind River by Taylor Sheridan (*Acacia Filmed Entertainment/Film 44/Savvy Media/Media Holding*)

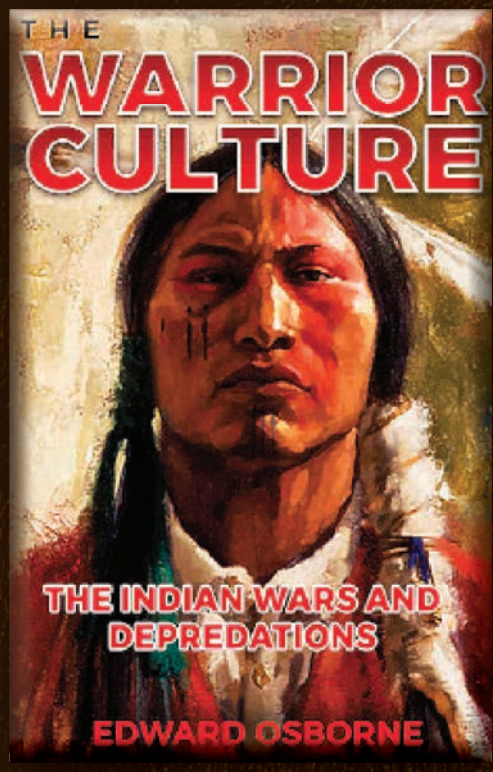
Documentary Script
Down The Fence by MJ Isakson and Eric Frith's (*Down the Fence Films*)

—Stuart Rosebrook

5C
Guidon Books



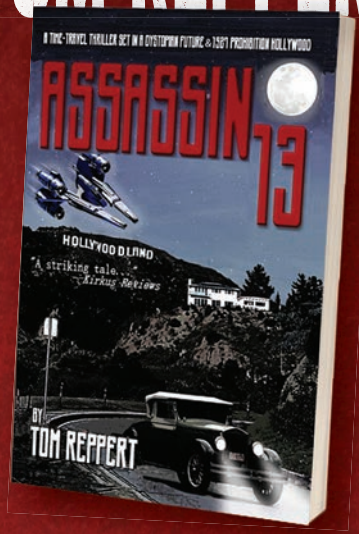
The largest collection of new and out of print Civil War & Western Americana books.
Lincoln and Custer Collections, American Indian History, Arts & Crafts.
Helping collectors and history buffs learn more about specific events and people in American history.
Bookmaster@Guidon.com • Guidon.com
ONLINE SALES OR VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
7830 E. Redfield Rd. Suite 1 • Scottsdale, AZ • 480-945-8811
Follow us on Facebook!



Available at Amazon.com

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

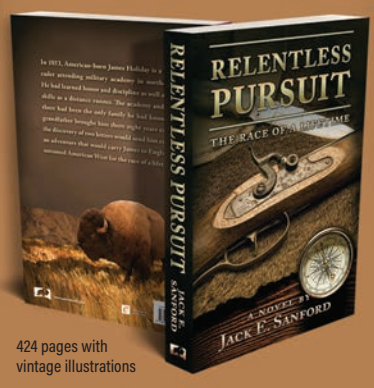
TOM REPPERT



The amazing true story of how a band of World War I veterans, Wyatt Earp, and a female assassin from the 22nd century took on the mob during the final days of silent film Hollywood. Yep, a true story. Really.

Look for all of Tom Reppert's books at AMAZON or wherever books are sold

In 1853, the raw and rugged American West was no place for a young military cadet to strike out on his own, but don't tell that to James Holiday.



424 pages with vintage illustrations

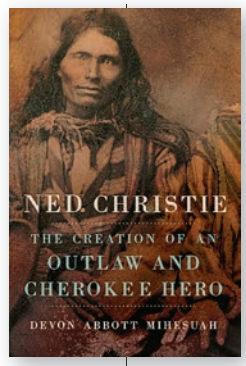
★★★★★

"A gripping tale of grit and determination."

In paperback and ebook at www.SanfordBooks.com

Available now on amazon.com

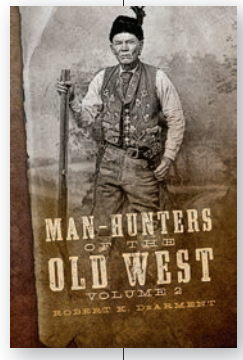
THE REAL NED CHRISTIE



A victim of the fake news of his time, "outlaw" Ned Christie now has a biographer who separates the known facts of his life from the embellishments after his death. In *Ned Christie: The Creation of an Outlaw and Cherokee Hero* (University of Oklahoma Press, $29.95), Devon Abbott Mihesuah provides a nuanced, well-researched profile of the one-time Cherokee statesman accused of ambushing a Deputy U.S. Marshal in Indian Territory. Charged with a crime he likely did not commit and fearing white man's justice, Christie evaded the law for five years before dying in a lawman siege of his fortified home. Mihesuah demonstrates how outlaw myths evolve and how the journalistic wrongs done to Christie after his death matched the legal injustice done to him in life.

—Preston Lewis, author of The Memoirs of H.H. Lomax

MANHUNTERS



Robert DeArment's near 40-year writing career is amazing, and he's still cranking out new books at the age of 92—and books of quality and substance, to boot. His latest effort is *Man-Hunters of the Old West, Vol. 2*, (University of Oklahoma Press, $29.95). These are stories of the famous and unknown lawmen. Pat Garrett, Harry Morse and Bass Reeves are among the former. A bit more obscure are Tom Tobin and Frank Norfleet. Each of these mini-biographies is well researched and well written, as one has come to expect from DeArment. This is a book for enjoyment and education, interesting and informative and a "must have" for the library.

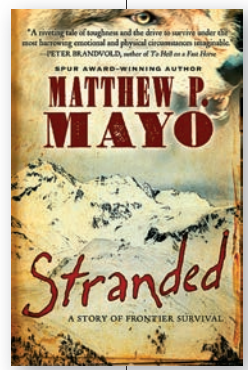
—Mark Boardman, Features Editor, True West *magazine*

SHOULD I STAY OR SHOULD I GO?

Stranded: A Story of Frontier Survival (Five Star Publishing, $25.95) by Matthew P. Mayo is a novel crafted around Janette Riker, an actual Argonaut of '49 bound for Oregon, about whom little history has survived. Janette's tale is presented in the format of the diary of a fourteen-year-old girl. Janette's mother dies of disease and her brothers and father fail to return to camp after heading out to hunt buffalo. She is left alone to survive on the supplies in the wagon and her wits through the winter. Janette wrestles with decisions about staying in camp or setting off into the wilderness, where she is all too aware that she is on the menu for a variety of predators. What would you do?

—Terry A. Del Bene, author of The Donner Party Cookbook

A HORROR STORY WITHIN A HORROR STORY



The Hunger (G.P. Putnam & Sons, $27) by Alma Katsu takes the tragic tale of the Donner Party and infuses it with hints of witchcraft, vampirism, lycanthropy, cannibalism and zombiism in a tale that is fated to become the latest Donner Party-inspired horror movie. The signs were all there: dreams, Indian legends, shadow figures and a trail of corpses. The Donner Party is in for a rough journey in this book, which postulates a virulent infectious disease that transforms many of its victims into ravenous monsters—as if those unfortunate emigrants didn't have enough trouble.

—Terry A. Del Bene, author of The Donner Party Cookbook



– PHOTO BY MYKE GROVES –

BUILDING YOUR WESTERN LIBRARY

AWARD–WINNING AUTHOR REFLECTS ON SALOON HISTORY

Melody Groves writes about where she lives and what she loves–the West. She is the author of *Hoist A Cold One: Historic Bars of the Southwest* and, most recently, *Black Range Revenge*. Here are five books she recommends:

❶ ***The Wicked West: Boozers, Cruisers, Gamblers and More*** (Sherry Monahan, Rio Nuevo Publishers): Sex, sin and saloons come together in this look at the wild days of the West. Taken through memoirs and eyewitness accounts, this book treats readers to days gone by.

❷ ***Wicked Women: Notorious, Mischievous, and Wayward Ladies from the Old West*** (Chris Enss, TwoDot Press): Stories of ladies caught in the acts of mayhem, distraction and murder, it includes names like Belle Starr and Big Nose Kate. Easy to read and fascinating; a go-to book about Western women.

❸ ***Boudoirs to Brothels: The Intimate World of Wild West Woman*** (Michael Rutter, Farcountry Press): A terrific, terrifying and thrilling peek inside the 19th-century prostitutes' world. Stories of these women make me cringe. A true look at bravery. This is one I couldn't put down.

❹ ***Jukeboxes and Jackalopes, A Wyoming Bar Journey*** (Julianne Couch, Pronghorn Press): Couch visited out-of-the-way Wyoming bars, creating a delightful series of essays about such important community centers. It inspired me to write my own book.

❺ ***Sadie Orchard, The Time of her Life*** (Patsy Crow King, Patsy Crow King): This fascinating biography of southern New Mexico's Sadie Orchard–prostitute, saloon owner, businesswoman–offers an excellent inside look at trying to survive in the 1800s West.

BOB BOZE BELL BOOKS

BIG BOOK SALE

ILLUSTRATED LIFE & TIMES SERIES

"Factual, lively,and irreverent… History as it should be presented."

-Garry James, Guns & Ammo

~~$39.95~~ Each

ON SALE NOW!

$29.95 +S&H *(each)*

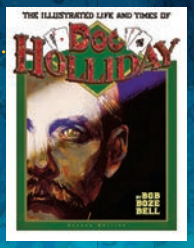
(Hard cover only)

ORDER YOURS TODAY!

Visit: Store.TrueWestMagazine.com

Call: 1-888-687-1881

TRUE WEST







BY HENRY C. PARKE

Dead Men Tell Tales

A web series aimed at the younger generation gets transformed into a movie.



An Apache warrior (played by Steve Hunter) teaches Jesse Struthers (Ric Maddox) how to shoot a bow and arrow. "The title *Dead Men* is in regards to our main protagonists, Jesse and Jake. The odds of their survival and subsequent overthrow of the main antagonist, Cole, were so impossible—improbable—that they might as well have been dead men," Director Royston Innes says.

– ALL PHOTOS COURTESY DEAD MEN LLC UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –

Walmart shoppers grabbing a DVD of the new Vision Films Western *Dead Men*, directed by Royston Innes, starring Ric Maddox and cowritten by the pair, might be surprised to learn that the three-hour drama first rolled camera more than six years ago.

"The flashbacks work so well because Ric and the others look so much younger," Innes says. "It had literally been a couple of years, and the age shows."

"A couple of Hollywood years," adds Maddox, with a chuckle. "You know, a Hollywood year is like five years on a Texas ranch."

Which is where Maddox grew up. Innes left Australia when he was 19, "and lived on several continents," before he arrived at Playhouse West in Los Angeles, California. Maddox, fresh from the Iraq War and from New York's Stella Adler Conservatory, met Innes doing a play. Each was impressed with the other's intensity and commitment.

To make their Western, they drew their inspiration from nearly the same source. "My favorite movie is *Lonesome Dove*; his favorite book is *Lonesome Dove*. I keep threatening to read the book," Maddox says.

But *Dead Men* didn't begin its life as a movie. "Our focus was to get a Western in the hands of a younger generation, 18 to 35, people who normally had little interest in the [genre]," Innes says. "We did it as a web series, to bring in the younger crowd."

Although their project first screened on the Internet, the format, in many ways, is an update of the Republic-style serial, telling brief chapters of a dramatic story, often with a cliffhanger ending.

"It was to be a celebration of a certain type of man," Innes explains. "The type of spirit that we wanted to bring back; that grit, that feeling of anything is possible.

Richard O. Ryan not only played the villain, but also coordinated the film's action scenes, including the long and brutal battle between Apaches and outlaws shown here.

– BY CARL HANS SPARFELD –



"And we're living examples of this. Our grit, and the fact that anything is possible, is the only reason this thing got made."

Working with boundless enthusiasm and precious little money, the first season was posted in 10 eight-to-10-minute chapters. Shot in Western movie towns and rugged locations all over Arizona, the story is about Jesse Struthers (Maddox), who barely escapes when his father is murdered by a hired gun (Craig Hensley) for his gold mine claim. When Jesse, his father's close friend (Brent Rock) and Jesse's ne'er-do-well brother Jake (Aaron Marciniak) try to go up against claim jumper and would-be politician Cole Roberts (Richard O. Ryan), blood spills. Jesse nearly dies, only to be rescued by an Apache warrior (Sam Bearpaw).

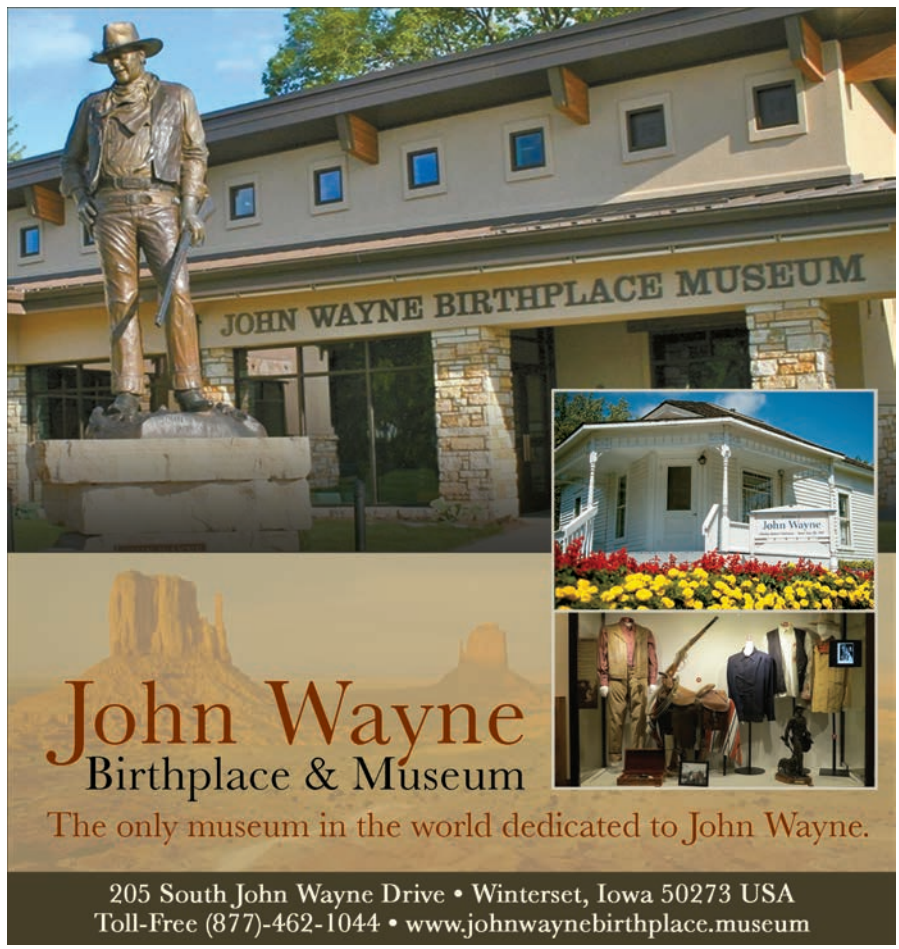
That is just the first 20 minutes!

Although Innes and Maddox transformed their webisodes into a movie, their chapter format plays better as a two-part miniseries, which is how German TV is airing the movie.

The cast may not be marquee names, but they are a fine ensemble with extensive credits on TV and in features. The longer-running format also gives secondary characters the chance to have their own intense stories.

"Roy's catchphrase, that I love, was 'Let's get salty, boys.' By that he meant, let's be intense, not namby-pamby. Roy





Old West
Reproductions, Inc.
Frontier Gun Leather & Accessories from 1849 to 1900
Affordable Museum Quality Reproductions
Patterned from original pieces in my collection
Specializing in custom work
Montana made, in the tradition of the Old West since 1978
Rick M. Bachman | 406.273.2615
446 Florence South Loop, TW
Florence, MT 59833
#48 Gallatin Holster for 7 ½' Colt SA, with #24 money Cartridge Belt.
PHONE ORDERS WELCOME: 406-273-2615
OldWestReproductions.com

EXPLORE
HISTORIC
DENVER
Discover the history of Denver on a guided walking tour!
Information and tickets are available at
historicdenver.org



You may recognize Marisa Quintanilla (center) from her role as Ursula Tall Grass in a 2015 *Longmire* episode. In *Dead Men*, she plays the eldest daughter of Apache Chief Snake Medicine and the wife of Jesse Struthers.

was superb; he's an actor's director. I'm impressed as hell with what Ric and Roy pulled together," Hensley says.

Salty indeed, the film features powerful, memorable action scenes, including a knife fight between Brent Rock and Malcolm Madera, elegant bullwhip-work by Anthony De Longis and a ferocious battle between Apaches and outlaws, all beautifully coordinated by the film's villain, Ryan.

Did Innes have any qualms about the amount of brutality in the film? "Well yeah—that it couldn't be more so. I have no problems with brutality if it's earned. The 18- to 35-year-olds see a lot of Quentin Tarantino-esque violence," he says.

"But what I found within the first couple of months that we've been out, we've had a lot of success with the older generations as well, who're just looking for a good old-fashioned, honest Western. So that's been a win."

The role of Apaches grows as the story progresses, including a wife for Struthers, played by Marisa Quintanilla. "Hollywood tends to amalgamate tribes, and we wanted to stay true to who the Apaches [are]," Maddox says. "I think I'm the only white guy speaking Chiricahua Apache, but there's just something really powerful in that language, and I wanted to honor that."

Innes was grateful that the Indian actors stuck with them: "A lot of these guys came all the way down from White Mountain Apache reservation, six hours away. I'm so proud of the Apache attack at the end; all Apaches, and great riders, too."

The satisfying ending leaves an opening for a sequel. Innes says, "If this ends up being successful enough to be able to make the second chapter, we're ready to do it."

NEW TV SERIES

Yellowstone

"Ranching is the only business where the goal is to break even—survive another season."

So says Kevin Costner's character, John Dutton (shown below), in *Yellowstone*, the contemporary Western, 10-episode series that premiered on Wednesday, June 20, on the new Paramount Network.



– COURTESY PARAMOUNT NETWORK –

Owners of the largest private ranch in the country, the Duttons are constantly under siege from developers, an Indian reservation and our oldest National Park, which is right on their doorstep.

Shot in Montana and Utah, the series is the creation of writer-director Taylor Sheridan, who, in three years, has given us three remarkable contemporary Westerns: 2015's *Sicorio*, 2016's *Hell or High Water* and 2017's *Wind River*.

The cast of Duttons includes Luke Grimes, of the *Fifty Shades of Grey* films, Wes Bentley, Kelly Reilly and Dave Annable. Others casted who have worked with Sheridan before include Gil Birmingham, from *Wind River* and particularly memorable as Jeff Bridges's partner in *Hell or High Water*, and *Gunsmoke* star Buck Taylor, who had a wonderful cameo in *Hell or High Water*. Also look for *The High Chaparral* star Rudy Ramos as Felix Long.

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

BY LEO W. BANKS

Big Horn Getaway: Buffalo, Wyoming

Escape to the historic Powder River Basin city and revel in its rich history.



Nestled in the foothills of the Bighorn Mountains in the Powder River Basin of north central Wyoming, the city of Buffalo has a vibrant historic district along Main Street, including the fully restored Occidental Hotel and its Busy Bee Café, the Virginian Restaurant and Occidental Saloon.

– ALL PHOTOS COURTESY WYOMING OFFICE OF TOURISM –

Few towns are more thoroughly Western than Buffalo, Wyoming, and isn't the name perfect? It conjures images of the great beasts roaming the plains, grizzled hunters in pursuit, Indians relying on them for their very lives.

Well, the buffaloes probably have nothing to do with it.

The most commonly told naming story says that early residents tossed their suggestions into a hat. The choice drawn was that of William Hart, who thought the name of his hometown, Buffalo, New York, would fit just fine.

The tale adds to the uniqueness of the town, incorporated in 1884, that today draws 600,000 visitors a year to its various activities and venues.

The latter includes the still-thriving Occidental Hotel, founded in 1880. Guests have included Calamity Jane, Teddy Roosevelt, Buffalo Bill and Owen Wister, author of the ground-breaking Western novel, *The Virginian.* He spent hours in the hotel saloon studying characters and using what he saw in the book.

The lobby alone makes a great stop. It has etched windowpanes, embossed ceilings and antique furnishings. The saloon has a 25-foot bar and 23 bullet holes in the tin ceiling and woodwork. Count 'em and drink up!

Visitors express surprise at the size and scope of the Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum, which houses 26,000 cultural and historic artifacts from early life in northern Wyoming. Among its items are a striking 1870s-era Indian war shield, painted and decorated with feathers, and a bugle believed to have belonged to Adolph Metzger, a German immigrant killed during the Fetterman fight in December 1866.



The Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum, housed in the historic 1909 Carnegie Library (above), is Buffalo's premier historical center. Dedicated to the history of Buffalo and Johnson County, visitors who tour the Gatchell will enjoy detailed exhibits on the local American Indian tribes, the Bozeman Trail and the Johnson County Range War.

Local author Craig Johnson's Longmire book and television series, which are based in Buffalo and Johnson County, inspired the creation of the city of Buffalo's most popular summer event, Longmire Days. The seventh annual three-day festival, including Native dance demonstrations (below), will be held August 10–12, 2018.



Crazy Horse and some 1,000 Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors wiped out Capt. William J. Fetterman's 81-man command in 30 minutes.

"Metzger was unarmed and carried only his bugle and is believed to be the only soldier who wasn't mutilated," says Museum Director Sylvia Bruner. "No one's really sure why."

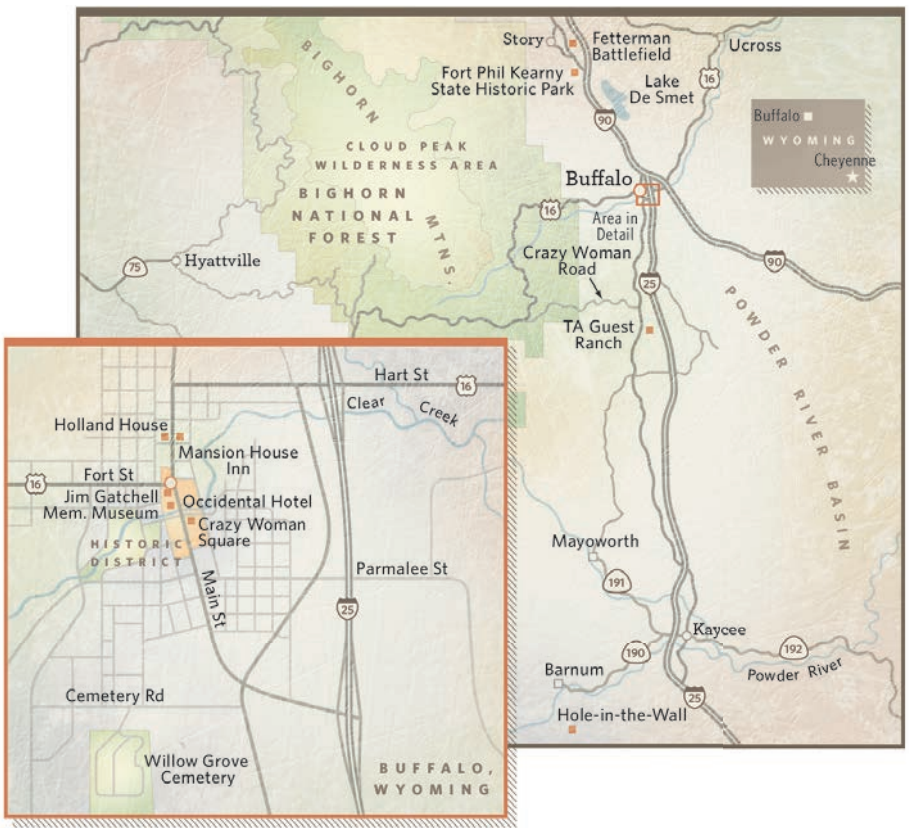
The Tom Horn exhibit displays Horn's Marlin .30-30 rifle and scabbard, and his spurs. The famous Indian scout and range detective forgot them when he left town after a stay at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Don't miss Fort Phil Kearny State Historic Park. The Army fort was established in 1866 to protect travelers along the Bozeman Trail. The interpretive center allows visitors to relive the Indian wars through exhibits and artifacts, as well as a bookstore, gift shop and videos.

Three miles away, walk the windswept Fetterman Battlefield while reading interpretive signs telling exactly what happened that bloody day.

Buffalo sits beneath the majestic Bighorn Mountains, making it fun for walkers. All of downtown, roughly a block and a half, is on the National Register of Historic Places. Art lovers find much to see at the Hitching Post Gallery, Crazy Woman Fine Art Gallery and In Color Gallery and Design. The building that houses Margo's Pottery and Fine Crafts dates to 1909.

Every Wednesday in June and July, visit ors enjoy the regular rodeo at the county fairgrounds, or the Farmer's Market in Crazy Woman Square, named for the area's legendary Crazy Woman Creek and Crazy Woman Canyon. The unusual name is either for a demented Indian woman who lived by the creek, or a white woman who went insane after she witnessed Indians kill her husband. She is depicted in the classic movie, *Jeremiah Johnson*. Jennifer McCormick, director of marketing and programs at the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce,





recommends sampling the elk jerky and the amazing desserts of Maria Domingue.

"She's a wonderful cook and donates all her profits to the troops," says McCormick. On Thursday nights, don't miss the bluegrass jam in the Occidental Saloon.

Thirteen miles away, stop at the TA Guest Ranch, a pivotal spot in the Johnson County Range War. On the National Register of Historic Places, the 1882 ranch house has 10-foot ceilings and floor-to-ceiling windows, and the barn looks as it did in 1892, when combatants engaged in a three-day shootout there.

For an exhilarating backroad drive, head 24 miles west on US Highway 16 to Crazy Woman Road, a gravel path that winds through the canyon. See the flowing creek, wildflowers and majestic cliffs in gorgeous Powder River Country.

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

WHERE HISTORY MEETS THE HIGHWAY



Native dancers will entertain at Longmire Days, August 10–12, 2018.

– COURTESY WYOMING OFFICE OF TOURISM –

Buffalo, Wyoming Chamber of Commerce

To plan your trip, visit the Chamber at 55 N. Main St.

BuffaloWyo.com

Echoes of the Past Cemetery Tours

Every August, the Gatchell Museum offers eight lantern-lit night tours of Willow Grove Cemetery. Volunteers dressed as characters from Buffalo's past lead guests to where these "spirits" are buried and deliver first-person narratives about their lives. Beautifully done and loads of fun.

JimGatchell.com

Mansion House Inn

On Main Street, the inn makes a great home base for walking around Buffalo. See leaded glass windows and a grand oak staircase. Built in 1903 for $5000, the mansion has been restored to its Western Victorian look.

MansionHouseInn.com

Devil's Tower National Monument

America's first national monument is a 5,100-foot butte on the prairie. Actor Richard Dreyfus met aliens there in the climactic scene in *Close Encounters of the Third Kind.* A Crow legend says two Indian girls climbed a rock to escape a bear. To save them, the Great Spirit made the rock grow, forming the tower, and the side grooves were made by the climbing bear. It's 130 miles east of Buffalo.

NPS.gov

Historic Touring

Use the TA Ranch as headquarters to see the region's sites. The Little Bighorn Battlefield is 90 minutes away and the Hole-in-the-Wall, a hideout used by Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, 60 minutes away. On ranch grounds, see old teepee rings from Indian encampments.

TARanch.com



BY STUART ROSEBROOK

WHERE COWBOY

In the West's most Western towns, cowboy hats—for men and women—still rule the day.



"Howdy, Tex!" *True West*'s Bob Boze Bell has traveled the world wearing his signature cowboy hat. From France to Thailand, Bob has sported his Triple-B crease with pencil-curl-brimmed custom hat. Soon after he returned from one of his adventures in Paris, France, he shared the story that he would be regularly greeted across plazas with the friendly shout-out of "Hey, Tex!"

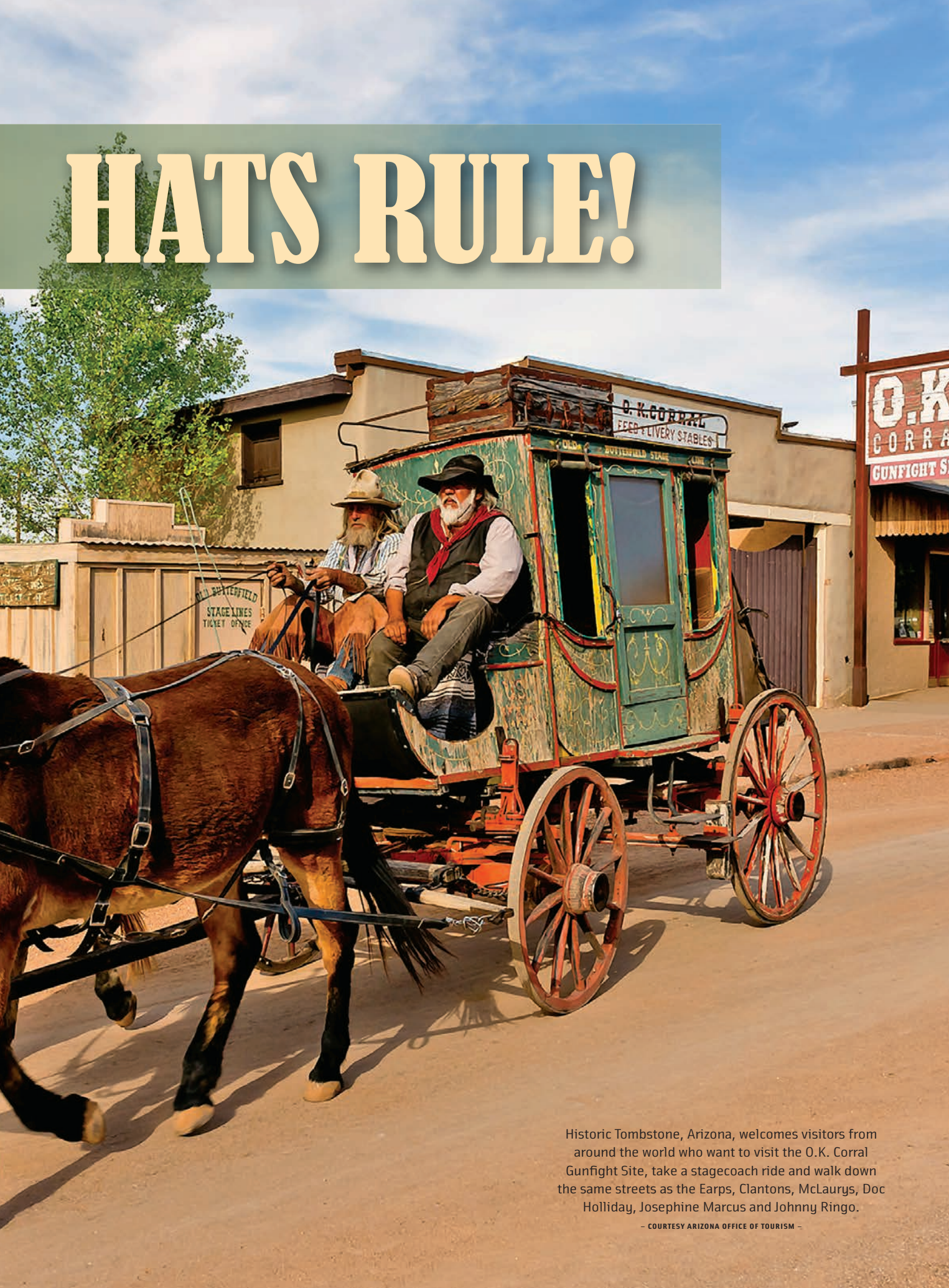
Now, for a man who grew up in Kingman, Arizona, being called "Tex" could be considered at the minimum a slight, and at the most, a downright insult. But Bob knows full well that his cowboy hat is an American icon and internationally recognized a a symbol of America—maybe just behind Old Glory and Lady Liberty—and just ahead of rock 'n' roll, baseball and Route 66.

To honor the makers and wearers of America's iconic headgear, *True West* has chosen a dozen Western towns where the cowboy hat still rules. And who knows? Maybe when you are sporting your favorite Gus, Rancher or Montana Peak along the Avenue des Champs-Élysées someone will shout out "Hey, Tex," and you'll tip your hat, smile and wave—knowing full well they've given you and your hat the greatest compliment of all.

Author's Note: *This is by no means a complete list of all the great Western cowboy towns where more residents sport cowboy hats than ballcaps or hipster beanies, but just some of the West's most iconic cowboy communities where cowboy hats rule the day. If you would like your town featured or mentioned in next year's column, send an email to Stuart Rosebrook at* stuart@twmag.com*, and include a high resolution photo of your town and favorite local Western wear, tack, boot and hat store(s).*

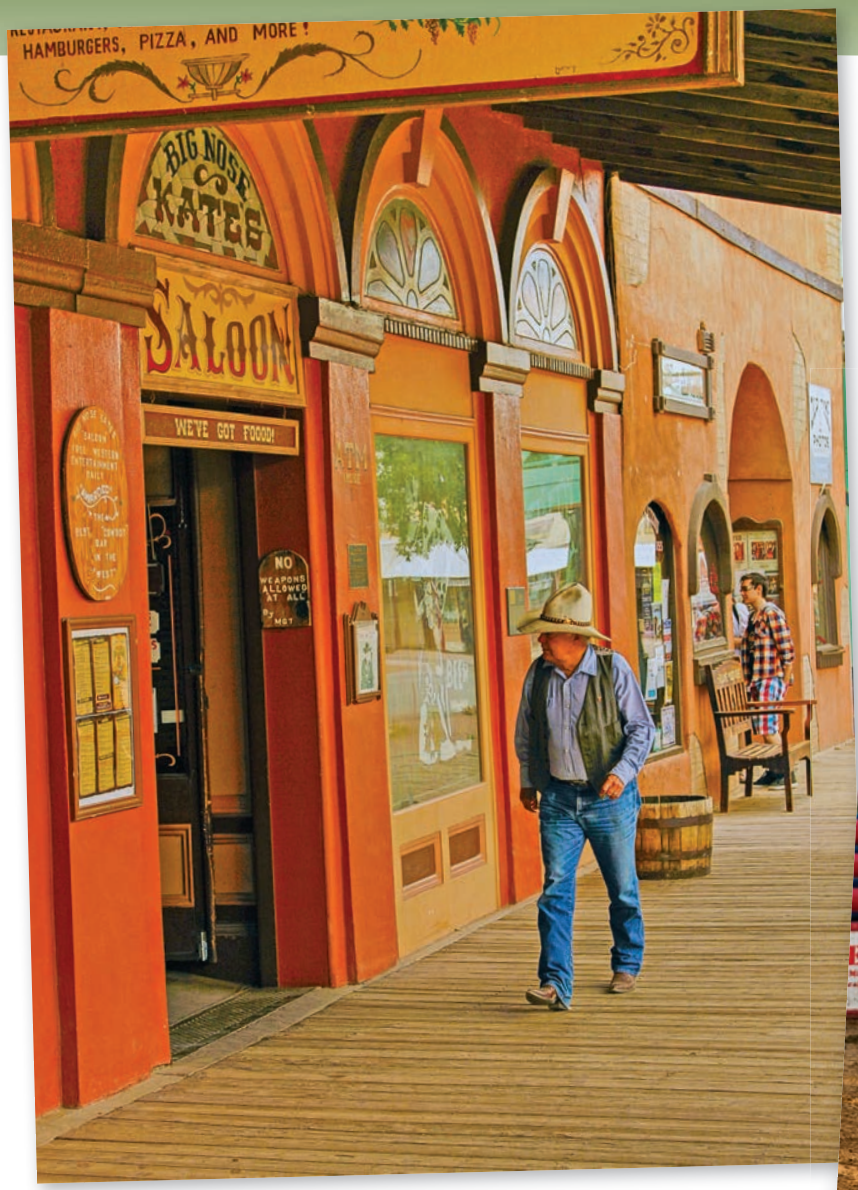


HATS RULE!



Historic Tombstone, Arizona, welcomes visitors from around the world who want to visit the O.K. Corral Gunfight Site, take a stagecoach ride and walk down the same streets as the Earps, Clantons, McLaurys, Doc Holliday, Josephine Marcus and Johnny Ringo.

– COURTESY ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM –



Enjoy the Old West atmosphere of Tombstone by strolling down the boardwalks (left) of "the town too tough to die" and visiting historic sites, restaurants and saloons, including Big Nose Kate's.

– COURTESY ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM –





The award-winning West of the Pecos Rodeo (above), the World's First Rodeo, will celebrate 135 years of Old West tradition on June 27–30, 2018. When in Pecos for rodeo weekend, don't miss the chance to tour the city's historic sites and Old West museums.

– JEROD FOSTER/COURTESY RED CHAIR, INC. –

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA

In storied Cochise County—home to iconic and historic Tombstone, and legendary Western towns including Benson, Bisbee, Bowie, Douglas, Hereford and Willcox, once the cattle capital of the state and Rex Allen's hometown—it is almost a crime not to wear a cowboy hat. To immerse yourself in the cowboy culture of Cochise County, book a room at Tombstone's Landmark Lookout Lodge and spend a week exploring the county's Old West historic towns, sites and monuments. One not to miss is the legendary O.K. Corral Historic Complex, including daily gunfight re-enactments, Tombstone's Historama and the historic offices of the *Tombstone Epitaph*.

When in Tombstone This Summer, Don't Miss: **Tombstone Freedom Days** featuring the 25-year **Reunion of the Movie *Tombstone***, June 29-30, 2018, and **Tombstone's Fourth of July**, July 4, 2018. More info @ *ExploreCochise.com*

Where to Stay: **Landmark Lookout Lodge**, *LookoutLodgeAZ.com*, (520) 457-2223

Where to Eat: **Big Nose Kate's**, *BigNoseKates.info*. Try the Big Ass Burger!

In Arizona, Tack Up At:
Tombstone's *SpurWesternWear.com*
Cave Creek's *JWBrooksCustomHats.com* and *WatsonsHatShop.com*
Bisbee's Optimo, *HatWorks.com*
Prescott's *CowboyCorner-AZ.com* and *PrescottHats.com*
Scottsdale's *AzTexHats.com* and *Sabas.com*
Tucson's *ArizonaHatters.com*
Wickenburg's *WesternSaddlesRUS.com*

PECOS, TEXAS

In Texas, the official state hat is the cowboy hat. So, if you have any doubts about wearing your cowboy hat when you cross the state line, put those fears aside. One of the best places in the Lone Star State to relax in your best cowboy gear is the welcoming West Texas town of Pecos. It's the home of the world's first rodeo, West of the Pecos Rodeo, which has been held every summer since 1883. When visiting Pecos, don't miss touring the West of the Pecos Museum, Judge Roy Bean Courthouse and Jail Replica and the Texas Railroad Museum and Depot, home to the Chamber of Commerce and Texas Rodeo Hall of Fame.

When in Pecos This Summer, Don't Miss: **West of the Pecos Rodeo**, June 27-30, 2018. More info @ *VisitPecos.com* and *PecosRodeo.com.*

Where to Stay:
Best Western Plus Swiss Chalet Hotel & Suites, *BestWestern.com,* (432) 447-9477

Where to Eat:
Pody's BBQ, *Facebook.com/PodysBBQ*; you're in Texas: order the beef brisket, cheese hominy, banana pudding and sweet tea!

In Texas, Tack Up At:
Pecos's *WestOfThePecosSaddlery.com*
Bowie's *AmericanHat.net*
Brookshire's *Shudde.com*
Bryan's *CatalenaHats.com*
Fort Davis's *LimpiaCreekHats.com*
Fort Worth's *BestHatStore.com*
Frankston's *AtwoodHats.com*
Garland's *MilanoHats.com*
San Antonio's *ParisHatters.com*
Smithville's *PatriciaWolf.com*
Waller's *DesignsByPat.com*

TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO

Before the Army came in 1863 to build Fort Bascom, the future townsite of Tucumcari was Comanche territory, part of the Plains' tribe's vast empire built on trade, war and the buffalo. A railroad arrived in 1898 south of what could be considered the original townsite, Liberty, and was first known as Six-Shooter-Siding for its rough-and-rowdy ways. In 1902, Six-Shooter-Siding, temporarily known as Douglas, was renamed Tucumcari, after the nearby mountains. Today, the railroad-ranching-Route 66 city is a crossroads of travelers going east and west on I-40, or north and south on U.S. 54. Tucumcari's Old West past can be enjoyed at the Tucumcari Railroad Park, Tucumcari Historical Museum and at the Annual Logan Chuck Wagon Cook Off, held the third weekend in April and Tucumcari's Annual Rawhide Days presented during the first weekend of May.

When in Tucumcari This Summer, Don't Miss: **The Quay County Fair**, August 15-18, 2018. More info @ *TucumcariNM.com* and *QuayExtensionNMSU.edu*

Where to Stay: **Historic Route 66 Motel**, *RTE66Motel.com*, (575) 461-1212

Where to Eat: **Kix On 66**, *KixOn66.com*. Hungry for breakfast, try the *huevos rancheros* with green chile sauce!

In New Mexico, Tack Up At:
Tucumcari's *CowpuncherBoots.com* and *TURanchSupply.com*
Albuquerque's *TheMansHatShop.com*
Anthony's *CorrienteSaddleCo.com*
Cliff's *JSSaddlery.net*
Santa Fe's *MontecristiHats.com* and *OFarrellHatCo.com*
Stanley's *DavisHatting.com*
Tularosa's *BroncoSue.com*

LARAMIE, WYOMING

The Albany County Seat, Laramie, Wyoming, was settled along the banks of the Laramie River for its steady source of water needed for the Union Pacific Railroad that was built in 1867. A Hell on Wheels railroad town, Laramie quickly needed law enforcement, and the territorial prison—for both federal and Wyoming prisoners—was constructed in 1872, a dual role it held until 1902. Today, Laramie is a perfect destination for fans of the Old West. Tours of Laramie and Albany County should include the Wyoming Territorial Prison State Historic Site, Ivinson Mansion, Laramie Plains





The first weekend of every May, the northeastern New Mexico city of Tucumcari hosts Rawhide Days (above), a three-day celebration of its Western ranching past, pioneer history and as the location of the original episodes of Clint Eastwood's *Rawhide* television series.

– COURTESY TUCUMCARI CVB –



The Pikes Peak or Bust Rodeo Days, July 11–14, 2018, has celebrated the Western heritage of Colorado Springs since 1937. Pikes Peak Range Riders, a nonprofit group that promotes and supports the rodeo, co-hosts the city's annual Western Street Breakfast before the annual trailride.

– COURTESY VISITCOS.COM –

Museum, Laramie Historic Railroad Depot and the American Heritage Center.

When in Laramie This Summer, Don't Miss: **Laramie Jubilee Days**, July 7-15, 2018 and **Wyoming Statehood Day Celebration**, July 10, 2018. More info @ *VisitLaramie.org* and *LaramieJubileeDays.net.*

Where to Stay: **Vee Bar Guest Ranch**, *VeeBar.com,* (307) 745-7036

Where to Eat: **Prairie Rose Cafe**, *Facebook.com/pg/JsPrairieRoseCafe,* (307) 745-8140. Can you say, green chile breakfast burrito?!

In Wyoming Tack Up At:
Laramie's Martindale's Western Wear, 217 Grand Avenue, (307) 721-4100
Casper's, *LouTaubert.com*
Cody's *CustomCowboyShop.com*
Jackson's *JHHatCo.com*
Pinedale's *CowboyShop.com*
Shell's *MackeyCustomHats.com*
Sheridan's *KingSaddlery.com* and Hat Creek Hatters, (307) 334-0900

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Colorado Springs started humbly as Colorado City in 1859, a supply camp for miners and settlers. After Gen. William Palmer founded Colorado Springs as a planned community/resort city in 1871, ranching was a major industry in the area, before gold was discovered on Pikes Peak in 1890. Today, the town honors its Western roots with the Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame and Museum of the American Cowboy, one of the state's premiere museums. When visiting, don't miss a chance to trail ride through the Garden of the Gods Park, visit the Rock Ledge Historic Site, the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum, and stay at an area guest ranch.

When in Colorado Springs This Summer, Don't Miss: **The 78th Annual Pikes Peak or Bust Rodeo & Parade**, July 11-14, 2018. More info @ *VisitCos.com* and *PikesPeakOrBust.org.*





The cowboy hats come out every summer on the Boot Hill Museum's Front Street in Dodge City, Kansas. Gunfight re-enactors thrill audiences through the summer every day at noon and 7 p.m., and, on the first Saturday of August, with the famous High Noon "Big" Gunfight with 50 entertainers.

– COURTESY DODGE CITY CVB –



Where to Stay:
The Ranch at Emerald Valley, *TheBroadmoor.com,* (855) 634-7711

Where to Eat: Ted's Montana Grill, *TedsMontanaGrill.com.* Try the Bison Pot Roast!

In Colorado Tack Up At:
Colorado Springs' *Cavendars.com*
Aspen's *AspenHatters.com*
Denver's *CowboyUpHatters.com*
Durango's *HeadWestCustomHats.com*
Elizabeth's *PowderRiverHats.com*
Estes Park's *ColoradoHats.net*
Fairplay's *CMHats.com*
Greeley's *GreeleyHatWorks.com*
Penrose's *HatsOfTheWest.com*

DODGE CITY, KANSAS

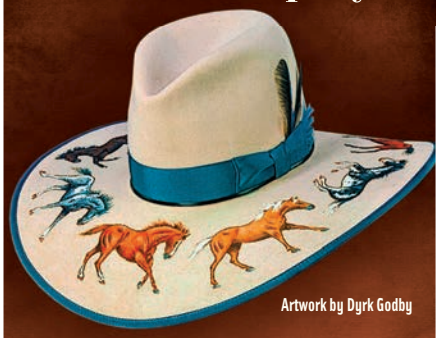
Across the West, few cities conjure the mystique of the West as well as Dodge City, Kansas. Built along the tracks of the Santa Fe Trail and the banks of the Arkansas River, Dodge City was a buffalo hide hunters' camp in the shadow of nearby Fort Dodge before the railroad's arrival in 1872. By the time the cattle drives and thirsty, free-spending cowboys came to town just off the Western Trail Texas in 1876, Dodge City was on its way to becoming a legend of the Wild West. Today, visitors to the "Queen of the Cow Towns" can immerse themselves in Dodge City's Old West past at the Boot Hill Museum, gunfighter shows on Front Street, the Long Branch Saloon, the Gunfighters Wax Museum, Boot Hill Cemetery, Fort Dodge Museum, Trail of Fame and Wild West Heritage Buffalo & Longhorn Exhibit.

When in Dodge City This Summer, Don't Miss: Dodge City Days, July 26 - August, 5, 2018. More info @ *VisitDodgeCity.org* and *DodgeCityDays.com*

Where to Stay: Boot Hill Casino & Resort, *BootHillCasino.com,* (877) 906-0777



Baldwin's Custom Hat & Boot Company



Artwork by Dyrk Godby

ART OF THE COWBOY MAKERS

2013 Judges Choice-Best Hat
2012 Peoples Choice-Best Hat
2011 Judges & Peoples Choice-Best Hat

2013 Best Hat Maker
True West Magazine
2012 Best Small Hat Maker
True West Magazine

BaldwinHats.com
541~610~9978 • Sisters, OR

I'm Your Huckleberry!



100% Cotton / Most sizes:
$24.95 each + S&H
TRUE WEST
Store.TrueWestMagazine.com
or call
888-687-1881



Since 1910, Pendleton, Oregon, has hosted The Round-Up, one of the West's premier annual events. In addition to the rodeo, attendees enjoy Western events every day and night (above), including street dances to Western music, traditional Indian dance demonstrations and the ever-popular parade.

– COURTESY PENDLETON CVB –



The unofficial capital of the Great Basin's buckaroo country, Elko, Nevada, is home to the Silver State Stampede, founded in 1913 by acclaimed saddle, spur and bit maker G.S. Garcia. Don't miss touring the Western Folklife Center and J.M. Capriola's when in Elko for the rodeo.

– COURTESY TRAVELNEVADA –

Where to Eat: ***Casey's*** **Cow Town Club**, *CaseysCowTownClub.com.* Order the Dodge City Strip, locally raised, grain-fed beef served just the way you like it!

In Kansas Tack Up At:
Dodge City's *LongsInc.net* and Out West
(620) 225-9025
Kansas City's *NigrosWesternStore.com*
Long Island's Running N Saddlery
(620) 789-1227
Wichita's *HatManJacks.com*
Winfield's Liermann's Saddle & Boot Shop
(620) 221-1498

ELKO, NEVADA

The unofficial Buckaroo Capital of the West, Elko is smack-dab in the center of the West's Great Basin, a vast arid region of high desert, sky-island mountain ranges and giant cattle ranches managed by fiercely independent ranchers and their crews of buckaroos. Founded as a Central Pacific railroad town in 1868 astride the California Trail, Elko's steady source of water has made it a crossroads for travelers traversing the Owyhee Desert for centuries. Immerse yourself in the history of the region and the buckaroo culture at the Western Folklife Center, Capriola's Old West and Cowboy Arts Museum, Northeastern Nevada Museum, Sherman Station Visitor's Center and California Trail Interpretive Center.

When in Elko This Summer, Don't Miss: **The Silver State Stampede**, July 13-15, 2018. More info @ *ExploreElko.com* and *SilverStampede.com*

Where to Stay: **Red's Ranch**, *RedsRanch.com, (*775) 753-6281

Where to Eat: **JR's Restaurant**, *GoldCountryInn.com.* Order the steak, the best in northeastern Nevada.

In Nevada Tack Up At:
Elko's *Capriolas.com*
Gardnerville's *DougCoxCustomSaddles.com*
Las Vegas's *DBarJHat.com*
Reno's *DBarM.com*
Virginia City's Pioneer Emporium & Virginia City Hat Maker *LesChapeauxBaboulin.com*
Winnemucca's *TipsWestern.com*



PENDLETON, OREGON

World famous for the annual Pendleton Round-Up held the third weekend of every September, Pendleton has its roots as a frontier crossroads trading post. The city straddles the Umatilla River and has been an economic center for the ranching and farming communities, including the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, of northeastern Oregon. A city with a rich Western heritage, visitors should not miss an opportunity to tour the Pendleton Round-Up and Happy Canyon Hall of Fame, Pendleton Underground Tours, Pendleton Woolen Mills, Tamástslikt Cultural Institute and the Umatilla County Historical Society' Heritage Station Museum.

When in Pendleton This Summer, Don't Miss: **The Pendleton Whisky Fest**, July 14-15, 2018, and **Pendleton Round-Up**, September 12-15, 2018. More info@ *TravelPendleton.com* and *PendletonWhiskyFest.com.*

Where to Stay: **Pendleton House Historic Inn**, *PendletonHouseBNB.com*, (541) 276-8581

Where to Eat: **Hamley Steakhouse & Saloon**, *HamleySteakhouse.com*. What's for dinner? Beef!

In Oregon Tack Up At:
Pendleton's *HamleyCo.com, MontanaPeaks.net* and *PendletonHatCompany.com*
Eugene's *NorthwestHats.com*
Salem's *NorthValleyHat Co.com*
Sister's *BaldwinHats.com*

CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Mormon pioneers settled the Cedar City area in 1851 for access to iron and coal deposits, but soon Cedar City became primarily a farming and ranching community. In 1923 the railroad arrived and Cedar City became a gateway to Zion and Bryce national parks. Today, visitors to Cedar City can explore and learn about its Western heritage at Frontier Homestead State Park, the Historic Downtown District and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum. The city also is known for rodeo and the arts, with the Cedar City PRCA Championship every June and the world-class Utah Shakespeare Festival, June 28-October 13, 2018. Cedar City's local national parks, monuments and forests make it a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts and horseback riding.

When in Cedar City This Summer, Don't Miss: **Cedar City Independence Day Parade and Fireworks**, July 4, 2018; **Iron County Fair**, August 30-September 3, 2018. More info @ *VisitCedarCity.com* and *IronCountyFair.net*



The Sheep Parade, with nearly 1,000 sheep being driven down Main Street, highlights the annual Cedar Livestock & Heritage Festival in Cedar City, Utah, October 26-29, 2018. The three day event honors the ranching and agricultural history of the region that began with Mormon pioneers in 1851.

– COURTESY CEDAR CITY-BRIAN HEAD TOURISM BUREAU –



26TH ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF SALADO LEGENDS

JULY 21, 28 and AUGUST 4, 2018

Tablerock's Goodnight Amphitheater is where history, legend and memories meet in the epic drama chosen by the Library of Congress as a "Local Legacy."

OPTIONAL DINNER - 7:15 P.M.
Fajita Buffet: Adult / Child: $12.00

SHOW 8:15 P.M.
Adult: $20.00 / Children 12 and under: $5.00

TICKETS
For Dinner and Show, purchase tickets on-line at *www.TableRock.org* or order by mail: PO Box 312, Salado, TX 76571
Information or Group Rates call: 254-947-9205
Royal Street / Salado, Texas

Tablerock.org

CEDAR LIVESTOCK & HERITAGE FESTIVAL

OCTOBER 26-29, 2018

CELEBRATE CEDAR CITY, UTAH'S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE

Enjoy Draft Horse pull, vintage car show, Dutch Oven cooking contest, Cowboy poetry and music, quilt show, antique tractor pull, western vendors and of course our famous Sheep Parade!

CEDARLIVESTOCKFEST.COM • 435-586-8132



Summer rodeos, fairs and music festivals bring out the crowds to Livingston, Montana, including the Livingston Hoot, which in 2016 featured headliner Rodney Crowell (left). While the Hoot will be on hiatus in Livingston for street construction in 2018, the historic 1883 Livingston Bar & Grill at 130 N. Main Street reopened in early June.

– COURTESY LIVINGSTON CVB –

Where to Stay: Abbey Inn and Suites, *AbbeyInnCedar.com,* (800) 325-5411

Where to Eat: Rusty's Ranch House, *RustysRanchHouse.com.* Try the Cowboy Burger, of course!

In Utah Tack Up At:

Cedar City's *LopezKellySaddles.com* and *RussFawson.com*
Park City's *BurnsCowboyShop.com* and *Parowan's ParowanLeatherWorks.com*
Salina's *BurnsSaddlery.com*
Spanish Fork's *JNevesSaddles.com*
Springville's *TaitonBaird.com*
Vernal's *DryForkSaddle.com* and *SawtoothSaddle.com*
West Valley's *JWHats.com*

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

Originally known as Benson's Landing, a small trading post on the Yellowstone River, Livingston's origins as a city are tied to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway, which arrived in the area in July 1882. The new town quickly became an important rail hub for the company, and when a NPR spur line was built to Yellowstone, Livingston became well known as the "Gateway to Yellowstone Park." Ranching, agriculture, tourism and outdoor recreation, including world-class hunting and fly-fishing, have been cornerstones of Livingston's economy for many decades, and Montana's Western heritage is imbued in all the Old West activities to be enjoyed in Livingston throughout the year. Don't miss Livingston's downtown district where you can hang your hat at the historic Murray Hotel, enjoy a good meal at the Livingston Bar & Grille, The Mint Bar and Grille and The Stockman.

"Big Nose" Kate's Saloon
Tombstone, AZ
"BEST COWBOY BAR" IN THE WEST
LIVE MUSIC, GREAT FOOD & NEVER ENDING FUN
12 Draft Beers on Tap
1/2 Pound Black Angus Burgers
Over-Stuffed Corned Beef Reubens
HANGINGS BY APPOINTMENT
(520) 457-3107 • www.bignosekate.com
417 E Allen Street • Tombstone

We Cater Too! Book us for Your Next Event
Authentic Mexican and Italian dishes bringing you the real flavors of Mexico and a touch of Italy.
FRESH SALSA
TOP SHELF MARGARITAS
ASSORTED MEXICAN BEERS
WIDE VARIETY OF TEQUILAS
(520) 457-2277 • www.cafe-margarita.com
131 S. 5th Street • Tombstone
Café Margarita
Formerly The Russ House

THE LONGHORN RESTAURANT
Enjoy a Wide Variety of
FAMILY FRIENDLY MENU ITEMS
and DAILY CHEF SPECIALS
Or go for the Ultimate Experience
DEATH BY CHOCOLATE
8:00AM to 9:00PM Daily
(520) 457-3405 - www.thelonghornrestaurant.com
501 E. Allen St - Tombstone





The 97th Annual Oregon Trail Days in Gering, Nebraska, will be held July 12–15, 2018. The three-day festival includes two parades, concerts, chili and bbq cook-offs and street dances (right) while celebrating the Western pioneer heritage of the Gering/Scottsbluff region of the North Platte River Valley.

– COURTESY NEBRASKA TOURISM –

When in Livingston This Summer, Don't Miss: **Livingston Roundup & Rodeo**, July 2-4, 2018; **Park County Fair**, July 25-28, 2018; and **Montana Old-Time Fiddler's Picnic**, August 3-5, 2018. More info @ *DiscoverLivingston.com, LivingstonRoundup.com, ParkCounty.org* and *FiddlersPicnic.Blogspot.com*

Where to Stay: **The Murray Hotel,** *MurrayHotel.com,* (406) 222-1350

Where to Eat: **The Stockman**, *TheStockmanBar.com.* Experience the hand-cut Stockman Rib Eye, rare-to-medium rare, of course! (Bar & Grill reopens in early June.)

In Montana Tack Up At:
Livingston's *WilsonBoots.com* and Bob's Outdoor 114 N. Main Street, (406) 222-1954
Billings's *LawDogHatCompany.com, LouTaubert.com* and *RandHats.com*
Bozeman's *RockyMountainHatCompany.com*
Darby's *DoubleHats.com*
Great Falls' *GrizzlySaddlery.com,*
Hamilton's *BitterrootSaddleCo.com*
Twin Bridges' *MontanaHats.com*

SCOTTSBLUFF/GERING, NEBRASKA

From time immemorial, travelers have followed the North Platte River through the Scottsbluff/Gering area as they traversed the region and continent. Nearby Scotts Bluff National Monument preserves and protects the geologic beacon that harkened fresh water and grass to Native peoples, trappers,





Since 1969, Bishop, California, has celebrated Mule Days every Memorial Day Weekend. The three-day Western event in the Owen Valley honors the Old West traditions and history of the Eastern Sierra, as well as the beginning of mule-packing season into the Sierra Nevada.

– COURTESY BISHOP CVB –



traders, emigrants and freighters on the Overland Trail. Following the Civil War, the Scottsbluff/Gering area remained a critical stop on the national trail, but with the conclusion of the Indian Wars, cattle ranchers who drove herds north through western Nebraska, returned to the Sand Hills to establish major ranches, while homesteaders settled the Great Plains and developed farms along the North Platte River Valley. Today, the Scottsbluff/Gering community treasures its Old West heritage and visitors should allow themselves at least a long weekend to enjoy and explore all the area has to offer including the Scotts Bluff National Monument, Legacy of the Plains Museum, Chimney Rock National Historic Site and North Platte Valley Museum.

When in Scottbluff/Gering This Summer, Don't Miss: **Oregon Trail Days**, July 12-18, 2018. More info @ *NebraskaLandmarkCountry.com* and *OregonTrailDays.com*

Where to Stay: **Barn Anew B&B**, *BarnAnew.com,* (308) 632-8647

Where to Eat: Platte Valley Creamery, 1005 E Overland, Scottsbluff, NE (308) 632-4225. This just may be the best ice cream in all of Nebraska!

In Nebraska Tack Up At:

Scottsbluff/Gering's *Murdochs.com* and Arthur's Marshall Custom Hats *(308) 764-2420*
Burwell's *DryCreekWesternWear.com*
Mitchell's *BunkhouseWestern.com*
Omaha's *WolfBrosWestern.com*
Platte Valley's *PlatteValleySaddle.com*
Thedford's *BarNoneHats.com*
Valentine's *DiscountWesternWear.com*
W(Young's Western Wearhouse)

BISHOP, CALIFORNIA

At the top of California's Owens Valley north of Lone Pine and south of Mammoth Lakes, Bishop is in the heart of California's historic Eastern Sierra Nevada cattle country. Founded in 1862, a year after pioneer rancher Samuel Bishop drove his herd of cattle into the area to help feed miners in Aurora, Bishop has been a thriving center of livestock, cowboy and mining culture ever since. Today, Bishop celebrates its Western heritage throughout the year, but is best-known worldwide for its Mule Days Celebration held every Memorial Day Weekend.

When in Bishop This Summer, Don't Miss: **The Jr. Livestock Show and Auction**, July 11-14, and the **Tri-County Fair**, August 30 to September 2. More info@ *BishopVisitor.com* and *TriCountyFair.com*

Where to Stay: **Creekside Inn**, *BishopCreeksideInn.com,* (760) 872-3044

Where to Eat: **Mahogany Smoked Meats**, *SmokedMeats.com.* Order the Rodeo double-decker sandwich and a bag of elk jerky to go!

In California, Tack Up At:

Bishop's *ToggeryBishop.com*
Bakersfield's *EmporiumWesternStore.com*
Burbank's *BaronHats.com*
Folsom's *HandleysWesternWears.com*
Oakdale's *AlamosaHatworks.com*
Paramount's *TwinstoneHats.com*
Red Bluff's *FlanigansCowboyStuff.com*
Richmond's *KnudsenHats.com*
Santa Barbara's *KJMurphys.com*
Ukiah's *ShadyBrady.com*

Stuart Rosebrook's favorite cowboy hat is a well-worn black Stetson Gus he bought at Saba's Western Wear in Scottsdale, Arizona, in 1987.

COWBOY UP!

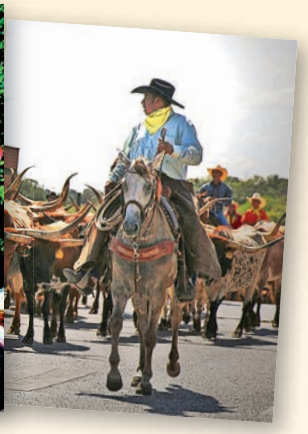
Do you have a bucket list to attend the greatest cowboy events held across the West every summer? Then get out your calendar, pull on your jeans, put on your best cowboy hat, boots, belt and buckle, and book a trip to one of these great summer Western events that honor and celebrate the American cowboy.



Cheyenne Frontier Days
Cheyenne, WY
– COURTESY WYOMING OFFICE OF TOURISM –



Prescott Frontier Days
Prescott, AZ
– COURTESY ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM –



Experience Bandera
Bandera, TX
– COURTESY BARBARA SHANLE –

Ponca City, OK • Jun 7-8: 59th Annual 101 Wild West Rodeo, *101WildWestRodeo.com*

Bickleton, WA • Jun 8-10: 108th Annual Alder Creek Pioneer Picnic & Rodeo, *AlderCreekPioneerPicnicRodeo.Weebly.com*

Woodward, OK • Jun 8-9: Oklahoma Championship Chuck Wagon Cook Off, *AmericanChuckWagon.org*

Stevensville, MT • Jun 22-23: Western Heritage Days, *MainStreetStevensville.com*

Prescott, AZ • Jun 28-Jul 4: 131st Frontier Days, Worlds Oldest Rodeo & Parade, *WorldsOldestRodeo.com*

Grangeville, ID • Jul 4-6: 107th Annual Grangeville Border Days, *GrangevilleBorderDays.org*

Calgary, Alberta, CAN • Jul 6-15: Calgary Stampede, *CalgaryStampede.com*

Salinas, CA • Jul 19-22: 108th Annual California Rodeo Salina, *CARodeo.com*

Minot, ND • Jul 20-28: North Dakota State Fair, *NDStateFair.com*

Cheyenne, WY • Jul 20-29: 122nd Annual Cheyenne Frontier Days, *CFDRodeo.com*

Deadwood, SD • Jul 24-28: 96th Annual Days of '76, *DaysOf76.com*

Dubois, WY • Jul 27-28: National Day of the Cowboy Celebration & Parade, *DuboisWyoming.org*

Duncan, OK • Jul 28: The Chisholm Trail Western Heritage Center's National Day of the Cowboy (Free admission), *OnTheChisholmTrail.com*

Abilene, KS • Aug 1-4: Wild Bill Hickok Rodeo, *WildBillHickokRodeo.com*

Crow Agency, MT • Aug 15-20: 100th Annual Crow Celebration Powwow & Rodeo, *CrazyCrow.com*

Payson, AZ • Aug 15-17: 135th Annual World's Oldest Continuous Rodeo, *PaysonProRodeo.com*

Westcliffe, CO • Aug 17-19: Custer County Cowboy Gathering, *CusterCountyCowboyGathering.com*

Clinton, AR • Aug 25-Sep 2: National Championship Chuckwagon Race, *ChuckWagonRaces.com*

Bandera, TX • Jul 28: National Day of the American Cowboy, *BanderaCowboyCapital.com*

Dayton, IA • Aug 31-Sep 3: 81st Annual Dayton Rodeo, *DaytonRodeo.com*

Lubbock, TX • Sep 7-9: The National Cowboy Symposium & Celebration, *Cowboy.org*





TRADING POST

Historic EyeWear Co.

Keeping History in Sight®



The Best Old West EyeWear

Historically Accurate Reproduction Antique Spectacles of the Finest Quality

"Spectacles are most overlooked, most obvious way to spoil an otherwise fine impression."

WHEN YOU ARE READY TO COMPLETE YOUR IMPRESSION, VISIT US ONLINE AT:

www.HistoricEyeWearCompany.com

862~812~4737

Prices start at $139.95

FRONTIER GALLERY



Specializing in OLD GUNS, especially Old West Firearms. Original old guns from the Blunderbuss up to WWII.

ORIGINAL Henry Rifle made in 1863, engraved at the Henry factory. Oliver Winchester (founder of Winchester in 1866) personally inspected and approved the rifle. We have many more historical old guns.

FRONTIERGALLERYLLC.COM

970-484-4200 • 208 S Mason St.
Fort Collins, CO 80524

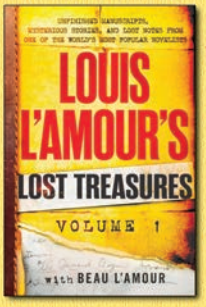
The Official LOUIS L'Amour TRADING POST



Exclusive Louis L'Amour products plus all of his novels, short stories, non-fiction, poetry, audio books & CDs, branded clothing, MP3's, DVD movies and more!

WWW.LOUISLAMOUR.COM

The Home of America's Favorite Storyteller



The first of its kind, twenty-one unpublished gems . . . uncover the hidden history behind Louis L'Amour's best known novels

ON SALE! $23.80 *Hardcover*

Beau L'Amour presents many never-before-seen manuscripts, his father's handwritten notes, journal entries, & correspondence, along with his own memories.

Visit LouisLAmoursLostTreasues.com

1-800-532-9610

GOLDEN GATE WESTERN WEAR

Old west and contemporary hats, apparel, boots, and accessories for the whole family. Our custom hats are hand-formed by Bill Knudsen- Reader's Choice Best Hatmaker four years in a row! Can't wait? We have quick-ship stock hats too.

BILL HOLDEN



BROKEN TRAIL



See our online catalog at www.KnudsenHats.com

ORDERS: (510) 232-3644



Award Winning Author

Joe Corso...

is a storyteller in the tradition of Louis L'Amour. If you're looking for an exciting yarn, with well-drawn characters and believable and interesting plot, you can't go wrong reading any of his stories."

—R.W. Peake, author of the Marching with Caesar series."

Corsobooks.com • CorsoBooks@Yahoo.com • 954-275-7157

DISCOUNT LAND USA

Own your own piece of the Old West!

We offer the cheapest properties for sale in Oklahoma and Wyoming!



DISCOUNTLANDUSA.COM

1-800-421-7163

Western Roundup

FOR JULY, 2018

ART SHOWS

PRESCOTT INDIAN ART MARKET

Prescott, AZ, July 14-15: Exhibits American Indian weavings, pottery, jewelry and paintings, plus offers cultural craft presentations.
928-445-3122 • *Sharlot.org*

GUN SHOWS

WINCHESTER ARMS COLLECTION SHOW

Cody, WY, July 13: Gun collectors can shop and view over 300 trade and display tables of Winchester firearms.
605-430-0889 • *WinchesterCollector.org*

TEXAS GUN & KNIFE SHOW

Kerrville, TX, July 28-29: Buy new and used guns, knives, gold and silver coins, jewelry, camping gear and military supplies under one roof.
830-285-0575 • *TexasGunAndKnifeShows.com*

HERITAGE FESTIVALS

LARAMIE JUBILEE DAYS

Laramie, WY, July 7-15: A hometown celebration honoring the western lifestyle with a PRCA rodeo, parade, carnival and golf tournament.
LaramieJubileeDays.net

OREGON TRAIL DAYS

Gering, NE, July 12-15: Celebrates the pioneers who settled western Nebraska via a kickoff barbecue, old-fashioned parades and live music.
308-632-2133 • *OregonTrailDays.com*

THE WORLD ROUTE 66 FESTIVAL

Shamrock, TX, July 12-15: See all that Historic Route 66 has to offer in the Texas Panhandle at this annual festival hosted by Shamrock, Texas.
806.373.1427 • *TexasWelcomestheWorld.com*

JOHN C. FREMONT DAYS

Fremont, NE, July 13-15: Celebration of the American pathfinder features a rodeo, historical tours, a parade and antique collectors show.
402-727-9428 • *JohnCFremontDays.org*

LOGGER DAYS FESTIVAL

South Fork, CO, July 20-22: Highlights the skills of lumberjacks who settled the area. Events include: axe throws, wood chopping and pole climb.
719-873-5512 • *SouthFork.org*

NATIONAL COWBOY DAY AT FORT CONCHO

San Angelo, TX, July 22: Fort Concho will mark National Cowboy Day with entertainment and programs that highlight the American cowboy.
325-481-2646 • *FortConcho.com*

NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY

Bandera, TX, July 22: Honor cowboys at this dinner and concert under the stars, on the Frontier Times Museum grounds.
830-796-3864 • *BanderaCowboyCapital.com*

BUFFALO BILL DAYS

Golden, CO, July 26-29: Honors the Wild West showman with a "100 Years in Golden" theme parade, concerts and Wild West activities.
303-279-3342 • *BuffaloBillDays.com*

DODGE CITY DAYS

Dodge City, KS, July 26 - Aug 5: Get "into" Dodge for a PRCA rodeo, boot hill bull fry, chuckwagon breakfast and Western art show.
620-227-3119 • *DodgeCityDays.com*

NATIONAL BUFFALO SOLDIER DAY

Houston, TX, July 28: National Buffalo Soldier Day sponsored by Houston First. Hosting "M.I.A" Military Inspired Art Symposium. The day will consist of artist workshops, lectures, live art showcase and meet the artist Q&A.
713-942-8920 • *BuffaloSoldierMuseum.com*

NATIONAL DAY OF THE COWBOY

Duncan, OK, July 28: Honor cowboys with a day of cowboy and western-themed games, live music, educational activities and more.
580-252-6692 • *OnTheChisholmTrail.com*

MUSIC FESTIVALS

BIG HORN MOUNTAIN FESTIVAL

Buffalo, WY, July 20-22: Americana, Bluegrass, Folk and Old-Timey tunes will fill the air against a backdrop of the Big Horn Mountains.
BigMoutainFestival.com

VIVA BIG BEND MUSIC FESTIVAL

Alpine, Marfa, Fort Davis & Marathon, TX, July 26-29: More than 50 bands in 10 venues perform Texas music in desert mountain landscapes or against peculiarities such as the Marfa lights.
VivaBigBend.com

THEATER

25TH ANNIVERSARY PERFORMANCE OF SALADO LEGENDS

Salado, TX, July 21 & 28 & Aug. 4: Discover Old West history under the stars at the Tablerock Amphitheatre in an epic drama chosen by the Library of Congress as a "Local Legacy."
254-947-9205 • *Tablerock.org*

REENACTMENT

SHOOT-OUT ON WHISKEY ROW

Prescott, AZ, July 28-29: Head to historic Whiskey Row for frontier gunfight shows, contests and Old West entertainment.
928-445-1754 • *PrescottRegulators.org*

RODEO

PRESCOTT FRONTIER DAYS

Prescott, AZ, June 28-July 4: Held since 1888, the self-proclaimed "World's Oldest Rodeo' features steer roping, bull riding and a parade.
866-407-6336 • *WorldsOldestRodeo.com*

90TH ANNUAL CODY STAMPEDE

Cody, WY, July 1-4: Kick off 4th of July celebrations in the "Rodeo Capital of the World" with a PRCA rodeo and bullfighting.
307-587-5155 • *CodyStampedeRodeo.com*

GRANGEVILLE BORDER DAYS RODEO

Grangeville, ID, July 4-6: Idaho's oldest rodeo, first held in 1912, offers team roping, barrel and steer riding and wild horse race competitions.
208-983-1372 • *GrangevilleBorderDays.org*

CALGARY STAMPEDE & WESTERN ART SHOW

Calgary, AB, July 5-15: With roots tracing to 1886, this rodeo boasts concerts, chuckwagon races and nightly stage shows.
800-661-1260 • *CalgaryStampede.com*

CATTLEMEN'S DAYS

Gunnison, CO, July 6-15: This PRCA rodeo offers horse and livestock shows, a carnival and live cowboy music and poetry.
970-596-0149 • *CattlemensDays.com*

SILVER STATE STAMPEDE

Elko, NV, July 13-15: Cowboy entertainment roars to life at this PRCA rodeo featuring ranch style bronc riding, a trade show and a dance.
800-248-3556 • *SilverStateStampede.com*

SNAKE RIVER STAMPEDE RODEO

Nampa, ID, July 17-21: PRCA bull riding, steer wrestling, bareback bronc riding and tie-down roping contests stun crowds.
208-466-8497 • *SnakeRiverStampede.com*

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS

Cheyenne, WY, July 20-29: Celebrate Western culture with Championship Bull Riding, a night show and an overall unforgettable event.
307-778-7222 • *CFDRodeo.com*

CHIEF JOSEPH DAYS RODEO

Joseph, OR, July 24-29: This PRCA rodeo offers traditional American Indian dances, a bucking horse stampede and a friendship feast.
541-432-1015 • *ChiefJosephDays.com*

NEBRASKA'S BIG RODEO

Burwell, NE, July 25-28: This outdoor rodeo brings crowds, contests in bareback, saddle bronc, bull riding w and calf and team roping.
308-346-5110 • *NebraskasBigRodeo.com*

RENDEZVOUS

GREEN RIVER RENDEZVOUZ

Pinedale , WY, July 6-9: This 1833 mountain man encampment honors rendezvous culture with fur trade lectures and a pageant.
307-3674136 • *MeetMeontheGreen.com*

TWMag.com:
View Western events on our website.

Wyatt's Last Trip



Marshall Trimble is Arizona's official historian and the Wild West History Association's vice president. His latest book is 2018's *Arizona Oddities: A Land of Anomalies and Tamales*. Send your question, with your city/state of residence, to marshall.trimble@scottsdalecc.edu or Ask the Marshall, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327.

Along with Tom Mix, who helped carry Wyatt Earp's casket?

Ken Blyth
Surrey, England

At Wyatt Earp's funeral, held the Tuesday after he died on January 13, 1929, his pallbearers were: (from left) attorney W.J. Hunsaker, Arizona Territory diarist George Parsons, former Tombstone mayor and newspaper editor John Clum, actor William S. Hart, playwright Wilson Mizner and actor Tom Mix. Following the service, Earp's body was cremated.

– COURTESY LEE SILVA –



How many people died during the Indian Wars?

Paul Gortarez
Phoenix, Arizona

Considering the isolated skirmishes and unrecorded killings on both sides, historians can offer only an estimate. The numbers are skewed even for well-known battles. For example, somewhere between 450 and 800 settlers died during the 1862 Sioux Uprising.

"In my *Encyclopedia of Indian Wars*," writes Greg Michno, "I go over the casualties (Army, civilian and Indian; killed and wounded) in 675 fights from 1850-90. There were 21,586 total. Army and civilian totaled 6,596 (31 percent), and Indians 14,990 (69 percent). These are casualties, so deaths are more likely 30-35 percent of the total.

"I never counted civilian deaths—found it impossible. I did count civilian deaths in Texas alone during the decade of the 1860s (in *The Settlers' War*). They totaled 399."

What were Old West hotels like?

Jim Jennings
Amarillo, Texas

Frontier hotels varied from flea- and bedbug-infested lodgings to extravagant abodes. Generally speaking, the rooms were small compared to what we're used to today, and the walls were thin.

The average hotel might provide some wall hooks to hang your clothes and a porcelain basin and washstand for personal grooming. Most had a community privy out back and chamber pots in the rooms. Few offered bathtubs; in 1871, Tucson, Arizona Territory, boasted just one tub in town. A creek or small river nearby was an attraction for those who wanted to get clean.

The cheapest accommodations didn't even offer rooms; boarders had a bed in a dorm. Sometimes these beds were separated by newspapers draped from a rope, offering a modicum of privacy.

The good old days weren't all that good when it came to hotels.

Did Old West shooters have problems with overheated gun barrels?

James White
Goliad, Texas

"If you are having to resort to combat with your pistol, that would be the least of your worries," Firearms Editor Phil Spangenberger says.

That's because the fight would be up close and personal. Regardless of how hot the barrel was, a pistoleer would still hit his target.

Those using rifles wouldn't have a problem with hot barrels. They took their



William Abraham Bell photographed this Indian Wars victim, 7th Cavalry Sgt. Frederick Wyllyams, of Company G, killed in Kansas on June 26, 1867.

– COURTESY NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION –

time to aim at the target, then fired. They also had to reload on a regular basis, giving the rifle a chance to cool.

What was the fare for railroads and stagecoaches?

Michael Hutchinson
Frankfort, Indiana

All stagecoach riders paid a price in physical discomfort, lack of sleep, bad food and unfriendly elements. As far as fare went, short trips charged 10 to 15 cents per mile. The cost for the 2,812-mile journey from Tipton, Missouri, to San Francisco, California, was $200, and that didn't cover the $1 meals.

Passenger train travel during the 1880s generally cost two or three cents per mile. Transcontinental (New York to San Francisco) ticket rates as of June 1870 were $136 for first class in a Pullman sleeping car, $110 for second class and $65 for third, or "emigrant," class seats on a bench.

How come C.S. Fly didn't take photos of the Tombstone street fight?

Robert Matters
Hilliard, Ohio

The Gunfight Behind the O.K. Corral started without warning and lasted 27 seconds. Although C.S. Fly's studio was next to the empty lot where the shoot-out occurred, the photographer was busy during the aftermath.

C.S. was the one who took the dying Billy Clanton's pistol from his hand. His wife, Mollie—who was actually a better photographer than him—could have gotten a photo, but C.S. usually set up the camera for her. She was probably too busy as well.

The other likelihood: nobody figured we'd still be studying every detail of the gunfight nearly 140 years later.

The only Fly photo connected to the event was one of Tom and Frank McLaury, and Billy Clanton in their coffins (shown below, from left).



– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

Best Photos of the Old West
Collector's Set







Over 500 Old West historical photos from our *True West* collections.

$49.95 S&H

A $64 Value

To find more great deals, visit our online store. True West offers many exciting sets to choose from. Add to your personal collection today!.

TRUE WEST

Store.TrueWestMagazine.com

888-687-1881

What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

Wyatt Earp killed my relative, Frank Stilwell, on my mom's side. My mother being a Stilwell, this always intrigued me and is one of the major reasons I have spent these many years researching the Earp story.

I'm convinced Wyatt Earp killed neither "Curly Bill" Brocius nor Johnny Ringo during the Vendetta Ride.

The best book by my Great Uncle A.J. Sowell is *Rangers and Pioneers of Texas*. Jack Sowell was one of the first and best "grassroots" historians of Texas, and every student of early Texas history needs to be familiar with his stories.

The Texas Ranger Tumlinsons, on my dad's side, are a great source of pride for me. I date the beginning of the Texas Rangers, even the beginning of the Wild West, from those pre-Texas Revolution days of the 1820s. Counting the Tumlinsons, Sowells, Turners, Nichols and other ancestors, I have 24 blood-line Texas Rangers in my genealogy.

My research on the chase and capture of Billy the Kid has revealed that Pat Garrett overstated his role in the events of November-December 1880 in his *The Authentic Life of Billy, the Kid*. Charlie Siringo's self-aggrandizing book *A Texas Cowboy* is worse. Evidence shows the important role of cattle detective and Deputy U.S. Marshal Frank Stewart, the subject of my forthcoming book, co-authored with Kurt House.

Everybody should know Allen Parmer because his life story extends beyond being brother-in-law to Frank and Jesse James, and one of William Quantrill's guerrillas.

A frontier woman more people should study is Laura Ingalls Wilder. She lived through it all. While her books may be simplistic, she epitomizes the true "frontier woman."

Visiting the Tunstall Murder Site near Lincoln, New Mexico, this past April awakened my sense of the vastness of Lincoln County in the 1870s. The time in getting from one place to another was definitely not what is shown in the movies!

The secret to a happy marriage (we celebrated our 50th anniversary last year) is having a mutually enjoyable hobby. Ours is genealogy. My wife is a descendant of the same Woodson family as Jesse Woodson James, as well as one of the early deputy U.S. marshals in Indian Territory. My dozens of familial connections to the Wild West became known to me via genealogical research. We both love it!



Stories of Missouri's Old West outlaws and lawmen—the James, Younger, Earp and Blount brothers, "Wild Bill" Hickok (left), Belle Starr and others—will be presented at the Wild West History Association Roundup in Springfield, Missouri, July 18–21.



Roy Young holds a Campbell & Hatch money box from Tombstone, Arizona Territory. Last October, he got in a friendly discussion with actor Kurt Russell (below left) over the killings of Morgan Earp and Frank Stilwell.



ROY YOUNG, WWHA BOARD MEMBER

After 17 years as a high school teacher, band director and varsity baseball coach in his home state of Oklahoma, Roy Young opened stores specializing in sporting goods and baseball cards. He also spent 50 years preaching for rural Church of Christ ministries. An author of Wild West history books, he is a former president of WOLA and the Oklahombres. When WOLA and NOLA merged into Wild West History Association in 2008, he became the journal editor. The 2019 Roundup will be his ninth, and final, year as chairman.

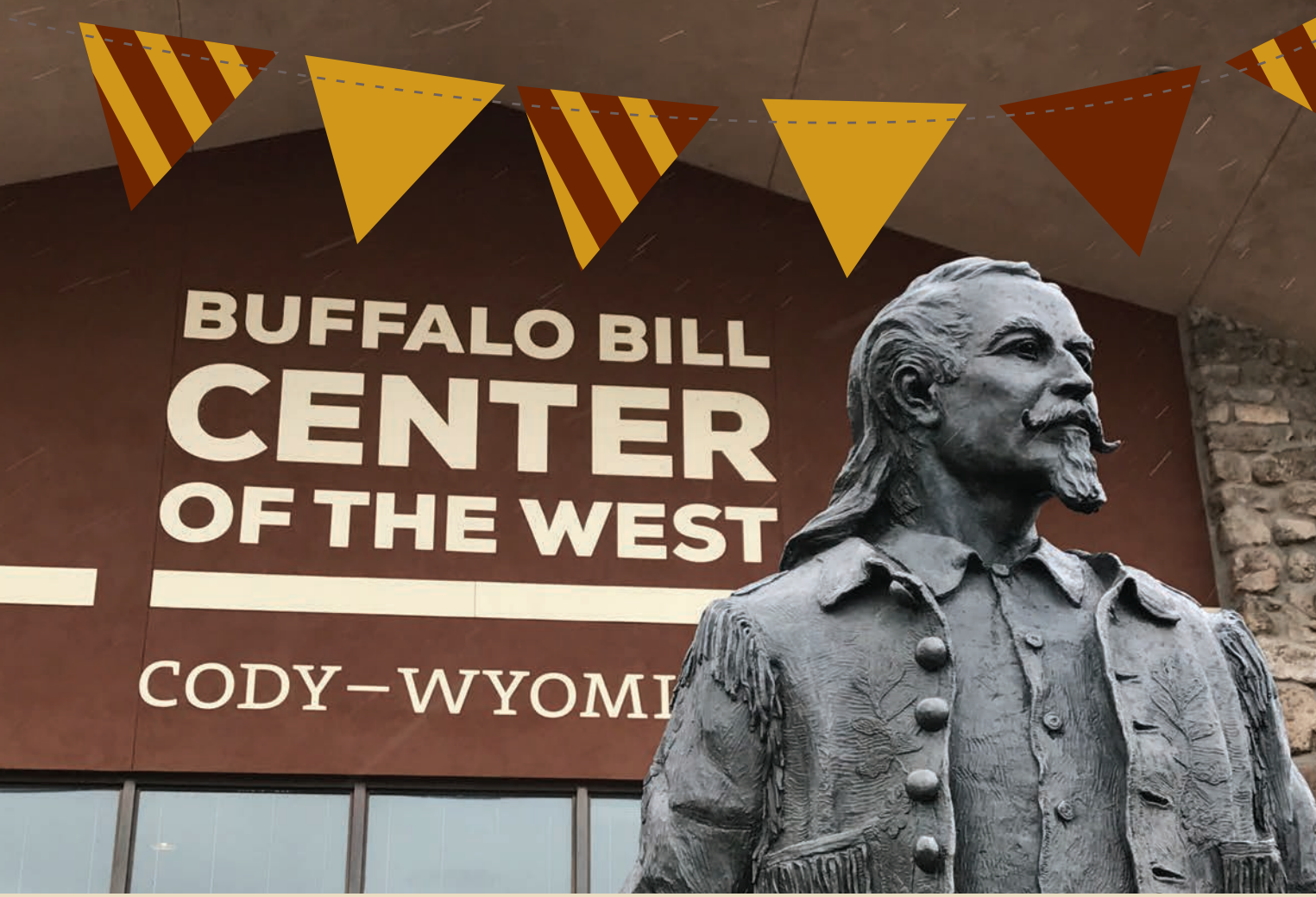
A good tip for studying genealogy: Don't neglect contemporary newspaper accounts.

J. Frank Dobie's first book, *A Vaquero of the Brush Country*, about my great-grandfather's cousin John Duncan Young, failed to properly credit Young for writing the bulk of the stories. Thus, the University of Texas Press no longer holds the copyright.

A little-known Oklahoma outlaw: "Mexican Joe." I love the story of how Deputy U.S. Marshal Jack Stilwell captured him.

The biggest Western pulp faker was Gladwell Richardson. I was gullible to his stories early in my writing career.

I am working on a Wyatt Earp anthology, with Gary Roberts and Casey Tefertiller, that will feature the best factual accounts about Wyatt's life, plus articles about his place in history and the many controversies within "Earpiana" that continue to this day.



Inspired by the West?

Visit the CENTER of it all!

- TripAdvisor's #1 in Cody
- Best of the West: *True West Magazine*

Smithsonian Affiliate

BUFFALO BILL CENTER OF THE WEST

BUFFALO BILL MUSEUM | CODY FIREARMS MUSEUM | DRAPER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM | PLAINS INDIAN MUSEUM | WHITNEY WESTERN ART MUSEUM

tickets.centerofthewest.org | 720 Sheridan Avenue, Downtown Cody, Wyoming | 307-578-4771


CINCH
CINCHJEANS.COM