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OUR 58TH YEAR

APRIL 2011

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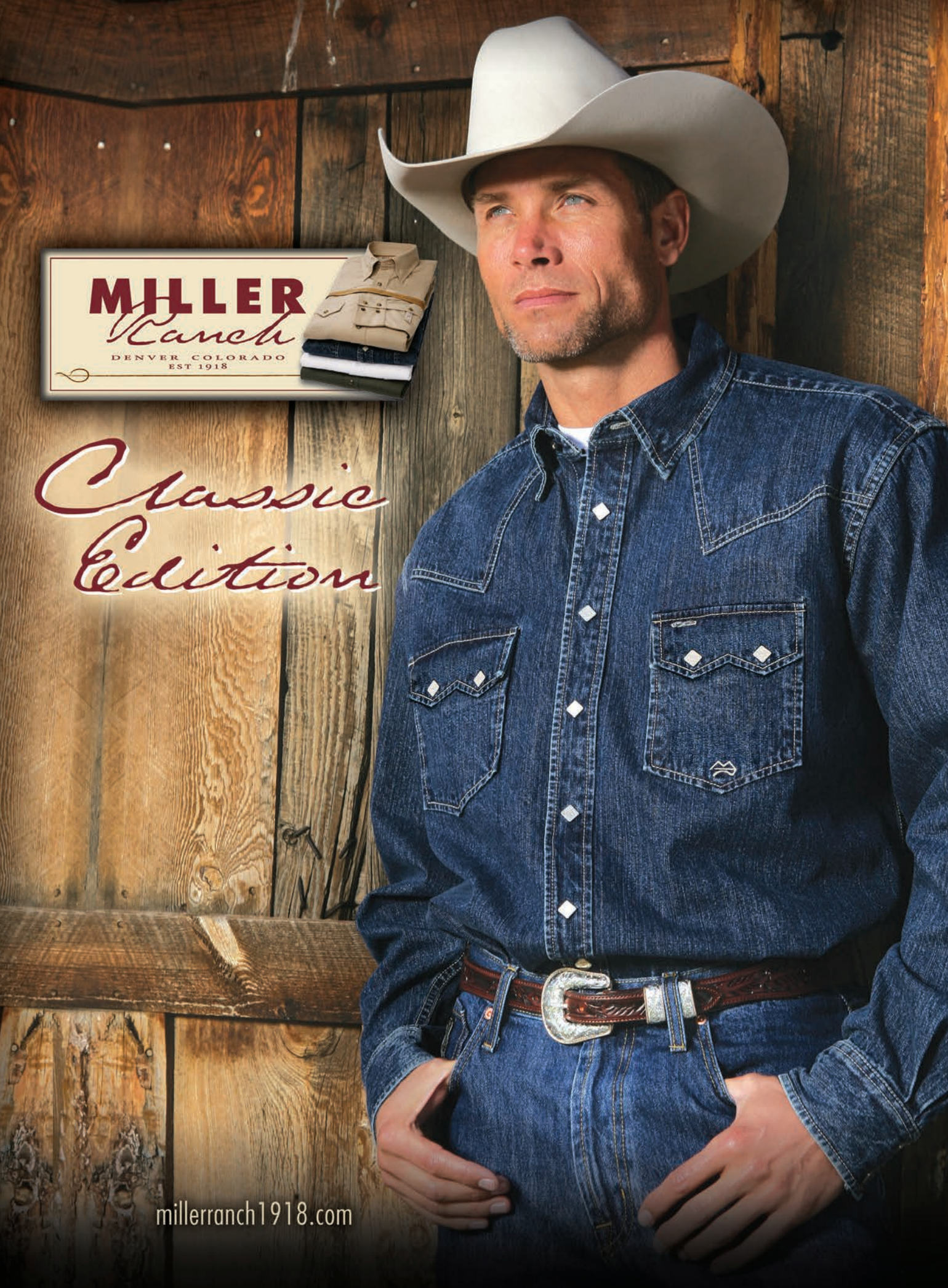
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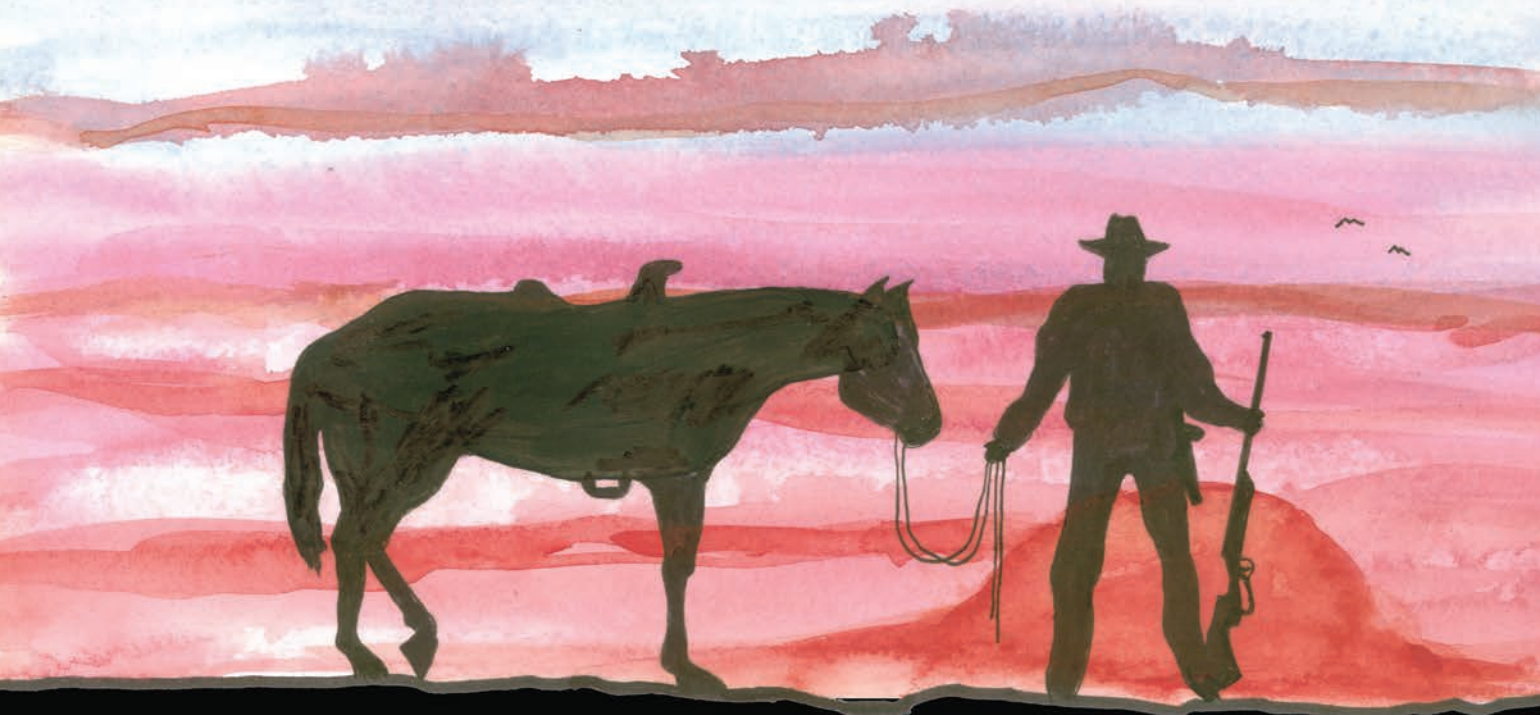
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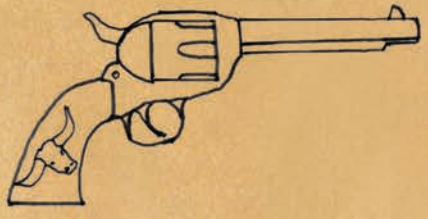
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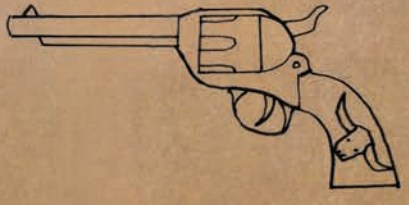
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OUR COVER

Three True Grits: Which One is the True Masterpiece?

– Images courtesy Paramount Pictures; Cover design by Daniel Harshberger –

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

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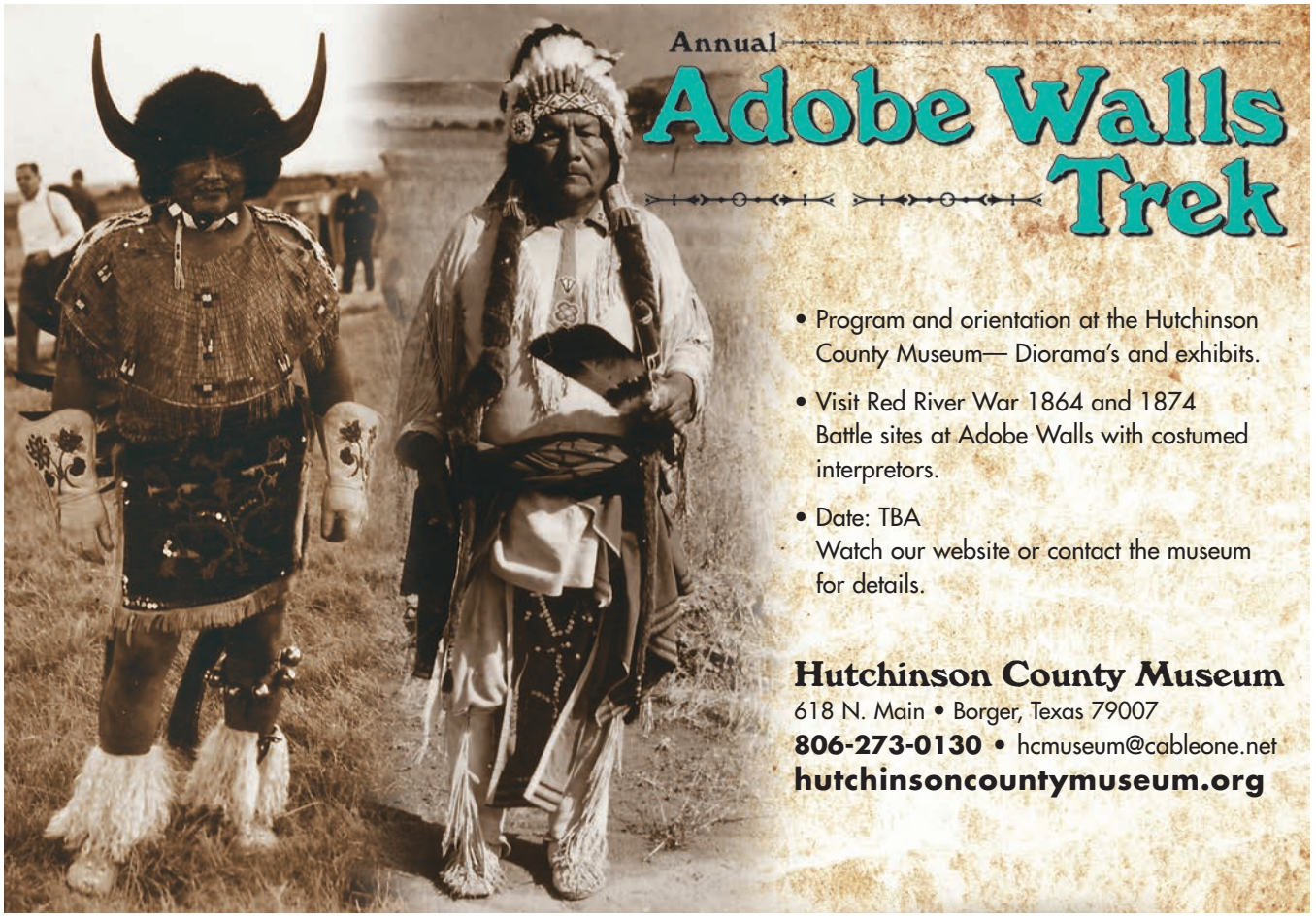
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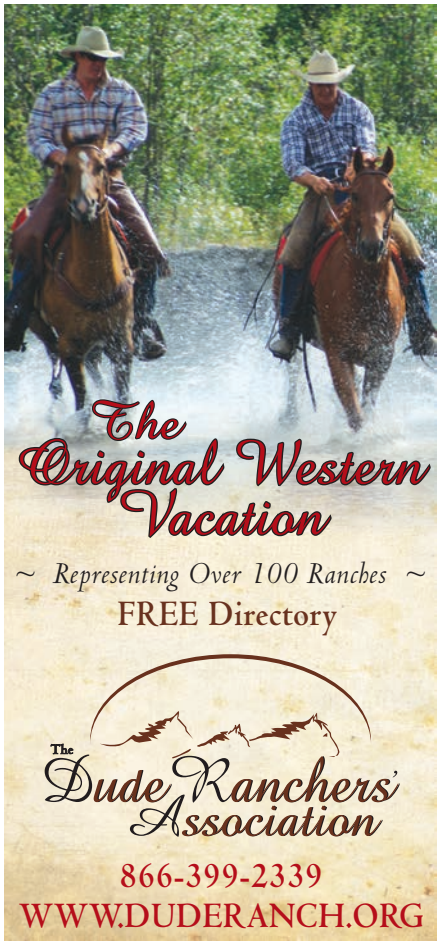
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• El Paso Mission Trail Association Luncheon/Wine Tasting, Native American Dances, Speakers at 12:30-3:30PM
• First Thanksgiving Pageant produced by Eden Enterprises at 5:00PM-6:00PM
• Music, Food & Art at 6:00-11:00PM
• May 1, 2011—Music, Food & Art at 12:00AM-10:00PM
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Rooster's 'stache & Lid

True that.

A friend of a friend worked on the Coen brothers' *True Grit*, and he shared with me some of the hat styles that were considered for Rooster Cogburn.

I can't print the photos of Jeff Bridges wearing these various lids, but I can do a sketch of the one I really thought they should have used (see Suggestion 1). It has flair, style and, more important, a period hat band. The one they chose unfortunately makes Bridges look like a homeless detective.

As you probably know I hate the fedora look in modern Westerns (Daniel Craig sports another one in the forthcoming *Cowboys & Aliens*). While it is not inaccurate, plenty of authentic cowboy hats could be utilized instead.

The other liberty I have taken in my drawings is straight from the Charles Portis book: "[Rooster] had a mustache like [President Grover] Cleveland. . . ." Unfortunately, Bridges as Rooster looks more like the Dude in *Big Lebowski* than a member of Deputy U.S. Marshal Heck Thomas's crew.

If the Coens had insisted on using an open crown, I would have suggested a haphazard dent in the crown, and I would have given the brim a slight uptick on the sides, along with a wide hatband (see Suggestion 2). Once again, I would have allowed Bridges' unshaven whiskers, but I would have added a more walrus overhang on the 'stache.

Don't get me wrong, the Coen brothers' *True Grit* is quite wonderful, but with the right hat and whiskers on Bridges, it could have been a damn straight classic for the ages.

As the nitpickers and Hat Nazis are fond of saying, the devil is in the details.

"If I ever meet one of you Texas waddies that says he never drank from a horse track I think I will shake his hand and give him a Daniel Webster cigar."

—Rooster Cogburn to Texas Ranger La Boeuf, in *True Grit* by Charles Portis



Rooster's Lid Suggestion 1



Rooster's Lid Suggestion 2

– All illustrations by Bob Boze Bell –



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



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◄ Jules Tavernier, **White Man's Weapon** (detail), 1880, oil on canvas, 28x22 in., 31.243.1, Stark Museum of Art

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Now Through April 2... Nashville, TN, **Tin Pan South:** A feast of songs that covers any genre of music, including Country, Rock and Folk. 800-321-6008 • *TinPanSouth.com*

Now Through April 2... Round Top, TX, **Marburger Farm Antique Show:** About 350 dealers from all over the world showcase Western antiques. 800-999-2148 • *RoundTop-Marburger.com*

Now Through April 3... Oklahoma City, OK, **Dodge Nat'l Circuit Finals Rodeo:** Includes saddle bronc riding, steer wrestling and team roping. 800-595-7433 • *DNCFR.net*

Now Through April 30... Lawton, OK, **Fort Sill Indian School:** Memorabilia from former students and staff who attended the 1871 school. 580-353-0404 • *ComancheMuseum.org*

Now Through May 1... San Antonio, TX, **Leaving Home, Finding Home:** Struggles and triumphs of families during the Mexican Revolution. 210-458-2300 • *TexanCultures.com*

Now Through May 1... Washington, DC, **R.C. Gorman, 1966-74:** Navajo artist's drawings and lithographs that foreshadow his Indian madonnas. 202-633-1000 • *NMAI.si.edu*

Now Through May 1... Hobbs, NM, **Prehistoric Beasts of the Ice Age:** Wander among giant mammoths and sabertooth cats. 575-392-6730 • *MuseumsHobbsNM.org*

Now Through May 8... Wickenburg, AZ, **Cowgirl Up!** About 60 female artists showcase their best artworks at Desert Caballeros Western Museum. 928-684-2272 • *WesternMuseum.org*

Now Through May 10... Waltham, MA, **Steampunk Form & Function:** Victorian era meets modern technology in gadgets, fashion and literature. 781-893-5410 • *CRMI.org*

Now Through May 15... Oklahoma City, OK, **To Picture the Words:** Original sketches and paintings by illustrators of the American West. 405-478-2250 • *NationalCowboyMuseum.org*

Now Through May 31... Fort Worth, TX, **Thomas Moran Display:** Artworks from Moran's Grand Canyon National Park Museum Collection. 817-332-6554 • *SidRichardsonMuseum.org*

Now Through May 31... Canyon, TX, **Opening the Cabinet Doors:** Historical Indian clothing on display includes a ghost dance dress. 806-651-2244 • *PanhandlePlains.org*

Now Through June 5... Austin, TX, **Arte en la Charreria:** Learn about the Mexican cowboy through a display of about 130 artifacts. 512-936-8746 • *TheStoryOfTexas.com*

Now Through Aug. 28... Denver, CO, **Western Horizons:** A nearly 20-year collection of contemporary Western landscape art. 720-865-5000 • *DenverArtMuseum.org*

Now Through Oct. 31... Canyon, TX, **Working Saddles:** Includes Western Stock saddles by top makers F.A. Meanea and R.T. Frazier. 806-651-2244 • *PanhandlePlains.org*

APRIL

1... Enid, OK, **Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center Grand Opening:** Be the first to see history offerings on 1893 Land Run and Cherokee Strip. 580-237-1907 • *CSRHC.org*

1-3... Llano, TX, **Fiddle Fest Weekend:** Fiddle music jams, an open fiddle contest at the 1927 Lantex Theatre and a chuckwagon breakfast. 325-247-5354 • *LlanoFiddleContest.com*

1-3... Tombstone, AZ, **Old West Founder's Days:** Silver mining displays, variety show at the 1881 Schieffelin Hall, plus 125th blooming of Rose Tree. 888-457-3929 • *TombstoneChamber.com*

1-3... Tucson, AZ, **Wild West Days:** Old Tucson Studios celebration with gunfight re-enactments, comedy stunt show and can-can saloon music. 520-883-0100 • *OldTucson.com*

2... Yuma, AZ, ***3:10 to Yuma* Anniversary:** First anniversary of saving "Yuma Territorial Prison," plus Jimmie Ray as Johnny Cash impersonator. 928-373-5198 • *YumaHeritage.com*



April 28-30, 2011
Yuma, AZ, **Arizona History Convention:** *True West* staff premieres an exciting Arizona Centennial series showcasing photos of the Steamboat era (shown at left is a photo of the *Mohave*, built in 1864, on the Colorado in Yuma); conference will also feature historic preservation workshops. 928-783-1500 *PivotPointConferenceCenter.com*



April 6-10, 2011

Edgewood, NM, **Dutch Oven Cooking Clinic:** Wally Roberts teaches dutch oven apprentices how to cook frontier fare ranging from chicken fried steak to fruit cobblers.
505-550-9508 • *BillyTheKidTrailRides.com*

2... Prescott, AZ, **Sprucing Up the Home:** Learn how to make Victorian accessories, like bonnets and parasols, plus a talk on ladies' parlor arts.
928-445-3122 • *Sharlot.org*

2-3... Prairie du Chien, WI, **Traders Jubilee:** History enthusiasts gather to get outfitted with cowboy gear, plus a period dress jubilee dinner.
866-259-9172 • *RiverJunction.com*

6-10... Cave Creek, AZ, **Fiesta Days Rodeo:** A PRCA rodeo, plus Miss Rodeo Arizona pageant, dances, rodeo parade and mutton bustin'.
480-488-4043 • *CaveCreekRodeo.com*

7-9... Riverton, WY, **Wild Horse and Burro Adoptions:** Wild horses and burros offered for adoption to folks providing long-term care.
866-468-7826 • *BLM.gov*

7-17... San Antonio, TX, **Fiesta San Antonio:** Old San Antonio and Old Mexico celebrations, plus fandangos and pilgrimage to Alamo mission.
877-723-4378 • *Fiesta-SA.org*

8-9... Bartlesville, OK, **Spring Traders Encampment:** Bring your pre-1840s camp and dress goods for a hands-on look at Mountain Man life.
888-966-5276 • *Woolaroc.org*

8-10... Watonga, OK, **Roman Nose Hills Trail Ride:** Guided trail ride adventure at Roman Nose State Park and several private ranches.
877-782-2395 • *RomanNoseHillsTrailRide.com*

8-10... Tombstone, AZ, **Gunfight at the O.K. Corral:** More than 100 of the fastest shooters in the U.S. compete in the Cowboy Fast Draw.
520-409-5316 • *CowboyFastDraw.com*

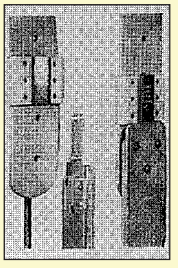
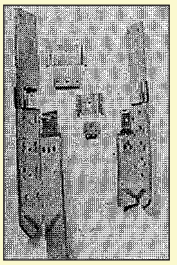
8-16... Hitchcock, TX, **Galveston County Fair & Rodeo:** Includes auctions, a variety of cook-offs, concerts, rodeo events and youth activities.
409-986-6010 • *GalvestonCountyFair.com*

14-20... Dragoon, AZ, **Sky Island Tour:** Native artist leads day trips to Pueblo sites at the Chiricahua and Dragoon Mountains.
520-586-3666 • *Amerind.org*

15-16... Dublin, TX, **Cowboy Culture Celebration:** Ranch rodeo, Wild West show, cowboy mounted shooting and downtown cattle drive.
254-592-1653 • *CowboyCultureCelebration.com*

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508-548-8194 • *EnidChamber.com*

15-16... Llano, TX, **Crawfish Open:** Heritage cuisine meal of boiled crawfish and barbecue accompanies Llano's charity golf tournament.
325-247-5354 • *LlanoChamber.org*

15-16... Oklahoma City, OK, **Western Heritage Awards:** Honors the best in literature, music, film and television that reflect American West heritage.
405-478-2250 • *NationalCowboyMuseum.org*

15-17... Oklahoma City, OK, **Oklahoma Steampunk Exposition:** Step into the Victorian concept of the future via art, science, music, fashion and gaming.
OklahomaSteampunkExpo.com

16... Victorville, CA, **Friends of Happy Trails Banquet:** Fundraiser for children's foundation formed by actors Roy Rogers and Dale Evans.
760-240-3330 • *HappyTrails.org*

16-Oct. 15... Enid, OK, **Cactus Jack Walking Tour:** Hear the story of the Land Run at 1893 site, see 1895 gunfight and more every third Saturday.
580-242-2233 • *ChisholmTrailCoalition.org*

17-22... Gila, NM, **Cowgirl Camp:** Lessons in horsemanship techniques, cattle roundup, ride to Indian ruins and a mini rodeo competition.
866-242-3500 • *DoubleERanch.com*

23... Sacramento, CA, **1906 Earthquake Living History Program:** Re-enactment of 1906 earthquake and fire in San Francisco.
916-324-0333 • *CapitolMuseum.CA.gov*

24... Prescott, AZ, **Building a Log Cabin:** Lecture on the art to building a log cabin (be sure to check out Sharlot Hall's 1864 Fort Misery cabin).
928-445-3122 • *Sharlot.org*

27-May 1... Santa Clarita, CA, **Santa Clarita Cowboy Festival:** Melody Ranch & Western film tours, plus Bob Boze Bell on Wyatt Earp, hero or villain?
661-286-4021 • *CowboyFestival.org*

28-30... Albuquerque, NM, **Gathering of Nations:** Learn about American Indian culture and tradition through photos, music and stories.
505-836-2810 • *GatheringOfNations.com*

29-May 1... San Elizario, TX, **First Thanksgiving:** This First Thanksgiving in 1598 celebration offers tours of the 1789 mission.
915-851-9997 • *ElPasoMissionTrailAssociation.com*

MAY

4-8... Boulder, CO, **Great American Horse Drive:** Drive a large horse herd across 62 miles of open Colorado range, starting at Sombrero Ranch.
303-442-0258 • *Sombrero.com*

5-8... Genoa, NV, **Genoa Cowboy Poetry & Music Festival:** Plus cowboy dinners, town hall dances, workshops and trail ride in the Pinenut Mountains.
775-782-8696 • *CowboyPoetryGenoa.com*

6-7... Vernon, TX, **Great Western Trail Celebration:** Horseback rides and tours of the 1874-86 Great Western Trail hosted by Red River Valley Museum.
940-553-1848 • *RedRiverValleyMuseum.org*

12-15... Las Vegas, NV, **Las Vegas Helldorado Days:** Pro rodeo, gold treasure hunt, whiskerino contest, poker tournament and art auction.
702-870-1221 • *ElksHelldorado.com*



April 24-29, 2011
Bishop, CA, **Bishop Mule Days Celebration:** Since 1969, more than 700 mules compete in 181 events during a Wild West heritage celebration.
760-872-4263 • *MuleDays.org*

13-14... Fort Worth, TX, **Texas Frontier Forts Days:** Learn about the forts along the Texas Forts Trail and enjoy military parades and artillery demo.
817-625-9715 • *FortWorthStockyards.org*

13-14... Llano, TX, **Tex Americana Fandango:** Mike Blakely emcees this Western performers concert on the banks of the Llano River.
866-539-5535 • *LlanoChamber.org*

13-15... Bandera, TX, **Bandera Chuckwagon Races:** Horse drawn wagons compete in national finals qualifier event at 2E Twin Elm Ranch.
800-364-3833 • *BanderaCowboyCapital.com*

14... Prescott, AZ, **An Evening at Sharlot's Place:** Sharlot Hall Museum fundraiser hosted by Arizona's Official State Historian Marshall Trimble.
928-445-3122 • *Sharlot.org*

14... Payson, AZ, **Zane Grey's Code of the West Tour:** Tour Western author's locales at Little Green Valley, Horton Creek Trail and Kohl's Ranch.
928-474-3483 • *RimCountryMuseums.com*

14-15... Centennial, CO, **Colorado Gun Collectors Assn. Annual Gun Show:** Showcases collectible firearms, cowboy artifacts and Western artworks.
760-872-4263 • *CGCA.com*

19-21... Sheridan, WY, **Rocky Mountain Leather Trade Show:** Trade show features leathercraft vendors, workshops and speakers.
888-289-6409 • *LeatherCraftersJournal.com*

19-21... Franklin, TN, **Franklin Rodeo:** Roundup party, rodeo parade and afternoon barbecue kicks off PRCA rodeo and Miss Rodeo Tennessee pageant.
615-394-9292 • *FranklinRodeo.com*

19-21... Pendleton, OR, **Cattle Baron's Weekend:** Team branding and saddle bronc championships, plus art, cowboy gear and Western music.
800-547-8911 • *CattleBarons.net*

19-22... Miles City, MT, **Miles City Bucking Horse Sale:** Held since 1950, this bucking horse sale also features bull and bronc riding, and street dances.
406-234-2890 • *BuckingHorseSale.com*

20-22... Somerset, NJ, **Steampunk World's Fair:** The Weird West comes to life with high noon duel, poker parlor, formal ball and live music.
978-842-1899 • *SteampunkWorldsFair.com*

21... Lawton, OK, **Armed Forces Day Celebration:** Billed as the largest Armed Forces Day parade in the nation, with more than 100 entries.
580-355-3541 • *LawtonFortSillChamber.com*

21-22... Elko, NV, **California Trail Days:** This 1850s trail encampment offers Shoshone crafts, gold rush music, live oxen and the Chautauqua.
800-248-3556 • *ElkoTrailDays.com*

21-22 & 27-30... Jackson Hole, WY, **Jackson Hole Old West Days:** Mountain Man heritage celebration; Elkfest the weekend before.
307-733-3316 • *JacksonHoleChamber.com*

26-June 12... Kerrville, TX, **Kerrville Folk Festival:** More than 100 concerts at the Quiet Valley Ranch, plus songwriting workshops.
830-257-3500 • *Kerrville-Music.com*

27-28... Winterset, IA, **John Wayne Birthday Celebration:** Salutes John Ford's Cavalry trilogy, with *Rio Grande* actor Claude Jarman Jr. attending.
877-462-1044 • *JohnWayneBirthplace.org*

27-29... Bandera, TX, **Bandera PRCA Rodeo:** Bull riding, barrel racing and bareback riding hosted by Cowboy Capital Rodeo Association.
800-364-3833 • *BanderaRodeo.com*

28-30... Prescott, AZ, **Phippen Museum Western Art Show:** Outdoor art show and sale featuring more than 120 Western artists.
928-778-1385 • *PhippenArtMuseum.org*

28-30... Oklahoma City, OK, **Chuckwagon Gathering & Children's Cowboy Festival:** Chuckwagon fare and educational activities for the kids at Nat'l Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum.
405-478-2250 • *NationalCowboyMuseum.org*

28-June 5... Edgewood, NM, **Billy the Kid's Last Ride:** Trail ride on the route Billy the Kid rode when he escaped from Lincoln County Jail.
505-550-9508 • *BillyTheKidTrailRides.com*

28-Sept. 24... Pilesgrove, NJ, **Cowtown Rodeo:** Since 1929, this PRCA rodeo is the nation's oldest weekly rodeo, held at Cowtown Rodeo Arena.
856-769-3200 • *CowtownRodeo.com*



May 7, 2011
Vernon, TX, **Red River Valley International:** Juried Western art competition sponsored by the Red River Valley Museum; shown above is last year's Best of the Western Trail winner, *Moonlight on the Trail,* by Oklahoma artist Judy Osburn.
940-553-1848 • *RedRiverValleyMuseum.org*

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Traywick's Tombstone

What's next for the recently-retired historian of Tombstone, Arizona?

Twelve or 13 years have passed since this tenderfoot Midwesterner first visited Tombstone, Arizona (relatively late in life, but hey—better late than never).

A friend showed me around. Our last stop was a two-story building on Fifth Street, just across the road from the offices of *The Tombstone Epitaph*. The door was open on a hot summer day, and we just walked right in.

The place, then and now, was . . . interesting. Boxes, books, files, papers strewn about on tables, photographs on the walls—semi-organized chaos. To the left of the door was a desk, behind which sat a somewhat cantankerous, white-haired and mustached older gent. Well, not exactly sitting. He was the lord of all he oversaw, regally lounging back in the chair and holding forth on Tombstone history, about Earps and Clantons and God knows how many others.

Thus was my introduction to Ben Traywick. He was—and is—every bit the Tombstone character as the famous outlaws and lawmen and shootists. He's certainly spent more time (nearly 43 years) in the Town Too Tough to Die than any of those boys.

At age 83, he is not finished, not by a damn sight.

His journey to Tombstone has been a long, strange trip. Traywick is a proud Tennessean and son of the South, interested in history from Day One. He became a chemical engineer in California, making trips back to his hometown, Watertown, every other year.

In July 1968, the return took him through southwest Arizona. "I saw this sign that said 'Tombstone—24 miles,'" he remembers. "Well, I'd never been to Tombstone, and I thought that's something I should do."

He intended to stay for an afternoon, which expanded into two days and two nights, as well as a resolve to make a big



Ben Traywick has been roaming the streets of Tombstone, Arizona, since 1968. His record of helping preserve the town's history is evident in photos such as the one of him (above, second from right) re-enacting the O.K. Corral gunfight for the 100th anniversary.

– True West Archives –

change. At age 40, Traywick quit his job and moved his family to Tombstone.

He bought a house, and for three months he roamed the area, checking out all the historic sites. He didn't even look for a job, at least until he'd seen everything he wanted to see. Traywick then got a position with the Apache Powder Company, which made explosives for the mines (he eventually became general manager, spending about 14 years at the company before hanging up his hat).

He started writing during that time—articles and books about Tombstone history, for the most part. By 1971, people—locals and visitors alike—were asking him history questions. Traywick usually knew the answers, but if he didn't, well, he would conduct the research until he did. At least unofficially, folks recognized him as the town historian.

In 1972, he put that interest to work in a different way. He (and his wife "Red" Marie, now deceased) formed the Wild Bunch and Hell's Belles, a re-enactment troupe that staged gunfights around town (including at the O.K. Corral site of the 1881 shoot-out between the Earps and Doc Holliday, and the Clantons). Visitors got even more of a taste of the Wild West.

In 1983—the same year he retired—Traywick built a place on Fifth Street, with a shop on the ground floor and living quarters upstairs. He began holding court at the shop, welcoming

visitors and selling them his books (he's put out 35 so far and written more than 1,300 articles over the years).

In 1991, the town asked him to become the official Tombstone historian. No pay, of course, just some satisfaction and fun. Traywick couldn't say no. And he did have fun.

That phase of his life came to an end last October 26, on the 129th anniversary of the famed gunfight. At high noon on that day, Ben Traywick retired as town historian.

Why? It certainly wasn't for health reasons, since the man is as strong as a bull, even at age 83. And he wasn't bored by the gig. "You might say I've refocused my objectives," he explains.

Those new goals include writing a couple of books. One will be on the lesser-known characters in Tombstone's history. The other is a biography of gunfighter "Buckskin" Frank Leslie: "I've spent 26 years and a fortune trying to find out what happened to him and where that sucker is buried. So I want to finish that one."

He is also still in charge of publicity for the Wild Bunch, the group that he says is his proudest accomplishment during his time in Tombstone. "Because of them, 266 movies or television shows were shot here," he says. "And we've contributed more than $200,000 to local organizations."

Of course, he still welcomes folks who just happen to saunter into his shop (which is pretty much when wife Mary allows the door to be open). The organized chaos still crowds the place, except for the desk to the left side where Ben Traywick sits and tells the stories he loves.

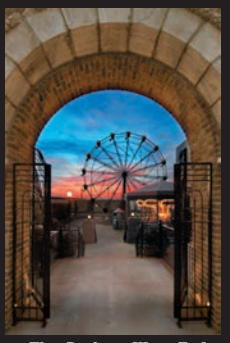
When that all comes to an end and he meets his maker, Traywick knows where he'll be. He's had a place marked out for the last 25 years, not at Boot Hill ("I don't want the tourists walking on me") but at the Tombstone City Cemetery, established in 1884. He'll join photographer C.S. Fly, his late wife Red Marie and Wild Bunch members who have gone on before.

His and Red Marie's marker is engraved with the promise "We'll Be Back."

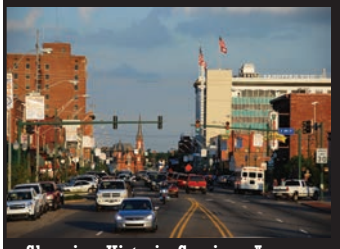
Anybody who knows Ben Traywick doesn't deny that possibility.

True Grit:
Based on a Real Place.

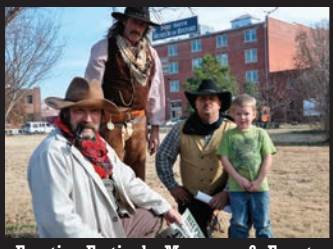

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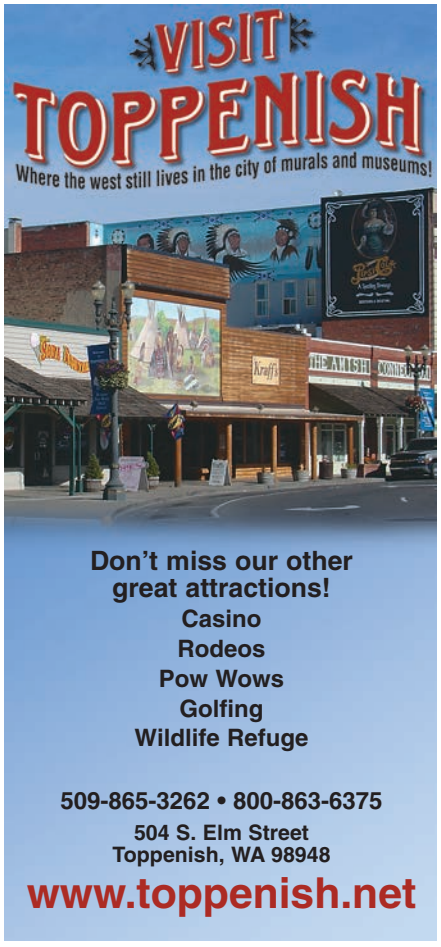
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A Cosmopolitan Rehab

A 19th-century gathering place revivifies Old Town San Diego.

Casa de Bandini was once the grand home of an elite Mexican family in the days when San Diego was a pueblo and California was a foreign land.

Thanks to many dedicated workers, including Victor A. Walsh, a trained mason with the alias Dr. Dirt, this two-story building has a new life in Old Town.

"Some people think this is just a building, but no, it's a living connection, a living tradition, it's part of us," Walsh says with pride for a restoration that has won California's coveted Mott Award for outstanding preservation.

Back in 1827, Don Juan Bandini built a single-story, thatched-roofed adobe "grand casa" at the southeast corner of what is now Old Town San Diego. At that time, the small settlement was made up of a few homes, only a couple of which had planked floors. His home, with its pine floor parlor, became the hub of social and political life in the area.

The seven-room home of thick adobe walls included features of Spanish Colonial architecture normally only found in missions—adobe-layered cornices and unexposed roof rafters.

In 1869, a decade after Bandini's death, stage master Albert Seeley bought the house. He added a second floor, converted the building into an L-shaped Greek Revival Hotel and named it the Cosmopolitan Hotel and Stage Stop.

By 1888, the original homestead was usurped by New Town. The Cosmopolitan lost its pizazz; it became a rooming house, then a factory to pickle olives, then a building in disrepair.

In 1928, Bandini's grandson, Cave J. Couts Jr., bought the house as a tribute to his mother Ysidora, who had been married at the Casa de Bandini in 1851. He remodeled it as a hotel in the Steamboat Revival style. The entire building was stuccoed, with decorative white lath screens added to the top porch. He called his hotel the Miramar.

The Cardwell family bought the building in 1945 and restored it back to



Ribbon cutting event held in May 2010 for the Cosmopolitan Hotel, which *True West* honored in its 2011 Best of the West Source Book.

– By Melvin Sweet –

Jana Bommersbach has been Arizona's Journalist of the Year, won an Emmy for her television reporting, has been awarded two Lifetime Achievement Awards and is the author of two nationally-acclaimed true crime books.



When he wasn't wielding his hawk to apply mud to the stucco, Victor Walsh was chiseling his way to great surprises like the imprint of a stairway etched into the adobe.

– Courtesy Victor Walsh –

the Spanish Colonial style. By 1968, the property was owned by the State of California, just as Old Town San Diego was becoming a state historic park.

In April 2009, Walsh was called in for his expertise as an adobe conservator. He laughs and says that for a guy like him, the "earthy smells" of old adobe is ambrosia and the "sound of hammers and power saws is a symphony."

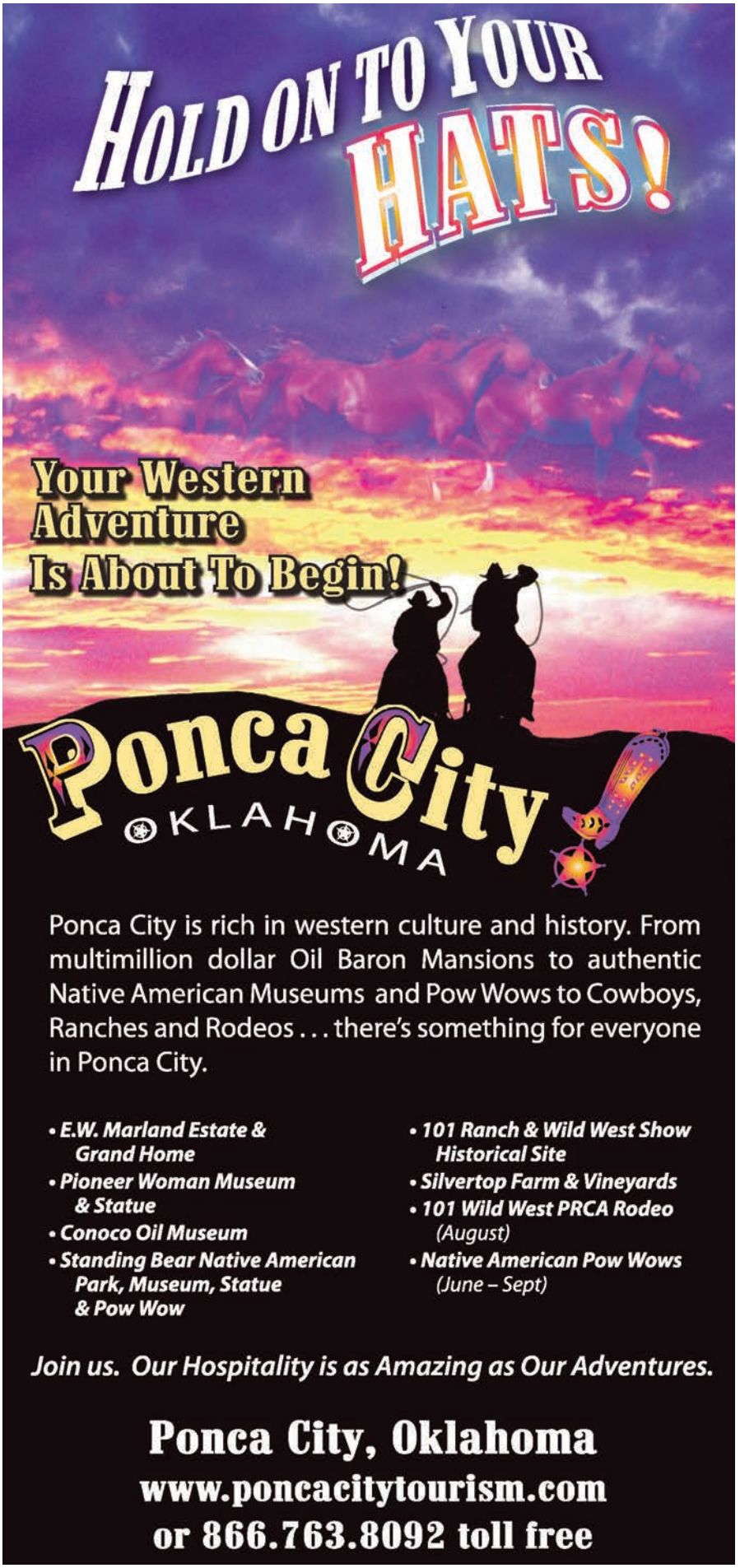
Although the deterioration of the adobe meant whole walls had to be removed—"it looked like a war zone," Walsh remembers—he still saw a "stately" building and kept finding pieces of its various lives, including hints that the Bandini family had walls decorated with flower designs and coral blue dye.

Thankfully, the large first floor room that had originally been used for family gatherings and dances is still there: it eventually became the sitting room for the guests staying in the tiny 10-by-11-foot rooms at the Cosmopolitan.

The sitting room was the most used room in the building during those days, says 64-year-old Walsh. "People entertained each other, they told stories, sang songs, played cards."

He's pleased that the 10,000-square-foot Cosmopolitan Hotel has kept its "historic fabric," showing the blending of two distinct materials: adobe and wood framing. "There are precious few historic projects of this size and scale," he notes, and its restoration "could be the defining moment" in the resurgence of the entire Old Town historic park.

Walsh has already attended several events at the Cosmopolitan; the hotel and restaurant is again becoming a major gathering place in the oldest section of San Diego.



Wild Horses Run to the Top

A record-setting auction for an oil painting by cowboy artist Will James.



Will James specialized in cowboy drawings, so an oil painting by him is a rare find at auction; the top lot at High Noon, his *Wild Horses* hammered in at $130,000.

"His soul has gone to roam the range of the eternal, while his art lingers to lead those who love the West toward forgetfulness. That which he created knows no death."

This poignant observance by the minister at the memorial service for Will James particularly rang true when a new record was set for the artist nearly 70 years after he died on September 3, 1942. James's *Wild Horses* hammered in at $130,000 on January 29, 2011, at High Noon in Mesa, Arizona.

One look at the signed oil on board recalls to mind a statement James made in his 1930 fictionalized autobiography, *Lone Cowboy*: "People often ask me how I get to catch horses in action. . . . I've never sketched from life and never watched any animals with intentions of sketching it. . . . I get my models through my tail bone, and from the many connections it got with the cantle-board of my saddle."

The Canuck cowboy, born as Joseph Ernest Nephtali Dufault in 1892, headed to the American West to continue his life as a cowboy in 1907, working ranches in Idaho, Nevada and Montana. From his Rocking R Ranch near Pryor, Montana, he wrote his first of 24 books: 1926's *Smoky, the Cow Horse*. The children's book earned him notoriety as a recipient of the Newbery Medal and was adapted for film three times.

"To them that only sees a wild horse roped and rode and don't know the insides of the game, horse breaking might seem a little rough," wrote James in *Smoky*, "but I'm here to say that it's not near as rough as it is necessary, and in the long run it's the rider that gets treated the roughest."

He went on to write of Smoky: "That little horse had brains. If he was convinced a few times he had the sense to realize it, but at the same time, he had to be showed, and more because it was part of his necessary eddication than because of any meanness of his."

The High Noon auction hammered in at a little over $1.5 million.

Notable Art & Movie Lots Included
(All images courtesy High Noon)





The shirt and vest John Wayne wore while playing Rooster Cogburn in 1969's *True Grit* sold for a $27,000 bid. For more on *True Grit*, turn to p. 28.

Famed Westerns Director Howard Hawks had the painting shown below hanging over the fireplace in his home in Palm Springs, California. Lon Megargee's *Home on the Range* sold for a $7,000 bid.

Hawks was also a fan of Olaf Wieghorst; the opening credits of his 1966 film *El Dorado* featured still paintings of cowboy life by Wieghorst (who also appeared in the film as gunsmith Swede Larsen). Wieghorst's *Charro* (right) also hammered in at $7,000.







High Noon featured numerous lots tied to Edward Borein. Of his artwork, the highest price was paid for *Uphill Trail* (below), with a bid of $8,000. The vest and jacket he bought while cowboying in Mexico in the 1890s (left) sold for $19,000; this is the attire he wore during fiesta parades in Santa Barbara, California, and while on trail rides with the Rancheros Visitadores social club (see photo of him at right).





UPCOMING AUCTIONS

April 1, 2011
Scottsdale Art Classic
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480-945-1113

Now Playing: Hollywood Guns

New NRA exhibit features weapons from classic Westerns that include The Wild Bunch *and* True Grit.

"Why, by God girl, that's a Colt's Dragoon!"

These words, uttered by none other than John Wayne, in his Oscar-winning performance as Marshal Rooster Cogburn in 1969's *True Grit*, brought star status to the Italian replica Colt Walker revolver, which was originally intended to simply be a prop that saw sporadic use throughout the movie.

This and many other firearms used throughout movie history have become more than mere props or backdrops to the actors. Many became somewhat stellar themselves.

When you think of motion pictures like 1969's *The Wild Bunch*, you can't help but recall the 1917-A1 Browning machine gun used in the exciting final shoot-out scenes. In John Wayne's 1939 classic *Stagecoach*, or in many of the Duke's films, his large loop 1892 Winchester comes to mind. Thanks to the National Rifle Association's (NRA) National Firearms Museum, in Fairfax, Virginia, 105 unforgettable movie guns are on display through July 2012 in a special exhibit titled "Hollywood Guns."

Curator Phil Schreier assembled this impressive collection of firearms used in films from as early as 1929 on up through the latest hit movies of today. The exhibit displays guns from Westerns, film noir, war movies, fantasy films and epic adventures, as well as firearms commonly used by many of Hollywood's top actors.

A sampling of the cool Western movie guns in the exhibit includes a Remington New Model Army .44 that was used by John Wayne in the 1929 epic *The Big Trail*, which marked the Duke's first starring role. You'll see Richard Widmark's rare Nock flintlock Volley gun from 1960's *The Alamo*. Two six-guns (a Peacemaker Colt and a New Service model altered to look like an 1873 Colt for fast firing) used by Marlon Brando in the 1961 oater *One Eyed Jacks* is on display. There's Billy Bob Thornton's "Davy Crockett" flinter long rifle and shooting accessories from 2004's *The Alamo*, as well as Schofield replicas from 2007's *3:10 to Yuma*. When you look at Viggo Mortensen's "eight-gauge" shotgun used so effectively in 2008's *Appaloosa*, you'll see that the shotgun is really a 12 gauge. I was pleased to be able to loan the NRA a .45-70 Springfield trapdoor carbine used in the 1948 John Wayne classic *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*.

Schreier has also trotted out a number of more modern arms, including the 1917-A1 Browning—complete with a movie blood-spattered ammo box—from *The Wild Bunch*, Bruce Willis's *Die Hard* Beretta 92FS featured in the 1987 flick, the M1 Garand from Clint Eastwood's 2009 movie *Gran Torino* and Johnny Depp's Colt M-1921 Thompson submachine gun, used in his 2009 hit *Public Enemies*.



Clint Eastwood blazes away at some bad hombres in his 1985 hit *Pale Rider*. His handling of the cartridge conversion New Model Army Remington, currently on display in the NRA's special exhibit, may well be the first time moviegoers saw how the early cartridge six-guns were sometimes reloaded through the use of a spare cylinder.

– Courtesy Warner Bros. Pictures –

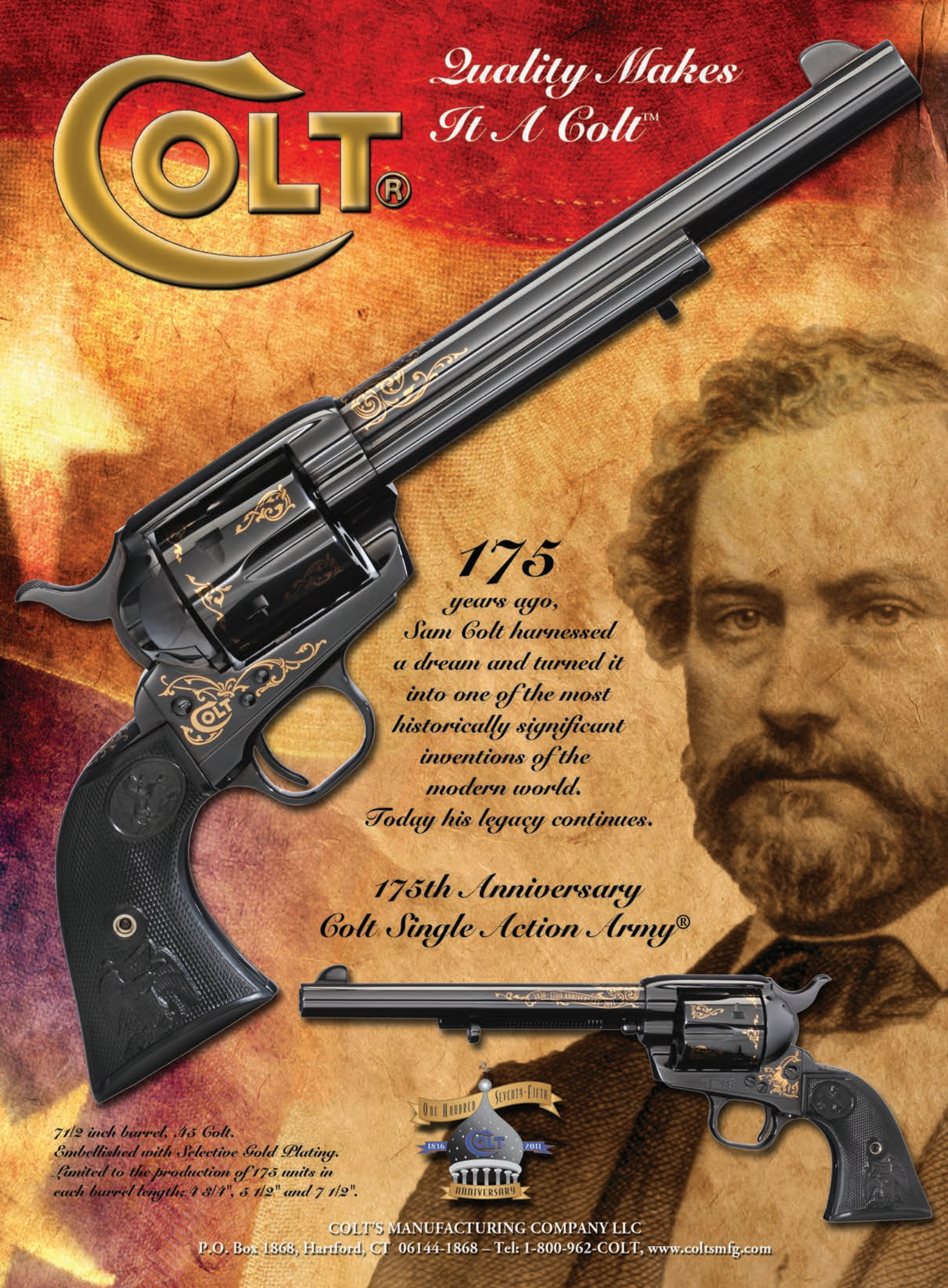
If you like guns and movies, this exhibit is a must-see—and it is free! If you find yourself in the Washington, DC, "Beltway" area, stop by the NRA's National Firearms Museum. A copy of the full-color exhibit guide is available for $19.90 postpaid. Visit *NRAFoundation.com* to find out more information.

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



JOHN BIANCHI, 50 YEARS OF GUNLEATHER

John Bianchi: An American Legend, 50 Years of Gunleather, written by Dennis Adler, covers Bianchi's extraordinary life from police officer to firearms industrialist, innovator, citizen soldier, Western personality and all-around great American. This is the first biography published by Blue Book Publications, responsible for the *Blue Book of Gun Values*, and what a great read! Known as the "Godfather of Gunleather," John Bianchi is a name well known to anyone who has ever owned a handgun holster, including those in law enforcement and the military, and sportsmen and Westerners. The 260-page hardcover volume features a foreword by *Gunsmoke*'s James Arness and is chock-full of great photos ($39.95). For more information, visit *BlueBookInc.com* or call 800-877-4867.


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Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Clint?

Clint Walker is still a mighty man, yet his kind nature can betray his vigor.

Clint Walker never really made sense; he was six feet, six inches tall and just broad enough to make average men look and feel like Mickey Rooney standing next to him.

He was also incredibly good looking and had a baritone voice a few degrees east of Gregory Peck or west of Fess Parker.

Walker was born to play mythical figures like Paul Bunyan or maybe Big Bad John, the coal miner who saves everybody before he dies in Jimmy Dean's classic song: "Every mornin' at the mine you could see him arrive / He stood six foot six and weighed 245 / Kinda broad at the shoulder and narrow at the hip / And everybody knew ya didn't give no lip to Big John."

The song also describes John as "kinda quiet and shy," which likewise describes most of the characters Walker portrayed, both on TV and in the movies. These men had to work to get a thought up and out of that mountainous torso. If words were wood, Walker's characters couldn't fuel a fire big enough to heat soup.

All of these attributes panned out in his favor. For a guy who was working security at the Sands hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, just a short time before he got his first big show business break, he was a fine actor who did exactly what was required of him, and he did it well.

Walker played only two insignificant parts in movies before he landed the lead in what is now considered to be a cornerstone series in TV Westerns history. *Cheyenne* debuted the same season, in 1955, as *Gunsmoke* and *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp*. These three Westerns essentially created the adult TV genre.

Cheyenne, which was Warner Brothers' first successful TV series, had many of the studio's greatest scripts on tap. It was as if Walker was acting in the Warner repertory company, one week doing an adaptation of *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, the next week, *To Have and Have Not*.

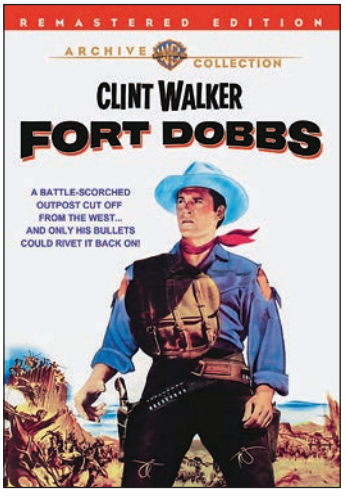
Walker deserves credit for making *Cheyenne* a success, both on the screen and behind it. When the show, which lasted through 1963, hit, Warner was quick to give Walker side work in features (he even cut an album).

Luckily for Walker, the studio teamed him with veteran director Gordon Douglas and hired strong scriptwriters, like Burt Kennedy (who was, at the same time, working with Director Budd Boetticher and actor Randolph Scott) and Leigh Brackett (the screenwriter of Howard Hawks's 1959 classic *Rio Bravo)*.

The Walker/Douglas team made 1958's *Fort Dobbs*, 1959's *Yellowstone Kelly* and 1961's *Gold of the Seven Saints*, all solid, intelligent Westerns now available as part of the Warner Archive DVD series.

Fort Dobbs is a nicely-crafted film with a story that falls neatly into the Louis L'Amour/*Hondo* subgenre, where rugged men, at home under the sky, find a connection to a youngish widow and







The big-and-tall actor portrayed husky, mythical men in TV and movie Westerns. Fans can now plug into their DVD players Clint Walker's Warner Brothers pictures: *Fort Dobbs, Yellowstone Kelly* and *Gold of the Seven Saints*.

– All Clint Walker images courtesy Warner Brothers –

her spunky son. The film also features a charming bad guy in Brian Keith, who acts like he just walked out of a Boetticher picture.

Yellowstone Kelly is a fanciful movie-fiction idea of a real-life character who earned his fame scouting for the U.S. Army on the Yellowstone River in the 1870s. Warner packaged the picture with another one of its TV actors, Edd "Kookie" Byrnes, who wants to apprentice under Kelly. Just when the two are about to turn into the Liver-Eatin' Johnson version of Fred and Ethel Mertz, a wounded Arapaho princess gets dropped in their laps and the story heats up. Byrnes is better than just okay, Walker is just fine as the grumpy bachelor frontiersman and the girl ain't ugly, as Kelly says in the film.

The most intriguing of the three movies is the one Warner released first on DVD yet was the final collaboration between Douglas and Walker, *Gold of the Seven Saints*. This is a nice odd-couple pairing of Walker, who is a tad looser here than he was in the prior two movies, and Roger Moore, who sports a Lucky Charms Irish accent as he plays Walker's partner in adventure. Even though perennial heavy Robert Middleton goes into scene chewing outer space with his attempt to play a hideously jovial Mexican rancher/crook, this film offers a lot of great material. In essence, it lit the fuse that led to *The Professionals* and, later, *The Wild Bunch*.

All three of these pictures were shot primarily in John Ford Country, in southern Utah. Two are black-and-white, while *Yellowstone Kelly* is in color.

Walker was far from finished when he pushed himself away from the Warner table and started making more pictures, like, famously, *The Dirty Dozen*. He greatly enjoys meeting his fans at various Western film festivals. His health is depressingly perfect. And, just between us, he'd really like for someone to give him a piece of a decent movie.

True West: ***How did you like working with Director Gordon Douglas?***

Clint Walker: I did three movies with Mr. Douglas: *Fort Dobbs, Yellowstone Kelly* and *Gold of the Seven Saints*, with Chill Wills and Roger Moore. But I liked Gordon; I had a lot of respect for him as a director and especially as an outdoor director. We worked very well together.

What kind of a director was he?

He was a man's man, and he didn't mind working hard. He didn't mind being out in the sun, the weather. He knew what he wanted, and he didn't give up until he got it. He was certainly a professional, but I always thought he was very likable.

After working together on three pictures, could you say you became friends?

Oh, yeah. We were good friends. We got along very well. I even–I had my motorcycle with me on one of the pictures. One day he was wondering about a certain site, and I said, "Well, hop on my 'cycle [rhymes with "pickle"] and we'll go take a look," and we did. I felt very, very fortunate to have him for a director. Some of the stuff was pretty rough, but that's what makes good pictures.

What kind of rough?

Well, we'd go up in the rocks, and we'd do some climbin'. We did some climbin'! It was hot, it was dusty and it was dirty.I wanted to look as authentic as I could, so I just wore the same old shirt. If it got dirty, it got dirty. But he didn't mind goin' to rough locations. He didn't mind walkin' or climbin' or whatever he had to do. Again, I always thought of him as a man's man.

How did you get along with Chill Wills?

He was pretty well up in years there, but he did a magnificent job. I was amazed. He didn't mind roughin' it, which he had to do quite a bit of on that picture.

Were those three pictures shot around Moab, Utah?

Yeah! Oh boy, that grand Arches National Park! I don't think you'd find a more spectacular place.

Is it true you own some land around Kanab, Utah?

Yeah, I do. I've got 10 acres. I won't say exactly where, but we want to build a home there–we want to move there. I've got a lot of sandstone around me and a big mesa. When I first came to that part of the country to do *Fort Dobbs* with Virginia Mayo and Brian Keith, I guess I fell in love with the country. I love the mountains and the pines and the rivers and all of that, but I also have a love for the high desert country.



Clint Walker was no newbie to law enforcement when he took on the role of Cheyenne Bodie, a former frontier scout often deputized by local lawmen in the 1955-63 ABC series *Cheyenne*. Walker reprised the role in the 1991 TV movie The *Gambler Returns: The Luck of the Draw* and in a 1995 episode of *Kung Fu: The Legend Continues*. You can hear from the big guy himself by visiting his website at *ClintWalker.com*

Is it nice making films in those kinds of locations?

That's what I prefer. I like the outdoors stuff. I guess that's why I always felt at home doing Westerns or anything of that nature.

How did you make the transition from security work in Las Vegas to movie work in Los Angeles?

I was in Vegas working as a deputy sheriff at the first Sands hotel. I was there about a year and a half, I guess, and we had a lot of the stars who'd come there to perform at the Copacabana Room. One of– My gosh, I can't even think of his name, the red-haired actor. Big guy. Used to wear red socks a lot. [Laughs.] Anyway, he came up to me one Saturday night in the casino and said, "I don't know if you'd be interested or not, but there's one of Hollywood's biggest agents here, and he'd like to talk to you." So we did, and it was Henry Wilson. I guess I didn't seem all that interested, but he said, "I can't promise you anything, but if you're

interested at all, you'll have to move back to Hollywood where we can do interviews."

I thought about it for a couple of months. I thought, "Well, what am I going to get here, just wearing a gun and a badge? Maybe get shot." So I quit my job, and I packed up and went to Hollywood.

When you first started acting in* Cheyenne*, coming out of Nevada, how did you feel?

I felt pretty comfortable right away. The reason being, I think, is, you know, Cheyenne was always wearin' a gun. A lot of times I was playin' a sheriff. Of course that's what I had been doin' in Las Vegas as a deputy sheriff. Before that, in Long Beach, I worked as a security guard on the waterfront and as a bouncer in the nightclubs. So I kind of felt right at home with all that. As a bouncer I never hit anybody; I had a name for being able to handle people without hurting them, and I took a lot of pride in doing that. I'd always try to talk 'em out of trouble if I possibly could.

Was it enough to just look tough?

Welllll–no. [Laughs.] There were times when I had to get physical. I didn't have a choice. But I'd say, "Look, pal, I'm just trying to make a living; I've got a wife and child to support. This is nothing personal, but if the boss says you have to go, you have to go. Now I'd reallllly appreciate it if you left on your own two feet. You won't be embarrassed, and I won't be, and I can let you come back next week if you want to." Sometimes they'd go, and sometimes they wouldn't.

How was Vegas?

Vegas was easy. Let me put it this way: a lot of times, when people come to bars and nightclubs, they're not happy. They've had a fight with their wives or girlfriends or maybe their best buddy. They'd be in a foul mood, and once they got enough drinks in them, they'd start getting' mean. There are three kinds of drunks: ones who get mean, ones who get funny and ones who just go to sleep. [Laugh.]

But Vegas was easy, because people came there to have fun. They didn't come there to get mad. I spent more time looking for pickpockets or people who were trying to jimmy the slot machines. So that was pretty easy, and more fun, because I'd get to see a lot of stars who would come there to perform.

Is it true that you frequently scrapped with Warner Brothers during your* Cheyenne *years?

Warner was always quality-oriented, and I was always grateful for that. That's part of the reason I think the *Cheyenne* years were as good as they were. Good directors, good writers. But of course I was always looking for any kinda things that didn't make sense or where there were holes in the script or whatever, and sometimes I would hold them up.... They'd say, "Well, Clint, how many people are gonna notice that?" And I'd say, "Enough to make it worth correcting." I think, because of that, the shows were a mite better than they might have been.

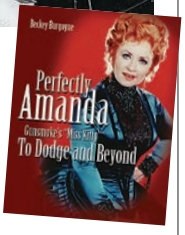
DVD REVIEWS

Gunsmoke: The Fourth Season, Vol. 2

(CBS/Paramount; $39.99) By early 1959, when these episodes of the number one show on TV aired, all three networks were loading their prime-time slots with Westerns that offered some new gimmick or fancy gun. Yet *Gunsmoke* never pandered to audiences who would have positively swooned had Marshal Matt Dillon stepped two inches closer to Miss Kitty. What's more, it neither fouled nor prettied the West.







Amanda Blake (Miss Kitty) with James Arness (Marshal Matt Dillon) is one of the photos shared in Beckey Burgoyne's book *Perfectly Amanda,* out from Five Star Publications. Fans can see more of Miss Kitty and the marshal in the latest DVD release of the series, offering volume two of the fourth season.

True to the original vision of **John Meston's** radio scripts, it was a rough and dirty time; cretins a-plenty were found inside and outside of Dodge.

This collection concludes the final half of the fourth season, offering 20 episodes with great performances by a parade of actors such as **Jack Elam** and **Strother Martin**. Elam is particularly good as a trail boss in the episode "Jayhawkers." *Gunsmoke* was never better than when it was a half-hour,

YouTube THE WEST

COWBOYS & ALIENS

If *Cowboys & Aliens* is half as good as the preview, we might be seeing a Western on top of 2011's summer box office numbers.

As the trailer opens, we see **Daniel Craig** waking up in the desert, obviously confused, surrounded by varmints on horseback who mean him no good. Within seconds he's killed them all, in true James Bond style. Craig's character has amnesia, we learn; he's a blank slate with the killing skills of a human rattlesnake and a price on his head. He also sports a mysterious high tech device on his wrist that kicks into action when the going gets tough.

The town big shot and apparent villain is played by **Harrison Ford**; yet whatever game Ford's character has in mind for Craig's, it will have to take a backseat to the arrival of a deadly alien force. When the bad guys from Galaxy X come calling, you're going to want to be friends with whoever's wearing the fancy wrist ray-blaster, regardless of whether or not he killed your pa, married your girl and stole your horse.

Next to none of this seems to concur with the graphic novel, except for the era and the aliens, and it's for the best. The comic drew parallels between the Apaches, who adapted quickly to a technologically superior force, and a bunch of local cowpokes facing the same disadvantage against space creatures, but the

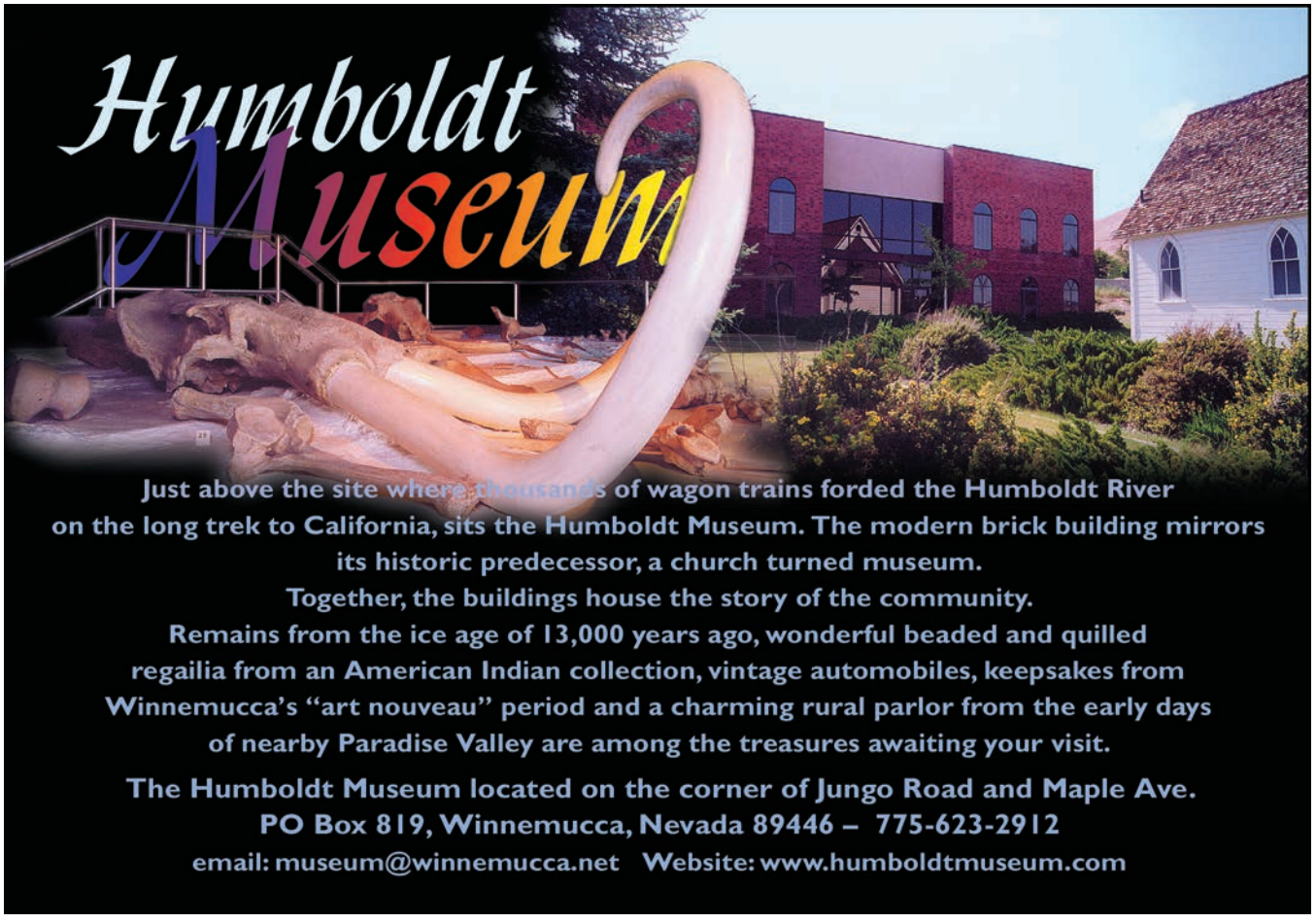


trailer doesn't seem much interested in this angle. It looks more like an episode of *Deadwood* with Martians and a ton of high-tech computer effects.

Since **Jon Favreau** directed both *Iron Man* movies and *Jumanji* prior to this, we can expect the best from the green-screen wizards, and he's brought his writers with him as well. But I'll go out on a limb and predict that the actors better have excelled when the final credits roll.

To watch the trailer, search on *YouTube.com* for "Cowboys Aliens Trailer."

YouTube the West and e-mail us your videos: *editor@twmag.com*





black-and-white show, and that means you have two seasons left to go of these particular gems. Get 'em while you can.

Fans of **Amanda Blake**, who played Miss Kitty in the series, might want to pick up a copy of **Beckey Burgoyne's** *Perfectly Amanda*, which is about as detailed and loaded with anecdote and art as any biography has a right to be. To say Burgoyne's bio is a labor of love is an understatement.

Legends: John Ford

(Turner Home Entertainment; $27.98) **Turner Classic Movies** has released a two-disc, four-movie collection of **John Ford** films. The collection features 1949's *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*, 1948's *3 Godfathers*, 1950's *Wagon Master* and 1964's *Cheyenne Autumn*.

While all four are strong pictures, I'm particularly happy to see *Wagon Master* make the cut, since it only became available as a DVD in 2009.

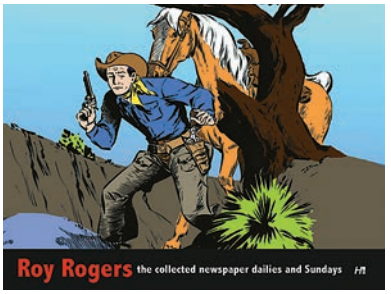
Each movie has something unique to say about Ford and about Westerns. *3 Godfathers*, starring **John Wayne** and **Harry Carey Jr.**, is a story about three outlaws-turned-good that Ford had tackled before in 1919, with Carey's father in the lead. *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon* is the second of Ford's three cavalry Westerns, again starring Wayne. *Wagon Master* was the inspiration behind the NBC series *Wagon Train*. *Cheyenne Autumn* is thought of as Ford's epic acknowledgement of the history and tragedy of American Indians, specifically the Cheyenne, in the 1870s. As the movie was made late in his career, some believe it was Ford's way of making amends for the many Indian attacks scattered throughout his Westerns.

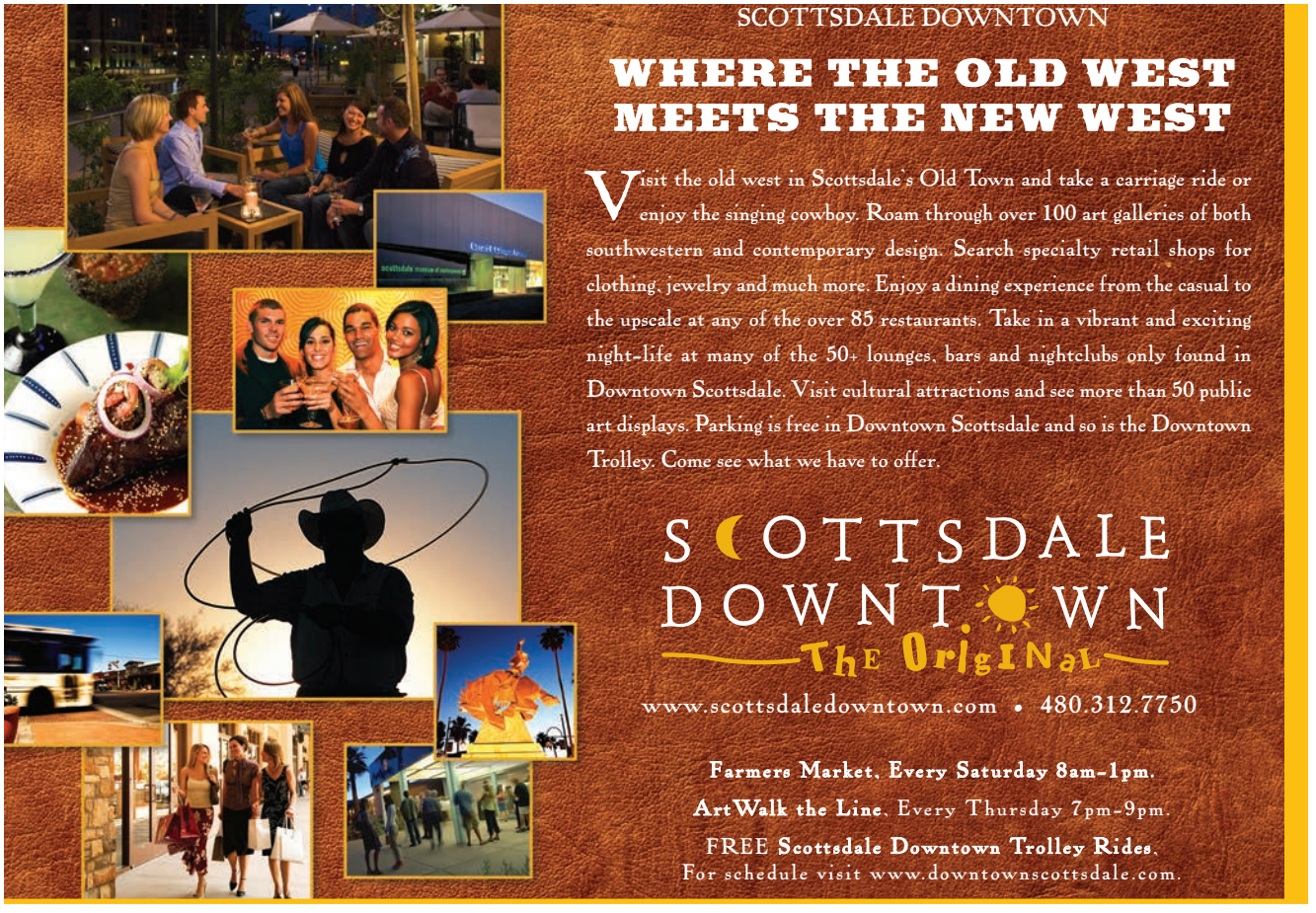
The collection comes with a load of extras and commentaries carried over from other editions. Considering what one might pay individually for these films, this set is a great bargain.

IN THE WORKS

Roy Rogers' Birthday Gifts

Turner Classic Movies is going to celebrate **Roy Rogers'** 100th birthday this year as part of its annual **Classic Film Festival**. The restored prints of Rogers, **Dale Evans** and **Trigger** will take their place alongside *Citizen Kane* and *An American in Paris*. Maybe the festival organizers can talk **Quentin Tarantino** into introducing a movie, since he's been such an outspoken champion of Rogers' frequent director **William Witney**. The festival will run from April 28-May 1, 2011, in Hollywood, and tickets are already on sale at *TCM.com*.





Speaking of Roy Rogers, **Netflix's** "Instant" streaming movie catalog includes some rare Rogers pictures, like the 1944 musical *Brazil*, in which he made an appearance, and 1941's *Arkansas Judge*, with the **Weaver Brothers** expanding their comedy repertoire in this courtroom drama.

A collection of Rogers' early comic book appearances was published in 2008, but Roy's fans can now own a book's worth of his daily and Sunday strips, published by Hermes Press, with an essay by comics historian **Tim Lasiuta**. Of note is a sequence from 1960-61, illustrated by the great **Alex Toth**, when he was asked to fill in for regular artist **Mike Arens**. *Roy Rogers: The Collected Daily and Sunday Newspaper Strips* ($49.99) also contains strips drawn by **Warner Brothers** cartoonist **Tom McKimson**, who designed Tweety Bird.

Henry Cabot Beck is the Film Editor for *True West*, writes about pop culture in general for other publications and is a member of the Phoenix Film Critics Society.

Josh Becker's
FORGOTTEN FILM CLASSICS

1956'S SEVEN MEN FROM NOW

Seven Men from Now is the first, best and least-known of the seven films Producer-star Randolph Scott and Director Budd Boetticher made together. Written by Burt Kennedy, the 78-minute story focuses on Scott's character tracking down the seven men who robbed a Wells Fargo station and killed his wife. Scott escorts a wagon with a wimpy husband and his beautiful wife (Gail Russell), and two bad guys who are after the Wells Fargo money.



An old expression in screenwriting goes: "Your story is only as good as your bad guy." When you've got the stoic-to-the-point-of-grim Scott in the lead, this adage is particularly true. Luckily, *Seven Men from Now* has the best bad guy of the Scott-Boetticher films–a young and downright creepy Lee Marvin. (He became a big star nine years later with his hysterical, Oscar-winning performance in the comedy Western *Cat Ballou*.)

Marvin plays a gunslinger intent on getting the Wells Fargo money before Scott's character does. Along the way, Marvin becomes more and more attracted to the beautiful, pouty Russell (who'd already costarred in two John Wayne films, then managed to drink herself to death by age 36). In an absolutely brilliant, claustrophobic scene, everybody ends up inside the wagon during a rainstorm. Marvin proceeds to make blatant sexual innuendo to Russell, right in front of her husband and Scott. It's as creepy and uncomfortable as anything you've ever seen, creating a tension so thick you almost can't breathe. Marvin simply couldn't be better.

In what I consider to be one of the most beautiful shoot-outs in Western movie history, Marvin barely gets his gun out of the holster before Scott's character shoots him dead. The scene cuts to Scott holding his smoking pistol. He's so fast, the draw couldn't be captured on film!

Boetticher is considered one of the best Western directors in film history, mainly because of his Randolph Scott films: *The Tall T, Comanche Station, Ride Lonesome, Decision at Sundown, Westbound, Buchanan Rides Alone* and, of course, *Seven Men from Now*.

Josh Becker is the internationally-known director of *Xena: Warrior Princess* and *Hercules*, has directed seven feature films and has been a proud member of the Director's Guild of America for 17 years. His latest book is *Going Hollywood* by Point Blank.

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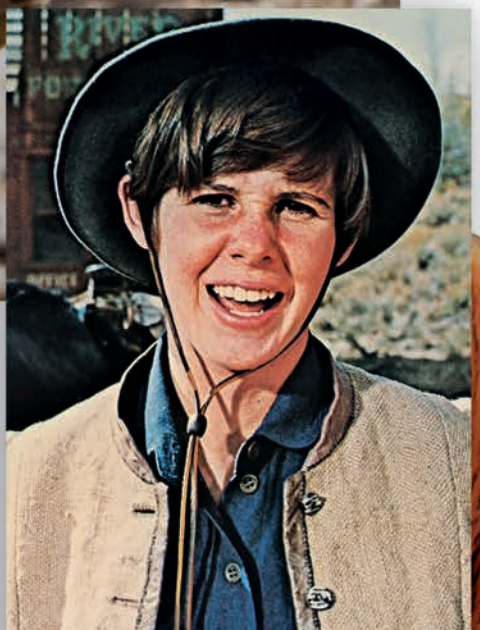
BY PAUL ANDREW HUTTON

TRUE MASTER

THE OVERLOOKED AMERICAN MASTER CHARLES PORTIS.

True Grit is an American masterpiece. The success of the film by Joel and Ethan Coen has surprised pundits and led, yet again, to predictions of the return of the Western. No one has been more surprised by this than the Coen brothers, whose reputation as quirky, independent auteurs is threatened by the incredible commercial success of their new film. At $150 million and still going strong the film has already doubled the gross of their Academy award winner for best picture *No Country for Old Men*. With 10 Academy award nominations, including Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, Best Supporting Actress, Best Adapted Screenplay and Best Cinematography, the film has emerged as both a critical and a commercial triumph.





Thirteen-year-old Hailee Steinfeld (above) played 14-year-old Mattie Ross in the Coen brothers' version, while 21-year-old Kim Darby (right) played the part in the John Wayne version.

(Opposite page) In the novel and the John Wayne film the patch covers the left eye, and in the new film, it covers the right eye! Could this be a subtle political metaphor? Plus, Wayne (on the right) also used more firepower in the climactic gunfight, with his Winchester rifle and Colt revolver; Jeff Bridges (on the left), true to the novel, rode forward with two Navy Colts from saddle holsters.

– All *True Grit* images courtesy Paramount Pictures –

PIECE



The success of the film has led to a revival of interest in the Charles Portis novel that inspired both the classic 1969 film and the current Coen brothers production. "Charles Portis could be Cormac McCarthy if he wanted to, but he'd rather be funny," declared Roy Blount Jr. The author is indeed a national treasure, a writer's writer beloved by Blount, Larry McMurtry and Nora Ephron as a true American original. His novel has sold more than 100,000 copies since the film's debut, securing spots on both the Amazon and *The New York Times* bestseller lists.

Born in El Dorado, Arkansas, in 1933 Portis served in the Marine Corps during the Korean War before returning to the University of Arkansas to study journalism. After graduation he worked for several Arkansas newspapers before joining the *New York Herald Tribune* alongside Tom Wolfe and Jimmy Breslin. He left the newspaper business in 1964 to pursue fiction, publishing his first novel, *Norwood*, in 1966. He followed it with *True Grit* in 1968, which was serialized in *The Saturday Evening Post*. The novel is the memoir of a strict Calvinist from the Ozarks who recalls her youthful grand adventure in the Indian Territory with an alcoholic, one-eyed lawman to avenge the murder of her father. The affection that grows between the girl and the old marshal is the heart of the tale, and it is not betrayed by a single false note of sentiment at any point in the book.

Portis's agent sent galleys of *True Grit* to several film studios prior to publication. John Wayne, anxious to play Rooster Cogburn and planning to direct the film (as he had his previous film, *The Green Berets*), had his Batjac Productions place a $300,000 bid for the rights. Hal Wallis, the legendary Hollywood producer now headquartered at Paramount, outbid Batjac and other contenders to secure rights to the novel. He immediately offered Wayne the Cogburn role, along with a $1 million payday and 35 percent of the film. Wayne was delighted.

As the 1960s ended the film industry, along with the rest of American society, was going through dramatic, even traumatic, changes. This was highlighted by another film released in 1969 about a cowboy of sorts. Jon Voight and Dustin Hoffman starred in *Midnight Cowboy*, which became the darling of the critics and the "New Hollywood," winning the Best Picture Oscar for that year. But Wallis was "Old Hollywood" to the core. He had, after all, produced *Captain Blood*, *The Maltese Falcon*, *Casablanca*, *Now Voyager* and dozens of other important films for Warner Brothers during the 1930s and 1940s. He was no stranger to Westerns either, with producer credits on *Santa Fe Trail*, *They Died with Their Boots On*, *Gunfight at the O.K. Corral*, *Last Train from Gun Hill* and *The Sons of Katie Elder*, where he had first worked with Wayne. Wallis brought in another representative of the "Old Hollywood," that consummate professional Henry Hathaway, as director on the film. Hathaway had directed *The Sons of Katie Elder*, and he and Wayne were old friends dating back to when they first worked together in 1941 on *The Shepherd of the Hills*. The year before Hathaway had directed *5 Card Stud*, with Robert Mitchum and Dean Martin, for Wallis. He had used screenwriter Marguerite Roberts for that film and now approached her to write *True Grit*.

Roberts was also "Old Hollywood," but with a twist. In 1951 she had been blacklisted for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Along with her husband, screenwriter and novelist John Sanford, she



The cinematographer for the 1969 film, Lucien Ballard (shirtless), hovers over Sam Peckinpah during the filming of 1969's *The Wild Bunch*.



Director of the 1969 film, Henry Hathaway (right), in his trademark fedora, in 1970.

had joined the Communist Party in 1939 but left it in 1947. Before then she had ranked as one of Hollywood's top screenwriters throughout the 1930s and 1940s with both Paramount and MGM. The screenwriter for the Clark Gable classic *Honky Tonk* in 1941, as well as *The Last Outpost*, *Ziegfield Girl* and *The Sea of Grass*, Roberts could not work for a decade. Columbia Pictures finally offered her a contract in 1961 to write *Diamond Head*, and in 1968 Wallis hired her for *5 Card Stud*. She had a natural affinity for Westerns populated with rugged men from her childhood in Greeley, Colorado. "I was weaned on stories about gunfighters and their doings, and I knew all the lingo too," she recalled. "My grandfather came West as far as Colorado by covered wagon. He was a sheriff in the state's wildest days." She stuck closely to Portis's novel in both structure and dialogue, diverging only in Texas Ranger La Boeuf's fate and in the final scene. She did not use Mattie as the narrator because her scenario shifted the focus to highlight Wayne's Rooster Cogburn, making Mattie a supporting character. This is her most dramatic change from the novel and the great difference between her script and that of the Coen brothers. Wayne, famous for his conservative political views, was unconcerned with Roberts' past politics but was deeply impressed by her writing skills. He repeatedly declared her screenplay for *True Grit* to be the finest he had ever read.

Wallis called on another veteran for cinematographer, and it proved an equally wise choice. Lucien Ballard had made his way to Hollywood in 1929 after getting kicked out of the University of Oklahoma. He found work as a laborer at Paramount and within a few months was assisting director Josef von Sternberg with his cameras, the beginning of a cinematography career with at least 130 credits. He came to the Western late, working with his friend Budd Boetticher, but proved to have an amazing eye for landscape and color. He had worked with Hathaway several times, but his greatest collaboration was with Sam Peckinpah with whom he would shoot five features. Ironically Ballard also shot Peckinpah's *The Wild Bunch* the same year he worked on *True Grit*. In the history of the Western film *True Grit* represents the last of the traditional Westerns, while *The Wild Bunch* is the first of the new, or post-modern, Westerns. They are both great films—although Peckinpah's is superior—and they both benefitted enormously from the keen eye of Lucien Ballard. Vincent Canby, film critic for *The New York Times*, noted perceptively in his review of *True Grit* that: "Anyone interested in what good cinematography means can compare Ballard's totally different contributions to *The Wild Bunch* and *True Grit*. In *The Wild Bunch*, the camera work is hard and bleak and largely unsentimental. The images of *True Grit* are as romantic and autumnal as its landscapes, which, in the course of the story, turn with the season from the colors of autumn to the white of winter." And so it was with the Western film genre, with Ballard serving as undertaker for the grand finale of the traditional Western and as able midwife for the birth of the new Western.

Wallis did not totally ignore the "New Hollywood." He cast popular singer Glen Campbell as the Texas Ranger, Robert Duvall as Ned Pepper, Ron Soble as Boots Finch and Dennis Hopper as Moon, but it was for the role of Mattie Ross that he most wanted a star who could appeal to the youth market. His first choice was Mia Farrow, and she promptly agreed. While the script was being completed she went off to London to film *Secret Ceremony* with Robert Mitchum. He warned her that Hathaway could be a tyrant on the set, so she demanded that Wallis replace him with her *Rosemary's Baby* director Roman Polanski. The deal promptly collapsed, and Wallis was without a leading lady with filming to begin in a few weeks. Watching television one evening Wallis found his lead, a complete unknown named Kim Darby. He quickly signed her for the film, although he grumbled over the high price she demanded to appear in the prestige production. A bit old for the role, she nevertheless acquitted herself well despite butting heads with the rigid Hathaway. Her characterization of Mattie (and her hairstyle) fit nicely as a proto-feminist in 1969.



Phil Spangenberger tells us this Uberti replica Colt Walker revolver used in John Wayne's classic *True Grit* is on display through July 2012 at the National Firearms Museum (see p. 20 for more details). Here, the Duke, as the irascible Marshal Rooster Cogburn, admonishes Kim Darby's Mattie Ross about her Colt Dragoon in front of the Fort Smith, Arkansas, courthouse (actually a facade constructed at Ridgway, Colorado. Interiors were filmed at the nearby Ouray County Courthouse in Ouray).

Filmed in southwestern Colorado, around the towns of Montrose and Ridgway, and at Mammoth Lakes, California, the movie exploited the majestic landscapes to full effect. Elmer Bernstein's robust score further enhanced the majesty



(From left) Directors Ethan and Joel Coen, and big screen newcomer Hailee Steinfeld on the set of *True Grit*.

of the mountain vistas beautifully captured by Ballard's camera. The climactic gunfight is one of the most enduring images in the history of the cinema. Wayne, however, was uncomfortable with even the modest level of violence in the film, especially in the cabin scene where Moon's fingers are cut off (which is in the novel). "I thought it was going too far," he declared. "Henry fell in love with this idea. I think he didn't feel that the lines that I had growling at this fellow to try and get him to confess would mean anything unless there was a shocker ahead of it. So he certainly put a shocker ahead of it!" Amazingly, this was also the first time Wayne had ever uttered a profanity in a film: "Fill your hand, you son-of-a-bitch!"

"Self-parody is the price of style," noted Stefan Kanfer in a 1969 *Time* cover story on Wayne. "John Wayne charges into it in his latest movie, *True Grit*. Like all consummate stylists, he remains unharmed. Only the enemy is hurt." In that grand gallop across the mountain meadow Wayne might just as well have been charging into all the hippies, flagburners, ivory-tower intellectuals and counter-culture critics that so bedeviled his world—for it was indeed the grandest ride of a storied career and a fitting finale for an American icon.

Wayne's Rooster Cogburn channels Wallace Beery and Victor McLaglen with abandon but consistently plays off his own public and screen persona to great effect. His roughhewn lawman's coldness slowly melts before the young girl's boldness ("she reminds me of me," he says in a Roberts line not in the book). By the film's end, when he looks at her fragile form in a sickbed, we see his deep affection and his fear of losing her etched in his craggy face.

In the film's final scene (an invention that departs from the novel) Mattie proposes to Wayne that he reside next to her for eternity in the Ross family plot. In the original Roberts' script Cogburn comments on Mattie's budding love for the dead Texas Ranger when Mattie declares that she will never marry. Roberts foreshadowed this throughout her script. In the final version all such talk of the Texan is gone, replaced with an exhilarating finale celebrating the power of Wayne's persona. In the novel the love Mattie feels for Rooster, in as much as she can feel true emotion for anyone, is subdued but made apparent in the book's final pages. In the film it is but a subtext, as in some ancient tale from the age of chivalry—of love unspoken, unrequited, perfect in its purity.

Snow fell just before Hathaway shot the final scene. "We hadn't counted on snow in that scene," Wallis noted, "but when it fell we used it, working straight through until we finished the sequence." Thus did nature conspire to provide a visual metaphor for Rooster's (and Wayne's) denouement. But even this can not daunt the hero, who jumps his horse over a fence calling back to the girl to "Come see a fat old



Matt Damon, as the pompous Texas Ranger La Boeuf (pronounced La Beef), chews up a lot of scenery, and his tongue, in the 2010 film. The Coen brothers' script has Mattie call him a rodeo clown. Whoops!—rodeo clowns were not around for another half century from the time of the story.







The 1969 movie *True Grit* was widely publicized. *Screen Stories* (July 1969) and *Time* (August 8, 1969) ran cover stories. Shown at top is sheet music for the Glen Campbell theme song, written by Elmer Bernstein and Don Black.

man sometime." The film thus ends on an upbeat note of exhilaration for the audience, for even death can not conquer their hero.

John Wayne casts quite a long shadow, still beloved as an American icon, so remaking his most famous film was not for anyone without true grit. Joel and Ethan Coen dodge the remake issue altogether by holding up the novel as their inspiration. "Our movie is from the Charles Portis novel," Joel Coen asserted. "We haven't seen the movie since it came out." Jeff Bridges echoed that sentiment in a *Hollywood Reporter* interview: "The book is wonderful, and it reads like a Coen brothers script. I didn't refer to John Wayne or that other movie at all. I took it totally fresh, like I would any other part." Bridges probably did ignore Wayne's broad portrayal, for his Cogburn owes much to his Bad Blake character in 2009's *Crazy Heart*. Hailee Steinfeld, wise beyond her years, happily admitted to *True West* that she watched the Wayne film before auditioning: "Wayne was such an icon, not only as that character, but as himself. I just think he's so cool."

The casting of the 13-year-old Steinfeld was an inspiration, but the Coen brothers were as bedeviled in search of the right actress as Wallis had been back in 1968. They auditioned some 15,000 girls via online videos and open casting calls before finding newcomer Steinfeld 90 days before filming was to start. "Hailee could handle the language, which is where most of these kids fell short," Joel Coen said. "She came into the room with Jeff, and she wasn't at all taxed. She just went for it." Indeed she did. Steinfeld is an absolute wonder in the film, more than holding her own with superb actors such as Bridges, Matt Damon and Dakin Matthews (as Stonehill). Since the Coen brothers' script returned the focus to Mattie (with her narration as bookends to the action) the triumphant characterization of the young actress is absolutely critical to the success of the film.

Roger Ebert, still America's wisest film critic, praised the Coen brothers for their past eccentric artistry but felt *True Grit* was reflective of a new direction for the quirky directors: "This is the first straight genre exercise in their



Stan Galli illustrated *The Saturday Evening Post* serialization of the novel. Taken from the May 18, 1968, issue, this drawing illustrates Mattie meeting Rooster.

career. It's a loving one. Their craftsmanship is a wonder. Their casting is always inspired and exact. The cinematography by Roger Deakins reminds us of the glory that was, and can still be, the Western."

Many critics have noted that the new film is truer to the novel than the Hathaway film. This is not true. Both films diverge from the book, as do all screen adaptations, at several key points. But both films are also remarkably faithful. The dialogue is strikingly similar in each film (because it is impossible to improve on Portis). The Coen brothers return to the novel for their final scene, but since it lacks the backstory material from the novel on Rooster and Cole Younger it is not as powerful as they might have wished. It is, however, depressingly somber in tone, which is the main thematic difference between the two films.

The current film also takes a harsher view of race relations than either the Hathaway film or the novel. In the hanging scene the two white prisoners are allowed to speak, but as the Indian begins to speak he is silenced. In the novel the Indian accepts Jesus as his savior and declares, "Now I must die like a man." Mattie is impressed. In the Hathaway film the Indian is played by Jay Silverheels (famous for numerous film roles and as Tonto in the *Lone Ranger* television series); the original script gives the same speech as in the novel, but all the speeches were cut in the final film. In the novel and the Hathaway film Mattie treats her black employee and friend Yarnell Poindexter with great respect, but in the new film she is curt and brusque with him. The stable boy is black in the Coen brothers film, which is not the case in the novel. Also interesting is the kicking of the two young Indian children by Rooster in the new film. This is not in the Hathaway film at all, but in the novel they are teenage boys who are tormenting a mule, and one is white and the other is Indian. The point in the novel is that Rooster will not see animals tortured; it has nothing to do with race. Captain Boots Finch, the Choctaw Indian policeman, is an important character in the novel and in the Hathaway film (played by Ron Soble) but is absent from the new film. He is not only a friend to Cogburn but also clearly his equal as well. Race relations on the American frontier were far more complicated than the image presented by the Coen brothers.

The new film does not kill off the Texas Ranger but does allow him to vanish for a while (word is that Damon's schedule forced this change in the story). Damon also nearly bites his tongue in two in another diversion from the novel that is the Coen brothers at their quirky best. Equally unique to the Coens are the decisions to leave the bodies unburied at the dugout (in the novel they are taken back in hopes of a reward) and to introduce a series of characters along the journey (the hanged man, the stoic Indian and the bear man). Perhaps these charmers were left over from *O Brother, Where Art Thou*.

The new film is fascinating and highly entertaining. It captures both the essence of the novel and the majesty of the West. Filmed in Granger, Texas (the town scenes), and in northern New Mexico its depiction of the majestic landscape is seductive and at times surreal. The desperate race to save Mattie is brilliantly filmed against a star-lit landscape reminiscent of Van Gogh, Thom Ross or at least any clear New Mexico evening. The West won these jaded, sophisticated filmmakers, and the result is a towering achievement for all involved.

"Time just gets away from us," are Mattie Ross's final words in the Coen brothers film.

Indeed it does. Has it really been 43 years since Portis's *True Grit* was first published? Is it possible that 42 years have passed since John Wayne rode to glory and an Academy award in that same year that men first walked on the moon? And now the Coen brothers have captured lightning in a bottle yet again with a fresh version of this American classic for a new audience in a new century. Hopefully those who have so enjoyed both films will now take the time to read the book. It is no disservice to Marguerite Roberts and Henry Hathaway or to Joel and Ethan Coen to frankly say that all the wonderful rhythms of *True Grit* come not from Hollywood but from the talented pen of that overlooked American master Charles Portis. It is to him that we must give thanks for Mattie Ross's "true account of how I avenged Frank Ross's blood over in the Choctaw Nation when snow was on the ground."



Paul Andrew Hutton's latest book, *Western Heritage: A Selection of Wrangler Award-Winning Articles* (University of Oklahoma Press), will be released in April 2011.



(Clockwise, from top left) Two versions of the Charles Portis classic novel: the first from 1969 featured Paul Davis's original dustjacket art from the 1968 cloth edition on the front cover and actress Kim Darby on the back cover to tie in with the John Wayne film, while the new trade paperback edition utilizes the Coen brothers film poster graphics for its cover.

TRUE WEST OFFERS *TRUE GRIT* TO OUR READERS

Now you can read the classic Charles Portis *True Grit* novel and judge for yourself what all the hubbub is about. For $14.95, you can join the club. True West Maniacs receive a 10-percent discount on this price. Visit *TWMag.com* for more information.

WILL 500 ROOSTER COGBURNS EARN A WORLD RECORD?

On the eve of the new *True Grit* release, more than 500 *True Grit* fanatics converged in Fort Smith, Arkansas, where the story is set, gathered at the actual Judge Parker's gallows to turn each man, woman and child into Rooster Cogburn, the deputy U.S. marshal made famous first by John Wayne and now by Jeff Bridges. A crowd donned in eye patches, marshals' badges and dozens of homemade costumes shouted out Rooster's famous lines from his climactic showdown with Lucky Ned Pepper.

– Courtesy Fort Smith Convention & Visitors Bureau –



BY JENNIFER BOULDEN / TIMELINE BY ALAN HUFFINES

THE TRUTH BEHIND True Grit

A historical photo essay sharing the Federal Court era of 1872-96 in Fort Smith, Arkansas.



The federal jail and gallows, photographed between 1890-94. The gallows is to the left, the next building is the old quartermasters storehouse, the next is unknown, the central building is the jail with the new addition to the left and a second floor added to the first building, and the building all the way to the right is the old guardhouse/women's jail.

– All images courtesy Fort Smith National Historic Site –

In the heyday of Fort Smith, a popular saying went, "There is no law west of St. Louis and no God west of Fort Smith."

On the border of Arkansas and Oklahoma, Fort Smith was once, as they say, the last bastion of law and order before the wild frontier. The federal court in Fort Smith had an unbelievably large coverage area: 75,000 square miles of lawless Indian Territory (now the State of Oklahoma) with one judge to hear all those cases. Any crimes committed in Indian Territory were automatically federal cases. Seeing the frontier as a probable safe haven, troublemakers from all over the country hid out in this territory, raising hell and robbing, raping, murdering and generally terrorizing anyone who got in their path.

To keep the peace among the many rival American Indian tribes situated over the border in Indian Territory and for the ranchers and railroaders, dozens of deputy U.S. marshals were stationed in Fort Smith. They were sent out with a subpoena to round up the accused and return with them to Fort Smith, dead or alive. (The deputies did their best to bring prisoners back alive, because they didn't get paid for returning with a corpse.) The charged criminals might spend weeks or months in the putrid one-room jail known, for good reason, as "Hell on the Border" before standing trial in Judge Isaac C. Parker's court. It is in Parker's courtroom that Rooster Cogburn is being questioned on the witness stand when we first encounter him in *True Grit*.

FORT SMITH'S GALLOWS

FICTION: Fort Smith's gallows was not located on the main street through town, Garrison Avenue, next to downtown businesses as it seems to be in the 2010 film. The gallows, in fact, was located on the federal court property, now the Fort Smith National Historic Site. (Yet the Coen brothers did get the look of downtown Fort Smith right. The town we see in the Granger, Texas, set is in spirit very much akin to historic Fort Smith, even featuring some names of 1870s businesses.)

Many of *True Grit's* plot points are taken from actual marshals' stories documented at the Fort Smith National Historic Site. Shared here with the town's historical photographs are some of the facts and fictions behind the book and movie versions of *True Grit*.

TRUE GRIT NOVEL'S CHRONOLOGY: 1820s-1925 (Historical Facts in RED)

1820s: Choctaw Light Horse (Tribal Police) organized in Mississippi.

1835: Reuben "Rooster" J. Cogburn born in Osceola, Missouri.

1861: Rooster's family is burned out by Redlegs from Kansas.

June 4, 1861: Frank Ross enlists in Company H, 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles (CS).

March 7-8, 1862: Frank Ross fights in the battle of Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge) in Arkansas.

August 21, 1863: Rooster participates in William Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas.

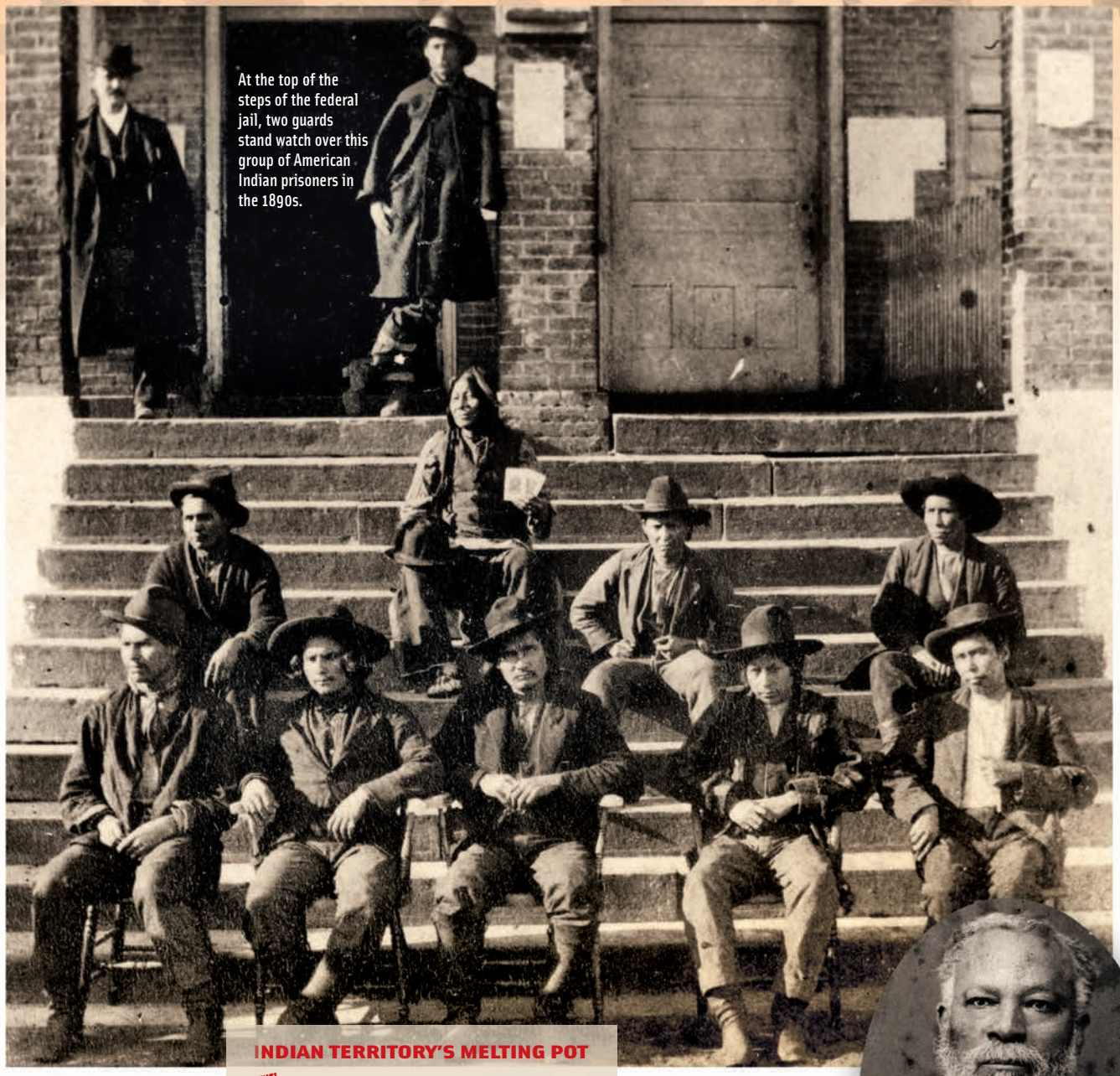
September 19-20, 1863: Frank Ross severely wounded in Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia. He is medically discharged and travels home.

1864: Mattie Ross is born.

April 28-30, 1864: Rooster loses his eye in a running battle near Lone Jack, Missouri (Jackson County), between Quantrill's men (dressed in Union uniforms) and the 1st Missouri Militia (US) out of Warrensburg, following the massacre of three members of the 1st Missouri by the guerrillas. Rooster claimed that Cole Younger, who was present during the battle, saved his life.

Late Spring 1865: Rooster and his best friend Columbus Potter surrender to US authorities at Independence, Missouri. They violate their parole and leave town, robbing a US paymaster of $4,000. Potter heads to Arkansas, and Rooster moves to Cairo, Illinois

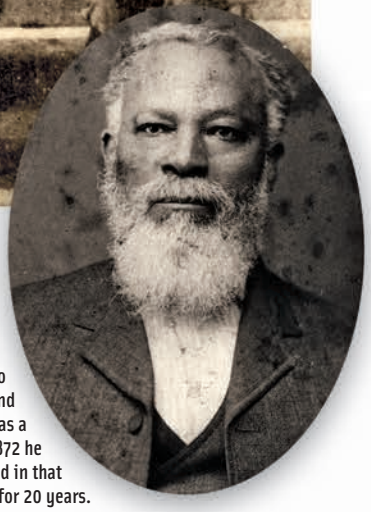
1866-74: In Cairo, Rooster marries, has a son named Horace and opens a restaurant called the Green Frog. His wife leaves him for her first husband and takes their son with her. Rooster's restaurant fails. Rooster migrates to Texas



At the top of the steps of the federal jail, two guards stand watch over this group of American Indian prisoners in the 1890s.

INDIAN TERRITORY'S MELTING POT

FACT: Outlaws, lawmen, settlers, prospectors, soldiers, adventurers and American Indians all came through Fort Smith for supplies, refreshments and entertainment before heading into the wild frontier lands. These people routinely came into brutal conflict with each other, and it would not be extraordinary for a man such as Mattie's father Frank Ross to be murdered in the street over a hand of cards.



George Winston was a former slave. In 1867 he served with the 38th Infantry which became the 24th Infantry in 1869, making him a Buffalo Soldier. Initially, he found work with the federal court as a security guard; in 1872 he became a bailiff and served in that capacity for 20 years.

The only former bordello still standing from the town's red light district is now the Miss Laura's Visitors Center, where **Jennifer Boulden** serves as Communications & Event Services manager for the Fort Smith Convention & Visitors Bureau. Visit *NPS.gov/FOSM* for more information on the Fort Smith National Historic Site.

and becomes a buffalo hunter, robs a bank in Las Vegas, New Mexico, freights in Denver, Colorado, and ends up working as a cow-boy back in Texas.

1872: The start of the Federal Court era in Fort Smith, Arkansas; the first hanging will take place a year later.

May 10, 1875: Judge Isaac C. Parker holds his first court. Of the 18 defendants who appear before him that day, 15 are convicted of murder and eight receive death sentences.

September 7, 1875: James-Younger Gang fails in their attempt on the First National Bank of Northfield, Minnesota. Cole Younger captured and sentenced to life in Stillwater Prison.

Early Spring 1876: Rooster, while cowboying for a rancher named Fogelson, is arrested by Deputy US Marshal Potter at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, for attempted murder of his boss.

April 1876: Rooster is hired as a deputy US marshal, courtesy of his best friend Potter.

March 4, 1877: Rutherford B. Hayes is sworn in as president of the United States.

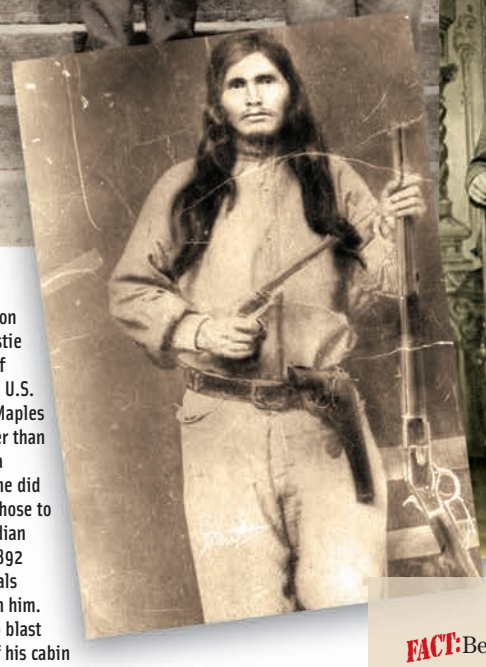
Spring 1878: Rooster kills Dub Wharton in self-defense in the Goingsnake District of the Cherokee Nation.

August 1878: Rooster wounds Ned Pepper in the upper lip. Theron Chelmsford (a.k.a. Tom Chaney) murders Texas Sen. Bibbs in Waco. Ranger Sgt. La Boeuf pursues. Chelmsford escapes to Monroe, Louisiana, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, before going to work for the Ross family in Yell County.

November 2, 1878: Rooster and his best friend Potter kill all but one of the Wharton clan. Odus Wharton is arrested and transported to Fort Smith. Potter is mortally wounded.

United States Marshal George Crump (shown here at far left) and his staff between 1893-97.





Cherokee Nation Sen. Ned Christie was accused of killing Deputy U.S. Marshal Dan Maples in 1885. Rather than stand trial in a federal court he did not trust, he chose to hide in the Indian Territory. In 1892 deputy marshals caught up with him. After trying to blast Christie out of his cabin with a cannon that exploded on them, they tried a wagon with dynamite. Christie came out firing at the deputies and was killed. Historians now dispute whether or not Christie was framed.



This picture of five U.S. marshals and deputies in Fort Smith was taken after the fight with Ned Christie. (Front row, from left) Charlie Copland and Capt. G.S. White. (Back row, from left) Bill Smith, Bill Ellis and Payton Tolbert.

A DANGEROUS JOB

FACT: Being a deputy U.S. marshal out of Fort Smith was a dangerous job. Of the more than 200 marshals and deputy U.S. marshals who have been killed in the line of duty since President George Washington founded the U.S. Marshals Service (in Senate Bill #1, actually), more than half of them died serving this area. More deputy U.S. marshals are buried within 50 miles of Fort Smith than anywhere else in the nation. This is one reason Fort Smith was chosen as the future site of the U.S. Marshals Museum, a $50 million museum on the Arkansas River that will be the first national museum to truly showcase the marshals' fascinating history. To say Rooster was the meanest of them all in Fort Smith means "True Grit" truly defines the quality of his character, because these were all extremely tough, gritty men.

TRUE GRIT NOVEL'S CHRONOLOGY: 1820s-1925 (HISTORICAL FACTS IN RED)

November 8, 1878: Potter succumbs to septic fever, leaving a widow and six children.

November/December 1878: Frank Ross leaves his farm in Yell County, Arkansas, with his tenant and hired man Tom Chaney for Fort Smith, where he plans on buying Texas Mustangs for use in deer hunting.

December 20, 1878: Mattie arrives in Fort Smith with Yarnell. Historically two men (not three) were hanged at Fort Smith on this date and a privacy fence had been erected around the gallows. Either *True Grit* author Charles Portis slipped in his research, or Mattie was "mistaken" in her recollections.

Late December 1878: Odus Wharton escapes.

January 1879: Rooster kills escapee Odus Wharton and a confederate at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Rooster is forced to resign over the incident and leaves Fort Smith. He takes the widow Potter and her six children to San Antonio, Texas, where he presumably marries her.

April 1892: Rooster, having left his wife in Texas, is employed (along with traveling companion and former U.S. Marshal in the Indian Territory Thomas Carlton Smith) as a regulator by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in the Johnson County War. The pay is $5 per day, plus $50 for each rustler killed.

1896: The federal court at Fort Smith loses jurisdiction over Indian Territory. That same year, by coincidence, Judge Parker dies.

1897: The town burns down the gallows. Today, a re-created gallows sits at the Fort Smith National Historic Site. On the anniversaries of the executions, a noose hangs from the gallows for each man hanged on that day and park interpreters tell the stories of the condemned and their victims.



J.D. Berry (above, center, on second step) was head jailer at Fort Smith during the time of Cherokee Bill. He and his staff, assisted by prisoner Henry Starr, thwarted Cherokee Bill's attempted jail escape.



George Maledon earned the title "Prince of Hangmen" while serving as executioner for the federal court for the Western District of Arkansas during Judge Parker's time. In his 22 years as executioner, he hanged more than 60 criminals and shot two to death in escape attempts. If those numbers are accurate, he executed more men than any known legal executioner of modern times, with the exception of a French man who reportedly decapitated 437 persons. In 1894, Maledon retired and opened a grocery business in Fort Smith before eventually going on the road, showing relics from his hangings. Maledon died from dementia on June 5, 1911, in a home for old soldiers in Tennessee, and he is buried in the Johnson City Cemetery in that state.



Crawford Goldsby, alias Cherokee Bill (left), was executed on March 17, 1896. A jury found Goldsby guilty of the murder of Ernest Melton during a robbery of a store in the Cherokee Nation. While awaiting an appeal, Goldsby engineered an escape from the new jail. On July 26, 1895, he pulled a pistol (which had been smuggled to him) on a guard in the jail who was assisting in the nightly lockdown. As the guard reached for his gun, Goldsby opened fire, killing him. He was once again convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Again the decision was appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld the first verdict. As Cherokee Bill began his walk to the gallows, surrounded by a crowd of 3,000, he remarked that "this is about as good a day to die as any."

HANKERIN' FOR A HANGING

FICTION: Judge Parker did not, in fact, watch executions from the window of his courtroom, as he's depicted as doing in the novel and 1969 film. He refused to attend the hangings, because he did not believe in the death penalty as a deterrent to crime and only used it because the law dictated it. In the 1969 film Kim Darby asks of Parker watching the hangings, "Who knows what's in a man's heart?" Any Fort Smith historian worth his salt knows what was in Judge Parker's heart, at least when it came to hangings.

July 10, 1901: Cole Younger paroled.

May 20, 1903: The Great Cole Younger and Frank James Wild West Show performs in Mansfield, Missouri. Following the performance the show packs aboard the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway (Frisco) and passes through Jonesboro, Arkansas (where Rooster passes at 68 from "Night Hoss"), en route to Memphis, Tennessee.

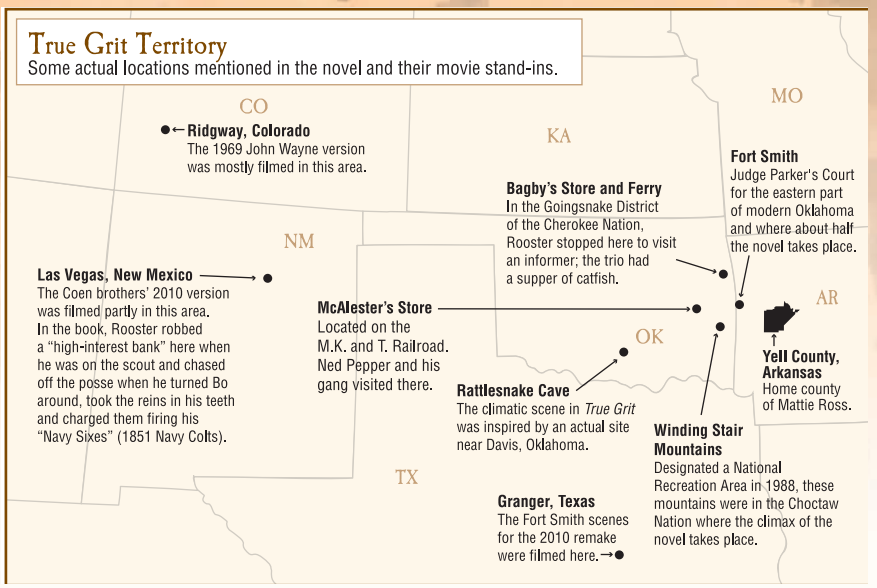
May 23, 1903: The Wild West Show arrives in Memphis and sets up at the Chickasaw Baseball Park. Rooster is initially interred in the Confederate cemetery in Memphis, Tennessee.

May 27, 1903: The Wild West Show plays Jackson, Tennessee.

1925: Mattie writes her memoir.

PUBLIC HANGINGS

FICTION: From 1873-76, public executions at the Fort Smith gallows attracted crowds by the hundreds or thousands and created a festival atmosphere in Fort Smith. During his tenure, Judge Parker got disgusted with the crowds and ordered a 16-foot-tall fence be built around the gallows. From 1878 on, the executions were private, held within an enclosure that housed at most 100 people who had been given special permission to watch the executions. Some might think the execution witnessed by Mattie in *True Grit* would qualify as one of the last public hangings in Fort Smith, yet she arrived in December 1878, two years too late.





On July 1, 1896, the five members of the Rufus Buck Gang were executed. In July 1895, the gang embarked on a 13-day crime spree. Leader Rufus Buck, a Euchee Indian, Lewis and Lucky Davis, Creek freedmen, and Sam Sampson and Maoma July, Creek Indians, all had previous criminal records. Within two weeks, they killed at least two people—including Deputy Marshal John Garrett—wounded several others, robbed anyone who crossed their path and raped several women. They were finally apprehended after a seven-hour shoot-out and stood trial for the rape of Rosetta Hansen. Found guilty, they were the only men to hang in Fort Smith for rape. This was, quite possibly, the largest mass execution for rape in U.S. history.

The last execution conducted by the federal court at Fort Smith took place on July 30, 1896, when George Wilson, alias James Casharego, was hanged. On May 15, 1895, he had killed his traveling companion, Zachariah W. Thatch, with an axe. Wilson became a suspect when he was seen with blood on his trousers and with Thatch's team and wagon. Although Wilson had burned a fire over the spot where his victim bled on the ground, dry weather at the time of the crime caused the earth to crack allowing blood from the murdered man to run deep into one of the fissures. When officers dug deep into the crack, they collected several chunks of blood-saturated earth, which were produced at the trial.

DOWNTOWN
Fort Smith, Arkansas

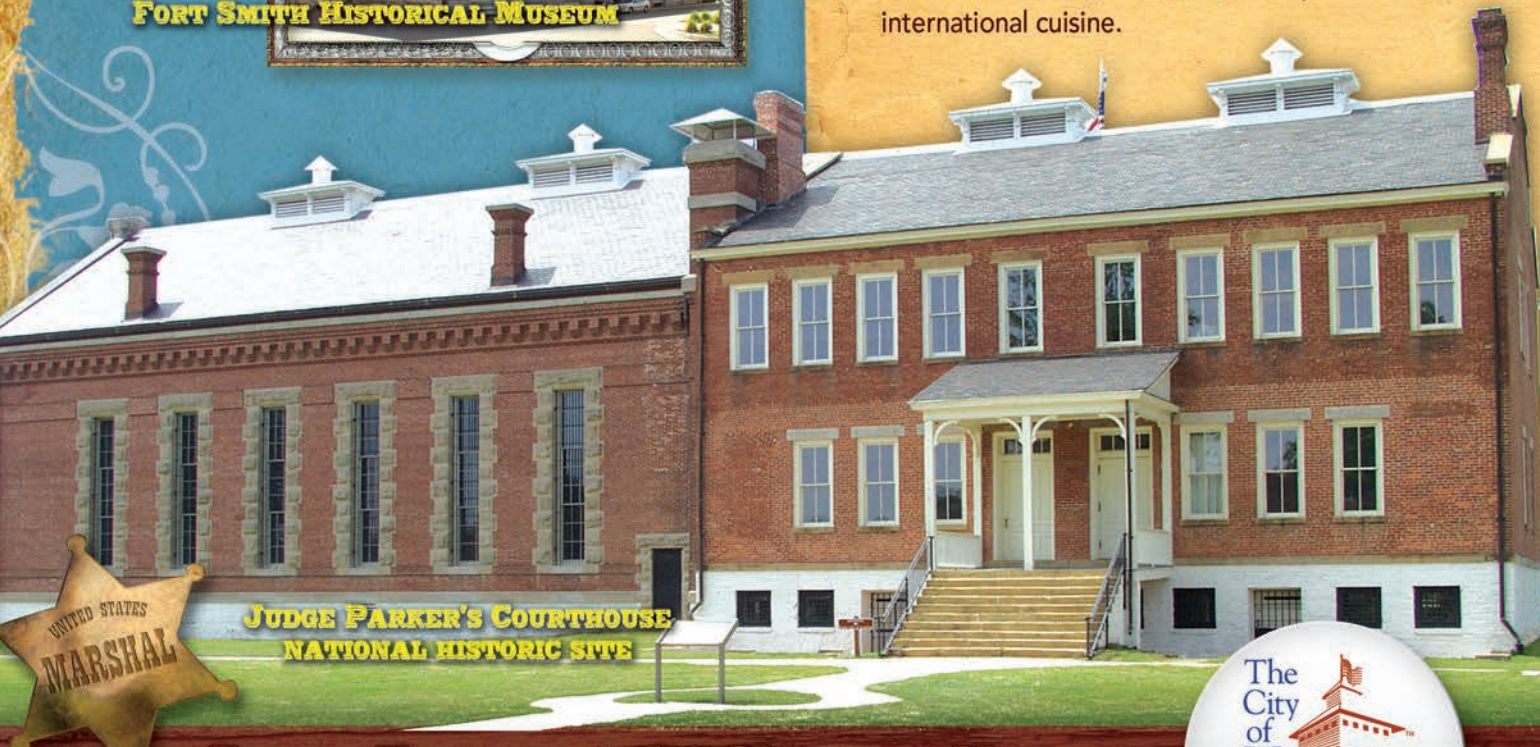

Judge Parker's Gallows


Fort Smith Historical Museum

WESTERN HERITAGE

Nestled in the Arkansas River Valley, between the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, Fort Smith rests gently on the banks of the Arkansas River at the intersection of interstates 40 and 540.

When you visit, you'll find that Fort Smith's past is in its future. We uniquely combine the history of the "Old West" with the gentle charm of the "Old South," offering travelers of all ages glimpses into its distinctive past through restorations, attractions, museums and festivals that make our history fun and exciting. While you're here, check out our vibrant nightlife, unique shops, and international cuisine.



Judge Parker's Courthouse
National Historic Site

"Future Home of the U.S. Marshals Museum"

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BY BRETT COGBURN

The Real Rooster Cogburn

Remembering my great-grandfather's role in the creation of a classic Westerns character.

John Franklin Cogburn, nicknamed "Rooster" by his Uncle Page, was my great-grandfather.

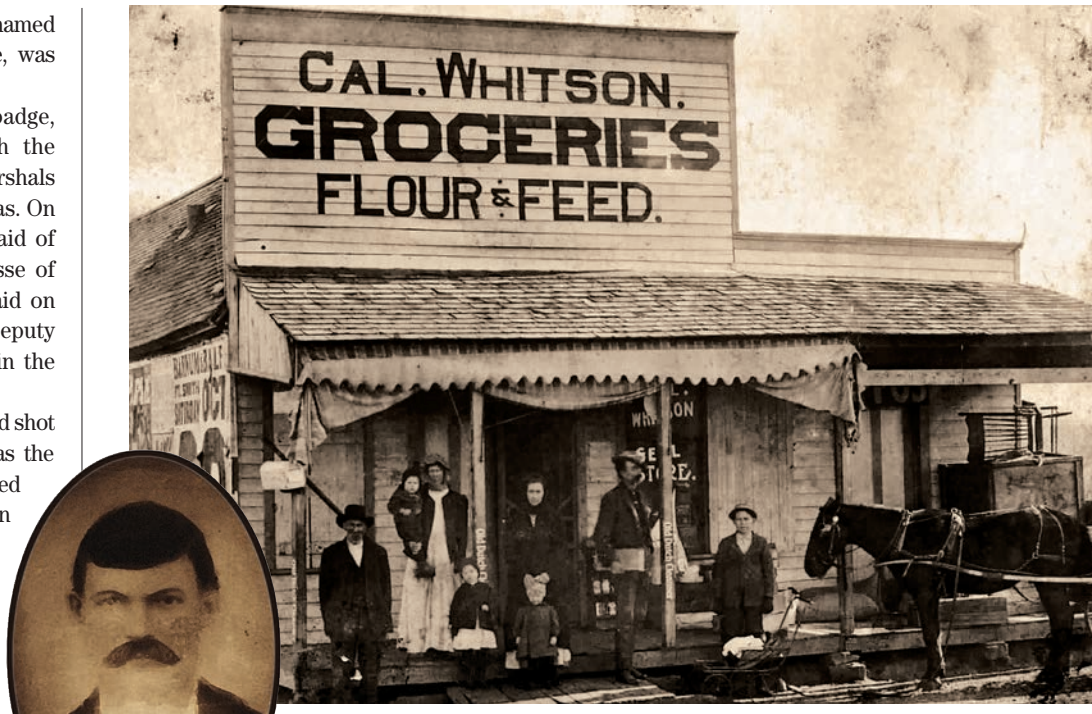
While he never packed a badge, Franklin was quite familiar with the operations of the deputy U.S. marshals riding out from Fort Smith, Arkansas. On June 21, 1888, Franklin, with the aid of his cousin Fayette, attacked a posse of those stalwart lawmen during a raid on moonshiners near Black Springs. Deputy Marshal J.D. Trammel was killed in the gunfight that followed.

Six foot three, dark eyed and a dead shot with a rifle, Franklin was as hard as the rocky mountain ground which reared him. The only authority the Cogburn clan recognized was God and a gun. Governments didn't build your home, make your clothes, hunt your meat or defend your life. When it came to the Law, a man rolled his own from the makings of his individual ideas of right and wrong.

Franklin had lost his father from a disease incurred in a Confederate prison camp. As a teenager he fell under the influence of his Jayhawker uncle, Henry Page Cogburn, the man who ran Gen. Albert Pike out of Arkansas in an attempt to steal the gold the general was said to have embezzled from the Confederacy.

Bad blood already existed between the Cogburns and Deputy Trammel long before that fatal morning in 1888. Trammel had been working undercover to identify moonshiners and apparently used strong-arm tactics on the Cogburn womenfolk while the men were away. On the day before the gunfight, Deputy Marshals Trammel and Reuben M. Fry, along with a 15-man posse, had arrested Joseph Peppers and Franklin's brother Bill. Franklin led Fayette and three other hard-riding mountain boys to confront Trammel and two posse members. A shot from a Cogburn Winchester ended Trammel's life.

Knowing the kind and numbers of men they were up against—nearly every man in the county was either a Cogburn, kin or friend—Deputy Fry went to Fort Smith for help. He left four deputies in Black Springs to guard Bill Cogburn, but they decided to flee on horseback to Hot Springs. The Cogburns pursued them, and the deputies just managed to get their prisoner on the train to Fort Smith.





True Grit author Charles Portis based his Rooster Cogburn character on some real-life folks in Fort Smith, Arkansas, including John Franklin Cogburn (left) and one-eyed Deputy Marshal Cal Whitson (shown above, standing in front of his grocery store, second from right).

– John Franklin Cogburn photo: courtesy Brett Cogburn; Cal Whitson photo: True West Archives –

A reward of $500 per man was posted in the newspapers for the capture of Franklin, Fayette and three others. Fearless of the courts and seeing a way to get the reward, Franklin had his father-in-law, Joseph Spurling, turn him over to a grand jury set to indict Trammel's murderers.

The court was scared into inaction when a large number of the Cogburns showed up armed to the teeth at the Montgomery County Courthouse, as Deputy Dave Rusk related in the August 3, 1888, edition of the *Fort Smith Elevator*.

Much like officers today, the murder of one of their own had Judge Isaac C. Parker's force of deputies out for blood. Pressure was put on the county to form another grand jury, and this time it indicted Franklin and Fayette. Despite the indictment, Franklin remained free for seven months, perhaps due to the threat of his marksmanship and a fast horse.

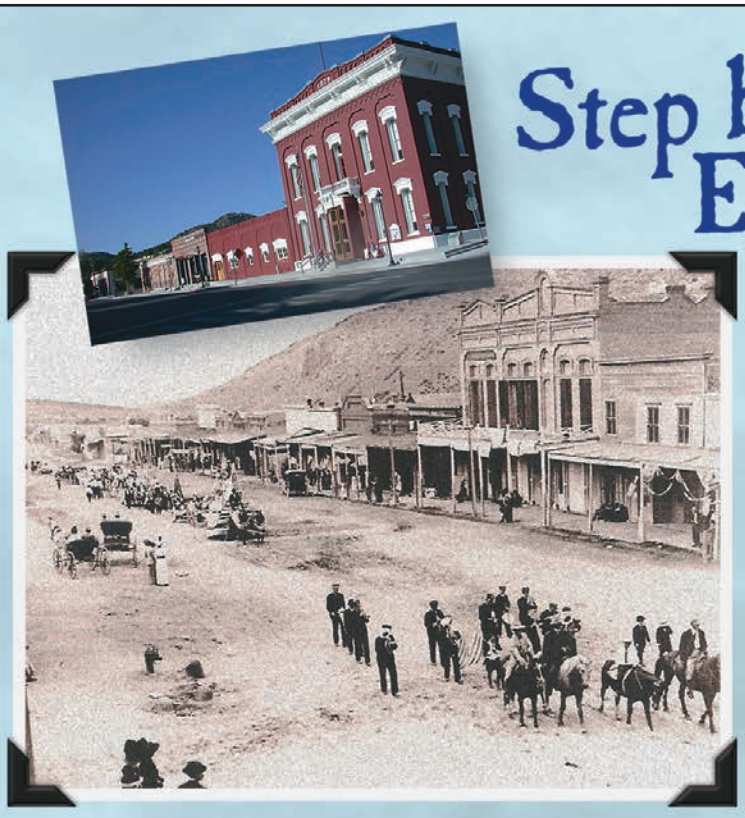
Franklin's family knew that the Hanging Judge would never give up his quest to bring Franklin to justice. In March 1889, the outlaw turned himself over to Deputy W.J. Hopper. Franklin was tried, found guilty on a conspiracy charge to murder and sentenced to two years in the Ohio State Penitentiary, along with a $1,000 fine. When asked on the witness stand if he had shot Deputy Trammel, he replied, "No, but I was a well-wisher to it."

Arkansas newspaperman Charles Portis scattered in his *True Grit* novel bits and pieces of real Indian Territory lawmen and outlaws—John Franklin Cogburn, Deputy Reuben M. Fry, one-eyed Deputy Marshal Cal Whitson, Joseph Peppers (Lucky Ned), Joseph Spurling (Mattie's grandfather) and Henry Starr's bank robbing accomplice Frank Cheney (scar-faced Tom Chaney). Portis has asserted his iconic deputy marshal is a collage of different men, but a Rooster Cogburn really existed.

His name was John Franklin "Rooster" Cogburn, with two good eyes and a tale all his own.

The story of his great-grandfather inspired southeastern Oklahoma horse trainer **Brett Cogburn** to write his novel *Panhandle*, due out from Kensington Press in April 2012.

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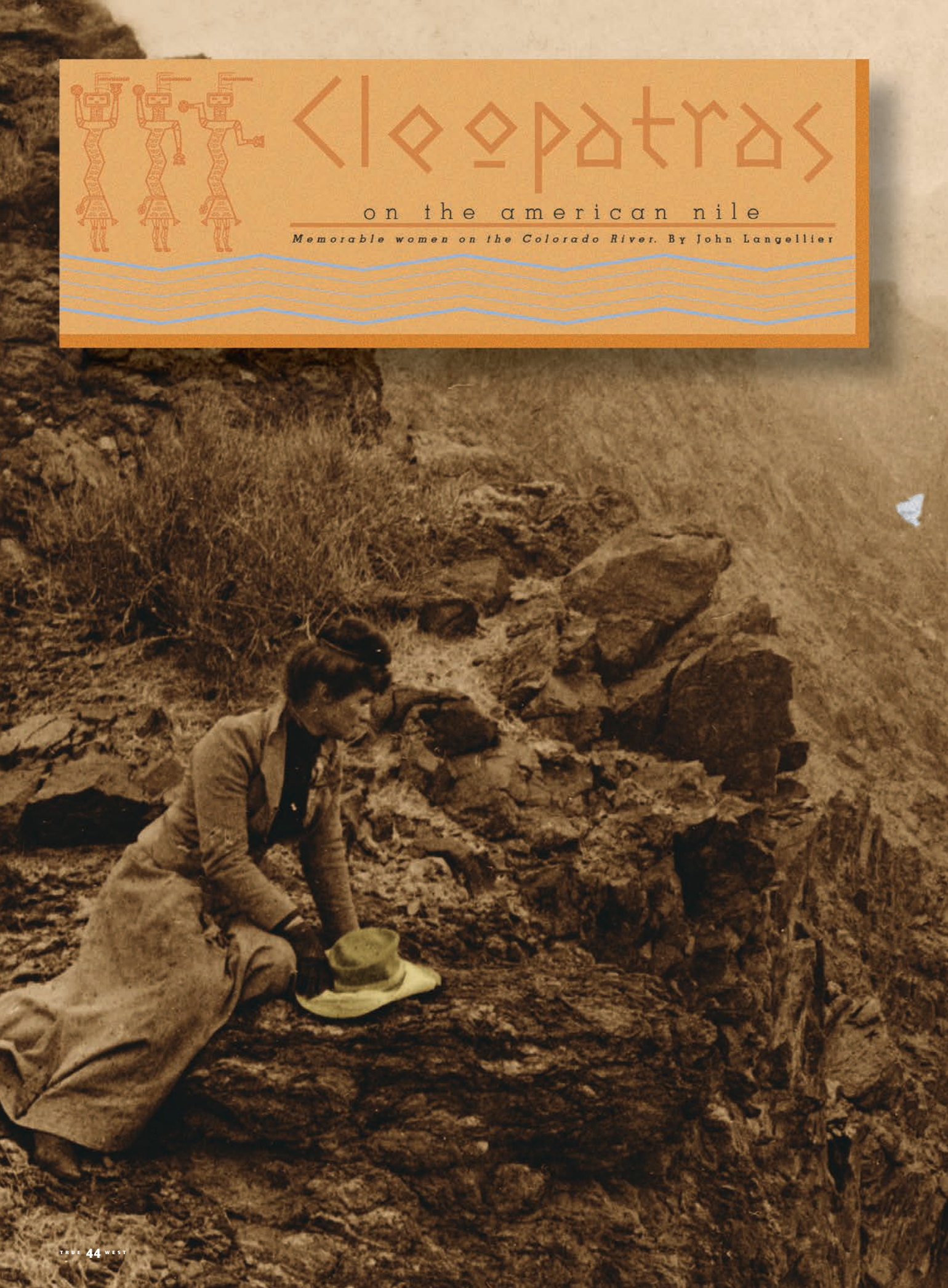
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Cleopatras

on the american nile

Memorable women on the Colorado River. By John Langellier



If the Colorado River is the "American Nile," as some fanciful writers have called it, was there a Cleopatra along its banks?

More than one woman could claim this title because no less than a half dozen early heroines left their marks on the history of this meandering body of water. Each of them braved many hardships, as did the American Indian women who came before them.

Little is known about the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters who, for generations, made their homes along the banks of this life-sustaining waterway prior to recorded times. The coming of the Spanish changed this situation. Indeed, one of the first women to follow her soldier husband to the lower Colorado left the earliest written account of life there, albeit her recollections recounted a sad saga.

Señora de Islas

Following in the footsteps of the intrepid Jesuit missionary Padre Eusebio Kino and the hard-riding *comandante* of the Presidio of Tubac Juan Bautista de Anza, two Franciscan padres, Francisco Garces and Tomas Eixarch, came to convert the Quechan. More commonly known in early chronicle as the Yumas, these natives had long carved out a culture where the Colorado River met the Gila (today's border with Mexico, Arizona and California). These people did not embrace the Christian message with open arms. Their resistance eventually prompted the highest ranking military officer in New Spain, Teodoro de Croix, to order the establishment of a pair of settlements among 3,000 native peoples.

So it was that Alfrez don Santiago de Islas, an Italian-born soldier of fortune who came up through the ranks of the Dragoons of Mexico, was dispatched to the area. Beginning the journey at Tubac, Arizona, the ensign shepherded nearly 200 colonists, including his wife Maria Ana, westward over the Sonoran Trail to carve out two new outposts in the wilderness.

The Quechans disapproved of the presence of these intruders. On July 17, 1781, their smoldering resentment ignited. That morning, as Fray Garces offered Mass, blood chilling war cries erupted. The killing soon commenced. Corporal Pascual Baylon fell as the first casualty. The rebellion against the Spanish interlopers was in full swing. Terror reigned.

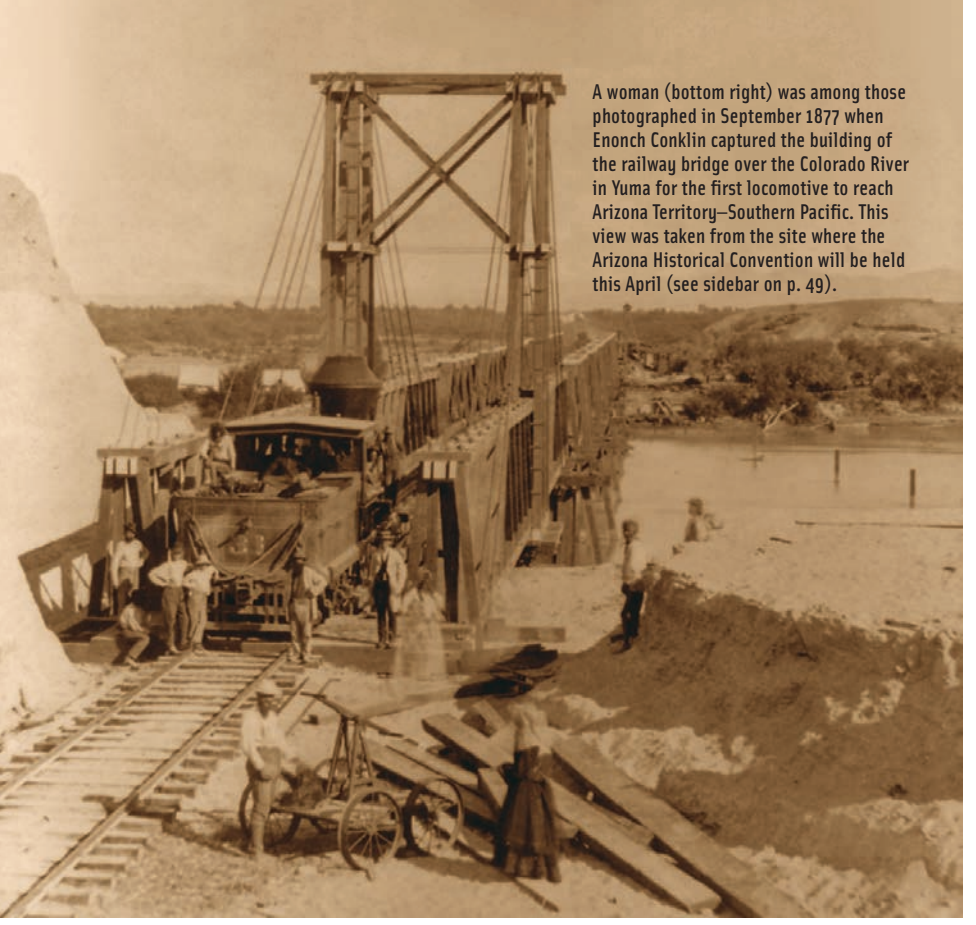
Señora de Islas took swift action. She gathered the women and led them to the church in hopes of finding sanctuary from the slaughter. The attack raged throughout the day. From the refuge of the chapel Maria Ana witnessed the most tragic sight of her life. In a letter written four years later she recorded, "That night the Yumas began to burn our houses and belongings and kill as many of our people as

(Opposite page) Woman atop a gorge looking down Colorado River from the foot of the Grandview Trail, on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, taken by Underwood & Underwood in 1903.



For generations American Indian women prepared food, raised children and contributed significantly to generations of early inhabitants along the Colorado River. Regrettably little is know of their lives before the coming of Europeans and Americans.

– All images courtesy John Langellier unless otherwise noted –



A woman (bottom right) was among those photographed in September 1877 when Enonch Conklin captured the building of the railway bridge over the Colorado River in Yuma for the first locomotive to reach Arizona Territory–Southern Pacific. This view was taken from the site where the Arizona Historical Convention will be held this April (see sidebar on p. 49).

they could. That was the night my heart was broken, when my beloved husband was clubbed to death before my very eyes."

Besides her husband Alfrez de Islas, an estimated 103 settlers and soldiers also perished. Maria Ana and 73 other women and children escaped the fate of the men who were cut down during the outbreak.

After this incident, Spain's plans to lay claim to the Colorado withered. Missions La Concepcion and San Pedro y Pablo—where Fort Yuma now stands—crumbled back into the earth from which they were fashioned. After the red and yellow Spanish gave way to the Mexican tricolor, no efforts were made by *La Republica Mejicana* to tame this no man's land.

This state of affairs continued until the war between the U.S. and Mexico brought a renewed interest to the river. First, the Colorado was an obstacle to be crossed by Brig. Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny and his Army of the West as they trekked toward the Pacific to conquer California in the 1840s.

The Great Western

After the discovery of gold in California, which became part of the U.S. due to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, communities began to spring up along the lower Colorado River. This included Fort Yuma and its nearby civilian neighbor Arizona City—the seed that grew into today's Yuma. Arizona City's first structure was allegedly a restaurant that came into being because of a force of nature remembered in history as the "Great Western."

Supposedly standing over six feet tall, this veritable Victorian Amazon also was known to her clientele as Mrs. Sarah Bowman. She had a string of other names because she had been married on several occasions. Her most recent spouse, Albert Bowman, was a German-born man who listed his occupation as an upholsterer in the 1860 census. In the same census, Sarah hailed from Tennessee and was 47 years old; she listed her property as being worth $2,000, no mean sum in those days.

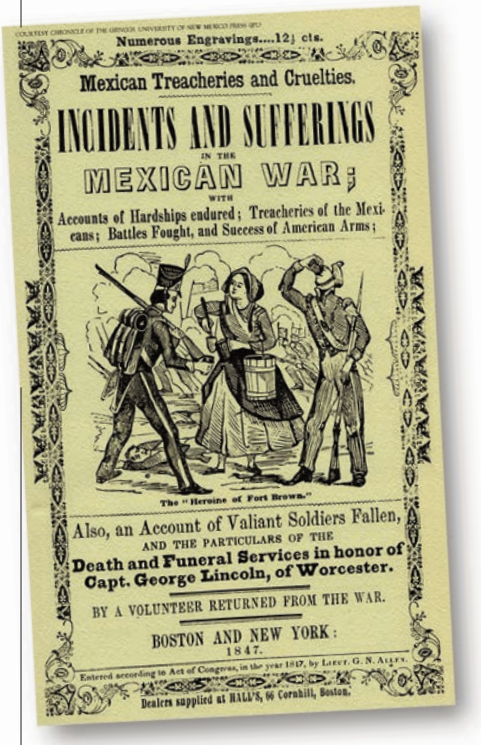
This statuesque redhead first became part of frontier lore in 1845 when she attached herself to Zachary Taylor's Army as a laundress, cook and Jill of many trades as the Americans encamped along the precarious Texas-Chihuahua border. She reportedly arrived driving a pair of ponies pulling her rig containing her pots, pans and supplies to set up a mess for Taylor's officers. At the time she was referred to as Mrs. Sarah Bourdett. Possibly her husband at that point was an enlisted man. Regardless of her marital status, she arguably would become the most noted camp follower of the War with Mexico.

During that conflict she gained the nickname "Great Western," conceivably because of a huge steamer that was, in the 1830s, the largest steam vessel afloat. Perhaps Sarah when aroused was not unlike her namesake when she was under steam. Indeed, Texas Ranger Rip Ford indicated she "had the reputation of being something of the roughest fighter on the Rio Grande; and was approached in a polite if not humble manner. . . ."

Characteristic of her bravata, during an 1846 bombardment by Mexican artillery against Fort Texas (later re-designated Fort Brown), she served coffee and soup to the besieged American defenders without regard for the enemy fire. With "cannon balls, bullets, and shots…falling thick and fast around her" she remained cool and "…continued to administer to the wants of the wounded and dying…," one soldier recalled.

On another occasion, when a member of Taylor's Army, which by now was in Mexico, burst into Sarah's establishment in Saltillo babbling the enemy had cut the nearby American forces to ribbons, she dropped him with a blow between the eyes. As he fell she exclaimed: "You son-of-a-bitch, there ain't Mexicans enough in Mexico to whip Old Taylor."

As the conflict neared an end she found her return north was not permitted unless she had official status. This minor legality did not dissuade her so she sought a husband among the 2nd U.S. Dragoons to gain passage home. As dragoon trooper Samuel Chamberlain, the author of *My Confessions,* recalled, Sarah simply went up and down the unit shouting: "Who wants a wife with $15,000 and the biggest leg in Mexico! Come my beauties, don't all speak



A late 1840s' publication about the 1846-48 Mexican-American War featured an image of the "Great Western" performing heroically under fire at Fort Brown, Texas, during that war.

at once—who is the lucky man?" Evidently the strategy worked because Sarah headed homeward with the troops as Mrs. Davis.

She eventually wound up in El Paso, Texas, and from there trekked westward with some Forty-Niners. This brought her to Arizona's Fort Yuma where, among other things, she set up an officers' mess. Soon thereafter, a priest recorded she was the first white woman in Arizona City. Moreover, she may well have been the first woman to own property in what became the Grand Canyon State.



Frances Anne Mullen Boyd told her story of her life as an army wife in *Cavalry Life in Tent and Field*, which she published in 1894.

Regardless of this possibility she subsequently sold her adobe house and real estate, located near present-day Main and First Streets, to Hooper & Hinton who operated a sizeable mercantile business from the site. Before this sale, however, Sarah continued to demonstrate a softer side when, in 1856, she took care of Olive Oatman after that young woman's return from Indian captivity.

A decade later the Great Western died on December 22, 1866. She was interred under the mysterious name Mrs. Bowman-Phillips and laid to rest with full military honors at Fort Yuma's post cemetery. In 1890 all the graves were removed and the remains transported to the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco; her headstone, overlooking the Golden Gate, reads "Sarah A. Bowman." Even so, she will long be remembered as the Great Western!

Frances Boyd

Another woman who uprooted because of an association with the U.S. Army was Frances Boyd. Accompanying her spouse, an officer with the 8th Cavalry, Frances traveled to a place she considered "as far away as China, particularly because there was then no transcontinental railroad." She further decried, "I had lived in New York City all my life, and considered it the only habitable place on the globe."

Thus it must have been a great shock to Frances when, in 1869, she and her newborn daughter set out from California so the family could be reunited at Arizona's Camp Date Creek, the duty station taken up by 1st Lt. Orsemus Boyd. To reach this isolated outpost, Frances and her newborn traveled overland to a place where, in her words, "no woman could be induced to go.…" She attributed this contention to two factors: "First there is no church there. Second, and mainly, because many Indians were."

Her arduous overland trek from California strengthened her negative attitude about what she saw as a Godforsaken country. The wearing ordeal, which, at times, was without water, took its toll. As a consequence, when she and her party crossed the Colorado basin near Fort Mojave and arrived at that stark garrison along the river's muddy banks, even this site was a welcome one. She recalled: "We gladly crossed the river and shook the dust of California from our feet."

Gathering her thoughts, she surveyed her surroundings, finding the fort to be a "mere collection of adobe buildings with no special pretensions of comfort. . . ." Fatigue overshadowed the desolation because, although the heat was oppressive and "made it an uncomfortable sleeping place," this ramshackle assemblage provided a "haven of rest." After all, she admitted, the situation could be worse: "The muddy river sluggishly wound its way to the Gulf many miles below, and nine months of the year the temperature on its banks was torrid. Fort Yuma, at its mouth, was noted for being a veritable Tophet."

Frances emphasized her point by relaying a yarn about a Fort Yuma soldier who ventured out "in the middle of a July day, and never returned. Diligent search served only to discover a huge grease-spot and pile of bones on the parade ground."

Admitting her point was preposterous, she felt it illustrated the harshness of a place where "eggs, if not gathered as soon as laid, were soon to be roasted if the sun shone on them." To avoid the souring mercury, "Those who had the leisure to do so spent the greater part of their time in the bath. . . ." Even the local "Indians would remain in the stream for hours at a time, their heads covered with mud as a protection from the sun's rays." After enduring the inferno for two days, Frances and her daughter pressed on to Camp Date Creek and other assignments, never again to lay their eyes on the Colorado.

Martha Summerhayes

Unlike Frances Boyd, many other women who followed the guidon took up residency along the American Nile. One of these army wives, Martha Summerhayes, became well known for her memoirs titled *Vanished Arizona*. In this timeless tome she recounted her first journey up the Colorado River.

Martha emphatically complained she "had never felt such heat, and no one else had or has since." She had no choice but to resign herself to the "dreadful heat" that did not abate once the steamer reached Fort Yuma. Martha noted this garrison was "said to be the very hottest place that ever existed." To make her point she repeated the oft-told parable of the "poor soldier who died at Fort Yuma, and after awhile returned to beg for his blankets, having found the regions of Pluto so much cooler than the place he had left."

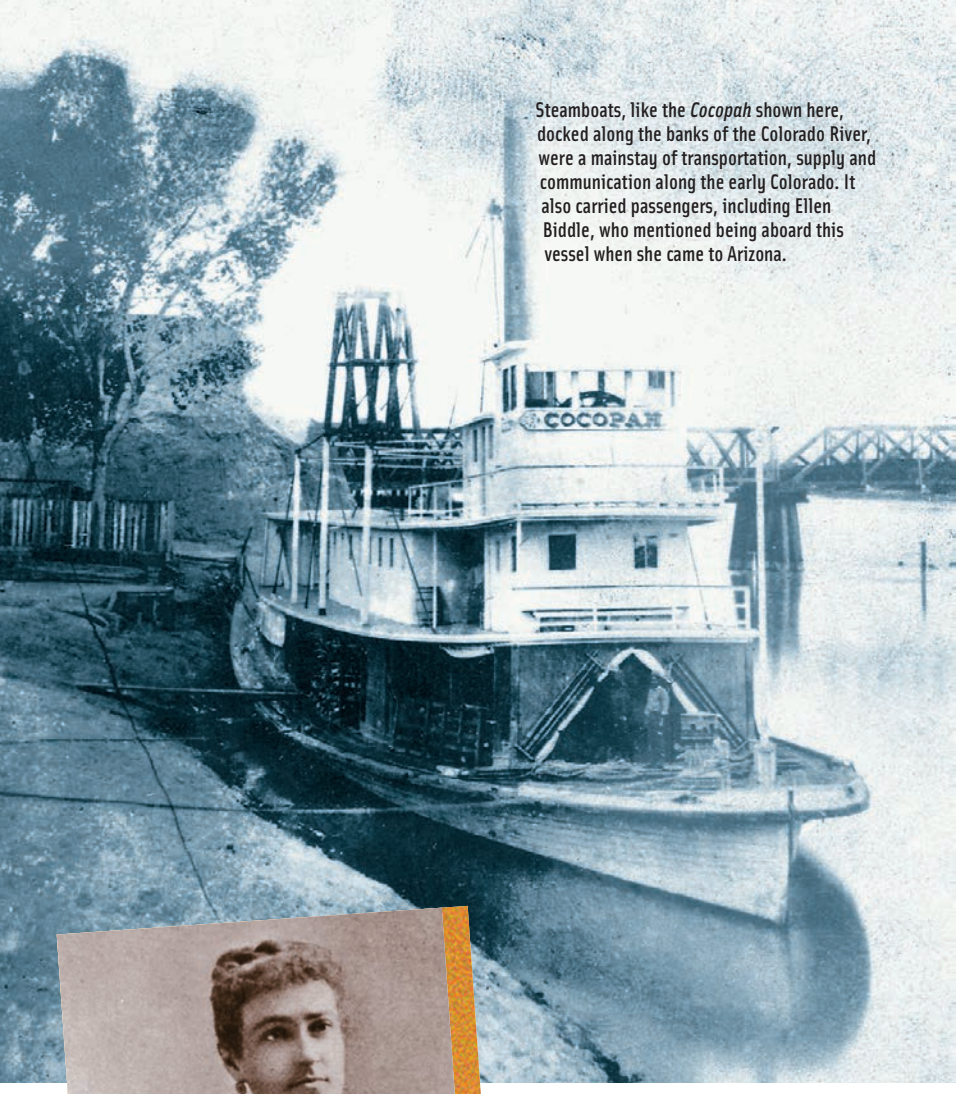
Yet, for Martha, the "fort looked pleasant to us…." In fact, having spent "twenty-three days of heat and glare, and scorching winds, and stale food, Fort Yuma . . . seemed like Paradise." This respite ended all too quickly. Soon she was steaming slowly upstream on the paddle wheeler *Gila*. Martha bemoaned her fate. "When we departed, I felt, somehow, as though we were saying good-bye to the world and civilization. . . ."

With a sense of foreboding she began her "journey up the Colorado River, that river unknown to me except in my early geography lessons—that mighty and untamed river, which is to-day unknown except to the explorer, or the few people who have navigated its turbulent waters." The interminable voyage passed slowly

Olive Oatman suffered the loss of her family and captivity along the American Nile before being returned to life among the whites in 1856. She stayed briefly with the Great Western before leaving Arizona.

– Courtesy Arizona Historical Society –





Steamboats, like the *Cocopah* shown here, docked along the banks of the Colorado River, were a mainstay of transportation, supply and communication along the early Colorado. It also carried passengers, including Ellen Biddle, who mentioned being aboard this vessel when she came to Arizona.



Martha Summerhayes wrote of her experience along the Colorado River and elsewhere in the territory in what became the classic memoir, *Vanished Arizona*.

with everyone wandering about the deck, "first forward, then aft, to find a cool spot." After 11 days, a quick trip according to the captain of the *Gila*, the boat tied up at Fort Mojave. A week and a half on the Great Colorado during midsummer prompted her to vow, "nothing would ever force me into such a situation again . . . my only feeling was . . . to get out of the Territory in some other way and at some cooler season."

Yet months after she made a vow to avoid this place, her husband Lt. John Summerhayes received a transfer from a relatively pleasant assignment at Fort Apache to a posting at Ehrenberg. Martha accompanied her beloved Jack to this purgatory where she came to envy the local Mexican women who wore a "low-necked and short-sleeved white linen *camisa*" about the house. Her conservative Victorian husband forbade such a fashion. This meant she "sweltered during the day in high-necked and long-sleeved white dresses. . . ."

Without doctors, milk and butter for much of the year, and because of the relative scarcity of many items that Easterners took for granted, the Ehrenberg stay seemed like solitary confinement for the couple and their new baby. Realizing the hardships he had caused his family, Jack arranged for their return to relatives in the East.

Ellen McGowan Biddle

Army wife Ellen McGowan Biddle experienced similar privations when she headed to Arizona. After a stay in San Francisco she, too, made her way down the California coast to transfer at the mouth of the Colorado to a smaller conveyance named *Cocopah*. She described the Colorado River as: "broad and shallow and full of quicksands that are constantly changing . . . it flows though deep canons . . . the walls of which in some places rise over six thousand feet; it also flows through the Great [Grand] Cañon, and then through broad, sluggish channels to the sea; the only navigation is along that part of the country where the rivers separate California from Arizona . . . the whole country being barren and barbarous."

While the river's features intrigued Ellen, she was shocked when she saw the Indian "men entirely naked except [for] a piece of cotton which they wore about their loins and hanging down front and back. . . ." Imagine her surprise when she dined with the Summerhayes, whose Indian manservant was also glad in this attire, which Martha thought suited him perfectly and appealed to her "aesthetic sense." Needless to say Ellen was even more disenchanted with the region than Martha, who, in some respects, came to terms with her surroundings.

Ellen Hayes Robinson

In the cases of military wives such as Martha Summerhayes and Ellen Biddle, their stays along the Colorado proved relatively brief. That was not so for women whose husbands made their living along the Rio Colorado as merchants or river men. Such was the lot of Ellen Hayes Robinson, who had never been more than 50 miles from home back East before accompanying her groom, a steamboat captain, to the end of the earth. Setting out in 1870, via the newly completed transcontinental railroad, she made the first part of her odyssey with comparative ease. The only inconvenience was the coal dust from the smokestack that covered her so thoroughly that on arriving in the Bay Area her "hair was like a broomcorn."

After that, her life became even more difficult. From San Francisco the newlyweds made their way to the gateway to the Colorado, Port Isabel, where homesickness set in as her letters to family reflected. Another type of sickness, a physical one, befell Ellen's husband, who was many years her senior.

Adding to her declining circumstances, the scorching weather forced Ellen to keep her trousseau packed away because even her lightest-weight outfit was too heavy. She eschewed fine feathers and bought a calico, one of the only practical solutions to the climate for a proper Easterner.

The fact that she had gained weight also precluded her from donning the wardrobe she had hauled with her on the honeymoon. In a letter dated Christmas Day 1870, she wrote she "…was weighed about first of October, weighed 113. Think now I would come nearer to 130. I have the most trouble with my clothes, making them large. Just finishing a new calico."



Ellen Biddle was another army wife who followed her husband to the remote regions of Arizona in the post-Civil War era.

Ellen's groom made no remarks about her added pounds, but she thought it was wise to "lose and more than I have gained when the warm weather comes. . . ." Ellen's resolve may have been laudable, but not practical. Her added girth was a natural outcome of her change in condition. The rather naive mother-to-be ultimately realized the cause of her change in dress size. Months later, as the blessed event drew near, Ellen boarded the steamer *Mohave* bound for Fort Yuma where the nearest American physician could be found. On September 20, 1871, she delivered her baby, but with the help of a friend, rather than the aid of a doctor, because the boat was still inching its way upriver when the labor pains began.

In the meantime, the gallant medico left his residence and rowed all night to link up with the mother and her newborn. The next morning, he examined the two before giving them a clean bill of health and his blessing to return to Port Isabel. By the summer of 1872, Ellen and her infant daughter were released from their exile. They would leave the faraway frontier forever. Two years later, with her ailing husband's death, she would take her daughter back to Maryland and home.

Cleopatras of the Colorado

Whether they left after a brief stay or remained for their entire life, pioneer women played an important and often unsung role in the history of the Colorado River. Despite isolation, often wretched conditions and scores of hardships, many a Cleopatra left her mark on the American Nile, and each one deserves to be remembered for her perseverance and indomitable spirit.

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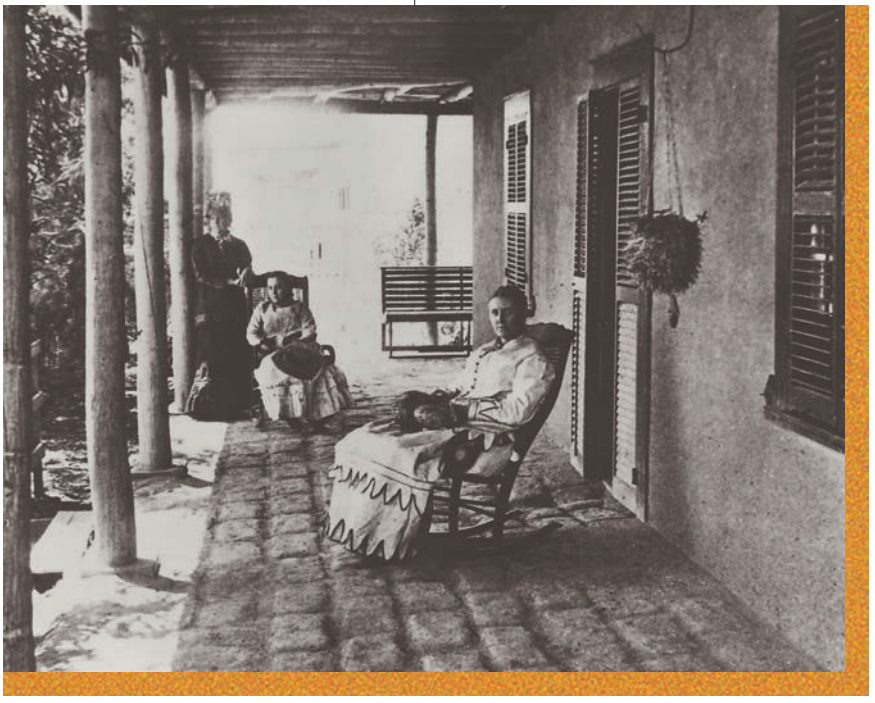
- Forum on "The Lower Colorado: Its Past, Present and Future," plus presentations on Arizona history, ranging from WW I to the history of Jazz music in Phoenix
- Territorial Justice Forum discussing historic and contemporary issues involved in the court martial of Apache scouts following the Cibecue uprising in 1881
- Dinner and reception at the Yuma Quartermaster Depot, an 1864 Colorado River outpost that stored U.S. Army provisions
- Workshops on archive recovery, historic preservation and tips on getting article manuscripts published
- *True West* magazine presents the world premiere of *Steamboats on the Colorado River,* part of a centennial video series to celebrate Arizona's centennial in 2012.

For more information: *ArizonaHistory.org*

John Langellier received his PhD in history from Kansas State University. He is the author of dozens of publications focusing on military subjects, and he has also served as a consultant to motion pictures and television.

The women of Yuma, at the still-standing Century House, circa 1880. The Arizona Historical Society now calls it the Sanguinetti House Museum, after merchant E.F. Sanguinetti who purchased this 1870s home in 1890. The house museum offers exhibits of the lower Colorado River region from the 1540s to today. Next door, the 1873 home of steamboat captain Jack Mellon houses a library and archives.

– Courtesy Arizona Historical Society –



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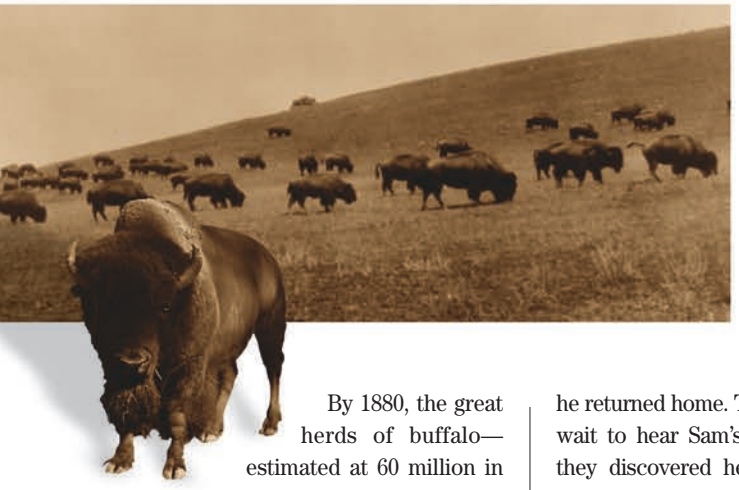
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By Martha Deeringer

The Last Great Buffalo Roundup

One man in his 70s led the charge to drive a herd of buffalo to Canada.

By 1880, the great herds of buffalo—estimated at 60 million in America—were all but gone, leaving behind them a dismal story of human greed and shortsightedness. William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Society traveled throughout the West in 1889 to conduct a census of the remaining buffalo. He found only 541.

An unlikely hero in the person of a Flathead Indian named Samuel Walking Coyote did a great service for the buffalo in the course of trying to save his own hide. Sam paid a prolonged visit in the early 1870s to Montana's Blackfoot tribe, which allowed warriors to have more than one wife. Although he was already married to a Flathead woman, Sam tied the knot with a lovely Blackfoot girl. In time he began to pine for his home, but he had to take the Blackfoot wife home with him to avoid making her many male relatives angry. Sam knew the Flathead tribal elders would not be happy at his return with wife number two. The Flatheads, influenced by the Jesuits, practiced strict monogamy.

This circumstance caused Sam Walking Coyote to take gifts to his tribal leaders in hopes of avoiding punishment. He captured four young buffalo calves, two bulls and two heifers, and he took them along when he returned home. The tribal elders did not wait to hear Sam's reasoned pleas when they discovered he had taken a second wife. They flogged him immediately and cast him out of the tribe.

Over the next few years, Sam's buffalo herd increased. In 1883 the animals caught the attention of Michel Pablo, the son of a Spaniard and his Blackfoot wife, reportedly born circa 1836. Pablo was a shrewd businessman and saw an opportunity in the small herd. With his partner Charles Allard Sr., Pablo bought Sam's herd, which had increased to 13 buffalo, and turned them loose on the 1.5-million acre Flathead Reservation, along the Jocko and Pend d'Oreille Rivers in Montana, to forage for themselves. Buffalo are good at this. They went forth and multiplied.

In 1906, the U.S. government decided to open the Flathead Reservation to settlers. The decision spelled the end for Pablo's free-ranging buffalo herd. Allard had died in 1896, and his share of the herd, which by that time numbered about 300, was scattered among his heirs, but Pablo's share continued to multiply. Pablo did his best to interest the government in acquiring the buffalo and setting up a refuge where they could be protected from the sad fate of their ancestors, but the government was not interested. Pablo finally accepted an offer from the Canadian government, which needed the animals to restock an area in Alberta where buffalo had roamed in the early part of the century. The Canadians offered Pablo $250 a head, and he had little choice but to accept.

"Many people today, while appreciating the fact that Samuel Walking Coyote, Michel Pablo, Charles Allard and Andrew Stinger were the ones who saved the buffalo from extermination, question their motives," said Tony Barnaby, Pablo's son-in-law. "Some say that the plan was to build up a vast herd that later could be sold at a great profit."

The profit motive was not true, Barnaby argued. "Michel Pablo did not consider a buffalo as just a great, shaggy beast of the plains, but rather as symbolic of the real soul of the Indians' past."

Regardless of Pablo's feelings for the animals, the contract was signed and the roundup began.

At the time of the 1907 roundup, Pablo was 71 years old. Well over six feet tall, with a shaggy head of white hair and an impressive white handlebar mustache, he still spent most of his time on horseback. Pablo was wise in the ways of buffalo and knew the roundup would not be a cakewalk. He hired a crew of the best riders in the area, many of them Indians. Hours of hard riding ensued, after which



California's Catalina Island got its buffalo when the animals were first brought there for the 1924 silent film version of Zane Grey's story, *The Vanishing American*.

– Catalina bison photo courtesy Catalina Island Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau –

WHERE TO SEE WILD BUFFALO IN THE WEST

(Publicly-owned herds in the Western U.S.)

- National Bison Range (near Ravilli, MT)
- Yellowstone National Park (MT, WY, ID)
- Henry Mountains (near Richfield, UT)
- Grand Teton National Park (WY)
- Teddy Roosevelt National Park (ND)
- Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge (near Lawton, OK)
- Catalina Island (CA)
- Rocky Mountain Arsenal Nat'l Wildlife Refuge (near Denver, CO)
- Wind Cave National Park (SD)
- Badlands National Park (SD)
- Custer State Park (near Rapid City, SD)
- Bear Butte State Park (near Sturgis, SD)
- Sandsage Bison Range and Wildlife Area (near Garden City, KS)
- Big Basin Prairie Preserve (near Dodge City, KS)
- Maxwell Wildlife Refuge (near Canton, KS)
- Delta Junction Bison Range (Delta Junction, AK)

(Right) N.A. Forsyth captured the center horse being chased by a mad bull during the 1909 roundup in Butte, Montana. He and artist Charles M. Russell both witnessed Michel Pablo's Great Buffalo Roundup firsthand.

Michel Pablo's cowboys (bottom right), whom he called the "buffalo boys," herd buffalo down a rocky path in Butte, Montana, in another 1909 stereograph captured by N.A. Forsyth.

– All images courtesy Library of Congress –





the "buffalo boys," as Pablo called them, had assembled a fair-sized herd. Surveying the shaggy animals, Pablo made a fateful decision; he decided to drive the entire lot at once to the Ravalli Railroad Station.

The buffalo were irritated after a day of being chased by men on horseback. When the men attempted to drive them off their home range, they rebelled. First one group and then another made a break for home. While the cowboys chased the runaways, another group of the beasts took advantage of the distraction by racing off in another direction. By the time the crew reached the railroad station, only 30 buffalo were left in the herd. Pablo must have sighed with relief when these galloped into the corrals at the station. Inside the corrals, Pablo had built a wing which would funnel the animals right up into the waiting railroad cars. Led by a huge bull, the buffalo trotted up the ramp, crashed through the opposite side of the boxcar and stampeded off through the valley to freedom.

After this first unhappy attempt to gather the herd, Pablo put off further roundups for a year. During that time, he built a new set of pens from much stouter material. A steep cliff formed the back of the pens. But the buffalo boys had hardly chased the last animal through the gate of this new pen before the first one scaled the cliff like a mountain goat, pausing

- Farewell Herd (Farewell, AK)
- Chitina and Copper River Herds (Chitina, AK)
- Neal Smith Nat'l Wildlife Refuge (near Des Moines, IA)
- Antelope Island State Park (near Layton, UT)
- Fort Niobrara Nat'l Wildlife Refuge (near Valentine, NE)
- Tallgrass Prairie Preserve (near Pawhuska, OK)
- House Rock Wildlife Area (near Jacob Lake, AZ)
- Raymond Ranch Wildlife Area (near Flagstaff, AZ)
- Blue Mounds State Park (near Luverne, MN)



Photographer N.A. Forsyth titled this 1909 shot of buffalo in Butte, Montana, "A fine pair in the world's finest buffalo herd."

when he reached the precipice to look down at the crew below and snort his contempt. The others followed.

An impregnable back fence was added to the pens, and the buffalo boys went out again. They found a small bunch nearby and drove them into the corral where they milled anxiously, sizing up the wall of two-by-six planks spaced six inches apart. After a couple of rounds, a bull inserted his horns through the space under the top plank and lifted it from the posts, tossing it over his shoulders like a toothpick. Backing up a pace or two, he led the others in a coordinated assault on the fence and a gleeful rush to freedom.

By now, word of Pablo's buffalo battles had spread, and newspaper reporters gathered with their notebooks and cameras to record the outcome for posterity. Some of them seemed to be rooting for the buffalo. One of those who came to watch was famed cowboy artist Charles M. Russell.

The addition of a crowd of folks unschooled in the behavior of wild buffalo did nothing to improve the smoothness of the operation. The buffalo, understandably, were more agitated than ever and thought nothing of charging surprised bystanders with intent to kill.

Russell and photographer N.A. Forsyth once positioned themselves inside the wing fence leading into the pens in order to get head-on photos of a charging herd. Appreciating the view for a moment too long, Russell leapt over the fence inches in front of a pair of deadly horns; the photographer saved himself by dangling from the branch of a tree just above the stampede, where his pants and his dignity were shredded by passing horns. Russell's painting *A Close Call* captured the photographer's miraculous escape from death. Forsyth's camera, abandoned on the ground, did not fare so well.

After all this human harassment, the herds of buffalo kept a constant eye on the horizon, looking for riders. Unlike cattle, the buffalo didn't gather into a cohesive group for protection in the face of danger. Instead, when riders charged down upon them, they scattered in all directions like a rack of pool balls before the cue of Minnesota Fats. Pablo called for reinforcements. He offered riders the unheard-of sum of $5 a day to help catch and ship the buffalo. Ranches in the area had to get by with skeleton crews as their cowboys congregated for the next phase of the buffalo roundup.

Determining that the better part of wisdom might be to leave the renegade bulls behind and concentrate on cows and calves, Pablo and his buffalo boys began to make slow but steady progress. In July 1907 Pablo sent a trainload of 215 cows and calves on its way to Canada, followed by 180 more in October. With newfound confidence, Pablo predicted that he would be able to fulfill his contract in 1908.

Unfortunately, most of the animals remaining were bulls, and they had scattered across the reservation in small, wary groups. In 1909 the crew corraled and shipped another 208 animals, but a few of the bulls smashed their way through fences and railroad cars so many times that Pablo instructed his riders to leave them alone.

By 1912, with just 100 bulls left, Pablo capitulated. He was 76 years old and worn out from his five-year tussle with the beasts. Two years later, he died. The remaining bulls were allowed to live out their lives on the reservation under the watchful eye of the newly-formed American Bison Society.

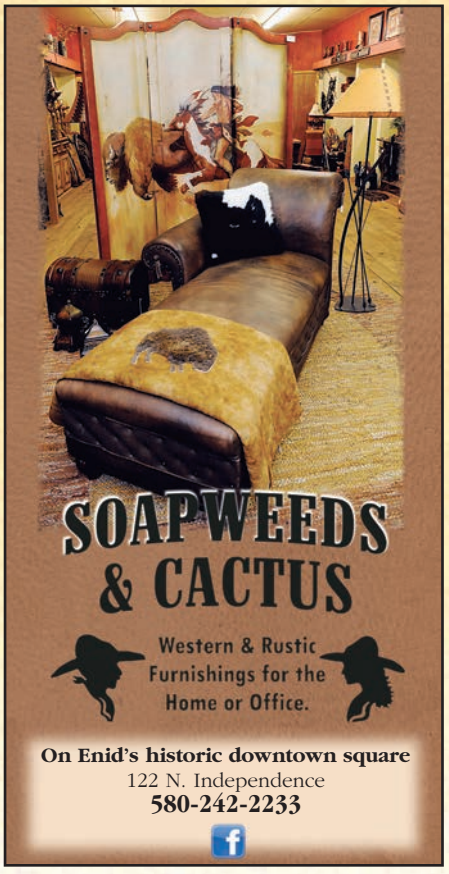
From the beginning of the Great Buffalo Roundup, the fearsome resistance of the buffalo captured the imagination of Americans who were distressed that the last large herd would soon roam free in a new national park in Wainwright, Alberta. William T. Hornaday convinced Theodore Roosevelt that a plan to preserve the species in America was needed. In 1905, the American Bison Society met for the first time, with Hornaday as president and Roosevelt as honorary president. From small private herds, the group gathered enough animals to stock a few national parks and preserves. Pressure from the public and Hornaday finally convinced Congress in 1908 to purchase 18,000 acres of the Flathead Reservation in Montana for a National Bison Range, which is now a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

On a self-guided tour of the National Bison Range, visitors drive the 19-mile Red Sleep Mountain loop over steep roads and switchbacks. The Mission Mountains loom in the distance, providing some of the most beautiful scenery in the Northwest, as the magnificent bison graze unconcerned nearby. Administrative officer Delon Weaselhead, a Pend d'Oreille Indian, manages the herd of 300-500 buffalo with the same spirit as his ancestors. He, too, sees them as the "real soul of the Indians' past."

Martha Deeringer writes freelance articles and children's fiction from the back porch of her home on a central Texas cattle farm.

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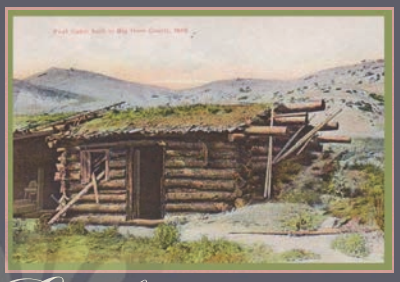


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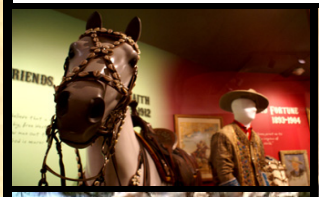
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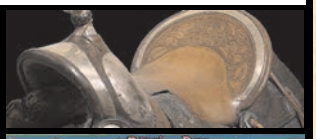
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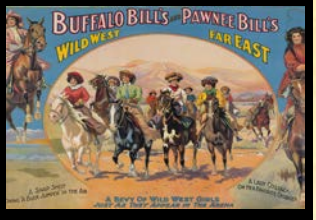


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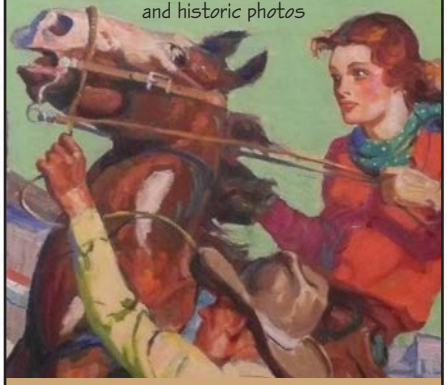
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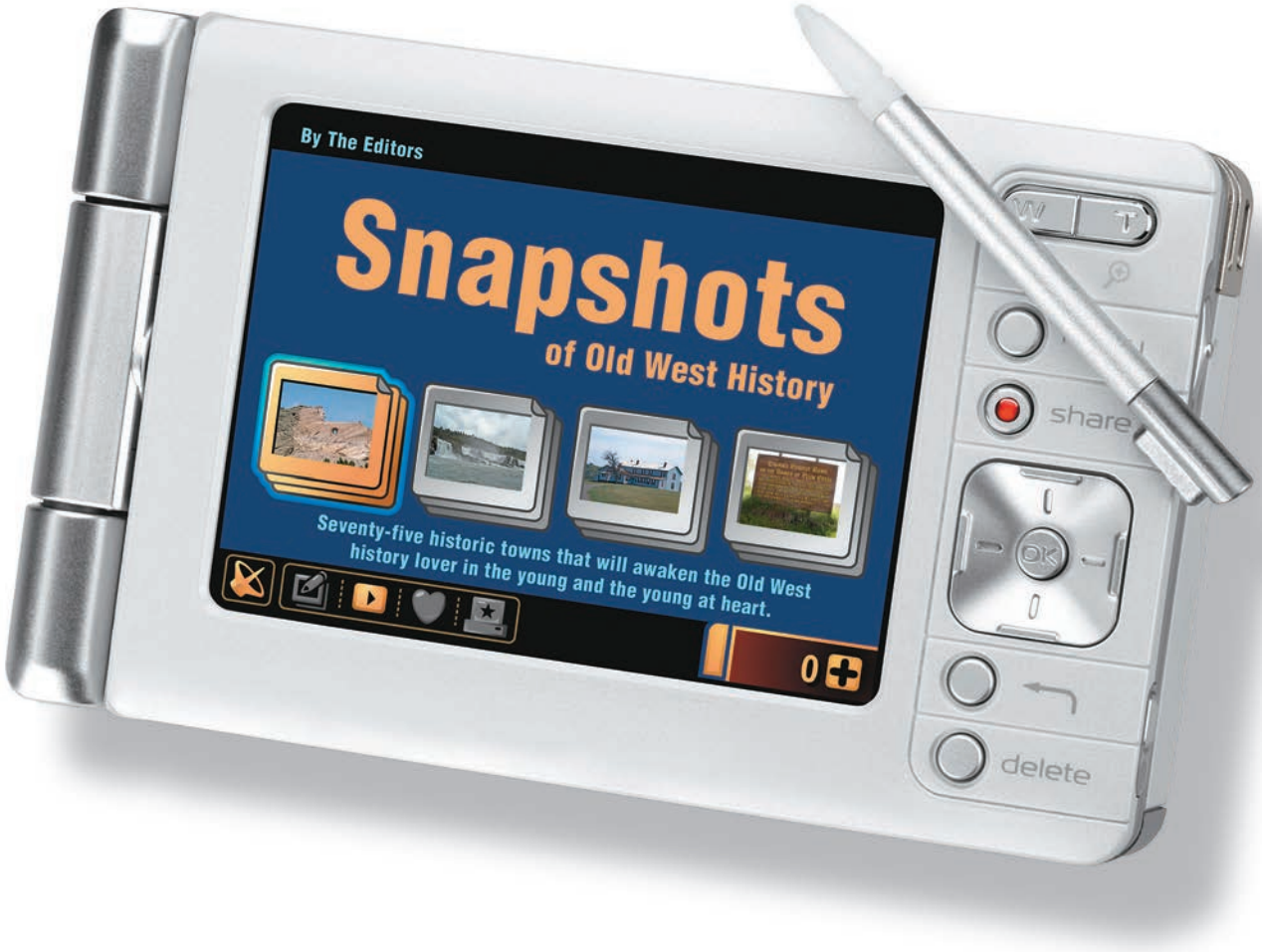


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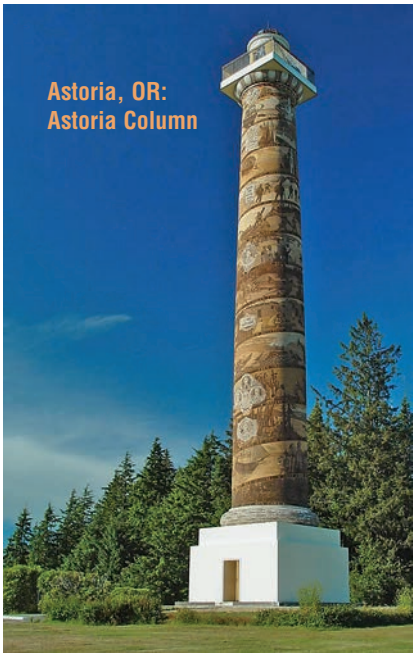
Our collective American snapshot history began when George Eastman introduced the Kodak camera and roll film in 1888. As the years went on, more and more folks were able to record their favorite memories of their travels. Nowadays pretty much everyone owns a digital camera, allowing us to preview our photos and make sure they are indeed snapshots worthy of capturing the true richness of our experiences. In this year's travel feature, we include the most photogenic spots lovers of the Old West are sure to want to capture during their trips. Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Eudora Welty put it best: "A good snapshot stops a moment from running away."



Dodge City, KS:
Wyatt Earp Statue



Coeur d'Alene, ID: Leopold Statue



Astoria, OR:
Astoria Column



Leadville, CO:
Tabor Opera House



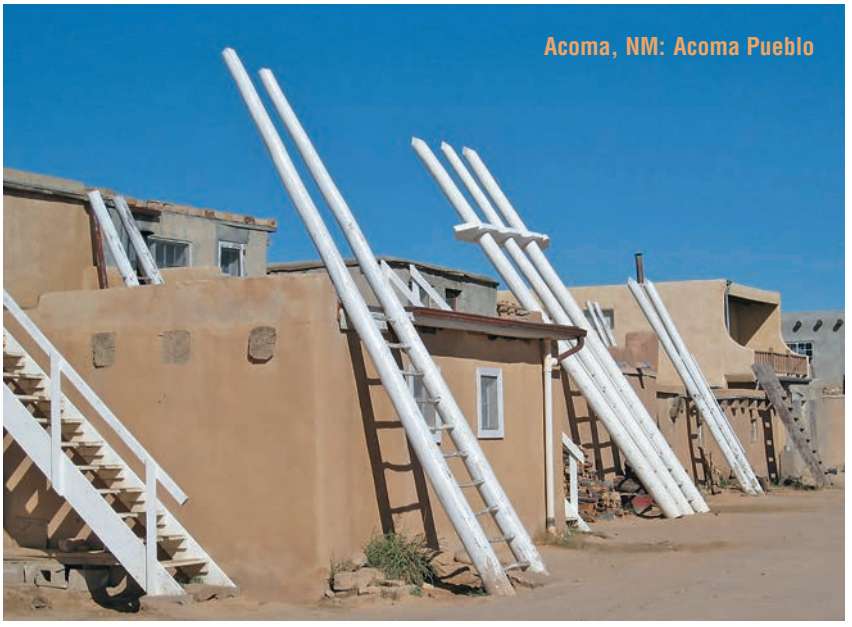
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Acoma, NM: Acoma Pueblo

ACOMA, NM

Old West Claim to Fame: Acoma Pueblo, one of the oldest-continuously inhabited spots in North America, dating to the 12th century.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The street scene of Acoma Pueblo, first famously photographed as a Fred Harvey Company postcard.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Haak'u Museum, where you can see turquoise jewelry, Indian pottery and exhibits sharing Acoma tribal history.

What the Kids Will Love: A lunch of fry bread baked in outdoor horno ovens at the Yaak'a Cafe.

ASTORIA, OR

Old West Claim to Fame: John Jacob Astor's fur trading party founded Astoria in 1811, making it the first permanent U.S. settlement west of the Rocky Mountains; this year the town will offer numerous bicentennial celebrations! Visit *Astoria200.org* for the celebration calendar.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The 125-feet-high Astoria Column, built in 1926; walk up the 164 steps and see spectacular views of the surrounding area.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Fort Clatsop memorial, where the Lewis & Clark Corps of Explorers stayed for the winter from 1805-06.

What the Kids Will Love: Touring the 18th- and 19th-century replica ships *Lady Washington* and *Hawaiian Chieftain*, and cheering on the Chinese Dragon dancers and Chinook drummers at the bicentennial opening event from May 19-22, 2011.

BAKER CITY, OR

Old West Claim to Fame: Beginning in 1843, Oregon Trail emigrants fought their way through sagebrush to reach the Powder River; today you can see nearly seven miles of well-preserved Oregon Trail ruts at the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Blue Mountains, where prospectors mined after the 1861 discovery of gold in Griffin Gulch.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The restored 1889 Geiser Grand Hotel, originally built as the Warshauer House by local merchants.

What the Kids Will Love: Riding the rails through gold country on the narrow gauge Sumpter Valley Railway, which was built in 1890 to haul logs to a sawmill in Baker City; you'll be able to see the 1,240-ton gold dredge while in Sumpter.

BANDERA, TX

Old West Claim to Fame: The earliest map showing Bandera dates to 1815-19 indicating an Apache village north of "Puerta de la Bandera;" the pass went on to serve as a military road for Camp Verde and a cattle trail as part of the Great Western Trail.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Great Western Trail marker at the heritage park; feeder trails that led from the Rio Grande to the trailhead near Bandera took cattle to railheads in Kansas and Nebraska during its peak of 1879-85.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The oldest stone building in Bandera, built in 1855 by P.D. Saner, this much altered structure was used as a courthouse, school, store, funeral home and residence.

What the Kids Will Love: Running-R Ranch, Twin Elm Guest Ranch, Flying L Guest Ranch or any of the dude ranches in Bandera.

BILLINGS, MT

Old West Claim to Fame: Nicknamed "Magic City" for the way it "magically" transformed into

the largest distribution city in Montana thanks to the Northern Pacific Railway in 1883.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Any of the three rock shelters at Pictograph Cave State Park; be sure to bring your binoculars to get a good look at these ancient etchings!

Historical Site You Must Visit: Gravesite of frontiersman Yellowstone Kelly (1849-1928), buried on Kelly Hill overlooking Yellowstone River and downtown Billings.

What the Kids Will Love: Kids can learn some Northern Cheyenne or Crow words at the Western Heritage Center. They'll probably get a good laugh out of socks translating to "Rotten Wear."

BOISE, ID

Old West Claim to Fame: Fifty miles to the east of the Hudson's Bay Company's abandoned fort, the "new" Fort Boise began protecting Oregon Trail emigrants in 1863. (In nearby Parma, you can see a replica of the Old Fort Boise, built in 1834.)

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Idaho State Penitentiary, which housed inmates from 1872-1973, including Diamondfield Jack, a hired gun who served time for murdering sheepherders to keep them off of cattle land.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1871 U.S. Assay Office that was built to valuate the Idaho Territory's gold output (even though much from the 1860 gold rush was depleted by then) and lead silver.

What the Kids Will Love: Boise Trolley Tours, sharing historical narration in an open-air trolley car.

BUFFALO, WY

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to the 1880 Occidental Hotel, where *The Virginian* author Owen Wister based his characters on the cowboys and gunslingers he observed in the lobby and saloon.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The 1903 Mansion House Inn built by retired Army surgeon Dr. Howard Lott.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum, where the 1867 Wagon Box Fight and Bozeman Trail come to life.

What the Kids Will Love: The Johnson County Fair & Rodeo held from August 1-7.

CHEYENNE, WY

Old West Claim to Fame: Former scout and cattle detective Tom Horn, the last man to be legally hanged in Cheyenne, died on November 20, 1903, for killing 14-year-old Willie Nickell.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The world's largest steam locomotive, the 4004 Big Boy Steam Engine in Holliday Park.





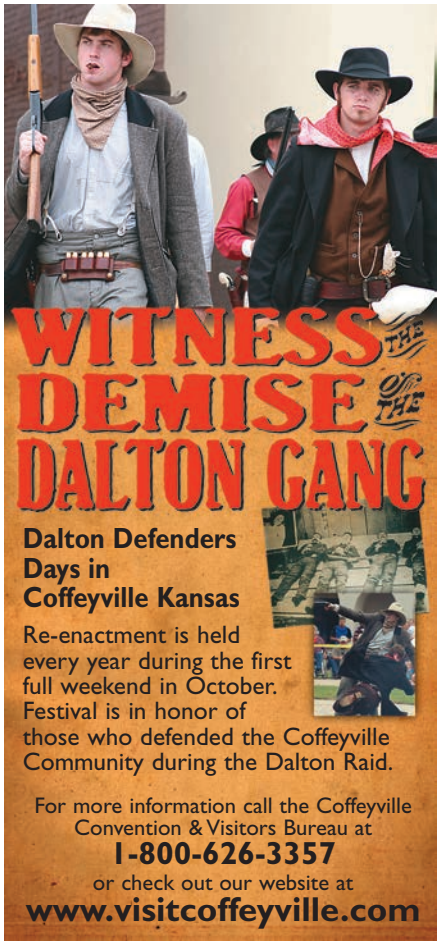
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Historical Site You Must Visit: The second floor of the Wyoming Home, where Tom Horn confessed his crime to a U.S. marshal.

What the Kids Will Love: Riding the train to see ostriches and a bison herd at the Terry Bison Ranch.

CIMARRON, NM

Old West Claim to Fame: Famous watering hole that attracted history's bad boys: Billy the Kid, Port Stockton, Clay Allison (and his victim Francisco Griego), Chunk Colbert, Black Jack Ketchum and Frank and Jesse James.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The 1880 St. James Hotel, which grew out of that 1872 watering hole run by Henri Lambert.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1864 Aztec Grist Mill used to sell flour to the Ute and Jicarilla Apaches that closed after an 1875 skirmish between some Apaches and an Indian agent.

What the Kids Will Love: The Old Colfax County Jail, erected in 1872, where you can regale them with tales of the Colfax County War masked mob, reportedly led by Clay Allison in 1875.

CLAYTON, NM

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to the grave of Black Jack Ketchum, who was hanged in Clayton on April 26, 1901, for attempting to hold up a train.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The elaborately carved back bar in the 1892 building of Carl Eklund's hotel where cowboys off the Goodnight-Loving Trail likely knocked back whiskey.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1909 R.W. Isaac's Hardware Company, which still operates as a a hardware store.

What the Kids Will Love: Rabbit Ears Roundup Rodeo held Fourth of July weekend; be sure to point out the Rabbit Ears mountain peaks over the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail.



Deadwood, SD: Hickok Grave

CLOVIS, CA

Old West Claim to Fame: In 1880, the "Wheat King of the Nation," Clovis Cole, bought 480 acres, which would later become Clovis; he harvested more than 40,000 acres of wheat.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Festus statue, paying tribute to Ken Curtis for his long-running role as Festus Hagen, the cantankerous deputy marshal on *Gunsmoke*.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1891 Tarpey Depot, the last existing station of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, is now the visitor's center and the gateway to the town's other historical attractions.

What the Kids Will Love: Children's Electric Christmas Parade held in Old Town Clovis in December.

COFFEYVILLE, KS

Old West Claim to Fame: Coffeyville's citizens foiled the dangerous Dalton Gang during the 1892 robbery of the Condon and First National Banks.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Death Alley, with the chalk outlines of the Coffeyville marshal and the Dalton Gang members who ended their lives here: Grat and Bob Dalton, and Bill Power.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1892 Elmwood Cemetery, where shoot-out victims Bob, Grat and Bill were laid to rest (gang member Dick Broadwell was buried in his family plot in Hutchinson).

What the Kids Will Love: Seeing the mementos from the shoot-out at the Dalton Defenders Museum; the kids will be doubly entertained if you bring them to see the Dalton Defenders Days re-enactment, held this year on October 1.

COEUR D'ALENE, ID

Old West Claim to Fame: The short-lived Coeur d'Alene gold rush of 1884 saw Wyatt Earp staking his mining claims and opening up the White Elephant Saloon in Eagle City (not to be confused with Luke Short's saloon in Fort Worth, Texas).

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Photographers and bicyclists pair themselves up with their 19th-century statuary representatives, photographer Leopold at Higgens Point and bicyclist Kate at Riverstone Park, while exploring the North Idaho Centennial Trail.



Elk City, OK: Nat'l Route 66 Museum

Historical Site You Must Visit: The oldest building in all of Idaho, the 1853 Mission of the Sacred Heart, at the Old Mission park; the Catholic Mission still ministers to the Coeur d'Alene tribe to this day.

What the Kids Will Love: Panning for gold in Eagle City Park, which offers family fees of $10 per day or $20 per weekend.

CRIPPLE CREEK, CO

Old West Claim to Fame: Bob Womack turns Poverty Gulch into rich man's land, finding gold in October 1890 that set off the last, and greatest, gold rush in Colorado's history.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The 1891 Mollie Kathleen Mine, which gives you a look into the 1890s gold miner's life.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1896 Old Homestead House Museum, which pays tribute to the brothel run by madam Pearl De Vere (to this day, admirers still leave tokens on her grave at the Mount Pisgah Cemetery).

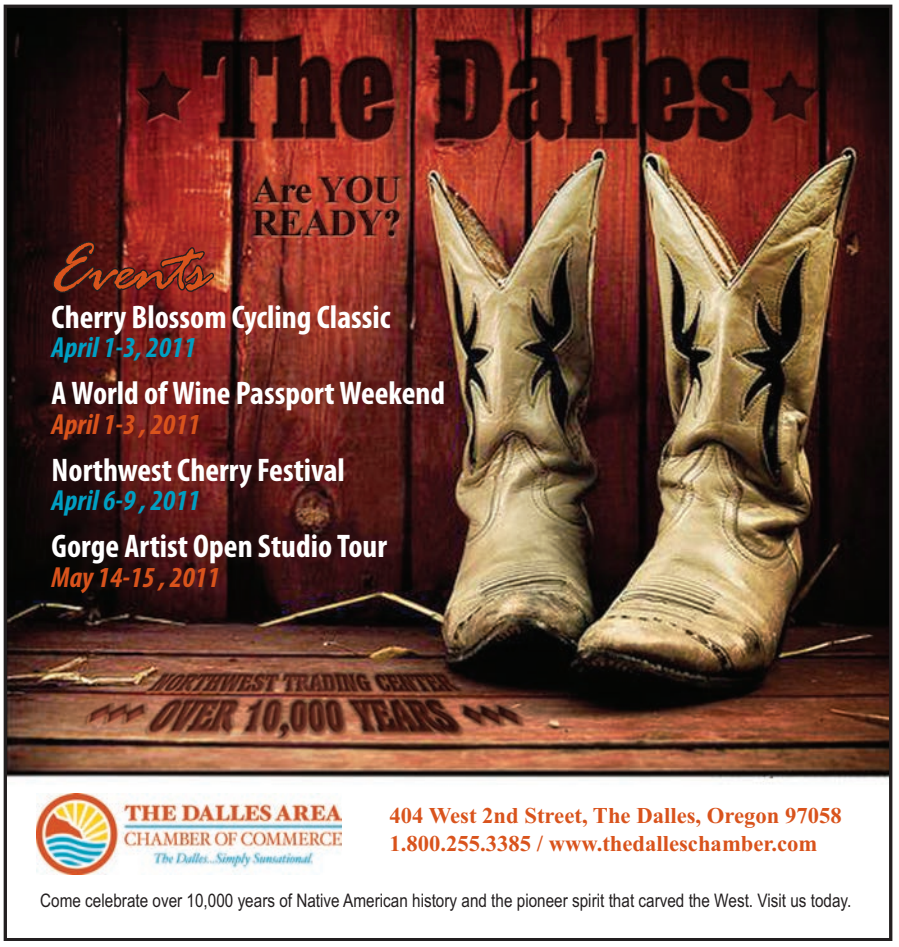
What the Kids Will Love: Seeing the Western melodramas at the Butte Theatre (in 1896, it was known as the Butte Concert and Beer Hall–a combination more fitting for adults than the kids).

CUSTER, SD

Old West Claim to Fame: The camp of the 1874 Black Hills Expedition, led by George A. Custer, was located three miles east of this town; the expedition's gold discovery set off a gold rush in the Black Hills.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The face of Crazy Horse on the memorial that began being carved in 1948; next up is the horse's head!

Historical Site You Must Visit: Gordon Stockade, which citizens of Custer first built in 1925; the Custer State Park is home to the third rendition of the Gordon Party's log fortress to protect against Lakota attacks–within five



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months of building it, the pioneers were evicted by the U.S. Cavalry in 1875.

What the Kids Will Love: Reciting the cowboy poems of South Dakota's first poet laureate, Charles Badger Clark, while traveling the forested loop trail named in his honor that takes you to his cabin affectionately known as the "Badger Hole."

DEADWOOD, SD

Old West Claim to Fame: Wild Bill Hickok was killed while gambling at the town's Saloon No. 10 in 1876; the "Dead Man's Hand" derives from the legendary aces and eights said to be in his hand.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Markers for Calamity Jane, Hickok and Seth Bullock (the latter, a sheriff popularized by the HBO *Deadwood* series) at the Mount Moriah Cemetery.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The oldest history museum in the Black Hills, the Adams Museum and the 1892 Adams House are the town's leaders in presenting history in lectures and events.

What the Kids Will Love: The larger-than-life bronze bison sculptures pursued by Indian horseback riders at actor Kevin Costner's interpretive center, Tatanka: Story of the Bison.

DEMING, NM

Old West Claim to Fame: Rail buffs know it as an 1881 town named after the wife of Charles Crocker, one of the "Big Four" builders of the Central Pacific. Buffalo Soldiers buffs like it for its close proximity to the ruins of 1863 Fort Cummings, near Cooke's Springs, as Private William Cathey (actually a female) helped protect emigrants from Apache attacks during 1867-68.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Cookes Peak, reminiscent of the Matterhorn, which the Apaches used as a lookout for centuries.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The red-brick Luna County Courthouse, built in 1910, where four Villistas from Pancho Villa's 1916 raid on Columbus, New Mexico, were hanged on the front lawn.

What the Kids Will Love: The Great American Duck Race held every August.

DODGE CITY, KS

Old West Claim to Fame: The longest-running TV Western *Gunsmoke* inspired renewed interest in Dodge City and its cowtown days.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The statue of Wyatt Earp, who served seasonally as assistant city marshal in Dodge during 1876-79; find it along the Dodge City Trail of Fame walking tour through downtown.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The Boot Hill Museum's 1872-78 cemetery; a popular grave is that of Jack Reynolds, the first recorded killing in Dodge.

What the Kids Will Love: Measuring themselves up against the wax figurines of Wyatt Earp, Bat Masterson, Belle Starr, Davy Crockett, Billy the Kid and Calamity Jane at the Gunfighters Wax Museum.

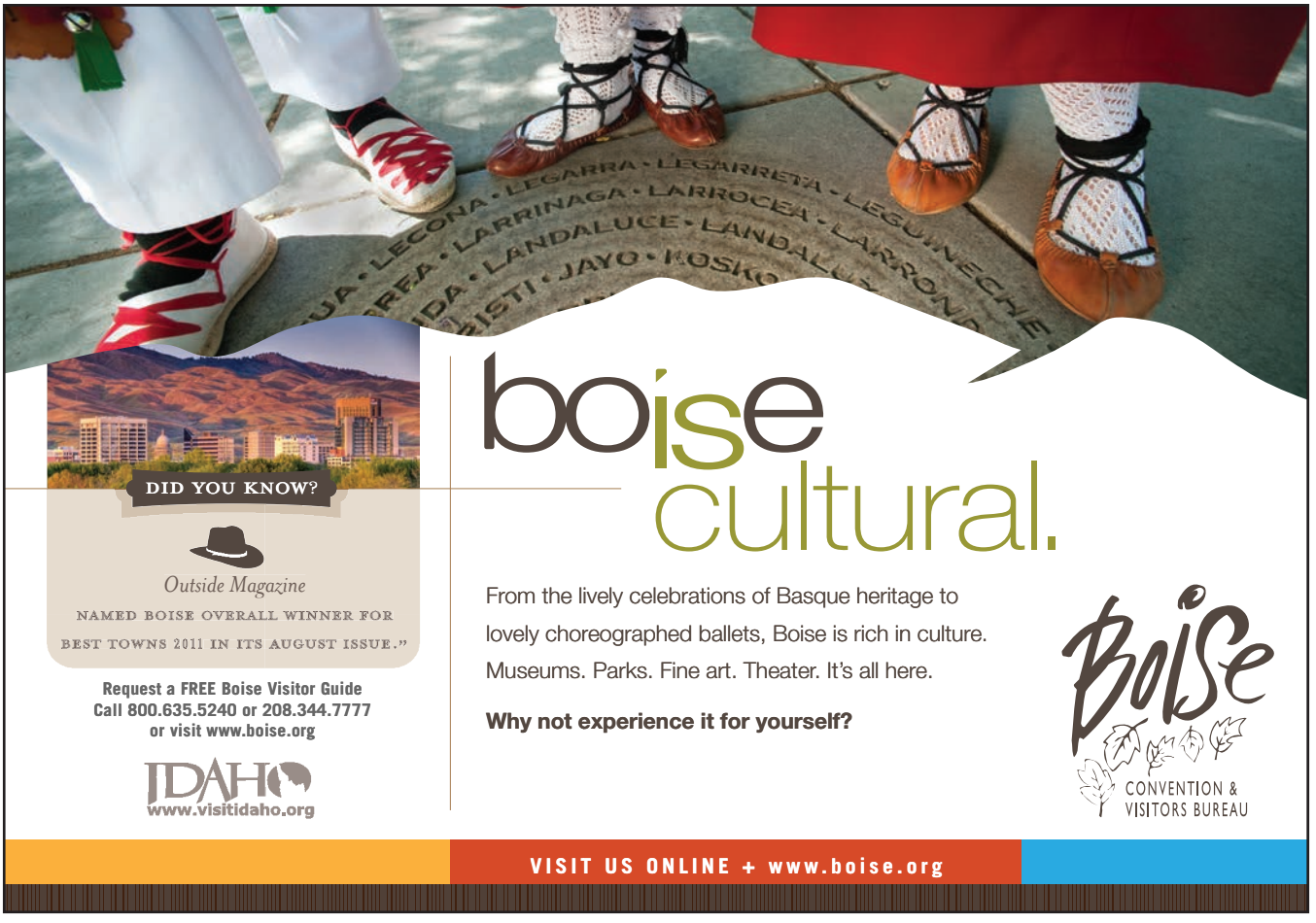
DUNCAN, OK

Old West Claim to Fame: William Duncan's trading post along Cow Creek, near the Fort Sill-Fort Arbuckle Military Road, an 1867 post he took over so he could trade with cattle drovers on the Chisholm Trail; the Scotsman established the town's post office in 1884, in advance of the 1892 arrival of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Chisholm Trail historical marker, on the west side of Fuqua Park (another favorite spot is nearby Monument Hill with its visible trail ruts).



Cripple Creek, CO:
Mollie Kathleen Gold Mine



Historical Site You Must Visit: The Chisholm Trail Heritage Center with its multi-sensory theater that allows you to see, hear and feel a cattle trail drive.

What the Kids Will Love: Playing skip games on the sidewalk stepping stones with historical statements; you'll find them along the Main Street Duncan Historic Stepping Stone Trail.

EL PASO, TX

Old West Claim to Fame: El Paso launched the Mexican Revolution (historian Leon Metz first revealed this in *True West*!).

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: John Wesley Hardin's grave is a biggie, but Concordia Cemetery is also the resting place of Texas Rangers and Buffalo Soldiers.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Old Fort Bliss Museum with a replica of the fort during its 1854-68 Magoffinsville days; you'll find it at the modern Fort Bliss (1893-present).

What the Kids Will Love: First Thanksgiving celebration held in April in nearby San Elizario (Don Juan de Oñate and his Spanish colonists were the first to celebrate it in the U.S. in 1598).

ELK CITY, OK

Old West Claim to Fame: Oklahoma town of beer drinkers tried to entice Adolphus Busch into building a brewery there by naming their town Busch; eventually settled on naming it Elk City, supposedly after an Indian chief named Elk River.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The towering "Route 66" sign outside the National Route 66 Museum in the Old Town Museum Complex.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Old Town Museum Complex gathers history in one site; besides the history exhibited at the museums, you'll find original buildings at the replica pioneer town.

What the Kids Will Love: Riding the hand carved wooden horses at Ackley Park's Centennial Carousel (built in 2001, to commemorate 1901 founding).

ELKO, NV

Old West Claim to Fame: After the Central Pacific Railroad chugged through here in 1868, the town grew into an economic center for northeastern Nevada's livestock empire, ruled by folks like the cattle kings/governors L.R. Bradley and John Sparks.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Nevada's Swiss Alps, the Ruby Mountains, 20 miles south of Elko near the ranching community of Lamoille.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1913 Pioneer Hotel, which started as an 1868 tent saloon that was likely the first bar in Elko.



Clovis, CA: Festus Statue



What the Kids Will Love: Western Folklife Center, which hosts the National Cowboy Poetry Gathering in January, tries to attract youth to cowboy poetry by offering them a youth festival, cow kids stampede and a young buckaroo poetry session.

ELLENSBURG, WA

Old West Claim to Fame: The 1870 trading post store, Robber's Roost, run by cowboys Ben Burch and A.J. Splawn encouraged settlement; John Shoudy, who purchased that store, resided in the house on West Water Street.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The 1875 Olmstead log cabin and 1908 farmhouse, at Olmstead Place park, which enshrines one of the first homesteads in the Kittitas Valley.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1889 Cadwell building, which houses the Kittitas County Museum, where you can see historical photographs and American Indian baskets, bags and stone tools.

What the Kids Will Love: Frontier Village at the Kittitas County Fairgrounds, with reassembled 1880s structures including the Robber's Roost.

FLAGSTAFF, AZ

Old West Claim to Fame: A group of pioneers traveling the Beale Road in 1876 celebrated the Fourth of July by stripping the limbs of a pine tree and raising a flag; pioneers who came across it ended up calling the site Flagstaff.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The 1904 Riordan Mansion; a tour of the 40-room mansion shares the story of the Riordan brothers who came to Flagstaff in the 1880s as lumberjacks.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1896 telescope at Lowell Observatory; on telescope viewing nights, you can view Jupiter, the Moon and star clusters.

What the Kids Will Love: Viewing the cliff dwellings of Ancestral Puebloans at the nearby national monuments of Walnut Canyon (10 miles east of downtown) and Wupatki (33 miles north).

FORT BENTON, MT

Old West Claim to Fame: This city on the banks of the Missouri River got its start as an American Fur Company trading post in 1846, Fort Benton, and is known as the "Birthplace of Montana."

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: A replica of the keelboats fur trappers poled up the Missouri River to reach the trading post; you'll find the replica on the levee in downtown.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Old Fort Benton Park, which interprets the Buffalo Robe Trade era, the Whiskey Whoop-Up Trail and the Mullan Road.



Northfield, MN: Scriver Building that Housed First National Bank



What the Kids Will Love: Touring the one-room school, mercantile, prairie dwellings, drug store and other buildings at the Homestead Village.

FORT MACLEOD, AB, CANADA

Old West Claim to Fame: The headquarters of Canada's famous North West Mounted Police is the 1874 Fort Macleod at the 1884 barracks site that offers interpretive tours from April to October.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The reconstructed 1884 N.W.M.P. barracks at the Fort Museum of the North West Mounted Police, where you can learn about the mounted police's march west to end the illegal whiskey trade.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Alberta's designated historic area, Fort Macleod's Main Street, with some buildings dating back to 1878.

What the Kids Will Love: Grooming and saddling a horse for the Fort Museum's famous musical ride, daily from July through August; kids will be awarded a special prize by the mounted patrol for their help.

FORT SMITH, AR

Old West Claim to Fame: Where "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker reigned over the lawless Indian Territory from 1875-96.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The reconstructed gallows at Fort Smith site, particularly since the 2010 movie *True Grit* has hit critical acclaim.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Oak Cemetery, where you'll find the graves of outlaws hanged during the Judge Parker era.

What the Kids Will Love: Spotting bald eagles during their winter migration on a boat tour of Lake Fort Smith; be sure the kids bundle up!

GOLDEN, CO

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to the final resting place of Wild West showman Buffalo Bill Cody, at the Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Coors Brewery, which got its start in Golden in 1873 as a stone building near Castle Rock and grew into the industrial complex it is today.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1867 Astor House, where many of the territorial legislators boarded before Denver snagged the honor of becoming the capital city.

What the Kids Will Love: The bumper boats and pony rides at Heritage Square Amusement Park.

GONZALES, TX

Old West Claim to Fame: In 1831, the Mexican government sent Gonzales a six-pound cannon as protection against Comanche and Tonkawa Indians; that cannon reportedly fired the first shot in the Texas Revolution during the "Come & Take It" Battle on October 2, 1835.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The J.B. Wells House, built in 1885 by T.N. Matthews and bought by Wells five years later.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Gonzales Memorial Museum commemorates the "Immortal 32," volunteers from Gonzales who responded to Alamo commander William B. Travis's pleas for help. The "Come & Take It" cannon is included among the memorabilia on exhibit.

What the Kids Will Love: Battle re-enactments held throughout the year at the Gonzales Pioneer Village, which features 19th-century buildings.

GOTHENBURG, NE

Old West Claim to Fame: Known as the "Pony Express Capital of Nebraska," Gothenburg is home to an 1854 trading post-turned-Pony Express station, relocated to the center of town in Ehman Park and now operating as a museum.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Pony Express station is certainly popular, but another top landmark is the Sod House Museum.

Historical Site You Must Visit: To see a Pony Express station on its original site, head to Lower 96 Ranch; the ranch is privately owned so visitation is limited.

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What the Kids Will Love: A picnic along Lake Helen, constructed on the north edge of town in 1891 to generate electricity.

GRAND JUNCTION, CO

Old West Claim to Fame: A major commercial hub between the Green River and the Continental Divide, Grand Junction sits near the Grand Valley, where Kit Carson, John Charles Fremont and John Gunnison passed through in the 1840s and 1850s.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Main Street offers numerous sculptures that will help commemorate your trip to the city; some favorites include a train sculpture, a "King of the Road" toad and even a dinosaur riding a bike.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Red rock canyons of the Colorado National Monument, which offers centennial events in 2011; the most scenic route, Rim Rock Drive, is between Grand Junction and Fruita.

What the Kids Will Love: The wild mustangs running on the Little Book Cliffs Wild Horse Area.

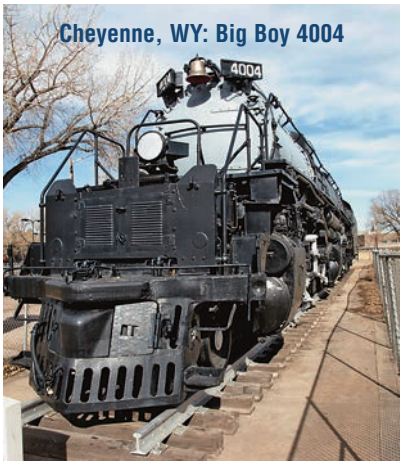
GREAT FALLS, MT

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to the most complete collection of artwork and personal objects of cowboy artist C.M. Russell at the C.M. Russell Museum.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Great Falls of the Missouri, which Meriwether Lewis first saw in 1805, describing it as the "grandest sight I had ever held."

Historical Site You Must Visit: Trace the momentous exploration of the Corps of Discovery at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center; don't forget to check out the replica of the iron frame boat on the front prairie.

What the Kids Will Love: The nearby First Peoples Buffalo Jump State Park; the kids will delight when you tell them how the Great Plains Indians hunted bison by driving them over cliffs at this pishkun.



GUNNISON, CO

Old West Claim to Fame: Colorado's oldest and longest running rodeo, Cattlemen's Days, turns 111 years old this year.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Denver & Rio Grande Western steam locomotive 268, which operated in the Gunnison area from 1882-1955 and is now found among other narrow gauge rail relics at the Pioneer Museum.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The nearby Alpine Tunnel, the first narrow gauge railroad tunnel constructed through the Continental Divide; completed in 1881.

What the Kids Will Love: Trout fly-fishing or float trips on the Upper Gunnison River.

HANNIBAL, MO

Old West Claim to Fame: From 1839 on, Mark Twain grew up as Samuel Clemens in this Mississippi River town, which has preserved his boyhood home for visitors.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Mark Twain sculpture at Glascock's Landing depicting him as a steamboat pilot (the 23 year old received his steamboat pilot license in 1859).

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1900 Rockcliffe Mansion, built for a lumber baron and his family, which offers majestic views of the Mississippi River.

What the Kids Will Love: Besides Mark Twain's boyhood home, the kids will enjoy walking through scenes from Twain's famous 1885 novel at the Tom Sawyer Dioramas Museum and seeing the childhood home of Laura Hawkins, immortalized in the novel as Becky Thatcher (don't forget to take a pic of the kids by the Tom & Huck statue, at Cardiff Hill).

JAMESTOWN, ND

Old West Claim to Fame: Two years before he headed the expedition to survey the Oregon Trail, pathfinder John C. Fremont camped along the James River in July 1839, noting the shaggy buffalo herds.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The world's largest buffalo...sculpture, that is. Found at Frontier Village, the 60-ton concrete sculpture stands 26 feet high and is 46 feet long.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The site of the 1871 Fort Seward, built to protect Northern Pacific rail workers, with a scale model at the interpretive center.

What the Kids Will Love: The rare albino buffalos, White Cloud and Dakota Miracle, in the live herd of buffalo at the National Buffalo Museum.

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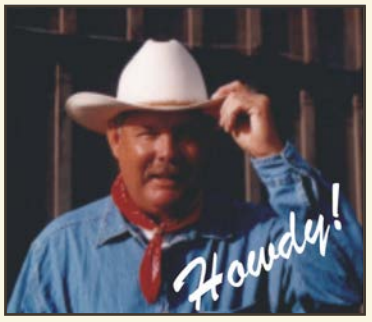
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Window Rock, AZ

JEROME, AZ

Old West Claim to Fame: Dubbed the "Billion Dollar Copper Camp," Jerome, situated on the side of Cleopatra Hill, boomed in 1876 with its last mine closing in 1953.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Spirit Room, which has had many incarnations as a pioneer landmark: it started out as the 1880s Stone Saloon, with a hotel added in 1898, then it became the Connor Café, a cigar store and finally returned to its roots as a local bar and hotel.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1890 Gold King Mine, which is now a living history museum that showcases 1890s mining equipment and historic buildings from the area.

What the Kids Will Love: Throwing coins into outhouses, tubs and old mine carts into the shell of the 1901 Bartlett Hotel (it replaced the 1895 Grandview Hotel after a fire); all those pitched pennies are gathered up for restoration efforts.

JOHN DAY, OR

Old West Claim to Fame: Named for fur trapper John Day, who toured the Columbia Basin region as a member of the Astor expedition in 1811.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Hike around the Painted Hills, which get their name from the yellows, golds, blacks and reds that "paint" the rocks. Late afternoon is the best time to see this landmark, located at the John Day Fossil Beds monument.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Kam Wah Chung Museum, which shares the history of the 1866-67 trading post built on The Dalles Military Road; it evolved into a Chinese center and the site offers displays that exhibit the lives of the Chinese miners who made up the bulk of the community in 1879.

What the Kids Will Love: The touch tables to view the fossils and bones of the cousins of elephants, camels and sabertooth tigers that once roamed freely in eastern Oregon, at the Thomas Condon Paleontology Center Museum in Sheep Rock Unit of John Day Fossil Beds monument.

KEARNEY, NE

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to Fort Kearny, which operated from 1848-71, and counted among its visitors Buffalo Bill Cody (a scout with 5th Cavalry's Republican River Expedition in 1869) and Wild Bill Hickok (who, from 1866-69, tracked down Army deserters and served as deputy U.S. marshal).

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Great Platte River Road Archway, a museum built directly over I-80, which commemorates the wagon road primarily used from 1841-66.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1848 Oregon Trail outpost Fort Kearny, with reconstructed stockade, parade grounds and blacksmith shop.

What the Kids Will Love: Seeing the wagons, buggies and trains at the Trails and Rails Museum, inside the former 1898 Union Pacific depot.

KENNEWICK, WA

Old West Claim to Fame: Lewis and Clark interpreter Sacagawea traveled in a dugout canoe in October 1805 to reach the area that is today's Washington's Tri-Cities, and today you can hike or bike that heritage trail along the Columbia River through Kennewick, Richland and Pasco.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: This 1996 discovery certainly put Kennewick

back on the map, so it might as well be a landmark: the Kennewick Man, an approximately 9,300-year-old skeleton found at the edge of Columbia Park. Okay, you can only take a picture in front of a casting of the skull at the East Benton County Historical Society Museum; the skeleton itself is under lock and key at the Burke Museum in Seattle.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Lewis & Clark's campsite at the mouth of the Snake River, at today's Sacajawea State Park in the nearby 1884 railroad town of Pasco. You should also check out Bateman Island, between Richland and Kennewick, as it is the farthest Clark journeyed up the Columbia River.

What the Kids Will Love: The 500 rodeo contestants calf roping and bareback riding at the Benton-Franklin Fair & Rodeo held in Kennewick from August 23-27, 2011.

KETCHUM/SUN VALLEY, ID

Old West Claim to Fame: Ketchum is named after David Ketchum, a trapper who roamed the area in 1879-80, when the town was growing into one of the richest mining districts in the Northwest.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The grave of Nobel Prize author Ernest Hemingway in the Ketchum Cemetery; his first published story was the semi-autobiographical "Indian Camp."

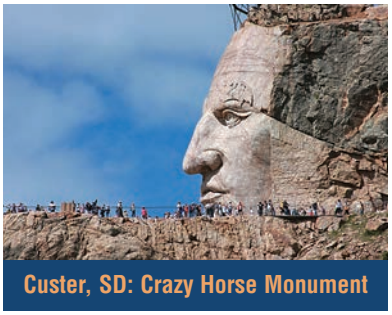
Historical Site You Must Visit: Take a dip in Frenchman's Bend Hot Springs or other area mineral water respites in the Sawtooth National Recreational Area to remind you of the ever-popular Guyer Hot Springs developed by stagecoach entrepreneur and Ketchum founder Isaac Lewis in 1887.

What the Kids Will Love: The wagon trains showcased in the Old West-themed carnival at Wagon Days Festival every Labor Day weekend.

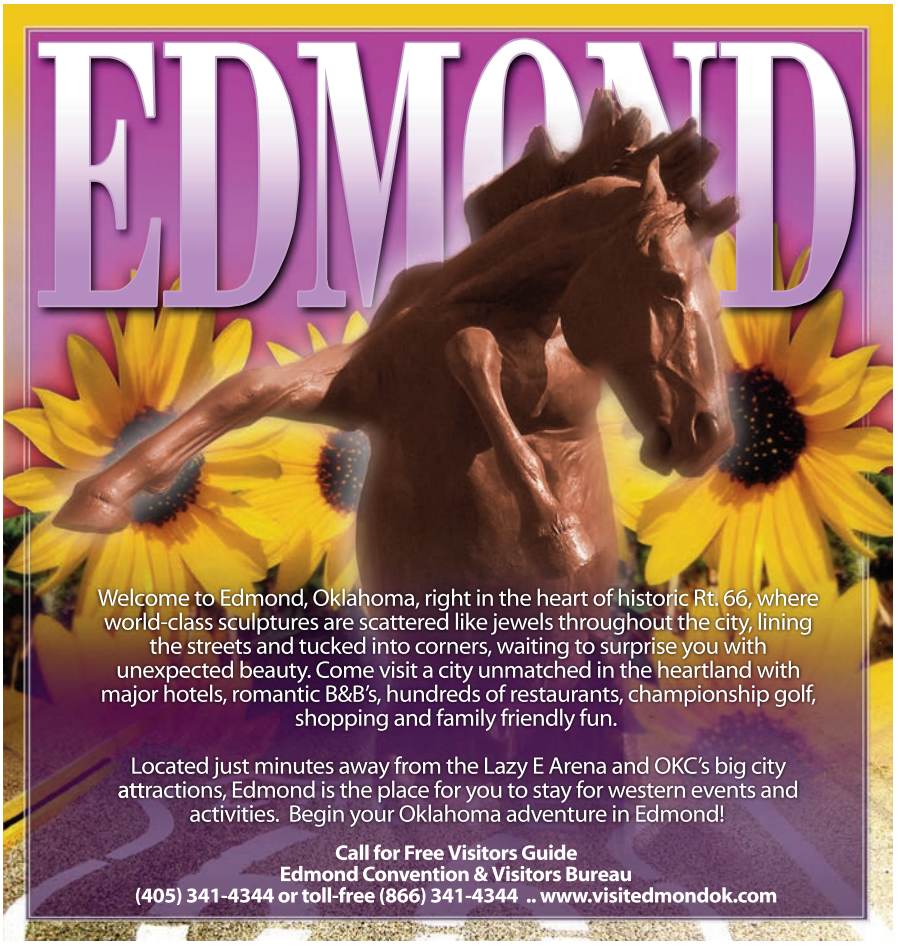
KINGSVILLE, TX

Old West Claim to Fame: The 1853 King Ranch is the nation's largest national historic landmark.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The King Ranch Carriage House, which evokes the facade of the Alamo chapel, built because the ranch founder's widow Henrietta was fascinated with the 1836 battle for Texas independence.

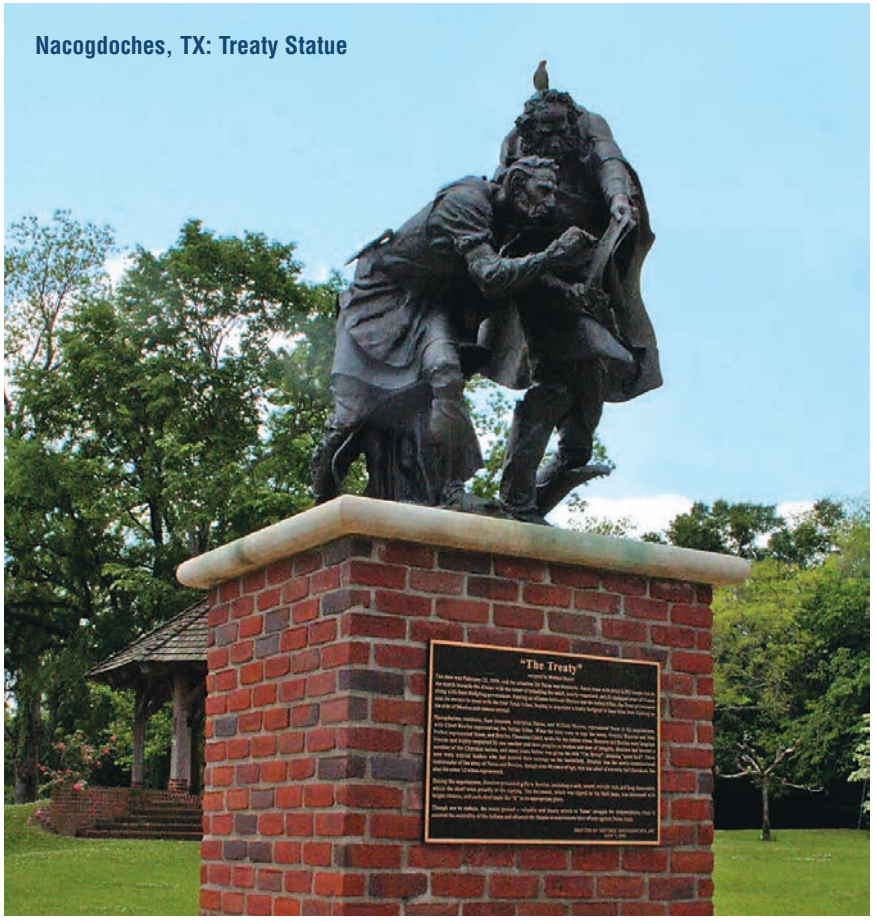


Custer, SD: Crazy Horse Monument









Nacogdoches, TX: Treaty Statue

Historical Site You Must Visit: The King Ranch Saddle Shop provided saddle and tack with the Running W brand (registered in 1869); today you can visit the shop in the 1904 J.B. Ragland Mercantile Co. building.

What the Kids Will Love: Seeing how many branding irons they can count at the John E. Conner Museum (home to more than 900!).

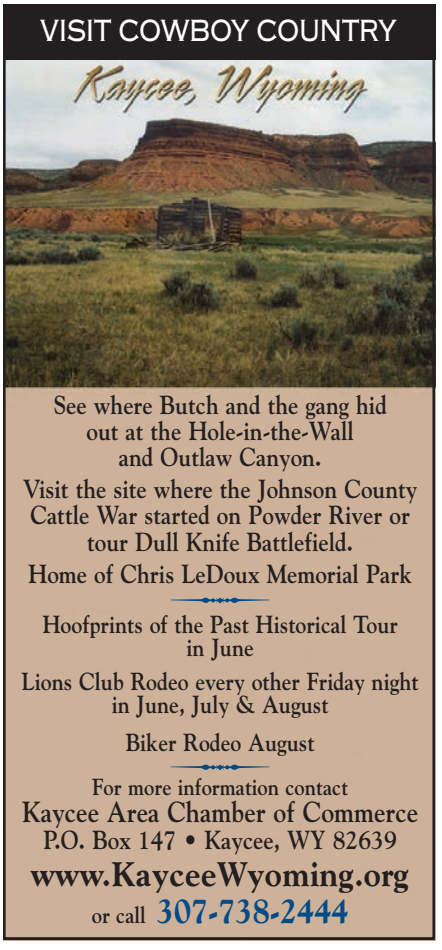
KLAMATH FALLS, OR

Old West Claim to Fame: The Modoc Tribe's homeland was south of Klamath Falls, and they hid out in nearby lava beds to avoid going to the reservation, which resulted in the Modoc War of 1872-73. Top Modoc sites to visit: Fort Klamath Museum, Army base during the war and site where four Modocs were hanged, and the Lava Beds National Monument.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Crater Lake; the best way to reach your photo op is via the Crater Lake Trolley based in Klamath Falls. A National Park interpreter shares the stories behind the sites you'll see on the two-hour tour of the lake.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Klamath County Museum; in 2010, it acquired three diaries offering witness accounts of the Modoc War. The museum's exhibits include artifacts and battle maps.





What the Kids Will Love: The Children's Museum of Klamath Falls. It gives the kiddies the chance to throw their creations into a Wind Tunnel.

LARAMIE, WY

Old West Claim to Fame: Pioneer women rose to power here! In 1870, Louisa Swain became the first woman to legally cast her vote; plus, six women in Laramie served as trial jurors for the first time in history and Martha Atkinson served as a female bailiff at that trial. (The American Heritage Center is your best bet for archival materials on these women and other area pioneers.)

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Mark A. Greene, director of the American Heritage Center, tells us it's: "The life-size bronze sculpture of the rodeo bucking bronco Steamboat, paired with a rider holding on for dear life. The sculpture is the inspiration for the university's logo and the outline appearing on the state's license plate. It's located directly across the street from our building on the grounds of the University of Wyoming stadium."

Historical Site You Must Visit: Wyoming Territorial Prison, where Butch Cassidy served an 18-month stint; upon his release in 1896, he became a part of the infamous Wild Bunch Gang.

What the Kids Will Love: Butch Cassidy Days, on June 25-26, when a prison escape will be re-enacted, with young cowpokes encouraged to help with the capture of the convicts (many escape attempts were made in the early 1890s due to the lack of guard personnel).

LAWTON/FORT SILL, OK

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to Geronimo's grave in the Apache cemetery at Fort Sill, where the Apache medicine man died in 1909.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Geronimo's grave is quite popular, but so are the graves of Comanche Chief Quanah Parker and his mother Cynthia Ann, at the Fort Sill cemetery.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The reconstructed 1840s Red River Trading Post at the Museum of the Great Plains in Lawton; re-enactors bring it to life during spring and fall encampments.

What the Kids Will Love: Getting a passport stamp and souvenir for visiting six Fort Sill attractions along the Discovery Trail.

LEADVILLE, CO

Old West Claim to Fame: The Love Triangle of silver king Horace Tabor, who had a secret relationship in 1880 and eventually (after first bungling it) divorced his wife to marry Elizabeth Doe, nicknamed Baby Doe Tabor.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The 1881 Tabor Opera House, named after Baby Doe Tabor, whose life is much like an operatic tragedy, as she went from rags to riches before dying penniless at the Matchless Mine.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The gold and silver mining camp at Mary Murphy Mine, which operated from 1870-1925; to descend into a hard rock mine, head to the 1890s Hopemore Mine on Breece Hill.

What the Kids Will Love: The town's athletic competitions, ranging from ski joring in March to burro pack races during Boom Days in August.

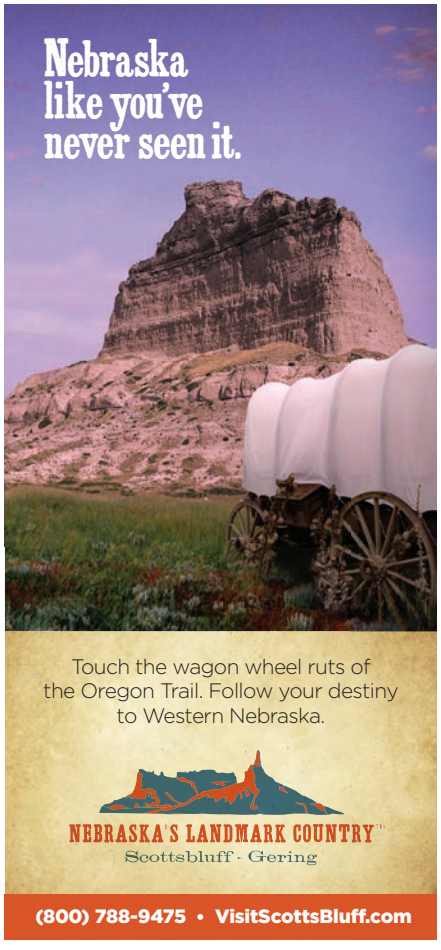
LEWISTON, ID

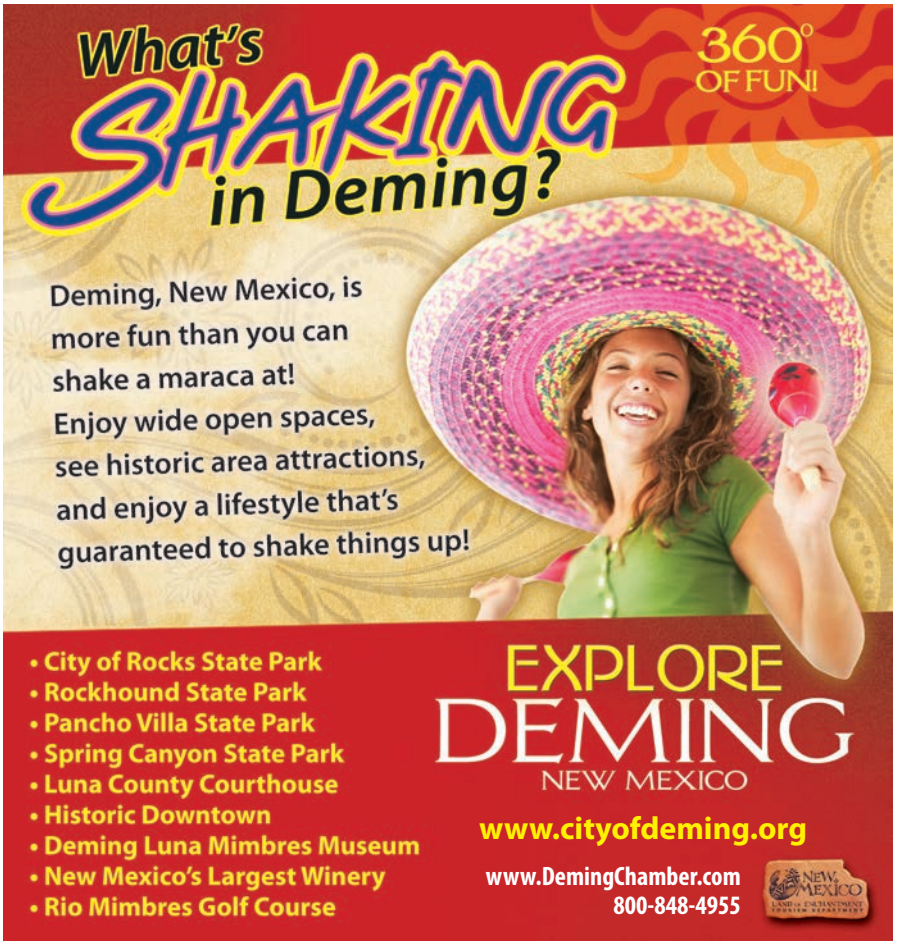
Old West Claim to Fame: Lewis and Clark passed through Nez Perce Country in 1805, and Lewiston, at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, is named for explorer Meriwether Lewis.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: One of the deepest river gorges in North America, Hells Canyon at Hells Gate State Park.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, between Lewiston and Lolo Pass, where you can visit the site of Lewis & Clark's first meeting with the Nez Perce, the 1860 gold mining town of Pierce and the Palouse prairies above Lewiston.

What the Kids Will Love: The Camas Prairie Railroad Locomotive 92, in Locomotive Park (the short line railroad is the same one featured in the Charles Bronson Western *Breakheart Pass*).





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LEWISTOWN, MT

Old West Claim to Fame: Lewistown's rich heritage began when the Metis hauled their belongings in Red River Carts and settled here in 1879; daily reminders of Metis culture are found while driving down the roads Morasse, Ouellette and Janeaux, the last bearing the name of Metis trader Francis Janeaux.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Yogo Gulch, home to the cornflower blue sapphire mine in the Little Belt Mountains, west of Lewistown (if you're looking to actually mine some sapphires, visit Spokane Bar Mine near Helena or Gem Mountain near Philipsburg).

Historical Site You Must Visit: Gravesite of E.C. "Teddy Blue" Abbott, cowboy pioneer and author of *We Pointed Them North*, at cemetery near the Officers' Quarters House of the 1880 Fort Maginnis.

What the Kids Will Love: The masked bandits who hold up the Charlie Russell Chew-Choo (while you get to enjoy dinner as you watch antelope and coyotes on this scenic 56-mile round trip of the Judith Basin area the cowboy artist painted).

LINCOLN, NM

Old West Claim to Fame: Site of the climax of the Lincoln County War, when a four-day gunfight in July 1878 culminated in the death of Alexander McSween; Pat Garrett hunted down one of the Lincoln County Regulators, Billy the Kid, in July 1881.



Hannibal, MO: Mark Twain Riverboat Statue

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Lincoln Torreon, a stone tower built by early settlers to defend against Apache attacks, where sharpshooters were stationed in the 1878 war.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The entire town of Lincoln, frozen in the 1870s-80s, offering up Lincoln County War sites such as the Tunstall store, with its original 19th-century merchandise.

What the Kids Will Love: The Old Lincoln Days re-enactment of Billy the Kid's 1881 jailbreak at the old Lincoln County Courthouse and jail, and the Buffalo Soldiers re-enactors at Fort Stanton Live!, held at the 1855 Fort Stanton, in August.

LOGAN, UT

Old West Claim to Fame: Mountain Man Ephraim Logan's grave rests in Logan Canyon; while trapping with Jedediah Smith's party, he lost his life in the 1820s along the river.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The 1878 Tabernacle, the oldest still-standing structure built by the Mormon settlers who founded this town in 1859.

Historical Site You Must Visit: 1884 Logan Temple, with grounds that comprise a full city block of approximately 10 acres.

What the Kids Will Love: The Great American West Rodeo on June 10-12, 2011.

MANDAN, ND

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to North Dakota's oldest state park, Fort Abraham Lincoln, highlighting its re-created Mandan village and the last home of George A. Custer before he perished with his 7th Cavalry men at the Little Big Horn in 1876.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Life-sized bronze of a one-time deputy sheriff who would later become our 26th president, Theodore Roosevelt, in front of Mandan Depot.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The wilds of the Missouri River, explored by Lewis & Clark during their 1805-06 expedition; it's best seen via the Lewis & Clark Riverboat.

What the Kids Will Love: Old West re-enactors, chuckwagon races and rodeo parade at the Mandan Rodeo, a Fourth of July tradition.

MEDORA, ND

Old West Claim to Fame: Buffalo hunting brought Theodore Roosevelt to the Badlands in 1883, and he credits his time ranching in the Dakotas for preparing him for his presidency (his Maltese Cross cabin, originally seven miles from Medora, is at the national park named for him, accessible from Medora).





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Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Chateau de Mores, the short-lived home of Marquis de Mores, who founded the cowtown in 1883 to establish a beef processing operation.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Sully Creek park, south of Medora, where Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully fought the Sioux in the 1864 Battle of the Badlands.

What the Kids Will Love: The Old West town-styled playground at Medora Children's Park, and the new Western-style Medora Musical performed June 10 through September 10, 2011.

MONTICELLO, UT

Old West Claim to Fame: Robert LeRoy Parker, before he became Butch Cassidy, and some of his cohorts hid out at the Carlisle Ranch at the Blue Mountains near Monticello after his first bank robbery in 1889 in Telluride, Colorado.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Three Kiva Pueblo in Montezuma Creek Canyon between Monticello and Blanding. (We also recommend the Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings at Hovenweep National Monument.)

Historical Site You Must Visit: The high desert country stronghold for outlaws, Robbers Roost, near Moab; have fun exploring canyons that provided a haven for Butch Cassidy and his Wild Bunch Gang.

What the Kids Will Love: Pioneer Day in July, commemorating the 1847 arrival of Mormon settlers to the Salt Lake Valley.

NACOGDOCHES, TX

Old West Claim to Fame: Billed as the "oldest town in Texas," Nacogdoches got its start when Spanish trader Antonio Gil Y'Barbo received designation from Spain in 1779 that it was a pueblo.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: *The Treaty* statue in Eugenia Sterne Park, portraying Sam Houston and Cherokee Chief Bowles to illustrate the temporary 1836 peace treaty with Indians to avoid complications in the Texians' fight against the Mexicans.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1830 Sterne-Hoya Museum, a Victorian-style museum that served as a gathering place for many significant figures in Texas history including Sam Houston, Thomas J. Rusk, Davy Crockett, Charles S. Taylor and Cherokee Chief Bowles.

What the Kids Will Love: The reconstructed Old Stone Fort, thought to have been built by Y'Barbo.

NEWPORT, WA

Old West Claim to Fame: First named Newport in 1893, the town served as a river port for the steamers operating between Albeni Falls and Z Canyon until the Pend Oreille River Bridge was built in 1927.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The "Big Wheel," a 16-foot Corliss steam engine and flywheel to represent the town's late 1800s steam sawmill, at Centennial Plaza.

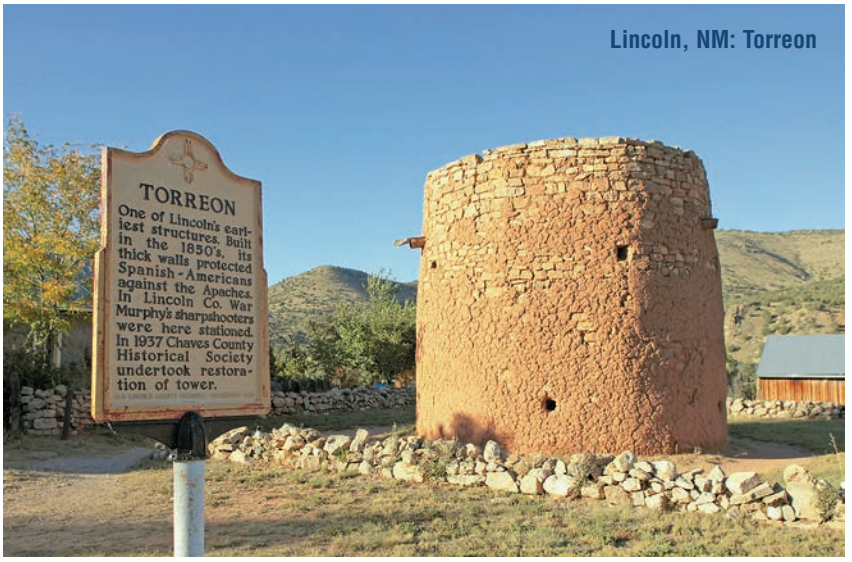
Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1894 Kelly's Tavern, still serving up libations and food as it did for the early-day miners, loggers and railway workers.

What the Kids Will Love: The buffalo herd at the nearby Kalispel Indian Reservation; you'll often see the buffalo traveling along the Pend Oreille River.

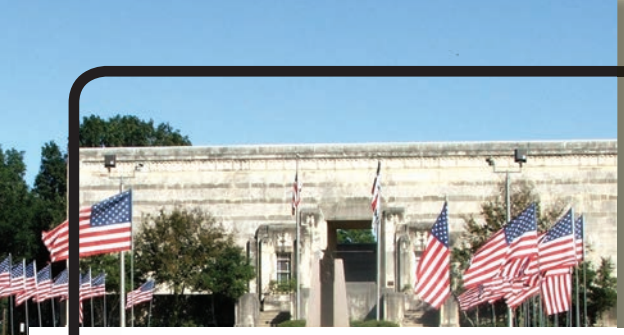
NORTH PLATTE, NE

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to the 1886 Scout's Rest Ranch, where Wild West showman Buffalo Bill Cody lived.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Wild West Memorial, at Cody Park, near the site of Cody's 1882 spectator rodeo, the Old Glory Blowout; the memorial shows a life-sized bronze



Lincoln, NM: Torreon











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John Day, OR: Painted Hills

of Cody in a gazebo surrounded by flags of the 48 states he visited with his Wild West show.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The Union Pacific's Bailey Yard, considered to be the world's largest classification yard, plus more rail attractions at the Cody Park Railroad Museum.

What the Kids Will Love: The miniature Buffalo Bill Wild West show at Fort Cody Trading Post.

NORTHFIELD, MN

Old West Claim to Fame: The Northfield Raid, a foiled bank robbery attempted by the James-Younger Gang in 1876.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The First National Bank robbery site; if you want to get your picture taken with re-enactors, the best time to come is during the Defeat of Jesse James Days celebration in September.

Historical Site You Must Visit: If you aren't lucky enough to get a reservation to stay here, you should at least visit the 1877 Archer House River Inn, along the banks of the Cannon River.

What the Kids Will Love: Retracing the route of the James-Younger Gang on the Outlaw Trail Tour; the guide brochure is available at the chamber.

OAKDALE, CA

Old West Claim to Fame: Home to the Sierra Railroad, which has been chugging since 1897.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Sydnor-Prowse House, the city's oldest building dating to 1869 and home to the Oakdale Museum.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Nearby Knight's Ferry, with a 330-foot covered bridge built in 1863 (and history as a ferry crossing since 1848), and a restored, circa 1857 mill and mill office.

What the Kids Will Love: The Oakdale Cowboy Museum encourages kids to dress up as cowgirls and cowboys to give them added insight into the cattle drive era.

OREGON CITY, OR

Old West Claim to Fame: Known as the first incorporated city west of the Rocky Mountains in 1844, Oregon City harks back to fur traders

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Willamette Falls, the largest waterfall in the Pacific Northwest and where John McLoughlin established a claim for Hudson's Bay Company in 1829.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1846 home of John McLoughlin, who commissioned the first city plat three years earlier.

What the Kids Will Love: Candle dipping, dressing up in period clothes for photo ops and the pioneer toys at the End of the Oregon Trail Visitors Center.

PRESCOTT, AZ

Old West Claim to Fame: Prescott's Whiskey Row has served libations to legendary Old West figures including Doc Holliday, the Earps and Lillie Langtree.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders statue at the tree-lined Courthouse Plaza, a serene urban counterpart to Rowdy Row; the Rough Riders gathered at the plaza in May 1898 before eventually heading out to serve in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Arizona's oldest frontier bar, the 1877 Palace Saloon on Whiskey Row.

What the Kids Will Love: Seeing the 1860s come to life during living history events held on the second Saturday of each month at the Sharlot Hall Museum; military life is illuminated at Fort Whipple Museum on the third Saturday of May, August and November.

PRESTON, ID

Old West Claim to Fame: The Bear River Massacre, during which California Volunteers attacked Shoshones on January 29, 1863; the massacre site is a few miles northwest of Preston.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Those interested in Mormon history enjoy posing in front of the 1895 Oneida Stake Academy; for other pioneer landmarks, keep traveling the Pioneer Historic Byway toward Yellowstone park.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Nearby Franklin Historic District, which features the Hatch House and other Mormon pioneer buildings of this 1860 town.

What the Kids Will Love: The movie *Napoleon Dynamite* was actually filmed in the town of Preston where the character attended high school; yes, Ritewood Egg Farm is a real place.

RED BLUFF, CA

Old West Claim to Fame: Notable Red Bluff pioneer William B. Ide was among the group of Americans who, in 1846, revolted against Mexican rule to raise the Bear Flag and proclaim the Republic of California; a state park bearing Ide's name houses his 1850 adobe house among other buildings.

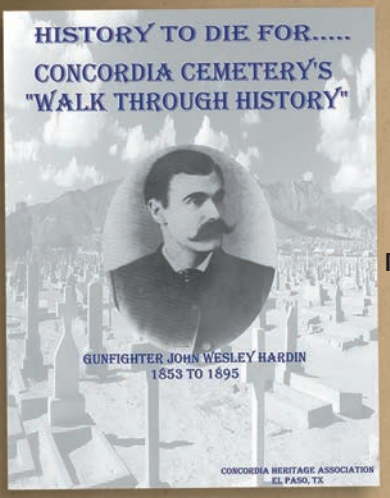
Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Cone-Kimball Clock Tower, first built in 1886 until a fire destroyed it in 1984; rebuilt as a cornerstone for the community in 2008.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The nearby gold mining town of Shasta, now a historic park that offers up 1850s-era buildings including a restored 1861 courthouse.



Fort Macleod, AB, Canada:
North West Mounted Police Barracks

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What the Kids Will Love: The Red Bluff Round-Up, a rodeo held since 1920 that takes place this year from April 15-17 ; kids particularly enjoy cheering on the Wild Horse Race.

SACRAMENTO, CA

Old West Claim to Fame: John Sutter hired James W. Marshall to build a sawmill for him; when Marshall discovered gold at Coloma, his 1848 find set off the famous Forty-Niner Gold Rush and caused Sutterville to be eclipsed by Sacramento.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The two-story adobe main building, built between 1841-43, at Sutter's Fort, where you can learn about the trade colony established here by John Sutter.

Historical Site You Must Visit: History galore is found at Old Sacramento, with 28 acres offering up history museums and sites sharing the town's Pony Express, railroad and gold heritage.

What the Kids Will Love: Staying in the Delta King Hotel, an authentic 285-foot riverboat that plied the Sacramento River during the Prohibition era.

ST. JOSEPH, MO

Old West Claim to Fame: Where the Pony Express got its start (1860), and outlaw Jesse James met his end (1882).

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The home where Jesse James was killed on April 3, 1882, by his fellow gang member Robert Ford.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Patee House, an 1858 luxury hotel that served as the headquarters for the Pony Express during 1860-61.

What the Kids Will Love: Dressing up as a pioneer in the "Family Life on the Frontier" exhibit at the Pony Express National Museum (housed in the Pikes Peak Stables where that lone rider rode out in 1860).

SALINA, KS

Old West Claim to Fame: Salina is the westernmost town on the 1858 Smoky Hill Trail, considered the fastest trail to the gold fields in Colorado.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The site of the 1857 battle at Gleniffer Hill in Indian Rock park; the Cheyennes, Arapahos and Sioux were driven back by the Kaws, Delawares and Pottawatomies.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Cottonwood Ranch, the Pratt family's 1885 sheep ranch on the high plains, featuring original buildings including a stone washhouse with an underground cellar.

What the Kids Will Love: That they can touch everything at the Yesteryear Museum–from the 1860s sawmill to agricultural threshers; the Smoky Hill Museum is also touch-friendly, allowing kids to step inside a full-sized sod dugout.

SANTA CLARITA, CA

Old West Claim to Fame: Some claimed that



Fort Smith, AR: Reconstructed Gallows

Placerita Canyon's Oak of the Golden Dream is the site of California's first gold discovery in 1842.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Vasquez Rocks, the alleged hideout of Tiburcio Vasquez and setting for countless Westerns.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Melody Ranch in Santa Clarita Valley, where Westerns have been filmed since 1915; you can walk down the Western Street set in the footsteps of Gene Autry, Tom Mix, Roy Rogers, Gary Cooper and John Wayne. The place really livens up during the Santa Clarita Cowboy Festival, held this year from April 27-May 1.

What the Kids Will Love: The Spaghetti Western murder mystery express and other dinner train excursions at the Fillmore & Western Railway.

STURGIS, SD

Old West Claim to Fame: The "Star Spangled Banner" began its journey to becoming the national anthem in 1931 after Fort Meade commander Caleb H. Carlton had it played at retreat each day in 1892.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Nearby Bear Butte–an almost-volcano that continues to play a role as a sacred mountain for several tribes of Plains Indians.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The cavalry museum sharing the artifacts of 1878 Fort Meade, established by the 7th Cavalry of Little Big Horn fame under their post commander Col. Samuel D. Sturgis.

What the Kids Will Love: A closer look at the Black Hills Gold Rush via an underground tour of the Homestake Gold Mine in nearby Lead.

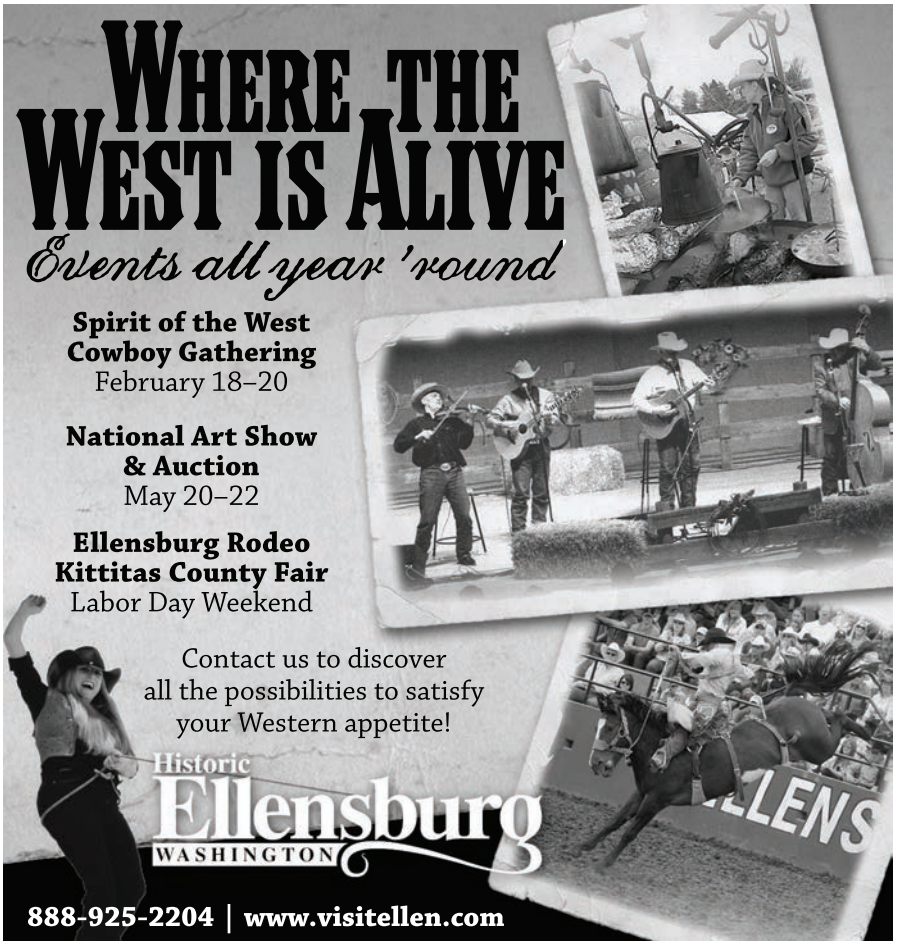
TAHLEQUAH, OK

Old West Claim to Fame: The capital city of the Cherokee Nation; as the capital, it is also the leader in sharing Cherokee history via interactive tours led by tribal members, particularly Trail of Tears history at the Cherokee Heritage Center and at the graves of trail survivors in Ross Cemetery.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Oklahoma's oldest building, the 1844-1875 Cherokee Supreme Court, offering up a museum sharing the judicial system, Cherokee language and Oklahoma's first newspaper *Cherokee Advocate*.

Historical Site You Must Visit: NEW! The Cherokee National Prison Museum is opening this summer, so be among the first to check out the jail that held Indian Territory prisoners from 1875-1901.

What the Kids Will Love: The games and crafts with period re-enactors during the 1860 Lawn Social, held every June at the 1854



UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

The AMERICAN HERITAGE CENTER (AHC) is the University of Wyoming's repository of manuscripts, rare books, and the university archives (http://ahc.uwyo.edu). It's one of the nation's largest and busiest non-governmental repositories. Access is free and open to all.

American HeritageCenter

In 2010 the AHC was presented with the Society of American Archivists' Distinguished Service Award, the highest honor possible for a US archive.



Poster from the re-election campaign of Wyoming Governor Nellie Tayloe Ross, 1926.

AHC HIGHLIGHTS:

Wyoming was the first US Territory and first US state to grant full woman's suffrage, and AHC collections include substantial documentation about suffrage, women's rights, and the U.S.'s first elected woman governor (Nellie Tayloe Ross). Major topics in Western history of the Center's 75,000 cubic foot **manuscript collections** include overland trails, mining and petroleum industries, politics, ranching, conservation, transportation. Topics beyond the West include journalism, military history, and popular entertainment. Reading room open M-10 to 9, Tu-F 8 to 5.

Digital collections (65,000 items and counting) feature Western photographers, primary sources of the Overland trails, ranching, the Johnson County War, and more (http://digitalcollections.uwyo.edu/luna). Open 24/7!



Screen-capture of search results from AHC digital collections, using search term "jurors-Wyoming" and showing some of the members of the nation's first all-woman jury.

More than 60,000 **rare books** range from medieval illuminated manuscripts to the 21st century, including the American West, early exploration of North America, religion, hunting and fishing, and several non-Western topics. This library, too, is open to the public, 9-5, M-F.

Though not an art museum, the Center exhibits its stunning collections of **western art**: Henry Farney, Remington, George DeForest Brush, and Alfred Jacob Miller. Other items on exhibit include Hopalong Cassidy's black and silver saddle. Open to the public 8-5, M-F.

CONTACT the AHC:

Phone: 307-766-4114
E-mail: ahc@uwyo.edu
Reference: ahcref@uwyo.edu
Web site: http://ahc.uwyo.edu
Blog: http://ahc.uwyo/blog
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home of merchant and Trail of Tears survivor George M. Murrell.

THE DALLES, OR

Old West Claim to Fame: Known as the End of the Oregon Trail after the route reached here in 1843; once emigrants arrived at The Dalles, they had to float their wagons down the Columbia River.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Pulpit Rock, where Methodist missionaries Jason and Daniel Lee preached to the Wascopam after founding their mission here in 1838.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The surgeon's quarters, the only building left from the 1850 Fort Dalles, which now shares military history; your tour also includes the 1895 Anderson Homestead.

What the Kids Will Love: The Dalles-Dash geocache hunt; get passports at the chamber and return with it completed for a geo coin.

VERNON, TX

Old West Claim to Fame: Known for Doan's Crossing, in the bend of the Red River, just north of Vernon, where Jonathan Doan established his store in 1878, along the Western Trail cattle drive. An interesting marker at the site shares the brands of famous Texas ranches.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Former Wilbarger County Jail, built in the late 1850s, located south of the Courthouse Square.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1881 adobe home of Corwin F. Doan, Jonathan's nephew and partner of the trading post at Doan's Crossing.

What the Kids Will Love: Learning about Poco Bueno, a famous sire of Quarter Horse champions who stood 15 hands high. They can visit his grave (where he is supposedly buried in a standing position) at the entrance to Waggoner Ranch, and they can learn more about the ranch at the Red River Valley Museum.

WALLACE, ID

Old West Claim to Fame: Its Silver Valley earned this town the nickname "Silver Capital of the World" as Shoshone County is the only place on earth where, since 1884, more than a billion ounces of silver have been mined.



Jamestown, ND: Buffalo Statue

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Bordellos! You have your choice of the oldest wood frame in town, the 1891 Lux Building (today's Sixth Street Melodrama), or the Oasis Bordello Museum, a bordello operating from 1895 to 1988.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum, housed in the 1902 depot; learn about the branch line along the Mullan wagon route the NP completed to Wallace in 1891.

What the Kids Will Love: Biking on the Hiawatha Trail, on the former Milwaukee Road, offers a great opportunity to share Wallace's railroad history; back in 1887, area's narrow gauge rail was disconnected from major routes, meaning ore sacks had to be transferred by hand onto steamboats before cargo was conveyed to Northern Pacific in Coeur d'Alene.

WALNUT GROVE, MN

Old West Claim to Fame: *Little House* children's series author Laura Ingalls Wilder lived at Palm Creek, near Walnut Grove, from 1874-76.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Ingalls Dugout site marker (especially if you've read *On the Banks of Plum Creek*) or the dugout replica at the Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum not only shares memorabilia from the *Little House on the Prairie* TV show but also settler buildings that include an 1898 depot.

What the Kids Will Love: A fun July respite on the banks of Plum Creek is the Wilder Pageant, sharing the story of the author's life.

WICKENBURG, AZ

Old West Claim to Fame: The Vulture Mine became the most productive gold mine in the history of Arizona, and it was first discovered by the town's namesake, Henry Wickenburg, in 1863; you can tour original mining structures at Vulture City.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe steam engine 761, an 1890 vintage, or the 1900 Southern Pacific drover caboose, which both pay homage to the Santa Fe railroad's 1895 arrival to Wickenburg.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Hear Wickenburg's pioneer history by pressing audio buttons at downtown sculptures and sites; the tour is narrated by Arizona State Historian and *True West's* answer man Marshall Trimble.

What the Kids Will Love: Aspiring artists can glory in the Western art displayed at Desert Caballeros Western Museum, while all kids can find adventure with their families at guest ranches around town.

WINDOW ROCK, AZ

Old West Claim to Fame: Window Rock serves as the seat of government for the Navajo Nation, the tribal government of the second largest American Indian tribe in the United States.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Tsé ghá hoodzání (Window Rock), where the Navajo go to collect water for their rain ceremonies.

Historical Site You Must Visit: To gain an understanding of Diné Bikéyah (Navajoland) and of Navajo leaders the tribe reveres, like Chief Manuelito, visit the Navajo Nation Museum.

What the Kids Will Love: Eating frybread and dancing along to the powwow drum beats during the Navajo Nation Fair, held in September.

WINNEMUCCA, NV

Old West Claim to Fame: The 1969 movie *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* reminded folks of the 1900 bank heist by Wild Bunch Gang members; it was one of the few U.S. holdups where Butch and Sundance worked together (the Humboldt Museum can fill you in on the rest of the story).

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Since Winnemucca literally means "place by the river," the Humboldt River is a popular photogenic spot; a French trader settled along these banks in 1850 and called the area French Ford.

Historical Site You Must Visit: Just as they catered to the stomachs of Basque sheepherders, the 1863 Winnemucca Hotel and the 1898 Martin Hotel still serve up Basque cuisine.

What the Kids Will Love: During mine tours by Newmont Mining Corporation, kids can learn how mining has changed since the first mining claim was made on Winnemucca Mountain in 1859.

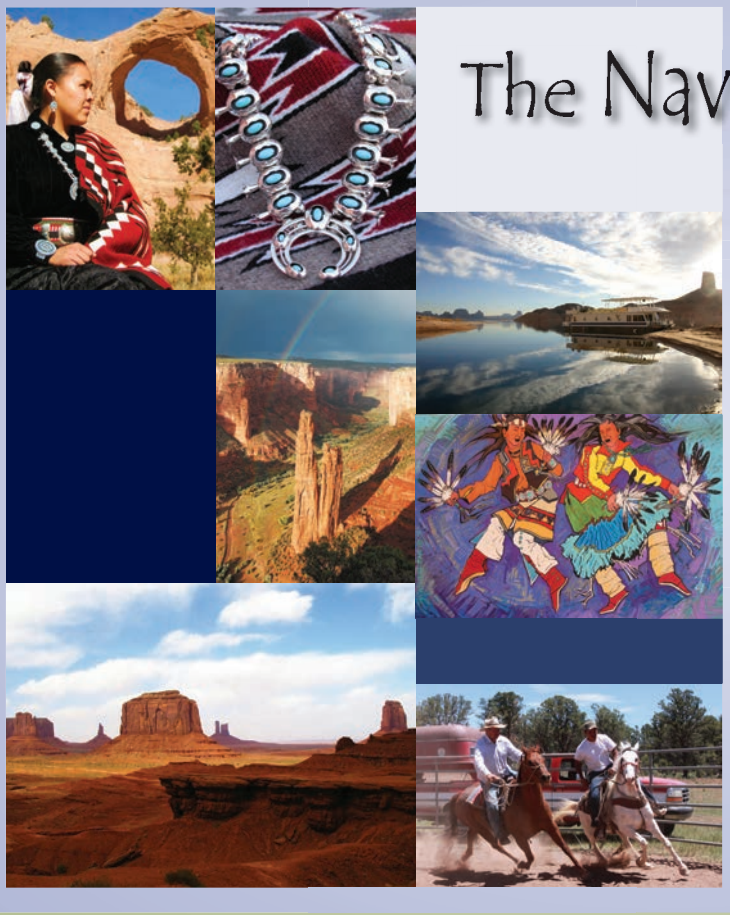
YUMA, AZ

Old West Claim to Fame: Fans of *3:10 to Yuma* might be surprised to learn that the 1876 territorial prison, although impressive, is not what brought the town its fame; Yuma's Colorado River Crossing did, as it helped Forty-Niners reach California and thousands of supplies sail upriver to Yuma to outposts throughout the Southwest.

Popular Landmark to Take Your Picture in Front of: Beneath the original 1876 archway to the cells at the Territorial Prison park; during your visit you'll learn about notable prisoners such as Arizona territorial stagecoach robber Pearl Hart.

Historical Site You Must Visit: The 1864 Yuma Quartermaster Depot, with five structures from the active Army period that lasted until 1880, when the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Tucson and the quartermaster corps moved to Fort Lowell.

What the Kids Will Love: The Johnny Cash impersonator at the *3:10 to Yuma* Anniversary in April, which celebrates the anniversary of the town banding together to save the Yuma Territorial Prison.



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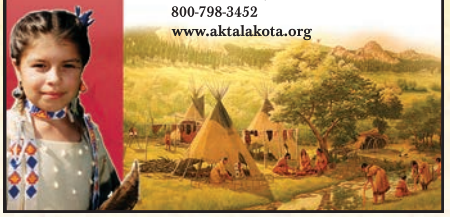
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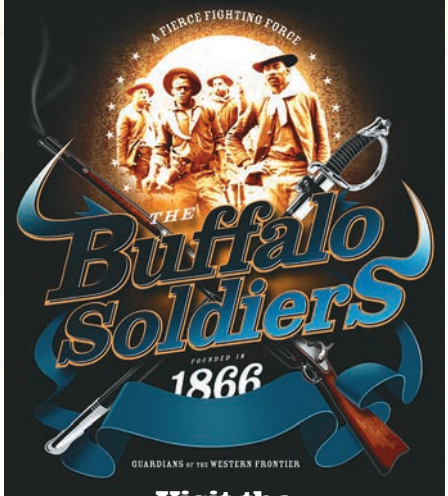




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COMMODORE PERRY OWENS VS THE BLEVINS BOYS



Commodore Perry Owens, decked out in all his gunfighting glory. He wears a low-hanging holster (called a Buscadero rig), which is rare in authentic photos of the era. The photograph was taken in Albuquerque, New Mexico, circa 1886.

– COURTESY ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

This "classic" *Classic Gunfight* originally appeared in the July 2001 issue of *True West*.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1887

Sheriff Commodore Perry Owens steps onto the porch of the Blevins home in Holbrook, Arizona, and knocks on the west-facing door. The Apache County sheriff is here to serve a warrant on Andy Cooper, a horse thief. The door opens slightly, and Cooper peers out. The sheriff immediately spots an ivory-handled pistol in the outlaw's hand.

"Andy," Owens says, "I have a warrant for you. Let's have no trouble."

"Give me a few minutes," Cooper replies. "I'm not ready yet." As he says this, he tries to close the door, but Owens thwarts the maneuver by pushing his boot into the narrow opening. Cooper ducks behind the door and brings his six-shooter up to fire. Without removing the Winchester from the crook of his arm, Owens fires blindly through the door. His lucky shot hits Cooper in the pit of the stomach.

As he backs up, the sheriff levers his Winchester, ejecting the spent shell and slamming another into the breech. He quickly covers all the windows and doors in anticipation of other assailants.

A woman screams. Before Owens can react, a second door opens slightly and the barrel of a six-shooter protrudes and fires about four feet from the lawman. The bullet just misses Owens and instead, it hits a horse tied to a cottonwood tree in front of the house. The terrified horse breaks its reins, runs a short ways and then topples dead in the street.

A third assailant, John Blevins, attempts to take cover behind a door, but Owens fires another intuitive shot, hitting Blevins in the shoulder and sending him crashing to the floor.

Owens scans the house through his rifle sights, watching for an attack from any and all corners. He hears a noise, which he recognizes as a window being opened. Owens runs from the front door to the front window, where he sees Cooper on his knees, about to get a shot off through the narrow slit. The sheriff fires again, and the bullet tears through the thin board siding, hitting an already wounded Cooper in the right hip.

So far, the sheriff's three shots at invisible targets have produced three direct hits.

{ Owens scans the house through his rifle sights, watching for an attack from any and all corners. }

As Owens levers another cartridge into his rifle, he hears a woman pleading with someone inside the house. There is a commotion, more pleading and then the front door opens. Fifteen-year-old Samuel Houston Blevins boldly steps out, brandishing Cooper's pearl-handled pistol and vowing to "get" the sheriff. Owens' fifth shot hits the boy squarely in the chest. The lad drops dead on the doorstep.

His every sense on high alert, Owens stands alone in front of the house, waiting and listening. He has no idea how many more men are in the house. His keen ears catch a noise on the eastern side of the house. He runs to the corner of the building, catching Mose Roberts, who is climbing out a window with a pistol in his hand. Owens fires, and the bullet hits Roberts in the chest.

The sheriff chambers another cartridge. By now, the screams and wails inside the house are dreadful. After a few anxious minutes, it becomes obvious no one else will be coming out to fight.

Satisfied he has finished his work, the sheriff walks up the street toward the livery stable, where he meets several townspeople coming his way.

"Have you finished the job?" A.F. Banta asks.

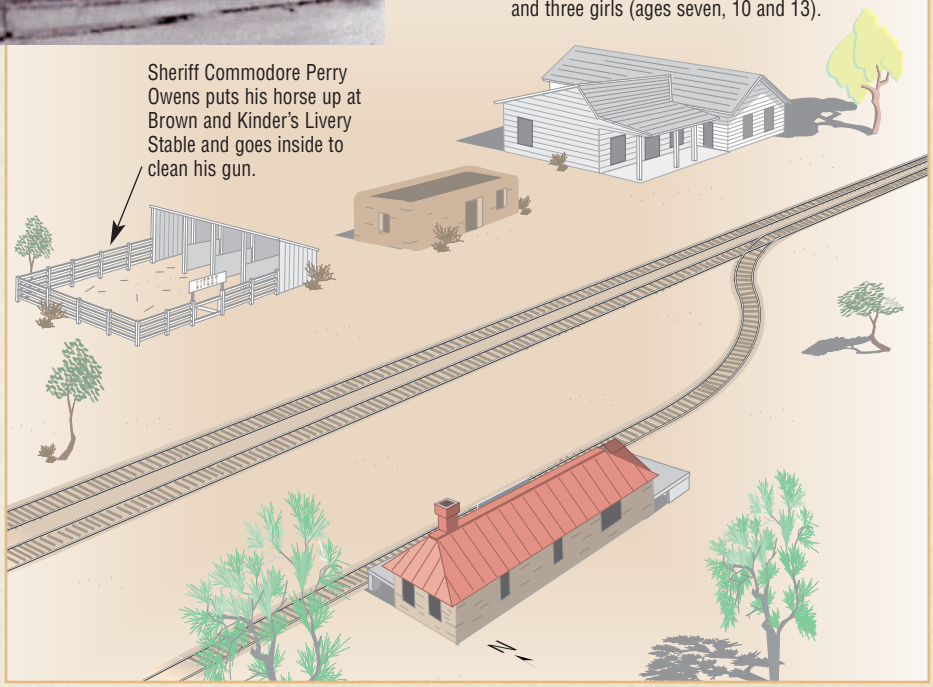
"I think I have," Sheriff Owens curtly replies.



Holbrook, Arizona Territory, 1887 (Population 250)

The Blevins House is rather crowded: In addition to the three men and young Houston, there are three adult women and three girls (ages seven, 10 and 13).

Sheriff Commodore Perry Owens puts his horse up at Brown and Kinder's Livery Stable and goes inside to clean his gun.



"Soon as the firing ceased, several citizens went to the house, where a horrible sight met their gaze—dead and wounded in every room and blood over the floors, doors and walls. One little child, seven years of age, was literally bespattered with clots of human gore. The agonizing groans of the wounded, the death rattle of the dying mingled with the hysterical screams of the females made a sight that no one would care to see the second time."

—*The Apache County Critic*, September 10, 1887

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

Young Samuel Blevins died on the spot. Andy Cooper lived until midnight. Mose (a.k.a. "Mote" and "Monte") Roberts lived for several days. John Blevins recovered and was later pardoned for his part in the fray.

Commodore Perry Owens was defeated for a second term as sheriff. While everyone agreed he had been unquestionably brave, he was an inefficient administrator and a worse politician. He went on to work as a railroad guard for a short while, and then he opened a saloon down the track in Seligman, Arizona. He was appointed for one term as sheriff of newly created Navajo County in 1896. Owens died at 66 years of age in May 1919.

Recommended: *Gunfight in Apache County, 1887: The Shootout Between Sheriff C.P. Owens and the Blevins Brothers in Holbrook, Arizona, as Described by Will C. Barnes*. This booklet is edited by Neil B. Carmony and published by Trail to Yesterday Books.

This photo of Holbrook shows the main drag and train depot (center) and was taken around the time of the gunfight. Unfortunately, it cuts off the Blevins house, which would have been in the right foreground.

– All photos True West Archives –



TRUE FIT

Y'know, my python boot is too tight,
I couldn't get it off last night.

A week went by, and now it's July.
I finally got it off, and my girlfriend cried,

"You got Stink-Foot!
Stink-Foot, darlin'!
Your Stink-Foot puts a hurt on my nose!"

–"Stink-Foot" by Frank Zappa

Although the girlfriend's sense of smell is assaulted in Frank Zappa's overwrought tune about a too-tight boot, the real victim in this malodorous melodrama is probably the singer's foot. Ill-fitting boots—whether too tight or too loose—are a misery to wear. The bottom line with cowboy boots is there's no need to suffer for fashion. Properly fit boots can be as masculine or as sexy as you want them to be, but they can be comfortable to wear and easily pulled on or off when they fit right.

Out West, you'll find a tradition of long-term boot wearing not related to poor fit. Cowboys trailing cattle from Texas to Kansas seldom removed their boots while on the trail—even while sleeping. Drovers needed to be able to spring to action if the herd spooked and stampeded, or if bandits, skunks or other uninvited callers arrived in camp unexpectedly. Rapid deployment aside, unoccupied boots on the trail would easily become nesting holes for a host of unwelcome critters including snakes, spiders and scorpions. The old cowboy saw about dying with your boots on has practical roots.

Natural leather cowboy boots are no worse at causing foot odor than other enclosed footwear—no matter how long you wear them. Most natural leathers breathe and wick moisture, although snakeskins and other reptilian and scaly exotics are not as breathable as warm blood leathers. Plus, most people remove their footwear daily nowadays.

The bottom line is that while the boot is meant to be form fitting, the toes should be free to wiggle, and the boot should come off easily—even if they are python. Try to buy the best quality boot you can afford, but never buy a boot that doesn't fit. The boot should fit snuggly, not ugly.



These cowboys likely kept their boots on while sleeping, so they could spring into action if the herd got spooked.

Historical images True West Archives; Fashion images courtesy Manufacturers

G. Daniel DeWeese co-authored the book *Western Shirts: A Classic American Fashion* (Gibbs Smith, 2004). Ranch-raised near the Black Hills in South Dakota, Dan has written about Western apparel and riding equipment for more than 25 years.



The dark whiskey, vegetable tanned kangaroo boot by J.B. Hill features a two-inch, hand carved and tooled collar, and Sterling Silver conchos on the pull straps; $1,145.

SIZING UP YOUR BOOTS

If you have a hard time getting a pair of cowboy boots on or off, or if they pinch, jam or cause blisters, then you may be wearing the wrong size. Here are some footnotes about proper fit:

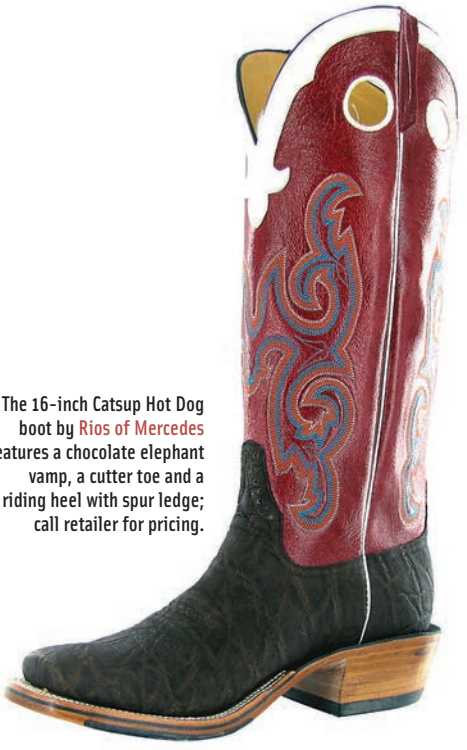
- Postpone boot fitting until mid-afternoon. Your feet tend to swell as you walk on them. A good fit in the morning will tighten as the feet swell throughout the day. A good fit at the end of the day will be too loose in the morning.
- Try new boots on with your regular sock type.
- Your foot should slide easily into and out of a new boot.
- If the toes are jammed, check first to make sure there is no paper or a cardboard shaper jammed into the toe box.
- With your foot seated in the vamp, the leather should caress the instep and wrap snugly across the top of your foot.
- The ball of your foot should park at the widest part of the sole with enough room in the toe box for your toes to wiggle. If your toes are jammed up against the front of the boot, or if they feel pinched, the boot is too short for the length or too narrow for the width of your foot.
- If the boot feels sloppy at the ball, and if you can create a wrinkle in the vamp leather by running your thumb across it, the boot is too long or too wide.
- A slightly tighter fit in most leathers will ease as the leather stretches. Exotic skins with scales or tiles stretch less than the skins of warm-blooded animals.
- Keep in mind that different boot brands and styles fit differently. You may wear a 10 ½ D shoe and Roper, but your cowboy boot size may be 11 B. Also be aware that heel slippage is normal—especially in new boots that have stiffer soles. That slippage will become unnoticeable as the boot breaks in.



A trio of the latest Ariat boots (from left): Presidio in black and cream, Desperado in ash black and scale black, and Corazon in shattered black embroidered with a rose-and-vine pattern; $299.95 each.



Brown leather Bonnie boots by Old Gringo with floral embroidery, decorative seaming and a rubber heel cap; $500.



The 16-inch Catsup Hot Dog boot by Rios of Mercedes features a chocolate elephant vamp, a cutter toe and a riding heel with spur ledge; call retailer for pricing.



Handmade cowboy boot by Stetson features antique burnished vamp and 12-inch shaft with eight-row shaft stitch, a fashion snip toe and stacked heel; $230.



The Monet boot with pull straps by Back at the Ranch is shown in red and bone; $1,898. You can also get a shorter version as a zipper boot for $200 less.



Kenetrek Cowboy Pac boot features stirrup-friendly cowboy outsoles, a 13-inch leather upper and bottom boot with removable wool liner; $205.

JOHNNY RINGO BOOT DEBUT!



Legend says "no human could match the draw of Ringo." That would be John Ringo (see inset), the infamous bad man of Tombstone fame whose mysterious death in July 1882 has led to speculation that Doc Holliday and Wyatt Earp did him in. Whether they did or not, the name of the gunfighter Johnny Ringo has passed into our common folklore, and he is a cowboy to be contended with. As Lorne Greene sang-spoke in the massive hit 1964 record *Ringo*, "I nursed him 'til the danger passed. The days went by, he mended fast. Then from dawn 'til setting sun. He practiced with that deadly gun. And hour on hour I watched in awe. No human being could match the draw of Ringo." The fame of Johnny Ringo is most recently tied to the 2011 debut of edgy Johnny Ringo boots by the Rocky Mountain Clothing Company.

This 13-inch desert red Johnny Ringo boot by Rocky Mountain Clothing Company features a leopard eagle inlay; $270.



This 1883 brand boot by Lucchese features 12 inches of rust lunar calf styled in the Ava stitch pattern; $372.90.



Smoky Mountain Rain pee wees by Lisa Sorrell in sueded grey and misty purple combined with black ostrich; $4,950.



Black cherry ostrich boots by Stephanie Ferguson feature multi-colored inlaid crosses with studs and rhinestones, and initials on boot pulls; $3,900.



From the Olathe Elite series by Olathe Boot Company, these boots feature a 16-inch white shaft with rust beeswax collar and vamp, square toe and heel with spur ledge; call retailer for pricing.



Horse Power series boot with tan Mad Cat ostrich print vamp and 13-inch kiwi shaft, double welt leather sole and a square toe by Anderson Bean; call retailer for pricing.

TONY LAMA BOOTS TURNS 100!

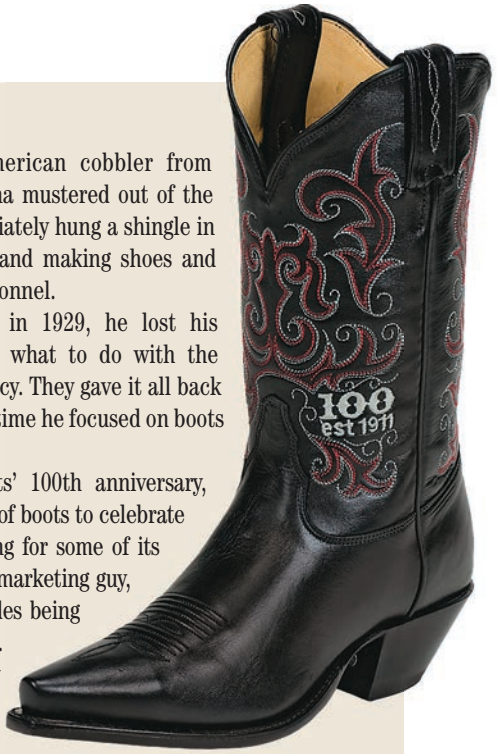
In 1911 a 24-year-old Italian-American cobbler from Syracuse, New York, named Tony Lama mustered out of the Army at Fort Bliss in Texas. He immediately hung a shingle in nearby El Paso and began repairing and making shoes and boots for local ranchers and army personnel.

When the stock market crashed in 1929, he lost his business, but the bank didn't know what to do with the equipment it acquired in his bankruptcy. They gave it all back to him, and he set up shop again. This time he focused on boots and flourished.

This year marks Tony Lama Boots' 100th anniversary, complete with a Centennial Collection of boots to celebrate the occasion. Tony Lama is also looking for some of its history. Armando Romero, Justin's top marketing guy, joined Tony Lama Boots in 1973. Besides being an ad man, Romero is a history buff. "Despite having a long history, Tony Lama doesn't have an archive to speak of," he lamented recently.

With that oversight in mind, the company has launched a contest to find the oldest pair of Tony Lama boots. All participants receive a rebate, while the grand prize winner receives a custom pair of Tony Lama Signature boots and a trip to the 2011 National Finals Rodeo in Las Vegas. The deadline to enter is March 30, 2011: *TonyLama.com/en/OldBoots.html*

So check your attics, ask around your family and friends, and see if you can dig up some early Tony Lamas.



Only available in 2011, the Centennial Collection boot by Tony Lama features the logo "100 est 1911;" $240.

Anderson Bean Boot Company: *AndersonBeanBoots.com*
Ariat: 800-899-8141 • *Ariat.com*
Back at the Ranch: 888-962-6687 • *BATRBoots.com*
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Lucchese Boot Co.: *Lucchese.com*
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Stephanie Ferguson: 817-599-4702 • *StephanieFerguson.com*
Stetson Apparel & Boots: 303-571-2296 • *StetsonApparel.com*
Tony Lama Boots: *TonyLama.com*



Black venus calfskin Vaquero boot by M.L. Leddy's features a shell vine-and heart-inlayed design, a three-eighth-inch square toe and a one-and-a-half-inch dress walking heel; $575.

TWMag.com Extra

Miss a profile of a True Western town? Visit the Travel section in our online archives.

Kearney, Nebraska

A multi-generation friendship with the Pawnee tribe helps sustain Kearney to this day.

For Ronnie O'Brien, her connection to Kearney begins in 1842 in Ireland and ends more than a century and a half later in Nebraska.

Her husband's ancestors, Edmund and Ellen O'Brien, settled along the Wood River in Nebraska. They found a good friend in Pawnee Chief Many Blankets, especially during a local fever outbreak in 1864; he took care of their only son out of four who survived the tragedy.

Generations later, Ronnie rekindled the friendship when she welcomed the Pawnee tribal members back to their ancestral homeland for a powwow hosted by the Great Platte River Road Archway, where she works as the director of cultural education. During 1873-74, the government had relocated 3,000 Pawnees to Oklahoma (only 1,200 survived the journey).

The residents of Kearney—population 30,000—have a great interest in the history of the area. About 5,000 showed up for that first powwow.

"People enjoy and want to expand on how much history Kearney offers," Ronnie says. "It's important to know where and how things get to be the way they are, and we need to celebrate that."

To truly experience Kearney's cultural riches, Ronnie recommends these stops.

Good Cowboy Bar: Shooters, a good ol' bar downtown with local Western bands.

Popular Local Hangout: Kearney's Hike-Bike Trail, with fishing lakes on both ends; starts at Cottonmill Park.

Favorite Local Cuisine: Whiskey Creek in town sells more steaks than any other restaurant in Nebraska, the beef state (yep, beating Lincoln and Omaha restaurants). At Whiskey Creek you get to throw peanut shells on the floor, and the baked sweet potatoes are to die for!

Best Art Gallery of the West: The MONA (Museum of Nebraska Art) houses the official art collection of Nebraska; its artwork includes pieces by artist-explorer George Catlin and Thomas Hart Benton's original illustrations for Francis Parkman's 1847 book *The Oregon Trail*.



Near the Great Platte River Road Archway, Ronnie O'Brien stands in character as Emily Post, who, before her name became synonymous with ladies etiquette, wrote about her Lincoln Highway journey for *Collier's Weekly* magazine.

Best Spot to View Wildlife: This one's a no brainer. Kearney is the Sandhill Crane capital of the world. Every spring, more than half a million Sandhill Cranes gather on and along the Platte River. At the Iain Nicolson Audubon Center at Rowe Sanctuary, the migration lasts until around April 10, when the cranes fly north to their nesting grounds in Canada and beyond.

Historic Site Most Schoolchildren Visit: Fort Kearny, an emigrant stop between 1843-69. We have tremendous overland trail history, with the Oregon, Mormon and California Trails converging here, and with the Pony Express to boot!

Do-Not-Miss Attraction: The Great Platte River Road Archway! Spanning I-80, the Archway is the nation's only museum built over an interstate. You never know who you'll find walking around. You will likely interact with mountain men, gunslingers, Civil War soldiers, cowboys and pioneer women.

Old West Event to Attend: The Dancers of the Plains Pow Wow in June, featuring the Otoe-Missouria in 2011.

Avg. House Cost: $125,000.

Avg. Temperatures: Spring: 71-47; Summer: 86-58; Fall: 82-58; Winter: 49-25.

Best Local Resource: The Trails and Rails Museum/Buffalo County Historical Society; it has every record that has ever been written down in Buffalo County.

Everyone in Kearney Knows: Crazy Meek, the long-bearded mountain man who has been standing in the Archway's front lobby every summer for years. It's hard to be incognito, even if you run the theater department at the university, when you look like you're straight out of 1830! Who's his favorite ancestor? Jeremiah Johnson!

Best-Kept Secret: They still repair cowboy boots at the saddle shop, Circle D Boot & Saddle, downtown.

Preservation Project: The Archway is preserving a replica of the Lincoln Highway for the highway's centennial in 2013. Thanks to a project organized by eagle scout Brian Cassler of Canton, Ohio, the replica will feature original paving bricks from the highway, which was built so folks could more easily reach the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Special thanks to **Ronnie O'Brien**, director of cultural education at the Great Platte River Road Archway, for sharing her love of the town with us.





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Tempted by Baked Goods

Yummy scents turned some into criminals and most into customers.



– By Sherry Monahan –

"Look at dat cake. Caesar's Bakery."

I kid you not—that is the headline in the February 17, 1898, *Idaho Statesman*. I bet you didn't know "dat" was a popular word in the Old West! It's actually a spin-off of the "Who Dat?" chant that originated in minstrel shows of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

A bakery is hardly the first business that comes to mind when you think about the wild and woolly West. In fact, it was quite a necessity for bachelors, miners, cowhands and people who could not or did not bake. Even though this was a time when people tended to make their own everything, ranging from clothes to condiments, bakeries were in demand.

The bakeries in the mid- to late-1800s tended to be run by German or Swiss immigrants. Many were operated by women. Bakeries offered ethnic breads, like rye and pumpernickel, but also sold popular breads of the day, including graham, Boston brown, wheat and white. In addition to bread and rolls, they sold doughnuts, cakes, candy and pies.

Some bakeries also served additional treats like ice cream or baked beans. Baked beans were traditionally sold when the baker made Boston brown bread. Bakers also created custom cakes for special occasions like weddings and parties.

Probably *the* most popular name for a bakery was "The City Bakery." Almost every Western state, including Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Nevada, Washington and Idaho, had one. Another popular name was "New York Bakery."

Anyone wanting to make money should open up a bakery, an unnamed flour merchant told the *Kansas City Times* in Missouri in 1885. He argued, "People must eat, you know, and they'll eat more bread when they can't afford to eat anything else."

He claimed Kansas City bakers paid about $600 in monthly rent and sold out of their daily stock. A loaf of bread cost them less than three cents to make, and they sold the bread for five to 10 cents per loaf. Of course, any true salesman would say his trade made folks money.

Even though flour was the number one item used in a bakery, sugar and yeast were right up there. Fleischman's is synonymous with yeast today, and it was just as popular back in the day. Fleischman's began producing yeast in 1868, but it wasn't sold in packets like we use today. Bakers bought their yeast in "cakes." Not until WW II did the company create its Active Dry Yeast.

With all the yummy scents coming from a bakery, folks were easily tempted to pop in and try something tasty. Four Irish men in San Francisco, California, were a little too tempted. On January 13, 1887, Patrick

Sherry Monahan has penned *Taste of Tombstone*, *Pikes Peak: Adventurers, Communities and Lifestyles*, *The Wicked West* and *Tombstone's Treasure: Silver Mines and Golden Saloons*. She's appeared on the History Channel in *Lost Worlds*, *Investigating History* and *Wild West Tech*.

DOUGHNUTS

4 cups flour, sifted

1 tsp. salt

2 tsp. baking powder

1/2 tsp. cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves or lemon peel, or a combination of any of these

3/4 cup sugar

1 egg, beaten

1 cup milk

1 tsp. butter, melted

Sift the dry ingredients into a large bowl. Make a well in the center and drop in the egg. Pour half of the milk around the outside of the flour. Stir the mixture to incorporate the egg and then add the butter. Continue to stir and add the remaining milk. The amount of milk you add will depend upon the flour you use. As you mix, the dough should become firm enough to roll. Do not over mix the dough or it will become tough.

Lightly dust the rolling surface and roll out part of the dough into about one-quarter inch thick. Cut with a doughnut cutter or shape into crullers.

Heat the oil in a deep pot and add enough shortening so the doughnuts will float. The oil should be between 350-375°F. Gently drop the doughnuts into the fat and allow to rise, then flip and cook for about one-to-two minutes longer.

Remove to paper towels and allow to cool. Frost with your favorite topping or dip into powdered sugar or cinnamon sugar.

ICING

1/3 cup hot water

1 cup confectioner's sugar

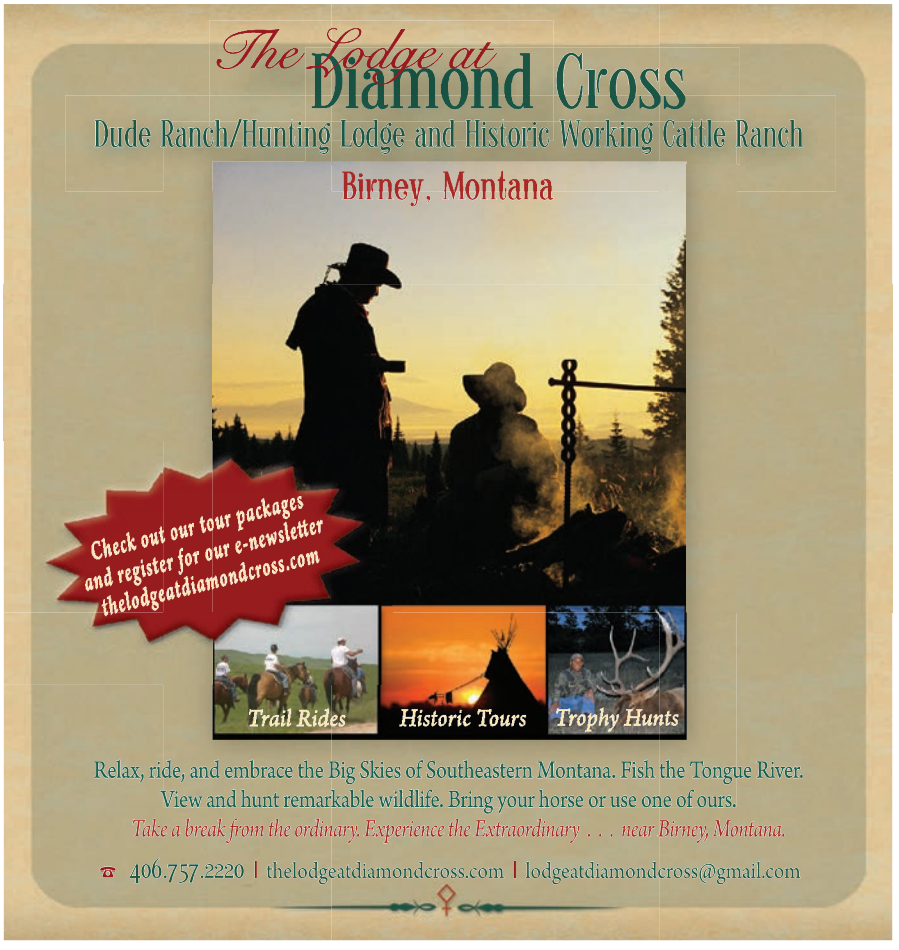
Combine in bowl and dip the doughnuts in.

Recipe from the February 18, 1894, *St. Louis Republic*.

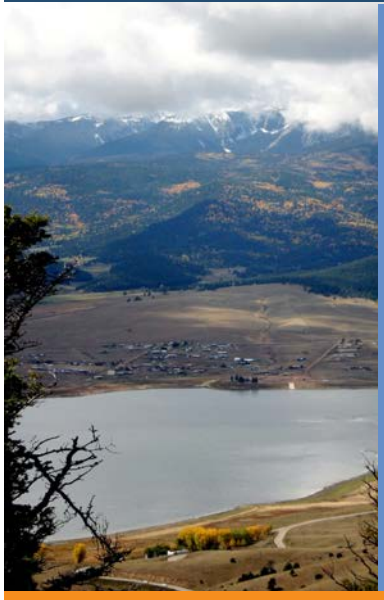
Donahue, Andrew Green, John Kenealy and J. Barnes smashed in the window of R. Stem's bakery and stole all they could carry. They must have been overcome with the heady aroma because they only made it to the park nearby. When the officers found them, they were busy eating and dividing up their bounty. Their sweet tooth landed them in jail on the charge of burglary in the first degree.

Your sweet tooth might appreciate some doughnuts. Making doughnuts at home can sometimes be a challenge, but it's really worth the effort. The 1894 recipe shared here is much simpler than most and requires no yeast. As they used to say, "Give it a trial!"

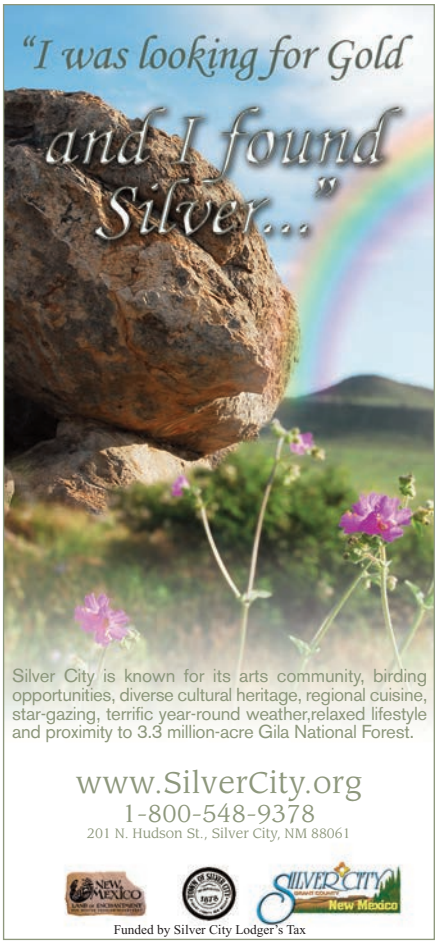




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The Civil War Turns 150

What does the American West have to do with that?

The Battle of Glorieta Pass occurred in March 1862, but folks re-enact it every May at El Rancho de las Golondrinas in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

It's too cold to have that re-enactment in March, they tell me.

Oh, really. Well, here I am in May, freezing my butt off, waiting for the battle to begin. Every now and then, I taste snowflakes on my tongue. At least I could . . . if my lips weren't frozen.

Maybe they should consider holding the Glorieta re-enactment in September. That's when the John Brown Museum re-creates the Battle of Osawatomie of August 1856. Well, here I am, in mid-September, broiling in triple-digit Kansas heat, waiting for the battle to begin.

Why am I torturing myself? What does the American West have to do with the Civil War, which began—some say—150 years ago?

Everything. "It began here," Judy Billings says. And she means before 1861. Billings, of Lawrence, Kansas, is touting Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area, which encompasses 29 counties in Kansas and 12 in Missouri. This Kansas-Missouri collaboration—that's right, Jayhawkers and Border Ruffians can work together—focuses on the struggles that touched off the Civil War.

One such struggle was the Battle of Osawatomie. John W. Reid led some 250 Missourians to this abolitionist stronghold hoping to kill John Brown. Reid didn't succeed, although he did kill Brown's son, Frederick, and did burn the town.

"When I was in school, they taught us that the Civil War was something that happened back East," says Bob Green, who takes on the persona of Reid in the Osawatomie re-creation. "But in reality, there were 800 to 1,200 battles fought in Missouri alone."

And in Kansas? Sheriff Samuel Jones and his bushwhackers sacked Lawrence on May 21, 1856—almost five years before shots were fired on Fort Sumter, South Carolina. A few weeks later, John Brown's militia fought pro-slavery forces at the Battle of Black Jack near Baldwin City. William Quantrill and his boys torched Lawrence again in 1863.

The Civil War and the West are forever connected—and I don't mean in mediocre Hollywood movies like *Major Dundee*, *Escape from Fort Bravo* and *A Time for Killing*.

George Custer earned fame first back East, and it was Custer who, at Appomattox, Virginia, received the first flag of truce from Robert E. Lee's rebel army. The Reverend John M. Chivington was a hero at Glorieta Pass before

The Battle of Glorieta Pass, re-enacted each year at Santa Fe's El Rancho de las Golondrinas living-history museum, is called the "Gettysburg of the West." Of course, those roughly 100 killed and 150 wounded at Glorieta pale in comparison to the nigh 50,000 casualties at Gettysburg.

– All photos by Johnny D. Boggs –



Although he hails from the secessionist stronghold of South Carolina, some of **Johnny D. Boggs's** ancestors fought on the winning side of the Civil War. His parents, shamed by the thought, tried to keep that fact from him.



As a member of the Elliott's Scouts re-enacting group, Bob Green brings a personal touch to his impersonation of Missourian John W. Reid. Green's ancestors were in Reed County, Missouri, at the start of the Civil War.

reaping eternal damnation at Sand Creek in 1864. Wild Bill Hickok was likely on hand, as a Union spy and sharpshooter, at the Battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas in March 1862. The last Confederate general to surrender was Cherokee Stand Watie in Indian Territory on June 23, 1865. The Battle of Picacho Pass, northwest of Tucson, Arizona, was the westernmost battle of the war. (Okay, so it was only a skirmish involving maybe 25 combatants total.)

They even remember the Civil War in California. In Wilmington, Drum Barracks Civil War Museum is the last remaining original Civil War-era military facility in the Los Angeles area.

Everybody is getting set for the Civil War sesquicentennial. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has unveiled "Charting a More Perfect Union," a collection of more than 400 maps, charts and documents prepared by the U.S. Coast Survey during the war—available free from the administration's Office of Coast Survey website.

Hey, if NOAA can jump on the Civil War bandwagon, the West might as well too. Besides, the war didn't just begin in the West. It ended out here.

The war's last battle was at Palmito Ranch, May 12-13, 1865—a month after Appomattox—in south Texas.

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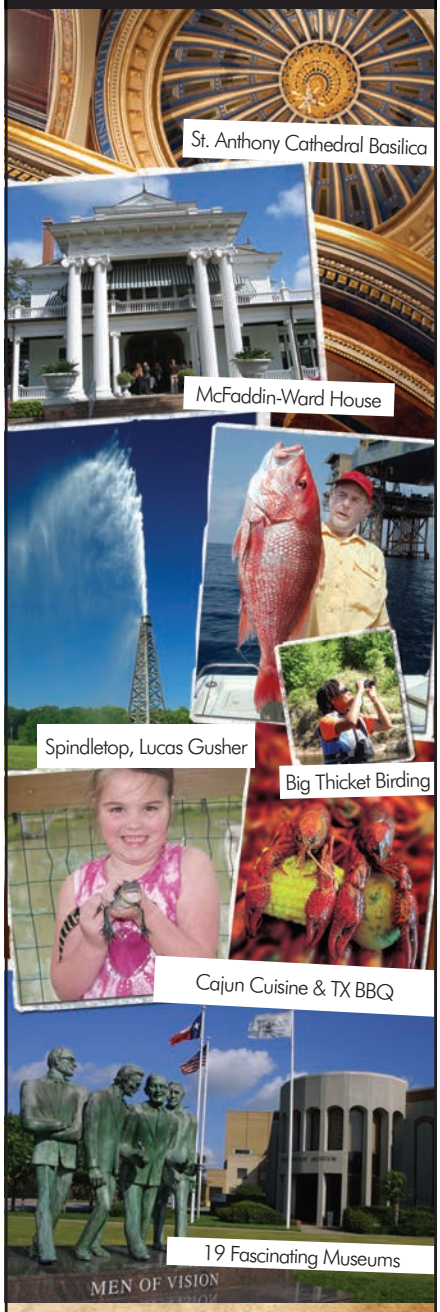
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Maui's Ranching Icons

Riding on the trails of the Baldwin family at Piiholo Ranch.

Sam Baldwin, who roamed this island of Hawaii in the early 20th century, wrote of a day-long ride to capture cattle that took him across 25 miles of more than 20,000 vertical feet.

Riding from the slopes of the Haleakala Crater and up and over down the Sliding Sands Trail, places I rode on separate days, must have been an amazing, but physically tough, adventure for him and his mount.

At Piiholo Ranch, outside of the cowboy town of Makawao on Maui, I saddled up with Tamalyn Baldwin, the seventh generation.

The line of Baldwins influencing life on Maui dates back to the missionary era of the 1830s. Today, Baldwin descendants share that history and culture with travelers through horseback rides at their Upcountry ranch.

What's nice about the horseback tours at Piiholo is that better riders don't have to suffer through a nose-to-tail experience. Small groups of up to six can ride according to their ability. Piiholo's diverse tropical flowers and fauna, mixed with undulating grasslands and Pangola pastures, grant travelers a different view of Maui and of Western riding, far away from the beaches and very far from mainland American ranches.

The Upcountry is truly cowboy country, with Piiholo Ranch resting on the slopes of Mount Haleakala, the largest dormant volcano in the world. My cowboy hat shielded my face from the misty rain, as I cantered with Tamalyn across a pasture to yet another view that almost knocked the wind out of me. Corriente cattle were nestled amid the tall grass on rolling hills, which cascaded to the bright, blue Pacific Ocean. We stopped to give our horses a break and enjoy the scenery.

As we rested, I asked Tamalyn how life for horse people on Maui is different than on mainland ranches. She pointed to her saddle. Paniolos had learned their way of working cattle from Mexican vaqueros, and they adapted vaquero saddles to fit the work and climate in Maui, calling the saddle *noho lio*. The Paniolo saddles kept the strong horn for dallying and capturing wild cattle, which



The seventh generation of the Baldwin family, Tamalyn leads the trail ride from Piiholo Ranch, with Darley Newman cantering behind her.

– Courtesy Darley Newman –

Darley Newman is the host and producer of the Emmy-winning Public Television series *Equitrekking*® and the founder of Equitrekking Travel, offering diverse equestrian vacations. Watch video clips at *Equitrekking.com* and *EquitrekkingTravel.com*.

were in abundance on the islands, but made it wider, so they could secure larger bulls. They used more rawhide than cured leather and added the *awe awe*, rawhide rigging. The rawhide held up longer in the tropical conditions and made the saddle lighter.

The saddle was traditionally made so that it could be deconstructed—stripped down to the tree! This helped the cowboys, as they often had to swim cattle out to boats to transport them off the island. They needed to ensure their leather didn't get ruined in the salt water.

Being in this area with its fragrant yellow ginger, deep gulches and rapidly changing altitudes on the slopes of the volcano, I could understand why these tack changes made, and continue to make, such a difference for the paniolos. I was reminded of what cowboys of the past had to deal with while living on Maui.

The first Baldwin on Maui, Rev. Dwight, arrived in the mid-1830s and wrote about the whaling industry and the arrival of the vaqueros. Though not a cowboy, he did quarantine and vaccinate the Lahaina community from Smallpox in 1853, and set out on a mule to treat those in the far reaches of Maui.

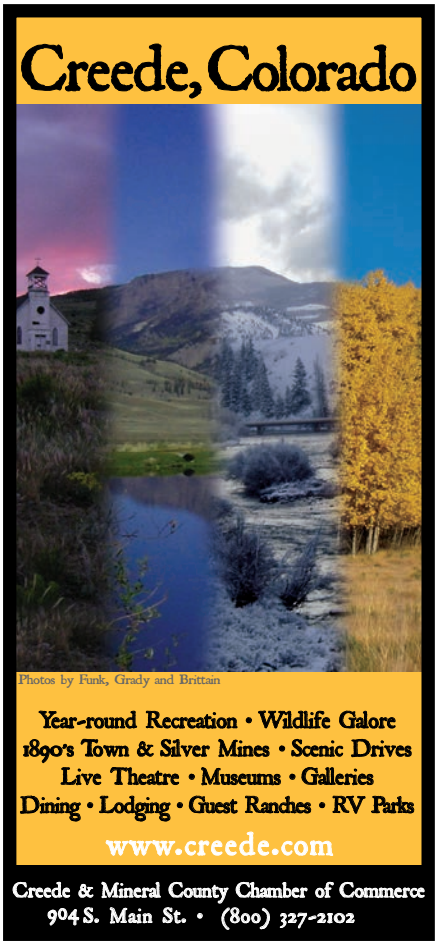
His successor, Henry Perrine Baldwin, went on to found Haleakala Ranch, Maui's oldest cattle ranch, which originally encompassed a vast 33,817 acres. Piiholo Ranch still rests on part of that acreage today. Back then, it was called Piiholo Plantation.

Sam's oldest son, Richard "Manduke" Baldwin, dubbed the "Cattleman of the Century," helped introduce new grass and clover species to Maui, so the cattle had better forage. Ever since, they have thrived in the Upcountry.

When I thought about traveling to Maui, I conjured up big waves and palm trees. What I ended up seeing were not only the amazing tropical landscapes that have delighted people for centuries but also the difficulties faced by Hawaii's original ranchers. It just goes to show how much horseback riding with the locals can open your eyes to the true stories of the Old West.

Piiholo Ranch
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Riches for Chinese Miners

Following their Intermountain West trail from Boise, Idaho, to Rock Springs, Wyoming.



William Henry Jackson photographed these Chinamen sluicing for gold in 1871, while he toured through Utah, Idaho and Montana with the U.S. Geological Survey led by geologist Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden.

– True West Archives –

Chinese laborers played a prominent role in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, and they were equally instrumental in mining operations throughout the Intermountain West.

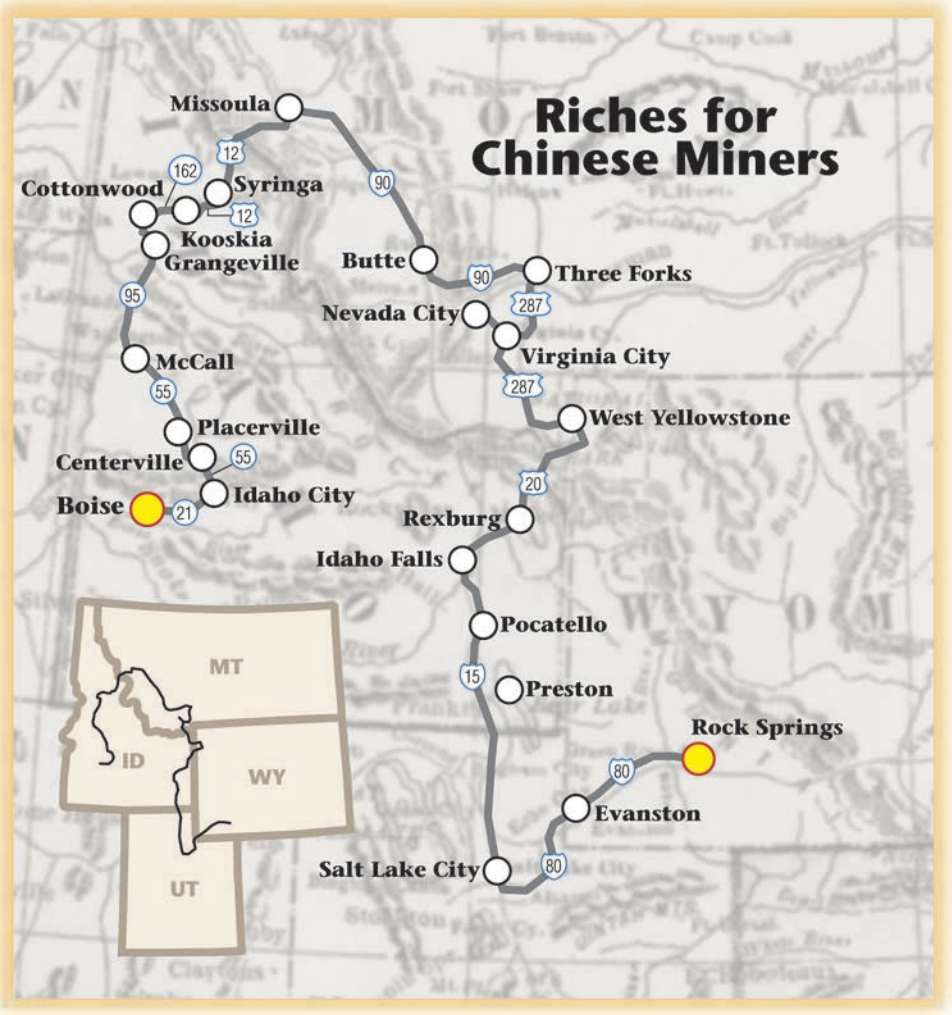
Gold mining in Idaho's Boise Basin started in 1862 upon the discoveries of prospecting parties led by D.H. Fogus, George Grimes and Moses Splawn, and miners flocked to the region. The population exploded. By 1863 four cities had sprung up: Idaho City, Centerville, Placerville and Pioneer, with a combined population of nearly 15,000.

In the early years, only a few Chinese workers were in the region, most of them finding work as cooks. People and supplies came into Boise Basin over a series of rough roads leading in from the south and the Owyhee country, as well as from the west, where they traveled by steamboat up the Columbia to jumping off points such as Wallula and Umatilla, or they came overland through the Baker Valley and along the Payette River to follow Harris Creek and then cross the divide into Boise Basin.

Gold miners took advantage of the rich lode, combing the hills and pulling significant gold from the area. By the time the Central Pacific joined with the Union Pacific in May 1869, many of the Boise Basin mining claims were already heavily worked. The railroad meant that goods could be transported by train to Winnemucca, Nevada, and then hauled overland north to Idaho City, Idaho, and other Boise Basin towns. In spite of the availability of goods, the miners had already begun to move on to new diggings. The 1870 census showed 2,158 residents in the same four cities that had populations of more than 15,000 just seven years earlier.

The population had shifted not just downward but also ethnically. By 1870 the region's population was almost half comprised of Chinese. They moved in to the basin to take advantage of the gold still remaining, as they would work claims other miners had already abandoned. As the *Idaho World*, Idaho City's newspaper, reported, by early October 1865, "between fifty and sixty Chinamen are reported to be at work on claims lately purchased by them on More's creek, below the tollgate. This is the first gang, we believe, which has ventured into that line of business in this portion of the country."

Many of them engaged in other opportunities: they had laundries and stores. The early laundry operations of men such as Quong Hing, Sam Lee, Hop Ching, Fan Hop and Song Lee gave way to other businesses as increasing numbers of Chinese entered the region. The



Chinese merchants imported goods for market in the camps. Those who were more prosperous bought the older placer claims then put Chinese laborers to work at them. This re-working of the mines angered many "who thought the mines ought to be worked by white miners," according to the *World*. But the white miners had moved on to other locations where they believed they would make more money, and the Chinese miners were satisfied with a dollar or two in profit from a day's digging.

First Diggings in Idaho City

To reach the Boise Basin town of Idaho City, you should travel along Highway 21, north out of Boise, on a route that at one time had been in use by freighters hauling supplies to the mining camp.

A good place to begin exploring Idaho City is at the Boise Basin Historical Museum, a building that formerly served as the town's post office. There you will get a good overview of the area's development; on certain days you may have an opportunity to visit the Pon Yam House, built in 1865, which served as the store of one of the more prominent Chinese businessmen in Idaho City. This building is in the process of being renovated as a location to better tell the Chinese history of this area. The *Idaho World* newspaper office also still remains in Idaho City. It is a building first used as a Chinese store.

Idaho City is but one of the mining towns that attracted the Chinese workers in the 19th century, but few of those workers remained—not even in the cemetery. Although the pioneer graveyard had a Chinese section, when the Chinese left, they disinterred the bodies and returned them to the homeland.

Not far from Idaho City is the now sleepy little town of Placerville, which has its Henrietta Penrod Museum—housed in the former Magnolia Saloon—offering a collection of Chinese china, fans, shoes and silk items.

Headin' North to Polly Bemis Country

Like the miners who started working gold claims in the Boise Basin, you should leave the region and travel to Cottonwood for a visit to the Monastery of St. Gertrude. This private museum has an impressive collection of Chinese artifacts from the mining era in Idaho. These include a sunbonnet, three dresses, a brown shawl,



A Chinese laundry is replicated in the Quong Fong Laundry at the World of Mining Museum in Butte, Montana.

– All images by Candy Moulton unless otherwise noted –





The Pon Yam House is one of the oldest surviving business establishments in Idaho City, Idaho; it is now a part of the city's Boise Basin Museum. Pon Yam leased the building at Montgomery and Commercial Streets from the Wong Chong Company beginning about 1874. He operated it for 20 years, selling items ranging from food to Chinese books, gambling equipment and religious articles.

jewelry, photographs and items crocheted by one of the most famous Chinese women in the West.

Better known as Polly Bemis, Lalu Nathoy was born in China in 1853 and sold by her father as a female slave in America. Later sold for $2,500, she arrived in Warren, Idaho, where she endured a harsh life. Charlie Bemis ultimately won her in a card game with Hog King, who then owned her. The girl worked for Bemis, and the two of them later married and relocated to a small farm along the Salmon River known as the Bemis place, or more commonly Polly Place. Polly spent much of the rest of her life there. After Charlie died from burns received in a fire at their home, she remained at the farm until her latter years when she spent time in Grangeville and Cottonwood.

Each year the museum at the monastery also hosts a symposium related to the Chinese in Idaho. The event includes history presentations and often offers tours to sites important in the Chinese mining story, such as Chinese Massacre Cove in Hells Canyon (site where a gang of white men robbed and murdered 31 Chinese men in 1887). This year's event will be held June 23 and 24.

Although not connected to the mining era, the Rhoades Emmanuel Memorial at the Monastery Museum is a stunning collection of exquisite Asian and European artifacts, with the majority of the items from China, some dating from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

Montana's Gold is Callin'

Gold strikes at Alder Gulch in Montana Territory drew miners from Idaho. You should head that direction too, traveling over Lolo Pass to Missoula, where you can follow I-90 to Butte and its World Museum of Mining. The museum showcases original equipment at the Orphan Girl Mine and extensive exhibits that give you a chance to see and, in some cases, handle equipment. Dozens of original and replica buildings are a part of "Hell Roaring Gulch," including a Chinese laundry.

Even more original buildings from the mining era, and representing Chinese workers, are part of Nevada City in southwest Montana. Relocated to the area, these structures include three stores—set up with displays of tea, household goods, food, baskets and coolie hats—one laundry and other small buildings. The Chinese continued to live in both Nevada City and nearby Virginia City after the 1864 gold strikes.

Both Nevada City and Virginia City give you a chance not only to learn about the mining and cultural history of the area but also to actually experience it for yourself. You can pan for gold in Nevada City and, on weekends and some other times during the summer, you can meet "historical" characters who help bring the historic district to life. Virginia City offers visitors a melodrama, a theatrical performance or music—Country or perhaps Blues—at the Bale of Hay Saloon. Plus, you can get outfitted at Rank's Mercantile, established in 1864, and shop at other businesses that offer 19th-century style of goods.

TWO BIT

GOLD MINING TECHNIQUES

Lode Mining



Hard Rock Mining: Gold bearing veins of quartz are mined via shafts blasted deep into the ground.

Placer Mining



Panning: Agitating sediment with water so the denser gold stays in the bottom of pan.



Sluicing: Long pipes run gravel-laden water over a series of riffles to separate the gold from the other materials.



Dredging: Stream beds are dredged for gravel, and the material is washed and screened to find the gold.



Hydraulic Mining: High pressure water dislodges rock for later sluicing of minerals (outlawed in 1884).

Road Trip Tunes

CDs for the Ride: *Feels Like Home to Me* by New Mexico singer/songwriter Jim Jones offers up "Wyatt's Lament." R.W. Hampton's *Austin to Boston* (right), not your traditional cowboy album, includes "Cowboy's Prayer" for "every cowboy who spends much time out in remote camps and on long drives." **Honkytonks Worth the Stop:** The Bale of Hay Saloon in Virginia City, Montana, has live music many nights during the summer ranging from Cowboy and Country to Blues. You may hear some vaudeville or other musical acts when the Virginia City Players take to the stage at the Piper's Opera House next door to the Bale of Hay.



After the initial gold rush to the Boise Basin in Idaho, many European miners left the area and sought riches elsewhere, leaving the country open to an influx of Chinese who successfully worked rivers and streams for many years.

Just as Chinese workers who helped construct the Central Pacific Railway eventually found jobs working in mining operations in the Boise Basin, so did those who found work on the Union Pacific find opportunity in end-of-tracks towns along that rail line. Evanston, Wyoming, last stop for the UP in Wyoming territory, had a large Chinese population.

A joss house has been rebuilt in Evanston as part of the Uinta County Museum. Within the building is a large collection of Chinese artifacts, including both an original and a replica Chinese dragon used during Chinese New Year's parades (one is held every year in Evanston). You can also see a replica of the Chinatown, plus artifacts uncovered during archaeological excavations.

From Evanston, continue east on I-80 to reach your final stop on this trail of Chinese mining in the Intermountain West.

A Chinese Mining Riot

The first coal mining along the Union Pacific Railroad took place at Carbon, but extensive mining was soon underway in the area of Rock Springs. Like the incident that occurred at Massacre Cove along the Snake River in Idaho, an ugly racially-motivated attack took place in Rock Springs. The level of violence makes it one of the worst such situations in the history of the West.

Similar to those who had worked on the Central Pacific Railroad and later made their way to mining ventures in the Boise Basin, the Chinese who had been employed by the Union Pacific ultimately found work in the coal mines in Wyoming after 1875. That year white miners went on strike, and the Union Pacific hired 150 Chinese replacements. The Chinese workers established their own area of town and "commenced their labor . . . running out the coal in as good a condition as in days gone by," reported the *Laramie Daily Sentinel* on November 25, 1875.



The Chinatown in Nevada City, Montana, was historically on the outskirts of town. The Chinatown is represented today in buildings such as the Wing Hong Chong Company mercantile, which features a variety of goods on display (above).



BEST OF THE ROAD

Lodging: Hotel 43 (*Boise, ID*); River Dance Lodge (above, *Syringa, ID*); Just an Experience (*Virginia City, MT*); Best Western Dunmar Inn (*Evanston, WY*); Hampton Inn (*Rock Springs, WY*).

Dining/Watering Holes: Gold Mine Eatery & Spirits (*Idaho City, ID*); Ernie's Steakhouse (*Grangeville, ID*); Wheat Montana Farms Bakery & Deli (*Three Forks, MT*); Hunan Garden (Evanston, WY); Bitter Creek Brewing (*Rock Springs, WY*).

The white miners eventually settled their strike and returned to the mines.

Few problems arose during the next several years, but when another strike was threatened in 1885, sentiment against the Chinese coal miners reached fever pitch. At the time two Chinese miners were working to every one of other ethnicity. A labor riot broke out on September 2, 1885. A white mob stormed through Rock Springs's Chinatown, killing somewhere between 28 and 52 Chinese miners, forcing others out of their homes and setting the buildings on fire.

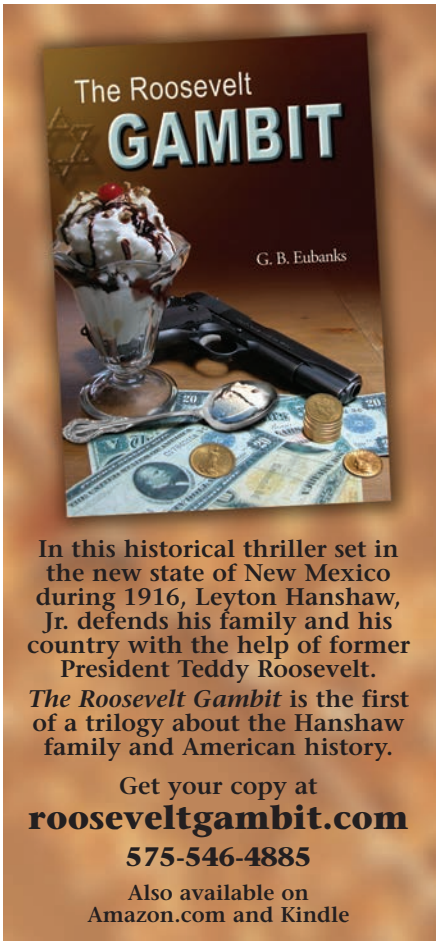
The Chinese and their families forced out onto the desert by the rioting prompted Gov. Francis E. Warren to wire President Grover Cleveland for aid: "Mob now preventing some five-hundred Chinamen from reaching food or shelter. Sheriff of county powerless to suppress riot and asks for two companies of United States troops. I believe immediate assistance imperative to preserve life and property."

Federal troops responded and restored order. The governor later told the *Cheyenne Democratic Leader*, "I have no fondness for Chinese . . . but I do have an interest in protecting, as far as my power lies, the lives, liberty and property of every human being in this territory . . . and so long as I am governor, I shall act in the spirit of that idea."

The Chinese ultimately returned to Rock Springs, but the violence in Wyoming was not unique and such incidents continued all across the West. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 certainly helped fuel the rage, as it made a point to target "Chinese employed in mining."

In visiting these early intermountain placer camps think about the evidence of care and attention archaeologists have found in the places white miners deserted where the Chinese later toiled. Since Chinese miners characteristically employed hand labor, they did not leave





dredged tailings in their wake but rather neatly piled stacks and rows of boulders that they had vigilantly hand washed. In many ways their presence, in the form of interesting, unique and sometimes priceless artifacts, is just as tenderly presented in the region's museums.

Candy Moulton is the author of *Forts, Fights, and Frontier Sites: Wyoming Historic Locations*. She makes her home near Encampment, Wyoming.

The Magnolia Saloon (inset) in Placerville, Idaho, now serves as the town's museum, yet it pays tribute to the town's Chinese mining heritage by displaying silk shoes and other Chinese memorabilia. The saloon was originally constructed in the 1860s but rebuilt in 1900 after a fire damaged many of the town's buildings the previous year.







Hot off the press: Old West personalities.



Mattie: Wyatt Earp's Secret Second Wife

E.C. "TED" MEYERS (HANCOCK HOUSE PUBLISHERS, $19.95)

Mattie Blaylock was one of Wyatt Earp's skeletons in the closet, but she was never totally unknown. Ted Meyers wants to put her out front and personal, but this bio is full of assumptions and presumptions with little or no concrete evidence to back them up. The author seems more intent on blasting Wyatt and his fans than really digging for the truth. Much of Mattie's life is still secret. *–MARK BOARDMAN*

They Call Me Doc: The Story Behind the Legend of Doc Holliday

D.J. HERDA (LYONS PRESS, $18.95)

Let's get this straight–author Herda channels Doc, who tells his tale in his own words. It could be an interesting approach, except the deadly dentist's voice doesn't sound like a 19th-century, Georgia born-and-bred sporting man. And Doc's eternal memory seems to have gone a little haywire: his beloved (?) Kate was not at his bedside when he died with his boots off. Somewhere, Doc is saying, "This is funny." *–M.B.*

The Brilliant Bandit of the Wabash: The Life of the Notorious Outlaw Frank Rande

MARK DUGAN (NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PRESS, $22.95)

Thank God–a book that looks past Tombstone to share the exploits of the West! Respected historian Dugan tells the story of a small-time Midwestern crook, forgotten to history. Rande (an alias) was a head case who enjoyed killing lawmen, and he did more than his share. It's a fascinating story–including the hard case's end, either suicide or some jailhouse justice. Rande wasn't brilliant, a bandit or notorious, but he was very deadly. *–M.B.*

Black Cowboys of the Old West

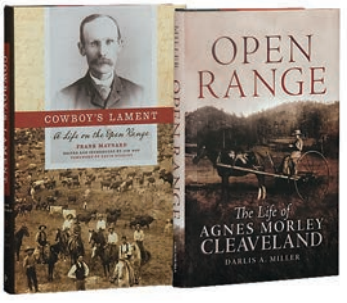
TRICIA MARTINEAU WAGNER (TWO DOT PRESS, $16.95)

Westward Migration and Manifest Destiny brought hundreds of thousands of folks out West, not the least of which was the cowboy. Roughly one in four of those hard working hands were black men, and several were former slaves. This book brings together a well rounded selection of those men who left their own mark on the history of the West. *–LINDA WOMMACK*

Will Rogers: A Political Life

RICHARD D. WHITE JR. (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY PRESS, $29.95)

The author's easy prose takes his readers along the journey of Will Rogers' life. Not just a humorist, movie star or newspaper columnist, Rogers was an intricate part of many major national problems and political issues of the day. By direct involvement, such as the Great Depression, or political opinion, as with the corruption of the Tea Pot Dome scandal, Rogers must have been the Forrest Gump of his day. *–L.W.*



Cowboy's Lament: A Life on the Open Range

FRANK MAYNARD, EDITED BY JIM HOY (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY PRESS, $29.95)

While nearly everyone knows the song "The Streets of Laredo," not everyone knows it was actually a reworked old Irish tune called "The Cowboy's Lament." While sharing the many adventures of Frank Maynard, this book also recounts how the ranch hand adapted the song, as revealed in his memoirs. Maynard lived a colorful life, expertly related as only Jim Hoy can do. *–L.W.*

Open Range: The Life of Agnes Morley Cleaveland

DARLIS A. MILLER (UNIV. OF OKLAHOMA PRESS, $24.95)

In 1941, Cleaveland wrote her memoir *No Life for a Lady* about growing up on a New Mexico cattle ranch where she was born in 1874. Through the Cleaveland Papers housed at the New Mexico State University, Darlis Miller brings the story of the story to life. More than the rigorous life of ranching, Cleaveland's life of motherhood, community activism and the time period leading to the Cold War is vividly portrayed by the author. This is a fine biography of a grand lady. *–L.W.*

For Your Reference Shelf

As folks are being reintroduced to the Western classic *True Grit*, a topic at some dinner tables has been the appeal of executions, especially since the story shares how a crowd was drawn to one during Judge Isaac C. Parker's Federal Court era in the Indian Territory.

That territory was abolished when Oklahoma became a state in 1907. And although **R. Michael Wilson's** latest reference work, which chronicles legal executions in seven Western states from the date of statehood, does not include Oklahoma, it does include a state admitted to the union nearly 50 years earlier, in 1859: Oregon. That section of ***Legal Executions After Statehood*** (McFarland, $95) will be of most interest to folks wanting a better understanding of public executions. The other states included–North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Washington–all attained statehood after the mid-1870s, which is when, the author writes, the "phenomenon of privacy during executions swept through the West and territories and states required that gallows be constructed. . . ." The stories of the hanged that take place in the other states will still excite lovers of Old West history, as the latest statehood date is 1890, for Idaho and Wyoming.

With Texas marking its 175th anniversary of independence from Mexico in 2011, we have some great Texas reference works to recommend. You'll want to check out **Stephen L. Moore's** series on the frontier battles during the 10-year period of the Republic of Texas, as he just finished the final volume of ***Savage Frontier*** (University of North Texas Press, $19.95). We know you'll be including a stop at the Alamo, and even though this volume covers 1842-45, you'll still find interesting nuggets about the Alamo, particularly in the tale of the 1842 Vasquez Incursion, when drunken citizens of San Antonio, anticipating that the Mexicans would loot the town, hauled the Alamo's artillery pieces toward Seguin.

Another worthy Texas reference work is ***Written in Blood***, by **Richard F. Selcer** and **Kevin S. Foster**, which shares the history of Fort Worth's fallen lawmen from 1861-1909 (University of North Texas Press, $16.95). Of the 84 officers who have died in the line of duty, this book discusses the first 13, with the others to be covered in future volumes. Yet don't be surprised when you see that "Longhair Jim" Courtright, a deputy sheriff at the time of his death in 1886, is not included. The reason? He died as a result of a personal feud.

–THE EDITORS

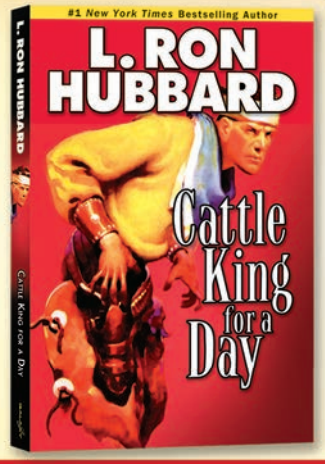


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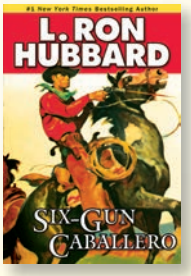
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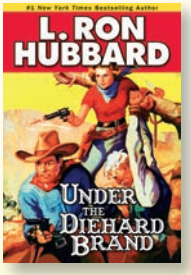


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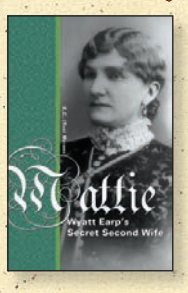
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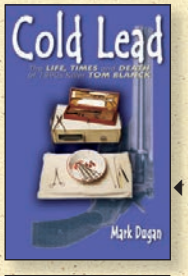
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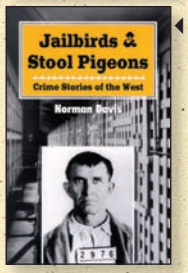
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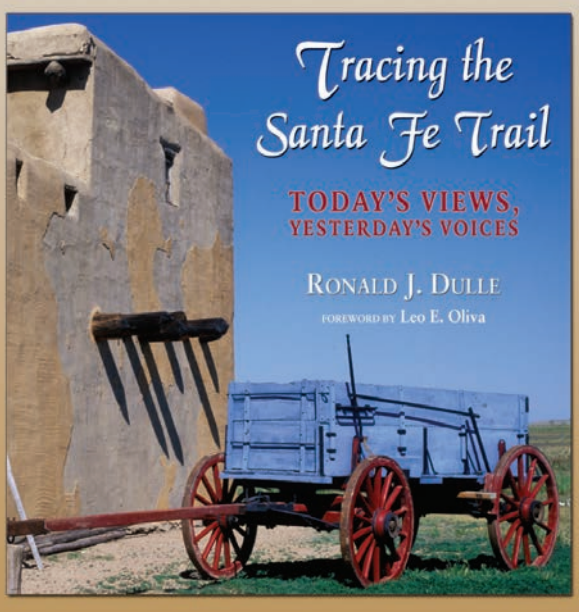


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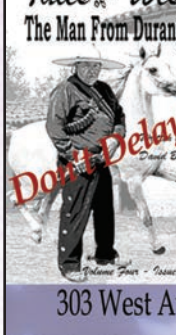
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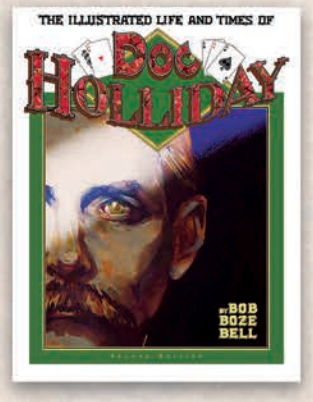
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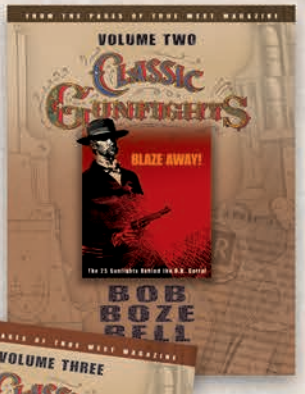


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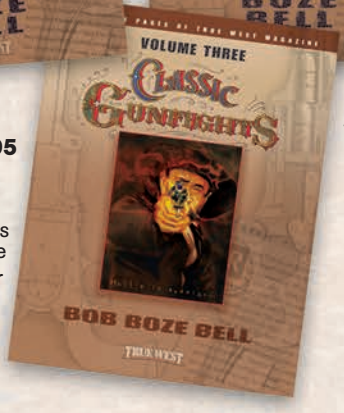
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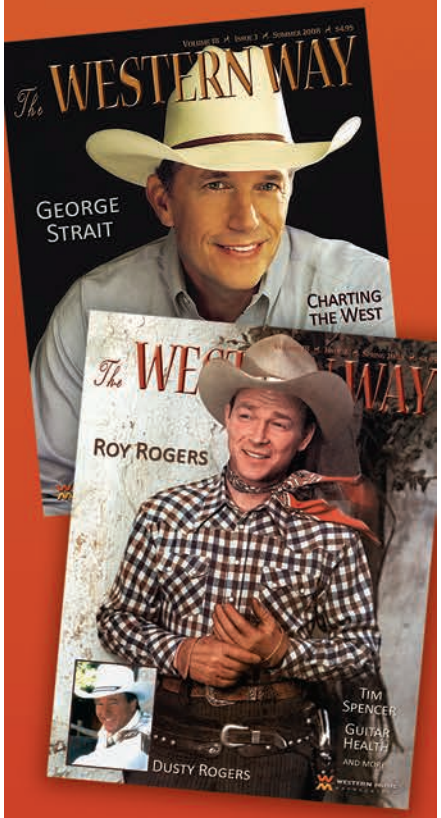
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Baits, Traps and Old West Rats

How the realization that rats spread disease led to improved bait methods.

In the Frontier West, and throughout history, rats and men have lived in a delicate, fascinating equilibrium.

Although the rat was universally feared and despised in the Old West, frontier docs did not always recognize the rat as the formidable disease vector it is known to be today. Rats can spread a myriad of diseases, ranging from rat bite fever and salmonella (bacterial infections) to Hantavirus and, the sometimes pandemic disease, known to latter 19th-century frontier docs, as bubonic plague.

Bubonic plague (caused by the bacteria, Yersinia pestis) is also known as the "Black Death," the disease that decimated Europe in the mid-14th century. This scourge sometimes resulted in the death of more than half the population of some cities and regions. The actual disease vector is the infected rat flea, a critter able to jump more than two feet, sometimes landing on a mammalian host, like a young child, just in time to enjoy a blood meal while injecting the plague bacteria into the toddler's bloodstream.

Given the endemic existence of plague among various rodents, including rats and mice in many parts of the West today, it may surprise one to learn that the first known case of bubonic plague to reach North American shores was not documented until the disease was confirmed in San Francisco, California, on March 6, 1900.

Robert Hendrickson notes in 1983's *More Cunning than Man* that after the 1900 San Francisco epidemic (killing 102 out of 105 plague cases), the disease broke out again after the great earthquake and fire in 1906. Aided by the slaughter of "well over a million" rats in the two years prior to the earthquake, the "city emerged from the plague with [only] 88 deaths in 205 cases…," probably secondary to better supportive medical care, since definitive treatment for the plague (antibiotics) had not yet been invented.

Needless to say, the bitter struggle between man and rat that had been simmering in the frontier West before 1900 was well underway after 1906, then driven by major public health concerns.

In the Old West, methods of rat control (cats and traps, aside) relied heavily upon poisoning. The unpleasant taste of early poisons had to be disguised by combining them with



By the turn of the 20th century, the U.S. Department of Agriculture was encouraging ferretmeisters, like the one holding a string of rats in the above photo, to use ferrets in rodent control. Ferrets dropped out of favor by WW II, due to the widespread availability of chemical rodenticides.

– True West Archives –



ROUGH ON RATS
Anti-Chinese sentiment is evident in this Rough on Rats advertising trade card, touting "They Must Go." Ephraim S. Wells, a pharmacist in Jersey City, New Jersey, invented his rat exterminator in 1872, and he became a millionaire selling it via mail order worldwide in 10¢, 15¢ and 25¢ packages. This particular advertisement likely dates to around the 1882 passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

various foods, including meat or grain. If a rat survived the first bite of such a mixture, it would usually not return for a second bite, thereby, becoming "bait-shy." Rat survivors are so smart that they have been known to urinate or defecate upon some poisonous baits, undoubtedly to warn other rats to stay away. To avoid the problem of bait shyness, historical rat poisons had to kill after just one bite. Consequently, these extremely potent poisons were also very dangerous to pets and humans, especially children.

Effectively and historically useful, but now obsolete, overly dangerous poisons include compounds like arsenic (ratsbane), strychnine, thallium sulfate, barium carbonate and phosphorus paste.

No less lethal, an Old West standby, red squill, is still utilized today, but is somewhat safer for a very interesting reason. Hendrickson indicates: Red squill, an ancient rat poison, known to rat killers since at least 1500 B.C., is a flowering plant with large bulbous roots that are cut into slices, dried in the sun and then ground into various preparations, including a digitalis-like medicine that kills the rat by paralyzing its heart.

Very bitter and certain to cause bait shyness, red squill naturally causes emesis (vomiting), a characteristic that makes it somewhat safer as a rodenticide than other compounds that do not have this effect. Interestingly, "rats, like most rodents, and unlike humans, are unable to vomit and are not protected by red squill's emetic quality."

Many modern, more palatable, rat poisons do not cause bait shyness and are consumed by the rat over more than one feeding. One such poison, warfarin (related to the human blood thinner, Coumadin), eventually causes the rat to bleed to death internally.

In the interest of designing a safer, modern poison, we humanely offer the rat several delicious "last meals," often before it still dies in a wall (just like yesteryear), left to stink up your house! Perhaps our efforts would be better directed at building a better mouse(rat)-trap!

Dr. Jim Kornberg holds an MD and an ScD. He is an environmental medicine physician and an engineer. He lives with his wife Sally on their ranch in the mountains of southwestern Colorado.





For night scenes in early Western films, did they actually film at night or just close down the lens?

George Young
Miami, Florida

Our boss Bob Boze Bell has the answer: "In the old days, most movies, especially Westerns, utilized what's called 'day for night,' which means they shot in the daytime but underexposed the film so it looked darker. Also, many old Westerns utilized sound stages for nighttime effects where they could control the light.

"Today, with greater lens capacity, many movies actually film at night. A good example of this is 1993's *Tombstone*. The scene where Curly Bill Brocius (Powers Boothe) shoots Marshal Fred White (Harry Carey Jr.) was done at night."

What's the difference between a marshal and a sheriff?

Mavis Starner
Hanover, Pennsylvania

Traditionally in the Old West, the sheriff was an elected county official. Towns elected or appointed marshals and also constables. A U.S. marshal was a federal appointment and covered outlaws who broke federal laws. A federal marshal (or deputy) could also pull double duty as a sheriff, sheriff's deputy, town marshal or deputy marshal.

Towns that were county seats, like Tombstone, would have both a county sheriff and a town marshal. During the Cochise County War in the early 1880s the animosity between Sheriff John Behan and town Marshal Virgil Earp was a serious detriment to good law enforcement.



Having previously served as undersheriff for the southern portion of Pima County, John Behan became the first sheriff of the newly designated Cochise County in 1881. Tombstone resident George W. Parsons once stated that he thought Behan was on the wrong side of the bars. Behan is buried in Tucson's Holy Hope Cemetery.



Six cowboys brand cattle in front of a house in South Dakota in this 1891 photograph by John C. Grabill.

– All images True West Archives –

When did the practice of branding livestock begin in the U.S.?

Joseph Boudreau
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Branding of livestock dates back to the Egyptians circa 2700 B.C. It spread to Europe in the Middle Ages and was introduced by the Spanish and later Mexican vaqueros in what is today the southwestern United States.

The open ranges made it essential for ranchers to have a brand that identified their cows during a roundup where cattle from many ranches were gathered.

Ironically, the first brands were not found on livestock but on the Aztec slaves of Spanish conquistadors. The slaves were branded on their cheeks with the letter "G," for *guerra* (prisoner of war). Since many of these slaves were put to work herding cattle, branding soon moved from man to beast.

Why did Gene Autry and other cowboy actors carry a two-gun rig minus one holster in their movies?

Larry R. Snyder
Shreveport, Louisiana

Allen Weitzel of San Jose, California, a longtime member of the Old West gunfighter group "Original Fall Guys," helps shed some new light on the subject. In reading *Gene Autry Westerns: America's Favorite Cowboy* by Boyd Magers, Weitzel learned that "when Gene started out early in his career, the studio staff gave him that holster. Being new, he didn't complain. This author also says that as Gene did more and more pictures and action work, he liked not having to deal with the second holster.

"Plus, if one is filming on the set all day and wearing a full loaded double rig, they do get heavy. You're always reaching down to pull it up. If you are a big man like Guy Madison, Eddie Dean, Bill Elliott or Clayton Moore, you have the body frame large enough to lug that weight around. If you are a smaller man like Gene, that weight gets to you much sooner than it does to a big man.

"No doubt Gene was smart enough to figure out that his unusual double rig with one holster was a trademark of sorts, so . . . he was wise enough to keep it."

How did 19th-century government land grants to the railroads work?

Erica Moore
Mesa, Arizona

Congress passed the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 to finance the transcontinental railroads. Twenty alternating sections (checkerboards) were granted to rail companies on each

Marshall Trimble is Arizona's official historian. His latest book is *Wyatt Earp: Showdown at Tombstone*. If you have a question, write: Ask the Marshall, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327 or e-mail him at marshall.trimble@sccmail.maricopa.edu

side of the tracks for each mile of track laid. They were also given full rights to minerals, including coal for the steam engines. The number of sections granted varied some over the years.

The railroads sold the land to settlers and ranchers, such as those of the storied Aztec Land and Cattle Company—better known as the "Hashknife" for its brand. Towns were established along the rail lines so the companies could sell land for town sites.

Land grants had a big payoff for the federal government, as the railroad had to give the government reduced rates to ship. When this expired in 1946, the railroads had repaid the government at 10 times the value of the land.

A register at the territorial prison in Yuma, Arizona, mentions prisoners being caught with marijuana. How prevalent was the use of "pot" in the West?

David Ragsdale
Chiloquin, Oregon

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Marijuana wasn't common in the U.S. until the 1920s, and the Territorial Prison at Yuma was open from 1876-1909. So the old-time cowboys most likely weren't one toke over the line.

I would guess those Yuma prisoners were Mexican nationals; pot smoking was more common in their country.

In the Old West, drugs of choice tended to be laudanum, a mixture of alcohol and opium, with opium being the chief ingredient and flavored with vanilla, cherry, orange, lemon or almond. Doctors prescribed laudanum for ailments from snake bites and gunshot wounds to migraines, menstrual cramps, venereal disease, worms, toothaches and diarrhea.

Other popular frontier drugs were opium, cocaine, morphine, some heroin and, that ol' standby, alcohol.



A laudanum bottle such as this could have a chain attached to it and be worn around the neck to keep the "medicine" handy.



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What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

What's with the jokes on Kansas being flat? Come on people! Mount Sunflower, our highest point, is 4,039 feet. We have the Arikaree Breaks, the Flint Hills and miles of beautiful rolling hills. Not very flat, from my point of view.

The strangest Old West mythical place is the Garden of Eden in Lucas, which features some interesting works of art. The builder felt that the common man was forever being harassed by bankers, preachers and lawyers. Worth a stop!

The most untouched place is the great basin, south and east of Dodge City. Not a house, or car, in sight for miles.

Civil War Kansas is a neglected part of our history. Living in the South and learning more about the war has me thinking and learning more about the role Kansas played.

Tobe Zweygardt is the best! I met him six years ago when I started my Arikaree Breaks research. He spent his 89th birthday taking us all over the back roads. He's happiest out in "his" Breaks. He told us about the time when, as a kid, he found cans sealed with lead—probably left from the 1865 raid on Julesburg, Colorado. I experienced such joy in being able to talk to someone who has that much touch with the past.

One of my Dad's best lines is "It's to hell and gone!" Our family spent a lot of time driving the back roads, and Dad would often look at me and jokingly ask if we were lost.

I grew up near a buffalo ranch. Mr. Lawrence had a pasture of buffalo about one-and-a-half miles from my parent's house. I spent a lot of time filming these powerful animals. Sometimes I would pull up beside one in the safety of my truck and think about the Indians racing up on their ponies.

When I turned 40, I enrolled in martial arts. My parents are so supportive of me that they drove from Kansas to Tennessee to see the tournaments. Those are the things that stay with you.

One cut I had to make for the DVD which I wish I could have left in was the Alfred Stieglitz photo of the steerage in the immigrants section. Just didn't work out. I love looking at the print. I look at the faces of the immigrants and wonder if any are connected to me.

Filming Palo Canyon is joy multiplied!!! I love that place. I have ever since I first stood on the rim 20 years ago. I filmed my first documentary there, 10 years ago, on a dare from a friend who works near there in Texas. My production company, Mesquite 90, is named for my favorite campsite (the best site in the park).



AUDREY KALIVODA, DOCUMENTARIAN

Born in north central Kansas, Audrey Kalivoda moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and opened a photography studio. Her first documentary was on Texas's Palo Duro Canyon, followed by the Arikaree Breaks in northwest Kansas, Nashville and her most recent project, *Kansas: The Center of It All* (visit *Mesquite90.com* for more information). Audrey still lives outside of Nashville, but she finds herself spending more and more of her time in the West!

For my next documentary, I want to gather friends and take a trip on a wagon train to trace one family's move west. So far, I am getting mixed response from friends, everything from "Yes, sounds like fun," to "sounds like the trip from hell" and "where are the bathrooms?"

***Jeremiah Johnson* heads the list of** my favorite classic Westerns, followed by *The Good Old Boys* and, of course, *Lonesome Dove*. When I'm in Tennessee and start missing the spaces, I put on *Dances With Wolves* with the sound off. I just want to see the prairie.

What history has taught me is remember where you came from. I'm Swede and Bohemian. When I go to the Swedish church in Brantford, Kansas, there is a picture of my great-great grandparents who helped to found the church. When I go to the Catholic church in Cuba, my Bohemian great-great grandparents names are etched in the cornerstone. Having that connection with the past helps me to see more clearly into the future. We need to pass the connection and the stories to our children and grandchildren. We all need those ties.

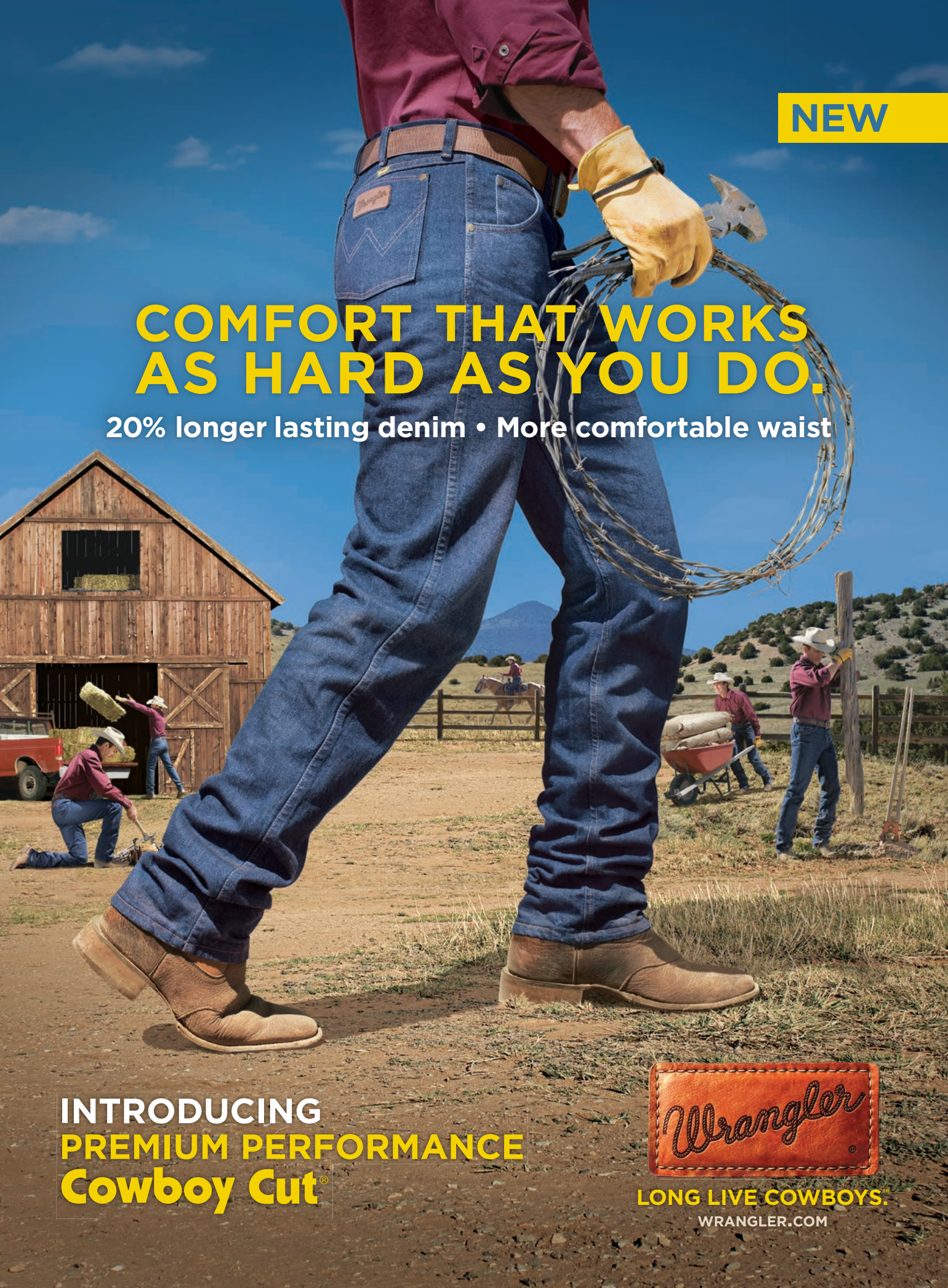


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