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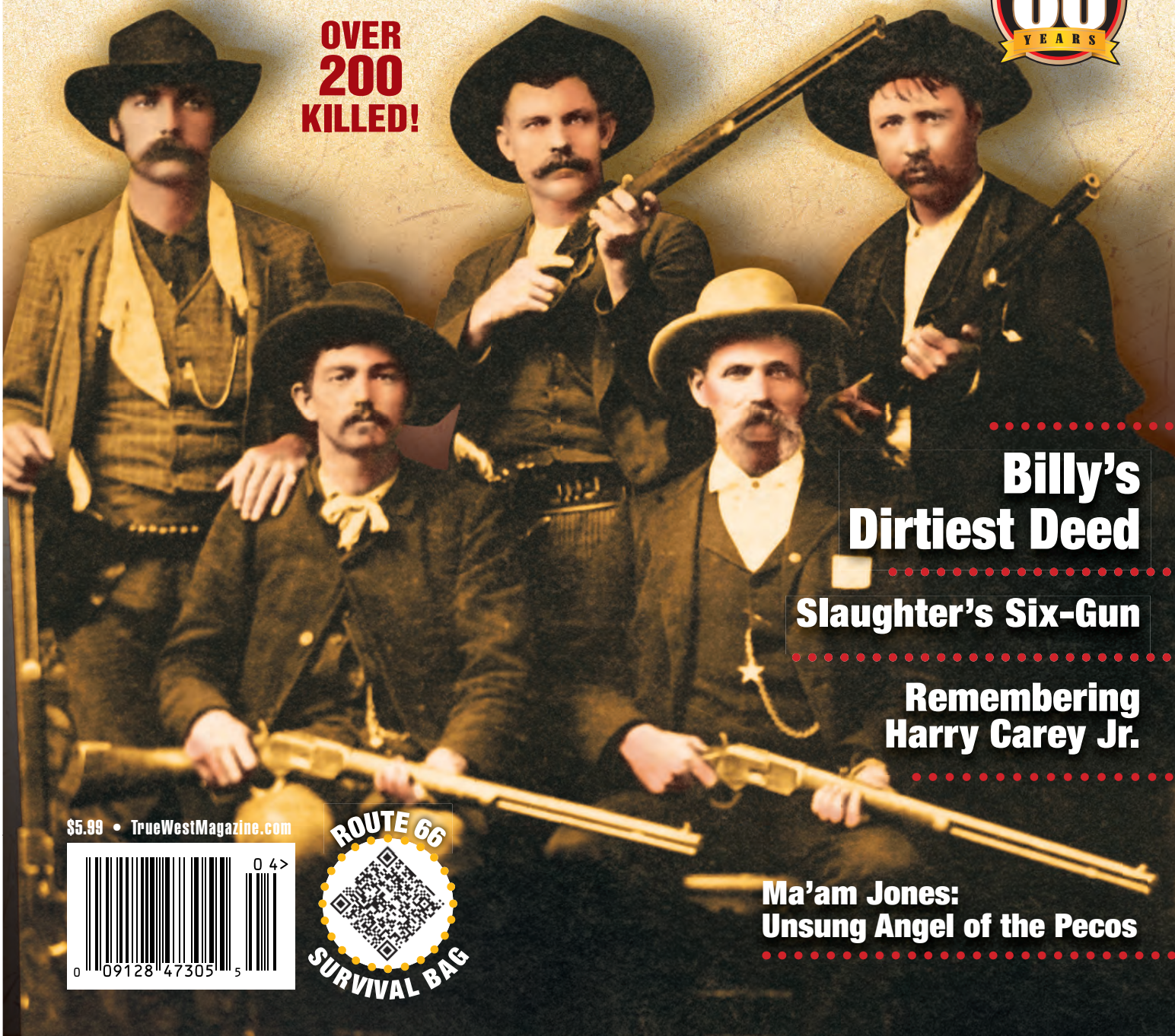
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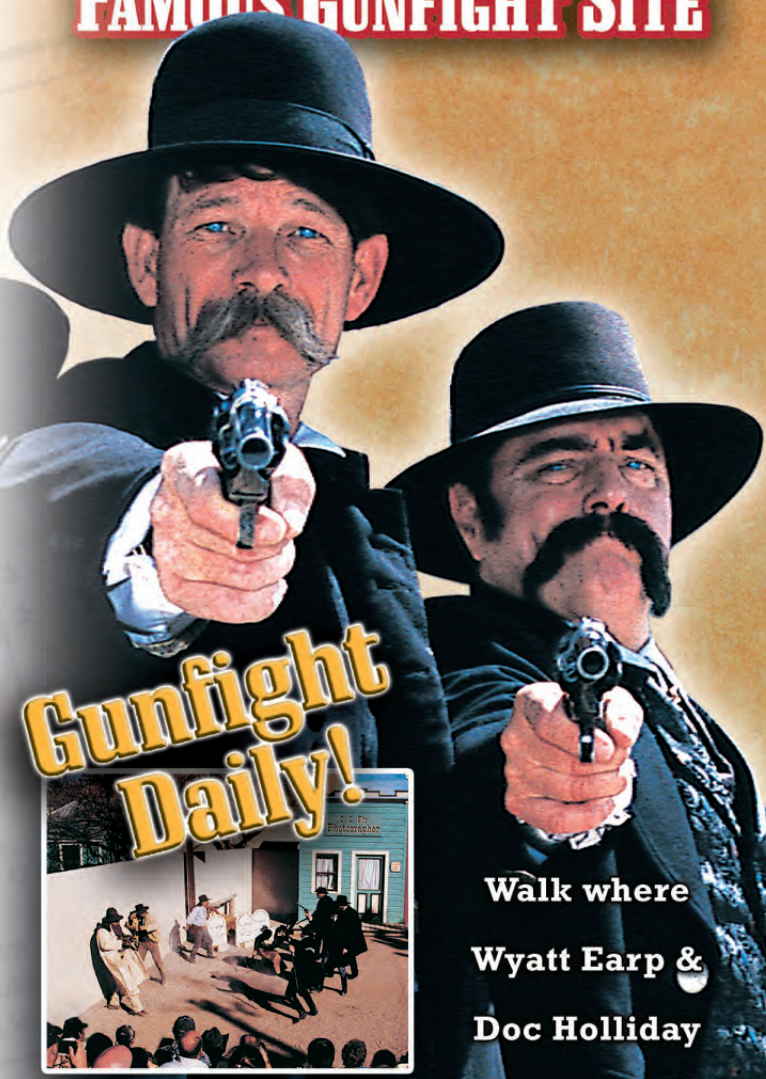
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A FIELD DAY, BEFORE YELLOWSTONE

After photographer William Henry Jackson posed 14 men, including expedition leader Ferdinand Hayden (seated, center), around a table in a field with the backdrop of Wyoming's Red Buttes in 1870, he entered the picture (standing, far right). "Even today, it may be the great landscape photographer's best-known photograph. And it's full of people," wrote Tom Rea in *Devil's Gate*. Jackson worked without salary, but photographs like this one led Hayden to hire him, starting with the next year's expedition to Yellowstone; Jackson's pictures would help convince Congress to protect the area as a national park.

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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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BLAST FROM THE PAST

Road Trips


Welcome to Tombstone
Tombstone, Arizona
...the Town Too Tough To Die
By KENT CHRISTY

Then and Now

In the past 60 years, *True West* has consistently provoked one's urge to hit the road and see where history happened. From Tombstone (see 1955 feature, at left) to Dodge City, to the Alamo and the Little Big Horn and all points beyond, *True West* readers have lapped up the wonderful days and ways to get there. Check out these features and advertisements chosen randomly from back issues of *True West*. Our road trip coverage is a tradition we plan to proudly carry forward on the road to our next 60 years.

April 1955: *Kent Christy's Tombstone travel feature appeared in the April 1955 issue. Think of the excitement families must have felt as they piled into their new 1955 Chevy Nomad station wagons, filled up the water bags and headed across the Arizona desert to check out the O.K. Corral and Boot Hill.*



August 1955: *Water bags were a "cool" item in the 1950s. These were so popular that Morris Mfg. Co. actually created a pole that attached to your vehicle's bumper so the bag could be carried in style. Ever seen one?*



April 2010: *In our Road Trip issue, Wyoming's Carbon County touted the value of the two-lane blacktop to encourage folks to get off the highways.*



April 1955: *This Cree Coach ad design makes it look as if the couple is pulling a Cree Trailer with one of those newfangled Corvettes.*

On the Road, Again

Saturate before using, indeed.



My father sold Desert Water Bags like this one at his Route 66 gas station in Kingman, Arizona. Drivers soaked the canvas bag in water and placed it in front of a car grill while traveling through deserts; the saturated bag allegedly acted like an evaporative cooler. Today, the Desert Water Bag is a classic symbol of 1950s road travel, and the one shown here hangs proudly in my office.

– Courtesy Bob Boze Bell –

"Nothing behind me, everything ahead of me, as is ever so on the road."

That's Jack Kerouac, from his 1957 classic *On the Road*, which literally inspired so many of us to seek our kicks—and history—on America's highways.

While the book is inspiring, my father taught me to love the road. He loved cars (it says this on his tombstone!); he always had the latest roadster to plow the roads from Arizona to Iowa on annual treks to the family farm.

My father owned Al Bell's Flying A on Route 66 in Kingman, Arizona, so he met a lot of road warriors. One of his most popular items was the Desert Water Bag; the biggest selling point was the scary Mojave Desert that drivers had to pass through on their way to California (some tourists even bought two or three bags!). The water bag conveys a hotter time, before AC in cars, and, for me, a remembrance of traveling as a youngster with my family.

Like so many from the Greatest Generation, my father was a fastidious traveler, with a strict regimen: we got up at four, and we were on the road long before daylight. He would drive for an hour, or so, and then we'd stop for breakfast. As William Least Heat-Moon wrote in his ode to *Blue Highways*, "To the rider of back roads, nothing shows the tone, the voice of a small town more quickly than the breakfast grill.... Much of what the people do and believe and share is evident then."

When we traveled, my father stopped for the night at sunset. He didn't like driving at night. Besides, you missed all the scenery. We stayed at nice motels, but he never would let me choose those kitschy, tipi-style motels.

My father's only fault, as far as I was concerned, is that he was always "making time." He rarely stopped for anything other than gas, oil, food and, maybe, open wounds.

Given my love of the open road, I saw historical journeys in the American West as a natural component of *True West*. When we launched our first travel issue 11 years ago, I had no idea our coverage would create an entire category: Heritage Travel.

Now you, too, can join us "On the Road." Contribute your road warrior adventures, your picks for best food, lodging and shopping and, most important, the best ways you have experienced the history of the Old West on the road. One of our readers gave us the idea to invite all of you to go "On the Road with *True West*"—Rosemary Yull, just before she left for her road trip to the National Cowboy Poetry Gathering in Elko, Nevada. Don't let the lessons you've learned and the fun pictures you've taken on the road go to waste; e-mail them to *editor@twmag.com* with the subject line "On the Road with *True West*."

I would also recommend that when you hit the road this spring and summer, be sure to take this issue with you, so you'll have a cheat sheet to the best Old West sites and attractions found on our loop tours of six storied National Parks. You'll be riding shotgun with folks like Steve Friesen, who helps keep the legacy of Buffalo Bill alive while overseeing the showman's grave site in Colorado, and Marshall Trimble, whose path to the Grand Canyon is paved with the little-known stories and sites that only Arizona's official state historian would know about.

One more nugget from the Road Master, Jack Kerouac: "...I suddenly saw the whole country like an oyster for us to open; and the pearl was there, the pearl was there."



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

Quotes

"Ever since I began to see and think, I have had a feeling that the west is spiritually important to America. As I grow older it becomes a firm conviction. You can't argue with those desert mountains, and if you live among them long enough—like the Indian does—you don't want to."

- Maynard Dixon

"Between two evils, choose neither; between two goods, choose both."

- Tryon Edwards

"The future is no more uncertain than the present."

- Walt Whitman

"Action speaks louder than words, but not nearly as often."

- Mark Twain



"I've got the Oscar, he's got a therapist. Checkmate."

- Ernest Borgnine, on his feud with Mickey Rooney

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO



"My definition of a free society is a society where it is safe to be unpopular."

- Adlai Stevenson II



Old Vaquero Saying



"A critic is a legless man who teaches running."



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BY MARK BOARDMAN

Soapy Smith's Legacy

Tracking the history of a building that just wouldn't fade away (no swindle required).



Soapy Smith may have spent only a few months in his parlor, but it's a tribute to his legacy that his building not only survived the past 115 years, but also is still linked to the notorious con man. Shown here is the parlor in 2009, before the National Park Service began its renovations.

– By Robert Lyon / National Park Service –

In September 1897, Jefferson Randolph Smith arrived in Skagway, Alaska, to make his fortune. Most people headed north to strike it rich in the gold fields. Smith had other ideas.

Smith was already better known in various American locales as Soapy Smith, the king of the con men. He knew how to separate a fool from his money, and Alaska was prime territory for a con man with big ideas. Smith reportedly told a friend, "I'm going to be the boss of Skagway. I know exactly how to do it…."

Smith gained a foothold in Alaska as a major investor in at least two saloons, a merchants' exchange, a real estate company and a telegraph office (three years before the telegraph arrived there!). On top of that were the various con games he and his associates ran on the streets.

But his pride and joy was Jeff Smith's Parlor, located in a tiny (18 feet by 40 feet) former bank building. In March 1898, he turned it into a saloon, a gathering place and an unofficial city hall of Skagway. It was the headquarters of Smith's private army and his "law and order" society (one had to maintain appearances). Locals called it "Jeff's Place" or "Soapy's Place."

The fact that Smith put his own name on it shows just how much he thought of his saloon. But he wouldn't run it for long.

On July 8 of that year, Smith died in a gunfight on a Skagway wharf. You might think his death would spell the end of "Soapy's Place," but an investigation into the history of the parlor proves otherwise.

After the con man's death, one of his pals took over the business. As the Gold Rush faded into memory, the local fire department used the building as a garage.

In 1935, old-timer Martin Itjen bought the building, as well as several others along the street. Itjen had been collecting Skagway items since his arrival in 1898, and he had become the town's unofficial tourism director. He restored the parlor as a museum that featured local history, including stories about Smith.

Itjen died in 1942, and his friend George Rapuzzi took over the parlor and most of the collection. At various times, he closed and then reopened the museum. He also moved the building a few blocks away from the original location.

Rapuzzi died in 1986 and left behind an amazing legacy—more than 450,000 artifacts, including several buildings, documents, signs, paintings, clothing and even a 1906 street car that Itjen had used to ferry tourists around Skagway.

By 2007, the Rasmussen Foundation—a family-owned foundation that promotes Alaska's history—bought the Itjen-Rapuzzi Collection and then donated it to Skagway and the National Park Service.

Two years later, the park service began restoring Jeff Smith's Parlor. Workers lifted the building onto a new concrete foundation and updated the roof and floor, restored and replaced wall paneling and conserved historic artifacts (at a cost of more than $263,000 so far). More is to come, because the park service plans to reopen the Parlor Museum in 2016.

Today's Skagway thrives mostly because cruise ships stop at the Gold Rush hub. Smith would probably be twirling his moustache at the number of potential marks who come to his town these days (and visit his grave at the cemetery). In a few years, they'll be able to step into his parlor and see a bit of history brought back to life.

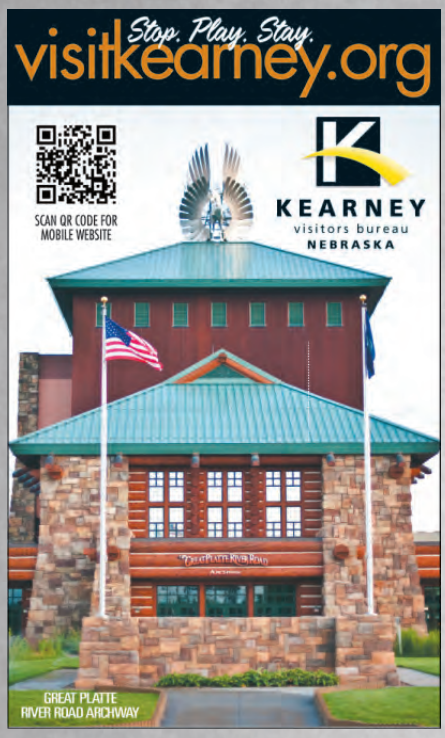
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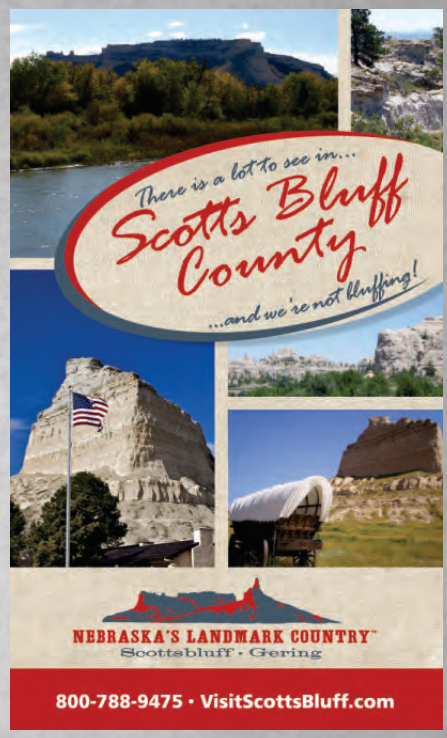
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BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

A Bawdy Queen of the Row

Miss Laura is saucily charming folks into exploring a historic Arkansas town.

In its day, the "queen of the row" cost three times more for a trip upstairs than any other bordello charged in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Miss Laura would collect your $3 and send you on your way.

Miss Laura is still at the front door, in her red and black dress and plumed hat, flashing a black-lace fan. If you're a male visitor, you're likely to hear, "Well, Joe, it's been a long time since you been around. Catch up on that bill while you're here?" If you're a woman, you can expect, "How are you today—looking for a job? I need a blonde upstairs."

The modern-day woman who has brought the successful madam to life admits, "Miss Laura has got an attitude."

The two-story Victorian bordello has an attitude, too, as the visitor's center for a town that went from being a pass-through on the way to the goldfields to a pass-by when the interstate came.

"This house and Miss Laura gave Fort Smith an identity," says today's Miss Laura, Carolyn Joyce. "It used to be we had to take out a map to show folks where Fort Smith, Arkansas, was. Now they see me, and people say, 'Fort Smith is here.' It brought an identity to the city."

The other thing Joyce has proved is that Miss Laura is a survivor. Laura Ziegler came to town in 1898, drawn by Fort Smith's 66 saloons and a row of bordellos. The 39 year old spent $600 for a lot and $3,000 to renovate the most opulent house on the row, with nine girls living and working upstairs, while she lived in a suite of rooms on the first floor.



Miss Laura greets visitors to Fort Smith. Carolyn Joyce, who personifies the bawdy character, wears dresses and hats made by local women, some fashioned from outfits designed for actress Jane Seymour, who starred in the frontier drama, *Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman*, that was filmed in the Arkansas town.

– Courtesy Fort Smith Visitor's Center –

When she left town in 1911, she sold the house for $47,000. Nobody knows what happened to her. "Maybe she cleaned up and got married," Joyce suggests.

The house she left behind had some remarkable good luck. A fire in 1910 destroyed other houses on the row, but stopped 75 feet from Miss Laura's front door before the wind shifted. A 1943 flood came to the building, but not inside. By 1963, it was the only house left on the row; the town was ready to raze it, but the late Don Reynolds saved the building from being demolished and got it on the National Register of Historic Places—the first bordello on the list. He put in a restaurant and bar, but those businesses closed. In 1992, the building sat empty until the city bought it and hired Joyce to run a visitor's center.

"Fort Smith was 150 years old in 1992, and we'd never had an official visitor's center," Joyce says.

> "I think they thought of me, 'She must be totally nuts, so let's go talk to her.'"

"I decided I needed a niche to get motor coaches off the interstate," she says. "Something different. Something off the wall."

As she toured the country to promote her town, the national media paid attention. "They all picked up on this gal," she says with a laugh. "I think they thought of me, 'She must be totally nuts, so let's go talk to her.'"

In honor of the character she created to promote Fort Smith, Joyce was inducted into the Arkansas Tourism Hall of Fame in 2011. Miss Laura is about the best thing that ever happened to Fort Smith.

Jana Bommersbach has been Arizona's Journalist of the Year and has won an Emmy and two Lifetime Achievement Awards. She is the author of two nationally-acclaimed true crime books and a member of Women Writing the West.

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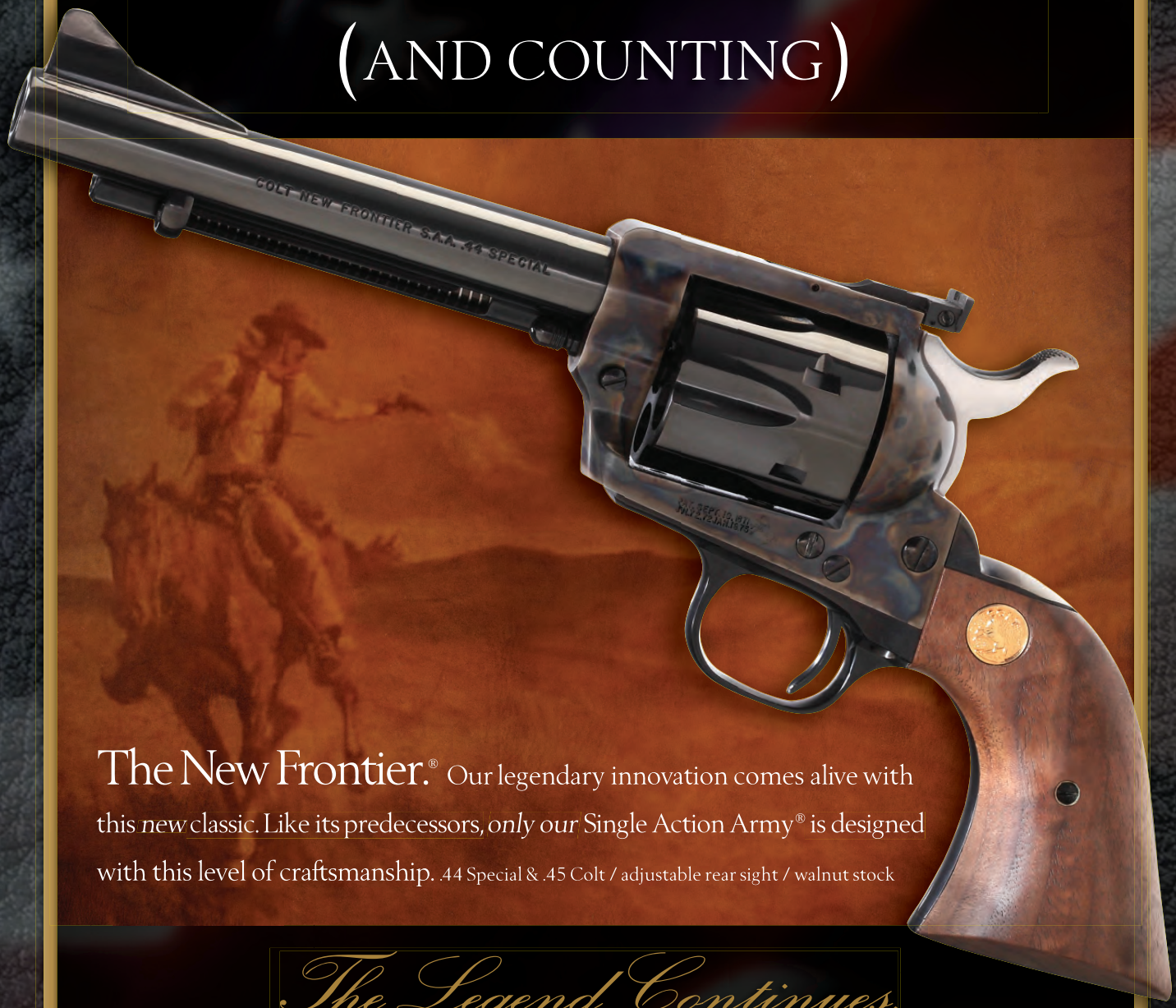
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Timeworn Beauties

Cimarron creates instant aged and engraved classics that evoke firearms used by frontier Cochise County Sheriff John Slaughter and others.

While most firearms enthusiasts appreciate a vintage gun showing its original finish, a certain beauty can be found in those well-worn guns whose original color has been shed through the decades and replaced by an iron gray finish that evokes thoughts and images of the past. Some of these guns conjure up visions of hard use and wild times on the American frontier.

A timeworn gun—especially one with engraving—evokes romantic, historical images in my mind. It has the aura of those famed engraved arms used by the likes of Theodore Roosevelt, Wes Hardin, Wild Bill Hickok and Texas John Slaughter.

Today's shooters are lucky to have the option of choosing from an array of quality replicas of these firearms. Yet as beautiful as they are in their shiny new finishes, many of them look like new guns. As one who has admired and handled untold numbers of historical arms, I've come to expect most vintage firearms to have an aged look, devoid of much of their original protective finish. That quality is one of the reasons that several of

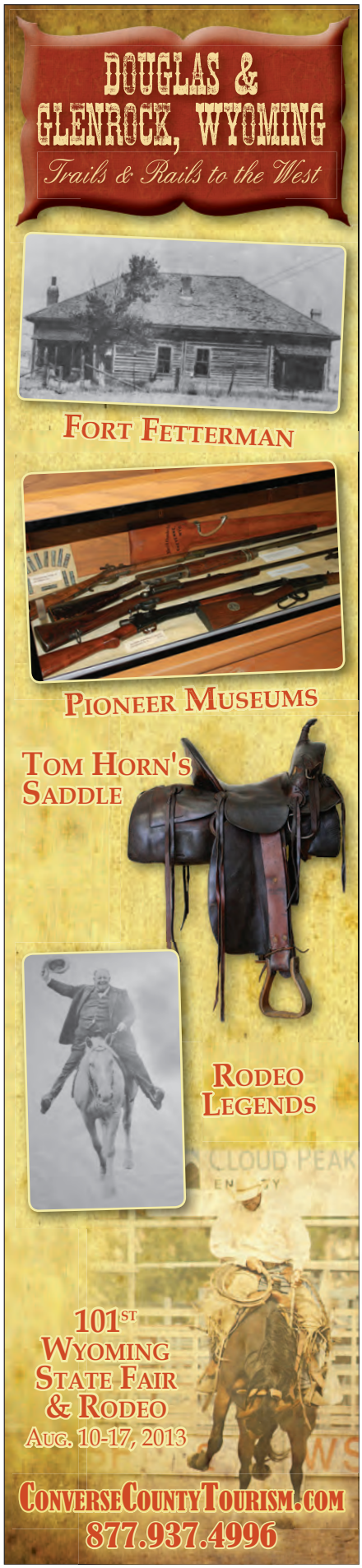


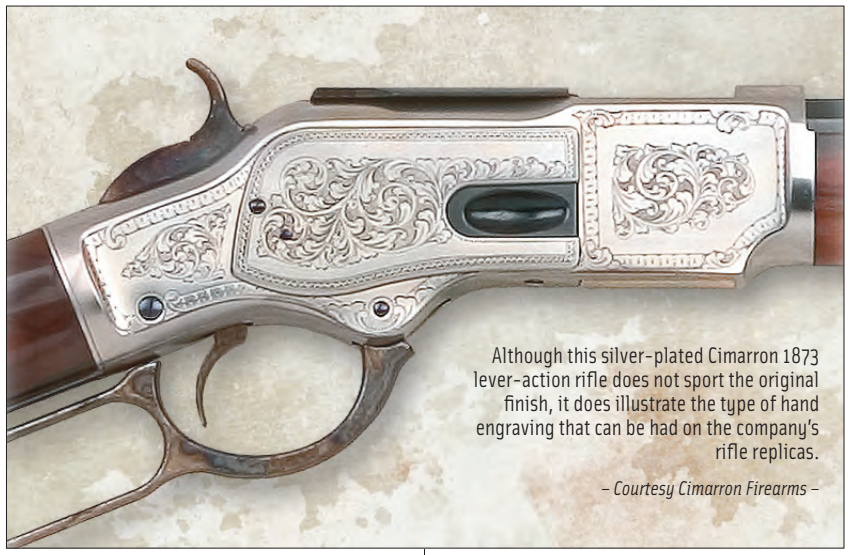
A number of Old West gunmen packed ornate six-guns, including cattleman and Cochise County Sheriff John Slaughter. Here, the Arizona lawman totes his ever-present pearl-stocked and engraved 5½-inch Colt .45 Single Action revolvers snug in his saddle's pommel holster.

– True West Archives –

Cimarron Firearms's guns in the original finish have the looks and feel of well used, but cared for, period arms. This particular 7½-inch barreled, hand-engraved Cimarron Cattleman .45, which the author frequently packs in shows, has been fitted with faux ivory, Mexican eagle and snake motif stocks by grip maker Don Furr of Costa Mesa, California (donfurr2@att.net).

– Courtesy Phil Spangenberger –





Although this silver-plated Cimarron 1873 lever-action rifle does not sport the original finish, it does illustrate the type of hand engraving that can be had on the company's rifle replicas.

– *Courtesy Cimarron Firearms* –

Cimarron Firearms's original finish antiqued engraved guns occupy a special place in my personal collection.

This Fredericksburg, Texas-based outfit was the first to offer these old-looking, brand new replicas—in plain or engraved versions. Cimarron stocks a variety of models of its replicas in antiqued finish from the percussion Colt and Remington replicas to metallic-cartridge six-shooters to cartridge long guns like the 1860 Henry rifle copies and others.



Showing Cimarron's authentic aged look, an engraved, original finish, 4¾-inch barreled Cattleman .45 is paired above an 1891 vintage .45 Colt Peacemaker (sans engraving). Despite the wood stocks on the Cimarron and its earlier Colt-type "bull's eye" ejector head, versus the Colt factory's hard rubber eagle stocks and later crescent-type ejector head, the six-guns are nearly identical in overall appearance!

– *Courtesy Phil Spangenberger* –

To properly create the antiqued look, each hand-engraved gun is adorned in its period style. Percussion revolvers are embellished in the New York or Nimschke style of their era, while the metallic cartridge six-guns, like the Cattleman single actions, known as the Cimarron Model P, are decorated in the later style of famed engraver Cuno Helfricht. Rifles are engraved in the correct period style, such as Helfricht or Nimschke. Then each arm is blued and color casehardened (if appropriate), as though it were going to leave the factory as a "newly finished" firearm. Next, each arm is treated with an acid etching that gives it a gray, aged appearance, with traces of color remaining in those out-of-the-way places. Upon completion of this process, the acid is then neutralized to stop further aging. To add a worn

look, every gun is tumbled in a special container, filled with an assortment of other objects. Finally, some hand aging gives each arm that "used, but not abused" appearance.

The result is a firearm that looks like it has a history—well-used, but cared for. Internally, it is as perfect as any other factory new arm, since the insides are not aged in any way, yet on the outside, the gun has gained a distinctive vintage character.

Take it from me, when antiqued correctly, each firearm looks like an original and the engraving adds that extra bit of class and character befitting a vintage firearm.

Phil Spangenberger writes for *Guns & Ammo*, appears on the *History Channel* and is *True West's* Firearms Editor. As a fan of Cimarron Firearms, he has appeared on the company's testimonial page, but he is not sponsored by the company.



OLD WEST SLIPPER HOLSTER

Rick Bachman's Old West Reproductions, *True West's* "Best Gunleather Artisan" for 2012, has been handcrafting museum-quality gunleather since 1978. Among his authentic offerings of frontier-era rigs and other cowboy gear is this unique slipper holster. Copied from an 1870-80 period original and cut at a slight angle, butt forward, it makes for a handy belt carry for revolvers of varying barrel lengths. The shown slipper holster is a border tooled model, holding Cimarron's 7½-inch Old Model Cattleman single action, that retails for $115.

OldWestReproductions.com

406-273-2615



BY MEGHAN SAAR

Cowboy's Badge of Honor

A 101 Ranch owner's spurs fittingly brought in the top price among the spurs up for bid at High Noon.

One cowboy's badge of honor, his spurs, earned an impressive price at High Noon's Western Americana auction in Mesa, Arizona, on January 26, 2013.

Among Oklahoma's greatest cowboys, Joseph C. Miller, the acknowledged guiding hand of the 101 Ranch, owned the top-selling spurs, forged by one of the "Big Three" spur makers, Oscar Crockett. The spurs sold for a $25,000 bid; vintage cowboy spurs generally sell for $5,000 at most, but High Noon has commanded stellar prices as a leader in this category.

Joe was the eldest of three sons raised by former Confederate Col. George W. Miller, who leased his Cherokee Outlet cattle ranch in 1879 and officially founded it under the 101 brand when land opened to white settlement in 1893. After his father's death, in 1903, Joe and his two brothers, George Jr. and Zack, took over the enterprise, with Joe leading the charge.

The brothers expanded the ranch's acreage to 110,000, sprawled over four counties. Like his father, who not only raised cattle but also grew wheat, corn, cotton and other crops, Joe viewed business on a grand scale. Inspired by his neighbor, Gordon W. Lillie, who performed as Pawnee Bill, Joe turned his ranch roundups into the 101 Ranch Wild West Show that introduced the world to Tom Mix and Bill Pickett, among other rising stars. To convince the National Editorial Association to hold its convention in Indian Territory, Joe promised them the "greatest round-up on earth," and he delivered, thrilling a 1905 crowd estimated to number 65,000. The show went on to entertain audiences at the ranch and abroad until the outbreak of WWI in 1914.



The 101 Ranch cattleman Joseph C. Miller (far right) owned these circa 1918 Oscar Crockett spurs with five-point rowels, which are marked with his initials; $25,000.



That a pair of Joe's spurs would generate such excitement among collectors today is a credit to his legacy as an exceptional cowman. The man whose career started as a roper at the Winfield County Fair in 1882 would go on to honor his fellow cowmen by forming the Cherokee Strip Cow Punchers' Association, which limited its membership to cowboys who worked the Cherokee Strip prior to its opening in 1893. A hospitable man, he hosted friends and prominent guests at his ranch residence, the White House. He treated his employees respectfully, whether they be Ponca Indians, whites or blacks, and he acted as mediator for their disputes. In 1927, after the 58 year old died unexpectedly from carbon monoxide poisoning while working on his car, a crowd of more than 5,000 came to pay their respects, marking his funeral as Oklahoma's largest at the time.

Dated circa 1918, Joe's cowboy badge of honor was crafted by Crockett at the early start of his blacksmith career. In 1916, he opened shop in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, closing it to serve during WWI. He moved on, in 1919, to work in the bit and spur department for C.P. Shipley Saddlery, a line he bought and turned into the Crockett Bit & Spur Company, which he spearheaded until his death at 62 in 1949. His spurs, like those made by his cow country peers J.R. McChesney and P.M. Kelly, were sold to mail-order saddlers, and he produced at least 100 different spur patterns.



Notable Spur Lots Included

(All images courtesy High Noon)

J. Figueroa crafted these circa 1910 southern California spurs featuring a silver inlaid diamond pattern, 13-point rowels, scalloped and engraved silver washers and heel chains; $22,500.





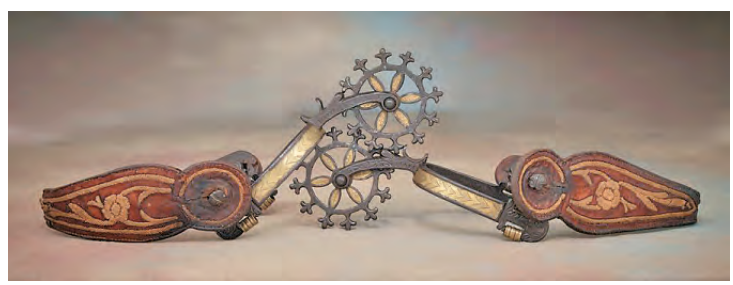
While serving time for killing his friend over a game of pool in 1897, John Cox crafted these spurs, marked with his Colorado State Penitentiary No. 4307; $17,000.

GS Garcia, the famed saddler who earned the gold medal for one of his saddles at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis, crafted these circa 1915 spurs in Elko, Nevada; $19,000.



These Olsen-Nolte silver and gold parade spurs with 20-point rowels feature leathers attached to a Don Ricardo silver and gold scroll buckle set with inset rubies; $15,500.





These ornate 1820s-50s Mexican spurs, displaying swinging buttons and regal inlaid rowels with 12 fleur-de-lis points, are representative of the elegant spur style that evolved in Texas and went north along the cattle trails; $8,500.

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

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Historical Manuscripts
Heritage Auction (Dallas, TX)
HA.com • 800-872-6467

As for Joe, his passing meant the end of an era for the 101 Ranch. After yet another brother died, in a car accident, Zack ultimately filed for bankruptcy during the Great Depression. The U.S. Government seized the 101 Ranch and sold off most of its parcels. None of the ranch's buildings stand on the national historic landmark today. But 101 Ranch treasures have been preserved by astute collectors, allowing one lucky bidder to become the proud owner of the famed cattleman's spurs.

KILLED IN THE

BY MARK BOARDMAN

The little-known Goingsnake Massacre reveals just how dangerous a killing field the Indian Territory was for the U.S. marshals.



Ezekiel Proctor was a Cherokee and proud of it.

"Zeke" had walked the Trail of Tears from Georgia to the Indian Territory when he was a seven-year-old boy in 1838. He clung to the Cherokee language, culture and customs. He dealt with white folks, but he didn't have much use for them.

In 1872, the prosperous farmer and local lawman had a beef with one specific white man: his brother-in-law, Jim Kesterson. Stories circulated of bad blood between them, a situation made worse when Kesterson abandoned Proctor's sister and kids for another woman.

Proctor confronted Kesterson at the Hildebrand Mill, just west of Siloam Springs, Arkansas. He pulled a gun and opened up, but Kesterson's new woman, Polly Beck, got in the way and was killed.

The shooting would bring Proctor into another confrontation: with the U.S. Marshals Service.

The U.S. Marshals Service has lost a total of 211 officers nationwide—a statistic unmatched by any other place or any other period for line-of-duty deaths in American history.

A Shocking Statistic

Formed in 1789 to enforce federal law, the U.S. Marshals Service suffered its first casualty five years later. Between then and 1872, eleven other officers would die in the line of duty.

But the Indian Territory was bad ground for the marshals. Between 1872 and Oklahoma statehood in 1907, a shocking 119 officers were killed there (and in the sliver of western Arkansas that abutted it), reported Robert Ernst in *Deadly Affrays: The Violent Deaths of the U.S. Marshals*. Shocking, because, to date, the U.S. Marshals Service has lost a total of 211 officers nationwide, meaning that more than half of those killed lost their lives in the Indian Territory. The statistic is unmatched by any other place or any other period for line-of-duty deaths in American history.

The reasons for the disparity in the Indian Territory vary. Too few officers (200 or fewer) to patrol too large an area (more than

LINE OF DUTY



One of our favorite photographs of a deputy U.S. marshal was taken by William S. Prettyman in 1890, yet we're not exactly sure who appears in it. Historians suspect the deputy is either George E. Thornton (killed in action in 1891, in Creek country) or Floyd Wilson (killed in action in 1892, near Lenapah, Indian Territory).

– Courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society 5049 / Thomas N. Athey Collection –

KILLED IN THE



Judge Isaac C. Parker

THE HANGING JUDGE

Isaac C. Parker was remembered as the "Hanging Judge," but was he truly?

In his 21 years on the bench in Fort Smith, Parker heard 13,490 cases. Of those, only 344 were capital cases (murder or rape). Federal statute required that anyone convicted of those crimes be sentenced to death—which is what Parker did in 161 cases (157 men and four women).

The final gallows tally, though, was 79—all men. Most of the others had their sentences commuted or convictions overturned. In several cases, Parker himself led the charge to ease the penalties or even have the prisoner pardoned.

Actually, the judge's view of capital punishment might surprise you. "I favor the abolition of capital punishment, too, provided that there is a certainty of punishment, whatever that punishment may be," he told a St. Louis reporter in 1896.

70,000 square miles). Many Indians didn't think highly of the authorities representing the white government. And hard cases of all races found the region fertile ground for illegal enterprises, which fostered an ongoing struggle to control land and power.

Serving as a U.S. marshal in the Indian Territory proved to be a tough and dangerous job, as well as a thankless one. The pay was miserable; based on fees and expenses, a deputy could expect to make between $400 and $800 a year. The pay often arrived late, sometimes months after it was due. Many of the marshals took on second jobs, in local law enforcement, with the Indian police or as railroad detectives. More than a few padded their expense and travel reports to get extra money. Some, including Bob, Grat and Emmett Dalton, turned to crime, either on the side or full time.

Why would anybody take on such a job? U.S. Marshals Service Historian David Turk tells *True West* some men didn't want to be farmers or cowboys or merchants. "It was a job for the adventurous," he says.

But too often, the adventure turned tragic. That's what happened with Proctor and the so-called Goingsnake Massacre.

History is unclear on who fired the first shot.

Who Decides if Proctor Dies?

A lot of folks wanted to make Proctor pay after he had killed Polly. Her kinfolk wanted Proctor dead. The Cherokee wanted to try him since Polly had been a member of the tribe. The U.S. wanted him to pay with his life, since his intended victim, Jim Kesterson, was white. Those kinds of jurisdictional conflicts were common during the Indian Territory era. This particular conflict turned bad.

Proctor surrendered to the sheriff and asked for an immediate trial in the Cherokee courts. It was scheduled for April 15, 1872, in a schoolhouse near present-day Christie, Oklahoma, located in the Goingsnake District, which would give the upcoming incident its name.

Polly's kin were upset by the court arrangements. Too many of the locals were related to Proctor, including the Cherokee chief. The Becks thought the only way to get justice, if they had to settle for that, was to have Proctor tried at the federal district court in Fort Smith, Arkansas. The U.S. authorities agreed. Deputy U.S. Marshals Jacob Owens and Joseph Peavey were assigned to transfer Proctor.

But they made a bad decision. Knowing they might face some opposition, the officers put together a heavily-armed posse of 13 men—featuring five members of the Beck clan who likely had blood, not arrest, on their minds.

The people attending Proctor's trial were also armed; some say that included the judge, the attorneys and the defendant.

The two groups met when the posse approached the schoolhouse while the court was in session.

A Remarkable Force

The Indian Territory marshals were remarkable for their time and place. Even before Isaac C. Parker took virtual control of justice in the region as federal judge for the Western District of Arkansas in 1875, people of color wore the badge.

Blacks, Indians, mixed races—color didn't matter that much when hiring the federal lawmen. Historian Art Burton, who has written extensively on black and Indian territorial lawmen, estimates that upwards of 50 men of color served the U.S. Marshals Service in the region during the Old West period. Records aren't clear; race wasn't noted on enlistment or other employment documents.

During his 21 years on the bench, Judge Parker encouraged that hiring practice. Many of the blacks and Indians had grown up in the territory. They knew the geography, the culture, the language and the people, giving them an on-the-job

advantage, especially since the job was primarily "in the field."

Most of the time, officers delivered legal notices and documents, investigated crimes, rounded up witnesses and transported them to court, and, of course, arrested suspects. They rarely had to deal with train or bank robbers. Anecdotal evidence indicates the marshals frequently focused on the selling or manufacture of liquor (illegal in the territory), timber poaching, whites settling on Indian lands, rustling and counterfeiting.

All of which makes the attempted arrest of Proctor a bit out of the ordinary. The result was even more strange.

An Arrest Gone Wrong

In many Old West gunfights, history is unclear on who fired the first shot, and just as little is known with regard to the incident at the schoolhouse in Goingsnake.

When the posse rode up, court participants and attendees heard them and gathered at the door and windows. Someone fired a gunshot, and the fight became general. Proctor reportedly fired away with either a Winchester or a revolver (or both). After a few minutes, when the smoke cleared, nine men were dead; two more would die the next day.

Among those killed: eight members of the marshals service, including Deputy Marshal Owens, the largest single loss of life in the agency's history. Three on the other side would end up dead, among them Proctor's attorney. Nine more people were wounded, including Judge Blackhawk Sixkiller and Proctor.

Word of the disaster spread quickly.

The marshals service collected another posse to arrest the men who had killed their agents. The Cherokee court—attended by most of those wanted for taking part in the gunfight—reconvened the next day at a nearby house. After a quick hearing and deliberation, the jury acquitted Proctor in the shooting of Polly.

Federal authorities asked the principal chief of the Cherokee to turn over Proctor and the others for the marshals incident, but he refused, saying that the tribe would handle the matter. Stymied, the government decided not to pursue the charge. The posse returned home and disbanded.

Proctor headed to the hinterlands of the Indian Territory—reportedly accompanied by 50 heavily armed Cherokee. Others from the erstwhile court also went into hiding until things had cooled off.

Nobody was arrested or tried for crimes committed during the Goingsnake Massacre.

Injustice Reigns Here

Many members of the marshals service died in the Indian Territory. For them, justice was hard to come by.

During Judge Parker's time on the bench, when 79 men were hanged for the capital offenses of murder or rape, only five were executed for killing marshals. A sixth, Crawford "Cherokee Bill" Goldsby, was convicted of killing a deputy U.S. marshal during an escape attempt, but he was hanged for another murder.

In case after case, killers went free—either they were never captured or juries acquitted them of their crimes. In other cases, assailants got off with light sentences. Notorious robber Henry Starr killed Deputy U.S. Marshal Floyd Wilson during an attempted arrest in December 1892. Starr finished the lawman off with a point-blank, coup de grace shot to the chest. After a number of appeals and reversals, the killer pled guilty to manslaughter and served five years in prison.

Why the leniency?

Most of the federal juries in Indian Territory and the Fort Smith region were comprised of Southern whites; they had little love for lawmen who represented the "Yankee government." To them, the marshal was just as shady as the killer, so a panel often believed that the man with the star got what he deserved. In some cases, the killings occurred in such remote locations, with little evidence and no witnesses, that the jury could not be convinced to hand down a heavy penalty.

For the dead lawman, his loved ones would not receive a pension or insurance money. The government generally didn't pay for a funeral. And all too often, the



Sam Sixkiller

SIXKILLER LEAVES HIS MARK

When it came to lawmen in the Indian Territory, Sam Sixkiller was one of the best.

After moving to Muskogee in 1879, he not only became the first appointed captain of the U.S. Indian Police, but he simultaneously worked as a special agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and as a deputy U.S. marshal.

"Captain" Sam was a tough but excellent officer, well-respected by most folks, whether they were whites or fellow Cherokees. But he had an ongoing disagreement with hard cases Dick Vann and Alf Cunningham, two Cherokee freedmen who had plenty of experience on the wrong side of the law.

On Christmas Eve 1886, Sixkiller was heading home to his family when the off-duty lawman ran into the drunk and armed Vann and Cunningham. Vann put five bullets in Sixkiller, who died in the street.

The next year, a deputy killed Vann during an arrest attempt. Cunningham was never prosecuted for the killing.

Sixkiller's death had a big impact. On March 2, 1887, Congress made the killing of an Indian deputy U.S. marshal a federal offense. Previously, if an Indian killed an Indian—even a federal officer—the U.S. courts had no jurisdiction.







In 1872, the federal court for the Western District of Arkansas moved into the Fort Smith barracks, with the basement serving as the jail (above). By 1891, a second story was added and the long porches removed (center). Visit the 1890 structure today and see where Judge Isaac C. Parker finished out his term until the court's jurisdiction over the Indian Territory ended in 1896.

– All images courtesy Fort Smith National Historic Site –

DAVID TURK'S FAVORITE FORT SMITH SITES

This year, *True West's* editors named Fort Smith, Arkansas, as its number one True Western town. We turned to U.S. Marshals Service Historian David Turk to find out which of the city's sites are his favorites:

- **Fort Smith National Historic Site**: Run by the National Park Service, this seat of Judge Parker and the U.S. marshal and his deputies is home to the famous reconstructed gallows.
- The equestrian statue of **Deputy U.S. Marshal Bass Reeves**, at **Ross Pendergraft Park**, is an original and amazing work of art.
- The **Fort Smith Museum of History** showcases what is believed to be **Judge Parker's chair** and numerous rotating exhibits.
- The **Miss Laura's Visitors Center**, a former bordello, offers brochures for self-guided history walking tours.
- The **city's cemeteries** have a large number of U.S. Marshal Service personnel in them. For instance, you'll find **Judge Parker's grave** in the **Fort Smith National Cemetery** and the graves of more than 80 deputy U.S. marshals who served under him in the **Oak Cemetery**.
- **Fort Smith Public Library** has an excellent special collections area for investigating Fort Smith's frontier history.
- Be sure to walk down **Garrison Avenue**, the main street in the old section of the city, which offers views that will remind you of the frontier settlement.

Turn to p. 128, to find out what history has taught David Turk.



To the Cherokee people, Zeke Proctor was a hero. To the U.S. Marshals Service, a murderer. He's shown here, circa 1868, four years before an altercation that would lead to the largest single loss of life in the history of the marshals agency.

– Courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society 17584.1 / Elizabeth Waldon Collection –

family received no justice for the loss of a man who died while protecting the community at large.

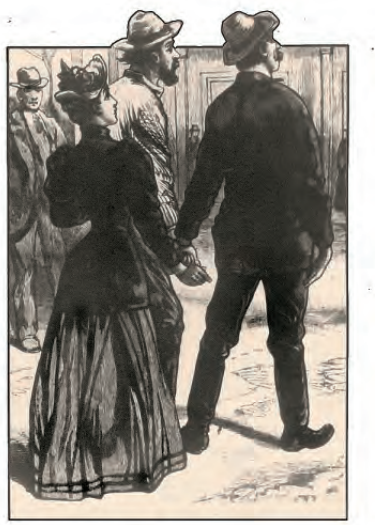
A Cherokee Hero

Proctor still had a mark left to make in the Indian Territory. He continued to serve as a local lawman. In 1877, his peers elected him to serve as Cherokee senator from the Goingsnake District. To many of his people, he was a hero.

What's most surprising, perhaps, was that in 1891, Proctor was hired as a deputy U.S. marshal, a post he held until around the turn of the 20th century.

He died of pneumonia in his own bed in February 1907; he was 76. His body was buried in a family plot, not far from where he had accidentally shot and killed Polly, and just a few miles away from the site of the Goingsnake Massacre.

Mark Boardman is the features editor for *True West*. He was editor and publisher of *Deadly Affrays: The Violent Deaths of the U.S. Marshals* by Robert Ernst. He wants to point out that Ernst's number of marshals killed in the line of duty during the Indian Territory era is higher than the official figure of 89 because the U.S. Marshals Service requires multiple sourcing before it will add a person to its roll of honor.



The hardiest deputy U.S. marshals weren't all men; Ada Carnutt was once tasked with arresting two men drinking in an Oklahoma Territory bar, an occurrence depicted in this 1893 engraving.

– Appeared in Illustrated Police News *December 2, 1893 –*



On July 1, 1896, the five members of the Rufus Buck Gang—(from left) Euchee Indian Rufus Buck, Creek Indians Lewis and Lucky Davis, and Sam Sampson and Maoma July—were executed for their 13-day crime spree the year before. Among their dead victims was Deputy U.S. Marshal John Garrett, while several women were raped. They stood trial for the rape of Rosetta Hansen, and 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.

– All images courtesy Fort Smith National Historic Site unless otherwise noted –



The first federal execution under Judge Isaac C. Parker took place at Fort Smith on September 3, 1875. Among the six men hanged that day (shown here) was hardened killer James Moore (bottom row, at left), who made Deputy U.S. Marshal William Spivey his eighth victim. Spivey was attempting to arrest the horse thief when Moore shot Spivey in the head in August 1874.



When Bill Tilghman moved to Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, in 1889, he accepted Bill Grimes's offer to work under him as a deputy U.S. marshal. Tilghman survived the most dangerous years of marshal service in the Indian Territory and retired from the service in 1910. But wait, in 1924, at the age of 70, he took on the marshal position in Cromwell, Oklahoma, only to be killed that November, in the line of duty. This 1893 photograph of deputy U.S. marshals in Perry, Oklahoma, features Heck Thomas (far right leaning on Winchester) and Tilghman (man in white hat leaning on Winchester), with Charles Colcord to his left. The gentlemen in the chairs are mainly Land Office employees.

– True West Archives –

KILLED IN THE

THE DALTONS, GOOD AND BAD



Frank Dalton was a deputy marshal killed in the line of duty while going after whiskey sellers.



Hoping to catch their brother's killers, Frank's three brothers were deputized or hired as a posseman, but they turned to the badman trade themselves. Two died—Bob , second from left, and Grat, third from left—while robbing two banks in Coffeyville, Kansas, on October 5, 1892. The surviving brother, Emmett, served nearly 15 years of his life sentence.

– True West Archives –





The U.S. marshals experienced one of its bloodiest gun battles when a posse pursued the remaining members of the Doolin-Dalton Gang on September 1, 1893, in Ingalls, Oklahoma Territory. Deputy U.S. Marshals Tom Hueston (top) and Lafayette Shadley (bottom) died from their wounds.

– True West Archives –



The Goingsnake District also saw another major manhunt, when Deputy U.S. Marshal Paden Tolbert (front row, center) led his 16-man posse (some of the deputy marshals are shown here) into the district to force out Ned Christie, killing him on November 3, 1892.



The Cherokee Nation considers Ned Christie a heroic statesman who was assassinated by U.S. marshals. The lawmen considered him the murderer of Deputy U.S. Marshal Dan Maples, who was killed at a campsite near Tahlequah, Oklahoma Territory, in May 1887. While hiding out in a cabin, a posse finally caught him in 1892. After the lawmen set his cabin on fire, Christie reportedly came out firing at the deputies, and he was killed.

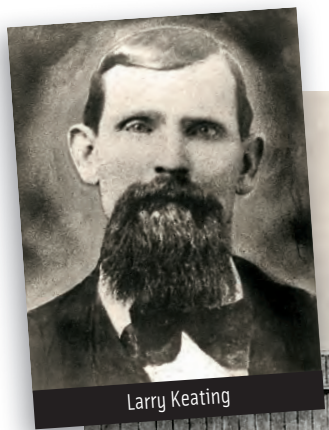


After five years on the run, Ned Christie was shot down by 16 posse members, including these deputy U.S. marshals: Charles Copeland and G.S. "Cap" White (front row, from left); Bill Smith, Bill Ellis and Paden Tolbert (back row).

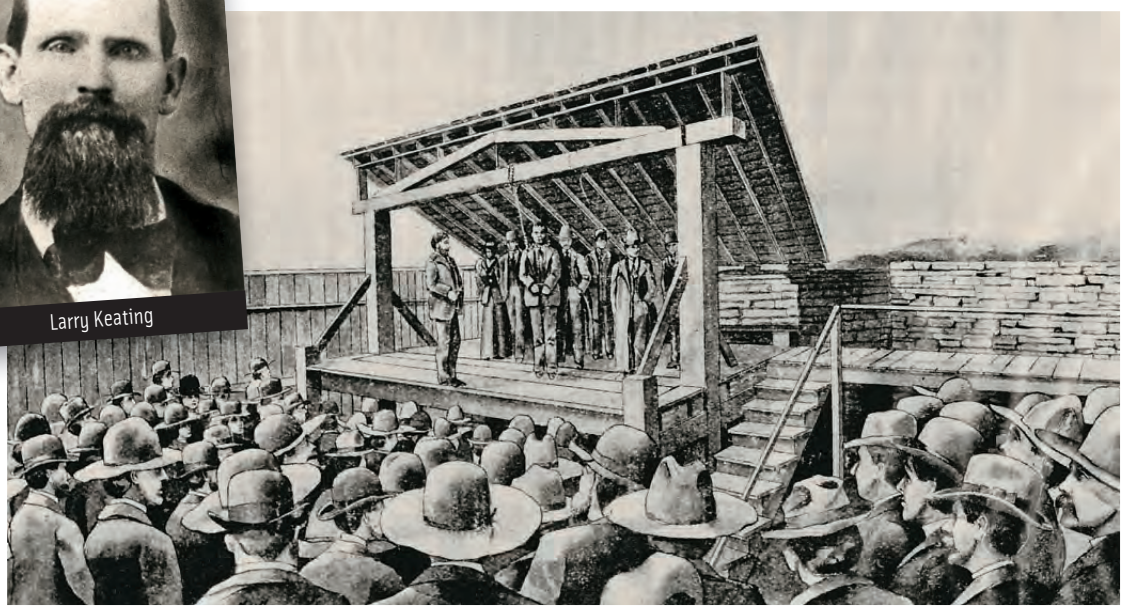


This photograph was taken prior to the March 17, 1896 hanging of Cherokee Bill a.k.a. Crawford Goldsby. U.S. Marshal Service Historian David Turk points out how the outlaw stands closer to two deputy marshals. The story goes that he was snubbing the others because two of them had captured him by using a former girlfriend, while two others had engaged him in a firefight (which he escaped). In prison, he attempted to escape and killed a deputy U.S. marshal in the process.

– Courtesy USMS Collections –



Larry Keating



Many no doubt felt Cherokee Bill's hanging was well deserved. He had murdered Ernest Melton while robbing a store in the Cherokee Nation. While appealing that verdict, on July 26, 1895, he killed guard Larry Keating (inset) with a pistol that had been smuggled into the Fort Smith federal jail. He was once again sentenced to death, and finally walked the gallows on March 17, 1896; surrounded by a crowd of 3,000, he remarked that, "This is about as good a day to die as any."



Distantly related by marriage to Belle Starr, Henry Starr was the last in a long line of Starr family criminals. He was found guilty of killing Deputy U.S. Marshal Floyd Wilson (turn to p. 25) on December 13, 1892. In court, he claimed he did not know Wilson was a marshal and only knew that a man had fired on him without provocation. He was sentenced to die twice in Judge Isaac Parker's court, but escaped the noose due to technicalities. Finally convicted of manslaughter on the third trial, he was imprisoned on a 15-year sentence yet pardoned in 1903, wrote his memoir and portrayed himself in a silent movie, *A Debtor to the Law*, in 1919; the above film still pays homage to the day he convinced Cherokee Bill to disarm. Henry was killed by W.J. Meyers with a .38 caliber Winchester rifle (1873 model) while attempting to rob a bank in Harrison, Arkansas, in 1921.

– *Henry Starr: Fort Smith National Historic Site;* A Debtor to the Law*: True West Archives* –



J.D. Berry, head jailer at Fort Smith, and his staff thwarted Cherokee Bill's jail escape, thanks to the assistance of prisoner Henry Starr. In exchange for the guards promising not to kill Cherokee Bill, Starr convinced the shooter to surrender his weapon.

TRUE WEST EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

BILLY'S DIRTIEST DEED?

THE KID'S GANG VS JAMES CARLYLE



Billy the Kid enjoys widespread support until the details of the Greathouse Ranch standoff become public. His underdog status takes a hit.

– Illustrations by Bob Boze Bell –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

Based on the research of Frederick Nolan

NOVEMBER 27, 1880

The cook at the Greathouse Ranch, Joe Steck, steps outside the main ranch house to harness a team of horses and encounters a bristling row of Winchesters. The leader of a White Oaks posse in New Mexico Territory, Will Hudgens, hands him a note that demands the men inside the ranch house give themselves up.

"I took the note in and delivered it to the one I knew to be Billy the Kid," Steck later recalls. "He read the paper to his compadres, who all laughed at the idea of surrender."

Accompanied by Jim Greathouse, Steck returns with the outlaw's refusal. The posse decides to aim its pressure on retrieving Billy Wilson, who faces less serious charges than his cohorts, believed to be "Dirty Dave" Rudabaugh, Tom Cooper and as many as six others, including the Kid.

Fearing treachery, Wilson balks at coming out, but he does ask Jimmy Carlyle, a popular blacksmith known by both sides, to come in and discuss the terms of surrender. Hudgens agrees only after Greathouse offers to stay until Carlyle's safe return.

Carlyle enters the house unarmed and finds himself a prisoner. The Kid is up to his old tricks and plans to make a break after dark. While the time slips away, the men inside allegedly drink heavily. Steck recalls the Kid forcing Carlyle to drink so much that by noon, he is "under the influence of liquor and insisting on going out."

At about two in the afternoon, the posse issues an ultimatum: "Come out, or we will shoot Greathouse."

The minutes tick by with no answer from inside. Then posse member Joe Eakers accidently fires his weapon. Hearing the report, Carlyle panics and leaps through a closed window, landing in the snow.

Steck was exiting the house at that moment. "I stopped and turned, when, crash, a man came through a window, bang, bang, the man's dying yell, and poor Carlyle tumbled to the ground with three bullets in him," he recalls.

The posse claims the shots that killed Carlyle came from inside, specifically from the Kid. (Later on, the Kid will claim otherwise.)

The posse members unleash all their firepower at the house, firing an estimated "60 to 70 shots."

After another hour passes, the posse's determination starts to fade. The crew is cold, hungry, thirsty and depressed by the death of their comrade, whom they can see clearly as his body stiffens in the snow.

Although couriers have gone out to White Oaks to seek reinforcements, the dejected posse decides to ride back and meet them instead.

After dark, the Kid, Wilson, Rudabaugh and the others warily slip out of the house and make tracks to another ranch house nearby. ★



The big question is: Did the bullets that hit Carlyle come from the front or from the back? If they came from the back, this would go down as one of the Kid's most despicable acts.



Pat Garrett



Barney Mason



Dan Dedrick

While the Kid and his crew are dodging White Oaks posses, Sheriff-elect Pat Garrett sets off from his home in Roswell, along with Barney Mason and others up the Pecos. They raid the Dedrick ranch where they find two fugitives, but no Kid.



Lead Up to the Greathouse Standoff

On November 15, Billy Bonney a.k.a. Billy the Kid, Tom Folliard, Charlie Bowdre, Billy Wilson, Tom Pickett, Buck Edwards and Joe (Sam) Cook steal 16 horses belonging to Padre Polaco (A. Grzelachowski). They head for White Oaks to sell the horses; the Kid also hopes to meet with his lawyer to discuss the possibility of going straight. On the way, the crew stops at "Whiskey Jim" Greathouse's ranch and way station and sells four horses to Greathouse.

Five days later, the outlaws arrive in White Oaks and put their horses up at the Dedrick corral. They go to town and stock up on supplies, and leave without paying.

After Barney Mason tells Sheriff-elect Pat Garrett about the horse theft, he goes to White Oaks to inform the authorities there. Deputy William H. Hudgens raises a posse of eight men—among them J.W. Bell and Jim Carlyle—and attacks the Kid's gang at their Coyote Springs camp. Taken by surprise, Bonney and Wilson have their horses shot out from under them. Hudgens' horse is also killed. The posse scoops up the outlaws' supplies including the Kid's gloves and saddle.

A second posse, made up of some posse members from the Coyote Springs fight, tracks the fugitives to the Greathouse Ranch and surrounds it, setting the scene for the killing of Carlyle.

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

The Kid, along with Billy Wilson and Dave Rudabaugh, trudged through the snow back to the Pecos River. One story has them stealing horses in Anton Chico.



Three nights after Jimmy Carlyle was murdered, John Hurley's Lincoln posse burned down all the Greathouse Ranch buildings. The same posse may have burned a neighboring ranch that allegedly also harbored Billy the Kid.

The Las Vegas Gazette's December 3 editorial shifts public focus on the Kid: "The gang is under the leadership of 'Billy the Kid,' a desperate cuss, who is eligible for the post of captain of any crowd, no matter how mean or lawless.... Are the people of San Miguel county to stand this any longer?" The editorial spurs Gov. Lew Wallace to issue a $500 reward for the Kid's capture.

From Fort Sumner, the Kid sent a letter to Gov. Wallace in Santa Fe, explaining his side of the Greathouse Ranch fight: "...a shot was fired on the outside and Carlyle thinking Greathouse was killed jumped through the window breaking the sash as he went and was killed by his own Party they think it was me trying to make my Escape."



Not yet serving as the Lincoln County sheriff, Deputy U.S. Marshal Pat Garrett joined forces with Frank Stewart and a group of Texas cowboys to round up the Kid at Stinking Springs on December 23.

Recommended: *The Illustrated Life & Times of Billy the Kid* by Bob Boze Bell, published by Tri Star-Boze Publications.

BY CHAD HAYS

Ma'am Jones

A STITCH IN TIME.



Sammie Jones

Living 150 miles from the nearest doctor, Ma'am Jones had to cure all ails herself. When her son Sammie fell into some broken glass, which left his eyelid hanging by a thread, she sewed his eyelid back on. As you can see from Sammie's photo, taken years later, Mom's efforts were successful, if not artistic.

– Photo courtesy Dale Stewart King/Illustration on opposite page by Bob Boze Bell –

TOUGH MEN prospered on the Western frontier, but few men were as tough as Barbara Jones.

Eve Ball, author of *Ma'am Jones of the Pecos*, summarized Barbara, better known as Ma'am, by stating, "In an era when there were no doctors, Ma'am had cared for the ill and wounded, nursed the sick, and helped bury the dead. She fed all who came to her home. And, of course, like other pioneer women, she had done all this without the basic conveniences that women of today take for granted."

Ma'am and her husband, Heiskell, arrived in New Mexico in 1866. After heading west from their home in Virginia, they first went to Iowa, a place "too cold for humans," Heiskell recalled. The Joneses then tried to make a home in Denver, Colorado, but Ma'am did not take kindly to all the killings in town. They ultimately settled in Lincoln County, New Mexico, despite all the warnings about rustlers, fugitives and Apaches.

The industrious Ma'am seemed capable of handling everything that came her way—from skinning animals, to fixing an Apache boy's broken leg—a procedure she had never attempted until then—to making sought-after garments worn by Pecos River residents, to risking her own health to save those inflicted with smallpox.

Her finest medical work may have come when her son Sammie came home with an eyelid dangling by merely a shred of skin. He had tripped while running through some mesquite and landed face-first on a broken bottle; he was in danger of going blind in that eye. Without hesitation, Ma'am went straight to work sewing up his eyelid. His eye may have come out of the ordeal a bit crooked, but that was a small price to pay for his mother having saved his vision.

After moving about the Southwest, the Joneses and their growing brood of children, which eventually became nine boys and one girl, settled into a large abandoned adobe in Seven Rivers in 1877, claiming the land per the Homestead Act. They established a prosperous trading post, where Ma'am's legend continued to grow. Weary travelers looked forward to stopping for some of Ma'am's hospitality, gracious welcome, hearty food, good whiskey and fair prices.

Some of Ma'am's sons, Sam, Frank, Bill and Nib, told Ball that one such man who befriended Ma'am was Billy Bonney, better known as Billy the Kid. She had found Bonney outside her home when he was half-starved and wearing too-small boots that brought sores to his feet. Like others before him, Ma'am nursed the frail boy back to health. Bonney always had a soft spot for Ma'am and treated her kindly in his visits over the years. She never understood how such a nice boy could be responsible for all the violence attributed to him.

One such man who befriended Ma'am was Billy Bonney, better known as Billy the Kid.

Though Ma'am was steadfastly strong and led a prosperous family, she did have her share of heartache. Her eldest son John was murdered with two shots to the back, while her only daughter, Minnie, died from appendicitis as a young woman. Ma'am buried them both in a cemetery by the Pecos River.

Ma'am is just one of the many flattering monikers she earned before her passing in 1905, but none was more deserving than the "Angel of the Pecos."

Eve Ball interviewed Ma'am Jones's family members for her 1969 book. Do you know about an unsung character of the Old West whose story we should share here? Send the details to editor@twmag.com, and be sure to include high-resolution historical photos.



Her son Sammie came home with an eyelid dangling by merely a shred of skin.

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BROADWAY 1932, DANGER TRAILS 1935, DANGER VALLEY 1937, DAWN ON THE GREAT DIVIDE 1939, DAYS OF JESSE JAMES 1939, DEAD OR ALIVE 1944, DEADWOOD PASS 1933, DEATH RIDES THE RANGE 1939, DEATH VALLEY 1946, DESERT GOLD 1936, DESERT JUSTICE 1936, DESERT PATROL 1938, DEVIL RIDERS 1943, DIAMOND TRAIL 1933, DOWN TEXAS WAY 1942, DOWN THE WYOMING TRAIL 1939, DRIFT FENCE 1936, DRUM TAPS 1933, DUDE BANDIT 1933, EL DIABLO RIDES 1939, EMPTY SADDLES 1936, ENEMY OF THE LAW 1945, EYES OF TEXAS 1948, FARGO KID 1940, FAST BULLETS 1936, FEUD OF THE RANGE 1939, FIGHTING CARAVANS 1931, FIGHTING DEPUTY 1937, FIGHTING PARSON 1933, FIGHTING STALLION 1950, FIGHTING TO LIVE 1934, FIGHTING TROOPER 1934, FIGHTING VALLEY 1943, FORBIDDEN TRAILS 1941, FORLORN RIVER 1937, FRONTIER DAYS 1934, FRONTIER FURY 1943, FRONTIER HORIZON 1939, FRONTIER JUSTICE 1936, FRONTIER PONY EXPRESS 1939, FRONTIER SCOUT 1938, FRONTIER TOWN 1938, FUGITIVE OF THE PLAINS 1943, FUGITIVE VALLEY 1941, FUZZY SETTLES DOWN 1944, GALLOPING ROMEO 1933, GAMBLING TERROR 1937, GANGSTERS DEN 1945, GANGSTERS OF THE FRONTIER 1944, GHOST PATROL 1936, GHOST TOWN GOLD 1936, GHOST TOWN LAW 1942, GIT ALONG LITTLE DOGIES 1937, GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE MAN 1937, GOLD 1932, GRAND CANYON TRAIL 1948, GUN GRIT 1936, GUN JUSTICE 1933, GUN LAW 1933, GUN LORDS OF STIRRUP BASIN 1937, GUNMAN FROM BODIE 1941, GUNS IN THE DARK 1937, GUNS OF THE LAW 1944, GUNSMOKE MESA 1944, GUNSMOKE RANCH 1937, HAIR TRIGGER CASEY 1936, HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER 1944, HAUNTED RANCH 1943, HAWK OF POWDER RIVER 1948, HEART OF THE GOLDEN WEST 1942, HEART OF THE ROCKIES 1937, HELDORADO 1946, HELL FIRE AUSTIN 1932, HELL TOWN 1937, HIDDEN VALLEY 1932, HIGH LONESOME 1950, HIS BROTHERS GHOST 1945, HIT THE SADDLE 1937, HITTIN THE TRAIL 1937, HOME IN OKLAHOMA 1946, HONOR OF THE RANGE 1934, HONOR OF THE WEST 1939, IDAHO 1943, IN OLD CALIENTE 1939, IN OLD CALIFORNA 1942, IN OLD CHEYENNE 1941, IN OLD SANTA FE 1934, IT HAPPENED OUT WEST 1937, JESSE JAMES AT BAY 1941, KANSAS PACIFIC 1953, KING OF THE COWBOYS 1943, KNIGHTS OF THE PLAINS 1938, KNIGHTS OF THE RANGE 1940, LAND OF HUNTED MEN 1943, LAST OF THE CLINTONS 1935, LAST OF THE WARRENS 1936, LAW AND LAWLESS 1932, LAW AND LEAD 1936, LAW MEN 1944, LAW OF THE 45'S 1935, LAW OF THE LASH 1947, LAW OF THE RIO GRANDE 1931, LAW OF THE WEST 1932, LAW OF THE WOLF 1939, LAWLESS LAND 1937, LIGHT OF THE WESTERN STARS 1930, LIGHTNIN BILL CARSON 1936, LIGHTNING CANSON RIDES AGAIN 1938, LIGHTS OF OLD SANTA FE 1944, LITTLE JOE THE WRANGLER 1942, LOADED PISTOLS 1948, LONE STAR LAW MEN 1941, LOSER'S END 1935, LOST RANCH 1937, LUCKY BOOTS 1935, LUCKY TERROR 1936, LUMBER JACK 1944, MAN FROM CHEYENNE 1942, MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN 1938, MAN FROM TEXAS 1948, MAN OF THE FOREST 1933, MAN OF THE FRONTIER 1936, MARK OF THE AVENGER 1938, MARKED FOR MURDER 1945, MARKED TRAILS 1944, MASON OF THE MOUNTED 1932, MY OUTLAW BROTHER 1951, MY PAL TRIGGER 1946, MYSTERY RANCH 1934, NEATH CANADIAN SKIES 1946, NEATH THE ARIZONA SKIES 1934, NEVADA CITY 1941, NEW MEXICO 1951, NIGHT TIME IN NEVADA 1948, NO MANS RANGE 1935, NORTH OF ARIZONA 1935, NORTHWEST TRAIL 1945, OATH OF VENGENCE 1944, OH SUSANNA 1936, OKLAHOMA TERROR 1939, ON THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL 1947, ONLY THE VALIANT 1951, OUTLAW EXPRESS 1938, OUTLAW OF THE RANGE 1936, OUTLAW ROUNDUP 1944, OUTLAWS OF BOULDER PASS 1942, OUTLAWS PARADISE 1939, PARADISE CANYON 1935, PARDON MY GUN 1930, PAROLED TO DIE 1938, PHANTOM OF THE RANGE 1936, PHANTOM PATROL 1936, PHANTOM RANCHER 1940, PHANTOM RANGER 1938, PHANTOM THUNDERBOLT 1933, PINTO BANDIT 1944, PIONEER DAYS 1940, POTCATELLO KID 1931, PRAIRIE PALS 1942, PUBLIC COWBOY NUMBER ONE 1937, QUEEN OF THE YUKON 1940, RADIO RANCH 1940, RAIDERS OF RED GAP 1943, RAIDERS OF SAN JOAQUIN 1943, RAIDERS OF THE BORDERS 1944, RAINBOW OVER TEXAS 1946, RAINBOW RANCH 1933, RAINBOW VALLEY 1935, RAINBOW'S END 1935, RANDY RIDES ALONE 1934, RANGE DEFENDERS 1937, RANGE WARFARE 1934, RAWHIDE 1938, RAWHIDE TERROR 1934, REBELLION 1936, RED BLOOD OF COURAGE 1935, RED RIVER VALLEY 1941, RENEGADE GIRL 1946, RIDE RANGER RIDE 1936, RIDERS OF BLACK MOUNTAIN 1940, RIDERS OF DESTINY 1933, RIDERS OF THE DESERT 1932, RIDERS OF THE ROCKIES 1937, RIDERS OF THE SAGE 1939, RIDERS OF THE WEST 1942, RIDERS OF THE WHISTLING SKULL 1937, RIDERS OF WHISTLING PINES 1949, RIDIN DOWN THE CANYON 1942, RIDIN THE CHEROKEE TRAIL 1941, RIDIN THRU 1934, RIDING AVENGER 1936, RIM OF THE CANYON 1949, RIO RATTLER 1935, RIP ROARIN BUCKAROO 1936, ROAMIN WILD 1936, ROARIN GUNS 1936, ROARIN LEAD 1936, ROARING SIX GUNS 1937, ROBIN HOOD OF THE PECOS 1941, ROCK RIVER RENEGADES 1942, ROGUE OF THE RANGE 1936, ROLL ALONG COWBOY 1937, ROLL ON TEXAS MOON 1946, ROLLIN PLAINS 1938, ROMANCE ON THE RANGE 1942, ROUGH RIDERS ROUNDUP 1938, ROUGH RIDING RANGER 1935, ROUND UP TIME IN TEXAS 1937, RUSTLERS HIDEOUT 1945, RUSTLERS ROUND UP 1946, SADDLE ACES 1935, SADDLE MOUNTAIN ROUNDUP 1941, SAGA OF DEATH VALLEY 1939, SAGEBRUSH TRAIL 1933, SALOME WHERE SHE DANCED 1945, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY 1944, SANTA FE BOUND 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THE BOY SCOUTS 1937, TEXAS BUDDIES 1932, TEXAS LEGIONNAIRIES 1943, TEXAS TERROR 1935, TEXAS TO BATAAN 1942, TEXAS TROUBLE SHOOTERS 1942, THE APACHE KID'S ESCAPE 1930, THE ARIZONA KID 1939, THE ARIZONA RAIDERS 1936, THE BIG SHOW 1936, THE BIG SOMBRERO 1949, THE BOILING POINT 1932, THE BORDER PATROLMAN 1936, THE BOSS COWBOY 1934, THE BUSH WHACKERS 1951, THE CARSON CITY KID 1940, THE CHEYENNE KID 1940, THE COURAGEOUS AVENGER 1935, THE COWBOY AND THE BANDIT 1935, THE COWBOY COUNSELLOR 1932, THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE 1935, THE CROOKED TRAIL 1936, THE DAWN RIDER 1935, THE DESERT TRAIL 1935, THE DUDE RANGER 1934, THE FAR FRONTIER 1948, THE FEUD MAKER 1938, THE FEUD OF THE TRAIL 1937, THE FIGHTING RENEGADE 1939, THE FIGHTING WESTERNER 1935, THE GUN RANGER 1936, THE HARD HOMBRE 1931, THE IDAHO KID 1936, THE KANSAN 1943, THE KID RIDES AGAIN 1943, THE KID'S LAST RIDE 1941, THE LARAMIE KID 1935, THE LAST STAND 1938, THE LAW COMMANDS 1937, THE LAW RIDES 1936, THE LAW RIDES AGAIN 1943, THE LAWLESS FRONTIER 1934, THE LIGHT OF WESTERN STARS1940, THE LUCKY TEXAN 1934, THE MAN FROM HELL'S EDGES 1932, THE MAN FROM UTAH 1934, THE MISSOURIANS 1950, THE MONTANA KID 1931, THE MYSTERIOUS RIDER 1942, THE MYSTERY OF THE HOODED HORSEMEN 1937, THE NEVADA BUCKAROO 1931, THE NIGHT RIDER 1932, THE OKLAHOMA CYCLONE 1930, THE OLD CORRAL 1936, THE OLD TEXAS TRAIL 1944, THE OUTLAW 1943, THE PAINTED DESERT 1931, THE PECOS KID 1935, THE PHANTOM COWBOY 1935, THE PURPLE VIGILANTES 1938, THE RANGE FEUD 1931, THE RANGER AND THE LADY 1940, THE RENEGADE RANGER 1938, THE RIDER OF THE LAW 1935, THE ROAMING COWBOY 1937, THE SAN ANTONIO KID 1944, THE SILVER BULLET 1935, THE SILVER TRAIL 1937, THE SINGING BUCKAROO 1937, THE SINGING COWGIRL 1938, THE SOMBRERO KID 1942, THE STAR PACKER 1934, THE TEXAS KID 1943, THE TONTO KID 1934, THE TRAIL BEYOND 1934, THE TRIGGER TRIO 1937, THE TRUSTED OUTLAW 1937, THE TWO GUN MAN 1931, THE UTAH TRAIL 1938, THE VANISHING RIDERS 1935, THE YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS 1944, THREE MEN FROM TEXAS 1940, THREE ON THE TRAIL 1936, THUNDER OVER TEXAS 1934, THUNDER RIVER FEUD 1942, TO THE LAST MAN 1933, TOLL OF THE DESERT 1935, TOMBSTONE CANYON 1932, TOMBSTONE TERROR 1935, TONTO BASIN OUTLAWS 1941, TRACY RIDES 1935, TRAIL OF TERROR 1935, TRAIL OF THE HAWK 1935, TRAIL OF THE SILVER SPUR 1941, TRAIL RIDERS 1942, TRAIL TO VENGEANCE 1945, TRAILING DOUBLE TROUBLE 1940, TRIGGER JR 1950, TRIGGER PALS 1939, TRIGGER TRAIL 1944, TROUBLE AT MELODY MESA 1949, TROUBLE BUSTERS 1933, TROUBLE IN TEXAS 1937, TUMBLE DOWN RANCH IN ARIZONA 1941, TUMBLE WEED TRAIL 1946, TWILIGHT IN THE SIERRAS 1950, TWO FISTED LAW 1932, TWO GUN TROUBADOR 1939, UNDER CALIFORNIA STARS 1948, UNDER COVER MAN 1932, UNDER NEVADA SKIES 1946, UNDER TEXAS SKIES 1930, UNDER WESTERN STARS 1938, UNDERGROUND RUSTLERS 1941, UTAH 1945, VALLEY OF TERROR 1937, VALLEY OF THE LAWLESS 1936, VENGEANCE OF RANNAH 1936, VENGEANCE VALLEY 1951, WAGON TRAIL 1935, WAGON TRAIN 1940, WAGON WHEELS 1934, WALL STREET COWBOY 1938, WAR OF THE WILDCATS 1943, WATER RUSTLERS 1939, WAY OF THE WEST 1934, WEST OF CIMARRON 1941, WEST OF THE BADLANDS 1940, WEST OF THE DIVIDE 1934, WEST OF THE LAW 1942, WESTBOUND STAGE 1939, WESTERN CYCLONE 1943, WESTERN JUSTICE 1934, WESTERN MAIL 1942, WESTERN TRAILS 1938, WHEN A MAN RIDES ALONE 1933, WHEN A MAN'S A MAN 1935, WHERE THE BUFFALO ROAM 1938, WHERE THE WEST BEGINS 1938, WHERE TRAILS DIVIDE 1937, WHIRLWIND HORSEMAN 1938, WHISPERING SKULL 1944, WHISTLIN DAN 1932, WHISTLING BULLETS 1937, WILD COUNTRY 1947, WILD FIRE 1945, WILD HORSE 1931, WILD HORSE CANYON 1938, WILD HORSE PHANTOM 1944, WILDCAT TROOPER 1936, WINDS OF THE WASTELAND 1936, WINNING THE WEST 1930, WITHOUT HONOR 1932, WOLVES OF THE RANGE 1943, WRANGLER'S ROOST 1941, WYOMING WHIRLWIND 1932, YODELIN KID FROM PINE RIDGE 1937, YOUNG BUFFALO BILL 1940!

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BY G. DANIEL DEWEESE

A Rustler's Roughouts

Dan Dedrick's boots have seen some updates, but Westerners still appreciate a plain boot.



Dan Dedrick wears Americanized Wellington boots that were undoubtedly the fashion among New Mexico cowboys. Yet by the late 1800s, bootmakers had learned of a trick that would keep such boots from wrinkling.

– Courtesy Brian Lebel's Denver Old West Auction –

Don't you step on my blue suede shoes.

–Carl Perkins

In rock 'n' roll's first across-the-charts hit, written on a paper bag in 1955 by Carl Perkins, the singer admonishes his dance partner not to step on his precious blue suede shoes. Sueded leather, whether it be blue, black or brown, is commonly made from split cowhide and is relatively fragile; it scuffs easily.

Given suede's frail nature, folks might be surprised to see rustler Dan Dedrick wearing what appear to be sueded leather boots in the photo at left. More likely, Dedrick, Billy the Kid's friend during and after the Lincoln County War in New Mexico, wore boots made from roughout leather. Roughouts are full-grain cowhide with the rough, textured underside of the flesh showing. Bootmakers did this with poor quality—and less expensive—leather to hide problems on the smooth side of the hide.

Frontiersmen needed tough, durable boots that were impervious to thorns and stickers, and resistant to snake bites. They needed boots that didn't fall apart when wet, a problem encountered by those who wore the shoddy surplus military-issue boots available after the Civil War. The most common style was an American version of the Wellington, the mid-calf, round-toed boot with a low heel favored by the British general who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815: Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington.

The American version of the Wellington was taller—almost to the knee. The upper parts were two pieces of leather, with the front piece stretched and shaped to cover the front of the foot and toes. Dedrick's boots fall in this category.

The most popular leather used to make these boots was full-grain cowhide waxed on the grain, or outer, side to repel water, mud and other offenses to leather. By and large, early Westerners wore boots made of plain leather that could take a lot of abuse and required little care.

Stitching on cowboy boots began to appear as the 1800s came to a close. The cobblers who made and repaired boots discovered that stitching on the shaft reinforced the leather and prevented it from collapsing and wrinkling like the boots worn by Dedrick. They also found that rows of stitching across the top of the vamp, where the foot branches into toes, allowed the boot to flex more easily. This, in turn, increased the life of the leather at this critical spot. Once bootmakers started stitching, they began to get artistic and produced elaborate designs on the shafts and vamps.

While cowboy boots made with exotic skins and flamboyant designs get the most attention, unadorned boots are the boots we work and play in. We tend to keep our plain cowboy boots because they get more comfortable the longer we wear them—just like the jeans we wear with them.

Don't dismiss or feel sorry for the plain cowboy boot. It still has built-in elegance

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It's a cowboy boot; you don't care if it gets a little scuffed.

and a colorful pedigree. Even the most modest boots, like Dan Dedrick's roughouts, have a little flair for flare that naturally puts some swagger in the step of its wearer. It's a cowboy boot; you don't care if it gets a little scuffed.

G. Daniel DeWeese coauthored the book *Western Shirts: A Classic American Fashion*. Ranch-raised near the Black Hills in South Dakota, Dan has written about Western apparel and riding equipment for 30 years.

If Dan Dedrick had been given the choice of opting for roughouts featuring some "wrinkle-saving" shaft stitching, he might have opted for these brown roughouts, with mule ear pulls, by Heritage Boots; $376.



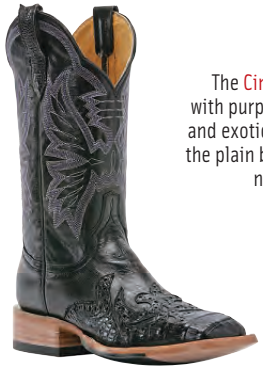
Two boots that feature understated, same-color stitching are the men's bomber tan leather boots by Smoky Boots (top, $99.99) and Durango's black leather boots (bottom, $119.99). Both feature same-color stitching on the shaft and toe bug.

Even working boots got basic style updates during the 1860s-80s cattle drive era; top stitching was one natural element that gave these boots a boost. Former Miss Rodeo Texas Celesta Harvey, clad in Patricia Wolf's Vaquero Vest and Buckaroo Chinks, took a page out of that playbook with her basic boots.



Unadorned boots are the boots we work and play in.

Paul Bond Boots makes a plain handmade boot adorned solely with a buck stitch on the 12-inch top; $595.



The Cinch ladies boot, with purple top stitching and exotic overlay, takes the plain boot look to the next level; $478.



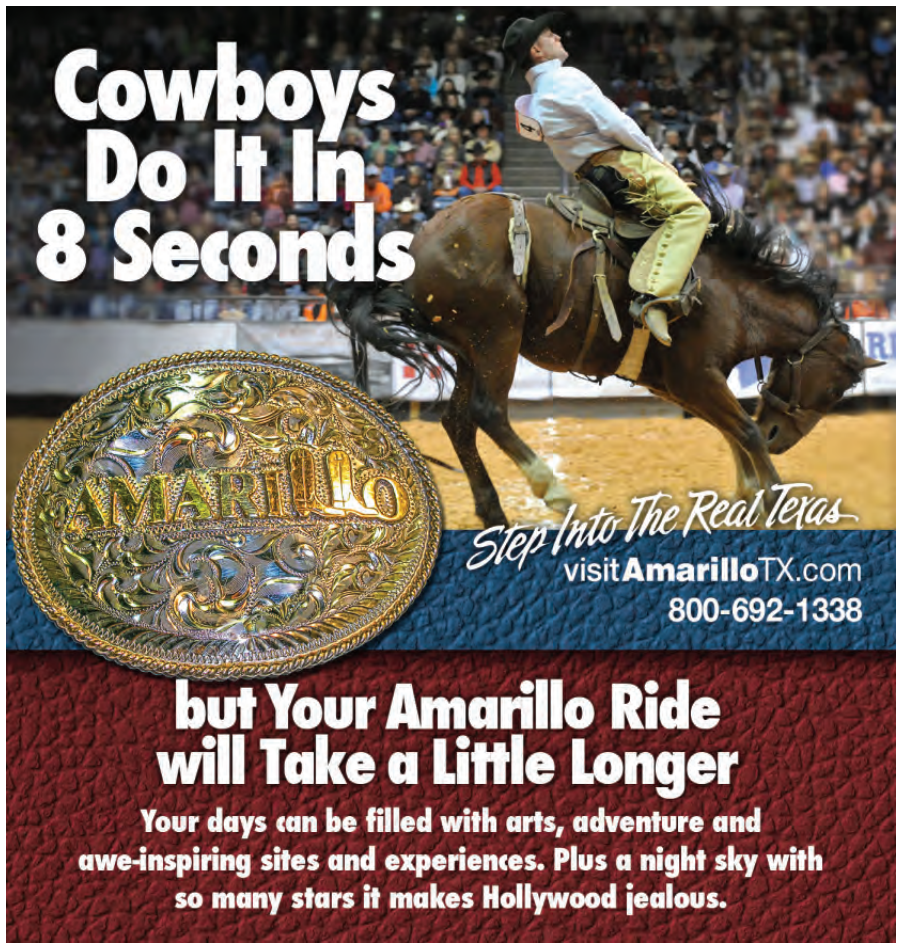




Offering a worn, weathered rustic look, the Lonestar roper from Lucchese's 1883 line features the toe and heel of a classic Wellington updated with four-piece construction and is shown in Stone Madras Goat; $280.







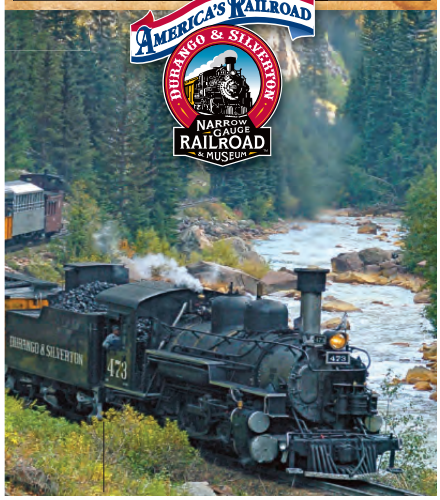
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Hammin' It Up Out West

Easter ham was usually a Sunday staple on the frontier.



– By Sherry Monahan –

"All the cookin' o' course was done at the fireplace…. Later, when we got pigs, father smoked ham an' bacon for the winter. First after the hogs was killed, he'd make a heavy salt brine, then he'd rinse the hams an' sides in that, an' then he'd build a fire on the ground o' the smoke house an' hang the hams an' sides over it…," remembered Sarah Byrd, who had moved with her family from Iowa to Oregon in 1848.

Ham, a food staple that's been around for centuries, is nothing more than smoked pork. Because it could be smoked or salted, it lasted for quite a long time and was an invaluable staple as the pioneers made their way West and while they lived on the frontier.

Today we tend to think of Easter when we think of ham, but in the late 1800s, ham was a common meal in homes. Anna Potter Davis, who moved from Kansas to New Mexico in 1898, recalled, "The old-fashioned Sunday dinner was wonderful. Sometimes two or three families would drive in on Sunday and remain for dinner…. And if we were going to have a Virginia baked ham, that was usually baked the day before too."

> He recovered his ham when his bullet cut the string attached to the ham.

Arkansas newspaperman J.T. Trezevant's desire for what he considered the staples of his job brought down the wrath of another newspaper. Trezevant started the *Augusta Bulletin* in Augusta, Arkansas, in 1871, and Little Rock's *Daily Republican* wrote, "…J.T. Trezevant, who is, we believe, a carpet-bagger from Tennessee… has the impudence to propose to the citizens of Woodruff that they should donate him 'a handsome town lot….a choice ham, a bushel or two of yams…a basket or less of champagne, sherry, or claret….'"

It concluded, "The difference between the editor of the *Augusta Bulletin* and other carpet-baggers probably is, that while their weakness is for money, his is for ham and old Bourbon…."

Ham was so popular, it was frequently stolen. In the summer of 1895, four boys in Denver just couldn't help themselves—well, actually they did.

POTATOES WITH HAM

6 potatoes
4 T. butter
1 c. chopped, cooked ham
Salt and pepper to taste
3 eggs, beaten
Grated cheese

Peel, cut and boil the potatoes. Drain, then mash them and add the butter. Add the ham and taste before adding salt and pepper. Add the eggs, place in an oven-proof dish, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in a 350° oven for 20 minutes or until golden.

Recipe adapted from the March 10, 1896, *Kansas Semi-Weekly Capital*

They stole a ham and were found sitting in an alley near 16th Street dining on their ill-gotten booty. They were each given 60 days in jail by the judge!

The next theft occurred in Minneapolis in April 1898 when restaurateur F.A. Francis saw a man leaving his restaurant with a ham. Francis grabbed his revolver and fired at the fleeing thief. He recovered his ham when his bullet cut the string attached to the ham. Not content with just getting his ham back, he took another shot at the thief—he missed, and the thief got away.

Back in Denver, Warren Burnell, James Coogan and Oscar Thompson were sentenced to 30 days in jail for stealing hams from Abe Goodman in 1899. They had sold them to saloonkeeper James Meskew, who was accused of buying stolen property.

Whether stolen or bought, ham was smoked, baked, broiled, boiled and served, sliced, on sandwiches and in a variety of other ways. Try your hand at this potato and ham recipe.

Sherry Monahan has penned *California Vines, Wines & Pioneers, Taste of Tombstone*, *The Wicked West* and *Tombstone's Treasure*. She's appeared on the History Channel in *Lost Worlds* and other shows.

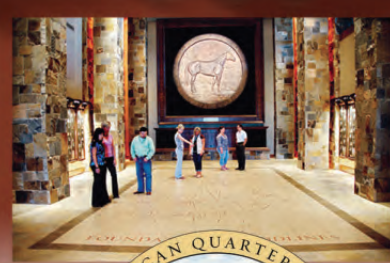
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How the West Was Won

Fifty years later.



Another look at a Western deemed old-fashioned when released in 1963 reveals that the film is actually "kind of awesome."

– *Courtesy MGM* –

"We sincerely believe that all who see *How the West Was Won*, will agree that, the motion picture medium has attained its highest level of artistic achievement," the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Cinerama bigwigs proclaim in the press book.

What would you expect them to say in 1963? That they had lined up an all-star cast and an estimated $15 million budget to produce a turgid, sappy melodrama that belonged in the roaring '20s (*The Covered Wagon*, *Tumbleweeds*, *The Iron Horse*), not the about-to-become radical '60s?

> "Would audiences flock to *How the West Was Won* if it were done today?"

Premiering overseas in late 1962 before opening in America in February 1963, *How the West Was Won* was an old-fashioned Western in an era that was introducing fresh takes like *Lonely Are the Brave*, *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*, *Ride the High Country* and *Hud*. Fifty years ago, *How the West Was Won* was already an anachronism.

That was the scope of this opus I planned to write. Then I re-watched the movie. To my surprise, I couldn't stop watching. Not because the movie is a train wreck, but because ... er ... it's ... well ... kind of awesome.

To make sure I wasn't crazy, I checked with screenwriter and Western film historian C. Courtney Joyner for his reaction and the buzz about this movie 50 years after its release.

"Obviously, the Cinerama revivals have been very successful—partly because this is the kind of film, and made in a way, that's truly no longer part of the Hollywood landscape," Joyner says. "And yet, audiences respond, partly because it's so different than what folks see at the movies these days."

How the West Was Won is based on a series of *Life* Magazine articles from 1959—not a novel by Louis L'Amour, who merely wrote a novelization of James R. Webb's screenplay. A generational story, it chronicles the Westward migration from about 1839 to 1889 in five segments.

Three directors, well past their prime, but known for Westerns, were hired. Henry Hathaway directed the first two and last chapters: "The Rivers" (Trapper James Stewart falls for Carroll Baker and kills Walter Brennan's pirates); "The Plains" (Debbie Reynolds goes west with wagon boss Robert Preston and gambler Gregory Peck); and "The Outlaws" (George Peppard stops outlaw Eli Wallach from robbing a train). In the middle chapters, John Ford directed "The Civil War," in which a young Peppard overhears William Sherman (John Wayne) giving Ulysses S. Grant (Harry Morgan) a pep talk after the first day at Shiloh; and George Marshall directed "The Railroad," in which Peppard's disillusioned Army officer protects the railroad and its tyrannical boss Richard Widmark from angry Indians.

Throw in Lee J. Cobb, Henry Fonda, Carolyn Jones, Karl Malden and 2,000 buffalo. Let Spencer Tracy narrate. Film it in Illinois, Kentucky, Colorado, Utah, California, South Dakota and Arizona in Cinerama, a wide-screen process that required three linked cameras and three synchronized projectors.

Epic? You bet. Great history? Not hardly. Flawed? Absolutely.

Courtney thinks Reynolds sings too many songs. I'm president of the I Hate Andy Devine Club.

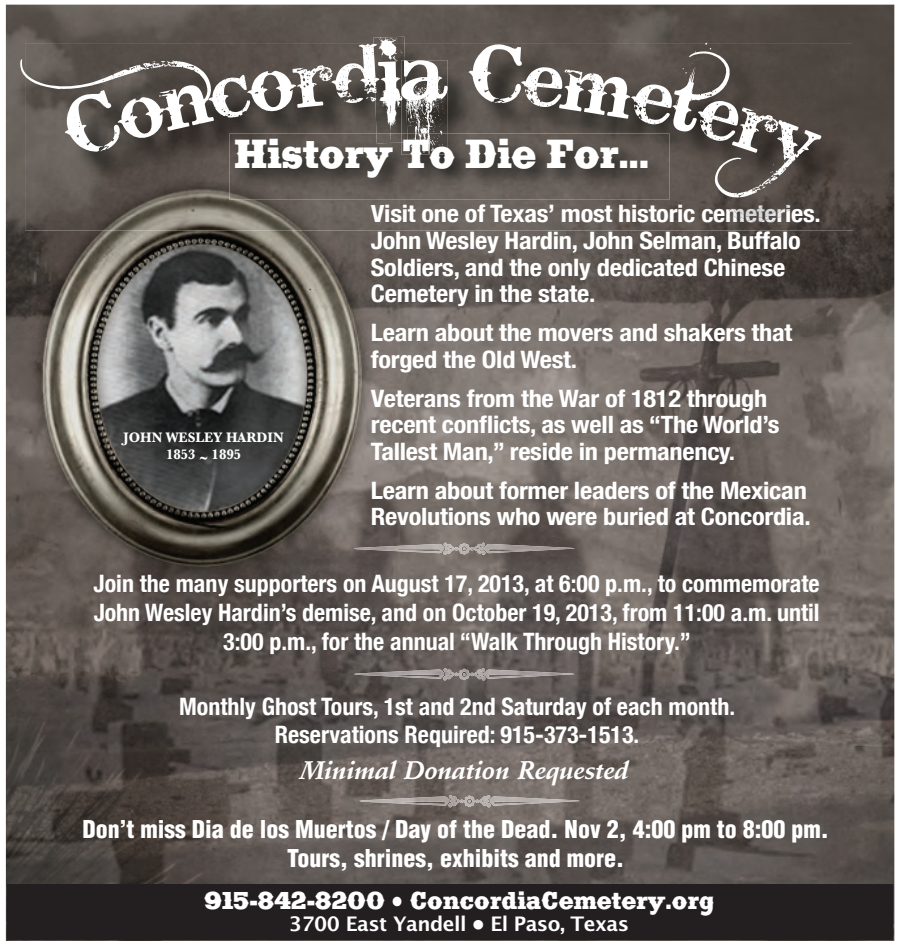
Courtney's favorite moment is when Stewart smashes Brennan in the face with a chair. Mine is Ma Baker's farewell to son Peppard.

We both love Preston's performance.

Successful? Well, the movie grossed $50 million worldwide, won three Oscars and was nominated for five more. But how would it play today?

"Would audiences flock to *How the West Was Won* if it were done today?" Joyner asks. "I think they'd stampede."

As far as epics go, **Johnny D. Boggs** would rather be watching *Spartacus*.





BY CANDY MOULTON

Seeking Ute Stories

From Utah's Fort Duchesne to Colorado's tragic Meeker uprising.



Fort Duchesne replaced Fort Thornburgh in the Uintah Basin after an outbreak of Ute warfare during the winter of 1885–86. During construction of the fort, which began in October of 1886, Lt. Henry Styer and his infantry guarded the Indian agency. Styer stands, second from right, with the Utes at Fort Duchesne in 1886.

– True West Archives –

I sat in the front row of a school auditorium watching girls compete in a princess contest. This was not a competition of fancy hair and youngsters wearing makeup, but rather a tradition dating back decades. These girls were seeking to become the young princesses of the Northern Ute Tribe in Fort Duchesne, Utah.

The tiniest of the girls shared a story she had learned from her grandmother. One older contestant spoke about her desire to travel, to take part in the powwows and tribal celebrations held around the region, as well as the tradition of her clothing. All wore beautifully made garments. They had on dresses of supple tanned buckskin and brightly colored cloth. Their beaded moccasins were custom fitted to their feet and topped with leggings also displaying

intricate beadwork. Their accessories included feather fans and shawls; some wore feathers or beaded bands, similar to a crown, over their shiny raven-colored hair.

As the girls spoke or answered questions, they clearly expressed a desire to uphold tradition, to share the stories that have been passed down to them and to make their parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles proud. They talked of their garments, explaining how they were made—and by whom. In most cases a devoted mother was involved, but these outfits had multi-generational influence as grandmothers, aunts and the girls themselves helped craft the clothing.

In early spring, these princess contests take place across the region, and they offer visitors a great opportunity to learn about Ute culture.

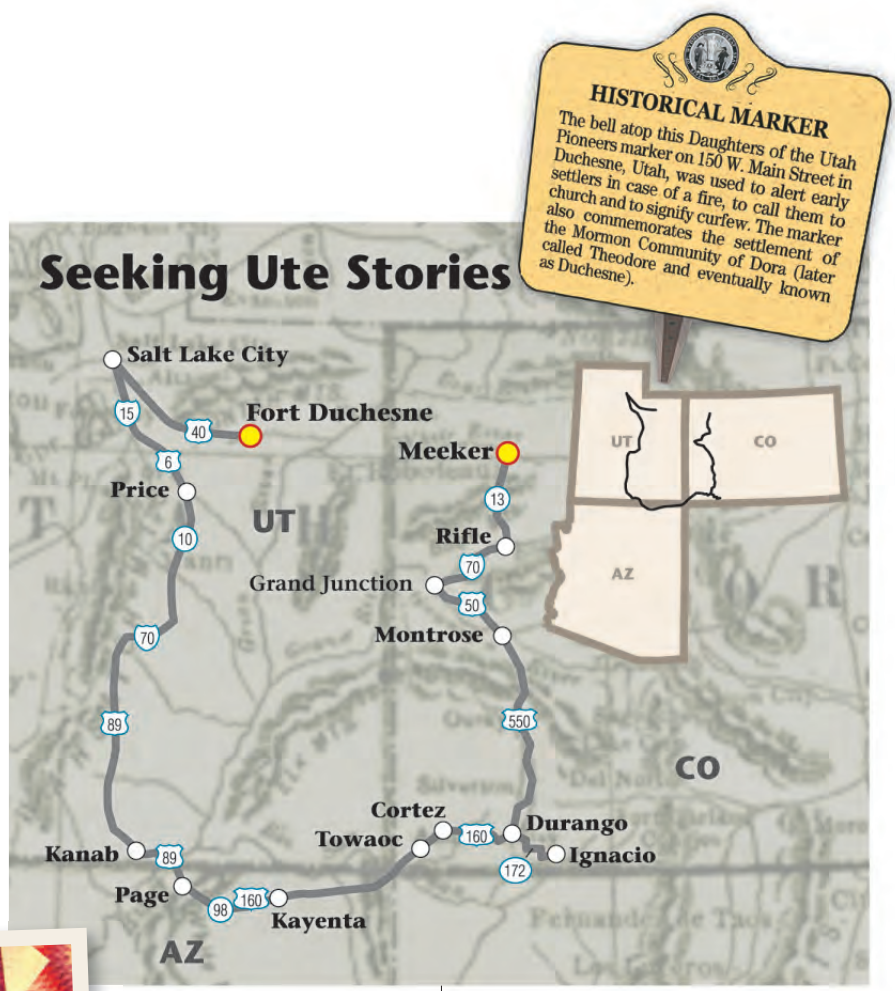


These young Ute girls represented their tribal bands during a princess contest held at Fort Duchesne, Utah. The girls demonstrated their knowledge of Ute culture and tradition as they competed for the various princess titles.

My attendance at the Northern Ute princess contest came just a few weeks before the Bear Dance held at Fort Duchesne. This annual tribal gathering also takes place in the spring, usually May or early June. The dance lasts four days, often going late into the evening. Men and boys gather on one side of the bear dance corral; several of them sing and make unique music using notched sticks (or rasps or tin boxes) and deer bones or small sticks that, when run over the rasps, make a rattling sound like the rumble of a bear waking up in the spring or of an early spring thunderstorm passing over the land. Women and girls, wearing dresses and shawls, sit or stand on the opposite side of the circle, often crossing the open dance area to choose a partner by flipping the edge of their shawl toward a male dancer.

Not everyone dances. Some people simply watch, socialize and enjoy the atmosphere, eating fry bread and bowls of beans. But if you do dance (the steps are fairly easy to pick up, even for a novice like me), the event is a social celebration where you can make new friends or renew acquaintance with older ones.

These Northern Utes on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation are primarily from the tribal bands that ranged across west-central and northern Colorado and central and northern Utah. Before being forced onto reservations, the Tabeguache (also called Uncompahgre), Grand River and Yamparika (or White River) tribal bands lived in Colorado in the valleys of the Gunnison, Uncompahgre, White and Grand (or Colorado) Rivers. The Uintah Utes inhabited the Uintah Basin, including the Great Salt Lake Basin.



Stories of Utah's Five Tribes

Leaving the Uintah-Ouray Reservation and the Fort Duchesne Bear Dance, I head to Salt Lake City to visit the Natural History Museum of Utah at the Rio Tinto Center. This marvelous facility takes you from the era of the dinosaurs through the development of life and ultimately to the stories of the people of Utah.

In the American Indian gallery, listen to the tales told by tribal representatives from all of Utah's five tribes: Ute, Paiute, Goshute, Northern Shoshone and Navajo. In one film presentation, the Ute Bear Dance traditions are shared from the



Northern Ute Elder Clifford Duncan prepares for a flag ceremony in conjunction with the Bear Dance held at Utah's Fort Duchesne.

– All photos by Candy Moulton unless otherwise noted –

perspective of my good friend Northern Ute Elder Clifford Duncan and his grandson Joey Kanip. The storyteller's circle features a variety of tales shared by tribal members, including some told by Duncan.

My next destination is Price, Utah, where I stop at the Prehistoric Museum to view Ute displays of baskets, pottery and art.

I also head outdoors, where I can see evidence of the region's native people that has been left behind in the form of pictographs and petroglyphs. Nine Mile Canyon offers one of the greatest concentrations of Indian rock art in the world. To reach the canyon, I head east out of Price to Wellington, turning north to begin the journey into the canyon.

This is remote country, and your cell phone likely won't work. You will find few service stations in the area, so stock up with water and whatever food you need for the day, then begin exploring. The once rugged, rocky road is now paved, giving you access to some of the key sites using any type of vehicle. You can explore backcountry roads, but for them, you will require a good map, a four-wheel drive vehicle (high clearance recommended) and the service of a guide, if you are not familiar with the region.

I spent the night at the Nine Mile Ranch Bunk 'n' Breakfast, about 25 miles north of Wellington. Lodging in the main house was comfortable. Ranch owner Ben cooked a good ranch breakfast, then he and his wife, Myrna, took the time to visit with me about the canyon, giving advice on where to visit. At times Ben leads tours into the canyon and its backcountry, but I was adventuring on my own.

Leaving their ranch (which has two rooms in the main house, small cabins and a campground), I drove deeper into Nine Mile Canyon, guided by the map brochure I picked up in Price, but I almost did not need it. Driving just a couple miles from the ranch, I saw petroglyphs on the canyon walls. They are visible from the road, but I walked over to view them from a close distance.

For most of the day I drove from point to point, getting out and hiking closer to explore the native art that comes from both Ute historic culture and the much older Fremont culture. The diversity of the rock art and the large number of features you can see is amazing. That this canyon had herds of bighorn sheep is evident; many of the drawings dating back for centuries depict such horned animals.

The canyon walls feature geometrically shaped men from the Fremont culture and more recent drawings showing men with bows and arrows who are riding or leading horses. Duncan has told me these rock images may represent story, myth or spirit. I make no effort to interpret them, but I do soak in the sounds of the place: a hawk keening, an occasional car, wind rustling the juniper trees. In the midst of all this beauty, I imagine the early visitors to this canyon who took the time to create these art forms.

The Great Hunt is one of the better-known and more impressive pieces of rock art in Nine Mile Canyon. It is large—approximately three feet across—and depicts dozens of hunters. Using the tour guide brochure that identifies its location by mile marker, you can actually see *The Great Hunt* as you drive on the road, but a new interpretive area allows you to explore it more closely, by parking and walking down a trail for a few hundred yards.

I could have spent much more time exploring Nine Mile Canyon (which also has a healthy dose of history related to homesteaders, stage emigrants and outlaws), but it is time to hit the trail again, and I'm soon driving south across Utah and into Colorado. This was, and still is, all Ute country.

Tales of Ute Country

From Price, I head through Kanab and on to Page, Arizona. From there, I reach Kayenta, before driving toward Four Corners. Much of this land is now part of the Navajo Reservation, but the Utes traditionally lived in southern Utah, Colorado and New Mexico.

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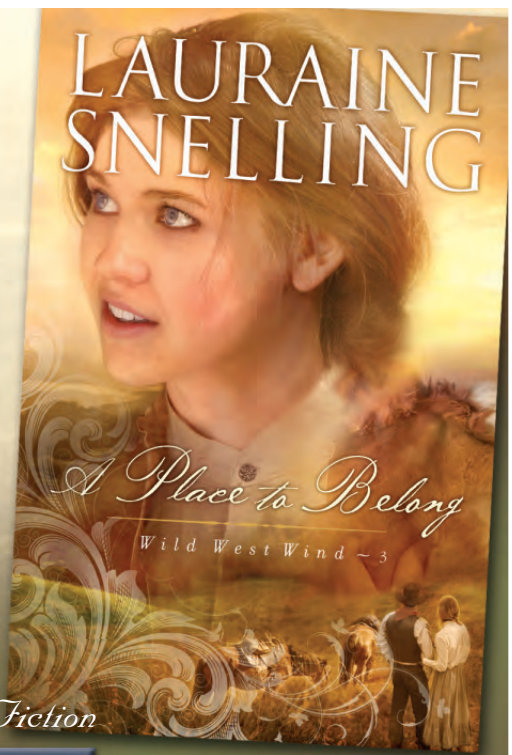
Live Our Story!

New FROM BESTSELLING AUTHOR
LAURAINE SNELLING

As winter settles over the ranch, Cassie Lockwood has a lot on her mind. She's agreed to marry Lucas Engstrom, but his vow to make her love him doesn't seem to be working. And then there's the look she caught him sending Betsy Hudson at church one Sunday. Is he having second thoughts as well?

During a short trip away, Cassie realizes she needs to make other plans for her future. But what will the Engstroms say when she announces plans to leave the ranch and join a Wild West show?

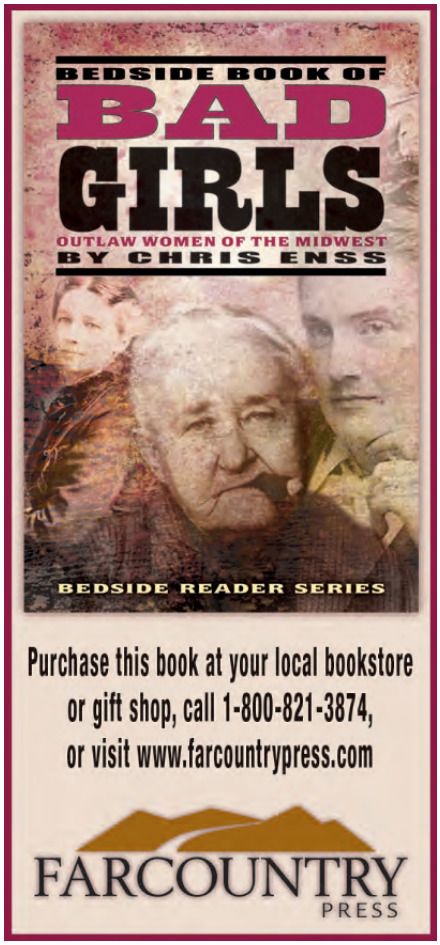
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WILD WEST WIND #3



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The Ute tribe once roamed all across Colorado, southern Wyoming, large portions of Utah and an area of northern New Mexico that includes the Four Corners region, where Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona share a common point. One of the bands, the Ute Mountain Utes, now makes its home in the region around Cortez, Colorado, shown above.

The Weeminuche band of Utes occupied the valley of the San Juan River and its northern tributaries in Colorado and northwestern New Mexico. This tribal unit is known today as the Ute Mountain Utes, with its tribal headquarters in Towaoc, Colorado. Guided tours of Ute Mountain Tribal Park are available in Towaoc, or you can get a dose of modern Ute culture at the Ute Mountain Casino and Resort south of Cortez.

To learn more about the other tribal bands, the Mouaches, who lived on the eastern slopes of the Rockies, from Denver, near Las Vegas, New Mexico, and the Capote band, which inhabited the San Luis Valley in Colorado near the headwaters of the Rio Grande and northern New Mexico, I travel to Ignacio, Colorado. These Mouache and Capote bands are now collectively the Southern Utes, with their reservation headquartered in Ignacio.

The Southern Ute Cultural Center & Museum in Ignacio is another excellent place to learn more about the culture of these people. In the Ute lodge, you can sit and listen to the creation story of the tribe or to a more modern tale. You get the opportunity to observe outstanding examples of Ute clothing, tools, implements, weapons and artistry. The baskets or beadwork, pottery and music are all intelligently interpreted.

Don't be surprised if you find yourself greeted by a young woman at the front desk, only to see her story play out on a big screen as she speaks of her role as a princess for her tribe. As you walk through the center, you will hear the sounds of the Bear Dance or powwow drumming.

Just a short drive or walk from the museum is the Sky Ute Casino and Resort, which houses some of the most uniquely appointed rooms in the region, giving you a place to relax and reflect on the lives and culture of these native people.

As at the Uintah-Ouray Reservation at Fort Duchesne, a spring Bear Dance is held each year at Ignacio. The tribe here also hosts cultural events that range from a tribal fair and powwow held annually the second weekend in September to a veterans powwow held each year in early November.

White River Ute Tragedy

From Ignacio, I backtrack to Durango and turn north to Montrose, where the stories of Ute Chief Ouray and his wife,

Chipeta, are a focus of the Ute Indian Museum. But my travels will soon be taking me into a darker heart of Ute tribal narrative.

The White River Utes were congregated in Meeker in the 1870s when the tribe was first moved onto a reservation. The town gets its name from Ezra Meeker, who served as the Indian Agent at the White River agency. The White River Museum, a repository of pioneer collections, shares the tragedy of the Meeker uprising.

In 1879, Meeker attempted to force the tribe to give up horse herds and to begin farming and agricultural activities. He had their horse race track plowed under and generally created tension with the tribe. Then Meeker went a step further and called for assistance from federal troops, who marched south from Fort Fred Steele in southern Wyoming.

The troops and the Utes met north of Meeker in September 1879 in an engagement that left Maj. Thomas Tipton Thornburgh and other soldiers dead and under siege for days before relief troops arrived. The Utes attacked Agent Meeker and others at the agency, killing several of them and taking Meeker's wife, daughter and other women and children hostage before ultimately surrendering and releasing the captives.

These events resulted in the removal of Northern Utes from Colorado to their current reservation lands in northeastern Utah. The next few years would witness other altercations between the tribes and the settlers in Colorado, including an incident in late summer of 1887 when the Northern Ute Chief Colorow and other tribal members went on a hunting and berry gathering trip into Colorado. Tension was high among settlers and the Utes, leading to several conflicts that brought about deaths on both sides: eight Utes and two soldiers, plus injuries to several others.



Getting horses allowed the Ute tribal bands to live together in large camps, a story shared in the Kavayu exhibit at the Southern Ute Cultural Center & Museum in Ignacio, Colorado.

– Courtesy Southern Ute Cultural Center & Museum –

Colorado Gov. Alva Adams ultimately ordered the state militia to the region, leading to additional conflict and the wounding of Colorow. The Utes fled toward Utah, where they were met by Buffalo Soldiers from the 9th Cavalry who helped diffuse the situation. The Utes lost the horses, sheep and goats they had taken into Colorado, along with the meat, hides, berries and other supplies they had accumulated during their hunting expedition. Their chief, Colorow, died of his injuries in 1888.

Nearly 130 years after Meeker's death, in 2006, the town of Meeker attempted to re-establish ties with the White River Utes by welcoming the Utes to perform their Bear Dance. The town continues to work with Ute historians to reinterpret the historical sites around Meeker so as to share the perspectives of all those involved in the Meeker tragedy. It's about time.



GOOD EATS

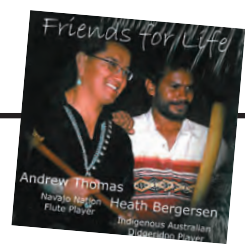
Frontier Grill *(Roosevelt, UT)*
Red Iguana *(Salt Lake City, UT)*
Nine Mile Ranch Bunk 'n' Breakfast *(Wellington, UT)*
Ranch House Grille *(Page, AZ)*

GOOD SLEEPS

Radisson Hotel *(Salt Lake City, UT)*
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Posh West

Scottsdale, Arizona.



Scottsdale is named after Winfield Scott, but not the one you're thinking of.

The bustling, upscale city (population 221,000) takes its name from a little-known Army chaplain, not from "Old Fuss and Feathers," the renowned general of Mexican-American War fame.

Although Scottsdale today is well known for its plush lifestyle, the "West's most Western town" still celebrates its cowboy roots with everything from museum exhibits and art galleries to a month-long Western extravaganza.

HISTORIC EVENT

In 1888, the young chaplain purchased a 640-acre homestead for the princely sum of $2.50 an acre under the Desert Land Act. But his brother, George, who set up a tent on what is now the northeast corner of Indian School Road and Scottsdale Road, is generally regarded as the town's first citizen. After retiring from the Army in 1893, Winfield, along with an Army mule named Old Maud, finally moved to his homestead.

ACTIVITIES

Old Town Scottsdale is chock full of Western-themed shops and galleries.

Bibliophiles won't want to miss Guidon Books, established in 1964. The family-owned bookstore is legendary for its selection of new and out-of-print books on the American West, the Civil War and American Indian cultures.

Visitors can explore the Sonoran Desert, one of the great deserts of the American West, in several ways. Hikers can chose from more than 20 trails in the 21,400-acre McDowell Sonoran

Preserve, while horseback riders can saddle up at MacDonald's Ranch, which also offers cookouts, hayrides and stagecoach rides. Another option is to climb aboard a rugged 4x4 open-air jeep for a backcountry adventure with Arizona Desert Mountain Jeep Tours.

The best way to get an overview—literally—of the region is via a balloon ride with Hot Air Expeditions.

For a song and dance showcase, celebrating the history of the Pima and Maricopa tribes, head to Talking Stick Resort at Salt River Fields.

HOTEL

Camelback Inn, built in 1936, was Scottsdale's first luxury hotel. The AAA Four Diamond-rated resort is just a little north of the region's iconic Camelback Mountain.

RESTAURANTS

For a taste of the Southwest, try the enchilada plate (a stack of three homemade tortillas stuffed with your choice of chicken or beef, topped with a fried egg and served with rice, beans and two sopaipillas) at Frank & Lupe's, a Scottsdale tradition since 1996.

NOTABLE EVENT

The Parada del Sol Parade, billed as the world's largest horse-drawn parade (with nearly 1,000 horses), is one of the highlights of Scottsdale's month-long Parada del Sol celebration in February, which culminates with its PRCA-sanctioned rodeo.

John Stanley, the Arizona Wildlife Federation's 2007 Conservation Media Champion, is a former travel reporter and photographer for *The Arizona Republic*. He still loves to explore the back roads, ghost towns and out-of-the-way nooks of the Great American West.



A bronze tribute to Scottsdale's founders is located near the west entry of the Scottsdale Civic Center Mall; Winfield Scott stands next to his wife Helen, who is mounted on his cavalry steed, Maud.

– Courtesy City of Scottsdale –



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BY C. COURTNEY JOYNER

A New Yawk Jesse James

Larry Tierney's Jesse James adventures.





Tough guy Larry Tierney switched gears from 1930s gangster John Dillinger to 1880s outlaw Jesse James in 1946's *Badman's Territory* and 1951's *Best of the Badmen*.

– Courtesy Warner Archive / RKO Pictures –

"It never made any sense to put me in Westerns, because I never lost my 'dem doity boids!'"

Larry Tierney punched the end of his New Yorker-accented statement with a pull on his drink. We were sitting in a bar in Hollywood, nursing tall scotches and mulling *Badman's Territory*, which he'd made in 1946, costarring with Randolph Scott.

I knew Tierney for more than 20 years, and we had great times, and rough ones, before his passing in 2002. A true tough guy, he made his first headlines blazing through Monogram's *Dillinger*. He kept showing up in the papers, for his movies or scrapes with the law, over the next 40 years, including in editorial raves over his last, great role in *Reservoir Dogs*. The old bull refused to do it the easy way: living or acting.

An incredibly loyal friend, who always told the truth, Tierney granted me access he allowed very few. That meant long talks about family, friends, enemies and the movies.

On *Badman's Territory*, Tierney reflected, "Randolph Scott was a fine man, and I liked Tom Tyler [playing Frank James to Tierney's Jesse], but who the hell was gonna buy Jesse James with a New York accent?"

Someone must have bought a New York Jesse, since RKO cast Tierney in *Best of the Badmen*, with Tyler again playing brother Frank. RKO churned out these "corral the outlaws" mini epics that had little to do with history, but were a good place to put contract stars between bigger assignments.

Badmen had a fun script, Robert Ryan ("A great guy," Tierney said) and Claire Trevor, Tierney's costar in his toughest film noir, *Born to Kill*. But *Badmen* always stuck in Tierney's craw because, "Walter Brennan drove me half nuts."

The actor hadn't been on a horse for months when *Badmen* started, and his first day was nothing but riding in the Utah desert, leaving him saddle sore and with a severe case of chapped lips. All he wanted was to waddle into Kanab and buy some ChapStick. That's when Brennan decided to tag along.

The problem started when the Oscar winner discovered that ChapStick cost 50 cents. "Walter could squeeze a quarter until the eagle screamed," Tierney remembered, and the famously tight Brennan wasn't "gonna let movie folk be cheated by town sharpies!"

Tierney's Brennan impression was dead-on, and he nailed his drink like the saddle sores were still burning.

Chapped lips were a minor problem compared to Tierney's chafing below the waist, but an outraged Brennan pulled Tierney into the street to begin a long hike across Kanab to the only other pharmacy, all the time railing about those who took advantage of poor movie stars.

Of course, the other pharmacy was a clip joint too—the cashier wanted 60 cents



Author C. Courtney Joyner horses around with Larry Tierney, a good friend whom he dearly misses.

– Courtesy C. Courtney Joyner –

for ChapStick! Tierney tried to slip the cashier a buck, but Brennan caught him.

Tierney ordered another round for the two of us, remembering, "I was dyin'."

Tierney then shared how he had limped back to the hotel, where Brennan had the kitchen fix up a tub of goose grease. Tierney hated the smell of the stuff, but for the rest of the shoot, Brennan made sure that Jesse James had coated his mouth with goose grease to prevent chapping.

Most important to Brennan, it didn't cost a dime.

I saluted Jesse James, and he bought the next round.

DVD REVIEW

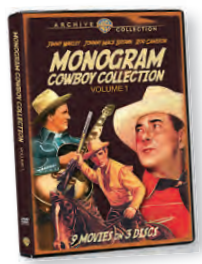
Monogram Cowboy Collection

(Warner Archive, $34.95 each) When Monogram Pictures was formed in 1931, new Poverty Row studios were opening their doors on an almost weekly basis. Everyone was scrambling for the quick dollar that could be had playing off quickies in smaller theaters.

By 1935, Republic was taking the lead, specializing in serials; no doubt, its success was due to its merger with six other poverty row companies, including Monogram. Two years later, Monogram revived itself and, by the 1940s, the studio carried on with Charlie Chan, the Bowery Boys and Bela Lugosi. Unlike Republic, Monogram did not have Roy Rogers or John Wayne, but it did have the Range Busters, the Rough Riders, Johnny Mack Brown and up-and-coming Rod Cameron.

The company was re-christened Allied Artists in 1953, and Allied worked to change its image by producing films with directors Don Siegel (1956's *Invasion of the Body Snatchers*) and William Wyler (1956's *Friendly Persuasion*), while it phased out the B-Westerns in favor of color films with Sterling Hayden or Joel McCrea.

The enormous Monogram/Allied library was sold to television in the late 1950s and changed hands multiple times, making those B-Westerns harder to see as the years passed. Warner Bros. acquired the library and has begun releasing the Westerns in box sets through Warner Archive.



The first volume in the *Monogram Cowboy Collection* series includes nine films, four starring cowboy crooner Jimmy Wakely, four with Johnny Mack Brown, and one Rod Cameron vehicle. Wakely was Monogram's answer to Roy Rogers, and he was always ready with a song, but rarely a gun.

Oklahoma Blues and *Partners of the Sunset* are the better Wakely films; both were made in 1948 and directed by Lambert Hillyer (who also helped make William S. Hart a star). The Brown films feature the star in his later years, but with his stalwart personality intact, and are solid kiddie matinee Westerns. The 1951 film *Man from Sonora* scores extra points by casting future Lois Lane, Phyllis Coates, opposite Brown.

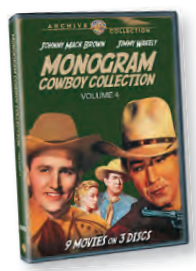


Another 1951 Western, *Cavalry Scout*, with its higher budget and production values, is the best film of the set, with good work from Rod Cameron and Jim Davis. As with all the titles, the picture and sound quality are excellent.

Volume Two features eight movies on three discs: two with Rod Cameron and six with Monogram's last B-Western star, Whip Wilson. The Wilson films are true quickies, but his bullwhip gimmick is fun for the cowboy kid in all of us. The 1952 film *Wagons West*, starring Cameron, Noah Berry Jr. and Peggie Castle, is old-fashioned stuff, but well executed by Ford Beebe, who was also directing *Bomba and the Jungle Girl* for Monogram.



Volume Three is a tribute to Johnny Mack Brown, with nine of his films included. Six are from his Nevada Jack series, in which he and character great Raymond Hatton play U.S. marshals going undercover to capture outlaws. Directed by Western hand Wallace Fox, *The Ghost Rider* is the first, serving as a good, energetic kick-off to the series. Hillyer's 1945 Western, *Flame of the West*, is the best film in this collection, with Brown excellent as a gentle doctor who finds himself on the revenge trail. *Flame* is a treasure for fans.



Volume Four brings nine more titles: four from Wakely and five of Brown's later features. The 1951 film *Colorado Ambush* is a solid Brown adventure, written by the film's villain, Myron Healy.

The quality in all of these Warner Archive sets is superb, but special extras would be nice. Still, these Monogram collections remind us of a more innocent world, when front row kids cheered their cowboy heroes.

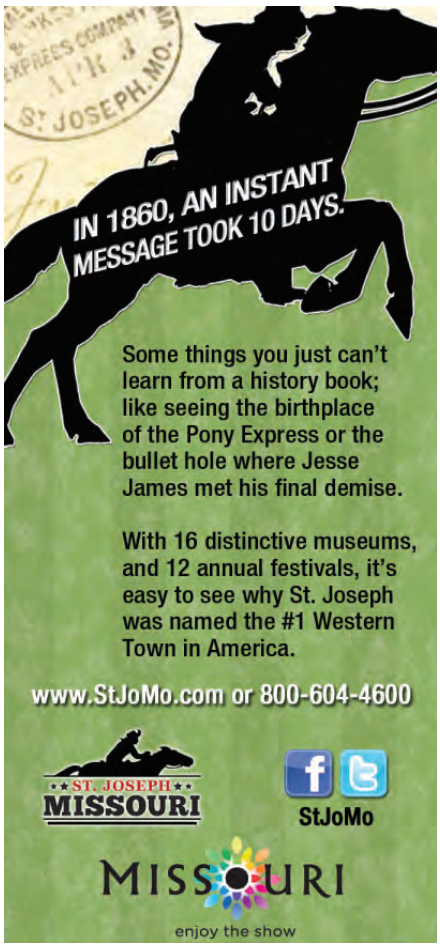
C. Courtney Joyner is a screenwriter and director with more than 25 produced movies to his credit. He is the author of *The Westerners: Interviews with Actors, Directors and Writers*.

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Remembering Dobe

May 16, 1921-December 27, 2012.



From 1947 to 1997, Harry Carey Jr. acted in more than 100 films and was cast in dozens of Western television series as a character actor who could play any role, with ease, on and off horseback.

– Above and Wagonmaster *still courtesy Eddie Brandt's Saturday Matinee –*

"I'm riding Old Paint, I'm Leading Old Dan. I'm going to Montana just to throw the Houlihan. They feed in the coulees, they water in the draw. Their tails are all matted, their backs are all raw...."

In Howard Hawks's 1948 Western, *Red River*, Harry "Dobe" Carey Jr. is cast as the nighthawk Dan Latimer, who sings the cowboy lullaby "I'm Riding Old Paint" to a herd of 10,000 cattle just before his cow bosses, played by John Wayne and Montgomery Clift, ride up to check on their young cowhand.

We empathize with Dobe's character. His dreams laid ahead of him; his fear was tangible as he tried to prove his worth to the older men—and himself. But Dobe's boyish cowboy in the checkered pants with a stutter did not make it to Abilene or back to Texas at all, nor to his young bride; he ended up trampled to death in the night stampede.

Dobe went on to play many more Dan Latimers in his career, a role he played so naturally that anyone could identify with the easygoing cowboy so eager to prove himself and earn his spurs.

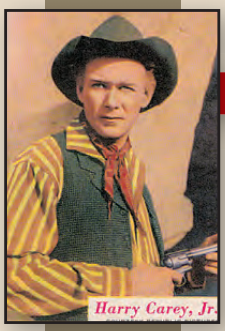
Harry's movie star father, Harry Carey Sr., gave his son the nickname Dobe, for his reddish blond hair, the same color found in adobe bricks. Dobe was raised on his parents' 1,000-acre ranch in Saugus, California, the "Harry Carey Rancho." His parents had built a major tourist attraction on the working cattle ranch, including the Harry Carey Trading Post, an adobe frequented by the painter Charlie Russell, tourist cabins and bunk houses for the vaqueros and about 50 Navajos who lived and worked at his ranch. The cowboys worked the ranch, while the Navajo women tended the sheep and made blankets to sell in the trading post.

> "The names John Wayne and John Ford always appeared above the marquee, but the classic Westerns would not have been possible without great character actors like Carey."
>
> *–Jeffrey Richardson, curator of Western History, Popular Culture and Firearms for the Autry National Center*

Will Rogers, Will James, John Ford, and William S. Hart were regular visitors at the ranch, Dobe recalled in his autobiography, *Company of Heroes*. Ford was actually at the ranch the night Dobe was born, which was why the famed director asked young Harry to always call him "Uncle Jack."







DOBE WESTERNS

Harry "Dobe" Carey Jr., who was inducted into the Western Performers Hall of Fame at the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum in Oklahoma City in 2003, appeared in more than 100 films and dozens of television shows. He acted in two of the American Film Institute's Top 10 Westerns of all time, *Red River* and *The Searchers*, and he made nine feature films with John Ford and nine with John Wayne.



1948's *Red River*

Filmed mostly on location in southern Arizona, the ambitious *Red River* was ranked by AFI as the fifth best Western of all time (Dobe is at far right).



1948's *3 Godfathers*

Carey's first film under director John Ford and second with John Wayne, Dobe (center) learned how tough his "uncle" could be on location under the harsh sun of the Mojave Desert.



1949's *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*

The only one of the three cavalry pictures shot in color, this was Carey's first film in Monument Valley, where he meets Ben Johnson and makes a friend for life (Dobe is at far left).



1950's *Rio Grande*

Ford's last of the cavalry trilogy, he has Dobe (above) and Ben Johnson train horses and learn to ride Roman style for this fan favorite.



1950's *Wagonmaster*

Carey (above) called this film Ford's "most joyful." One of Carey's best, the entire film was made in a spirit of friendliness.



1956's *The Searchers*

Considered the best Western of all time, Carey (far left) acts in the film with his mother, Olive. Ford's final scene, of Duke Wayne walking out the door, is a lasting homage to the director's old friend, Harry Carey Sr.



1961's *Two Rode Together*

His first of four movies with Jimmy Stewart and five with Richard Widmark, who nicknames Dobe his "lucky charm."

1964's *Cheyenne Autumn*

Carey's last movie with Ford and the director's last in Monument Valley, where Ford spent the "happiest times of his life," as Carey recalled in his autobiography.

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A natural on horseback, Dobe and his sisters learned to ride at an early age. Michael McGreevey, who first met Dobe as a child actor when both were guest starring on *Lassie* in 1961 and later worked with him on *The Way West* and *The Last Gunfighter*, warmly remembers his friend's ability on horseback. "Next to his best friend Ben Johnson, there wasn't a better horseman on the set than Dobe. That's why he rides so much in Ford's films and always looks so comfortable in his roles in Westerns. He made it look so easy."

Dobe married Marilyn Fix, daughter of actor Paul Fix, in 1944, while he was in the Navy, first as a medic and then with Capt. John Ford's famed OSS Field Photographic Branch. They returned to Los Angeles in 1946, with Dobe intent to make a career as a singer. Serendipitously, he was cast in a bit part as a cowboy in 1946's *Rolling Home*. Thanks to this first film, acting became his career, although Dobe admitted he never gave up on singing until he was 50.

Then Hawks cast him in *Red River*, with a hand up from Wayne and even his father; this was his father's last Western role before his death in 1947. Uncle Ford, ever loyal to Carey Sr., who had helped start his directing career at Universal in 1917, cast Dobe in *The Three Godfathers*, marking the actor's second film with Wayne.

Dobe was now an official member of the Ford Stock Company; from 1948 to 1964, he costarred in nine more Ford films, including Western classics *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*, *Wagonmaster*, *Rio Grande*, *Two Rode Together* and *Cheyenne Autumn*. Dobe, side by side with Wayne, Ben Johnson, Ward Bond, Victor McGlaglen and Maureen O'Hara, helped make Monument Valley the international icon of the American West.

His career spanned 64 years, including four decades as a TV Western guest star, appearing in popular shows that included *Gunsmoke*, *Have Gun*, *Will Travel*, *Spin and Marty* and *Wagon Train*. Wayne kept Dobe in his stock company, casting him in *The Undefeated*, *Big Jake* and *Cahill U.S. Marshal*. In later years, Dobe made special appearances as a cowboy in *Back to the Future III*, *Tombstone* and *Wyatt Earp: Return to Tombstone*. He continued to work until just a few years ago, focusing on documentary films about cinema history, including his last work, in 2010, at the age of 88, *Harry Carey Hosts Tales from the Set*.

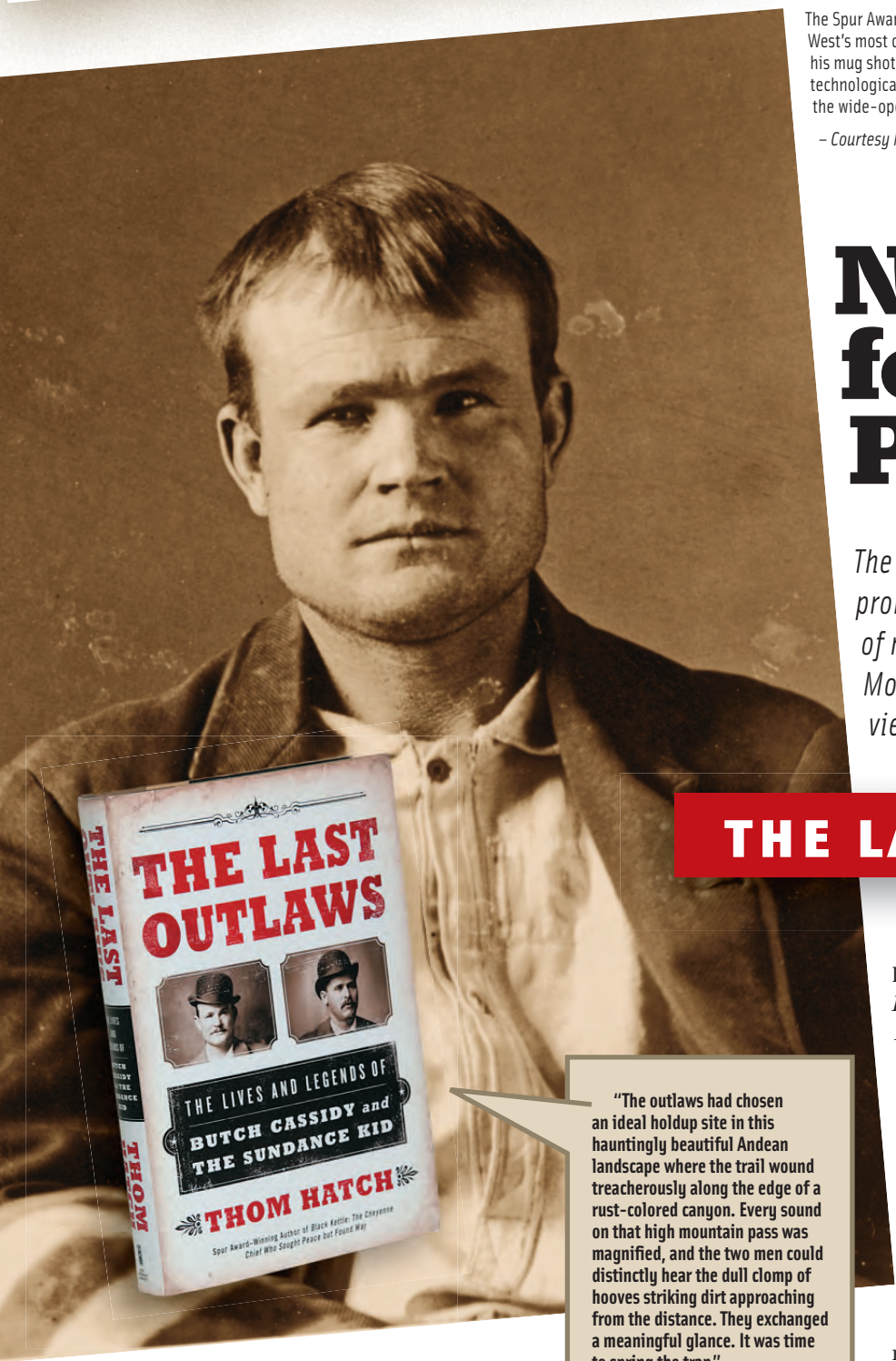
With his passing on December 27, 2012, Dobe has re-joined his folks and Ford's Stock Company. Uncle Jack has the camera set, and the cavalry is riding again in Monument Valley, into the sunset, with Carey's gentle voice singing in the background, "When I die, take my saddle from the wall, and put it on my pony, and lead him from his stall, tie my bones to his back, turn our faces to the west, and we'll ride the prairies that we love the best."

Stuart Rosebrook grew up near the film studios in North Hollywood, California, and identified with Dobe Carey's roles as the young cowboy always working to earn his spurs.



WESTERN BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: JESSE MULLINS



The Spur Award-winning author of *Black Kettle* takes on one of the Old West's most celebrated pair of criminals, Butch Cassidy (shown here in his mug shot) and the Sundance Kid, as they found themselves facing technological innovations that were rendering obsolete the outlaws of the wide-open frontier.

– Courtesy New American Library –

Not for the Purists

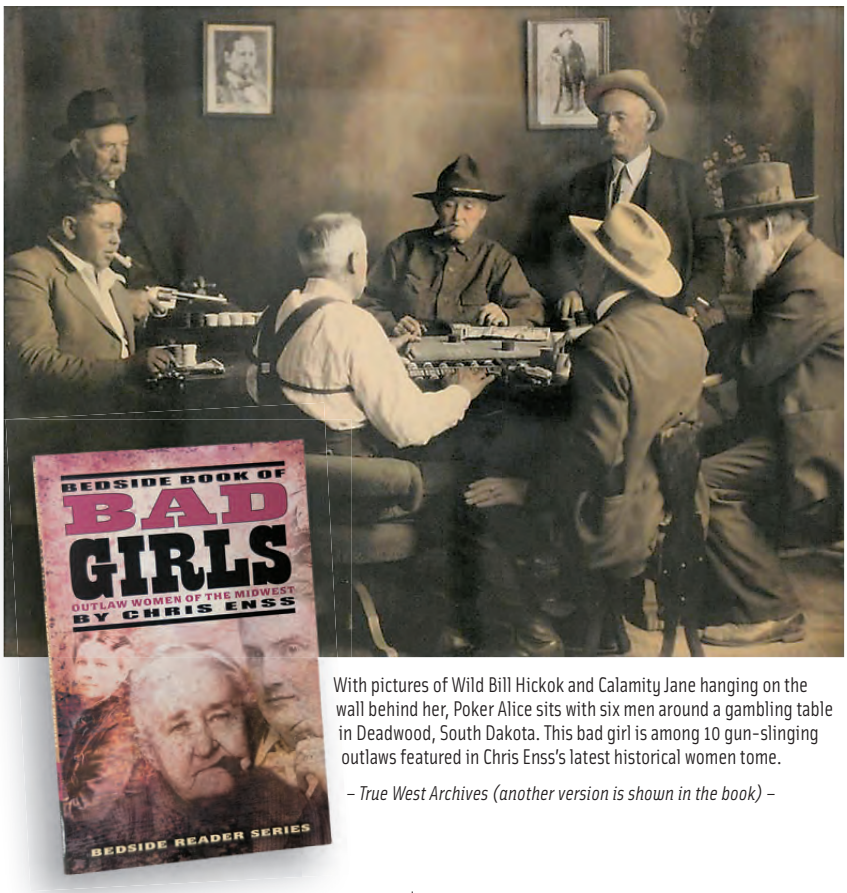
The latest Butch & Sundance tome promises to capture a new generation of readers, plus Mormon historian Dale Morgan, Midwestern bad girls and two viewpoints on a Curly Bill biography.

THE LAST OUTLAWS

"The outlaws had chosen an ideal holdup site in this hauntingly beautiful Andean landscape where the trail wound treacherously along the edge of a rust-colored canyon. Every sound on that high mountain pass was magnified, and the two men could distinctly hear the dull clomp of hooves striking dirt approaching from the distance. They exchanged a meaningful glance. It was time to spring the trap."

When it comes to author Thom Hatch's latest effort, *The Last Outlaws: The Lives and Legends of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* (New American Library, $26.95), what might seem to be the book's weaknesses could prove, in the final analysis, to be the book's strengths.

The Last Outlaws does draw on a "wealth of fresh research" to "go beyond the myth," as the book's publisher asserts. That research is largely other people's research—nothing wrong with that—and Hatch does a good job of telling the tale without getting in the way. On the biggest question in everyone's mind, Hatch sides with Anne Meadows: her assertion that Butch and Sundance died in San



With pictures of Wild Bill Hickok and Calamity Jane hanging on the wall behind her, Poker Alice sits with six men around a gambling table in Deadwood, South Dakota. This bad girl is among 10 gun-slinging outlaws featured in Chris Enss's latest historical women tome.

– True West Archives (another version is shown in the book) –

Vicente, Bolivia, "is more than likely the true story."

As with any book written on a topic of heated historical debate, Hatch is bound to transgress with one camp or another. All camps would disagree with a statement like this, on p. 193: "Union Pacific officials agreed to parley with Cassidy at Lost Soldier Pass, near the Wyoming-Utah border, forty miles north of Lander." Perhaps Hatch was tripped up by the parley's location near the Lander-Rawlins stage road, as this should read north of Rawlins. Either way, neither location is close to the border.

But Hatch shouldn't trouble any deeply, if only because he employs so many qualifiers in his discussions. To fill in gaps in the historical records, he tells us what Butch or Sundance "might have done" or where they "might have" found work. Outlaw Harry Bass "may have" hinted to Butch that he was kin to outlaw Sam Bass. Did he hint? We don't know.

Writing of Butch, the Sundance Kid and his girlfriend Etta Place in New York in 1901, Hatch shares this: "There were several notable nightspots that may have become favorites.... They could have taken a ferry out to the Statue of Liberty, and looked back at the New York skyline.... On an afternoon stroll, they may have stopped to watch the workers building the city's first subway.... And, probably while Etta browsed and shopped at the fashionable ladies' shops, the two men sneaked over... to see a real, live big-city burlesque show."

They could have taken, they may have stopped and they probably did specific things. Qualifiers ensure that one is never wrong; that's why this book is safe. Nonetheless, the qualifying and speculating let the author flesh out a narrative that otherwise would be so much dry reportage.

The history purist finds this kind of woolgathering a distraction, especially when it comes to dramatized interludes. Consider how, in the quoted passage on the opposite page, Butch and Sundance "exchanged a meaningful glance." Did they? This purported moment came as they awaited the arrival of the pack train on Dead Cow Hill near Tupiza, Bolivia. What observer caught that glance and preserved it for history?

We see the same when Hatch shares with us a heartfelt conversation in a

ROUGH DRAFTS



It's hard to believe he's been gone for a quarter of a century, but this year marks the 25th anniversary of the passing of novelist Louis L'Amour. The legendary author is the undisputed king of Western fiction, with sales that reached into the hundreds of millions of copies while he was alive. His death has hardly slowed the demand, as any visit to a bookstore will demonstrate.

Country rocker Charlie Daniels was a personal friend of L'Amour's, and to commemorate this anniversary, we sought Daniels' assessment of L'Amour's best books (see p. 64). Upon learning of his friend's death, Daniels wrote a poetic tribute to the author who had inspired him so much. Shared here is a stanza from "Top Hand" that expresses a sentiment we all ought to adopt: "Hey, come on all you fellers, get your chins up off the ground. Ain't no need in y'all a-moping, ain't no need in being down.'Cause old Lando's guns are blazing, and there's Indians on the plains. And there still ain't no gunslinger half as fast as Utah Blaine."

•••

We got our hands on a cracking good Civil War book, Wayne D. Jorgenson's *Every Man Did His Duty*, about the colorful First Minnesota volunteer Union unit. This is a sumptuous volume, coffee table-sized, turned out on fine coated stock and lavishly illustrated. For those whose interests run to the Apache Wars, this book's mini-profiles include a five-page vignette of Al Sieber, former chief of scouts under Gen. George Crook.

–Jesse Mullins

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In 1938, Dale Morgan, at 24, joined the staff of the Utah Historical Records Survey.

"I pretend to speak with maximum authority on two subjects only, and on these because I know more about them than anyone else now alive. The first is the Mormon State of Deseret, and the second is the Deseret Alphabet," Dale Morgan wrote about the alphabet (above) from Hosea Stout's 1854 diary entry.

– Courtesy Utah State Historical Society / University of Oklahoma Press –

kitchen between a teenaged Cassidy and his mother. Who preserved that lengthy, nuanced chat, verbatim, along with all the kitchen ambiance? This is staging—window dressing—and it hurts historicity, but it enhances readability.

The same can be said for Hatch's digressions wherein he verbally paints a picture of cowboying, 19th-century banks, passenger ships and boomtowns. The reader of *True West* already knows these things, but not everyone does.

We live in an age when Western literature stands at a threshold. The purists who would decry Hatch's techniques will not be around forever, and if Western literature is to live on, it must capture a new generation. The average young person of today is urban and techno-occupied. That person has hardly even viewed screen Westerns, much less seen the Hole-in-the-Wall or read a shelf full of Old West accounts. The Western milieu is no given to these readers. They need help. They need context. If more writers would take the broader, longer view, as Hatch does in his readable, balanced and thought-provoking book, we'd have a chance to keep this good thing going, for a long, long time.

BEDSIDE BOOK OF BAD GIRLS

With gripping details, Chris Enss's portrayals in *Bedside Book of Bad Girls: Outlaw Women of the Midwest* (Far Country Press, $14.95) revisits times and circumstances that landed Midwestern women in the bad girl category. One loved fast horses: riding as a young man, Flora Mundis, alias Tom King, was a horse thief in the 1890s in Oklahoma Territory. Elizabeth Reed dispatched husbands with poisons. Scam artists Fannie and Jennie Freeman, a mother-daughter combo, victimized railroad and trolley operators from Boston to Chicago. Anne Cook of Nebraska poured out her viciousness on strangers and kin alike. Sisters Patricia Cherrington and Opal Long conned with potions, spiritualism,

the press and the stock market. This *Bedside Book* is a romping good read.

—*Carmen Goldthwaite, author of* Texas Dames: Sassy and Savvy Women Throughout Lone Star History

THE MORMONS AND THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

Dale Morgan was an indefatigable researcher who wrote vivid history. Celebrated for studies of the fur trade and trails, he planned a multivolume history of Mormonism, but never found the time to complete it. To create *Dale Morgan on the Mormons: Collected Works, Part 1, 1939-1951* (Arthur H. Clark Company, $45), Richard Saunders edited "scattered shards," many of them previously unpublished, including essays on the Deseret Alphabet and the Danites. These essays demonstrate Morgan's strength—their foundation in evidence—and some weaknesses, not all his fault. He wrote them before virtually any scholarly history of Mormonism existed, and important archives had not been created or access to them was limited. These essays remind us of the import our society should place on historians such as Morgan. He deserves to be read, and we look forward to Part II.

—*Jeff Nichols, author of* Prostitution, Polygamy, and Power: Salt Lake City, 1847-1918

"CURLY BILL"

Two Experts Weigh In

Randolph Farmer sets out to explain the man behind a legend in "*Curly Bill:" Horse Thief, Cattle Rustler, Murderer, Lawman 1858-1909* (Westernlore Press, $29.95). Like others before him, myself included, Farmer contests Wyatt Earp's claim that he killed Curly Bill Brocius in Arizona during 1882. Farmer further proclaims that William A. Brosius—yes, Farmer claims that's the correct spelling of his name—was Curly Bill, that Brosius married in 1883 and that he lived a long, productive life in Texas before dying in 1909. But was

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– Courtesy Charlie Daniels Band –

CHARLIE DANIELS' FAVORITE L'AMOUR NOVELS

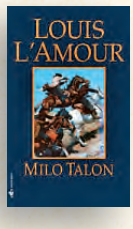
Some of the greatest conversations of my life have been the ones I was blessed to share with Louis L'Amour. Mr. L'Amour's knowledge of the Old West, cattle drives, outlaw gangs, fast draw gunmen and the lawmen who brought order to the chaotic railhead towns where the trail drives ended was vast, comprehensive and—due to his exhaustive research—meticulously accurate.

L'Amour wrote about the indomitable spirit of the special breed of men who crossed continents and fought Indians, outlaws and range wars to settle the vast lands west of the Mississippi.

Being such a big fan of Louis L'Amour and the fact that he published over 100 titles make it difficult to choose my favorites, but here goes...



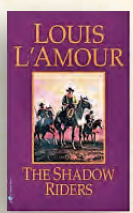
1. ***The Sacketts*** (Nelson Doubleday): Mr. L'Amour wrote a series of books about the Sackett family, following them through several generations from Europe to the Old West. The Sackett men were an adventurous, never-give-an-inch breed, tall in the saddle, handy with the ladies and fast with a gun.



2. ***Milo Talon*** (Bantam Books): Being a gun for hire, if the cause was noble, and finding a missing girl was right down Milo's alley, but things got complicated in a hurry, people started dying and it took some quick thinking and fancy shooting to keep Talon from being one of them.

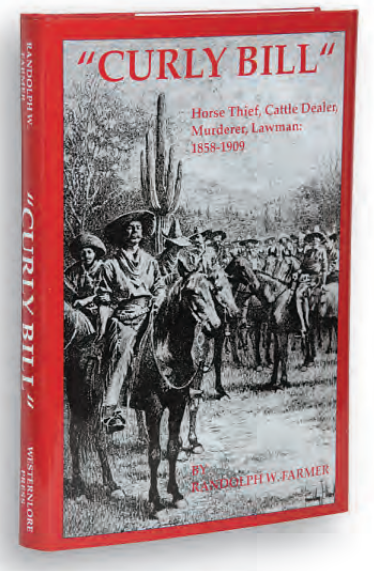


3. ***Jubal Sackett*** (Bantam Books): Jubal Sackett was a restless soul, always anxious to see what was over the next hill. In the days before America was even a country, his wandering took him from the east coast as far west as Colorado, with some dangerous side trips along the way.



4. ***The Shadow Riders*** (Bantam Books): In the days following the Civil War, there was no shortage of men who knew how to use a gun. Some of them ended up on the wrong side of the law, and it took some tough hombres to go against them. The Traven brothers, Dal and Mac, fit the bill.

— Music legend Charlie Daniels, a personal friend of the late author Louis L'Amour



Curly Bill biographer Steve Gatto sees some value in this tome, while Wyatt Earp historian Allen Barra is no fan.

that man really Curly Bill? Farmer does present some interesting information using name and place associations, but overall, his claim regarding William A. Brocius is not substantiated by what he shares in the book. Still, this is a worthwhile book for Old West enthusiasts; readers can draw their own conclusions.

—Steve Gatto, author of Curly Bill: Tombstone's Most Famous Outlaw

Randolph Farmer's "*Curly Bill*" appears to be a biography of the cattle rustling cowboy who survives in frontier history as a minor appendage to the Wyatt Earp story. The text is dense and fraught with irrelevancies, while the book's sources are obscured by a blizzard of footnotes (one source is attributed to Wikipedia). Farmer teases with rhetorical questions like, "Is this a description of Curly Bill Brosius as a young man?" "Was this Concho Curly really Curly Bill?" and "Could he [one William Smith] possibly have been Curly Bill Brosius?" I found myself muttering, "It's your book, you tell us." Sadly, despite Farmer's efforts, "*Curly Bill's*" sources are dubious, and his argument unconvincing.

—Allen Barra, author of Inventing Wyatt Earp: His Life and Many Legends

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Six of our "better citizens" share the trails they blaze to their favorite national parks. To reach our nation's parks, you have to drive from somewhere, so why not travel the routes that will help you experience Old West history to the fullest?

Pack your suitcase, climb in your car and get ready for a journey that offers inspiration with every stop, before you reach America's magnificent, unspoiled scenic wonderlands.



Some of our most impressive views of the Grand Canyon come courtesy of the Kolb Brothers, who, in 1904, constructed a photo studio that to this day clings to the edge of the South Rim. After taking a rather difficult photograph in the Grand Canyon, Emery Clifford Kolb dangles from his rope.

– Courtesy NAU Cline Library NAU.PH.568.8824 –

NATION'S PARKS



SEEING THE WORLD WONDER VIA AN OLD WEST TOUR OF MINING CAMPS, COWBOY ARTISTS AND INDIAN RUINS.

Grand Canyon National Park

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

Arizona has more loops than a calf roper's convention, and one of my favorites is the Grand Canyon Loop. If you don't like the scenery in one place, keep going, because a few miles down the road, it's completely different.

Most people start and end in the Phoenix area, taking Interstate 17 north to Route 74, a highway that takes you through beautiful Sonoran Desert scenery for 30 miles to where it joins U.S. 60 just south of Wickenburg.

MINING CAMPS GALORE

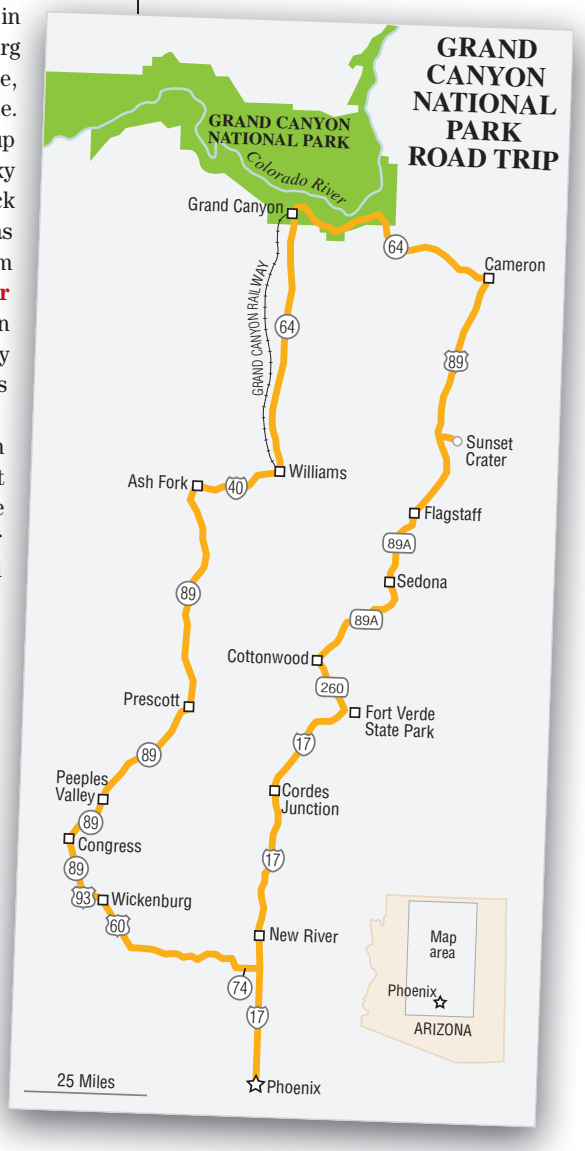
Wickenburg was born in 1863 when Henry Wickenburg discovered the Vulture, Arizona's richest gold mine. Old-timers claim he picked up a rock to throw at some pesky vulture, only to notice the rock was solid gold. Legend also has it that anyone who drinks from the town's **Hassayampa River** can never tell the truth again (that explains why early-day prospectors called themselves "Hassayampers").

Wickenburg's downtown offers a distinctive Old West flavor. Yours truly is the voice offering the narratives for the sidewalk statues. You'll find incredible art by Joe Beeler, Charlie Russell and Frederic Remington at the **Desert Caballeros Western Museum**. I always dine at the **Horseshoe Café**, where the food, service and ambiance are top-notch. With **Rancho de los Caballeros** and other guest ranches still going strong, Wickenburg prides itself as a dude ranch capital.

Drive north to **Congress**, where you'll pass near the **Stanton, Octave** and **Rich Hill** gold camps. The latter was the richest single gold strike in Arizona history. During the 1950s, Bill Esenwein prospected in the area. His rattlesnake pet fetish earned him the name as "Dr. Doolittle of Diamondbacks."

MORE THAN WHISKEY ROW

Climb up **Yarnell Hill**, roll through **Peeples Valley** and veer toward the **White Spar Mountains** into the city of **Prescott**, the first territorial capital of Arizona and the home of the **1888 pro rodeo** and storied **Whiskey Row**. On Whiskey Row, don't miss these three saloons: **Matt's** (for



You're Riding Shotgun With...



Marshall Trimble, an Arizona native born in Mesa and raised in the Route 66 town of Ash Fork. As the author of *Roadside History of Arizona,* he has explored the state from an automobile, airplane, hot air balloon, on foot and sitting atop a horse. For several years he took his Arizona history summer class on tours around the state, including one of his favorites, the Grand Canyon Loop.

Official State Historian Marshall Trimble is the author of more than 20 books on Arizona. As one of the state's most popular speakers and performers, he appears frequently on stage, radio and television as a goodwill ambassador for the state.

Often referred to as the "Will Rogers of Arizona," he can deliver anything from a serious history lecture to a stage concert featuring him playing Western folk music on his guitar and telling tall tales and true stories. He answers questions about the Old West from readers all over the world in *True West's* popular column, *Ask the Marshall*.

In 2006, he received a regional Emmy for hosting the television show, *Arizona Backroads*. Recently, he appeared, along with *True West's* Bob Boze Bell and Jana Bommersbach, on Public Television's *Outrageous Arizona*.

Patagonia, AZ



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> "It'd be a helluva place to lose a cow."
>
> –One cowboy said of the Grand Canyon

good cowboy dancing); **Jersey Lilly** (say "hey" to proprietor Tommy Meredith, a high school classmate of mine); and the **Palace** (its Brunswick bar is the oldest in the state; you haven't been to Prescott if you haven't bellied up to the bar at the Palace).

Just west of Whiskey Row on Gurley Street is the **Sharlot Hall Museum**, where something fun is always going on, from public festivals to exhibits. Many historical buildings, including the territorial governor's log residence, are on the grounds. Not as well known, but worth a visit and just off Gurley is the **Smoki Museum**. It resembles a Hopi pueblo and offers exhibits focused on Southwestern indigenous art.

Gracing the front steps of the majestic **Yavapai County Courthouse** in the heart of town is the **Rough Rider Statue** honoring Teddy Roosevelt's volunteer cavalry. The bronze, often called the "Buckey O'Neill Statue," for Prescott's famous sheriff who died just before the charge up San Juan Hill, was sculpted by Solon Borglum and is regarded by many as the world's finest equestrian statue.

Hitch a ride on the **Prescott Trolley** to get acquainted with this historic-minded community's preservation districts. All are worth seeing, but my favorite is the **Courthouse Plaza** featuring restored Victorian homes bounded by Gurley, Goodwin, Montezuma and Cortez Streets. (I also recommend you take in a show at the **Elks Opera House**.)

On your way out of Prescott, check out the artworks at the **Phippen Museum**, named for George Phippen, a founder of the Cowboy Artists of America (he and three other artists formed the organization in Sedona).

GATEWAY TO GRAND CANYON

Proceed north across **Chino Valley** and **Hell Canyon** to follow the stagecoach trail from Prescott to **Ash Fork**. From Ash Fork, head east, where you'll find, nestled at the foot of **Bill Williams Mountain**, the picturesque town of **Williams**, named for the famous mountain man. The Santa Fe began laying tracks north to the Grand Canyon in 1901 to open up this region as the "Gateway to the Grand Canyon."

Riding the rails on the **Grand Canyon Railway** is still the best way to reach this wonder of the world. Crew and strolling musicians regale passengers with Grand Canyon folklore and history, while faux train robbers surprise and excite the kids. The train delivers you to the edge of the South Rim. I've visited the canyon dozens of times, yet each time, I stand mesmerized, staring in awe at the timeless chasm.

"ONE GREAT SIGHT"

President Theodore Roosevelt expressed his feelings about the **Grand Canyon** in a plea for preservation: "Do nothing to mar its grandeur…keep it for your children, your children's children and all who come after you, as the one great sight which every American should see."

Others have been less poetic in their commentary: "Today, I spit a mile," wrote a youngster in the park's guest registry.

"What a marvelous place to throw your mother-in-law," mused a French politician.

A cowboy reckoned, "It'd be a helluva place to lose a cow."

My favorite place to stay here is the venerable **El Tovar**, perched on the edge of the great abyss. Built in 1905 from local limestone and Oregon pine, this blend of Swiss Chalet and Scandinavian hunting lodge was one of the most elegant hotels west of the Mississippi. A stone's throw away is the **Hopi House**, designed by Fred Harvey architect, Mary Jane Colter, based on the Hopi village, Old Oraibi.

Four museums on the South Rim are must-sees: **Kolb's Photography Studio**



The Sedona red rocks seen in so many classic Western movies can now serve as the backdrop for your own cowboy adventures. The caretakers of the town's movie legacy offer up a movie room in the Sedona Heritage Museum. Arizona's Little Hollywood Foundation is currently raising funds for an official movie museum.

– Courtesy Arizona Office of Tourism –



(Emery and Ellsworth Kolb were the first to film a Grand Canyon river run); **Lookout Studio** (also designed by Colter); **Tusayan Ruin**; and the **Yavapai Geology Museum**.

RUINS & PEAKS

Now it's time to head for the home stretch. Pass through the **Cameron Trading Post**, with its Navajo rugs, Hopi kachinas and Pueblo pottery. Then visit the spectacular red-hued Sinagua prehistoric ruins at **Wupatki**. Close by is **Sunset Crater**, the site of the last volcanic eruption in Arizona, roughly 900 years ago.

The towering **San Francisco Peaks** will be to the west. The tallest, **Humphreys Peak**, at 12,633, is the highest point in Arizona. At the foot of the peaks is **Flagstaff**, first settled by Boston colonists, who hoisted a flag up a tall pine tree, on July 4, 1876.

Surrounded by some of the most beautiful country in the West, this clear mountain air town offers year-round sports and recreation. Old-timers claim Flagstaff was 40 years old before the town built a cemetery because nobody died.

Flagstaff is also the home of **Northern Arizona University** and all the cultural amenities it provides (check out the **Museum of Northern Arizona** and the **Lowell Observatory**, on the site chosen by Percival Lowell in 1894 to study the stars). When I visit, I stay at the **Monte Vista** hotel.

CALL OF THE CANYON

Next, wind down **Oak Creek Canyon**, also known as the "Grand Canyon with a highway running through it." Its soaring walls and stunning beauty inspired Zane Grey to write his classic *Call of the Canyon*. The 1923 Jesse Lasky film based on the novel was the first of many movies to use **Oak Creek** and **Sedona** as a backdrop.

At the mouth of the canyon is Sedona, surrounded by massive red sandstone monoliths. The area, sometimes known as Arizona's Little Hollywood, has played host to more than 60 films, including

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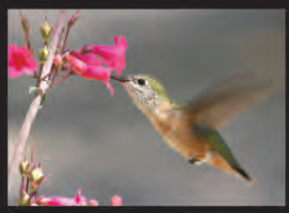


Benson
Experience a stunning limestone cave in Southeastern Arizona that boasts world-class features. This "live" cave, discovered in 1974, is host to a wide variety of unique minerals and formations.



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Tombstone
Don't miss the cool characters in Tombstone, "the town too tough to die." The Old West comes alive as you amble down the old fashioned board walk to the Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park. Most towns have a story, Tombstone has a legend.



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GOOGLING GRAND CANYON

The Kolb Brothers would have been proud of Google's Maps team. Photographers snapped more than 9,500 images, and spent four months stitching them together, to provide a Street View map of the Grand Canyon's two most popular trails, both on the South Rim: the Bright Angel Trail and the South Kaibab Trail. Google even took Trekker to nearby Meteor Crater. Aim your smartphone at the QR code and check out the 360-degree photos!





Adventuresome visitors can ride down the Bright Angel Trail on either horses or mules. Perched at the head of the trail is the rambling house and studio built by the Grand Canyon's pioneer photographers, the Kolb Brothers.

– By Scott Johnson Photography / Arizona Office of Tourism –



This historical photo of a tent camp in Prescott reveals that there's more to the territorial capital's history than the rowdy saloons found on Whiskey Row. The town shares its diverse history at museums that include the Sharlot Hall Museum, the Smoki Museum and the Phippen Museum of Western Art.

– Courtesy PACT / Arizona Office of Tourism –

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Johnny Guitar, *Broken Arrow*, *3:10 to Yuma*, *The Rounders*, *Angel and the Badman* and *Stagecoach*. You can learn about its movie history and its pioneer days at the **Sedona Heritage Museum**.

One of the most photographed places in the state is **Red Rock Crossing** at **Red Rock State Park**. Visitors also flock to experience the vistas in a **Pink Jeep Tour**. Sedona draws some three and a half million visitors annually, second only to the Grand Canyon.

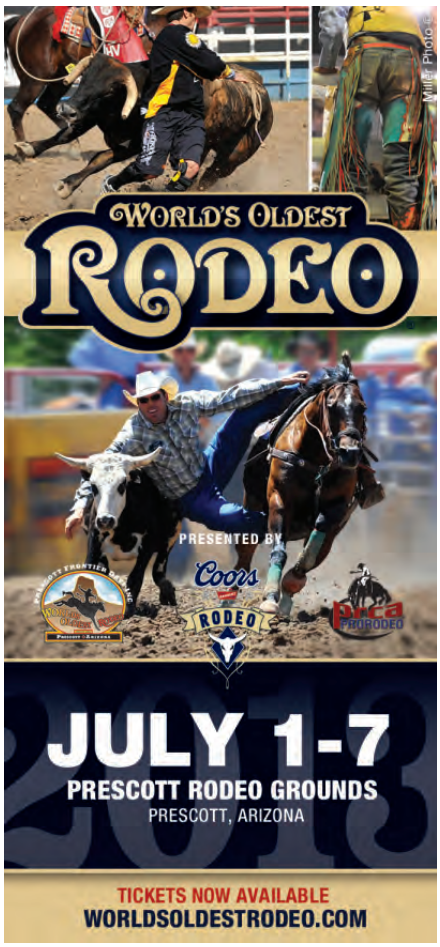
From Sedona, head to **Cottonwood**, which has evolved from being a "Bootlegging Capital" to hosting a thriving Old Town attraction with false-front buildings. Next up is **Clarkdale**, a company town for the "Billion Dollar Copper Camp" at **Jerome**. Once the fourth largest city in the territory, Jerome became an artist community after mines closed in 1953. As you drive through the **Verde Valley**, taste some Arizona wines at the wineries along the **Verde Valley Wine Trail**.

Next up is **Fort Verde State Park**. Built in 1866, the fort was relocated to its present location. During Gen. George Crooks's winter campaign of 1872-73, it was a supply base for punitive expeditions into the Tonto Basin. Many of the fort's 1880s buildings remain. Frontier military history is commemorated through annual events such as Fort Verde Days, vintage baseball games and the Corn Fest (all corntestants are welcome to share their corny jokes).

From **Camp Verde**, roll down I-17 and make a beeline to **Phoenix**. You'll pass **Cordes Junction**, which runs parallel to the **Black Canyon Stage Line** that ran from Prescott to Phoenix (you can see some of the road from the interstate as you drop off the plateau at **Sunset Point**). Stagecoach robberies were a regular event on the mountainous road. In 1882, one audacious outlaw robbed northbound and southbound stages at the same time. Since his plunder exceeded expectations, he graciously returned the victim's pocket watches and donated some of the proceeds for dinner and drinks at the next stage station.

By the time you see the **New River** stage station on your left, you'll be back in the outskirts of Phoenix.







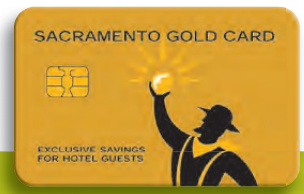
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OREGON'S CROWN JEWEL OFFERS GEMS TIED TO LEWIS AND CLARK, THE MODOC WAR AND JOHN WAYNE.

Crater Lake National Park

BY SUSAN BUCE

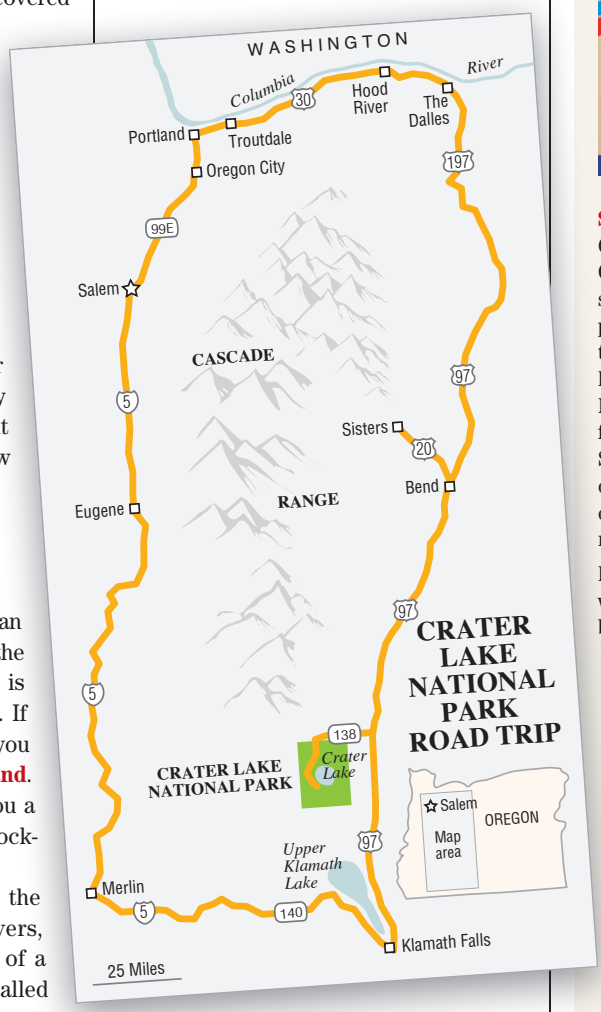
Deep in the wilderness of the Cascades lays Oregon's crown jewel, Crater Lake. The Klamath and Modoc Indians have long revered the lake, which they call Giiwas, as a place of power and danger, a sacred site for vision quests and prayers.

In the spring of 1853, Isaac Skeeters, John Wesley Hillman and Henry Klippel were searching for the rumored Lost Cabin gold mine when they stumbled upon what they called Deep Blue Lake. Over the years, other prospectors and even a military road-building crew discovered the lake as well, but it didn't get the name Crater Lake until newspaper editor Jim Sutton called it that in 1869. Good thing he did, because William Gladstone Steel read an article about Crater Lake as a young boy and vowed to visit there one day. In 1885, Steel finally gazed in awe upon the lake's beauty; as an adult, he threw his life and fortune into establishing and preserving Crater Lake National Park—Oregon's only national park—which President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law in 1902.

A MEANDERING ADVENTURE

Getting to **Crater Lake** is still an adventure; volcanoes punctuate the landscape, while the wilderness is still very much part of the terrain. If you're in a hurry to tour Oregon, you can take the freeway from **Portland**. But the meandering route gives you a chance to oggle scenery and is chock-full of history.

Located at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers, Portland was named on the toss of a coin in 1845—it could have been called Boston. A visit to the **Oregon Historical Society museum** in downtown Portland is a good introduction to state history. The elegant 1914 **Pittock Mansion**, home to Oregon Trail pioneer and newspaper magnate Henry Pittock, is a tourist favorite. If you like to quaff handcrafted ale, visit the historic **McMenamins Edgefield** in **Troutdale**. Built in 1911 as the county poor farm, the resort is a mixture of elegance and whimsy.



You're Riding Shotgun With...



Susan Buce, the self-proclaimed "History Queen" who grew up in Oregon's scenic Columbia River Gorge. A native Oregonian, she is an advertising and marketing professional who enjoys writing and trolling for Pacific Northwest history in her leisure time. She serves on the Fort Dalles Museum board of directors and volunteers for several other historical organizations. She enjoys traveling the back roads of rural Oregon to follow in the paths of pioneers, adventurers, gold miners, mountain men, floozies and scallywags.

Her passion is to share Oregon's history with others, especially with children, because today's kids will grow up to be adults who will some day work for governments, sit on nonprofit boards or own businesses. "I want them to have fun with history and learn a little something about our historic sites along the way," she says. "That way, when they become the decision-makers and budget-balancers, they will understand the importance of our historic legacy in order to preserve it for future generations."

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTRY

Follow the wind eastward into the **Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area** in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark. For an osprey's point of view, take a riverboat cruise on one of the sternwheelers like the ***Queen of the West***, or on one of the **National Geographic's Lindblad Expedition** ships.

By auto, you can travel through Troutdale onto the **Historic Columbia River Highway**. The oldest scenic highway in the United States, completed in 1922, it was constructed to be artistically woven into the landscape. The road passes a series of over 70 waterfalls, including 620-foot-high **Multnomah Falls**.

Continue through the gorge, past towering mountains and vertical basalt cliffs, to **Hood River**, on the northern flank of **Mount Hood**. The **Hood River County History Museum** offers a wide-ranging collection of pioneer artifacts, and fruit and logging industry tools.

Hood River's **Columbia Gorge Hotel**, on a bluff overlooking the Columbia, was built in 1920 as an end destination for scenic highway travelers. The hotel had a guest list including Presidents Roosevelt and Coolidge and actresses Myrna Loy and Jane Powell.

At the eastern end of the **Columbia Gorge**, **The Dalles** is your next stop. For over 10,000 years, this area on the Columbia River has been a gathering and fishing site for American Indians. The Dalles was the end of the overland Oregon Trail. At this point, pioneer families had to float their wagons through the dangerous rapids French-Canadian fur traders called "le grande dalles" of the Columbia.

> Pioneer families had to float their wagons through the dangerous rapids French-Canadian fur traders called "le grande dalles" of the Columbia.

Interpretive signs mark **Rock Fort Camp**, where Lewis and Clark camped in 1805 and 1806. The **Columbia Gorge Discovery Center** offers exhibits on Lewis and Clark, as well as Columbia Basin Indian life. A full-sized mammoth steps out of the wall in an exhibit on the ice age Missoula Floods.

Fort Dalles was built following the 1847 Whitman massacre, and it was a strategic military location during the Cayuse and Yakama Indian wars. The original **Fort Dalles Surgeon's Quarters**, built in 1856, is one of Oregon's oldest history museums.

Wasco County once covered an area that reached all the way to Wyoming. The town's original **Wasco County Courthouse**, built in 1859 with two jail cells, is now a museum.



This family might have stopped at Wood River to take a picnic break or to glimpse the many species of wildlife before heading to see the majestic caldera of Crater Lake that is today found in our nation's fifth oldest national park. Pioneer photographs like this one are housed at the Klamath County Museum in Klamath Falls.

– Courtesy Klamath County Museum –

FAREWELL BEND

Next, head south on U.S. Route 197 to **Bend**. Once called **Farewell Bend**, this site was one of the last relatively easy spots for Oregon Trail wagons to ford the Deschutes River. Peter Skene Ogden led a fur trapping party to the region in 1824, and John C. Frémont also surveyed the area.

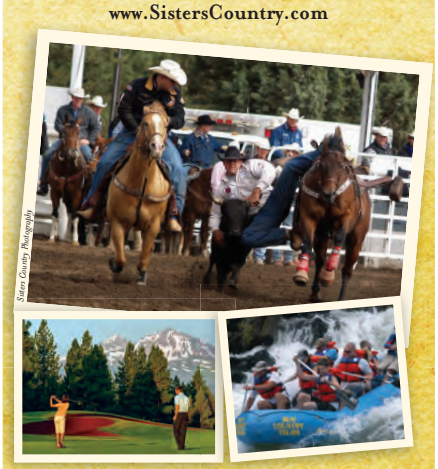
Bend's **High Desert Museum** is a wonder. Designed to re-create a Northern Paiute rock shelter, it features exhibits on mining and offers an 1885 settlement town complete with



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Take a side jaunt onto U.S. Route 20 to **Sisters**, nestled near the Three Sisters volcanoes. Established in 1865 as a military outpost named Camp Polk, the site was intended only to be a winter camp spot while the army volunteer regiment responded to Indian raids. Instead, the camp grew into a community that thrived on logging and the area's proximity to the adjacent **Three Sisters Wilderness**. The town gives off an 1880s feel with its specialty stores and galleries. Stay at nearby **Black Butte Ranch**, or head to **Hotel Sisters**, where you can refresh yourself at **Bronco Billy's Ranch Grill and Saloon**.

MODOC WAR SETTING

Nestled inside a caldera, **Crater Lake National Park's** towering cliffs cradle the amazingly deep blue waters of the lake in a visually stunning setting. The lake was formed when **Mount Mazama**—a dormant volcano—erupted about 7,700 years ago. Crater Lake is more than 1,900 feet deep and is the deepest lake in the United States. Surrounding the lake are more than 100 miles of trails, waterfalls and plenty of wildlife. **Crater Lake Lodge** offers a spectacular view of **Wizard Island**, at the center of the lake. The Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway stretches south from Crater Lake past Oregon's largest lake, **Klamath Lake**, to **Klamath Falls**.

The Indian battles of the 1850s heated up in the southern Oregon/California area. Modoc Chief Kintpuash, known as Captain Jack, taunted the U.S. Army near present-day **Klamath Falls** during the Modoc War of 1872-73. The death of Gen. Edward Canby at the hand of Captain Jack and his Modocs during a peace parlay made global news. Canby was the only U.S. Army general to be killed during the Indian Wars.



Early-day explorers who made it to Wizard Island include James D. Fay's crew in 1865, Judge C.B. Watson's party in 1873 and Capt. Clarence Dutton's explorers in 1885. Sunset is a great time to view the cinder cone.

– Courtesy Crater Lake National Park –

Fort Klamath in **Chiloquin** operated from 1863 to 1890. Today, it's a museum with displays of fort history and a replica of the guardhouse. Other tastes of the Old West can be found at the **Favell Museum** in Klamath Falls, home to a premiere collection of Western art and American Indian artifacts, and the **Klamath County Museum**, which features historical photos and exhibits of pioneer and natural history.

Baldwin Hotel Museum served as a hotel from 1908 to 1977 and once hosted Teddy Roosevelt. Today, your best bet to hang your hat is the **Running Y Ranch** for a resort experience in the heart of the Cascades.

ROGUE RIVER RETREAT

To get to the **Rogue National Wild and Scenic River**, you will need to drive by **Grants Pass**, so named to honor Gen. U.S. Grant's victory at Vicksburg. A popular stagecoach stop in the 1860s, it became a railhead on Christmas Eve 1883 at the completion of the Oregon-California Railroad (now Southern Pacific).

The Rogue River corridor offers plenty of adventure. Put in at **Merlin** or **Grave Creek** for gold panning and white-water rafting. Take a river tour to see **Zane Grey's cabin** on the banks of the Rogue River. This was his private fishing and writing retreat. He set his novel *Rogue River Feud* on the river. Located nearby is **Hellgate Canyon**, a backdrop made famous by John Wayne in 1976's *Rooster Cogburn*.

Near the Rogue River is **Wolf Creek Inn**, the oldest, continuously-operated hotel in the Pacific Northwest. Wolf Creek Inn got its start in 1883 as a stopover on the 16-day stagecoach ride between San Francisco and Portland. Known as a "first-class hotel with an outhouse," it became a refuge for Hollywood stars, including Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Clark Gable and Carole Lombard. It was also a writing retreat for Jack London.

Next, head north toward **Eugene**. Lane County has no shortage of historical museums, including the **Applegate Pioneer Museum** and the **Bohemia Gold Mining Museum**. The University of Oregon's **Museum of Natural and Cultural History** is where Oregon's most precious artifacts are collected, including sagebrush sandals over 10,000 years old, found buried in ash from the eruption of Mount Mazama.

CAPITAL CHARMS

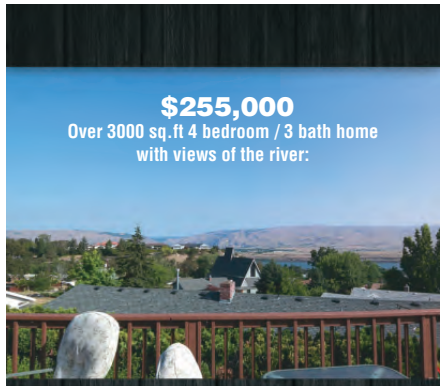
Farther north on the 45th parallel you'll find **Salem**, which Congress named as the capital of Oregon Territory in 1851. Near Salem's **capitol** topped with a golden pioneer, you'll find **Willamette Heritage Center at the Mill**, home to 14 historic structures from the earliest history of the Willamette Valley. The 1841 **home of missionary Rev. Jason Lee** is the oldest-standing wood frame house

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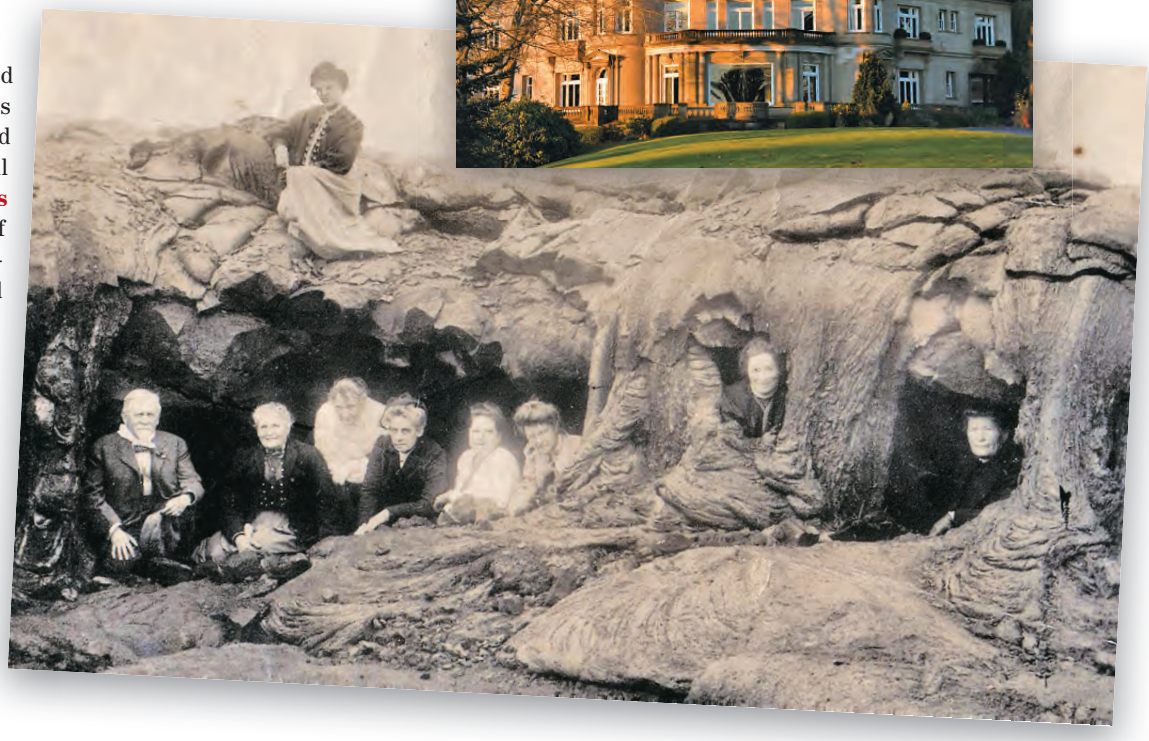
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in Oregon. Lee's impassioned speeches moved the hearts of missionaries and helped trigger the Oregon Trail migration. The 1895 **Thomas Kay Woolen Mill** is one of the best-preserved Victorian-age factories in the West and was designated an American Treasure by the National Park Service.





Henry Pittock journeyed on a wagon train to Oregon in 1853. He took ownership of the *Weekly Oregonian* in 1860 and is shown in 1906 with a group of women on a lava flow. His mansion (above right) in Portland, Oregon, shares his family's pioneer history.

– True West Archives –





Cruising north past fertile farm land will remind you why the Willamette Valley was the end goal of many Oregon Trail emigrants. Mount Hood, at 11,240 feet, stands as a snow-capped sentinel overlooking **Oregon City**. Oregon's highest summit stood as the great barrier between The Dalles and the Willamette Valley, until Sam Barlow carved the Barlow Road over the mountain in 1845-46. Oregon City is perched on the Willamette River near Willamette Falls Early pioneer history is on display at the **Museum of the Oregon Territory** and the **McLoughlin House**. Dr. John McLoughlin, known as the "Father of Oregon," was chief factor at nearby **Fort Vancouver**.

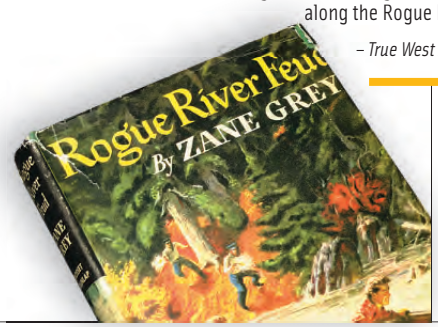
The 1847 **Rose Farm**, where the first Oregon Territorial Legislature met in July 1849, makes for a fitting end to an exploration of Oregon's Old West past.





Before you check out author Zane Grey's cabin on the Rogue River, crack open a copy of his *Rogue River Feud*. The author is shown here rowing between Rocky Bar and Gold Beach along the Rogue River in 1925.

– *True West Archives* –



Oregon Unexpected!

A Road Trip through the Klamath Basin generates great memories. Like the Favell Museum, where you'll see over 100,000 rare and unique Indian artifacts, including a rare opal arrowhead. Or the Klamath County Museum, where you'll get lost in western history, photography, and artifacts showcasing the Modoc Indian War of 1873 as well as other historical events.

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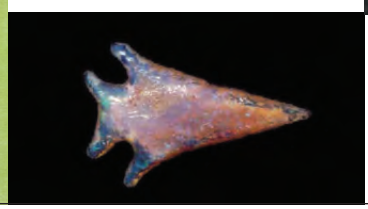
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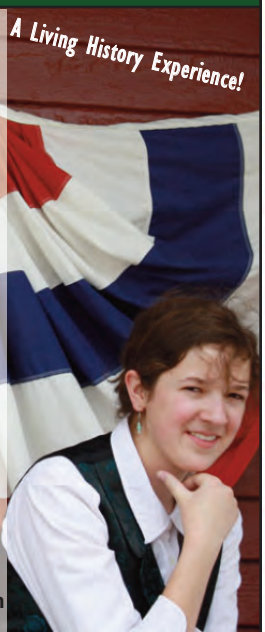
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IMAGES Left: Indian Roadmaster motorcycle, 1948, Indian Motorcycle Company. Autry National Center; 97.70.1. Center: Third Model 1866 Rifle (detail), serial number 79863, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, 1871, engraved by Conrad or John Ulrich. The George Gamble Collection, Autry National Center, 2012.2.20.1. Right: Photo by Danielle Klebanow

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THE GRANDE DAME HUB ENCIRCLES PIONEER HISTORY TIED TO THE OREGON TRAIL, AREA INDIANS AND THE FUR TRADE.

Mount Rainier National Park

BY KAREN L. JOHNSON

Mount Rainier is the grande dame of Washington's Cascade Mountains, visible from 150 miles in any direction. At 14,410 feet, this glacier-clad volcano is so big that she creates her own weather, yet so approachable that one million-plus visitors arrive each year to ski, hike or bask in the alpine environment.

American Indians viewed Rainier as sacred, and they feared the spirit who lived at her summit. They gave her various names—Tahoma Takhoma or Ta-co-bet. In 1792, Capt. George Vancouver named the mountain in honor of Rear Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Royal Navy.



Lewis and Clark named this Columbia River landmark Beacon Rock, but when this photo was taken in 1890, it was known as Castle Rock. The extinct volcano plug is now a popular hiking spot about 35 miles east of Vancouver, Washington.

– True West Archives –

By the mid-1800s, a few pioneers had tried unsuccessfully to climb Rainier. Finally in 1870, Hazard Stevens, son of Washington's first territorial governor, Philemon Beecher Van Trump, an unemployed miner, and Sluiskin, an Indian guide, tried the ascent. Sluiskin took the white men as far as the snowfields and discouraged them from climbing farther. However, Stevens and Van Trump persevered and reached the summit safely.

In 1899, the iconic Mount Rainier became the center point of the nation's fifth national



You're Riding Shotgun With...



Karen L. Johnson, who resides in Chehalis, Washington, and has worked in museums for the past decade. She became interested in history after viewing a house supposedly linked to a stagecoach line; the stage business struck a chord, and she has since researched that field extensively. She has even organized two 90-mile stage runs between Olympia and Longview. (By the way, she says "owning" a stage line is not for the faint-hearted.)

She writes a monthly history column and most recently cowrote *Our Faces Are Westward: The 1852 Oregon Trail Journey of Edward Jay Allen*, published in December 2012. A sequel, due out in fall of 2013, will describe Allen's time in Washington Territory. She also participated in filming a documentary on the Cowlitz Trail (which ran from the Columbia River to Puget Sound) and spearheaded the installation of three stone markers that fulfilled Ezra Meeker's 1906 plan for commemorating the Oregon Trail.

Johnson visits Mount Rainier a few times each summer, and she never tires of experiencing the Pacific Northwest's greatest peak.

park, encompassing nearly 370 square miles of forests, flower-strewn meadows and sheer rock. In pioneer times, the mountain was surrounded by pack trails and wagon trails—many of these trails still exist and are now accessible by car. In fact, Rainier can be viewed as the hub of a wagon wheel, with a rim of encircling highways and many spokes leading to the center.

Rainier can be viewed as the hub of a wagon wheel, with a rim of encircling highways and many spokes leading to the center.

HIT THE ROAD IN TACOMA

A great place to begin a trip to Rainier is **Tacoma**, located on **Puget Sound.** Dating from 1852, this large city boasts a stunning location. Visit the **Washington State History Museum** where you'll see Dave and Dandy, the now-taxidermied oxen who pulled Ezra Meeker's covered wagon east when he retraced the Oregon Trail beginning in 1906.

Head northeast on Interstate 90 to North Bend, where you'll find the west trailhead to **Iron Horse State Park,** a rails-to-trails endeavor accommodating horses and hikers, which is part of the **John Wayne Pioneer Trail**. Across **Snoqualmie Pass**, mosey into **Ellensburg**, which grew out of the 1870 trading post known as Robber's Roost. The town is famous for its annual rodeo, where cowboys and cowgirls whoop it up each Labor Day weekend.

From Ellensburg, head to **Yakima** via Interstate 82 (part of the 1860s **Old Cariboo Trail** from British Columbia)—for a slower, more scenic route, take the parallel Route 821 through the **Yakima River Canyon**. Throughout eastern Washington, you'll find a wealth of produce stands offering everything from apples to watermelons. The **Yakima Valley Museum** offers displays ranging from vibrant neon signs to a stunning collection of horse-drawn vehicles.

From Yakima, two routes lead to Mount Rainier. The northern route, Highway 410, follows a portion of the **Naches Pass Trail** over the Cascades; this trail was scouted in the early 1850s and offered Oregon Trail pioneers a more direct route to Puget Sound. The southern route, Highway 12, climbs to **White Pass**, a popular ski destination, and then enters the park at the Stevens Canyon Entrance.

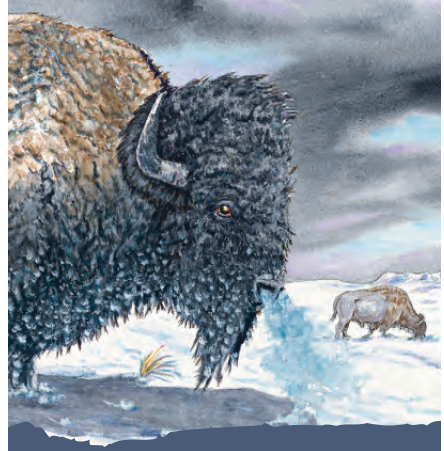
Continuing along the rim of our wagon wheel, head south from Yakima to **Toppenish**. Along the way, visit the **Yakama Nation Museum & Cultural Center** to learn about tribal history. The **Heritage Inn Restaurant** offers traditional American Indian dishes; stay overnight in one of the tipis. The next day, detour west to **Fort Simcoe State Park**, where the rugged sagebrush landscape is punctuated by the remnants of a military fort built in the mid-1850s. Toppenish itself offers rodeos, Western-themed art shows and phenomenal outdoor murals depicting regional history.

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTRY

For a lengthy side trip, head southeast on U.S. Highway 12 through a great wine region. In the **Tri-Cities**, cross the mighty Columbia River and enter Lewis and Clark Country—the explorers passed this way in October 1805, though they traveled by canoe. Continue on to **Walla Walla**, an Indian name meaning "place of many waters." Once scheduled to be the state capital, today's Walla Walla sports a college, many wineries and the noteworthy **Fort Walla Walla Museum**. Plan a stay at the **Marcus Whitman Hotel**, a celebrated inn built in 1928.

Backtrack to the Columbia again, and head west on Route 14 where high basalt

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From the slopes above Sunrise Visitor Center, the bulk of Mount Rainier dominates the skyline.

– By Karen L. Johnson –

cliffs line the river. You'll be amazed to see a replica of **Stonehenge**, built by railroad magnate Sam Hill as a memorial to WWI veterans. Hill also constructed the **Maryhill Museum** that exhibits wonderful European art and American Indian artifacts.

Goldendale, just a few miles north, boasts the **Goldendale Observatory**, one of the nation's largest public telescopes. Drive several miles north to **Satus Pass**, and you may spot wild horses. West of town, stop at **Horsethief Lake State Park** to view Indian petroglyphs on the bluffs.

Several miles farther west, **White Salmon** marks the western end of the Columbia Gorge wine-growing area. Experience a white-water raft trip on the White Salmon River, then satisfy your hunger at **Everybody's Brewing** pub and café.

Continue west on Route 14, stopping at the **Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center** near **Stevenson** to learn more about American Indian history and the gorge's geology. The nearby **Skamania Lodge** offers a luxurious spa experience. Just downstream is **Beacon Rock**, an 848-foot basalt monolith landmark noted by Lewis and Clark. Today, adventurous souls can hike to the top for an eye-popping view of windsurfers on the river far below.

TRAILING FUR TRAPPERS

Your next stop is **Vancouver**, the largest city in southwest Washington. It began nearly 200 years ago as a fur trading outpost established by the Hudson's Bay Company, which also planted orchards (one apple tree, planted in 1826, still survives and bears fruit) and tried to fend off the incursion of American settlers. In the mid-1800s, U.S. troops established a garrison near the **Hudson's Bay Company fort**. Today, the British and military forts co-exist at the **interpretive center**.

Once traveled by American Indians, fur trappers and pioneers, the 1845 **Cowlitz Trail** headed due north from Vancouver to connect the Columbia River to Puget Sound. Today's Interstate 5 follows the same route and passes many historical landmarks along the way.



After your visit to the Columbia River's Stonehenge, imbibe some wines at Stonehenge Vineyard. The gravelly, sandy soil from the river is where the vineyard sources its Sauvignon Blanc and Cabernet Franc.

– Courtesy Seven of Hearts Wine –

The territorial town of **Monticello** was established near the confluence of the Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers—it was washed



Artist Newman Myrah painted himself into his mural that pays tribute to Toppenish's rodeo heritage, going strong since the 1800s. The annual rodeo takes place Fourth of July weekend.

– Courtesy Toppenish Mural Society –

away twice by floods before pioneers capitulated and moved upriver. The city of **Longview** was planned in the 1920s and contains a stately brick post office, library and the **Hotel Monticello**, with a must-see lobby full of gorgeous woodwork and historical murals.

Thirty miles north on Interstate 5, **Lewis and Clark State Park** is worth a short side trip. Although the famous explorers never got this far north, the park offers one of the last (and most accessible) lowland stands of old-growth forest. Here, you can turn east on U.S. Highway 12 and cruise into the Cascade foothills to **Morton**. Turn north to Elbe to ride the **Mt. Rainier Scenic Railroad**. Highway 706 leads to the Nisqually Entrance to Rainier. Alternatively, continue on Highway 12 through **Packwood** to the park's Stevens Canyon Entrance.

RAINIER'S "RIM DRIVE"

Back to the "rim drive" on our huge wheel, stay on Interstate 5 to reach **Centralia**, where you can visit a **blockhouse** left from the Indian Wars of 1855-1856. Don't miss the murals and many antique stores in downtown Centralia, and grab lunch at **McMenamins' Olympic Club Pub** before you head out.

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The first National Park Inn at Rainier's southwest entrance in Longmire, Washington, was built in 1906 by the Tacoma Eastern Railway Company (see pre-1915 postcard view). An annex was added to the inn by 1920; six years later, the inn burned down and the annex became a full-service hotel that still operates to this day.

– By Karen L. Johnson –









In 1906, Ezra Meeker began re-tracing the Oregon Trail to bring attention to the mostly-forgotten trail he and other pioneers had traveled on in the 1800s. Duke and Dandy pulled his replica covered wagon, and he's shown standing by them, next to the McKinley Stump in Chehalis, Washington; the oxen ended their days as mounted specimens at the State Historical Museum in Tacoma (inset). The McKinley Stump was torn down in 2007 because of an ant infestation; a replica now stands in front of the Lewis County Museum in Chehalis.

– Meeker: True West Archives; Museum: By Karen L. Johnson –

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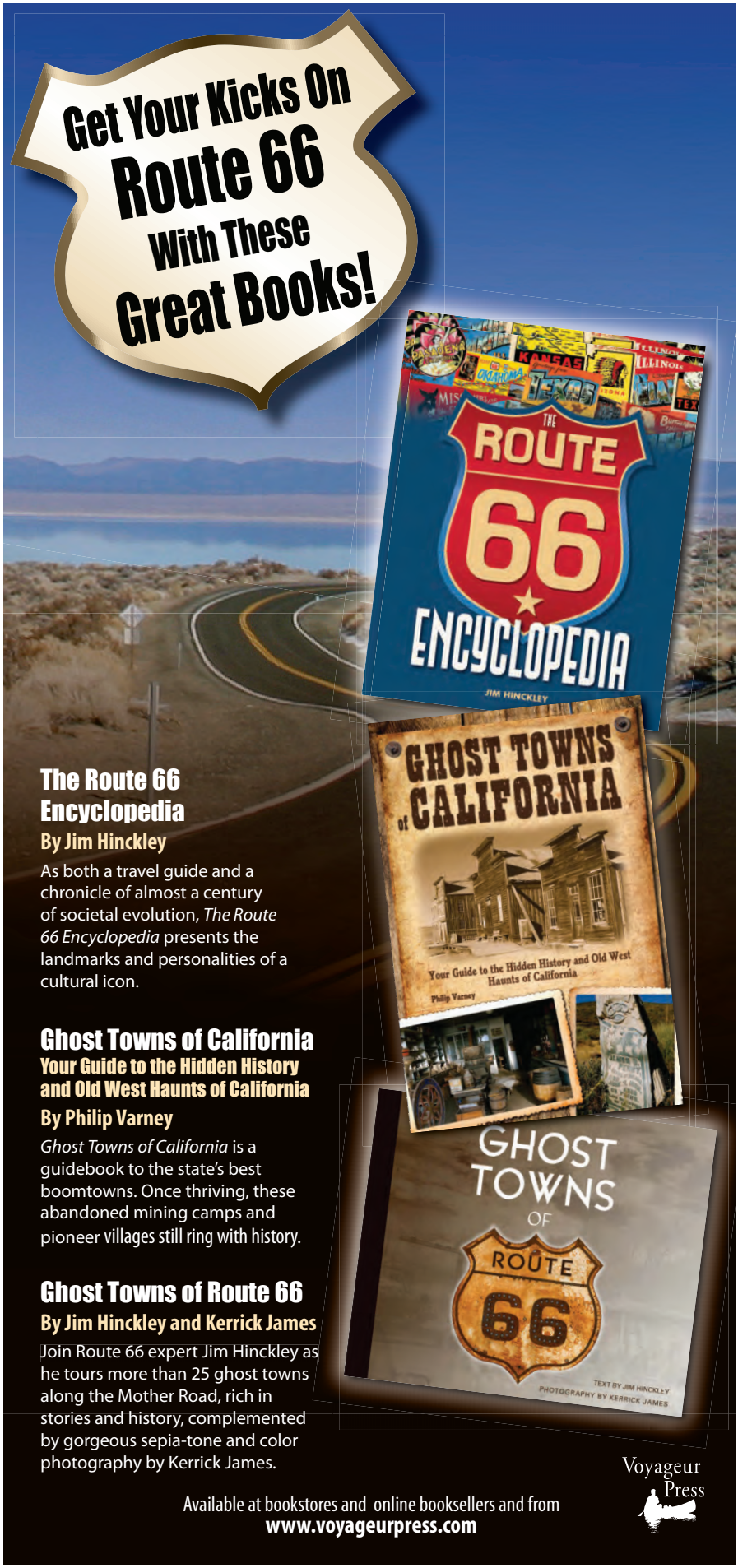
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Driving north again brings you to the southern tip of Puget Sound. Here, **Tumwater Falls** enticed pioneers to build a water-powered sawmill. **Olympia** became the territorial and then the state capital. Today, its waterfront offers a memorable walking experience, complete with viewing tower, picturesque marinas and locally famous seafood restaurants.

Heading back to Tacoma, visit the **Lewis Army Museum** and **Fort Nisqually**, another Hudson's Bay Company post. From Olympia or Tacoma, scenic backroads will lead you to Route 7 and the Nisqually Entrance of Rainier.

Finally, you'll get to **Mount Rainier National Park** itself. The southwest corner of the park was developed in the 1880s by the Longmire family who built a resort around a natural spring. Here, you'll find the **National Park Inn, general store, museum, an 1888 log cabin** and two rock-encased mineral springs.

At the southeast corner of the park, the **Ohanapecosh Visitor Center** boasts a trail system that includes the **Grove of the Patriarchs**, a stunning section of old-growth giants draped with moss and lichens.

In the northeast corner, the official White River Entrance greets visitors on their way to **Sunrise**, the highest paved road in the park with a view of several glaciers.

Eventually, all roads lead to **Paradise**. The park's crown jewel is world-renowned for its wildflowers, breathtaking views of Rainier and the **Tatoosh Range**, the grand and historic **Paradise Inn** and miles of trails leading to fantastic overlooks. The **Jackson Visitor Center** offers a comprehensive interpretation of the mountain's history.

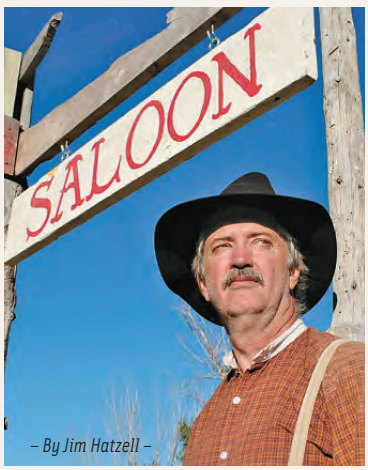
Whichever road you take to Rainier, stop at **Longmire's National Park Inn** at day's end. Climb the steps to the generous veranda, ease into one of the oversized hickory chairs and prop your boots on the railing. Enjoy the peace as the setting sun casts a rosy alpenglow on the massive face of Washington's highest mountain, the incomparable Rainier.

THE ROUGHRIDER STATE CHEERS ON ITS DAKOTA BADLANDS, FRONTIER FORTS AND THE NATION'S PRESERVATION VISIONARY.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

BY BILL MARKLEY

You're Riding Shotgun With...



– By Jim Hatzell –

Bill Markley, who calls himself a "lifelong professional tourist." Markley's dad and mom brought him up on a farm in eastern Pennsylvania, where they raised quarter horses and loved everything Western. At age 14, Markley and his brother traveled with his parents on a road trip across America, and he fell in love with the West on his own.

Since 1976, he has lived in South Dakota, where he has worked as a re-enactor extra in films such as *Dances With Wolves, Far and Away* and *Son of the Morning Star*. Markley, who is a member of Western Writers of America, has written magazine articles for *True West* and several books, one of which, *Dakota Epic*, is a journal he kept during the filming of *Dances With Wolves*.

In the June 2011 issue of *True West*, Markley told the tale of Theodore Roosevelt chasing after thieves on North Dakota's Little Missouri River. To get firsthand knowledge for his story, Markley and friends canoed a portion of this little-traveled river. If you haven't taken this trip, you need to add it to your bucket list. You won't be sorry!

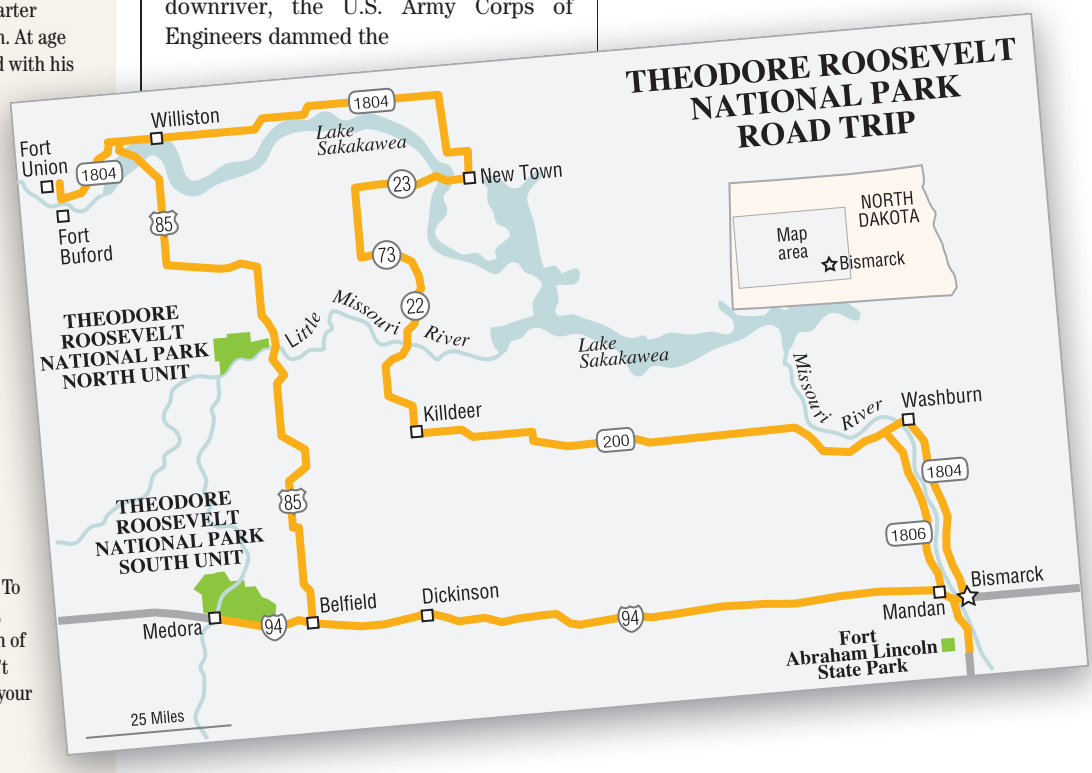
North Dakota is nicknamed the Roughrider State after Theodore Roosevelt's 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry. TR (folks didn't call him Teddy to his face) loved North Dakota. Tour western North Dakota, and you will understand why TR said if he were given the choice to remember only one aspect of his life, he would want to remember his adventures in Dakota Territory. To reach the national park named in his honor, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, we will make a circle tour to and from Bismarck.

HIT THE ROAD IN BISMARCK

In 1873, the Northern Pacific Railway named the railhead that became North Dakota's capital after Germany's popular chancellor Otto von Bismarck, hoping to attract German settlers. **Bismarck** is situated on a free-flowing portion of the **Missouri River**, but upriver and downriver, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dammed the Missouri, creating immense reservoirs. The city has a treasure in the **North Dakota Heritage Center**, which is going to showcase even more Great Plains artifacts and exhibits when its expanded gallery reopens in the fall of 2014. Bismarck offers a wide variety of motels and dining. Locals rave about the buffalo dishes at **Pirogue Grille**, while train buffs will appreciate dining on Mexican fare at **Fiesta Villa**, inside the Northern Pacific depot rebuilt after an August 1898 fire. Make sure you call ahead for lodging as oil field workers and tourists can fill up rooms fast.

CUSTER'S LAST HOME

Driving west on Interstate 94, you cross the Missouri River and enter **Mandan**, heading south on **Highway 1806**. By the way, **Highway 1804** on the Missouri's left bank (looking downriver) is named for the year Lewis and Clark traveled upriver,





Every June, at Fort Abraham Lincoln in Mandan, re-enactors conduct live drills and cavalry charges to bring to life the 1875 military encampment of famed Indian Wars Gen. George Custer, the year before Custer and the 7th Cavalry rode to their defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

– By Cheryl Stein –

while Highway 1806 on the right bank is named for the year they returned. After 10 miles, you will arrive at **Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park** where the fort has been reconstructed along with a replica **Mandan Indian Village**.

The military built Fort Abraham Lincoln in 1872 to protect the railroad and settlers. Lieutenant Col. George Armstrong Custer and the 7th Cavalry were stationed here; they left from this fort for what would become the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. Cavalry and laundress re-enactors will guide you through the **Custer House** furnished the way George and Libbie would have furnished it. "Our slogan is 'Where History Comes to Life,' and we mean it," says Tracy Potter, executive director of the **Fort Abraham Lincoln Foundation**. "We challenge our staff every year to live up to our reputation as presenting the finest living history on the Northern Plains, and they do."

Just a short walk from the fort is the reconstructed Mandan Indian Village. Do not pass up entering one of the six earth lodges to experience what it might have been like to live in one.

DIGITIZING TR

Travel Interstate 94 west through rolling plains to **Dickinson**, which began as a railroad siding in 1880. In April 1886, Roosevelt captured and delivered three boat thieves to the town's sheriff, and on Fourth of July that same year, TR gave one of his first great speeches in the town. "The **Theodore Roosevelt Center at Dickinson State University** is developing a central archive of Theodore Roosevelt documents," says Project Manager Sharon Kilzer. "Our plan, in cooperation with the Library of Congress, Harvard University and other institutions with TR documents, is to unify these collections and make them accessible to the public online."

The massive effort includes digitizing and indexing hundreds of thousands of Roosevelt documents and providing them in an easily searchable form. "You can read TR's papers while wearing your slippers and bathrobe at your home computer," Kilzer says. During your visit to Dickinson, she highly recommends the fine dining and unique atmosphere of the **Brickhouse Grille**.

DAKOTA BADLANDS

Continuing west on Interstate 94, you will begin to see views of **Dakota Badlands**. When Gen. Alfred Sully was pursuing Lakota and Dakota tribes in 1864, he called the Badlands, "Hell with the fires burned out." The next town is **Medora**, where you should plan to make your base of operations for the next few days. Doug Ellison, Medora's mayor, tells *True West*, "I like to say we are as close as people can come to time traveling back to the Old West."

In 1883, a French cattleman and entrepreneur, the Marquis De Mores, started the town, naming it after his wife. Medora provides ready access to **Theodore Roosevelt National Park's South Unit**. The **North Dakota Cowboy Hall of Fame** is one of my favorite stops as it is filled with priceless American Indian and pioneer relics. Medora offers lots to do, including the nightly Old West **Medora Musical** featuring historic, patriotic themes dedicated to TR and held at the outdoor **Burning Hills Amphitheatre** (this year's shows run from June 7 to September 7). Plus, you will find plenty of places to stay and eat. Whenever I visit Medora, I enjoy topping off the day with a beer and buffalo burger at **Boots Bar and Grill**.

Mayor Ellison not only governs Medora, but he also owns the **Western Edge Bookstore**, so he knows quite a bit about TR. "The West had quite an impact on Theodore Roosevelt," Mayor Ellison says. "Being from the upper class, he was kind of snobbish when he first came to Dakota. But when he began to ranch and he got down into the dirt, he grew to respect the working man. He found if you pull your own weight, you're respected; if you don't, you're not."



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Corps of Discovery explorer Meriwether Lewis wrote of "immense herds of buffalo, deer, elks, and antelopes" in present-day North Dakota, yet bison were nearly extinct by the end of the 19th-century. If not for the foresight of individuals like Theodore Roosevelt, federal legislation protecting these animals would not have passed, and we would not be so fortunate as we are today to view bison cross the Little Missouri River in Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

– Courtesy Theodore Roosevelt National Park –

THE VISIONARY'S PARK

Theodore Roosevelt National Park is the only national park named after a person. "And rightly so," says Eileen Andes, the park's chief of Interpretation & Public Affairs. "Roosevelt as President set aside over 230 million acres of federal land for national forests, grasslands and wildlife preserves."

The national park preserves more than 70,000 acres of Badlands. It's divided into three units: North, South and, in between, the 218-acre Elkhorn Ranch, which was the location of TR's second ranch. The park teems with wildlife and offers views of spectacular Badlands scenery. "Dakota Territory was important to the development of Roosevelt's concept of conservation," Andes says. "Roosevelt was a visionary. He saw the decline of the bison and elk herds here and the harmful effects of overgrazing, so he set out to reverse the trends."

"Today's visitors can see the same vistas Roosevelt saw," Andes continues, "and maybe they will have some of the same transforming experiences."

From Medora, backtrack east until you reach **Belfield** to take Highway 85 north. You will come to the **Theodore Roosevelt National Park's North Unit**. This less-visited unit offers rugged Badlands views and, if you're lucky,

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The grandest fort on the Upper Missouri, Fort Union was a bastion of peaceful coexistence as Northern Plains tribes and fur traders traded buffalo robes for cloth, guns, blankets and beads. At the 1828 fort, June, August and September are big months for fur trade demonstrations and rendezvous.

– By Bill Markley –

glimpses of bighorn sheep. Normally I would tell folks to either set up camp here or push on, because of the lack of nearby motels, but folks now have the option of staying at the **Watford Hotel**, which opened up last summer in **Watford City**.

FRONTIER FORT TOURS

Continue north to Highway 1804 and take that west to **Fort Buford**, which was built in 1866 on the Missouri River. Here, in 1881, famous Lakota leader Sitting Bull surrendered.

Two miles upriver from Fort Buford, make reconstructed **Fort Union** your destination point. The American Fur Company established Fort Union in 1828. Under the direction of Kenneth McKenzie, "King of the Upper Missouri," the fort became a trading and social hub. Many fur trade-era notables stopped here, including artists George Catlin and Karl Bodmer, and trapper Jim Bridger. Stroll across the fort's parade ground and watch Indian and fur trader re-enactors bring the frontier fur trade world to life.

Backtrack on Highway 1804 to **Williston**, heart of North Dakota's oil country. A combination of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing has created an oil boom that has North Dakota ranking second to Texas in production. Kilzer recommends **Gramma Sharon's Family Restaurant** for "great homemade soups and pies." Ellison says the **Trapper's Kettle** is a fun place to eat with "great mountain man decor."





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General Alfred Sully's 1864 description of the Badlands as "hell with the fires burned out" will ring true to your ears as you drive the scenic loop road, on the upper ridge of the Badlands, at Theodore Roosevelt National Park's South Unit.

– By Bill Markley –

Continue east on Highway 1804 to **New Town**, administrative center for the **Fort Berthold Reservation**, home of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara, also known as the Three Affiliated Tribes. In 1956, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built the **Garrison Dam** creating **Lake Sakakawea** on the Missouri River. Since the federal government effort flooded people's homes, the government moved them to New Town in 1953. Be sure to cross **Four Bears Bridge**, over the Missouri River, named for a Mandan chief and a Hidatsa chief, both named Four Bears; the bridge is decorated with medallions that reflect the heritage of the Three Affiliated Tribes. My good friend Cheryl Stein, with the **Frontier Army of the Dakota**, an Indian Wars-period re-enactor group, enjoys eating at **Scenic 23**, east of New Town.

Next up, head to **Killdeer**, home of the **Killdeer Mountain Roundup Rodeo**, North Dakota's oldest PRCA rodeo. The **Buckskin Bar Steakhouse** is a popular eatery in Killdeer. Eight miles northwest is the **Killdeer Mountain Battlefield Historic Site**, which commemorates the destructive battle on July 28, 1864, between Gen. Sully's troops and a gathering of Lakota and Dakota Indians.

Washburn, home to the **North Dakota Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center**, is a must-see for any Lewis and Clark aficionado. The center also houses a complete set of Karl Bodmer prints. Nearby is a full-scale replica of **Fort Mandan** where Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery wintered with the Mandan and Hidatsa tribes in 1804-05. Historical interpreters give demonstrations and tours of the fort. If you're hungry, Stein recommends stopping at **Dakota Farms Family Restaurant**.



During his tour of North Dakota, President Theodore Roosevelt stopped in Bismarck for a barbecue meal that always satisfied a ranchman's appetite.

– Courtesy Library of Congress –

THE NEXT FRONTIER

Take the scenic route back to Bismarck, on either Highway 1804 or 1806 south. Back in Bismarck, end your trip with an Alien Burger and Outer Space Fries at **Space Aliens Grill and Bar**; you just might say, the meal is out of this world.

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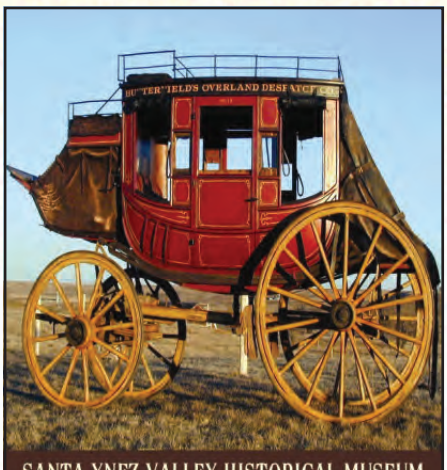




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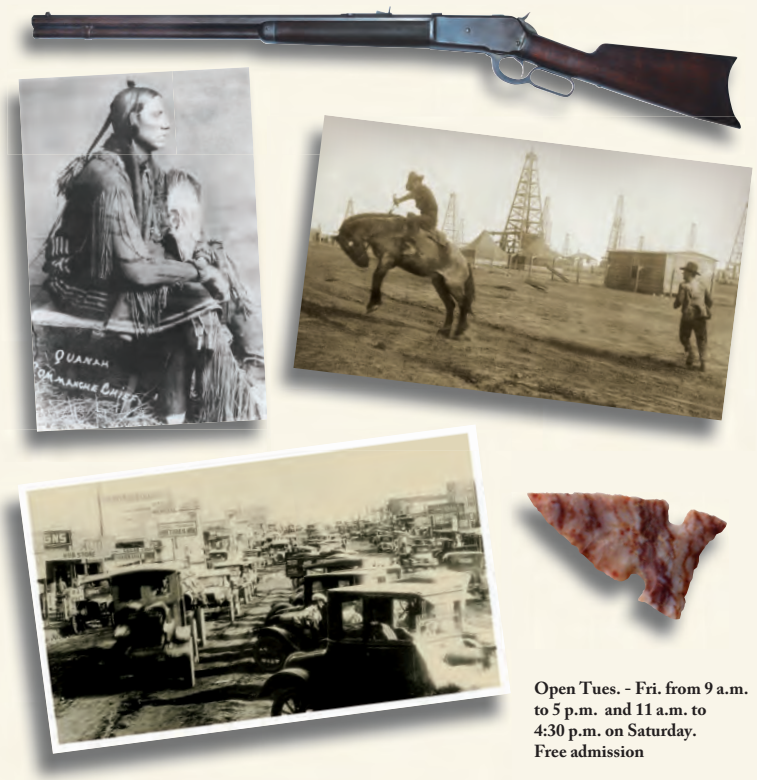
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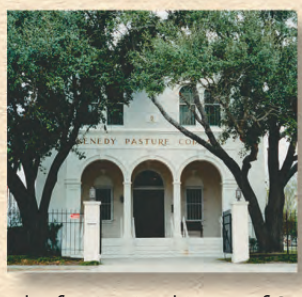
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RUSH TO THE ROCKIES AND SEE GRAND WESTERN ART, ICONIC GRAVE SITES AND A SETTLER'S WONDERLAND.

Rocky Mountain National Park

BY STEVE FRIESEN

During Colorado's gold "Rush to the Rockies," Joel Estes was hunting with his son in 1859 when they stumbled across beautiful meadows that eventually became known as Estes Park. His cattle ranch quickly became a favorite stop for tourists, most notably the Englishwoman Isabella Bird, who ascended the 14,259-foot-high Long's Peak in 1873. (The peak was named for Stephen H. Long, who came through this area in 1820 during an expedition across the Platte River to the Rocky Mountains.) In her book, *A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains*, Bird shared how "Rocky Mountain" Jim Nugent had pushed and pulled her to the top.

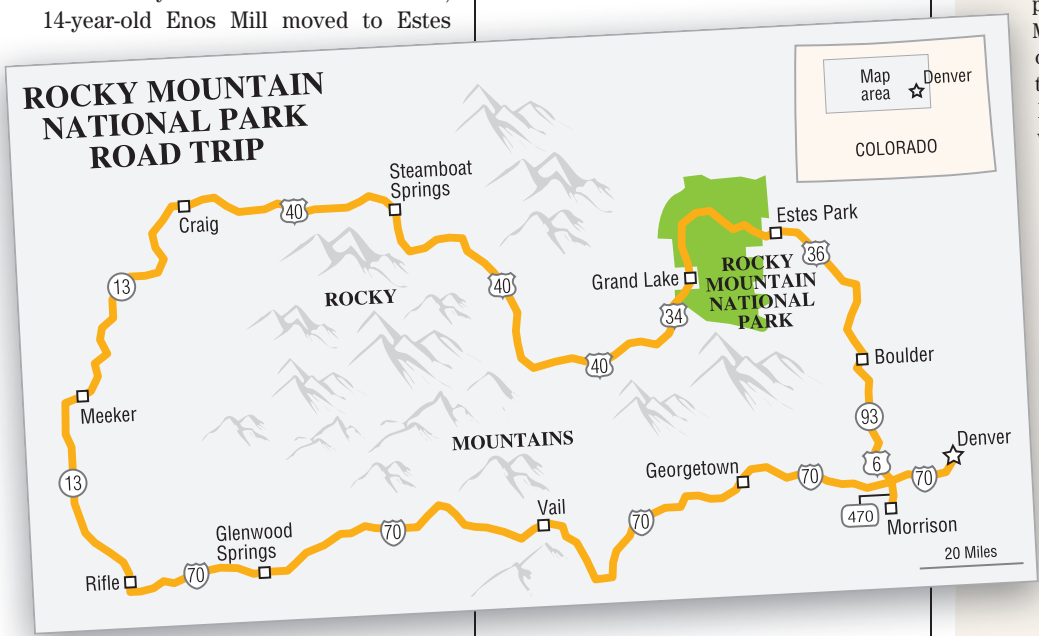
> No visit is complete without a walk through Linwood Cemetery to see Doc Holliday's gravestone.

Eleven years after Bird's ascent, 14-year-old Enos Mill moved to Estes Park. His exploration of the area would later inspire him to support the creation of Rocky Mountain National Park. Although Mill's proposed park boundaries were reduced in Congress's final bill, President Woodrow Wilson did sign the park into creation in 1915.

GATHERING IN DENVER

Denver is the place to begin your trip to Colorado's first national park. Everyone came to or passed through Denver: Charles Goodnight, Buffalo Bill Cody, Wyatt Earp and Charles Lindbergh, to name just a few.

Denver's two most historic hotels are located right downtown. The stylish **Oxford Hotel** is Denver's oldest and was



You're Riding Shotgun With...



Steve Friesen, who grew up in Kansas, just like William F. Cody, who is buried at Golden's Buffalo Bill Museum & Grave where Friesen is director. Numerous family trips to Colorado, plus three summers working near Rocky Mountain National Park while in college, convinced Friesen he wanted to live in the state. John Denver's song "Rocky Mountain High" had something to do with that too.

Friesen worked as the director of the Molly Brown Museum in Denver before heading to the Buffalo Bill Museum. His abiding interest is America's frontier history, which encompasses the colonial period and ends with Buffalo Bill's Wild West. His most recent book is *Buffalo Bill: Scout, Showman, Visionary*.

Over the years Friesen has traveled to nearly every town and attraction in Colorado, but he keeps going back to his favorite haunts around Rocky Mountain National Park. His family has inherited this love of the area; his daughter will be married in Grand Lake this coming summer.

originally constructed in 1891. From the Oxford's upper windows, pioneers could safely watch the bustle of arriving train passengers and businessmen, all dodging horses and hacks, streetcars and delivery wagons.

One year younger than the Oxford is the **Brown Palace hotel**. Guests over the years have ranged from early Denver con man "Soapy" Smith to U.S. presidents to the Beatles. The center of the hotel is an eight-story-high atrium, a great place to enjoy a drink and feel presidential.

At the **Denver Art Museum**, you will see all of the big names of Western art, ranging from Albert Bierstadt and Alfred Jacob Miller to Frederic Remington and Charlie Russell. The American Indian Art galleries feature pottery, headdresses and other works from the Old West, as well as contemporary artwork from the New West.

Ready for a unique Denver meal? You should head down Osage Street to Denver's oldest restaurant and the holder of the first liquor license in the city, the 1893 **Buckhorn Exchange**. This national landmark was one of Buffalo Bill Cody's favorite watering holes and has hosted everyone from Teddy Roosevelt to Roy Rogers. Dine on wild game like elk and buffalo, and then finish the evening with some fine Western music, from the likes of Roz Brown and Bill Barwick, in the Buckhorn's bar.

BUFFALO BILL TO DOC HOLLIDAY TO TEDDY

Interstate 70 heads directly west from Denver, following the old railroad and toll routes. Your first stop as you head into the Colorado Rockies will be the **Buffalo Bill Museum & Grave** complex in **Golden**. The museum is filled with artifacts from Cody and his friends,



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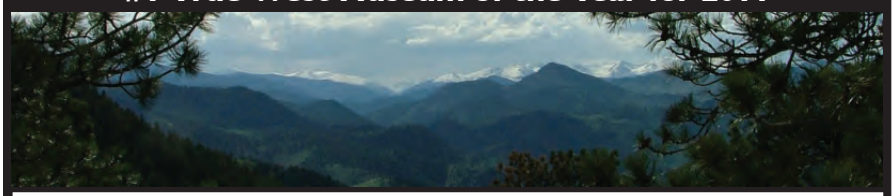
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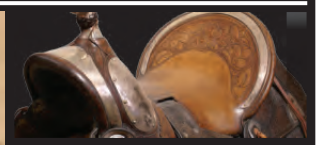
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Since 1888, settlers have relaxed in Glenwood Springs's hot springs, a sanctuary that is open for swimming year round; during your visit, be sure to check out the 1890 sandstone bathhouse.

– By Kjell Mitchell Glenwood Springs Chamber Resort Association; Inset: Courtesy Frontier Historical Society –

like Lakota Chief Sitting Bull. Exhibits in the museum, selected as *True West's* number one Western history museum in 2011, explain Cody's life, his relationship with the Indians and his Wild West show business career. When you visit Cody's grave, you'll easily see why he chose this spot to be buried. Located atop **Lookout Mountain** at 7,375 feet, the site offers breathtaking views of Denver and the Great Plains to the east and of the crest of the Rockies to the west.

Back on Interstate 70, your route takes you deeper into the Rockies. Mining and railroads were critical to the growth of Colorado. The **Georgetown Loop** became an instant tourist attraction after it was opened in 1884. During summer and fall, it still transports passengers, making a stop at an old silver mine along the way.

Beyond **Vail**, you will encounter **Glenwood Canyon**, with its steep and colorful walls, created by the winding Colorado River, that were first photographed by William Henry Jackson. Your journey through the canyon ends in the town of **Glenwood Springs**, originally inhabited by the Utes, who took advantage of its hot springs (you can follow the example of the Utes and spend some time in the **Vapor Caves**). The arrival of the railroad in 1887 brought the first trainloads of tourists here. Those who explore the area today will find a wonderful lodging choice in the 1893 **Hotel Colorado**; Teddy Roosevelt stayed there in 1905.

No visit is complete without a walk through **Linwood Cemetery**



to see **Doc Holliday's gravestone** (whether his body is beneath it remains a mystery). The 35-year-old dentist-turned-gambler sought a cure for tuberculosis in the town's hot springs. Yet the famous O.K. Corral gunfighter died shortly after his arrival in 1887, felled not by a bullet but by a tiny bacteria.

Head north on Route 13 to **Meeker** for a scenic drive through the **White River Valley**. In 1901, Teddy Roosevelt went gunning for mountain lions in this popular hunting retreat. Today, the 1896 **Meeker Hotel**, where Roosevelt stayed, is decorated with big game trophies.

YAMPA VALLEY WONDERLAND

After a visit in **Craig**, home to the **Museum of Northwest Colorado** and its impressive collection of nearly 1,000 artifacts used by working cowboys in the West, head into the **Yampa Valley**, where ranching was the primary industry in the 1870s. When the railroad arrived in **Steamboat Springs**, the depot became one of the largest cattle shipping centers of the West. Today, the city is both a center for ranching and a world-class recreational destination.

You will find plenty of places to stay in this wonderland, including **Hotel Bristol**, located downtown with easy access to the city's bars and restaurants. Steamboat Springs was named after a mineral spring settlers thought made a chugging sound like a steamboat. You'll find that natural springs abound in Colorado; one of the nicer resorts is at **Hot Sulphur Springs**, between Steamboat Springs and the national park. A favorite summer campground for the Indians, the springs was developed as a resort around 140 years ago. Here's your chance to bathe in some history before you head to your grand destination: **Rocky Mountain National Park**.



The wildlife observes the diners inside Denver's Buckhorn Exchange.

– By Steve Friesen –

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

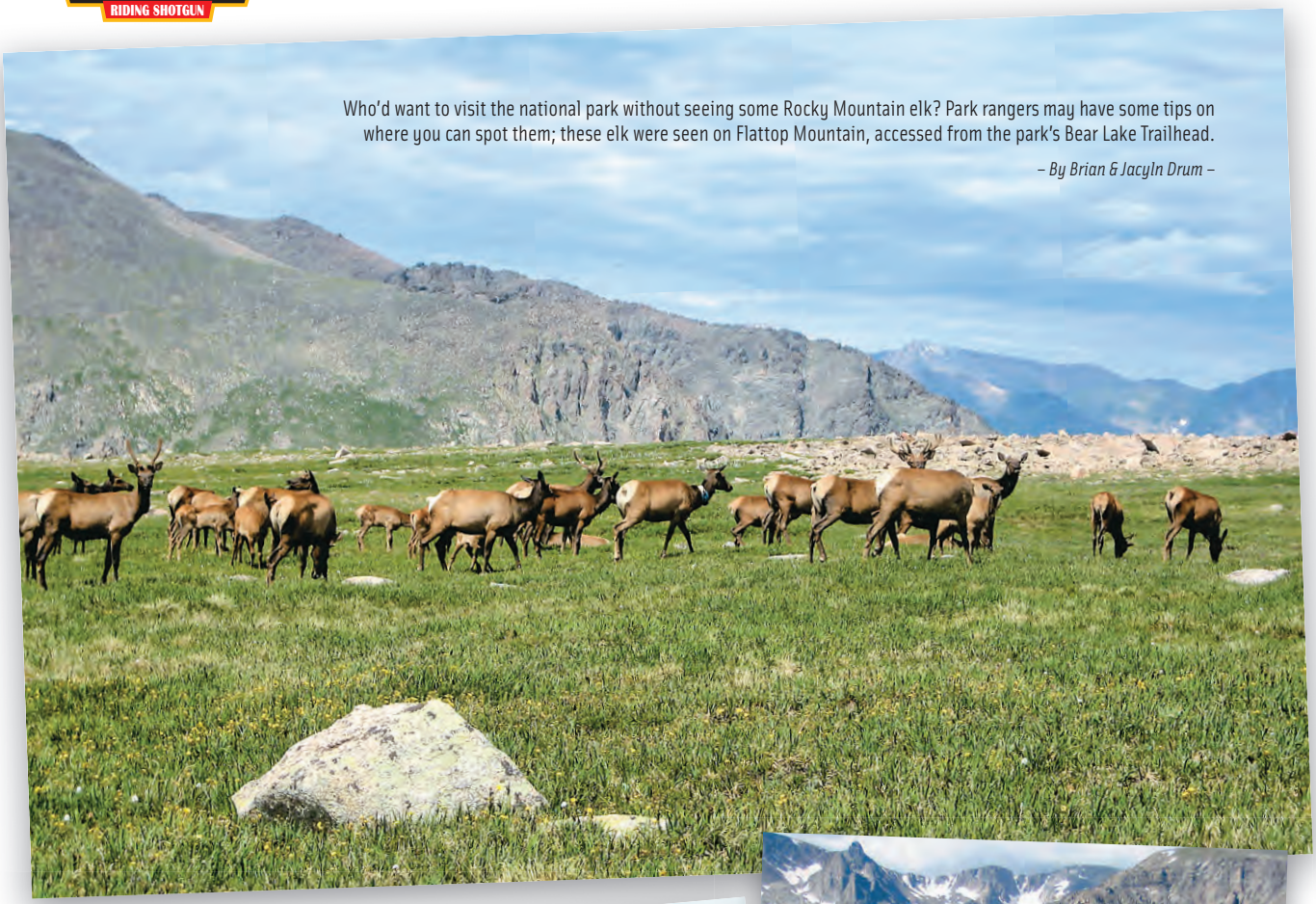
The only approach from the east into the national park is through **Estes Park**. From the west, you can enter through **Grand Lake**. The national park does not offer any lodging, so plan on staying in one of the two towns.

Grand Lake, founded in 1881 on the shores of the eponymous lake, is a rustic town with wooden sidewalks and historic buildings. A great view of Colorado's largest natural lake can be enjoyed from the porch at the **Grand Lake Lodge**. Located on a hill overlooking the town, it is one of many historic lodges built in and around the national park.

To enter from Grand Lake, you should follow the broad and winding **Kawuneeche Valley**, the headwaters of the Colorado River. A visit to a guest ranch preserved as a historic district, the **Holzwarth Homestead**, allows you a chance to walk through a portion of the valley and learn about its settlement. Farther up the valley, a longer walk takes you to **Lulu City**, an 1880s mining camp that now lies in ruins. The park is filled with many trails like these, allowing opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, backpacking







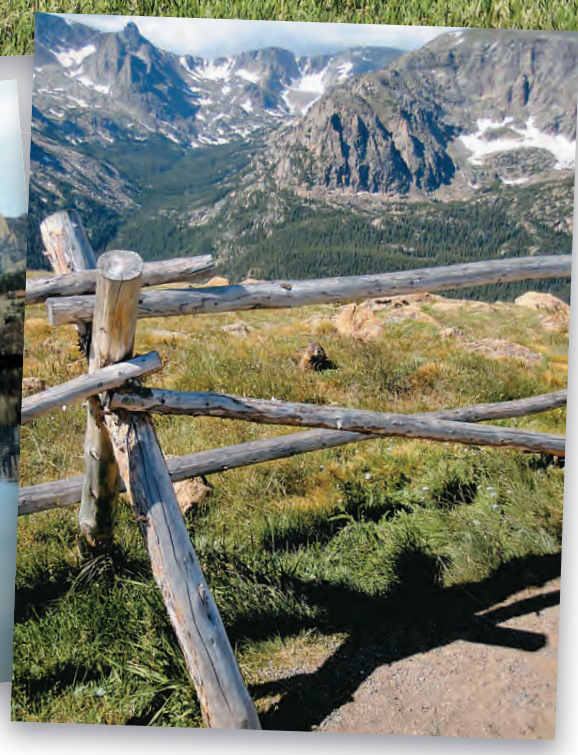
Who'd want to visit the national park without seeing some Rocky Mountain elk? Park rangers may have some tips on where you can spot them; these elk were seen on Flattop Mountain, accessed from the park's Bear Lake Trailhead.

– By Brian & Jacyln Drum –



Estes Park is named after Joel Estes, a cattle rancher who stumbled across the beautiful Colorado meadows while hunting in 1859. About a six-mile drive from Rocky Mountain National Park, Lake Estes attracts a lot of fishermen in the summer months.

– Courtesy Estes Park CVB –



The majestic views of green valleys and tundra meadows seen at Rocky Mountain National Park today are the same views enjoyed by the Utes, who dominated the area until the late 1700s, followed by fur trappers, Pikes Peak gold rush miners and homesteaders.

– Courtesy Rocky Mountain National Park –

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◀ Fremont F. Ellis (1897-1985), ***Summer Clouds, New Mexico*** (detail), c. 1953, oil on canvas, 25 x 20.125 in., Stark Museum of Art, in Orange, Texas. 31.20.16.

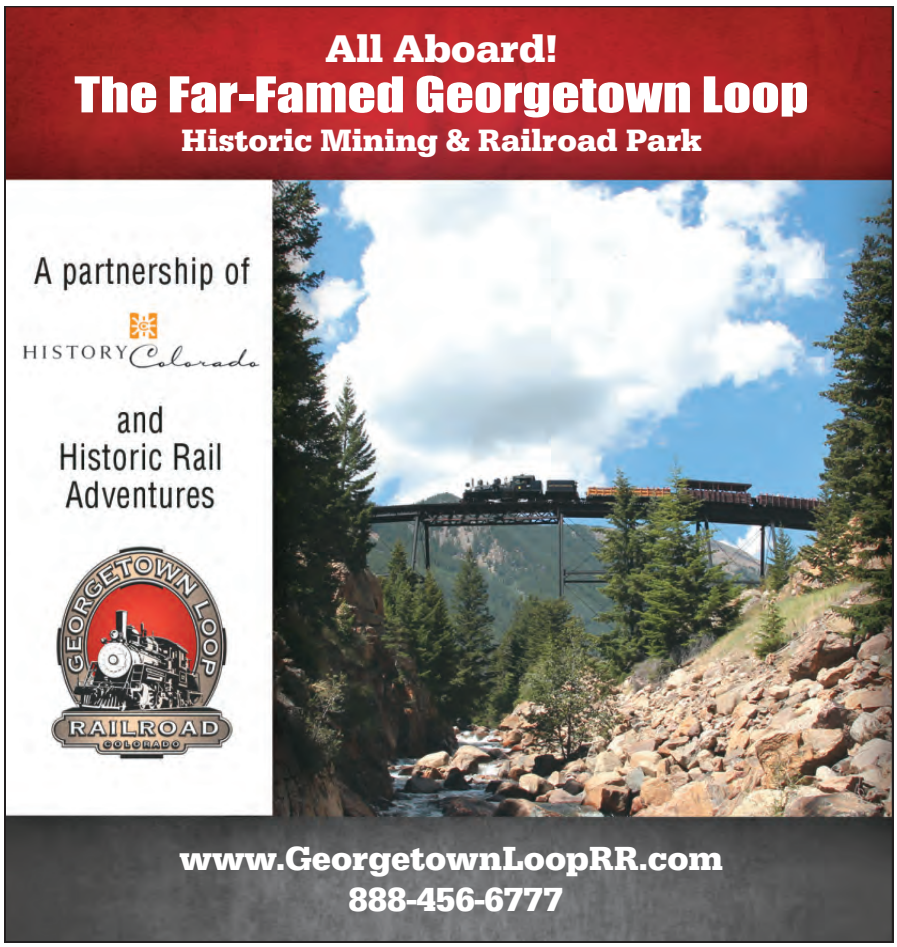
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and wildlife viewing. Fishing is also popular here, as the national park offers 150 lakes and 476 miles of creeks and streams, plus some of the loftiest and most accessible peaks in Colorado.

Trail Ridge Road, a Colorado Scenic Byway, runs between Grand Lake and Estes Park. As the highest, continuous paved road in the United States (reaching 12,183 feet), it leaves the visitor feeling as if he or she has been on the top of the world. The road follows a trail the Utes used to cross the Continental Divide. This **Crest of the Continent**, where the rain can go two ways when it falls, runs to the Pacific Ocean on the west side and to the Atlantic Ocean on the east side.

In marked contrast to Rocky Mountain National Park, today's Estes Park feels like a carnival, with its purveyors of saltwater taffy and its amusement park rides. But traces of its history remain in the various lodges around town. Most prominent is the **Stanley Hotel**, built in 1909 by F.O. Stanley, inventor of the Stanley Steamer. The hotel is truly one of the grand lodges of the West, with the added twist of being the inspiration for Steven King's novel *The Shining*. Just north of the Stanley and down Devil's Gulch Road is the **Inn of Glen Haven**, which offers gourmet fare, like trout coated in Asiago cheese, in a rustic and intimate setting.

ONE LAST GOOD MEAL

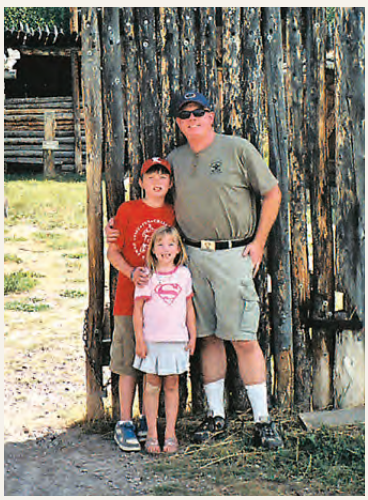
Your trip back to Denver will take you through the university town of **Boulder**, with its eclectic mix of eating and shopping choices, and to **Morrison**, home of the **Fort** restaurant, which is a great place to end your experience of Colorado's Old West. At this reconstruction of Bent's Old Fort, a stop along the Santa Fe Trail, you can consume the trip's last dish of wild game and toast the good times had with a glass of Trade Whiskey, flavored with red pepper, tobacco and blackpowder in the tradition of the mountain man rendezvous.

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Yellowstone-Grand Teton National Parks

BY STUART ROSEBROOK

You're Riding Shotgun With...



Travel writer and Western historian **Stuart Rosebrook**, who, as a boy, dreamed of roaming the Rocky Mountains in the spirit of mountain man Jim Bridger. His parents stoked his interest in back roads and blue highways with frequent family trips to Arizona and the Four Corners. Once he was a parent, he and his wife, Julie, agreed that every summer they would take a classic family road trip, including last summer's 4,200-mile round trip from Iowa to Idaho, with stops at Badlands, Mount Rushmore, Yellowstone, Big Hole Battlefield, Little Big Horn and Theodore Roosevelt.

He's a historian of the real and imagined West, who has crisscrossed the country nearly 20 times; has traveled to 48 out of 50 states; and is always in search of a great diner at the end of a dirt road. As a travel writer and family tour guide, Rosebrook prefers to travel on the old U.S. Highways and state routes to better explore America's small towns, roadside rests and natural wonders. As his daughter Kristina said last summer on U.S. Highway 14-16-20 from Cody to Yellowstone, "Aren't we lucky, Dad? America has so many beautiful places."

Travelers seeking solace in the wide open spaces of the American West will discover a wilderness Shangri-La in the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, the latter being America's first national park, established in 1872.

Along the byways and blue highways from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Jackson, Wyoming, from Old Faithful Lodge to Fort Bridger, you will marvel at the magnificence of the mountains and the meditative miles of windswept plains. During your 1,500-mile road trip, the high, wide and lonesome spaces of the Cowboy State will renew and revitalize your spirit from too much urban-techno living.



BLUE HIGHWAY HEAVEN

Start your trip from **Salt Lake City**, staying in the downtown area, close to the historic sites, restaurants and **Temple Square**. For history buffs, the **Peery Hotel** stands alone as Utah's only hotel on the National Historic Register, with a century of charm greeting the traveler. Enjoy the traditional Mexican food at **Rio Grande Café** in the 1910 train depot or get a home-style meal, recipes prepared since 1919, at **Lamb's Grill Café**.

Leaving Salt Lake's urban America behind in your rearview mirror is the first step in your pilgrimage of renewal to the vast wild lands of western Wyoming. In **Evanston**, stop at the

restored Carnegie Library to pick up travel brochures from the **Chamber of Commerce**, then take a restful walk to the **Depot Square**. Be sure to visit the **Joss House**, a replica of a Chinese temple built by pioneer railway laborers.

The next 1,100 miles is blue highway heaven. You will meander north on the scenic switchback route of Route 16/U.S. 89 that hugs the border of three states as it climbs in elevation through Star Valley toward the national parks. Summertime along this grand stretch of blacktop is filled with rodeos, county fairs and festivals. **Afton**, one of the wonderful Western towns on your way to Jackson, welcomes visitors with the world's largest elk antler archway and a perfect diner stop at the classic **Elkhorn Family Restaurant**.

For many, **Jackson** is the ultimate luxury destination, offering a downtown lined with classy restaurants, cowboy saloons and chic Western couture. Tucked between the boutiques are some of the West's top gun and tackle shops, like **Jack Dennis Outdoors**. The chamber can provide you with a list of outfitters who can lead you on a fly-fishing or hunting trip of a lifetime. Summers offer horseback adventures at area resorts and ranches, while winters not only bring some of North America's most spectacular skiing at **Jackson Hole Ski Resort**, but also lets your horse get in on the fun in an annual skijoring competition (**Triple Creek Ranch** also offers a friendly version for fun). For road warriors, the best Jackson Hole site may just be **Mormon Row**, a line of homestead complexes along the Jackson-Moran Road that illustrates Mormon settlement in the area.

> For decades, it served as a cornerstone, if not controversial, outpost of empire for Manifest Destiny.



Near the southeast corner of Grand Teton National Park is a line of homestead complexes known as Mormon Row. The above John Moulton barn, with a view of the Teton Range, was restored by the Moulton family in 1994-96; yes, *True West's* Contributing Editor Candy Moulton helped spearhead that effort.

– By Jon Sullivan –

SHANE'S TETON RANGE

If your first memory of the Teton Range is from the Western classic ***Shane***, you will never forget the first time you see these Alpine wonders thrusting up into the sky in person. You can drive, hike, fish, camp and ride through the **Grand Teton National Park**, whatever your pleasure. Enjoy a huckleberry soda in the **Menor's Ferry** historic district along the Snake River before you take a ride on the replica ferry paying tribute to the 1894 homesteader's ferryboat that transported early-day Jackson Hole settlers. Then stop in at **Dornan Resort's Chuckwagon** restaurant with its signature tipis. My family and I enjoyed a hearty mountain man dinner cooked over an open fire in the largest Dutch oven I've ever seen.

OUR FIRST NATIONAL PARK

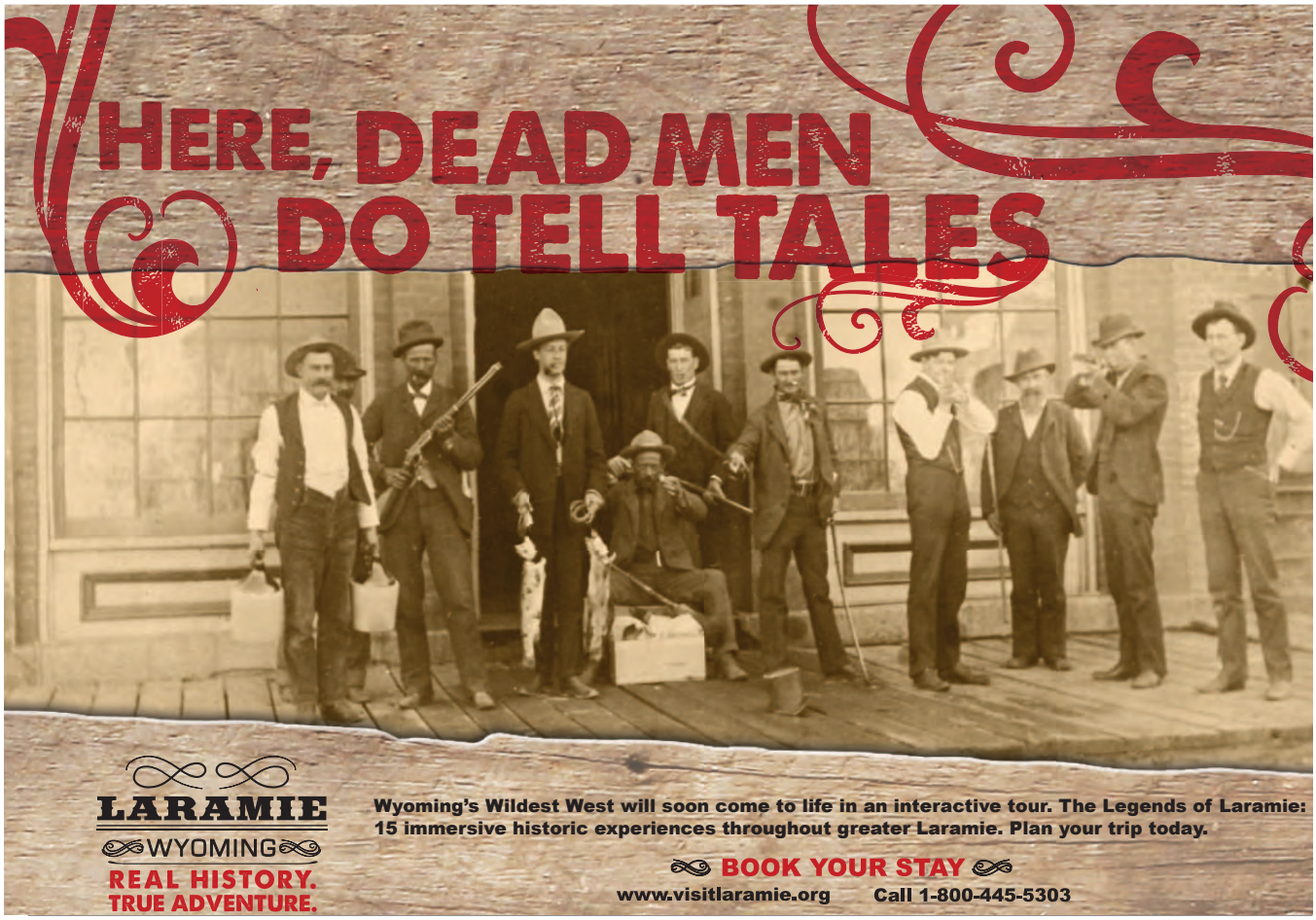
Seeking Shangri-La, your next stop is **Yellowstone**, the world's first national park, a 2.2-million-acre wonderland more than twice the size of Rhode Island. If you are traveling with children, the Junior Ranger program helps stir their interest in the natural and cultural history of the park. Go to **Grant Village** and sign up at the **Grant Visitor Center**, home to an excellent museum that will introduce you to the history of fire, flora and fauna at Yellowstone.



When viewing Grand Teton's largest lake, the 15-mile-long Jackson Lake, think of fur trapper Jim Bridger guiding Capt. William Sublette up the Snake River as far as the Tetons in 1828; Sublette named this lake after his partner, David E. Jackson.

– Courtesy Grand Teton National Park –

With more than three million visitors a year, you must plan your lodging or camping well in advance. **Old Faithful Inn** is the crown jewel, and its towering lobby fireplace has just been restored. Even if you cannot stay at the Old Faithful complex, tour the lodge (the ice cream is great!) and enjoy views of the Old Faithful Geyser. Two other lodges, the **Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel & Cabins** (1911) and the rustic **Roosevelt Lodge & Cabins** (1920), are both perfect alternatives to Old Faithful for travelers looking for park accommodations with a historic flavor.



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Nez Perce Creek is one of the natural landmarks named to commemorate the 1877 flight of the Nez Perce as the U.S. Army pursued them through Yellowstone National Park. Some of the park's tourists were wounded during the battles, yet Chief Joseph (inset) protected some of them and then set them free before leaving the park.

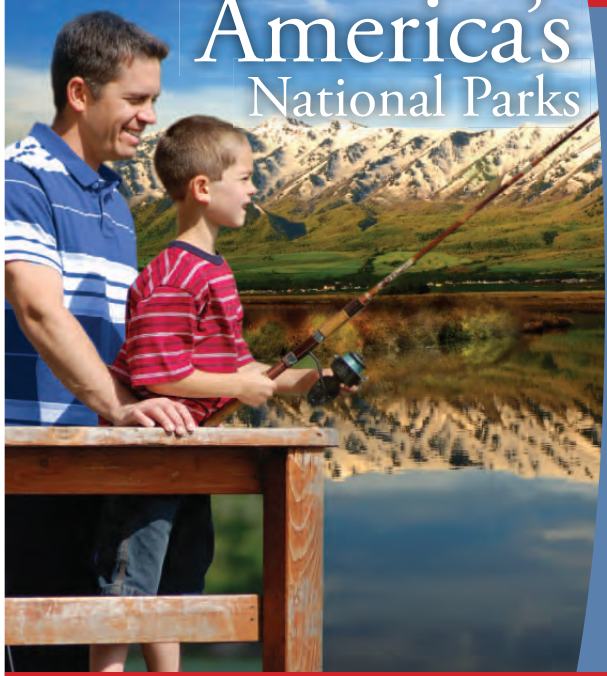
– By Roger Peterson / USDA –



President Theodore Roosevelt (right) with Maj. John Pitcher, acting superintendent, stand before Liberty Cap, an extinct geyser at Yellowstone National Park, in 1903. Named by the Hayden survey party in 1871, the cap marks the northern portion of Mammoth Hot Springs.

– True West Archives –

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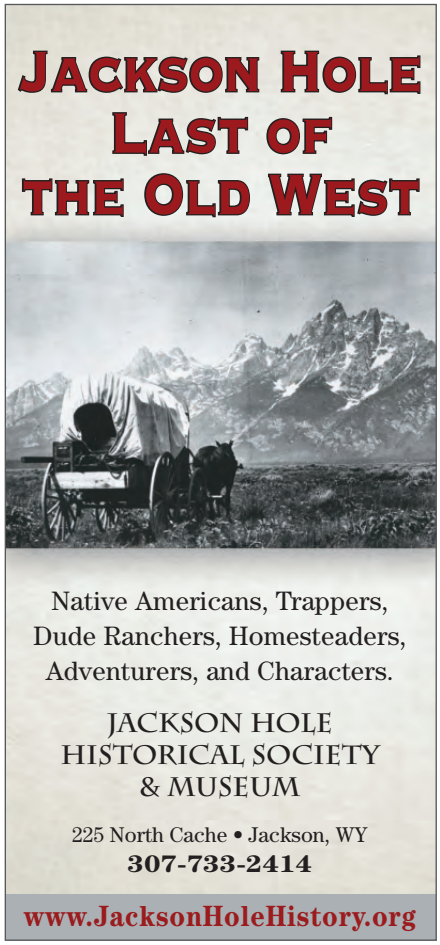


By today's Hollywood standards he would be a blockbuster. His Wild West Show had a cast of 400 and played all over the U.S. and Europe. And the show that is Cody, Wyoming continues today. A nightly rodeo that he would have loved. Showdowns in front of the historic Irma Hotel. Nightly toe-tapping cowboy music. That's why it was and still is the wildest way into Yellowstone.

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Old Faithful was the first geyser seen by members of the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition in 1870, and it remains one of the most popular attractions at Yellowstone. Seeing the Old Faithful geyser in person is on pretty much everyone's bucket list.

– Courtesy Park County Travel Council –

As you tour the park, look for features named after the flight of the Nez Perce through Yellowstone during the Nez Perce War in 1877. **Nez Perce Ford** is the location where Chief Joseph crossed the Yellowstone River on August 25; other locales include **Nez Perce Creek** and **Cowan Creek**, named for tourist George F. Cowan, who was wounded by the Nez Perce near the mouth of the creek.

BUFFALO BILL COUNTRY

After enjoying Yellowstone's splendors, take the East Entrance toward Cody, offering views of **Yellowstone Lake** before you climb out of the caldera over a high mountain pass and down the North Fork of the **Buffalo Bill Cody Scenic Byway**. This memorable drive leads you to Cody, home to the **Buffalo Bill Historical Center**, with four history museums, plus the spectacular **Whitney Gallery of Western Art**; the **Draper** museum identifies the Yellowstone wildlife you probably saw walking around the park. To complete your experience of the famous showman, Buffalo Bill Cody, spend the night at the **Irma Hotel**. Named after Cody's daughter, the Irma is resplendent with its 19th-century cherrywood bar and luxurious dining room.

HIGH PLAINS DRIFTER TOUR

Heading south from Cody, you will begin the *High Plains Drifter* segment of the tour. Whereas John Ford created his vision of the West with John Wayne in Monument Valley, Sergio Leone, with Clint Eastwood, must have modeled his Spaghetti Westerns after the High Lonesome Country of Wyoming. On Scenic Highway 120 from Cody across the **Bighorn Basin** to the hot springs of **Thermopolis**, travelers will enjoy ever changing views of mountains and windswept vistas.

Next, head due south through the aptly named **Wind River Canyon**, past **Boysen Reservoir**, to the crossroads town of **Shoshoni** and the turnoff to **Riverton**. The **Wind River Hotel & Casino**, two miles south of Riverton, is managed and owned by the Northern Arapaho Tribe. The casino and hotel offers gaming, a good steak, a round of golf and affordable rooms all at one place less than a day's drive from Cody and Yellowstone.

Leaving Riverton, your *High Plains Drifter* tour zigzags south by southwest first to **Lander**. Do not miss the **Museum of the American West** on Main Street. A living history center, the museum offers remarkable exhibitions on Plains Indians and central Wyoming pioneer history.

From Lander, cross Wyoming's **Great Divide Basin** southeasterly on U.S. Highway 287 for two hours to reach the high plains town of **Rawlins**. In its early years as a blood bucket railroad town, Big Nose George Parrott sat in a Rawlins jail in 1881, awaiting his hanging; after

a lynch mob strung him up, he was skinned. Some of his skin was made into a pair of shoes, which you can see on exhibit at the **Carbon County Museum**. The state's first penitentiary, the **Wyoming Frontier Prison**, closed for business nearly 30 years ago, but the 1901 prison is open to visitors year-round, weather permitting.

Back on the interstate, paralleling the original rail route across Wyoming, the hardscrabble historic mining, rail and oil town of **Rock Springs** is home to the **Rock Springs Historical Museum**. The fully restored, 1894, native sandstone city hall houses an excellent local history collection and provides the visitor with a reflective view of the generations who have called Rock Springs home.

West of Rock Springs, sitting astride the Oregon Trail, is the humble crossroads of history called **Fort Bridger**, your last stop before returning to Salt Lake City. With partner Louis Vasquez, mountain man Jim Bridger built the fort and trading post in 1843. For decades, it served as a cornerstone, if not controversial, outpost of empire for Manifest Destiny. Walking the grounds of this state historic site, you will stride the paths of Pony Express riders, cavalry soldiers, Indian trading parties, Mormon pioneers, California gold seekers, Oregon pioneers and mountain men. The highlight of the summer is the **Fort Bridger Rendezvous** held annually the first weekend of September.

SHANGRI-LA FINALE

As you descend Interstate 80 down the grade through the **Wasatch Mountains**, with nearly 1,500 miles of the grandest most mysterious and rugged Western wilderness behind you, the modern oasis of Salt Lake City awaits your arrival for one last night before your wilderness tour is complete. The **Great Salt Lake** shimmers in the distance, the desert lands stretch westward toward the **Sierras** and the **Pacific Ocean** and your imagination readies itself for the next search of Shangri-La on America's blue highways.




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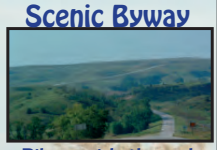

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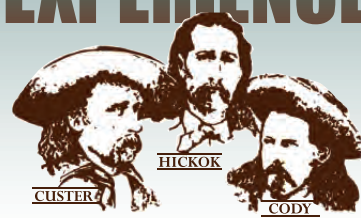
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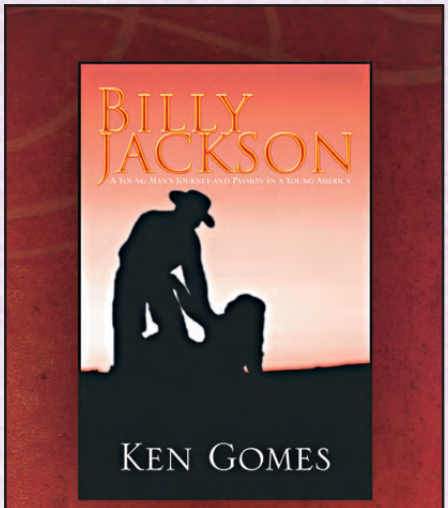
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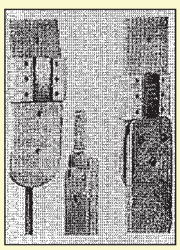
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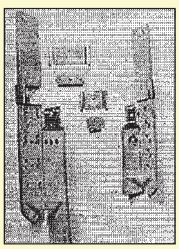
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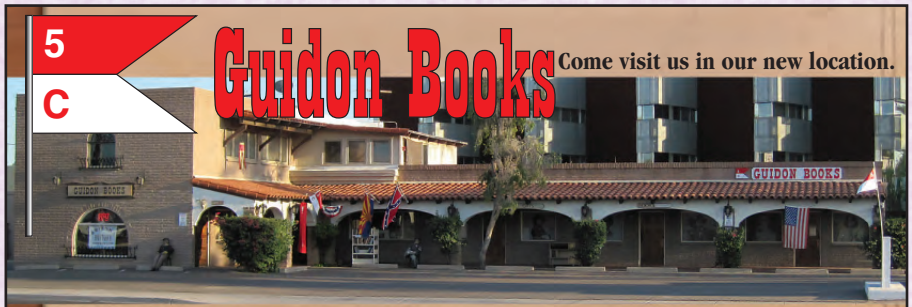
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FRIENDS OF HAPPY TRAILS BANQUET
Victorville, CA, April 20: This fundraiser benefits the children's foundation formed by classic Westerns actors Roy Rogers and Dale Evans.
760-240-3330 • *HappyTrails.org*

MUSIC FESTIVAL

TUCSON COWBOY MUSIC FESTIVAL & WESTERN ART SHOW
Tucson, AZ, April 27-28: Celebrates Western music from trail songs to contemporary times, and showcases handmade artworks by local artists.
520-883-0100 • *OldTucson.com*



ARBOR DAY CELEBRATION
Nebraska City, NE, April 26-28: In honor of its first tree-planting holiday, in 1872, the home of Arbor Day celebrates with free trees, a chili cook-off, a parade and more. Teddy Roosevelt once celebrated Arbor Day by replanting an 1874 Bahia tree (above).
402-873-6654 • *NebraskaCity.com*

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888-966-5276 • *Woolaroc.org*

RE-ENACTMENT

TOMBSTONE TALES

El Reno, OK, April 27: Re-enactors tell the stories of Buffalo Soldiers and outlaws who lived at Fort Reno and are buried at the 1875 post's cemetery.
405-262-3987 • *FortReno.org*

RODEO

RAM NATIONAL CIRCUIT FINALS RODEO

Oklahoma City, OK, April 4-6: More than $500,000 in prize money is on the line with seven action-packed rodeo events.
405-232-7787 • *RNCFR.com*

WORKSHOP

WEST OF THE PECOS WRITERS' ROUNDUP

Fort Davis, TX, April 12-14: Texas State Historian Bill O'Neal is among those sharing trade secrets at the Texas Mountain Trail Writers' conference.
TexasMountainTrailWriters.org



FRONTIER FARE

PIONEER VILLAGE DUTCH OVEN COOK-OFF

Gonzales, TX, April 27: Cook-off keeps you fed as you enjoy gunfight re-enactments, saloon girls, frontier camps and tours of the 1800s village.
830-672-2157 • *ThePioneerVillage.com*



SANTA CLARITA COWBOY FESTIVAL

Santa Clarita, CA, April 18-21: Classic Western movie fans can enjoy film tours, Sourdough Slim's vaquero fiesta, Western ballads by Don Edwards and more.
661-250-3735 • *CowboyFestival.org*



LLANO FIDDLE FEST

Llano, TX, April 5-7: Passionate torch bearers for grassroots Texas music, the fiddlers compete to be champion and close the festival with a chuckwagon breakfast.
325-247-5354 • *LlanoFiddleContest.com*

TWMag.com:
View Western events on our website.

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April 27, 2013

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Fort Reno Visitor Center & Museum
405-262-3987
info@fortreno.org
El Reno, OK
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www.fortreno.org

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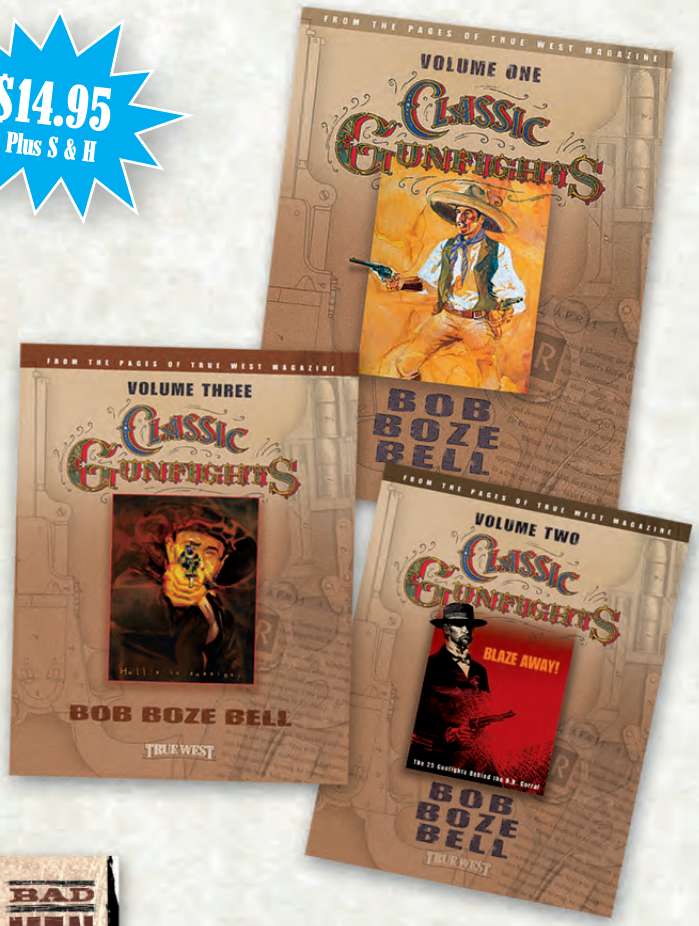
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Ask The Marshall

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

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@scottsdalecc.edu

Haunted or Ambushed?

What is the origin of the name Haunted Canyon in Arizona?

Mike Walborn
Tempe, Arizona

I call it one of those obvious place names: Haunted Canyon, which is located east of Phoenix, not far from Globe, was supposed to be haunted.

According to an August 1891 article in the *Arizona Enterprise*, a man named Pete Gann camped in the canyon during a monsoon that was so fierce, the boulders and rocks were rockin' and rollin' (my words, not his). He decided the place was haunted, and that's how it got its name.

Many think that whole range is haunted. Superstition Mountain got its name because the Pima believed the place was bad medicine—anybody who went in there never returned. Actually, the Apache who lived in that area tended to ambush folks who went in there, thus ending the possibility of a round trip.



A storm looms in the Superstition Wilderness area east of Phoenix, Arizona; the Pima believed this mountain range was bad medicine.

– All images True West Archives –

How many cavalry troops served during the Indian Wars?

James Rowley
Laingsburg, Michigan

The Indian Wars boasted 10 cavalry regiments, with each regiment consisting of 12 companies (each the equivalent of an infantry company).

Most companies had between 60-70 men and officers (not counting cooks, medical personnel and musicians).

During that period, the 10 cavalry regiments totaled 10,970 men. In contrast, the 25 infantry regiments totaled 9,375 men.



A young cavalier on duty at Camp Cheyenne in South Dakota.

Were members of a posse reimbursed for their time and expenses, or was their service voluntary?

Mundo Osterman
Peoria, Arizona

TWMAG.COM FORUM

Payment depended on the government body involved, but, for the most part, these amateur lawmen were volunteers who had to provide their own horses, guns and so forth. If a reward was paid for apprehension of the subject, the sheriff or marshal would usually share it with his possemen.

Not all of these townsfolk were rawhide-tough frontiersmen, as is often depicted in Westerns. They often faced hardened criminals who would do anything to avoid capture. Still, quite a number of these possemen died bravely in the line of duty.

What's the origin of the phrase "hell bent for leather?"

Ted Holland
Cornelius, North Carolina

"Hell bent for leather" is a term that refers to the act of embarking impulsively with little regard for the consequences. It's believed to be a mash-up of two popular 19th-century terms: "Hell bent," which indicated fierce determination for some reckless cause, and "Hell for leather," which refers to riding horseback at breakneck speed.

How do you regard the frontier government's policy on Indians?

Paul Hughes
Vacaville, California

A lot of mistakes were made regarding the Indians. The whites wanted to turn the red man into a white man, while the War Department and the Department of Interior fought over who should dictate policy to the Indians. Plus, everybody wanted the land the Indians lived on. Even Gen. U.S. Grant wrote in 1865: "It may be the Indians require as much protection from the whites as the whites do from the Indians."

During and after the Civil War, outlaws, bootleggers, gold miners, draft dodgers



The last major resistance of the Sioux on the Lakota reservations brought Gen. Nelson Miles back into the field after the Geronimo campaign. The chiefs who negotiated with him in 1891 are shown in the above photo.

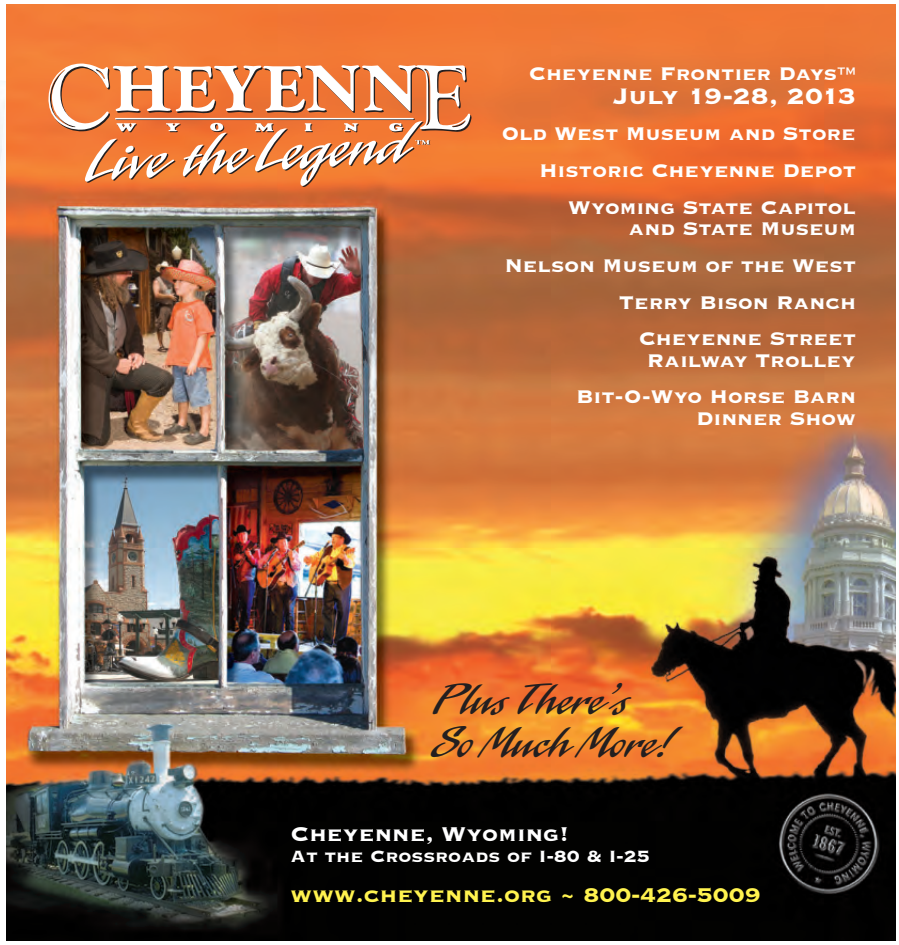
and settlers paid no heed to the solemn agreements between the government and Indians. Corrupt federal agents cheated the Indians out of goods promised by the government.

Indian leaders faced the same problems as the whites; neither could control the lawless ones in their respective groups. Treaties were agreed upon, but sometimes signatories didn't have the authority to speak for an entire tribe. Even when they did, some hotheads often broke the truces.

To be fair, the Army was vastly outnumbered and ill-trained. In 1868, only 2,600 troopers served the entire Far West, while the Plains Indians alone numbered some 200,000. The Army could not control the settlers who took advantage of the Indians, and its men could do little to keep the tribes in check.

Over time the military became veteran, reliable and even efficient while serving a government that was more concerned with costs. But increasingly, desperate Indians resorted to fighting to keep what they had. With settlers hardened against them, the remaining Indians were ultimately forced to live on reservations and at the mercy of the government.

The policy of the Indian Bureau was frequently paternalistic, sometimes evil, oftentimes stupid; and like it or not, the Army had to carry it out. Contrary to what is portrayed in some Westerns, it was not the most glorious period in our country's history.





What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME



David Turk's next historical "cold case" is Belle Starr's death, "one of those nagging mysteries," he admits. "I visited her grave several years ago and was amazed by the various accounts of her demise."



DAVID TURK, U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE HISTORIAN

The position of historian has existed in the U.S. Marshals Service only since 1984; David Turk is the second historian, in the job since 2001. He has worked for the service for nearly 23 years. Although a native of Washington D.C. who grew up in Virginia, Turk does have a genealogical tie to the American West. His great-grandfather lived in Gainesville, Texas, and he remembers his grandfather sharing tales of Indian Territory tribesmen. He's currently writing a modern agency history, from 1940 to 2002, as a follow-up to *The Lawmen: United States Marshals and Their Deputies, 1789-1989,* written by former USMS Historian Frederick S. Calhoun.

The most interesting territorial deputy U.S. marshal is a tie between Bass Reeves and Bill Tilghman. Reeves went from slave to lawman, spending a long, 32-year career with the marshals. Tilghman, although truly exceptional in his duties, never attained the appointed rank of U.S. marshal due to the politics of the era. He was, however, one of the first to chronicle his own career on film!

A great resource on territorial marshals is the University of Oklahoma's Western History Collections. Its material on Tilghman is not available elsewhere. The National Archives is the official repository for federal records; the regional archives in Fort Worth, Texas, house the Indian Territory records.

The "newest" rediscovered deputy marshal added to our tally is Billy the Kid (as a special deputy U.S. marshal). New Mexico Territory's U.S. Marshal John Sherman Jr. admitted the Kid was part of a civil posse seeking Jessie Evans in Lincoln in February 1878. In his letter, he did not name the Kid or Fred Waite, the other notable regulator in the posse, but you can piece their involvement through the correspondence. The Kid's interaction with deputy U.S. marshals was one of the reasons I became so interested in the Lincoln County War.

The Lincoln County War has always fascinated me because deputy U.S. marshals were on both sides of the conflict.

A little-known marshal who deserves more recognition is Ed Reed, Belle Starr's son. Both of his parents were outlaws, and he spent some time in prison as well. Then he reformed and became a deputy U.S. marshal. After some scrapes, Reed was killed in an altercation in December 1896.

Jessie Evans interests me because of his scarcity. Like other Lincoln County War participants, he inadvertently left behind clues that encourage investigation. For instance, he appears in a photo with a Texas Ranger, whose great-grandson is my friend Rick Parker (published in McCright and Powell's book on Evans).

The museum project in Fort Smith is progressing well. The site is along the Arkansas River astride the Fort Smith National Historic Site. The view reminds Dick O'Connell, our former U.S. marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, of the deputies who frequently crossed the river into the Indian Territory.

The coolest Old West artifact I've collected, so far, is Zane Grey's personal volume of the 1927 edition of Pat Garrett's *The Authentic Life of Billy the Kid.*

My favorite Western movie is *True Grit.* Both versions are fantastic, but I like how the new version adheres to Charles Portis's novel. *3:10 to Yuma* is a close second. Liked both versions of that too!

***Justified's* Marshal Raylan Givens** carries the same time-tested quality of a frontier deputy—plenty of instinctive action. This formula has been a success for Elmore Leonard, who has been writing about U.S. marshals longer than I have been alive. By the way, Kentucky is a fitting setting for the show; we lost the second-largest number of our deputies in the line of duty while trying to bust illicit distilling in the Appalachian Mountains.

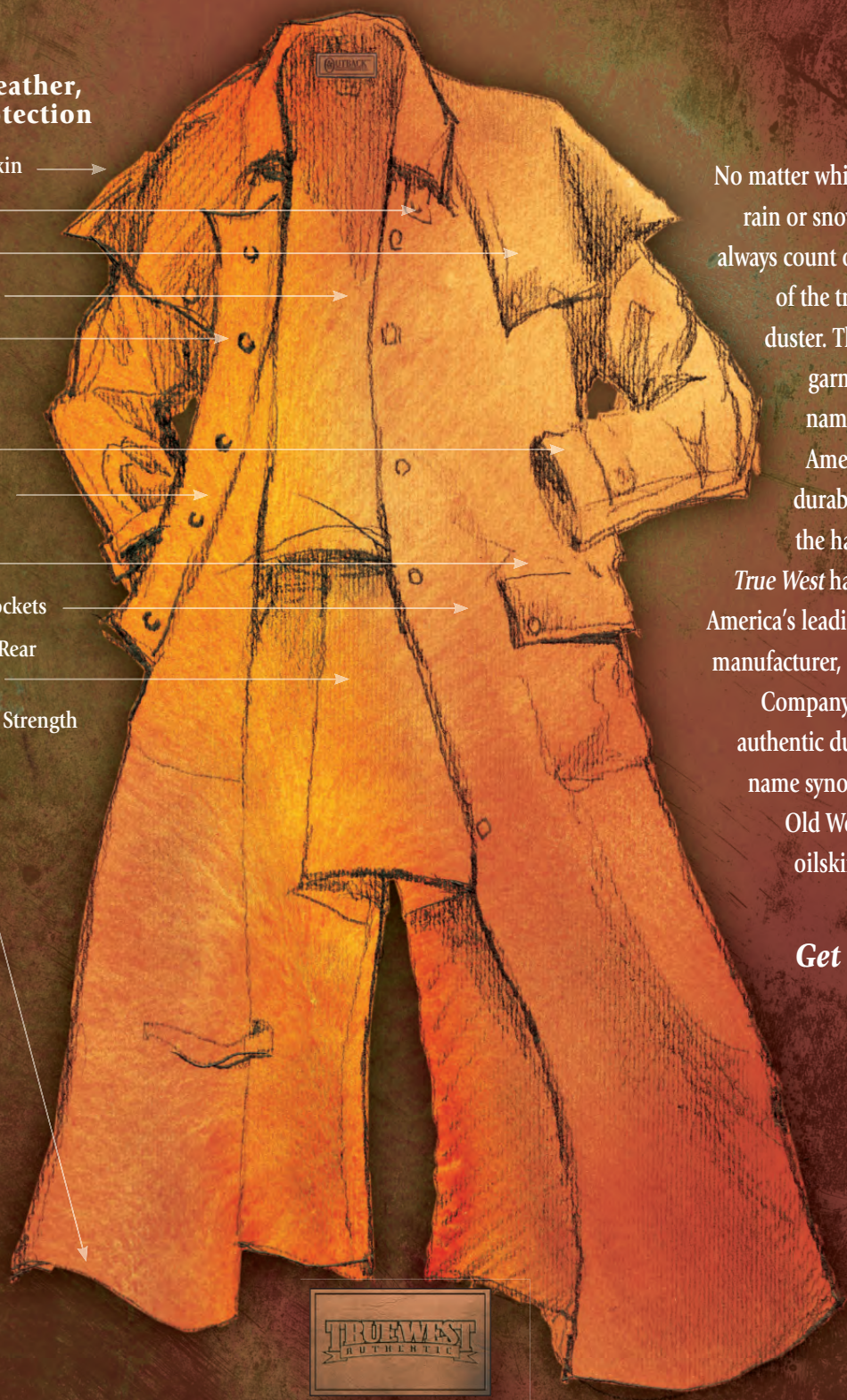
History has taught me that it not only can repeat itself, but also often adds to itself on the same subjects over time.

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