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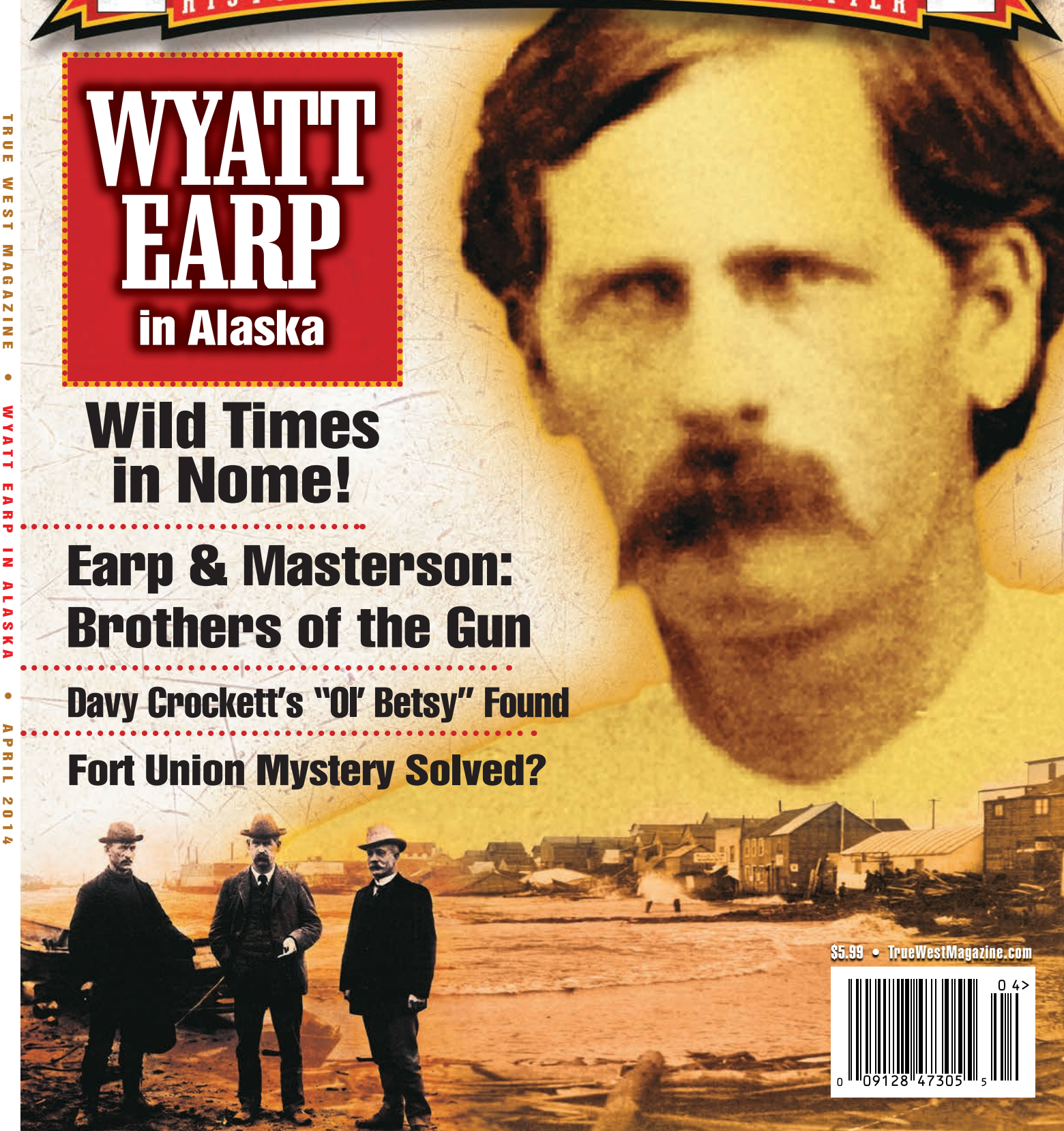
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TRUE WEST

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER



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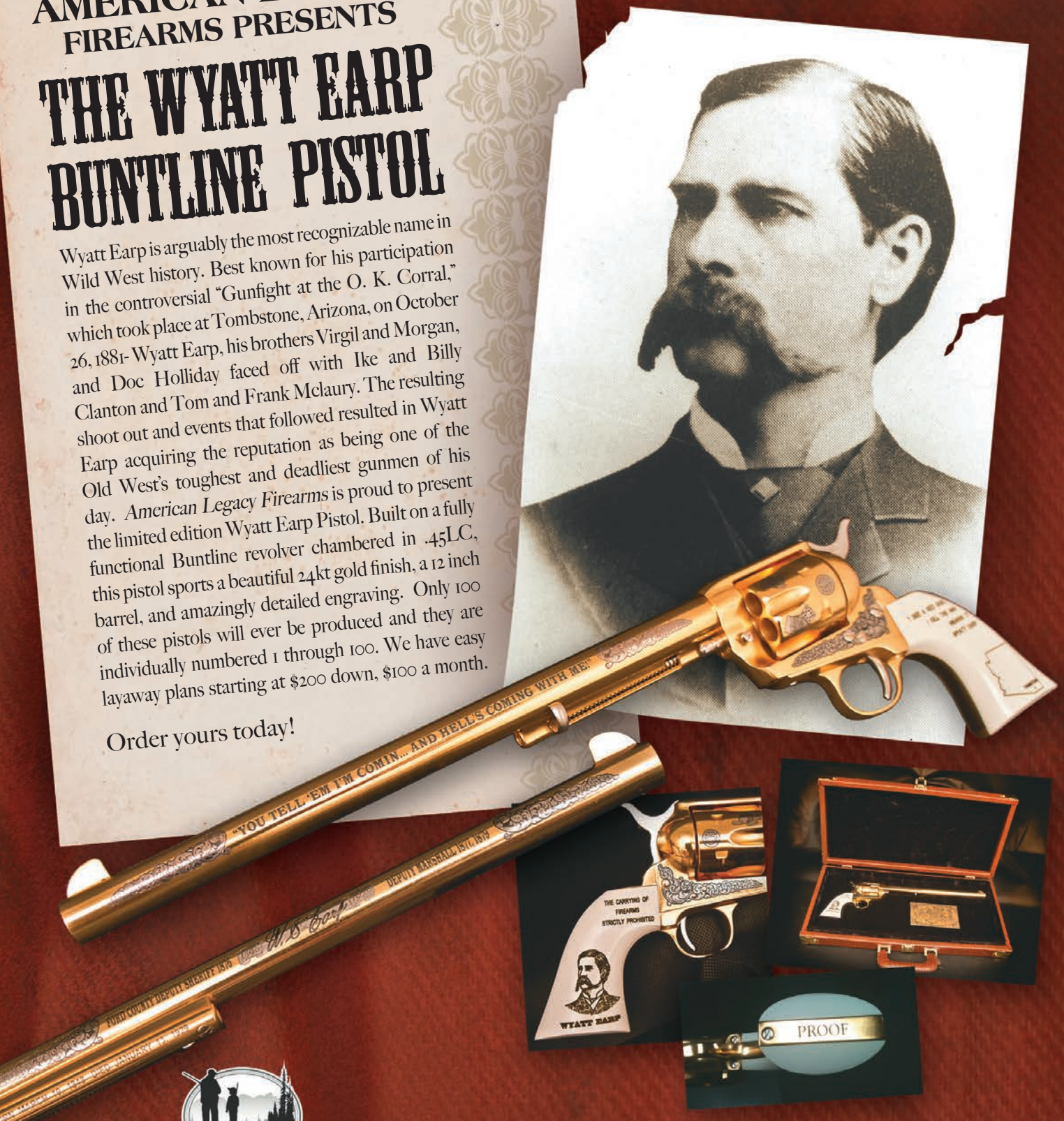
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True West captures the spirit of the West with authenticity, personality and humor by providing a necessary link from our history to our present.

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April 2014 Online and Social Media Content



This historical photo of a tent camp in Prescott, Arizona, reveals the territorial capital's history has more to offer beyond Whiskey Row's rowdy saloons. Find this and more great historical photography on our "Travel to the Old West" board.

Pintrest.com/TrueWestMag

Go behind the scenes of *True West* with Bob Boze Bell to see this and more of his Daily Whipouts (search for "January 14, 2014").

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Join the Conversation

"Reminds me of my uncle, who ran for representative in the Delaware legislature. Wouldn't harm a fly, but he made the serious tactical error of publishing a photo of himself that was not essentially dissimilar to this one."

-Roy Downes of Bloomfield, New Jersey



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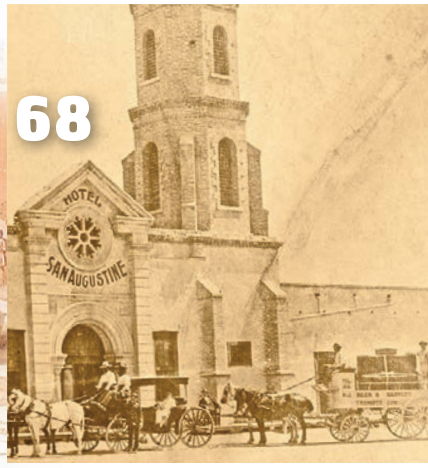
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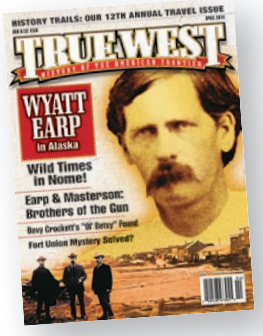
The dreams and hopes and travails of Alder Gulch gold seekers richly come to life on a historic wagon road journey.
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Rediscovering the route to California's fertile valleys that became a controversial trail for gold seekers and emigrants.
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LITTLE LINCOLN IS A BIG DEAL

I was very pleasantly surprised to learn that Lincoln, New Mexico, was named Best Preserved Pioneer Town [January 2014] and is #8 among the Top 10 True Western Towns [February 2014].

Lincoln has more good things coming. For example, the historic site staff has recently transitioned the "Convento" from a storage building into a new exhibit. I am sure that the Convento was the scene of the wedding *baile* massacre during the 1870s Horrell War [editor's note: see related article on p. 14]; the first courthouse in Lincoln County; the site of the 1875 William Wilson hanging, the first legal hanging in Lincoln County; the destination of William Brady when he was murdered in 1878; and the first church (Catholic) in Lincoln.

We have also reopened the Tunstall Room in the Tunstall Store and have it as it might have looked when John Tunstall lived there in late 1877 and early 1878. We are also beginning repair to many of the buildings.

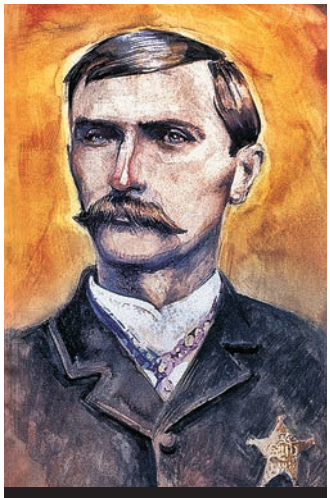
We have a lot going on and even more scheduled for the future. Perhaps next year we will move up on the list of True Western towns.

-Gary Cozzens, manager of the Lincoln Historic Site

RANDOM EXCERPT OF A LETTER WE WON'T BE RUNNING

"Some historians have claimed the cowboy Bermuda short never existed in the real Old West, and this photo shows the lie to that claim."

Words From a Pre-Post Factual Historian



PAT GARRETT

I am intrigued by your article on the death of Pat Garrett [February 2014]. John B. May and Vincent May, who put up bail for Wayne Brazel, were my great uncles. When I asked my Aunt Marian, Vincent May's widow, why they had furnished bail for Brazel, her answer was that "Sheriff Garrett was a Republican."

Vincent served as both a regent for New Mexico A&M (today's New Mexico State University) and as postmaster of Las Cruces; I think both appointments came from Republican administrations. If so, as good as the story is, it may not be accurate.

On the whole role of the importance of memory and the direction professional historians have taken, the small group of colleagues I eat with has christened the new crowd "Post Factual Historians," while we bear the title of "Pre-Post Factual Historians."

–G.L. Seligmann, Department of History, University of North Texas

BLOWING HIS OWN HORN?



Hi, I enjoyed seeing the photo of the Dodge City cowboy band in the Feb. 2014 issue. My great-grandfather Jay Drake and his brother both played in the band in 1884. They were invited to play at the St. Louis World's Fair and received this medal [right] as a thank you, I guess. Also, I have my great-grandfather's mouthpiece to his horn [below]; not sure what type of horn he played. Thanks for your great stories. I enjoy your magazine each month.

–David Drake
Kansas City, Missouri



Anonymous Call Found on Our Answering Service

"This is a general subscriber from Iowa, calling from a Walmart phone. I want to just give you a heads up; you're giving the highest accolades to Dodge City in your last issue [February 2014]. When I was there a few years ago, and this might have changed, they have a whole wall there on Wyatt Earp. His whole, everything, from the time he was born to the time he died. Nowhere do they talk about when the Earps and the kids, all of them, lived in Pella. That's right, where they make the windows, Pella, Iowa! I mean there is a house there and everything else, get a hold of the Pella Chamber of Commerce! You guys are a stickler for details, and you're giving them top accolades for Western city? I don't think so! I called back on these turkeys while I was on my way to see you guys in Tombstone and the whole bunch of, everybody that I love in Arizona, and I want you guys to be, like I say, Pella wasn't even mentioned! What a screwup! Get on it guys and then say something in one of your issues. Thanks a lot."

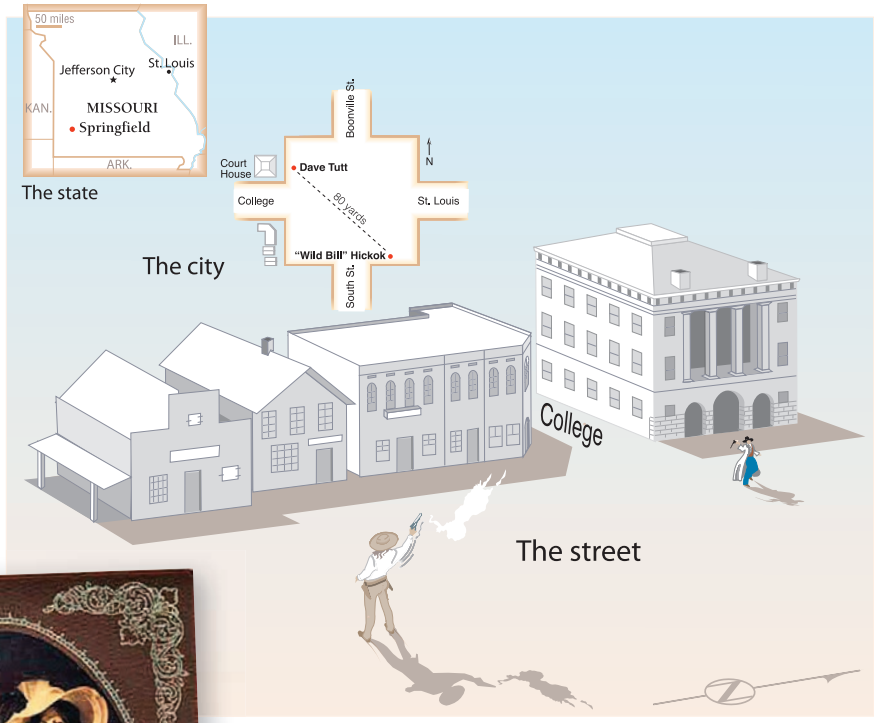
All Hail the Mapinator

Gus Walker puts True West *on the map (and vice versa).*

As you probably have noticed, we love good maps here at *True West*. If I had one complaint about the old *True West* (pre-2000), it was that the maps were often crude, spotty or nonexistent.

When my partners and I took over the magazine in 1999, one of the first priorities I had was to find someone who could create great maps. It wasn't easy, but I didn't have to look far.

I had long admired Gus Walker's work in *The Arizona Republic*, and after several false starts using in-house graphics people, I called Gus to come out and give us a seminar on how to produce good maps. When his lessons didn't sink in, Gus suggested I hire him to make maps for us full time.





So, who is this master artist we call the Mapinator? He hails from Batesville, Arkansas, and came to Arizona on doctor's orders: "He needs a warm, dry climate," the doctor said, and so, the five year old suffering from asthma, who loved cowboys, was put on a Greyhound bus for the 1,750-mile trip to Phoenix in 1948.

While studying art and photography at Phoenix College in 1962, he was hired by Kearney Egerton, *The Arizona Republic* newsroom's one-man art department. Kearney was also a master cartoonist and is one of my boyhood heroes.

Kearney taught Gus how to keep elements on a map related to each other and how to minimalize what Gus now calls "map noise." Continuing his education, Gus says, "in 1984 I was fortunate to be selected by the paper to attend a graphics seminar hosted by the Rhode Island School of Design and taught by Nigel Holmes, a pioneer in the area of informational Graphics."

After 38 years at *The Arizona Republic*, Gus took early retirement and came to work for us.

Gus married Patti Hersey in 1970, and today they have three daughters and six grandchildren. In 2006, Gus and Patty moved to Decatur, Alabama, but as you will note in this issue, Gus still creates great maps for us. He has nine maps in this issue. Can you find them?

We are also featuring old hand-drawn archival maps, which are works of art in their own right.

Long live the Mapinator, and long may he continue to put us on the map!

A fine example of the Mapinator's work is above, while inset shows Gus and Patti Walker in an old-timey photograph, circa 1970s. Says Gus, "One hot summer night in 1968, I met Pattie Hersey at a volleyball game at Encanto Park. She's a Yankee from Vermont, and I was smitten by her powerful serves. We've been together ever since."

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –



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



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Quotes

"Old myths, old gods, old heroes have never died. They are only sleeping at the bottom of our mind, waiting for our call. We have need for them. They represent the wisdom of our race."

– Stanley Kunitz

"Do not wait to strike till the iron is hot; but make it hot by striking."

– William Butler Yeats

"If the world were a logical place, men would ride side saddle."

– Rita Mae Brown

"...Texas has its own private history based on, but not limited by, facts."

– John Steinbeck

"Rangers, cattle drives, Injuns, and gunfights may be mythology. But it's *our* mythology."

– T.R. Fehrenbach (1925-2013)



"Damn! There's a woman."

– John Wayne's assessment of his costar Katharine Hepburn in 1975's Rooster Cogburn

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO



"The most exciting attractions are between two opposites that never meet."

– Andy Warhol



Old Vaquero Saying



"Count the garden by the flowers, never by the leaves that fall."

BY MARK BOARDMAN

The First Lincoln County War

Nearly 150 years ago, the Horrell brothers lived–and died–by the gun.



Tom Horrell (pictured with wife Martha) was involved in a number of killings in Texas and New Mexico before he and brother Mart were shot to death in the Meridian, Texas, jail by vigilantes in December 1878.

– COURTESY FREDERICK NOLAN / C. L. SONNICHSEN –

To track the Horrell boys of Lampasas, Texas, you can follow the trail of dead—including their own.

During their nearly six years raising hell in Texas and New Mexico, they killed at least dozens and wounded others. All because Sam, Mart, Ben, Tom and Merritt Horrell took umbrage with just about anybody not named Horrell.

Soon after killing four state policemen in a saloon shoot-out, the Horrells moved their cattle to a ranch near Ruidoso, New Mexico, in the fall of 1873. They found a war zone. The Hispanics were at odds with the whites, led by L.G. Murphy and Co. (yep, the same ones involved in the Lincoln County War five years later).

On December 1, some of the clan and their friends went into Lincoln to pick up their mail—and to hurrah the town. As the boys got drunker, Constable Juan Martinez confronted them, and one of the Texans shot and killed the officer. Other members of the police force—all Hispanic—jumped in to fight.

Dave Warner was killed in the first volley. Reports state Ben and his pal, Sheriff Jack Gylam, tried to surrender. Gylam ended up with 13 bullets in him, while Ben was shot nine times.

> To track the Horrell boys, follow the trail of dead.

Lincoln's justice of the peace and the probate judge left town. Without anybody who could issue arrest warrants, people were left to take the law into their own hands, and the Horrells gladly obliged.

On December 20, approximately 25 Horrell forces raided a wedding *baile*. One Texan reportedly said, "We'll make them dance to our tune." They were seeking Juan Patron, who would become a territorial leader in his own right within a few years. The Horrells blamed him for brother Ben's death. He hadn't been at that fight, but no matter. The intruders opened fire, killing four men (including Patron's father) and wounding three other people.

On January 7, 1874, Territorial Gov. Marsh Giddings put a $100 reward each on the heads of Tom, Sam and Merritt, as well as two of their compatriots.

On January 25, Sheriff Ham Mills led a posse of some 60 Hispanics on a raid of the Horrell ranch. Finding nobody there, they burned the house to the ground and stole the harvested crops from the storage sheds.

Within two days, Gov. Giddings tried to calm the situation by recalling the warrants on the Horrells. Too late. The boys had recruited an estimated 50 Texans, and they killed three Hispanics as they prepared their attack on Lincoln.

Yet when the Horrell camp realized that troops from nearby Fort Stanton would be called to Lincoln to protect the town, they began heading back to Texas. En route, they ambushed a wagon train and killed five more Hispanics.

By February, the Horrells were gone. But their New Mexico war resulted in at least 29 deaths, according to Frederick Nolan's *Bad Blood*—maybe more.

Tom, Mart and Merritt were later shot to death in Texas. Only brother Sam died with his boots off, in California, in 1936.

As history shows, where the Horrells went, blood flowed.

Go West at the Autry in Griffith Park!



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Four Diamond Award

BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

Saving Madam Jennie's Place

Two stubborn Jerome women are doing all they can to save a pioneer madam's former brothel.



Jerome's pioneer madam Jennie Bauters never let the fires that destroyed her brothels get in her way, and Mary Wills and Sally Dryer (from left) are just as tenacious about keeping her building standing. A photograph of one of Bauters's girls in front of the building, held by Dryer, serves as a reminder of the history they are helping to save in the mining town founded in 1883.

– By Ted Stratton of Moving Pictures –

If the old girl were still around—if Madam Jennie Bauters could see her "crib" and hotel now—she'd probably fan herself with an ostrich feather and say, "Way to go, girls!"

"Jennie's Place" in Jerome, Arizona, will likely survive another hundred years because of the new life given it by the foresight, endurance and just plain stubbornness of Mary Wills and Sally Dryer.

The women are going on a decade now since they started restoring Jennie's Place on Main Street that houses not only a hunk of the colorful history of this hillside mining camp, but also their kaleidoscope store, Nellie Bly.

The whole town of Jerome—a town so close-knit, they get together yearly for a portrait of all the residents—has supported their efforts. It's not just altruism that moves everyone. The plain truth is that if this building crumbled as it threatened to do, there would be a big, ugly hole in the heart of Jerome.

So, Wills and Dryer did what folks throughout Arizona have done since 1990, when voters were wise enough to pass the Heritage Fund, demanding part of the lottery funds go for historic preservation, wildlife and parks. They applied for a grant and received $150,000 in 2007.

Then came the economic recession in 2009. Although the legislature couldn't sweep the Heritage Fund, the state parks board that controlled it could and did, to heal itself from $34 million in legislative budget cuts. (A loophole voters had never expected, since the parks folks were supposed to be friends.)

The big oversized check from the fund that had been so joyously displayed in the window of Nellie Bly's was updated: great big black letters proclaimed, "Insufficient Funds."

The women found nothing funny in the loss of the grant—at that moment, they had just ordered $98,000 worth of steel to reinforce the building they were temporarily holding together with cables.

"Our building is worse off now than before we started," said Dryer at the time, a woman who, as a little girl, had provided the voice for "Lucy" in the Peanuts TV specials.

Media attention helped turn the tide and the grant was eventually restored—but the women quickly learned the project was far more expensive and time consuming than they had planned. They mortgaged their home, and friends gave them loans to carry on. "The support we've gotten has just been unbelievable," Dryer says.

"We love Jerome, we love old buildings, but this was just stupidity—if you really knew what it took to restore a 100-year-old building, you'd never do it," says Wills, as she proudly shows off the new steel struts that are the backbone for the four-story building that will provide new shop and office space—and maybe a restaurant—for the town that exists on tourism.

> "...this was just stupidity—if you really knew what it took to restore a 100-year-old building, you'd never do it."

What would Madam Jennie, one of the richest women in Arizona Territory, have to say about all this?

"She was all business and knew how to squeeze that bottom line," says Wills. "And she'd think we were nuts."

Jana Bommersbach has been Arizona's Journalist of the Year and has won an Emmy and two Lifetime Achievement Awards. She also cowrote and appeared on the Emmy-winning *Outrageous Arizona* and is the author of two nationally-acclaimed true crime books and a children's book.

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BY PHIL SPANGENBERGER

Davy Crockett's "Ol' Betsy" Found

Lost in Hollywood for nearly half a century, the frontier flintlock is safe and sound.

In most everyone's life comes a moment or event that provides the catalyst to their future. In my case, that event was the 1954 TV airing of Disney's three-part dramatic series on legendary frontiersman Davy Crockett, the Indian fighter, U.S. congressman and Alamo defender. I was utterly fascinated with the original flintlock arms used in that series. As a youth of 14, I had never before seen any real flintlocks in films or anywhere else.

These black-and-white programs were compiled the following year into a Technicolor production titled *Davy Crockett: King of the Wild Frontier*, which became one of the top motion pictures of the 1950s. The Crockett films stirred a national craze, and although it only lasted a little more than a year, Disney's Crockett, portrayed by actor Fess Parker, gave the country coonskin hats, bubble gum cards, comic books and a number one hit song, "The Ballad of Davy Crockett."

Although my interest in antique arms of all types—especially 18th- and 19th-century American guns—was born while viewing these Crockett shows, little did I know that this fascination with firearms would eventually lead to a rewarding career in the profession of arms. When many years later, I had the good fortune to meet Parker, I never dreamed I'd get to handle his original "Ol' Betsy" flinter.

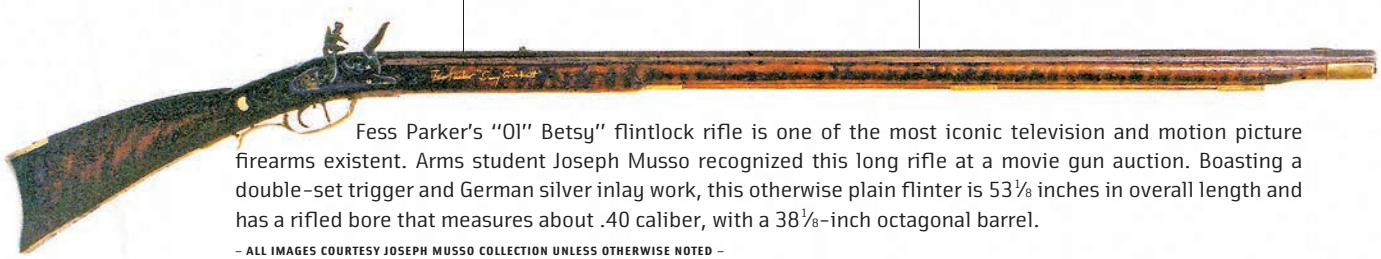


In this studio still from *Davy Crockett: King of the Wild Frontier*, Fess Parker, as Crockett, stands ready for action with "Ol' Betsy," flanked by Jeff Thompson as Charlie Two Shirts (at left) and Buddy Ebsen as sidekick George Russell (at right).

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

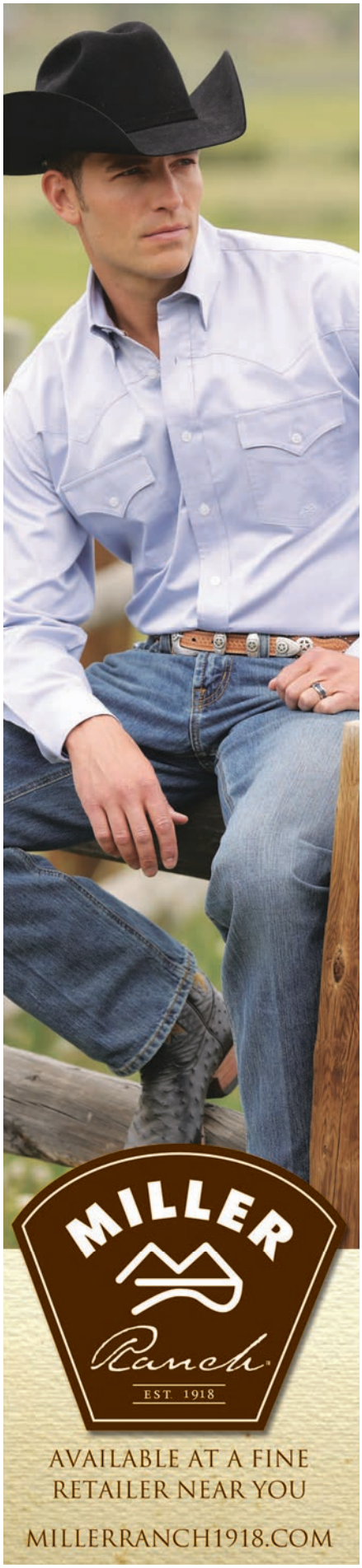
Fellow arms student and long-time amigo Joseph Musso, who has a particularly keen eye for recognizing motion picture firearms, has gathered an impressive collection of silver screen hardware. Guns such as John Wayne's 1863 Springfield rifle, used in his first starring role in 1930's *The Big Trail* (see "From Silver Screen to Gun Room" in the October 2013 issue), Charlton Heston's flintlock Kentucky from 1955's *The Far Horizons* and others.

In January 2000, when Little John's Auction Service offered movie guns that had been purchased from Stembridge



Fess Parker's "Ol" Betsy" flintlock rifle is one of the most iconic television and motion picture firearms existent. Arms student Joseph Musso recognized this long rifle at a movie gun auction. Boasting a double-set trigger and German silver inlay work, this otherwise plain flinter is 53⅛ inches in overall length and has a rifled bore that measures about .40 caliber, with a 38⅛-inch octagonal barrel.

– ALL IMAGES COURTESY JOSEPH MUSSO COLLECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –





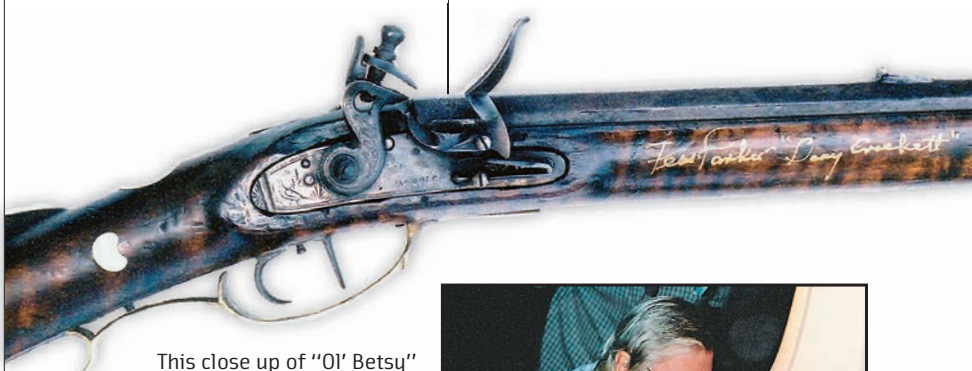
This 1955-era movie poster shows actor Fess Parker with "Ol' Betsy." You can see that the rifle is missing the end of the flintlock's wood ramrod, making it too short to be practical... but that's the magic of movies!

– COURTESY WALT DISNEY PICTURES –

Gun Rentals by *Guns & Ammo* Magazine Publisher Robert E. Petersen, Musso spotted a familiar looking rifle. In this somewhat austere, full-stock Kentucky's description was the notation that it was "...probably used in early frontiersman films." The rifle carried an estimated value of only $900-$1,200.

Musso's sharp eye had recognized Parker's original "Ol' Betsy!" Yes, the same circa 1820 flint rifle carried by Parker as Crockett and prominently featured in the Disney TV series and motion picture. Fortunately for Musso, nobody else was aware of this treasure on the auction block, and he purchased it for the auctioneer's high estimate.

The Pennsylvania-style, double-set trigger flintlock has a rifled bore of around .40 caliber, and its curly maple stock features a half moon inlay on the cheekpiece and other German silver inlays. Its lockplate bears the name "Jas. Golcher." The rifle is missing the tip of its ramrod, so it doesn't



This close up of "Ol' Betsy" reveals not only the Jas. Golcher-marked lockplate, double-set triggers and German silver inlay, it also shows where Joseph Musso had Fess Parker, who portrayed Davy Crockett in Disney's series, sign the forearm of the stock (see inset), adding to the muzzleloader's movie credentials.



Fess Parker

extend to the gun's muzzle. That was actually one of the main clues this was the same gun, because that is exactly how it appears in the movie's posters. The filmmakers just weren't gun savvy enough to notice that. Movie gun buffs can be thankful that Musso remembered this iconic TV and movie flintlock, for now "Ol' Betsy" is in good hands once again!

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



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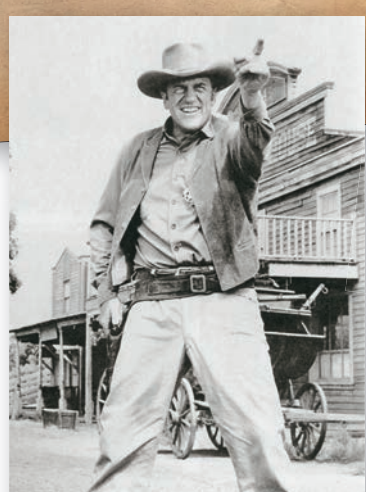
BY MEGHAN SAAR

Gunsmoke's Gun for Hire

Marshal Matt Dillon's Colt sells high among the classic movie collectibles at High Noon's auction.



James Arness carried this Colt .45 (serial no. 147056) in his role as Marshal Matt Dillon on the popular CBS *Gunsmoke* series. The top-selling movie collectible bid on at High Noon's auction, the *Gunsmoke* Colt and an Arvo Ojala-crafted holster hammered in at $50,000.



James Arness



Known to wear his chaps high and tight, binding them through a laced hole on the outer batwing (see photo), Tom Mix gave his California batwing chaps to Robert Cobb, cofounder of Hollywood's legendary Brown Derby restaurant, frequented by the cowboy actor, among other A-listers; $25,000.

The U.S. Army's sidearm of choice from 1873 to 1892, the Colt .45 single action Army revolver, found new fans when Marshal Matt Dillon, played by James Arness, wielded one on the CBS *Gunsmoke* series that ran for 20 seasons from 1955 to 1975. Not surprising then that one of his Colts from the popular series came out as the top Hollywood collectible lot at High Noon, bidding in at $50,000.

Hollywood has had a love affair with Colt since the release of the first film credited with beginning the motion picture industry; the ending of that film, 1903's *The Great Train Robbery*, was made memorable by the outlaw gang leader firing several shots of his Colt 1892 double action at the camera. One of the bandits also carried a Colt, a single action Army with a 7½-inch barrel known as the "Cavalry" model.

Another 7½-inch barrel revolver would bring Colt back into popularity, after Colt stopped manufacturing the single action Army in 1941. Stembridge Gun Rentals blued a number of these for *Gunsmoke*. The production company rented several Colt revolvers for Arness during his 20-year run, and this particular one was noted in the Stembridge records as being rented to the show in 1961.

Gunsmoke and firearms aficionados may also remember Dillon using a Great Western revolver. That was true, in the early part of the series. After contacting Colt and finding out the company had no plans to resurrect the single action Army, Bill Wilson and partners formed the Great Western Arms Company in 1954 and reproduced an almost-exact clone to be used in Western movies and TV

Notable Hollywood Collectible Lots Included

(All images courtesy High Noon)

shows, including *Gunsmoke*. Two years after the Great Western was introduced, Colt brought back the single action Army, and the company, unable to beat the real deal, finally folded in 1962. Even so, John Wayne brought Great Western back to the big screen, when he used the single action Army as his main handgun in 1976's *The Shootist*. His saddle from that film sold at High Noon as well.

Fans may also be familiar with another Arness Colt used in the series, showcased at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West in Cody, Wyoming. That Colt .45 is on loan from the Tibbals family and features the serial no. 215596.

Arvo Ojala, who made the holster accompanying the gun, was a famous quick draw coach for Hollywood stars, but *Gunsmoke* fans will recognize him most as the unnamed man shot by Marshal Dillon in the opening sequences.

Collectors made more than $1.3 million selling their Western memorabilia at High Noon's auction.

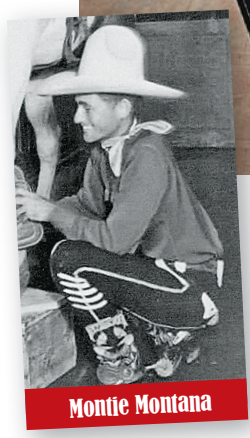
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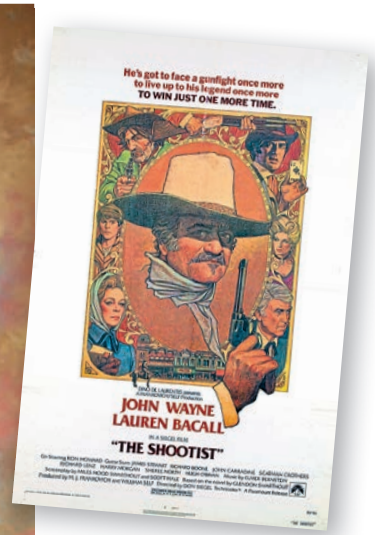
April 5, 2014
American West Artworks
Scottsdale Art Auction (Scottsdale, AZ)
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The top lot for B-Western actor and rodeo performer Montie Montana was his hand-carved trunk sold with MM- or Montie-branded ties, a branding iron and a canvas rope bag with one of his trick roping ropes. Also included were his red Manuel shirt and black-striped pants with piping and coups stripes; $4,250.





Ridden by John Wayne in his final film, while portraying a gunfighter battling cancer, this movie saddle from 1976's *The Shootist* hit collectors in the hearts, since the Duke would soon be battling the cancer that cost him his life in 1979; $8,000. Two posters promoting the film (one shown) bid in at $400.



Pictured in Nome, Alaska, Wyatt Earp (center) is shown with Norwegian frontiersman Ed Englestadt (at left) and former *Tombstone Epitaph* editor John Clum (at right) who was in Nome to run the postal service.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

Wyatt Earp's Alaskan Adventure

Where and how did he live, and what happened to his fortune from Nome?

BY ANN KIRSCHNER

In the summer of 1899, the sleepy fishing village of Nome, close to the Arctic Circle, remote even by Alaskan standards, became one of the most exciting places in the world. Gold had been discovered on the shores of the Bering Sea the previous summer. Josephine and Wyatt Earp were drawn to Nome as one more place to seek their fortune. Their journeys had taken them from Arizona to Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Texas and California. After their investments in downtown San Diego soured and Wyatt's reputation took a beating in a prizefighting scandal in San Francisco, the couple retreated to the Arizona desert just before news of the Klondike goldfields hit.

Their first trip to Alaska was delayed when Wyatt injured his hip in an accident in San Francisco and Josephine suffered a miscarriage. In 1898, they got as far as Rampart before the Yukon River froze them in place for the winter. Rampart was a friendly place, but far from the real action. They left with the spring thaw and headed for St. Michael, where Wyatt sold beer and cigars for the Alaska Commercial Company. But a barrage of letters from their friend Tex Rickard, deriding Wyatt's steady income in St. Michael as "chickenfeed," convinced them to head for Nome in 1899.

The air vibrated with the constant clamor of saws and hammers. Basic sanitation was almost nonexistent.

Since Nome lacked docks, the steamers carrying the Earps and other passengers were met by small boats that navigated to 30 feet from shore and then deposited the women on the backs of men who waded through the surf. Once on shore, the Earps got their first sight of the two-block-wide, five-mile-long city. The unpaved streets could hardly be crossed without a tumble into two feet of mud. Finding no suitable hotel, Wyatt and Josephine moved into a wooden shack on the "spit," a few minutes away from the main street, slightly better than a tent.

Nome was treeless, and also sleepless. The air vibrated with the constant clamor of saws and hammers. Basic sanitation was almost nonexistent; sewage emptied into the river that was the only source of drinking water. Typhoid, bloody dysentery and pneumonia were common. A smallpox outbreak led to the opening of the first hospital—and a larger graveyard.

In partnership with Charlie Hoxie, Wyatt built a two-story saloon called the Dexter. Prospectors needed to drink, to gamble and to enjoy the company of women. Wyatt knew how to make money, "mining the miners," as he told his brothers. He had hopes of serving as Nome's deputy marshal, but he was passed over for the position. He filed a few mining claims, but mostly devoted his efforts to his saloon. Trading on Wyatt's celebrity, the Dexter was an immediate success, enjoying what newspapers called a "liberal patronage," while amicably competing with Rickard's Northern Saloon as the most popular spot in Nome.

Josephine rationalized that the Dexter was no simple bar: this "better class" saloon, served an "important civic purpose" as the clubhouse, town hall and forum where men could arrange political campaigns, transact business and enjoy social contacts. Into the doors of the Dexter walked any noteworthy visitor to Nome, from writer Rex Beach to mining engineer and future president Herbert Hoover. Rickard himself would become the most famous fight promoter of his day as the founder of the third incarnation of New York's Madison Square Garden. "We met and hung out in saloons," Wyatt observed. "There weren't any YMCAs."

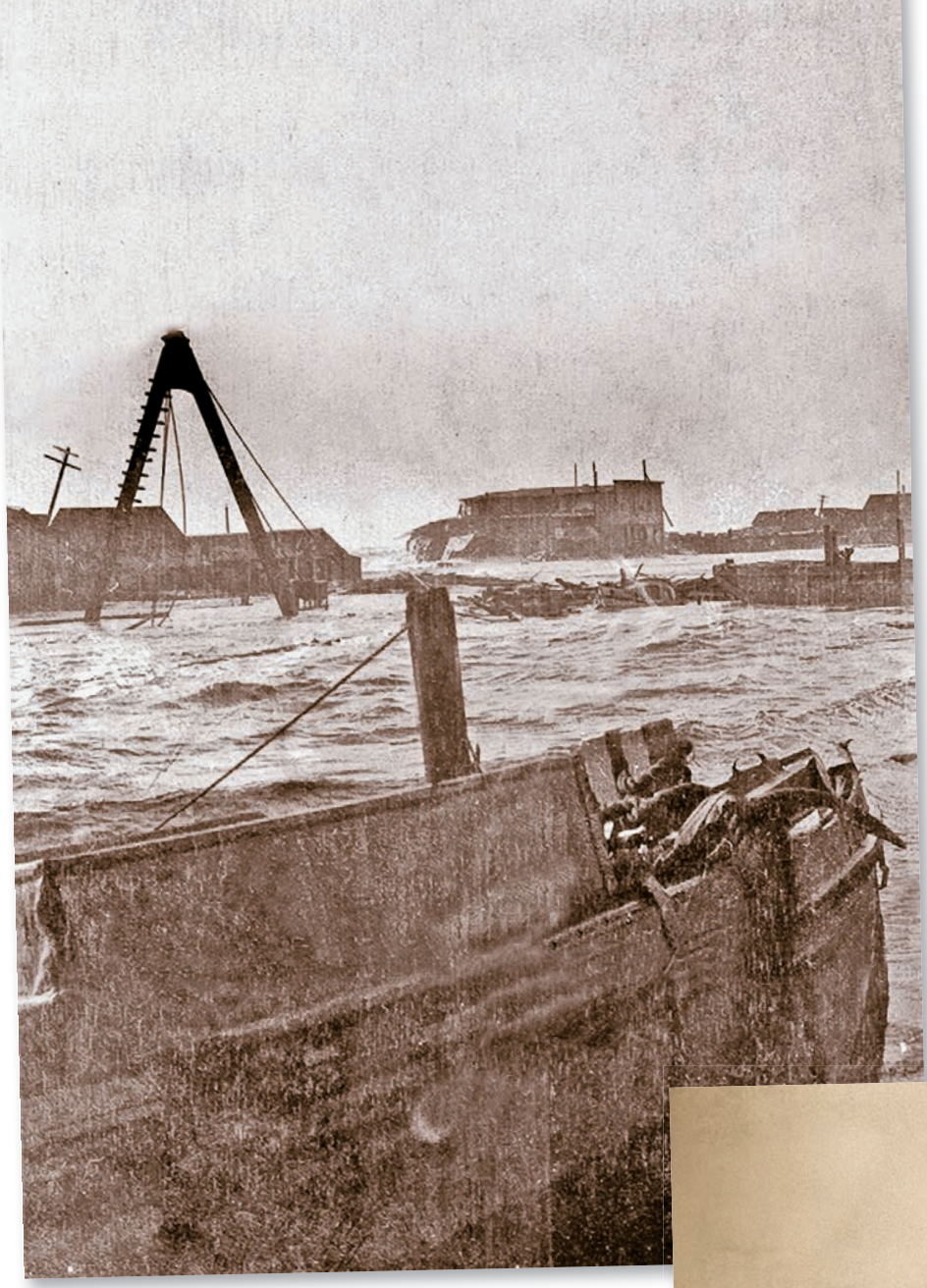
To escape winter and outfit the Dexter more grandly, the Earps left on the *Cleveland*, one of the last steamers headed south, so crowded that Wyatt bribed passengers to secure a stateroom. The trip was a nightmare. First came the discovery that their bodies, clothing and furniture were crawling with lice. As they itched unmercifully, they encountered a storm so terrible that Josephine begged to get off the boat, though they were in the middle of the Bering Sea. They finally reached Seattle, nine days late.

They encountered a city with a single-minded focus; Seattle was Nome-crazy. The "Cape Nome Information and Supply Bureau" bombarded pedestrians with ads promoting Nome underwear, tents, medicine, even "Reed's Blizzard Defier Face Protector," which promised visitors to Nome that the "wearer can see, hear, breathe, talk, smoke, swear, chew, or expectorate just as well with it on as off."



Canoes and kayaks are how residents got around Nome in the summer, when the Bering Sea was navigable.

– COURTESY CARRIE M. MCLAIN MUSEUM COLLECTION, NOME, ALASKA –



The beach was a scene of unimaginable chaos. Baggage and freight were piled high for a mile. Hundreds of dogs jostled furiously.





The summer of 1900 nearly destroyed Nome. As the Bering Sea churned (top left), from gusts reaching 75 miles per hour, waves invaded Front Street (left) and pushed cabins aside like bulldozers (above).

– COURTESY CARRIE M. MCLAIN MUSEUM COLLECTION, NOME, ALASKA –



Is this a photo of Josephine Marcus Earp? The Alaska Jewish Museum in Anchorage has promoted it as such. When the author interviewed the owner of the photo, Fred Agree, he stated he was related to Josie's family and had been told the photo was of Josie, but he did not have documentation to prove those claims. Jury's still out!

– COURTESY FRED AGREE COLLECTION –

Local newspapers in Seattle and San Francisco noted the Earps' return. San Francisco's *The Examiner* reported that Wyatt was "making money perhaps faster than he ever made it before" and predicted "if business runs with him next summer as it did after his arrival in the camp, he will be able to retire with all the money he desires." Seattle's newspapers called Wyatt the "celebrated sheriff from Arizona," though some, stirred up by Prohibition enthusiasts and competitive saloonkeepers, condemned him as a "bad man."

With Nome now promoted as an exotic summer destination, as many as four ships a day left Seattle, filled to capacity with 700 people and loaded with thousands of tons of mining machinery and general merchandise. Other boats carried dismantled theatres, gambling halls, saloons, hotels and restaurants—everything needed to construct an "instant civilization."

The Earps departed Seattle on the *Alliance*, with luxurious accessories for the Dexter in the hold. When their steamer stopped in Unalaska, Josephine was pleasantly surprised to run into her niece Alice and husband Isidore, on their way from Oakland to Nome, where Isidore hoped to sell clothes.



– BY ANN KIRSCHNER / GARY GREENE COLLECTION –

"I have a gold nugget that my father dug out of the mines, that I wear as a clip."

– Josephine's grandniece, on the shown gold nugget clip

Nome 1900 was bigger and noisier. In place of the dories, a motley flotilla of barges, tugboats, rafts and rowboats hustled back and forth, loading and emptying enormous shipments of cargo. Watery roundups herded hundreds of cattle to shore. An army of Paul Bunyans plunged into the water to offer broad backs to Josephine and the other



After the "rush of the season to Cape Nome" in 1900, the "beach between Nome and Cripple rivers, a distance of about 20 miles, was soon crowded with two and three tiers of tents; rockers, sluices and all manner of gold-saving machines were set up as long as there was room for them, regardless of the extent or value of available sands to work," reported *The Engineering and Mining Journal* on December 29, 1900.

– COURTESY CARRIE M. MCLAIN MUSEUM COLLECTION, NOME, ALASKA –

women to ferry them to land. For one brief summer, Nome became one of the world's oddest seaports, where the last mile of freight delivery cost almost as much as it did to traverse the 2,000 miles from Seattle.

The beach was a scene of unimaginable chaos. The sand was barely visible beneath thousands of tents that almost touched each other, leaving the narrowest of passageways. Baggage and freight were piled high for a mile. Hundreds of dogs jostled furiously. Wagons hawked baked goods, clothing and mining supplies. Men carried trunks on stretchers or on their backs. Gold-panning contraptions churned in constant motion.

Within weeks, Nome grew to a city of over 20,000. But the beach, once "thick with gold," had reverted to prosaic sand. "The major business in Nome in 1900 was not mining, but gambling and the saloon trade," reported the *Seattle Intelligencer*. "Downtown Nome was lined with nearly 100 saloons and gambling houses, with an occasional restaurant sandwiched in between."

The Dexter consolidated its position as Nome's preeminent saloon for liquor and gambling, now handsomely outfitted from the Earps' winter shopping expedition. Sky's-the-limit poker games ran rampant during the gold rush days; anecdotal evidence ranges from guys blowing $10,000 on a hand of poker to as high as $500,000 (although the latter is not as likely). Prizefighting became a central feature of sporting life in the saloons and a major moneymaker for Wyatt, who often refereed bouts at the Dexter himself.

> "I am just in for it, as I do want to find a good gold mine. And I think that's the country."
>
> – Josephine Marcus Earp

Besides visits with Josephine's family (her brother Nathan also came), the Earps enjoyed Nome with old friends from Tombstone, Arizona. John Clum, the former editor of *The Tombstone Epitaph*, assumed charge of what was, in the summer of 1900, the nation's largest general delivery post office. He had been among the 1,500 who rescued survivors and recovered bodies from the "Palm Sunday" avalanche at Chilkoot Pass.

Tombstone diarist George Parsons arrived to scout for a mining syndicate, but he considered that summer the "worst tramp of my life." Parsons often visited the Dexter, which he called the "biggest drinking and gambling place here."

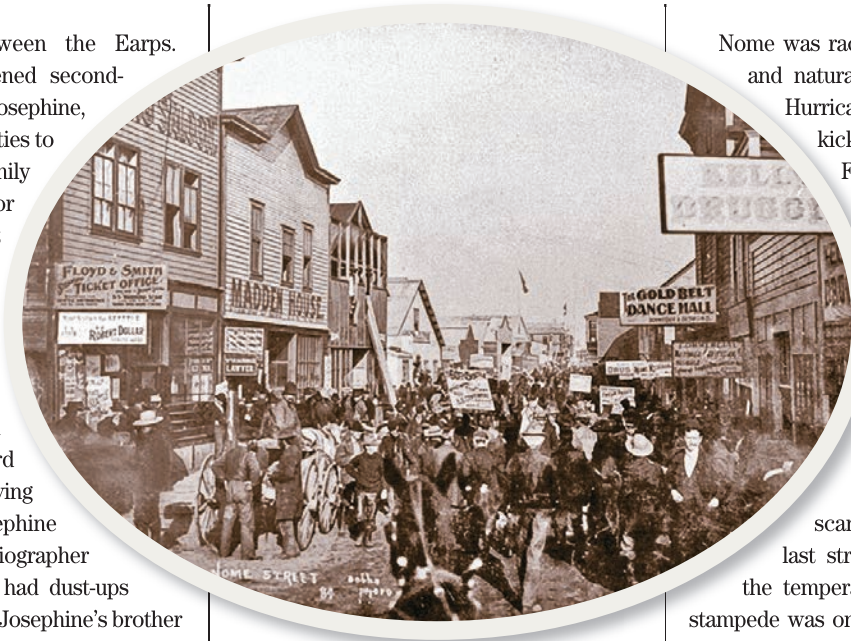
Clum remarked how their three-way reunion occurred when Nome newspapers carried the story of "Apache Geronimo Insane," caricaturing the former warrior's antics at Fort Sills, Oklahoma. Nineteen years before, the three friends had joined a scouting party on the trail of Geronimo. Now they were in Nome, having a "regular old Arizona time," Parsons wrote in his diary. Clum recounted, "It seemed proper that we should fittingly celebrate this reunion of scarless veterans on that remote, bleak, and inhospitable shore—and we did."

Although the Dexter was prospering, the summer of 1900 generated serious



marital tensions between the Earps. When the Dexter opened second-story "club rooms," Josephine, upset over the saloon's ties to prostitution, told her family that the rooms were for "games of chance, not frolic." She was also gambling heavily—and losing. Instead of betting on the horses—impossible in Nome—she indulged her fondness for card games. Wyatt was having affairs in Nome, Josephine later confessed to her biographer Mabel Cason. He also had dust-ups with the law. Wyatt and Josephine's brother were taken into custody after trying to stop a drunken brawl in front of the Dexter; Wyatt pled guilty and paid his fines. Later on, a military policeman attempted to stop a fight at the Dexter. "While the soldier is doing his duty, he is assaulted and beaten by Wyatt Earp and Nathan Marcus," reported the *Nome Daily News* on September 12, 1900.

As if the specter of Tombstone had been awakened by these arrests, Wyatt's youngest brother, Warren, was shot to death in July in Willcox, Arizona. Newspapers were quick to link his murder to Wyatt and his role in Tombstone's Gunfight Behind the O.K. Corral. Warren's killing was an unwelcome reminder that even in remote Nome, the Earps could not escape the past.



By 1900, the streets of Nome were filled with throngs of people. In the photo at top, you can see the Dexter saloon that Wyatt Earp owned along with Charlie Hoxie.

– COURTESY CARRIE M. MCLAIN MUSEUM COLLECTION, NOME, ALASKA –

Nome was racked by political scandals and natural disasters that summer. Hurricane-force winds and rain kicked up waves that invaded Front Street and swept buildings into the ocean "in one tangled mess," described George Parsons. About 100 people died. In her only recorded act of civic engagement, Josephine collected money for storm victims.

The storm and scandals of 1900 were the last straw for many miners. As the temperature began to drop, the stampede was on again, only the direction had reversed. Everyone wanted to go home. Most adventurers left poorer, sadder and probably no wiser. "My family stayed up in Alaska about a year, then they came back," Josephine's grandniece (daughter of Alice) recalled. "They didn't get rich. I have a gold nugget that my father dug out of the mines, that I wear as a clip."

Wyatt sold ownership of the saloon to Hoxie and transferred the Earps' mining claims to Josephine's brother Nathan. The Earps made some $80,000 (more than $2 million today). When the Earps boarded





Tents line the beach before the Bering Sea in 1900. Worse than barren, this beach was strewn with the aftermath of the catastrophic storm that year, the last straw for many unsuccessful miners.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –





In these never-before-published photos, Josephine's niece Alice "Peggy" Cohn Greenberg, who visited the Earps in Nome in 1900, is shown in her plaid cape outside the Cape Nome newsstand.

– COURTESY GARY GREENE COLLECTION –



The Earps made some $80,000 (more than $2 million today). What happened to the Earp fortune from Nome?



John P. Clum, a former Tombstone comrade of Wyatt Earp's, was in charge of the post office in Nome when the Earps were in town prospecting for gold. Dog teams were still delivering the mail to the Nome post office in 1905 (see above). "No hardier, braver, or more capable men ever drove a stage across the plains to California than the pioneer mail carriers of the Yukon," wrote James Wickersham, who served as the first and only federal judge in Interior Alaska during the gold rush era.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

the *SS Roanoke* in the fall of 1901, Wyatt reportedly said, "She's been a good old burg. Mighty good to us."

What happened to the Earp fortune from Nome? Motivated by the thrill of making a fortune, rather than by the fortune itself, the couple speculated on mines, started businesses, lent money to family and friends, and gambled enthusiastically. Their marriage survived, but their savings drained away, and they relied on a subsidy from Josephine's rich sister. Wistful about Alaska, Josephine even considered a return trip, writing, "I am just in for it, as I do want to find a good gold mine. And I think that's the country."

But Nome's greatest days as a mining sensation were over, and the Earps were aging. For most of Wyatt's last decade, the couple lived frugally, shuttling between a one-room rented bungalow in Los Angeles and an isolated desert campsite where they slept under the stars. Theirs was a life of adventure, and a tale of the American frontier.

Ann Kirschner is the author of *Lady at the O.K. Corral: The True Story of Josephine Marcus Earp* and the university dean of Macaulay Honors College at the City University of New York.





On the beaches of Nome, prospectors tried to secure their gold via various methods, from panning (like the man at top) to using a rocker, or cradle, to remove gold from the sand (like the man shown above).

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

BY CATHERINE HOLDER SPUDE

CSI: Fort Union

SOLVING THE COLD CASE OF FOUR MEN RIDDLED BY BULLETS AND UNCOVERED IN A MASS GRAVE AT A FRONTIER FORT.



Military executions were at an all-time high during the Civil War. On April 8, 1862, at New Mexico's Fort Union, Sgt. Darius A. Philbrook suffered the same fate as the Civil War deserter depicted in this *Harper's Weekly* illustration. News of the sergeant's death may have helped two researchers unravel the mystery of the four men whose bodies were uncovered at Fort Union in the late 1950s.

– ILLUSTRATED IN *HARPER'S WEEKLY*, DECEMBER 28, 1861 –

How do you solve a murder case that's 150 years cold? It's not easy, not when you can't examine the victims' bodies, and all you have to go on is a series of case files scattered in a dozen archives. But when Douglas Scott and I heard that no one had solved this apparent multiple homicide, we couldn't resist the challenge. We thought maybe we could do it.

Scott and I are historical archaeologists, the kind who specialize in studying human activity in the context of written or oral records. We have both spent our careers working for the National Park Service, digging up Old West towns, 19th-century battlegrounds and military forts, and researching archives to uncover the secrets of the past. In addition, Scott is one of the world's foremost experts on figuring out people's life stories from analysis of their bones. He rewrote the details of the so-called "Custer's Last Stand" at the Little Big Horn River in Montana in the 1980s, and his forensic expertise has been used worldwide in determining the causes of battle-related deaths on human remains. He even testified at the trial of Saddam Hussein, sharing firearms evidence that indicated massacre victims had been executed by firing squad. When I asked Scott if he would help me solve the mystery of the four murder victims at Fort Union National Monument in New Mexico, he said, "Sure, why not."

The case starts with backhoe operator Martin Archuleta, who found an isolated grave in April 1958, when he started grading the site for the new superintendent's residence at Fort Union. Located a mile away from the adobe ruins of the fort, this modern house, two others and a maintenance complex, when completed, would be hidden from the view of fort visitors because they lay below a dip in the topography. With a panorama of empty plains spread before him, Archuleta probably felt isolated from the entire world as he began his construction work.

I can imagine how eerie he must have felt, then, when his blade uncovered not one, not two, but three human skulls. I wonder if he saw the bullet holes in the skulls. They must have been hard to miss.

Crime Scene: Fort Union

Fort Union lies on the windswept plains of north-central New Mexico. Established in 1851 to protect the travelers on the Santa Fe Trail and to enforce the territorial boundary of New Mexico, it eventually became the

site of a major military supply depot for the U.S. Army. During the Civil War, Fort Union supported both Army troops and Colorado and New Mexico Volunteers who stopped Confederate forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley at Glorieta Pass, near Santa Fe. This victory virtually ended the Civil War in the West, and it also vanquished Southern aspirations to connect the California goldfields to the Confederacy. Fort Union continued to provide supplies and logistical support to the Army during the Indian Wars of the 1870s-80s until the construction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. By 1891, the fort was decommissioned.

The eastern plains of New Mexico fostered its fair share of violence in the second half of the 19th century. Utes, Apaches, Comanches and Kiowas ranged the plains to the north, east and south of the fort in a sort of no-man's and everyman's land of dwindling buffalo and antelope herds. Comancheros—whiskey, gun and ammunition traders—roamed the area, supplying the Indians with illicit goods. Notorious bandits, such as Jesse James and Black Jack Ketchum, used the canyons and vast wastelands to hide from the law. All of these people took advantage of wagon trains that plied the Santa Fe Trail, and the troops at Fort Union stayed busy guarding supplies as they traveled the dangerous route from forts in Kansas to New Mexico.

The Excavation

When Archuleta reported his gruesome find, a National Park Service archaeologist conducted a formal excavation. He dug up not just three, but four men buried in a shallow, common grave near the Civil War-era star-shaped fortification that had been abandoned in April 1863. In a report published in 1975, Charles Randall Morrison described four "Mexicans" in their mid- to late 20s. They had worn few clothes when they went to their grave, probably no shoes or boots, and only one man wore a belt with a buckle. The buttons found in the grave were mismatched, of wood and bone, and in only one case, were made of the simple white china found so often on shirts of the mid-19th century. One man wore a shell pendant, strung on a leather string around his neck, and a single turquoise bead on a bracelet at his wrist.

But the evidence of violence in the grave was what so impressed Morrison. Three of the skulls had bullet holes in them, and the fourth's skull had been smashed. One man appeared to have been stabbed by a bayonet or a knife; another suffered multiple breaks to his left leg. A third was missing two vertebrae and had a broken arm. Bullets of different caliber littered the grave.

Three of the skulls had bullet holes in them, and the fourth's skull had been smashed.

Morrison's report read like a horror story, suggesting that the men were victims of clandestine violence, an illicit "mass murder." "His legs were ruined," Morrison wrote of one man. "FU-2 was clubbed to death," he wrote of another. "He was stabbed after being taken captive," and "FU-1 and FU-2 were brutalized after capture."

After identifying one bullet as a .50 caliber slug, ammunition archaeologists, at that time, believed was not used by the Army until 1863, Morrison concluded that the burial could not have occurred before the third and final fort was constructed in 1863. The grave's location below the view of the third fort convinced Morrison that the burial was clandestine. "Buried where they were, civilian discovery could be minimized," he wrote. "The conclusion is that at least some members of the military establishment at Fort Union 'covered-up' and sanctioned an illegal execution of native civilians, possibly between 1863 and 1872."

Scott and I had our doubts. We knew that, at that time, the Army in New Mexico was in a state of military law, so a cover-up would not have been needed. Any execution of native civilians by the military would have been considered legal under any circumstances. We also knew that, during that period, Indians were rarely taken prisoner and then executed; they were killed as enemies at a site of battle and left for their relatives to find. They would not have been buried near the fort.

Based on the original identification of the men as "Mexicans," we thought they may have been New Mexico volunteers. Perhaps these men were soldiers who had committed a capital offense that resulted in their execution by firing squad.

Digging Deeper

Some experts have said that the U.S. military executed almost 500 soldiers between 1776 and 1965; more than half of those executions occurred during the Civil War. The crimes for which a soldier could be executed, as specified by the Articles of War adopted in 1806, included mutiny, disobeying the command of a superior officer, desertion during wartime, espionage and murder. Records of these war crime executions in the West between 1862-63 are spotty and inconsistent due to confusion over the appeals process and the rapid turnover of command at some forts, including Fort Union.

Because the bodies and artifacts had been repatriated to the Ute Mountain Ute and Jicarilla Apache tribes in 2007, we could not re-examine the evidence directly. Therefore, Scott reviewed the notes and articles about the military artifacts and the forensic investigations. I went to the Library of Congress and the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and to the New Mexico State Archives to examine the military records. We both studied the records of military executions in New Mexico.

Scott discovered that the .50 caliber slug was probably a .52 caliber bullet, which today we know were both issued

and used for years after 1861. He also noticed that one of the "artifacts" found in the burial was a piece of iron imbedded near the knee of one of the victims. Could it have been shrapnel? Could this man have been hit by cannon-fire?

We knew that cannon had been used in only two places in New Mexico, and both during the Civil War: the Battle of Valverde in February 1862 and the Battle of Glorieta Pass in March 1862. Could this man have been wounded at one of those two battles?

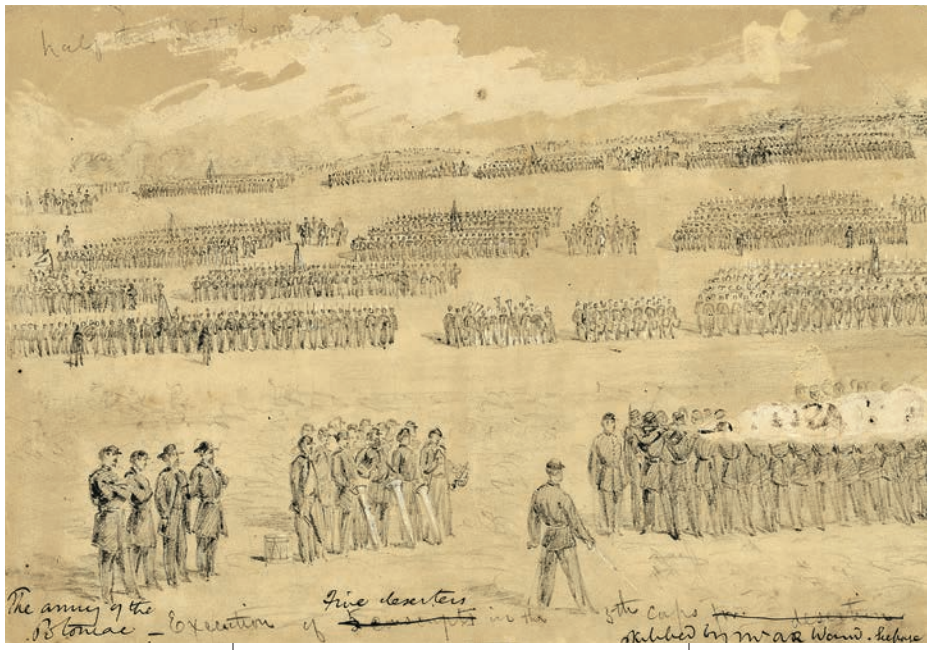
Based on contradictory evidence gathered by physical anthropologists over the years, we set about determining the racial background of the victims. The National Park Service and the tribes had determined the men were three Indians and a white man. Because the white man was buried with the three Indians, they had considered him to be "culturally affiliated" with the Indians, therefore his body was repatriated with the others in 2007.

We talked with the recently deceased and renowned physical anthropologist Christy Turner, who had examined the skeletal remains of the victims in 1959 for Northern Arizona State University. He told us that in the 50-some years since he had examined the bones, scientists discovered it is virtually impossible to distinguish Athabaskan-speaking people from Hispanics because of the shape and size of teeth. Knowing that the most likely Athabaskan speakers near Fort Union were Apaches, Scott and I concluded the men in the grave were either: three Apaches and a white man; three Apaches and one Hispanic; four Apaches; or any number of other combinations of the three races.

The bullet holes in the skulls were a key point of evidence for us. Morrison had assumed these holes evidenced mortal wounds. We thought they were evidence of a coup de grace administered to men who were dying of other wounds, or perhaps already dead. Not only did three of the skulls contain bullet holes entering from the front (but not always straight ahead), but also the skull that had been crushed had evidence of a bullet hole that passed from one side of the head to the other. Scott's analysis showed that, in one case, the firing angle could only be from above, at a body lying on the ground.

For almost three years, with our findings in hand, I researched the military records of executions of New Mexico Volunteers, who were almost universally Hispanic, for military crimes committed during the Civil War in New Mexico.

Then we found it, the newspaper article that explained it all.



This Alfred R. Waud sketch of a firing squad executing five deserters in the 5th Corps provides a bird's-eye view of how the troops may have lined up at Fort Union for Sgt. Philbrook's execution.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

Hard News

The *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, Colorado, reported on April 26, 1862:

Sergeant Philbrook was shot at Fort Union, for the attempt upon Lieut. Gray's life. At the time of the execution there were three Apaches and a Mexican confined in the guard house, on what charge I [a civilian named John Riley] did not learn, but it appears that someone passed the window where they were looking out, and told them they would be shot next and when the guard opened the door, supposing their time had come, they fired on the guard, with their bows and arrows which had by some oversight been left with them, wounding several, which so enraged the guard that they closed the door and seized some shells, which were lying near, and lighted two, which they tossed into the room, through an aperture over the door. Then the room was opened a short time after, all that remained was a few remnants of arms, legs, and skulls.

Scott and I already knew about the Philbrook execution. On March 13, 1862, while waiting for the rest of the 1st Colorado Volunteers to catch up, Sgt. Darius A. Philbrook had become drunk at the sutler's store and turned disorderly. When Lt. Isaac Gray ordered him to stand down, the sergeant drew his pistol, fired at the lieutenant and wounded, but did not kill, him with a bullet between the eyes. Philbrook's execution was carried out at Fort Union on April 8, in the wake of the Battle of Glorieta Pass and while the Colorado Volunteers were chasing Henry Sibley's brigade toward the Texas border.

We had dismissed Sgt. Philbrook as a potential "victim" because he was five feet six inches tall, and none of the men in the grave matched that height. The newspaper article, however, gave us a lead on the other victims. All of the trauma on our victims' bones were fully consistent

with blast trauma given off by the "shells," which were probably artillery shells or, less likely, a hand grenade. This article certainly explains the piece of "shrapnel" found imbedded in one man's knee.

As to the apparent coup de graces? We speculate that the soldiers guarding the prisoners had just witnessed the coup de grace administered after the execution of Philbrook. The prisoners were probably suffering greatly from the explosion in their cell. The soldiers or the captain of the guard "mercifully" administered a coup de grace to the mortally wounded Apaches and the "Mexican" prisoner.

Who was this "Mexican?" The prisoner log for Fort Union indicates that New Mexico Volunteer Miguel Lucero was arrested for drunkenness on December 24, 1861. He escaped from the fort garrison in January, but was captured and reconfined. He was still in the garrison on April 1. His service record ends in April. We have no record of his release from the garrison, his discharge or another method of leaving the New Mexico Volunteers. As someone who had "deserted" by escaping the jail, his "accidental" death during the escape of the three Apaches could have been considered just deserts by the Army.

Was this, then, a case of murder?

The Apaches and the U.S. Army, assisted by the New Mexico Volunteers, were at a state of war in 1862. Dispatches in the months before April 1862 indicated that Apaches had stolen livestock from settlers near Fort Union, and that troops detained warriors for questioning about these activities. Later, orders would be issued to kill adult male Apaches on sight, as was common during wartime. Furthermore, the prisoner Lucero had been known to escape his jail sentence once. Some commanders in the Eastern Theater of the Civil War were beginning to execute repeat deserters without trials.

Later, orders would be issued to kill adult male Apaches on sight.

Furthermore, in the wake of the Battle of Glorieta Pass, the command of Fort Union had just been changed: Col. Gabriel R. Paul, 4th New Mexico Volunteers, turned command of Fort Union over to Capt. Asa B. Carey, 13th U. S. Infantry, on April 6. In addition, the commander of the Colorado Volunteers, Col. John P. Slough, resigned on April 9, in favor of Col. John M. Chivington. No communications or orders were issued between April 6 and April 17 while Capt. Carey adjusted to his new command. During that time, on April 8, the attempted escape and unauthorized execution of the prisoners occurred.

Was it murder? An accident? Or were these men the casualties of a war crime committed during the Civil War in the aftermath of the Battle of Glorieta Pass? You be the judge.

Both retired archaeologists from the National Park Service, **Catherine Holder Spude** writes nonfiction history from her home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, while **Douglas D. Scott** conducts archaeological and forensic consulting and lives in Grand Junction, Colorado.



Troops, like these Fort Union soldiers in charge of the wagons, would have been called away from their duties to witness Philbrook's execution, as a message that they, too, should not stray from their duties.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

TRUE WEST EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

BATTLE OF THE PLAZA

BAT MASTERSON VS PEACOCK & UPDEGRAFF

THINGS GO LICKETY-BANG!

BULLETS CAREEN INTO THE LONG BRANCH



A dapper Bat Masterson, after his term as sheriff of Ford County.

– COURTESY ROBERT G. MCCUBBIN –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

APRIL 16, 1881

Traveling mostly by rail, Bat Masterson has just covered 1,100 miles to come to the aid of his estranged brother Jim. Bat was just in Tombstone, Arizona Territory, with Wyatt Earp when he received word of threats against his brother's life.

As the Dodge City-bound train pulls into the Kansas depot from the west, Bat swings down off the train on the north side of the tracks. It is about noon. His intuition tells him his brother's enemies may attempt to round him up at the depot.

He scans the train platform and the busy streets looking for trouble. As the caboose passes, he notices two men on the opposite side of the tracks, walking toward the depot.

Bat immediately recognizes both men and shouts, "Hold up there a minute, you two. I want to talk to you."

Lady Gay Saloon owner A.J. Peacock and his brother-in-law, bartender Al Updegraff, take one look at the familiar stocky figure striding toward them and turn on their heels, ducking behind the corner of the jail. Jim is partners with Peacock at the saloon, and the two had disagreed over firing Updegraff, a dishonest drunk in Jim's eyes.

All parties pull weapons and begin to bang away at each other. (It's unclear which side fires first.) Bat retreats to the railroad track's three-foot berm and hides behind it.

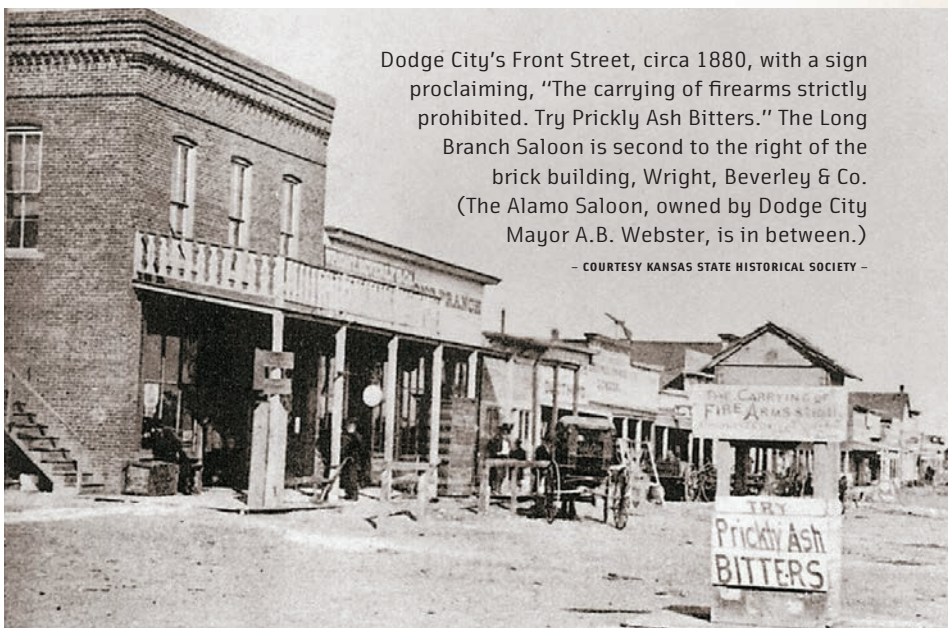


Bullets snap over Bat's head and thud into Dr. McCarty's drugstore on the north side of Front Street. Bat returns fire, knocking huge splinters of wood from the corner of the hoosegow.

Soon, Bat is fired upon from several south-side saloons as "deadline partisans" join the fray. The compliment is returned from the north side of the tracks as friendly fire (probably from Jim and his friends) rips into the south-side buildings.

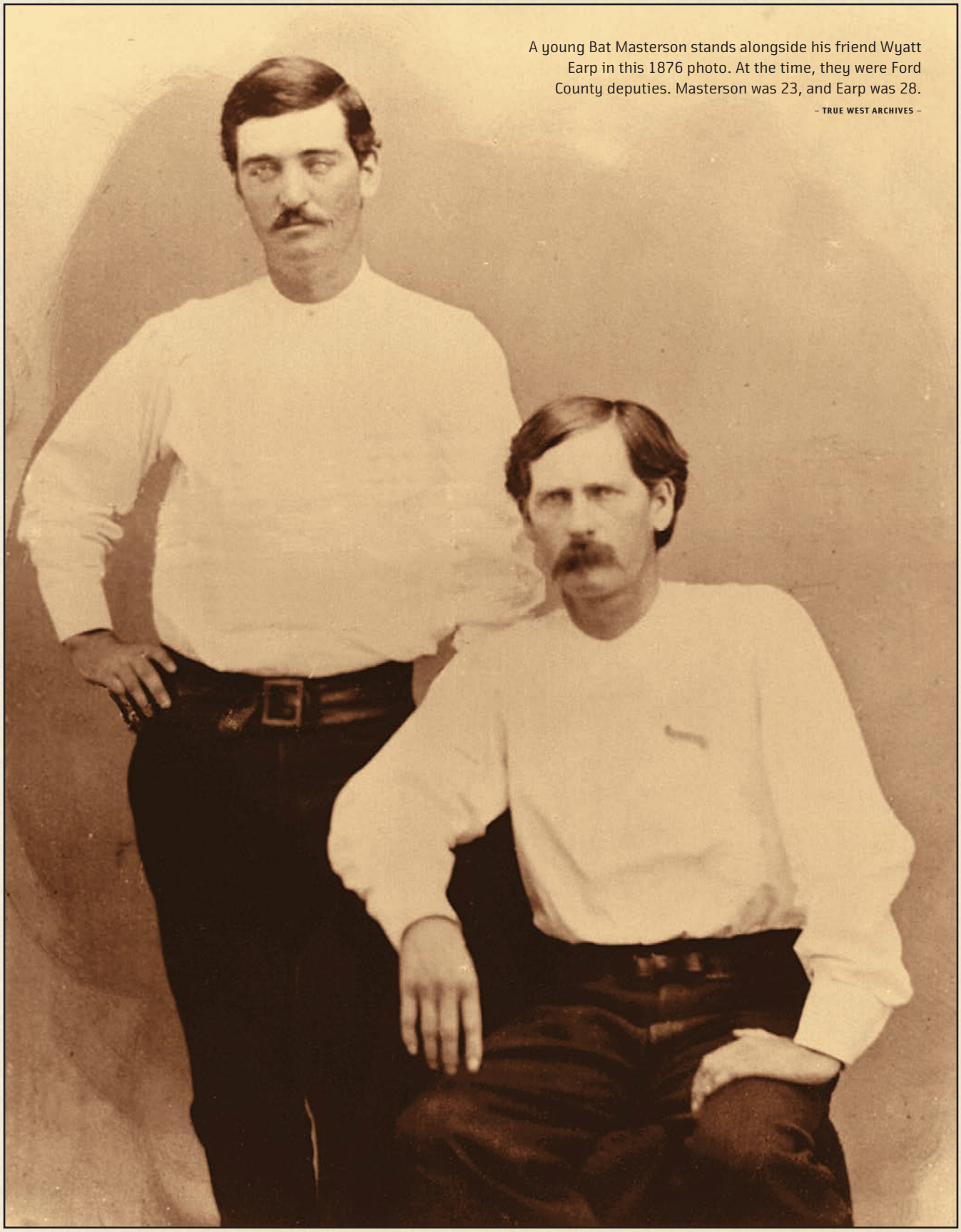
Bullets careen into the Long Branch Saloon, sending patrons scrambling out the back door. Owner Chalk Beeson seeks refuge behind the door of his safe. George Hoover's saloon loses a window, and a bullet tears a newspaper from an idler's hands.

Amidst the wild firing, Updegraff suddenly pitches forward as a bullet rips through his chest. Not long after, Bat and Peacock run out of bullets. Mayor A.B. Webster runs up and sticks a Fox shotgun barrel in Bat's face. Learning from the mayor that his brother is alive, Bat surrenders and hands over his empty six-guns.



Dodge City's Front Street, circa 1880, with a sign proclaiming, "The carrying of firearms strictly prohibited. Try Prickly Ash Bitters." The Long Branch Saloon is second to the right of the brick building, Wright, Beverley & Co. (The Alamo Saloon, owned by Dodge City Mayor A.B. Webster, is in between.)

– COURTESY KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY –



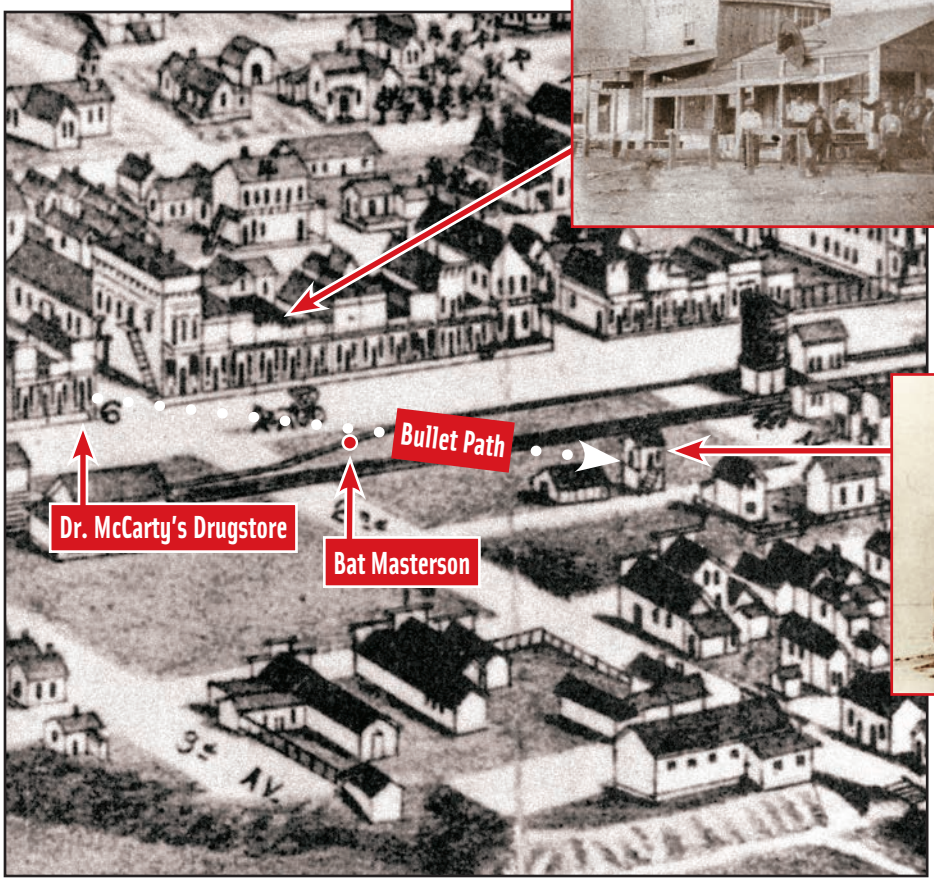
A young Bat Masterson stands alongside his friend Wyatt Earp in this 1876 photo. At the time, they were Ford County deputies. Masterson was 23, and Earp was 28.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

Street view of Luke Short's famous Long Branch Saloon in Dodge City, Kansas, circa 1875.

– COURTESY KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY –







An artist's rendering of the first Dodge City jail. In 1876, a second-story addition was added, which housed the city clerk's office and police court.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –



Ham Bell's Varieties, 1870s

The interior of Dodge City's premier dance hall on a slow day (left). Beyond the monte and faro tables, six couples prepare to "indulge in the giddy dance." At the far end of the building, a small, raised platform holds the band.

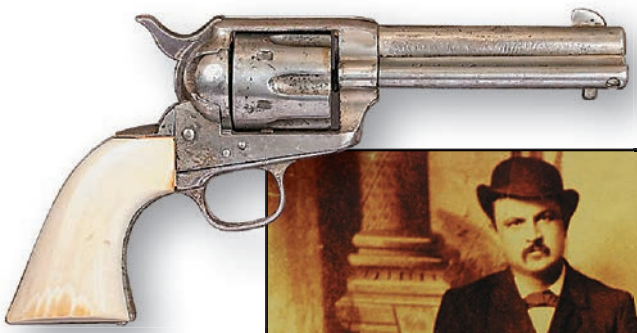
– COURTESY KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY –

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

A hearing was held, and formal charges were brought against Bat Masterson. The complaint stated that "W.B. Masterson did ... unlawfully, feloniously, discharge a pistol upon the streets of said city." Bat pleaded guilty and was fined $8 in costs. Jim Masterson dissolved his partnership with A.J. Peacock, and both brothers left town on the evening train. *Ford County Globe* claimed, "They were allowed to leave town, with the understanding that they were not to return."

Al Updegraff insisted Bat hadn't shot him. Writing in his hometown paper, *Medicine Lodge Index* (later reprinted in *Ford County Globe*), Updegraff claimed, "We were then fired at by parties from the saloon doors on the north side of Front Street, from one of which I was shot through the right lung." Although he survived his chest wound, Updegraff died two years later, of smallpox.

Recommended: *Bat Masterson: The Man and the Legend* by Robert K. DeArment, published by University of Oklahoma Press





Dodge City Peace Commission, 1883

Two years after Bat surrenders to him, former Dodge City Mayor Webster, proprietor of the Alamo Saloon, tries to run his competitor, Luke Short, out of town. Webster changes his mind after the arrival of the Dodge City Peace Commission: Charlie Bassett, Wyatt Earp, W.F. McLain and Neil Brown (from left, seated); W.H. Harris, Luke Short, Bat Masterson and W.F. Petillon (standing). Last year, a collector purchased Webster's .45 caliber Colt Single Action (above) at Brian Lebel's auction for $8,850.

– PHOTO COURTESY JEFF MOREY; GUN COURTESY BRIAN LEBEL'S OLD WEST AUCTION –

BY TOM AUGHERTON

Timothy O'Sullivan

WESTERN PHOTOGRAPHER'S TIMELESS LEGACY.



Timothy H. O'Sullivan, a famed Civil War photographer, sought adventure far away from the battlefields, and he became one of the great chroniclers of the post-war West as an official federal survey photographer.

– ALL PHOTOS COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

THERE were no roads; no towns. The extreme summer heat and winter cold were almost unbearable. But from a former Civil War-ambulance pulled by four sturdy mules, one of America's greatest photographers recorded images of a 19th-century civil war, a forbidding Western frontier and the people who lived within these scenes. They still peer beyond the page, across the centuries, and into our eyes today.

For Timothy H. O'Sullivan, born in Ireland in 1840, life was always going to be hard and unforgiving. Like so many of their countrymen, the family abandoned the ancestral homeland and crossed the north Atlantic on one of the "death ships," fleeing the writhing famine of the 1840s for hopeful shores in America. Years later, O'Sullivan would claim Staten Island as his place of origin and that he had served six months in the Union Army, both of which are thought to be chosen embellishments, but reflective of a period when status was important and the Irish were an oft-despised immigrant minority.

He was fortunate to meet neighbor and noted photographer Mathew Brady and at the age of 16 was working for him in his New York City studio. In a few years, as the Civil War began, he was transferred to Brady's Washington, D.C., gallery under staff photographer (and Scottish immigrant) Alexander Gardner. One of his first field expeditions, as part of "Brady's Photographic Corps," was to the Battle of Bull Run in Manassas, Virginia, on July 21, 1861. The 21 year old was nearly killed by an exploding rebel shell from field artillery, destroying his camera.

O'Sullivan survived the war, photographing the destruction for four years. His most famous wartime photograph, "Harvest of Death," (July 4, 1863), showed the dead freshly collapsed on Gettysburg farmland. His large-format and chemically coated glass plates left crystal-clear and psychologically indelible images that will forever chill those peering into our nation's past.

> They still peer beyond the page, across the centuries, and into our eyes today.

The bombardment ended; the War was over. There was no returning to a portrait studio.

O'Sullivan's lust for adventure was now met by joining government-sponsored explorations. He took on the hardships of an 1867-69 geological survey of the 40th Parallel, exploring the area between the Rockies and Sierra Nevada Mountains. In 1870, he even traveled to Panama with a survey team to research a future canal across the isthmus.

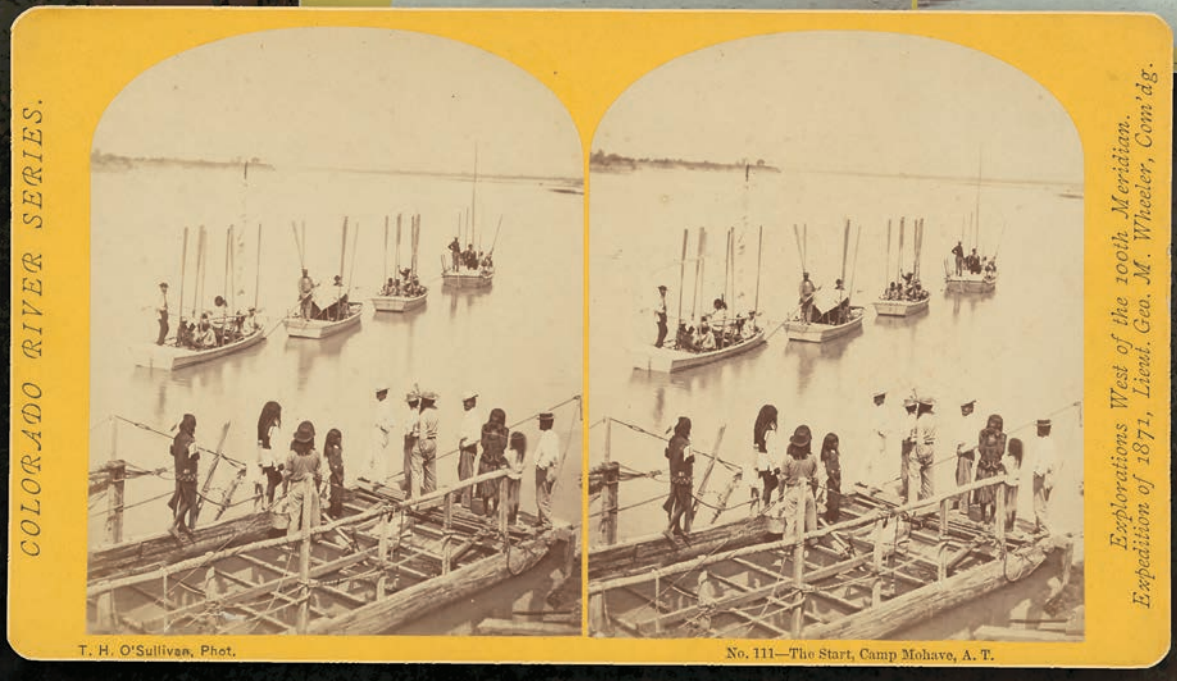
In 1871, he was on the Lt. George Wheeler Southwestern Geological Expedition, including a harrowing journey up the Colorado River, where many of his photographic plates were lost and the crew members almost starved after their rations went into the river in a boating accident. Sullivan's images of the canyon lands, pueblos and the Southwestern Indian tribes they met along the way are timeless and a strong precursor to Edward Curtis's famed ethnological study, *The North American Indian*.

He spent his last years as official photographer for the U.S. Geological Survey and the Treasury Department. His legendary Irish luck ended in 1876, when he buried his only child, a stillborn son, and watched his wife, Laura Virginia Pywell, succumb to tuberculosis in October 1881 as she stayed with her family, without him. He, too, contracted the lung disease and died three months later at his parents' home in January 1882.

Tom Augherton is an Arizona-based freelance writer. Do you know about an unsung character of the Old West whose story we should share here? Send the details to *stuart@twmag.com*, and be sure to include high-resolution historical photos.


1873
44
1st Lieut. GEO. M. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers Commanding.

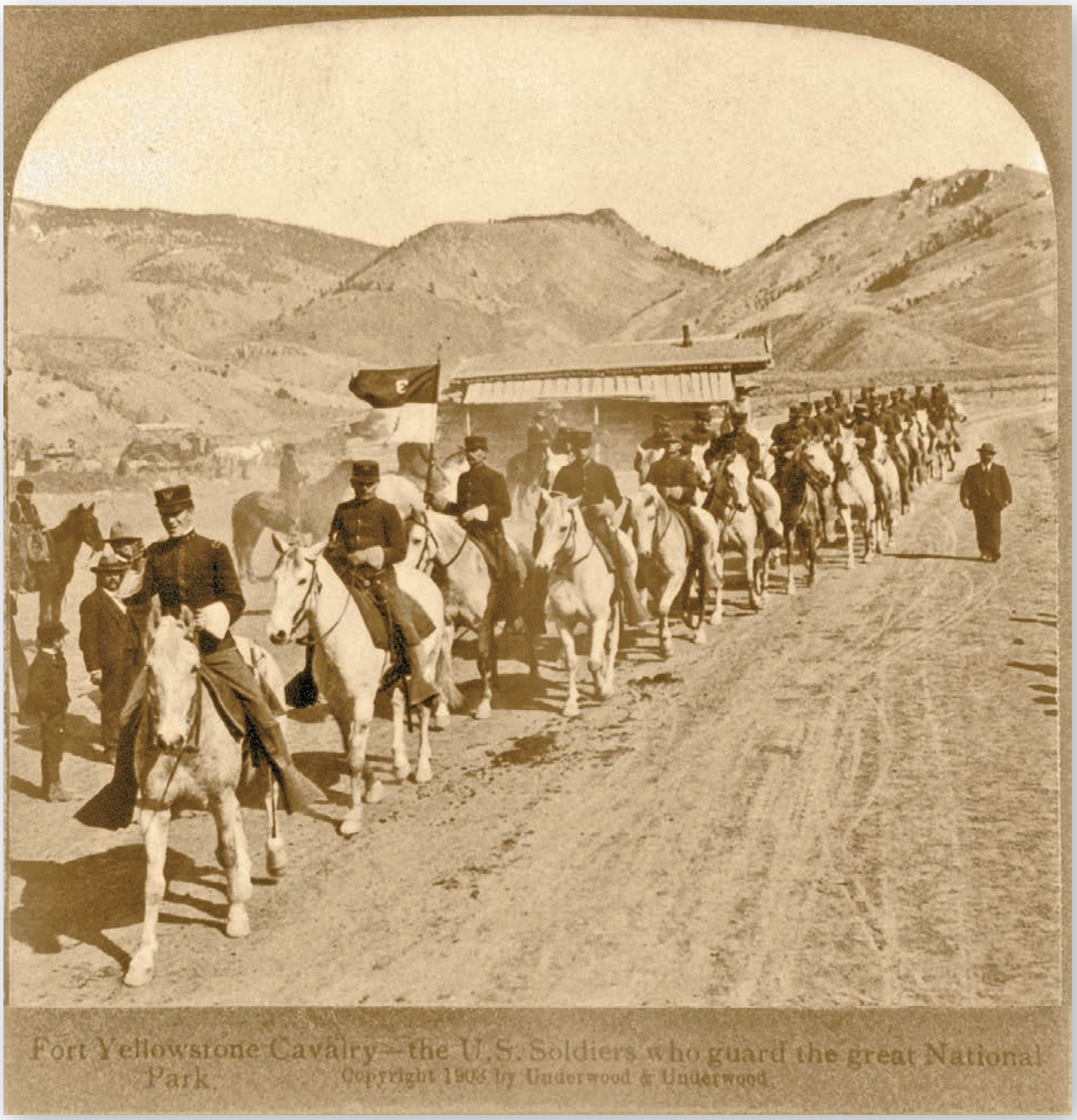

ARIZONA SERIES.
1871
15
—Camp Life, Arizona.


COLORADO RIVER SERIES.
Explorations West of the 100th Meridian.
Expedition of 1871, Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Com'dg.
T. H. O'Sullivan, Phot.
No. 111—The Start, Camp Mohave, A. T.

BY CANDY MOULTON

Nez Perce in Yellowstone

On the trail from Big Hole to Bear Paw.



The Fort Yellowstone Cavalry patrolled Yellowstone during the early days of the national park. When the Nez Perce Indians traveled through the park in 1877, they were fleeing a federal army commanded by Gen. Oliver O. Howard.

– ALL HISTORICAL PHOTOS COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

Emma Cowan awoke early the morning of August 24, 1877, to the sound of strange voices coming from outside the tent she shared with husband George on their vacation in Yellowstone National Park. Peering from under the canvas, Emma saw Indians. She knew immediately they were Nez Perce, probably the vanguard for the 700 or so tribal members who had fled the reservation in Idaho two months earlier, desperately seeking sanctuary from Gen. Oliver O. Howard and a great federal army who relentlessly pursued them. She didn't know that, before the day was over, she would meet Chief Joseph, the most recognized of the Nez Perce leaders.

Treaty councils in 1863 set up the events of 1877 when the final steps were taken to force the Nez Perces to relocate from their homelands across the Columbia Basin to a much smaller reservation centered at Lapwai, Idaho. By late May 1877, Chief Joseph, the people who followed him and other bands of Nez Perces began moving toward Idaho. Just days before they would reach Lapwai, a young Nez Perce and his warrior partner attacked and killed some white settlers. Soldiers retaliated in the opening battle of the Nez Perce War that began at White Bird Creek on June 17, 1877.

That Montana summer of 1877 was hot and dry, the weather contributing to a grasshopper plague. The insects irritated 23-year-old Emma as they invaded her house in Radersburg, in central Montana near Helena, so when her husband, George, a prominent attorney and former United States marshal, suggested a vacation to Yellowstone National Park, she readily agreed. The park had been established just five years earlier but had already attracted visitors anxious to see geysers, boiling springs, bubbling mudpots and wildlife. Emma invited her 13-year-old sister, Ida Carpenter, and brother, Frank, 27, to accompany the couple. They entered the park on August 9.



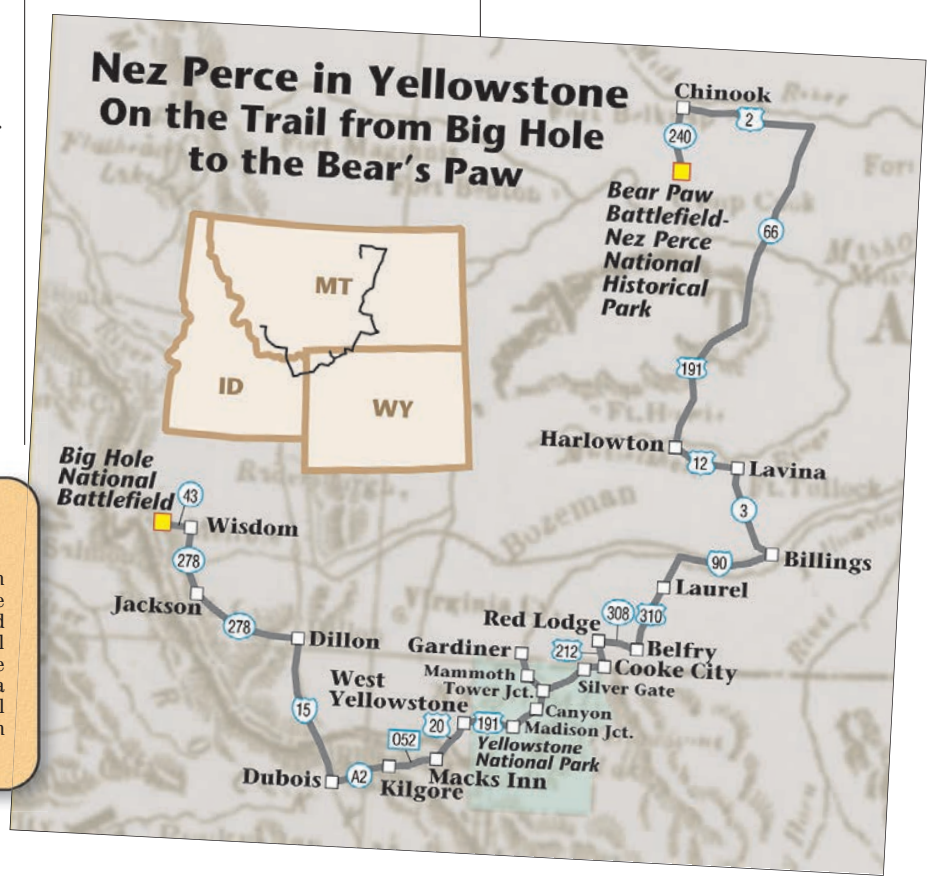
Chief Joseph

Edward Curtis took this photograph of Chief Joseph in Seattle in 1903, just a year before the Nez Perce leader's death.

At dawn on that very day, troops led by Col. John Gibbon attacked the Nez Perce camp at Big Hole in western Montana, killing more than 80 Indians. Chief Joseph almost single-handedly saved the horse herd during that attack, and then with Lean Elk, organized the families and fled the scene.

For this *Renegade Roads* trip, my route starts at the Big Hole National Battlefield, just west of Wisdom, Montana, where the visitor's center has a small but important collection of artifacts, and a view of the battlefield and camp. The better way to understand this place, though, is to walk the site. Tipi poles mark the locations of the camp.

> Chief Joseph almost single-handedly saved the horse herd during that attack.



HISTORICAL MARKER

Located at Edelweiss on Highway 120, north of Cody, Wyoming, a three-part interpretive sign describes how the Nez Perces traveled through Clarks Fork Canyon, the overall conflict of 1877 and the period of exile before the Nez Perces returned to the Columbia Basin. It is one of many signs along the trail developed by the Nez Perce Trail Foundation and other partners.



The Cowan family was on vacation in Yellowstone National Park to relax and see natural wonders such as Yellowstone Falls (at left) and Old Faithful (at right), when they were temporarily taken hostage in the vicinity of Nez Perce Creek (located between Norris and Old Faithful).

A Surprise Attack in Geyserland

From Big Hole, the Nez Perces traveled south into Idaho Territory, making it to the region of present-day Dubois, Idaho, before turning east. You can follow their route by traveling across the Big Hole Valley, through Wisdom, Jackson and Dillon, Montana, and then continue toward Dubois, Idaho, near the site of the Camas Meadows Battle.

The soldiers pursued the Nez Perces and engaged them in battle at Camas Meadows on August 20. Then the Indians continued east but also turned north. They were headed toward the country of the Crow Indians, whom they believed would provide a refuge from the continual pursuit of the army that Howard led.

Unaware of the attack at Big Hole in Montana, Emma and her family spent two weeks fishing, hunting, camping and exploring Yellowstone. By August 23, the tourist party had gathered at its main camp in the Lower Geyser Basin, at the location of Fountain Flats just north of Old Faithful, and spent what they expected to be their last night in the place they called "geyserland," sitting around the campfire, singing and telling stories.

Meantime the Nez Perces had reached the Madison River Valley and followed

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The swift current of the Yellowstone River meant a bridge across it was an aid for travelers in the 19th century. This view is just above the location where Baronett's Bridge stood.

– ALL TRAVEL PHOTOS BY CANDY MOULTON –

the river into Yellowstone where they surrounded the Cowan camp. They shot George in the leg and then in the head, and threatened the others (some men with the Cowan party escaped).

To follow the trail of the Nez Perces in Yellowstone, drive east from West Yellowstone along the Madison River to Madison Junction and then turn south toward Old Faithful and the Fountain Paint Pot trail. This is the area where the Cowan party was camped when the Nez Perce scouts found them.

Lean Elk and Red Scout, who had followed the tourists to see to their safety, came upon the attack and stopped the young warriors from further harming the tourists. With Red Scout's help, Lean Elk took Emma, Frank and Ida back into custody, leaving George, who was presumed dead, beside the trail. The Indians traveled mostly east until they camped, most likely in the Glen Africa Basin east of Mary Mountain. There, Emma found herself near the campfire of Chief Joseph, whom she later said was "somber and dignified."

After their encounter, they traveled north to what is now Nez Perce Creek, and my route also backtracks to that creek. While the Indians and captive tourists would head overland toward Mary Mountain, my route is on the highway north to Norris Junction and then east to Canyon.

Burning Bridges

My most recent trip to Yellowstone was a learning seminar I did with the Nez Perce Trail Association, and we camped at the Canyon Campground. We hiked and toured various Nez Perce sites.

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One day we traveled north over Dunraven Pass to Tower Junction and then parked the vehicles at a small lot just east of the Yellowstone River, before following a trail along the river that took us to the site of Baronett's Bridge that had spanned the river until some of the Nez Perce scouts burned it to render it unusable to the army pursuing the fleeing tribe. On our hike, we located the bridge abutment and could see the burned timbers that have survived all these years.

While the Nez Perce scouts were in Yellowstone that summer of 1877, they ranged throughout the park. Some ventured north to Mammoth, where they raided McCartney's Hotel, shooting one man who had originally been with the Cowan party, before continuing north to the Henderson Ranch (just outside the park), where they gathered horses and provisions. Today in Mammoth, visit the Albright Visitors Center, where you will see original paintings of the park done by Thomas Moran, as well as other artifacts of the early days in the park.

The Heritage and Research Center in Gardiner, Montana, just north of Yellowstone, is a small, new interpretive center with a significant collection of Nez Perce items and other park artifacts. Some are on display and others in storage, however, this is a repository where you can see the deeper collections during behind-the-scenes tours (call ahead to check times and days for the tours).

Running Free in Pelican Valley

The Indian trail next crosses into the open meadowland of the Hayden Valley and turns south to the area of Mud Volcano.

In 1877, the Nez Perces and their tourist captives camped near Mud Volcano (located between Fishing Bridge



Lake Yellowstone Hotel

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

Best Yellowstone Park Grub: Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room; Old Faithful Snow Lodge Restaurant; Canyon Village Lodge Picnic Shop; Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room

Best Yellowstone Park Lodging: Old Faithful Inn; Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel; Old Faithful Snow Lodge; Canyon Lodge



These lodge poles at the Big Hole National Battlefield represent the location of many of the Nez Perce tipis on the day of the August 9, 1877, battle that killed tribal members. People who visit, including descendants of the people who had been in the Nez Perce camp during the violent attack, often leave prayer bundles.



The flight of the Nez Perce ended at the Bear Paw Battlefield in October 1877 when Chief Joseph surrendered to army commanders Nelson Miles and Oliver O. Howard. The site, near Chinook, Montana, remains virtually undisturbed.



Ollikot, headman of the warriors from the Wallowa Band of Nez Perce and younger brother to Chief Joseph, died in the Bear Paw Battle. A marker at the site has a number of prayer mementos.

and Tower Junction) before fording the Yellowstone River and moving into the Pelican Valley. In camp near the river, the Indians made the decision to release the Cowan siblings. The following morning, Lean Elk gave them two horses to ride, helped them cross the Yellowstone River, showed them a trail and told them to "go quick." The young people made their way north steadily but cautiously until they met a military scouting party.

The time spent in Yellowstone was pivotal. It allowed the Nez Perces an opportunity to rest a bit and their horses to gain strength from the native grasses. The troops pursuing them found the injured George, ultimately reuniting him with his wife. The soldiers also camped near Mud Volcano, where they bathed and washed their clothing in the hot mineral springs before using the Yellowstone River ford and tracking the Indians across the Pelican Valley.

Today, if you go to Yellowstone to visit the places where the Nez Perces traveled in the park, you can also recharge your batteries a bit, particularly if you take time to hike some of the trails or perhaps take a horse packing trip through the Pelican Valley and along the Lamar River.

Hoping for Refuge

When the Nez Perce families turned toward the Crow lands, they traversed Pelican Valley and crossed Mist Creek Pass before following the Lamar River north. The roaming Indian scouts ultimately came together with Chief Joseph and the main band of Indians as they all gave the army the slip when they took a route through the rugged Clarks Fork Canyon that led the fleeing tribe back into Montana.

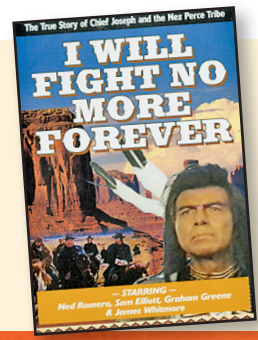
While in Yellowstone, the tribe learned there would be no refuge with the Crow Indians. The Nez Perces headed north toward the Missouri River and their next hope for refuge, this time with Sitting Bull in Canada.

They almost made it. Just 40 miles from the Medicine Line, a second army force led by Col. Nelson Miles overtook the Nez Perces, pinning them down for five days before Chief Joseph surrendered his gun and uttered the defining statement of his life: "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever."

Some tribal members did reach Canada, but those with Joseph would ultimately be relocated to Indian Territory for several years before being allowed to return to Idaho and Washington.

The war ended with Joseph's surrender to Gen. Howard and Col. Miles, on October 5, 1877, at Bear Paw in Montana Territory. Between August 9 and that day of surrender in October, the Nez Perces—including women, babies, old people, children, warriors—fled 1,500 miles, engaged in six major battles and several skirmishes with federal troops, and saw more than a hundred of their family members die.

Candy Moulton is a lifetime member of the Nez Perce Trail Association. Visit *NezPerceTrail.net* to join the organization.



GOOD BOOKS, FILMS & TV

Good Books: *Following the Nez Perce Trail: A Guide to the Nee-Me-Poo National Historic Trail with Eyewitness Accounts* (Second edition) by Cheryl Wilfong; *Yellow Wolf: His Own Story* by Lucullus Virgil McWhorter; *Adventures in Geyserland* by Hester Dean Guie and Lucullus Virgil McWhorter; *Nez Perce War of 1877* by Jerome Greene; *Chief Joseph: Guardian of the People* by Candy Moulton

Good Films & TV: *I Will Fight No More Forever* (ABC); *Drawn to Yellowstone* (Wild West Video Productions); *The National Parks: America's Best Idea* (PBS); *Secret Yellowstone* (National Geographic Channel); *Yellowstone: Battle for Life* (Animal Planet)

WESTERN MOVIES

DVD & TV SERIES

BY C. COURTNEY JOYNER

Buried Treasures

Discovering the best Western serials you can watch today.

During the 1960s, when Philadelphia's channel 48 ran *Satan's Satellites*, I had no idea I was munching popcorn through a serial (*Zombies of the Stratosphere*) re-cut into a feature. I was jumping out of my pj's because it was action-filled Sci-Fi, starring a jet-propelled hero, but I had never seen a chapter play. Featuring more fights and stunts than I had seen in a dozen programs, the story flew as fast as Rocket Man did, but something made it different.

This Republic picture was made for me.

Ten years old and devouring *Famous Monsters of Filmland* every month, I would mull over its pages filled with images of heroes, baddies and monsters from serials of the 1930s and '40s: The Crimson Ghost, Flash Gordon and, most intriguing, Gene Autry slugging a robot.

The problem: How could I see these serials? Answer: I couldn't.

At the time, serials were rotting in studio vaults. The 13- to 20-minute length of each episode made serial chapters unsuitable for TV.

After Columbia Pictures produced its last serial in 1956, *Blazing the Overland Trail*, the form tumbled into a premature grave. Who needed serials, when we had TV? That was what studios thought, even if the belief didn't compute. The chapter play has been with us since the beginning of film, designed to bring customers flooding back to each new attraction. Who wasn't going to race to the theater to see if the heroine got off the ice floe or the hero survived the dynamiting of the gold mine?

No other movie form employed the "cliffhanger" structure, leaving the Saturday Matinee gang breathless for more as the credits rolled; what was going to happen next week was the talk of the schoolyard. Serials weren't for the adults; they were for us kids.

The parents could take in William Powell and Norma Shearer, and the kids could revel in Buck Jones. By the dawn of sound, the serial had become the province of budget studios and poverty row independents. Outfits like Principal or Victory would snag a Hoot Gibson, put him through grueling paces for 10 days, butcher it together and have a new Western chapter play.

In the early 1930s, Universal was the serial leader at the studio level, racking up big dollars. Producer Nat Levine wanted a piece of that market. Levine's scruffy Mascot Pictures was a half-a-rung up from poverty row, spending for star talent (Bela Lugosi, a non-Western John Wayne), while being tight with production.

The Mascot Pictures' logo signaled the end of my decade-long hunt for Autry and the robot when I finally saw *The Phantom Empire*. It was another condensed feature, with sound so low you couldn't hear Autry's singing between trips to the underground



Nat Levine's bizarre Sci-Fi, Musical, Western *The Phantom Empire* works in its own, weirdly charming way. For Western serials you can enjoy today, try *The Lone Ranger Rides Again, Overland with Kit Carson* and *Riders of Death Valley*.

– FILM POSTERS COURTESY C. COURTNEY JOYNER –



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Billy Dixon's Long Shot - Fact or Fiction?
James Coverdale

AND

Finding the True Location of The Battle of Blanco Canyon
Todd Smith





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James Coverdale
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Todd Smith
In October 1871, Col. Ranald Mackenzie fought the Comanches at Blanco Canyon near Crosbyton, Texas, but the actual battle site was not known. In 2012, Todd Smith and several investigators from the DA's Office in Lubbock began searching for this site as forensic archeologists. After more than a thousand man-hours on the site, they have collected hundreds of artifacts and proven the location of the battle.

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civilization of Murania, where he, and teenager Frankie Darro, battled an alien army determined to conquer the earth.

Autry's only serial was a hit, allowing Mascot to merge with several low budget companies to become "B" factory, and serial powerhouse, Republic Pictures. Republic took the best of Mascot's formula for action and added its own polish to produce a remarkably slick product for little money. Serial expert Eric Hoffman writes, "If you wanted exciting, sometimes breathtaking action by the best stunt people in the business, then Republic was *the* studio."

> Who wasn't going to race to the theater to see if the hero survived the dynamiting of the gold mine?

Universal met the competition head on, with Columbia also entering the serial arena. For nine years, the three battled it out, drawing on radio shows, comic books and pulps for subjects. Even as Green Hornet, Captain Marvel and Spy Smasher blasted through their chapters, two-fisted cowboys were still the most popular with the front row kids.

Hoffman does add a note of caution: "These were done on tight shooting schedules, with budgets of several hundred thousand dollars, and less. How enjoyable each Western serial was depended on the studio and how much effort was put into production."

Hoffman's point is well taken; of the more than 60 Western serials produced between 1931-56, they're not all lost treasures, but many do rise above their restrictions, as slick, remarkably entertaining, unpretentious examples of action-adventure filmmaking.

Thanks to companies like Alpha Video, Serial Squadron and VCI Entertainment, found on the Internet, the best of the chapter plays can be rediscovered and properly appreciated. Here are a few:

Zorro's Fighting Legion: This 1939 Republic serial is one of the best, thanks to William Witney's direction and Yakima Canutt's stuntwork. Canutt repeats his famous *Stagecoach* drop between the running horses here, but since he's not doubling anyone, the camera is closer, and we get to see the amazing stunt in all its glory.

Overland with Kit Carson: "Wild" Bill Elliot personifies the kiddie matinee Western hero in this 1939 Columbia serial that shows none of the studio's normal threadbare approach to its chapter plays.

Overland Mail: From Universal and starring Lon Chaney Jr., this 1942 serial features the classic "white polecats" disguised as Indians plot, but done with speed and polish. Castle Films released a nine-minute version titled *The Indian Raiders* for home use in 1956.

The Lone Ranger Rides Again: The second of Republic's "Lone Ranger" serials, starring Robert Livingston as the masked one, shows the studio and Director William Witney at the top of their form. Chief Thundercloud plays Tonto in the 1939 serial.

Riders of Death Valley: Universal's "Million Dollar Serial" with an all-star cast—Dick Foran, Charles Bickford, Buck Jones, Lon Chaney Jr., Noah Beery Jr., Leo Carrillo and more—double-crosses and chases more than most kids could handle. This 1941 chapter play is absolutely Universal's best Western serial, and, despite an awful theme song, it is my personal favorite of them all.

DVD REVIEW

JUSTIFIED: SEASON FOUR

Who is Drew Thompson? That was the single thread of FX's *Justified's* fourth season, with a mystery structure carrying the episodes, rather than hard action from its hard characters. Executive Producer Graham Yost took a gamble here, gathering elements from Elmore Leonard's novel *Raylan* and skillfully layering them into this new approach to *Justified's* story lines. Eschewing the familiar is one of *Justified's* greatest strengths, and this mystery brought us a season with stunning story arcs for Ava

and Johnny Crowder, new characters and a painful closing of the deepest scar in Raylan Givens's life.

The first episode, "Hole in the Wall," lights the fuse with the crash-landing of a corpse on a Harlan street 30 years ago. In the present, Givens is making extra bank bounty hunting, not knowing his life is about to take a bizarre turn, as the manhunt for the dead man from years ago involves his father, a history of crime in Harlan and a new ally. Add to this Boyd Crowder's new alliances with the mafia and the induction to his crew of an old Army buddy, and the stories seem too diverse to ever come together.

But they do, in the "Money Trap" episode, one of the best uses of time structure I have ever seen, beautifully bringing all of season four together, while setting us up to rocket toward its violent, surprising conclusion.



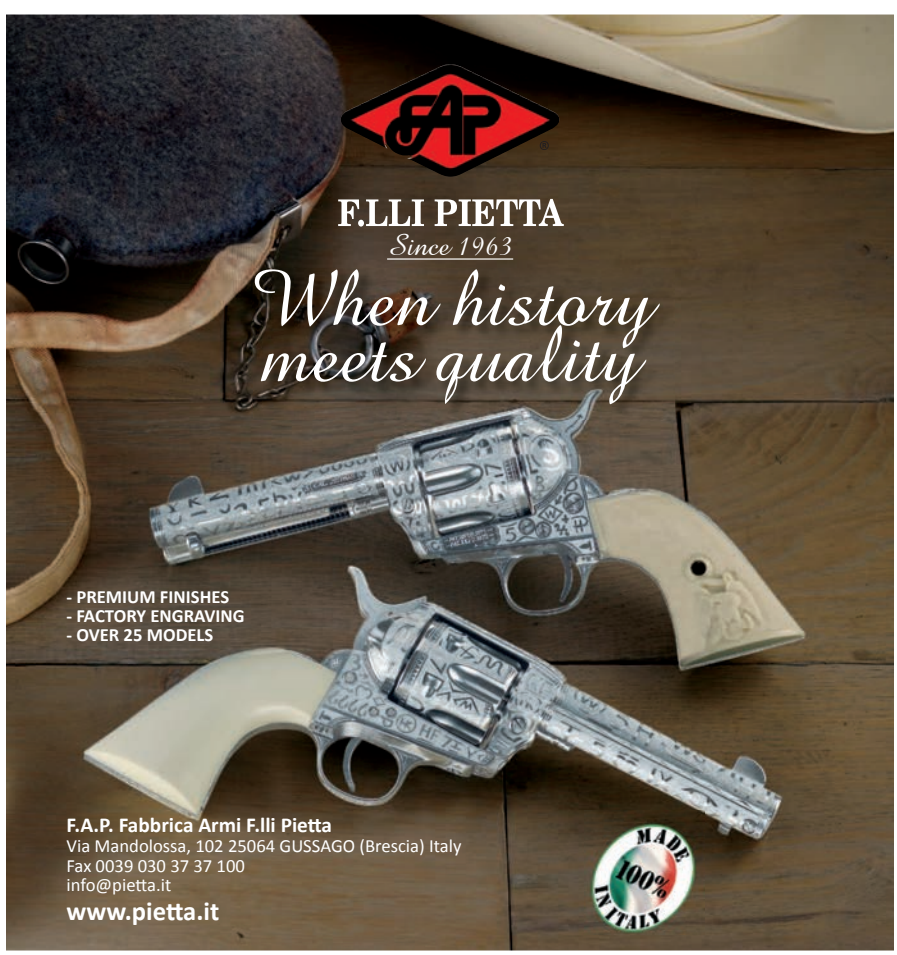
Of the new characters, Ron Eldard is dead-on as Colt, the strung-out war vet who joins Boyd's crew. Patton Oswalt as over-eager Constable Bob is the comedy relief of the season, even while he also has one of the most savage scenes yet on the show.

Justified's heart will always be Timothy Olyphant and Walton Goggins, as they explore Raylan and Boyd; the collision course that they're on becomes inescapable by the finale.

Extras on the DVD are excellent, particularly "Anatomy of an Episode," showing episode 12's gestation from script to broadcast. Season four (Sony Pictures, $55.99) is remarkably strong, from a show that sets its bar remarkably high. As Goggins says in his interview, "It's poetry. It's Elmore Leonard."

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*.



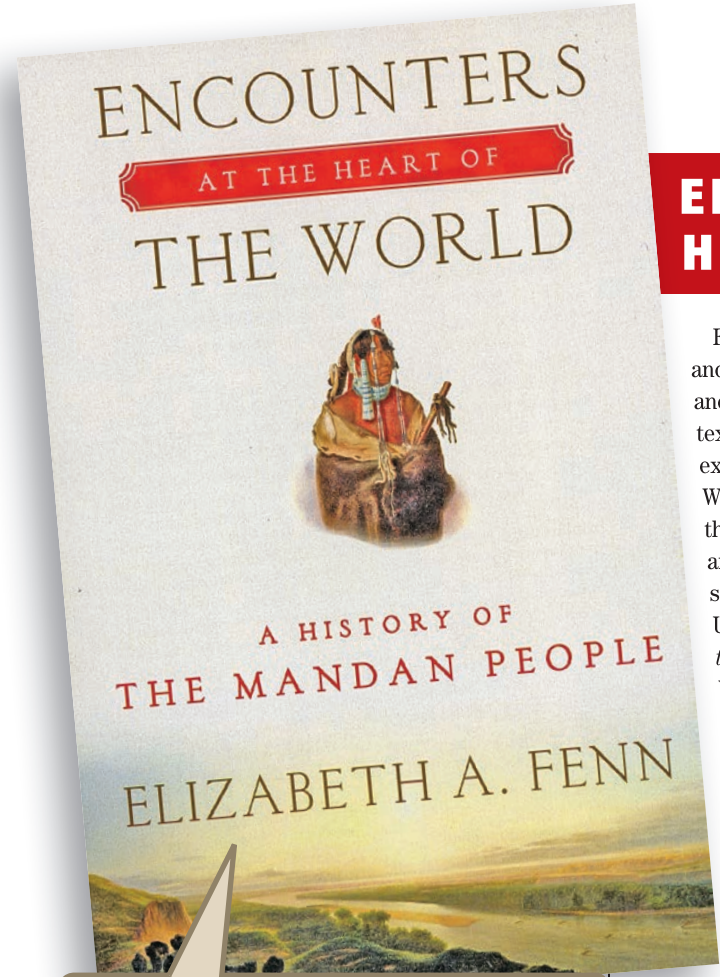


WESTERN BOOKS

Book Reviews Editor: Stuart Rosebrook

Rediscovering the Mandan's Heart of the World

A hopeful history of a great American Indian culture, plus new profiles in frontier leadership, Zane Grey, race and rodeo, and action-packed fiction from bloody Kansas.



"Reports of the smallpox in the upper-Missouri villages had intrigued me. How could it be, I wondered, that I knew almost nothing about this once-teeming hub of life on the plains?"

ENCOUNTERS AT THE HEART OF THE WORLD

For decades, the Mandan people of the northern plains, whose vast and well-organized communities greeted French trappers and Lewis and Clark, were one of the first tribes described and illustrated in textbooks and histories of the West. Yet, as the story of Westward expansion, Manifest Destiny and the post-Civil War settlement of the West continued through and into the 20th and now the 21st century, the Mandan, and their affiliated tribes, Hidatsa and Arikara, become anecdotal to the ongoing story: merely well remembered early subjects for artists George Catlin and Karl Bodmer. Colorado State University Associate Professor Elizabeth A. Fenn's *Encounters at the Heart of the World: A History of the Mandan People* (Hill and Wang, $30) is her third and most ambitious book, in which she places the Mandan where they belong, back in the center of America's courageous story of human resilience.

The primary strength of Fenn's conclusions on the Mandan begins and ends with her extensive research, both in and out of the archives. Following a strong, current trend in Western history scholarship, Fenn's research begins with a question that could only be answered through direct interaction with today's descendants of the Upper Missouri River tribe—and a thorough firsthand knowledge of their traditional homelands in North Dakota. Fenn's personal trek to the "heart of the world" at the confluence of the Heart and Missouri Rivers, to see the land and meet today's living relatives of the Mandan who greeted Lewis and Clark, resolved her to tell their story.

The second reason Fenn's scholarship is a model for current historians is her academic interest in the Mandans began with her earlier interdisciplinary research on the North American smallpox epidemic of 1775-82. "Reports of the



Elizabeth A. Fenn expertly weaves a generational story of the Mandan people from the 15th century to the present, including the poignant family history of first and second chiefs of the Mandan in 1870, Red Buffalo Cow (at right) and Bad Gun (at left), who was the son of prominent tribal leaders, and smallpox victims Four Bears and Brown Woman.

– COURTESY YALE COLLECTION OF WESTERN AMERICANA, BEINECKE RARE BOOK AND MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY/HILL AND WANG –

smallpox in the upper-Missouri villages had intrigued me. How could it be, I wondered, that I knew almost nothing about this once-teeming hub of life on the plains?"

The Mandan were not exempt from the tragedy of unseen pathogens that were a scourge to the Indian peoples of the New World, and smallpox was one of the primary factors that led to the Mandan's demise as a dominant plains culture. Fenn, though, reminds us that disease did not act alone in reducing the tribe's influence and population: European technology (guns, ironware, trade goods) and two species of European animals forever transformed Great Plains economics, mobility and culture. First, the horse gave rise to the great, independent warrior nations of the Plains who were once relegated to nomadic dependency. Second, the Norway rat arrived by keelboat and destroyed the Mandan's great stores of corn, which had given them their wealth and leverage with their trading partners. By the late 1830s, following the devastating smallpox outbreak of 1837-38, the Mandan peoples, who had numbered near 12,000 in 1450, were now less than 300.

Fenn's modern recasting of the rise and fall of the Mandan culture from 1450 to 1850 does not leave the readers in the 19th century, but provides us with the hope of the present and the future for the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara who still maintain their culture as a living metaphor for the resiliency of human beings at the heart of the world.
–Stuart Rosebrook

ROUGH DRAFTS



In *True West*'s annual "Best of the West" January 2014 issue, I highlighted the best authors and books of 2013. A new category I'd like to introduce in 2014 is the best in independent/self-publishing, a growing and important option for many Western writers of numerous genres of local history, fiction and family history. Here are three titles published late last year that I recommend:

Arizona historian **Nancy Burgess** self-published *An Arizona Auto Adventure: Clarence Boynton's 1913 Travelogue* (Prescott, Arizona: Badger Mountain Press). This is a well-researched and illustrated account of an early-auto adventure that foreshadows the role of the automobile in the growth of the Western United States.

Goldminds Publishing of Nashville, Tennessee, has recently expanded its line of historical fiction genre to include Western writer **Bill Markley**'s first novel, *Deadwood Dead Men*, a murder mystery set in the Black Hills gold rush of 1876.

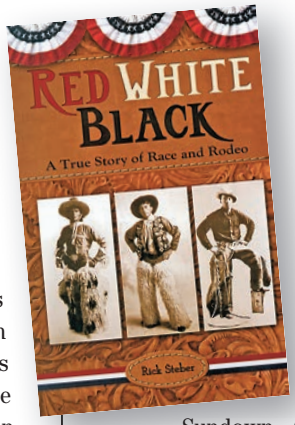
A provocative addition to Wild Bunch lore, *Bringing Sundance Home: The Real Sundance Kid–My Great-Grandfather* by **Jerry Nickle** as told to **C. J. Del Barto** (Gilbert, Arizona: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform) provides readers with his well-researched conclusion that his great-grandfather was William Henry Long, a.k.a. Harry Alonzo Longabaugh, the Sundance Kid.

–Stuart Rosebrook

BUILDING YOUR WESTERN LIBRARY



RACE, RODEO AND THE WEST

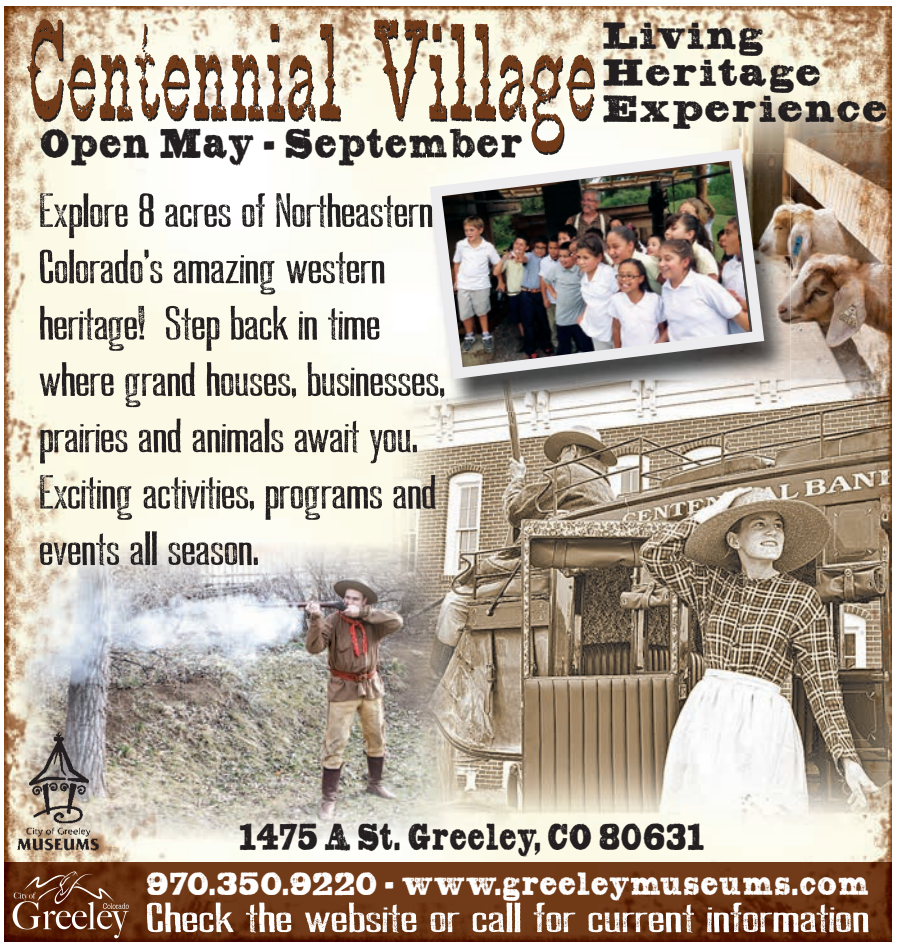


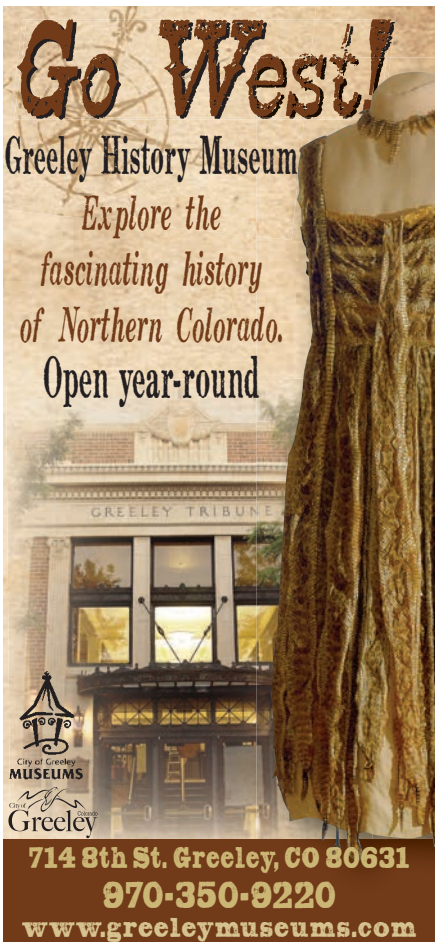
Rick Steber needs little introduction to many readers of *True West*. The author of more than 30 books, Steber has long been fascinated with the establishment and evolution of the Pendleton Round-Up. In *Red White Black: A True Story of Race and Rodeo* (Bonanza Publishing, $15), he takes us on a memorable ride, furnishing a well-illustrated tale he has long wanted to tell. The main characters in this book, Jackson Sundown (Nez Perce), John Spain and George Fletcher also received attention in *Pendleton Round-Up at 100: Oregon's Legendary Rodeo*. However, Steber's "true story of race and rodeo" offers remarkable lead characters and portraits that cannot be painted too often or in too many ways.

–Peter Iverson, author of Riders of the West: Portraits from Indian Rodeo

Rick Steber insightfully profiles the life of National Cowboy Hall of Fame saddle-bronc rider George Fletcher (left), who was "crowned" the people's champion by Pendleton fans who disagreed with the judges' decision to give the crown to his white opponent, John Spain.

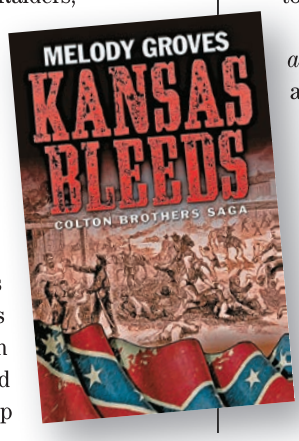
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A SAGA OF BLOODY KANSAS

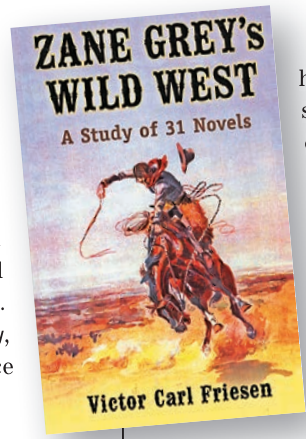
Melody Groves continues her award-winning Colton Brothers Saga in *Kansas Bleeds* (Five Star, $25.95), putting the brothers in the middle of Bloody Kansas. When fiery Luke Colton signs up with Quantrill's Raiders, it creates a deep rift in the Colton family, pitting Jayhawkers against Bushwhackers. The culmination arrives squarely in the famed raid on Lawrenceburg, Kansas, with Luke's life in danger. Groves writes historical fiction like she has lived it. Her prose is deep with emotion, and the action unrelenting. Justified or not, every family saga until the end of time will stand in the shadow of Louis L'Amour's "Sacketts"—but Melody Groves's Colton Brothers Saga has the potential to stand in a light all its own.



–Larry D. Sweazy, author of Vengeance at Sundown

LIVING FOR THE DREAM IN YOUR HEART

Victor Carl Friesen is the kind of scholarly guy you'd like to have a beer with and talk Westerns. In his study *Zane Grey's Wild West: A Study of 31 Novels* (McFarland, $40), he surveys half of Grey's output and shares insights useful to contemporary readers. Most will be familiar with Grey's best-selling work, *Riders of the Purple Sage*, but did you know about his novel, *Wildfire*, in which the main character is a wild stallion, or *The Vanishing American*, a sympathetic portrayal of American Indians? The best parts of this important book, however, are the glimpses Friesen provides of Grey's psyche: the iconic Western author, who died in 1939, wrote because "people want to live for the dream in their hearts."



–Max McCoy, author of Damnation Road

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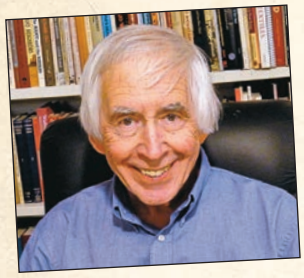
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PETER IVERSON ON NAVAJO HISTORY

Arizona State University Regents' Professor of History (Emeritus) Peter Iverson has written for decades about the West. Although officially retired, he continues to mentor current and former students, 50 of whom earned their A.S.U. Ph.D. under his direction.

Iverson's grandfather, a principal in Southwestern American Indian schools, shaped his early interest in Navajo history. After Iverson earned his M.A. at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he had the life-changing opportunity to teach at the newly established Navajo Community College. His three years living and learning in Navajo country inspired him to move away from the contemporary emphasis on loss and victimization and to emphasize the determination and the capacity of American Indians to adapt, to create and, above all, to continue. In 1975, he completed his Ph.D. at Wisconsin-Madison and began his career as a university professor, with Navajo history always at the core of his research and writing.

Iverson's most recent books include *Dine: A History of the Navajos*, with photographs by Monty Roessel (University of New Mexico Press, 2002); *We Will Secure Our Future: Empowering the Navajo Nation* with Peterson Zah (University of Arizona Press, 2012); and the forthcoming, second edition of *We Are Still Here: American Indians in the Twentieth Century* (Wiley, 2014), written with one of his former students, University of Montana Professor Wade Davies. Iverson also contributed an essay on the 150th anniversary of the Navajo Long Walk to Bosque Redondo (1863-68) and the Navajo Treaty of 1868 to *American Indians and the Civil War* (National Park Service, 2013).

To gain a better understanding of the significance of the sesquicentennial of Bosque Redondo and the ongoing Navajo story, Iverson recommends these five works:

❶ ***Through White Men's Eyes: A Contribution to Navajo History: A Chronological Record of the Navajo People from Earliest Times to the Treaty of June 1, 1868,*** six volumes (J. Lee Correll, ed., Navajo Heritage Center): These books allow readers an opportunity to read the correspondence of James Carleton, Kit Carson and other key figures of the era.

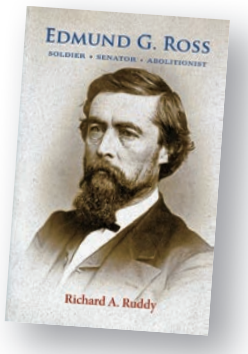
❷ ***Navajo Weaving in the Late Twentieth Century: Kin, Community, and Collectors*** (Ann Lane Hedlund, University of Arizona Press): An authority on historical and contemporary Navajo weaving, Ann Hedlund offers a thorough and perceptive analysis of how weaving continues to evolve.

❸ ***Under the Eagle: Navajo Code Talker*** (Samuel Holiday and Robert McPherson, University of Oklahoma Press): Samuel Holiday, one of the Navajo code talkers, presents to historian Robert McPherson a clear and moving sense of what this group confronted in WWII.

❹ **Navajo *Stories of the Long Walk Period*** (Ruth Roessel, ed., Navajo Community College Press): These stories attest to the trauma that accompanied this period, but also tell us in the words of the people themselves why family and land mattered.

❺ ***Sáanii Dahataal: The Women Are Singing*** (Luci Tapahonso University of Arizona Press): Navajo poet Luci Tapahonso presents wonderful examples of her extraordinary work, including a memorable passage titled simply "In 1864."

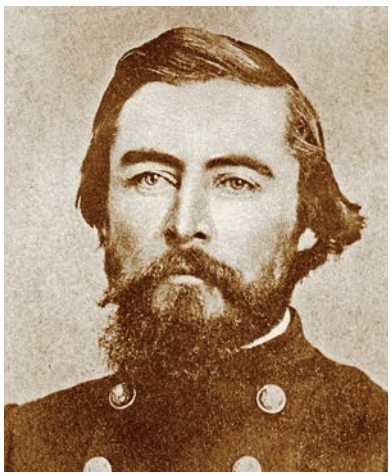




PROFILE IN LEADERSHIP

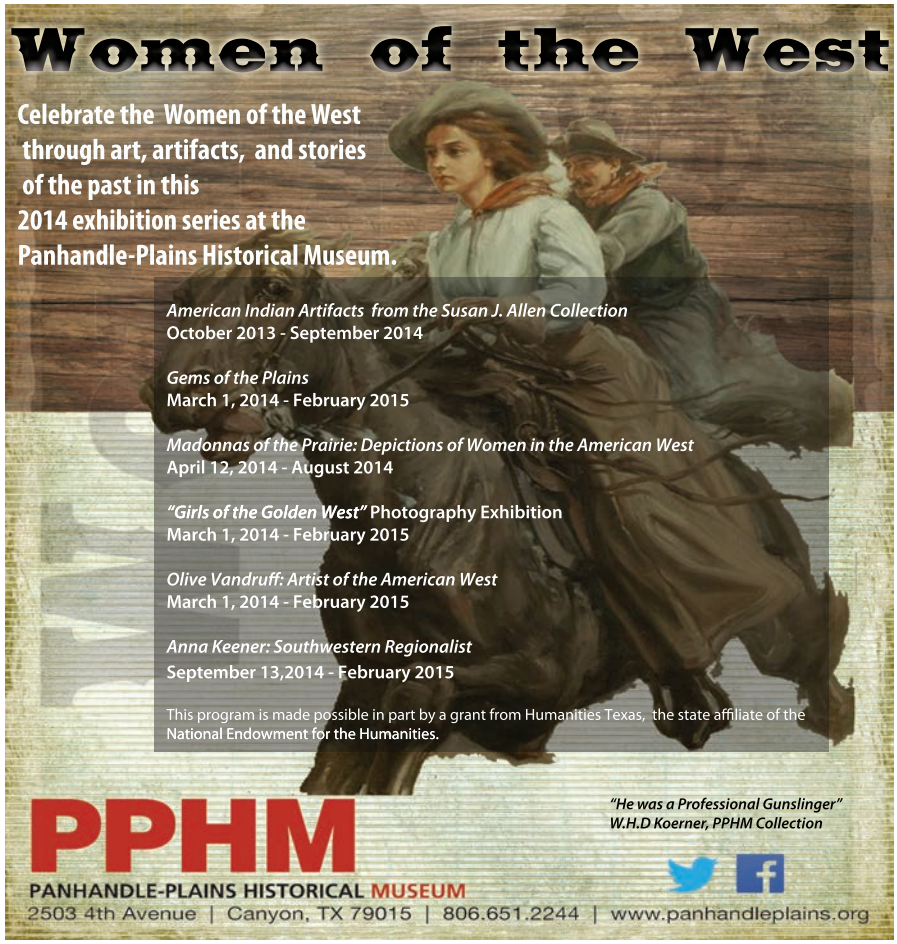
In the introduction to *Edmund G. Ross: Soldier-Senator-Abolitionist* (University of New Mexico Press, $39.95), author Richard A. Ruddy commented: his interest in this subject "began in part with John F. Kennedy's *Profiles in Courage*...." As a volunteer at the Albuquerque Museum, Ruddy learned there was more to Ross than Kennedy's portrait of him. Ross was an avid abolitionist, participated in "Bleeding Kansas," fought for the Union and ultimately became territorial governor of New Mexico. Ruddy's research weaves together primary and secondary sources, but the book is not a rousing read. Fortunately for *True West* readers, Ruddy's strongest chapters are those covering Ross's New Mexico years.

–John P. Langellier, director of Arizona Historical Society—Central Division



Author Richard A. Ruddy profiles the many careers of Edmund G. Ross, including his service as a captain (as pictured here) and later as a major in the Kansas Volunteers from 1862 to 1865.

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Mules & Canyons, Oh My!

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–BY JOHNNY D. BOGGS –

Nobody warned me about this.

Oh sure, the folks in charge of mule rides at Grand Canyon National Park gave me that spiel about safety and risks, like getting bucked off, or struck by lightning, or kicked in the head, or thrown into the abyss. Injury and death? I deal with that every day. But this?

The mule in front of me, an evil critter named Algebra, just farted.

Again.

And I have nowhere to go. Turn left, and I'll be slapped in the face by piñon branches. Right, and I'll drop over the rim—and the Colorado River is a long way down. I can only hold my breath and look at the view.

The mule in front of me, an evil critter named Algebra, just farted.

Which, if I turn away from Algebra's butt, is pretty spectacular.

Late last summer, concessioner Xanterra South Rim began offering a new mule ride along the Grand Canyon's south rim, which hasn't been available to visitors in 116 years.

The Canyon Vistas Mule Ride can take up to 20 riders on a four-mile, three-hour interpretive ride that departs from and ends at the circa-1920s Yaki Barn, five miles east of Grand Canyon Village. Don't worry. You don't have to hike from Bright Angel Lodge. Van service is provided from the village's main livery barn.

Riders get bota bags instead of canteens because bota bags don't

bounce. After all, you don't want to spook your mule. Unfortunately, the organizers ask you to fill yours with water and not Barolo.

Mules, of course, have a long history with Grand Canyon tourism. Back in 1887, the van driver tells us on our way to Yaki Barn, Capt. John Hance began offering mule rides. The Fred Harvey Company—of Harvey House fame—took over the mule rides in 1904. Since 1968, Xanterra has ramrodded the mules.

While up to 10 riders a day may still opt for an overnight ride to Phantom Ranch, the Canyon Vistas excursion is available for those with less time and less skill. Which is why they put me on Charlotte.

At Yaki Barn, my fellow riders and I are instructed on mule maneuvers. We are handed a quirt, which, in these days of political correctness and not wanting to offend a mule that, with one false step, can ruin your Grand Canyon adventure, is hereby referred to as a "mule motivator." Mules, by the way, are sure-footed and not prone to taking false steps.

Then we mount up and hit the trail, riding through the pine-scented forest until we emerge, and there she blows. "That's the beauty of the canyon," says Jon Streit, Xanterra South Rim's general manager. "You can't see it until you get there."

Seeing the Grand Canyon from the back of a mule is a magnificent experience. Our guide stops to talk about geology ("rocks for jocks," as we called those classes in college); the forest (Charlotte, I learn, will try to eat anything, including juniper bark); John Wesley Powell (who, silly man, shunned mules for boats during his 1869 Colorado River tour); and other subjects that I can't hear because Algebra has farted again.

But that's all right. One day, I'll do this ride again. Only next time, I'll be riding Algebra.

Johnny D. Boggs recommends reading *Over the Edge: Death in Grand Canyon*—but only after you've finished your mule ride.







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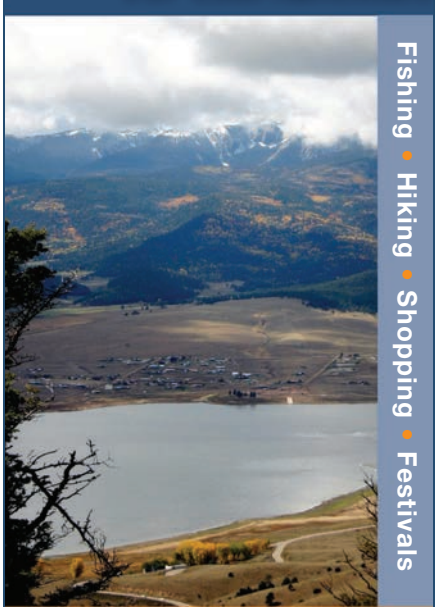
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Huber's Café

Portland's oldest restaurant and bar is still going strong.

Louis Eppinger, a five-foot-four, brown-eyed German immigrant, arrived in America in 1848. From the 1850s to the late 1880s, he managed and owned various saloons and hotels, in California and Oregon. In Portland, he opened the Bureau Saloon in 1879 and hired Frank Huber, former owner of the Cosmopolitan Saloon, to tend his bar. By 1890, Eppinger was managing the Grand Hotel in Yokohama, Japan, where he died at the age of 77 in 1908.

"You could get a Manhattan in a coffee cup. Great Uncle Jim just passed it off as 'tea.'"

"Huber's is Portland's oldest restaurant and bar," says James Louie, one of the Huber's Café owners. "Frank Huber was an actor who learned how to tend bar in order to put food on the table and pay the rent. Huber bought into the business and eventually changed the name to Huber's in 1895. Our great uncle, Way Fung Louie, a.k.a. Jim Louie, went to work for Mr. Huber in 1891 as the chef while the business was still called the Bureau. Back in the saloon days, if you bought an alcoholic beverage, you received a free turkey sandwich and a little ramekin of coleslaw, which is how the turkey tradition started."

At the age of 11, Louie, born in China in 1870, had stowed away on a clipper ship bound for America. He learned how to bake and was hired by a French woman in Portland. His great nephew, also named James Louie, says, "My father always remembered his Uncle Jim's cinnamon rolls."

In 1893, the saloon relocated to 212 Morrison Street, and in 1895, Huber was listed in R.L. Polk's *Portland City Directory* as selling wines and liquors at 281 Washington Street. That may have been the White House Saloon he purchased in September 1893 at the corner of Fourth and Washington. He still owned the Bureau Saloon. *The Oregonian* newspaper wrote, "Mr. Huber...now owns the two finest saloons in the city."

On October 3, 1893, *The Oregonian* reported, "The choicest viands and daintiest bits of luncheon can always be had at 'Frank's' (formerly White House, corner Fourth and Washington). Mr. Frank R. Huber reopening that place today."



– BY SHERRY MONAHAN –

BAMBOO COCKTAIL

3 dashes of orange bitters
½ Italian dry vermouth (1½ oz.)
½ Sherry (1½ oz.)
1 lemon peel

Place the liquids into a glass and then twist the lemon to release its oil. Add crushed ice and shake well. Strain into a martini or small wine glass and garnish with a cherry.

Recipe appeared in New York's *The World*, May 29, 1900

In 1907, Huber's Café appeared for the first time in the city directory, with Huber as its proprietor, 272½ Stark and 102 Fourth as its location and 836 as its telephone number.

Huber's moved to its current location, in the Railway Exchange building, now called the Oregon Pioneer building, in June 1910. Huber reportedly spent more than $10,000 on interior décor, including a vaulted ceiling of art glass and mahogany fixtures.

On April 30, 1911, Huber passed away from heart disease shortly after arriving in Seaside for a vacation. "The business was willed to his widow, Augusta Huber," Louie says. "Since Augusta knew nothing about the business, Jim managed it for Augusta. In 1920, because of Prohibition, Jim converted the saloon into a restaurant. We kept the roast turkey as the house specialty....The menu was expanded to include steaks, lamb chops, roast duck and seafood. But Huber's was also a speakeasy. You could get a Manhattan in a coffee cup. Great Uncle Jim just passed it off as 'tea.'"

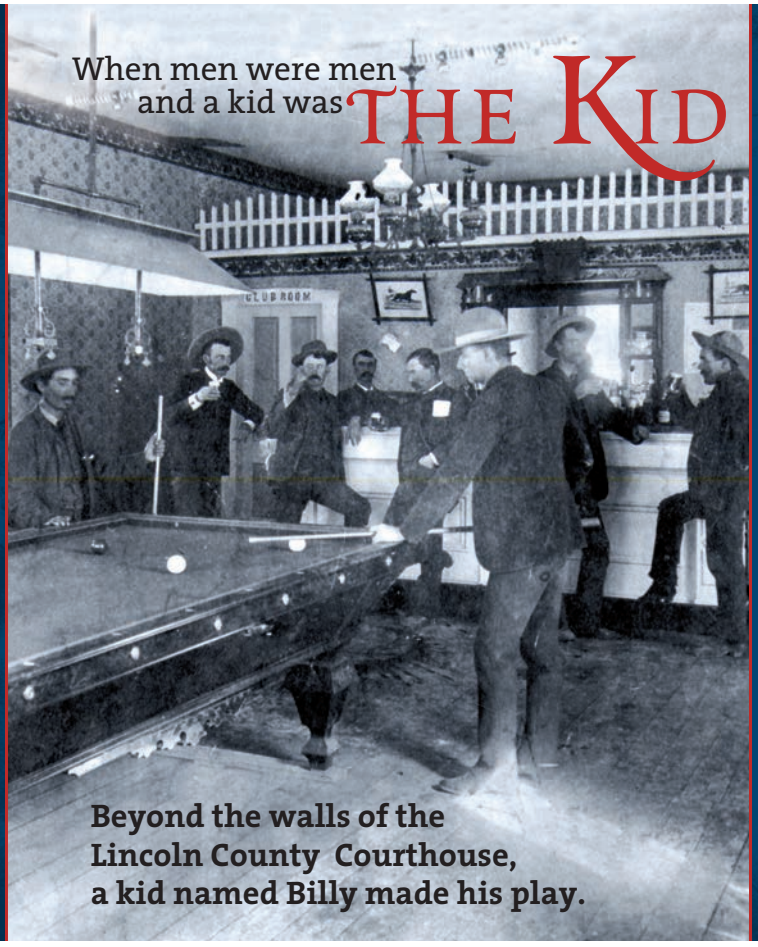
Today, Louie's relatives own Huber's, and turkey is still the mainstay, just like Great Uncle Jim would have liked. The café has shared with us the cocktail recipe that Huber's original owner, Eppinger, created in Japan in the 1890s.

Sherry Monahan has penned *Mrs. Earp: Wives & Lovers of the Earp Brothers*; *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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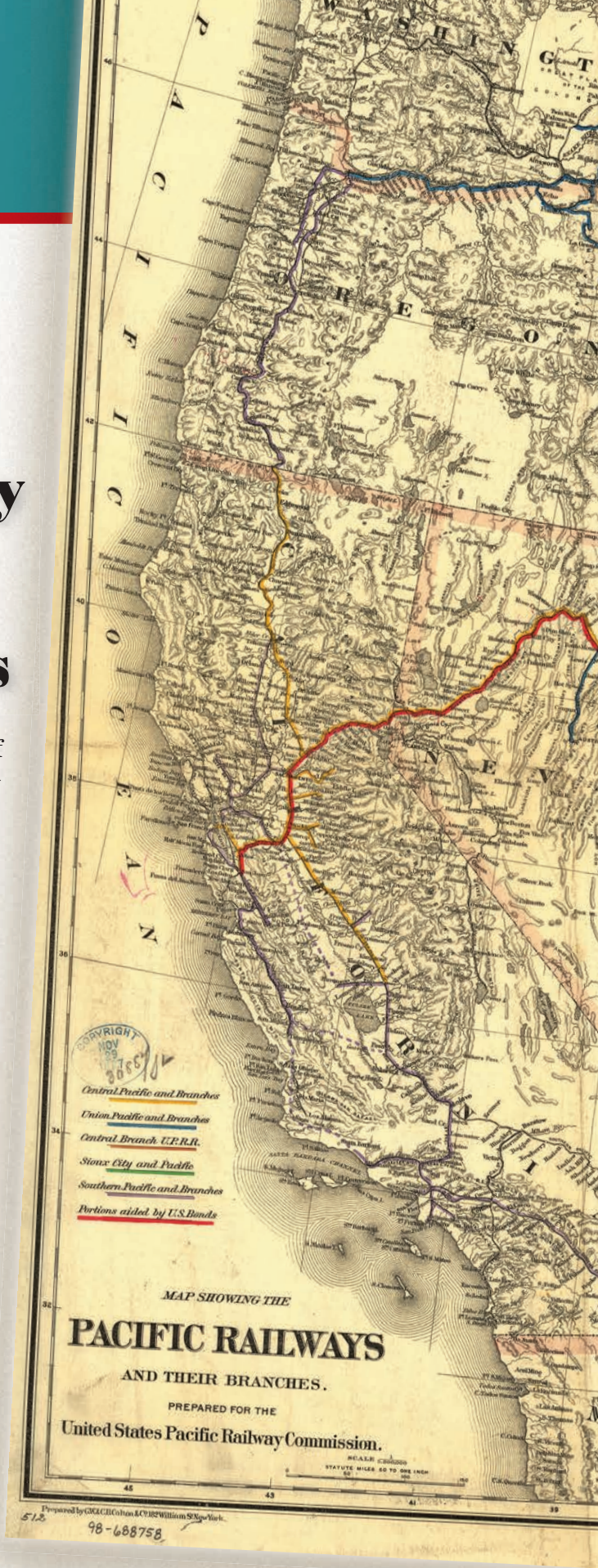
HISTORY

EDITED BY
STUART ROSEBROOK

Adventure and History Await Travelers on America's Historic Trails and Highways

In the last decade, with the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery exploration of the West in 2004-2006, and the current sesquicentennial of the Civil War, heritage travel along historic trails throughout the United States has created a wide variety of opportunities for travelers seeking a greater understanding of life in 19th-century America. Join our *True West* chroniclers as they share with us six Western travel adventures on three intrastate historic trails and highways in Arizona, Nebraska and North Dakota, and two interstate trails across Wyoming-Montana and Utah-Nevada-California that celebrate America's rich and complex Western history.

–Stuart Rosebrook



By 1887, forty years after the Donner Party was rescued in the Sierra Nevada, American railroads had transformed travel and commerce across the West along many of the same trails that soldiers, settlers, emigrants, explorers and American Indians had fought and died over to cross the continent on foot, horseback and wagon.

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ON THE TRAIL OF HISTORY

BY VINCE MURRAY

On the Trail of Old Arizona

Discover Spanish missions, Mexican land grants and American forts and ranches.



Arizona, divided from New Mexico as a territory in 1863, was first explored and settled by the Spanish in the 17th century.

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One can hardly envision Tucson when J. Ross Browne saw it in the 1860s, "…a city of mud boxes, dingy and dilapidated, cracked and baked into a composite of mud and filth."

When Browne visited Tucson, it was the largest town in Arizona, made up of original settlers and those who had flocked to the "Old Pueblo" in the wake of the abandonment of military forts and the outbreak of hostilities with the Chiricahua Apache.

Shortly before and after Mexico declared its independence, land grants were doled out to encourage settlement of its northern frontier. In Arizona, the grants were located south of the Gila River and along watercourses such as the Santa Cruz and San Pedro Rivers. However, Mexican citizens had a difficult time protecting their interests from the raiding forays of the Apaches. By the time the Americans took control over the Southwest, the citizenry had been



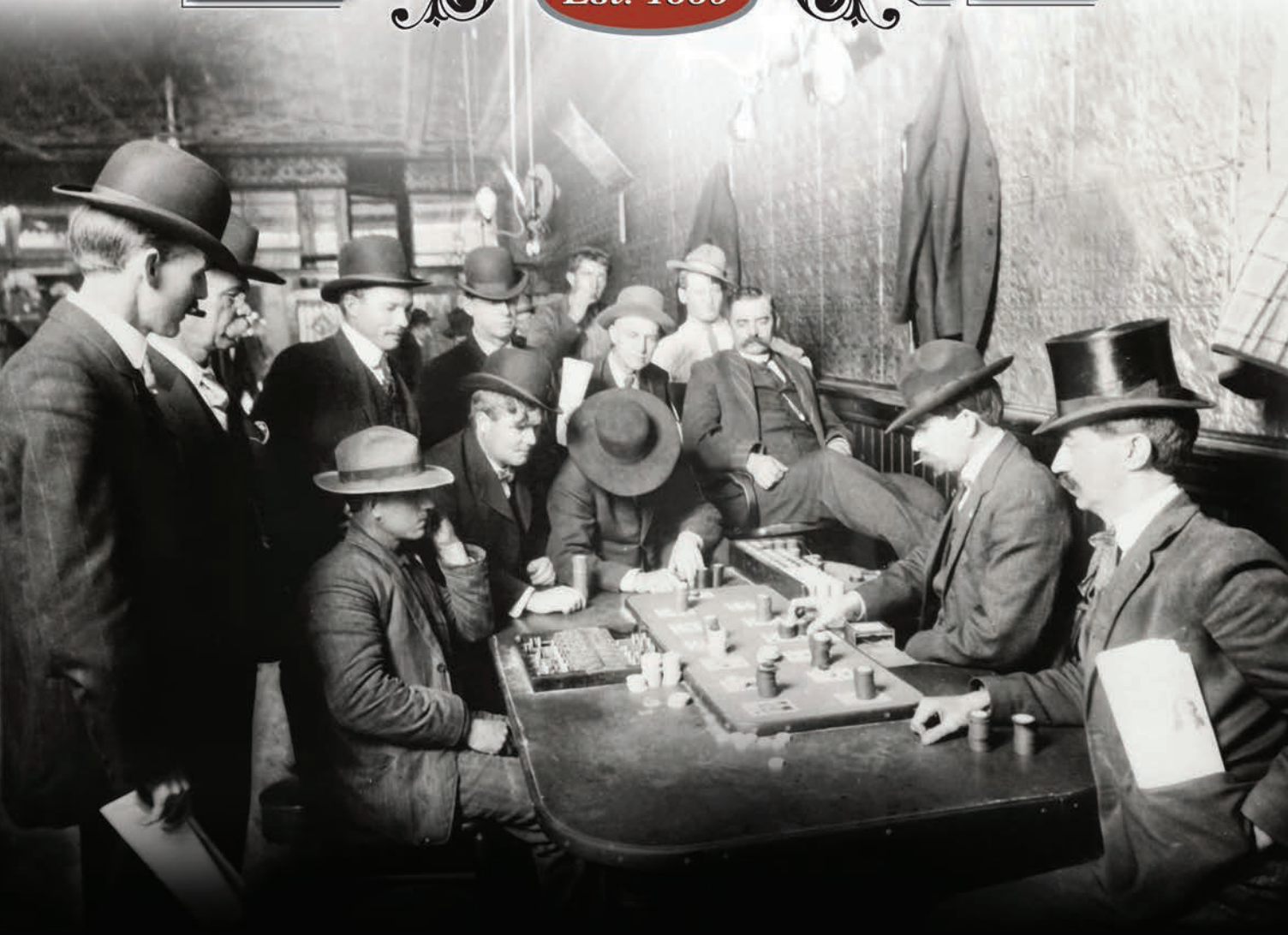
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Orient Saloon, circa 1900



Since the late 1700s, Tucson has always had a St. Augustine chapel or church, including the third one (above) used from the 1860s to 1890s, until it was abandoned for a new church (since demolished) built at the current site of the city's cathedral.

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Founded in 1691 as a Jesuit mission, Tumacacori's church was constructed by Franciscans in the early 19th century and is preserved today as a National Historical Park.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

isolated to small towns near the Santa Cruz River.

After the region became part of the U.S., Americans arrived, interested in the mineral riches of the mountains flanking the north-south corridor along the river and the trade potential along the then-recently completed Southern Overland Trail. One of the earliest speculators was Charles DeBrille Poston, the self-proclaimed Father of Arizona who headquartered at the Tubac Presidio in the 1850s and had mining interests on both sides of the river.

The U.S. stationed troops at nearby forts to protect the citizenry and transportation routes from Apache raids, inheriting the same problems experienced by their O'odham, Spanish and Mexican predecessors. Once the Chiricahua Apaches were pacified, peace was brought to the area, but development was limited to river towns, and farming- and mining related communities. The land grants were retained, and most converted to large cattle ranches, many of which are still in existence today.

Once the Chiricahua Apaches were pacified, peace was brought to the area.

To get a glimpse of historic southern Arizona, begin in Tucson and take Interstate 19 south. Just south of the Old Pueblo is San Xavier del Bac Mission, which the Franciscans built between 1783 and 1797 at the site of a Tohono O'odham village and is still active. As you pass through Green Valley, you've entered the Canoa Ranch, formerly known as the San Jose de la Canoa land grant. In 1820, the Spanish government granted brothers Ignacio and Tomas Ortiz 17,000 acres. Purchased by Americans in 1876, the ranch was expanded in the early 20th century and reached 100,000 acres by the 1940s. It was later sold for development, with Pima County purchasing 6,000 acres for preservation.

Farther south is Tubac, which, like Tucson, was once an Indian village, and later a mission and a fort. The presidio of San Ignacio de Tubac was founded

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a year after the Pima Revolt in 1751, abandoned in 1776 when the garrison moved to Tucson, and then reactivated in 1787. It remained a bastion on the Santa Cruz until being abandoned by the Mexicans in 1848 subsequent to an Apache attack. After the 1853 Gadsden Purchase, Tubac was the headquarters for Poston's Sonora Exploring and Mining Company and the location of Arizona's first newspaper. By 1860, Tubac had become Arizona's largest town, only to be vacated again when U.S. troops were withdrawn in 1861, never to regain its antebellum prominence. Today, Tubac is a small, artsy community, and the remnants of the fort are preserved at Tubac Presidio State Historic Park.

Just past Tubac is the abandoned mission of San Jose del Tumacacori. The Franciscans started the current mission in 1800, but financial issues created a building schedule that extended almost 30 years. When the Tubac Presidio was abandoned in 1848, so was the mission. The mission is now part of Tumacacori National Historical Park.

BEST OF THE ROAD

Good Reads

A Tour Through Arizona and Sonora, 1864: Or Adventures in the Apache Country by J. Ross Browne; ***Charles D. Poston: Sunland Seer*** by A.W. Gressinger; ***Spain in the Southwest: A Narrative History of Colonial New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and California*** by John L. Kessell; ***Mickey Free: Apache Captive, Interpreter, and Indian Scout*** by Allan Radbourne

Good Eats & Sleeps

Arizona Lodging: Amado Territory Inn *(Amado)*; Stage Stop Inn *(Patagonia)*; Sonoita Inn *(Sonoita)*; Poston House Inn *(Tubac)*

Arizona Grub: Velvet Elvis Pizza Company *(Patagonia)*; Steak Out *(Sonoita)*; Elvira's *(Tubac)*

Arizona Wine Country

Elgin: Callaghan Vineyards, Lightning Ridge Cellars, Sonoita Vineyards
Vail: Charron Vineyards

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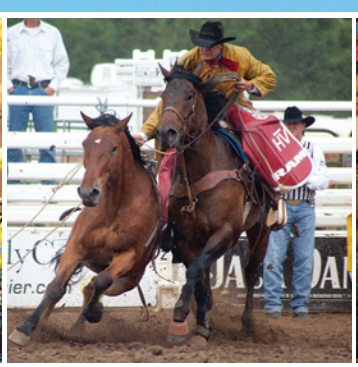
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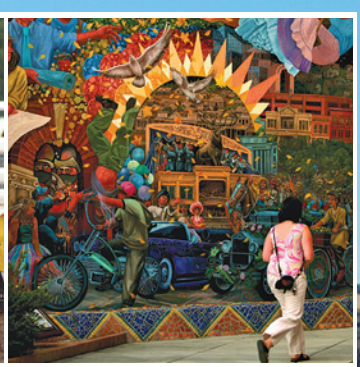
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Courtesy of Tierra Wild



In 1896, the owner of the town of Crittenden, rancher Rollen Rice Richardson, moved the whole town to its current location, which the residents renamed after nearby Patagonia Mountain—and the famed Patagonia Mine once owned by Sylvester Mowry.

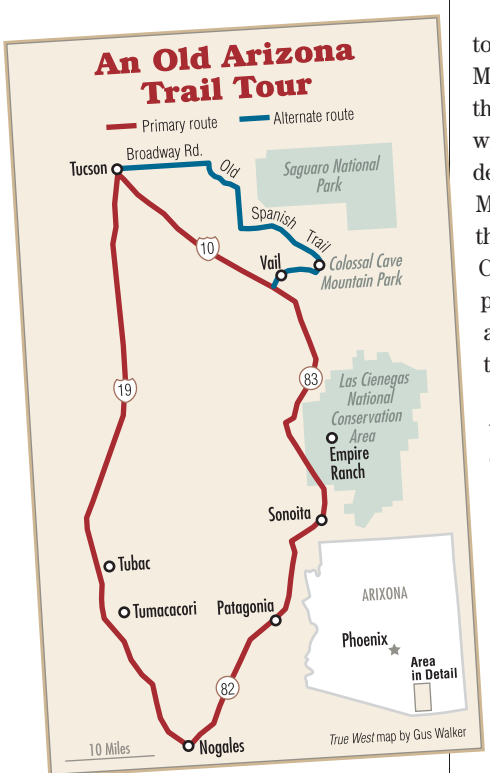
– BY ADRIENNE M. HALPERT / ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM –



Founded as a cattle ranch in 1868, Tanque Verde Guest Ranch is located not too far from the Old Spanish Trail and the Saguaro National Park.

– COURTESY ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM –

Stay on I-19 to Arizona 82 and then head east through the San Jose de Sonoita Land Grant (1821) to the town of Patagonia, which by all appearances looks like a railroad town, except for one feature: the lack of a railroad. There once was a railroad through the town, connecting Benson on the Southern Pacific line with the port of Guaymas in Sonora, Mexico. However, after the line became obsolete, the rails were pulled up in the 1960s. The Patagonia station grounds became the town park and the depot now serves as the town hall.



The Santa Rita Mountains to the north and the Patagonia Mountains and Canelo Hills to the south of town are peppered with old mines with histories linked to the development of Arizona. One of these is the Mowry Mine. Sylvester Mowry purchased the mine in 1860 after returning from Congress where he had represented the proposed Territory of Arizona. He was arrested for supporting the Confederacy two years later.

Farther east along Highway 82 are the sites of Fort Buchanan and Camp Crittenden. The former was abandoned at the outbreak of the Civil War, but not before its commandant sent a detachment of troops under the command of a lieutenant whose decisions would lead to a decade of warfare between the U.S. and the Chiricahua Apaches. After the Civil War, Camp Crittenden was built about a half mile from the fort and occupied until the early 1870s. Please keep in mind that these sites are on private or public land, so the collection of artifacts amounts to looting.

Continuing east on Highway 82, at the intersection with Arizona 83, is the community of Sonoita which, with neighboring Elgin, are the center of an American Viticultural Area (AVA). In layman's terms, that means "wine region," and the Sonoita AVA has a dozen or so wineries that create some fabulous Cabernets, Chardonnays and Pinots.

From Sonoita, head north on Arizona 83 to the Empire Ranch, a working cattle



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ranch in the middle of the 45,000-acre Las Cienegas National Conservation Area. The original ranch house is being restored and is open to the public. Continue north on Highway 83 to reach Interstate 10, which follows the route of the Southern Overland Trail, then head west and return to Tucson.

DETOUR

Old Spanish Trail

Instead of taking I-10 back to Tucson, continue north on Highway 83, to cross Interstate 10 at Vail, a one-time stage stop and railroad siding. Keep heading north on what becomes Colossal Cave Road and follow the signs to Colossal Cave Mountain Park. Operated by Pima County, the park consists of the La Posta Quemada Ranch and, well, a colossal cave. The ranch, located in a classic desert riparian strip, has riding stables as well as museums detailing the history and pre-history of the area. Only two of the estimated 40 miles of the cave have been mapped out (did I say it was colossal?), and the uncharted territory comes replete with a legend of lost loot.

Exit the park and take a right on what is now the Old Spanish Trail. This route runs along the eastern fringes of Tucson and will take you by the entrance of Saguaro National Park, where the desert is preserved in a pristine, if not prickly fashion. The park is actually split between this eastern section at the foot of the Rincon Mountains and a western section on the other side of Tucson. On both sides, visitors will find a large selection of the mighty saguaro, a native cactus found only in the Sonoran Desert.

Exit the park and return to the Old Spanish Trail as it takes a drunken beeline to Broadway Road, which will continue on to downtown Tucson.


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ON THE TRAIL OF HISTORY

BY SHERRY MONAHAN

Texas Hill Country Trail: Cavalry, Cowboys and Germans

Heritage, history, barbecue and wine welcome visitors on trip back into time.



Following the Civil War, the Houston & Texas Central Railroad built rail lines into the cattle rich interior, connecting the Port of Houston with Austin in 1871 and Waco and Dallas in 1872.

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The Hill Country in Texas is steeped in rich history, and you can still step back in time when you visit. The area boasts historic sites, music, museums, restaurants and hotels to lure you into the 19th century. The Hill Country encompasses 25 counties, including the state capital of Austin, where our journey begins and ends. Along the way you'll discover how the military, cowboys and German immigrants shaped this historic area.

Austin's location was chosen as the capital of the Republic of Texas and was incorporated in 1839 as Waterloo. Shortly after that, the town's name was changed to honor Texas patriot Stephen Austin. Before Easterners migrated west to Texas, Mexican vaqueros were the area's original cowboys of Texas. Austin's early inhabitants were of German, Swedish and Mexican origin, and their divergent influences can be seen throughout the city.

Stroll along a 10-block area of Congress Avenue and discover several 19th-century buildings on the National Register district. There's the Old Bakery that was built in 1876 and is now a consignment shop; the former cattle baron's glitzy Driskill Hotel built in 1886 and still hosting guests in first-class style; and the Governor's Mansion that was built in 1856, which Sam Houston later occupied. Check out the Bullock Texas State History Museum as well.

From Austin, drive southwest toward Bandera, which boasts itself as the cowboy capital of the world, and a fun series of Texas towns rich in German heritage. Just before you get to New Braunfels, swing by Gruene (pronounced green) and visit the historic district, including Gruene Hall, the state's oldest functioning dance hall. New Braunfels, like Gruene, was founded by German farmers and craftsmen, in 1845. Their influence can be seen all over town. It was also a watering stop on the Chisholm Trail in the late 1880s. A walk downtown should include a tour of historic sites, including the Main Plaza building built in 1845. Also visit the 1852-53 Baetge House.

The town of Bandera began as a shingle manufacturing location where a mill was set up in 1852 to process the numerous Cypress trees along the creeks. With the establishment of Camp Verde in 1856 as a fort, Bandera Pass became a popular route to the north, somewhat protected from Indian attack by the U.S. Cavalry. Later, in 1874, it was the starting point of the Great Western Cattle Trail, which is also known as the Dodge City Trail and the Old Texas Trail.



In 1907, surviving veterans of Terry's Texas Rangers, the 8th Texas Cavalry, who fought in the Civil War, erected this bronze statue at the Texas state capitol.

– COURTESY TEXAS TOURISM –



Captain Samuel H. Walker, killed in battle at age 30, is enshrined in Waco's Texas Ranger Hall of Fame and Museum.

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Visit the Great Western Trail Heritage Park where a marker commemorating Bandera's role as a starting point for cattle drives stands. Stop in for a milkshake or malt at the Bandera General Store, which is housed in the 100 plus-year-old building that was once Cox Dance Hall. It has the original wood floors and tin ceiling.

As you head to the German town of Fredericksburg, founded in 1845, pass through the 1850s settlement of Kerrville, an important cattle crossing and holding site on the Guadalupe River along the Great Western Cattle Trail. You'll easily recognize Fredericksburg's German architecture, including "Sunday Houses." Unique to Fredericksburg, Sunday houses were small dwellings built near a church as a second residence for ranchers. Families came to town on Saturday morning for business and pleasure, spent the night, went to church in the morning and then headed home.

Visit nearby Fort Martin Scott, which was established as Camp Houston on December 5, 1848, and was an Army post to protect Texas settlers and travelers from Indian depredations. It's interesting to note the Germans established a treaty



A state historic site, Fort McKavett, known originally as the Camp on the San Saba, was established in 1852 as one of a chain of Texas frontier outposts built to protect settlers against Indian attacks.

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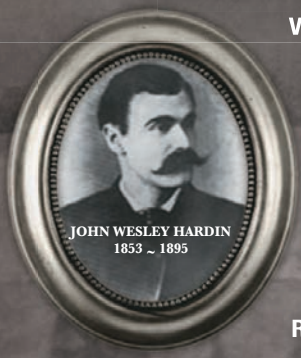
with the Comanche Indians that was never broken by either side.

Fredericksburg is also home to the 1888 White Elephant Saloon, which was a "place of resort for gentlemen." Cattlemen, cowboys and businessmen gathered here socially to enjoy their favorite libations or to play billiards, dominoes or cards. As you leave this area, which is steeped in Comanche history, stop by the Enchanted Rock State Park. This spiritual Comanche place in southwestern Llano County is about 20 miles north of Fredericksburg.

Llano is in the heart of Hill Country. Germans founded the town in the 1850s, and by the 1870s, it was a bustling, frontier trading center. Rural ranching and farming supported the small outpost, until rich iron ore deposits turned Llano into a boomtown in the 1880s. Tent cities went up, and mining went into full swing. When the iron ore became difficult to produce, Llanite granite became the town's savior, and Llano had several granite quarries

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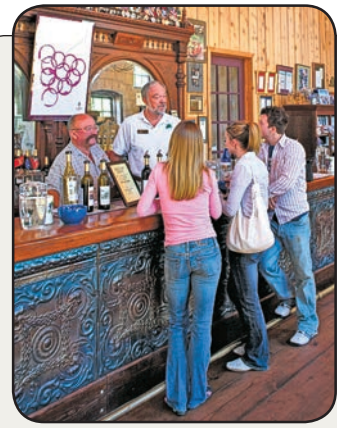
Downtown, the Llano County Museum is housed in the old Bruhl Drugstore, built in 1922, it gives visitors a glimpse of Llano when it was a "boomtown." Nearby, tour the landmark Llano County "Red Top" Jail, which operated from 1895 to 1982. It housed jailers and their families on the first floor, prisoners on the second and third floors, and a gallows on the fourth floor.

Head back west toward Mason, which was once home to Fort Mason, a cavalry outpost used by Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee as a duty station. From here, head toward Abilene with a stop along the way at Coleman, where thousands of longhorns were driven through Coleman County along the Great Western Cattle Trail. In 1856, the U.S. Army established Camp Colorado on Jim Ned Creek. Some remains of the stone and wooden buildings of this post still exist.

> "'The 9th U.S. Cavalry, a unit of the famous Buffalo Soldiers, fought Comanche and Kiowa Indian forces here in 1869.'"

Before Abilene was a town, it was known as Fort Phantom Hill, which the U.S. Army established in 1851. This frontier garrison was occasionally occupied and was also used as a stagecoach and mail stop. According to Texas Fort Trail's website, "The 9th U.S. Cavalry, a unit of the famous Buffalo Soldiers, fought Comanche and Kiowa Indian forces here in 1869."

By 1875 pioneers began settling in the Abilene area, but it didn't officially become Abilene until 1881. It was also in 1881 when the railroad reached the



– COURTESY KENNY BRAUN/TEXAS TOURISM –

Off the Beaten Path

Another side of Texas Hill Country

Texas, like California's wine country, began with Spanish missions and their grapes. Texas had a flourishing wine trade until Prohibition; then in the 1970s, tenacious winemakers and vineyardists started bringing wine back to life in Hill Country. Take a side tasting tour from Austin by driving 290 west past Johnson City into the heart of Texas Wine Country. There are 13 award-winning wineries and vineyards along burgeoning Texas wine route.

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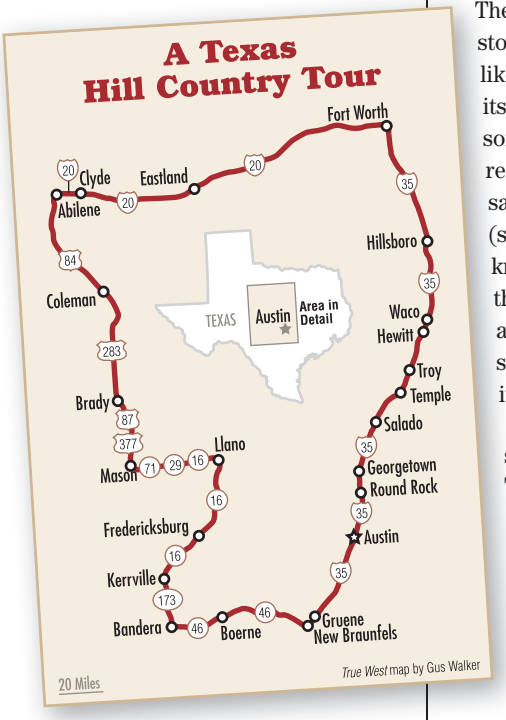
Visitors to Fort Worth's historic stockyards will enjoy calling on men and women dedicated to preserving Texas's cowboy culture.

– COURTESY TEXAS TOURISM –

cowtown, and today visitors can see the Texas & Pacific Railroad Station that was built in 1910. In 1903 Abilene abolished its saloons, and it didn't became a "wet community" again until 1978.

Fort Worth's early history can be traced to 1849 when a blind spot in the state's defenses was detected. Acting Col. William Harney, who replaced the deceased Maj. Gen. Williams Worth, sent a small party of dragoon troopers west to a spot near the Clear and West forks of the Trinity. They planted a flag on what is now Fort Worth. The strategic outpost became a key stop on the Chisholm Trail which, like many other cattle towns, had its share of saloons, cowboys and soiled doves. Because of its raucous red-light district's reputation and saloons like the White Elephant (still open today), that area became known as "Hell's Half Acre." In 1876 the railroad reached Fort Worth, and cattle pens and stockyards soon sprang up—officially making it a cowtown.

Waco was always an important stop on the Shawnee and Chisholm Trails. In 1870, the local citizens opened a toll suspension bridge across the Brazos River. The railroad arrived as competition in 1872, but the cattle drives continued until 1884.



As you head back to Austin, pop into historic Freedmen's, which was built in 1869 by a former slave named George Franklin. It was located in the freed slave community called Wheatville. The building was a residence, publishing house, church and grocery store. Look around this remarkable place, feel the history and start planning your return visit to this historically-rich area.

BEST OF THE ROAD

Eat, Sleep & Drink in Texas Hill Country History

Gruene Mansion Inn *(Gruene)*; Phoenix Saloon *(New Braunfels)*; Running R Ranch, Dogleg Coffeehouse and OST *(Bandera)*; Yellow Rose & the Metzger, original Sunday houses, and Nest Restaurant *(Fredericksburg)*; Dabbs Railroad Hotel *(Llano)*; Stockyards Hotel, Cattlemen's Steakhouse *(Fort Worth)*

Things to Do

Jourdan-Bachman Pioneer Farm *(Austin)*; Enchanted Springs Ranch *(Boerne)*; Frontier Times Museum *(Bandera)*; Highway 290 wineries *(Fredericksburg area)*; Badu House Wine Pub *(Llano)*; Fort McKavett *(Fort McKavett)*; Fort Phantom Hill, Frontier Texas *(Abilene)*; Stockyards Collection & Museum *(Fort Worth)*; Fort House *(Waco)*; Chisholm Trail Historic District *(Round Rock)*

Events

Llano Fiddle Fest Weekend *(Llano)*: April 4-6

Funtier Days/Texas State Bison Cook-Off *(Santa Anna)*: May 17-18

National Day of the American Cowboy *(Bandera)*: July 26

Celebrate Bandera *(Bandera)*: Labor Day Weekend

Llano Heritage Weekend *(Llano)*: Oct. 17-19

Wurstfest *(New Braunfels)*: Nov. 7-16

NAVAJO WEAVING

Tradition & Trade

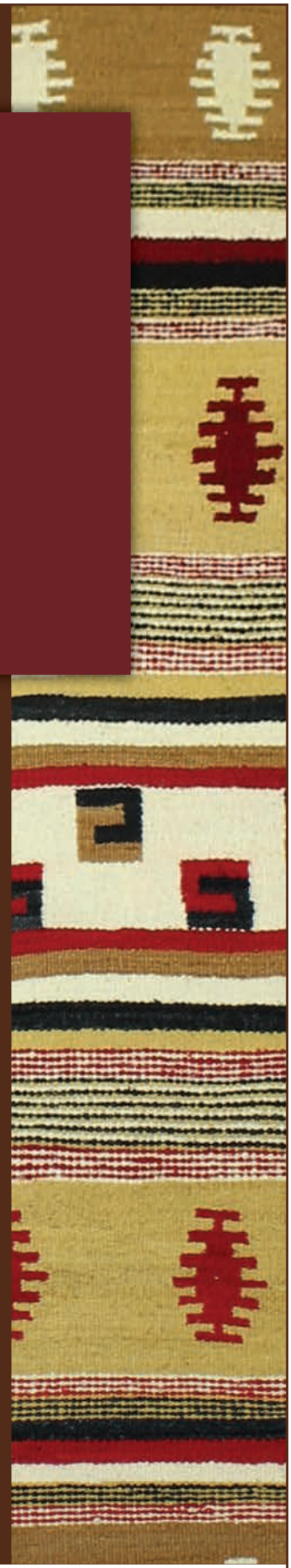
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Unknown Diné (Navajo) artist, ***Rug, Wide Ruins style*** (detail), c. 1940, natural handspun wool; vegetal dyes, 80.5 x 55 in., Stark Museum of Art in Orange, TX. 82.900.74. ▲

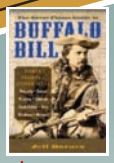
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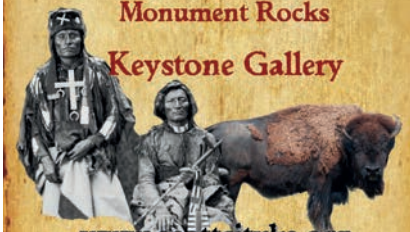


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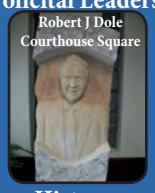
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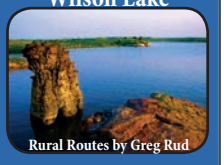
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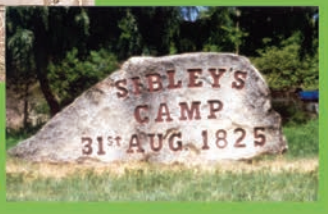
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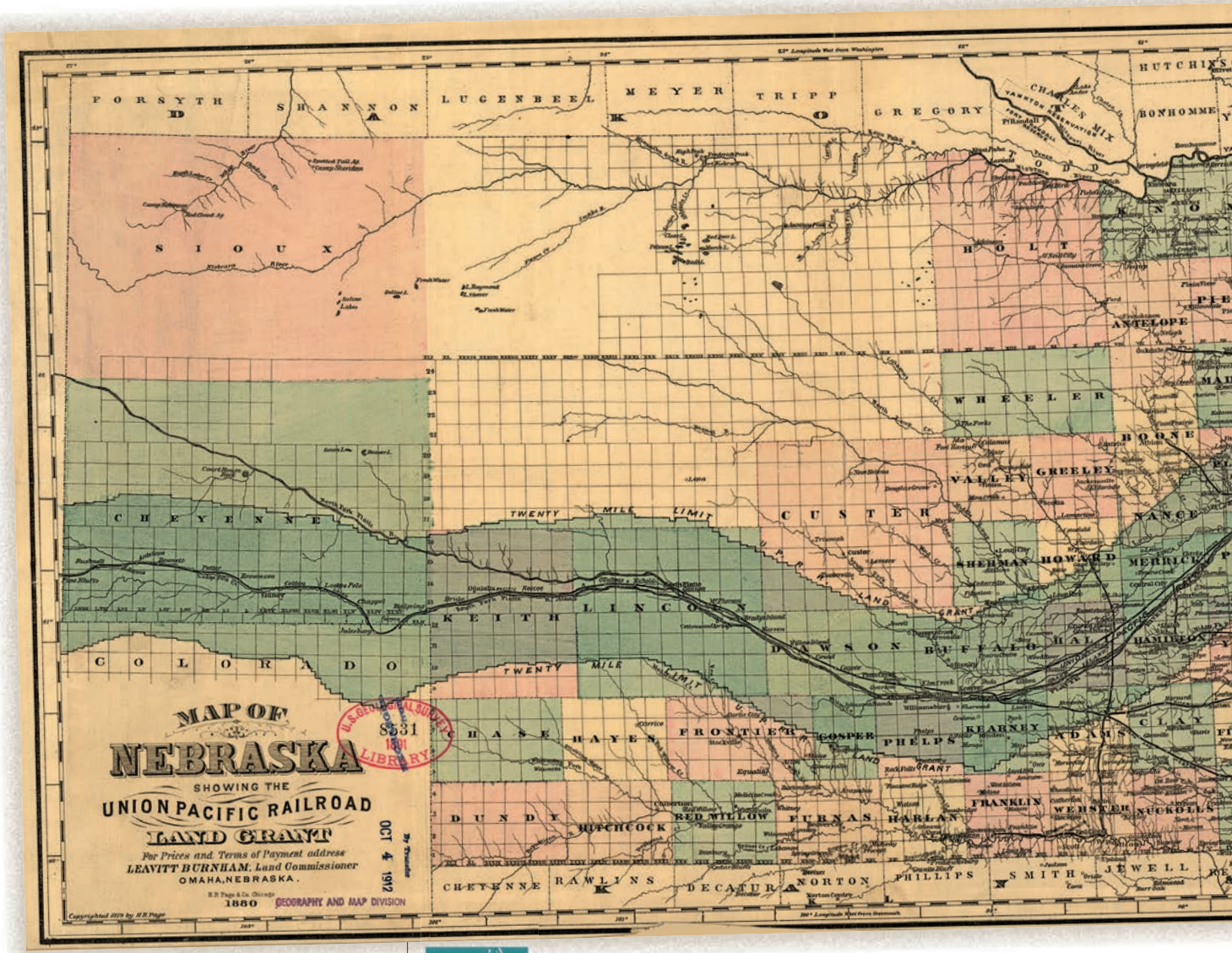
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BY JOHN STANLEY

Rambles Through the Nebraska Panhandle

Discover history, heritage and natural wonders along the old Oregon Trail.



Nebraska's Platte River and its precious fresh water provided a natural trail for wildlife, Indians, fur trappers, emigrants and later the railroaders across the arid Great Plains.

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To the Lakota, it was the Moonshell River; to the French explorers, La Rivière North Platte; to the Americans, the North Platte.

Whatever its name, a generation of dreamers followed the muddy river west through the Great Plains segment of the Oregon Trail.

Like all roads west, the Oregon Trail had lots of branches and offshoots, some so heavily used that they got their own names—such as the California Trail and the Mormon Trail.

But the main route meandered 2,000 miles from Independence, Missouri, to the Willamette Valley of Oregon, winding its way over plains, across rivers and through high mountain passes.

Mountain men blazed much of the trail in the 1820s and 1830s. The rush began in 1841, when 32 members of the Bidwell-Bartleson party reached Oregon.



A hundred people followed with Elijah White in 1842, then a thousand more with Marcus Whitman a year later.

And the floodgates were open.

As many as 400,000 people may have traveled part of the Oregon Trail, although only around 12,000 hardy souls are thought to have traversed its entire length.

A loop drive through the Nebraska Panhandle takes you to a delightful variety of historic and natural attractions, including a couple of the most famous landmarks of the entire Oregon Trail.

There's no better place to start your tour than Scotts Bluff National Monument, named after one Hiram Scott, a fur trader who died nearby under somewhat murky circumstances in 1828.

The bluff, which stands more than 800 feet above the surrounding landscape, served notice to westbound travelers that before long they would be leaving the plains behind and facing the challenges of the Rocky Mountains.

As many as 400,000 people may have traveled part of the Oregon Trail, although only around 12,000 hardy souls are thought to have traversed its entire length.

Today it's an easy drive to the top, where you can soak up stunning vistas as you try to imagine the life and hardships endured by those who passed below so many years ago.

The Oregon Trail Museum and Visitor Center provides a terrific overview of the area. Be sure to check out the paintings by William Henry Jackson, who traveled the Oregon-California Trail in 1866-67.

For a poignant reminder that not all emigrants survived the trip, stop by the gravesite of Mormon pioneer Rebecca Burdick Winters, who died of cholera in 1852 near Scottsbluff.

On your way to Scotts Bluff National Monument, look for the Farm and Ranch Museum (*farm*, get it?) just a mile west of Gering. The living history site was created to preserve and explain the agricultural heritage of the high plains.

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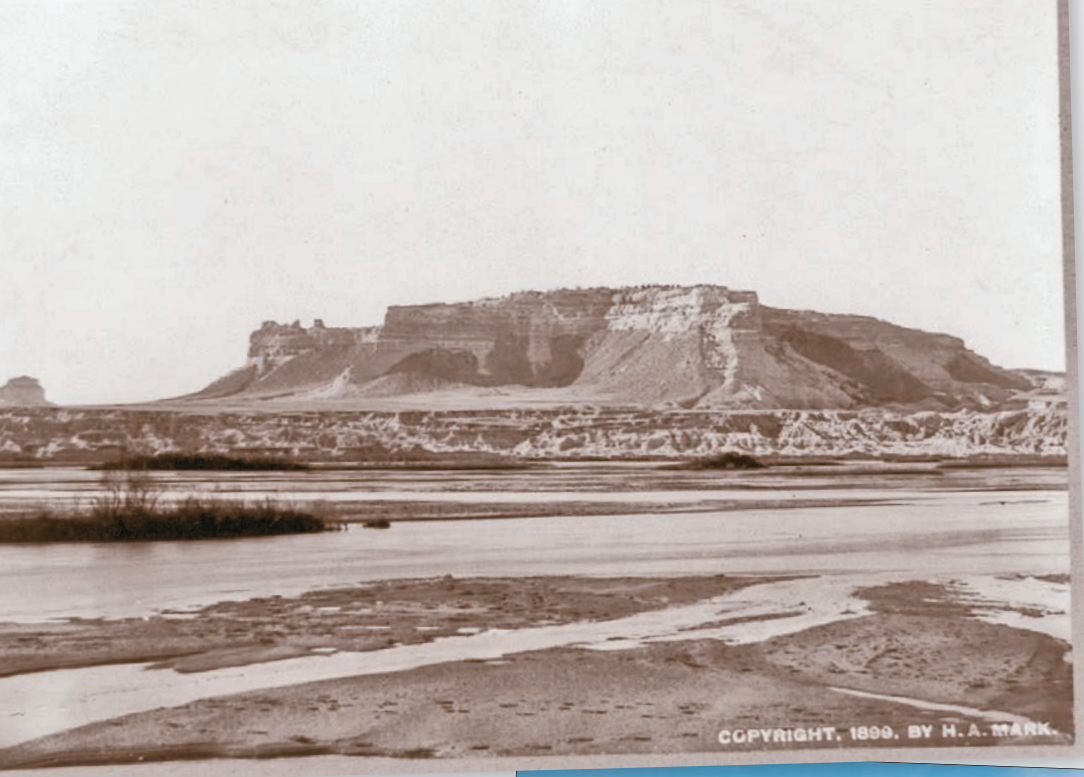
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Scotts Bluff, named for fur trapper Hiram Scott, who died nearby in 1828, became an important navigational beacon in the 1840s for emigrants traveling west on the Oregon Trail.

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Visitors to Bayard, Nebraska, can enjoy the Oregon Trail Wagon Train out to Chimney Rock National Historic Site.

– COURTESY NEBRASKA TOURISM –

In 2013, the Farm and Ranch Museum merged with the North Platte Valley Museum to become the Legacy of the Plains Museum, proof positive that a history museum by any other name would be as impressive.

At Scotts Bluff National Monument, there's not much left of Fort Mitchell, which isn't too surprising when you consider it was built of sod and adobe in 1864. The small fort was abandoned shortly after the Civil War ended in 1865, but not before soldiers stationed there fought with Sioux and Cheyenne warriors at Mud Springs. There's a very cool scale model of the fort at the visitor center; visitation to the actual site is restricted.

A few miles west of Scottsbluff you'll find the historic Horse Creek Treaty Grounds, where more than 10,000 Plains Indians—Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Crow, Arikara, Mandan, Shoshone, Gros Ventre and Assiniboine—gathered in 1851 to negotiate with the U.S. government. The result was the Treaty of Fort Laramie, intended to establish peace among the tribes, define each group's territory and to formally allow the government to build roads through Indian territories in exchange for protection from settlers, prospectors and trappers.

Backtrack a few miles and turn north on Nebraska 29, which you take north to Harrison, where you turn east onto Highway 20 and head toward Crawford.

Just before reaching town you'll come to Fort Robinson State Park, a don't-miss stop on this journey. Nebraska's largest state park (more than 22,000 acres) is as rich in history as it is in scenery.

Soldiers bayoneted Lakota Chief Crazy Horse here in 1877, after he had voluntarily returned to the fort to continue negotiations for his formal surrender. A monument at the fort marks the site of his death; the location of his grave remains a mystery.

Visitors today can stay in several of the fort's original buildings.

Those hankering for a real cowboy experience should stop by the Ponderosa Ranch, about 10 miles south of Crawford. During the summer months you can ride fence lines or round up stray dogies at this working cattle ranch.

Continue your voyage across the prairie by heading east to Chadron to visit the Mari Sandoz High Plains Heritage Center, which honors one of Nebraska's most beloved authors and the prairie life she wrote about so elegantly.

Just a few miles east of Chadron you'll come to the Museum of the Fur Trade. In addition to information



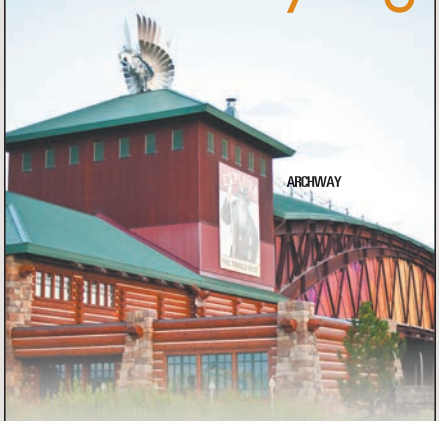
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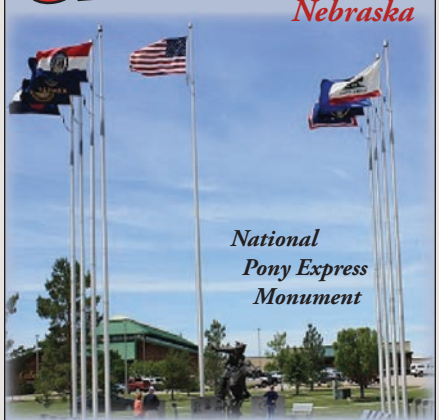
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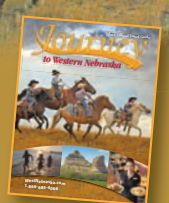


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Curiosities

NAME GAME: When you visit, you quickly learn that the geological landmark is called Scotts Bluff. It is located near the town of Scottsbluff, which is the largest town in Scotts Bluff County.

Clear as the Platte River, right?

1. See Nebraska's only lighthouse at Lake Minatare State Recreation Area, a few miles northeast of Scottsbluff. The 55-foot-tall observation tower, built in 1939, is one of only seven inland lighthouses in the U.S.

2. The 2,158-acre Lake Minatare is famous for its walleye, and it is a fine place to camp in comfort, with plenty of electrical hookups, restrooms and showers.

3. Return to Nebraska Highway 29 and go north about 30 miles to the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, where you'll learn about North American rhinoceroses, bear-dogs, corkscrew beavers and some of the other strange critters that roamed the region during the Miocene Epoch, some five to 23 million years ago.

4. To get a feel for what the Great Plains were like in their heyday, take a side trip northwest of Crawford up to the Oglala National Grassland, a whopping 95,000 acres of pristine prairie. And don't miss the otherworldly geology at Toadstool Park along the way.

5. Once you reach Alliance, you've got to take a few minutes to check out Carhenge, a wonderfully silly homage to Stonehenge made of—yes—old cars.

on trappers and traders, and an extraordinary collection of furs, the museum has more than 300 firearms made from 1640 to 1911, all designed for trappers to traders to Indians.

Don't miss the Bordeaux Trading Post, reconstructed on the exact spot where the original (built in 1837) once stood.

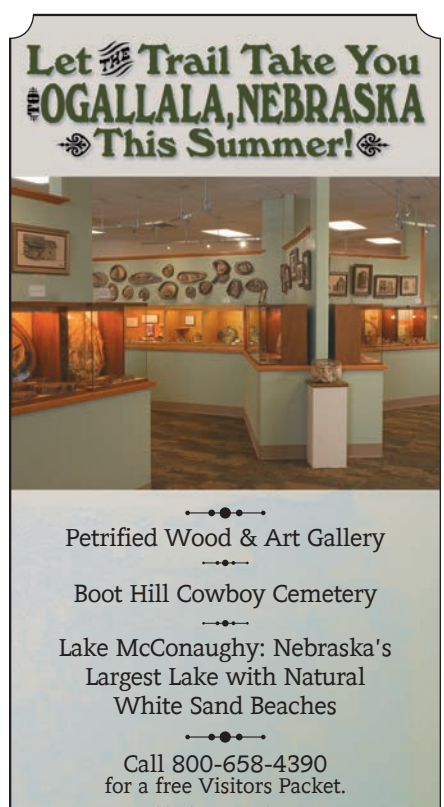
For a taste of everyday life in the frontier panhandle, head south to Alliance and the Knight Museum and Sandhills Center, which houses a remarkable assortment of Indian artifacts and pioneer memorabilia.

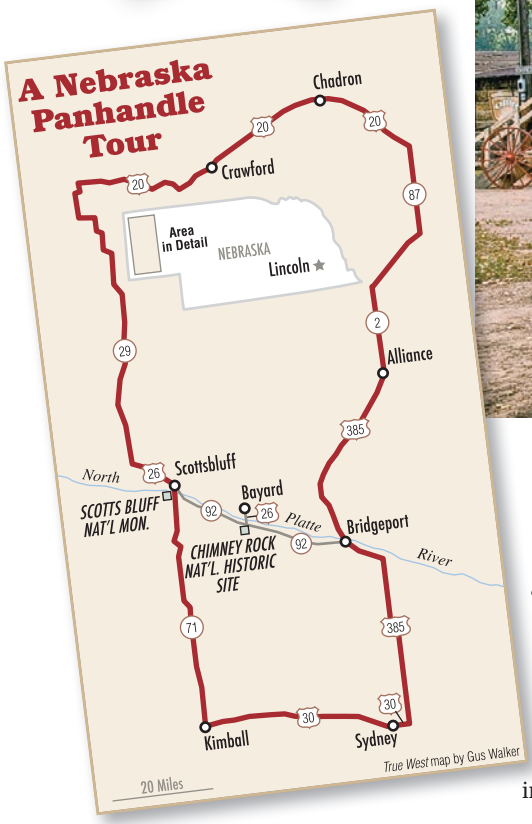
The trip continues southward, across the North Platte River.

The Pony Express established a station at Mud Springs, a little northwest of Dalton, in 1860. A year later it became a telegraph station, which operated until 1876. There's a monument at the site, but no buildings.

Continue south into Sidney and check out the original officers' quarters and powder house at the Fort Sidney Complex. The museum is open summers only.









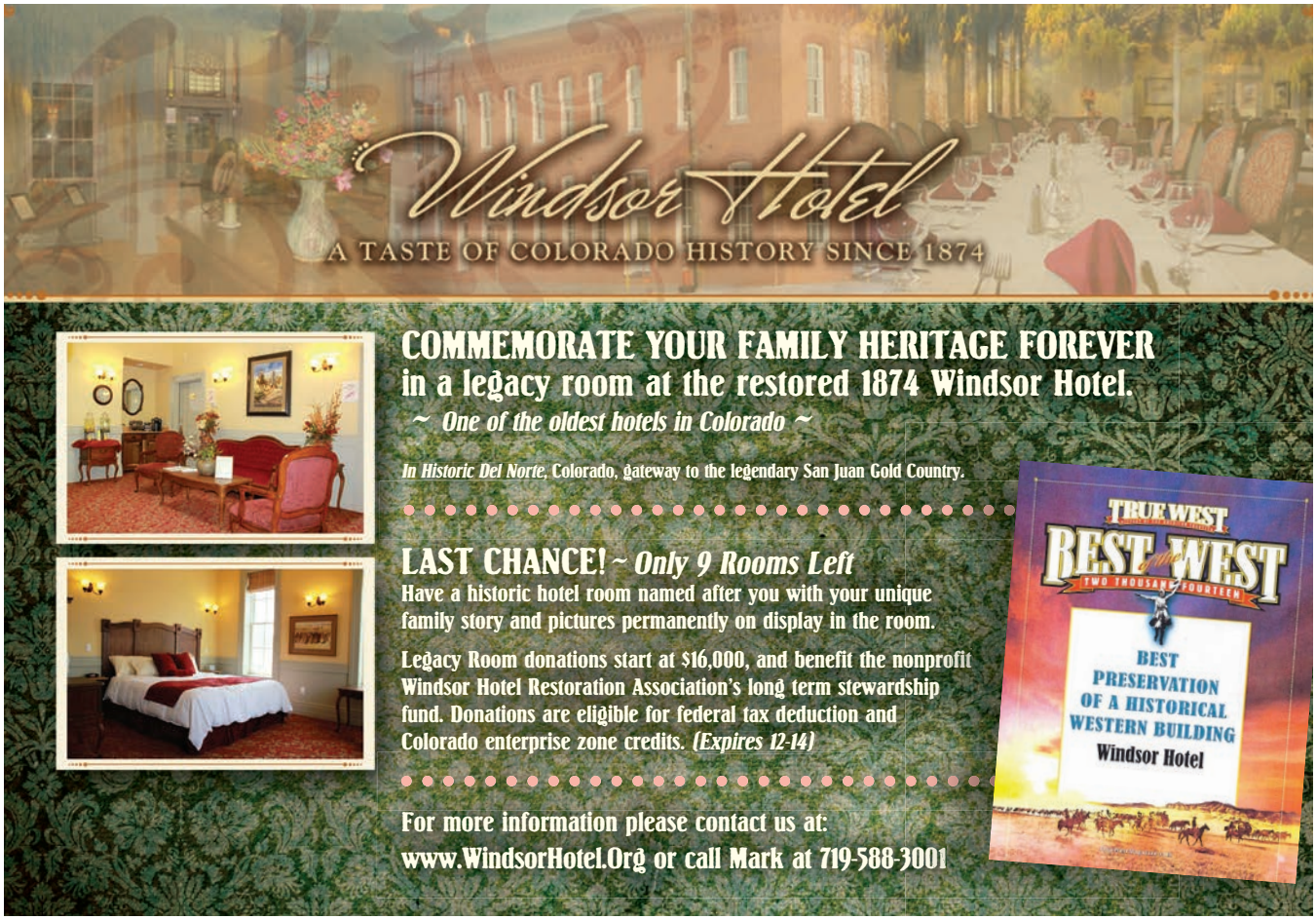
In Bayard, the Oregon Trail Wagon Train provides pioneer experiences on the Oregon Trail, including an overnight adventure.

– COURTESY NEBRASKA TOURISM –

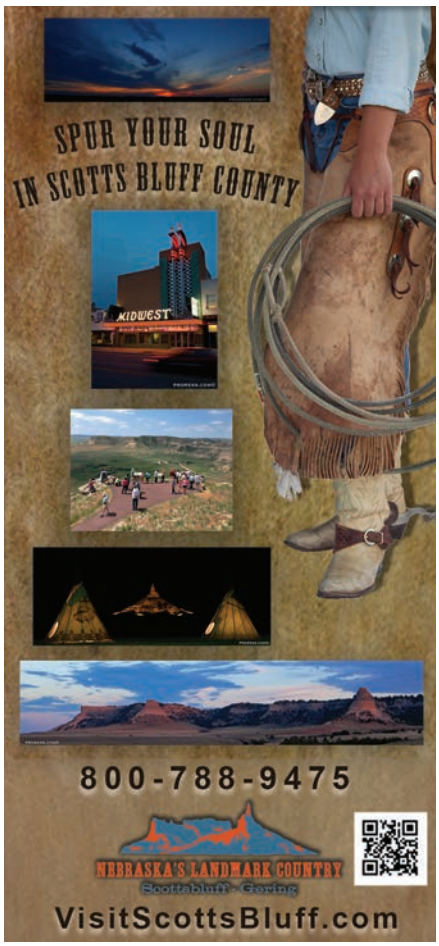
Next, drive west on U.S. 30 (the "Lincoln Highway," the first transcontinental highway across the United States) to the Chamber of Commerce in Kimball, where you can pick up a map and driving directions to Panorama Point, the highest point in all Nebraska.

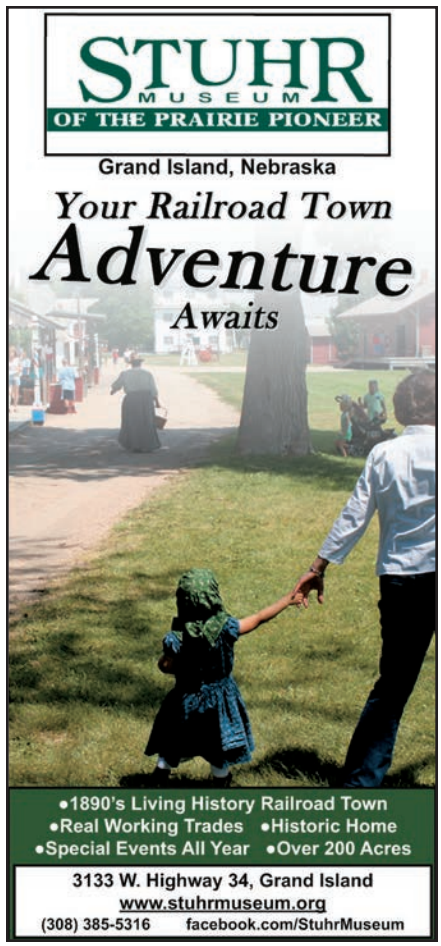
You can leave your rock climbing gear at home for your ascent of the point, which is little more than a bump in the surrounding pasture.

After your mountaineering adventure, return to Kimball and take Nebraska Highway 71 north back to Scottsbluff, completing your loop through history.









BEST OF THE ROAD

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Nebraska Grub: The Drifter Cookshack *(Crawford)*; Fireside Grille *(Alliance)*; Dude's Steakhouse & Brandin' Iron Bar *(Sidney)*

Nebraska Lodging: Barn Anew B&B *(Scottsbluff)*; Olde Main Street Inn *(Chadron)*; High Plains Homestead *(Crawford)*

Good Books

The Plains Across: The Overland Emigrants and the Trans-Mississippi West, 1840-1860 by John D. Unruh Jr.; ***The Oregon Trail*** by Francis Parkman; ***Old Jules*** and ***Crazy Horse: The Strange Man of the Oglalas*** by Mari Sandoz

Annual Events in the Panhandle

Gold Rush Days *(Sidney)*: June 13-14

Chimney Rock Pioneer Days *(Bayard)*: June 20-22

Oregon Trail Days *(Gering)*: July 5, 9-13

Off the Beaten Path

Chimney Rock National Historic Site and Bayard

You'll find Chimney Rock about midway between Scottsbluff and Bridgeport. The 120-foot-high spire stands atop a conical, 200-foot-high base, making Chimney Rock one of the most memorable sights along the entire Oregon Trail.

Looking at it today you can't help but wonder just how many thousands of emigrants gazed at this landmark as they made their way west.

After your visit, head north to Bayard. In the summer months (or by appointment) you can explore the Bayard Chimney Rock Museum, housed in a refurbished railroad depot.

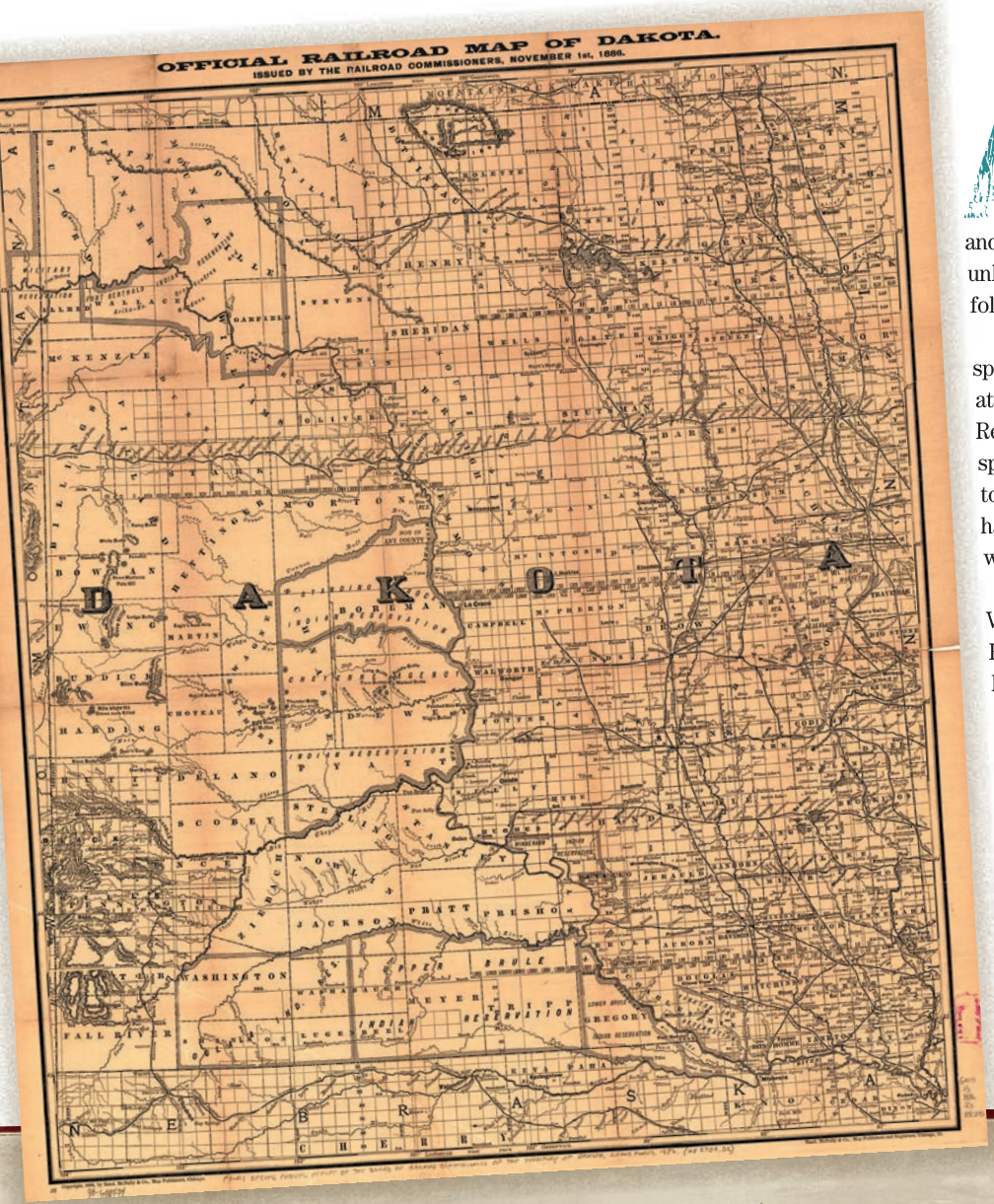
Also in Bayard, be sure to check out the Oregon Trail Wagon Train, where you can ride in a covered wagon on the actual Oregon Trail with historical re-enactors for a few hours, or for a few days.

It's an experience you'll never forget.

BY JOHNNY D. BOGGS

Following North Dakota's Sheyenne River

National Scenic Byway leads travelers back in time through history.



Ask most people to name a river that flows in North Dakota, and you'll probably hear the Missouri (we thank you, Lewis and Clark) and possibly the Red (we tip our hats to that unknown humanitarian for penning that classic folk song "Red River Valley").

But the Sheyenne? This river—yes, it's spelled with an S and not a C—doesn't get the attention of the wide Missouri or the musical Red, and flows through a region most tourists speed past on their way east to Fargo or west to Bismarck or Medora. But the Sheyenne has a significant amount of history and sites worth seeing.

Besides, since 2002, the Sheyenne River Valley has had its very own National Scenic Byway, 63 miles from Baldhill Dam to Lisbon. So let's get started.

The river, a tributary of the Red, flows roughly 591 miles, beginning north

(Left) A year before the Dakota Territory was split into North and Sound Dakota, the railroads had already crisscrossed the farm rich region.

In 1914, five thousand people attended a memorial (below) commemorating the Battle of Whitestone Hill, a mistaken attack on the peaceful Hunkpati Sioux.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –



of McClusky and meandering across eastern North Dakota before joining the Red around Fargo.

For our purposes, start in Valley City—unless you're chasing walleye or northern pike at Lake Ashtabula, which Baldhill Dam formed.

First stop in Valley City should be the Rosebud Visitor Center. "Rosebud" has nothing to do with Gen. George Crook's poor showing in southern Montana against Lakota and Cheyenne Indians in 1876 or with a certain sleigh from the classic film *Citizen Kane*. This Rosebud is the 1881 Northern Pacific superintendent's railcar, located at the visitor center along with various offices, including the area convention and visitors bureau and the Sheyenne River Valley National Scenic Byway.

Fort Ransom was named after Union Gen. T.E.G. Ransom, who was wounded four times during the Civil War.

The car, of course, might be the biggest draw. In July 1881, the Northern Pacific Railroad converted this unused car into living quarters for S.R. Ainslie, superintendent for the National Park's Yellowstone Division. The railroad—a big reason Valley City is here today—kept the car, now fully restored, in operation until 1931.

Originally founded as Second Crossing of the Sheyenne, Valley City offers two other cool sites worth seeing. Take the city's self-guided Historic Bridges Tour, and then head to the 19-acre Medicine Wheel Park. It's not as old or as historic as Wyoming's Medicine Wheel—this one was built by a Valley City State University professor and students in 1992—but it pays tribute to the more than 100 rock "medicine

BEST OF THE ROAD

Good Eats & Sleeps

North Dakota Grub: City Lights Supper Club *(Valley City)*; Thor's Bar and the Old Mill Grill *(Fort Ransom)*; I Scream U Scream *(Lisbon)*

North Dakota Lodging: President's House Guest Inn *(Valley City)*; Cranberry Cottage *(Kathryn)*; Hannah McNally B&B *(Lisbon)*

Good Reads

Stepping Twice into the River: Following Dakota Waters by Robert King

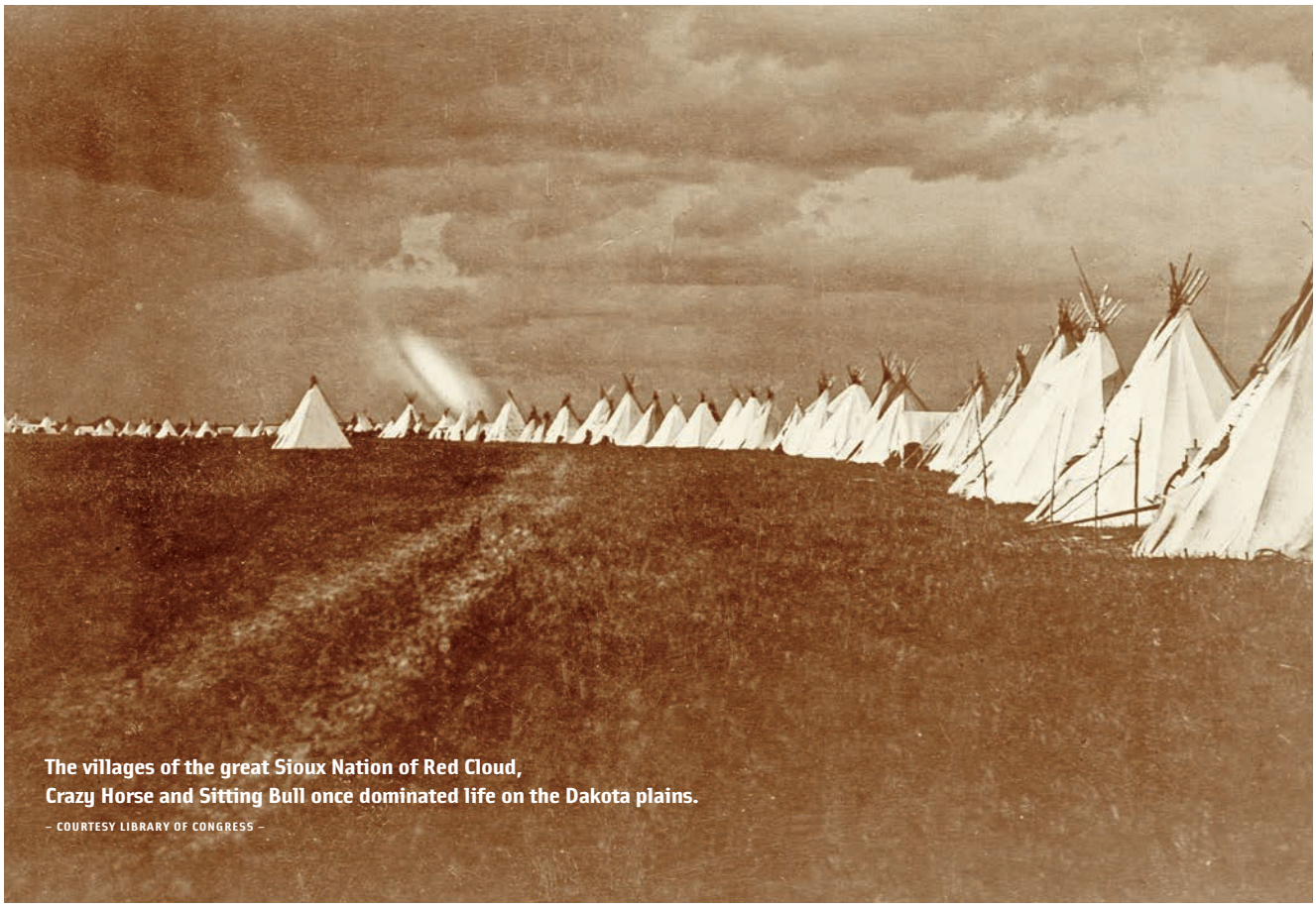
Women of the Northern Plains: Gender and Settlement on the Homestead Frontier, 1870-1930 by Barbara Handy-Marchello

Events Along the Trail

Music in the Park *(Valley City)*: Wednesday nights at the City Park Bandshell, June through August

Fort Ransom Stampede Rodeo *(Fort Ransom)*: July 3-4, Fort Ransom Arena

Americana Festival *(Valley City)*: Quilt show, first Saturday in August, Courthouse Plaza



The villages of the great Sioux Nation of Red Cloud, Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull once dominated life on the Dakota plains.

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Living history re-enactors bring the past alive at Fort Ransom State Park every summer during Sodbuster Days.



Homesteaders in the second half of the 19th century transformed the Dakota plains into rich farmlands.

– COURTESY SHEYENNE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAY –

wheels" built by Indians across the West. Twelve Indian burial mounds are also in the park, and these are historic. The first mounds were charted in 1883.

From Valley City, follow the Sheyenne along Highway 21. A few miles south is King School, a one-room schoolhouse and seasonal craft shop. This school was built in 1930 and taught kids as late as 1967, but another King School, on a different site, started in the 1880s.

As the road and river meander toward Kathryn, you might notice a brick marker and tiny parking lot a few hundred feet off the road in farm country. That's all that's left of Daily, founded in 1882.

There's more around charming Kathryn, a tiny town founded around 1900 when the Northern Pacific's Casselton branch was being built to Marion. The population probably doesn't top 100, but the storefronts have been restored to its turn-of-the-20th-century look and feel.

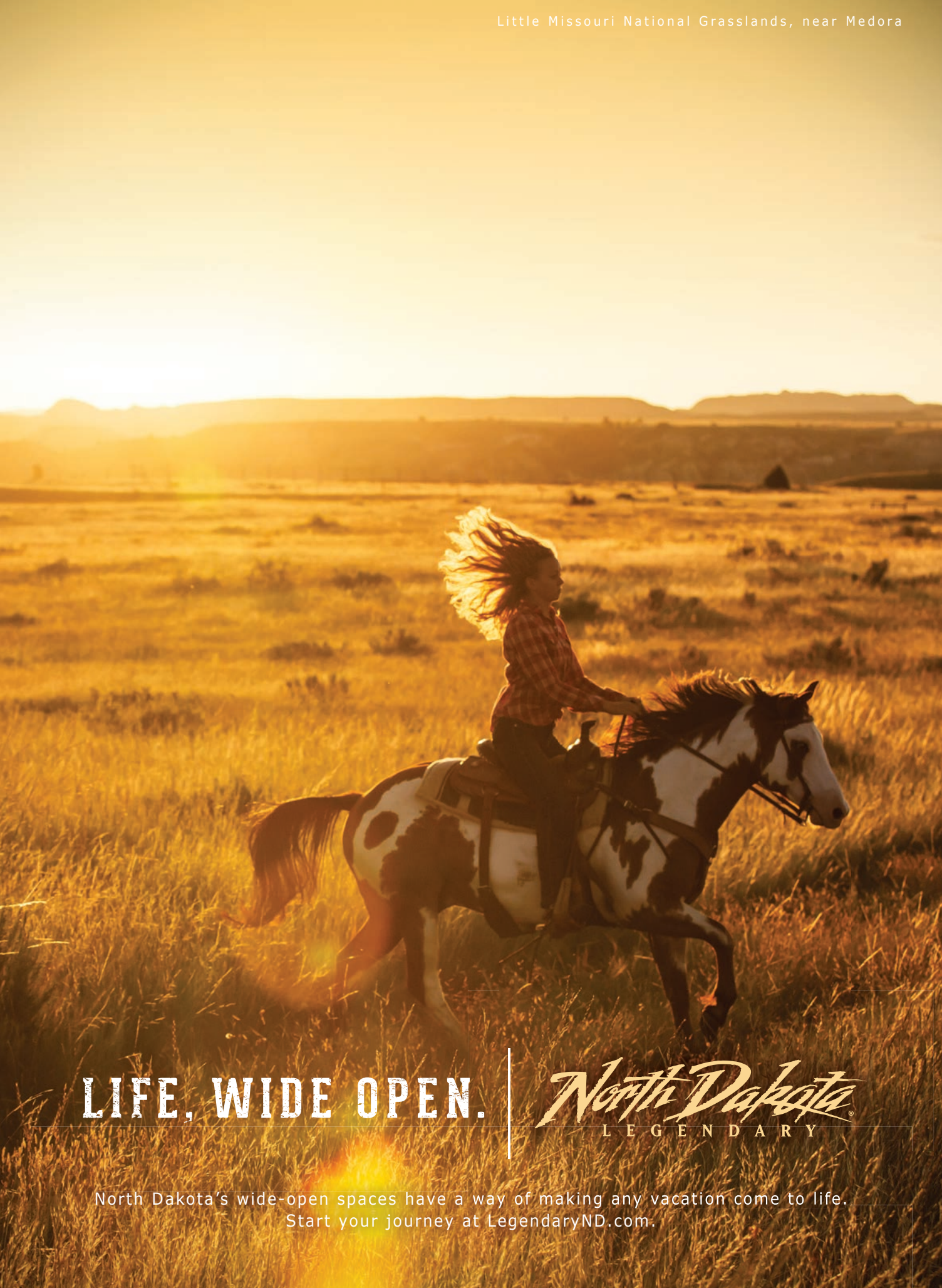
Follow Highway 13 to Wadeson Park Historic Site on the Sheyenne's east bank. That hand-hewn oak cabin dates to 1876 when Carl Jenson and his nephew, Jon Bjerke, settled here. Over the years the cabin, which was restored in 1981, housed a community hall, country store and even an icehouse.

Down the road, about two miles from Little Yellowstone Park, is the Waldheim Lutheran Church, built in 1900, and then off to the east you'll see a high hill that could easily be dismissed. This is Standing Rock State Historic Site, and atop this hill are Indian burial mounds. What's more, the hill was used as a landmark for travelers for years, showing up on Joseph Nicollet's map in 1843.

Keep along the river and Highway 13. On the west side of the road, just past the old Preston community, is another log cabin. Theodore Slattum, a Norwegian who came to Minnesota in 1870, built the cabin in 1879. Nine years later, Slattum and his wife moved here with a wagon, at least one ox and $40. They brought up nine children in this cabin, and Slattum eventually owned

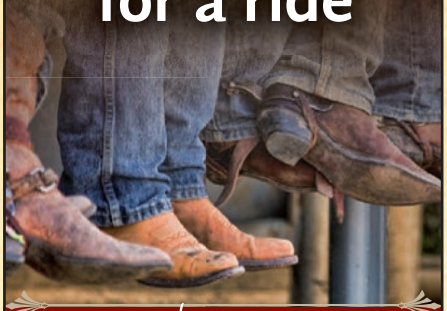





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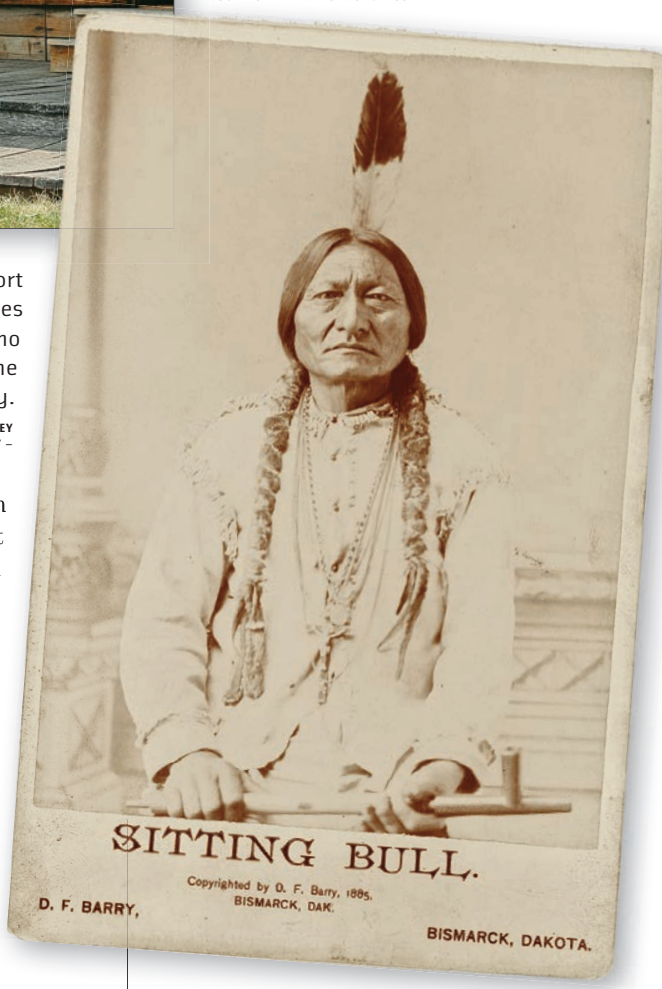
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(Above) Sodbuster Days at Fort Ransom State Park celebrates the hearty homesteaders who settled North Dakota in the 19th century.

– COURTESY SHEYENNE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAY –



(Below) Sitting Bull was still a young Hunkpapa Lakota Sioux leader when he was at the Battle of Whitestone Hill, the first in a series of skirmishes he fought against Gen. Alfred Sully.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

1,000 acres, making him one of Ransom County's most prosperous pioneers.

In 1945, the cabin was moved to Fort Ransom State Park, but some 50 years later was returned to its original location.

Which brings us to Fort Ransom. First stop, the state park. Established in 1867 about three miles south of the present-day park, Fort Ransom was named after Union Gen. T.E.G. Ransom, who was wounded four times during the Civil War only to die of dysentery in Georgia in 1864. At Fort Ransom, soldiers guarded the trail from Fort Abercrombie to the Missouri River until 1872, when the post was abandoned.

This park, however, honors those unheralded heroes of the Northern Plains: sodbusters.

This is homesteader country, and within the park are two farmsteads, the Bjone Home—now the visitor center—built in 1879. The first Lutheran church services were held here in 1882. The other farm is Andrew Sunne's 1884 homestead.

The best time to visit is during Sodbuster Days, held on the first weekend after Independence Day and a harvest version on Labor Day weekend. Each festival features demonstrations of 19th-century farming and blacksmithing and—even better—farm cooking.

There's more to Fort Ransom than just this state park. Head over to the T.J. Walker Historic District, home to the Ransom County Museum and various buildings—barn, mill, dam, icehouse—related to Tyler James Walker. Who was T.J. Walker?

His father was Hiram Walker, who moved from Minnesota to Valley City in 1879 and started a flour mill, machine shop and foundry. T.J. went deer hunting around Fort Ransom in 1881, built a mill and store and operated both until he sold out in 1919.

From Fort Ransom, take Valley Road to Lisbon. This town, incorporated around 1879, is full of charming homes and some historic buildings, including an 1890s opera house that once held memorial

DETOUR

Whitestone Hill

About 75 miles southeast of Fort Ransom–23 miles from Kulm in Dickey County–is a state historic site well worth checking out.

Leading a punitive expedition as a result of the 1862 Dakota uprising, Gen. Alfred Sully led three cavalry troops and an artillery battery to attack a camp of Yanktonai, Dakota, Hunkpapa Lakota and Sihasapa Lakota here on September 3, 1863.

Indian casualties were estimated from 100 to 300 dead, and more than 150 men, women and children captured. Army casualties were light. The battle is considered among the fiercest fights between Indians and white soldiers in North Dakota.

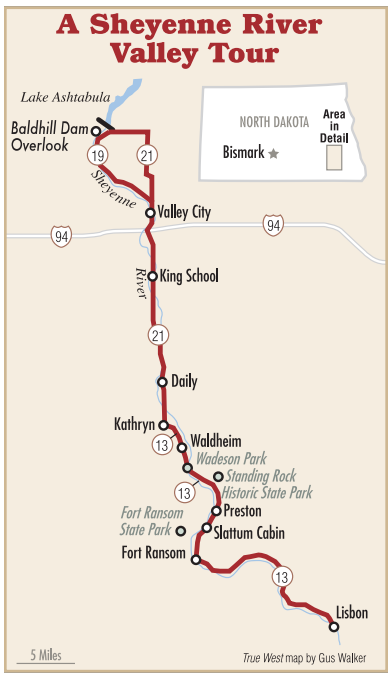
The museum at Whitestone Hill State Historic Site burned in 2009 and is being renovated, but the battlefield, open Thursday to Monday, May 16 to September 15, is worth visiting if you have time. Admission is free, but donations are appreciated.

services for President William McKinley and later showed *The Birth of a Nation*. The building fell into disuse until 1994, when it was donated to the nonprofit Lisbon Opera House Foundation and is now open for special events.

Of course, this being farm country, you might drop in at the Lisbon Farmer's and Artisan's Market on Monday afternoons. Likely, you're hungry.

Hard to believe that we've covered only some 50 miles from Valley City: 50 miles of a lot of scenery, history and one really neat river.

Johnny D. Boggs recommends checking out the website *HelloValley.com* before taking off on the Sheyenne River Valley National Scenic Byway.



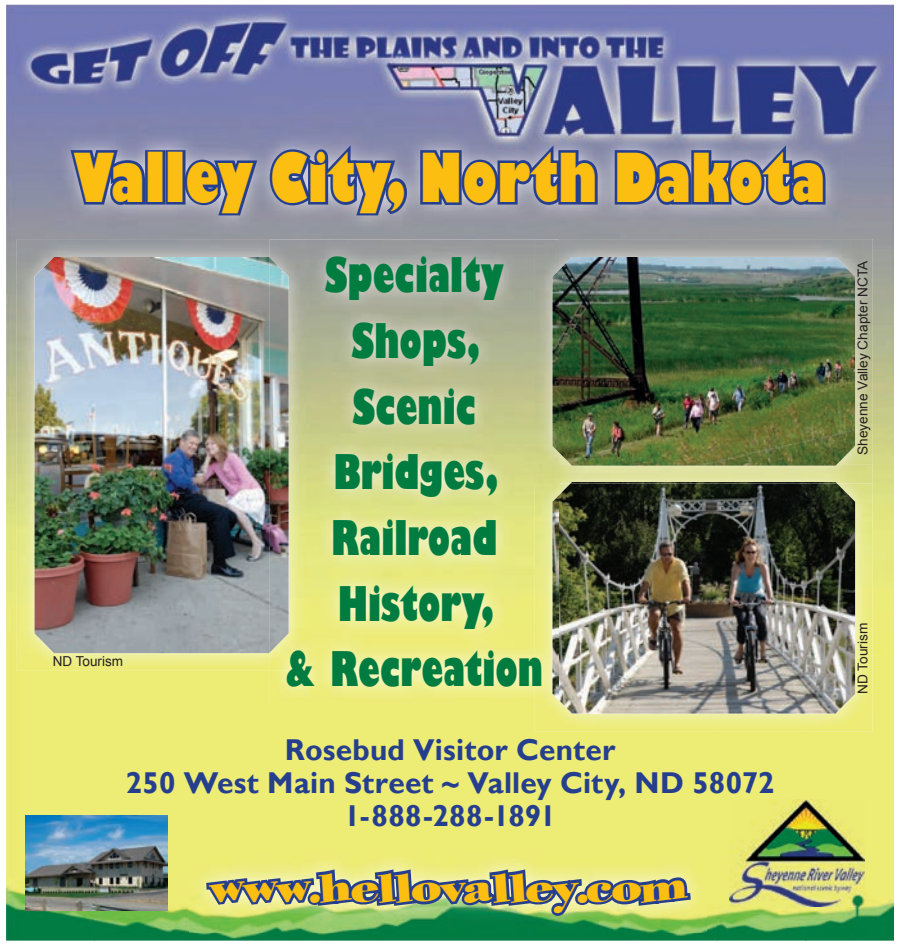
Directions:

If you're flying:

To Fargo: Drive west on I-94 to Valley City and begin the road trip. Or you can always head southeast to Lisbon and run the trail backward.

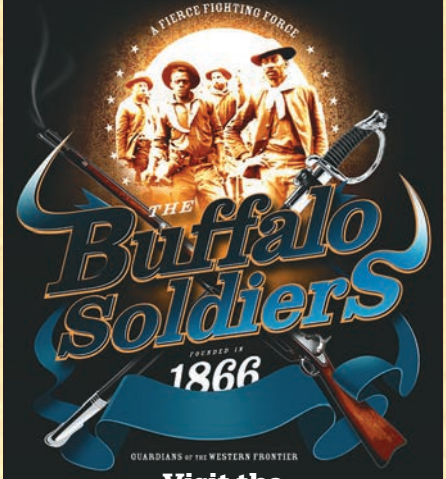
If you're driving:

To Jamestown: After visiting Louis L'Amour's hometown, drive east on I-94 to Valley City. When you're done, you can head to the battlefield at Whitestone Hill State Historic Site, cut over to U.S. 281 and return north to Jamestown.





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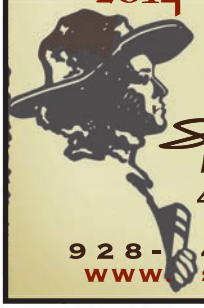
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ON THE TRAIL OF HISTORY

BY CANDY MOULTON

Bozeman Trail

Discover Wyoming and Montana history along historic wagon road.



Montana Territory was created in 1864 following the discovery of gold in 1863, near Virginia City, and the ensuing gold rush that followed the construction of the Bozeman Trail to Fort Laramie through Indian occupied lands in Wyoming's Powder River basin. Wyoming Territory was created in 1868.

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Fort Laramie is one of the great frontier posts in the West, now restored as a national historic site with a complete complement of structures: Army barracks, enlisted men's and officers' quarters situated around the parade ground, Old Bedlam (Wyoming's oldest standing building) and the sutler's store. This post, located near the confluence of the North Platte and Laramie Rivers, served the fur trade, overland trail travelers and the Army before it became a starting point for travelers headed toward the goldfields in Alder Gulch, Montana Territory.

John Bozeman and John Jacobs negotiated the route that took Bozeman's name by traveling east and south from Virginia City in 1863. They knew gold seekers would want to reach the new gold diggings in Alder Gulch as quickly as possible, and they rightly thought that a trail cutting across the Powder River Basin, through Lakota, Cheyenne and Crow lands, and then heading west, would be the most direct and fastest way to get from the main overland trails to the newly established gold camp.

John Bozeman and John Jacobs negotiated the route that took Bozeman's name by traveling east and south from Virginia City in 1863.

When Bozeman and Jacobs organized the first wagon train and set out across the trail in early 1864, they split from the Oregon Trail at Deer Creek Station (near present-day Glenrock, Wyoming). A week into the trip—barely 140 miles from the North Platte River—a war party of Lakota and Cheyenne Indians attacked and drove them back to the main overland road closer to the North Platte. This altercation with the tribes was just the beginning of conflict on what became known as the Bloody Bozeman. From 1864 until 1868 around 1,500 travelers took the route across the Powder River Basin along the east flank of the Bighorn Mountains, over what would become the Crow Indian Reservation, along the Yellowstone River, over Bozeman Pass, and down into Alder Gulch, the site of the gold camp at Virginia City, Montana.

Fort Laramie, in eastern Wyoming, is a good starting point for this trip as both trail travelers and later the frontier army troops who were stationed at forts established along the Bozeman

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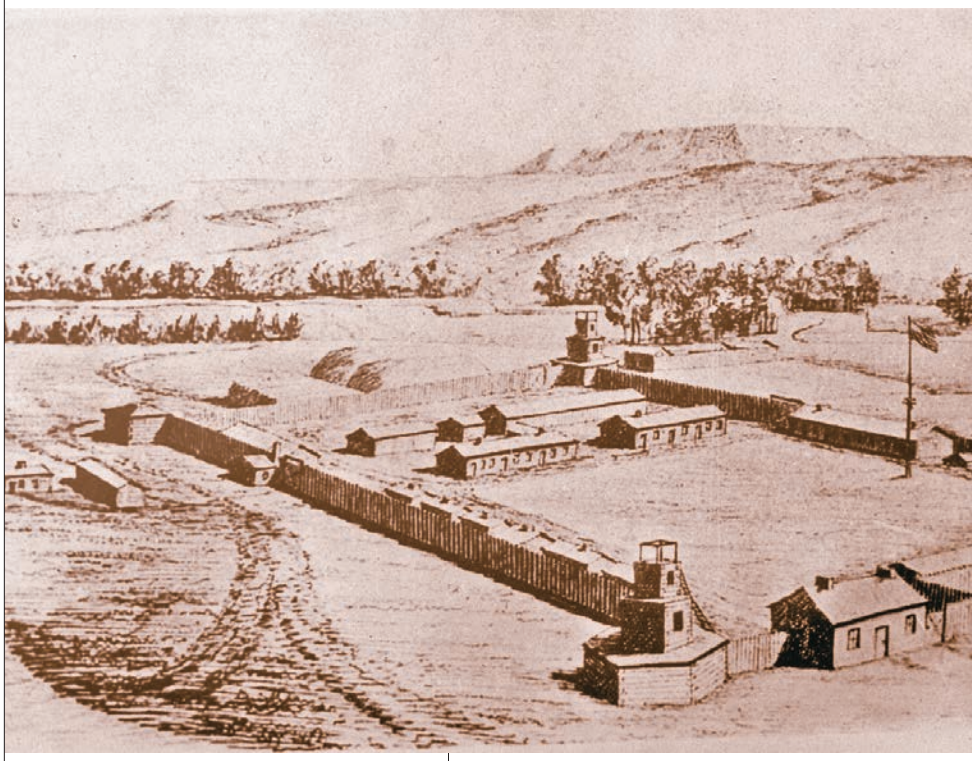
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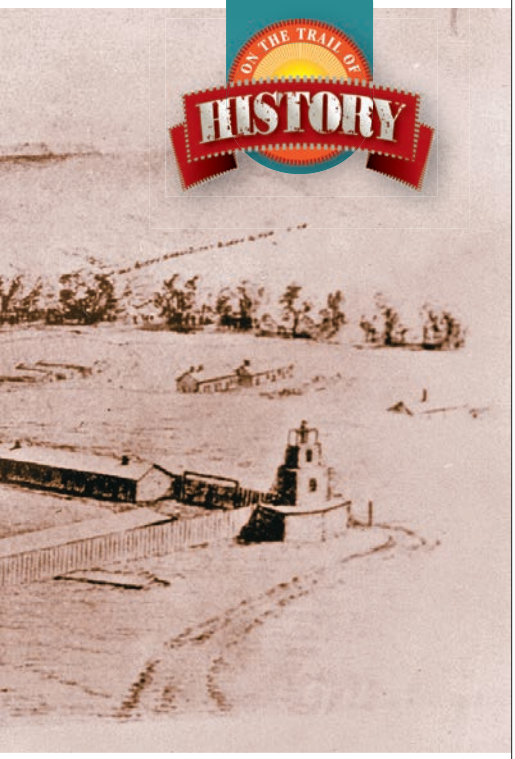
Trail used this fort as an outfitting post. Interpreters bring the post to life at times during the year with soldier and wagon train re-enactments. This site was pivotal in tribal relations with the first treaty conference held in 1851 at nearby Horse Creek involving representatives of most of the Northern Plains tribes. That treaty established the territories north of the North Platte River, and it gave the tribes an understanding that if they allowed the main east-west overland road (to Oregon, California and Utah on the Mormon Trail) across their homelands, then they could expect to be left alone in other regions. But as noted, the route Bozeman and Jacobs pioneered cut through the Powder River Basin of northeastern Wyoming, and this was through the heart of the tribal lands.

The breach of promise—and an outright attack on a peaceful Arapaho village of Old David and Black Bear by Maj. Gen. Patrick Connor on August 28,



On December 21, 1866, Red Cloud's Indian army wiped out Capt. William J. Fetterman's force, killing all 81 U.S. soldiers near Fort Phil Kearny on the Bozeman Trail, leading the U.S. to abandon its war with the Sioux leader.

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Fort Reno, established on the Powder River in 1865 and abandoned in 1868, was first called Camp Connor and later rebuilt and renamed Fort Reno by Col. H.B. Carrington.

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Red Cloud's War: The Bozeman Trail, 1866-1868 by John D. McDermott

Journeys to the Land of Gold: Emigrant Diaries From the Bozeman Trail, 1863-1866 by Susan Badger Doyle

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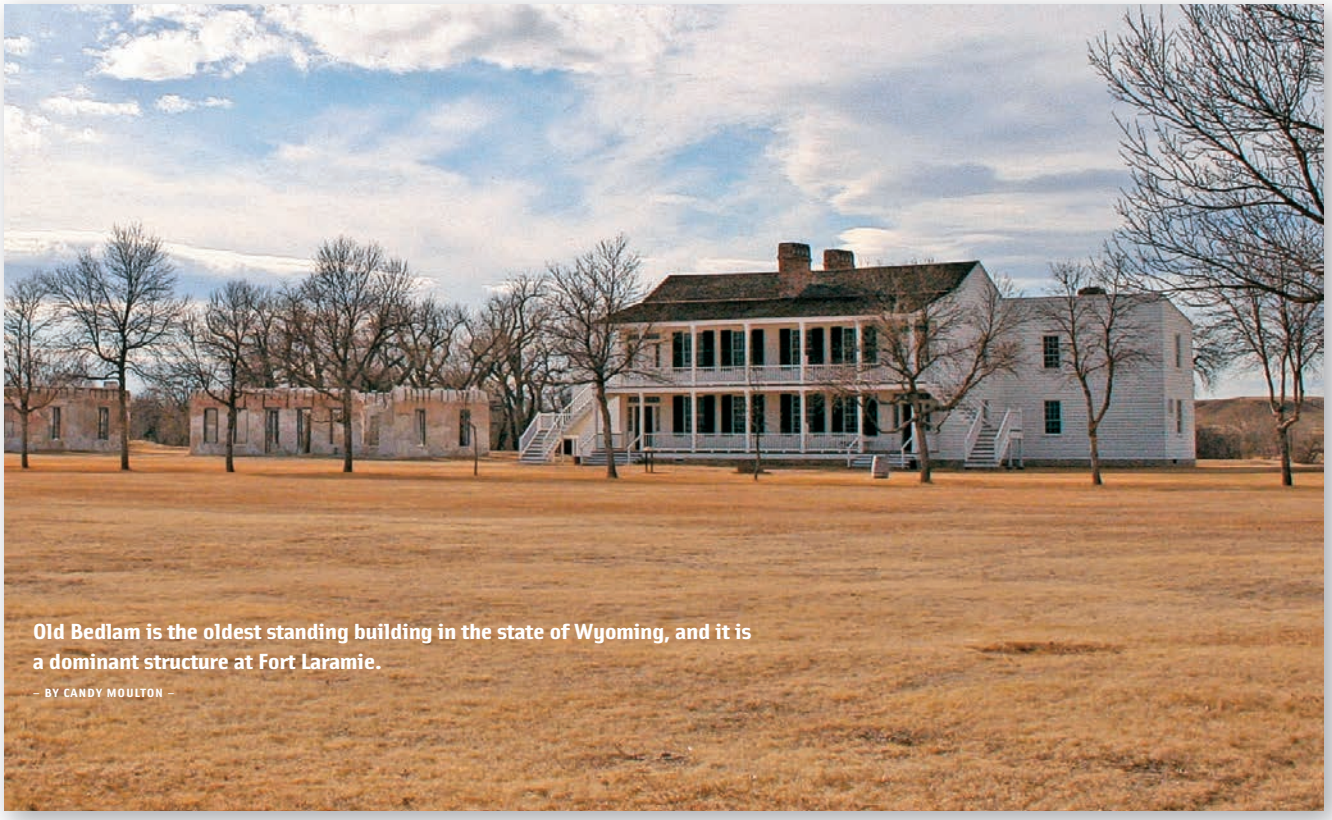
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1865, that resulted in the destruction of 250 lodges and the deaths of many Arapahos including women and children—did not sit well with the tribes, who aggressively fought to halt the trail traffic and, more important, to force the army, which established three military posts in the area beginning in 1866—Fort Reno, Fort Phil Kearny and Fort C.F. Smith—to withdraw from the area. Wagon trains were under constant threat, and there were Indian-on-gold seeker attacks from the opening of the trail in 1863 until it closed in 1868. The Indians also harassed and fought with the army in signature battles such as the Fetterman Massacre (December 21, 1866), the Hayfield Fight (August 1, 1867) and the Wagon Box Fight (August 2, 1867).

While Fort Laramie served as a frontier trade site and military post, the town of the same name was not in existence during the period of the Bozeman Trail travel. Virginia City, however, was very much a city. Following the discovery of gold in Alder Gulch by Bill Fairweather, Henry Edger and four companions in May 1863, the diggings quickly attracted thousands of miners and businessmen. This city grew quickly and became the first territorial capital of Montana, and was the location of Montana's first published newspaper, *The Montana Post*. It had Montana's first school and first Masonic Hall, and the Montana Historical Society formed in Virginia City. Now it is a State Historical Site, with many of the 19th-century buildings owned by



The Bozeman Trail crosses around 680 miles from Fort Laramie in Wyoming to Virginia City in Montana.



Old Bedlam is the oldest standing building in the state of Wyoming, and it is a dominant structure at Fort Laramie.

– BY CANDY MOULTON –


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Everyone attending the Grand Victorian Ball in Virginia City dresses in Victorian attire, including this young violinist who helped provide the period-era music.

– BY CANDY MOULTON –

this trail on major highways (U.S. 26/I-25 from Fort Laramie to Casper and Buffalo, Wyoming; I-90 from Buffalo through Billings and Bozeman, Montana, and U.S. 191, Route 84, and U.S. 287 to Ennis, then Route 287 to Virginia City), you will cross through country with big views as you leave the valley of the North Platte River, drive through the grasslands and foothills of the Bighorn Mountains, and then traverse the Yellowstone River Valley before crossing Bozeman Pass and then turning southwest to one of the earliest towns established in Montana Territory.

In use only for a few short years, from its beginning in 1863-64 to the destruction of the military forts by the American Indians in 1868, the Bozeman Trail did allow gold seekers an opportunity to travel a short—albeit hazardous—route from the North Platte to Alder Gulch.

ON THE TRAIL OF HISTORY

BY STUART ROSEBROOK

On the California Trail: Salt Lake City to Sacramento

Follow in the footsteps of mountain men, gold seekers and emigrants to the golden land.

The California Trail conjures up images of emigrants and gold seekers, mountain men and Mormons, as well as the hopefulness of new lands that boosters compared to the "deep, rich, alluvial soil of the Nile."

Yet, the horrors of the trail humble even the modern traveler when reminded of the suffering and tragedy that befell so many in search of new beginnings in the promised land, such as befell the Donner Party: "Hunger and cold, deep snow!...firewood harder to get as the men grow weaker…the first death—a young man gone, not from starvation, but from malnutrition or mere despondency…."

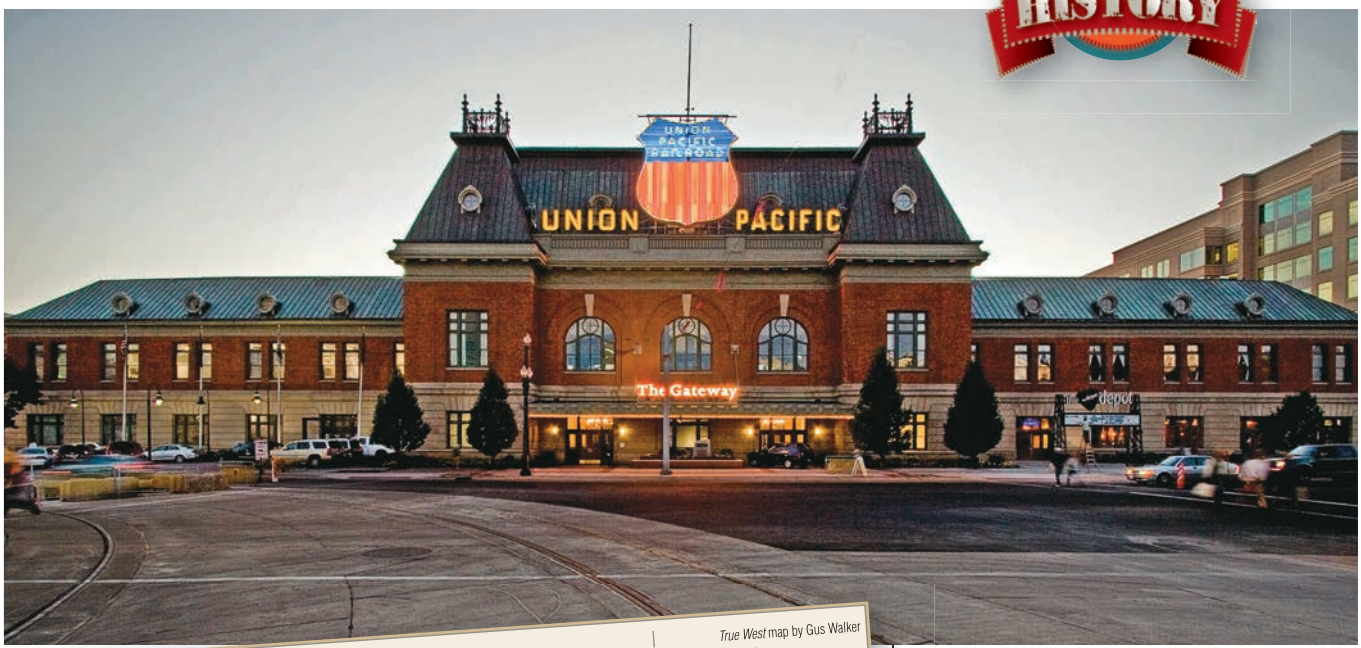
The route to California's fertile valleys became a controversial trail for gold seekers and emigrants.

Even before gold was discovered in 1848 at Sutter's Mill in California, emigrants were traveling on the California Trail over three cutoffs from the Oregon Trail, two from southeastern Idaho, and one to Salt Lake City on the Mormon Trail from Fort Bridger. The route to the growing religious community near the Great Salt Lake and across the Utah desert to Nevada became known as Hastings Cutoff for the entrepreneurial-adventurer Lansford W. Hastings, the author of the famous guidebook, *The Emigrants'*



Mining engineer William A. Jackson's famous 1851 map of the California goldfields was one of the most detailed of its era and was accompanied by a 16-page appendix to the region.

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Mormon pioneers and California emigrants could not have imagined the luxuriousness of transcontinental travel on the Union Pacific Railroad.

– COURTESY UTAH OFFICE OF TOURISM –

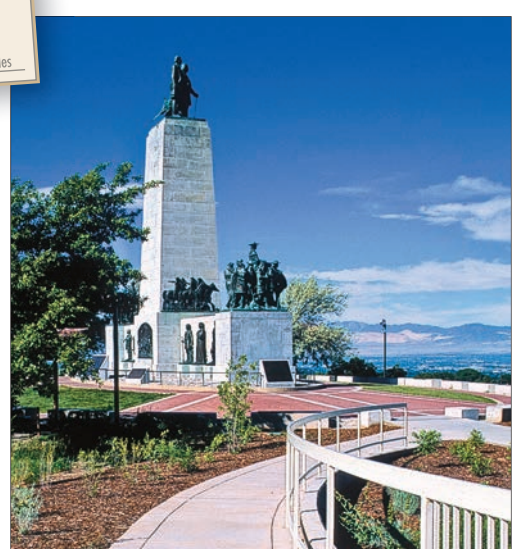


Oregon and California. The route to California's fertile valleys became a controversial trail for gold seekers and emigrants, who could trade with Mormon settlers before they crossed the Humboldt Desert and the Sierra Nevada, but also led to deadly delays and confusion for emigrants, including the ill-fated Donner-Reed Party.

Start your California Trail adventure in downtown Salt Lake City at Temple Square and take the tour of the historical sites, including the public portion of the Salt Lake Temple, the Museum of Church History and Art, and Brigham Young's residence, the Beehive House. After a visit to the state capitol, drive east of downtown to the Utah Museum of Natural History, Fort Douglas Military Museum and "This is the Place" State Park. The natural history museum provides the traveler with an excellent introduction to the dramatic geologic history of the region, while Fort Douglas, founded in 1862, and "This is the Place" provide historical context to the significance of the Mormon settlement of Utah in 1847.

"This is the Place" State Park on the west side of Salt Lake City commemorates Brigham Young successfully leading the Mormon pioneers to Utah.

– COURTESY UTAH OFFICE OF TOURISM –



SALT LAKE TO RENO

With a good night's rest in Salt Lake, trail seekers should head west on Interstate 80 to Grantsville off exit 99 on Utah 138 to visit the pioneer Benson Grist Mill and the Donner-Reed Pioneer Museum at Grantsville Fort. The museum is in a one-room adobe schoolhouse built in 1861 and is open through appointment at Grantsville City Hall. Summer travelers who cross the desert to Nevada and California's Sierra Nevada should remember this lonely outpost of the ill-fated Donner-Reed Party. After leaving the Mormon settlements the emigrants faced months on the desert trail, rather than the well-maintained interstate highway of the 21st century, which could only be imagined 165 years ago, as Science Fiction.

From Grantsville, continue west on I-80 and take exit 4 to tour the Bonneville Salt Flats near the Utah state line. Managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM),

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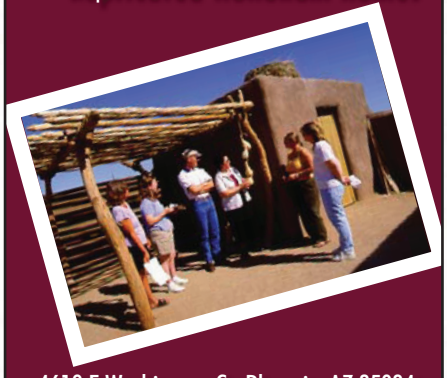
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the Salt Flats were a formidable challenge to emigrants crossing the California Trail. A short road leads out to the famous salt deposits, now known worldwide for its high-speed racing. One can only ponder the ironic difference between jet-engine cars racing each other and ox-driven Conestoga wagons' three-miles-an-hour pace for survival on these ancient salt beds.

Visitors should stop at the Nevada Welcome Center in Wendover, which has plenty of air-conditioned rooms for the historic trail seeker who desires a little respite from desert travel. Wendover grew in importance in the early 1900s after a

DETOUR

Gold Country

Following the California Trail from Salt Lake to Sacramento includes numerous opportunities for side trips to explore the natural wonders and historic sites of Utah, Nevada and California. Since the Gold Rush of 1848-49 remains one of the primary events of American history, a detour to visit the gold country along California Highway 49 will provide the visitor to step back in time and visit many of the famous gold camps.

Rather than leave Lake Tahoe on California 89 and U.S. 50, head north on California 89 to California 49, and enjoy the scenic highway through Yuba Pass to the towns of Bassetts, Goodyears Bar, Downieville, Camptonville, Nevada City, Grass Valley and Auburn. Just outside of Grass Valley is the Empire Mine State Historic Park, an excellent living history center. Gold country adventurers can continue south of Auburn to Coloma and Placerville or follow the remainder of the "Truckee Route" into Sacramento along I-80.

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railroad was built, followed by salt flat racers, U.S. 40 and Wendover Air Base, where B-29 crews, including the Enola Gay, trained for the war against Japan.

Traveling west on I-80 across the Goshute Valley, you will see the landmark 10,716-foot Pilot Peak (a crucial way stop for emigrants after crossing the Great Salt Lake Desert on Hastings Cutoff) due north as the highway climbs through the Great Basin, past the aptly named town of Oasis and a rest stop at Pequop Summit, 6,650 feet above sea level, the highest point on the old trail between the Wasatch Mountains and Donner Pass.

Sixty miles past Wendover, the town of Wells was one of the most important rest stops on the California Trail. The Humboldt Wells' springs and fresh grass offered an oasis to weary emigrants and their livestock. In the 1860s, the springs brought the Central Pacific Railroad and the construction of a historic district that still awaits renovation after a 2008 earthquake. Adventurous trail seekers should contact the BLM for directions north on U.S. 93 to the California Trail Back Country Byway, which is almost 100 miles of back roads, half of which are alongside or near the rutted route of bonanza seekers and California emigrants.

From Wells to Elko, the East Humboldt Range and its 10,000-foot peaks dominate the southern horizon, with a nice scenic route into the Ruby Mountains to Lamoille accessible from Halleck or Elko. Visitors should plan on spending a day or two in Elko touring the Northeastern Nevada Museum, Western Folklife Center (home to the annual National Cowboy Poetry Gathering every January) and the California Trail Interpretive Center.

From Elko, Battle Mountain, in the heart of historic Shoshone Indian territory, is about halfway to Winnemucca, and is a crossroads for two of the state's longest, loneliest roads, Nevada 305, which leads to the former county seat and historic Lincoln Highway town of Austin, and Nevada 121, a desert back road strictly for the adventurous.

Winnemucca, a historical crossroads oasis for thousands of years, is a good overnight stay after Elko, with the



Founded soon after the discovery of gold in 1848 as the town of Dry Diggin's (also known as Hangtown), Placerville was a key stop for emigrants and forty-niners on the California Trail.

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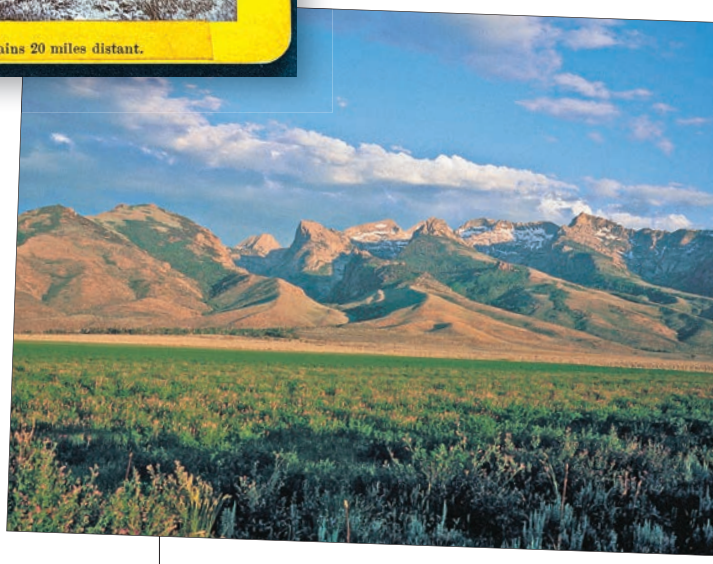




ON THE TRAIL OF HISTORY

The Central Pacific Railroad built its tracks parallel to the California Trail across the Sierra Nevada into Nevada across Truckee Meadows, where the rail builders founded Reno in 1868.

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The Donner Party's struggle to get around the Ruby Mountains on Hastings Cutoff contributed to their tragic entrapment in the Sierra Nevada.

– COURTESY NEVADA TOURISM –

Humboldt Museum and Buckaroo Hall of Fame as excellent way stops for the curious California Trail traveler. The chamber of commerce has an excellent tour of the historic town, which includes a bank that Butch Cassidy's gang robbed.

The final leg of the Nevada tour leaves I-80 at Wadsworth, exit 46, to Silver Springs and historic U.S. 50 to the old mining communities of Dayton and Virginia City. The Dayton Museum and Mark Twain Museum will give the cross-country traveler good introductions to their towns' storied histories. In Reno, emigrants for decades stopped at Truckee Meadows (named for the Paiute chief who helped the Stevens Party of 1844 find the river from the Humboldt Sink) before crossing into the Sierra Nevada. The Nevada State Historical Society Museum and W.M. Keck Museum provide excellent historical exhibitions on the region.

RENO TO SACRAMENTO

Travelers from Reno to Sacramento will experience the dramatic geography of the 19th-century emigrants, albeit in the comfort of their modern vehicles on well-graded, paved highways. The first stop in the Sierra Nevada area off I-80 should be California's Donner Memorial State Park and the Emigrant Trail Museum. After touring the park, visit the historic district of Truckee before reaching scenic Lake Tahoe. Enjoy the natural beauty of the region while touring its historic sites, including museums in Tahoe City and South Lake Tahoe, and a lake tour on one of the famed steamboats, where you might even meet the ghost of Mark Twain.

To reach the "Carson Route" across the Sierra Nevada, take California 89 to another leg of historic U.S. 50, which heads west along Kit Carson's route to Sacramento. Enjoy the highway as it winds its way through the Sierras to historic Placerville, which is just a few miles south from the Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park on California 49 near Coloma. I highly recommend that you

spend a few days in California's Gold Country, which is filled with historic sites, museums, quaint towns and inns, many of which are north and south of U.S. 50 on California Highway 49.

With the Sierra Nevada to the east and the Pacific to the west, California Trail travelers will find Sacramento rich in Western history. Whether you plan on completing your tour in the capital city, beacon of gold miners, emigrants and entrepreneurs, or heading on to the coast, stop and enjoy the end of the trail with tours of the state capitol, Old Sacramento, the California Railroad Museum and Sutter's Fort State Historic Park. After experiencing the California Trail from Salt Lake to Sacramento, crossing the deserts and mountains, paying homage to those who suffered in the Donner Party, a quiet walking tour of the humble grounds of Sutter's Fort will provide the modern trail seeker a poignant appreciation for the determination and sacrifice which drove men and women to cross the continent, against all odds, to reach their California Shangri-La of fertile farm valleys, gold mines and entrepreneurial opportunity.

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Good Reads

The Gathering to Zion by Wallace Stegner; ***The California Trail*** by George R. Stewart; ***Wagons West*** by Frank McLynn; ***The American: River of El Dorado*** by Margaret Sanborn; ***Roughing It*** by Mark Twain

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The Bozeman Trail snaked across the Northern Plains like a gold rush expressway. But the wagon road had one fatal flaw: it ran straight through Sioux hunting grounds. Steady traffic and poaching disrupted the buffalo herds that were essential to the tribe's survival. To the Indian chiefs, the migrating settlers were invaders pushing their way through sacred land. So the Sioux pushed back.

Chief Red Cloud launched attacks on the trail and the raids escalated until the route earned the nickname "The Bloody Bozeman." The U.S. Army arrived to establish forts and offer protection, but their presence acted like a spark, igniting a powder keg of violence and bloodshed. The fierce fighting resulted in huge losses for both sides. And at its peak, America would suffer a brutal defeat, a military tragedy that would go unmatched for a decade.

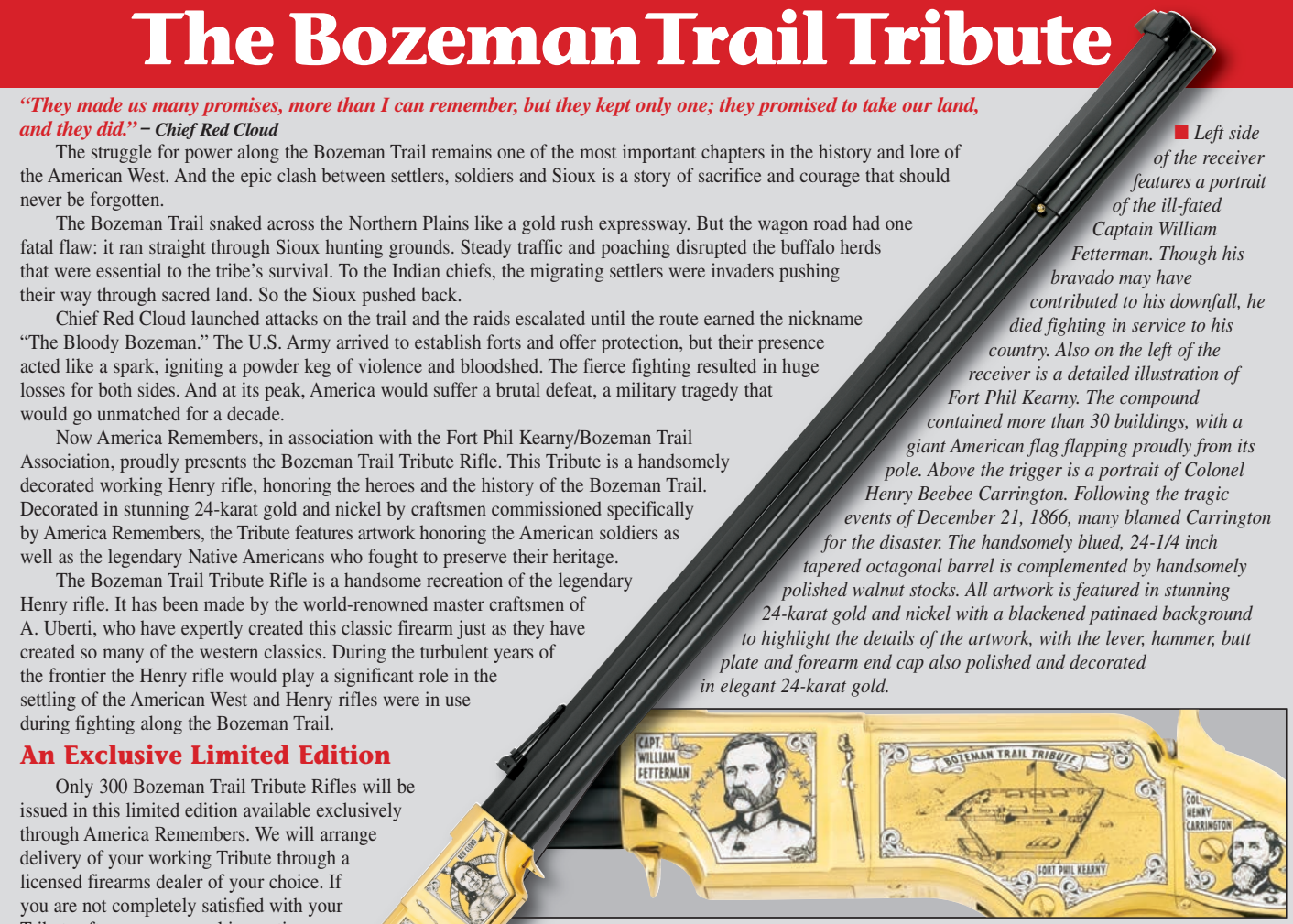
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■ *Left side of the receiver features a portrait of the ill-fated Captain William Fetterman. Though his bravado may have contributed to his downfall, he died fighting in service to his country. Also on the left of the receiver is a detailed illustration of Fort Phil Kearny. The compound contained more than 30 buildings, with a giant American flag flapping proudly from its pole. Above the trigger is a portrait of Colonel Henry Beebee Carrington. Following the tragic events of December 21, 1866, many blamed Carrington for the disaster. The handsomely blued, 24-1/4 inch tapered octagonal barrel is complemented by handsomely polished walnut stocks. All artwork is featured in stunning 24-karat gold and nickel with a blackened patinaed background to highlight the details of the artwork, with the lever, hammer, butt plate and forearm end cap also polished and decorated in elegant 24-karat gold.*



■ *Right side features a portrait of the legendary Oglala Sioux warrior Crazy Horse; since no known photos of Crazy Horse exist, this is an artist's impression compiled from various descriptions. Featured in the center, a group of buffalo graze on the open plains. Tribes such as the Sioux depended on these magnificent creatures for their necessities of life, and the fact that the Bozeman Trail threatened to disturb the buffalo migration was one of the major reasons for the Indian aggression. The banner above reads "Bozeman Trail Tribute" and the banners below read "Red Cloud's War, 1866-1868." Also featured is a portrait of the great Sioux war Chief Red Cloud. History will always remember him as the bold leader and a strong-willed champion of his people, their way of life and the Native American spirit.*

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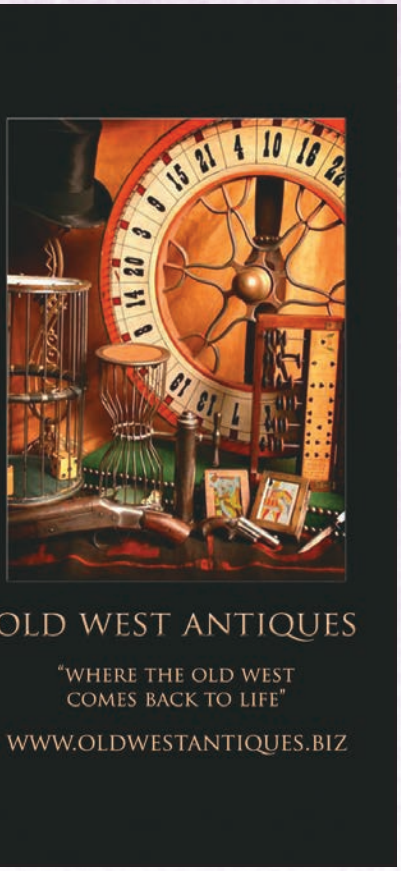
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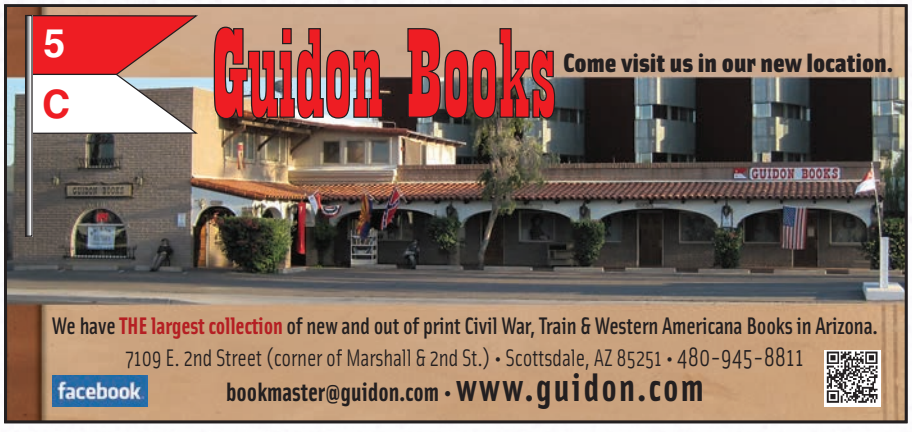
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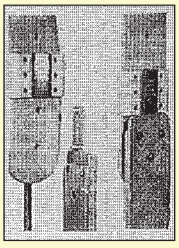
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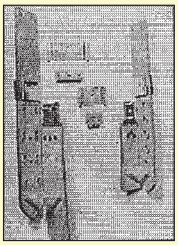
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Western Roundup

FOR APRIL 2014



MADONNAS OF THE PRAIRIE: DEPICTIONS OF WOMEN IN THE AMERICAN WEST

Canyon, TX, Opens April 12: Showcases Western artwork, such as *He Was a Professional Gunfighter* by W.H.D. Koerner (above), that reflects all of the different roles women have played in settling the American frontier.
806-651-2244 • *PanhandlePlains.org*



TOMBSTONE ROSE TREE FESTIVAL

Tombstone, AZ, April 11-13: Celebrating the 129th blooming of the "World's Largest Rose Tree" with a parade, folklorico dancers and a pancake breakfast.
520-457-3326 • *Tombstone.org*



SANTA CLARITA COWBOY FESTIVAL

Santa Clarita, CA, April 24-27: Classic Western movie fans may enjoy film tours and performances by Don Edwards, Dave Stamey, Mary Kaye and more.
661-250-3735 • *CowboyFestival.org*

ART SHOWS

COWGIRL UP!

Wickenburg, AZ, April 1-30: Opening gala at the Desert Caballeros Western Museum kicks off the invitational Western Art exhibit by women.
928-684-2272 • *WesternMuseum.org*

CATTLEMEN'S WESTERN ART SHOW & SALE

Paso Robles, CA, April 4-6: More than 50 Western artists showcase their original artworks, plus a cattlemen's barbecue on Saturday and Sunday.
805-472-9100 • *CattlemensWesternArtShow.com*

ON FIRE: THE NANCY & ALAN CAMEROS COLLECTION OF SOUTHWEST POTTERY

Corning, NY, Opens April 9: Opening reception for a collection of American Indian pottery by Southwestern artists gathered since the 1980s.
607-937-5386 • *RockwellMuseum.org*

THE DURANGO COLLECTION: NATIVE AMERICAN WEAVING IN THE SOUTHWEST – 1860–1880

Santa Fe, NM, Closes April 13: One-of-a-kind textiles woven by both male and female weavers represent Pueblo, Navajo and Hispanic traditions.
505-982-4636 • *Wheelwright.org*

30 YEARS AND COUNTING

Edmond, OK, Opens April 24: The Edmond Historical Society & Museum celebrates 30 years telling the history of this Land Rush town.
405-340-0078 • *EdmondHistory.org*

SAN DIMAS FESTIVAL OF ARTS

San Dimas, CA, April 25-27: Our Western spirit is honored in more than 200 artworks created by more than 30 artists.
909-599-5374 • *SanDimasArts.org*

LEWIS & CLARK'S "CORPS OF DISCOVERY"

Bartlesville, OK, Closes April 30: Showcases more than 100 paintings illustrating this nation's extraordinary 1804-1806 expedition.
888-966-5276 • *Woolaroc.org*

AUCTION

SCOTTSDALE ART AUCTION

Scottsdale, AZ, April 5: Bid on some of the finest works created by contemporary Western, wildlife and sporting painters and sculptors.
480-945-0225 • *ScottsdaleArtAuction.com*

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Western Roundup

FOR APRIL 2014



WILD HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS

Poteau, OK, April 18-19: Wild horses and burros from Western states are offered for adoption to folks who will provide long-term care.
866-468-7826 • *BLM.gov*

AWARDS SHOW

WESTERN HERITAGE AWARDS

Oklahoma City, OK, April 12: Honors the best in literature, music, film and television that reflect the American West heritage.
405-478-2250 • *NationalCowboyMuseum.org*

HERITAGE FESTIVALS

GALVESTON COUNTY FAIR

Hitchcock, TX, April 4-12: Held since 1938, the fair and rodeo include auctions, cook-offs, concerts, rodeo events and youth activities.
409-986-6010 • *GalvestonCountyFair.com*

YUMA'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Yuma, AZ, April 7-26: Created after the 1851 establishment of Fort Yuma, Yuma celebrates 100 years of statehood with a block party.
928-783-0071 • *Yuma100.com*

FIESTA SAN ANTONIO

San Antonio, TX, April 10-27: Old San Antonio and Old Mexico celebrations, plus fandangos, art shows and a pilgrimage to the Alamo.
877-273-4378 • *Fiesta-SA.org*



JAM SESSIONS AT THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

Buffalo, WY, Thursdays in April: Local musicians gather to perform some of the best Bluegrass, Western and Folk music in the land.
307-684-0451 • *BuffaloWyo.com*



LLANO FIDDLE FEST

Llano, TX, April 4-6:
Passionate torch bearers for grassroots Texas music, the fiddlers compete to be champion and close the festival with a chuckwagon breakfast.
325-247-5354 • *LlanoFiddleFest.com*

– BY BRILEY MITCHELL, DUST DEVIL DIVER PHOTOGRAPHY –

SPRING TRADERS ENCAMPMENT

Bartlesville, OK, April 11-12: Bring your pre-1840s camp gear and clothing for a hands-on look at mountain man life; held near Crystal Lake.
888-966-5276 • *Woolaroc.org*

WACIPI POWWOW

Grand Forks, ND, April 18-20: Tribes from the United States and Canada participate in a weekend of American Indian music and dance.
701-777-4321

MUSIC FESTIVALS

DURANGO BLUEGRASS MELTDOWN

Durango, CO, April 11-13: Hear Bluegrass bands Blue Highway, Town Mountain and more as they play in Durango venues.
970-335-9771 • *DurangoMeltdown.com*

CHICAGO IN CONCERT AT DEADWOOD MOUNTAIN GRAND

Deadwood, SD, April 24: Chicago performs at Deadwood Mountain Grand, once home to Deadwood's 1906 gold processing plant.
877-907-4726 • *DeadwoodMountainGrand.com*

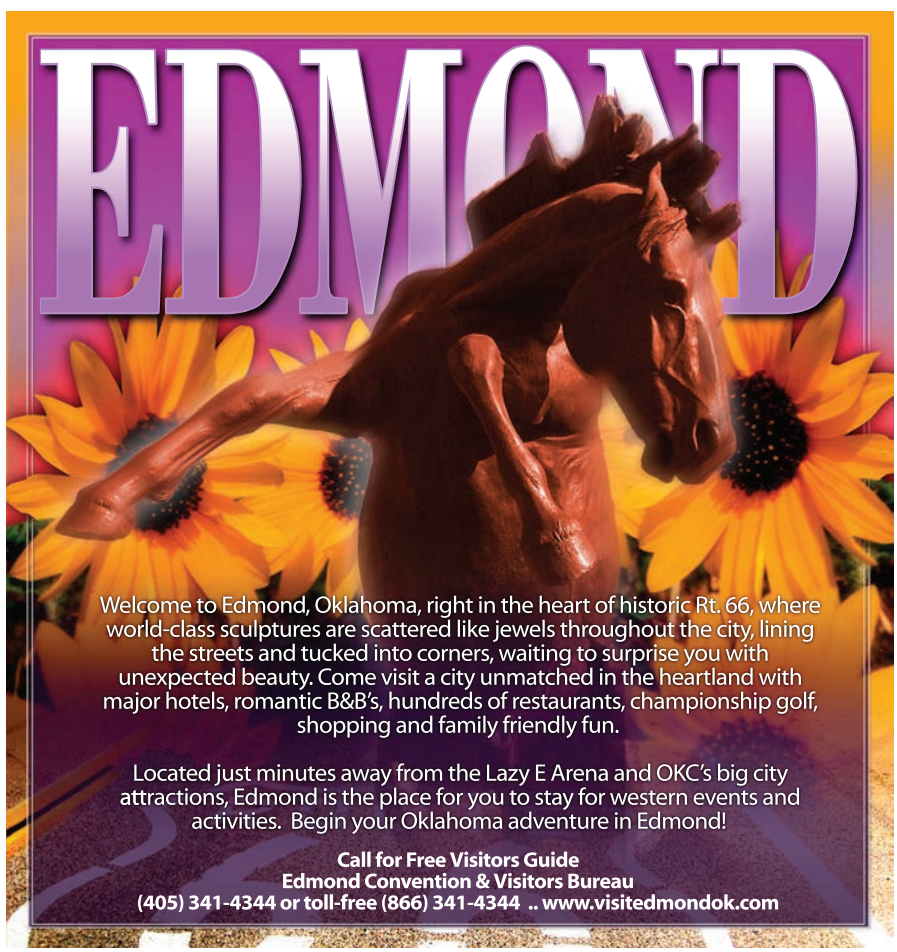
RODEO

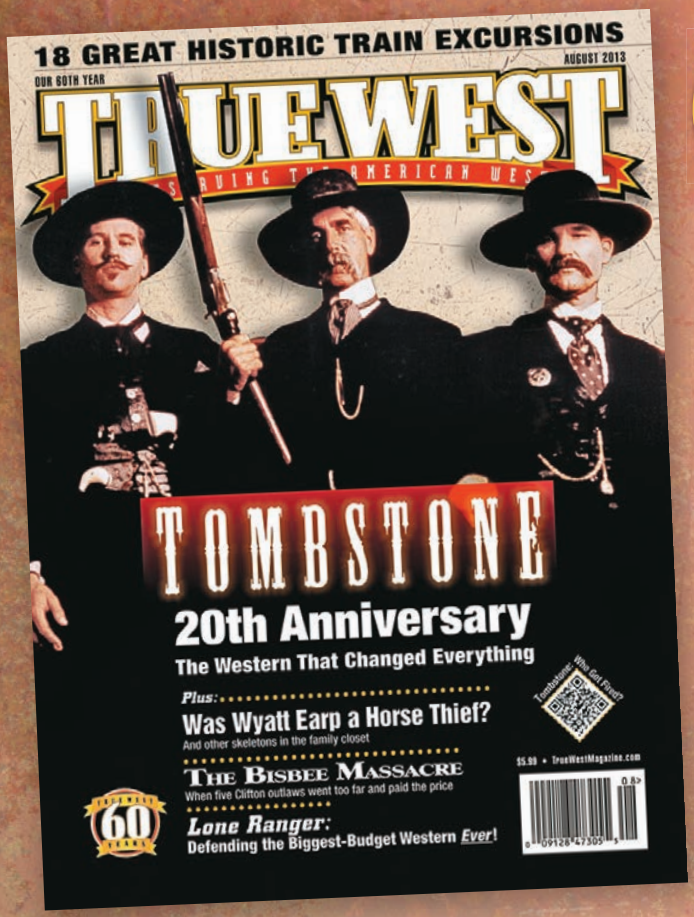
RAM NATIONAL CIRCUIT FINALS RODEO

Oklahoma City, OK, April 10-12: More than $525,000 in prize money is on the line with seven action-packed rodeo events.
405-282-7433 • *RNCFR.com*

TWMag.com:
View Western events on our website.







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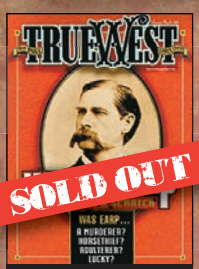
Dec-2000
Mountain Men



Jan-2001
Topless Gunfighter



May/Jun-2001
Custer



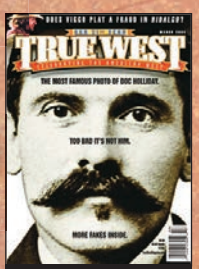
Feb/Mar-2001
Wyatt Earp



Nov/Dec-2002
Butch & Sundance



Jul-2003
Doc & Wyatt



Mar-2004
Fakes/Fake Doc



Sep-2004
Wild Bunch



Jun-2005
Jesus Out West



Dec-2006
Buffalo Gals & Guys



Oct-2006
Tombstone/125th OK Corral



Oct-2007
3:10 to Yuma



Oct-2008
Charlie Russell



Sep-2009
500 Yrs Before Cowboys



Nov/Dec-2010
Black Warriors of the West



Apr-2011
True Grit/Bridges & Wayne



Jun-2012
Wyatt on the Set



Jul-2012
Deadly Trackers



Jan-2013
John Wayne



Mar-2013
Arizona Rangers



Nov-2013
Soiled Doves

WHILE THEY LAST!

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2000
- ☐ Jan: Buffalo Bill
- ☒ ~~Feb: Chief Buffalo Horn~~ *Sold Out!*
- ☐ Mar: Richard Farnsworth
- ☒ ~~Apr: Lotta Crabtree~~
- ☐ May: Samuel Walker
- ☐ Jun: Frontier Half-Bloods
- ☐ Jul: Billy & the Kids
- ☐ Aug: John Wayne
- ☐ Sep: Border Breed
- ☐ Oct: Halloween Issue
- ☐ Nov: Apache Scout
- ☐ Dec: Mountain Men

2001
- ☐ Jan: Topless Gunfighter
- ☒ ~~Feb/Mar: Wyatt Earp~~
- ☒ ~~Apr: Geronimo Smiling~~
- ☐ May/Jun: Custer
- ☐ Jul: Cowboys & Cowtowns
- ☒ ~~Aug/Sep: Wild Bill~~
- ☒ ~~Oct: Redman~~
- ☒ ~~Nov/Dec: Doc Holiday~~

2002
- ☒ ~~Jan: Uncommon Men~~
- ☒ ~~Feb/Mar: Alamo~~
- ☒ ~~Apr: The Scout~~
- ☒ ~~May/Jun: Wayward Women~~
- ☒ ~~Jul: Texas Rangers~~
- ☐ Aug/Sep: Jesse James
- ☐ Oct: Billy On The Brain
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Butch & Sundance

2003
- ☐ Jan: 50 Historical Photos
- ☐ Feb/Mar: 50 Guns
- ☐ Apr: John Wayne
- ☐ Spring: Jackalope Creator Dies
- ☐ May/Jun: Custer Killer
- ☐ Jul: Doc & Wyatt
- ☐ Aug/Sep: A General Named Dorothy
- ☐ Oct: Vera McGinnis
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Worst Westerns Ever

2004
- ☐ Jan/Feb: Six Guns
- ☐ Mar: Fakes/Fake Doc
- ☐ April/Travel: Visit the Old West
- ☐ May: Iron Horse/Sacred Dogs
- ☐ Jun: HBO's Deadwood
- ☐ Jul: 17 Legends
- ☐ Aug: JW Hardin
- ☐ Sep: Wild Bunch
- ☐ Oct: Bill Pickett
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Dale Evans

2005
- ☐ Jan/Feb: Rare Photos
- ☐ Mar: Deadwood/McShane
- ☐ Apr: 77 Sunset Trips
- ☐ May: Trains/Collector's Edition
- ☐ Jun: Jesus Out West
- ☐ Jul: All Things Cowboy
- ☐ Aug: History of Western Wear
- ☐ Sep: Gambling
- ☐ Oct: Blaze Away/Wyattt
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Gay Western? Killer DVDs

2006
- ☐ Jan/Feb: Mexican Insurgents
- ☐ Mar: Kit Carson
- ☐ Apr: I've Been Everywhere, Man
- ☐ May: The Racial Frontier
- ☐ Jun: Playing Sports in the OW
- ☐ Jul/Aug: Dude! Where's My Ranch?
- ☐ Sep: Indian Yell
- ☐ Oct: Tombstone/125th Ok Corral
- ☐ Nov: Gambling
- ☐ Dec: Buffalo Gals & Guys

2007
- ☐ Jan/Feb: Cowboys Are Indians
- ☐ Mar: Trains/Jim Clark
- ☐ Apr: Western Travel
- ☐ May: Dreamscape Desperado/Billy
- ☐ Jun: Collecting the West/Photos
- ☐ Jul: Man Who Saved The West
- ☐ Aug: Western Media/Best Reads
- ☐ Sep: Endurance Of The Horse
- ☐ Oct: 3:10 To Yuma
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Brad Pitt & Jesse James

2008
- ☐ Jan/Feb: Pat Garrett/No Country
- ☐ Mar: Who Killed the Train?
- ☐ Apr: Travel/Geronimo
- ☐ May: Who Stole Buffalo Bill's Home?
- ☐ Jun: The Last Cowboy President?
- ☐ Jul: Secrets of Our Nat'l Parks/Teddy
- ☐ Aug: Kendricks Northern CBs/Photos
- ☐ Sep: Saloons & Stagecoaches
- ☐ Oct: Charlie Russell
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Mickey Free

2009
- ☐ Jan/Feb: Border Riders
- ☐ Mar: Poncho Villa
- ☐ Apr: Stagecoach
- ☐ May: Battle For The Alamo
- ☐ Jun: Custer's Ride To Glory
- ☐ Jul: Am West, Then & Now
- ☐ Aug: Wild West Shows
- ☐ Sep: Vaquero/500 Yrs Before CBs
- ☐ Oct: Capturing Billy
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Chaco Canyon

2010
- ☐ Jan/Feb: Top 10 WesternTowns
- ☐ Mar: Trains/Pony Express
- ☐ Apr: OW Destinations/Clint Eastwood
- ☐ May: Legendary Sonny Jim
- ☐ Jun: Extreme Western Adventures
- ☐ Jul: Starvation Trail/AZ Rough Riders
- ☐ Aug: Digging Up Billy the Kid
- ☐ Sep: Classic Rodeo!
- ☐ Oct: Extraordinary Western Art
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Black Warriors of the West

2011
- ☐ Jan/Feb: Sweethearts of the Rodeo
- ☐ Mar: 175th Anniv Battle of the Alamo
- ☐ Apr: Three True Grits
- ☐ May: Historic Ranches
- ☐ Jun: Tin Type Billy
- ☐ Jul: Viva, Outlaw Women!
- ☐ Aug: Was Geronimo A Terrorist?
- ☐ Sep: Western Museums/CBs & Aliens
- ☐ Oct: Hard Targets
- ☐ Nov/Dec: Butch Cassidy is Back

2012
- ☐ Feb: Az Crazy Road to Statehood
- ☐ Mar: Special Entertainment Issue
- ☐ Apr: Riding Shotgun with History
- ☐ May: The Outlaw Cowboys of NM
- ☐ Jun: Wyatt On The Set!
- ☐ July: Deadly Trackers
- ☐ Aug: How Did Butch & Sundance Die?
- ☐ Sep: The Heros of Northfield
- ☐ Oct: Bravest Lawman You Never
- ☐ Nov: Armed & Courageous
- ☐ Dec: Legend of Climax Jim

2013
- ☐ Jan: Best of the West/John Wayne
- ☐ Feb: Rocky Mountain Rangers
- ☒ ~~Mar: Arizona Rangers~~
- ☐ Apr: US Marshals
- ☐ May: Texas Rangers
- ☐ Jun: Doc's Last Gunfight
- ☐ Jul: Comanche Killers!
- ☐ Aug: Tombstone 20th Annv
- ☐ Sep: Ambushed on the Pecos
- ☐ Oct: Outlaws, Lawmen & Gunfighters
- ☐ Nov: Soiled Doves
- ☐ Dec: Cowboy Ground Zero

2014
- ☐ Jan: Best 100 Historical Phtoos
- ☐ Feb: Assn. of Pat Garrett
- ☐ Mar: Stand-up Gunfights
- ☐ Apr: Wyatt Earp Alaska

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TRUE WEST
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER



Ask The Marshall

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

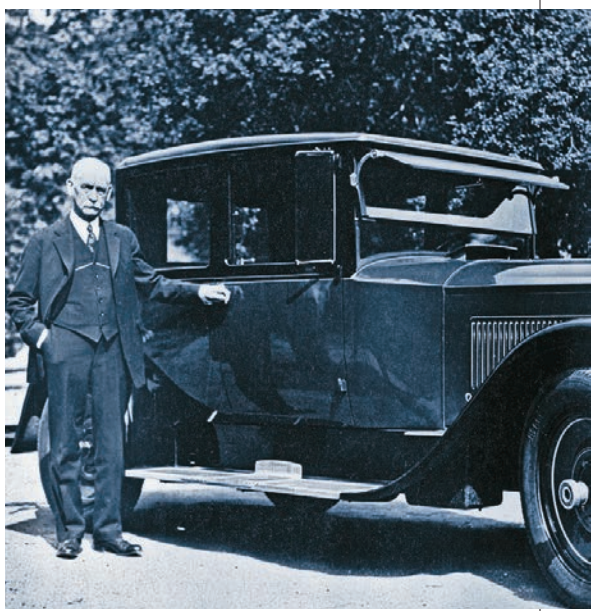
Marshall Trimble is Arizona's official historian. His latest book is *Wyatt Earp: Showdown at Tombstone*. If you have a question, write: Ask the Marshall, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327 or e-mail him at marshall.trimble@scottsdalecc.edu

Wyatt Was Driven

Did Wyatt Earp ever drive or own a car?

Jeff King
Washington, D.C.

True West has a photo of Wyatt Earp standing next to a car, what appears to be a Packard, but it belonged to somebody else. Earp expert Casey Tefertiller says, "I have found no record of Earp ever driving. The folks who knew (elderly by the time I asked) only recalled him riding as a passenger. When he lived in L.A. in later years, the recollections I have found talk of him taking streetcars. Earp lived at a time when many folks were learning to drive, but he was also quite poor by the time cars became more publicly available. So I guess the answer is, I don't think so, but I am far from certain."



Wyatt Earp stands next to what appears to be a 1926 Packard Model 326 "Opera Coupe." In his later years Earp's friends included cowboy movie star William S. Hart, who preferred Packards, so this may be Hart's car.

– COURTESY JEFF MOREY –

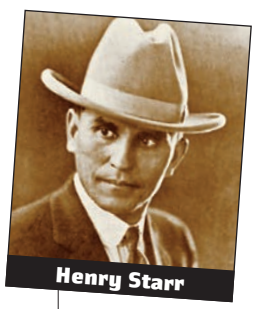
Who was the greatest of the bank and train robbers?

Dan Clutter
Denison, Iowa

I would have to go with Indian Territory outlaw Henry Starr, a three-eighths Cherokee. He allegedly robbed 21 banks in a nearly 30-year career (minus jail time).

His first job was a train depot holdup in 1892, after which he cold-bloodedly killed a deputy U.S. marshal. His gang went on a rampage, robbing two banks and a train in a three-month period. Starr was captured in Colorado and sent back to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where Federal Judge Isaac Parker sentenced him to hang.

After a series of appeals, Starr beat the hangman and was sentenced to 15 years behind bars. While he was sitting in the Fort Smith jail, notorious Cherokee Bill Goldsby tried to break out, killing a guard in the process. Starr managed to talk him into surrendering, which earned him a pardon from President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. After another series of robberies, Colorado put him back behind bars until 1913.



Henry Starr

After his release, Starr collected what was left of his gang and on March 27, 1915, they rode into Stroud, Oklahoma, and robbed two banks at the same time. He was shot in the leg during the robbery, captured and sentenced to 25 years. Starr was paroled less than four years later. He starred as himself in a 1919 silent movie *A Debtor to the Law*, about how crime doesn't pay.

By the 1920s, he returned to his old ways. The end came for Starr on February 22, 1921, after he was mortally wounded while robbing a bank in Harrison, Arkansas.

Although some credit him as the first bank robber to use a car for his getaway, that myth has been disproven; bank robbers fled in their auto in a 1909 robbery in Santa Clara, California.

What happened to Tombstone Judge Wells Spicer?

Nick R. Chilton
Marion, Ohio

Judge Wells Spicer—who presided at the inquest into the O.K. Corral shoot-out—was yet another victim of the 1881 gunfight. He was plagued by bad luck and lost his money in a mining venture. He threatened to commit suicide in 1887, then he wandered off into the desert and disappeared. Author Lynn Bailey speculates the judge didn't die in the desert and went to Mexico, where he died.

Since his body was never found, we will never know for certain.

Thomas Eidson's book, adapted as *The Missing*, features a torture scene where Apaches sew a man into an animal skin and put it over a fire. The animal skin shrinks and suffocates the man inside. Did Indians really do that?

David Fuller
Lisbon, Connecticut

Noted Indian Wars expert Greg Michno says, "It's possible, I suppose, but I have not heard of this torture,"



Two of the few remaining fluent speakers of the Chiricahua Apache language tutored Tommy Lee Jones and Eric Schweig for the 2003 feature film *The Missing*.

– COURTESY SONY PICTURES ENTERTAINMENT –

adding, "I'd wonder if it would even work; seems that the skin would burn to ashes before it would shrink with enough force to squeeze someone inside, and why even waste an animal skin? I bet this is something concocted in the novelist's head. Apaches were known to use fire as torture. They would hang someone upside down and build a small fire under their head, basically cooking their brains. They would also burn genitals, as shown in the 1972 movie *Ulzana's Raid*. Never heard of them sewing anyone inside an animal skin."

Were Freemasons prevalent in the Old West?

Bill Calloway
Wilmington, Delaware

Freemasons were common in the United States in the 19th century, so a fair number of Old West figures were members. Among them: Buffalo Bill Cody, Kit Carson, Lewis and Clark, Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, Pat Garrett and Sam Houston. Texas Ranger legends Jim Gillett, John B. Jones and Jack Hays were masons. Some say Billy the Kid was a mason, but that's not proven. The Montana Vigilantes, along with one of their victims, Sheriff Henry Plummer, were reportedly members of the same lodge. Even Western stars Tom Mix and John Wayne were masons.

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Darrell Dodds Photo

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What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME



Smith, a fan of the Taos Society of Artists, was delighted to see E. Martin Hennings's *The Rendezvous* (left) and other Taos artworks among the sculptures and paintings Henry Roath recently gifted to the Denver Art Museum.



– ALL IMAGES COURTESY DENVER ART MUSEUM / HENNINGS ARTWORK FROM ROATH COLLECTION –

THOMAS BRENT SMITH, DIRECTOR OF PETRIE INSTITUTE AT DAM

As the director of the Petrie Institute of Western American Art at Denver Art Museum, Thomas Brent Smith brings with him Western art curatorial expertise from his years at the Tucson Museum of Art in Tucson, Arizona; the Buffalo Bill Center of the West in Cody, Wyoming; and the C.M. Russell Center at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. Smith and Thayer Tolles's new exhibit, "American West in Bronze, 1850-1925," is at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City until April 13 and will move on to Denver Art Museum from May 11–August 31 before heading to China.

What most folks don't know about Maynard Dixon is he spent most of his life and career in the metropolitan art center of San Francisco.

I fell in love with the West not long after backpacking two summers in Europe. Unlike most people who came home with a newfound interest in the Italian Renaissance or French Impressionism, I returned asking: what is my artistic heritage? My search ultimately brought me to the American West.

Old West history that fascinates me is migration, the stories of how and why certain groups of people settled in a particular area.

My favorite C.M. Russell artwork is the painting *When Shadows Hint Death*, owned by the Duquesne Club in Pittsburgh, which is one of the most conceptually sophisticated of any of his works. *The Salute of the Robe Trade* and *Piegans* are also among my favorite paintings, but I feel Russell's best work may have been in the medium of watercolor.

Charles Deas was one of America's greatest mid-19th century painters whose career lasted a far too short 10 years.

A little-known, but fabulous, Western artwork is Alexander Phimister Proctor's *Indian Warrior*. Very few know that it won a gold medal for sculpture at the 1900 Paris Exhibition. Not bad for an American artist—raised in Denver, Colorado, no less. I'm also an admirer of Marsden Hartley's 1914 painting *American Indian Symbols*, at the Amon Carter Museum, which incorporates German Expressionism with a Western subject.

Some obscure Old West bronze sculptors people should pay attention to are Solon Borglum, Hermon Atkins MacNeil and Cyrus Dallin. *Lassoing Wild Horses*, by Borglum, is an ambitious tour de force, while MacNeil's *Moqui Prayer for Rain* couples a classic runner's pose with an exciting, exotic and uniquely American subject.

My favorite bronze in the "American West in Bronze, 1850-1925" exhibit is Cast #3 of Frederic Remington's *Cheyenne*—not just because it is owned by the Denver Art Museum, but rather the quality of this cast is widely considered to be the artist's greatest.

Although I am of the generation that saw *Tombstone*, *All the Pretty Horses* and *No Country for Old Men*, you can never beat *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance* as the best Western movie ever.

My favorite Western book is *Empire of the Summer Moon* by S.C. Gwynne.

My biggest influences have been B. Byron Price, my professor in graduate school, and Peter Hassrick and Lewis Sharp, both retired from the Denver Art Museum; their incredible lessons about the museum profession still influence most of the decisions I make daily.

What most don't know about me is I get fanatical about football, especially the University of Oklahoma Sooners.

History has taught me how many historical facts challenge our common perceptions. For example, almost as many people who migrated to California during and after the Gold Rush went by boat rather than a wagon across the plains. Not exactly our romantic idea of westward migration.

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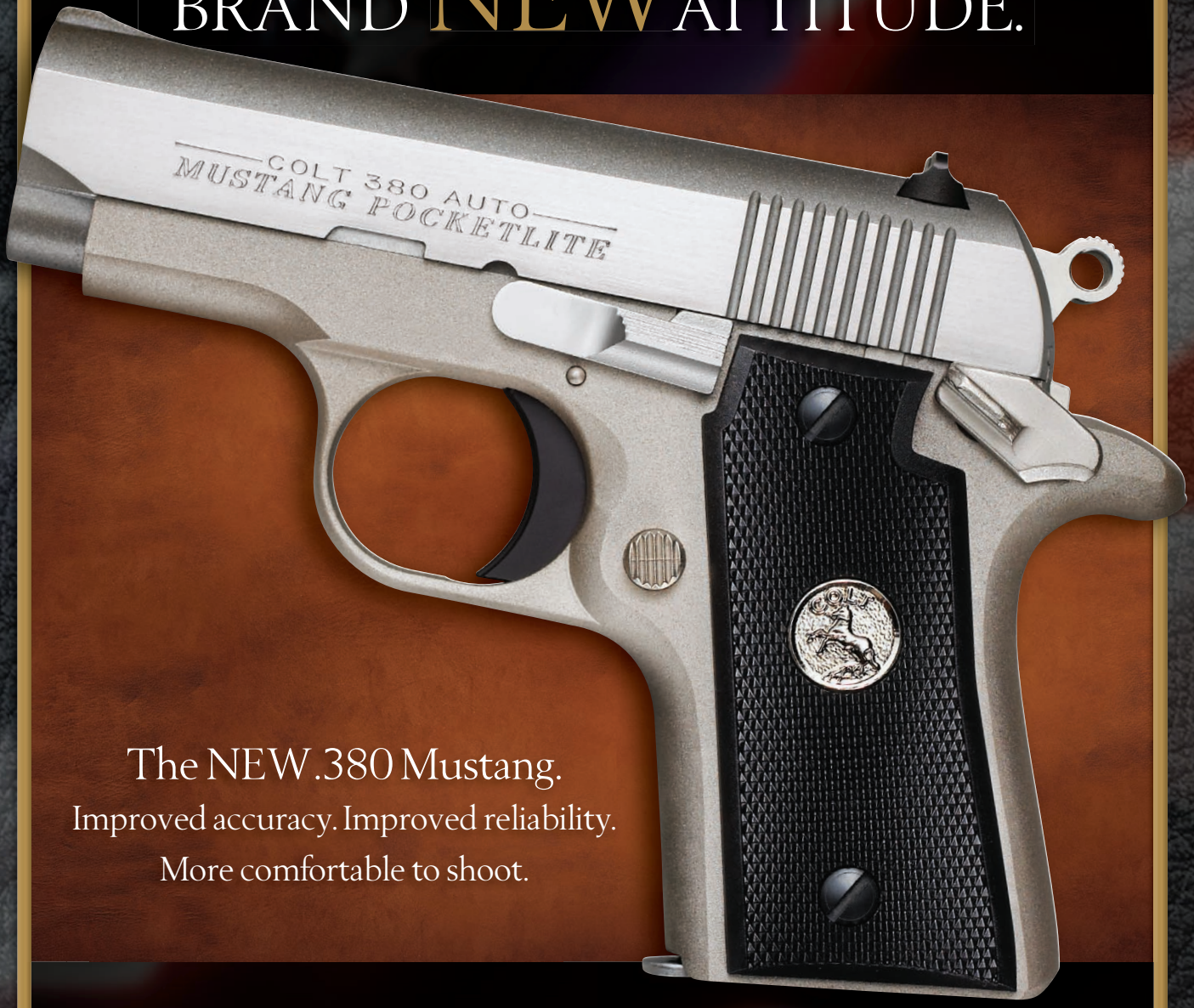
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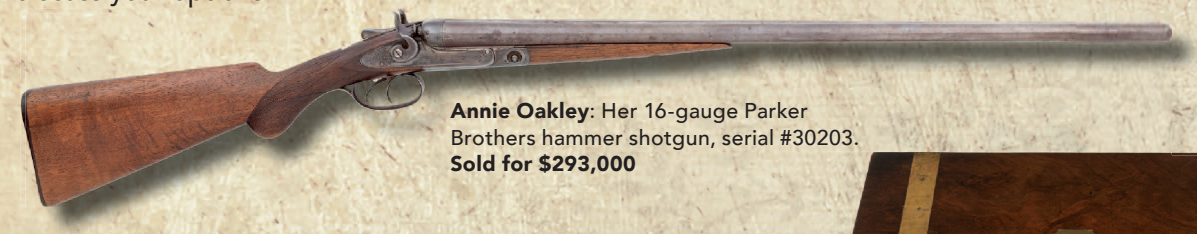
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First, Heritage would like to thank the readers of *True West* for naming us the **Best Old West Collectibles Auction** for the third consecutive year! We recognize the sophistication of True West's readership, and are very proud to have received this distinction. Pictured below are some of the highlights from our November event, but we are already hard at work on the upcoming auction. If you have interesting Western items you might consider consigning, please call Tom Slater at 214-409-1441, or email photos to TomS@HA.com, to discuss your options.



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Annie Oakley: A sensational cabinet photograph of Annie in her tent in England In 1887, never before published.
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