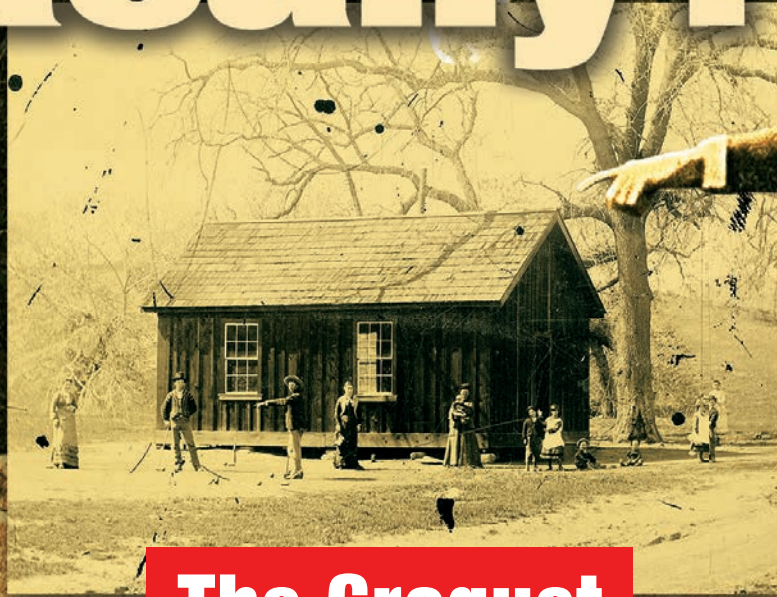


TRUE WEST

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

*This
Image
Could
Be*

Billy. Really?



The Croquet Kid Photo

Experts Weigh In. You Decide.

Page 20

By Mark Boardman

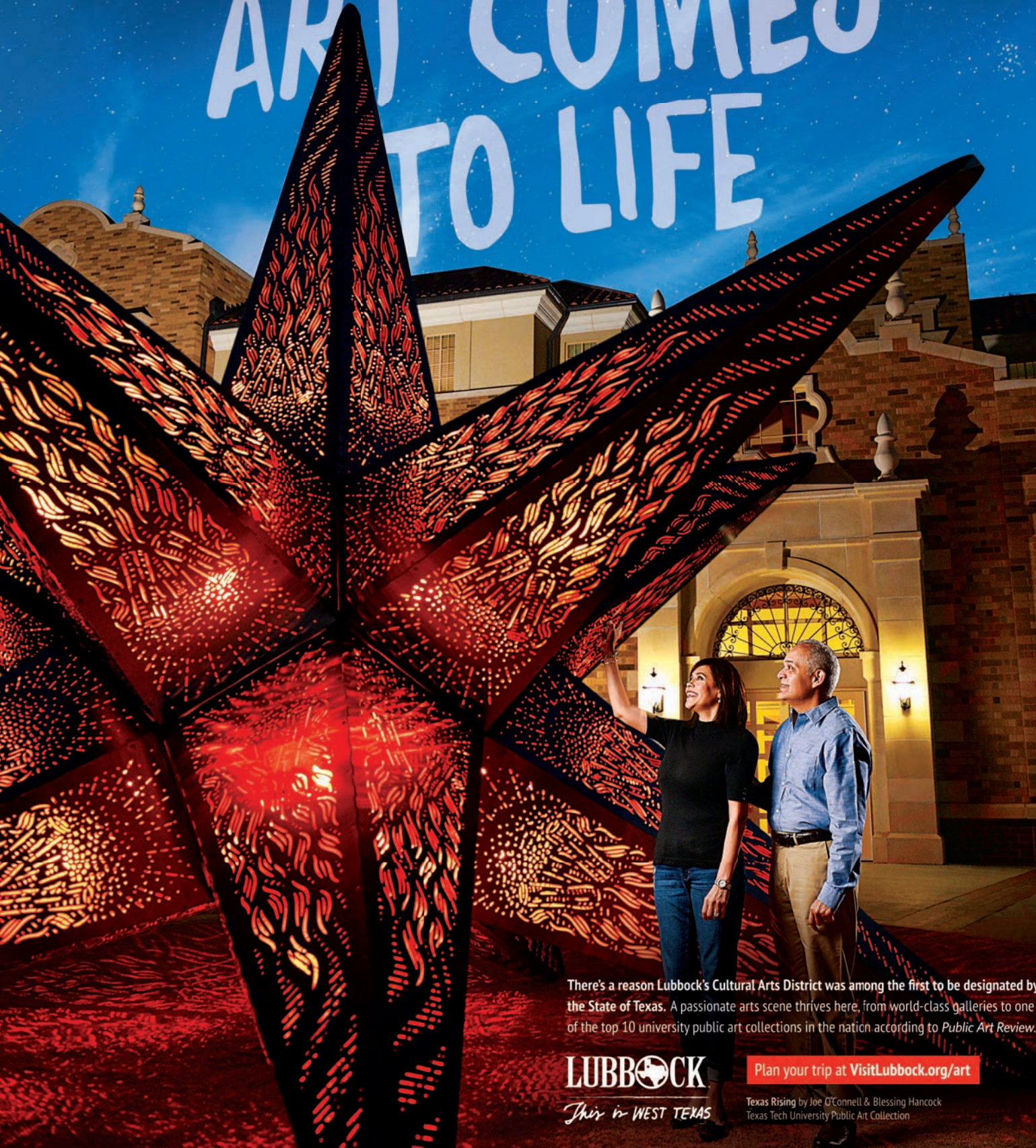
Plus! Big Screen Bonanza:

The Ridiculous 6, The Magnificent 7 and The Hateful 8

\$5.99 • TrueWestMagazine.com



THIS IS WHERE ART COMES TO LIFE



There's a reason Lubbock's Cultural Arts District was among the first to be designated by the State of Texas. A passionate arts scene thrives here, from world-class galleries to one of the top 10 university public art collections in the nation according to *Public Art Review*.

LUBBOCK

This is WEST TEXAS

Plan your trip at [VisitLubbock.org/art](https://www.VisitLubbock.org/art)

Texas Rising by Joe O'Connell & Blessing Hancock
Texas Tech University Public Art Collection



GET THE
HECK

— ~~OUT OF~~ **into** —

DODGE!



DODGE CITY

WWW.VISITDODGECITY.ORG

When it's time for your next western adventure, step back into the 1870's and walk the streets where Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson once kept the peace.

Here in Dodge City, we look at life a little differently. Out here, you can still witness a gunfight, enjoy a great steak, try your luck at the Boot Hill Casino, or watch a beautiful sunset. Heck, we even enjoy a great rodeo every summer.

Experience the history of Dodge City, where the Marshal still roams the streets.



Dodge City Convention & Visitors Bureau

400 W. Wyatt Earp Blvd. * Dodge City, KS 67801

800-OLD-WEST * 620-225-8186 * www.visitdodgecity.org

OPENING SHOT

WE TAKE YOU THERE





Statehood Surveyors

On February 22, 1889, Dakota Territory was transformed into two parts: North Dakota and South Dakota (they officially joined the union on November 2). Surveyors helped mark those boundaries. Some of these surveyors hold measuring poles, while others stand next to surveyors' transits on tripods, in this 1889 photograph taken by John C.H. Grabill.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -



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

EDITORIAL

EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Bob Boze Bell

EDITOR: Meghan Saar

EDITORIAL TEAM

Senior Editor: Stuart Rosebrook

Features Editor: Mark Boardman

Copy Editor: Beth Deveny

Firearms Editor: Phil Spangenberg

Westerns Film Editor: Henry C. Parke

Military History Editor: Col. Alan C. Huffines, U.S. Army

Preservation Editor: Jana Bombersbach

Social Media Editor: Darren Jensen

Content Curator: Cameron Douglas

PRODUCTION MANAGER: Robert Ray

ART DIRECTOR: Daniel Harshberger

GRAPHIC DESIGNER: Rebecca Edwards

MAPINATOR EMERITUS: Gus Walker

HISTORICAL CONSULTANT: Paul Hutton

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Allen Barra, Leo W. Banks, John Beckett,

Terry A. Del Bene, John Boessenecker, Johnny D. Boggs,

Richard H. Dillon, Drew Gomer, Kevin Kibsey,

Dr. Jim Kornberg, Leon Metz, Sherry Monahan,

Candy Moulton, Frederick Nolan, Gary Roberts,

Andy Thomas, Marshall Trimble, Linda Wommack

ARCHIVIST/PROOFREADER: Ron Frieling

PUBLISHER EMERITUS: Robert G. McCubbin

TRUE WEST FOUNDER: Joe Austell Small (1914-1994)

ADVERTISING/BUSINESS

PRESIDENT & CEO: Bob Boze Bell

PUBLISHER & CRO: Ken Amoroso

CFO: Lucinda Amoroso

GENERAL MANAGER: Carole Compton Glenn

ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER: Dave Dais

SALES & MARKETING DIRECTOR: Ken Amoroso

REGIONAL SALES MANAGERS

Greg Carroll (greg@twmag.com)

Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas,
Nevada & Washington

Cynthia Burke (cynthia@twmag.com)

Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma,
South Dakota, Utah & Wyoming

Sheri Riley (sheri@twmag.com)

Colorado, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon,
Tennessee & Texas

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT: Stephanie Noble

February 2016, Vol. 63, #2, Whole #553. True West (ISSN 0041-3615) is published twelve times a year (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December) by True West Publishing, Inc., 6702 E. Cave Creek Rd, Suite #5 Cave Creek, AZ 85331, 480-575-1881. Periodical postage paid at Cave Creek, AZ 85327, and at additional mailing offices. Canadian GST Registration Number R132182866.

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

POSTMASTER: Please send address change to: True West, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327. Printed in the United States of America. Copyright 2016 by True West Publishing, Inc.

Information provided is for educational or entertainment purposes only. True West Publishing, Inc. assumes no liability or responsibility for any inaccurate, delayed or incomplete information, nor for any actions taken in reliance thereon.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, RENEWALS
AND ADDRESS CHANGES

888-687-1881

FAX: 480-575-1903

Follow us on:



True West Online >

TrueWestMagazine.com

February 2016 Online and Social Media Content



- COURTESY GLENN SWANSON COLLECTION -



Adding firepower to their hard hitting, .45-70 caliber rifles (stacked in the foreground), these infantrymen secured .45 caliber Colt revolvers as they set off to face Apaches in the Southwest during the 1880s. Find this and more historical photography on our "Western History" board.

[Pinterest.com/TrueWestMag](https://www.pinterest.com/TrueWestMag)



Go behind the scenes of True West with Bob Boze Bell to see this and more of his Daily Whipouts (Search for "November 30, 2015").

Blog.TrueWestMagazine.com



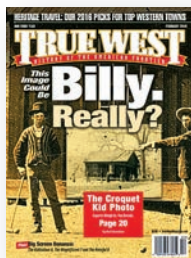
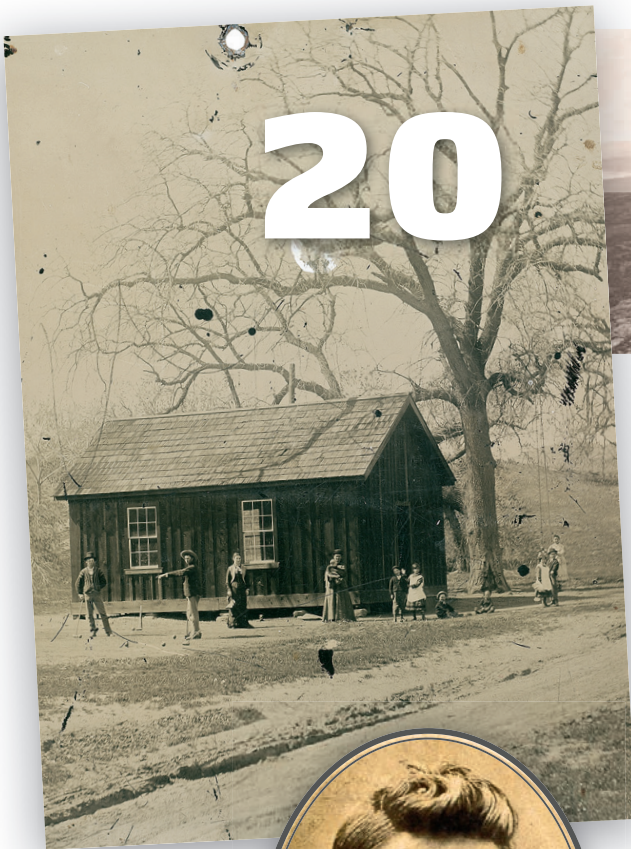
Join the Conversation

"We have a gentleman who still rides his [high wheeler]...daily until the weather gets bad in Huron, Ohio. A site to behold!"

- Jim Buzzard of Huron, Ohio



- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 | OPENING SHOT | 48 | UN Sung |
| 6 | SHOOTING BACK | 50 | SURVIVAL OUT WEST |
| 7 | TO THE POINT | 52 | RENEGADE ROADS |
| 8 | TRUTH BE KNOWN | 58 | FRONTIER FARE |
| 10 | INVESTIGATING HISTORY | 60 | WESTERN BOOKS |
| 12 | OLD WEST SAVIORS | 68 | WESTERN MOVIES |
| 14 | COLLECTING THE WEST | 89 | WESTERN ROUNDUP |
| 17 | SHOOTING FROM THE HIP | 94 | ASK THE MARSHALL |
| 32 | CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS | 96 | WHAT HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME |



Cover design by Dan Harshberger;
Photo courtesy Randy Guijarro

20 THE CROQUET KID

A controversial image has kicked off a modern-day Lincoln County War. You decide who to believe.

—By Mark Boardman

36 PANCHO'S LOST FILM

We finally have a glimpse of Raoul Walsh's 1914 movie featuring the real-life Mexican Revolution general in battle.

—By Allen Barra

38 WALKING THE LINE

Surveyors of the Old West risked their lives to shape land and history, yet only a handful remain familiar today.

—By Marie Bartlett

46 BILLY VS. NED

Find out who ranks higher—Billy the Kid or Ned Kelly—in the world of Robert M. Utley, author of the latest Kid tome.

—By Allen Barra

72 TOP 10 TRUE WESTERN TOWNS OF 2016

Our 11th annual award for communities that rally to preserve their Old West history.

—The Editors/Written by Leo W. Banks

SPOTTED TAIL?

I think the “unidentified Indian” next to Morris Cooper Foote featured in *Collecting the West* [October 2015] is likely Spotted Tail, a Brule Sioux chief...he had a rather distinctive mouth.

Stephen Lee
Pierre, South Dakota



Cowan's Auctions recently sold the photograph at left showing Morris Cooper Foote next to an unidentified Indian (see detail in oval). Our reader believes this Indian is Spotted Tail (shown above, in a photograph taken between 1870 and 1881).

- FOOTE COURTESY COWAN'S AUCTIONS; SPOTTED TAIL COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -

Big Harpe

I am sending you a photo of me at the Big Harpe historical marker, located six miles north of Dixon, Kentucky, in Webster County. You answered a question regarding the Harpes in your February 2015 issue. I have written a historical fiction book, based upon Harpe, which I am submitting to publishers.



Lanny Tucker
Greensburg, Kentucky

Marshall Trimble responds: Thanks Lanny, and good luck with your book. My ancestors lived in Kentucky at the time and moved on to Missouri (now Arkansas) around 1810, but I'd never heard of the Harpes until that question came in. Fascinating story.



In our January 2016 “Best of the West” issue, we inadvertently left out our “Best Preservation of a Historic Western Building.” The editors chose the Windsor Hotel in Del Norte, Colorado, and the readers honored the Sheridan Inn in Sheridan, Wyoming. While honoring Brian Lebel’s High Noon as the “Best Old West Collectibles Auction,” we incorrectly reported that High Noon gained a partner in Brian Lebel; Lebel fully acquired the auction house. A final correction appears in this issue’s *Collecting the West*.

THE SILKY TRUTH

I love your magazine, but in your September 2015 article about Adah Menken, Chris Enss wrote that the boomtown temptress “... wore a flesh-colored body nylon...” Nylon was not invented until 1935 by Wallace Carothers, a brilliant chemist at DuPont in Delaware. Menken probably had on cotton mesh. Also—in reference to Wild Bill Hickok, [in the tribute to Joseph G. Rosa]—the article had the same effect as what I was told about Santa Claus: “When in doubt, print the legend.”

Bill Hunt
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

FIRST AMERICAN MOUNTAIN MAN

Regarding your article claiming John Colter was the first mountain man [December 2015]: Colter trapped our mountain west 100 years after the notable French trapper Pierre-Esprit Radisson.

Lewis Brackett
San Diego, California

Win Blevins responds: The Hudson’s Bay Company, where Radisson worked, and North West Company had been trapping and trading in the northern Rocky Mountains, almost entirely on the Canadian side of the border, for about a century before Americans went west and trapped and traded on the American side. John Colter was the first of these Americans.



Mountain man Pierre Esprit Radisson arrives at an Indian camp in Canada in 1660.

- ILLUSTRATED BY CHARLES WILLIAM JEFFERYS -

A Perfect Match

Where scholarship and friendship collide, it's a sticky wicket.

Historian—and friend—Leon Metz once said, “What people choose to believe is a fact in itself.” The fact is: 59 percent of our audience believe the so-called Croquet Kid tintype is of Billy the Kid and the Regulators.

I am a skeptic by profession and experience. I have seen my share of new Billy photos (we just got a new one today, see top right), and they all have one thing in common: The owners have all used Photoshop to create a perfect match to the only verified photo of the Kid. It's very persuasive the first time you see it, but by now, I have seen dozens of these “perfect matches” and, well, they can't all be the Kid.

I have friends on both sides of the controversy. Got a call from Buckeye Blake, fellow artist and Kid Krazy amigo, who railed against the naysayers of the Croquet Kid photo, saying, “some of those good ol' boys are going to have to eat a dill pickle.” The dill pickle eaters would include Bob Utley, Drew Gomber, Bob McCubbin, Fred Nolan and

Mark Lee Gardner. Well, I admire all these guys and to dismiss them as “good ol' boys” is to denigrate a boatload of stellar scholarship on Billy the Kid.

On the other side of the controversy are three guys I also love: Blake and Steve Sederwall, who are big believers, and our publisher, Ken Amorosano, who is about half convinced (I think he secretly enjoys playing devil's advocate). True, one of these guys is crazy as a loon, but you can't deny he's having fun.

We assigned Mark Boardman the task of sorting it all out and presenting the case for and against the photo. And we also wanted to give both sides a chance to defend their opinions. The result is a 12-page, in-depth look at the photograph and the history behind the photograph (p. 20).



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



Frank Abrams sent me the top photo of Billy the Kid (circled) and Pat Garrett (far right), which he believes was taken at a pre-wedding celebration in Anton Chico, New Mexico. Abrams identifies the dude with the pistol as “Dirty Dave” Rudabaugh. He found the photo in North Carolina. He matched his Kid with the only verified photo of the Kid (above). He claims it's a perfect match.

— COURTESY FRANK ABRAMS —



(From left) Paul Andrew Hutton, me, Buckeye Blake and Drew Gomber, seated at the foot of the window where the “Big Indian,” Bob Olinger, drew his last breath. One of these guys believes the Croquet Kid photo is of Billy. Also, everyone in this photo agrees on one other thing: we each think we know more about Billy the Kid than the other three do.

— BY KEN AMOROSANO —

Quotes

“The Westerner is less a person than a continuing adaptation. The West is less a place than a process.”

– Wallace Stegner, “Dean of Western Writers” and author of *Angle of Repose*

“Many a gallop across country Billy the Kid and I took together, and many a pleasant evening we sat talking for hours on the front gallery.”

– Sallie Chisum told Kid biographer Walter Noble Burns in 1924

“It’s not an old movie if you haven’t seen it.”

– Lauren Bacall, actress who costarred with John Wayne in his final film, *The Shootist*

“The public regards lawyers with great distrust. They think lawyers are smarter than the average guy but use their intelligence deviously. Well, they’re wrong. Usually they are not smarter.”

– F. Lee Bailey, former criminal defense attorney who helped defend O.J. Simpson

“There is no belief, however foolish, that will not gather its faithful adherents who will defend it to the death.”

– Isaac Asimov, Science Fiction author



“Bette Davis was right—*bitches are fun to play.*”

– Maureen O’Hara, actress who recently died, on October 24, 2015

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO



“I got over being anything but thankful for being in any kind of a box—Western or not. It’s been a rich life.”

–Sam Elliott, actor



Old Vaquero Saying



“A camel is a horse designed by committee.”



**John Wayne Stagecoach
Nostalgic Metal Sign**
Item: mts1188
\$6.60



WILDBILLWHOLESALE.COM
OVER 18,000 PRODUCTS IN STOCK!



**Denix Double Barrel
Coach Shotgun Replica**
Item: dx1115
\$108.00



**Elk Ridge 10.5" Bowie w/
Burlwood Handle**
Item: er101
\$11.63



Colt Hunter Set
Item: ct412
\$32.49



Colt Washington Bowie
Item: ct829
\$36.39



**Elk Ridge Lockback
Eagle**
Item: er072e
\$6.98



Pony Express Messenger
Item: bw22
\$8.49



Deputy U.S. Marshal
Item: 142af
\$4.25



Texas Rangers
Item: bw24
\$7.99



Lincoln County Sheriff
Item: bw3
\$7.99



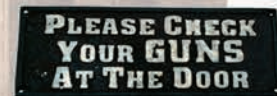
Stella's Brothel Key
Item: k563
\$7.99



Captain Arizona Ranger
Item: bw1
\$7.99



Tombstone Sheriff
Item: bw5
\$7.99



**"Check Your Guns At the
Door" Cast Iron Plaque**
Item: 785-checkguns
\$10.99



Doc Holiday Folding Knife
Item: kn1660dh
\$8.27



**Peacemaker Gun Butt
Grip Badge**
Item: 2409t
\$3.50



**Replica Antique Iron
Lock - Pony Express**
Item: k407
\$7.49



Old West Cowboy Spurs
Item: k270
\$21.49

[FACEBOOK.COM/WILDBILLWHOLESALE](https://www.facebook.com/wildbillwholesale) (888) 922-5233 / (770) 939-2114 SALES@WILDBILLWHOLESALE.COM

\$24.95 minimum order online. No order minimum on phone orders. Please call for our free specialty Old West catalog.

BY MARK BOARDMAN

Remington's Arizona Play

This year's Statehood Day brings to life an Old West theatre classic.

In early 1897, Augustus Thomas was discouraged, despite being one of America's finest playwrights. Thomas turned to a neighbor in New Rochelle, New York, for some ideas. That friend—famed artist Frederic Remington—pointed westward.

For years, Remington had been spinning tales of a visit to Arizona more than 10 years earlier, and Thomas saw potential in the artist's remarkable stories. In March 1897, armed with letters of introduction from Remington, the writer headed west.

For the next few weeks, Thomas made the rounds, primarily of southeast Arizona. He visited Willcox and Camp Grant. He spent a week at the San Carlos Apache agency, learning about the tribe's customs as well as those of the watchful soldiers.

But one man, one place, left the greatest impression on Thomas: Henry Hooker, the owner and king of the legendary Sierra Bonita Ranch. In his autobiography, *The Print of My Remembrance*, Thomas wrote a great deal about the "quiet little man" who had lived so many adventures (including hosting Wyatt Earp's Vendetta Riders in 1881). Thomas was also charmed by Hooker's daughter-in-law Forrestine, a beautiful young woman "who away out in the wilds played the piano with such delightful skill."

Several years later, she made the first attempt at writing Earp's biography. The adobe ranch house where she wrote became a fixture in Thomas's next work.

Thomas returned to New Rochelle, to put that next work on paper. Hooker became the lead character, a rancher called Henry

Canby (a bit taller than the real man), and entire sections of dialogue were direct quotes from Hooker. The ranch changed names to Aravaipa, but was still located in southeast Arizona. And Forrestine became the heroine of the story, Bonita Canby. The story tells a tale of love between a young cavalryman and a rancher's daughter, with subplots of treachery and deceit and adultery—a Victorian potboiler. Thomas gave his play the simplest of names, *Arizona*.

A little delay, called the Spanish-American War, put off the presentation of the play. The production finally premiered on June 12, 1899, at Harry L. Hamlin's Grand Opera House. The audience loved it—

applauding during two curtain calls after the first act, three after the second and five after the third in the four-act play. *The New York Times* reviewed, "In every respect it is stronger, in plot and treatment, than either of his best-remembered other plays."

The article mentioned another item special to the show: scenery designed by the master artist (and Thomas's

good friend) Remington.

Arizona hit Broadway in 1913. That same year, a silent film adaptation, directed by the author, was featured on the silver screen (two more versions made the movies over the next 18 years). *Arizona* became Thomas's best-known work—although it was virtually forgotten by the



This lithograph of Augustus Thomas's *Arizona*, dubbed "America's greatest play," gives an idea of the sets Frederic Remington designed for his friend.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

mid-1900s. But come February 14, *Arizona* will come to life once more.

That's Arizona Statehood Day. At 7 p.m. that evening, the Arizona Centennial Theatre Foundation's production of *Arizona*, as adapted by playwright Richard Warren, will be performed at the Tempe Center for the Arts and broadcast live on KTAR radio.

Both theatregoers and radio listeners will hear the words of that period, words that came directly from some of the participants, creating a theatre of the mind where the Old West still lives.



But one man,
one place, left
the greatest
impression on
Thomas.



BUFFALO BILL CENTER OF THE WEST

PRESENTS THE

Winchester 1873 “Centennial Model” Rifles

To celebrate our centennial in 2017, the Buffalo Bill Center of the West is proud to partner with Navy Arms and Winchester Firearms to create the Winchester “Centennial Model” 1873 lever-action rifle.

Using Winchester factory records and original firearms housed at the Center of the West, Navy Arms has created for sale two outstanding replicas — one hand-engraved, the other machine engraved — to celebrate the Center’s 100th Anniversary.

One hundred percent of the profits support the mission of the Buffalo Bill Center of the West and our Cody Firearms Museum.

Reserve yours today at codygun.com!

Celebrating 100 Years of Excellence



**BUFFALO BILL
CENTER
OF THE WEST**

LOOK FOR US AT THE SHOT SHOW

BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

Priceless Mormon Treasure

The hidden truth inside a Utah house is a boon to frontier fort aficionados.



From the outside, this home in Mendon, Utah, looked like any other. But beneath that gabled roof was a fully preserved Mormon fort cabin. Vicky Doolittle's husband, Clifford, stands in front of it by granddaughter Sydney Swan, with son's family in the windows.

— BY VICKY DOOLITTLE —

cabin's importance: "Were Mormon settlers important to Utah Territory?"

The find is "priceless," says

Annalise Christensen, living history coordinator at the heritage center. "We know of very few fort cabins still in existence. Fort life was a time of turbulence, and cabins weren't built to last forever. But this one is well preserved because it was covered up for over 110 years."

The one-room cabin that didn't even have a fireplace is getting a new roof and chinking, and will be added to the center's Pioneer Settlement. "We have a dugout, a homestead cabin and now a fort cabin," Christensen says. Visitors can enter these pioneer homes to get a real feel for Old West life.

Doolittle is grateful her great-aunt shared the secret with her. "It would have been tragic if I hadn't known," she says, because the family would have overlooked the cabin as just old log walls and destroyed it.

She hopes the fort cabin will teach others this simple yet important lesson: "From the beginning, people who came to settle made do with what they could." ❏

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

Vicky Doolittle knew her great-aunt's house in Mendon, Utah, contained an amazing secret. Yet when she tried to tell others in her family, they thought she was fibbing.

"My cousin didn't believe it. My husband is a builder, and he said, 'No way.' But my husband had to eat crow," she says.

Because surprise, surprise: Great-Aunt Clella Ladle's house encased a log cabin from the Old Mendon Fort. Her family had simply built the bigger house around the original cabin as the family grew.

The story began when John and Susanna Ladle emigrated from England as Mormon pioneers in the late 1800s. "They were poor, and somebody probably gave them the cabin from the fort," Doolittle says.

The makeshift fort—made up of two rows of cabins, with wagons in between as "walls"—protected settlers from 1859 to 1864. In 1893, the Ladles moved the 14-by-16-foot cabin with a team of horses a half mile to

their home site. The family had six children then, but grew to 12, and the house kept enlarging, eventually concealing the cabin.

"My great-aunt lived there her entire life," Doolittle says. "She was an amazing, hard-working woman."

Born in 1899, Great-Aunt Clella lived the longest out of the 12 children, dying in 1986.

She was like a grandmother to Doolittle. "Because we lived next door, I spent a lot of time with my great-aunt and heard a lot of family stories," Doolittle says.

Thankfully, one of the stories she heard revealed the fort-cabin-inside-the-house.

Doolittle's son recently tore down the house to build a new one for his family. He was hammering away to remove a back wall when he discovered the hidden cabin. Doolittle quickly recognized this piece of history should not be destroyed.

She called the American West Heritage Center in nearby Wellsville and told them about the Mendon cabin. "Would they like it?" Her simple question did not hide the

"We know of very few fort cabins still in existence."



WINTER RANGE

SASS National Championship of Cowboy Action Shooting



Nothing is more identified with the 104 years of Arizona statehood than the cowboys of the Old West. That proud portion of Arizona's history will come alive again at the 25th Annual Winter Range Event, February 22 through 27, 2016, at the Ben Avery Shooting Range in Phoenix, Arizona. Winter Range has grown to be the world's largest Western Encampment with over 1100 competitors in this year's event representing 42 different states and seven foreign countries. Competitors, both male and female, range in age from 12 to over 80 years and will compete in nearly three dozen categories plus various mounted categories dictated by age and competitive style. Join us for a week of excitement, shop over 100 vendors, and enjoy tasty foods from chuck wagon cooking to hot dogs.



February 22 through 27, 2016

Ben Avery Shooting Range ~ Phoenix, Arizona



Make Your Cowboy Dreams Come True!

Admission is free. | Parking \$5 per vehicle.

Visit our website for information at www.WinterRange.com or call 623-465-8683.



BY MEGHAN SAAR

Burlesque Baseball

A funny slice of baseball history emerges from Cowan's American History auction.



Flaunting beer mug designs on their uniform shirts, the "Fat Fellows" baseball team of Silver City, New Mexico, stands outside the Timmer House hotel in 1888 with their Slim Jim competitors. This photograph of the burlesque baseball team hammered down for \$500.



SLIM JIMS



FAT FELLOWS

The silver mining camp of Silver City, New Mexico, took all of three years after its founding to form its first baseball team. The *Silver City Mining Life* reported of the team's 1873 formation by calling the sport "bone-breaking" and "joint-dislocating."

Yet the sport grew so popular, as it did in many New Mexico mining towns, that Silver City ushered in a new era of competition in 1887: Burlesque baseball, featuring contests between the "Fats" and "Leans" of the community. The thin fellows, known as Slim Jims, wore white suits decorated with skulls and crossbones, and carried dudish canes. The fat fellows, appropriately called Fat Fellows, wore suits bearing decorative beer mugs.

The nines marched to the baseball diamond to music headed by Prof. Langer's band and Drum Major Fritsch. But the teams' humor extended far beyond the uniforms. "The ice wagon was on hand rigged up as an ambulance and stationed at third base

with a plentiful supply of beer which the jolly teuton who handled the lines dealt to the players who reached that goal. He was uniformed as a Dutch peasant, with wooden shoes, and wore a government cap," reported the *Silver City Enterprise* on August 26, 1887.

A gift of beer when you hit third base? That brings new meaning to a "drinking game."

An umpire armed with a "big revolver" officiated the game, and the Slim Jims thought they would win by tiring out the big guys. They were mistaken. "The pitcher and catcher of the big men 'did the business,' and the muscle of the monsters sent the balls away over the heads of the fellows of match-like form," the paper reported. The Fat Fellows won by a score of 20 to 6.

An 1892 *Southwest Sentinel* article drew the greatest comparison between the size of the two teams that year: Leicham, catcher for the Fat Fellows, weighed about 400, while Moses, catcher for the Slim Jims, looked closer to a midget compared with his counterpart.

Silver City's Club House Nine disbanded in 1898, as players drafted into a local Rough Rider contingent for the Spanish-American War. But the ball game came back to town, and Silver City formed its baseball association to finance the sport in 1912. The following year, the mining town joined the first of the Copper Leagues.

The "grotesque and fanciful costumes" worn by the rival burlesque baseball teams, however, brought smiles to faces at Silver City's mining camp starting nearly 130 years ago, and smiles to faces today, with one fan successfully bidding \$500 for an 1888 photograph of the players at Cowan's Auctions in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 20, 2015. Other Western pioneers stood out in photographs at the American History auction where collectors earned nearly \$460,000 on their history artifacts.



Notable Photo Lots Included

(All images courtesy Cowan's Auctions)



A previously unknown portrait of shootist Annie Oakley was included among four albumens photographed by Prince Roland Bonaparte, likely when he attended the 1889 Buffalo Bill's Wild West in Paris, France; \$7,500.



Julia Tuell of Lame Deer, Montana, signed her 1911 photograph of Chief Two Moons, the Cheyenne leader who won at the 1876 Battle of the Little Big Horn and lost the following year at Wolf Mountain, leading to the surrender of his band; \$1,500.



Known for creating scenes of Old West California, the Scottish-born William Keith (at left) and German-born H.W. Arthur Nahl (at right) pose in this autographed carte de visite; \$1,800.



Tintype of John Bugler, part of the posse who participated in Jesse James's last train robbery, aboard the Chicago and Alton Railroad, on September 7, 1881; \$275.

Walls of Western leathercraft honor the king, Don King (1923–2007), at his namesake museum in Sheridan, Wyoming.

— COURTESY DON KING MUSEUM IN SHERIDAN, WYOMING —



BEST WESTERN COLLECTIBLES GALLERY READERS' CHOICE Don King Museum

The Wyoming town of Sheridan is the cherished home of generations of cowboys. One such cowboy, Don King, emerged from ranch life to become the creator of the most influential style of Western leathercraft. *True West* readers recognize his signature emblem, the wild rose, and collectors, museums and galleries all over America proudly exhibit his Sheridan-style saddle. But no collection of his craftsmanship is more complete than the saddles that line the walls at the Don King Museum, preserved along with other fine examples of Western tack, firearms, Indian artifacts and wagons. Our readers have long viewed Sheridan as the ultimate place to experience Old West history, which is why the editors named Sheridan its first True Western Town ever when the magazine introduced the honor. That our readers chose the Don King Museum as the year's best Western Collectibles Gallery is no surprise to us. The "King of the Western Saddle" dwells in all of our hearts and continues to inspire us to live the Western way of life. [Please note: Our 2016 "Best of the West" readers' choice for this category incorrectly cited Booth Western Art Museum, the winner of another honor. Our readers chose the Don King Museum. The editors apologize for our error.]

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

January 23, 2016
Old West Memorabilia

Brian Lebel's High Noon (Mesa, AZ)
OldWestEvents.com • 480-779-9378

February 3–5, 2016
Americana

James D. Julia (Fairfield, ME)
JamesDJulia.com • 800-565-9298

February 25–28, 2016
Firearms

Rock Island Auction (Rock Island, IL)
RockIslandAuction.com • 800-238-8022

February 27, 2016
Americana & Political

Heritage Auctions (Dallas, TX)
HA.com • 877-437-4824

THE TAYLOR'S SHORT STROKE... SMOKIN' FAST AT BOTH ENDS.

Short-Stroke Smoke Wagon™
vs Standard Smoke Wagon™



NEW FOR 2016

The Taylor's Smoke Wagon™ & Gunfighter Short-Stroke

- Introducing the New Smoke Wagon Short-Stroke with the shortest hammer stroke available on a factory model.
- Reduced cycle time provides shooters an extra edge on the range.
- Add a Taylor Tuned™ package for the ultimate Six Gun experience.
- Try one out TODAY! Your Thumbs will Thank You!

THE SMOKE WAGON™ SHORT STROKE

- Forged Steel, Color Case Frame
- Thin Checkered Grip
- Steel Backstrap & Trigger Guard
- Deluxe Custom Tuning Available

THE GUNFIGHTER SHORT STROKE

- Forged Steel Frame, Color Case
- Steel Backstrap & Trigger Gaurd
- Large Army-Size Grip
- Smooth or Checkered Walnut Grip
- Deluxe Custom Tuning Available

MODELS

- 556201-45LC, 4.75" Barrel
- 556202-45LC, 5.5" Barrel
- 556204-357Mag, 4.75" Barrel
- 556205-357Mag, 5.5" Barrel

MODELS

- 556208-45LC, 5.5" Barrel
- 556209-357Mag, 5.5" Barrel

taylorsfirearms.com



Taylor Tuning is a custom process performed at the Taylor's facility in Winchester, VA. Each model is hand tuned one at a time by our gunsmiths.

Taylor Tuned models feature a lightened hammer and trigger pull with custom springs and hand polishing.

These models represent the ultimate, out of the box solution for today's dedicated shooter.



TAYLOR'S & COMPANY
Keeping the Legend Alive

info@taylorsfirearms.com

Send \$5.00 for our catalog

304 Lenoir Drive

Winchester, VA 22603

P:540-722-2017

Lightning Without Thunder

Despite being fast, accurate and reliable, Colt's pump-action repeater still couldn't dethrone the frontier favorite lever-action rifle.

By the early 1880s, Colt was the undisputed leader in the handgun field. However, wishing to capture some of the rifle market, Colt acquired the rights to manufacture the sliding-action rifle designed by Dr. William H. Eliot. The design was unique in that it incorporated a shortened, longitudinally sliding forearm that opened and closed the gun's action, rather than a dropping lever, along with other positive features. The design borrowed elements from the 1870-patented Robinson tube-loading repeater and the Spencer repeating shotgun of 1882, included with some of Elliot's own improvements, making Colt's "New Lightning Magazine Rifle" a reliable, fast, and easy-to-operate action.

[Annie Oakley] and her marksman husband, Frank Butler, frequently relied on Colt's Lightning rifles...

With production starting in 1884 and continuing until 1902, the first of the breed was the medium-framed model, with its full-length, under-barrel tubular magazine. It was offered in .32 Colt's Lightning Magazine Rifle (CLMR) chambering, which was essentially the .32-20, .38 CLMR (.38-40) and .44 CLMR (.44-40), using flat-nosed bullets for safety, to not discharge the center fire cartridge head positioned directly in front of it in the tubular magazine. A very few of each caliber were turned out in a smoothbore version. The Lightning could be had in a standard 26-inch sporting rifle or optional barrels of varying lengths,



This trio of heavily armed, 1880s frontiersmen look like they are ready to take on just about anything. The hombre at left packs a '73 Colt Peacemaker, while his partner has opted for a double-action Merwin, Hulbert revolver. Although the man at the far right packs a small, unidentifiable revolver (probably strictly as backup), his hunter's-type bowie knife and trusty Medium Frame Colt Lightning pump rifle show that he knows his business.

- COURTESY HERB PECK, JR. COLLECTION -

SPiRiT OF THE WEST COWBOY GATHERING

A celebration of music, poetry and
art in Ellensburg, WA

February 12th - 14th

Buy your tickets

today at

EllensburgCowboy

Gathering.com

or call 888-925-2204



as well as .44 caliber military model rifles and carbines, and 20-inch tubed standard civilian carbines. Standard length rifles weighed around 7 1/4 pounds and held 15 rounds, while the 20-inch barreled carbines tipped the scales at just 6 1/4 pounds and stored a dozen cartridges.

In 1887, Colt introduced its small and large-framed models. The small-framed version, produced until 1904 in .22 caliber short (16 rounds) and long rimfire (15 rounds), sold very well, and came with a half-length magazine, 24-inch-barreled (round or octagonal) rifle. The large-framed Lightning, made in 1887 through 1894, offered shooters the option of having their pump-action in such big-bore chamberings as .38-56, .40-60, .45-60, .45-65, .45-85 and .50-95 Express. Large-framed models could be had in this model's standard 28-inch round- or octagon-barreled rifle, a 22-inch standard carbine, or a 22-inch Baby Carbine with a more slender barrel configuration.

Despite some ejection difficulties, which were quickly corrected, the earliest models of Colt's Lightning Magazine Rifle were well received by shooters of the era, and went on to enjoy favor on the frontier with many Western

Medium-framed Lightnings (right) came in the popular revolver chamberings of .32-20, .38-40 and .44-40 (shown), like this fine specimen of a standard finish, 26-inch round-barreled rifle with a smooth walnut stock and a border-lined fore-end. Standard-length rifles carried 15 flat-nosed rounds in the tubular magazine, while carbines held a dozen cartridges.

- COURTESY CAROL WATSON'S ORANGE COAST AUCTIONS -

Standard finish on the Colt Lightning (left) was a mirror bright blue with a color-case-hardened hammer. Overall view shows a circa 1888, large-framed Lightning in .38-56 caliber with a 28-inch octagonal barrel, deluxe pistol-grip checkered stock and forearm and a German silver oval at the bottom of the stock for personalizing. The

inset reveals the sliding dust cover over the ejection port, similar to those found on 1873 Winchesters, which was a standard feature on small- and large-framed models, while the medium-framed arms were left with an open top until 1887.

- COURTESY CAROL WATSON'S ORANGE COAST AUCTIONS -



This lass (above) is dressed in the latest fashion—for the late 19th century, that is—including her then-high-tech Colt Lightning pump-action carbine. Like other trick and fancy Wild West show sharpshooters, she'll undoubtedly wow the crowd with her rapid-fire sharpshooting skills.

- COURTESY HERB PECK, JR. COLLECTION -

express guards, lawmen, hunters and ranchers, and was offered by most of the Colt dealers in the West. The San Francisco Police Department ordered 401 medium-frame rifles in .44-40 caliber, and the small-framed .22 rimfire version gained a fair amount of popularity with Wild West Show sharpshooters of the period, including none other than "Little Sure Shot" herself, Annie Oakley. She and her marksman husband, Frank Butler, frequently relied on Colt's Lightning

rifles while performing in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

Although the Lightning enjoyed brisk sales, with over 185,000 guns produced, it was the introduction of more powerful lever-action rifles, like the extremely smooth-functioning 1886 Winchester, that did much to bring about the eventual demise of the Lightning. Nonetheless, the Lightning and its various models remained popular before the model was finally dropped from the line in 1904. Despite its reliability and rapid-fire capabilities, Colt's pump rifle was never able to displace the lever-action rifle from its throne during the late 19th century. ❖

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



- PHIL SPANGENBERG -

LYMAN GUN MAT

When working on one of your guns, how many times have you wished you had a compartmentalized surface for storage of various parts, such as screws and other small components? Lyman Products offers its nifty Essential Gun Maintenance Mat, designed for just such a purpose. This 15¾-inch by 10-inch, chemically resistant, non-slip surfaced, synthetic rubber mat contains 10 firm, yet cushioned, molded compartments for holding gun parts during assembly/disassembly, cleaning or maintenance and repair. Useful for any number of projects involving many small parts, the mat keeps them secured and out of the way, but handy and organized. Soap and water easily cleans it after usage.

LymanProducts.com

FIND MORE GOLD

with a Garrett all terrain detector.



The high performance Garrett AT Gold is waterproof to 10 feet and allows you to distinguish between trash metal and treasure targets. Deep-seeking True All Metal Mode Performance provides extra depth and sensitivity for gold prospecting.

AT[™] GOLD



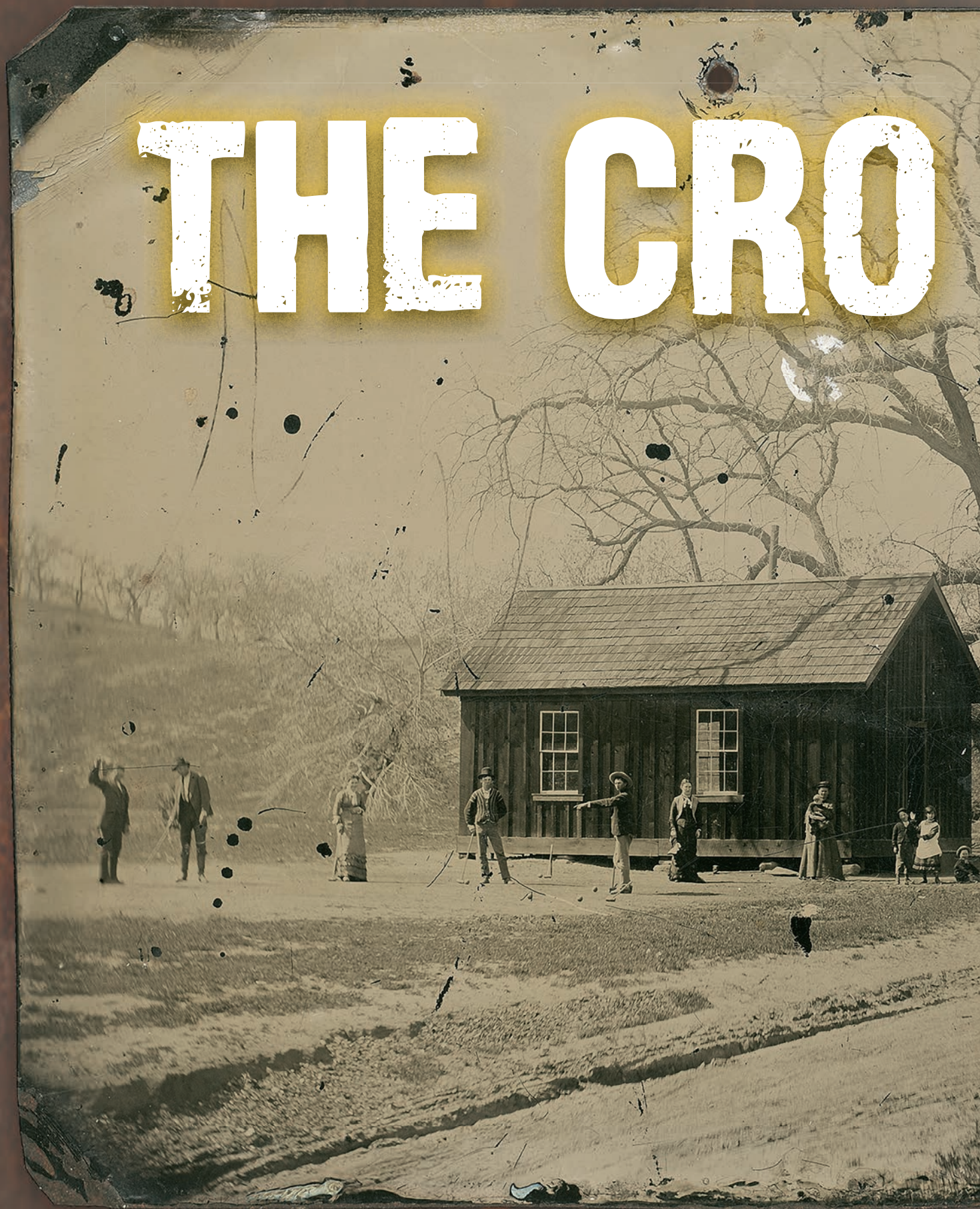
GARRETT[®]

METAL DETECTORS



Visit garrett.com to find your nearest dealer

THE CRO



QUET

KID

A SPECIAL
REPORT

BY MARK BOARDMAN

A controversial image has kicked off a modern-day Lincoln County War that has upended the world of Old West collecting. Experts face off over its authenticity. You decide who to believe.

Provenance On Trial

This intriguing photograph may or may not include Billy the Kid, but the real fight is over provenance: the owner and the producers of the TV show claim they have the proof the photo is the real deal. Others disagree. We gathered all the pros and cons and all the facts we could find. Have fun.

- COURTESY RANDY GUIJARRO -

THE CROQUET KID

AN earthquake hit the Old West field in the fall of 2015. And a staid, relatively genial and, for the most part, collegial area of study was dragged into the mud of modernity—because of a four-inch-by-five-inch piece of tin that may contain a picture of Billy the Kid.

The photo was the subject of a National Geographic Channel show that premiered on October 19, 2015. But even before it aired, people associated with the show told *True West* they had proved and authenticated that the tintype was the real McCoy. We were excited by the possibility. Who wouldn't want to have another photograph of one of the West's most famous outlaws?

The only authenticated photograph of the Kid has already proven its value, having sold in 2011 at Brian Lebel's Old West Auction for \$2.3 million. With stakes high on the possibility of a new Kid photograph, *True West* turned to trusted advisors who know the history well, instead of relying just on the perspectives presented in the show. Our only agenda is the truth. The owner of the tintype, however, is anticipating a \$5 million payday.

When experts in the Old West field shared their opinions of the tintype, the show's producers took the critics to task. Criticism in the Old West field is normal. It scrutinizes evidence or quotes or conclusions—the work, the publication, the production. The debate over the Croquet Kid tintype struck a chord immediately among history aficionados. Then outsiders went after what they viewed as the “old guard” establishment. The two sides engaged in a social media bloodbath. Charges and countercharges. Personal and professional insults. Public postings of personal information. Challenges to fistfights. I was even threatened with a lawsuit. For many folks—me included—the conversation was disconcerting, disgusting, demeaning and a bit depressing.

Let's be clear here: the “old guard” label is inaccurate. Many of these historians have spent their lives searching for truths hidden in often hard-to-find primary accounts, all the while reinvestigating established facts that may have resulted from misguided research. In fact, one of the experts, Frederick Nolan, just published last year new research on the Kid, questioning his own earlier understanding of historical reports (read “The Birth of an Outlaw” on *TWMag.com*).

To get away from all the insults and threats that distract from the conversations people are having to determine the historical validity of this tintype, *True West* presents the history behind the tintype, the questions raised about the show's findings and the latest provenance news presented on the tintype, so you can decide for yourself if the Croquet Kid is Billy the Kid.



Croquet Kid



Authenticated Kid

— COURTESY WILLIAM KOCH COLLECTION —

Young Guns

The story begins in 2010. Randy Gujarro found some tintypes in a flea market in Fresno, California, which he purchased for \$2. He thought a man in one of the photos looked familiar—like Billy the Kid. The Kid figure was holding a croquet mallet, standing in front of a building, accompanied by several other men, women and children. The more Gujarro looked at the photo, the more convinced he became—this was the Kid.

He brought the tintype to experts in the Old West field—including photograph collectors and researchers John Boessenecker and Robert G. McCubbin. (Disclosure: Boessenecker is a contributing editor to *True West* and McCubbin is the magazine's publisher emeritus.) Their assessments: the man did not look like the Kid; the image had no provenance tying the image to the Kid; no proof supports the notion that the tintype was taken in New Mexico around 1878.

But Gujarro was not convinced by the naysayers. In fact, he resented being dismissed so quickly and, in his mind, so casually. He kept showing the tintype around, and word of it reached acknowledged Billy the Kid scholars Frederick Nolan, Robert Utley, Paul Hutton and Drew Gomber, as well as noted Western Americana appraisers and auctioneers Wes Cowan, Brian Lebel (who appears in the show) and Tim Gordon. None supported Gujarro's claim. Gujarro dismissed them as “so-called experts.”

Determined to Succeed

By October 2014, Gujarro had met producer Jeff Aiello of 18THIRTY Entertainment at a collectibles store in Clovis, California. Aiello produces primarily commercials and reality shows, and he was intrigued by Gujarro's story of the tintype.



Aiello and his wife began researching the Lincoln County War, Billy the Kid and the Regulators, and both became convinced that the photo was of the Kid.

By December, Aiello had hooked up with Steve Sederwall, a controversial ex-lawman in Lincoln County (see “The Lunacy of Billy the Kid” on *TWMag.com*, published in *True West’s* July 2010 issue). Sederwall signed on as the investigator researching the location where the tintype could have been taken. Early in 2015, Leftfield Productions agreed to coproduce the show and then sold the show to the National Geographic Channel, which convinced actor Kevin Costner to join the project as executive producer and narrator.

In June 2015, forensic scientist Kent Gibson came aboard as the facial recognition expert. Appraiser and auctioneer Don Kagin, primarily known for coin collections, joined in September to authenticate the tintype. The show aired in mid-October.

Case for the Croquet Kid

What follows is a breakdown of the show’s major claims. First, the tintype was taken at Charlie and Manuela Bowdre’s wedding celebration in the month or so after the July 15-19, 1878, battle in Lincoln, New Mexico—the largest armed battle of the Lincoln County War. The war had begun after the murder of rancher John Tunstall on February 18, a competitor of mercantiles Lawrence Murphy and James Dolan. The Regulators were supporters of Tunstall’s and included Charlie Bowdre and Henry McCarty,

who later became famous as Billy the Kid. The Regulators lost at least five men in the July battle; the remaining Regulators escaped and disbanded, and the civilian conflict officially ended.

Second, the photograph was taken near a schoolhouse on the ranch owned by the Regulators’ deceased boss, Tunstall, situated along the Rio Feliz, some 30 miles south of Lincoln.

Third, in addition to the Kid and the Bowdres, Paulita Maxwell, Sallie Chisum—the niece of cattle baron John Chisum, an ally of Tunstall’s business partner Alexander McSween—and Regulators Tom Folliard and “Big Jim” French are in the picture, along with some unidentified folks.

The show tells the story of a treasure hunt, a reality show quest by Guijarro and his wife to find the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, to authenticate a rare piece of history and to make a small fortune. Re-enactments provided historical reference, although most were not that accurate, which producer Aiello admits. For instance, Tunstall was shot and killed while on foot (he was actually killed on horseback). As of press date, you can still watch the National Geographic Channel show and related videos on Aiello’s Vimeo page.

The old guard did not buy into the show’s claims. Many announced that they would welcome the discovery of a new Billy the Kid photograph—but they had a lot of questions that needed to be answered before accepting this one as authentic. What are those questions? Let’s take a look to see why the show that convinced 59 percent of our audience has left some people still on the fence.

Photograph shown at actual size.



Tree Experts Weigh In

Proponents of the croquet photograph explain away the lack of leaves on the trees by claiming there was a drought in 1878. We contacted registered consulting arborist with the American Society of Consulting Arborists, Sarah K. Maitland, and showed her the photograph. She, in turn showed it to other arborists as well. “Yes, myself and my colleagues agree that in a drought, trees will drop their leaves earlier. The lack of any leaves either on the trees or on the ground leads us to believe this photo was taken in late winter or early spring.” In other words, out of the window of possibility for Sallie Chisum being there (she was in Texas by late September).

Proof of History

The biggest questions have centered on certain items in the tintype that the show did not fully explain.

■ Croquet? In the Wild West?

Actually, this tintype could very well be an authentic historical image of folks playing croquet out West in the late 1800s. Croquet was a popular sport in the U.S. in the 1870s—including in the Southwest. Croquet sets were being sold at Frank Chapman's store in Las Vegas, New Mexico, according to an advertisement published in the June 22, 1878, *Las Vegas Gazette*, provided to *True West* by Sederwall (see below).

■ If the tintype was taken in late July or in August (or even in September, as the producers now claim), why is the tree leafless and the ground bare of leaves? And why are the people wearing sweaters and overcoats when summer months in New Mexico offered the highest temperatures of the year, averaging a range from the 80s to 50s?

Kagin, the auctioneer who appraised the tintype's value as \$5 million, offered an explanation for the leafless trees: a drought impacted the plants at the time the tintype was taken. Actually, history records a break in the drought that year and that the area got a higher than normal amount of precipitation. Just above the croquet set advertisement for Chapman's store in Las Vegas on June 22, 1878, is a news alert: "The rainy season seems to have fairly set in."

■ How does the story tying the building in the tintype to John Tunstall's ranch jibe with history?

Everyone agrees the current building found on the property—the Flying H School—dates to the 1930s, but the show argued that another building, a school, was constructed on the Tunstall ranch site in the early to mid-1870s. The Casey family owned that property along Rio Feliz at that time, yet no evidence proves the Caseys built a school. Patriarch Robert Casey built a dugout home on the property.

The Casey kids were educated at Casey's main ranch, along the Rio Hondo, daughter Lily Casey Klasner remembers in her autobiography. But all of the ranch buildings at that time, including the family home that housed the informal school, were constructed out of adobe, not wood. When the home was later converted into a store, around 1872, the Casey family had a wooden door put on it, a luxury item in an area where lumber was scarce.

Tunstall took over the Rio Feliz property in 1876, a year after Robert Casey was murdered. Tunstall wouldn't have needed to build a school—he had no kids and neither did most of his ranchers (who became the Regulators). The place was in limbo after Tunstall was murdered in 1878; the Casey family tried to get back the property, but never relocated to the site.

The show's identification of the building as the Felix School is inaccurate, researchers Dan Buck and Phil King report. The original school opened on the property sometime between mid-1898 and December 1901, and closed in 1934, noted Ernestine Chesser Williams, in *Chaves County Schools*,

1881-1968. She included a photo of the school in 1925, which had clapboard siding (horizontal) and a two-over-two double-hung window, completely different features than the schoolhouse in the tintype, which had board-and-batten siding (vertical) and six-over-six doubly-hung windows.

An 1883 government survey of the area—including this specific township—lists no structure (or ruins) on the property. The survey is thorough; it even mentions a tent. Experts believe that the more likely scenario is Dolan, who took over the land in 1880, constructed the building in the 1890s, when numerous children lived on the property.

■ Could a case be made for a wooden building in New Mexico Territory in 1878 where the Kid possibly could have visited?

The 1883 survey notes the lack of timber in the area, that the soil was rocky and barren—whereas the Croquet Kid tintype portrays plenty of trees, which the show speculates are orchards, and a prominent wooden building.

Robert Casey built a dugout, a combination of rock, adobe and wood, not a wooden building, on the Rio Feliz site that the show identified as the location in the tintype. Tunstall built an adobe and log home on the site, probably in late 1877. The 1883 survey makes no note of the Felix School, or any school, that the show claims is the building.

What if we cast the net a bit wider, to the main Casey ranch? Lily noted the property had "few trees." She pointed out that the pine roof

of the family's adobe home was so unusual since they were in a "country where lumber was...scarce." The trees that were on the property: a grove of pecans the Caseys planted and willows that grew along the Rio Hondo; the pine was not local, as it came from the mountains, making it expensive and rare as it had to be imported.

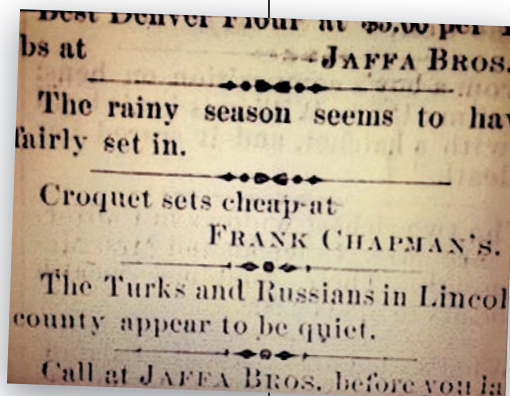
Could the trees be the pecans on the main ranch? If the family planted those in 1867 or 1868, soon after they arrived, the trees would have been 12- to 18-foot tall at most in 1878, much shorter than the trees in the tintype. Even more, Lily stated that "some foolish boy" had cut down a "good many of

them," which may explain why the 1883 survey did not identify pecans in the area.

Even if the pecan or willow trees were around on this property in 1878, this lumber would not have been used to construct a wooden building, since both are hardwoods, usually good for furniture, while softwoods are used for buildings. That an entire building, not just the roof, would have been constructed out of wood in this part of New Mexico Territory is highly unlikely.

If pioneer ranchers did get the money and materials to build an entire wooden building on either property, or anywhere in the area, then the 1883 survey would have noted such a rare structure.

■ The show claimed that the hills in the tintype match the hills of the Flying H School site. Locals and historians disagree, stating the hills and terrain behind the building do not match current configurations of the Tunstall ranch site as shown in modern photographs.



— COURTESY STEVE SEDERWALL —



■ How do we know that the man believed to be the Kid is five feet and eight inches tall, the Kid's height?

In the show, facial recognition expert Kent Gibson says he extrapolated the height of the young man holding the croquet mallet by the mallet's standard length of 36 inches. But mallets at that time ranged in lengths from 24 inches to 40 inches, so no standard length existed. Guessing the length of the mallet to coincide with the height you want the man holding it to be is not good science.

■ How can the man pointing to the Kid be identified as Tom Folliard (the show incorrectly calls him O'Folliard)?

In the tintype, these two men appear to be about the same size. But contemporaneous descriptions state Folliard (nicknamed "Bigfoot") was more than six feet tall and 200 pounds—at least four inches taller and 60 pounds heavier than the Kid.

■ The show identifies Paulita Maxwell as being in the tintype. In 1878, she was 14 years old, and her brother Pete was protective of her. Would he have allowed her to travel 120 miles from Fort Sumner to the Tunstall ranch for such a party? Proponents believe he did.

■ If your own expert couldn't prove his claim in a court of law, how can his claim be worth anything?

In the show, Gibson states he used facial recognition technology to compare known photos of Charlie Bowdre, Tom Folliard, Sallie Chisum and Billy the Kid to the figures in the Croquet Kid shot. Gibson concludes the people in the tintype are most likely them. The show later adds others to the list as being "matched" to the tintype: "Big Jim" French, Paulita Maxwell and Manuela Bowdre. But Gibson does not take a definitive position on any identifications: "In a court of law, I would have to deny it. It's not detailed enough to make it a really valid image."

■ How can the show claim one of the men in the tintype is "Big Jim" French when we have no known authenticated photographs of French?

■ Where are the other Regulators still riding with the Kid—Fred Waite, John Middleton, Henry Brown, Sam Smith, George Bowers, Dirty Steve Stephens, Jose Chavez y Chavez and John Scroggins? Those who disagree point out that these men had not split off from the Regulators at the time of the photograph, and question why they weren't in the photo too. Proponents state they must not have been invited to the wedding.

■ Why aren't the guys in the tintype armed?

Proponents claim the men in the tintype were carrying guns, but they concealed them. The other side argues that if these guys were on the Tunstall ranch—in enemy territory—they would have had their weapons within reach. History does show that the Kid and the Regulators always carried guns, in holsters, as was the norm for cowboys. The universally accepted photograph of the Kid, the only one known of him to exist, shows him with a pistol on his hip and a rifle in his hand. The only proven photo of Charlie Bowdre—a formal shot taken with his wife—depicts a sitting Charlie with a holstered gun and a Winchester across his lap.

■ Were Charlie Bowdre and Manuela Herrera formally married?

The Latter-Day Saints archives has a probate record stating the two may have wed in Fort Sumner, New Mexico, sometime in mid-September of 1878, but no marriage license or records of the wedding have been found. Historian Fred Nolan believes the pair may not have married at all, and hence, would not have had a wedding celebration.

■ If history does not record this gathering, how can anyone claim the tintype documents it?

Historians have not found any written or oral record that this gathering, at that time and location, took place. In her diary, Sallie Chisum, the niece of cattle baron John Chisum and the Kid's friend, recorded her meeting with the Regulators—but that happened in Red River Springs, roughly 40 miles east of Fort Bascom (which is slightly west of the Texas border), not the Tunstall ranch, and it took place around September 25, 1878, not in the weeks after the fight in Lincoln. If this was a tintype of that gathering on Red River Springs, wouldn't Sallie record in her diary, or a separate journal that she also kept, that a photograph was taken?

Location, Location, Location

Historians have a good idea of the Regulators' movements during the time in question. From July 20 through September 30, 1878, the boys were on the lam and rustling horses in various places in New Mexico Territory.

After the battle of Lincoln ended on July 19, the Regulators split up, avoiding pursuers. Many reportedly quit the group. Those still in the gang began to reunite three days later, probably at the ranch of fellow Regulator Frank Coe. Over the next couple of months, the Regulators had a revolving cast as some members left temporarily for other obligations—and others quit.

By July 27, gunmen hired by Dolan had gone out, in addition to posses and U.S. Army detachments, to hunt down the Kid and his fellow Regulators.

Things heated up on August 5, when the Kid and friends rustled some horses at the Mescalero Apache Agency—about 40 miles from the Tunstall ranch—and left agency clerk Morris Bernstein dead. (See *Classic Gunfights*.)

Over the next month, the Regulators traveled all over—Fort Sumner to Anton Chico (for several days), back to Fort Sumner, to Lincoln for a quick raid and back to Fort Sumner, then on to Red River Springs (where they met up with Sallie Chisum and her family) and even left New Mexico Territory and went into Tascosa, Texas. They stole more horses, sold a few of them and watched their gang numbers drop as more Regulators quit. The outfit was pretty well finished by the end of September.

Historians have found no evidence that the gang ever went back to the Tunstall ranch. That was one of the first places their enemies would have looked for them (and Dolan was planning to take over the property). For anyone who believes the Croquet Kid tintype was taken on Tunstall's ranch, historians question: Would Regulators on the run from the law have taken the time for a celebration in such a dangerous locale?

If this tintype is indeed of the Kid and the Regulators, captured on film after the Battle of Lincoln, then it would have been taken in Fort Sumner or Anton Chico, places where they spent several days (and apparently held some parties). The Tunstall ranch is an unlikely locale.

DO THEY MATCH?

The show makes a case that many of the figures in the Croquet Kid tintype match historic characters. Let's take a look at the major claims:

Moving the Center Post

Since the show first aired, the producers have come up with new theories about the tintype. In football, that is known as moving the goalposts. But since we're talking croquet, let's call it moving the center post.

Aiello has teetered back and forth between whether or not the celebration depicted in the tintype was Charlie and Manuela Bowdre's wedding (or perhaps engagement) party or another type of party. He suggests that whatever the celebration was about, it may have occurred in late August 1878, when Bowdre and fellow Regulator Josiah Gordon "Doc" Scurllock began moving their families from their ranches to Fort Sumner. He has no record supporting that group went to the Tunstall ranch, that they had a party at all or that Sallie Chisum met them. Bowdre and Scurllock moved their families away from danger to a safe haven. Would they have a party at a location where men were out looking for them?

Where does the late August 1878 date come from? The Kid and Regulators spent time with the Chisums for roughly two weeks, definitely from August 13-22 (as reported in Sallie's diary) and possibly leaving on or around August 24 (as Utley reports). They spent this time at Bosque Grande (Chisum's original ranch), near Fort Sumner. How does that link them all playing croquet together on the Tunstall ranch?

Aiello tells *True West* that he puts them on the Tunstall ranch following the Kid and Regulators' return to Fort Sumner: "At some point, Sallie and Paulita...join the party as they go from Ruidoso [Dowlin's Mill until mid-1880s], south through the Tunstall ranch to evade the forces of the U.S. Army at Fort Stanton and the sheriff and gangs hunting them in Lincoln."

At best, this scenario significantly narrows the date for the photograph. Around September 5, the Regulators stole livestock from Charlie Fritz's ranch on Rio Bonito southeast of Lincoln. This places the likely time for the photograph as September 1 through 4. Even so, the Regulators would have had to go way out of their way, farther south and into enemy territory, for this wedding party. (By then, "Big Jim" French, one of the people identified as being in the tintype, was already in Lincoln guarding Sue McSween.) No evidence supports them making that detour at any time, for any purpose.

To respond to requests for provenance, which is the history that reveals when and where a photograph was taken and who possessed it in the intervening



Alleged Sallie Chisum



Known Photo of Sallie Chisum



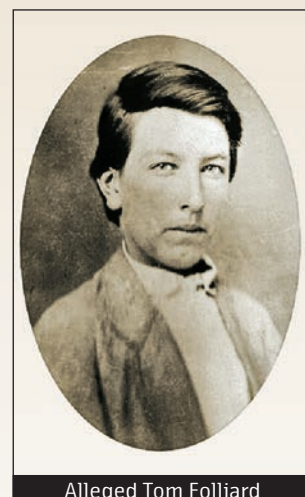
Alleged Paulita Maxwell



Known Photo of Paulita Maxwell



Alleged Tom Folliard



Alleged Tom Folliard

The show made a comparison using a photo of Sallie Chisum when she was older, but here's one of her taken at age 18, two years prior to 1878. The show's Sallie looks older and has darker straight hair, while Sallie has curly, light hair.

Proponents see a resemblance between the show's Paulita Maxwell and this known photo of her. The other side argues that she appears to be much older than her 14 years of age, if this tintype was taken in 1878.

Proponents believe the man pointing to the Croquet Kid is Tom Folliard. The actual Folliard, however, was 200 pounds and more than six feet tall. He would not have been the waif he was in the only known—and not authenticated—photograph of him.

"Facial recognition software works by comparing your face with hundreds or thousands of other faces. Okay. So what they did, in that instance, was compare one face with one other face. They didn't compare it with a body of hundreds of thousands of other faces.... The supposed Billy the Kid, whose face is kind of blurry, casts some doubt. It's not that I don't believe facial recognition software works because I think it does work...we don't know that, in this case, with the image and the size we are dealing with, I think that there could be some problems."

—WES COWAN

auctioneer at Cowan's Auctions



years, Aiello says he has evidence connecting one of Charlie Bowdre's descendants to Fresno, California, where Guijarro found the tintype. United States Marshals Service Historian David Turk says the great-great-nephew of Charlie Bowdre, Thomas Wyatt Newbern, had the Croquet Kid tintype in a storage unit when he died in Fresno in 1994. If Turk is right and provenance linking the image to the Kid can be proven, that support would change everything (see sidebar by Daniel Buck).

In any case, the folks associated with the show say the Croquet Kid tintype has been authenticated beyond a reasonable doubt, and they have, as Aiello says, "...a level of proof that far exceeds any level needed by most reasonable thinking people, historians or scholars." Proponents

have joined their camp in believing this to be the case.

But several noted historians and scholars still disagree that the Croquet Kid tintype has been authenticated and object to the accusation that they are unreasonable.

The fight for the truth continues. I suspect that when this article appears in mailboxes and newsstands, the arguments will flare up again, continuing this modern Lincoln County War. We hope, at the very least, we have provided the background for you to decide: do you believe the tintype is of Billy the Kid...and, if someone gave you \$5 million to buy one piece of Old West memorabilia, would you buy the Croquet Kid?



DUELING QUOTES: EXPERTS FACE OFF

"The truth does not matter—and I can't figure out why."

—RANDY GUIJARRO

tintype owner, in *Billy the Kid: New Evidence*

"...the written record corroborates the case that the people believed to be in this image were indeed all together for two weeks in New Mexico Territory in 1878. To have one person of a known group of close associates score a high-level match with facial recognition technology is one thing, but to have five of those individuals also match in a photo proven to be undoctored or altered is overwhelming...the odds of probability that this photograph is a reliable source and is indeed of Billy the Kid and the Regulators is about a close as you can get to certain."

—DARREN A. RASPA

chair of the Western History Association's Graduate Student Council and PhD candidate at the Department of History at the University of New Mexico

"I've been taking wet-plate tintypes in the field now for 25 years. I've studied thousands of images of cowboys from the 19th century. The croquet tintype is dead-on for 1878, and the clothing is correct for New Mexico in 1878."

—WILL DUNNIWAY

wet-plate collodion photographer and photograph historian

"To me physical posturing and positioning is almost as unique to an individual as their facial features. Charlie Bowdre has the same head tilt and posture in both his cabinet card with Manuela and Randy's image. Billy has the same stance in the iconic image as in Randy's.... Paulita Maxwell and Sallie Chisum have postures that match their postures in their other known photographs. Paulita Maxwell's shoulders come forward slightly, and Sallie Chisum has almost perfect spinal and shoulder alignment."

—WHITNEY BRAUN

PhD, MPH, Masters Human Bioethics at Loma Linda University

"This is simply another of the long chain of want-it-to-be-the-Kid pictures. This one poses even less credibility than its predecessors. We so-called experts have been showered with a flood of Billy pictures that their owners were sure were Billy because they looked like Billy."

—ROBERT UTLEY

author of *Billy the Kid: A Short and Violent Life*

"Regardless of what is said by paid 'experts,' their conclusions are *conjecture*, not *fact*. No matter how sophisticated the hype that accompanies them, it's still hype and nothing else. The 'proof' they offer is nothing more than wishful thinking, and the historical value of the image is zero."

—FREDERICK NOLAN

author of *The West of Billy the Kid*

"I wish Randy and Linda only the best, and am pleased with the exposure our event in Fort Worth, Texas, received in the film. However, I do not believe that the program should be called a documentary. It is masterfully edited reality television, produced to entertain, not inform. For example, the film is edited to give the impression that the first time I saw Randy's photo was in Fort Worth in June 2015, when he had shown it to me several years prior at a show in California. That the Croquet Kid photo had been known to many of us in the industry for a number of years is never mentioned, but rather creative editing gives the viewer the impression that Randy's quest happens over a whirlwind four-month period (the time between the Fort Worth show and the airing of the program).

This is simply not true."

—BRIAN LABEL

auctioneer who sold the authenticated Billy the Kid tintype

"Well, I could have missed something. Surely Sallie made an entry for September 1878 that reads: '*Played croquet at the Bowdre wedding. William Bonny [sic] is a sore loser. Oddly, all the trees have lost their leaves.*'"

—Billy the Kid author

MARK LEE GARDNER

being tongue-in-cheek about Sallie Chisum not including the wedding in her diary



Show's Manuela and Charlie Bowdre



The show "matched" Charlie Bowdre's face from the historical photo of him with wife Manuela (left). We matched the same horseback rider to Abraham Lincoln's assassin.

— COURTESY ROBERT G. MCCUBBIN COLLECTION —



"Matching Recognition" in action: 0%, 20%, 40%, 75%... it's John Wilkes Booth, or anyone else with a hawk nose and a mustache.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY TO BOWDRE AND NEW MEXICO?

The advantage I bring to the question of the croquet tintype is that I know very little about the Lincoln County War, and I'm a noncombatant in the modern version.

When I initially looked at the croquet-mallet armed young man in the tintype who is supposed to be Billy the Kid and compared him to the accepted genuine tintype image, my blink reaction was no, not Billy. He looked more like Alfalfa of *Our Gang*.

I did keep the door ajar, though, because sometimes the same person appears dissimilar in different photographs. On the other hand, some people look alike, so you can have two distinct people who look similar. Possible celebrity-outlaw photographs can be confounding.

My real question was, where did the tintype come from? What's the link to Billy the Kid? Provenance can be as simple as geographic origin, where something was found, or as complicated as a long chain of custody, with or without missing links, back to the original owner or maker. Initially, the proponents of the Croquet Kid tintype had no useful origin story, save that it had been purchased in Fresno, California, in 2010 by Randy Guijarro, out of what he described as a box of "Fresno photos," from a couple of fellows who had cleaned out a storage unit.

Instead of researching the tintype's origins, Guijarro and the television team reverse-engineered the tintype, first concluding that it depicted Billy the Kid and colleagues, and then moving backwards looking for ways that would be so. Not only was the cart before the horse, the horse was nowhere to be seen.

Only after the show had aired last October, and the proponents had suffered a great deal

of criticism, did they find some useful information, that the tintype might have come from the personal effects of Thomas Wyatt Newbern, the great-grandson of Benjamin Bowdre, who was one of Charles Bowdre's several brothers. Newbern had lived in Fresno and died there in 1994, and some of his belongings from his storage unit had later been sold. Excellent. The last owner in the Bowdre chain was the great-great-nephew of Charlie Bowdre, who is supposedly one of the men in the tintype. But wait, the provenance presumably leads back to Benjamin, who lived and died in Mississippi and never knew Billy the Kid.

Whistle in Occam's razor. Would it not be prudent to explore the Benjamin link? A simple and reasonable answer might be that the image depicts Benjamin, his family, and friends. The tintype proponents, whose motto seems to be, "when you hear hoofbeats, think Billy, not horses," were not interested. In fact, even before establishing any serious origin story at all, Jeff Aiello, a producer of the National Geographic Channel show and a vocal proponent of the tintype's Billyness, had declared on his Facebook page that its authenticity was "supported by an amount of evidence that would convict a man for murder if this were a court case."

Maybe convict an innocent man. During the show, Kent Gibson, the team's forensic facial recognition expert, after his computer had for reasons that were not clear made an 80.1 percent match between two seriously murky, hat-draped faces, said that if called to testify in court, he would "deny" there was a match.

Cart before horse had also led the tintype's advocates to argue that because the Kid is in the image, and because there is what appears

to be a schoolhouse behind him and because there was a schoolhouse on the ranch of his friend John H. Tunstall, both must be the same schoolhouse and therefore the man in the image must be the Kid. When I read that line of reasoning, two questions hit me. Was there a schoolhouse on the old Tunstall ranch? And, more important, when was it built?

Georgia researcher Eddie Lanham, whom I met on B.J.'s Tombstone History Discussion Forum, provided a key document. We initially determined that not one, but two schoolhouses had been built in the upper Felix Valley in southern New Mexico, near the Tunstall ranch. The key document: The older Felix School was not on an 1884 survey map that Lanham dug out of a Bureau of Land Management archive. Nor was it on an 1898 *Roswell Record* list of Chaves County schools. The second school—called the Flying H—was built in 1935, meaning that both schools postdated Billy the Kid's death in July 1881. The calendar is the researcher's best friend. Finally, a photograph of the older Felix School, built circa 1898, was found by researcher Phil King in Ernestine Chesser Williams's *Chaves County Schools, 1881-1968*. It's not the schoolhouse in the croquet tintype.

Without any link to New Mexico, the only provenance the Croquet Kid tintype has is that it might once have belonged to the great-nephew of the brother of a friend of Billy the Kid's. Certainly better provenance than a Fresno storage unit, but not in my view sufficient, given the reservations historians have about who is in the tintype, and especially given the \$5 million dollar asking price.

—Daniel Buck

THE CROQUET KID

The main Casey Ranch features adobe construction, shown here prior to 1880 and after the Casey family purchased the property around December 1867 or January 1868. Dowlin's Mill, some 40 miles away from Lincoln, provided some lumber, but it would have been pricey for those times, Lincoln County historian Lynda Sánchez says. Adobe and stone were more commonly used for buildings in 1878 Lincoln County, New Mexico.

— COURTESY JOHN LEMAY —



Dan Dedrick (above) told his nephew that Billy the Kid got his picture taken outside Beaver Smith's Saloon in Fort Sumner, New Mexico, in 1879 or 1880, a claim supported by the Kid's girlfriend Paulita Maxwell when she talked to Kid biographer Walter Noble Burns in the 1920s.

— COURTESY WILLIAM KOCH COLLECTION —

THE MAN WHO GAVE THE KID TO THE WORLD

Despite the gift he gave to Old West historians, Dan Dedrick does not even warrant his own Wikipedia page, a sure sign of a forgotten person in modern times. He wasn't better known in his own time either. But he's a major reason why a picture of Billy the Kid has survived some 130 years after the famous outlaw died.

Dedrick is the direct link to the Kid that sets the authenticated Billy the Kid tintype worlds apart from the newly discovered tintype.

Dedrick stepped into history in more ways than one: a bullet crippled his arm during the final five-day July battle of the Lincoln County War in New Mexico. He likely met and made friends with the Kid while fighting on the side of the Regulators. And when he took over the abandoned ranch of cattle king John Chisum, he made it a safe haven from the law for the Kid and his pard.

Sometime during 1879 or 1880, the Kid had his photograph taken in Fort Sumner, and he gave one of the four tintypes to Dedrick. Historian Frederick Nolan believes it could have been a goodbye gift because Dedrick, under indictment for larceny, left town in 1880, eventually ending up in California as a miner.

Dedrick's nephew, Frank L. Upham, joined him in Weaverville. Before his death in 1938, Dedrick gave his nephew the tintype of the Kid, one of himself and some other photos. Eleven years later, Upham gave the photos to his sister-in-law to safeguard. Decades later, in 1986, the family loaned the Kid tintype to the Lincoln County Heritage Trust. When the trust dissolved in 1998, the tintype went back to the Upham family.

The only known photograph of the famous outlaw was not on public view again until 2011, when both the Kid and the Dedrick tintypes sold together in a Dedrick family lot at Brian Lebel's Old West Auction. In two-and-a-half minutes, Western art collector William Koch made history himself, paying \$2.3 million for the lot, which comes to about \$460,000 a half square inch, if you focus only on the most valuable photo that made the lot so desired by collectors—the roughly three-inch-by-two-inch Kid tintype.

Historians did not just take the Dedrick family's word that this is a tintype of the Kid. The tintype was identified as the Kid during his lifetime, in the *Boston Illustrated Police News* in January 1881. The man who shot the Kid dead that July, Sheriff Pat Garrett, published the same Kid picture in an 1882 book he partly wrote, *The Authentic Life of Billy, the Kid*. The direct chain of custody and the contemporaneous confirmations add up to what collectors deem solid provenance.

—Meghan Saar



NO BUILDINGS ON TUNSTALL RANCH SITE

Eddie Lanham is a fan of the Croquet Kid tintype; he just doesn't believe it was taken on the Tunstall ranch. The Georgia native is a member of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, and he is convinced the man on horseback in the tintype is of Charlie Bowdre.

Lanham, however, has researched maps from the survey conducted in 1883, and they show convincingly that Township 15 South, Range 18 East (where the Felix School building sits today) did not have any buildings on it that year.

Since the show claims the Felix School is a match to the building in the alleged 1878 tintype, this tintype could not have been taken on the Tunstall ranch property, which had no buildings—especially not a wooden one—as of the 1883 survey.



Above is the only known photo we have of the Felix School taken in 1925. Historians state this can't be the same building as the one in the Croquet Kid tintype because the Felix School has clapboard siding (horizontal) and a two-over-two double-hung window, while the school in the tintype has board-and-batten siding (vertical) and six-over-six doubly-hung windows.

— BY ANNA TEEL BRADLEY PUBLISHED IN ERNESTINE CHESSER WILLIAMS REPORT CHAVES COUNTY SCHOOLS 1881-1968 —

SAGE ADVICE

"I am not a photo expert, so I would not dare to venture that the central figure in the new alleged 'Billy playing croquet' photo is Billie Holiday, Billy Martin or Billy the Kid. The image of the 'Billy' figure in the photograph is so blurred that none of the computer bells and whistles employed on the National Geographic television special were particularly convincing. I am, however, a historian and so a photograph that has absolutely no provenance faces a Grand Canyon-sized credibility gap.

The fact that the claim is made that the photograph was taken during a particular window of opportunity when Billy and friends were together for the Bowdre wedding with no leaves on the trees and everyone wearing jackets and sweaters—does not help the credibility issue. The 'Billy' figure in the photo does have a familiar stance and is wearing a sweater (as Billy wears in the one undisputed image that we have), but the sweater is of a different pattern and stance proves nothing.

The owner of the photograph believes he is living every collector's wildest fantasy and lots of folks are rooting for him. He believes in the photograph and has enlisted some persuasive allies in his quest to prove its authenticity. I fear, however, that he is simply 'tilting at windmills.' The whole quixotic episode proves yet again the eternal, worldwide fascination with America's favorite bad boy. Billy would love it—but even he might say 'buyer beware.'"

—PAUL ANDREW HUTTON

distinguished professor of history at the University of New Mexico and *True West's* historical consultant

Additional Reporting By:

Mark Lee Gardner, Drew Gomer, Bob Hart, Phil King, Edward Lanham, John LeMay, Sarah K. Maitland, Lynda Sánchez, Steve Sederwall and David Turk

We want to know if you believe Billy the Kid is in the tintype. Join the conversation: TWMag.com

TRUE WEST
EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

MESCALERO MELEE

THE REGULATORS VS MESCALERO AGENTS

MORRIS BERNSTEIN CUT DOWN IN SHOOT-OUT



Short of horses and gear, the Regulators stop random riders and ask them to donate to the Regulator cause.

— ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL —

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker & Robert Ray

Based on the research of Fred Nolan and Robert Utley

AUGUST 5, 1878



The Mexican contingent of the Regulators broke off from the Kid and others and soon encountered unknown assailants (thought to be Apache hunters) and a fight broke out. When agent Bernstein rode out to investigate, he was shot out of the saddle..

The Regulators are riding, 19 strong, as they come down through the canyon leading to the Mescalero Agency, perhaps looking for more horses (they lost virtually all of their mounts in the McSween fight on July 19). The riders include the Kid, Tom Folliard, Steve Stephens, Frank and George Coe, Doc Scurlock, Charlie Bowdre, Henry Brown, Jim French, John Middleton, Fernando Herrera, Ignacio Gonzales and Atamacio Martinez. As they near the agency, the group splits with Billy and the Coes going to the left, heading for a spring on the south side of the canyon. The rest of the group, all Hispanos, stays on the main road. These bravos run into an Apache hunting party and firing breaks out on both sides.

A half mile away, at the ration house, the Indian agent Frederick Godfroy and Morris Bernstein hear the firing and immediately mount to ride out and see what is the trouble. Godfroy later claims he “councils” Bernstein to be cautious. Godfroy sees Bernstein “ride over the crest of a hill” as he hears more firing and as he gets closer, he meets Bernstein’s horse coming back without a rider.

Fearing for his life, Godfroy retreats back towards the agency, followed by

a flurry of shots from the Regulators. Troopers stationed at the agency quickly mount up, and Godfrey leads Lieut. Smith and four soldiers back across the valley to launch a counter attack.

Across the valley, at the spring, the Kid was taking a drink when the firing began, and his horse got spooked by the gunshots and got away. Three other Regulators were also unhorsed in the melee that follows.

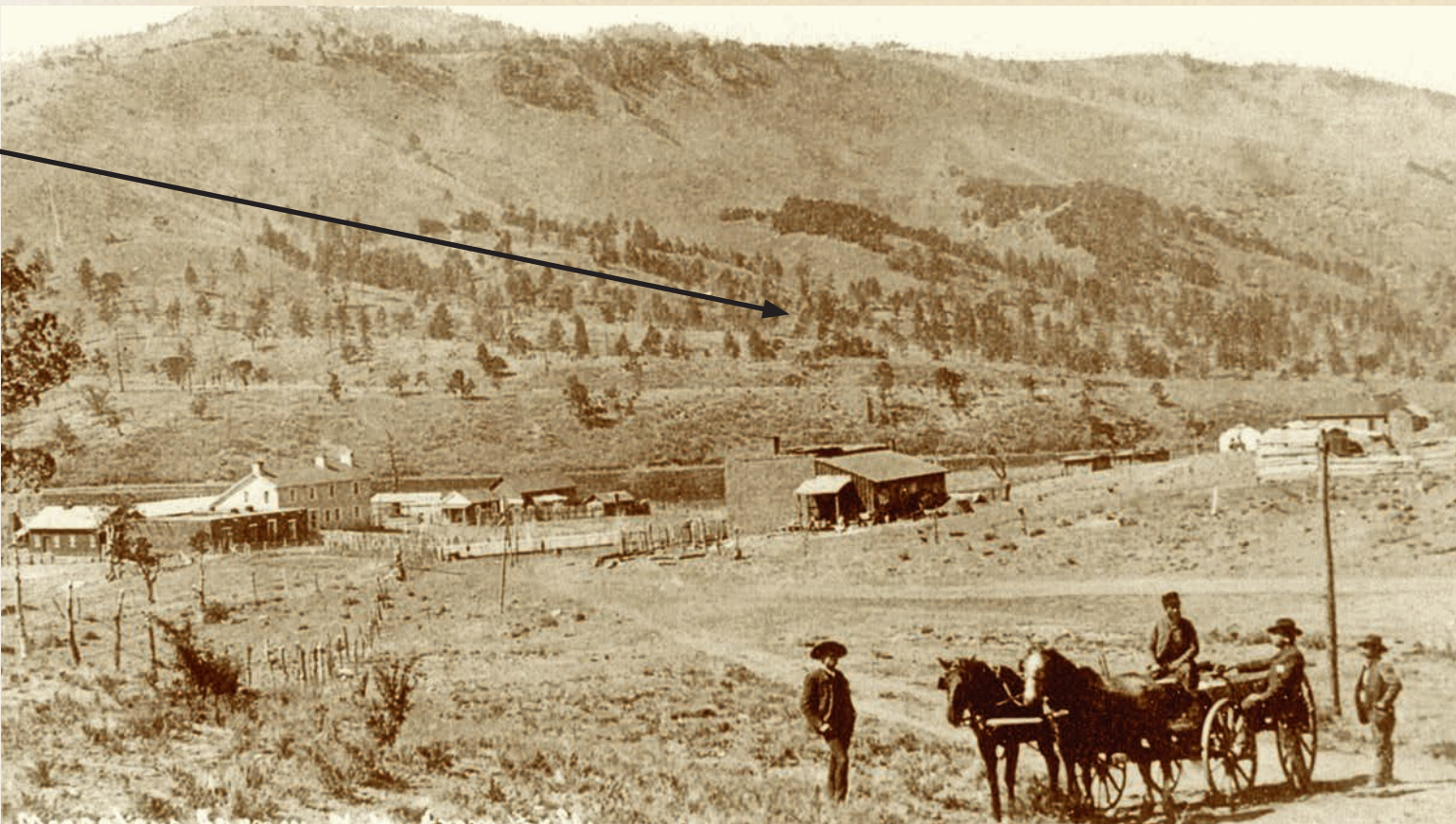
George Coe takes the Kid up behind him as the soldiers come at a gallop firing as they ride. George later said, “I’ll bet they shot fifty times at us. We were having to ride on the sides of our horses but they never touched a hair of us.”

Having successfully drawn out the troopers, the Regulators escape, then swing around to the agency and swoop down on the corrals, emptying out all the horses and mules and drive them off. The Kid mounts one of the Indian ponies and rides bareback all the way to Frank Coe’s ranch (see map).

Agent Godfrey finds the body of Morris Bernstein “lying on his face, with four bullet holes in it. His Winchester rifle, pistol and cartridges were gone, his pockets were turned out and contents gone.”

The Kid, of course, gets the blame for the killing.

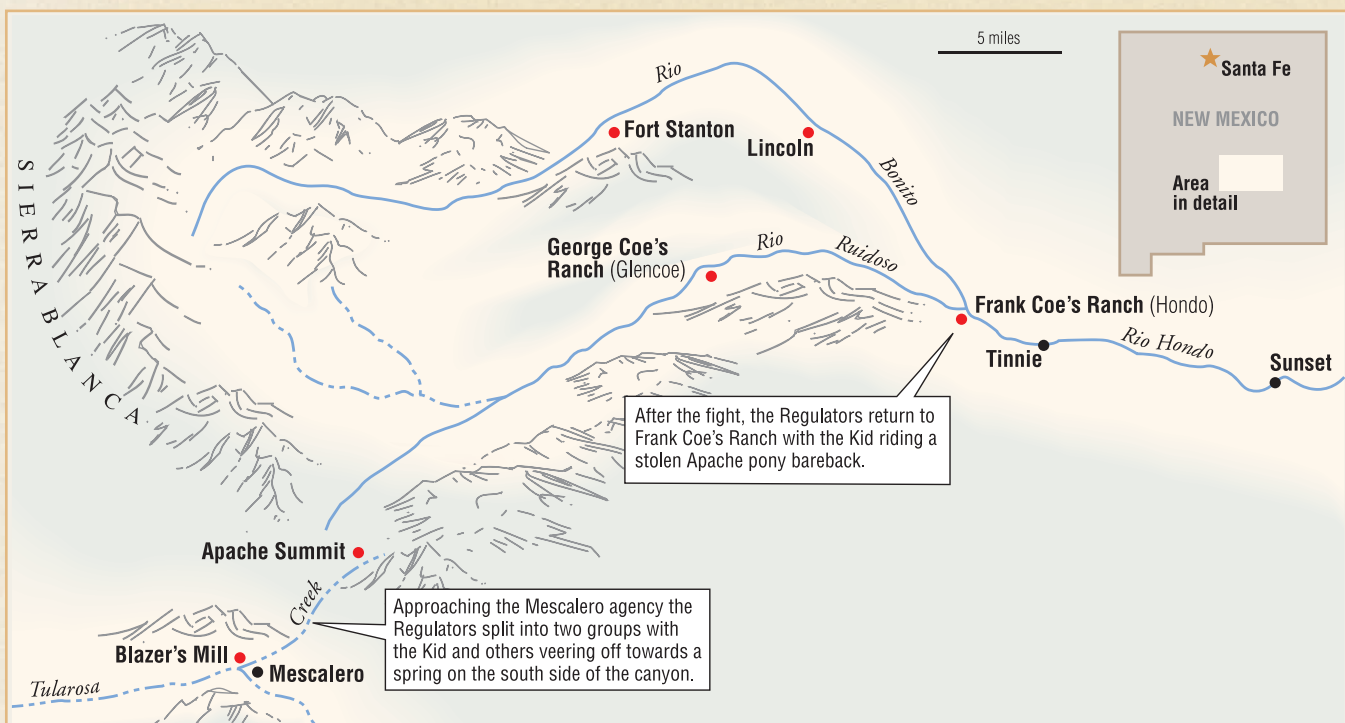




The Apache Agency at Mescalero as it appeared in the 1880s. The fight took place in the middle distance (see arrow). One of the reasons for the fight is that the Apaches were not getting enough rations, and, in desperation, were given permission to hunt for game. It was perhaps a hunting party that ran into the Regulators on the trail. The Apaches had been targets for horse stealing for a long time, with Chisum and his men stealing horses (in retaliation for Apaches stealing their remuda), along with Jesse Evans and

the Boys and others. It is a distinct possibility the Regulators were in the neighborhood to steal horses and the hunting party subsequently confronted them. When the Kid lost his horse, he also lost his saddle and tack, and even perhaps his trusty Winchester. In that time and place, the rig was as important as the horse and to replace both was not easy to do—and it was expensive. Thus, the Kid and his crew turned to even more horse stealing in order to buy new tack and weapons.

— COURTESY MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO —





Frank and George Coe.

Thanks to the Coe brothers we have a better idea of what the Kid was actually like:

“Billy was about 17, 5 ft. 8 inches, weight 138 and straight as an Indian, fine looking lad as I ever met. He was a lady’s man. The Mex girls were all crazy about him. He spoke their language well. He was a fine dancer, could go all their gaits and was one of them. He was a wonder, you would have been proud to know him.”

—Frank Coe



Aftermath: Odds & Ends

After the raid on the Mescalero Agency in which Morris Bernstein is killed, the Regulators rendezvous at Frank Coe’s ranch then head for the Pecos River to avoid Sheriff Peppin and his posse. Col. Dudley also sends out two detachments to track down the Regulators.



On August 16, the Regulators arrive at Bosque Grande and run into the Chisum

party, headed to Fort Sumner and then on to Texas. The Kid and his gang ride along with the Chisum party arriving at Fort Sumner on the 17th. Since the fort is 120 miles from Lincoln, it is at this point that they may have relaxed and actually had a social event, or two (see speculation, at right). Several days later, the Regulators move north and visit the small communities of Puerto de Luna and Anton Chico where they sell off their stolen horses and party.



After this a meeting is held and George and Frank Coe announce that with the war over, warrants out for their arrests, and both their ranches looted, there is nothing keeping them in New Mexico. They plan on riding north to Colorado to start over. Dirty Steve Stephens, Jose Chavez y Chavez, and John Scroggins also decide to call it quits and go their separate ways. The remaining eight Regulators (Billy, Fred Waite, John Middleton, Jim French, Henry Brown, Tom Folliard, Sam Smith, and George Bowers), plan to ride



back south to Sumner and, for the time being, continue to wage war on what remains of the Dolan faction. With all the decisions made, the Regulators all shake hands, say their goodbyes, and go their separate ways.



In late August, the Regulators arrive back in Fort Sumner and are reunited with Charlie Bowdre and Doc Scurlock. Both men still have their jobs on the Maxwell ranch and have also obtained living quarters in the old Indian hospital located at the edge of the old fort. They inform their fellow Regulators that they plan on moving their families from their ranches on the Rio Ruidoso up to Sumner. Meanwhile, Big Jim French rides on to Lincoln, where he resumes his role as Susan McSween's bodyguard.



On the first of September, Bowdre and Scurlock move their families from Lincoln to Ft. Sumner. Billy and the other Regulators return to Lincoln, which is not defended by Dolan's men.

Bowdre, Folliard, the Kid and Sam Smith run off Charlie Fritz's horses.



On September 6, a gang of men from El Paso, led by John Selman, and referred to as the "Scouts," or "Rustlers" sweep through Lincoln and rob a man of \$40 and kill him. They continue down the Bonito, robbing and pillaging. They burn Frank Coe's Ranch, wreck Hudgens saloon near Stanton, rape two women and seriously injure several others. With this new wave of violence, Susan McSween flees Lincoln for Las Vegas.



The Kid heads for Texas, landing in Tascosa and has several more adventures. If only he had stayed. Unfortunately, the lure of New Mexico is too great and he heads back to meet his fate.



Recommended: *The West of Billy the Kid*, by Frederick Nolan, University of Oklahoma Press

Wishful Thinking

Safely ensconced at Fort Sumner, the Chisums and the Regulators probably had a chance to let down their hair and relax. If there was a place that they may have played croquet, it would be on the parade ground in front of Pete Maxwell's palatial home. Here we see the Kid, front and center. He has just received a present of a handmade sweater from the Navajo servant, Deluvina (she's standing among the horsemen in middle distance). The Bowdre's are acting a little frisky (at left) but then they just got hitched and Sally Chisum concentrates on her game (to the right of the Kid). The riders in the back include Chavez Y Chavez (on far right), Fred Waite, Henry Brown and Tom Folliard.



John Selman

- COURTESY LEON METZ COLLECTION -



PANCHO'S LOST FILM

WE FINALLY HAVE A GLIMPSE OF
RAOUL WALSH'S 1914 MOVIE.

Raul Walsh's movie career began in 1912 and lasted more than half a century. A protégé of D.W. Griffith—he played John Wilkes Booth in Griffith's 1915 film *Birth of a Nation*—Walsh acted in and directed more than 150 films, including John Wayne's first big Western, 1930's *The Big Trail* and the James Cagney 1939 gangster classic *The Roaring Twenties*, as well as 1941's *They Died With Their Boots On*, with Errol Flynn, and 1941's *High Sierra*, with Humphrey Bogart.

But no plot for any Walsh film was more improbable than the one he shot in 1914. Mexican Revolution Gen. Pancho Villa contacted Griffith's Mutual Film Corporation to film a movie about the general with footage of real battles from Villa's war with President Victoriano Huerta in northern Mexico.

"For the first time," wrote Friedrich Katz in his monumental *The Life & Times of Pancho Villa*, "people who had never been involved in a war could actually see what war was like."

Griffith dispatched 27-year-old Walsh to Mexico with the first monthly payment of \$500 in gold, thus marking the Hollywood film studio as helping to finance the Mexican Revolution.

Walsh wrote in his 1974 memoir, *Every Man in His Time*, that Villa "reminded me of something wild in a cage."

Demanding immediately to see the money, Villa took a \$20 gold piece, turned it over in his fingers and dropped it back in the bag. The production was on.

For two months, Walsh shot film while dodging bullets and shrapnel. After filming Villa's campaigns, Walsh returned to

California and played the young Villa in early scenes for the film.

In the fall of 1914 and winter of 1915, *The Life of*

General Villa garnered excellent business across the United States. Walsh watched the film, for which he had risked his life, at a theater in Los Angeles, not knowing that fate and politics would soon take his movie out of circulation forever.

Near the end of 1914, Villa's cautious relationship soured with Venustiano Carranza, who had become president of Mexico after Huerta and Francisco Cházaro lost power. Carranza persuaded U.S. President Woodrow Wilson to cut off support to Villa. In March 1916, an enraged Villa crossed the U.S.-Mexico border and raided a U.S. Army supply depot in Columbus, New Mexico, killing 18 Americans.

In retaliation, Wilson ordered Gen. John "Black Jack" Pershing to capture the rebel general. Pershing never caught up with the elusive Villa. Americans soon forgot about Villa and were swept up by events in Europe. On April 6, 1917, the U.S. declared war on Germany. In Mexico the long revolution drifted into a truce between Carranza and Villa until Carranza's assassination in 1920.

This left an uneasy peace between Villa and Mexico's next president, Álvaro Obregón. On July 20, 1923, while visiting the town of Parral, Villa was caught without his usual cadre of bodyguards and was killed by nine bullets shot by multiple gunmen believed to be acting with Obregón's approval.

Throughout all this turmoil, Walsh's film was lost to history. *The Life of General Villa*, though, had an unexpected afterlife. In 2003, Mexican filmmaker Gregorio Rocha released a



When images of Raoul Walsh as a young Pancho Villa (right) flashed before documentary filmmaker Gregorio Rocha's eyes, he knew he had struck gold.

— COURTESY MUTUAL FILM CORPORATION —



Photographs of Pancho Villa and his troops taken on behalf of the Mutual Film Corporation have survived in the Library of Congress archives.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

remarkable documentary. *The Lost Reels of Pancho Villa* told the story of Rocha's search for Walsh's film. Rocha had combed film libraries in North America and Europe, unable to find a copy, but at the University of Texas in El Paso, he made a startling discovery. Edmundo and Félix Padilla, a father-and-son team who distributed films to Spanish-speaking American audiences in the 1920s and 1930s, had put together multiple films about Villa, with Edmundo releasing the definitive film in 1936, *The Revenge of Pancho Villa*, from segments of numerous silent films—especially *The Life of General Villa*.

In his film, Rocha's voice is heard as the camera pans over a photograph of Villa: "I like to ask questions of old pictures. 'Who are you standing there in front of the camera? Who took your picture? Where are you? What was going through your mind?'" And, finally, "So, Gen. Villa, what happened to the movie you shot in 1914?"

But neither Villa nor Walsh, who died in 1980, could have answered the question.

We do, at least, finally have a glimpse of Walsh's film, in *The Lost Reels of Pancho Villa*, which can be seen in four installments on YouTube (read this article on TWMag.com for a direct link).



After an exhaustive two-year, multi-country search, documentary filmmaker Gregorio Rocha stumbled on a treasure at the University of Texas in El Paso. He had found, not the original film, but another lost film, *La Venganza de Pancho Villa* (*The Revenge of Pancho Villa*), that shared numerous unknown scenes from the 1914 film.

— COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS IN EL PASO / FÉLIX AND EDMUNDO PADILLA COLLECTION —



Allen Barra is the author of *Inventing Wyatt Earp*. His latest book is *Mickey and Willie: The Parallel Lives of Mantle and Mays*. He is a columnist for *American History* and *Civil War Times*, and writes regularly for *The Daily Beast*.

BY MARIE BARTLETT

W A L K I N G

**Surveyors of
the Old West
risked their
lives to shape
land and
history.**

They were more than the sum of their parts, 19th-century surveyors, the unheralded vanguards of the Old West who established original geographical boundaries and retraced and identified existing borders in accordance with legal descriptions. Part-astronomers, part-geologists, part-engineers, these mapmakers were also arbitrators when land lines were in dispute. Wars have been fought and people killed over boundary disputes in which the surveyor was often the common denominator.

Yet only a handful of surveyor names remain familiar: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and Daniel Boone. But many more risked their lives in the line of duty to map what ultimately



T H E L I N E

became the passes, railroads, towns, dams and other structures that helped form the backbone of the West.

The face and persona of our Westward Expansion, surveyors shaped Western history through their endurance, sense of adventure and knowledge of precision tools and mathematical principles.

Jacks of All Trades

“The early surveyors required the skills of a woodsman to blaze trails, and agronomist or mineralogist skills to document the soil structure or important minerals...[and] knowledge of botany to document the species of trees and determine the difference between plants that were edible and those that

would kill them. “Good marksmanship was needed to obtain fresh food on site, and to defend against hostile Indians,” wrote Nebraska surveyor Jerry Penry, in *The American Surveyor*, a national trade journal for his profession.

“Perhaps no other occupation in history has required the worker to encompass so many different areas of expertise as the American surveyor,” he theorized.

The job was hard; the perils many. One of the earliest accounts of surveyors killed took place in 1838, just two years after the Battle of San Jacinto, when Texians defeated Mexican Gen. Antonio López de Santa Anna. On the Guadalupe River north of San Antonio, Indians attacked a survey party and killed nine of the crew, including one surveyor who

These chainmen of the United States Geological Survey measure a baseline near Fort Wingate, New Mexico, in 1883. The chain was comprised of 100 links that totaled 66 feet in length.

COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



America's Transcontinental Railroad would not have been built without surveyors. This Union Pacific surveying crew camp out in Utah's Weber County, sometime between 1865-1870.

- ALL IMAGES COURTESY DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED -



managed to carve his name, "Beatty," on a tree before he died. At least seven more survey parties were attacked that spring and summer, from the Rio Frio to the Red River.

Henry P. Mayo, a third-generation Texas surveyor, is a member of the Surveyors Historical Society. He helped research and compile *A Marylander and Texian: H.G. Catlett's Quest for Fortune in Early Texas*, in which noted Texas surveyor H.G. Catlett tells his story of early surveys through central Texas, as well as his exploits as a Texas

Ranger. Rangers often conducted land surveys during the early years of Texas settlement.

"Despite attempts to prevent surveys on Indian hunting grounds, the incursions continued," Mayo says. "In March 1838, a deputy surveyor planned surveys on the headwaters of the Navasota River. Kickapoo Indians attacked his group, killing three men.

"As a modern-day surveyor, I often relate to these pioneer surveyors. Fortunately, today, we don't have to fight Indians, only local citizens who protest the end of their quiet country living."

Building the Railroad

Arguably, the most important role that surveyors played in developing the West took place during the building of the 1,776-mile-long Transcontinental Railroad, completed on May 10, 1869.

In his acclaimed book, *Nothing Like It in the World: The Men Who Built the Transcontinental Railroad, 1863-1869*, Stephen E. Ambrose called pioneer surveyors the true "...mountain men, adventurous, capable of taking care of themselves, ready for whatever the wilderness threw at them.... Nothing could be done until they had laid out and marked the line."

Though some were self-employed contractors who surveyed in temporary positions—unregulated and unlicensed—others

were hired by the government. Route surveyors established alignments for railroads and roads. Those who worked for the General Land Office (now known as the Bureau of Land Management) stayed in confined areas as they divided up townships and individual tracts of land. Construction surveyors determined the best locations and elevations on which to build.

The business typically consisted of a lead surveyor, "chainmen" (a chain was a measuring device, with 100 links, totaling 66 feet in length), a flagman and cornermen (they marked the end of section lines), plus a teamster to handle the wagons and horses, and a cook. Most surveyors were young, physically able men who labored, traveled, ate and camped together for weeks on end.

Their equipment, loaded in wagons or carried on horseback, included blankets, tents, survey chains, monuments (today known as stakes), a transit (similar to a telescope) and a tripod, six-shooters, rifles and ammunition, a chronometer for accurate time, if lines of longitude were needed (a north-south state line, for example), and a compass.

Enough surveyors died at the hands of Indians during the building of the Transcontinental Railroad that survey parties were advised to wait for military escorts. Native tribes viewed these European "measurers" as a primary cause for the land disappearing out from under them.

"Nothing could be done until they had laid out and marked the line."

One of the first surveys sponsored by legislators on Capitol Hill was led by Dr. Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden. These members of the Hayden Expedition work on a rocky slope, in what is probably Wyoming, sometime between 1870–1880.



Buck's Last Line

As for the surveyors, the “Indian menace” was a genuine threat. Cheyennes, Arapahos, Sioux, Pawnees and Kickapoos roamed the region over hunting grounds that whites were determined to grab and develop. One renowned case in 19th-century Nebraska history became known as the “Nelson Buck Massacre,” an incident in which a surveyor and his party disappeared in July 1869 and were never seen alive again.

After Nebraska Territory entered statehood in 1867, Buck waited two years for the federal government to award the Illinois surveyor the contract. His job was to survey Red Willow and other Southwestern counties in Nebraska Territory in order to confirm the Kansas-Nebraska boundaries.

While out scouting, crew members spotted a band of Indians, killing three in what appeared to be an unwarranted attack. One of the crew was also killed. An Indian escaped, reporting the murders to his tribe, which set a chain of retaliatory events in motion.

Over the next few days, the Indian band pursued what remained of the survey crew, taking their horses, their rations and destroying two wagons, as well as killing five white men. Buck's remains were later identified by his saddle and revolver—his name was inscribed on the weapon.

Though historians say Buck and his crew made errors in judgment, including underestimating dangers from Indian attacks, the tragedy continues to be commemorated in Nebraska's surveying history.

“There was a hard life with a tragic ending,” the plaque reads today, set alongside Nebraska Highway 89 near Marion, within a mile of the massacre site, by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Resilient and Tough

Daily conditions in the field were fraught with hardship. Fresh water was almost always in short supply. The grub was “poor and without variety,” according to journal accounts, unless the men could hunt for meat after a day's work.



Survey maps were kept at land offices, like W.H. Rose's office above in Leadville, Colorado, circa 1879, where settlers went to file claims on land.



Ira Cook, a deputy surveyor in Iowa from 1849 to 1853, described his resting place after a long day, when the surveyors were too worn out to construct shelter: "My own bed was at the foot of an oak tree, using the root for a pillow...I thought it rather tough, but I soon got used to that sort of thing."

Early Nebraska surveyor Harley Nettleson stated, at times, the men worked all day without food. Surveying in the wilds in 1883, he reported that several of the men were sick from drinking alkali water. He added, "...sometimes [we] had nothing to eat until evening. Food consisted of beans, rice, salt pork or bacon, biscuits, and coffee."

Along with laboring six to seven days a week and walking up to 20 miles a day, surveyors dealt with not only Indian attacks but also wild animals, venomous snakes and serious accidents, though each hazard was understood as a normal part of the job.

Land surveyor Rollin C. Curd, now in his 90s and living in Nebraska, wrote *A History of the Boundaries of Nebraska and Indian Surveyor Stories*, in which he describes the type of men who joined a 19th-century survey party in western Nebraska: One was an attorney who came west to "make a fortune" and study law privately, but had joined the crew for

the adventure; another had been a schoolteacher. One was just out of college and deemed a tenderfoot. A particularly nervous crew member quit after 30 days, saying he was concerned his scalp would end up dangling on the end of an Indian belt.

Nebraska's first state surveyor, Robert Harvey, recalled an incident when the men feared for their lives. In August 1872, the crew was surveying township lines in Custer County, near the South Loup River. They had seen signs of Indians and had selected a marshy camp they could defend, reasoning that the natives couldn't surround them or cross the marsh.

"While the cook was getting dinner, I looked across the valley to the west and saw a head pop up...then another and another, until several Indians on ponies appeared on the ridge," Harvey remembered. "...They

had seen us...[a] force of five men were set to digging rifle pits around the wagon.... The men with the spades were throwing up earth and going into the ground like badgers...."

One of the surveyors took off, much to Harvey's disappointment, as even the loss of one man could prove disastrous. Harvey found him in the river, changing clothes.

"If there's to be any killing around here," the surveyor explained, "I don't want to be found dead in old ragged overalls...."

As the survey crew prepared to fire on the intruders, Harvey called "Halt!" The believed hostiles were actually Indian soldiers, part of the cavalry camped a mile or two down the river. They had mistaken the survey crew for elk.

The Tradition Continues

Contemporary surveyors maintain an appreciation for their predecessors. To raise awareness of the contributions surveyors made to the West, Montana surveyor Kurt Luebke helped re-create an authentic survey campsite, using 19th-century artifacts, in Bannack State Park.

"We believe surveyors were instrumental in leading the way for U.S. history," he explains. "They helped provide an organized and civilized settlement as each new frontier opened, while the mapping of rivers, trails, waterholes, forts and settlements allowed people to travel as safely and efficiently as possible."

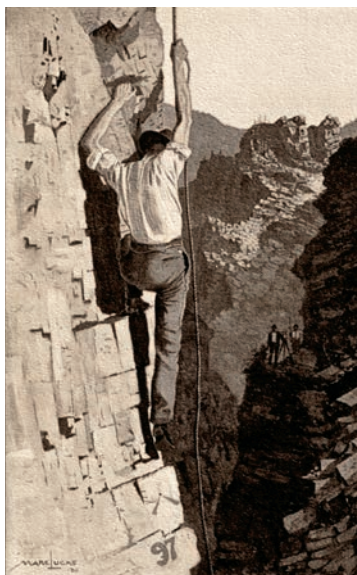
Arizona surveyor Rick Bunger collects statewide survey histories, conducts interviews with old-timers and plans on writing a book about the contributions surveyors have made to Arizona history.

Denny DeMeyer, PLS, a land surveyor in Blaine, Washington, and co-chairman of North American Land Surveyors, says, "Everything ahead of society was done by surveyors. No government land was sold, no towns or cities platted, no railroads, canals, irrigation channels, roads constructed or mines developed without them."

Garland Burnett has spent more than 40 years in land surveying and is recognized as an expert witness in ancient boundary cases for New Mexico courts. At one point, he worked for the U.S. Forest Service and became familiar with 19th-century surveyors whose work he retraced.

"It's a complex and confusing profession to most people," he says. "Our work is somewhat esoteric unless you have some knowledge of math, computer science, geology, history, astronomy and real property law, to name a few. But if you don't know what happened in the past, you can't determine what's needed in the present."

Land, boundary and title consultant James R. Dorsey, PLS, spent more than half a century in surveying, specializing in wetland boundary problems in the Western states. Now retired and living in Nevada, he is an author, lecturer and instructor. Dorsey believes that without the orderly location



Surveyors across the canyon watch a difficult bit of railroad surveying in the Rocky Mountains, recorded in this *Harper's Weekly* illustration on November 7, 1896.



of land by surveyors, range wars would have been even worse, with a “strongest-take-all” attitude.

“The contribution by surveyors goes all the way back to our Founding Fathers when they said that all men are created equal,” Dorsey says. “Without that mandate and the definition of private ownership land, along with the Homestead process that

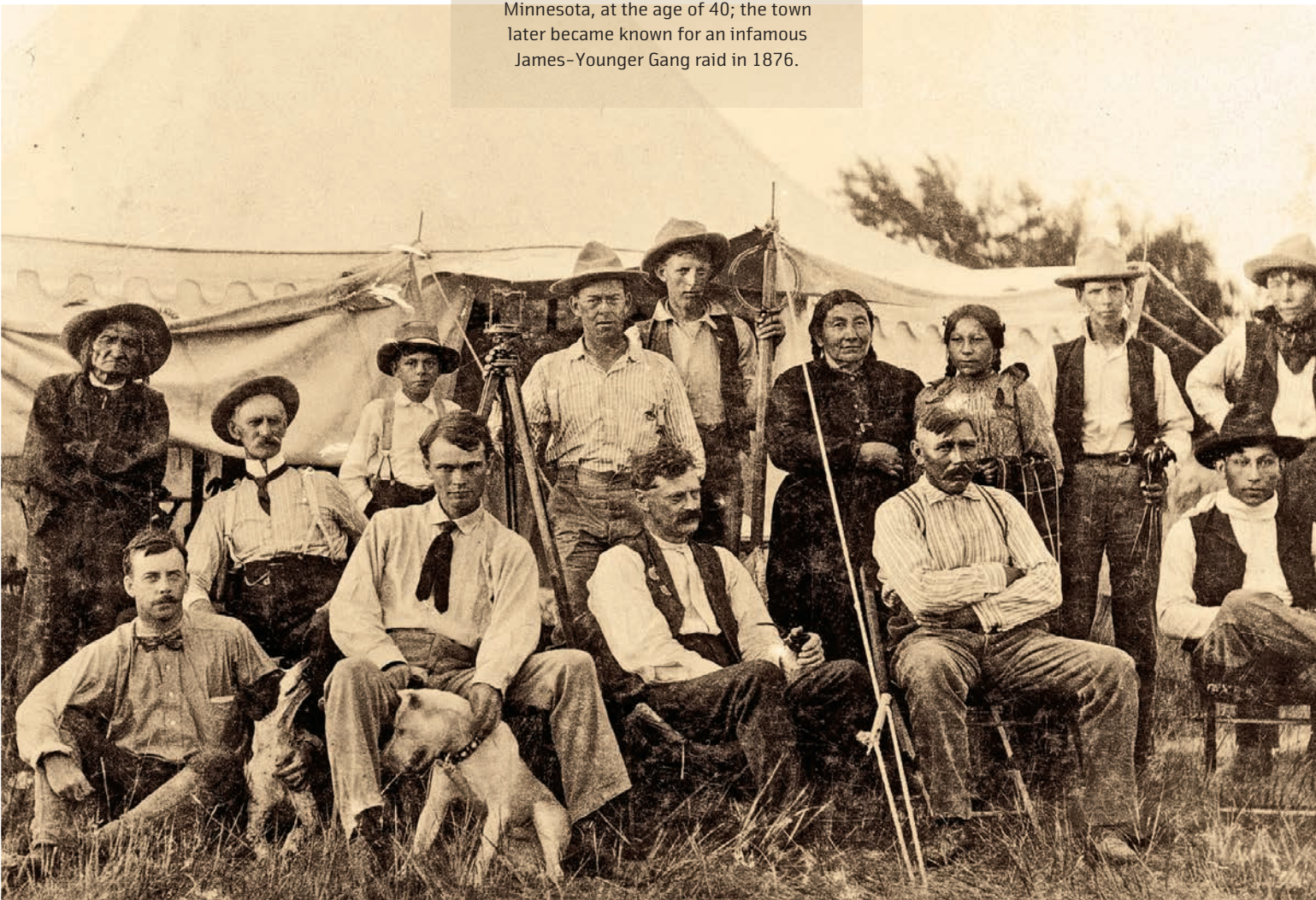


Did You Know?

In 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed John Wesley North to be the official surveyor of the new territory of Nevada. North, born in 1815, had earlier founded Northfield, Minnesota, at the age of 40; the town later became known for an infamous James-Younger Gang raid in 1876.

was part of the land survey system by the government, there would have been no migration west—at least nothing orderly.”

Marie Bartlett is a North Carolina-based freelance writer, a former member of the American Society of Journalists and Authors, and a current member of Western Writers of America. ✪



Holding a transit, rod and stakes, this allotment crew stood ready to divide land in Pine Ridge, in the newly formed South Dakota, circa 1890s. They were surrounded by, at far right, interpreter Billy Garnett (son of Fort Laramie Gen. Richard B. Garnett and Sioux mother Looks-At-Him), with wife Filla Janis, daughter and three sons. Also shown is John Brennan, wearing a stand up celluloid collar at far left, with son Paul behind him in the doorway; Brennan was probably working as South Dakota railway commissioner, as he wouldn't become the agent at Pine Ridge until 1900.



Members of a survey party stand by their equipment, probably working for the Northern Pacific Railroad, likely in Bitterroot Valley, Montana, between 1888-1889.

At this camp on the Continental Divide, between Yellowstone Lake and the East Fork, 19 people with the 1871 Hayden Expedition stand ready to conduct the U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories.



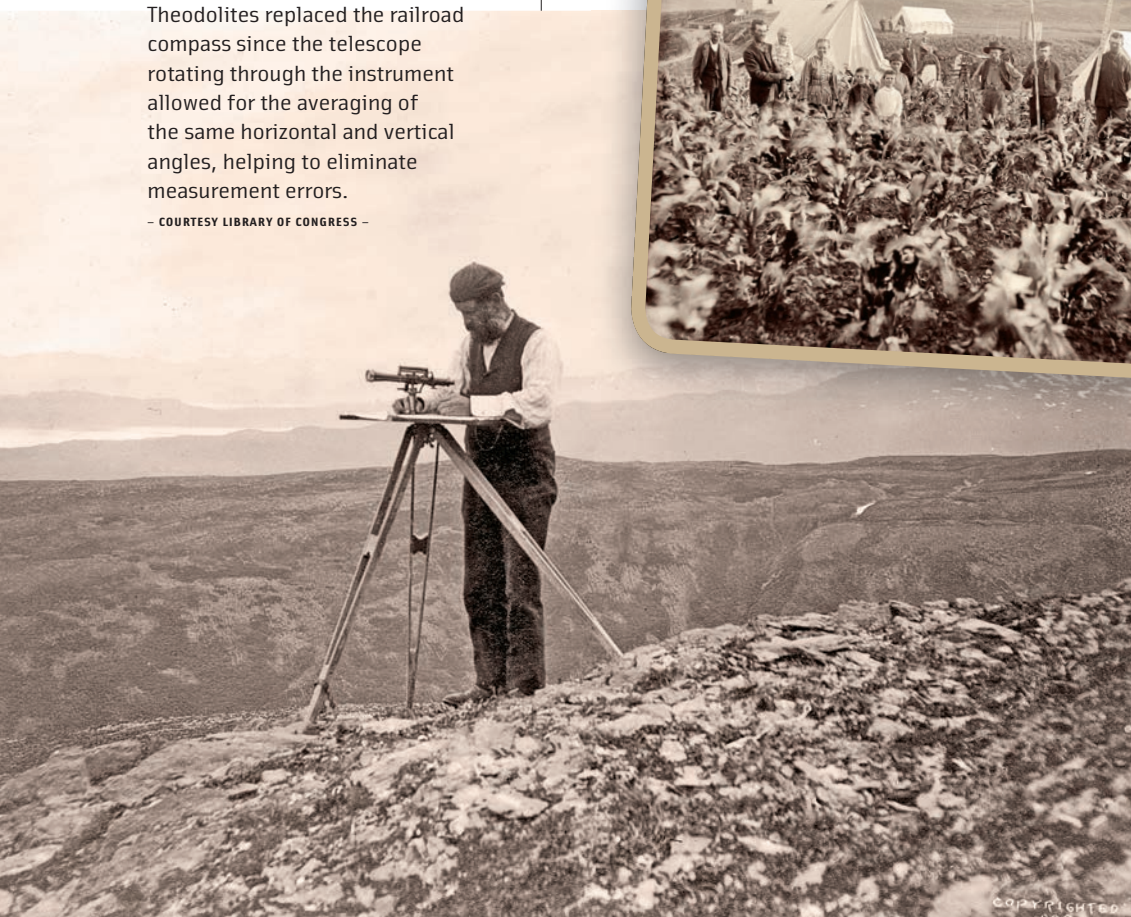
Edward S. Curtis photographed this surveyor with his theodolite in the mountains of Alaska in 1899. Theodolites replaced the railroad compass since the telescope rotating through the instrument allowed for the averaging of the same horizontal and vertical angles, helping to eliminate measurement errors.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -

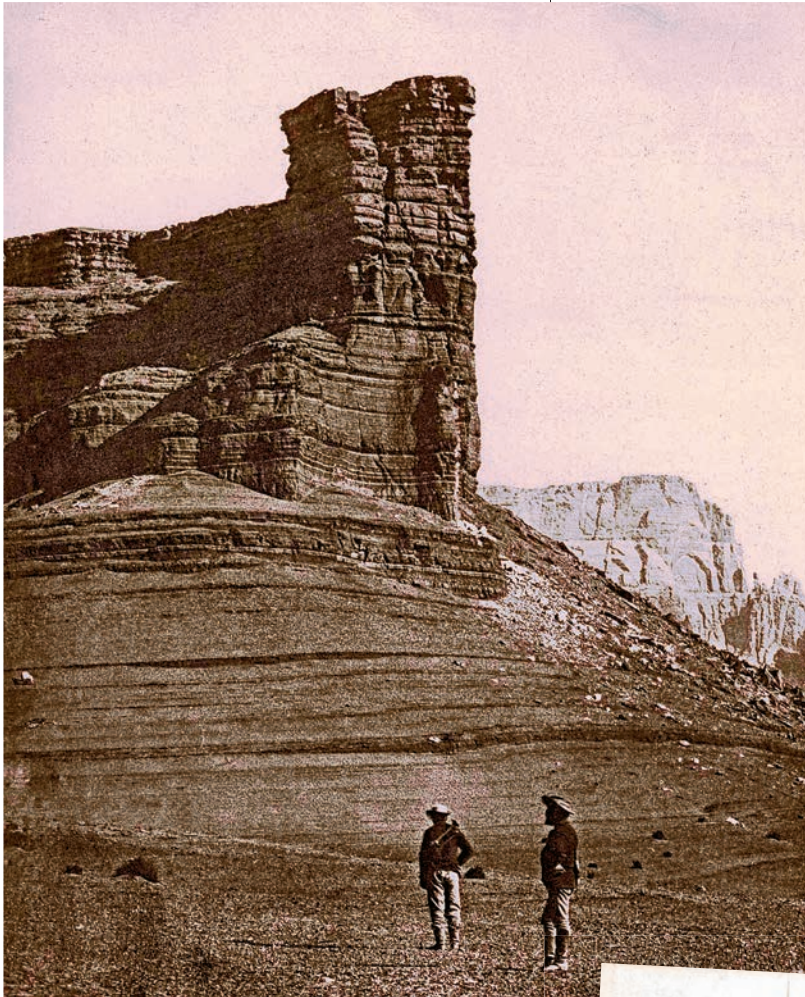


These Burlington and Missouri River Railroad surveyors west of Sargent, Nebraska, work through a man's cornfield as captured in this 1886 photograph by Solomon D. Butcher.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -



COPYRIGHTED



Photographed by William Bell in 1872 for the George M. Wheeler Expedition surveying west of the 100th Meridian, these two survey crew members stand on barren, sandy ground in front of Chocolate Butte on the eroded slopes of Paria Creek Valley in northern Arizona.

Burros helped build the American West too, by carrying equipment and supplies for surveyors, like these beasts of burdens assisting in a mountain survey in Ouray, Colorado, around 1882.



Ten railroad engineers for the Deadwood Central Railroad pose with their dog and their surveyors' transits on tripods and measuring rods, in this 1888 photograph taken by John C.H. Grabill.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -



FIND OUT WHO
RANKS HIGHER
IN THE WORLD
OF ROBERT
M. UTLEY,
AUTHOR OF THE
LATEST BILLY
THE KID TOME,
WANTED.

Billy vs. Ned



When the
23 year old
killed three
policemen...in
1878, he became
a full-time outlaw
on the run.

You point out a number of uncanny similarities between the Kid and Kelly, beginning with their Irish heritage. The Kid lived from 1859-1881; Kelly, from 1854-1880. Both were outlaws, both became legends in their own time (and remained so) and both died at the hands of the law. But temperamentally, were they alike?

Ned's Irish heritage was a dominant influence in his life. He was proud of it, boasted of it and fought for it. He had good reason to be resentful of British law as his father was transported to Australia from Ireland for an English crime.

In Billy's case (he was born Henry McCarty), I have seen it said that, though his heritage was Irish and he often reflected what we would call an Irish temperament, he did not cherish his Irishness and may not even have known of it.

And here's something else: to be Irish in Australia meant to be Catholic. Ned Kelly was a lifelong Catholic, though his religion seems to have meant little to him until he was near death. But his Irish Catholic identity involved him in quarrels with many British Protestants.

As was the case with his Irish heritage, as far as I'm able to see, religion meant nothing to Billy.

As for a temperament, the two were different. Billy's temperament was limited to whatever gratification the moment offered—without regard to the

BY ALLEN BARRA

Allen Barra: *In Wanted, you cite a friend of Billy the Kid declaring, "He was a good kid, but he got in the wrong company." Does that accurately describe the Kid? Does it also apply to Ned Kelly?*

Robert M. Utley: Others who knew Billy the Kid in boyhood had much the same opinion. I believe that sentiment is essentially true for his boyhood years in Silver City, New Mexico, but he was an entirely different adolescent when he became prominent in Lincoln County.

As for Ned Kelly, yes, he was a good boy, devoted to his family—until the age of 14, when he fell in with the bushranger Harry Power. As an apprentice bushranger, Ned embarked on a sometime life of outlawry. When the 23 year old killed three policemen at Stringybark Creek in 1878, he became a full-time outlaw on the run.



A legend in his own time, just like Billy the Kid was in America, Ned Kelly was remembered as Australia's "last expression of the lawless frontier" by historian Geoffrey Serle. Kelly was actually quite similar to the Kid...and perhaps more worthy of the limelight, says Robert M. Utley, author of the latest in a long line of Kid books, *Wanted: The Outlaw Lives of Billy the Kid & Ned Kelly*.

- KELLY PHOTO TRUE WEST ARCHIVES; WANTED BOOK COURTESY YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS -

consequences. By contrast, Ned was smarter, more thoughtful and riveted to the long-term objective of freeing the Irish of English domination. He dedicated his life to that goal, while Billy dedicated himself to the pleasures of the moment.

Does Ned Kelly have strong similarities with any other American outlaws?

Yes, Ned Kelly's war against the British overlords of the Australian Irish can be compared with Jesse James's bitter hatred of Union domination of Southerners during and after the Civil War. I would venture, however, that Ned Kelly may have been more of a patriot than Jesse James—or Billy the Kid, for that matter.

In one letter that was made public, Ned pledged that, if the government would not grant the Irish liberty, he would "open the eyes of not only the Victorian Police... but the whole British army." He constantly spoke at gatherings of liberating the Irish from the "English yoke." He loved to sing patriotic songs in public.

Billy also loved music and dancing, but I can't recall any instance where Billy sang in public songs like "The Wild Colonial Boy" and "The Wearing of the Green." The latter touched on a particularly sore spot, since the British had forbidden the Irish from wearing green.

You could sum it up this way: Ned took quick and heroic action, at age 12 in saving a friend's life, that revealed him, even as a youth, to have intellectual power, courage, awareness of the value of human life and personal substance more so than Billy possessed.

If you had a chance to observe some of the significant events in the lives of either Kelly or the Kid, which would you choose?

Well, both had a style for doing things in public that people remembered. I think Ned, though, had more of a flare. As I wrote in my book, "Cocky showmanship...would define Ned whenever he had an audience." Ned dressed in a way that observers tended to remember, even donning a red sash as a symbol of leadership.

I would choose to observe Ned Kelly. If my characterization of Ned is correct, he wins hands down against Billy. Billy was an immature adolescent. Even as an adolescent, Ned was a mature adult. And Ned had a definite quality of generosity. Robin Hood Ned was not, but he was known to distribute money—stolen money—among working people who needed it.

Though it is undeniable that Ned had a brutal side, I found plenty of people who testified in his lifetime and shortly after he died that he had certain admirable qualities. For one thing, he treated the wives and children of his enemies, when captured, with the utmost courtesy and respect, things that could not be said about the Victorian police he was fighting against.

How important of a role did Kid biographer Walter Noble Burns play in creating the Kid's legend and shaping our perception of the real person?

A Billy the Kid legend scarcely took root until Walter Noble Burns wrote *The Saga of Billy the Kid*. On the few occasions Billy was mentioned

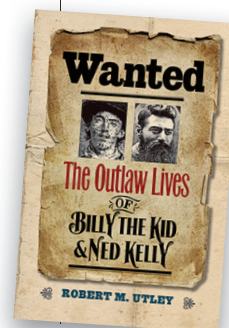
before 1926, he was simply a noted young outlaw. With Burns's gripping prose and sacrifice of any truth to make a good story, he created a "real" Billy the Kid, although a fictional one.

In Burns's rendering, Billy became a likable youth, fighting corruption and injustice, and befriending the Hispanics. For generations of Americans, Burns's Billy was the only one they knew. And the emergence of "talkie" motion pictures about the same time launched a film industry of Billy dramas, almost all taking their inspiration from Burns.

Even though Burns's Billy bore little resemblance to the historical Billy, Burns ensured that Billy would live on. Without Burns, Billy would be scarcely more than a footnote to history.

Why is the world so familiar with Billy the Kid, while the name of Ned Kelly remains in obscurity?

The root answer, I believe, is that the two are half a world apart. Hollywood has filmed Ned Kelly with two very well known people, Mick Jagger and Heath Ledger, but Ned hasn't had the same kind of P.R. as the Kid has enjoyed, with roughly 50 Kid movies made. But you are right that Hollywood is obsessed with Billy, because Americans are obsessed with Billy. Australia just doesn't have a big enough film industry for an Australian outlaw's fame to challenge an American bandit's fame.



Robert M. Utley is the author of *Wanted: The Outlaw Lives of Billy the Kid & Ned Kelly* (published in November 2015 by Yale University Press). An award-winning author of more than 20 books on Western American history, the retired chief historian and assistant director of the National Parks Service lives in Scottsdale, Arizona.

BY CHRIS ENSS

LITTLE KNOWN CHARACTERS OF THE OLD WEST

Stagecoach Mary

The rifle-toting former slave had many admirers.

A well-traveled trail rests peacefully between the rich forested hillsides around the town of Cascade, Montana, and snakes 12 miles west to St. Peter's Mission. The road was the hub of activity in 1895. Back and forth along the route, Mary Fields, a former slave, drove a stagecoach carrying mail for people in the central area of the state. Fields was the first black postal carrier in the U.S., and the oldest woman to ever take on such a job.

Born around 1832, Fields lived on a plantation in Hickman County, Tennessee, with her parents until the close of the Civil War made her a free woman. Her employment history included emptying chamber pots on the *Robert E. Lee* when it beat the *Natchez* in a famous 1870 steamboat race. At the urging of her friend Sarah "Dolly" Dunne, Fields headed west to Montana in 1884 to visit. An Ursuline nun, Dunne was starting a children's boarding school for settlers and local Piegan Blackfeet at St. Peter's Mission.

Once the tough, six-foot-tall Fields arrived, she discovered the mission in disrepair. She organized a team of men to make repairs and improvements. One worker resented a black woman telling him what to do and backhanded her across the mouth. Just as he went for his gun, Fields shot a bullet at the man and scared him away from messing with her again. Despite her nearly 10 years of service, the altercation led to her being asked to leave the mission.

Fields applied for work as a mail carrier on a new U.S. Mail Service route opening

into the Cascade Mountains. After proving she could defend herself and her cargo from highwaymen, and demonstrating her talent with horses and driving a stage, she got the job. She was 63 years old.

One worker resented the black woman and backhanded her across the mouth.

Stagecoach Mary, as she came to be known, transported letters and packages to and from pioneers for eight years. She left in 1903 and opened a successful laundry business in Cascade. She spent a portion of the profits treating herself to

whiskey and cigars.

The U.S. Postal Service recognizes Field as the second woman in history to transport mail on a contract route in the frontier West (the first was Minnie Westman, in 1881, in Oregon). Fields and her mule, Moses, delivered important correspondence that helped advance the land-claim process in central Montana.

Fields proved a woman could do anything a man could do in the untamed territories beyond the Colorado Rockies. Among her many admirers were actor Gary Cooper, who knew her when he was a little boy during visits to Cascade from his family's ranch in Helena. Another fan was cowboy artist Charles M. Russell, who included her in an

1897 pen-and-ink, *A Quiet Day in Cascade*, that shows a hog knocking down Fields and spilling her basket of eggs.

Fields was a proud, independent woman who never wanted to be an inconvenience to her friends and neighbors. When she became seriously ill in 1914, she snuck off to a tall, grassy area outside her home and lay down to die. Children playing in the area found her, and she was taken to the Columbus Hospital in Great Falls, where she died of liver failure shortly after, on December 5. The numerous townspeople she had befriended escorted her casket to the graveyard.

She was 82 years old. A simple wooden cross marks her grave site at the Hillside Cemetery near Cascade, located at the foot of the peaceful trail that leads the way to St. Peter's Mission. ✦

Chris Enss is a *New York Times* bestselling author who has written more than 20 books on the subject of women in the Old West. Her latest book is *Entertaining Women*.



Actor Gary Cooper remembered Stagecoach Mary in an October 1959 article for *Ebony*, saying she "could whip any two men in the territory."

— GARY COOPER IS SHOWN IN 1952'S *HIGH NOON*, COURTESY UNITED ARTISTS —



Mary Fields armed herself well; here, she holds an 1876 Winchester carbine, a giant of a rifle that was chambered for more powerful blackpowder loads than the '73 model.

- TRUE WEST ARCHIVES -

(Below, from left) Stagecoach Mary Fields is back on television, in AMC's *Hell on Wheels*; Amber Chardae Robinson plays her in five episodes of Season 5; two of those episodes air this summer. The character previously appeared in the 2012 Hallmark movie *Hannah's Law* (Kimberly Elise), in the 1996 HBO movie *The Cherokee Kid* (Dawnn Lewis) and in the 1976 public television docudrama *South by Northwest* (Esther Rolle).

- COURTESY (FROM LEFT): AMC; HALLMARK CHANNEL; HBO; NORTHWEST PUBLIC TELEVISION -



BY TERRY A. DEL BENE

Buried Alive

Surviving in Utah's Avalanche Alley.

The mining community of Alta, Utah, has the dubious distinction of being among the top in the world for suffering catastrophic avalanches. The town has been obliterated on more than one occasion by the sudden onrush of tons of ice and snow. Some survived by allowing the avalanches to bury them alive, sheltering in provisioned cellars and mine shafts.

Alta started as a community of lumber mills. In 1853, soldiers picnicking with their wives near the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon discovered an odd-looking stone. The high-grade silver in the rock set Alta on a course of expansion familiar in many other Western communities.

Yet Alta's steep mountain slopes combined with heavy seasonal snows, which made timber skidding easier, created difficulties for miners. Snowpacks built upon weak layers of snow in steep terrain set up conditions that could result in the sudden release of the snow's hold on the slope. Alta's mining camps were in prime avalanche country. Despite being obliterated on several occasions, the town still reached a peak population of roughly 8,000 in the late 1860s.

Between 1872 and 1911, Alta camps saw at least nine killer avalanches and two killer landslides. These avalanches killed roughly 61 people, and the landslides added another 16 to the roll of tragedy, though a total of 143 may have died in all the disasters. The 1881 and 1885 avalanches saw the highest documented death tolls, 15 on each occasion.

On January 13, 1881, around 10 p.m., the snow slipped off the side of the mountain with a swishing sound that

Two young boys
were found alive
among the
frozen corpses.



When an avalanche hit Alta, Utah, survivors buried themselves alive in bunkers until citizens could hopefully dig them out, just like these folks did, searching for survivors (or the dead) after a snowslide along Alaska's Dyea Trail on April 3, 1898.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

gathered volume until it roared like thunder. A huge wall of snow and ice rushed toward the canyon bottom, sweeping all but the stoutest trees in its path. The boiling wave of snow swept away telegraph poles, a railroad shed and an ore house. It smashed a home, breaking all the windows and forcing the doors in. This was only the first act in the tragedy.

At midnight, a second avalanche tumbled over the Victoria and Imperial House, burying the structure in 20 feet of snow. The two occupants survived and spent 10 hours digging themselves out. The tidal wave of snow proceeded to wipe out the Grizzly Boarding House. There, some of the occupants sleeping upstairs were thrown out the building, surviving that ordeal, but others were entombed. The community rallied to dig for survivors. The next morning, two young boys were found alive among the frozen corpses.



The rubble shown in front of the Alta Bar in Alta, Utah, may have been caused by an avalanche. Below is an 1873 view of the town surrounded by Little Cottonwood Canyon.

- TRUE WEST ARCHIVES -



Help came from outside, and rescuers soon realized that the disaster was greater than originally thought. Much of the town had been flattened or buried by the torrents of snow. The inhabitants of the camps dwelled in bunkers to protect themselves from avalanches. Three men perished in a fire created by the avalanche in their otherwise safely bunkered cellar. Roughly 25 miners survived by sheltering in deep mine tunnels

that had been stocked with provisions for just such an occurrence. The railroad, though protected by a snow shed, was buried, which further complicated evacuation and rescue.

In 1898, the largest avalanche occurred, when roughly four miles of crown line collapsed. Despite the enormity of the disaster, no one perished, as Alta was almost empty and the miners were safely underground when the avalanche hit.

Miners remained in Alta until the silver played out in 1908. Mining is recognized as a dangerous profession, but many consider the dangers to lie in the extraction of minerals and the survival of the wild mining camp lifestyle. Alta is a clear example that sudden death has many authors.



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



A Union Pacific train caught in a snowbound drift in Ogden, Utah, made the cover of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* on February 17, 1872. Avalanches definitely stopped a train on its tracks!

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -



BY CANDY MOULTON

A Mission Tour of the Pacific Northwest

While fur trappers roamed the Oregon Territory, black-robed missionaries helped settle the region from the mountains to the sea.



Methodist missionaries Dr. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman founded the Whitman Mission in 1836. One of the earliest Protestant mission settlements in the West along the Oregon Trail in the Oregon Territory, the mission would be the site of a measles epidemic in 1847 that led to the local Cayuse Indians attacking and killing the Whitmans and 11 others, and burning the mission.

— BY WILLIAM HENRY JACKSON/COURTESY SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT-NPS.GOV —

The Indians of the Columbia Basin first came into contact with Christian missionaries in 1825, when the chiefs of the Kutenai and Spokan tribes each allowed a son to be taken to the Red River Mission in Canada to be educated at a missionary school. The boys, given the names J.H. Pelly and Nicholas Garry, but better known as Kutenai Pelly and Spokan Garry, learned to read and write, and studied geography, and cultivating and harvesting crops—and

of course, learned about the white man's religion. When they returned to their homes with a Hudson's Bay Company expedition in 1829, they carried with them leather-bound copies of the King James Bible, a New Testament, and the Church of England's Book of Common Prayer. Once reunited with their own people, they talked about the "Black Robes," as they called the religious leaders.

In the spring of 1830, the Hudson's Bay Company took five more young boys to the

Red River Mission for instruction. Among them were two from the Nez Perce tribe. One was Ellice, the grandson of powerful war chief Red Grizzly Bear, who had met Lewis and Clark. The nephew of Cayuse leader Young Chief also made his way to Red River.

Seeing other tribes gain connection with the Black Robes, four Nez Perce tribesmen left their secure villages in 1831 to make a 2,000-mile journey east through unknown territory to ask for their own religious

teachers. In St. Louis they found assistance from an old ally, then-Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Louisiana Territory William Clark. Although Clark helped them, St. Louis took its toll. Two of the Nez Perce men developed fevers and died in the city, a third, en route home, died of “disease which he had contracted in the civilized district,” according to artist George Catlin, who had painted a portrait of the man just days before his death.

The fourth Nez Perce emissary, Rabbit Skin Leggings, accompanied fur traders back to the West in 1832, arriving in time for the trappers’ rendezvous in Pierre’s Hole.

Among the most well-known missionaries who responded to the request from the Nez Perce and other Columbia Basin tribes, were the Rev. Henry Spalding and his wife, Eliza. The couple traveled west in 1836 and established the Spalding Mission at Lapwai. They traveled with Dr. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, who established their own holding at Wailaptu, Place of the Rye

Grass—also known as the Whitman Mission. Also traveling west at the same time was William Gray.

The Catholic Missions of Idaho and Montana

Our journey to visit some of these missions begins at the Saint Mary’s Mission, the first permanent white settlement in Montana, established in 1841 by the Jesuit Pierre De Smet. Located in Stevensville, Montana, the mission complex includes the log house and pharmacy used by Father Antonio Ravalli, a chapel/residence, and an Indian cabin and burial plot. Learn about this mission at the Stevensville Museum.

From Stevensville, travel north then west into

Idaho. Tucked between the trees on a hillside midway between Wallace and Coeur d’Alene, the Mission of



William Clark

Famed explorer William Clark was the superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Louisiana Territory in St. Louis when he met with Nez Perce leaders who had traveled to the frontier river city to ask for missionaries to be sent out to their tribe.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

the Sacred Heart, also known as Old Mission or the Cataldo Mission, was built by Catholic missionaries and members of the Coeur d’Alene tribe. Like the Nez Perce, the Coeur d’Alene tribe sent people to St. Louis seeking Black Robes—the Jesuit priests—to come to their lands. Father Antonio Ravalli, who has connections with the St. Mary’s Mission in Montana, designed Cataldo to reflect the cathedrals of his native Italy. Indians and Jesuits began the construction in 1850, completing their work in 1853.

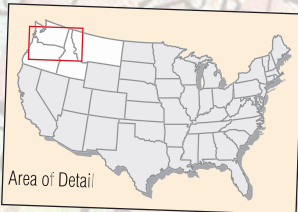
Like other missions, Cataldo not only served spiritual needs for

those who worshiped in the unique building, but also became a supply station

Once reunited with their own people, they talked about the “Black Robes,” as they called the religious leaders.

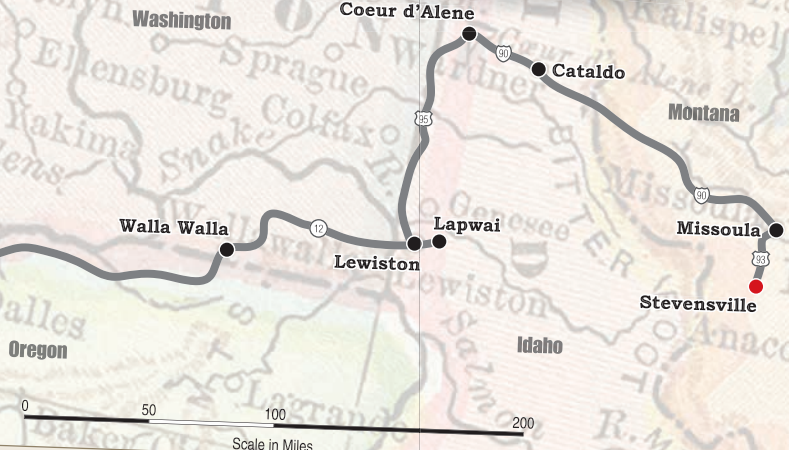
Historical Marker
St. James Mission
 The Hudson’s Bay Company donated land for the establishment of St. James Mission in 1844. This Catholic mission served the French-Canadian Catholics who worked at Fort Vancouver. By 1872 the mission grew to include a church, school, hospital, bakery and even a college for boys. When the U.S. Army established Vancouver Barracks, the mission land claim was surrounded and the mission closed in 1887. Good riddance.

Missions of the Pacific Northwest



Portland
 Salem

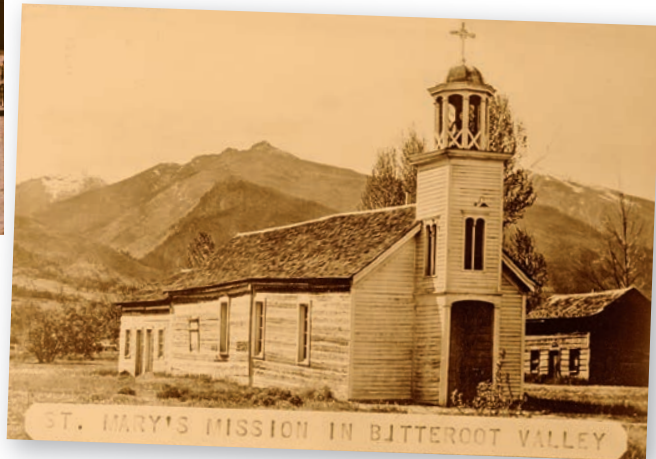
TRUE WEST
 MAP BY
 ROBERT RAY





This early drawing of St. Mary's Mission shows not only the mission church, but also a stockade with blockhouses and the lodges of Indians who came to the mission to learn and worship with the Jesuit missionaries. The mission was founded in 1841 by Father Pierre De Smet, though constructed by Father Anthony Ravalli. It is the earliest and oldest standing building in Montana.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -



for settlers and travelers, including the men who surveyed and built the Mullan Road. Now part of Old Mission State Park, the beautiful church was constructed of hand-hewn logs held together without any nails and foot-thick walls crafted of saplings, woven grass and mud.

The interior of this mission features much that comes from nature and the times it was constructed. The blue "stain" at the altar was made from huckleberries; painted newspapers

and fabric covered the walls; and chandeliers were crafted from tin cans. These simple elements create a unique interior that transcends its more than 150 years of use. Also

at the site are two historic cemeteries and the parish house plus a visitors' center where you can learn more about the mission and the Coeur d'Alene tribe.

The Protestants Arrive in the Northwest

The Spalding Mission in Lapwai, Idaho, served the Nez Perce after the Rev. Henry

Image courtesy of Ben Masters, UNBRANDEDthefilm.com

BRING HOME A PIECE OF AMERICA.

For more information and off-range adoption locations visit **BLM.gov** or call **866.468.7826**

- February 12-13**
Uvalde, TX
- March 5**
Ewing, IL
- March 11-12**
Rock Springs, WY
- March 11-12** *Trained animals*
Gonzales, LA
- March 15-29**
Internet Adoption
- March 18-19**
Edinburgh, IN
- April 22-23** *Trained animals*
Queen Creek, AZ
- April 29-30**
Springfield, OH

ADOPT A LEGEND

Adopt a wild horse or burro and live your American dream.





and Eliza Spalding arrived in 1836. She was one of the first two white women to make the overland journey from St. Louis to Oregon Country, riding in a light wagon and horseback and proving that such a long, hard journey could be made by women—and, ultimately, by families.

Now a National Historic Site, the Spalding Mission became known as “Place of the Butterflies.” The visitors’ center here gives an overview of the Spalding Mission and the

Nez Perce National Historic Park, a region-wide series of sites significant to Nez Perce history, most of them connected to the 1877 Nez Perce War.

Among the early converts to Christianity at this site was Old Joseph, father of the Nez Perce Chief Joseph, who would lead his Wallowa Band in the 1877 war. While Rev. Spalding sought the souls of the tribes’ people (many converted but some later

Held together with no nails, the interior of the of the Cataldo Mission has an altar stained blue with the juice of huckleberries and walls that were covered with fabric and painted newspapers. The mission served the Coeur D’Alene tribe. Built between 1850 and 1853, it is the oldest building in Idaho and now a part of Old Mission State Park.

— PEG OWENS/IDAHO TOURISM —

WILD, WILD WEST FEST

Celebrating the Diverse Culture and Heritage of the Wild, Wild West!

FRI - 5PM & SAT - NOON

ACE Arena, Andrews

Wild West Entertainment • Ranch Rodeo • Charreada Parade • Classic Car show • Vendors Living History • Antique Tractors Carnival • Live Music Tractor Pulls & MORE!

ANDREWS TEXAS
Chamber of Commerce
Convention & Visitor Bureau
432-523-2695

OUTLAW

SEWELL CHEVROLET

PORTER'S THRIFTWAY

TEXAS SHOOT OUT BBQ COOK-OFF

APRIL 29-30

APRIL 30

OVER \$15,000 in Prizes



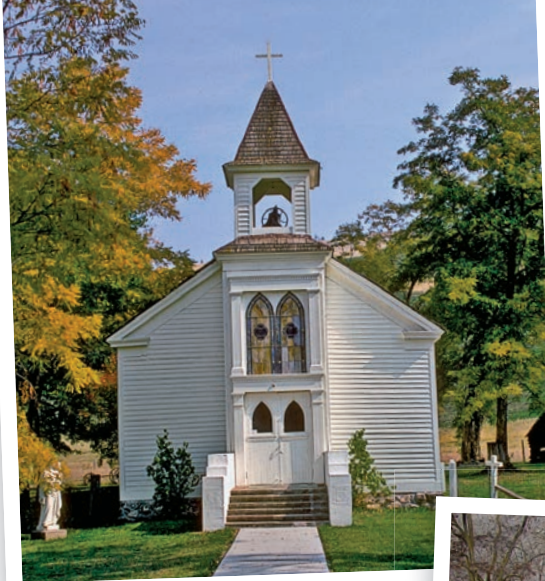
NEW ADVENTURES
Simply *sunsational!*

The Dalles Area Chamber of Commerce
VISITTHEDALLES.COM
800-255-3385 | #GORGEOUS |

FROM NEBRASKA TO THE WORLD
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST

EXHIBIT ON DISPLAY THROUGH MAY 1, 2016

THE DURHAM MUSEUM
DURHAMMUSEUM.ORG



The original mission site established by Rev. Henry and Eliza Spalding for the Nez Perce Indians at Lapwai, Idaho, including the Spaldings' gravesite (below), is now a part of Nez Perce National Historic Park.

- PHOTOS COURTESY NPS.GOV -

rejected Christian ways and returned to their native beliefs), his wife made her own mark on their lives. She taught the natives domestic tasks and English, and they taught her their own language. The Spaldings obtained a printing press and created books for the Nez Perce, including a spelling book, music books, and a dictionary in the Nez Perce (Nimi'ipuu) language.

The Whitman Mission in Oregon Territory

The Spaldings' daughter, Eliza, born in the fall in 1837, was the second white child birthed in Oregon country. The first was Alice Clarissa Whitman, born in March 1837, the daughter of Dr. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, who had traveled west



Docents in traditional mountain man regalia at the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center near Baker City, Oregon, explain the role of former trappers, like Joe Meek, in leading missionaries to the Oregon Territory in the 1830s and 1840s.

- COURTESY BLM.GOV -



with the Spaldings the previous year. As it turned out, Alice died as a child when she drowned near the Waiilatpu (Whitman) Mission her parents operated.

Ten-year-old Eliza Spalding was living at the Whitman Mission in 1847 when yet another tragedy struck. This time Cayuse Indians, worried and angry at deaths among their people from measles and blaming Dr. Whitman, attacked the Whitman Mission on November 29. Both Dr. Whitman and Narcissa died in the attack, along with ten others. A number of women and children, including the young Eliza Spalding, were taken hostage, and some of them later died from the measles before they could be ransomed. Ultimately, five Cayuse men were tried and executed for their role in the attack, though it is likely the men had no direct role in the events at Whitman Mission.

The Whitman Mission, now also a National Historic Site, was virtually destroyed by the Cayuse attackers. The hostages were later ransomed, however the attack caused not only abandonment of the Whitman Mission but also of the Spaldings' mission.

Missionaries in the Willamette Valley

The Spalding family relocated to the Willamette Valley in western Oregon,



The Willamette Heritage Center in Salem, Oregon, maintains a living history center of relocated and original buildings, including the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill, that honor the state's history.

— COURTESY RON COOPER/TRAVELOREGON.COM —

where mother Eliza died three years later. After several years, Rev. Spalding and his second wife returned to Lapwai to resume his mission work. Daughter Eliza married and reared her own family, returning to the area of Eastern Washington for a time, but spending most of her life in the Willamette Valley.

Methodist missionaries Jason Lee and others had come to the Willamette Valley in 1834 to build the Willamette Mission. Lee




Visitors to the Willamette Heritage Center can tour the restored Pleasant Grove Church built originally in Aumsville, Oregon, in 1858.

— COURTESY RON COOPER/TRAVELOREGON.COM —

and other missionary circuit-riders welcomed the first Oregon Trail settlers, among them the party led by Dr. Elijah White in 1842. These early missionaries had different mission communities, including the site that is now Willamette Mission State Park in what they called Chemeketa, now Salem, Oregon, and the site of the Mission Mill Museum. At the park are “ghost structures” that represent where the mission’s chapel, school, hospital and living areas once stood. The park also has miles of hiking, biking and horseback-riding trails.

At the Willamette Heritage Center in Salem stands the Jason Lee house, once the residence of the missionary families, as well as another Missionary parsonage. Both structures were constructed in 1841. Other pioneer-era buildings have been relocated to the Heritage Center site and help to tell the history of the area’s settlement.

The history of the Pacific Northwest is inextricably intertwined with the missionary work of Catholic/Jesuit, Methodist, and Presbyterian missionaries. Some of the churches and outbuildings they built are the oldest in the region and each site has its unique story. 

Road warrior **Candy Moulton** is the author of *Chief Joseph: Guardian of the People*.



The Nez Perce National Historic Park Museum includes exhibits on the cultural history and heritage of the tribe.

— NANCY RICHARDSON/IDAHO TOURISM —

CELEBRATIONS AND EVENTS

Coeur d'Alene tribe members make an annual pilgrimage to the **Cataldo Mission** in mid-August to observe the **Feast of the Assumption**, setting up lodges on the surrounding grounds.

PLACES TO VISIT

St. Mary's Mission, Stevensville, MT; **Cataldo Mission at Old Mission State Park**, Cataldo, ID; **Spalding Mission at Nez Perce National Historic Park**, Lapwai, ID; **Whitman Mission National Historic Site**, Walla Walla, WA; **Willamette Mission State Park**, Salem, OR; **Willamette Heritage Center**, Salem, OR.

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

Best Grub: Lolo Creek Steakhouse, Lolo, MT; **Hudson's Hamburgers**, Coeur D'Alene, ID; **Graze**, Walla Walla, WA; **Cousin's Restaurant**, The Dalles, OR.

Best Lodging: Bitterroot River B&B, Stevensville, MT; **Wallace Inn**, Wallace, ID; **The Marcus Whitman Hotel**, Walla Walla, WA; **The Grand Hotel**, Salem, OR.

GOOD BOOKS

Good Books: *Converting the West: A Biography of Narcissa Whitman* by Julie Roy Jeffrey; *On Sidesaddles to Heaven* by Laurie Winn Carlson; *The Memory Weaver* by Jane Kirkpatrick; *The Great Medicine Road, Part 1: Narratives of the Oregon, California, and Mormon Trails, 1840-1848* (The American Trails Series) edited by Michael L. Tate and Will Bagley; *The Mullan Road: Carving a Passage through the Frontier Northwest, 1859-62* by Paul D. McDermott, Ronald E. Grim and Philip Mobley; *Across God's Frontiers: Catholic Sisters in the American West, 1850-1920* by Anne M. Butler.

Good Films & TV: *Seven Alone* (Doty-Dayton Releasing, 1974); *I Will Fight No More Forever* (ABC, 1975); *The Oregon Trail* (PBS, 1993); *The West: Empire Upon the Trails* (PBS, 1996).

BY SHERRY MONAHAN

Your source for cowboy shooting supplies, obsolete and cowboy ammunition!



Outfitters to the Old West!



8am - 4:30pm M - F PST
660 Vermeer Court, Ponderay, ID 83852

208 263-6953

WWW.BUFFALOARMS.COM

THE ART OF OKLAHOMA
EDMOND

ROUTE 66

Welcome to Edmond, Oklahoma, right in the heart of historic Rt. 66 and just minutes from the world famous Lazy E Arena!

Call for Free Visitor Guide
Edmond Convention & Visitors Bureau
Toll Free (866) 341-4344 .. (405) 341-4344
VisitEdmondOK.com

A Deadly Kitchen

Tragedy occurs in Frank and Jesse James's mother's sanctuary.



Zerelda James, mother of Frank and Jesse James, stands on the James family farm in Kearney, Missouri, years after the deadly kitchen tragedy. Notice how she posed so that her right arm was hidden.

- BY MAY HILL CLUTTER -

Zerelda James, mother of Frank and Jesse James, would agree that her kitchen was deadly. When she moved into her home in 1845, she would have no idea how deadly until 30 years later.

The James family farm in Kearney, Missouri, was a typical frontier farm. It had a smokehouse, hogs, a chicken coop and a large garden. The log cabin consisted of a kitchen and a bedroom. Zerelda had purchased the farm with her first husband, the Reverend Robert James, and Jesse was born on the farm two years later. Sister Susan arrived in 1849, a year before their preacher father died in California during the Gold Rush. Zerelda married twice more. Her last husband, Dr. Reuben Samuel, helped her raise her three children and added four more.

Frank and James were farm hands. They worked with the horses, cut hay and repaired barns. They also butchered and

smoked meat, sold wool from their sheep and worked 100 acres of the nearly 225-acre farm. Their big crop was hemp, which yielded about \$70 per year.

When Frank and Jesse became notorious outlaws, they often used the James farm as a safe haven. On January 25, 1875, Pinkerton

Around midnight, they tossed a fire bomb into the kitchen.

detectives raided the farm, intending to capture the brothers (preferably by killing them) and destroy the home. Around midnight, they tossed a fire bomb into the kitchen. The explosive, which Zerelda always referred to as a hand grenade, killed eight-year-old Archie and wounded Zerelda so badly that the lower portion of her right arm had to be amputated. "The murder of that boy, and the loss of my arm will be avenged some of these days, as certain as my boys [Frank and Jesse] are living," Zerelda told the *St. Paul Dispatch* on October 19, 1876.

Zerelda adapted to the loss of her arm. A family member recalled, "...she had a

combination knife and fork made, which she used with her left hand to eat her food.”

She continued to cook and bake in her kitchen, using farm ingredients: milk, butter, eggs, chicken, bacon and ham. In her garden, she grew corn, beans, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, melons, onions, parsnips, peas, potatoes, radishes, squash and tomatoes. Wild items she cooked with included mushrooms, dandelion greens, garlic, honey and nuts. Her children likely fished and hunted for wild game like deer, rabbit, turkey and squirrel. The farm also had apple, peach and pear trees, along with wild strawberries and blackberries. When she was in need of food staples, such as flour, cocoa, sugar, molasses, she made trips to Kearney or to nearby Liberty.

After a member of the James gang killed Jesse in 1882, he was buried on the farm, but was later moved to the public cemetery in Kearney. When Frank turned 60, he gave up his job on a Wild West show, saying he was too old for the business; he eventually moved back to the farm, after his mother’s death in 1911. “...I’ve discovered that I don’t want to be rich,” Frank said. “All I want now to make me happy is a little farm, a few chickens and a cow.”

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.

ZERELDA’S BLACKBERRY COBBLER

- 1 cup flour
- 2 t. baking powder
- ½ t. salt
- 1 cup milk
- ½ cup butter, melted
- 2½ cups blackberries
- 1 cup sugar
- Fresh cream

In an ungreased, eight-inch cast iron skillet, combine the flour, baking powder and salt. Add milk and stir. Add butter and stir until blended. In a separate bowl, combine the blackberries and sugar, and let them sit for 30 minutes. Spoon the berries over the batter. Bake in a 375°F oven for 45–55 minutes, or until the dough rises and is golden. Serve warm with fresh cream.



Recipe discovered at the James Family Farm

*The Rustler
Cattle Drive Bronze*

Our people are so historic,
we cast them in bronze.

TRUE FALSE

**Artesia is
NEW MEXICO True**

artesiachamber.com

OFFER BY
ARTESIA
LODGER'S TAX

True Story

Ride with James/ Younger Gang

Trail of Terror & Beyond 1866-1876

2-Disc Set

If you’re a history buff or just want to learn more about the James Brothers, *Trail of Terror and Beyond* is a must-have!

To Order:
movieproductionsllc.com
1-320-241-7905

**Special True West
Holiday Discount Price
2 DVD Set: \$29.95**

**Ride with James/
Younger Gang**

Copyright 2013 all rights reserved.
www.movieproductionsllc.com

WANTED

**Jesse James
The Legend Never Dies**

Jesse James Birthplace
21216 Jesse James Farm Road
Kearney, Missouri 64060
816-736-8500
jessejamesmuseum.org

WESTERN BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: STUART ROSEBROOK

ETERNITY STREET

VIOLENCE AND JUSTICE IN FRONTIER
LOS ANGELES

JOHN MACK FARAGHER



"Faragher's 19th-century Southern California is a wide-open frontier of urban treachery..."

City of Angels, City of Vice

The origins of violence and vigilantism in Los Angeles, the legendary lives of Billy and Ned, the life of a Colorado madam, the Walker Party revised and a Shakespearean Custer.

Los Angeles is my hometown. As a writer and historian for many years, I have come to believe that L.A. is "the West's most Western city." Yale University Historian John Mack Faragher's groundbreaking research and conclusions in *Eternity Street: Violence and Justice in Frontier Los Angeles* (W.W. Norton, \$35) confirms the idea.

Growing up and going to school in North Hollywood near the film and television studios from 1964 to 1981, I was acutely aware of the real and imagined history of the city, California and the West—Old and Modern—that television depicted—and reported—daily. From *Gunsmoke* to *Adam-12*, from *Death Valley Days* to *The Rockford Files*, violence in the West and Los Angeles was imagined and re-imagined on the streets and backlots near my home.

On the nightly news in L.A., I had a front-row seat to real violence in my city and state, including the kidnapping of Patty Hearst, and the Los Angeles Police Department's S.W.A.T unit trapping and killing members of the Symbionese Liberation Army live on local TV. The mythmakers who found Southern

In *Eternity Street*, author John Mack Faragher recounts the military and political life of Don Andrés Pico, the younger brother of Pío Pico, the last Mexican governor of Alta California, during the Mexican-American War, as well as his role in leading a company of Californio lanceros against the violent los Manillas gang.

- COURTESY CHARLES C. PIERCE COLLECTION, HUNTINGTON LIBRARY -



DON ANDRÉS PICO



Every year following the January Best of the West issue, I have a stack of favorite books that don't fit a specific category or were published late in the year or in early 2016. If you enjoy true Old West stories about men and women whose real life-deeds would inspire the most outrageous Hollywood writer, you need to put these titles on your reading list:

Retired State Department language expert **Jiri Cernik**, a Czech immigrant who escaped the Soviet occupation of his country to start a new life in the United States in 1967, found inspiration in the history of the American West. A very enjoyable book, *The Trail of the Silver Horseshoes: Stories of the American West* (Sunstone Press, \$19.95), is based on his travels and extensive research of the Old West.

Utah author **Rod Miller** also loves a good Western tale and has collected them in his latest book, *The Lost Frontier: Momentous Moments in the Old West You May Have Missed* (TwoDot, \$18.95). I guarantee Paul Harvey would approve!

Chris Enss' latest collection of fun, fact-filled stories, *Entertaining Women: Actresses, Dancers, and Singers in the Old West* (TwoDot, \$16.95), might even make Miss Kitty blush!

—Stuart Rosebrook



According to John Mack Faragher in *Eternity Street*, racism and uncontrolled violence in Los Angeles led to the one of the most horrific U.S. race riots and mass lynchings—18 innocent Chinese men—in L.A.'s Chinatown the night of October 24, 1871.

— COURTESY SEAVER CENTER FOR WESTERN RESEARCH, LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY —

California the perfect location to re-create nearly every historical era and location in the United States for cinema and TV audiences, rarely if ever tapped into L.A.'s very real, and very violent 19th-century history. Even in the classroom, California history seemed to skip from the Mission Era to the Watts Riots.

One of our country's preeminent historians of the West, Faragher's firsthand experience living in Los Angeles in the 1950s and 1960s has provided him a unique perspective. Born in Phoenix, he grew up in L.A. a generation before me, graduating from college in 1967. He understands his adopted hometown, maybe better than most, and in *Eternity Street* reveals the roots of more than a century of de facto segregation, racism and poverty that by the time he was a teenager in the 1960s, had ravaged the soul of the City of Angels. As the Howard R. Lamar Professor of History succinctly writes, "Numerous statistical studies demonstrate that since the nineteenth century all the states with homicide rates higher than the national means were located in the West or the South. Los Angeles, settled by migrants from Mexico and the American South, plays an important role in this history."

Extremely well-researched, with detailed end-notes, Faragher's history of Los Angeles

from the 1850s to the 1880s reveals a Western city as violently plagued by corruption, murder, lynching, racism, mob rule and riots as any urban area and—based on the per capita population—maybe more so than any other metropolitan district in the country at the time. Readers of *Eternity Street* will recognize famous locations and place names of L.A. (like Pico, Sepulveda, Banning and Alvarado) in the pages of Faragher's *Eternity Street*, as well as many that have been forgotten by time or infamy. From Chinatown to the original Mission Plaza, from the San Gabriel Mission to San Juan Capistrano, Faragher's 19th-century Southern California is a wide-open frontier region of urban treachery, racial unrest, land barons and business entrepreneurs jostling for economic control of a city ruled on the edge of the law.

Whether you agree with my idea that Los Angeles is the West's most Western City or not, I promise that if you read Professor Faragher's *Eternity Street* you will be enlightened to discover the violent story of the West—real and imagined—today's and yesterday's—begins and ends in Los Angeles, even if Hollywood has never made a film or television series about the City of Angels' notorious frontier history.

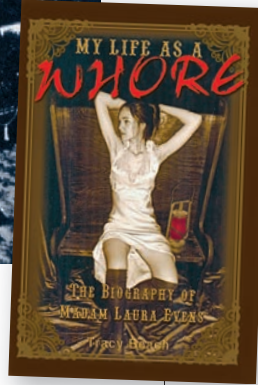
—Stuart Rosebrook





Tracy Beach's frank and uncensored biography of Colorado madam Laura Evens, *My Life as a Whore*, shines a bright light on the realities of prostitution as seen here on Evens's first night in the Leadville parlor house: (left to right): Joy, Laura Evens, Miss Glenn, Jessie and Della.

— COURTESY OF DICK LEPPARD —



A WESTERN WOMAN'S PARLOR LIFE

Tracy Beach's latest book, *My Life as a Whore: The Biography of Madam Laura Evens, 1871-1953* (Johnson Books, \$18.95), brings to life the story of one of Colorado's infamous madams. Beach used interviews with Evens and her employees conducted

by the popular Colorado historian, Max Mazzulla, in the 1940s and early 1950s. The author supplements these firsthand accounts with notes from her own interviews with people who knew Evens, and with facts about the lives of prostitutes from well-known secondary sources. Evens, who worked as a parlor-house prostitute in Leadville and Denver,

eventually became a madam in Central City and Salida, Colorado. The title of the book hints at the frankness with which Evens's story is told: Laura herself did not like euphemisms such as "soiled dove" and "lady of the evening." She talked about what she did in down-to-earth language, and pulled no punches.

—Catherine Holder Spude, author of *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance in Alaska Territory*

LEGENDS, OUTLAWS, BROTHERS

On vacation in Australia, Robert Utley had a great idea. Looking at a statue of the

IF THIS IS
YOUR BEST
JOHN WESLEY HARDIN
IMPERSONATION

...
YOU BETTER
EL PASO UP

See the infamous gunslinger's
grave in Concordia Cemetery

Visit
EL PASO

visitelpaso.com

Get the official app:



BOB BOZE
BELL BOOKS



BAD MEN, OUTLAWS & GUNFIGHTERS
(soft cover only)

Illustrated bios, featuring many
never-before published images.

\$18.95 *Plus S&H

Check out his other books on our web site!

TRUE WEST

www.TrueWestMagazine.com



Historian Robert Utley's dual biography *Wanted: The Outlaw Lives of Billy the Kid and Ned Kelly* is an enlightening study of comparative 19th-century frontier violence and criminal behavior in the United States and Australia.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —



infamous bandit Ned Kelly in his bulletproof armor, it came to him that Kelly was "Australia's 'Billy the Kid.'" After all, both Billy and Ned were of Irish descent and were near contemporaries (Billy lived from 1859-1881, Ned 1854-1880).

Utley, a Billy the Kid scholar (*Billy the Kid: A Short and Violent Life*) became determined to be an expert on Kelly. The result, *Wanted: The Outlaw Lives of Billy the Kid and Ned Kelly* (Yale University

Press, \$30) is a dual biography of two outlaws and the evolution of their legends.

It's also a comparative study of the frontiers of two continents, and answers the intriguing question: Why did these two men appear at the same time half a world apart?

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

CUSTER, THEN & NOW

Illinois-based Gerald Duff, a prolific writer of fiction, nonfiction and poetry, treads into dangerous territory in *Playing*



Gerald Duff's imaginative novel, *Playing Custer*, which shares a creative kinship with the Broadway musical *Kiss Me, Kate*, is not the first time that George Armstrong Custer's life has been creatively dramatized, as demonstrated here in Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show *Custer* from 1905.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

RESTAURANT & SALOON

BUFFALO BILL'S

IRMA HOTEL EST. 1902

STEP BACK IN TIME......into the old west of today, at the Irma Hotel – the heart and spirit of Cody, Wyoming! Enjoy cozy accommodations, fine dining (and the best prime rib in town), entertainment, the Silver Saddle Saloon, our Western Gift Shop and more.

THE INFAMOUS CODY GUNFIGHTERS perform for FREE nightly in front of the Irma Hotel. Join in the fun on the Irma porch at 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday from June through September!

www.codymotorlodge.net

www.antlersinn Cody.com

www.codygunfighters.com

1192 Sheridan Avenue
Cody, WY 82414

Phone: 307.587.4221
1.800.745.4762

www.irmahotel.com

BOB BOZE BELL BOOKS

BIG BOOK SALE

ILLUSTRATED LIFE & TIMES SERIES

“Factual, lively,
and irreverent...
History as it should
be presented.”

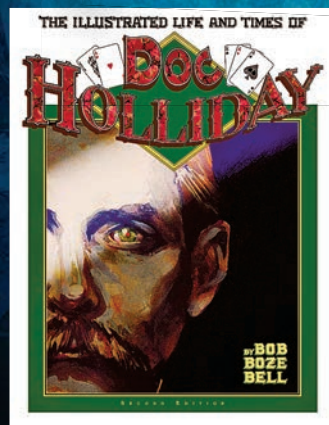
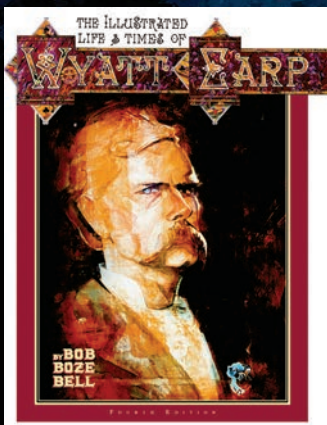
-Garry James, Guns & Ammo

~~\$39.95~~ Each

ON SALE NOW!

\$29.95 +S&H (each)

(Hard cover only)



ORDER YOURS TODAY!

Visit: Store.TrueWestMagazine.com

Call: 1-888-687-1881

TRUE WEST
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

ATTENTION READERS!

To receive FREE information from our advertisers, simply make your selections from the category listing on the adjacent card. Either mail the post-paid card or fax it to 480-575-1903. We will forward your request. Valid until 02/29/16.

ADVENTURE

Arizona Renaissance Festival & Artisan Marketplace	p. 91
Garrett Metal Detectors	p. 19
Georgetown Loop Railroad	p. 78
Kane County Western Legends Round Up	p. 77

APPAREL & ACCESSORIES

Classic Old West Styles	p. 88
Golden Gate Western Wear	p. 88
Historic Eyewear Company	p. 88
Old West Custom Leather Clothing	p. 69
Western and Wildlife Wonders	p. 88

ART & COLLECTIBLES

The Hawken Shop	p. 69
Wild Bill Wholesale	p. 09

EVENTS

Arizona Cowboy Poets Gathering	p. 69
Arizona Renaissance Festival & Artisan Marketplace	p. 91
Bureau of Land Management	p. 54
Cheyenne Frontier Days	p. 77
Durango Cowboy Poetry Gathering	p. 91
Go West! Exhibit	p. 67
Kane County Western Legends Round Up	p. 77
Spirit of the West Cowboy Gathering	p. 18
Wild, Wild West Days	p. 55
Winter Range	p. 13

FIREARMS & KNIVES

Buffalo Arms Co.	p. 58
Buffalo Bill Center of the West	p. 11
Navy Arms	p. 71
Taylor's & Company	p. 16
The Hawken Shop	p. 69
Wild Bill Wholesale	p. 09

FOOD/BEVERAGES/LODGING

Buffalo Bill's Irma Hotel	p. 63
Jersey Lilly Saloon	p. 87
Sheridan Inn	BC
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	p. 87

MEDIA

Black Elk Speaks: The Complete Edition by John G. Neihardt	p. 67
Guidon Books	p. 88
Life Lessons from The Duke John Wayne's Way by Douglas Brode	p. 88
Mountain Press Publishing	p. 67

Ride with James/Younger Gang: Trail of Terror & Beyond	p. 59
The Notorious Luke Short by Jack DeMattos & Chuck Parsons	p. 66
University of Nebraska Press	p. 67
University of North Texas Press	p. 66

MUSEUMS

Buffalo Soldiers National Museum	p. 76
Durham Museum	p. 56
Fort Smith Museum of History	p. 80
Jesse James Farm & Museum	p. 59
John Wayne Birthplace & Museum	p. 70
Joslyn Art Museum	p. 67
Knight Museum & Sandhills Center	p. 84
Phippen Museum	p. 87
Sharlot Hall Museum	p. 87
Smoki Museum of American Indian Art & Culture	p. 87

TOURISM

Amarillo, TX	p. 79
Andrews, TX	p. 55
Artesia, NM	p. 59
Buffalo/Kaycee, WY	p. 75
Cave Creek, AZ	p. 82
Cheyenne, WY	p. 77
Dodge City, KS	p. 01
Downtown Fort Smith, AR	p. 84
Edmond, OK	p. 58
El Paso, TX	p. 62
Elko, NV	p. 83
Ellensburg, WA	p. 18
Fort Smith, AR	p. 76
Kanab, UT	p. 85
Kane County	p. 85
Kearney, NE	p. 77
Lubbock, TX	IFC
Pendleton, OR	p. 81
Prescott, AZ	p. 87
Scotts Bluff/Gering, NE	p. 80
Sheridan, WY	BC
Silver City, NM	p. 81
The Dalles, OR	p. 56

OTHER (NO INFORMATION)

Bob Boze Bell Books Big Book Sale	p. 64
Daily Whipouts: BobBozeBell.net	p. 88
The 66 Kid: Raised on the Motherroad by Bob Boze Bell	p. 95
True West Back Issues	p. 92-93
True West Classic Firearms Collector's Set	p. 90
True West Subscribe	p. 91
True West The Billy the Kid Collection	IBC

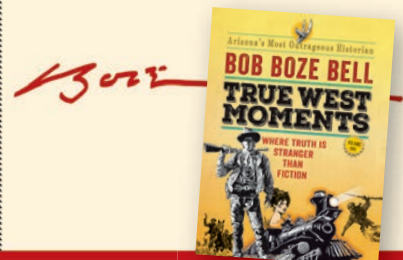
TRUE WEST

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER



Billy the Kid Still Stands Tall

One hundred thirty-five years ago, Henry McCarty, a.k.a. Billy the Kid, escaped his hanging by killing his two jail guards and riding off into myth and legend. The Kid's long ride shows no sign of ending anytime soon, and this year's 76th annual pageant commemorating the "Last Escape of Billy the Kid" will take place in Lincoln, New Mexico, August 5-7, 2016

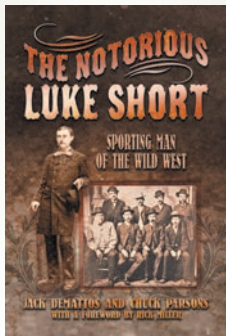


See more True Western Moments
BobBozeBell.net

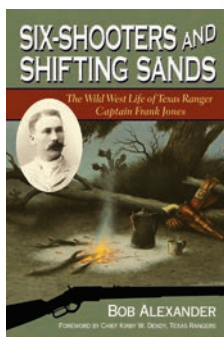
Read more History
TrueWestMagazine.com



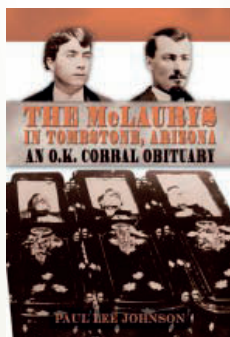
Reader's Choice
for Best Western History
University Press



The Notorious Luke Short
Sporting Man of the Wild West
Jack DeMattos, Chuck Parsons | \$29.95 cloth



Six-Shooters & Shifting Sands
The Wild West Life of Texas
Ranger Captain Frank Jones
Bob Alexander | \$34.95 hardcover



The McLaurys in Tombstone, AZ
An O.K. Corral Obituary
Paul Lee Johnson | \$29.95 hardcover

University of North Texas Press

To order call 1-800-826-8911
or visit untpress.unt.edu



**LUCIA ST. CLAIR ROBSON:
WELL-TRAVELED WRITER EXTRAORDINAIRE**



Annapolis resident Lucia St. Clair Robson has lived near the ocean much of her life. She grew up along the Atlantic Ocean in West Palm Beach, Florida, and since graduating from the University of Florida in Gainesville in 1964, her life has been filled with vistas of sunrises and sunsets around the world. Robson's adventures took her to Venezuela as a Peace Corps volunteer, to Brooklyn as a schoolteacher, and later, as an army wife to Japan, South Carolina and Arizona. In 1982, Robson published her first book, *Ride*

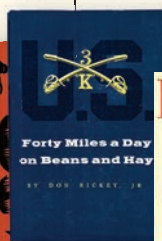
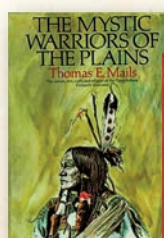
the Wind, on the kidnapping of Cynthia Ann Parker, mother of Quanah Parker. The book earned a Spur Award and a spot on the New York Times bestseller list. Eight novels and a second Spur Award for *Last Train from Cuernavaca* later, TOR/Forge is re-releasing her historical novel of the Apache Southwest, *Ghost Warrior*, in mass-market paperback in April 2016. And, as a former professional librarian, Robson recommends these five authors and their classics to fill your reading time while you wait for her next original novel:

- 1 *Mystic Warriors of the Plains* (written and illustrated by Thomas Mails, Doubleday and Co.): If I could keep only one book about Indians, it would be this profusely illustrated folio-sized book. Rather than detailing a single Indian Nation, Mails writes in great detail about the arts, crafts, weaponry, customs, and religious beliefs that Plains cultures shared.
- 2 *Wisdom's Daughters: Conversations with Women Elders of Native America* (Steve Wall, Harper Collins): This is a compilation of the first-person accounts of women from ten different tribes. Transcribed as the women spoke them, their voices give a rare, personal, and enlightening glimpse into the lives and opinions of a demographic rarely heard from.
- 3 *Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay* (Don Rickey Jr., University of Oklahoma Press): Dr. Rickey has written an impressively detailed picture of the daily lives and hardships of enlisted men fighting in the Indian wars. In spite of the density of information, his writing

style is entertaining. He leaves the reader with the feeling of having shared the soldiers' experiences, great and small.

- 4 *Frederic Remington's Own West* (written and illustrated by Frederic Remington, Dial Press): The sketches and paintings (reproduced in black and white) that grace the pages are enough to earn this book a place on any shelf. Added to them, Remington's first-person recounting of his own adventures, written in colorful vernacular, make it an engrossing and highly entertaining read.

- 5 *Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Conditions of North American Indians, vols. I and II* (written and illustrated by George Catlin, Dover Publications, Inc.): Between 1830 and 1838 Catlin visited fifty indigenous tribes as far north as the present North Dakota-Montana border. He wrote extensively, collected numerous artifacts, and produced over 500 paintings. Much of what we know about American Indians of the West before white settlement is thanks to him.



Custer: A Novel (TCU Press, \$22.95). Not that danger scares off many writers, as historians and novelists keep tackling the subject of the Boy General and the West's most famous cavalry-Indian clash. George Custer and Little Bighorn fanatics, however, can be overly protective about their myths, heroes and fall guys. So how will they react to Duff's literary novel, which uses multiple first-person accounts and shifts the story between 21st-century re-enactors and actual 19th-century participants? This intriguing novel might not find a wide audience—especially among hardcore Custer-philes—but deserves a look.

—Johnny D. Boggs, author of *Greasy Grass: A Novel of the Little Big Horn*

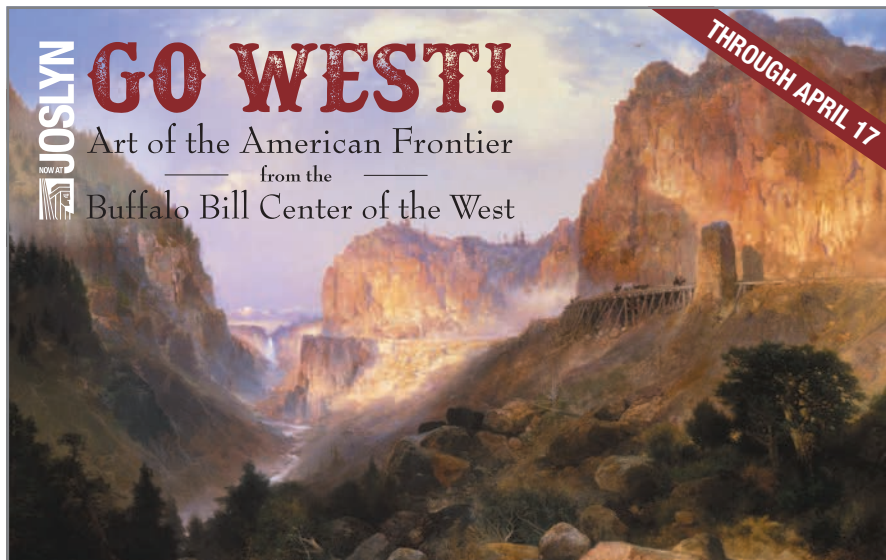
THE WALKER PARTY UNRAVELED

Pieter Burggraaf's *The Walker Party: The Revised Story, Across New Mexico and Arizona Territories and up the Hassayampa River 1861-1863* (Pieter S. Burggraaf, \$14.75) concerns Walker's last great expedition—that of leading a party of gold seekers into the forbidden lands of central Arizona in 1863 where few white men had ever dared to venture.

For years historians had relied heavily on the journal of Daniel E. Connor, who accompanied the Walker Party into Arizona. Burggraaf dissects Connor's embellished manuscript that wasn't written until years after the event, and borrowed extensively from earlier explorers such as Captain William Emory. The author, who also is a cartographer, created excellent, detailed maps of the area and used extensive resources to make his case.

The Walker Party: The Revisited Story is an important work that will be much appreciated by those of us who continually strive to "get it right."

—Marshall Trimble, author of *Arizona Outlaws and Lawmen*



Thomas Moran, *Golden Gate, Yellowstone National Park*, 1893, oil on canvas, Buffalo Bill Center of the West, Cody, Wyoming, Museum purchase

Few aspects of American history have had a more lasting impact than the exploration and settlement of the western frontier. *Go West!* considers evolving notions of the American West through 90 paintings, sculptures, and American Indian artifacts created between the 1830s and the 1920s, from the West's earliest visual history to the creation of its powerful romantic legacy.

PRESENTING SPONSORS:



CONTRIBUTING SPONSORS:



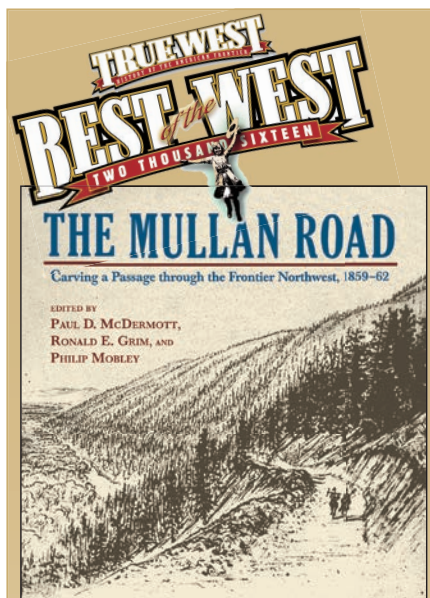
SUPPORTING SPONSOR:



Additional support provided by Nebraska Arts Council and Nebraska Cultural Endowment



2200 Dodge St. | Omaha, NE | (402) 342-3300 | www.joslyn.org



THE MULLAN ROAD
CARVING A PASSAGE THROUGH THE FRONTIER NORTHWEST, 1859-62

EDITED BY PAUL D. McDERMOTT, ET. AL.

296 pages • 9.5 x 9.5 • paper, \$38.00

For a FREE catalog of our western books contact:

MP Mountain Press
PUBLISHING COMPANY
P.O. Box 2399 • Missoula, MT 59806 • 406-728-1900
800-234-5308 • info@mountainpress.com
www.mountain-press.com

PROUD TO BE NAMED THE
"BEST WESTERN BOOK PUBLISHER"
FOR 2016 BY TRUE WEST MAGAZINE



UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA PRESS
ESTABLISHED 1941



WESTERN MOVIES

DVD & TV SERIES
BY C. COURTNEY JOYNER

Playing the Numbers

The Hateful Eight, The Magnificent Seven and The Ridiculous 6 are all riding right at you.



Netflix reserved its largest-budgeted film for a Western produced by comedy icon Adam Sandler. *The Ridiculous 6* lampoons another Western, coming out as a Sony-MGM remake in 2016, John Sturges's classic *The Magnificent Seven*.

— COURTESY NETFLIX —

Funerals are a Western movie tradition: they're intensely dramatic, with family, or grizzled outlaws, standing over the grave of someone whose death is going to be avenged. On film, that tradition has become glorious cliché, and in print, a tiresome one, as critics, podcasters and industry commentators declare the Western genre to be the body in the hole.

The problem with this declaration is that no one has bothered to tell filmmakers. In 2016, major studios are unleashing three Westerns that have all been branded with controversy, but hold great promise.

Quentin Tarantino's *The Hateful Eight* was news because the script was leaked, leading the writer-director to cancel the production. But a public reading, multiple rewrites, the casting of Kurt Russell, Samuel

L. Jackson and Bruce Dern, and a sizable budget from the Weinstein Company changed all that. The Western debuted on Christmas Day.

Fueled by his love of 1960s *Roadshow* event films, Tarantino shot *The Hateful Eight* in anamorphic format, evoking the widescreen pallet of 1962's *How the West Was Won*. *The Hateful Eight* will be released at different running times, with

the longest cut having a musical overture and an intermission.

Tailing against the “epic tradition,” however, *The Hateful Eight’s* story scope is an intimate one, inspired by half-hour TV Westerns like *The Rifleman* and *The Rebel*, with its characters snowbound and their personal violence exploding in the cabin where they are trapped.

This stepping around conventions is one of the elements that brought makeup effects genius Nick Marra onto the project: “Being a long-time fan of Westerns, and having worked with Quentin on several other films as part of the KNB EFX team, I knew this was going to be another special experience. My favorite assignment was to sculpt a head of Bruce Dern. I was a big fan, and to have the opportunity to sculpt his makeup was truly an honor.

“Quentin has a unique take on any subject, and this is especially true in his Westerns. His enthusiasm is contagious. As Clint Eastwood once said, and I am paraphrasing here, ‘America has two unique art forms: Jazz music and the Western.’ I agree completely.”

Adam Sandler’s Western burlesque *The Ridiculous 6* also had a troubled birth. The Sandler-produced comedy jumped from studio to studio, finally landing with Netflix, the largest-budgeted film ever undertaken by the streaming service. The Western features cinematography by *Dances With Wolves* Oscar-winner Dean Semler and a huge cast that includes Sandler, Nick Nolte, Harvey Keitel and Danny Trejo. *The Ridiculous 6* is not a below-the-radar production, especially when Navajo actors Loren Anthony and Allison Young and a dozen others walked off the film in protest of the movie’s degrading depiction of American Indian women.

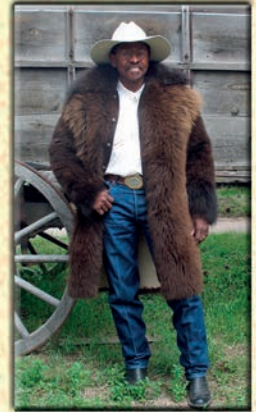
Anthony made headlines, but the film’s silliness actually cooled the problem; hundreds of other American Indian artists stayed with the production, thinking that the lampoon was just that.

Sandler, in his producer’s hat, acknowledged the issue within

Old West Custom Leather Clothing



Mountain Man Outfits



Buffalo Coats

Outfit custom-made by Michael J. Guli for Zoe Bell in “The Hateful Eight”

970-221-2992

www.MichaelJGuliDesigns.com


Let us take you into the life and times of the American Cowboy & his family.



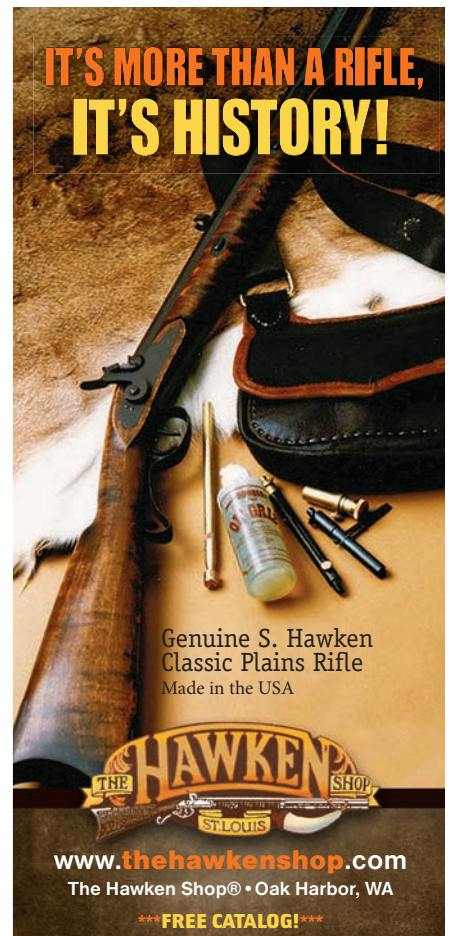
**AUGUST
11 · 12 · 13**

Yavapai College Performing Arts Center
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

AZCowboyPoets.org
928-713-6323

Find us on 

**IT'S MORE THAN A RIFLE,
IT'S HISTORY!**



Genuine S. Hawken
Classic Plains Rifle
Made in the USA



www.thehawkenshop.com
The Hawken Shop® • Oak Harbor, WA

FREE CATALOG!



The last Western Quentin Tarantino brought us was the Oscar-winning *Django Unchained*. This winter, strangers holed up in a stagecoach stopover find out if they can trust each other in Tarantino's *The Hateful Eight*. The eight include (above, from far left) bounty hunter John Ruth (Kurt Russell), his fugitive Daisy Domergue (Jennifer Jason Leigh) and Confederate Gen. Sanford Smithers (Bruce Dern).

— COURTESY THE WEINSTEIN COMPANY —

Hollywood and encouraged the American Indian cast to speak on their treatment, and their feelings about the script. Such talks amounted to a laugh at the insanity of *The Ridiculous 6*'s satire and its broad, nonstop jokes.

With Sandler's near-atomic Jerry Lewis-style comedy, complete with outrageous stunts and physical gags, *The Ridiculous 6* is more in line with a big-budget *F Troop* than 2014's mean-spirited *A Million Ways to Die in the West*.

Billed as a "Netflix Original" and released last December, *The Ridiculous 6* proves that the distribution of movies is changing, from theaters, to cable, to DVD, to streaming. Westerns can now play in any media platform, giving the genre exposure far beyond what was available five years ago and, hopefully, creating new Westerns fans in the process.

If Sandler's film is lampooning *The Magnificent Seven*, then Denzel Washington

John Wayne Birthplace & Museum
The only museum in the world dedicated to John Wayne.

205 South John Wayne Drive • Winterset, Iowa 50273 USA
Toll-Free (877)-462-1044 • www.johnwaynebirthplace.museum

Join the True West Maniac Club

\$129.⁹⁵
Membership includes:

- 5-year subscription to *True West Magazine*
- Autographed copy of *Classic Gunfights Vol. 1* by Bob Boze Bell
- *True West Maniac Club* T-shirt
- ID card with personal membership number
- *True West Maniac* club decal
- 10% discount on all *True West* merchandise and books, *plus S&H

Call Today!
TrueWestMagazine.com
888-687-1881
Offer available within U.S. only

DVD REVIEW

BLACK PATCH

(Warner Archive, \$21.99) In this exceptional 1957 Western noir, George Montgomery plays the one-eyed, stiff-backed lawman whose old pal Hank (Leo Gordon) passes through town with wife Helen (Diane Brewster), the woman the lawman almost married. When the lawman takes his friend into custody for a robbery, no one trusts his motive. Smartly scripted by Gordon, stylishly directed by Allen H. Miner, the strong cast includes Sebastian Cabot as the most sinister fat man since Sydney Greenstreet.

—By Henry C. Parke



Denzel Washington, Ethan Hawke and Antoine Fuqua will work together for the first time since 2001's *Training Day*, taking on the hired guns masterpiece that originally starred Yul Brynner, Eli Wallach and Steve McQueen in 1960.

— COURTESY UNITED ARTISTS —

and Director Antoine Fuqua are taking on the original, turning it on its axis and creating a new, high-powered shoot-'em-up.

Shot in Louisiana, from a script by John Lee Hancock and others, this *Magnificent Seven* looks to the Akira Kurosawa original, 1954's *Seven Samurai*, and the turns in the remake of John Sturges's 1960 classic, to arrive at its story of a town controlled by an unscrupulous mine owner and the seven men who band together to take on his corporate hired guns.

This 2016 parable, set in the 1870s, reflects the attitudes of the Japanese film, revealing what happens when victims decide to be victors. Sony-MGM is set to open its entry in the huge Westerns sweepstakes this September.

Critics may be standing at graveside, although what they're seeing is not a funeral for the Western, but a resurrection. ❏

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



NAVY ARMS



A LIGHTNING LIKE NO OTHER, ONLY FROM NAVY ARMS



Over the past decade numerous companies have tried to make a replica of this famed pump-action rifle originally made by Colt. Working with Davide Pedersoli of Italy, famed for their high-quality replica firearms, the Navy Arms Lightning features stocks made from hand-selected, fully checkered Grade 1 American Walnut. The receiver and furniture are bone charcoal color case-hardened in the United States, accented with nitre blued screws and a high-polish blued full octagonal barrel. A unique coil-spring extraction system that ensures fast, high ejection of spent cartridges, unlike other maker's systems. Semi-buckhorn rear and gold-bead dovetail front sights. The upper tang is drilled and tapped for the Marble Arms peep tang sight. Available in 20" and 24" bbl lengths and in both .45 Colt and .357 Magnum. Only Navy Arms, the company that founded the replica firearms industry, has produced a Lightning combining perfection in functioning and superior fit & finish.

54 Dupont Rd., Martinsburg, WV 25404 ph - (304) 274-0004 info@navyarms.com



The American Windpower Museum in Lubbock is a living history center celebrating the windmill heritage of the West with over 200 models, many of them rare and unique, on display in the great hall and outdoors on the museum grounds.

- COURTESY VISIT LUBBOCK -



By the Editors/
Written by Leo W. Banks



.....

Go West, Adventure Awaits!

The best Western towns
celebrate heritage, history
and preservation.

.....

Don't lie awake worrying that our history has been forgotten. After compiling this list of great Western towns, we know it's in good hands.

Across what once was a boom-and-bust landscape, we found a stable network of historians, curators, preservationists, tour guides and old-fashioned history buffs who work hard to tell the story of the American frontier, which, after all, is the story of us as a unique people and culture. Early Westerners gave us much to ponder.

But in the end it's about hitting the road to visit great people in great towns in the still-great—though slightly less wild—West.

We dedicate our list to everyone who loves a frosty sarsaparilla, wooden plank sidewalks, Old West gunfights and big, melodramatic hats.



No.1 Lubbock~TX

How could we not love a town named for a Texas Ranger? Set on the west Texas Plains, Lubbock grew quickly after the Santa Fe Railroad arrived in 1909, earning it the nickname “Hub of the Plains.”

Don't miss the National Ranching Heritage Center at Texas Tech University. The site features six museum galleries, 38 pieces of outdoor bronze art and 48 authentic relocated ranch buildings.

“They date from the 1700s to the 1950s, and tourists love walking through the site to see how people lived in those times,” says Alyssa Kitten of Visit Lubbock. The center also hosts the annual National Cowboy Symposium & Celebration, a festival of art, music, horse-handling and more.

Lubbock has trolley tours of a vibrant downtown cultural district. The Bayer Museum of Agriculture highlights early

farm life, and the Silent Wings Museum preserves the story of World War II's glider pilots. *Smithsonian* magazine named Lubbock Lake National Historic Landmark, an archaeological preserve, one of the five best places to see evidence of the first Americans.

Rock 'n' roll fans love the Buddy Holly Center, named for the legendary singer killed in a 1959 plane crash. His glasses, recovered from the crash, are displayed.

Unsung hero: Home economics teacher Billie Wolfe created the American Wind Power Center, which holds the world's largest collection of windmills. Settlers couldn't survive on the plains without pulling water from the ground.

At the Heritage Center, be sure to see the Writers of the Purple Sage exhibit about authors who brought us the true West in

The National Cowboy Symposium (top) every September in Lubbock celebrates the history and heritage of ranching and cowboying in America.

A bronze cowboy (above) on horseback overlooking a herd of bronze longhorns greets visitors to the 27.5-acre National Ranching Heritage Center at Texas Tech University in Lubbock.

— PHOTOS COURTESY VISIT LUBBOCK —

words, and its display of lever-action rifles, which kept settlers alive to read those writers' works.

Few towns of 240,000 have demonstrated such a long commitment to preservation of its Western past, and for that reason, we name Lubbock our number one True Western Town for 2016.



WANTED

THOSE BRAVE ENOUGH TO EXPLORE
THE BEST OF THE WEST

IN BUFFALO
& KAYCEE,
WYOMING



EXPERIENCE
THE OLD WEST...



BUFFALOWYO.COM
KAYCEEWYOMING.ORG
800-227-5122

EXPLORE
THE NEW WEST

A FIERCE FIGHTING FORCE

THE Buffalo Soldiers
FOUNDED IN 1866
GUARDIANS OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER

Visit the
Buffalo Soldiers National Museum
3816 Caroline • Houston, TX 77004

Hours of Operation:
Monday thru Friday 10:00 am until 5:00 pm
Saturdays 10:00 am until 4:00 pm
Closed on Sunday
713.942.8920

BuffaloSoldierMuseum.com

FORT SMITH
The New South Meets The Old West

TOP 10 TRUE WESTERN TOWNS OF THE YEAR 2015

RELIVE THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGINAL GATEWAY TO THE WEST ONLY IN FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS!

Experience Fort Smith

Download on the App Store | GET IT ON Google play

f EXPERIENCE FORT SMITH | @EXPFORTSMITH

800.637.1477 | Tourism@FortSmith.org
TOURFORTSMITH.COM

No.2 Dodge City~KS



Visitors to Dodge City's Boot Hill Museum will enjoy living history demonstrations, including the world-famous Boot Hill gunfighter shows performed twice each day during the summer.

- COURTESY DODGE CITY CVB -

Few towns are more famous than this former cattle railhead where Texas drovers butted heads with legendary lawmen. Founded in 1872, a contemporary Kansas newspaper editor wrote that Dodge City was "a synonym for all that is wild, reckless and violent; hell on the plains."

At Boot Hill Museum, located at the original Boot Hill Cemetery, visitors can walk among the headstones, have a beer at the replica Long Branch Saloon and stroll Front Street, a reconstruction of its 1876 version.

The museum holds a 250-gun collection, including a Colt believed to have been Bat Masterson's. How about a Sharps-Creedmore 1869 buffalo hunter's rifle, the owner's name inlaid in silver? "During hunting season, we have guys standing around talking about our guns for hours," says curator Karen Pankratz.



In 2014 Dodge City's Boot Hill Casino & Resort and Wild West Heritage Foundation launched an annual Cattle Drive down Wyatt Earp Boulevard as part of Dodge City Days held every July.

- COURTESY DODGE CITY CVB -

Wyatt Earp gets his due with a bronze statue across from the Santa Fe train depot, restored to its 1898 look. A separate bronze depicts Doc Holliday playing cards. Where else would folks rush to have their picture taken beside a tubercular dentist?

Take a trolley tour of historic sites and step inside the 1881 Mueller-Schmidt house, with 22-inch-thick limestone walls and period furnishings.

Don't miss summer's biggest bash, Dodge City Days. Tourists watch as cowboys on horseback ramrod actual longhorn cattle down Wyatt Earp Boulevard.

Step carefully, tin horns!

Visitors to downtown Buffalo, Wyoming, will enjoy the historic atmosphere of Main Street, including the famous Occidental Hotel.

- ROB YINGLING/BUFFALO CVB -



No.3 Buffalo~WY

Fans of the show *Longmire*, based on the novels of Johnson County resident Craig Johnson, will love this easygoing town under the Big Horn Mountains.

In some ways, the West of our dreams started here with Owen Wister's 1902 novel, *The Virginian*, which invented the iconic cowboy hero. He based some characters on the saddle tramps and derby darlings he observed at the saloon in the Occidental Hotel, an area hub since 1880.

Wyoming's oldest operating hotel—also a museum—retains its Old West charm, with embossed ceilings in the lobby and saloon. The 1903 Mansion House Inn has hand-carved oak mantles and original leaded-glass windows. Don't miss the Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum, home to 26,000 items from the lives of settlers and American Indians.

Take a drive to Fort Phil Kearny and the TA Ranch, a working spread and guest ranch where the last bloody fight of the Johnson County War occurred.

The site of the 1866 Fetterman Massacre is nearby, and the Mountain Plains Heritage Park allows visitors to learn the region's history while enjoying the outdoors.

For a community of 4,600, Buffalo is a true Western showcase. In Wister's famous line: "When you call me that, smile!"

CHEYENNE

WYOMING

Live the Legend™

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS™

- OLD WEST MUSEUM AND STORE
- HISTORIC CHEYENNE DEPOT
- WYOMING STATE CAPITOL AND STATE MUSEUM
- NELSON MUSEUM OF THE WEST
- TERRY BISON RANCH
- CHEYENNE STREET RAILWAY TROLLEY
- BIT-O-WYO HORSE BARN DINNER SHOW

Plus There's So Much More!

CHEYENNE, WYOMING!
AT THE CROSSROADS OF I-80 & I-25

WWW.CHEYENNE.ORG ~ 800-426-5009

Stop. Play. Stay.

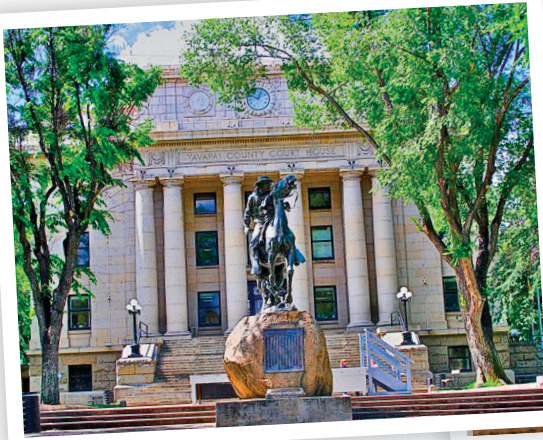
visitkearney.org

KEARNEY

visitors bureau
NEBRASKA

SCAN QR CODE FOR MOBILE WEBSITE

ARCHWAY



Solon Borglum's Bucky O'Neill Monument bronze has welcomed visitors to Prescott's historic Courthouse Square since its July 3, 1907 dedication. The mile-high city hosts numerous annual celebrations, including Frontier Days and the World's Oldest Rodeo, held every Fourth of July since 1888.

- PHOTOS COURTESY CITY OF PRESCOTT -

No.4 Prescott~AZ

In American history, Prescott is the only Territorial capital founded in what was then an empty place, without buildings, roads—nothing existed. But gold gleamed in its creeks.

As historian and tour guide Melissa Ruffner explains, the military didn't want

Confederates grabbing the yellow metal, so Prescott, in 1864, became a capital among the juniper trees.

Today, this jewel in the Bradshaw Mountains boasts 809 buildings and other items on the National Register of Historic Places. Several noteworthy buildings stand along Whiskey Row, opposite Courthouse Plaza. It once had 40 saloons and Doc Holliday. In 1879, he gambled there before leaving for Tombstone and legend.

The oldest building associated with Arizona Territory, the log cabin that served

as the first governor's mansion, stands at Sharlot Hall Museum.

Two other fine museums: The Phippen celebrates cowboy artists and the Smoki focuses on the region's original Native American residents.

Don't miss the beautiful homes lining Mount Vernon Street. Ruffner, who was born in one of those stately Victorians, always takes visitors there.

Prescott Frontier Days honors the town's past every July 4th with a parade and rodeo, begun in 1888 as a Cowboy Contest.

A hidden treat: Have a drink on the second-story balcony of the Jersey Lilly Saloon, high above the yippee-ki-yay of Whiskey Row.

All Aboard!

The Far-Famed Georgetown Loop Historic Mining & Railroad Park

A partnership of



and
Historic Rail
Adventures



A TRAIN FOR ALL SEASONS AND OCCASIONS

www.GeorgetownLoopRR.com

888-456-6777



Fort Smith was established in 1817 on the edge of the newly acquired Louisiana Territory. Today, visitors to the Fort Smith National Historic Site can tour the living history center that surrounds the Old barracks, courthouse and jail building.

— COURTESY FORT SMITH CVB —

No.5 Fort Smith~AR

Memorialized in the movies *Lonesome Dove* and *True Grit*, the so-called gateway to the West has a lawless past that's unmatched. So was the fierce justice of Isaac Parker, the local hanging judge.

Exhibits at Fort Smith National Historic Site include two jails, Parker's courtroom and the gallows that dispatched 86 souls between 1873 and 1896. On execution anniversaries, rangers tell of each prisoner and hang a noose on the gallows in remembrance.

Fort Smith has, as one observer remarked, "a wonderful habit of history"—evident at the Fort Smith Museum of History, a trolley museum, an aviation museum and, opening

to great anticipation next year, the National U.S. Marshals Museum.

At a former bordello—Miss Laura's Social Club—tourists see a "working" bedroom from 1910 and period costume gowns displayed in Miss Laura's room. They're among the town's most photographed items, says Carolyn Joyce of the convention and visitors bureau.

For 23 years, tourists have enjoyed her portrayal of a gussied-up Miss Laura. "I had my picture taken with a minister this morning," says Joyce with a wink in her voice. "He's going to put it in his church bulletin."

Miss Laura's old bordello now houses the visitors' bureau—still drawing them in after all these years.

Boots on the ground.

AMARILLO
- for the WEST of Your Life.

Visit Amarillo.com 800-692-1338





No.6 Amarillo~TX



Since the summer of 1966, the pageant Texas has celebrated the heritage of the Lone Star State at the Pioneer Amphitheater in Palo Duro Canyon State Historic Park near Amarillo.

The Yellow Rose of Texas began along a railroad line and grew into a cattle-shipping center. Today, the Panhandle's largest city earns its slogan—For the West of Your Life.

Attractions include fine museums like the American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame and Museum, honoring the horse that drove longhorns across the plains. The Kwahadi Museum of the American Indian has pueblo and Plains Indian artifacts, with the paintings of Thomas Mails, who helped Kevin Costner make *Dances with Wolves*.

The Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum displays murals of plains life. Palo Duro Canyon, settled in 1876 by cattleman Charles Goodnight, is now a state park offering horseback riding in a beautiful place.

Annual events: The Amarillo Farm & Ranch Show, the Cowboy Mountain Shooting Association Tony Lama World Finals, and the WRCA World Championship

Ranch Rodeo. The latter inspires a sing-along to George Strait's rodeo anthem, written by Terry Stafford and Paul Fraser, "Amarillo By Morning":

They took my saddle in Houston, broke my leg in Santa Fe.

Lost my wife and a girlfriend somewhere along the way.

Well I'll be looking for eight when they pull that gate,

And I'm hoping that judge ain't blind.

Amarillo by morning, Amarillo's on my mind.



The American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame and Museum in Amarillo is dedicated to preserving and celebrating the heritage and history of the "Steeldust" horse that helped cowboys and ranchers build the West.

— PHOTOS COURTESY AMARILLO CVB —

Celebrating Fort Smith History!

From frontier justice to national manufacturing center, you can experience it all at the Fort Smith Museum of History!

Relive the intriguing stories of over a century of Fort Smith life. Savor an old-fashioned soda in the 1920s pharmacy.

The Museum also presents special & traveling exhibitions.

**Open Tuesday thru Saturday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Closed Sunday and Monday.**

"Check our website for upcoming events and Summer hours"

www.fortsmithmuseum.com

Become a member of the museum today and help us continue to preserve history.



**FORT SMITH
MUSEUM OF HISTORY**

320 Rogers Avenue, Fort Smith, AR 72901
(479) 783-7841

Where the Present Meets the Past

WHERE HISTORY LIVES

Durango, Colorado

Silver mining built the town in the late 1870s and a steam-powered train, begun in 1882, still carries visitors to Silverton.

Elko, Nevada

Famous for its National Cowboy Poets Gathering, the town also boasts the California Trail Interpretive Center, which honors pioneers who moved West between 1841 and 1869.

Georgetown, Colorado

The Silver Queen of Colorado, founded in 1859, has charming Victorian architecture and the Georgetown Loop Railroad, with wild terrain, trestles and curves.

Guthrie, Oklahoma

The 1889 Oklahoma Land Run turned a wide spot in the prairie to a settlement of 10,000 overnight. The Oklahoma Territorial Museum explains.

Pecos, Texas

The West of the Pecos Museum, housed in the 1904 Orient Hotel, has exhibit rooms and a replica of Judge Roy Bean's saloon-courtroom in Langtry.

Pendleton, Oregon

The normal population of 15,000 grows threefold during the Pendleton Round-Up rodeo, held in conjunction with the Happy Canyon Indian Pageant and Wild West show.

Silver City, New Mexico

A cabin stands outside the visitors' center, the site where Billy the Kid once lived. Director Ron Howard used the cabin in his 2003 Western, *The Missing*.

Sheridan, Wyoming

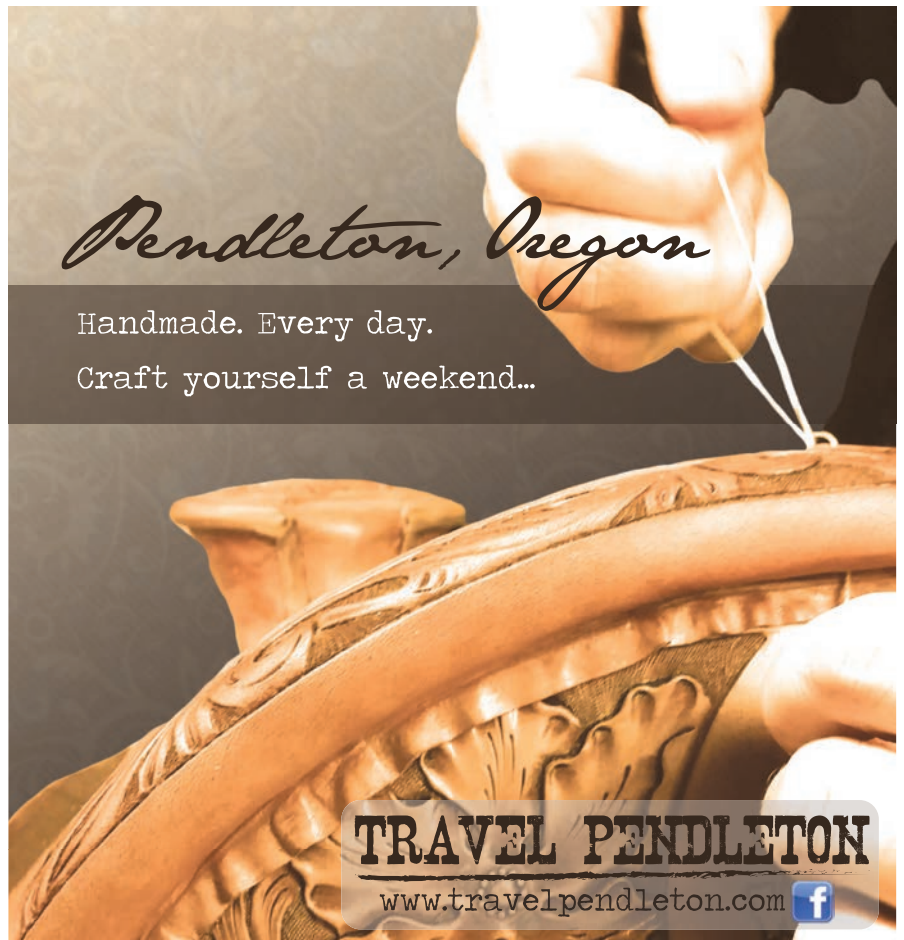
Book a room at the restored Sheridan Inn and then ride a trolley to the coal camp of Dietz or explore nearby Indian Wars battle sites. The Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is 70 miles away.

Tombstone, Arizona

At the *Tombstone Epitaph*, buy a replica edition explaining some gun trouble from late October 1881. Apparently, the Earps engaged in a street fight of some sort.


Williams, Arizona

Catch a train to the Grand Canyon from the 1908 depot, horseback through the ponderosa pines and visit the Sultana, a longtime cowboy saloon on Route 66.



Pendleton, Oregon

Handmade. Every day.
Craft yourself a weekend...

TRAVEL PENDLETON
www.travelpendleton.com 



SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO
Visit our Historic Downtown...he did!

VisitSilverCity.org
575-538-5555

Funded by Silver City Lodger's Tax



Kanab, Utah — JENNIFER SULLIVAN/VISITSOUTHERNUTAH.COM



Bandera, Texas — JACKIE DEMERS/BANDERACOWBOYCAPITAL.COM



Grass Valley, California — DENNIS BASHOR/GRASSVALLEYCHAMBER.COM

TOWNS TO KNOW

Bandera, Texas

The self-proclaimed cowboy capital of the world, this Hill Country stop boasts numerous guest ranches, the 40,000-piece Frontier Times Museum, founded in 1933 by newspaperman J. Marvin Hunter, and on the courthouse lawn, a bronze monument to the town's rodeo champions.

Grass Valley, California

Gold built this town in the Sierra Nevada foothills, and visitors can relive that past during Gold Rush Days, complete with costumed merchants and vendors, panning demonstrations and more. Stroll downtown's Mill Street and feel the nuggets bulging in your hand.

Kanab, Utah

Surrounded by so many national parks and monuments, this town is an outdoor lover's paradise. Hollywood loves it, too, based on the number of Westerns filmed here, from John Ford's *Drums Along the Mohawk* to Clint Eastwood's *The Outlaw Josey Wales*.

Kearney, Nebraska

Fort Kearny State Historic Park has a rebuilt stockade and blacksmith shop. The Museum of Nebraska Art displays numerous works by George Catlin. He had a special interest in Indian culture because his mother and grandmother had been briefly captured by the Iroquois.

Laramie, Wyoming

Butch Cassidy did 18 months at Wyoming's 1872 Territorial Prison. The big house across the river is the only federal territorial prison that retains most of its original structure. See strap iron cells that held "evildoers of all classes and kinds."

Tucson, Arizona

Statues of Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday stand outside the downtown railroad depot where Wyatt ventilated outlaw Frank Stilwell. West of town find Old Tucson, a movie set and theme park where John Wayne filmed *Rio Bravo*, *Rio Lobo* and others.

Where the Wild West Lives

Ride into Cave Creek, a true western hideout where diverse and colorful cultures and characters converge. Take in spectacular scenery while enjoying Arizona's most popular honkytonks, superb restaurants, shopping, and cultural events—all with style and a little twist of outlaw.

CaveCreek.org • 480.488.1400
Cave Creek, Arizona



Every July the annual Green River Rendezvous in Pinedale re-creates the spontaneous Old West atmosphere of the famous fur trapper gatherings of the 1830s.

- COURTESY PINEDALE CVB -



No.7 Pinedale~WY

Notice the sun-battered faces and big Stetsons on the cowboys and outfitters still walking the streets, back-curtained by the beautiful Wind River Mountains. These modern figures mirror the mountain men who gathered in this wild country in the 1830s.

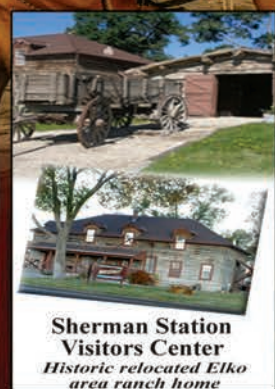
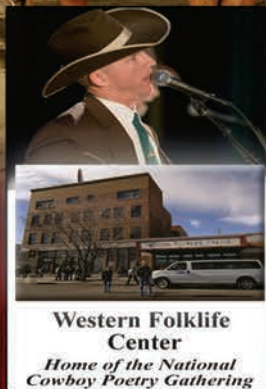
The four-day Green River Rendezvous preserves that history through re-enactments, fur trade lectures and more. The Museum of the Mountain Man furthers the theme with exhibits and artifacts like Jim Bridger's 1853 rifle and a Sioux chief's buffalo-hide tepee.

North of town, at Sommers Homestead Living History Museum, see a 100-year-old log house furnished as it would have been by pioneers. The New Fork Crossing is an historical park with interpretive walking trails under tall cottonwoods.

Take a walking tour of downtown, where most buildings date to the early 1900s. The Cowboy Shop sells authentic gear, from spurs and slickers to felt-hat stiffener. (Finally! We've been looking everywhere.) The owner displays Western antiques, Navajo bracelets, beadwork and old cowboy boots and hats.

On the don't-miss list, says Maureen Rudnick, Pinedale's travel and tourism coordinator, is Fremont Lake, 12 miles long, 696 feet deep, named for Western explorer John C. Fremont. "It's pristine and incredibly beautiful," she says. "No photograph does it justice."

Discover The Historic West! Elko, Nevada



Elko Convention & Visitors Authority
700 Moren Way • Elko, NV 89801 • (800) 248-3556
www.ExploreElko.com

WHERE WESTERN HERITAGE LIVES ON!

DOWNTOWN
★ FORT SMITH ★
LIVE · WORK · PLAY

FUTURE HOME OF THE U.S. MARSHALS MUSEUM

GoDowntownFS.com

Knight Museum and Sandhills Center

On the edge of the Nebraska Sandhills.

A Railroad town.

A Cow-town.

An Ag town.

Where history runs deep.

Largest Genealogy Center in Western Nebraska

Alliance
Nebraska®
Building the Best Hometown in America

KnightMuseum.com

No.8

Lincoln~NM



The Lincoln Historic Site includes the infamous courthouse and several other buildings that were actively used during the Lincoln County War.

— COURTESY NEW MEXICO TOURISM DEPARTMENT —

If your town has only one street, make it a doozy. Lincoln accomplished that when President Rutherford Hayes called its lone byway “the most dangerous street in America.” He was referring to the bloody Lincoln County War and Billy the Kid, its infamous gun hand.

Today, Lincoln has 50 residents and a remarkable record of preservation. It boasts eight museums focusing on frontier history and 17 historic buildings preserved as they were in the late 1800s, down to the color of the adobe and pitch of the roofs.

The 1877 Tunstall Store has original 19th-century merchandise on its shelves. Exhibits at the 1873 Murphy-Dolan store and courthouse tell of Billy’s murderous escape. So does the annual Last Escape of Billy the Kid Pageant, which last year drew 12,000 people.

To see a frontier Catholic church, visit the San Juan Mission. The village’s oldest structure is the Torreón, a rock tower built by Spanish settlers in the 1850s for protection against Apaches.

But Billy’s the eternal draw. Why do we still chase this charming outlaw? It’s the romantic mystique, says Gary Cozzens, park manager of Lincoln State Monument, “coupled with the fact that there’s much more we don’t know about him than what we do.”



Historic Lincoln celebrates Billy the Kid’s life and legend, including his dramatic jailbreak from the courthouse that left two deputies dead on April 28, 1881.

— COURTESY BOB BOZE BELL —



The Old West Balloon Fest, a fun family event, is held in Scottsbluff/Gering every Labor Day weekend.

— GREG RAHMIG/SCOTTS BLUFF AREA VISITORS BUREAU —

No.9 Scottsbluff/ Gering~NE

Standing 800 feet above the North Platte River, Scotts Bluff was a landmark for emigrants on the Oregon Trail between 1843 and 1869. Today, it serves the same purpose for visitors following in their footsteps.

Scotts Bluff National Monument tells the story of these pioneers who headed into the unknown in covered wagons. At the visitors' center, tourists can visualize the experience through the art and photography of William Henry Jackson, who worked as a bullwhacker on a wagon train in 1866.

Leaders in the adjoining towns of Scottsbluff and Gering are dedicated to honoring the area's history—at Legacy of the Plains Museum, Chimney Rock National Historic Site, and Robidoux Pass National Historic Landmark and Trading Post, built in the 1840s. A replica of hand-hewn logs looks as it did when men hunted for "soft gold"—fur pelts.

The Oregon Trail Days Celebration honors settlers with a Western art show and other activities. Last year's Old West Balloon Fest, held against a beautiful fall landscape, drew 12,000 people.

Insider tip from Brenda Leisy, director of tourism for Scotts Bluff County: Hike to the top of the bluff at sunset. "The views are absolutely stunning," she says. "Omaha got the population, but we got the beauty."

ABRA KANABRA!

Explosive colors. Dynamic landscapes. Friendly folks. Views that go on forever. There's only one way to experience the magic of Kanab in Southern Utah: start planning a trip today. For tips, go to... VISITSOUTHERNUTAH.COM

KANAB
MAGICALLY UNSPOILED

VISITSOUTHERNUTAH.COM

Western Legends ROUND★UP

KANAB, UTAH

AUGUST 25TH — 27TH ★ 2016

**A CELEBRATION OF FILM, POETRY,
MUSIC, AND WESTERN HERITAGE**



★ WESTERNLEGENDSROUNDUP.COM ★

TOWNS TO WATCH

Bentonville, Arkansas: The Museum of Native American History divides its space into five time periods to explain the lives of the earliest Americans.

Bridgeport, California: At Bodie State Historic Park, walk through a gold-mining town that began with a fortuitous mine cave-in and grew to 10,000 souls.

Echo, Oregon: Travelers along the Oregon Trail camped here, the site of Fort Henrietta Park. Exhibits include a covered wagon museum.

El Paso, Texas: The exquisite 1912 El Camino Hotel has a Tiffany glass dome in its bar. President Taft and Blackjack Pershing stayed there.

Como, Colorado: The 1879 Como Railroad Depot went vacant in 1937, when the last train passed through. Miners named Como after their hometown in Italy.

Condon, Oregon: Stay at the Condon Hotel, built in 1920, while enjoying a lively July 4th celebration under the stunning Cascade Mountains.

Crestone, Colorado: Set below the picturesque Sangre de Cristo Mountains, the tiny village is a haven for outdoor lovers and spiritual seekers.

Cripple Creek, Colorado: Ride a locomotive into the once-gold-rich mountains below Pikes Peak and tour five historic buildings at the Cripple Creek District Museum.

Driggs, Idaho: Check out the blacksmith shop downtown or listen to great music at the Grand Targhee Bluegrass Festival, 12 miles away.

Ellensburg, Washington: See the shops, museums, restaurants and galleries of downtown, named a Distinctive Destination by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Laughlin, Nevada: Ride in a water taxi on the Colorado River or enjoy stunning mountain views at nearby Big Bend State Recreation Area.

Leavenworth, Washington: In the 1960s, town leaders saved it from obscurity by renovating downtown to resemble German Bavaria and creating several popular festivals.

Sisters, Oregon: The 75-year-old Sisters Rodeo happens in June. The biggest little show in the world includes a parade and Xtreme Bulls performance.

Sun Valley, Idaho: Ski yourself blind on its famous slopes or hike among the aspens on Proctor Mountain to see Basque sheepherder engravings.

No.10 Florence~AZ



The 2011–2013 rehabilitation of the 1891 Second Pinal County Courthouse restored one of the most significant American-Victorian-style buildings in Arizona and the centerpiece of Florence's historic district.

— COURTESY FLORENCE CVB/MCFARLAND STATE PARK —

In 1886, farmers supplying food to military outposts founded Florence, one of Arizona's oldest towns. Lynn Smith of the Pinal County Historical Museum says the preservation-minded community has 140 historic buildings and a largely adobe commercial district.

Driving into town, notice the cupola of the 1891 courthouse rising against the sky. The landmark underwent renovation in 2012. "When they first built it, they went all out to impress people Back East that we deserved statehood," says Smith. "It's a beautiful red-brick Victorian in the middle of an adobe town. We fought like crazy to save it."

Step into the courtroom, site of the trial of cigar-chomping female bandit Pearl Hart. The older courthouse, built in 1878, houses the chamber and visitors' center and McFarland State Historic Park.



With the state prison here, the county museum displays 28 nooses used in hangings and a one-of-a-kind collection of furniture made of saguaros.

Hike atop Poston Butte to the pyramid tomb of Charles Poston, father of Arizona, or drive 40 minutes to ponder the West's greatest gold legend at Lost Dutchman State Park.

Guess where *Tombstone Epitaph* founder John Clum lived before meeting Wyatt? His historic 1878 home is in Florence, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

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

3 Legendary Museums, **ONE** Historic Place



PHIPPEN MUSEUM
WESTERN ART & HERITAGE



www.sharlot.org

www.smokimuseum.org

www.phippenartmuseum.org

**AN ARIZONA
HISTORY
ADVENTURE**



**AMERICAN
INDIAN ART
& CULTURE**

PHIPPEN MUSEUM
ART & HERITAGE OF THE
AMERICAN WEST

DISCOVER

Festivals & Events
Lakes & Trails
Art Galleries & Antiques

Prescott
ARIZONA
TRUE WEST. REAL ADVENTURE.

www.visit-prescott.com

Tommy Meredith's
**JERSEY LILLY
SALOON**

Just a Step Above on Whiskey Row

A Proper Drinking Establishment for
Gentlemen and Ladies
Upstairs-Balcony Overlooking Courthouse Plaza (Elevator)

928-541-7854
116 S. Montezuma Street • Prescott, AZ

SPRINGHILL SUITES®
Marriott

Stay Healthy • Stay Refreshed
Stay Productive • Stay Affordably

- Space to relax and unwind
-
- In-suite workspace and kitchenette
-
- Free breakfast daily
-
- Free wireless Internet
-
- Outdoor patio with fire-pit and grill
-
- Relaxing pool and hot tub
-
- Spacious suites for family time
-
- Conference room

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA
Two blocks to Historic Whiskey Row and Downtown Prescott
200 East Sheldon Street • 928.776.0998 • www.marriott.com/PRCSH
Visit us on www.facebook.com/springhillprescott

TRADING POST

Historic EyeWear Company

Keeping History in Sight

"Reproduction antique spectacles
to suit all sights"



Spectacle Outfitters to the Old West

1800s eyeglasses to fit your lifestyle.

Historically accurate, ophthalmic quality eyeglass frames suitable for reading, distance, bifocals, progressive lenses, sunglasses & nonprescription tinted lenses.

862.812.4737

www.HistoricEyeWearCompany.com

GOLDEN GATE WESTERN WEAR

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



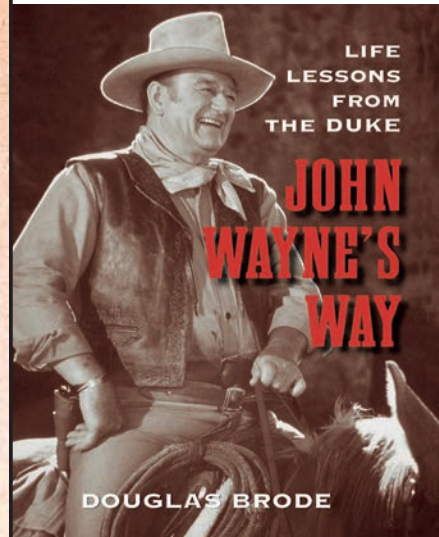
Quigley



Pistolero

See our **online catalog** at
www.KnudsenHats.com
ORDERS: (510) 232-3644

THE "TRUE WEST" - AS ONLY
'THE BIG FELLA'
COULD PRESENT IT!



LIFE
LESSONS
FROM
THE DUKE

**JOHN
WAYNE'S
WAY**

DOUGLA'S BRODE

AMAZON/BOOKSTORE
ORDERS ISBN-10: 0762796294

Direct Orders:

1.800.462.6420

5 C Guidon Books



The largest collection of new and out of print Civil War & Western Americana Books in Arizona.

Lincoln and Custer Collections devoted to American Indian History, Arts and Crafts.

Helping collectors and history buffs learn more about specific events and people in American history.

480-945-8811

Bookmaster@Guidon.com • Guidon.com



7109 E. 2nd Street
(Marshall & 2nd St.)



Lawman Holster/Belt
Combination—\$111

Single Huckleberry—\$116
Double Huckleberry—\$203



Favorite
Western Icon
Buckle—\$30

Authentic 1800 working cowboy clothing, leather, spurs and more. Call for a free catalog 509-782-3018 westernandwildlifewonders.com info@westernandwildlifewonders.com



Western and Wildlife Wonders

Single Action Pistol Grips by TeePee Creeper



Authentic western gear,
priced for the working man.
(800) 595-2697



www.COWS.com



Worried About
The Back Trail"
Gouache, 12" X
10" art print \$45
plus S&H

CHECK OUT BBB'S NEW WEBSITE WHERE
HE POSTS HIS DAILY WHIPOUTS.

BOBBOZEBELL.NET

WESTERN ROUNDUP

FOR FEBRUARY 2016



SPIRIT OF THE WEST COWBOY GATHERING

Ellensburg, WA, February 12-14: A celebration of traditional cowboy art, poetry and music, plus cowboy gear and art shows with workshops. 888-925-2204 • EllensburgCowboyGathering.com

— BY S BAR R PHOTOGRAPHY —

ADVENTURE

EAGLE TOUR & LOON WATCH

Vian, OK, February 6: This tour of Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge features local wildlife, such as loons and southern bald eagles. 918-489-5641 • TravelOK.com

ART FESTIVAL

WIGWAM FESTIVAL OF FINE ART

Litchfield Park, AZ, February 12-14: This art and entertainment show promotes award-winning Western and American Indian artists. 623-734-6526 • Litchfield-Park.org

HERITAGE FESTIVALS

MARDI GRAS IN THE MOUNTAINS

Red River, NM, February 4-9: This week-long celebration features costume balls, bead tossing and live music, plus a Cajun cook-off. 505-827-7400 • NewMexico.org

ARIZONA RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL & ARTISAN MARKETPLACE

Gold Canyon, AZ, Opens Feb. 6: Old West time travelers can take in medieval arts and crafts, jousting tournaments and an outdoor circus. 520-463-2600 • RoyalFaires.com

SADDLE UP CELEBRATION

Pigeon Forge, TN, February 17-21: Western entertainers share stories and cowboy poetry, while chefs compete in chuckwagon cook-offs. 800-251-910 • MyPigeonForge.com

CHARRO DAYS

Brownsville, TX, February 25-March 6: Brownsville's residents honor their heritage at the biggest celebration in the Rio Grande Valley. 956-542-4245 • CharroDaysFiesta.com

BUFFALO BILL BIRTHDAY PARTY

Golden, CO February 27: Celebrate Buffalo Bill Cody's birthday (born Feb. 26) with live music and 1800s re-enactors at the Rock Rest Lodge. 303-975-1151 • MonarchProductions.info



WINTER PHOTOGRAPHER'S TRAIN

Durango, CO, February 14: Passengers riding an authentic steam train can photograph Animas Canyon and the surrounding wilderness. 888-872-4607 • DurangoTrain.com

CLASSIC FIREARMS COLLECTOR SET



\$25 *plus s/h

Order yours today!

TRUE WEST
COLLECTOR SET

888-687-1881

or online at

store.TrueWestMagazine.com

WESTERN ROUNDUP

FOR FEBRUARY 2016



GREATER TULSA INDIAN ART FESTIVAL

Glenpool, OK, February 5-7: This celebration of American Indian culture features traditional dances and contemporary art, such as *Trail of Tears* (above) by featured artist Gwen Coleman Lester. 918-298-2300 • TravelOK.com

HORSE SHOW

SCOTTSDALE ARABIAN HORSE SHOW

Scottsdale, AZ, February 11-21: About 2,000 horses compete for more than \$1 million at this horse show that also features equine seminars. 480-515-1500 • ScottsdaleShow.com

MUSIC & POETRY

COCHISE COWBOY POETRY & MUSIC GATHERING

Sierra Vista, AZ, February 5-7: This celebration of Western heritage features poetry and music by featured artist Bill Barwick and others. 520-417-0310 • CowboyPoets.com

TEXAS COWBOY POETRY GATHERING

Alpine, TX, February 26-27: Apache Adams, Amy Hale Auker and Eli Barsi are among the poets gathering to celebrate the oral and musical traditions of the American West. 800-561-3712 • TexasCowboyPoetry.com

PARADES

MARDI GRAS PARADE

Tulsa, OK, February 6: Celebrate "Fat Tuesday" as colorful, elaborate parade floats make their way through Tulsa's Blue Dome District. 918-582-2035 • TravelOK.com



— PHOTO BY JACOB RODDY PHOTOGRAPHY —

GOLD RUSH DAYS AND SENIOR PRO RODEO

Wickenburg, AZ, February 12-14: This celebration of Wickenburg's mining and ranching origins offers a carnival, live music and a professional rodeo. 928-684-5479 • WickenburgChamber.com

PARADA DEL SOL PARADE

Scottsdale, AZ, February 13: Celebrates Western heritage with a horse-drawn parade featuring mountain man re-enactors.
480-990-3179 • ParadaDelSol.rodeo

RODEOS

TULSA HERITAGE RODEO

Tulsa, OK, February 6: See cowboys and cowgirls compete in rodeo events, such as bare back riding and ranch bronc riding.
918-402-5208 • TravelOK.com

SAN ANTONIO STOCK SHOW & RODEO

San Antonio, TX, February 11-28: Since 1950, cowboys from across the United States come together to compete in the PRCA rodeo.
210-225-5851 • SARodeo.com



WINTER RANGE

Phoenix, AZ February 22-28: SASS's National Championship of Cowboy Action Shooting also hosts Western stage acts and a period costume contest.
623-465-8683 • WinterRange.com

PARADA DEL SOL RODEO

Scottsdale, AZ, February 25-28: Cowboys and cowgirls compete in a PRCA-sanctioned rodeo that also includes bull-riding competitions.
480-990-3179 • ParadaDelSol.rodeo

THE AMERICAN

Arlington, TX, February 28: The top 10 rodeo athletes in the world compete in seven events at the world's richest one-day rodeo.
307-760-7099 • ATTStadium.com

TWMag.com:

View Western events on our website.



EXPERIENCE RAUCOUS REVELRY!

28TH ANNUAL ARIZONA RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL & ARTISAN MARKETPLACE

EIGHT FESTIVE WEEKENDS

FEBRUARY 6TH THRU MARCH 27TH

SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & PRESIDENTS' DAY 10:00AM-6:00PM

FEASTING • JOUSTING • MUSIC
COMEDY • RIDES • GAMES
& MUCH MORE!

200 ARTISANS & CRAFTERS
OVER 2,000 COSTUMED CHARACTERS!
30 ACRES TO EXPLORE!

SAVE WITH VIP DISCOUNT SAVINGS AT **FRY'S** FOOD STORES

BE A FAN! FOLLOW US: **facebook**

Budweiser *pepsi* *GUINNESS* **DELTA** AIRFRANCE *Alitalia* *vigneron*

NEW! SEA FAIRIES
THE LIVING MERMAIDS

PRINT DISCOUNT TICKETS ONLINE
GET DIRECTIONS & FESTIVAL INFO
RENFESTINFO.COM

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

\$29.95 FOR 12 ISSUES
TrueWestMagazine.com

TRUEWEST
MAGAZINE OF THE WESTERN WEST

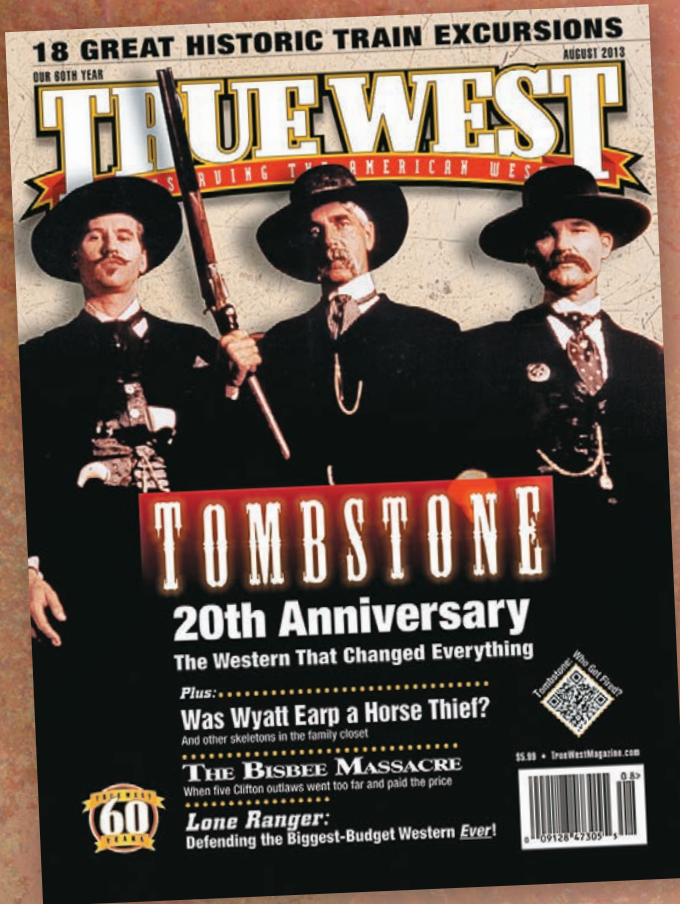
Durango COWBOY POETRY

DURANGO • COLORADO *Gathering*

SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2016

Featuring
WYLIE AND THE WILD WEST
WITH MANY MORE POETS AND MUSICIANS

DurangoCowboyPoetryGathering.org
Information: 970-749-2995



GET 'EM

Order yours before they are gone!

True West is one of the most collectible history magazines in the world. (Back issues have sold for as high as \$300!)

Collect your favorites now, as the love for history will never go out of date!



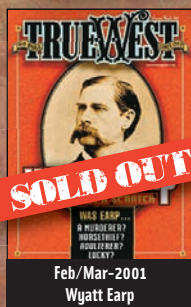
Dec-2000
Mountain Men



Jan-2001
Topless Gunfighter



May/June-2001
Custer



SOLD OUT

Feb/Mar-2001
Wyatt Earp



Nov/Dec-2002
Butch & Sundance



SOLD OUT

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



SOLD OUT

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



SOLD OUT

Mar-2013
Arizona Rangers



Nov-2013
Soiled Doves

WHILE THEY LAST!

Complete Your Collection

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/June: 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/June: 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/June: Custer Killer
- Jul: Doc & Wyatt
- Aug/Sep: A General Named Dorothy
- Oct: Vera McGinnis
- Nov/Dec: Worst Westerns Ever

2004

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

2005

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

2006

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

2007

- Jan/Feb: Cowboys Are Indians
- Mar: Trains/Jim Clark
- Apr: Western Travel
- May: Dreamscape Desperado/Billy
- Jun: Collecting the West/Photos
- Jul: Man Who Saved The West
- Aug: Western Media/Best Reads

- Sep: Endurance Of The Horse
- Oct: 3:10 To Yuma
- Nov/Dec: Brad Pitt & Jesse James

2008

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

2009

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

2010

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

2011

- Jan/Feb: Sweethearts of the Rodeo
- Mar: 175th Anniv Battle of the Alamo
- Apr: Three True Grits

- May: Historic Ranches
- Jun: Tin Type Billy
- Jul: Viva, Outlaw Women!
- Aug: Was Geronimo A Terrorist?
- Sep: Western Museums/CBs & Aliens
- Oct: Hard Targets
- Nov/Dec: Butch Cassidy is Back

2012

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

2013

- Jan: Best of the West/John Wayne
- Feb: Rocky Mountain Rangers
- 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 Phtooos
- Feb: Assn. of Pat Garrett
- Mar: Stand-up Gunfights
- Apr: Wyatt Earp Alaska

See the complete collection of available back issues
online at the True West Store!

Store.TrueWestMagazine.com

1-888-687-1881



Buried With His Horse

An old photograph depicts an Indian burial scaffold with a dead horse in the foreground. Was that normal?

*Gareth McNair-Lewis
Bryantown, Maryland*

The burial of men in a tree or scaffold was a common practice among the Plains Indians. They built burial scaffolds that were usually 10 feet long, about four feet wide and seven feet or eight feet high. The body was supported on a log platform held up by four forked-end poles firmly planted in the ground. This type of open-air burial kept the bodies from being desecrated by wild animals.

The body was usually wrapped in a blanket and stitched so that it would “waste away in the wind.” Family members also placed the deceased person’s possessions, such as weapons, on the scaffold. The man’s horse would be slain and left near the scaffold.

Burial scaffolds were reserved for men only. The bodies of women and children were left in the brush.

Was stuntman Joe Canutt related to Yakima Canutt?

*Duff Hale
Midlothian, Texas*

Harry Joe Canutt was Yakima’s second son. Yakima’s eldest son, Edward Clay



Yakima Canutt drags between the horses (left) in his most famous stunt while doubling for John Wayne in 1939’s *Stagecoach*.

— COURTESY UNITED ARTISTS —



William E. Hook’s 1884 photograph of an Indian burial scaffold inspired reader Gareth McNair-Lewis’s question.

— COURTESY GARETH MCNAIR-LEWIS —

“Tap,” was also a top stuntman. Both sons worked with their famous father.

World champion cowboy-turned-stuntman Enos Edward Canutt was born in 1895 in Colfax, Washington. When he competed in the Pendleton Round-Up in Oregon in 1914, a



Ask The Marshall

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

Marshall Trimble is Arizona’s official historian and vice president of the Wild West History Association. His latest book is *Arizona’s Outlaws and Lawmen*; History Press, 2015. If you have a question, write: Ask the Marshall, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327 or e-mail him at marshall.trimble@scottsdalecc.edu

newspaper mistakenly reported he was from Yakima and the nickname “Yakima” or “Yak” stuck. He parlayed his rodeo profession into a movie stuntman career that included doubling for John Wayne in 1939’s *Stagecoach*.

Did Tombstone diarist George W. Parsons ever marry the girl he referred to as “Natalie?”

*Ken Bock
Mansfield, Ohio*

Christine Rhodes, Cochise County recorder in Bisbee, Arizona, says: “George adored the company of women, but never married. He had numerous female friends and enjoyed escorting them to church and various social venues. My close friend, the late Carl Chafin, studied the Parsons journals for about 30 years and felt George was awaiting financial stability before he would

consider marriage. I know that Natalie was deemed to be the ‘love of his life’ in Cochise County *Stalwarts* by Lynn Bailey and Don Chaput.”

Did frontier pioneers use whiskey as a medicine?

*Douglas Risley
Henderson, Kentucky*

Yep, Old West pioneers considered whiskey the rough-and-ready



George W. Parsons, who moved to Tombstone, Arizona Territory, in 1880, is dressed to kill.

— COURTESY ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY —

In 1862,
*The Boston
 Medical and
 Surgical Journal*
 endorsed "Pure
 Old Bourbon
 Whiskey"
 would satisfy
 a variety of
 ailments.

— ILLUSTRATED IN *THE
 BOSTON MEDICAL AND
 SURGICAL JOURNAL* —



king of remedies. It supposedly was a great antiseptic and cured colds, rheumatism, arthritis and boredom. The U.S. Army used either quinine or whiskey for just about every ailment.

Whiskey also gave the doctor "liquid courage." I still laugh out loud when a Western movie doctor gets ready to treat some gunshot cowboy, calls for whiskey and then drinks it himself.

What route did the cattle drives take to get to Sedalia, Missouri?

*Robert Tignor
 Independence, Missouri*

The cattle drives to Sedalia, Missouri, were some of the earliest in the Old West. Called the Sedalia, Shawnee or Texas Trail, this trade and emigrant route to Missouri was blazed by pioneers during the 1840s. By 1853, some 3,000 head of cattle were being trailed from Texas through western Missouri, but local farmers tried to block the passage because of the tick fever carried by the longhorns. In December 1855, a Missouri law banned Texas cattle, forcing the drovers to trail them through eastern Kansas—where they also met local resistance.

The trail traveled north through the Texas cities of Austin, Waco and Dallas before crossing the Red River into eastern Oklahoma (along a trail that later became the route of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad). North of Fort Gibson, the trail split into terminal branches, including the one in Sedalia, Missouri, which remained a major crossroads and the site of the closest railroad to ship on to reach St. Louis and Chicago, Illinois.



RAISED ON THE MOTHER ROAD

THE BOSSKID

ROUTE 66

WHAT WAS IT LIKE GROWING UP ON THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS TWO-LANE BLACKTOP?

Find out in the new book by Bob Boze Bell AVAILABLE NOW!

order your copy at: store.twmag.com
 or BobBozeBell.net
 or call 1-888-687-1881

RAISED ON THE MOTHER ROAD

THE BOSSKID

GROWING UP ON ROUTE 66, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS TWO-LANE BLACKTOP

BOB BOZE BELL

What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME



The best-preserved frontier fort on the outside is South Dakota's Fort Sisseton (left), with a gap-free amalgamation about its parade ground, John D. McDermott says, adding that the best-preserved fort inside is Wyoming's Fort Laramie.

Being born on the same day as George Custer, I have known about him practically all my life. My great-grandfather McDermott, who was born in 1870, remembered hearing about the 1876 Battle of the Little Big Horn, which made that history much closer.

My great-great-grandfather was John Bartholomew, a hero in the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe. Wounded early in the fight, he continued to lead troops under his control to the end.

Red Cloud earned his notoriety as the only American Indian leader who defeated the U.S. Army in a war. He attracted enough followers on the Northern Plains to effectively deal with U.S. troops. The treaty that ended the conflict, however, had provisos that made future white expansion and settlement possible.

What most people don't know about Red Cloud is that he schemed to have Crazy Horse killed in 1877.

Red Cloud's early childhood illuminates his resolve. At nine, he hunted buffalo. When his arrows did not penetrate one of his targets more than a few inches, he dashed up to the huge animal and tried to push them in.

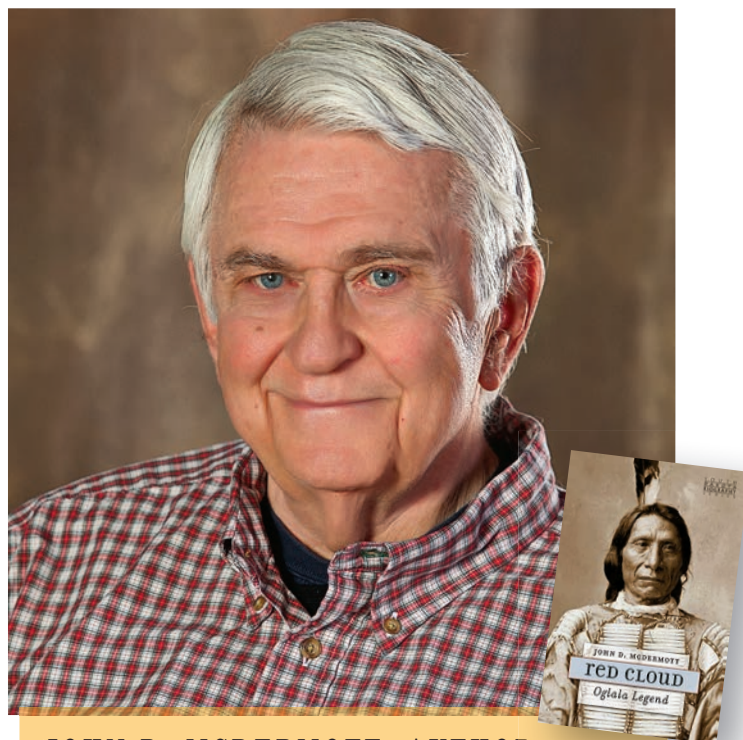
Red Cloud was photographed more than any other Indian of his century because the images publicized his power.

Red Cloud didn't speak English, but he understood it. One might surmise that he chose to speak only Lakota because his language was equal importance to that of the whites.

If I could ask Red Cloud anything, it would be why he and other chiefs and headmen did not mention that the Black Hills were sacred to the Sioux in discussions concerning the sale of the same in 1875-1876.

Some Lakotas today hold a black mark against Red Cloud because he was one of those who agreed to sell the Black Hills.

"What is good for the white is good for the red, and he has no more right to stand over us in civil life with a gun than he had to crack his whip over the back of a slave." Here, Red Cloud identified the great hypocrisy of the 19th century: U.S. troops fought to free slaves on the one hand and incarcerate Indians on the other.



JOHN D. McDERMOTT, AUTHOR

John D. McDermott is the author of 15 books on Indian-military relations in the American West. His latest book, published by South Dakota Historical Society Press, is *Red Cloud: Oglala Legend*. Residing in Rapid City, South Dakota, he served as a historian for the National Park Service and as policy director for the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, writing many procedures that guide today's national preservation efforts.

One of my favorite research discoveries was finding the Mountain District Records (Bozeman Trail forts) in the National Archives after Dee Brown and Robert Murray wrote the records had been destroyed in a fire. I also found the Fort Phil Kearny post surgeon's body analysis that determined William Fetterman had not committed suicide in 1866, but died from a blow to head with a club.

What few people know about me is that I once had charge of 1,000,000 zlotys to finance a trip of 30 American historians, preservationists and architects for a 30-day exchange program with counterparts in Poland.

I collect copies of documents. I have 12 four-drawer cabinets full of materials covering the Indian Wars in the West from 1849-1890.

My next book will be about life in the frontier army, a series of essays on subjects such as, "Was George Armstrong Custer Right About James Fenimore Cooper and What Did Chingachgook Think?"



THE BILLY THE KID COLLECTION



Billy the Kid Collectors Set,
all for **\$59.95**+S&H

Limited supply, get'em while they last!
A \$95 Value ~ Set includes 4 Limited Editions

Order Today!

Visit our website and shop the store!

Store.TrueWestMagazine.com

or call 1-888-687-1881

TRUE WEST
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER



T-Shirts Only \$24.95+S&H

S-X Lg: \$24.95 • XX Lg: \$25.95 • XXX Lg: \$26.95

TRUE WEST
HERITAGE OF THE AMERICAN WEST
BEST of the WEST
TWO THOUSAND SIXTEEN



WWW.SHERIDANINN.COM

THE SHERIDAN INN - SHERIDAN, WYOMING'S LEGENDARY LANDMARK

#visitsheridan

Rich in history, legend and lore, the Historic Sheridan Inn was once the stomping grounds of Buffalo Bill and his Wild West Show. For the first time in 50 years, guests can experience this beautifully restored piece of Wyoming history for themselves.

With 22 uniquely remodeled suites and fine western cuisine from the onsite Open Range Bar & Grill, now is the time to reserve your stay in one of Sheridan's premier boutique hotels.



Sheridan

WYOMING

WWW.SHERIDANWYOMING.ORG