HERITAGE TRAVEL: OUR 2017 PICKS FOR TOP WESTERN TOWNS

OUR 64TH YEAR

FEBRUARY 2017

TRUE WEST

HISTORY OF THE

Yankee Artist Rebel Son

FREDERIC REMINGTON AND POWHATAN CLARKE ON THE APACHE TRAIL

BY JOHN P. LANGELLIER

THE OKLAHOMA INVADERS

VACANT LAND RIPE FOR THE TAKING

THE NOBEL OUTLAW

BOB DYLAN'S DEEP PASSION FOR THE OLD WEST

A PISTOLEER GOES SEMI-AUTO

$5.99 • TrueWestMagazine.com

UNTOUCHED OR GENTLED

There is a wild horse or burro for you.

Event Opportunities

February 3-4
Carrizo Springs, TX

February 3-4
Okeechobee, FL

February 25 *Trained Animals*
Carson City, NV

March 4
Ewing, IL

March 7-21 *Trained Animals*
Internet

March 24-25
Rainsville, AL

April 7-8
Batesville, MS

April 18-May 2 *Trained Animals*
Internet

April 21-22
Lumberton, NC

May 6
Ewing, IL

May 12-13
Las Vegas, NM

Gentled horses are available across the United States through TIP. Adopt a halter-trained mustang or burro for $125.

Approved TIP trainers can earn $750-$1000 for gentling a mustang or burro and finding an adopter. Contact the Mustang Heritage Foundation at 512.869.3225 or visit mustangheritagefoundation.org

If you don't see a location near you listed, please visit

BLM.gov or call
866.468.7826

Wild Horse and Burro Program
U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management

Mustang HERITAGE
TIP
Trainer Incentive Program

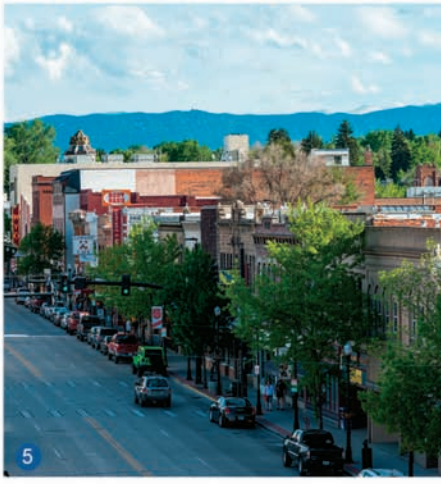
TRUE WEST
BEST of the WEST
TWO THOUSAND SEVENTEEN


1


2


3


4


5

A WEEKEND AWAY IN SHERIDAN, WYOMING

EXPERIENCE SHERIDAN'S HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS IN 48 WHIRLWIND HOURS

Day 1. Rise and shine in either the "Sitting Bull Room" or "Wild Bill Hickok" suite at the **Sheridan Inn (1) (sheridaninn.com)**, Buffalo Bill Cody's former stomping grounds. Each room at the Inn is unique and named for important figures in Buffalo Bill's life. After breakfast, take a drive to the **Little Bighorn National Monument**, the site of the crucial 1876 battle between George Armstrong Custer and the Sioux. After, return to town and enjoy the old west marvels at the **Don King Museum (2) (kingssaddlery.com).** Housing everything from horse-drawn hearses, an incredible old west photo archive, a remarkable collection of saddles, and Indian artifacts, the Don King Museum offers a glimpse at life in the West through the years. Before dinner, take a tour of the **Trail End State Historic Site (3) (trailend.co).** Built in Flemish Revival style, the Trail End mansion examines an elegantly different aspect of Wyoming's rich and colorful history, and shouldn't be missed.

Day 2. Rise to beat the crowds of history buffs and tour Indian battle sites and former military posts, including the **Rosebud and Connor Battlefields**, the site of the **Wagon Box Fight**, and finally picturesque **Ft Phil Kearny (fortphilkearny.com)**, located on the historic **Bozeman Trail**. After lunch, plan to spend a few hours exploring **The Brinton Museum (4) (brintonmuseum.org)** in Big Horn for a look at one of the most robust collections of Indian and western artifacts in the West, then shop for a new pair of cowboy boots in **Historic Downtown Sheridan (5)**. **The Sheridan County Museum** boasts a robust archive of historical images, artifacts and letters, and serves as an excellent exclamation point on your tour. After dinner, kick up your boots on the porch of the Historic Sheridan Inn the way Buffalo Bill once did, and watch the sun set on your time in Sheridan.

For more on these, and other adventures in Sheridan, please find us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and visit us online at **www.sheridanwyoming.org**.

WYOMING'S EMERALD GEM, SHERIDAN BLENDS QUINTESSENTIAL COWBOY CULTURE, MODERN WEST ALLURE, AND COUNTRY CHARM.

BUFFALO BILL CODY IN SHERIDAN – 122 YEARS AGO

Constructed in 1892 as part of a railway extension program, the Sheridan Inn was the first building in the area furnished with electrical power and bathtubs, giving adventurous travelers a taste of Eastern luxury in the West and was considered the finest hotel between Chicago and San Francisco. Buffalo Bill Cody frequented the Sheridan Inn as part owner and held auditions for his Wild West Show from the iconic front porch of the Inn.



WE TAKE YOU THERE





Firing Line

One of two recently discovered action photos (the other is on page 28) of army target practice at Cherry Creek, Arizona, featured rifle wielding men from Company K, 24th U.S. Infantry. This function was among many forms of training used to maintain combat readiness for troops on the frontier.

– COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER, JR. –

TRUE WEST
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

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

EDITORIAL

EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Bob Boze Bell
EDITOR: Meghan Saar
SENIOR EDITOR: Stuart Rosebrook
FEATURES EDITOR: Mark Boardman
EDITORIAL TEAM
Copy Editor: Beth Deveny
Firearms Editor: Phil Spangenberger
Westerns Film Editor: Henry C. Parke
Military History Editor: Col. Alan C. Huffines, U.S. Army
Preservation Editor: Jana Bommersbach
Social Media Editor: Rhiannon Deremo
PRODUCTION MANAGER: Robert Ray
ART DIRECTOR: Daniel Harshberger
GRAPHIC DESIGNER: Rebecca Edwards
MAPINATOR EMERITUS: Gus Walker
HISTORICAL CONSULTANT: Paul Hutton
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Tom Augherton, Allen Barra, Leo W. Banks, John Boessenecker, Johnny D. Boggs, Drew Gomber, Kevin Kibsey, Dr. Jim Kornberg, Sherry Monahan, Candy Moulton, Frederick Nolan, Gary Roberts, Marshall Trimble, Ken Western, 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 Amorosano
GENERAL MANAGER: Carole Compton Glenn
ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER: Dave Daiss
SALES & MARKETING DIRECTOR: Ken Amorosano
REGIONAL SALES MANAGERS
Greg Carroll (*greg@twmag.com*)
Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada & Washington
Cynthia Burke (*cynthia@twmag.com*)
Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah & Wyoming
Sheri Riley (*sheri@twmag.com*)
Colorado, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Tennessee & Texas
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT: Samantha Shores

February 2017, Vol. 64, #2, Whole #565. *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.

Any unsolicited manuscripts, proposals, query letters, research, images or other documents that we receive will not be returned, and True West Publishing is not responsible for any materials submitted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, RENEWALS AND ADDRESS CHANGES
888-687-1881
FAX: 480-575-1903
Follow us on:

True West Online
TrueWestMagazine.com
February 2017 Online and Social Media Content



Join the Conversation

"For the time, that was the Cadillac of kitchen stoves. Had the warmer up top, and the pipes on the left were hot water lines that went to a holding tank."

- *Paul Roy* of Colorado Springs, Colorado



Go behind the scenes of *True West* with Bob Boze Bell to see his painting, *Powhatan Clarke & Crew*, and more of the executive editor's Daily Whip Outs (Search for "November 30, 2016"). *Blog.TrueWestMagazine.com*



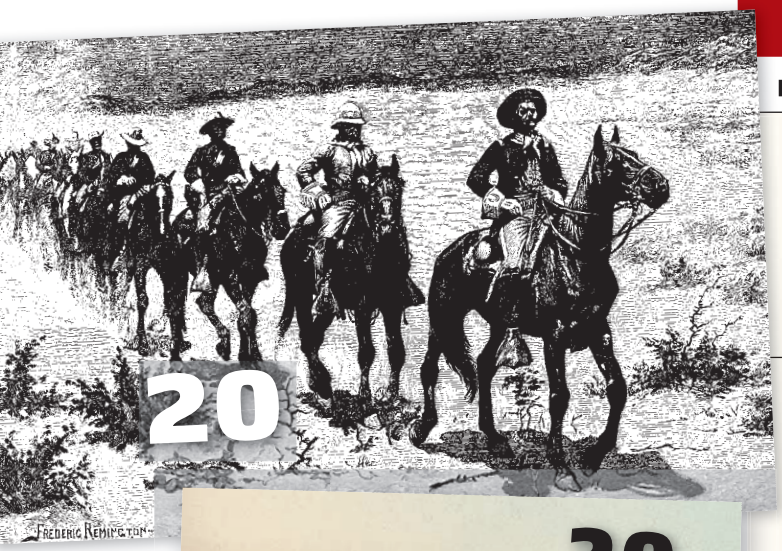
The beautiful Virginia Cascades tumble a few feet from this stagecoach traveling the Virginia Canyon Road inside Yellowstone National Park in 1905. Find this and more historical photography on our "Western History" board.

Pinterest.com/TrueWestMag

2 OPENING SHOT
6 SHOOTING BACK
7 TO THE POINT
8 TRUTH BE KNOWN
10 INVESTIGATING HISTORY
12 OLD WEST SAVIORS
14 COLLECTING THE WEST
17 SHOOTING FROM THE HIP
42 CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS
44 UNSUNG
46 RENEGADE ROADS
52 FRONTIER FARE
54 WESTERN BOOKS
60 WESTERN MOVIES
66 HISTORY OF A SCENE
89 WESTERN ROUNDUP
94 ASK THE MARSHALL
96 WHAT HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

FEBRUARY 2017 - VOLUME 64 - ISSUE 2



20 UNLIKELY SADDLE PARDS

Frederic Remington and Powhatan Clarke became eternal friends riding the trails of Old Arizona.

—By John P. Langellier



30 THE OKLAHOMA INVADER

A martyr's violations of American law by force of arms ultimately won the cause for boomers.

—By Mark Andrew White



38 SMILE!

Why is smiling so rare in historical photographs? Probably not for the reason you think.

—By Rita Ackerman



62 THE WESTERN DREAMS OF A NOBEL OUTLAW

The outlaw roots of Bob Dylan, the 2016 Nobel Prize in Literature laureate.

—By Stuart Rosebrook

68 TOP 10 TRUE WESTERN TOWNS OF 2017

Our 12th annual award for communities that rally to preserve their Old West history.

—By True West *Editors / Written by Leo Banks*





Cover design by Dan Harshberger

COMPILED BY ROBERT RAY

THE LAST OF THE SEVEN



– COURTESY UNITED ARTISTS –

When Robert Vaughn died from leukemia on November 11, 2016, just days before he would've turned 84, our Facebook fans asked: Was the actor who played the skittish gunman Lee in 1960's *The Magnificent Seven* the last of the seven? Yes, he became the last cowboy standing when Charles Bronson died in August 2003. (Eli Wallach, who played Calvera, the leader of the bandit gang, almost outlived the cowboys; he died on June 24, 2014.) In honor of Vaughn's memory, here are five little-known tidbits:

1) He gave us James Coburn. Director John Sturges wanted to cast the movie before an impending actors' strike, so he granted Vaughn's college pal a chance.

2) He was one of the stars of *The Magnificent Seven*, but he had only 16 lines (Coburn had fewer—11).

3) He was the only member of the original cast to appear in both the 1960 classic film and the 1998-2000 TV series. He didn't get cast in the 2016 remake.

4) He starred in a comedy version screened at Cannes in 2012, *The Magnificent Eleven*, in which the cowboys were an amateur soccer team. He played the villain this time.

5) Outside his Western TV roles, his film characters included Jesse James's killer, a gang leader facing the gallows, a murdered sheriff and a corrupt Texas mayor.

CASUAL CONFEDERATE?

On p. 19 of the December issue's *Shooting From the Hip*, I believe the subject in the photo is an early war Confederate, not an errant Dragoon trooper as indicated. Confederates were known to wear captured or pre-war U.S. militia waist plates reversed or upside down.

Jerry Nunnally
Astoria, Oregon



– COURTESY HERB PECK JR. COLLECTION –

Firearms Editor Phil Spangenberger responds: *In the caption, we don't call him a Dragoon, but a "roguish-looking fellow." However, there is no way to be sure if he is a Confederate or a pre-Civil War Dragoon, since those early horse soldiers were very casual in their dress. This photo served our purpose well because the fellow is packing a saber and pistols commonly issued to Dragoons. Photos of men with these early firearms are extremely hard to find, and I was lucky to have this one in my collection from the late Herb Peck Jr., who had an incredible collection of 19th-century photos. Yes, he could possibly be a Reb; the reader can come to any conclusion he wants.*

Oops!

In the December 2016 *Renegade Roads* map on p. 51, "Fort Fetterman" should be "Fort Phil Kearny." The Fetterman Massacre Memorial is three miles south of the fort off Piney Creek Road via U.S. Highway 87. Fort Fetterman is eight miles northwest of Douglas, Wyoming, via I-25 and State Highway 93. In January 2016 *Unsung*, Jefferson Davis should have this title: Secretary of War.

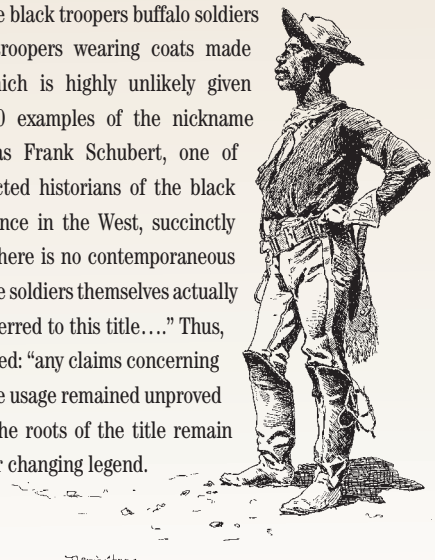


BUFFALO SOLDIERS

Western vernacular is replete with mysteries and misinformation as to origins of many words and terms. The frequently bandied about label "buffalo soldier" is a classic case in point. Some say an army wife residing at Camp Supply, Indian Territory in 1872 noted: "The Indians call them 'Buffalo Soldiers' because their woolly heads are so much like the matted cushion that is between the horns of the buffalo." Others like author Fairfax Downey, the son of a veteran of the frontier army, contended Indians prized the scalps of blacks because they almost certainly came from another fighting man rather than a civilian. In addition, he even proposed American Indians coined the phrase because of the "woolly hair and shaggy hide coats" the 10th Cavalry "wore on winter campaigns," a statement with no basis in fact.

Following Downey's lead, in his 1967 *Buffalo Soldiers* William H. Leckie claimed American Indians bestowed the name buffalo soldiers on their black adversaries who displayed valor in battle. Elsewhere Leckie cited oral tradition as another basis for the title. He noted that he could trace the nomenclature to the late 1860s based on an interview he conducted with a nearly 100 year old Southern Cheyenne while researching his book.

Cornelius C. Smith, Jr. did Leckie one better opining the appellation was a tribute to the black trooper's similarity to the bison who, "fought ferociously, displaying uncommon stamina and courage...." The same writer also elaborated on Downey, contending the Sioux at Wounded Knee dubbed the black troopers buffalo soldiers based on the troopers wearing coats made from bison, which is highly unlikely given several pre-1890 examples of the nickname in print. But as Frank Schubert, one of the most respected historians of the black military experience in the West, succinctly underscored: "There is no contemporaneous evidence that the soldiers themselves actually used or even referred to this title...." Thus, he rightly deduced: "any claims concerning their views of the usage remained unproved suppositions." The roots of the title remain shrouded in ever changing legend.



BY BOB BOZE BELL

Arizona Inspirations

Lots of dreams come true in the Grand Canyon State.

Inspiration is a funny thing. It often comes when you least expect it. A year ago, I was attending the Arizona History Convention in Yuma when the esteemed cavalry historian John P. Langellier mentioned two things over a beer. One was that he had found never-before-published photos of Powhatan Clarke. The other idea, which he rather facetiously suggested, was a linguistic column called "Johnny Lingo." I was inspired to say, "Yes," to both ideas, and the resulting proof is in your hands.

Speaking of dreams, Swedish cowboy Rasmus Holmberg dreamed of learning more about American cowboys and visiting the "Town Too Tough to Die" since he was a boy. Rasmus and a friend finally got to live that dream in the summer of 2016. After visiting Tombstone, the two dropped into the *True West* World Headquarters and told me how inspiring it is to read *True West* magazine. When he later heard we were going to do a feature on the Nobel Outlaw, he was inspired to write up all of Bob Dylan's Old West songs (p. 63).

I have long been suspicious of all the alleged reasons most people didn't smile in Old West photos. I finally assigned historian Rita Ackerman to get to the bottom of all the goofy lack of guffawing, and she did just that in her clever take on the real reason why people didn't tend to smile in Old West photos (p. 38).

Inspiring, yes?



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









Arizona Inspiration: (Top) This photograph of a stock tank on the Henry Hooker's ranch north of Willcox inspired Frederic Remington's classic painting, 1903's *Fight for the Waterhole* (center right). Our list of Bob Dylan songs inspired by the Old West comes from Rasmus Holmberg (above left), a Swedish detective who came to Arizona to visit Tombstone and the *True West* World Headquarters in Cave Creek. Bar talk at the Arizona History Convention in Yuma brought about the magazine's newest column, "Johnny Lingo," by John P. Langellier. Our art director, Dan "the Man" Harshberger, whipped out an old-school logo (bottom right), as well as the one that appears on p. 6.

– HENRY HOOKER RANCH PHOTO COURTESY FREDERIC REMINGTON ART MUSEUM / OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK, 71.834; REMINGTON ART COURTESY HOGG BROTHERS COLLECTION, GIFT OF MISS IMA HOGG/MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, HOUSTON, TEXAS; HOLMBERG PHOTO BY BOB BOZE BELL; "JOHNNY LINGO" LOGO BY DAN HARSHBERGER –

TRUTH BE KNOWN

COMPILED BY ROBERT RAY

Quotes

"Half of the American people have never read a newspaper. Half never voted for President. One hopes it is the same half."

– Gore Vidal, U.S. political commentator

"A Truth that's told with bad intent beats all the Lies you can invent."

– William Blake, English poet

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

– Martin Luther King Jr., civil rights leader

"The foundation of every state is the education of its youth."

– Diogenes Laërtius, Greek philosopher

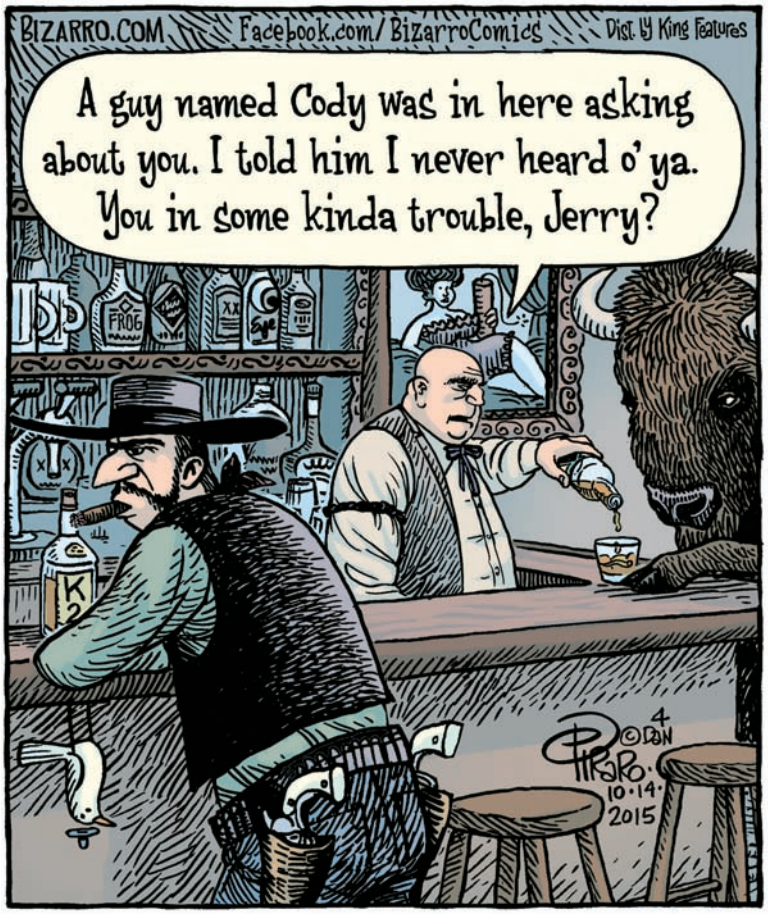
"You miss 100 percent of the shots you don't take."

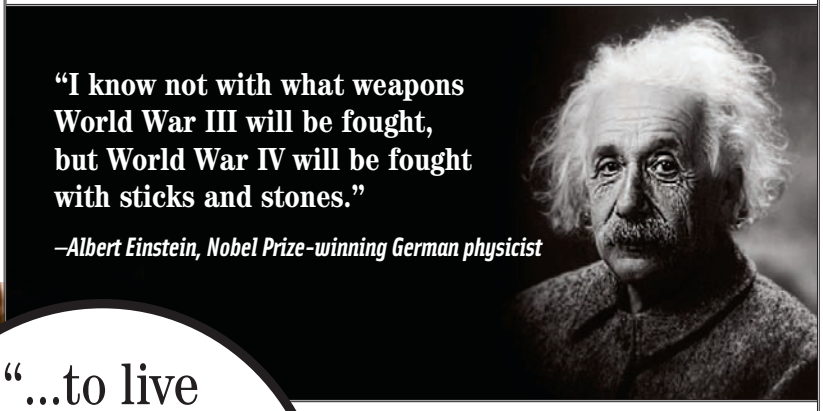
– Wayne Gretzky, leading scorer in NHL history

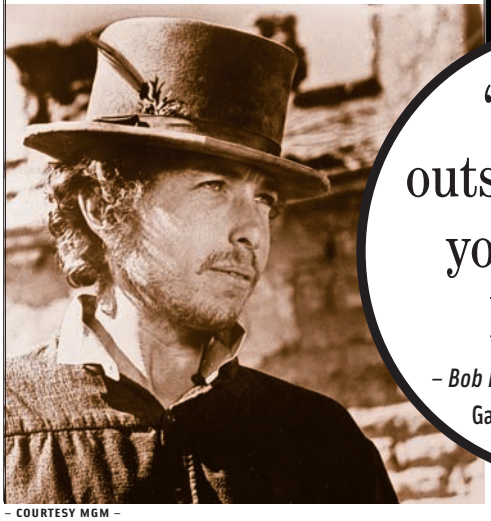
"Any tale belongs to whoever can best tell it."

– J. Frank Dobie, Texas folklorist and author

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO







– COURTESY MGM –

"...to live outside the law, you must be honest."

– Bob Dylan, shown in 1973's Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid

Old Vaquero Saying



"Temper gets you into trouble. Pride keeps you there."

FORT GRIFFIN STATE HISTORIC SITE



Fort Griffin in Shackelford County is home to the Official State of Texas Longhorn Herd. Tour the U.S. Army fort remains or camp, fish, hike, stargaze, and participate in living history events.
1701 N. U.S. HWY. 283 ALBANY, TX 76430
325-762-3592

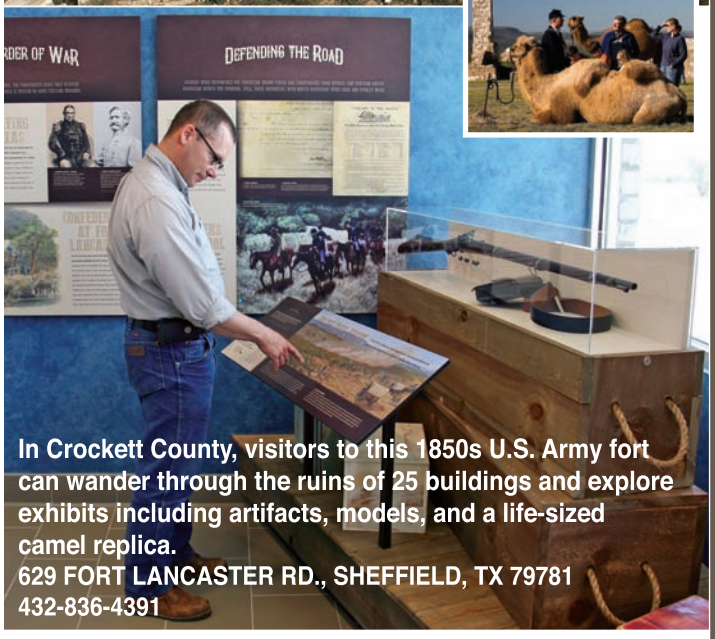




FORT LANCASTER STATE HISTORIC SITE

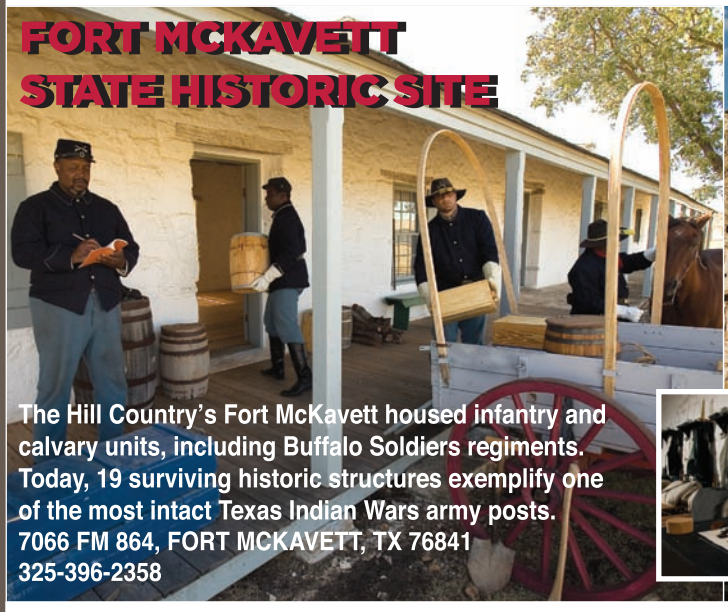






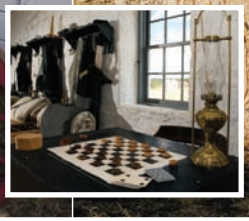
In Crockett County, visitors to this 1850s U.S. Army fort can wander through the ruins of 25 buildings and explore exhibits including artifacts, models, and a life-sized camel replica.
629 FORT LANCASTER RD., SHEFFIELD, TX 79781
432-836-4391

FORT MCKAVETT STATE HISTORIC SITE



The Hill Country's Fort McKavett housed infantry and calvary units, including Buffalo Soldiers regiments. Today, 19 surviving historic structures exemplify one of the most intact Texas Indian Wars army posts.
7066 FM 864, FORT MCKAVETT, TX 76841
325-396-2358





TRAVEL BACK IN TIME AT THE THC'S STATE HISTORIC SITES.

Plan your next trip at thc.texas.gov/forts and texastimetravel.com.

Texas Time Travel

Texas Heritage Trails Program
Texas Historical Commission

Texas Historical Commission
real places telling real stories

BY MARK BOARDMAN

The Wickedest Cattletown in Kansas

The short, but violent, run of Ellsworth.

Somebody called Ellsworth the "Wickedest Cattletown in Kansas," and the place had its moments. But its time was brief—and it almost didn't get to that level of notoriety.

The town was platted in February 1867, just a few miles away from Fort Harker (previously Fort Ellsworth), but a small settlement was already in place. The location, in the center of the state, was no accident. The Santa Fe and Smoky Hill trails went through the area, and by July of that year, so did the Kansas Pacific Railway. But the next year saw growing pains.

The Smoky Hill River flooded the place in June. American Indian raids and a cholera outbreak caused many to flee; some accounts state only 50 residents remained of the estimated 1,000 who'd been there just months before.

But Arthur Larkin, one of the town fathers, wasn't about to let his town die. He and others moved the town site to higher ground. In the fall of 1867, he built the Larkin House hotel and later opened a general store. Other buildings followed, and Ellsworth put down roots.

But stability didn't mean peace. Outlaws Charlie Johnson and "Craig" ran roughshod over the locals before vigilantes lynched them in October 1867. Ellsworth County elected its first lawman in 1868—E.W. Kingsbury beat out some guy named James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok for the sheriff's job. Even that didn't quell the violence. Town Marshal Will Semans was killed in September 1869, while trying to arrest a rowdy at a dance hall.

Still, Ellsworth's golden years were ahead. By 1871, local officials and the Kansas Pacific Railway put up pens and invited Texas ranchers to bring their herds to Ellsworth—an invitation that was quickly accepted. To sweeten the deal, Ellsworth businessmen bought Abilene's Drovers Cottage and moved it lock, stock and barrel to their town in 1872, providing room for 175 guests and 100 horses.



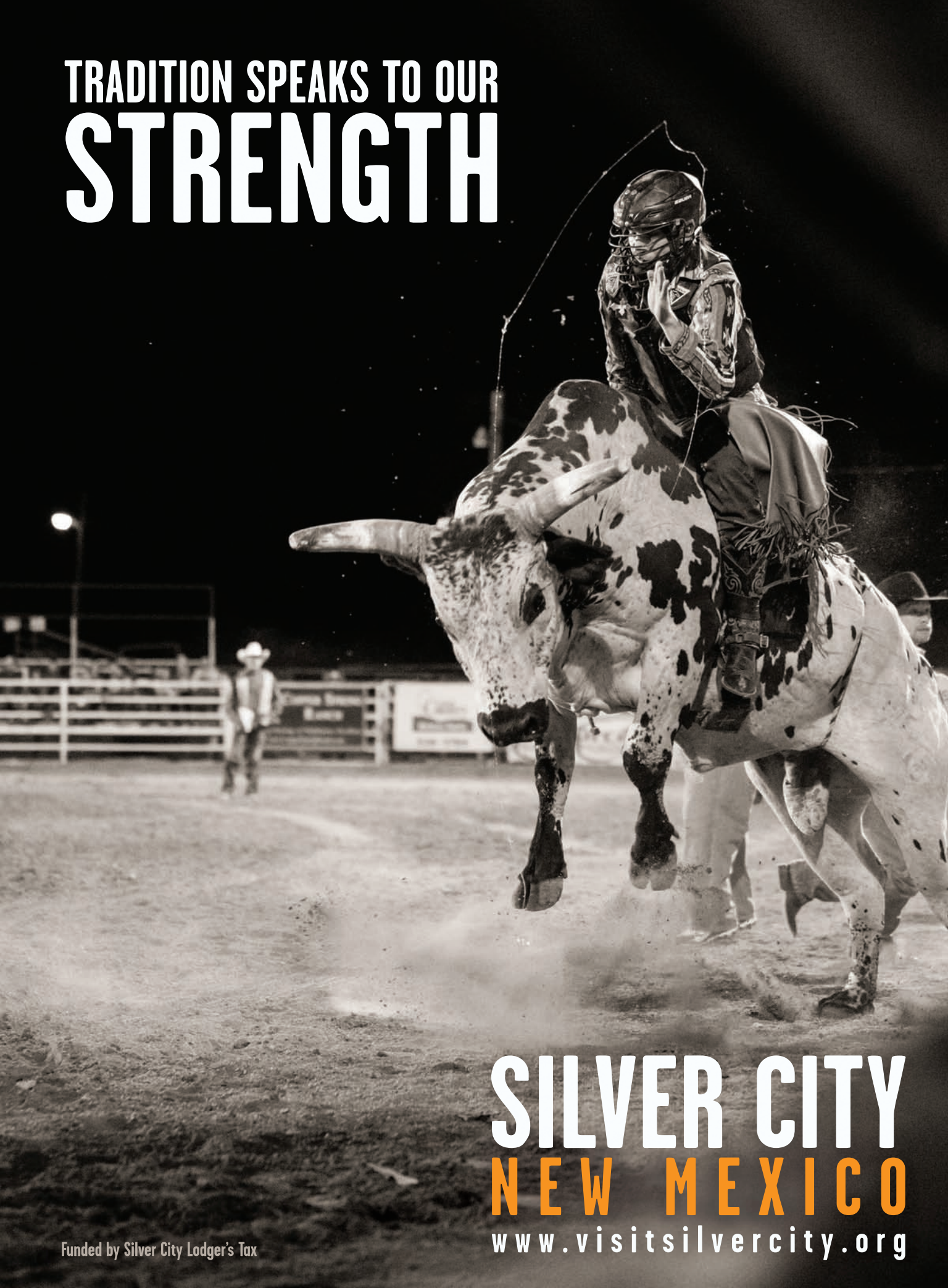
When the Kansas cowtown of Ellsworth was less than a year old, Alexander Gardner preserved this view of Main Street, taken while he surveyed and photographed the Kansas Pacific Railway.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

In 1873, just six years after being laid out, Ellsworth had its peak year. Approximately 220,000 head of cattle came through on the way to the slaughterhouses. The boom brought a lot of money to the area—much of it via saloons, gambling houses and brothels.

The streets got more dangerous, as shown by the accidental shooting death of Sheriff Chauncey B. Whitney, by Texas cowboy and gambler Billy Thompson, on August 15. Texans and locals were at odds over the next couple of years, engaged in a weird relationship that was mutually, financially beneficial, yet dangerously mistrustful and sometimes violent.

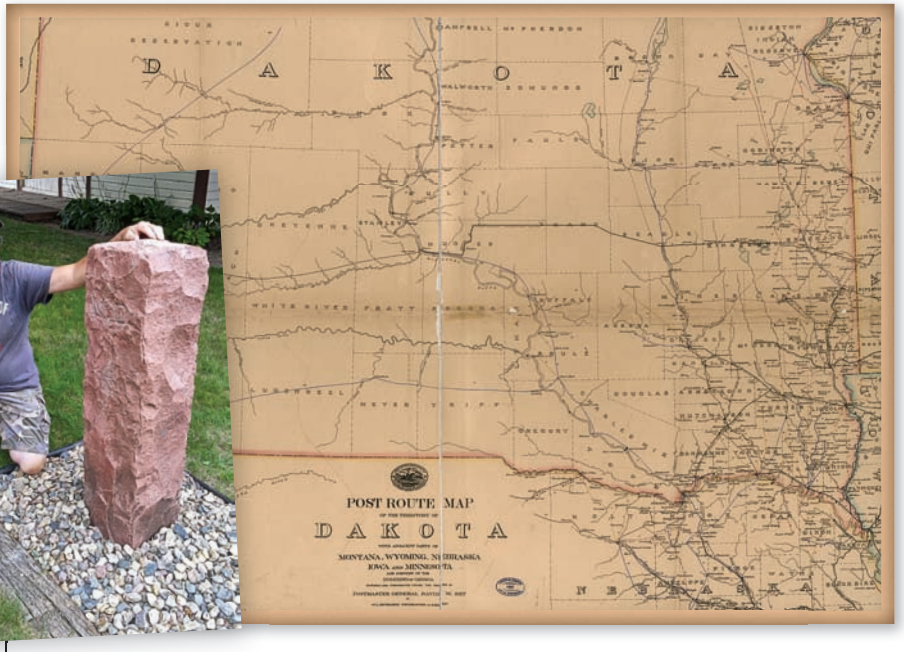
But things quieted down by 1875. Rural settlement around Ellsworth blocked the cattle trails, and then the Kansas Pacific shut down the cattle pens. Dodge City became the new "Queen of the Cowtowns." And Ellsworth became a peaceful little country town—not so wicked anymore.


TRADITION SPEAKS TO OUR
STRENGTH
SILVER CITY
NEW MEXICO
www.visitsilvercity.org
Funded by Silver City Lodger's Tax

BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

A Stone Sentinel Stands Tall Again

Volunteers try to preserve Charles H. Bates's quartzite border that split Dakota Territory into states.





After Dakota Territory (see map) was split into states in the winter of 1889, surveyor Charles H. Bates set 720 monuments through roughly 360 miles of open prairie to mark the boundary line. South Dakota's first U.S. senator, Richard Pettigrew, saw the border markers as a boom for the quartzite quarries of Sioux Falls. Rick Snyder (inset) sits next to one of the boundary markers, 3.5 feet above and below ground, that he and volunteers are helping preserve.

– MAP COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; SNYDER PHOTO BY JANA BOMMERSBACH –

Seven feet tall. Ten inches square. Eight hundred pounds. Once, 720 of them. Every half-mile from Minnesota to Montana. Standing since 1891 or 1892. The only stone sentinel of its kind in the nation.

That's the legacy of the red quartzite boundary markers the federal government installed after Dakota Territory was split, in 1889, into the 39th and 40th states of North Dakota and South Dakota.

The federal government wasn't being heavy-handed in determining the boundary; they were "reluctantly" settling a long-standing state dispute.

"It was a difference of 10 miles," notes Rick Snyder, of rural Fairmount, North Dakota. "Neither side wanted to give up those miles."

Snyder grew up with the monoliths as common as the cornfields. He expected they'd always be there, since quartzite is second in hardness to diamonds. But over the years, he noticed them tipping, tilting and disappearing.

Some were claimed as trophies—demanding quite an effort, since the heavy monuments were planted 3.5 feet deep—and others were discarded by road crews or farmers who found them in the way. One near Snyder's farm ended up buried when a new road came in, and years later, a grader scraped the top of the marker.

That discovery propelled Snyder to do something. He is joined by about 20 others in a project to restore the markers to their unique place in history as the only boundary of its kind in the nation.

Snyder never buckled as one "no" after another came for three years. The Bureau of Land Management told him not to touch them and sent him to get state approval. But the historical society and attorney general in North Dakota couldn't be bothered.

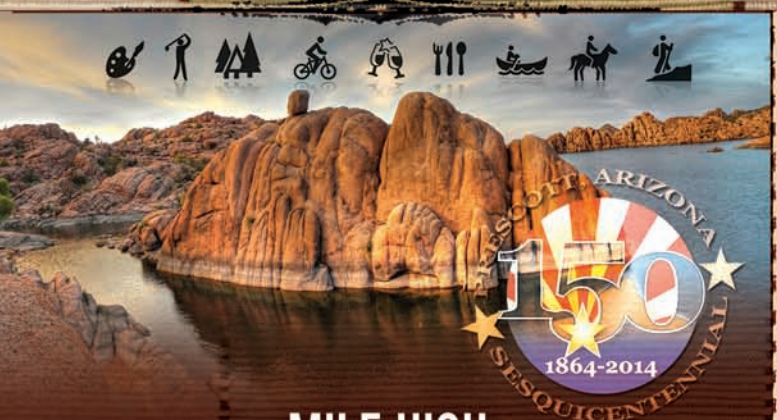
Snyder finally got South Dakota's historical society and attorney general to give him permission to straighten the existing markers and search for those long gone. He used that letter to prod the same approval from North Dakota, and, in 2015, everybody got busy...on their own dime and in their own time.

This proved to be a tenacious effort, just like the original surveying and planting of the markers, which were hand carved at their quarry in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and delivered by rail and horse and wagon. Each mile marker—with "N.D." carved on one side and "S.D." on the other—includes the distance from the Minnesota border.

A complete survey across the 360.57-mile border hasn't been completed yet, but Snyder estimates less than half the markers are still in place. He and his friends are talking with others farther west, "and they're getting ready to take the baton," he says.

"There's a real sense of accomplishment that we're actually rescuing them," adds Snyder, with earned pride in his voice.

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



MILE HIGH
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

ARIZONA'S ORIGINAL TERRITORIAL CAPITOL

Celebrating

OUR UNIQUE HISTORY & WESTERN HERITAGE

Prescott ARIZONA

VISIT-PRESCOTT.COM



Sharlot Hall MUSEUM

FOUNDED 1928

AN ARIZONA
HISTORY

Adventure

SOAK IN THE HISTORY OF THE ARIZONA WEST

415 W. GURLEY STREET, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

928-445-3122

SHARLOT.ORG

CELEBRATING
32 YEARS
ART & HERITAGE OF THE
American West



ART & HERITAGE OF THE AMERICAN WEST

PHIPPEN MUSEUM

4701 N. HIGHWAY 89, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

928-778-1385

PHIPPENARTMUSEUM.ORG



The Smoki MUSEUM

American

INDIAN ART & CULTURE

147 N. ARIZONA AVE.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

928-445-1230

SMOKIMUSEUM.ORG

BY MEGHAN SAAR

Notable Photo Lots Included

(All images courtesy Cowan's Auctions)

On the Hunt for Buffalo Bill

Collectors bid high to land one of the earliest known images of the frontier scout.

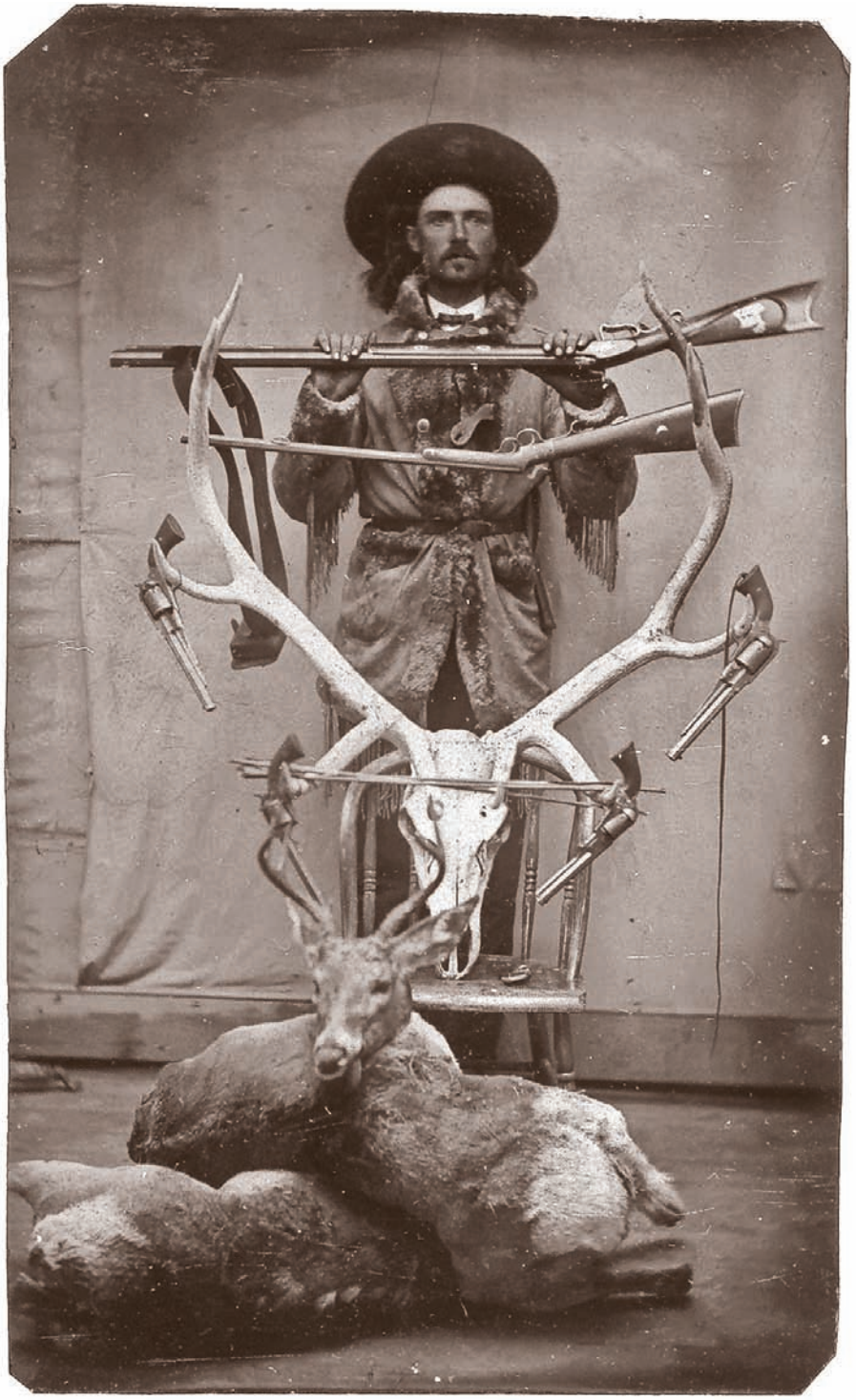
The flowing locks and broad brimmed hat as William F. Cody cantered up on his horse made him "[look] like a picture of a cavalier of olden times" when the 4th Earl of Dunraven first met the scout.

A picture of that picturesque character earned the top bid at Cowan's Auctions on November 18, 2016. By the time he struck this eye-catching pose, Cody was already known by his moniker, "Buffalo Bill," for his success in hunting buffalo to feed Kansas Pacific Railway workers.

The earliest known photograph of Cody as a frontiersman surfaced from his family around 1984. Cradling the rifle he named Lucretia Borgia, the scout sat next to Dunraven, with Lts. Francis Michler and Walter Scribner Schuyler standing behind them, in a circa 1871 photo taken in Nebraska at Fort McPherson or at the nearby civilian settlement Cottonwood Springs, says Paul Fees, the former curator of the Buffalo Bill Museum at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West in Cody, Wyoming.

The auction tintype was taken in front of the same studio backdrop. Even more, the tines from the elk antler shown prominently in this tintype are seen behind the backs of the two soldiers standing in the other image.

Yet the frontiersman was not identified as Cody until Fees shared his research with Joseph G. Rosa, who became the first to properly label this auction tintype in his 1989 book, *Buffalo Bill and His Wild West*.



With guns and game, "Buffalo Bill" Cody looks every bit the stalwart hero in this earliest known image of the frontier scout. Collectors bid past the $10,000 estimate until the hammer fell on $30,000.

Inspired by an elk head the fort had presented to Gen. Philip Sheridan, Dunraven caught a train to see if Cody could help him bag an elk too; he got one on his second day of the hunt. When another party of Sheridan's friends arrived, also wanting Buffalo Bill as their guide, the scout had to leave Dunraven in the hands of the capable John "Texas Jack" Omohundro. "The Earl seemed to be somewhat offended at this," Cody recalled, "and I don't think he has ever forgiven me for 'going back on him.'"

A hunting party Cody guided that winter, which included George A. Custer and Sheridan himself, was one for the history books. On his 22nd birthday, Russia's Grand Duke Alexis slayed his first buffalo, which he ably brought down by borrowing Cody's reliable Lucretia Borgia trapdoor needle gun for the kill.

Sometimes we must settle for descriptions of America's iconic pioneers. But this family treasure has given the public a chance to see Buffalo Bill in his earliest working years, as a scout, before he would bring the Wild West onto the world stage as a beloved showman.

More photographs that glorify the big and little game caught on the frontier were on display at the American history auction; collectors who sold their artifacts earned nearly $640,000.



George A. Custer stands next to Russian Grand Duke Alexis to celebrate the 22 year old's successful buffalo hunt in this photo taken on or about January 24, 1872; $2,300.



Skinned game hangs from the roof as this family of seven poses in front of their Kansas log cabin for photographer M.A. Kleckner of Osborne City; one of two photos: $3,100.



This group of officers posed with buffalo heads was captured on film by Indian Wars–era assistant post surgeon Charles Gandy, stationed at Fort Clark and Fort Concho in Texas during the 1890s. His photo archive of more than 150 images hammered down at $2,600.



"Buffalo Bill" Cody and other pioneer hunters successfully decimated the plains of buffalo, which was glorified in piles of buffalo bones, ready for shipment to the East, as shown in this photo taken by J.G. Evans of Las Vegas, New Mexico; $1,200.



Also a civilian scout for the 5th Cavalry like "Buffalo Bill" Cody, John "Captain Jack" Crawford stands surrounded by furs and buffalo head in this photograph taken by Ben Wittick of Santa Fe, New Mexico; $750.

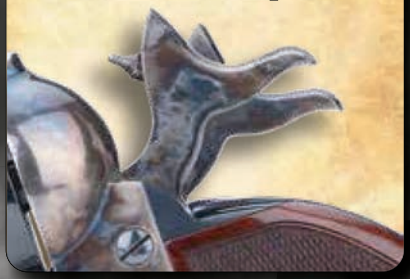
UPCOMING AUCTIONS

January 21, 2017
Old West Memorabilia
Brian Lebel's High Noon (Mesa, AZ)
OldWestEvents.com • 480-779-9378

February 16-19, 2017
Firearms
Rock Island Auction (Rock Island, IL)
RockIslandAuction.com • 800-238-8022

The Smoke Wagon™

Short-Stroke Option



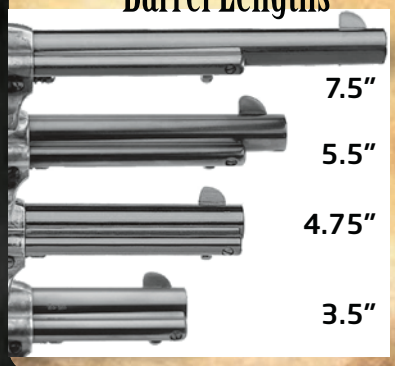
Calibers





You gonna skin that Smoke Wagon™ or just sit there and read?

Barrel Lengths



Grips



Standard Birdshead Gunfighter

Finishes



Blue / Case Hardened | Antique | Nickel | Stainless | Engraved

* Not all features available on all models. Please visit TaylorsFirearms.com for available configurations.

info@taylorsfirearms.com taylorsfirearms.com
304 Lenoir Drive Winchester, VA 22603
P:540-722-2017

TAYLOR'S & COMPANY
Keeping the Legend Alive

BY PHIL SPANGENBERGER

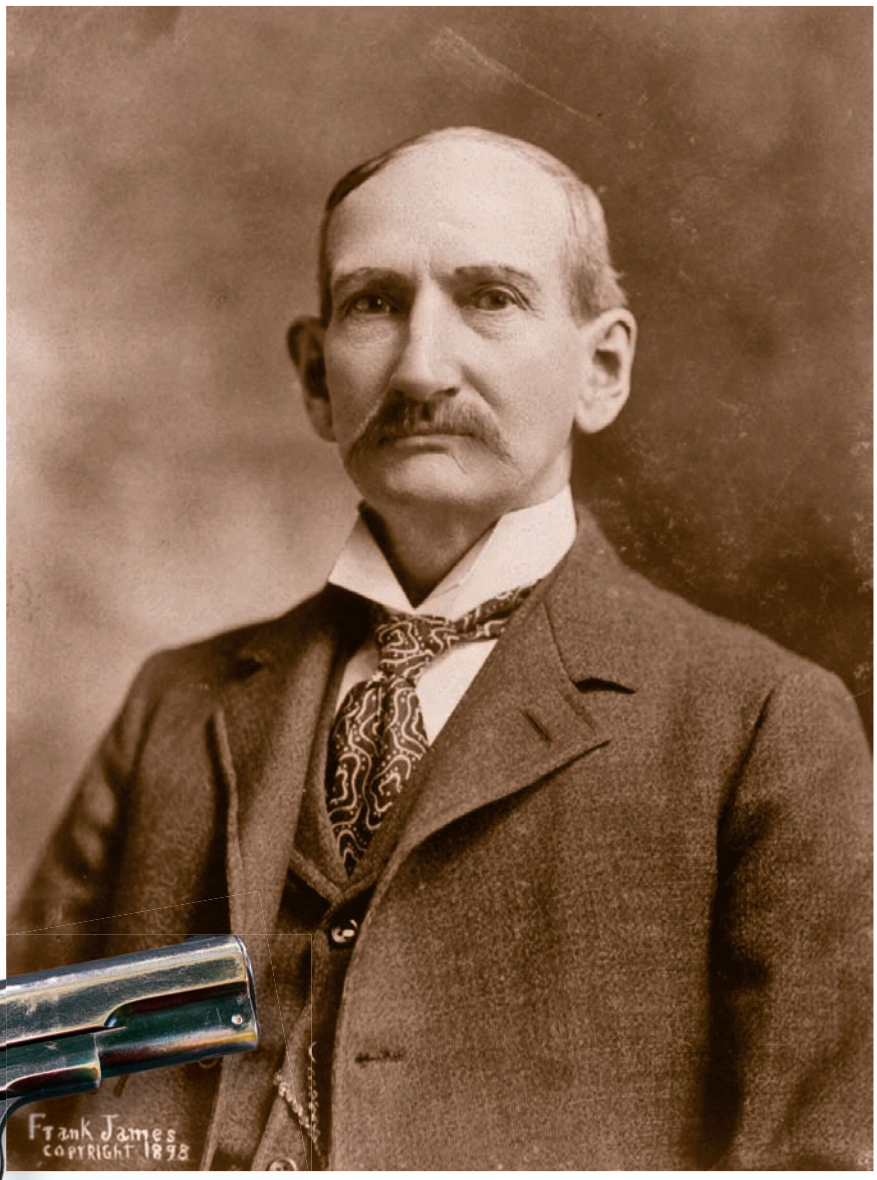
A Pistoleer Goes Semi Auto

Frank James started riding the outlaw trail in the 1860s, armed with percussion revolvers, and ended up in the 20th century, packing a 1903 Hammerless Colt.

While we generally think of the Wild West as the era of the revolver—and it certainly was—the last decade of the 19th century and the dawning of the 20th century saw the debut of the automatic pistol. Early autos like the Borchardt (1893), "Broomhandle" Mauser (1896), Luger (1900), and early 1900s Colts had become available and a small number were finding their way into the hands of Westerners. Men who had made their reputations with six-shooters were taking notice of the new semi-auto handguns and a few started packing these slab-sided auto pistols.

Notable frontier figures Bat Masterson and Buffalo Bill Cody and some lawmen owned auto pistols. One former outlaw, who, ironically, started his lawless career with percussion revolvers, chose a semi-auto sidearm for protection in the early 1900s. He was none other than Frank James, the older brother of the infamous Jesse James, and former Confederate guerilla raider, train and bank robber, and deadly member of the notorious James-Younger gang of the 1860s and '70s.

Although Frank James had been living the straight and narrow life for years after

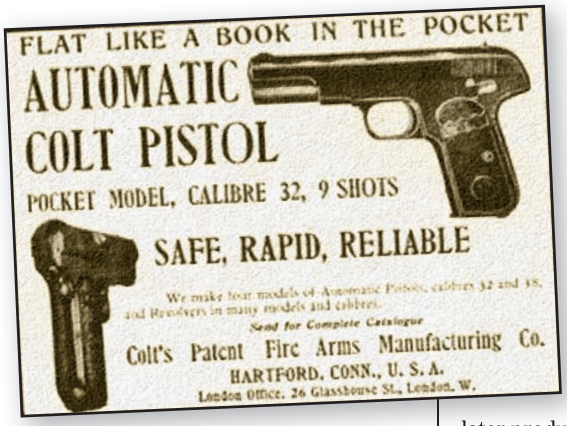




Outlaw Frank James, shown here in his later years, rode with his brother Jesse and the notorious James-Younger gang in the 1860s and '70s. He started riding the "owl hoot trail" with percussion black powder revolvers, but by the early 1900s, he packed a 1903 semi-auto, smokeless ammo pistol to defend his life. The hammerless .32 Pocket Autos produced before 1915 are stamped on the right side of the slide "AUTOMATIC COLT/CALIBRE 32 RIMLESS SMOKELESS" in two lines because there were many black powder firearms still in service.

– FRANK JAMES PHOTO COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/ COLT 1903 COURTESY PHIL SPANGENBERGER COLLECTION –





Colt advertised the 1903 model, their first concealed hammer (called "hammerless) semi-auto pistol as holding 8 rounds in the magazine and one more in the chamber. In some ads, they claimed it could be fired an astounding 8 shots in 1 3/5 seconds!

– PHIL SPANGENBERGER COLLECTION –

his 1883 acquittal for robbery and murder, by 1904 circumstances required his packing a gun once more. What this ex-rebel raider chose as his last sidearm was a 1903 Colt Hammerless Pocket Auto in .32 ACP (Automatic Colt's Pistol) chambering.

Introduced in 1903 as Colt's second pocket auto, but its first automatic with a concealed hammer, the handy little handgun was called the "Model M," and advertised as a nine-shot automatic with a magazine capacity of eight rounds, plus one in the chamber. It was also promoted as an ideal hideout pistol since it was "flat like a book in the pocket." Another John Browning-designed pistol, the 1903 Hammerless traced its design principles back to Browning's patent of April 20, 1897, and to December 22, 1903,which covered the concealed hammer design. While barrels on the first 71,999 guns measured four inches, all models after that had 3¾-inch barrels. With the exception of the later-produced military models, there was no magazine safety.

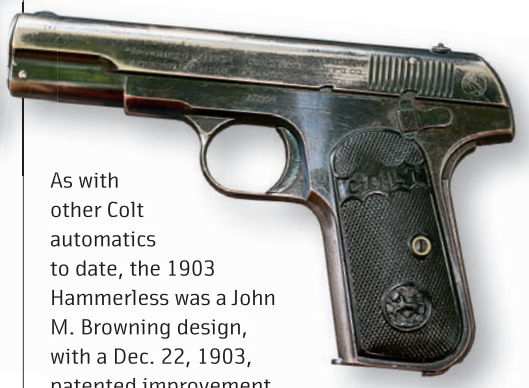
Standard finish on the .32 Hammerless was blue, although other coverings were offered. Grips varied throughout production, with three types of hard rubber Colt logo'd panels used up through 1924. Later, checkered walnut with the Colt medallion adorned those up through 1945. Few guns in Colt's history can boast of the production numbers of the 1903 .32 Hammerless with a total of 572,215 manufactured between 1903 and 1945.

In 1904, while Frank James and fellow ex-gang member Cole Younger were promoting "The Great Cole Younger and Frank James Historical Wild West Show," trying to run it as an honest business, the owners had ideas of their own and brought in gamblers, con men, grifters and other lawless types. Concerned about the thugs the bosses were bringing with them, and after an attempt by the owners and managers at strong-arming the two former outlaws, Frank and Cole quit the show amidst a quarrel where threats were made and guns were drawn. From then on, both James and Younger "went heeled" once again.



Frank James, tough till the end, packed this Colt 1903 Hammerless .32 ACP Pocket Auto in this pocket holster in 1904, when a supposed relative of the cashier killed during the 1876 Northfield, Minnesota, raid in 1876, threatened to kill him. When police asked Frank to leave town, he retorted, "I'll go when I'm ready." Fortunately, the would-be assassin was subdued before any trouble occurred.

– ALAN SOELNER –



As with other Colt automatics to date, the 1903 Hammerless was a John M. Browning design, with a Dec. 22, 1903, patented improvement which covered the concealed hammer. Early '03s, like this circa 1905 example, had 4-inch barrels. Starting with ser. no. 72,000, guns had 3¾-inch barrels.

– PHIL SPANGENBERGER COLLECTION –

Afterward, Frank went on a lecture tour and, while in Butte, Montana, later that year, a man who supposedly a relative of a cashier killed in the 1876 Great Northfield Raid, threatened to kill Frank James. Not one to shirk a fight, James armed himself with the 1903 Colt Hammerless. When the local authorities asked Frank to leave town, the old outlaw replied, "I will go when I am ready." Fortunately, the would-be shooter, who was armed with a .45 caliber wheelgun, was subdued before Frank arrived at the theater where he was speaking. Even at 60-plus years old, Frank James and his 1903 Colt Hammerless were not "a pair to draw to."

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



CHISHOLM'S TRAIL GUNLEATHER

If you're a stickler for getting your Old West outfit right, you'll appreciate Chisholm Trail Old West Leather. Owner and craftsman Alan Soelner has been studying frontier gunleather for years, visiting Old West historic sites, museums and old leather and saddle shops throughout the West, gathering knowledge and making patterns on authentic gunbelts and holsters used by the famous and infamous of the frontier era. All of Chisholm Trail's Old West gunleather and cowboy gear is carefully reproduced from original historic pieces or period patterns from vintage sources, like the 1870s-style Frank James rig shown. Chisholm Trail offers a chuck wagon full of period and modern gunleather and other gear.

WesternLeatherHolster.com



In April 1889, *The Century* magazine published Frederic Remington's *Marching on the Desert*, one of a series of illustrations that the artist created to accompany his article "A Scout With The Buffalo Soldiers," which recounted his two-week military escapade with Lt. Powhatan H. Clarke's 10th U.S. Cavalry across Arizona's eastern mountains from Fort Grant in 1888.

– ILLUSTRATION COURTESY THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION /INSET COURTESY FREDERIC REMINGTON ART MUSEUM, OGDENSBURG, NY (66.73) CR#0103 –



BY JOHN P. LANGELLIER

Unlikely Saddle Pards



Frederic Remington and Powhatan Clarke became eternal friends riding the trails of Old Arizona.



"He doted on stories of his father's daring exploits in Virginia and Louisiana" as a Civil War Union officer. So wrote renowned historian Peter Hassrick of one of his favorite subjects—Frederic Remington.

The same might be said of the son of another veteran of the bloody conflict that tore the nation asunder from 1861 through 1865, but the patriarch of this man's family wore Southern gray. This descendant of a Confederate cavalier bore the fanciful name of Powhatan Henry Clarke.

The remarkable paths of Remington and Clarke would cross in the Territory of Arizona as young men—one an up-and-coming artist and the other a courageous cavalry officer—and evolve into a close and mutually beneficial friendship that was cut short too soon.

Born on October 4, 1861, in upstate New York, Remington grew up on the martial tales spun by his staunch Republican father "Pierre" and his father's comrades. Young Fred must have been in his glory when as a teenager he attended a military prep school in Vermont. He went on to a short-lived academic stint at Yale where at 180 pounds, an impressive weight for the time, he joined the football team. Athletics, horseback riding, and pen-and-ink sketches were also favorite pastimes that eventually put Remington on a path that he and his family could not have imagined.

While "Yankee-reared" Remington began to chart his unexpected career in art, the "Rebel-bred" Clarke, who was born on October 9, 1862, followed a different star. Perhaps because of the political connections of his Irish grandfather, who had been an antebellum federal judge, Clarke secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy. He began his "plebe summer" in 1880.

During the four years that followed as a West Point cadet, Clarke proved a less-than-diligent scholar. As a result of his poor marks, he ranked last in his class of 37 upon graduation in 1884. Like George Pickett and George Custer before him, he was the "goat" of his class.

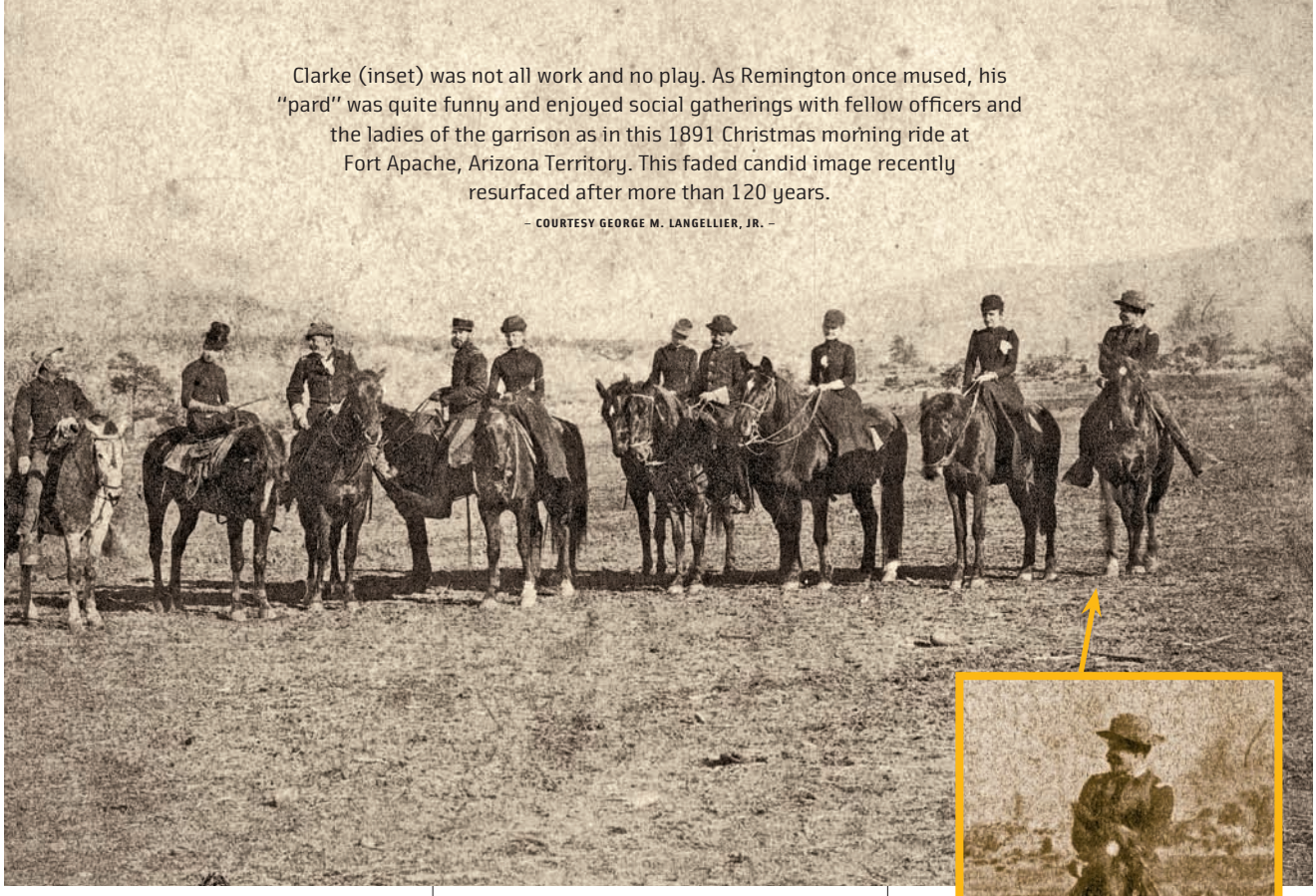
For graduates, the higher the academic standing, the better the assignment. This meant the newly commissioned 2nd Lt. Clarke had little choice in his posting. Usually the lower tier of new officers fresh from the Hudson were sent to the infantry but below that was the bottom rung—service with a black regiment. Clarke, a Southerner, found himself the junior officer of Troop K, 10th United States Cavalry during the racist era of Jim Crow, when associating with the now storied "buffalo soldiers" was disdained by most Americans.

After taking traditional post-graduation leave, Clarke reported to Fort Davis, Texas, where his troop was on duty. The Lone Star State had been the home of the 10th for nearly two decades, but not long after Clarke was added to the regimental roster the unit



Powhatan Henry Clarke was the son of a Confederate officer but, in the post-Civil War era, donned U.S. Army blue to serve as cavalry officer with the buffalo soldiers. His early military career would bring him into contact with a budding young artist named Frederic Remington.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –



Clarke (inset) was not all work and no play. As Remington once mused, his "pard" was quite funny and enjoyed social gatherings with fellow officers and the ladies of the garrison as in this 1891 Christmas morning ride at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory. This faded candid image recently resurfaced after more than 120 years.

– COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER, JR. –

received orders for another station. This time it was to be Arizona Territory.

In 1885, the 10th U.S. Cavalry regiment rode from the Department of Texas to the Department of Arizona, following the course of the Southern Pacific Railroad. As the column took up its march from Fort Davis, Texas, it comprised eleven troops and the band. At Camp Rice, Troop I joined the entourage, and from there the twelve troops continued to their new posts at Fort Whipple outside of Prescott, along with Fort Apache, Fort Thomas, Fort Grant and Fort Verde (Troops I and M).

Field operations provided Clarke and some of his equally untested comrades their first taste of campaigning. The formidable foe, known as the Apaches, included a warrior who was Public Enemy No. 1 to many whites. This was the feared and not little despised Geronimo.

A *Harper's Weekly* reporter described Troop K's actions which "…while scouting in the Sierra Pinitas or Little Pines Mountains, in Sonora, Mexico," the hard-riding command "came upon a band of hostile Apaches, strongly posted upon an open plateau. In the resulting skirmish one man was killed and another seriously wounded. As Cpl. [Edward] Scott, the wounded man, fell to the ground" Clarke "rushed forward through a heavy fire, took the corporal in his arms and carried him out of the line of battle to a place of comparative safety….This exploit of a Southern soldier risking his own life to save that of a colored comrade, apart from its merit as an act of bravery, is a conspicuous illustration of a phase of Southern character which some Northern people have not yet learned to appreciate."

In a note penned to his mother, Clarke revealed sentiments contrary to his traditional Southern upbringing. While he previously exhibited little respect for blacks in general, Clarke now challenged: "Do not tell me about the colored troops there is not a troop in the U.S. Army that I would trust my life to as quickly as K troop" of the 10th Cavalry. He concluded, "The wounded Corporal has had to have his leg cut off…. This man rode seven miles without a groan, remarking to the Captain that he had seen forty men in one fight in a worse fix than he was. Such have I found the colored soldier."

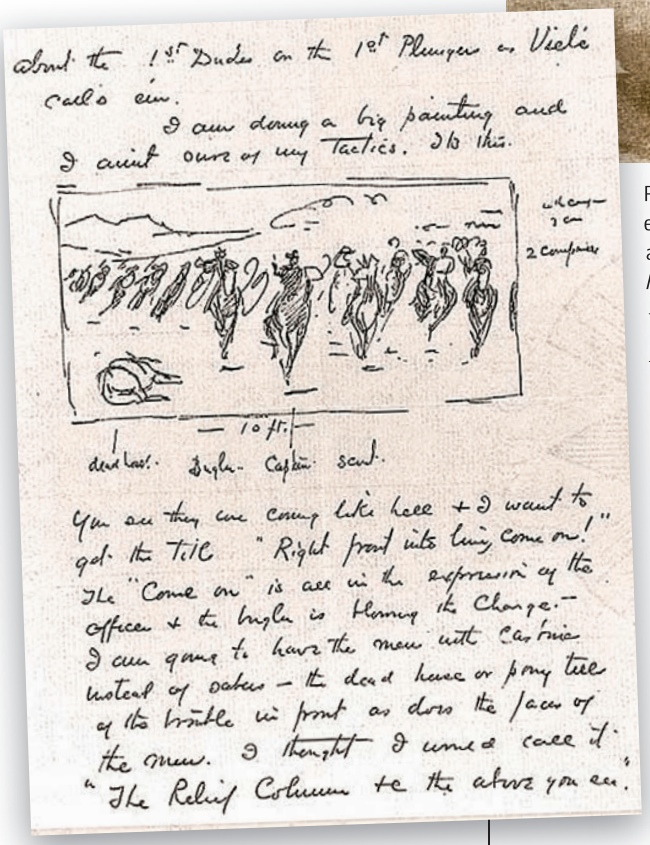
After learning from Troop K's first sergeant of this dangerous rescue, the greenhorn Remington made a special trip to interview Scott. At the post hospital Remington recorded that an attendant had led him "over to one [a bed] where a fine tall Negro soldier lay. His face had a palor [sic]…the result of the lost limb. I greeted him pleasantly and told him of my desire to sketch his face…." Comparing a photograph of Scott with Remington's depiction of this event for the cover of the August 21, 1886, issue of *Harper's Weekly*, the likeness is striking.

Besides his realistic rendering of Scott, Remington also met and quickly formed a friendship with Clarke. In fact, many missives passed between the two kindred spirits over the years, including one from the budding artist who confided about another excursion to Arizona under contract with *The Century* magazine. Remington wrote Clarke on April 11, 1888: "I am going to do the 'Black Buffaloes'—this information you will please keep private as I do not want to be anticipated." Remington also promised Clarke in candid language that is offensive today, but all too common in the Victorian era, "All I want is one good crack at your nigger cavalrymen and d[amn] your eyes I'll make you all famous. Do you know I think there is the biggest kind of an artist pudding



On June 20, 1891. Remington wrote Clarke while the young lieutenant was in Germany and asked his knowledgeable cavalry comrade whether the sketch (below) correctly depicted "Right front into line..." accurately, according to U.S. Army tactics of the era.

– COURTESY FREDERIC REMINGTON ART MUSEUM –



Remington's inquiry (left) to Clarke indicates the artist's sincere efforts to depict U.S. Cavalry formations accurately as illustrated in his 1895 pen and ink of *General Miles and his Escort* (above).

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

lurking in the vicinity of Ft. Grant....Well write and be gracious. I have made up my mind that you are a correspondent worthy of any one's steel."

Remington made good his boast after he showed up in Arizona to take advantage of free room and perhaps board as well as libations from his host Clarke. By now the officer had received recognition not only for his derring-do in snatching Cpl. Scott from the jaws of death, but also for his other bold adventures including pursuit of the infamous Apache Kid and his band of fierce followers.

Remington admired the devil-may-care subaltern, who had been singled out for valor with a Medal of Honor for rescuing the wounded Scott. He would accompany the bold cavalier on patrol and spend time with Clarke in garrison at Fort Grant, experiences that led to the publication of "A Scout With the Buffalo Soldiers" in the April 1889 issue of *The Century*. The article and its accompanying illustrations, both provided by Remington, contributed considerably to the artist's growing reputation and contained the first of his many pictorial depictions of his friend Clarke. Afterwards, Remington occasionally called upon Clarke to serve as a source, and sometimes even as a reference to verify authenticity for other sketches and paintings

While Remington's stature developed and his body of work expanded, his comradeship remained strong with Clarke, even after each bachelor eventually walked down the aisle as the groom. The young husbands continued to correspond, in some instances sharing snippets about their travels, which in Clarke's case included a posting to Dusseldorf, Germany, as an observer with a German mounted unit. Riding alongside these precise Prussians must have strengthened Clarke's interest in training of the United States cavalry. After he sailed back home and reported to Fort Custer, Montana, (at the confluence of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers south of present-day Hardin), he launched a determined effort to ensure the horses in his troop were capable, dependable swimmers.

With a few other officers and some enlisted men he took the steeds to swim regularly in the nearby rivers. After one of these outings he decided to take a dip himself, but he neglected to check the depth of the water. Jumping from the bank he landed in the shallows of the Little Big Horn River.

The dive proved fatal. Despite efforts to revive him, Clarke died from the fluke accident on July 21, 1893. He was 30. Thus ended what could have been an amazing martial career, robbing Clarke of further fame. In turn, Remington, who no doubt mourned the passing of his saddle "pardner" from Old Arizona, went on to become one of the most renowned artists of the frontier.

John P. Langellier, author of dozens of books and articles related to the United States Army in the West, presently is preparing a full-length biography of Lt. Powhatan Henry Clarke. He is indebted to Peter Hassrick for assistance with some of the accompanying illustrations for this *True West* issue.



After Clarke's broken body was recovered from the shallows of the Little Big Horn River, his fellow soldiers laid him to rest in the morgue of Fort Custer's hospital (above) before his remains were transported to his gravesite in St. Louis, Missouri.

– COURTESY NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY –





In April 1885, young Lt. Clarke (above, wearing his Medal of Honor, March 1891) was transferred with Troop K of the U.S. 10th Cavalry from Fort Davis, Texas, to Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, to aid in the pursuit and capture of Geronimo (top) and his band of Chiricahua Apache Indians.

– GERONIMO PHOTO COURTESY COWEN AUCTIONS/ POWHATAN CLARKE PHOTO FROM TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

Remington would transform a rather unimpressive photo of a gangly Clarke (see cover) into an image of a dashing cavalier (left) for the March 1890 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. In one of his many jottings to Clarke over the years, Remington remarked, "its [sic] hell when a young fellow discovers he's good looking...."

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –



Frederic Remington's 1890 oil on canvas portrait *Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clarke, Tenth Cavalry* was adapted from his illustration of the jaunty officer (above).

– COURTESY FREDERIC REMINGTON ART MUSEUM, OGDENSBURG, NY (66.73) CR#01033 –





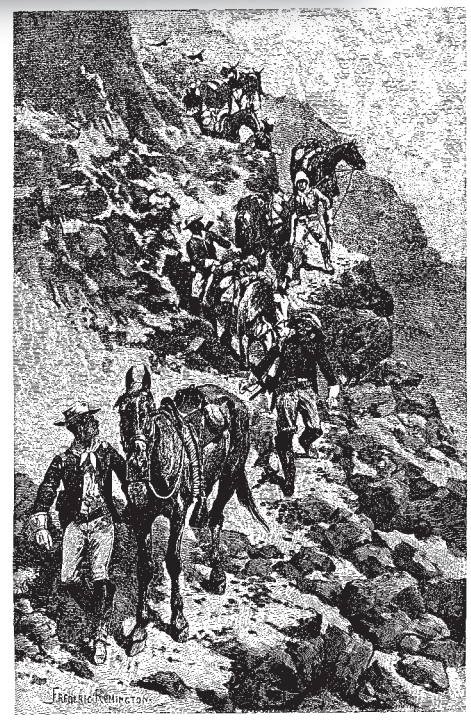
Heroic acts earned Clarke the Medal of Honor, which he proudly displayed for this previously unpublished crystal-clear portrait taken while he was on temporary assignment in Germany.

– COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER, JR. –



Remington, who rode in a pith helmet (above) when on the trail with Lt. Clarke and the U.S. Cavalry in Arizona, loved painting horses and perpetuating the image of himself as a fearless Western horseman through his artwork. His 1890 29 3/16 x 19 3/8 inch oil *Self-Portrait on a Horse* (below) fulfills both personal—and artistic—passions.

– FREDERIC REMINGTON PHOTO COURTESY FREDERIC REMINGTON ART MUSEUM, OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK/ FREDERIC REMINGTON OIL PAINTING COURTESY SID RICHARDSON MUSEUM, FORT WORTH, TEXAS (SWR 48) CR#01002 –



MARCHING ON THE MOUNTAINS.

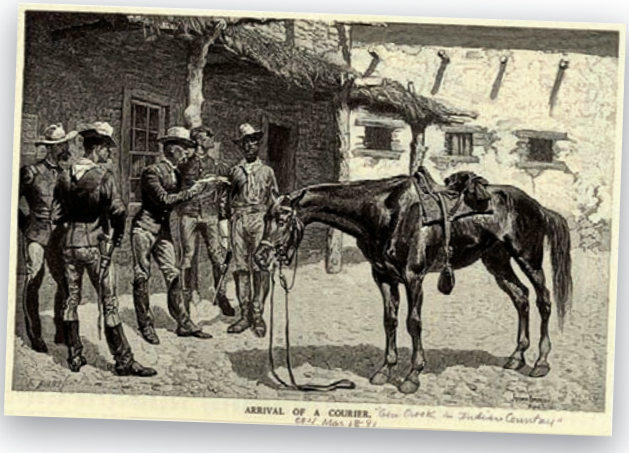
Remington's *Marching on the Mountains* (on foot in his pith helmet) with Lt. Clarke in the lead of his company of buffalo soldiers accompanied the artist's story in the April 1889 issue of *The Century* magazine.

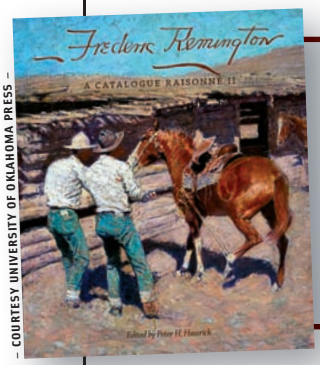
– AUTHOR'S COLLECTION –



Remington's time spent with Lt. Clarke on the military frontier of the Arizona Territory resulted in numerous sketches, illustrations (left, from the March 1891 issue of *The Century*) and ultimately, oil on canvas paintings that featured the young lieutenant (far left, foreground) in action and camp, such as the 1890 36 x 48 inch *Arrival of a Courier* (below).

– ILLUSTRATION COURTESY NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY/ OIL PAINTING COURTESY R. W. NORTON ART GALLERY, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA (F 150) CR#01139 –





– COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS –

FREDERIC REMINGTON: A CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ II

Peter Hassrick, director emeritus and senior scholar at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West, is the editor of the University of Oklahoma's *Frederic Remington: A Catalogue Raisonné II*, volume 22 in The Charles M. Russell Center Series on Art and Photography of the American West. The $75 book is well illustrated with more than 150 images and 100 color plates.





Clarke periodically sent his New York–based friend photos evidently snapped with a Kodak that Remington inadvertently left in Arizona. Recently discovered action shoots at Fort Thomas' firing range during 1888 include this one of Clarke strutting along behind the men of his Troop K, 10th U.S. Cavalry. Subsequently, Remington worked a portion of this photograph into his October 1889 *Harper's Weekly* illustration titled *Skirmish Line Target Practice in the Regular Army*.

– FIRING LINE IMAGE COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR./INSET ILLUSTRATION TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –



SKIRMISH LINE TARGET PRACTICE IN THE REGULAR ARMY

BY MARK ANDREW WHITE

The Oklahoma Invader



A martyr's violations of American law by force of arms ultimately won the cause for boomers.

In 1880, Capt. David L. Payne and the boomers began entering Indian Territory with the hope of establishing permanent homes.

Payne was a veteran of the Kansas Infantry during the Civil War, a scout under Gen. Philip Sheridan during the Indian campaigns in the late 1860s, and a member of the Kansas legislature in 1871. He had also guided hunting parties and pioneer trains at various times in his life, but it was his leadership of the Oklahoma boomers that brought him to national attention.

Payne believed that nearly two million acres in the center of Indian Territory known as the "Unassigned Lands" were not allotted to any particular tribe and cited as proof an 1866 treaty in which these lands were surrendered by the Seminole and Creek as a concession to the U.S. government for the tribes' support of the Confederacy during the Civil War. As intended, the majority of the confiscated lands were given to other tribes, but the Unassigned Lands and large portions of the Cherokee Outlet remained vacant.

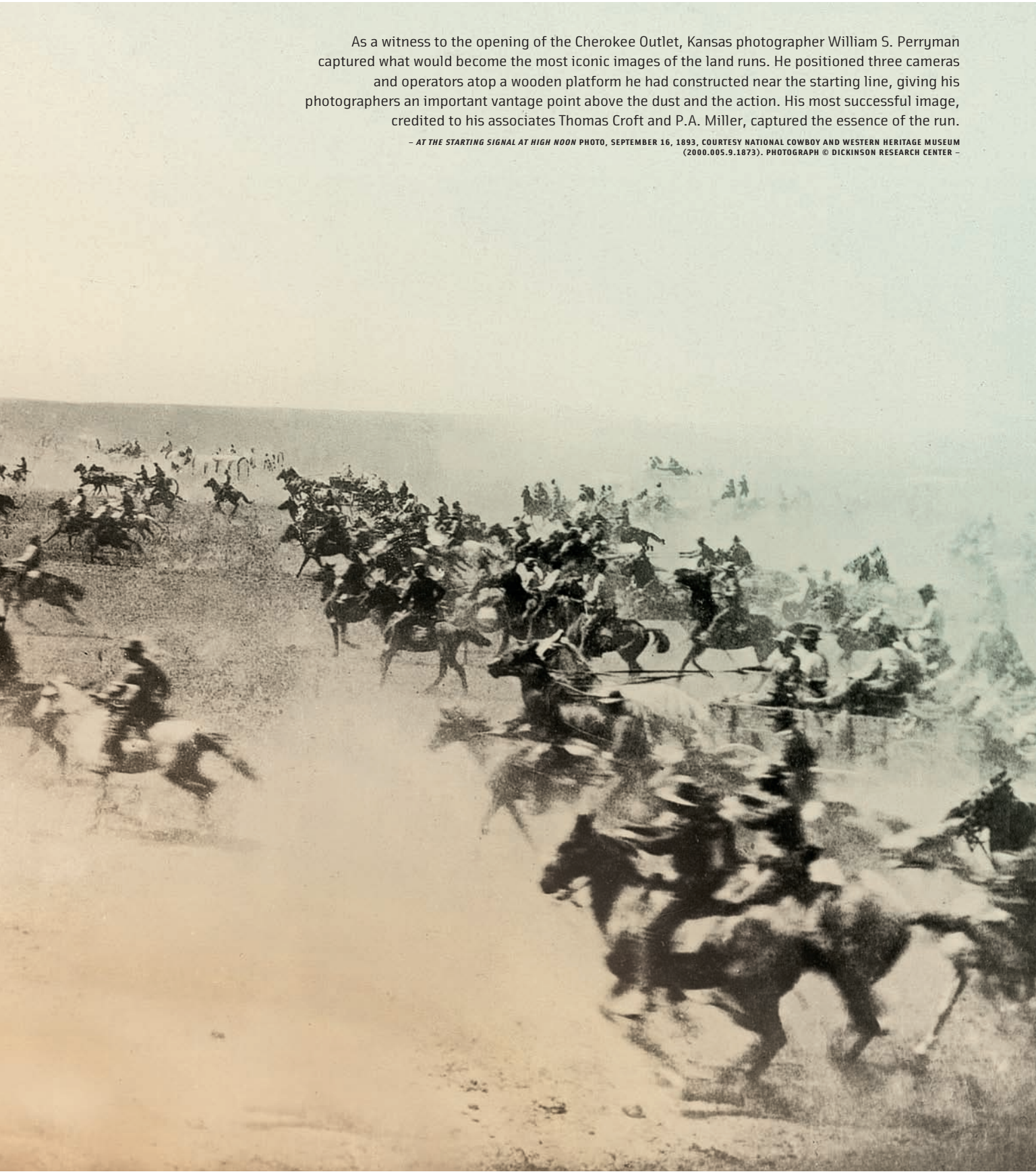
Settlement of the Unassigned Lands had become a prickly issue in February 1879, following the publication of an article in the *Chicago Tribune* by Elias Cornelius Boudinot, a Cherokee citizen, a clerk for the House of Representatives Committee on Private Land Claims and a lobbyist for the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad. Boudinot encouraged settlement of the Unassigned Lands and proposed legislation that would make the area an official territory of the United States under the name Oklahoma. His appeal was joined by Morrison Munford, owner and editor of the *Kansas City Times*, who reprinted Boudinot's thesis. Munford used the volatile term "boomers" to describe a movement still in its infancy yet ready to explode, and the articles in his paper established a common rhetoric for the undertaking. The boomer movement would advocate the settlement of Oklahoma for the ensuing decade.

No Turning Back

Payne made his first incursion with a small band of would-be settlers in April 1880, founding the settlement Ewing on the site of present-day Oklahoma City. Lieutenant George H.G. Gale and troops of the 4th Cavalry promptly arrested the group and escorted them back to Kansas. Payne returned to Ewing in July with similar results, although this time, Judge Isaac Parker fined Payne the maximum penalty of $1,000 for violation of the Indian Intercourse Act.

As a witness to the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, Kansas photographer William S. Perryman captured what would become the most iconic images of the land runs. He positioned three cameras and operators atop a wooden platform he had constructed near the starting line, giving his photographers an important vantage point above the dust and the action. His most successful image, credited to his associates Thomas Croft and P.A. Miller, captured the essence of the run.

– *AT THE STARTING SIGNAL AT HIGH NOON* PHOTO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893, COURTESY NATIONAL COWBOY AND WESTERN HERITAGE MUSEUM (2000.005.9.1873). PHOTOGRAPH © DICKINSON RESEARCH CENTER –





With two unsuccessful entries to grab land in Indian Territory in less than a year and a third try planned for late 1880, the national press took notice of Payne and his boomers. *The Hornet,* a St. Louis weekly, portrayed the "Oklahoma Invader" being forcibly removed by one of Uncle Sam's soldiers in its December 25, 1880, edition.

– COURTESY ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI –

The Hornet, an illustrated St. Louis weekly, represented Payne as a disobedient child pulled out of Oklahoma by his ear. For *The Hornet*, Payne was the "Oklahoma Invader" who had to be forcibly removed by "Uncle Sam's Soldiers," suggesting that the entry into Oklahoma violated not only the law but also the will of the American people.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, a popular periodical with a national readership, followed suit in January 1881, with an article titled "Invading Indian Territory." *Leslie's* sent an unnamed reporter to Payne's Kansas camp in December 1880 to report on preparations for the next incursion. Payne and the boomers, again characterized as lawless invaders, were reported adopting a military-style organization in preparation to cross into the territory from Hunnewell, Kansas. The suite of illustrations artist Charles Silverton created to accompany the article depicts the militarization of the boomer camp.

In the illustration *Drilling in Camp*, for example, a company of armed men stand at attention receiving instruction from Payne, or more likely from Hill Maidt, who had been named the military commander because of his past army service. Against a backdrop of covered wagons, with families in attendance and the American flag flying high, they evoke the stalwart pioneers of the Oregon and California Trails. But as Silverton makes clear, these settlers are prepared to seize territory and violate American law by force of arms.

Emboldened by phrases such as "No Turning Back" and "On to Oklahoma" emblazoned on their covered wagons, Payne's boomers hoped to realize through divine providence their manifest destiny to expand American civilization and its democratic ideals into unsettled Oklahoma, just as pioneers of a generation earlier had hoped for the country as a whole. The readership of *Frank Leslie's*, whether or not they supported the settlement of the territory, would have recognized the ideology propelling the boomers as the same that had justified American expansion across North America.

Despite their provocative rhetoric and actions, the boomers engaged in friendly relations with the 10th U.S. Cavalry under Maj. John Joseph Coppinger, who had been sent to escort the boomers back into Kansas if they crossed the border into Indian Territory. Coppinger and the cavalry were invited to attend Sunday services and given preferential seating in the front row. Coppinger had previously warned the boomers of his duty, and the military followed the camp closely from the rear.

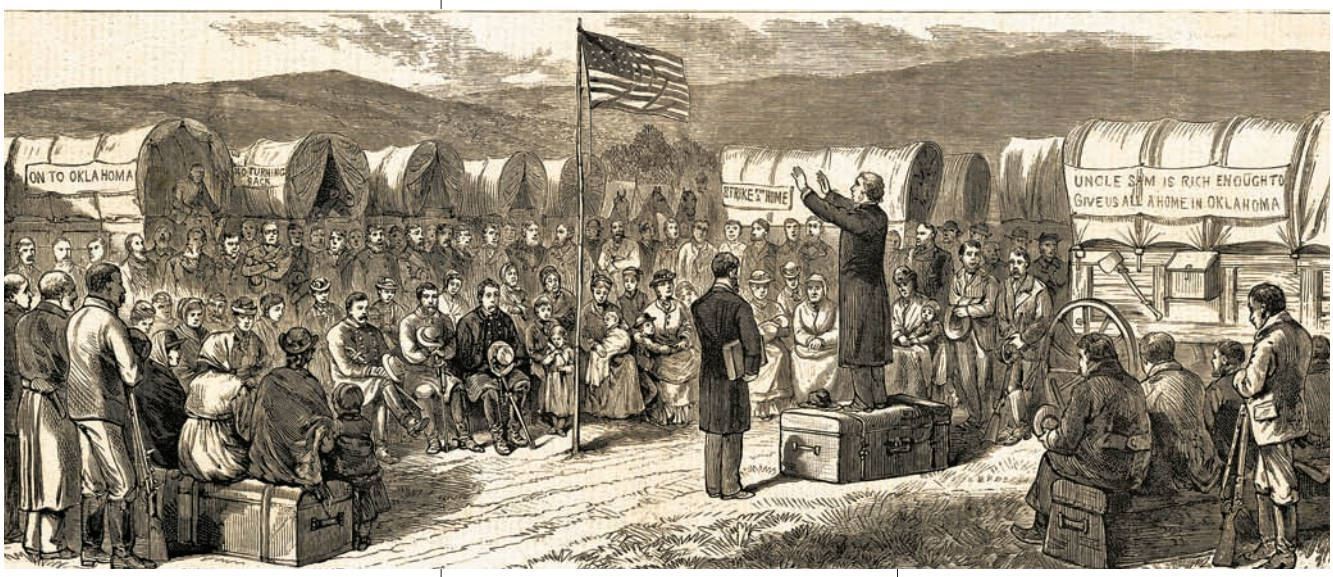
A Frontier Hero of Just Renown

Military intervention and inclement weather ultimately stalled the planned incursion that year, but Payne persisted and continued to publicize the efforts of what was now called the Oklahoma Colony, using his growing celebrity as a promotional tool. The former "Oklahoma Invader" became a frontier hero by the mid-1880s, as his supporters advertised his military background and his Western persona.

Payne's friendship with William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody enhanced his Western celebrity. In October 1880, prior to the failed invasion in late 1880, Payne visited St. Louis, where he engaged in a friendly debate with Buffalo Bill over marksmanship. They tried to best each other at Sportsman's Park, until Cody finally announced that he could produce sparks from the end of Payne's cigar with successive shots from his pistol. Of the five shots Cody took, four had the desired effect, but the fifth missed the mark and took off part of Payne's mustache. The novelty of the incident reportedly impelled Buffalo Bill to make a lithograph of the event, although prints have yet to surface.

Whether Payne actually lost part of his mustache to Buffalo Bill's errant shot remains questionable, but the event apparently left no ill will between the two. Payne would make an appearance in the program of the 1884 season of the Buffalo Bill's Wild West, where he was billed as "Oklahoma' Payne, the Progressive Pioneer" and "The Distinguished Cimarron Scout and 'Oklahoma' Raider."

The program valorized him as both a martyr to the ideal of frontier settlement and a figure of unfailing principles, who struggled against the corruption of unidentified moneyed interests: "To continue this fight against the greed of



Adopting the rhetoric and trappings of Manifest Destiny to support their mission, Payne's boomers engaged in a church service, with the American flag and various boomer slogans displayed prominently, as a rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" added to the pomp of the service.

– CHARLES SILVERTON SKETCH PUBLISHED IN *FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER*, JANUARY 1, 1881, COURTESY ANN COWAN DIXON ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, HARDING UNIVERSITY, SEARCY, ARKANSAS –

remorseless capitalists, Capt. Payne has endured hardships few men have been forced to suffer, proving himself true to principle, and a frontier hero of just renown—a man who cannot be intimidated nor swerved by hardships from his purpose and duty."

In all likelihood, Payne never appeared in the show because of other commitments, but Cody must have recognized the promotional value of "Oklahoma Payne."

In the previous year, on November 10, 1883, the sensational tabloid *National Police Gazette* had also remarked that Payne was "doubtless one of the principal figures of the great West" and "an intelligent, active, faithful worker in any cause he espouses, but given to severe hardship and frontier life, in which he has become famous as scout, guide, and soldier."

The *London Daily News*, echoing the sentiments of the Wild West program, explained that Payne and his followers had "found themselves heroes, for the West looked upon them as sufferers from the despotic power of the Government."

For the propagandists of the boomer movement, Payne's attempt to settle the last frontier in the West placed him in a pantheon of scouts and trailblazers that included Kit Carson, Wild Bill Hickok and Buffalo Bill. His mother was said to be a cousin to Davy Crockett. Payne's redoubtable constitution and frontier pedigree, when paired with the boomer's skillful appropriation of the rhetoric of Manifest Destiny, added to his perceived legitimacy and that of his cause.

The boomer leader's reputation ultimately hinged on the creation of Rock Falls, the briefly occupied settlement Payne founded with approximately 600 of his followers in May 1884. Located near the Chikaskia River in present-day Kay County, the town boasted a school, a drugstore that sold liquor and a printing office for their newspaper, the *Oklahoma War Chief*.

The only image of Rock Falls produced for public consumption was that of Payne's cabin, nestled in a densely wooded area that evoked almost a century of log cabin imagery in American culture. By the 1880s, the log cabin had come to symbolize both the settlement of the American wilderness and the humble origins of great political leaders, including Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison and Abraham Lincoln.

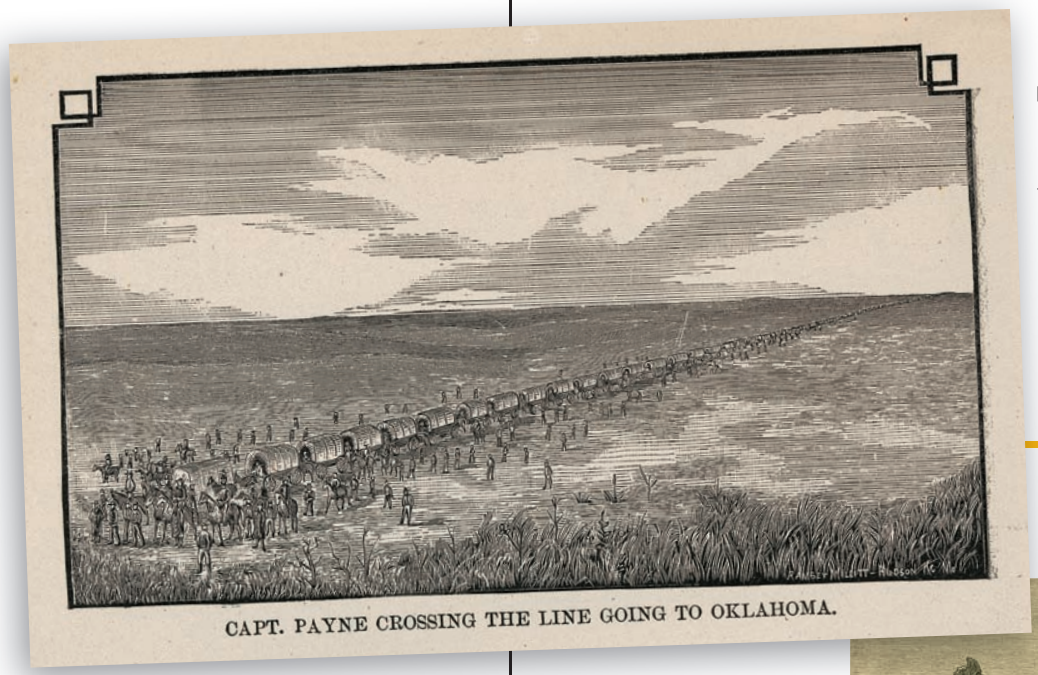
The association of the log cabin with Daniel Boone, the father of westward expansion, only solidified its role in American historical memory. Payne's cabin in the woods acknowledged his place in that national mythology and furthered the boomers' desire to see their leader placed among the pantheon of frontier heroes.

The *Wichita Beacon* expressed this sentiment in November 1884, when it predicted that Payne's "name will be forever linked with the history of the state that is sure to be created in the country south of us. What Daniel Boone



Charles Silverton's sketch, *Drilling in Camp,* depicts the militarization of David L. Payne's boomer camp, illustrating the settlers' willingness to seize territory by force of arms.

– CHARLES SILVERTON SKETCH PUBLISHED IN *FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER*, JANUARY 1, 1881, COURTESY ANN COWAN DIXON ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, HARDING UNIVERSITY, SEARCY, ARKANSAS –



CAPT. PAYNE CROSSING THE LINE GOING TO OKLAHOMA.

Payne leads boomers in covered wagons into Oklahoma in this sketch published in *Oklahoma!* by A.P. Jackson and E.C. Cole. The illustration embodied a motif familiar to most Americans following the Civil War. Since the 1850s, numerous images of pioneers traveling the Oregon Trail, seeking prosperity on the West Coasts, had entered popular culture.

– COURTESY WESTERN HISTORY COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LIBRARIES, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA –

is to Kentucky, Dave Payne will be to Oklahoma."

By this time, however, Payne's Rock Falls had already met its demise. On August 7, troops burned the settlement, arrested the leaders of the movement and escorted the boomers out of the Cherokee Outlet. Payne was tried in Topeka for conspiracy but won a brief victory when district judge Cassius G. Foster dismissed the indictment.

On November 28, while preparations for another incursion were under way in Wellington, Kansas, Payne suddenly died of heart failure. The movement faltered momentarily but quickly regained momentum, with Payne in the role of martyr to the cause.

Ejecting an Oklahoma Boomer

In the months following Payne's death, Capt. William L. Couch assumed leadership of the boomers and led another incursion in December 1884, which resulted in the establishment of Camp Stillwater (on the site of present-day Stillwater, Oklahoma).

Colonel Edward Hatch, commander of the 9th Cavalry Regiment, a black outfit popularly known as the Buffalo Soldiers, sent a detachment from Fort Reno under Lt. Matthias W. Day to remove Couch. *Harper's Weekly* reported that 400 armed boomers met Day and stated their intentions to remain on the land. Hatch, after consulting with Day at Fort Reno, subsequently gave Couch 24 hours to leave and threatened to call 12 companies to ready, if necessary.

Rather than fire on the boomers, Hatch cut their supply line from Kansas, forcing them to surrender. Frederic Remington's *Harper's Weekly* drawing, *Ejecting an "Oklahoma Boomer,"* characterized the removal of the boomers as a somewhat comic affair.

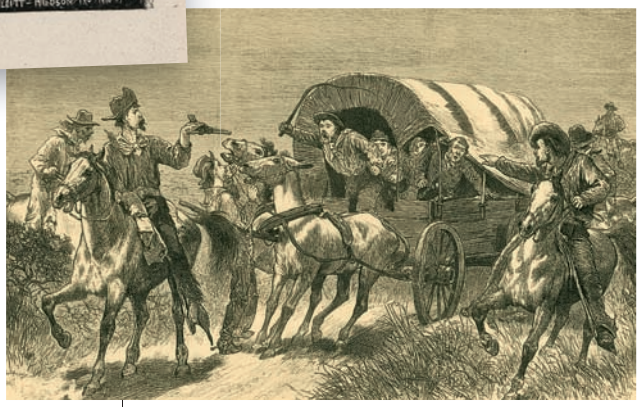
Remington lived in Peabody, Kansas, in 1883-84 and had witnessed the travails of the boomers during his own brief excursions into Indian Territory. The drawing also represented one of Remington's first depictions of Buffalo Soldiers and recognized their role in policing Indian Territory.

Although Remington cast the Stillwater affair as largely peaceful, the popular press frequently emphasized the violent tendencies of the boomers. *Harper's* reported, "from the accounts that come to us there is likely to be an outbreak and bloodshed at any moment."

Printed in *Frank Leslie's* only months before the first land run, James Ingram's 1889 illustration represented a potentially lethal confrontation between military scouts and boomers.

With Payne's death and Couch's increasingly frequent trips to Washington, D.C. to publicize the boomer cause, the movement became disorganized.

The Wichita Board of Trade, in hopes of reigniting the plans for Oklahoma settlement, approached a celebrity even more popular than Payne to lead the boomers into Oklahoma.



In contrast to Frederic Remington's peaceful ejection of Oklahoma boomers, James Ingram's illustration of U.S. scouts turning back invaders, in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* on January 19, 1889, highlighted the verbal and physical altercations that frequently erupted between the soldiers and the boomers.

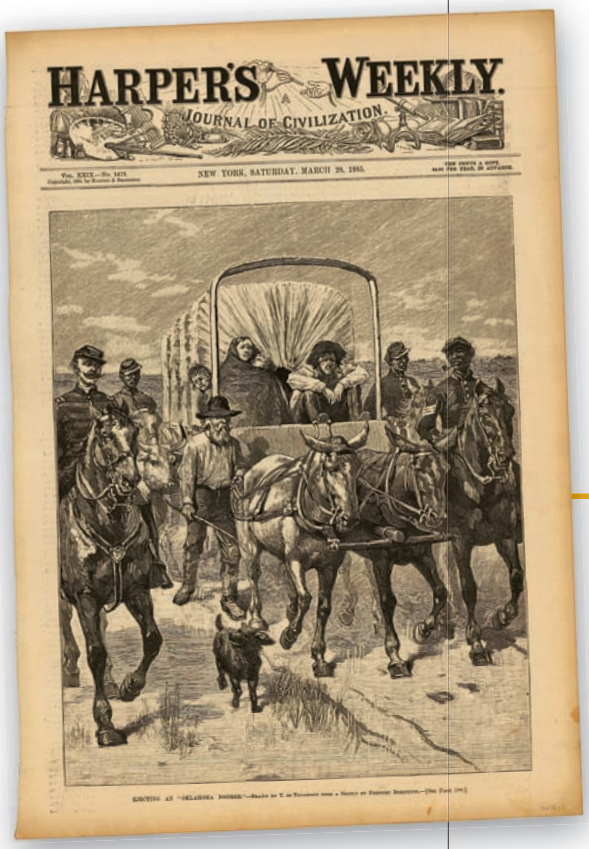
– COURTESY NATIONAL COWBOY AND WESTERN HERITAGE MUSEUM, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA. SILBERMAN COLLECTION (1996.027.1461.289). PHOTOGRAPH © DICKINSON RESEARCH CENTER –

The Psychology of Show Business

The Wichita Board of Trade needed a charismatic figure to lead the boomers out of Kansas anew and proposed one man take charge: Maj. Gordon William Lillie, better known by his stage name Pawnee Bill.

The showman agreed and arrived in Wichita on December 22, reportedly to an ovation and a brass band. By the next day, he had already planned a new invasion of Oklahoma.

As Lillie later explained, the Wichita Board of Trade had hired him for his promotional skills: "I began to work on the idea again, applying the psychology of show business. They employed



When Buffalo Soldiers kicked out Payne's predecessor, William L. Couch, and the boomers in December 1884, artist Frederic Remington made this comic sketch, *Ejecting an "Oklahoma Boomer,"* which appeared on the front cover of *Harper's Weekly* edition dated March 28, 1885.

– COURTESY OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA –



Known photo of Payne, from Stan Hoig's 1980 biography of the Oklahoma Boomer.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

me to promote the Boomer project, guaranteeing all expenses and immunity of harm."

A consummate showman, Lillie used boisterous, theatrical rhetoric to inspire the boomers and promote the movement. "We will have 10,000 men ready to move," he reported in January 1889, "and I don't see how the 1,500 soldiers—the largest body that can be gotten together—will be able to stop us. There is now no longer any question about it—the men are ready to move. We will go on February 1 and we will take Oklahoma—Congress or no Congress."

Harry Hill and other boomer leaders were more cautious and urged Lillie to await the fate of the Springer Bill, which supported the opening of the Unassigned Lands and was currently being considered by Congress.

Despite Lillie's inflammatory rhetoric, Hill must have appealed to his sensibilities, and the invasion was delayed. The Springer Bill stalled in the Senate, but an amendment to Indian Appropriations Act authorized Pres. Grover Cleveland to proclaim the lands open for settlement. This appropriations bill passed, and Pres. Cleveland signed it into law before leaving office—though his successor, Pres. Benjamin Harrison, ultimately issued the proclamation.

Lillie credited the newspaper campaign led by *Wichita Eagle* Editor Marsh M. Murdock for prodding Congress: "It was the unceasing advertising which that great newspaper gave the project which brought the tens of thousands of settlers to the border, to settle the territory in one big stampede, one of the most spectacular and epochal events in the history of the United States."

Settlement would occur through a race for the land, heightening the spectacle of the event. On April 22, the day of the run, Lillie moved 3,000 settlers to Col. George Washington Miller's 101 Ranch in the Cherokee Outlet. Lillie approached his role in the event as another opportunity for showmanship, riding the 20 miles to the area around modern-day Kingfisher in 65 minutes. He later admitted, "the run was great publicity. The press of the



Published after Payne's death, this illustration attempted to foster sympathy and outrage through its title, *Colonists Chained to Their Own Wagons by the Military and Dragged Through the Territory*. It likely represents the removal of settlers from Rock Falls in 1884, but it could depict any of the confrontations between the boomers and the American military that continued after Payne's death.

– COURTESY WESTERN HISTORY COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LIBRARIES, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA –

whole country was full of it. This helped the show business wonderfully."

Harper's Weekly opined of the 1889 run that "in its picturesque aspects the rush across the border at noon on the opening day must go down in history as one of the most noteworthy events in Western civilization. At the time fixed, thousands of hungry home-seekers, who had gathered from all parts of the country, and particularly from Kansas and Missouri, were arranged in line along the border, ready to lash their horses into furious speeds in the race for fertile spots in the beautiful land before them."

Within hours of the run, Guthrie, Oklahoma City and Kingfisher, each of which had boasted little more than a train station and a land office the day before, became settlements of thousands and, within a few months, thriving cities and towns.

By 1890, Pawnee Bill was calling himself "the Chief of the Oklahoma boomers," and his 1902 biography dubbed Oklahoma "a living monument to Pawnee Bill."

No Parallel in Human History

The 1889 run, as well as the four that followed, was a federally sponsored Darwinian contest, in which those with the fastest transportation, the greatest endurance and perhaps some foreknowledge of the lay of the land succeeded in securing a location. Calls for statehood began soon after the conclusion of the land runs.

The statehood ceremony, held on November 16, 1907, in Guthrie, included a mock marriage in which Indian Territory was pledged as the faithful bride to Oklahoma Territory. The notion that Indians had become the domestic dependents of the American presence in Oklahoma, suggested 18 years earlier in Thaddeus Mortimer Fowler's panoramic map of Oklahoma City, was given ceremonial form.

Given the spectacular, and sometimes theatrical, nature of Oklahoma settlement, it is of little surprise that the ceremony accompanying statehood would dramatize the climax of westward expansion. Boomers for settlement and statehood, from David Payne to Pawnee Bill, had employed spectacle as an ideological device for furthering their cause.

Collectively, they constructed a common mythology in print and image that positioned Oklahoma as the apogee of American expansion: an American Canaan promising limitless wealth and possibilities, settled in a series of spectacular land runs with no parallel in human history and transformed seemingly overnight into the site of a modern, progressive society.

Mark Andrew White is the Wylodean and Bill Saxon director of the Fred Jones Jr. Museum of Art at the University of Oklahoma. His article is an edited excerpt from *Picturing Indian Territory: Portraits of the Land that Became Oklahoma, 1819-1907*, published by University of Oklahoma Press and edited by B. Byron Price.





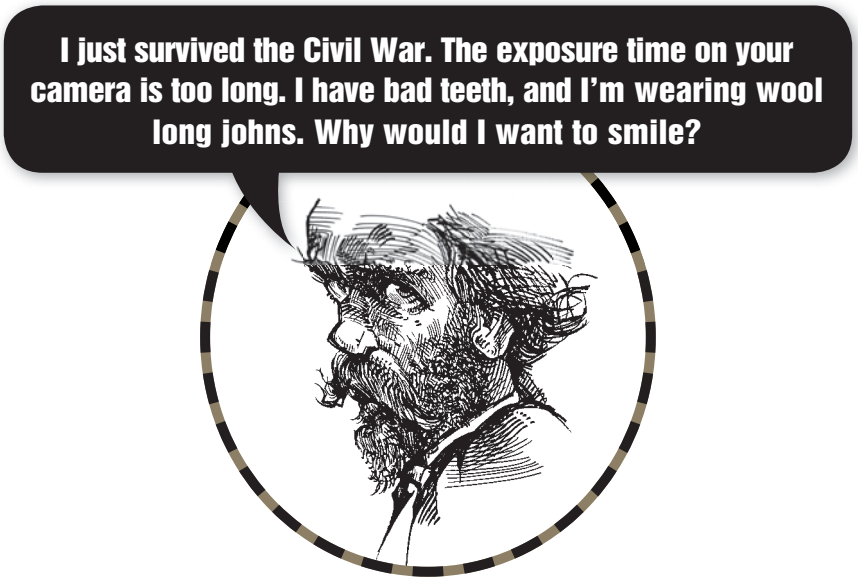
In February 1883, David Payne and his boomers gathered along the North Canadian River, near present-day Oklahoma City, and established Camp Alice. The boomer leader is shown with them at the camp, leaning on an axe, fifth from left. The U.S. Army arrested them there in an unsuccessful attempt to convince the boomers to stop intruding into Indian Territory. When Payne died of a heart attack the next year, his followers persisted…and realized his dream.

– C.P. WICKMILLER PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY ROBERT E. CUNNINGHAM OKLAHOMA HISTORY COLLECTION 2000.005.9.1907 © DICKINSON RESEARCH CENTER, NATIONAL COWBOY & WESTERN HERITAGE MUSEUM, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA –

BY RITA ACKERMAN

SMILE!

Why is smiling so rare in historical photographs? Probably not for the reason you think.



– ALL ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL –

Most people who study photos from the 1800s, whether these are family photos or historical images of the American West, have wondered why the people all look so stern and even sad. Although several theories have surfaced over the years, none of them are entirely correct.







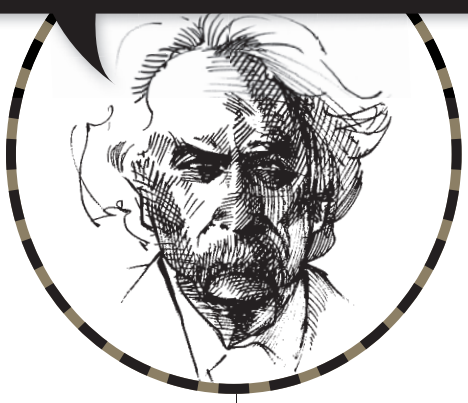


Exposing the Exposure Myth

The above photos clearly knock down the claim that early glass and tintype photography had very long exposures and the people posing were told not to smile. True, most did not smile, but the idea that they couldn't smile, or were told not to smile, is just silly.

– ALL PHOTOS TRUE WEST ARCHIVES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED / BOTTOM ROW AT LEFT DIGITAL IMAGE COURTESY OF THE GETTY'S OPEN CONTENT PROGRAM –

"I think a photograph is a most important document, and there is nothing more damning to go down to posterity than a silly, foolish smile caught and fixed forever."



One theory, often expressed by older family members, is that people back then didn't have anything to be happy about. Yes, times were different and folks lived lives that were, in many ways, harder than our lives now, but they were also finding fulfillment with community and family at parties, socials and church and community functions. Contemporary newspapers are filled with notices of balls, ice cream socials, picnics and parties for every possible occasion. Pioneers knew how to have fun and often did.

Bad teeth and poor dental care is another rationale. We actually have more teeth problems in modern times because of the amount of sugar in our diet. Those among us who can afford it can get our dental issues corrected. When our ancestors broke a tooth, the practice was to pull it, instead of fix it. Yet even famous people who were known to have good teeth didn't smile when sitting for a photograph.

The length of time people had to sit perfectly still for photographs, due to slow exposure times, is another explanation for the lack of smiles in historical pictures. A brief history of photography is called for to explain why this theory doesn't measure up.

In 1826 or 1827, Nicéphore Niépce took the first permanent real-world photo. The exposure time was several days. Louis Daguerre, who invented the daguerreotype around 1837, cut down the time to roughly 15 minutes. That's quite an advance within a decade.

The first "selfie" was taken by Robert Cornelius in 1839—with an exposure time of about a minute! He dashed out of the frame and closed the lens cover before the camera could register the movement.

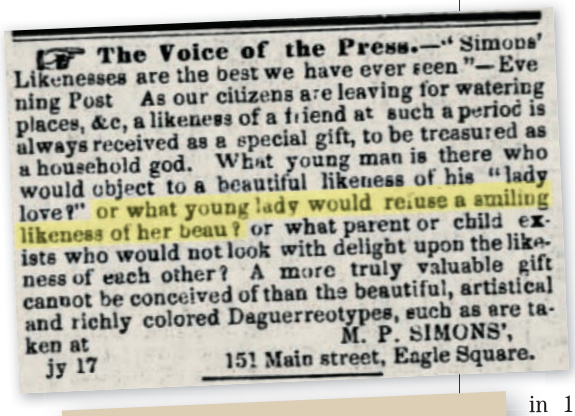
After Daguerre took the first known photo of a human in 1838, American photographers took an estimated 30 million daguerreotypes. These images were cherished because, being exposed directly in the camera on a polished copper plate meant that the photo could not be reproduced as copies to be distributed to friends and family.



What's interesting about the smilers posing on these pages is how contemporary they look. We are so conditioned to seeing stoic faces on Old West photographs that these images almost seem fake. Certainly not what we expect to see.

By 1842, advances in lenses and chemistry shortened exposure time to between 10 and 60 seconds. In 1851, when Frederick Scott Archer told the world about collodion, a process using glass plates, he narrowed the time to a few seconds. Still a long time to hold a smile. Try it.

One of the best-known American photographers, Mathew Brady, along with his team of photographers, traveled the battlegrounds of the Civil War to take thousands of photographs using the wet collodion process. Many Brady photographs were of horses, which did not hold their feet and tails still for a photographer to capture them on film; the horses show up perfectly still in Brady's photographs.



The Voice of the Press.—"Simons' Likenesses are the best we have ever seen"—Evening Post As our citizens are leaving for watering places, &c, a likeness of a friend at such a period is always received as a special gift, to be treasured as a household god. What young man is there who would object to a beautiful likeness of his "lady love?" or what young lady would refuse a smiling likeness of her beau? or what parent or child exists who would not look with delight upon the likeness of each other? A more truly valuable gift cannot be conceived of than the beautiful, artistical and richly colored Daguerreotypes, such as are taken at
M. P. SIMONS',
jy 17 151 Main street, Eagle Square.

"...what young lady would refuse a smiling likeness of her beau?"

The Daily Dispatch newspaper, Richmond, Virginia, July 24, 1852



Forty-Niners yucking it up (left) and a very happy young pioneer (above) belie the myth that nobody in Old West photographs ever smiled.

– ABOVE COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

By 1871, photographers began using dry plates, which cut down the exposure time even more. Six years later, Eadweard Muybridge took the first set of the famous series of photographs of a galloping horse to settle the question as to whether or not all four hooves leave the ground (they do). William Jennings, in 1882, became the first to capture lightning in a photograph.

If you could capture a horse in mid-air and lightning striking the sky, you could capture a smile crossing someone's face.

The most recent theory on why people in 19th-century photographs appeared so serious was discussed by Nicholas Jeeves in an article he wrote for *The Public Domain Review* in October 2013. He introduced the theory that smiling in a photograph just wasn't culturally acceptable. The Smithsonian, Eastman Kodak archivists and many others have filled the Internet with articles and videos on this subject, with many of them linking back to the Jeeves article.



A baby smiles to beat the band in this 1880s photograph.

The consensus is that only fools, drunks, children and innocents smiled in painted portraits and photographs. Decorum was still as big a part of society as it was 135 years earlier, as stated by St. Jean-Baptiste de La Salle in the 1703 publication, *The Rules of Christian Decorum and Civility:* "There are some people who raise their upper lip so high… that their teeth are almost entirely visible. This is entirely contrary to decorum, which forbids you to allow your teeth to be uncovered, for nature gave us lips to conceal them."

Even Mark Twain, despite being a famous humorist, didn't smile in photographs. "I think a photograph is a most important document," he said, "and there is nothing more damning to go down to posterity than a silly, foolish smile caught and fixed forever."

Most people had one, if any, photograph taken their entire lives, sometimes to commemorate a special event like a wedding or an anniversary. Traveling photographers appeared only occasionally in the area or set up a short-term studio. Views of families in front of homesteads were popular. They wanted to be remembered for their accomplishments on the frontier.

That said, occasional "slips" of decorum and smiles can be found in Victorian and earlier photographs. Folks share photographs of these smiling Victorians on *Flickr.com*, although some of the "smiles" are debatable.

The lack of smiles in early photography is no indication of the internal lives of the people who peer out from these images. The Old West ranchers, gunfighters, storekeepers and miners may have led hard lives, but most also knew how to have fun. The happy moment came, not from a smile captured on film, but in owning a photograph personal to you and your family that allowed one to share his prosperity and pride with future generations.

Rita Ackerman is the author of *O.K. Corral Postscript: The Death of Ike Clanton*. A professional genealogist and researcher for nearly 40 years, she has written a monthly column for *The Tombstone Times* for more than 10 years and has also been published in *The Tombstone Epitaph* and *Wild West* Magazine.

TRUE WEST EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

THE FIGHT AT CAJÓN DE LOS NEGROS

GERONIMO VS THE 10TH HORSE



Artist Frederic Remington brought national attention to Powhatan H. Clarke when he illustrated the white lieutenant's rescue of black trooper Cpl. Edward Scott in the August 21, 1886, edition of *Harper's Weekly*.

– COURTESY FORT HUACHUCA MUSEUM –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Based on the research of John P. Langellier, Paul Andrew Hutton and Edwin R. Sweeney

MAY 3, 1886



Geronimo and his Apache followers move through the hills and canyons on the Arizona–Mexico border, wary as wolves.

– ILLUSTRATION BY BOB BOZE BELL –

A few dozen elusive Apache holdouts, led by the intrepid holy man-warrior, Geronimo, are being pursued along the Arizona-Mexico border by nearly one-quarter of the United States Army.

Among the units hot on the trail of these last resisters are black troopers and their white officers of the 10th U.S. Cavalry. Captain Thomas C. Lebo commands Troop K as they finally close in on the Apaches in Sonora, Mexico, on May 3. The departmental commander would later laud the "great bravery" of Lebo's horse soldiers during "this spirited engagement" that took place "against an enemy on ground of their own choosing, among rugged cliffs almost inaccessible."

"The Indians held their ground and made an attempt to get our horses," reported Lt. John Bigelow Jr., in the February 1887 edition of *Outing*. But these efforts were "frustrated by a covering force and a detail sent to drive the herd to the rear. Each side in the fight numbered about thirty men. Three Indians were seen to fall and to be dragged back out of fire, a pretty sure indication that they were killed or mortally wounded."

But the Apaches struck down Troop K forces too, killing Pvt. Joseph Hollis, while another soldier, Cpl. Edward Scott, "was severely wounded and lay, disabled, exposed to the enemy's fire…." In a selfless act of courage, Lt. Powhatan H. Clarke, Capt. Lebo's second in command, carried Scott to safety.

Clarke wrote his father soon after the lethal exchange took place. His terse description captured some of the tense moments when he came under "flank fire from inaccessible rocks" 200 yards from the cavalry column.

With Cpl. Scott wounded in both legs, Clarke rushed to aid his comrade. He told his father: "I had some close calls while I was trying to pull the corporal from under fire and succeeded in getting him behind a bush and you can be sure it was a very new sensation to hear the bullets whiz and strike within six inches of me and not be able to see anything."

The lieutenant went on to observe: "Our men were played out to begin with and from the position we were in all of us would have been struck…."

Despite the desperate situation, the troopers held their ground. Clarke concluded, in a letter to his mother, "The wounded Corporal has had to have his leg cut off…. This man rode seven miles without a groan, remarking to the Captain that he had seen forty men in one fight in a worse fix than he was."

The gravely injured, stalwart soldier was forced into medical retirement, while his rescuer, Clarke, was singled out for his daring deed. After five years, the slow wheels of bureaucracy led to the shavetail's bravery being recognized by the Medal of Honor.



A West Point graduate from the Class of 1884, Powhatan H. Clarke stands here proudly, wearing his Medal of Honor awarded to him for his daring rescue on May 3, 1886. His promising career was cut short two years after he received this honor. While diving to rescue a soldier from the Little Bighorn River in Montana, on July 21, 1893, he struck his head and drowned; he was only 30 years old.

– COURTESY HERITAGE AUCTIONS, NOVEMBER 10, 2007 –

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

Geronimo continued to strike on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border, killing dozens of civilians before finally agreeing to meet Gen. Nelson Miles. He accepted Geronimo's surrender at Skeleton Canyon, in September 1886.

Powhatan H. Clarke continued his work in the field. He received another citation for conspicuous gallantry, this time for chasing down some of the last Apache holdouts at Salt River in Arizona Territory, on March 7, 1890. And, on June 20, 1890, Clarke, along with fellow 10th Cavalry officer G.E. Stacks, co-commanded a special detachment of 30 White Mountain scouts near Rucker Canyon, on the trail of the Apache Kid.

During his Arizona years, Clarke went into garrison variously at San Carlos and at Forts Apache, Grant (his main quarter when Remington visited) and Thomas.

Recommended: *From Cochise to Geronimo: The Chiricahua Apaches, 1874-1886* by Edwin R. Sweeney, published by University of Oklahoma Press, and *The Apache Wars: The Hunt for Geronimo, the Apache Kid, and the Captive Boy Who Started the Longest War in American History* by Paul Andrew Hutton, published by Crown.



These three photographs show a trooper posing for Frederic Remington at Fort Huachuca in Arizona. The artist obviously used these images to create his illustration on the opposite page.

– COURTESY FREDERIC REMINGTON ART MUSEUM, OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK, 71.832 –

BY BRIAN D'AMBROSIO

LITTLE KNOWN CHARACTERS OF THE OLD WEST

Sold Off By Her Father

Polly Bemis left her China homeland a captive, yet found respect in the Idaho gold fields.



Polly Bemis (inset) stands outside her home (right) on the ranch that is now a designated National Historic Site. No roads lead to the 26-acre estate, along the Salmon River. Private planes from Boise, Idaho, can reach the ranch by landing across the river.

– ALL PHOTOS COURTESY IDAHO HISTORICAL SOCIETY –



One of the better known stories circulated about Polly Bemis is that Charlie Bemis, the son of a Connecticut Yankee jeweler, won her in a poker game, but this she denied. She declared the poker bride was Molly, a Sheepeater captive. She could identify with Molly, though, as Polly had been smuggled into the arms of her captor.

Her given name is unclear; she was born on September 11, 1853, on the Chinese frontier. One account claims that, facing starvation after thieves raided the crops, her father sold Polly to a gang leader in exchange for seed to replant his fields. The bandit sailed with the girl to San Francisco, California, before the nearly 19-year-old Polly ended up in Warren, a decade after the Idaho Gold Rush had slowed. He either died or deserted Polly. She kept house for several years and may have been the "property" of a wealthy Chinese-American saloonkeeper.

On September 16, 1890, that saloonkeeper, Charlie Bemis, was reclining on a bench when John Cox, a half-breed Indian, shot him. The two had argued earlier over a poker game. The bullet went in Charlie's left cheek and came out below one ear. Polly nursed him.

After Charlie recovered, Polly helped operate Charlie's boarding house. They got married in 1894, the same year another Chinese exclusion act was passed, which might have put Polly in danger of deportation to her native land. The couple set up a ranch below Warren along the Salmon River and stayed married for close to 30 years.

After Charlie died in 1922, Polly moved to Warren. Friends took the grieving widow to Grangeville and Boise to cheer her up. She had not seen the world outside Warren since 1872. She saw her first railroad train and a motion picture show. These marvels fascinated yet frightened her at the same time.

Polly deeded the farm to prospectors Charles Shepp and Pete Klinkhammer, who often looked in on her. When they found her ill in August 1933, they rigged up an outfit to take her out on horseback over the mountain trails.

When Polly died in Grangeville on November 6, the *Salt Lake Tribune* obituary reported that Polly was more than the "Chinese wife of a white man." She was an expert angler who liked to fish in the Salmon River. Being only four-and-a-half-feet tall, she often said she was afraid that the fish would pull her into the water. Local lore reported her history of nursing sick or injured miners. She was regarded as a "respected citizen of the region."

"Thousands of Chinese women were sold by their families and ended up enslaved or in brothels. Most of these women died from their ordeals," said Nancy Kelly, director of the 1991 movie adapted from Ruthanne Lum McCunn's fictionalized biography of Bemis, *Thousand Pieces of Gold*.

By contrast, the heroine of her film, Polly Bemis, "lived into her eighties," she says, "and was revered as one of the great legends of the Pacific Northwest."

Brian D'Ambrosio is a journalist in Missoula, Montana. He is the author of *Shot in Montana: A History of Big Sky Cinema* and is working on a Harlem Renaissance biography on Taylor Gordon, born in White Sulphur Springs, in 1893.



Polly Bemis stands with her horses on the Idaho ranch where she finally found happiness. Actress Rosalind Chao, who portrayed Bemis in the 1991 movie, said Polly's story "broke a lot of stereotypes about Asian women. This woman was really a pioneer."

BY JOHNNY D. BOGGS

Little Houses on the Prairie

The real joys and hardships of Western frontier life are revealed on the Laura Ingalls Wilder trail 150 years after her birth.



Laura Ingalls Wilder's parents moved the family from Walnut Grove, Minnesota, to De Smet, Dakota Territory, to work for the railroad in 1879. Wilder's novels of her childhood and young adulthood depict the hardship and reward of her family homesteading on the Great Plains of South Dakota.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –

She was born in a house her father built.

A little house, naturally. Her father would build many more little houses as he carried his family from one place to another.

The girl, however, would grow up to do big things. I mean, Laura Ingalls Wilder practically made people forget that "Pa" was once Little Joe Cartwright. And more than 41 million readers can't be wrong. That's just books in print. How many parents have passed down hardcovers and paperbacks to their own children…grandchildren…?

Laura Elizabeth Ingalls Wilder arrived in the big woods of Wisconsin on February 6, 1867, and so on the 150th anniversary of her birth, we're following one of the West's and the world's most beloved children's writers.

It starts here in Wisconsin, in "a little gray house of logs" about 7.5 miles north of the Mississippi River town of Pepin.

"There were no houses," Laura wrote in *Little House in the Big Woods* (1932). "There were no roads. There were no people."

The big woods have been cleared for farmland, and the roads now see people, mostly "Lauraheads" making pilgrimages. The cabin's a replica. In the 1970s, the Laura Ingalls Wilder Memorial Society Inc. was organized, bought three acres of the Ingalls site and erected a reconstructed cabin and marker.

Charles Ingalls, a jack-of-all-trades better known as "Pa," had married Caroline Quiner in 1860 in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, and moved to Pepin County two years later.

"Pa was no businessman," Wilder told her daughter, Rose Wilder Lane. "He was a hunter and trapper, a musician and poet."

Pa also had a "wandering foot" that often "got to itching."



LAURA INGALLS WILDER

Laura Ingalls Wilder's many moves growing up enriched and inspired her storytelling about the American farm frontier.

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

On to Kansas

In the spring of 1868, Pa sold his 80 acres and set out by covered wagon with his family—Ma, Laura and her older sister, Mary, and younger sister, Carrie (sister Grace would arrive in 1877)—for Kansas. Maybe he had grown sick of gathering honey, making sugar from maple sap, planting, butchering, fishing, shooting, trapping….

Pa was "an unsettled person," says author Candace Simar, a Spur Award-winner and finalist for Western juvenile fiction. He most certainly kept unsettling and uprooting his family.

By 1869, Pa had built another little house. This one was on the prairie. Specifically, it was the Osage Diminished Indian Reserve in Kansas. Pa was squatting illegally.

"Pa built a house of logs from the trees in the nearby creek bottom and when we moved into it, there was only a hole in the wall where the window was to be and a quilt hung over the doorway to keep the weather out," Laura wrote in her autobiography, *Pioneer Girl*.

Jean Kurtis Schodorf's grandfather acquired the historic property outside of Independence in 1923. He didn't know its significance. In fact, no one did until 1969. In 1976, the Kurtis family, some "old-timers" and Jaycees decided to build a replica cabin exactly like the one Laura describes in *Little House on the Prairie* (1935).

"It took us three months, and 90 volunteers with chainsaws and pickup trucks," Schodorf recalls.

The site today also includes the 1885 Wayside post office and the 1871 Sunnyside schoolhouse, and, of course, the hand-dug well (covered for obvious reasons). Schodorf plans on adding an Osage exhibit this year.

Back to the Old Northwest

In *Little House on the Prairie* and *Pioneer Girl*, Laura writes that the Army evicted the family, forcing their return to Wisconsin. Yet the land would soon be open for settlement, so Pa might have had another reason for uprooting the family. The farmer who bought Pa's Wisconsin property back in '68 hadn't been able to pay the mortgage. So the Ingalls clan returned to the big woods in May 1871.

They stayed there until February 1874—check out the Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum in Pepin. After the family came down with scarlet fever—to which Laura attributed sister Mary's blindness in *By the Shores of Silver Lake* (1939)—wanderlust again got the better of Pa. In May 1874, they had a little home on Plum Creek in Minnesota.





HISTORICAL MARKER

Near the banks of Plum Creek, north of Walnut Grove, Minnesota, a marker established by the Redwood County Centennial Committee in 1962 honors Laura Ingalls Wilder and the dugout where she lived. The text reads:

"A dugout along Plum Creek southeast of this point was the childhood home of Laura Ingalls Wilder, who wrote 'On the Banks of Plum Creek.' Widely known as a children's story, the book tells actual incidents of pioneer life here and in Walnut Grove, including blizzards and a grasshopper plague in the 1870's. Laura's parents were among the early settlers of North Hero Township."

"To the east of the little log house, and to the west, there were miles upon miles of trees, and only a few little log houses scattered far apart in the edge of the Big Woods" —*Little House in the Big Woods*. Little House Wayside, near Stockholm, Wisconsin.

– JOHNNY D. BOGGS –



Near Independence, Kansas, visitors can tour a replica of the Ingalls' log cabin, and see the little china woman that Wilder writes about in Little House on the Prairie, "[Ma] put the little china woman on the mantel-shelf, and spread a red-checked cloth on the table. 'There,' she said, 'now we're living like civilized folks again.'"

– PHOTOS BY JOHNNY D. BOGGS –



"It was a funny little house that we moved into," Laura wrote in *Pioneer Girl*, "not much more room than in the wagon, for it had only one room. It was dug in the side of the creek bank near the top."

The homestead lies roughly 1.5 miles north of Walnut Grove. Like the Kurtis family in Kansas, the Gordon family of Minnesota knew nothing about its history when Harold and Della Gordon bought the property in 1947, discovering its literary value later that year. The family has continued to make the site accessible for Lauraheads—even planting native grasses, which Laura described so beautifully, over 25 acres.

Only a depression remains of the dugout. Pa's buildings have long since vanished. The mosquitoes, which Laura wrote about in *By the Shores of Silver Lake*, thrive.

Insects, of course, weren't the only troubles on Plum Creek. Locusts plagued the West in the early 1870s. "They ate every green thing," Laura wrote in *Pioneer Girl*, "the garden, the grass, the leaves on the trees."

Crop failures sent Pa retreating south. In 1876-77, the Ingalls family lived in Burr Oak, Iowa, where Pa helped a friend manage the Masters Hotel, now the Laura Ingalls Wilder Park and Museum. One hotel door was riddled with bullet holes, a saloon stood

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)

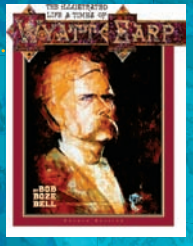
ORDER YOURS TODAY!

Visit: Store.TrueWestMagazine.com

Call: 1-888-687-1881

TRUE WEST









The Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum on Plum Creek, 1.5 miles north of Walnut Grove, Minnesota, has a great collection of historic buildings, including a homestead house, a little red schoolhouse and a dugout display.

– COURTESY EXPLORE MINNESOTA –

next door, and "we were a little afraid of the men who were always hanging around" the saloon, Laura recalled.

Laura skipped over her Burr Oak years in her "Little House" books. Perhaps the loss of her nine-month-old brother, Freddie, proved too painful to write about. (She also omitted her Spring Valley, Minnesota, and Westville, Florida, sojourns of 1890-92, but those came as an adult.) The family returned to Minnesota in 1877 and Laura let W.P. Kinsella (*Shoeless Joe*, *The Iowa Baseball Confederacy*) bring literary glory to Iowa.

Walnut Grove—"only a tiny town"—became even more famous when the TV series became a hit. (Aside: For years, I always thought Walnut Grove was in Kansas.) Much of the memorabilia displayed at the town's Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum is from the TV series, but the museum also houses a quilt owned by Laura and Rose.

The Dakota Territory

In 1879, Pa landed a railroad job and left for Dakota Territory. Ma and the girls followed him in September by train—well, for seven miles at least, to Tracy. "We are sorry to lose them," a correspondent wrote in the *Currie Pioneer*, "but what is our [loss] is their gain."

EARLY & MODERN FIREARMS COMPANY, INC.
F.LLI PIETTA
Experience, Quality, and Customer Service Unsurpassed!
"The BEST in Cowboy Guns" since 1956!
TRADITIONAL "CALIFORNIAN"
DELUXE "CALIFORNIAN"
AVAILABLE:
.357Mag, 45LC
4¾" Barrel Only
One Piece Checkered Walnut Grip
MSRP $545 Sale $485
AVAILABLE:
.357Mag, 45LC
4¾" Barrel Only
One Piece Ultra Ivory Grip
MSRP $560 Sale $499
AVAILABLE:
.357Mag, 44/40, 45LC
4 ¾", 5 ½", 7 ½"
One Piece Walnut Grip
MSRP $530 Sale $475
* HISTORICALLY CORRECT REPLICAS!
* NO TRANSFER BARS!
WWW.EMF-COMPANY.COM (800) 430-1310



LAURA INGALLS WILDER MUSEUM
& INFORMATION CENTER

330 8th Street • Walnut Grove, MN 56180
Toll Free: (888) 528-7298
(507) 859-2358
lauramuseum@walnutgrove.org
Visit our online store at
www.walnutgrove.org/store/

HOURS: June, July, August – Daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
May & September – Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 12 Noon-5 p.m.
April & October – Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 12 Noon-4 p.m.
Museum Buildings Closed Nov. 1 – March 31
Limited Gift Store Hours November thru March. Please call ahead.

- Veterans Display and Children's Area in Grandma's House Upstairs.
- 1890's Depot
- Chapel
- Grandma's House
- Walnut Grove Jail Cells
- Dugout
- Little Red Schoolhouse
- Early Settler's Home
- Heritage Lane
- Gift Store

Admission charged. The Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum is a non-profit organization working to preserve the history of Laura Ingalls Wilder and the community of Walnut Grove.

2017 PAGEANT DATES
JULY 14-15, 21-22, 28-29

www.walnutgrove.org

TRUE WEST
BEST of the WEST
TWO THOUSAND SEVENTEEN



RECOLLECTIONS
Historic Fashions Since 1981

Fashions with the Spirit of the Old West
Sweet, sassy, and always elegant,
with the perfect touch of romance.



Sunset at the Ingalls Homestead in De Smet, South Dakota, inspires summer visitors just as it did Laura Ingalls as a girl, when her family moved onto the Great Plains in 1879.

–COURTESY SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM –

And ours, too.

Because Laura's years in and around De Smet, South Dakota (1879-1890, 1892-94), gave us the bulk of her "Little House" novels: *By the Shores of Silver Lake*, *The Long Winter* (1940), *Little Town on the Prairie* (1941), *These Happy Golden Years* (1943) and *The First Four Years* (1971). It was here that she met, courted and married Almanzo Wilder, whose New York boyhood was chronicled in Laura's *Farmer Boy* (1933).

And, as my guide told me on my visit to the Ingalls Homestead: "We have the coolest stuff."

You might get some argument elsewhere, but the Ingalls Homestead is impressive. The hours vary, and it's closed from November 1 until late April. Read *The Long Winter* and you'll know why. Or, during the summer, twist hay into sticks for fuel—another indication of how hard winters can be up here.

At age 16, Laura began teaching school to help pay for Mary's tuition at The Iowa College for the Blind. On August 25, 1885, she married Almanzo. Daughter Rose, an equally talented writer (and at the least a coach and editor for her mom), arrived in 1886, the same year Pa finally filed papers on his 157.25-acre homestead. He stopped moving, and died in 1902 in De Smet, where he and many other family members are buried.

Laura, however, had one more move.

The Final Homestead

In 1894, she and Almanzo headed to Mansfield, Missouri—chronicled in her diary *On the Way Home* (1962)—where they bought what she dubbed Rocky Ridge Farm, now the Laura Ingalls Wilder Historic Home & Museum, where many treasures, such as Pa's fiddle, are displayed.

At age 65, Laura began writing and "Little House" became a literary success.

"It was a long story," she said, "filled with sunshine and shadow."

Laura died in 1957, eight years after Almanzo's death, but her writing resonates with and teaches children—and grownups—today, tomorrow, forever.

"Laura's voice continues to ring out throughout the years," Simar says, "speaking of the realities of pioneer life and making readers around the world understand and remember."

Years ago, **Johnny D. Boggs** read all of the "Little House" books to his son, before Jack discovered jazz and *Impractical Jokers*.



Laura Ingalls Wilder Historic Home & Museum, Mansfield, Missouri.
"They'd made little more than a life of subsistence out of their farm in Missouri."
— Libertarians on the Prairie: Laura Ingalls Wilder, Rose Wilder Lane, and the Making of the Little House Books.

– JOHNNY D. BOGGS –



Little Town on the Prairie Days at the Ingalls Homestead in De Smet, South Dakota, is held for three weekends every July on Laura's Living Prairie.

– COURTESY SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM–



The Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum's Wilder Pageant in Walnut Grove, Minnesota, is held every September 9-10.

– COURTESY EXPLORE MINNESOTA –



– JESSICA O'REILLY, TRAVELIOWA.COM –

Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum/Burr Oak, IA

CELEBRATIONS & EVENTS

Prairie Days Festival, June 10, *Independence, KS*; **Laura Days**, June 23-25, *Burr Oak, IA*; **Little Town on the Prairie**, July 7-9, 14-16, 21-23, *De Smet, SD*; **Wilder Pageant**, July 14-15, 21-22, 28-29, *Walnut Grove, MN*; **Laura Ingalls Wilder Days**, September 9-10, *Pepin, WI*; **Wilder Day**, September 17, *Mansfield, MO*



– JOHNNY D. BOGGS –

Homemade Cafe, Pepin, WI

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

Good Grub: Homemade Café, *Pepin, WI*; **Down Home Family Restaurant**, *Independence, KS*; **Nellie's Café**, *Walnut Grove, MN*

Good Lodging: The Prairie House Manor Bed & Breakfast, *De Smet, SD*; **Hotel Winneshiek**, *Decorah, IA*; **Weaver Inn B&B**, *Mansfield, MO*

GOOD BOOKS

Pioneer Girl: The Annotated Autobiography by Laura Ingalls Wilder, edited by Pamela Smith Hill; ***Laura Ingalls Wilder: A Writer's Life*** by Pamela Smith Hill; ***Libertarians on the Prairie: Laura Ingalls Wilder, Rose Wilder Lane, and the Making of the Little House Books*** by Christine Woodside

GOOD FILM & TV

Little House on the Prairie (1974-83, NBC); ***The Young Pioneers*** (1978, ABC); ***Little House on the Prairie: The Legacy of Laura Ingalls Wilder*** (Friendly Family Productions, 2015)

BY SHERRY MONAHAN

Lend Me Your Wife!

Whatever the occasion, Cheyenne social hours offered up popcorn, sausages or oysters to fill the bill.

Cheyenne, Wyoming's residents enjoyed a fine social life, and ladies hosted and attended a variety of social events and parties with varied themes. At the Congregational Social, some "wife swapping" took place.

"Everybody seemed to enjoy the 'Lend Me Your Wife' part of it, and numerous gentlemen invested in a quantity of carpet rags so as to be able to say they were popular enough to get several loans," *The Wyoming Commonwealth* reported. "... The refreshments, including Mr. A. Underwood's popcorn, certainly 'filled the bill' and over the regular 'down east maple taffy' one had nothing to say."

The newspaper was not clear on the specifics, but perhaps this was an event in which bachelors brought in "carpet rags" for other men's wives to repair, all in the name of charity.

Erasmus and Emma Nagle were certainly the type to enjoy a party, but, alas, Erasmus did not lend out his wife for that affair, as he had died the year before, in 1890. For a two good years, however, they enjoyed a grand social life at their mansion in Cheyenne. He was a wealthy Cheyenne businessman who arrived in 1868 and, 20 years later, built their mansion along Cattle Baron's Row, where she entertained.

The Cheyenne Review endorsed Nagle's market, stating, "…the largest and strongest business house in the city…. carries an extensive stock of all kinds of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Feed, Flour, Meats, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc. They import several lines of foreign goods.... We can heartily recommend this house to the public as a strictly first-class, reliable house."

Erasmus could offer numerous items because Cheyenne was a railroad town. When Emma entertained, she simply asked her husband to deliver what she needed from his Union Mercantile Company on Ferguson Street.

The Union did not list items available in an 1888 Valentine's Day advertisement, but its competitor, the Phoenix Market did. It offered Platt & Co.'s oysters, fresh salmon, lake fish, poultry, dressed or alive, and spring chickens, as well as fresh Colorado vegetables, ranch eggs and butter.

On July 26, 1888, the Nagles threw an Open House party. But instead of having the food prepared by her staff, Emma had it catered. "The recently completed



Oyster shucking in front of the customer was a common scene, and the delicacy was cheap enough to serve with beer. Oyster bars became prominent gathering places in the U.S. from the 1850s–1890s.

– PUBLISHED IN *LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR* BY HENRY MAYHEW FROM A RICHARD BEARD DAGUERREOTYPE –

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

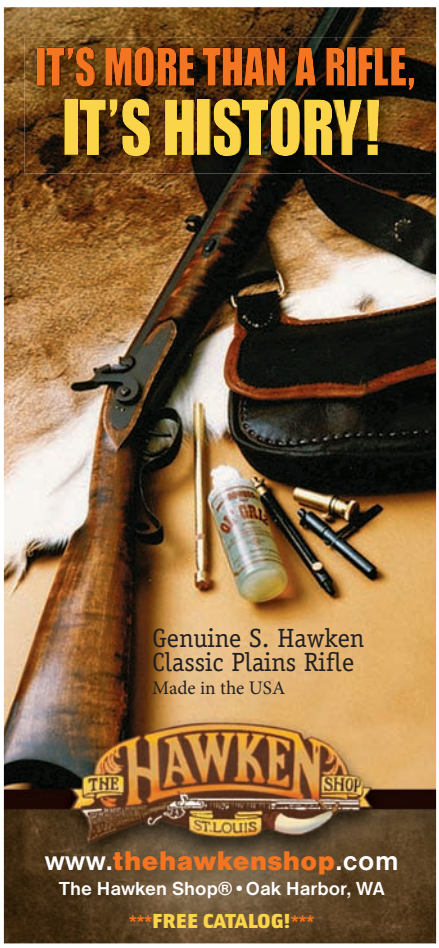


Outfitters to the Old West!

Buffalo Arms Co.

8am - 4:30pm M - F PST
660 Vermeer Court, Ponderay, ID 83852
208 263-6953
WWW.BUFFALOARMS.COM

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



Genuine S. Hawken
Classic Plains Rifle
Made in the USA

THE HAWKEN SHOP
ST. LOUIS

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

FRIED OYSTERS

2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon cayenne pepper
1 cup flour
1 cup breadcrumbs or cracker crumbs
1 dozen oysters
Oil for frying

Beat eggs in a small mixing bowl. Add salt and pepper. Place the flour and crumbs in separate shallow dishes. Dip the oysters, one at a time, in the flour, then in the eggs, and finally in the crumbs. Gently place the oysters into hot oil. Fry until golden; about two minutes on each side. Remove and drain on a paper towel.

Recipe adapted from North Dakota's *Bismarck Daily Tribune*, January 29, 1892

residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. Nagle was ablaze with light and brilliancy last evening.... No very elaborate exterior decorations were attempted, Chinese lanterns strung about the lawn alone giving a gala appearance to the surroundings," the *Cheyenne Daily Leader* reported.

The touring ladies took special interest in the dining room, where the walls were covered with a yellowish-toned figured felt and natural oak. The floors were polished oak, cherry and maple. The sideboard, which housed some of the trendiest food, filled an entire back wall. A door near the back led into the butler's pantry and then into a state-of-the art kitchen.

Visitors began arriving around nine p.m. and were greeted with orchestra music. After the guests toured the mansion, they were served a meal catered by local restaurateur Leopold Kabis. His Germania Hall restaurant and lunch counter was located in the Union Pacific depot. Kabis was known for his oysters, sausage and fresh Anheuser-Busch beer.

Oysters would most certainly have been served at this event, so why not serve them, 1892 style, at your next party?

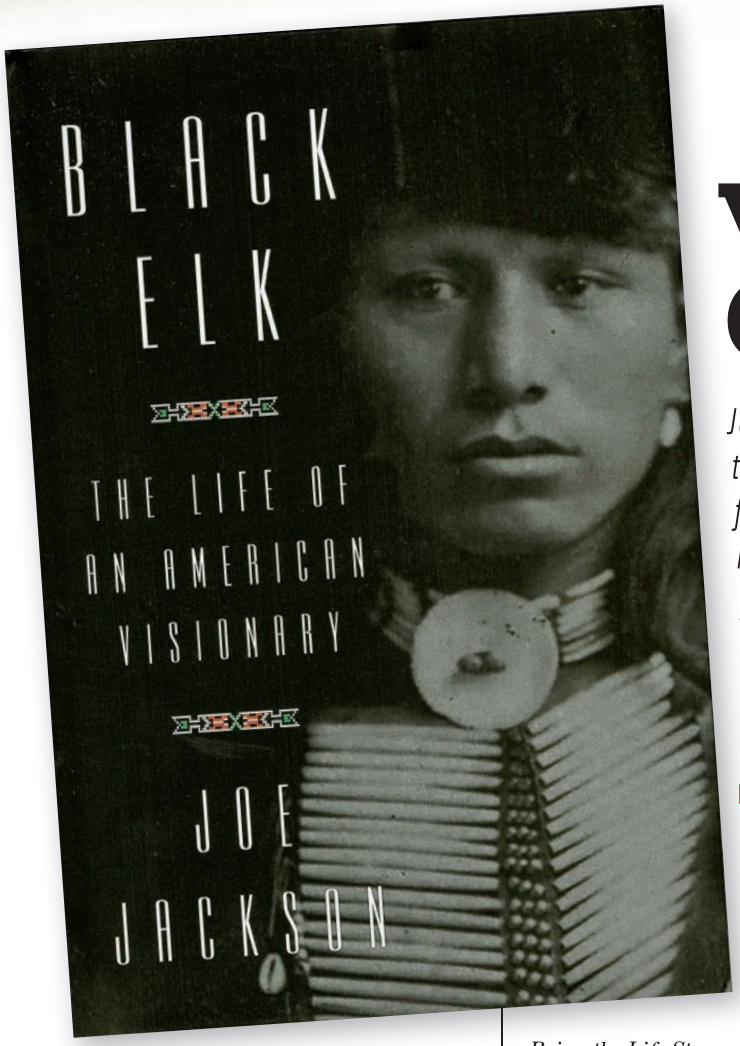
Sherry Monahan has penned *The Cowboy's Cookbook, Mrs. Earp: Wives & Lovers of the Earp Brothers; California Vines, Wines & Pioneers; Taste of Tombstone* and *The Wicked West*. She has appeared on Fox News, History Channel and AHC.





WESTERN BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: STUART ROSEBROOK



Vision Quest

Joe Jackson's timely biography of Black Elk resets the importance of the Sioux holy man; plus a frontier Arizona escapade, a wild ride across the mountain West, tales of Texas Rangers and a new family history of Crazy Horse.

As current events in North Dakota and South Dakota swirl around pipelines, historic gravesites, life-giving waters, sacred land, natural resources, corporations versus people and courts, governments, citizenship and nationhood, Joe Jackson's *Black Elk: The Life of an American Visionary* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, $30) stands as a testament to the enduring spirit of the American Indian people and their leaders, despite their cultural marginalization in United States history.

Not since Nebraska's poet laureate John G. Neihardt published *Black Elk Speaks: Being the Life Story of a Holy Man of the Oglala Sioux* in 1932, has an author so expertly interpreted the life of one of the most significant Indian religious leaders in North American history.

Black Elk, who was born in the Powder River region of Montana and Wyoming, lived a life marred by conflict, on the battlefield, on the reservation and with himself. "Black Elk was a haunted man," writes Jackson.

"The gods had given him a gift, but one he never fully understood."



Joe Jackson's biography *Black Elk* chronicles the spiritual journey of the Oglala holy man, including his well-documented pilgrimage to pray to the Grandfathers atop Harney Peak, the highest point in the Black Hills and of South Dakota.

– COURTESY THE JOHN G. NEIHARDT TRUST



Biographer Joe Jackson recounts the multifaceted life of Black Elk (near right) and his decision as a young man to perform in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, including a special performance for Queen Victoria during the 1887–1888 tour of England.

– COURTESY NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, NAA INV 00506100 –

"The gods had given him a gift, but one he never fully understood. His search for an answer always seemed in vain." Despite the difficulty of his personal journey, Black Elk, according to Jackson, is also one of the most spiritual American Indian leaders, a Lakota holy man converted to Catholicism who lived halfway into the 20th century, decades beyond the rural, nomadic life ways of the Great Plains tribes. As Jackson writes, "Black Elk would be what today is called a spiritual seeker—but one with a goal. … [Although] almost every decade after adulthood encompassed for him a different journey, each was an attempt to unlock his Vision and save his people—the one path he never abandoned."

Jackson, the Mina Hohenberg Darden Endowed Professor of Creative Writing at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia, has written both an eloquent and comprehensive biography of Black Elk. He has also produced a magnificent resource for researchers and readers, with a "Dramatis Personae" as a forward to the book; a detailed "Time Line;" and a 67-page "Notes" section that acts as both a bibliography and endnotes for edification of the professor's magnanimous work, which perfectly complements Neihardt's spiritual classic, *Black Elk Speaks*.

Historians and students of Western American history should consider Jackson's biography of Black Elk a critically important addition to recent histories, including T.J. Stiles's Pulitzer winner *Custer's Trials*, Paul Andrew Hutton's *The Apache Wars*, Benjamin Madley's *American Genocide* and Paul L. Hedren's *Powder River*. While the general populace might consider the classic story of the American Indian from the viewfinder of a 19th-century camera lens, Jackson's story of Black Elk reminds the reader that the proverbial "end of the trail" for the American Indian did not end at Wounded Knee; rather, Black Elk, who fought at Little Big Horn, toured with Buffalo Bill, converted to Roman Catholicism and lived as a heralded Indian holy man until his death in 1950, was a human being whose life was transcendent. Black Elk's transformational life stands today as a testament to the trials, tribulations and unceasing hope of the continent's First Nations. Jackson's *Black Elk* is an immediate classic, and should be required reading for anyone seeking a greater understanding of the importance of religious leaders in American culture—Indian or otherwise—including those watching today's events unfolding on a daily basis in North and South Dakota along the Missouri River and the Standing Rock Reservation.

—Stuart Rosebrook

ROUGH DRAFTS



On October 13, 2016, the Swedish Academy awarded **Bob Dylan** the Nobel Prize in Literature "for having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition." Dylan is the first musician to receive the Nobel since the award program began in 1901. My favorites: "Girl from the North Country," duet with Johnny Cash from Nashville Skyline, and the soundtrack from Sam Peckinpah's Western film *Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid*.

While not Nobel Prizes, congratulations to the following *True West* contributors honored for their writing:

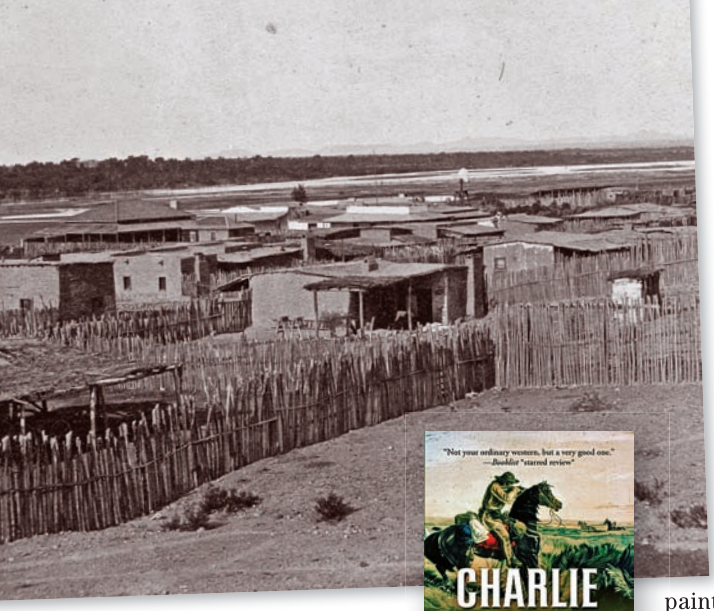
True West's "Frontier Fare" columnist **Sherry Monahan** was awarded the Will Rogers Gold Medallion Award in the category of Cookbooks for her book *The Cowboy's Cookbook: Recipes and Tales from Campfires, Cookouts, and Chuck Wagons* (TwoDot) [above].

The Will Rogers Medallion committee also presented the Silver Award in the category of Western Nonfiction to **Chris Enss** for *Mochi's War: The Tragedy of Sand Creek* (TwoDot), and honored **W. Michael Farmer** with fourth place in Western Fiction for *Killer of Witches* (Five Star).

The Nebraska Library Commission and Nebraska Center for the Book awarded **Nancy Plain** the 2016 Nebraska Book Award in the category of Children/Young Adult for *This Strange Wilderness: The Life and Art of John James Audubon* (University of Nebraska Press).

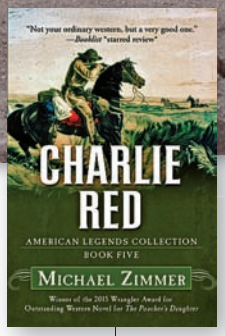
Westerners International awarded **Jack DeMattos** and **Chuck Parsons** "Best Book" for *The Notorious Luke Short: Sporting Man of the Wild West* (University of North Texas Press).

–Stuart Rosebrook



In Michael Zimmer's latest historic Western novel, *Charlie Red*, the Utah-based author vividly describes the dangerous life of riding shotgun for the stage line from Ehrenburg (left) to Prescott in the Arizona Territory.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –



ARIZONA FRONTIER ADVENTURE

Whereas in some circles the unreliable narrator holds sway, Michael Zimmer's latest book, *Charlie Red: American Legends Collection, Book Five* (FiveStar, $25.95), benefits from a trustworthy voice. Zimmer's storyteller, Thomas Slade, opens the first part of his tale with an admission. "A lot of people, when they first hear about Charlie, they'll look at me like I'm either crazy or lying. Eventually, if they know me, they'll believe me, as I'm not a man to spin a windy on a whim."

With a stunning attention to detail, Zimmer paints an equally indelible picture of the scorched landscape along the Colorado River, gives us a gunfight at the Santiago Ranch Canyon worthy of serious silver screen treatment, and ultimately delivers on the odd mystery of Charlie Red. *Charlie Red* is everything great Western fiction should be, brilliantly delivered in a polished first-person narrative. Not to be missed.

—Richard Prosch, author of Tough Job in Driftwood

RIDING FOR THE LONE STAR

The storied Texas Rangers probably have more stories than just about any law-enforcement agency—and Mike Cox knows most of them, having spent 15 years as their spokesman. He's put many of them in *Texas Ranger Tales: Hard Riding Stories From the Lone Star State* (Lone Star Books, $24.95). It's a compilation of two previous Cox books with some new stuff added. Sure, some of these stories have been told before, but most aren't that well-known—like the exploits of Ben Pennington, who became a Ranger in 1917 at age 56. The back jacket calls the book "True Stories That Need Tellin'" and Cox tells them well.

—Mark Boardman, True West*'s features editor and "Investigating History" columnist*

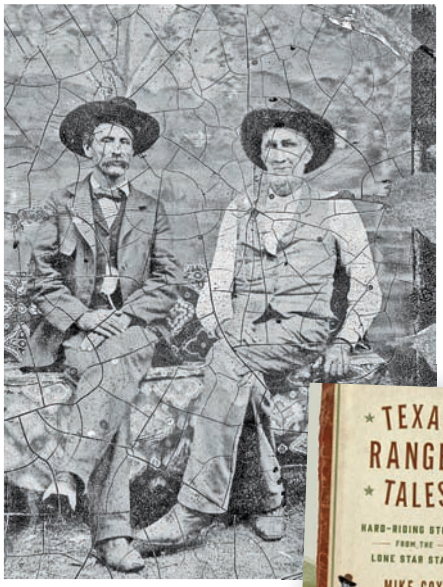
All Aboard!
The Far-Famed Georgetown Loop
Historic Mining & Railroad Park

A partnership of
HISTORY Colorado
and
Historic Rail Adventures

GEORGETOWN LOOP RAILROAD COLORADO



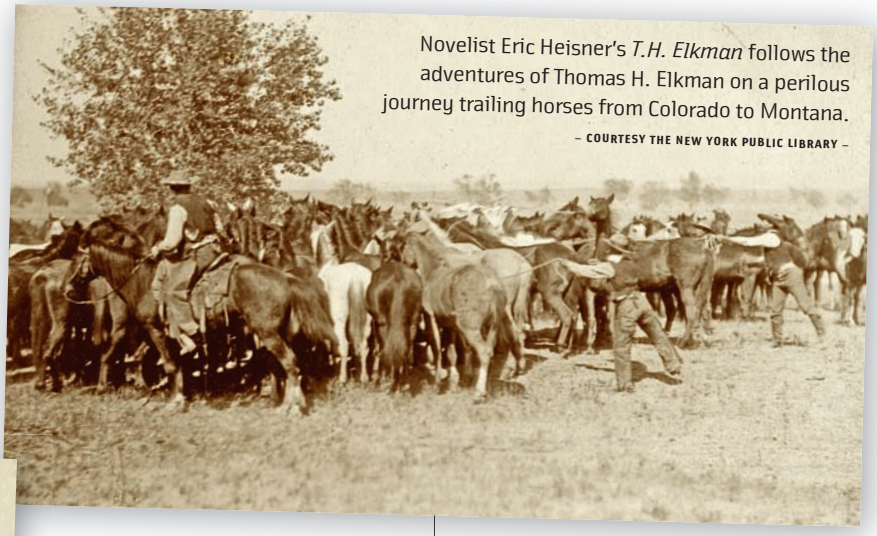
A TRAIN FOR ALL SEASONS AND OCCASIONS
www.GeorgetownLoopRR.com
888-456-6777





Preeminent Texas Rangers historian Mike Cox provides readers with a great volume of legendary stories in *Texas Rangers Tales*, including the memories of A.J. Sowell (above left) and Big Foot Wallace going hungry many nights on the far edges of the Texas frontier.

– COURTESY MIKE COX –



Novelist Eric Heisner's *T.H. Elkman* follows the adventures of Thomas H. Elkman on a perilous journey trailing horses from Colorado to Montana.

– COURTESY THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY –

THE DRIFTING COWBOY

Eric H. Heisner's, *T.H. Elkman* (Skyhorse Publishing, $22.99) gives insight into the life of Thomas H. Elkman in the 1800s, a cowboy who is not ready to settle in one place and drifts from place to place looking for work. Gambler Jefferson McGredy trails with Elkman and brings his troubled past with him as they head north. They hire on to take fifteen horses and the rancher's son from Colorado to the Montana Territory. Heisner brings out the danger one could encounter with rustlers, Indians and death. The book leaves readers with some unanswered questions but overall these adventures will retain their interest.



—Lowell F. Volk, author of the Luke Taylor and Trevor Lane series



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



CROW CANYON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER



The past just got closer

archaeology tours and digs

for adults and teens

crowcanyon.org
800.422.8975 | Cortez, CO

BUILDING YOUR WESTERN LIBRARY

ARMY VETERAN WRITES ABOUT THE WEST—AND SOLDIERS—HE LOVES



U.S. Army Colonel Thom Nicholson and his wife retired to Highland Ranch, Colorado. He was born in Missouri and raised around Fort Smith, Arkansas. After obtaining a Nuclear Engineering degree from the Missouri School of Mines, he joined the U.S. Army and as a green beret for 30 years, served in Vietnam, South America and other less desirable locations. In Vietnam he was first an A-team XO and then a raider company commander for a cross-border operations unit of MACV-SOG. He retired from the Army in the late 1990s and has been writing ever since. He has had twenty books published and his most recent is *Home to Texas* (Five Star).

Nicholson says he has "long been fascinated by the story of the Frontier army in the winning of the Trans-Mississippi West. These brave men, ill-educated, ill-equipped, ill-supplied, ill-fed, and often ill-led, rode into the unknown to fight a determined enemy, who asked for no quarter and gave none."

He says, "The following are among the books in my library that I particularly enjoy and believe will provide the reader with a better understanding of the subject."

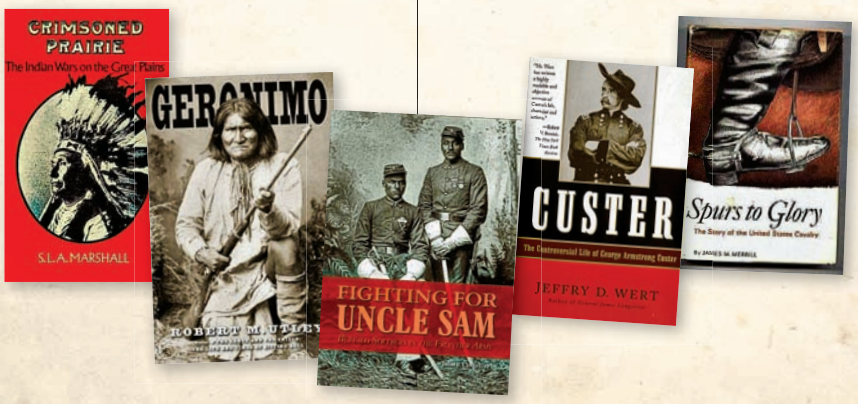
❶ *Crimsoned Prairie, The Indian Wars on the Great Plains* (S.L.A. Marshall, Charles Scribner's Sons): Written by one of America's preeminent military historians, the book focuses on the 25 years between 1865 and 1890, when the majority of combat action between the army and Indians occurred. He completely overviews the more major and famous battles, giving the reader a feel for the action, in the manner he is so good at.

❷ *Geronimo* (Robert M. Utley, Yale University Press): One of numerous biographies of the infamous Apache leader. For ten years the Apache mystic lead the army on long, hard chases in the unimaginable harshness of the Southwest. His campaigns are still studied today as examples of guerilla warfare at its best.

❸ *Fighting for Uncle Sam: Buffalo Soldiers in the Frontier Army* (John P. Langellier, Schiffer Publishing): With both narrative and pictures, the author provides a sense of the impact of these fine men in the winning of the Trans-Mississippi west. A book I could not put down.

❹ *Custer: The Controversial Life of George Armstrong Custer* (Jeffry D. Wert, Simon & Schuster): Okay, I admit it. I am a dyed in the wool George A. Custerphile. I can't get enough of this brave, impetuous, narcissistic, neurotically flawed soldier. I have over fifty books on him, or by him and Libby, his wife. Wert's is on my favorites just because I like the way he writes.

❺ *Spurs to Glory: The Story of the United States Cavalry* (James Merrill, Rand McNally): A comprehensive history of the U.S. Cavalry from 1834 to 1917, Merrill's is my favorite, a great book. Also try Don Ricker Jr.'s *Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay* and John Langellier's *Sound the Charge, The U.S. Cavalry in the American West, 1866-1917*.



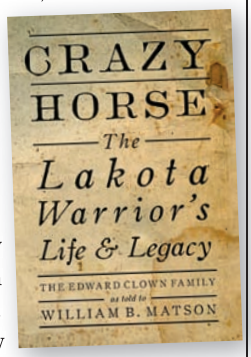


A central story in *Crazy Horse: The Lakota Warrior's Life and Legacy* by the Edward Clown Family as told to William B. Matson, is the role of Crazy Horse's uncle, Chief Lone Horn, in the signing of the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie. Left to right: Spotted Tail, Dull Knife (Roaming Noise), Old Man Afraid Of His Horse, Lone Horn, Whistle Elk, Pipe On Head and Slow Bull.

– COURTESY EDWARD CLOWN FAMILY –

THE LEGACY OF CRAZY HORSE

Crazy Horse: The Lakota Warrior's Life and Legacy by the Edward Clown Family as told to William B. Matson (GibbsSmith, $30) is a family account of the life of Tashunke Witko, their great Sioux relative. Crazy Horse doesn't have direct descendants, but the Edward Clown family descends from his half-sister Iron Cedar. For the first time, the Clown family members tell their oral history handed down from Iron Cedar. They tell of Crazy Horse's boyhood, family life, hunting, fights and family history. They recount his participation in the Fetterman attack, the fights at the Rosebud and Little Big Horn, Crazy Horse's surrender and murder. Fearful of government retribution, the family went to great lengths to remain anonymous. Today, they believe the time is right to tell their story. I recommend this book to all who want to know more about this Lakota hero.



—Bill Markley, author of Deadwood Dead Men

★ 2 Acre "Wholesale Only" Showroom ★ Estab. 1970 ★
El Paso SADDLEBLANKET WHOLESALE
STORES & DEALERS NEEDED
★ FREE Wholesale Catalog ★
www.ElPasoSaddleblanket.com
6935 Commerce Ave • El Paso, TX 79915 • 1.800.351.7847
Fine Imported Indian & Mexican Weavings · Rugs · Blankets · Serapes · Bedspreads · Mats

John Bianchi's
FRONTIER GUNLEATHER
STARQUEST INC.
50 Years Of Excellence In Gunleather
Free Color Catalog For True West Readers
1-760-324-6198
www.frontiergunleather.com
"The Standard by Which All Gunleather Is Judged"

BY HENRY C. PARKE

Remembering *The Horse Soldiers*

Constance Towers on the two Johns in her life: John Ford and John Wayne.



In her first Western film, 1959's *The Horse Soldiers,* Constance Towers found herself in the middle of two Johns: the masterful director John Ford (seated) and the most famous cowboy actor of all time, John Wayne (standing).

– ALL *THE HORSE SOLDIERS* PHOTOS COURTESY UNITED ARTISTS –

Lovely Constance Towers became a star when she played the female lead in two John Ford Westerns back-to-back: 1959's *The Horse Soldiers* and 1960's *Sergeant Rutledge*.

What was Ford looking for in an actress? Towers tells *True West*: "Pappy had a way of looking at women: she was to be respected, kind of on a pedestal. But she had to have a lot of spunk and fire. She was feminine, but had a backbone and was always a lady."

The courtly Ford insisted that Towers be treated that way while filming. "No one ever used bad language around any women on any Pappy Ford set. We had tea in the afternoon, and it was all very gentlemanly. He treated you like a lady wants to be treated; but you had to have a sense of humor, because if you didn't catch the subliminal things that went by you, it was a big disappointment to him."

In *The Horse Soldiers*, Towers played Southern belle Miss Hannah Hunter, whose home is occupied by Union troops under Col. John Marlowe (played by John "Duke" Wayne). Hunter does her best to sabotage the colonel's plans, though she gradually becomes romantically drawn to him, and to his medical officer and nemesis, Maj. Henry Kendall (William Holden).

"I was singing in the Persian Room of the Plaza Hotel [New York City] and [Producer] Martin Rackin saw me and invited me to Hollywood to meet Ford. The fact that I was Irish probably didn't hurt. He screen-tested five of us; Gena Rowlands was one, and Joanna Moore. I had a call from an assistant to be at the Blessed Sacrament's church Monday afternoon. I was to sit midway in a pew and wait. I sat, and someone behind me whispered in my ear, 'You got the part.' It was Ford, and he insisted on leaving and not talking to me, which was typical of him. It was always intrigue."

For three months, Ford filmed exterior scenes in Mississippi and Louisiana, with Towers starring opposite two of Hollywood's most dynamic leading men, Wayne and



A fatal fall shocked the cast of *The Horse Soldiers* and none more so than Constance Towers. When she ran up to Fred Kennedy, who was doubling for William Holden, to embrace him with an "Oh, my darling," she found the stuntman unconscious. He died on the way to the hospital. He appeared in seven films with John Wayne, who Kennedy stands next to, shirtless, in this still from *The Horse Soldiers*.

Holden. "They were delightful to work with," she says. "They took care of me."

She refutes claims that the two didn't get along. "They even took an evening off. They cooked up a scheme [claiming that] in the dailies, Duke's teeth looked discolored. He went into Shreveport with Bill, supposedly to have his teeth cleaned, and, of course, they had a night on the town. The next morning, we're all waiting for them on location. Off in the distance, you saw this car driving in fast. They stopped, and John and Bill got out, looking like they hadn't been to bed at all, and Pappy Ford had all the stuntmen lined up to smell their breath.

"But they were very different personalities. John Wayne was as big, friendly, as open as he was on the screen; terrific with fans. He'd be riding all day and acting, come back mud-caked, and he'd stand and talk to young people.

"I heard one young man saying, 'My dad won't let me have the car on Saturday night.' And Duke asked, 'Well, when was the last time you offered to wash that car?' The boy said, 'I haven't.' Duke said, 'Why don't you? Maybe your dad will give it to you. Now I have another piece of advice. When is the last time you told your dad you loved him?' The boy kind of put his head down. 'Go home and try that. That'll work, too.'

"Bill Holden was the opposite. He was very shy, and he believed strongly that the performance he was paid to put on the screen was all he owed the public. People would ask him for his autograph, and he'd refuse. He was the nicest, most polite gentleman, but he was just the opposite of Duke."

> "Pappy had a way of looking at women.... She was feminine, but had a backbone...."

The shoot was enjoyable, but not easy. "Louisiana has swamps, and anything that happened on my horse, I had to do, except for one horse fall into the water. They had a stuntman do that," she says.

Ford appointed two men to look after her whenever she was on horseback. "Freddie Kennedy and Slim Hightower were wonderful old stuntmen. In the film, one's ahead of me and one's behind me, but we rode through a forest going what felt like 100 miles an hour through these trees. It was a tough location, but wonderful."

On the very last day on location, during the very last shot, an unexpected tragedy occurred.

"Freddie was doing his last fall," Towers says. "It was a simple shoulder fall, and Duke had told me to stand behind the camera and to run in. And they wouldn't call 'Cut' until I had given Freddie a kiss on the cheek. I ran in, and when I picked up his head, I realized that he was mortally hurt. He'd fallen and broken his neck, so I really was the last person to hold him. He died on the way to the hospital, which certainly cast a pall on the closing shot of the location."

She loved the stuntmen and remembered especially how Ford looked after them: "Pappy didn't pay them until their last weekend, so they would take money home. He gave them enough per diem to survive, but on location, there wasn't much you could do with it, but gamble."

After nearly 50 years, Towers takes great pleasure in her memories: "You take it in stride, then later look back, and it's just amazing. To be in my first big, big film, with those actors, and have it be just joyous all the time, and John Ford guiding everybody. It was a rare and wonderful experience."



DVD REVIEW

STAGECOACH: THE TEXAS JACK STORY

(Cinedigm; $9.99) An expedient lie, told to escape a deadly situation, forever changes the life of a reformed stagecoach robber. Trace Adkins plays the real-life, 19th-century highwayman Nathaniel "Texas Jack" Reed in this low-budget, high-quality, action-packed Indie that could make Adkins the first new B-Western movie star in decades. Married and living an honest life, Reed must strap on his guns when a U.S. marshal, who lost an eye to him, seeks revenge on the gang. Adkins' costars in the 2016 film are Judd Nelson and Kim Coates.

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

BY STUART ROSEBROOK

The Western Dreams of a Nobel Outlaw

Mama, take this badge off of me
I can't use it anymore
It's getting' dark, too dark for me to see
I feel like I'm knockin' on heaven's door.

–Bob Dylan, "Knockin' on Heaven's Door"

IN 1978, Bob Dylan told a reporter from *Rolling Stone* magazine, "I'm sure of my dream self. I live in my dreams. I don't really live in the actual world."

On October 13, 2016, almost 55 years to the day and month when Dylan went into Columbia Recording Studios' Studio A in New York City to record his self-titled debut album *Bob Dylan*, the Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy Sara Danius announced that the 2016 Nobel Prize in Literature had been awarded to the Duluth, Minnesota, native "for having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition." She also said, "He can be read and should be read, and is a great poet in the English tradition."

The 13 songs on Dylan's debut record, folk, gospel, blues and country, were a harbinger of his career as an American songwriter, poet and "voice of a generation." Greatly inspired by Oklahoma singer-songwriter Woody Guthrie, Dylan found song-writing inspiration in the lyricism of English, Scottish and Appalachian troubadours and poets, Southern bluesmen and bluegrass pickers, folk and country champions of the underdog, the oppressed, the laborer and the lonely, the living and the dying, the lovers and the heartbroken. His lyricism inspired his listeners and his peers, with songwriters across many genres recording his music



"There's guns across the river aimin' at ya
Lawman on your trail, he'd like to catch ya
Bounty hunters, too, they'd like to get ya
Billy, they don't like you to be so free"

– Bob Dylan, "Billy 1"

as well as writing their own contributions to the American catalog of folk music.

Ten years after Columbia released Dylan's first album, MGM released Sam Peckinpah's Western film *Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid*, starring Dylan's songwriter peer Kris Kristofferson, actor James Coburn and interestingly enough, the iconic Dylan in the role of Billy the Kid's mysterious sidekick, "Alias" (left). According to the screenwriter Rudy Wurlitzer, as recounted by authors' Philippe Margotin and Jean-Michel Guesdon in *Bob Dylan: All the Songs: The Story Behind Every Track*, "He [Dylan] said that he had always related to Billy the Kid as if he was some kind of reincarnation; it was clear that he was obsessed with the Billy the Kid myth … I called the producer [Gordon Carroll] … and then I wrote the part for Bob off the cuff in New York." While Dylan's first acting role is not memorable, according to Kristofferson, "you see [Dylan] on screen and all eyes are on him." Dylan's iconic Western outlaw image was perpetuated through his soundtrack for *Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid*, including the country-rock hit, "Knockin' On Heaven's Door," which has been covered over 50 times since 1973.

Now, today, as America's own "Nobel Outlaw," Dylan, whose rebellious voice should be considered a soundtrack for the nation—if not the world—the past 55 years, has seemingly transformed himself into the spiritual reincarnation of his hero Woody Guthrie: the ever-wandering troubadour, fated to follow his own never-ending wandering Western trail. As Dylan wrote in 1963, "I'll let you be in my dreams if I can be in yours."

(Opposite page) Bob Dylan's outlaw image in popular culture was iconically solidified in his motion picture debut as Billy the Kid's sidekick "Alias" in Sam Peckinpah's 1973 Western film *Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid*.

– COURTESY MGM STUDIOS –

BOB DYLAN'S OLD WEST SONGS

ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS:

"Rambling, Gambling Willie"
"John Wesley Harding *[sic]*"
"Wanted Man"
"Billy" (Versions 1, 4 & 7)
"Knockin' on Heaven's Door"
"Lily, Rosemary and the Jack of Hearts"
"Romance in Durango"
"Señor (Tales of Yankee Power)"
"If You Ever Go to Houston"

ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS WITH OLD WEST REFERENCES:

"Outlaw Blues"
"Tombstone Blues"
"She's Your Lover Now"
"Wigwam"
"Brownsville Girl"
"The Red River Shore"

OLD WEST COVERS AND TRADITIONALS:

"Spanish Is The Loving Tongue" (Charles Badger Clark, Jr.)
"The Hills of Mexico" (Traditional)
"Cool Water" (Bob Nolan)
"Ain't No More Cane" (Traditional)
"Days of '49" (Alan Lomax, John Lomax, Frank Warner)
"In Search of Little Sadie" (Traditional)
"Take a Message to Mary" (Felice Bryant, Boudleaux Bryant)
"Lily of the West" (Traditional)
"Shenandoah" (Traditional)
"Diamond Joe" (Traditional)
"Stack a Lee" (Traditional)

Compiled by **Rasmus Holmberg,** Gothenburg Police detective in Gothenburg, Sweden, **David Lambert,** screenwriter from Menifee, California, most notably for the 2011 Western, *The Scarlet Worm* and author Stuart Rosebrook, *True West*'s senior editor.






THIS IS WHERE
FAMILIES FIND
ADVENTURE
401
401
RAIL ROAD
CROSSING
Explore the city named the No. 1 Western Town in the U.S. by True West Magazine. From the rich history of the National Ranching Heritage Center to the awe-inspiring wonder of the world's largest windmill museum, a trip to Lubbock is one they'll never forget.
Plan your trip at VisitLubbock.org/family
The 401 locomotive displayed at the National Ranching Heritage Center.
LUBBOCK
This is WEST TEXAS

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 02/28/17.

ADVENTURE

Abilene & Smoky Valley Railroad p. 83
Arizona Renaissance Festival & Artisan Marketplace p. 91
Garrett Metal Detectors p. 19
Georgetown Loop Railroad p. 56

APPAREL/ACCESSSORIES

Recollections p. 50
Golden Gate Western Wear/ Knudsen Hat Co. p. 92
Historic Eyewear Company p. 92

COLLECTIBLES

El Paso Saddleblanket p. 59
Guidon Books p. 92
Polished Longhorn Skulls p. 92
The Hawken Shop p. 52

EVENTS

45th National Fine Art Show & Auction p. 83
Arizona Cowboy Poets Gathering p. 84
Arizona Renaissance Festival & Artisan Marketplace p. 91
Durango Cowboy Poetry Gathering p. 90
Horse & Burro Adoption p. IFC
Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum Pageant Days p. 50

FIREARMS/KNIVES

John Wayne Signature Series Airgun Replicas by Pyramyd Air p. BC
Buffalo Arms Company p. 52
E.M.F. Company, Inc. p. 49
Taylor's & Company p. 16
The Hawken Shop p. 52

HOME

El Paso Saddleblanket p. 59

FOOD/BEVERAGES

The Palace Saloon & Restaurant p. 84

LODGING

First Gold Hotel & Casino p. 75
Hassayampa Inn p. 79
Occidental Wyoming p. 82
Sheridan Inn p. 88
Springhill Suites by Marriott p. 84
Talking Stick Resort p. 77

MEDIA

Guidon Books p. 92

MUSEUMS

A. R. Mitchell Museum p. 87
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center & Archaeology Tours p. 58
Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Museum p. 76
Fort Smith Museum of History p. 58
Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum p. 50
Northern Pacific Railway Museum p. 86
Phippen Museum p. 13
ProRodeo Hall of Fame & Museum of the American Cowboy p. 53
Sharlot Hall Museum p. 13
Smoki Museum of American Indian Art & Culture p. 13

PRESERVATION

Texas Historical Commission State Historic Sites p. 9

TOURISM

Abilene, KS p. 83
Amarillo, TX p. 72
Artesia, NM p. 82
Aztec, NM p. 76
Bandera, TX p. 86
Buffalo, WY p. 71
Cave Creek, AZ p. 80
Cripple Creek, CO p. 81
Dodge City, KS p. 75
Elko, NV p. 74
Florence, AZ p. 87
Fort Smith, AR p. 85
Gallup/McKinley, NM p. IBC
Lubbock, TX p. 64
Prescott, AZ p. 13
Red River, NM p. 57
ScottsBluff/Gering, NE p. 78
Sheridan, WY p. 1
Silver City, NM p. 11
The Dalles, OR p. 78
Toppenish, WA p. 79
Trinidad, CO p. 73

OTHER

BobBozeBell.net: *Daily Whipouts* *p. 92*
Bob Boze Bell's Big Book Sale: *Illustrated Life & Times Series* p. 48
Bob Boze Bell's *Books: Classic Gunfights Series* *p. 92*
True West Back Issues P. 93
True West Best Photos of the Old West Collectors Set p 95
True West Black Americans Collectors Set p. 65
True West Classic Firearms Collectors Set p. 18
True West Maniac Club p. 53
True West Subscribe Now p. 90
True West T-Shirts p. 91



BY BOB BOZE BELL

Sergio's Epic Open

Once Upon a Time in the West, *1969.*



Filming location of the train sequence for *Once Upon a Time in the West.*

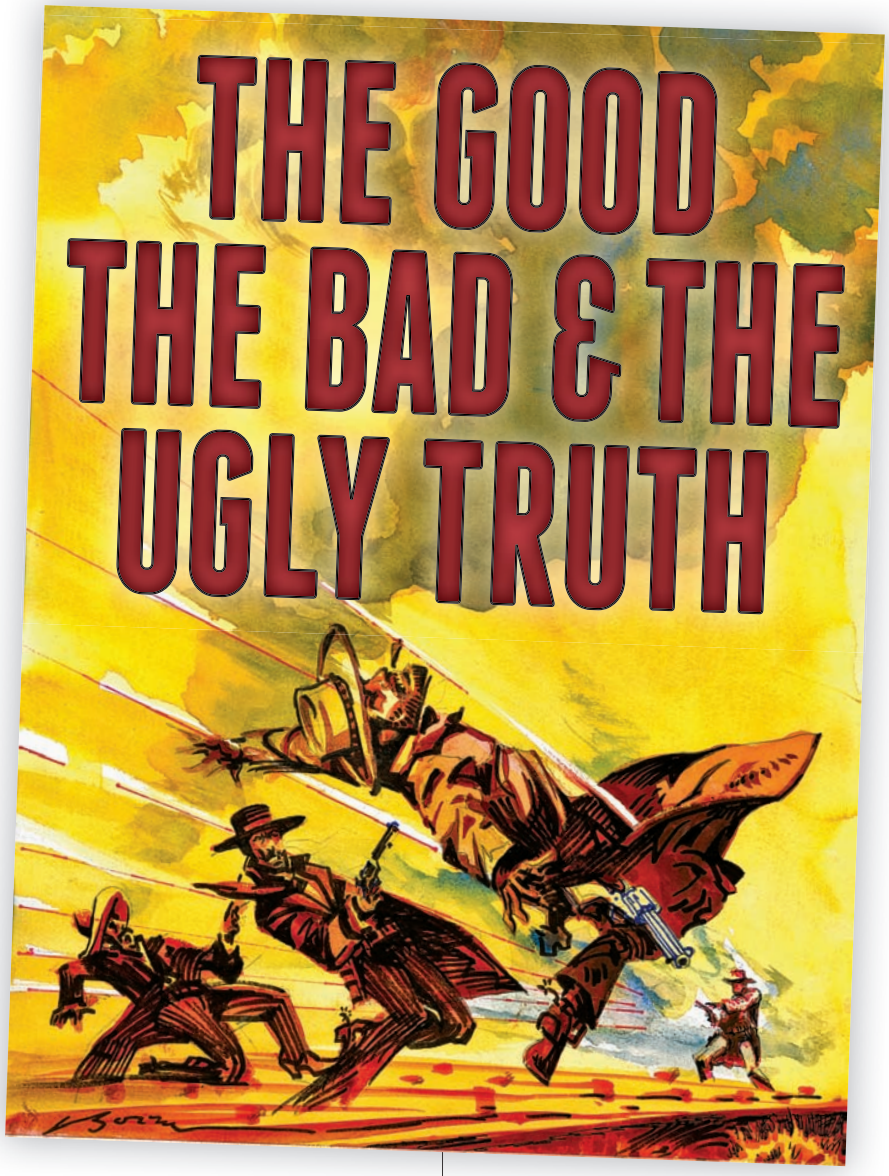
The classic opening scene that Sergio Leone called the "summa" of his career was ambitious and complicated, and it wasn't the easiest of shoots. With three successful Westerns under his belt, Leone had big plans for the fourth.

"I wanted to say farewell to the three characters from *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* and to do so in style.... So I hoped that the three pistoleri who are killed by Charlie Bronson at the beginning of *Once Upon a Time in the West* would be Clint Eastwood, Lee Van Cleef, and Eli Wallach. The other two agreed, but Clint was the only one who didn't want to do it—so there wasn't any point in using Lee Van Cleef and Eli Wallach. It wasn't a question of expense—he just couldn't see the funny side of it...," said Leone, the legendary Italian director who crafted the so-called Dollar trilogy that made Eastwood an international star.

Duster Mania

"The dusters were a mania of [Sergio's], and they became a mania of the time as well," said Carlo Simi, production designer. "We went to look at costumes at Western Costume in California, and we happened to find these beautiful dusters, which were dustcoats for riding. They had also been shown in the film by John Ford, *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*, in the flashback. They were white, so we changed them to chocolate brown. Before we changed them, they looked like they were worn by ice cream vendors."

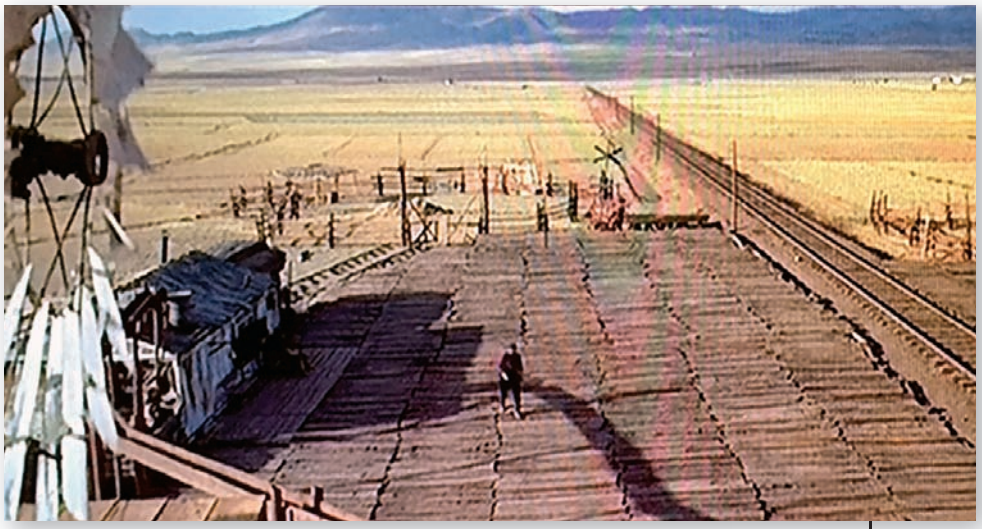
A Hollywood production keeps extra costumes around as insurance. When Eastwood showed up in Spain for his first assignment, 1967's *A Fistful of Dollars*, he was somewhat amused that the main actors didn't have duplicate costumes: two hats, two vests, two pairs of pants, because a vest might get torn in a fight scene, or a hat run over by a train during a take. Not so with the Italians.



Desperadoes Waiting for a Train portrays the movie in Sergio Leone's mind: Charles Bronson breaks the lengthy period of waiting in the opening sequence to shoot down (from left) Eli Wallach, Lee Van Cleef and Clint Eastwood.

– ALL ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL –

As we shall see, this costume arrangement gets pretty bizarre by the end of shooting the opening for *Once Upon a Time in the West.*

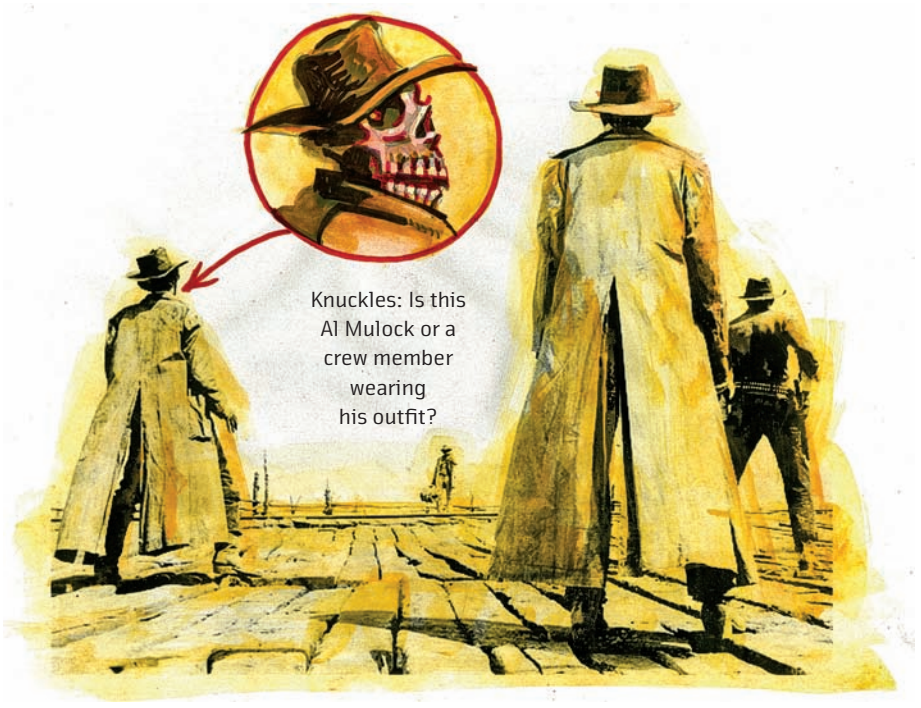


Sergio Leone always did things extra big. For his opening sequence at the train station, he ordered a football field–sized platform of railroad ties, stacked end to end (shown). While he and a sound tech were taping the sound of the creaky windmill, one assistant allegedly said, "We should put some oil on those gears." Leone replied, "If you touch it, I will strangle you!"

–ALL *ONCE UPON A TIME IN THE WEST* IMAGES COURTESY PARAMOUNT PICTURES –



Al Mulock



Dead On Arrival

The movie's opening sequence portrays three gunmen waiting at a train station: Stony (played by Woody Strode), Snaky (Jack Elam) and Knuckles (Al Mulock).

Toward the end of the four-day shoot, Mulock jumped, while wearing his costume, from the balcony of his hotel room in Guadix, Granada, Spain; a crew member saw him fall past the second or third floor of the hotel before he hit the street. Before the actor got taken away in an ambulance, Leone shouted, "Get the costume; we need the costume!"

During the bumpy ride to the hospital, Mulock's broken rib pierced his lung, and he died. To finish the shoot, Leone outfitted a crew member in Mulock's costume. In several of the iconic shots of the trio standing on the platform, you can see Knuckles looks a little off.

No one knows why 41-year-old Mulock committed suicide. Born in Toronto to one of the wealthiest families in Canada, Mulock studied with Lee Strasberg and later started, with David de Keyser, the London Studio, which taught "The Method" to British actors. His film and TV credits included projects that ranged from 1967's *Hellbenders* to 1959's *Tarzan's Greatest Adventure* and 1965's *Dr. Terror's House of Horrors* to 1966's *Lost Command*.

One crew member claimed Mulock was a drug addict who jumped to his death out of desperation, because he couldn't acquire drugs in the isolated filming location.

The Sounds of Silence

As for the squeaky windmill, Leone got the idea to include the natural sound from film composer Ennio Morricone, who told him: "I'd been, some time before, to a concert in Florence where a man came onto the stage and began in complete silence to take a stepladder and make it creak and squeak. This went on for several minutes and the audience had no idea what it was supposed to mean.

"But in the silence the squeaking of this stepladder became something else, and the philosophical argument of this experiment was that a sound, any sound at all from normal everyday life—isolated from its context and its natural place and isolated by silence—becomes something different that is not part of its real nature."

BY *TRUE WEST* EDITORS
AND LEO W. BANKS

CELEBRATE AMERICA ON MAIN STREET

The best Western towns honor the past and celebrate the present.

The West has always been a place for Americans who dream. About a second chance, about riches, about a free and productive life on fertile land with clear streams.

All the great Western towns we profile here were settled by such folks and, with their ancestors and later-comers now in charge, the towns' futures look bright.

Their people have dedicated themselves to preserving what they've built—through museums, mansions, log homes and cherished artifacts, as well as through great old stories about the characters and events that make the West unforgettable.

Best of all, travelers can experience this new frontier simply by jumping in the car and going. It's all out there waiting for you.

Happy Trails!



On July 4, 1888, the citizenry of Deadwood, South Dakota, celebrated Independence Day on Main Street, which had been completely rebuilt in stone and brick after the 1879 fire burned over 300 buildings in the notorious Black Hills mining camp.

– JOHN C. H. GRABILL, COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –


GRAND
CENTRAL
HOTEL
TOP
10
TRUE
WESTERN
TOWNS
OF THE
YEAR
2017



Every summer since 1924, Deadwood's '76 Days have celebrated the Western city's founding with five days of events, including an award-winning rodeo and two parades down historic Main Street.

– CHAD COPPESS, COURTESY SOUTH DAKOTA DEPT. OF TOURISM –

1

DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

Anyone present at the founding of this gold camp knew it needed taming. Even the great shootist Wild Bill Hickok couldn't survive there. The back-shooter Jack McCall put a bullet in Hickok's head on August 2, 1876.

Maybe a preacher could help. Eighteen days after Hickok, Indians murdered Minister Henry Smith as he walked to nearby Crook City to preach.

Civilization delayed.

But the wait was worthwhile, for this lively northern Black Hills town has become a must-stop for Old West enthusiasts. Main Street boasts the stately 1895 Bullock Hotel, built by no-nonsense Sheriff Seth Bullock. "He could outstare a mad cobra," said his grandson.

For a $1 trolley ride, visitors can stand at Hickok's murder site, raise a toast at Saloon Number 10, or go underground at the 100-year-old Broken Boot Gold Mine. Guides will have you sniffing the black powder.

Summer tourists stop at the Masonic Temple for the *Trial of Jack McCall*, a re-creation billed as the Old West's longest-running stage show. The Deadwood Alive Troupe also performs street shootouts and leads walking tours.

Don't miss Wild Bill Days, an outdoor shindig with music and dancing. In July, cowboys gather for the Days of '76 Rodeo, a 94-year tradition featuring parades, horses, hats and lots of halloo-ing!

The Adams Museum has displays covering all things Hickok, and the Days of '76 Museum chronicles the history of the Days of '76 celebration, which began in 1924.

Nearby attractions include Mount Moriah Cemetery, resting place of Hickok and pal Calamity Jane. Spearfish Canyon offers a scenic drive past waterfalls and breathtaking limestone palisades. Scenes from *Dances with Wolves* were shot there.

The trouble is squeezing it all in. "Visitors say they had no idea there was so much to do," says Lee Harstad, executive director of the chamber of commerce. "Deadwood is really a wonderful surprise."

WANTED

THOSE BRAVE ENOUGH TO EXPLORE THE BEST OF THE WEST

IN BUFFALO & KAYCEE, WYOMING



EXPERIENCE THE OLD WEST...

EXPLORE THE NEW WEST

JOHNSON COUNTY TOURISM

BUFFALOWYO.COM
KAYCEEWYOMING.ORG
800·227·5122



The 75-acre Fort Smith National Historic Site in Fort Smith, Arkansas, preserves historic buildings, including the Commissary Building and the re-created gallows. The Visitor Center museum (left) in the historic barracks-courthouse-jail building interprets the military, American Indian and law-and-order history of the border town.



Fort Smith was founded as an Army outpost in 1817 across from the future state of Oklahoma. After the Civil War, Fort Smith became the law-and-order headquarters for U.S. District Judge Isaac Parker, who sentenced 160 criminals to death, (79 were actually hanged), between 1875 and 1896.

– PHOTOS COURTESY FORT SMITH CVB –



2



FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

The frontier history that played out here ranks among the richest anywhere. Characters like Bass Reeves, a former slave who became a U.S. Deputy Marshal, and an Ohio farm boy named Isaac Parker, made their legends in Fort Smith.

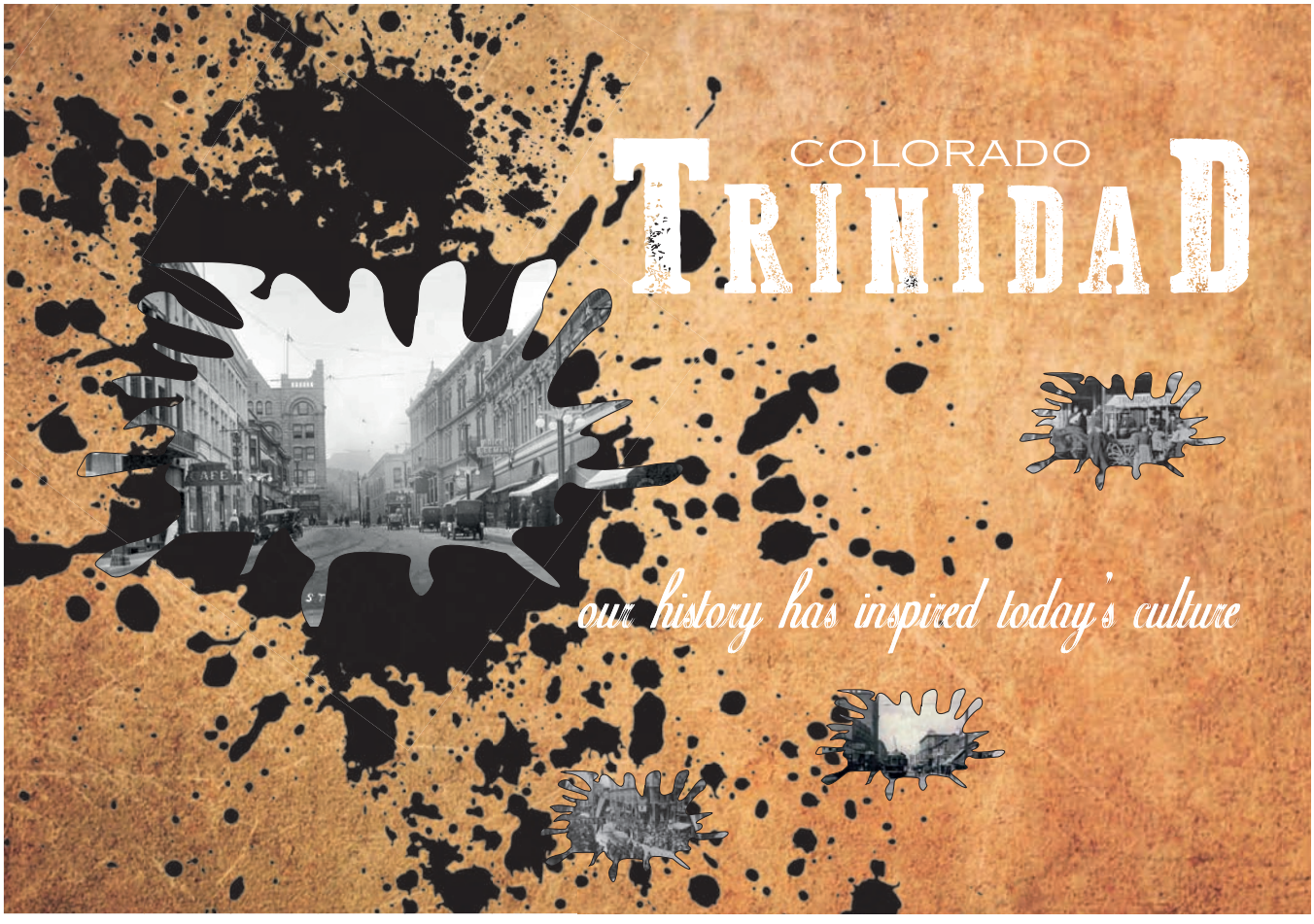
Was Parker, the infamous hanging judge, "the most misunderstood of men," as he claimed? The 79 souls hanged on his order understood him perfectly. At Fort Smith National Historic Site, visitors can tour the gallows and the jails where the doomed waited.

May is Fort Smith Heritage Month, a time for cutting horse competitions, gunfight re-enactments, mounted cowboy shooting and regional art displays. The celebration concludes with a rodeo. The Fort Smith Museum of History has 42,000 artifacts that tell of the town's beginning as a fort in 1817.

This year marks Fort Smith's 200th anniversary. Yahoo!

Speaking of yahoo, the town houses its convention and visitors bureau in a beautifully restored bordello, the first such establishment listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

"A lot of towns try to hide that kind of thing," says Russ Jester, the bureau's communication manager. "But people come to Fort Smith for an authentic Old West experience and they're not surprised by it."







3

Old Abilene Town in Abilene, Kansas, celebrates its Wild West heritage with events every summer, including longhorn cattle drives down historic Cedar Street to Old Abilene Town, and passenger excursions on the historic *Abilene & Smoky Valley Railroad* steam-driven train.

– PAUL G. LORD, COURTESY ABILENE CVB –



ABILENE, KANSAS

Between 1867 and 1872, Abilene went from a scatter of huts to a cattle shipping center with 35 liquor dispensers and 80 gambling tables. Texas drovers made it so dangerous that Wild Bill Hickok was hired to tame it.

"Abilene wasn't the first, but it was the most successful of the cow towns," says Michael Hook, event coordinator at the Abilene Convention & Visitors Bureau.

Over Labor Day, the Trails, Rails & Tales bash, a celebration of the Chisholm Trail, makes Abilene the world's cattle capital again. Activities include a parade, Native American dancers, music, and re-enactors. The highlight comes when cowboys drive Longhorn cattle down the street onto railroad cars.

At Old Abilene Town, see mock gunfights and can-can dancers at the Alamo Saloon. The Dickinson County Heritage Center has regional history exhibits, and for World War II buffs, nothing beats the Dwight Eisenhower Presidential Library, Museum and Boyhood Home.

Kitschy fun: The world's largest spur stands 28 feet tall and guards the rodeo arena. At August's Wild Bill Hickok Rodeo, fans go wild as an eight-hitch wagon pounds underneath it.



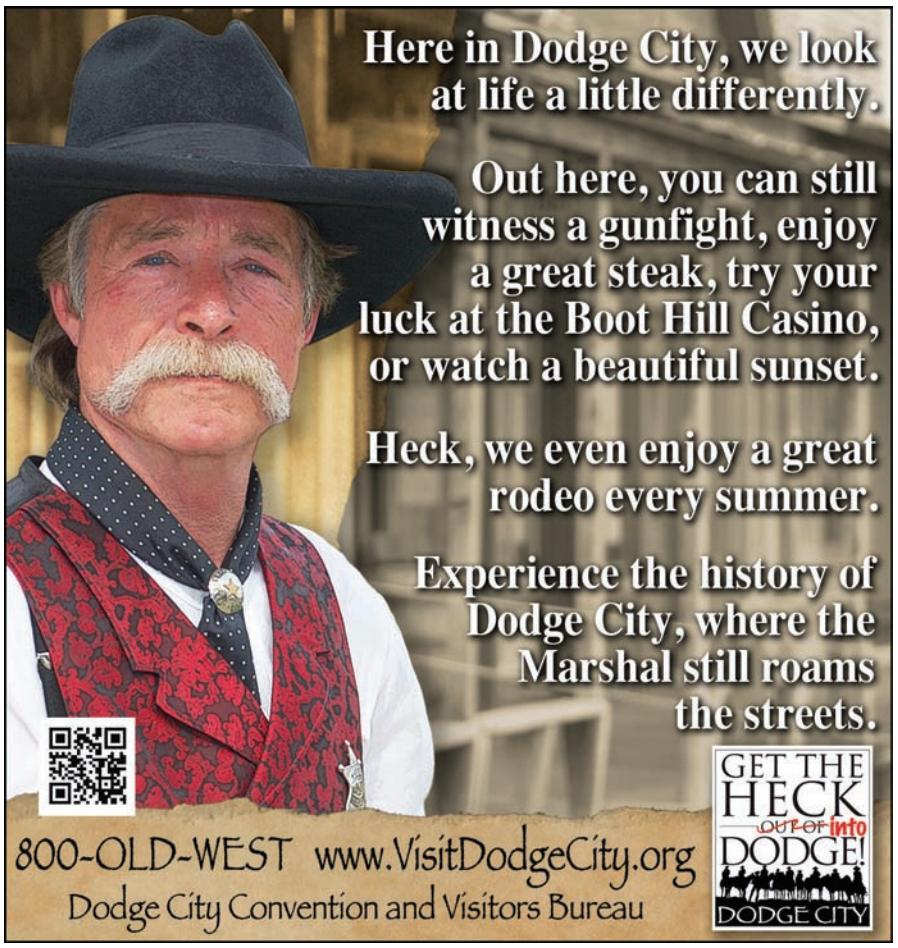


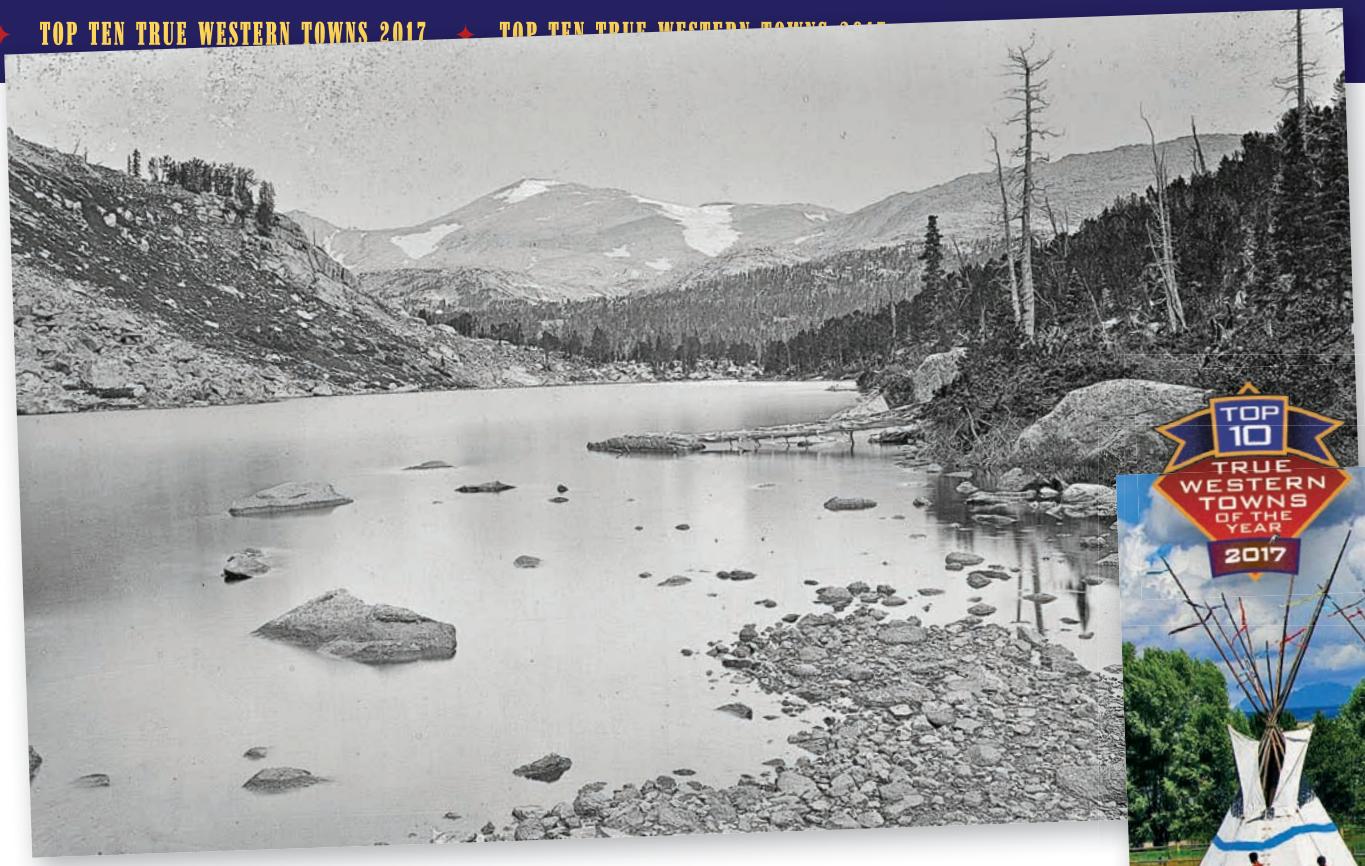
Did T.C. McInerney invent the cowboy boot in Abilene? "We have an 1871 newspaper ad for a boot with a high heel and pointed toe," says Hook, also an historian. "It's the oldest record of a cowboy boot ever found."

In 1857, Kansas pioneer settlers built a homestead on the banks of Mud Creek and named their rustic outpost Abilene. Ten years later, when the Kansas Pacific Railroad reached the growing settlement, Abilene (above) was transformed overnight into the "wildest and wooliest" terminus of the Chisholm Trail.

– *TRUE WEST* ARCHIVES –









The Wind River Range straddles the Continental Divide east of Pinedale, which is the gateway to exploring the more than 40 13,000-foot peaks in the mountain range. The 13,192-foot Wind River Peak attracted explorers and fur trappers to western Wyoming in the early decades of the 1800s.

– WILLIAM HENRY JACKSON, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, NO. 517204 –





4 PINEDALE, WYOMING

The annual Green River Rendezvous held in Pinedale the second weekend of every July celebrates the heritage of fur trading and trapping by the mountain men and Indian tribes in the Rocky Mountain West.

– COURTESY PINEDALE CVB –



Over four days in July, the frontier's greatest explorers return to life at Pinedale's Green River Rendezvous Days. The event re-creates gatherings from the 1830s, when trappers, Indians and mountain men came to the area to trade and raise a ruckus.

Today's Rendezvous features street vendors, a parade, a rodeo and a pageant in which costumed participants perform as Kit Carson, Jedediah Smith and others. The Museum of the Mountain Man displays items like a buffalo hide tepee, furnished with robes, headdresses and war lances. It also has mountain man Jim Bridger's rifle, engraved *J. Bridger 1853*.

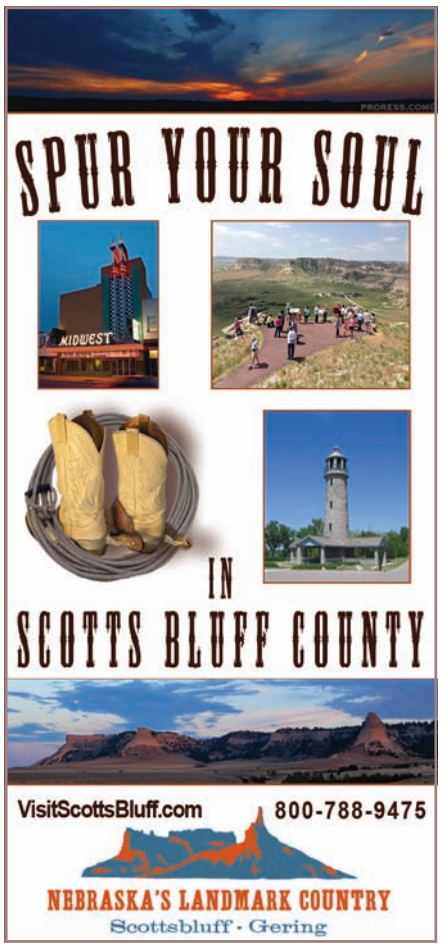
"People are stunned that a small town could have a museum of this quality," says Maureen Rudnick, Pinedale's travel and tourism administrator.

Walk historic downtown to the Cowboy Shop, longtime headquarters for working cowboys. The Stockman's Restaurant displays bronc rider Joe Alexander's trophy saddle. The Cowboy Bar was built in 1931 by Walt Punteney, who rode with Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch and performed in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

Don't miss New Fork Crossing, a 100-acre historical park with a walking trail and interpretive signs explaining what emigrants faced. At Sommers Homestead Living History Museum, visitors walk through a two-story log house furnished with items from pioneer days.







5 AMARILLO, TEXAS



The Texas Panhandle's vast grasslands and canyonlands attracted ranchers to the Amarillo area in the late 1870s, including partners John G. Adair and Charles Goodnight, who founded the famous JA Ranch in Palo Duro Canyon in 1876.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS–



The American Quarter Horse Museum honors the contribution of the quarter horse to the history and popular culture of the American West.

– COURTESY AMARILLO CVB –

The Panhandle's largest city began in 1887 as a railroad supply town. Early buildings were painted yellow, likely for the soil color in the nearby creek. Amarillo means "yellow" in Spanish.

By the 1890s, Amarillo became a cattle shipping center and today it's a thriving Western hub. The Kwahadi Museum of the American Indian interprets the culture of Pueblo and Plains Indians through artifacts, bronzes, beadwork and paintings.

What's a steeldust horse? An animal so strong it could drive Longhorns over the toughest terrain and run faster than any other. The American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame & Museum preserves the steeldust story and its important role in Western settlement.

Nineteen miles from town, the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum has murals depicting Plains life, a top Western art collection and life-size Pioneer Town, where visitors can tap out a telegraph message.

In Palo Duro Canyon, walk the same ground as fabled cattleman Charles Goodnight, who settled in the majestic canyon. Attend the outdoor musical drama that has been performed there since 1965.

The Adobe Walls battle site—Bat Masterson's baptism of fire—is 78 miles away. Or stay put for one of Amarillo's many annual events, like October's Cowboy Mounted Shooting Association Tony Lama World Championship.



"Doc" Holliday, Trail of Fame, Dodge City, KS

TOWNS TO KNOW

BUFFALO, WYOMING

The Occidental Hotel, founded in 1880, hosted Old West legends like Calamity Jane and Tom Horn. Owen Wister, author of *The Virginian*, frequented the beautiful lobby and saloon, finding inspiration for his groundbreaking novel in characters he saw there.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS

Follow the footsteps of Wyatt and Doc as you learn about one of the West's great cattle towns. Visit the Long Branch Saloon, made famous on CBS's *Gunsmoke*, and see a cool collection of Winchester firearms at Boot Hill Museum.

FLORENCE, ARIZONA

One of Arizona's oldest towns, founded in 1866, is home to Pinal County Historical Museum, where you can see 28 nooses used in hangings at the state prison and a bullet-ridden windowpane from the Tunnel Saloon, where Pete Gabriel and Joe Phy had a wild gunfight.

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

At the National Ranching Heritage Center, see an exhibit on lever-action rifles. The center holds a great collection of artifacts, including a remarkable photo of Comanche Chief Quanah Parker on horseback wearing a golden eagle feather headdress with trailer.

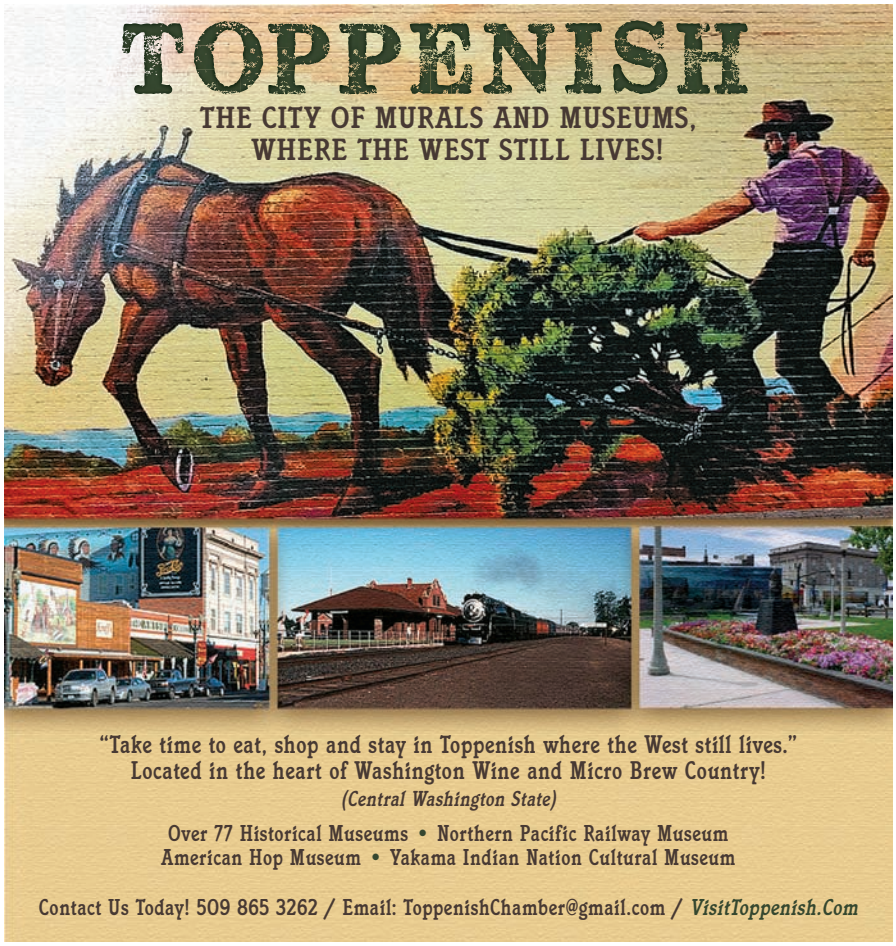
THE DALLES, OREGON

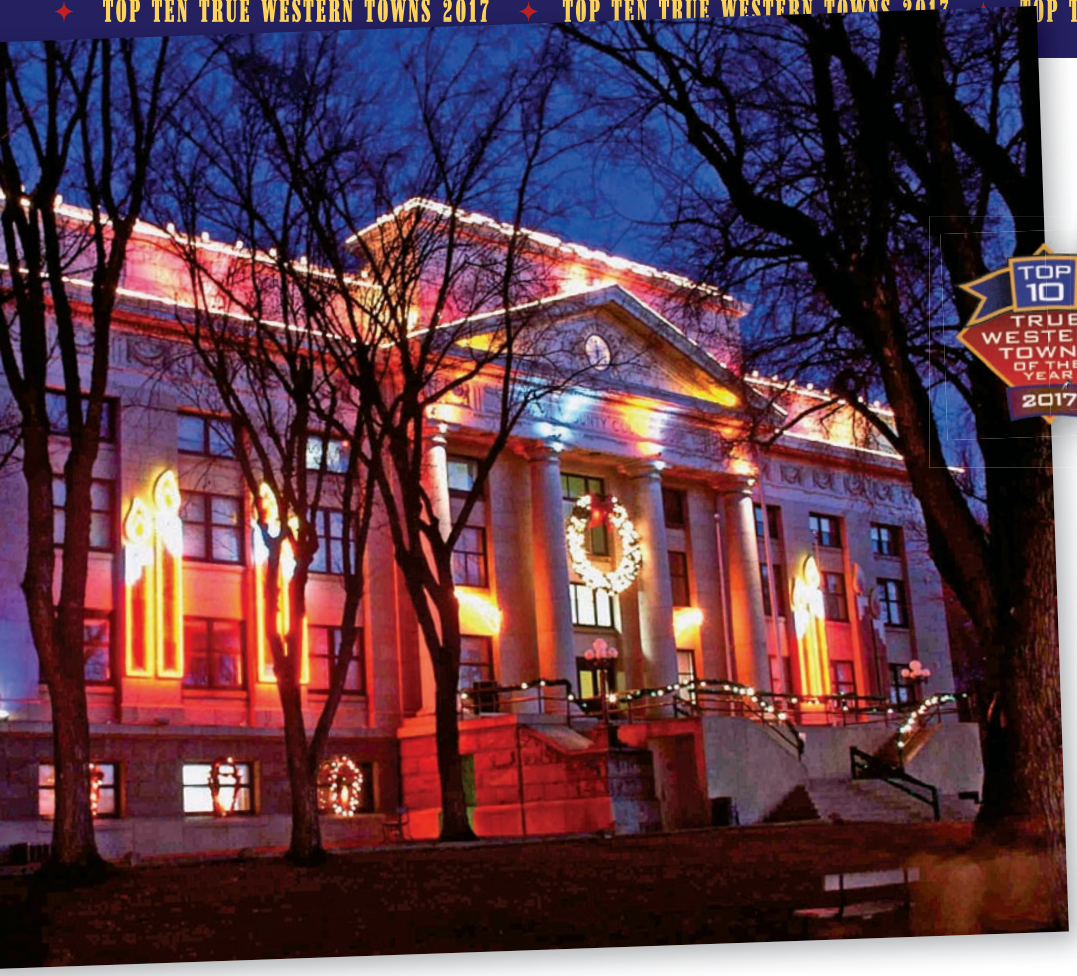
In 1805, explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark camped here, at the end of the overland Oregon Trail. At Columbia River Gorge Discovery Center and Museum, aim a flintlock rifle and step inside a canvas tent similar to one Lewis and Clark slept in.

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO

Visitors come to this gentle, high-desert town on the trail of Billy the Kid. He lived here as a youngster and notched his first arrest and jailbreak here. His mom, Catherine Antrim, is buried in a local cemetery.







6

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

The Historic Courthouse Plaza is the centerpiece of Prescott, Arizona, the state's first territorial capital. Festivals are held every month on the plaza, and a favorite of visitors and residents is "Arizona's Christmas City" parade the first weekend of every December, followed by the Annual Courthouse Lighting, a tradition since 1954.

– PRESCOTT CVB –



A gold strike in 1863 started this gem in the Bradshaw Mountains and history keeps it going. At Sharlot Hall Museum, visitors can browse ten excellent exhibit buildings and see the first Territorial governor's mansion, a log structure built in 1864 and still in its original location.

The town's most popular site is Whiskey Row, where visitors belly up at the Jersey Lily and Palace Saloons for a shot of skull bust. From 1867 to 1873, the Row was "crazy violent, as violent per capita as anywhere in the West," says Brad Courtney, author of the book, *Prescott's Original Whiskey Row*.

Pioneer Sylvester Mowry visited Prescott in 1871 and said: "Saloons till you can't rest where they kill a man at least once a week."

July's Frontier Days celebration includes what the town bills as the world's oldest rodeo, begun in 1888. The Fort Whipple Museum explains the fort's pivotal role in fighting Apaches and the Phippen Museum celebrates cowboy artists.

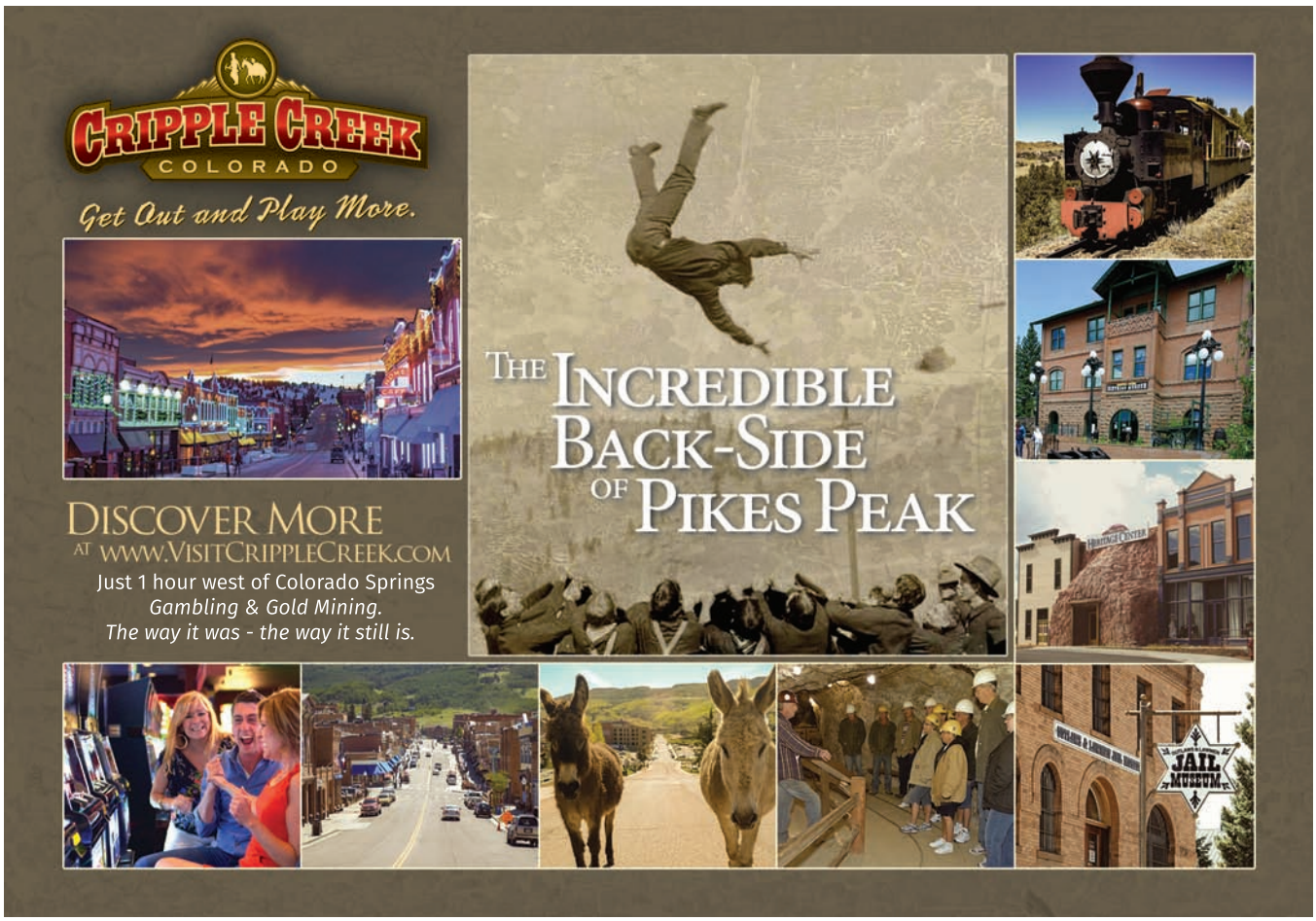


Founded in 1935 and housed in a stone pueblo-style building, the Smoki Museum displays American Indian pottery and baskets. Sen. Barry Goldwater was a member of the Smoki People, and frequent announcer at their shows and snake dance re-creations.

The first Territorial capital has stunning Victorian homes.

By 1880, Prescott was an economic hub of Arizona Territory. Traveling in pairs, eight mule freight wagons paused on Gurley Street before leaving town to deliver supplies to the mining camps in the nearby Bradshaw Mountains.

– DANIEL F. MITCHELL, COURTESY NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY –







WHERE HISTORY LIVES



The "Cowboy Capital of the World," Bandera, Texas, honors the ranching heritage of Texas Hill Country with Celebrate Bandera, an annual event that includes chuck wagon cooking.

– COURTESY BANDERA COUNTY CVB –

FORT McKAVETT, TEXAS

This was once home to Buffalo Soldiers of the 9th Cavalry, including Sgt. Emanuel Stance. He received the first Medal of Honor awarded to a black soldier after the Civil War.

BANDERA, TEXAS

See 40,000 Old West relics at John Marvin Hunter's Frontier Times Museum, named for the late founder's magazine, the granddaddy of Western magazines, launched in 1923.

BARTLESVILLE AND DEWEY, OKLAHOMA

The Bartlesville Area History Museum tells of the Delaware, Cherokee and Osage people. In 1868, settler Nelson Carr built a trading post and sawmill on the Caney River.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

At the Cripple Creek District Museum, step inside Victorian apartments or turn-of-the-last-century cabins furnished to look as they did during Gold Rush days.

WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA

Fort Buford State Historic Site near Williston protected overland and river routes used by westbound settlers. Hunkpapa Sioux leader Sitting Bull surrendered here in 1881.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS

Once home to the Buffalo Soldiers and now a nicely preserved frontier outpost, the Fort Davis National Historic Site has interpretive displays, a bookshop and museum.

FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS

The Fort Griffin State Historic Site commemorates this post established on the southern Plains in 1867. Today, the official state Longhorn herd resides there.

FORT STEELE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

In 1865, a gold strike on Wild Horse Creek had some miners earning $60,000 that summer. The town that sprouted there stands today, boasting 60 restored buildings in the heritage town.

IDAHO CITY, IDAHO

About 500 people call this picturesque town in the Boise basin home. In the 1860s, it boomed with productive gold strikes.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS

The Gregg County Historical Museum gives the straight skinny about May 23, 1894, the day the Dalton Gang robbed the First National Bank.

MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS

In 1874, nine-foot-high stockade walls made of cedar posts surrounded what is now the business district. Citizens stood guard against marauding Indians.

SALADO, TEXAS

About 2,000 people live in this village on Salado Creek. After it was bypassed by the railroad, artists made it a creative mecca.

VEGA, TEXAS

A vintage Route 66 town, Country Music Television filmed *Popularity Contest* here. City slickers dropped into a small town compete to be its most popular resident.

A coal-mining and railroad town, Trinidad has preserved banker and cattle rancher Frank G. Bloom's 1882 mansion as part of the Trinidad History Museum.

– MATT INDEN/MILES, COURTESY COLORADO TOURISM OFFICE –



7

TRINIDAD, COLORADO

Travelers on the Santa Fe Trail rested under cottonwoods along the Purgatoire River. Trinidad began near there in 1876 and grew to host the West's biggest legends.

Doc Holliday gambled in Trinidad, and Bat Masterson was marshal when Wyatt Earp arrived after fleeing Arizona in 1882.

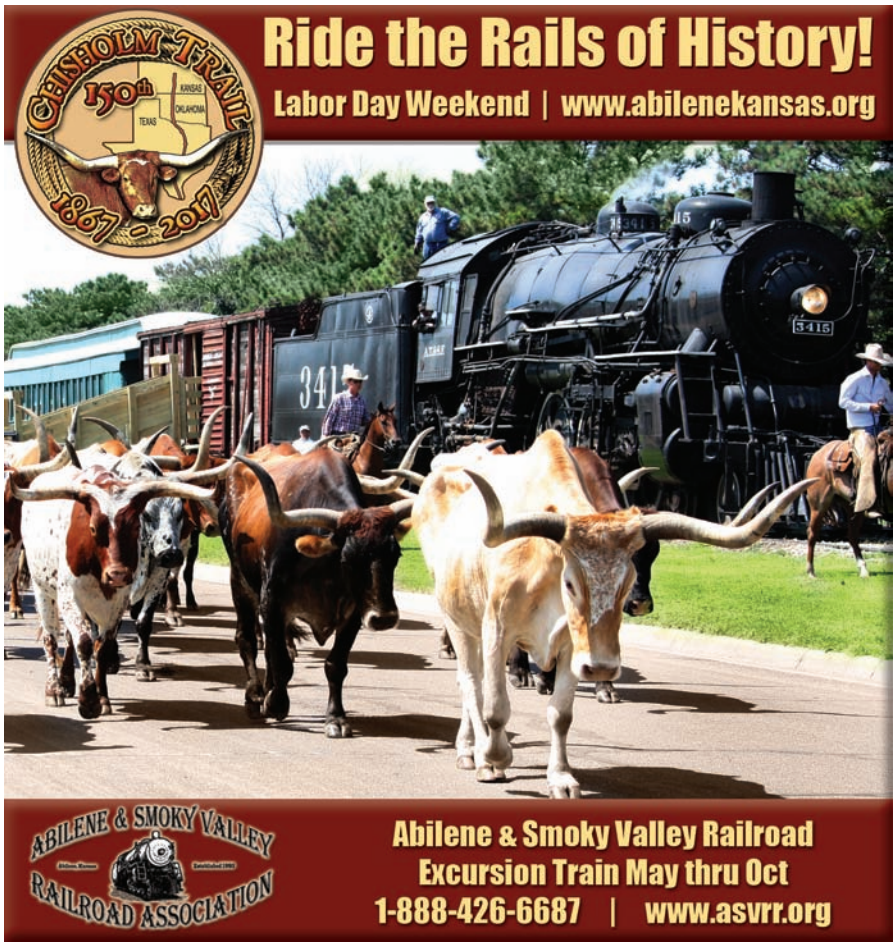
The Trinidad History Museum tells the story. Attractions include the ornate Bloom Mansion, built in 1882, and the Baca House, a beautiful two-story adobe. Felipe and Dolores Baca acquired it in 1873—in exchange for 22,000 pounds of wool.

The Santa Fe Trail Museum displays historic photographs and Kit Carson's fringed buckskin coat. The A.R. Mitchell Museum, named for a well-known cover illustrator of Western books and magazines, owns more than 350 paintings and amazing Spanish colonial folk art.

Take a trolley or walking tour along Trinidad's red-brick streets and sidewalks. Drive the Highway of Legends through Cokedale, past old coke ovens used to mine coal.

Hot legend: Al Capone's crime syndicate used tunnels under Trinidad to run his booze and prostitution rackets during Prohibition.

"That's the rumor around town," says Jonathan Taylor, Trinidad's director of economic development. "We know Capone was in Trinidad numerous times. He had relatives 20 miles north in Aguilar."







Historic Carnegie Library/ McCook , NE

– COURTESY MCCOOK CVB –



The Walker Cabin/Keysville, CA

– COURTESY KERN VALLEY MUSEUM –

TOWNS TO WATCH

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Gold strikes earned it the nickname "City of Millionaires." After seeing Pike's Peak, Katharine Lee Bates wrote the song, "America the Beautiful."

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

In Greek, the name means, "I have found it!" Gold, of course. Visit the fabulous Carson Mansion in Old Town.

KERNVILLE/KERN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Scenes from the 1939 movie *Stagecoach*, starring John Wayne and directed by John Ford, were filmed in the picturesque Kern River Valley.

KERRVILLE, TEXAS

At the Museum of Western Art, see works by the very best artists in a postcard Hill Country setting.

McCOOK, NEBRASKA

During the Civil War, namesake Alexander McDowell McCook fought for the Union at the first Bull Run and at Shiloh. He became a brigadier general.

MILES CITY, MONTANA

In 1882, Calamity Jane kept an inn near Miles City "where the weary traveler could be accommodated with food, drink, or trouble if he looked for it."

RED RIVER, NEW MEXICO

Visit the Little Red Schoolhouse Historical Museum in a former mining town of 500 that once boasted two newspapers and a dozen saloons.

TOPPENISH, WASHINGTON

Learn about the Yakima people at the 12,000-square-foot Yakima Nation Museum and Cultural Center, one of the oldest Native American museums.

SIDNEY, NEBRASKA

Visit old Fort Sidney, which operated from 1867 until 1894. The former officers' quarters are a museum and the furnishings in the post commander's building match the period.

VINITA, OKLAHOMA

Founded in 1871, it was largely an Indian town early on. Cowboy and humorist Will Rogers attended Worcester Academy there.

PRESCOTT'S BEST PLACES TO EAT, PLAY & STAY







PRESCOTT, ARIZONA · TRUE WEST, REAL ADVENTURE.

8 WALLACE, IDAHO

Can a town so small be known for anything historic? Ask the 800 residents of this charming, red-brick burg in the Bitterroot Mountains. Since its founding in 1884, area mines have produced more than a billion ounces of silver, earning it the nickname of "the silver capital of the world."

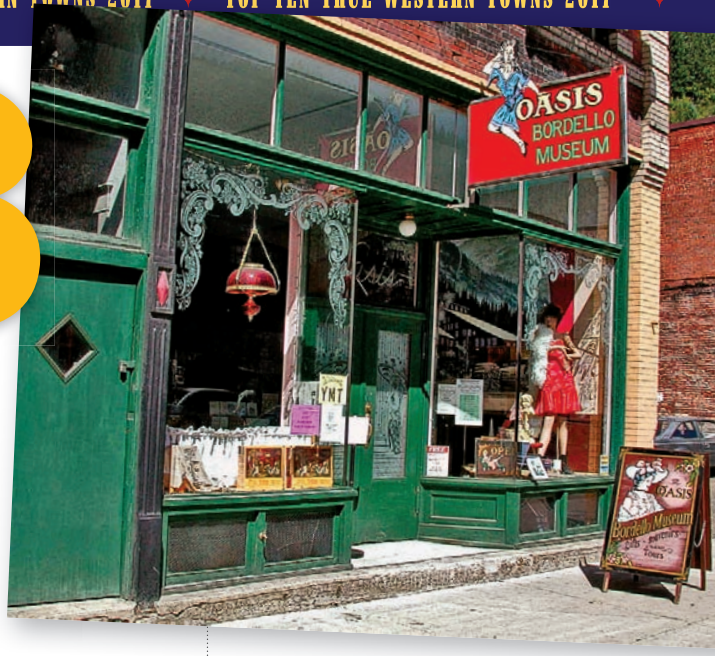
The Wallace District Mining Museum has historic photos, displays of mining equipment and lively exhibits. Learn about the massive 1910 Pulaski Fire that destroyed a third of downtown.

Ride a trolley to the Sierra Silver Mine and go underground to hear former miners tell the hard truth about their work. To understand the vital role the railroad played in this section of the Bitterroots—trains ran from 1887 until 1992—visit the Northern Pacific Railroad Museum.

The Oasis Bordello Museum is housed in a building that remained a bordello until 1988. Fearing a police raid, the ladies split in a hurry and the place looks much the same. Wall sign: Straight, no frills, $15, minutes 8.

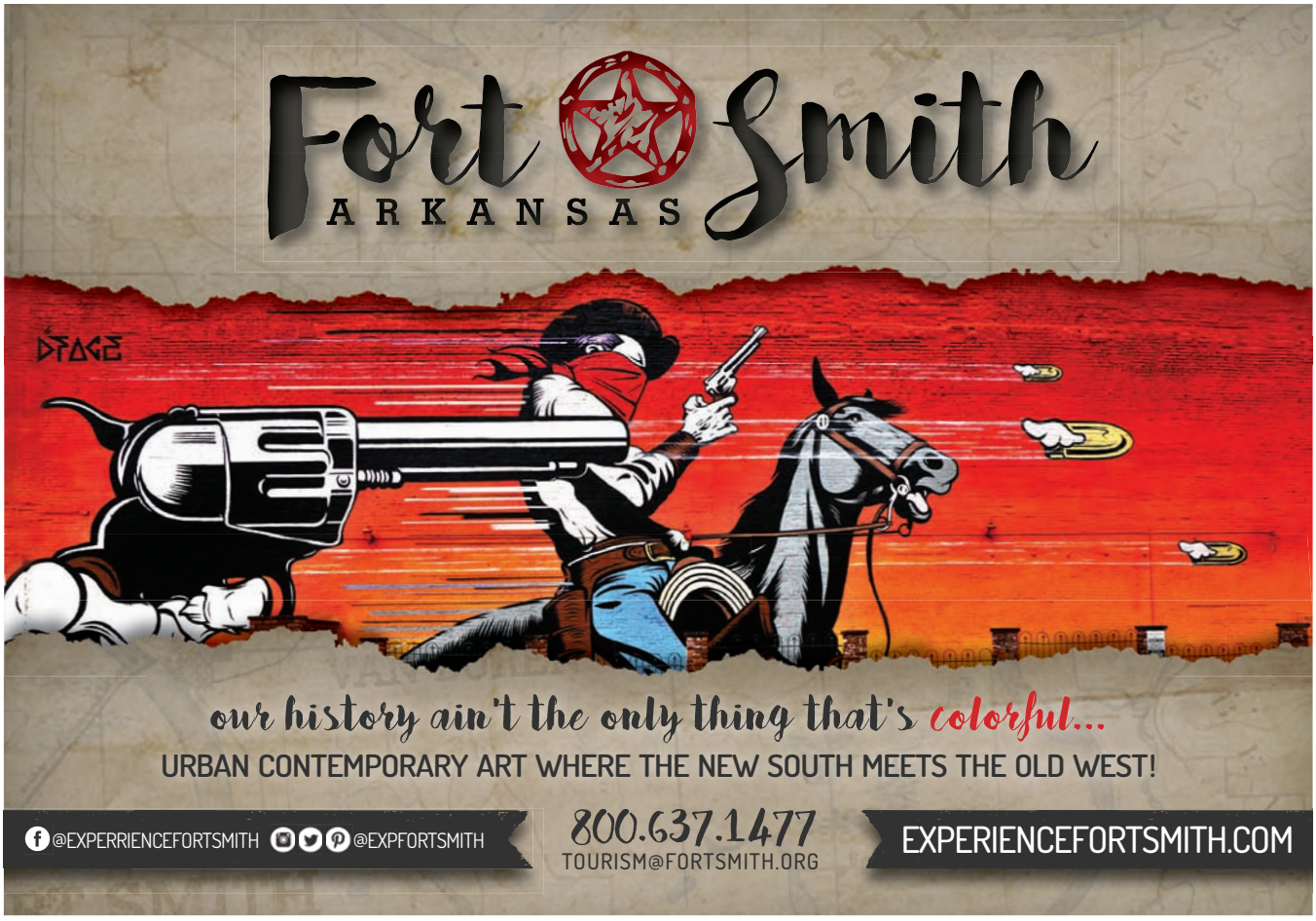
"Old Wallace liked its gambling and prostitution," says Oasis Manager Eva Truean. "Our museum is part of that history." Actress Lana Turner was born in Wallace, where her father was a miner and bootlegger.

Outdoor fun abounds. Hike or bike the Hiawatha Trail, a former railway, through ten tunnels and under seven trestles.



The Oasis Bordello Museum in the historic downtown district of Wallace, Idaho, was an active house of prostitution from the late 1890s until 1988. Abandoned with all its contents, the current owners bought it from the madam and turned it into a museum.

– RON GARDNER, COURTESY IDAHO TOURISM –



Northern Pacific
Railway Museum
Museum with historic displays
located in RR depot built 1902.
50 + pieces of Rolling stock,
2 steam engines being restored,
cabooses,hand pump cars,
signals etc.
Open May 1~October 15
Tuesday - Saturday 10am-4pm
Sunday 12 noon - 4pm
10 Asotin Ave. Toppenish, WA.
509.865.1911

www.NPRYmuseum.org



For 96 years the annual Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonials, including dances, parades and a rodeo in Gallup, New Mexico, have honored American Indian heritage and cultural traditions from across North America.

– COURTESY NEW MEXICO DEPT. OF TOURISM –



9 GALLUP, NEW MEXICO

Founded in 1881, Gallup is called the Indian capital of the world, with 43 percent of its population coming mainly from the Navajo, Hopi and Zuni tribes.

The town celebrates that heritage every August when Indians from around the nation gather for the Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial, now in its 96th year. The event draws nearly 50,000 to enjoy parades, costumed dancers and a big-time rodeo.

Little-known fact: Indian cowboys are among the best anywhere.

Housed in a 1923 railroad depot, the Gallup Cultural Center offers exhibits on weaving and sand-painting. See statues of a Navajo Code Talker and Manuelito, a great Navajo chief.

Center Director Colin McCarty recommends stopping in the Masters Gallery to see a life-size bronze of a horse led by a Navajo girl. Ten top Navajo artists came together to paint the horse while a silversmith fashioned its bridle.

On the National Register of Historic Places, El Rancho Hotel on Route 66 served as headquarters for movie stars. John Wayne drank in its 49er Lounge and the story says a thirsty Errol Flynn rode his horse into the place. *Esquire*'s editors called it one of the country's best bars.

Hike under spectacular 200-million-year-old cliffs at Red Rock State Park, site of a December balloon rally with nearly 200 entries.



Gallup, founded as a railroad town in 1881, quickly became an important trading center for Navajo, Zuni and Hopi artisans selling their goods to trading posts and tourists arriving on the Santa Fe Railway.

– COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS –



10

SHERIDAN, WYOMING

This historic town in scenic Little Goose Valley offers much to do, so plan well.

Start at the Sheridan Inn, built in 1893 and expertly restored. Buffalo Bill Cody managed the inn for a time and held court from the grand wraparound porch. The lobby has the original columns, fireplace and front desk.

Held on the inn's lawn during rodeo week, the popular First People's Pow Wow features Indian dancers in colorful ceremonial regalia.

The Sheridan Wyo Rodeo, among the West's finest, gives visitors "the whole works in the line of Western fireworks, freewheeling calves, hoodlum horses and skyrocket steers." That was written in 1931, the inaugural year, and nothing's changed.

Step past the neon bronc and cowboy into the Mint Bar, the ultimate Western saloon. Ram and buck heads hang from cedar walls, with 9,000 cattle brands. Follow the pop of slant-heel boots to King's Saddlery, a headquarters for working cowboys. Slickers in soft shoes should explore the museum in the back.

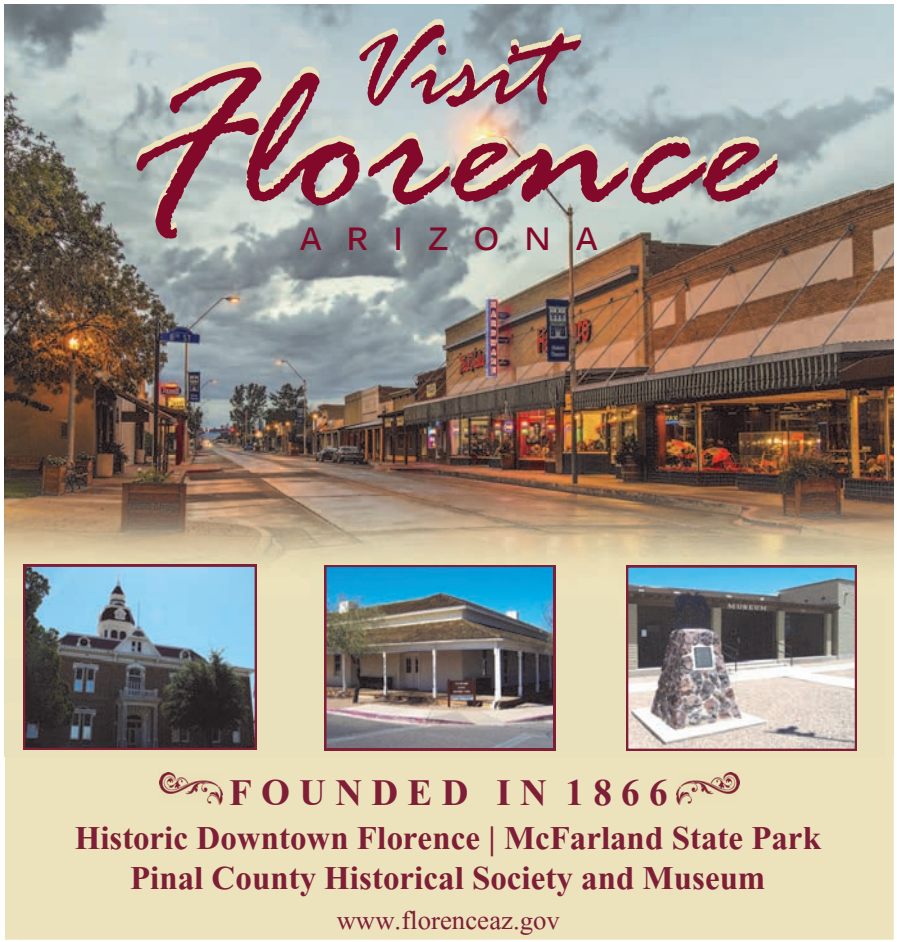
Custer, Crook and Sitting Bull battled around Sheridan. Relive those times at Sheridan County Museum and Rosebud Battlefield State Park.

At the Brinton Museum in nearby Big Horn, Wyoming, see a painted buffalo hide war shirt worn by Two Leggings, a chief of the River Crows. A braided hair lock hanging from it might be from an enemy scalp.

Tucson-based **Leo W. Banks** enjoys writing about the thriving and striving towns of the modern West. Based on his research, he believes their history is in capable hands.

The recently restored Historic Sheridan Inn in Sheridan, Wyoming, hosts the First People's Pow Wow and Dance (above) on its lawn during Sheridan's WYO Rodeo Week.

– COURTESY SHERIDAN CVB –

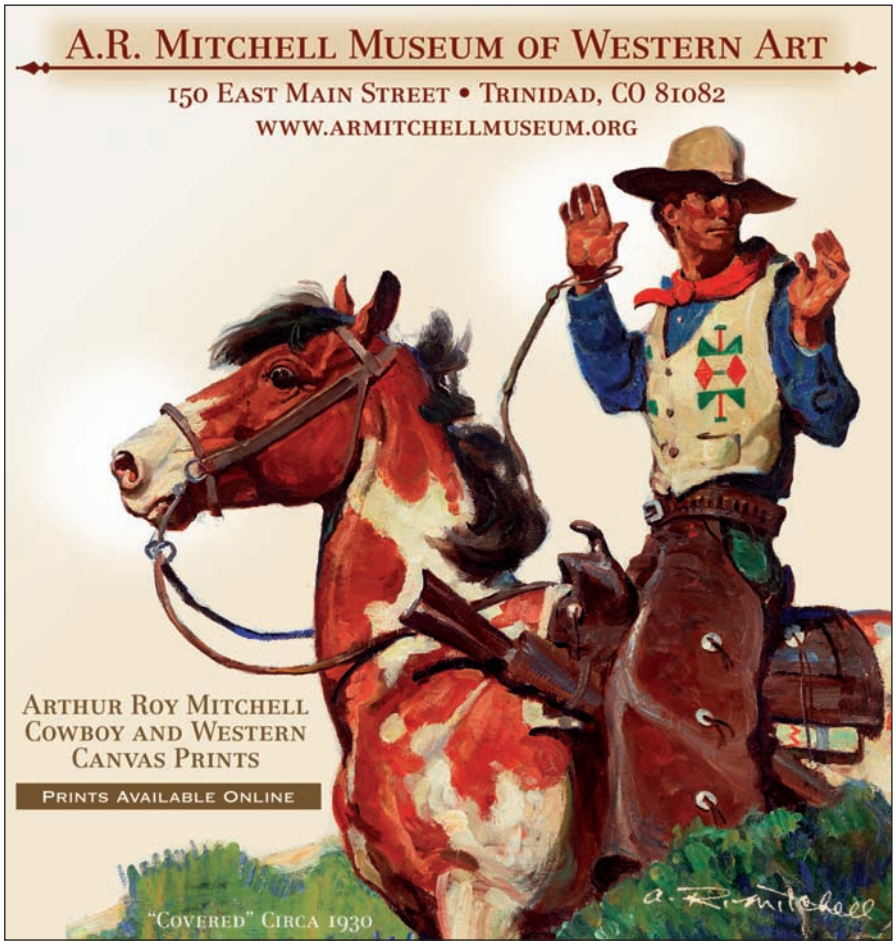


FOUNDED IN 1866

Historic Downtown Florence | McFarland State Park
Pinal County Historical Society and Museum

www.florenceaz.gov

A.R. MITCHELL MUSEUM OF WESTERN ART
150 EAST MAIN STREET • TRINIDAD, CO 81082
WWW.ARMITCHELLMUSEUM.ORG



SHERIDAN INN

EST. 1893

HOTEL RESTAURANT EVENTS

TRUE WEST

BEST of the WEST

TWO THOUSAND SEVENTEEN



sheridaninn.com

SHERIDAN, WY'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 the regions' premier boutique hotels.







Sheridan

WYOMING

NATURALLY

sheridanwyoming.org

Western Roundup

FOR FEBRUARY 2017



WINTER PHOTOGRAPHER'S TRAIN

Durango, CO, February 19: Passengers riding an authentic steam train can photograph the Animas Canyon and surrounding wilderness.
888-872-4607 • *DurangoTrain.com*

ADVENTURE

CHIHUAHUAN DESERT BIKE FEST

Terlingua, TX, February 16-18: Bike riders gather for trips throughout the Big Bend region to benefit the Big Bend Trails Alliance.
888-989-6900 • *Bikefest.DesertSportsTX.com*

ART SHOWS

THE ARTISTRY OF THE WESTERN PAPERBACK

Oklahoma City, OK, Feb. 3-May 14: See dynamic paperback covers for Western tales of cowboys, villains and duels published during the 1940s-50s.
405-478-2250 • *NationalCowboyMuseum.org*

WIGWAM FESTIVAL OF FINE ART

Litchfield Park, AZ, February 17-19: This art and entertainment show promotes award-winning Western and American Indian artists.
623-935-9040 • *Litchfield-Park.org*

WILD SPACES, OPEN SEASON: HUNTING & FISHING IN AMERICAN ART

Omaha, NE, February 12- May 7: Visit this first major exhibit to explore American artists' fascination with hunting, fishing and sporting life.
402-342-3300 • *Joslyn.org*

SPIRIT OF THE WEST COWBOY GATHERING

Ellensburg, WA, February 17-19: Celebrates traditional cowboy art, poetry and music, plus offers workshops on cowboy gear and art.
888-925-2204 • *EllensburgCowboyGathering.com*

SIERRA COUNTY GATHERING OF QUILTS

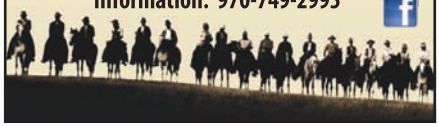
Truth or Consequnces, NM, February 24-25: The colorful craft of quilting is showcased in works by quilters, vendors and local artists.
575-894-1968 • *SierraCountyNewMexico.info*



COCHISE COWBOY POETRY & MUSIC GATHERING

Sierra Vista, AZ, February 3-5: This celebration of Western heritage offers up poetry and music by featured artist Arvel Bird and others.
520-417-9776 • *CowboyPoets.com*

Durango
COWBOY POETRY
DURANGO ◆ COLORADO Gathering
OCTOBER 5-8 2017
PREMIER SHOW:
LAUGHING STOCK
★COWBOY HUMOR★
Andy Nelson ★ R.P. Smith ★ Terry Henderson
Gary McMahan

"SAMMY," painting by ELIZABETH KINAHAN
DurangoCowboyPoetryGathering.org
Information: 970-749-2995



SUBSCRIBE NOW!

TWELVE ISSUES FOR $29.95
TRUE WEST
STORE.TRUEWESTMAGAZINE.COM
{1.855.592.9943}

WESTERN ROUNDUP

FOR FEBUARY 2017



NEBRASKA CATTLEMEN'S CLASSIC

Kearney, NE, February 18-26: Features ranch horse rodeo, competition, sale and draft horse team races.
308-627-6385 • *Cattlemens.org*

CULINARY FESTIVALS

WINTER WINE FEST

Taos, NM, February 1-5: This on-mountain après ski party offers wines from nearly 50 wineries, plus seminars, tastings and dinners.
505-946-8506 • *TaosWinterWineFest.com*

CHOCOLATE FANTASIA

Silver City, NM, February 6: Explore the historic streets of Silver City while sampling gourmet chocolates at different stops around town.
MimbresArts.org

JUST DESERTS EAT & SKI

Red River, NM, February 25: Skiers indulge in homemade desserts and delicious concoctions placed out on a five-kilometer course.
575-754-6112 • *RedRiver.org*

HERITAGE FESTIVALS

HISTORIC HOME TOUR

Florence, AZ, February 11: Highlights the history and architecture of Florence homes that date back to Arizona's territorial days.
520-868-7500 • *FlorenceAZ.gov*

PARADA DEL SOL PARADE & FESTIVAL

Scottsdale, AZ, February 10-11: Experience Old West fun at the Hashknife Pony Express mail drop (10) and the parade and Trail's End Festival (11).
480-990-3179 • *ParadaDelSol.us*

CHARRO DAYS

Brownsville, TX, February 23- March 5: Brownsville's residents honor their heritage at the biggest celebration in the Rio Grande Valley.
956-542-4245 • *CharroDaysFiesta.com*

DEADWOOD MARDI GRAS

Deadwood, SD, February 24-25: Celebrate Mardi Gras in the Wild West, with a weekend full of free parades, costume contests, parties and live music.
1-800-999-1876 • *Deadwood.com*

BUFFALO BILL BIRTHDAY BASH

Denver, CO, February 25: Celebrate the Wild West showman's birthday a day early, at this event featuring lively costumed performances.
303-534-9505 • *Buckhorn.com*

FREE BUFFALO BILL BIRTHDAY PARTY

Golden, CO, February 25: Celebrate Cody's birthday with 19th-century reenactors and live bands at the Rock Rest Lodge & Restaurant.
303-975-1151 • *MonarchProductions.info*

BUFFALO SOLDIER HERITAGE DAY

San Angelo, TX, February 28: Join the Fort Concho Buffalo Soldier Living History Unit



ARIZONA RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL & ARTISAN MARKETPLACE

Gold Canyon, AZ, Feb. 11- April 2: Old West time travelers take in medieval arts and crafts, jousting tournaments and an outdoor circus.
520-463-2600 • *RoyalFaires.com*



GOLD RUSH DAYS & SENIOR PRO RODEO

Wickenburg, AZ, February 10-12: Honor Wickenburg's mining and ranching origins at this pro rodeo featuring a carnival and concerts.
800-942-5242 • *WickenburgChamber.com*



SAN ANTONIO STOCK SHOW & RODEO

San Antonio, TX, February 9-26: Since 1950, cowboys from across the United States have come together to compete in this PRCA rodeo.
210-225-5851 • *SARodeo.com*

as they honor the nation's black troops.
325-657-4440 • *FortConcho.com*

HORSE SHOW

SCOTTSDALE ARABIAN HORSE SHOW

Scottsdale, AZ, February 16-26: 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

NATIONAL COWBOY POETRY GATHERING

Elko, NV, January 30- February 4: Poets and musicians recount stories, first-hand accounts and narratives passed down through the years.
888-880-5885 • *WesternFolklife.org*

RODEO

PBR IRON COWBOY & THE AMERICAN RODEO

Arlington, TX, February 18-19: After a day of thrilling bull rides, the world's richest one-day rodeo brings in the top 10 rodeo athletes to compete in seven events.
307-760-7099 • *ATTStadium.com*



SHOVEL RACE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Angel Fire, NM, February 3-4: While contestants daringly race snow shovels down a ski run, onlookers can enjoy drinks along with live music.
800-633-7463 • *AngelFireResort.com*

TWMag.com:
View Western events on our website.





TRADING POST

The Best Old West Eyewear

"Reproduction 1800's spectacles to suit all sights"



Historic EyeWear Company
Keeping History in Sight ®

HistoricEyeWearCompany.com
862.812.4737

5 C Guidon Books



The largest collection of new and out of print Civil War & Western Americana books.

Lincoln and Custer Collections, American Indian History, Arts & Crafts.

Helping collectors and history buffs learn more about specific events and people in American history.

Bookmaster@Guidon.com • Guidon.com

Follow us on Facebook!

ONLINE SALES OR VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION

7830 E. Redfield Rd. Suite 1
Scottsdale, AZ • 480-945-8811

Longhorns Head to Tail Store



35000 Muskrat TW
Barnesville, OH 43713
740 758-5050

Texas Longhorn Skulls

The ultimate western decor. Real, authentic, home-grown Texas Longhorn skulls for a true Western flavor. Polished – ready to hang. Photos and data at: ***www.head2tail.com*** –Priced from $225



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

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.

Broken Trail



Virgil Earp



See our online catalog at
www.KnudsenHats.com
ORDERS: (510) 232-3644



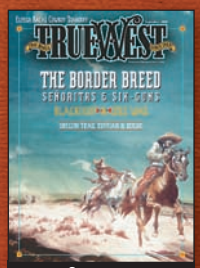


GET 'EM WHILE THEY LAST!

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!


Jan-2000
Wild Bill


Sep-2000
Border Breed



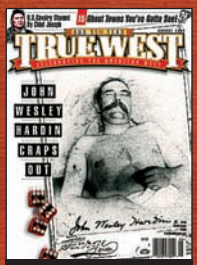
May/Jun-2001
Doc Holliday



Aug/Sep-2001
Wild Bill


Aug/Sep-2002
Defeat of Jesse James


Jul-2003
Doc & Wyatt


Aug-2004
John Wesley Hardin


Jan/Feb-2005
Rare Photos


Mar-2005
Deadwood/McShane


Dec-2006
Buffalo Gals & Guys


May-2007
Billy The Kid


Nov/Dec-2008
Mickey Free


Nov/Dec-2010
Black Warriors of the West



Mar-2013
Arizona Rangers


Aug-2013
Tombstone-The Walk Down

Order your back issues today!

See the complete collection of available back issues online at the True West Store!

TO ORDER:

Call us at **888-687-1881** or order online at **Store.TrueWestMagazine.com**


Dec-2014
Women Who Left Their Mark


Dec-15
First Mountain Man


Apr-2016
Lonesome Dove

Where Was the Tombstone Jail?



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

Where was the Tombstone jail?

Dave Snell
Tucson, Arizona

The Tombstone jail was the Cochise County jail, but not the one in the classic courthouse, built in 1882, that is now a state park and museum. The jail was a wooden structure on 6th Street, 20 feet by 20 feet, nailed together by two-by-four lumber. One door connected it to the jailer's office.

Wyatt Earp and "Doc" Holliday spent some time there during Judge Wells Spicer's hearing following the "Street Fight" behind the O.K. Corral in October 1881. The jail was heated by a wood stove, and the outside temperatures were unseasonably cold. Tombstone's Citizens Safety Committee kept watch on the fragile structure to prevent an assassination attempt by the Cowboys. Earp and Holliday spent 16 days in jail, and were released in time for Thanksgiving.

"Buckskin Frank" Leslie sat in the "new" Cochise County jail, after killing "Blonde Mollie" Williams in 1889. Countless others, well known and not, cooled their heels there over the years.

What is a high shoulder saddle?

Colin Hilton-Ash
London, United Kingdom, England

Noted saddlemaker Carson Thomas, of Wickenburg, Arizona, explains: "I believe that refers to a horse with a very high shoulder blade that comes up higher than normal and just below the wither. It can make the front of the saddle tree bar directly under the gullet not sit down properly, causing it to ride high on his shoulder, wither and back, causing pinching or sores. But in most cases, a saddle can be designed to alleviate about 90-plus percent of the issue."



– COURTESY NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION –

General Philip Sheridan

Which U.S. Army officer had the worst attitude toward Indians?

Paul Gordon
St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada

Probably Gen. Philip Sheridan. He initiated the strategy of launching brutal winter campaigns that attacked Indian villages and destroyed their livestock and supplies. He justified this by declaring, "... if a village is attacked and women and children killed, the responsibility is not with the soldiers but with the people whose crimes necessitated the attack."

Sheridan became notorious for declaring that the only good Indians he ever saw were dead, but he denied saying it.

Did Old West towns require cowboys to check their guns?

Jim Spell
Sonora, California

Most places had "no carry" laws in an effort to curb violence—especially when somebody had imbibed too much.

It was okay for someone to pack a firearm when arriving or leaving town, but you had to be on the move. Billy Clanton and Frank McLaury were armed in the empty lot behind the O.K. Corral in October 1881, but they were supposedly preparing to head out. They lingered just a little too long.

The Earp brothers and "Doc" Holliday tried to arrest them for misdemeanor firearm possession, and the famous shoot-out broke.

Who was William Preston Longley?

Jonathan Smith
Rodenberg, Lower Saxony, Germany

"Wild Bill" Longley had a reputation—which he helped build—as one of the deadliest gunfighters. But he was racist, unpredictable, ruthless and quick-tempered. In most cases, the native Texan's victims were blacks.

Longley bragged he'd killed 32 men. But Rick Miller, author of *Bloody Bill Longley*, documented only five: "Green Evans (a former slave on his way to visit a relative), Wilson Anderson (a former boyhood friend who was plowing a field, and the crime for which Longley was executed), George Thomas (a young man on a hunt in Waco), Lou Shroyer (a fellow gunman in the Uvalde area) and the Rev. William Lay (who was ambushed while milking a cow in a dispute over a girl friend). The rest appear to be boasts in order to best the killing record of John Wesley Hardin," he says.



– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

"Wild Bill" Longley

The law caught up with Longley in 1877. He was tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to hang on October 11, 1878, in Giddings. The hangman left too much slack in his rope, and Longley dropped until his feet were touching the ground. The quick-thinking sheriff, along with some guards, grabbed his feet and held them off the ground until he slowly strangled.

His family later claimed his hanging had been faked and that he escaped to Central America. DNA tests taken in 2001, however, proved that Longley was indeed executed in 1878.

Were most of the Old West gunfighters professional gamblers?

Ron Bolza
Slatington, Pennsylvania

At some point, most of the famed Old West figures placed their bets at the poker or faro tables. "Doc" Holliday, trained as a dentist, found he could make a better living at cards. Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson became "sporting men" after some early years in other jobs (legal and otherwise). "Wild Bill" Hickok wanted to make a living at the tables, but was a far better gunhand than gambler.

In the November 2016 issue of *True West*, Bob Boze Bell's picture shows "Wild Bill" Hickok with his Navy Colt pointed to the sky. Why?

Allen Fossenkemper
Fountain Hills, Arizona

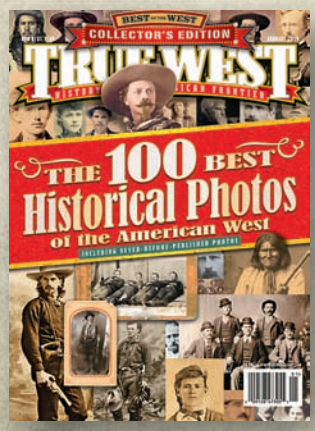
Jim Dunham, a gun expert and the director of Special Projects at the Booth Western Art Museum in Cartersville, Georgia, explains: "I have fired my Colt 2nd Generation 1851 Navies quite a bit, and I can tell you that, if you just cock the hammer following recoil, broken pieces of the cap will often fall into the action and cause a jam. So cap-and-ball shooters point the barrel skyward to let the cap fall clear, but sometimes one has to use the free hand to assist."



– ILLUSTRATED BY BOB BOZE BELL –

Best Photos of the Old West
Collector's Set





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

$39.95 S&H

A $56 Value

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

TRUE WEST

Store.TrueWestMagazine.com

888-687-1881

What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

The most important lesson my father ever taught me was that there are singers and entertainers. What you want to be is a singer-entertainer. Singers are only as popular as their latest record; entertainers will always have work!

My favorite songwriter and mentor was Hank Williams Sr. He wrote everything from Rock to Western music. He was a great man and a once-in-a-lifetime songwriter.

My father taught me that everyone has something to give you, if you will only close your mouth and listen.

Remember "Meet Charlie" at the start of 2000's *Me, Myself & Irene?* I followed in my father's footsteps, as a film narrator; he voiced 1973's *Charlotte's Web* and other films.

The winner of a race horse between Trigger, KoKo or Silver would be KoKo, of course. There was only one KoKo. There were many Triggers and several Silvers! I would know—I rode many of them!

I am a Singing Cowboy because of my heritage. Western music has always been a large part of my life. The harmonies developed by Sons of the Pioneers are unique and have been copied by everyone from the Eagles to Alabama.

In my collection, you will find Western art, family heritage memorabilia, 1940s pin-up art and more than 500 Singing Cowboy films.

On the road, I listen to Marty Robbins's *Gunfighter Ballads and Trail Songs.* It is still the best Western album of all time.

My favorite portrayals of the early West are the stories of the real Wyatt Earp my Grandfather Clark told me when I was five or six. He was there when Wyatt was in Tombstone, Arizona Territory. That's the reason my first son is named Wyatt Rex Allen.

The most influential person I ever met was Bob Nolan.

My favorite prairie troubadours: Sons of the Pioneers, The Rainsmen and High Pockets Bussy and the Frontiersmen. The best Country music singer of all time is Vern Gosdin.

When I recorded the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" on my *Faith of a Man* CD, I found out that it had never been copyrighted. I fixed that. Now whenever someone plays the song, I get paid.



Rex Allen Jr. smiles at his dad, Rex Allen Sr., a famous crooner who, to this day, is still honored by his hometown, Willcox, Arizona, in an annual rodeo celebration. Rex Allen Jr. will sing his final concert at this year's event. Visit *RexAllenJr.com* for all of his 2017 appearances.



– COURTESY REX ALLEN JR. –

REX ALLEN JR., COUNTRY SINGER

Rex Allen Jr., son of the "last singing cowboy," is retiring this year; his "Sunrise to Sunset" tour will conclude this October, during Rex Allen Days in Willcox, Arizona. Born in 1947, he started his performing career at Rex Allen Days at the age of five; he continued to sing with his father, Rex Allen Sr., during the summers. Over the course of his 60-plus-year career, he has charted more than 50 songs and appeared on TNN's *The Statler Brothers Show* and the spin-off, *Yesteryear*. "Last of the Silver Screen Cowboys," "Can You Hear Those Pioneers?," "Lonely Street," Arizona's state song, "Arizona," and "Where are the Heroes" are among his most popular songs.

Western music reflects its origins by change. Artists singing Classic Western songs have roots from all over the world, but we cannot forget great Western songs are being written today. Acceptance is the hardest thing for the Western music family. They must have the guts to accept new Western music. It is different than what the pioneers did, but that doesn't make it *not* Western music.

My favorite performance throughout my career was singing "Arizona," the state song I wrote, on the Great Wall of China in 2006.

My favorite recording collaboration was with my Dad, when we did *The Singing Cowboys* album before he died.

When I sing at my last show in Willcox, it could be a long show! I have had more than 50 charted records, plus new songs. Should I sing all of them?



Aaron Anderson, Navajo Tufa Casting Artist



Red Rock Balloon Rally

GALLUP *Real* TRUE

Gallup is New Mexico True and a fantastic place to begin your memorable journey. Whether your interests lie in art, culture, outdoor activities, history, rodeo, team sports, shopping, or exploring the remarkable landscapes of the Southwest, Gallup has it all.

Find your next life changing experience in Gallup, New Mexico. Explore in advance and plan your adventures at

WWW.GALLUPREALTRUE.COM



Hundreds of Native Artists & Traders



Incredible Motorsports



All-American Western Experiences



Inter-tribal Indian Ceremonial & Indian Dances

COLT®

JOHN WAYNE

DUKE

Signature Series Airgun Replicas

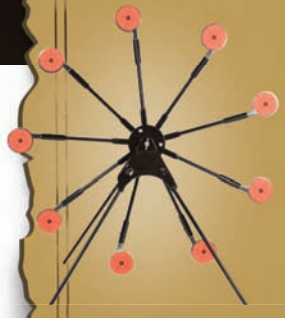


PY-3751-7204

$129.99

PY-3753-7206

10% OFF PLUS FREE WONDER WHEEL



WHEN YOU PURCHASE SELECT DUKE BB REVOLVERS AND USE CODE:

TRUEWEST

$49.99 Value

SINGLE ACTION HISTORIC REVOLVER

Available in .177 caliber BB & pellet versions

JOHN WAYNE, , DUKE and THE DUKE are the exclusive trademarks of, and the John Wayne name, image, likeness, and voice, and all other related indicia are the intellectual property of, John Wayne Enterprises, LLC. Licensed Trademark of Colt´s Manufacturing Company LLC.

AN AIRGUN WORTHY OF AN AMERICAN ICON

This 6-shooter is a fine collector's piece & a faithful, functioning replica of the gun that changed the West. The John Wayne SAA .45 revolver features authentic action, a full metal frame & handsome grip panels that include a detail of the Duke himself. Once you add CO2 & ammo, you're ready to plink the day away.

888-262-GUNS | PYRAMYDAIR.COM/TRUEWEST

PA