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JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2011

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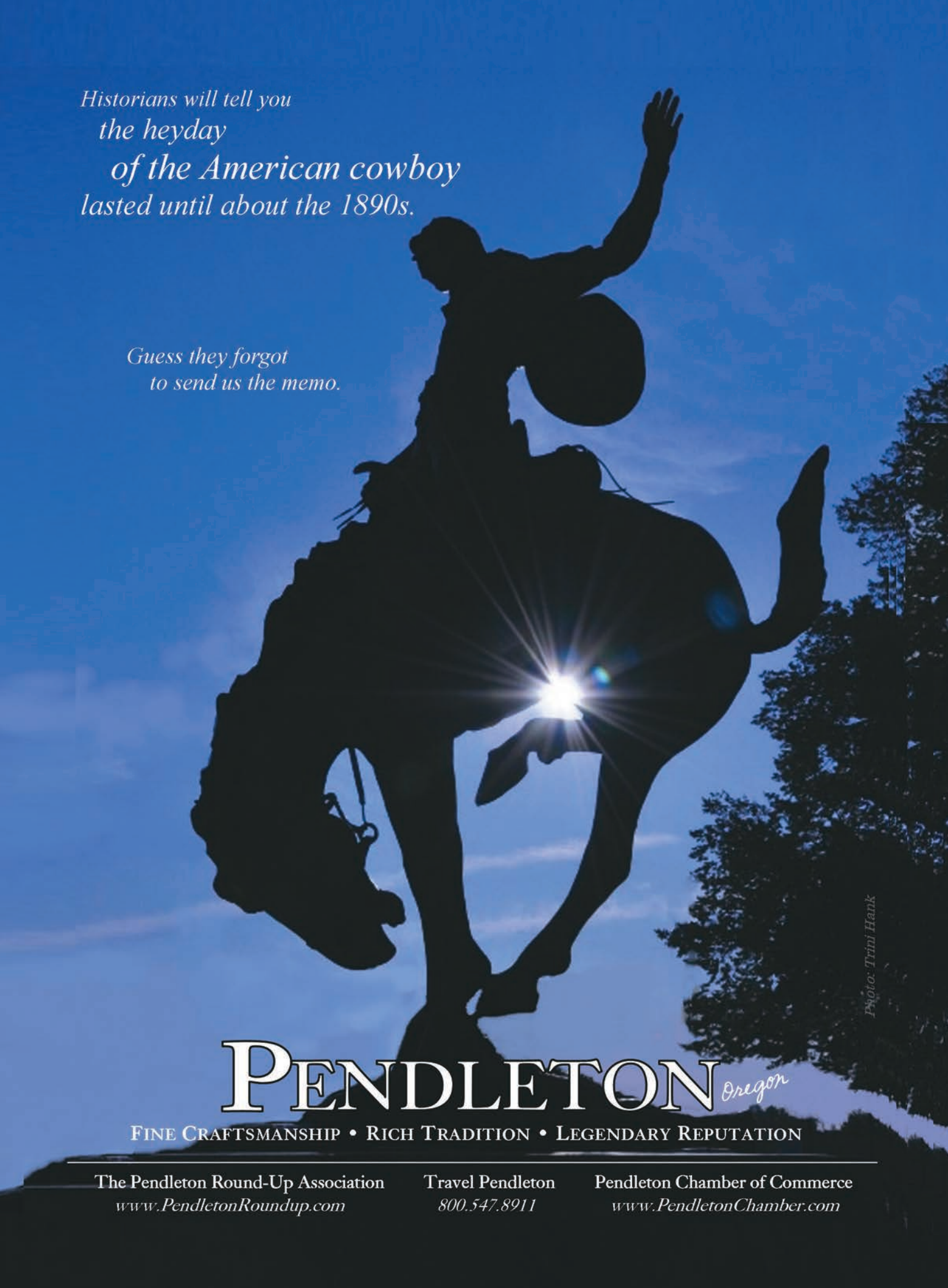
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of the American cowboy
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  - First Thanksgiving Pageant produced by Eden Enterprises at 5:00PM-6:00PM
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  - Charro Association–The Castro Family at 5:00-6:30PM

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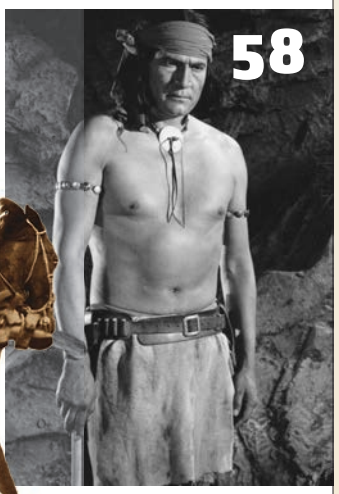
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—The Editors/Written by Mark Boardman

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—John Langellier

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From beadwork to fringe, the high marks in women's fashion this winter are clearly inspired by the pioneering cowgirls who ruled the early days of rodeo.
—G. Daniel DeWeese

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OUR COVER

Sweethearts of the Rodeo.

– Miss Texas Rodeo photograph by Randy Kerr; Cover design by Daniel Harshberger –

TRUE WEST
PRESERVING THE AMERICAN WEST

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

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Let's get started.

We've been publishing this magazine going on 12 years now (stay tuned, I'm buying). Most of my staff has been with me from the beginning. I'll tag their time in the trenches, below.

Pendleton, Oregon, our number one Western town this year, just celebrated its 100th rodeo last year (and those efforts helped us choose the town as numero uno). Congrats!

On February 23 this year, 100 years will have passed since Quanah Parker cashed in and Johnny Boggs (12 years) does the chief up proud (p. 78).

In January 1861, a 12-year-old boy was kidnapped by Apaches from his stepfather's southern Arizona ranch. This set off a chain of events that resonates to this day. In this issue we retell that story, which traces back 150 years ago. The author of the piece, Prof. John Langellier, requested we honor the history since the 150th anniversary event will be held this February 12th at Fort Bowie (see event listing on p. 9).

The project also includes an incredible array of rare, original photos from the collections of R.G. McCubbin (20 years), John Langellier and the Sharlot Hall Museum (including two photos I've never seen of Mickey Free). Our excellent history coverage was spearheaded by Langellier, with expert help from Allan Radbourne, Doug McChristian and Larry Ludwig.

Couple all of the above with excellent editing by Meghan Saar (nine years) and superb design from Daniel Harshberger (40 years), Abby Goodrich (10 years) and Robert Ray (12 years), and we have a sweeping historical package that we can all be proud of on this, the 150th anniversary of the Cochise-Bascom Affair.

See you at the pass on February 12 with the rest of my intrepid staff: Carole Glenn (12 years), Sue Lambert (nine years), Sheri Riley (three years), Joe Freedman (two years) and Allison Cabral (one month). And, yes, I'm bringing the libations.



Paul Lanquist's iconic take on the Apache Wars is now a *True West* poster (p. 90).

– By Paul Lanquist –



I wanted to show Beto, the Mexican-Apache in *Graphic Cinema* (p. 46), not as a villain but as a raider who likes to have a good time. I believe "Ya-Goosh" is a Navajo saying, but I seem to remember the Hualapais who I grew up with using a similar expression, "Ya-Shoosh." Perhaps this is a sort of catch-all expression like, "Oh, Man, that is funny," as in, "Ya-Goosh, that is funny."

– By Bob Boze Bell –



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

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- Saturday & Sunday — Largest NSPRA Rodeo in Arizona - 2 p.m. Everett Bowman Rodeo Grounds



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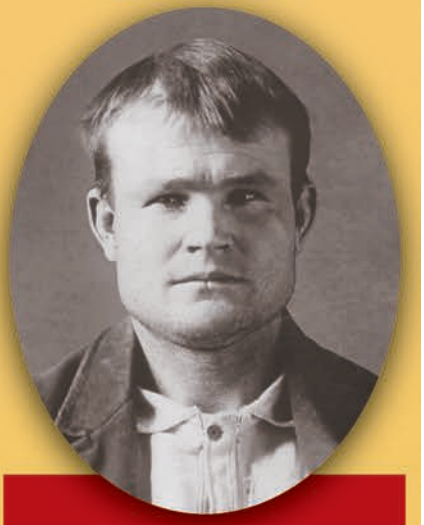
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January 20-22, 2011
Mercedes, TX, **BLM Wild Horse & Burro Adoption:** Watch or participate in the live auction of nearly 100 wild horses and burros held at the Rio Grande Valley Livestock Showgrounds. 866-468-7826 • *BLM.gov*

Now Through Jan. 9, 2011... Corning, NY, **Art of the Next West:** Shares mythology behind 21st-century artworks by Ed Mell to Carrie Fell. 607-937-5386 • *RockwellMuseum.org*

Now Through Jan. 10, 2011...
Oklahoma City, OK, **Flying High and Crash Landing:** Gut-wrenching bull wrecks photographed by Ralph R. Doubleday, Devere Helfrich and Bern Gregory. 405-478-2250 • *NationalCowboyMuseum.org*

Now Through Jan. 23, 2011... Tucson, AZ, **Journey of Lewis and Clark:** Art of the 1804-06 expedition by Charles Fritz and Michael Haynes. 520-624-2333 • *TucsonMuseumOfArt.org*

Now Through Jan. 31, 2011...
Pendleton, OR, **Tall in the Saddle:** A 400-plus artifact exhibit of Pendleton Round-Up's 100 years. 541-966-9748 • *Tamastslikt.org*

Now Through Feb. 6, 2011... Alpine, TX, **Five Centuries of Texas Maps:** Features 64 Texas maps from the 16th century to the present. 432-837-8143 • *SulRoss.edu/Museum*

Now Through Feb. 11, 2011... Graham, TX, **Cynthia Ann & Quanah Parker Trail:** Photos tell tale of a white lady taken from her Comanche family in 1858. 940-549-1470 • *OPOMAC.com*

Now Through Feb. 20, 2011...
Cartersville, GA, **Ansel Adams—A Legacy:** More than 100 photos by the 20th-century landscape photographer. 770-387-1300 • *BoothMuseum.org*

Now Through March 6, 2011... Little Rock, AR, **Badges, Bandits and Bars:** Criminal law from state's pre-territorial days to the mid-1980s. 501-324-9685 • *OldStateHouse.com*

Now Through March 15, 2011...
Great Falls, MT, **Winold Reiss Exhibition:** Nearly 30 American Indian portraits by the German-born artist. 406-727-8787 • *CMRussell.org*

Now Through April 3, 2011...
Tahlequah, OK, **National Treasures:** Exhibits artwork by the Cherokee Nation's master artisans. 888-999-6007 • *CherokeeHeritage.org*

Now Through April 30, 2011...
Lawton, OK, **Fort Sill Indian School:** Historic photos and memorabilia of the 1871 boarding school. 580-353-0404 • *ComancheMuseum.com*

Now Through May 1, 2011... San Antonio, TX, **Leaving Home, Finding Home:** Photos and oral histories showcase the Mexican Revolution. 210-458-2300 • *TexanCultures.com*

Now Through May 8, 2011... Santa Fe, NM, **Wild at Heart—Ernest Thompson Seton:** Boy Scouts of America founder's impact on conservation. 505-476-5200 • *NMHistoryMuseum.org*

Now Through May 31, 2011...
Canyon, TX, **Opening the Cabinet Doors:** Indian clothing on exhibit includes a Ghost Dance dress. 806-651-2244 • *PanhandlePlains.org*

Now Through Aug. 28, 2011...
Denver, CO, **Western Horizons:** A nearly 20-year collection of contemporary Western landscape art. 720-865-5000 • *DenverArtMuseum.org*

Now Through Oct. 31, 2011...
Canyon, TX, **Working Saddles:** F.A. Meanea and R.T. Frazier saddles are among the 19th-century saddles. 806-651-2244 • *PanhandlePlains.org*

JANUARY

1... Fort Worth, TX, **Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show:** Features trick riding, shooting and roping re-enactments from the original 1909 event. 817-625-1025 • *StockyardsRodeo.com*

1... Sedona, AZ, **Mysteries of the Mogollon:** Area actor Michael Peach performs cowboy poetry, humor and song, and historical storytelling. 928-282-7038 • *SedonaMuseum.org*

1... Phoenix, AZ, **Holidays at the Heard:** American Indian performances, a book signing and artist demonstrations of basket weaving. 602-252-8848 • *Heard.org*

6-9... Scottsdale, AZ, **Arizona National Horse Show:** Features Quarter Horse shows, a 4-H/FFA horse show and a Saddlebred show. 602-258-8568 • *ANLS.org*

8... Fort Worth, TX, **19th-Century Art Tour:** Guided tours of art by Remington and Russell, plus a performance told from perspective of Russell's wife. 888-332-6554 • *SidRichardsonMuseum.org*

8-9... Yuma, AZ, **Gathering of the Gunfighters:** Old West gunfight re-enactment competition, plus skits set in 1876-1909, at Yuma's territorial prison. 928-783-4771 • *SaveThePrison.com*

8-9... Litchfield Park, AZ, **The Gathering:** Features American Indian art, entertainment and food, plus jewelry, decor and photography. 623-935-9040 • *Litchfield-Park.org*

8-23... Denver, Co, **National Western Stock Show:** Horse show and sale, rodeo, a 900-vendor trade show and a stock show with 20 cattle breeds. 303-297-1166 • *NationalWestern.com*

14-16... Cave Creek, AZ, **Cave Creek Indian Market:** Performances, arts and crafts by American Indian, Spanish and Southwestern artists. 623-734-6526 • *VermillionPromotions.com*

14-Feb. 5... Fort Worth, TX, **Fort Worth Stock Show & Rodeo:** Stock show and rodeo, plus Western parade, Moo-seums and a concert by Voodoo Blue. 817-877-2400 • *FWSSR.com*

15-16... Apache Junction, AZ, **Apacheland Days:** Celebrates movies made near Superstition Mountains, plus gunfight re-enactments. 480-983-4888 • *ApachelandDays.com*

17... Fort Worth, TX, **Fort Worth Cowboys of Color Invitational Rodeo:** Multicultural rodeo, rodeo parade and children's mutton bustin'. 817-922-9999 • *CowboysOfColor.org*

18-21... Las Vegas, NV, **Shot Show:** World's largest outdoor trade show for shooting sports, plus a dinner featuring comedian Jeff Foxworthy. 888-334-8720 • *ShotShow.org*

19-23... Quartzsite, AZ, **Pow Wow Gem & Mineral Show:** American Indian powwow dances, plus trade show offering rocks, gems and minerals. 928-927-6325 • *QuartzsiteGemAndMineralClub.org*

20-April 2... Scottsdale, AZ, **Scottsdale Native Trails:** American Indians dance to native music, plus artworks and traditional food. 800-782-1117 • *ScottsdaleCVB.com*

21-22... Denver, CO, **Colorado Cowboy Gathering:** Headliners include musical group Riders in the Sky and cowboy poet Waddie Mitchell. 303-433-4949 • *ColoradoCowboyGathering.com*

21-23... Denver, CO, **Colorado Indian Market & Southwest Showcase:** Indian market features acts by Arvel Bird, Brulé and the Hypno Cowboy. 972-398-0052 • *IndianMarket.net*

21-23... Tucson, AZ, **Tucson Old West Roundup:** Trade show and auction of cowboy gear, movie memorabilia and home décor. 406-834-3603 • *OldWestRoundup.com*

22... Fallon, NV, **Wylie & the Wild West:** Wylie Gustafson and crew sing and yodel traditional Western songs at the Oats Park Art Center. 775-423-1440 • *ChurchillArts.org*

23... Flagstaff, AZ, **Stories to Life—Navajo Winter Tales:** Classic Navajo tales shared by actors accompanied by the Flagstaff Symphony Orchestra. 928-779-2300 • *CulturalPartners.org*



February 12, 2011

Fort Bowie, AZ, **150th Anniversary of the Bascom Affair:** Battlefield ride tours covering the Bascom Affair and the 1850s-1880s period at Fort Bowie; complete with period food and military interpreters, as shown above. 520-847-2500 • *NPS.gov*





24-29... Elko, NV, **National Cowboy Poetry Gathering:** Music, poetry and workshops, with special guests from the Hungarian *puszta*. 888-880-5885 • *WesternFolklife.org*

28-29... Corsicana, TX, **Western Artists of America Opening:** Artist lectures, a quick draw and an awards dinner hosted by *True West's* Bob Boze Bell. 903-875-7438 • *WesternArtistsOfAmerica.com*

28-Feb. 5... Jackson, WY, **Stage Stop Sled Dog Race:** Begins in Jackson and follows the Continental Divide snowmobile trail through Wyoming towns. 307-734-1163 • *WyomingStageStop.org*

29-30... Yuma, AZ, **Civil War Days:** About 100 actors complete two re-enactment battles a day with performances by the Territorial Brass Band. 928-373-5198 • *YumaHeritage.com*

29-30... Mesa, AZ, **High Noon:** Western Americana auction and antique show featuring Hollywood memorabilia and cowboy gear and art. 310-202-9010 • *HighNoon.com*

29-31... Phoenix, AZ, **Heard Museum Guild Library Book Sale & Treasure Market:** Browse through 30,000 books, plus art and collectibles. 602-252-8848 • *Heard.org*

29-Feb. 6... San Angelo, TX, **NRCHA Celebration of Champions:** Regional title competition offers 12 rodeo events, plus the Circle Y Ranch Derby. 580-759-4949 • *NRCHA.com*

30... Benson, AZ, **Cowboy/Cowgirl Roundup:** Readings by cowboy poets, fiction writers and Western historians at Singing Wind Bookshop. 520-586-2425 • *CityOfBenson.com*

31-Feb. 15... Tucson, AZ, **American Indian Exposition:** Nearly 200 tribal nations present American Indian dances, jam sessions and art. 800-638-8350 • *VisitTucson.org*

FEBRUARY

2-6... Steamboat Springs, CO, **Winter Festival:** Western heritage carnival held since 1914 and featuring cowboys on skis and skijoring by horse. 970-879-0880 • *Steamboat-Chamber.com*

4... Billings, MT, **Art Walk Billings:** Self guided or bus tours of more than 30 art galleries, plus free receptions at participating businesses. 406-259-6563 • *ArtWalkBillings.com*

5-6... Phoenix, AZ, **Hoop Dance Contest:** Top First Nation competitors perform for the title of World Champion and $30,000 in prize money. 602-252-8848 • *Heard.org*

5-March 20... Los Angeles, CA, **Masters of the American West:** Exhibits contemporary Western art, plus opening weekend chuckwagon lunch and awards. 323-667-2000 • *TheAutry.org*

10-11... Weatherford, OK, **SWOSU Jazz Festival:** Honors Oklahoma's territorial cultural mosaic with a free jazz concert by Randy Brecker and his quintet. 580-774-3217 • *SWOSUJazz.com*

10-13... Wickenburg, AZ, **Gold Rush Days:** Mining heritage celebration offers gold panning, a mucking and drilling contest, a parade and a rodeo. 800-942-5242 • *WickenburgChamber.com*

11-13... Duncan, OK, **Oklahoma Horse Fair:** Offers a horse gear and Western trade show, a ranch horse sale and the Chisholm Trail Ranch Rodeo. 405-226-0630 • *OKHorseFair.com*



February 25-26, 2011
Alpine, TX, **Trappings of Texas:** Celebrates 25 years of the longest-running cowboy gear and Western art show in the nation. To mark the Silver anniversary, the Museum of the Big Bend is offering a commemorative silver buckle (shown above). 432-837-8143 • *SulRoss.edu/Museum*

11-13... Sierra Vista, AZ, **Cochise Cowboy Poetry & Music Gathering:** Poetry readings and musical performances by Juni Fisher, Jay Snider and more. 520-459-1205 • *CowboyPoets.com*

14... Wichita, KS, **Valentine's Day Powwow:** Performs traditional gourd dances, from afternoon to night, to benefit the Mid-America All-Indian Center. 316-350-3340 • *TheIndianCenter.org*

14... Durango, CO, **Romance on the Rails:** A Valentine's Day train ride on the Durango & Silverton from the Animas River to Cascade Canyon. 888-872-4607 • *DurangoTrain.com*

17-19... Wickenburg, AZ, **Southwest Leatherworkers Trade Show:** Free event features leathercraft vendors, workshops and lectures. 715-362-5393 • *LeatherCraftersJournal.com*

17-27... Scottsdale, AZ, **Scottsdale Arabian Horse Show:** More than 2,000 horses compete and perform, plus equine seminars and vendor market. 480-515-1500 • *ScottsdaleShow.com*

18-20... Bozeman, MT, **Wild West WinterFest:** Skijoring by horse, bull riding, an all-breed horse sale, a chili cook-off and a frontier mercantile. 406-582-3270 • *Gallatin.MT.gov*

18-20... Ellensburg, WA, **Spirit of the West Cowboy Gathering:** Cowboy music and poetry, plus cowboy gear, Western art and heritage workshops. 888-925-2204 • *EllensburgCowboyGathering.com*

19-20... Tucson, AZ, **Southwest Indian Art Fair:** Meet 200 Southwestern Indian artists and experience native food, music and dances. 520-621-6302 • *StateMuseum.Arizona.edu*

20... Durango, CO, **Winter Photographer's Special:** A winter rail ride into the snowy San Juan National Forest aimed at photographers. 888-872-4607 • *DurangoTrain.com*

22-27... Phoenix, AZ, **Winter Range:** SASS's National Championship of Cowboy Action Shooting, plus Western stage acts and a period costume contest. 623-465-8683 • *WinterRange.com*

24-27... Pigeon Forge, TN, **Saddle Up!:** Enjoy a chuckwagon cook-off, a Western Swing dance, cowboy concerts and a Western marketplace. 800-251-9100 • *MyPigeonForge.com*

25-27... Murfreesboro, TN, **Road to the Horse:** Horse clinics, colt-starting challenges, autograph signings and the Remuda & Ranch Extravaganza. 325-736-5000 • *RoadToTheHorse.com*

25-27... Alpine, TX, **Texas Cowboy Poetry Gathering:** Headliners include Apache Adams, Jill Jones, Ray Fitzgerald and Andy Hedges. 800-561-3712 • *Cowboy-Poetry.org*

26... Golden, CO, **Buffalo Bill's Birthday Party:** Party on the showman's birthday with a Buffalo Bill look-alike contest at Wrigley's Sports Bar & Grill. 303-975-1151 • *MonarchProductions.info*

26-27... San Rafael, CA, **Marin Show:** Worldwide collectibles show, plus lectures on California Indian baskets and classic Navajo blankets. 310-822-9145 • *MarinShow.com*

26-March 26... Canyon, TX, **Panhandle-Plains Western Art Show:** Art by Carl J. Smith, Jack Sorenson, Donna Lofton and Emilio Caballero. 806-651-2244 • *PanhandlePlains.org*

27... Golden, CO, **Buffalo Bill Birthday Bash:** Costumed guides for Buffalo Bill Museum exhibits, plus birthday cake and buffalo chip tossing contest. 303-526-0744 • *BuffaloBill.org*

TWMag.com:

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Corrections

- *Oops! Our September 2010* Evolution of Western Wear *article featured a 100th Pendleton Round-Up buckle that is not endorsed by the rodeo. The official Sterling Silver trophy buckle (below) is made by Vogt Western Silversmiths in a limited 100-edition run. For more information, please visit VogtSilversmiths.com or call 530-669-6881.*



- *Casey Tibbs is not wearing Wranglers, but actually Lee Riders, on p. 38 of our September 2010 issue. Also, the horse he stands next to was not his but loaned to him by tie down roper Dan Taylor, who later became a president of the PRCA. His wife Berva Dawn Sorensen Taylor kindly informed us of this error. Beyond our apologies, the* True West *family also wishes to pass along our condolences to Berva and her family; Dan passed away at the age of 87 on November 3. Memorials may be sent in his name to the West Texas Boys Ranch in San Angelo.*

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A Sweet Search for History

Have investigators found the grave of an early Texas Ranger?

James Coryell's sweet tooth proved fatal.

On May 27, 1837, the Texas Ranger and four or five fellow Rangers headed out from Fort Milam, a frontier post southeast of present-day Waco, Texas. About a mile out, they found a bee tree. The men cut it down and started feasting on the honey.

That's when a group of Caddo Indians attacked. Stories say Coryell was hit by the first shot (it's unclear if it was an arrow or a bullet); the other four Rangers got away. They returned the next day and buried Coryell's body nearby.

Over the years, the location of that grave was lost—even as Coryell's legend grew. He not only was one of the first Rangers, but he was also a hero of the Texas Revolution. Jim Bowie was a good friend. A Texas county is named for him. Yet nobody knew exactly where Coryell's body was buried.

Fort Milam and a nearby settlement were abandoned and fell into ruin. A cotton plantation took over the region. The slaves who worked there developed their own cemetery a few miles from the main house.

Jump ahead to 2007. The Summerlee Foundation of Dallas bought the land as a preservation project and began researching the slave cemetery. The Texas Historical Commission, led by Chief Archaeologist James Bruseth, joined the effort.

Coryell was not part of the thinking for the project. But then investigators came across a slave account that mentioned Coryell's grave—of how it had collapsed in the mid-19th century, and how the slaves had carried stones from the plantation to cover it. According to the story, Coryell was buried a bit south of the slave graveyard. So, in addition to analyzing the slave cemetery, the investigators began looking for Coryell's grave.

In the spring of 2010, foundation workers were clearing brush around the



Dr. Jim Bruseth at Bull Hill Cemetery, pointing to where he and his team might have uncovered the burial site of one of the first Texas Rangers. The Texas Historical Commission will need to compare the DNA of the body to a female descendant of Ranger James Coryell to make the final determination. If you know the whereabouts of one, please contact Dr. Bruseth at 512-463-6096.

– Courtesy Texas Historical Commission –

cemetery, partly to clean things up and partly to make space for a fence to protect the site. They came upon a pile of rocks, covering an area that was about the right size for a grave.

The investigative team was excited, as you can imagine. But they needed more information. Bruseth and company probed between the rocks, going down about a foot to see if they saw a grave shaft. They found one.

"We've got a grave of some individual, and it just fits this old slave narrative perfectly," Bruseth says. The team's initial conclusion, based on circumstantial evidence: they had found Coryell's grave.

But the scientists want more. They have tracked down a descendant of the Coryell family (the Ranger himself had no children); he has given them permission to excavate and exhume the site. That work will start in January.

What do they expect to find? Bruseth says the soil composition probably preserved at least some skeletal remains. He hopes that includes the skull.

"When Coryell was shot by the Indians, he was scalped," the archaeologist explains. "So there should be traces of knife cuts on the skull."

It's also possible that the grave includes the arrowhead or bullet that killed Coryell. But it's unlikely the team will uncover much additional evidence. Clothing will have deteriorated, except for metal buckles. Rangers of that period did not have identifying symbols like badges, so that won't help.

Ultimately, DNA is needed to close the case. The investigative team includes a skilled genealogist who is searching for a female descendant of the Coryells (the biological comparison must be made to a woman). If the team can find one and also extract DNA from Coryell's remains, then the team can prove once and for all if the Texas legend is buried in that grave.

Bruseth says that will be more than exciting—it will be one of the most important Texas historical finds in many years: "If we conclusively prove that this is the grave of James Coryell, that will be a great mystery, finally solved."

An ironic note. About 100 feet away from the site is a relatively new bee tree. Someplace, James Coryell must be licking his lips.

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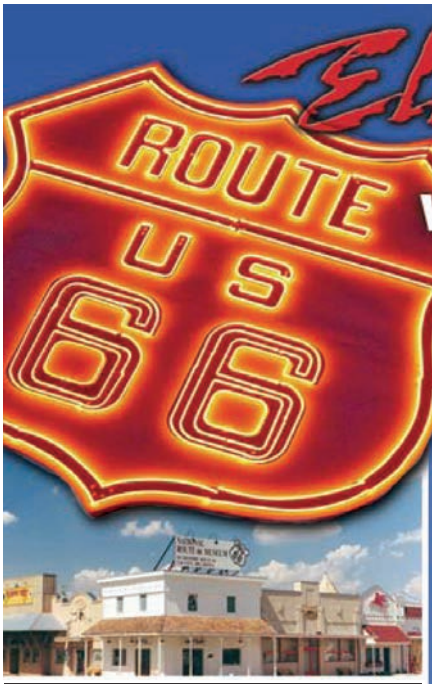
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Rescuing a State Park

Mitzi Rinehart is just one of many volunteers saving our nation's parks.

As a volunteer at Arizona's Lost Dutchman State Park, Mitzi Rinehart thought the most oft-asked question she'd ever answer was "Where's the gold?"

Somewhere amidst the natural desert and the rugged Superstition Mountains, the "Holy Grail" of lost mine legends states an 1860s prospector named Jacob Waltz not only found a fabulous gold mine here but also hid caches of gold. Since he died in 1891, reportedly with 24 pounds of rich ore in a candle box under his bed, people have been searching this area for his mine and his stash.

To those tourists seeking her help on the hiking, horseback riding and nature trails she and her fellow volunteers help maintain at the park, Rinehart often quipped: "Do you want to buy a copy of my map to the gold?"

But in 2010, that query was replaced with a more frequently asked—and not so funny—question: How could the State of Arizona intend to close this 320-acre park that attracts more than 100,000 people a year and means $4.2 million annually to the economy of the Apache Junction area east of Phoenix?

"Closing this park would be like losing a part of me. I know what would happen—it would turn into housing and be destroyed in a short time," she says. "There's a big chunk of Arizona history here. It almost makes me cry to even think of it closing."

But instead of crying, Rinehart got active, helping organize the Friends of Lost Dutchman State Park and mobilizing community support to raise private money to keep the park open, at least for now.

Rinehart not only is a hero for her state park, but she also represents the hundreds of people throughout the nation who are fighting to save their own endangered parks in these times of economic distress.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, which annually lists its "11 most endangered historic sites," startled the nation in 2010 by leading its list with "America's State Parks and State-Owned Historic Sites."

As the Trust notes, the nation's state parks attract an estimated 725 million visits every year, yet it found almost 30 states had cut as many as 400 state parks to balance state budgets. "While providing some short-term budget relief, this approach will actually cost states far more in the long term," the Trust warns. "Before they can re-open, state-owned and managed resources will require massive investments to undo the damage suffered from abandonment, neglect and deferred maintenance."

The Trust's survey of the situation shows eight states west of the Mississippi planning or implementing "major budget cuts," with two of them—Arizona and California—among the worst.

California has instituted cutbacks and part-time closures at 150 of its 278 state parks, the Trust reports. In Arizona, 13 of its 31 parks were closed in 2010.

The state park system in Arizona generates $266 million of direct and indirect economic impact, and earns $19 million in revenue and lottery funds. Recognizing the financial impact of the closures, Arizona's rural communities have been stepping up throughout 2010 to keep most of these parks open. Yet three parks—Homolovi Ruins, Lyman Lake and Oracle—remain closed for budget reasons as of December 2010.

Rinehart is glad to hear that towns in Arizona are finally seeing the value in saving these parks, yet she will never forget those who helped to keep the Lost Dutchman State Park open in those early dismal days of threatened closure. At the first general meeting to fight the park's closure, 155 people showed up. The Harley-Davidson dealership in the area became the unofficial headquarters for meetings and sponsored a ride to raise money. A retired airline pilot, who is now a winter visitor to Arizona, Taylor Sanford Jr., wrote a check for $8,000 ("I was standing right behind him when he pulled out his checkbook, and I was the first one who got to hug him," Rinehart remembers). Seventh grader Haley Anderson at Mesa's Smith Junior High School raised a total of $1,431.63 ($1,000 from the student Builders Club and the rest from individual students' lunch money). And, in one of the most apropos fundraisers, the Friends of the park raffled off a chunk of gold (no, Rinehart says, it didn't come from Waltz's claim).

Rinehart has learned a harsh reality during these hard economic times—not everyone thinks it's important to even have state parks. She says she's been dismayed to hear people wonder "why the parks can't be run totally by volunteers" or suggest "they should only be there if they can pay for themselves."

Rinehart is just one of hundreds of locals hoping to educate Arizonans, and the public at large, on the value these public spaces hold for both citizens and the tourists who help fuel Arizona's economy. She and her supporters just can't imagine anyone being cheated out of standing in the midst of majestic beauty and knowing it belongs to them.





In 1949's *Lust for Gold*, Glenn Ford starred as Jacob Waltz, whose legend of gold riches attracts visitors to Arizona's Lost Dutchman State Park. Standing on the southern side of the Superstition Mountains in a dry wash at the park, volunteer Mitzi Rinehart helped organize a group to successfully save the park. Her struggle is one example of the passionate and honorable efforts undertaken by numerous volunteers to save state parks across the American West.

– Courtesy Mitzi Rinehart –

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

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Religion Against Profit

A record-breaking lot at Altermann's auction depicts a treaty that the Sioux still fight for to this day.



George Custer and his expedition's discovery of ore in the Black Hills set off a gold rush in the Dakota Territory in 1874. Two years later, Custer lost his life battling the Sioux at the Little Bighorn River. William Ahrendt's *From the Missouri to the Big Horns* sold for an $85,000 bid.

Frederic Remington's bronzes took in most of the top Western art bids at Altermann's auction on November 14, 2010, yet the bottom five of the top 10 lots were all works of the West by living artists.

Those top-selling artists are: G. Harvey of Fredericksburg, Texas, James Bama of Wapiti, Wyoming, Howard Terpning of Tucson, Arizona, Paul Calle of Stamford, Connecticut, and William H. Ahrendt of Pine, Arizona.

Works by three contemporary painters also set auction records for the artists. *Angle of Pursuit* by Ed Kucera of Highlands Ranch, Colorado, hammered in at $23,500. Paul Calle's *When Trails Go Cold* sold for $85,000. And Ahrendt's *From the Missouri to the Big Horns* set a record at $85,000. His oil on canvas, measuring 66 by 93 inches, was also the largest oil painting represented at the auction.

Ahrendt's painting portrays the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. "The treaty is so important in history today," the artist says, "it's one of those things that has lingered on, and it still has not been settled." To this day, the Sioux Nation is in litigation with the federal government for the return of the Black Hills in South Dakota, which were taken away from them once gold was found "in them hills" in 1874.

"To the Sioux people, gold meant nothing, but the sacred hills were sacred. It is the religious viewpoint against the profit motive. It goes to what we have today . . . the Muslim world sees the West as the invader of their religious rights, starting after the end of the first World War," Ahrendt says. "We were not nation builders; we were interested in dividing up the land for profit. The oil is in conflict with the Muslim religious view. It's an extrapolation of the treaty at Fort Laramie. It's always religion against profit."

His painting is in the representational style of the 16th- to 18th-century Baroque period, which Ahrendt studied while teaching painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich, Germany, from 1957-68.

For him, the "real history of America is the crossroads of culture, of the people who moved west and developed the land. All that is a huge story with thousands of characters, all of whom find conflict with one another—the cultural shock of misunderstandings that went on," he says. "American Indians tried to get along with the people who occupied the land. It was a cultural clash that was largely unavoidable."

Where that clash is most evident in his painting of the treaty is the sand map that the Sioux warriors are drawing of the hunting grounds that must remain theirs. General William Tecumseh Sherman holds a physical map, while, to his left, Gen. Alfred Terry fingers his beard in doubt. He knows the Sioux demands do not match the offer Washington is making.

Altermann's auction hammered in at about $1.85 million.

Notable Art Lots Included
(All images courtesy
Altermann Galleries & Auctioneers)





(Above) G. Harvey's 1992 oil on canvas *No Thoughts of Dow Jones* sold for $100,000. (Right) James Bama's 1974 oil on board *Old Time Hunting Guide, Jim Mountain, Wapiti, Wyoming*, sold for $95,000.



(Left) Paul Calle's 1990 oil on board *When Trails Go Cold* set a record for the artist when it sold for $85,000. Ed Kucera's 2010 oil on canvas *Angle of Pursuit* (below) set a record for the artist at $23,500.





Howard Terpning's *The Bear Claw Necklace* is a 1997 mixed media work featuring oil and graphite on masonite; it sold for $90,000.

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

January 16, 2011
NRA Firearms for Freedom
Greg Martin Auctions (Las Vegas, NV)
GregMartinAuctions.com • 800-509-1988

January 29, 2011
19th- to 21st-Century American, Western & Texas Art
Dallas Fine Art Auction (Dallas, TX)
DallasAuctionGallery.com • 214-688-5808

January 29-30, 2011
Western Americana
High Noon (Mesa, AZ)
HighNoon.com • 310-202-9010

A Giant of a Gun

Frontiersmen and big-game hunters loved the 1876 Winchester repeating rifle.

During his stint as a rancher in the Dakota Badlands in the early 1880s, Teddy Roosevelt packed one of his 1876 Winchesters through a true Wild West adventure.

The future U.S. president used it to capture a quartet of boat thieves and brought them to justice—single handedly!

Another notable frontiersman, John "Liver Eating" Johnson, also packed one in his later years, probably when he became the first constable of Red Lodge, Montana, in 1895.

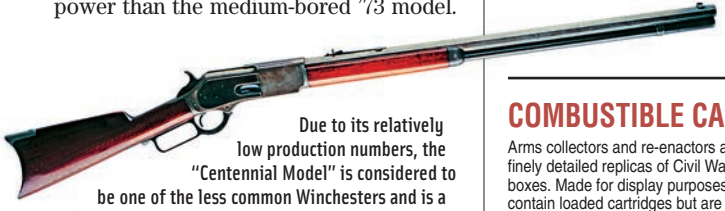
The 1876 Winchester was also one of the few repeaters used in the slaughter of the northern buffalo herd in the final years of commercial hide hunting.

Regardless of who used the massive repeater, the Winchester 1873 received its fair share of popularity throughout 1877-1897, with a production run of more than 63,000 guns.

Dubbed the "Centennial Model" and introduced at Philadelphia's Centennial Exposition of 1876, Winchester's lever-action rifle was the largest and among the most powerful repeaters on the frontier.

Although the model was conceived 12 years earlier, problems in developing reliable and reloadable large-bore ammunition held up production. Looking like an oversized 1873 model, the '76 weighed in at around nine to 9½ pounds (unloaded) and measured 48½ inches long with a 28-inch barrel (26- and 28-inch barrels were standard).

Eventually called the Model 1876, the rifle was Winchester's answer to the demand for a repeater that packed more power than the medium-bored '73 model.



Due to its relatively low production numbers, the "Centennial Model" is considered to be one of the less common Winchesters and is a much sought after collectible firearm commanding five- to six-figure prices. The 1876 Winchester shown here is a 28-inch barreled standard rifle in .45-60 caliber.

– Courtesy Phil Spangenberger –



The 1876 Winchester was popular with big-game hunters in the West, especially during the slaughter of buffalo herds in the final years of commercial hide hunting. This frontier-era hunter poses with his '76 rifle, an 1860 Colt Army revolver tucked into his Mills web belt and the black bear he bagged.

– Courtesy Phil Spangenberger –

Although it still relied on the simple toggle-link action of earlier Winchesters, the '76 had a receiver that measured 1½ inches longer than the 1873 model, thus allowing it to be chambered for bigger, more powerful blackpowder cartridges, such as the .45-75, .45-60, .50-95 and .40-60, with a handful produced in .45-90.

Like the much coveted 1873 model's "One of One Thousand" and "One of One Hundred" select rifles, the 1876 also featured a few such extra-fine guns. According to Herbert G. Houze's excellent research work, *The Winchester Model 1876 "Centennial" Rifle*, Winchester's factory in New Haven, Connecticut, produced a mere 54 One of One Thousand model 1876s and just seven One of One Hundred versions.

In its unique, full-stocked carbine configuration, the '76 was not only carried by a number of ranchers and cowboys, but also by the North West Mounted Police in Canada. The semi-military force carried 1,261 Model '76s from 1878 until the mounties retired the weapon in 1914.

With replicas of the 1876 model now available from Cimarron, Benelli USA (Uberti), Dixie Gun Works and Taylor's & Co., the gun is enjoying new popularity with lever-gun enthusiasts. Tom Selleck even carried a reworked original '76 carbine in his 2001 award-winning TNT movie *Crossfire Trail*.

As 1880s frontiersman George Wingate said of his '76 Winchester in .45-75 caliber, "I wish for no better weapon."

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

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Old and New Kids of *True Grit*

Interviews with Glen Campbell and Hailee Steinfeld.



The 22-year-old Kim Darby told *The Los Angeles Times* on October 5, 1969, that she thought she'd never be able to speak without contractions, as was required of her character Mattie Ross: "I'd turn around and say the lines, like: 'I do not think much of Texas ponies. They are small and chicken brained.' The urge to say 'I don't' and 'They're' was unbearable. So was the urge to run away and hide forever." She is shown above, in the center, flanked by her *True Grit* costars John Wayne on the left and Glen Campbell on the right.

The Western changed in 1969, and that evolutionary shift can be credited to three movies, each unique, each as good as the other two and each one a little subversive, using the past as a way to move into the future.

The Wild Bunch and *True Grit* were both released in June, and *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* showed up that fall.

When the awards season came about, *Butch and Sundance* waltzed away with an armload of Oscars, while *The Wild Bunch* managed a paltry two nominations and no wins. *True Grit*, on the other hand, overshadowed them all by handing John Wayne his only Academy Award, for his portrayal of Deputy U.S. Marshal Reuben "Rooster" Cogburn, a grizzled, one-eyed, ex-Missouri bushwacker who rounded up fugitives for the court of Judge Isaac Parker out of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

While many believe the award was a lifetime achievement gesture on the part of the Academy, the truth is, Wayne turned in a performance as good as anything he'd done, with the exception of 1956's *The Searchers*. What makes Wayne's performance so good is something that has escaped most critics—Wayne delivers a much more nuanced character, taking a back seat to both Kim Darby's Mattie Ross and to the story. It takes a bit of squinting because he occupies so much of the frame, but Wayne actually underplays Cogburn. Comparing him to Wallace Beery or any other scene-chewing Long John Silver is wide of the mark.



Hailee Steinfeld was only 13 when she accepted the part of 14-year-old Mattie Ross in the Coen brothers' newer, slightly truer *True Grit* (see movie poster above). In spite of all the outdoor work, the toughest part, she says, was emotional, not physical.

– All *True Grit* images courtesy Paramount Pictures –

When Joel and Ethan Coen announced their intention to remake *True Grit*, two immediate reactions were voiced. Some felt that the Coens would make a version that is more faithful to Charles Portis's 1968 novel, which is near and dear to many readers (this reaction makes sense, since the original material is closer in tone to what the Coens do best). Others could not imagine how Jeff Bridges, the Dude, could hope to fill John Wayne's, the Duke's, shoes (even though Wayne had small feet, but you know what I mean).

The rumor is that Bridges will be subtle where Wayne was broad, but I'm willing to bet it will be the exact opposite, or, at the very least, that Bridges will do what Wayne did and skew pretty close to the same idea of Cogburn.

As to the book, the original film is about as accurate an adaptation of the novel as it could possibly be. Formerly blacklisted Marguerite Roberts moved so much of the book into the picture, an amazing feat considering that the story is a first-person narrative and that Mattie's



Many hardcore Westerns fans have their doubts that Jeff Bridges will be able to fill the Duke's shoes as Rooster Cogburn in the remake of *True Grit*. Yet Hailee Steinfeld, who plays Mattie Ross and is shown at left with Bridges, has no doubts at all; she tells *True West*, "John Wayne today would be Jeff Bridges."

observations and asides are what give the book its flavor and charm.

What Roberts changed, and what the new version will almost certainly set right, comes at the end of the story. *(Disclaimer: Anyone not familiar with the book or the earlier movie might want to skip past this part of the article.)*

In the novel, Texas Ranger La Boeuf lives, and leaves the story, whereas he dies in Henry Hathaway's 1969 movie (in the Coen brothers' December 2010 movie, Matt Damon will play La Boeuf). More important, Mattie and Rooster Cogburn part in the novel without saying goodbye.

Many years later, in 1903, the one-armed Mattie (she keeps her arm in the 1969 movie) gets word that Cogburn, after having played a role in the 1892 Johnson County War, is part of a touring Wild West show with a couple of his former Missouri pals, Frank James and Cole Younger. When she goes to see Cogburn, she finds that he's been dead only a few days. She removes his body from a Confederate cemetery and brings it home to Arkansas; it's as close to a sentimental gesture as Mattie will ever get, and all the more poignant for it.

The new version of *True Grit*, which is already getting a degree of Oscar buzz, will likely be a brilliantly directed and acted Western. I'm betting the screenplay will be close to the original movie's, and maybe a tad more accurate at the end. But the best that we can hope for is that it is as good as the original, and that's hoping for a lot.

Glen Campbell

As La Boeuf, the keen-eyed Texas Ranger with the Sharps carbine, Glen Campbell was the newest kid on the block, or, in this case, the set of the 1969 film.

Campbell had become an overnight TV sensation and platinum-selling recording artist after toiling as a session sideman over 10 years. When he worked the LA music scene, Tommy Smothers encouraged him to take a center spot on the Smothers Brothers' summer variety show. From there, he had his own show and a career big enough to make John Wayne come and introduce himself.

What Campbell brought to the part of the Texas Ranger was his own Arkansas hardscrabble childhood, which included an annual drive with his family to Indiana to pick apples in the fall.

True West: *Henry Hathaway, who directed you in* True Grit, *had a reputation for bullying actors. As a first time actor, how did you deal with it?*

Glen Campbell: I just told him, "Hey! I've got another job! Cool it, or I'll just go do my other job." [Laughs.]

He would get up there and say do this and do that. I'd say, "You can ask me to do something; I'll do it for you. But if you're going to talk like that, I won't. I'll just slap the s--- out of you and walk off. I'm older than you are, and I can whip you!"

I did say it to him one time, and he looked at me and actually grinned. [Laughs.] I told him, "I can whip your ass. Now get off of me," and he grinned. So I knew his bark was worse than his bite . . . and we actually became good friends.

The guy who was in the movie with me, what's his name? He plays guitar and sings a little bit, the one who plays the head of the outlaws–

Robert Duvall?

Robert Duvall! He told Hathaway right off, "You ain't too old for me to just knock the s--- out of you." He said, "Ask me nice."

Henry was getting mad, and he'd have tantrums: "You don't know a goddamn thing about it. In our day we did it blah blah." [Duvall] would just tell him to shut up. [Laughs.]

Hathaway made a lot of Westerns, going back to the Zane Grey pictures of the 1930s. Did you feel like you were in good hands?

Yeah, he knew his business. And *True Grit* was a great Western–great theme and everything–the whole shootin' match.

How did you get your part?

John Wayne's little daughter was sittin' in front of the *Goodtime Hour*, and she liked the *Glen Campbell Goodtime Hour*. She wanted to come and meet Glen Campbell.

That's how I met John Wayne. He came into the studio while we were rehearsing the TV show, and he asked, "Is Glen Campbell around here?" And he had a little s--- eatin' grin on his face.

[While working with him in *True Grit*] John Wayne was just totally, totally, totally awesome. I said, "Duke, I don't think I've ever stepped in front of a camera and tried to act." He said, "Well, I'll talk you through it." I said, "Okay."

Did you play chess on the set?

Yeah. We played chess. He'd beat the snots offa anybody. Hell, he'd been doin' it for a hundred years! He could back up [his assertions] when he wanted to. He was awesome.

What do people not know about Wayne?

Probably nothing. He was right out in front; there was no B.S. What you saw was what you got with John Wayne. He didn't take no crap off nobody. You never heard him cursing. He was that guy.

He drove me around to see all this land that he had bought in Colorado, and it was just like I was runnin' around with my dad. He was just a wonderful, wonderful human being.

Hailee Steinfeld

As her story concludes, Mattie Ross admits, with some defiance, that the locals are right when they say she has two loves: the Presbyterian Church and her bank. But she also has a great yarn, of a time when she went out, at 14, to avenge her father's murder, "over in the Choctaw Nation when the snow was on the ground."

When the Coen brothers decided to film their own version of Charles Portis's novel, casting Jeff Bridges as Rooster Cogburn was possibly the easiest choice they made. Finding Mattie Ross, on the other hand, involved open casting calls all across the Southwest.



KIM DARBY REMEMBERS *TRUE GRIT*

Henry Hathaway was known to yell and cuss out the actors on the set of 1969's *True Grit*.

Fresh on the set, Robert Duvall was about to do his first scene when Hathaway barked at him: "I want you to stand with your left leg forward and your right back, and say all of your lines just like that." To which the young upstart Duvall replied, "Who are you, Martha f---ing Graham?" [Kim did not put the expletive in.]

The two got into a fistfight, which was broken up by John Wayne. The Duke demanded the two apologize to Ms. Darby, which they did, and he also apologized for the profanity he used while breaking up the fight.

–Told to Executive Editor Bob Boze Bell during his trip to True Grit Days in Ridgway, Colorado, in September 2007. (By the way, Martha Graham was one of the foremost pioneers of modern dance.)

In 1968, Kim Darby was 21 and had years of TV under her belt when she played Mattie in the 1969 version. Hailee Steinfeld, the new Mattie, was actually a year younger than the character (she turned 14 in December), had very few credits and was found in Hollywood's backyard, Thousand Oaks, where hundreds, if not thousands, of Westerns have been filmed.

If Hailee was short of grit going into this picture, carrying a movie of this size and pedigree, and working with a cast and crew this seasoned, will certainly provide her with a measure of grit that could last her a lifetime.

True West: *What do you think the Coen brothers saw in you that convinced them you were their Mattie?*

Hailee Steinfeld: That's a question for them! [Laughs.] Honestly, in the few years I've been acting, *True Grit* was the first time I felt 200-percent prepared. I was ready to go; my energy was all the way up. I went in as Mattie Ross . . . and as much as it clicked with them, I think it clicked with me too.

What was auditioning for the Coen brothers like?

When I went in to read for the Coen brothers, they gave me 25 pages. We actually went through all of it . . . we did some scenes twice; some of 'em we played around with.

I worked with a private coach I've been working with for a few years now, and when I went in, I felt like Mattie Ross. My mom helped me get an outfit last minute. She went to Jo-Ann's and got a shirt, and we got this jacket from Salvation Army–but it worked.

What audition scene sticks out for you?

The scene with [Col.] Stonehill; it's a big negotiating scene to sell back the horses Mattie's father bought. It is a pretty intense scene, and a long scene as well. For my last call, I read with Jeff Bridges and Barry Pepper and Dakin Matthews, who plays Stonehill, so that was pretty cool, to read with those guys.

Did you ever feel you were in the deep end a little bit?

Those guys, every single one of them, all made me feel like I was a part of the team. A lot of those guys have worked together before, but you wouldn't even know it. They were all so humble and such great people that I never felt intimidated.

How familiar were you with the Coens?

I hadn't seen a lot of their films beforehand. I still haven't because most of them are rated "R." [Laughs.] But I definitely knew who they were.

Did you read the book?

I did. I read the book before my audition. It, as well as the original film, definitely gave me a





direction. . . . The book was a rough outline; I was so lucky to have that to go to. Little stuff in the book that I read, like she was an animal lover–that may not be in the script, but it adds to it.

Mattie has so much character and is such a headstrong girl–do you think you're like Mattie in any way?

What I like about her is the way she handles her situations, mostly because I, as a 13-, 14-year-old girl, don't think I could physically and mentally handle things the way she did. I think she's a pretty hardcore kind of girl.

For your stunt scene, when you ride your horse across the river, did you already know how to ride?

Yes, I did actually. I used to ride English and Western, but mostly English a couple years ago. Before we went on location, what I had to do for preparation was a couple of weeks of riding to get back into it again, but I did know how to ride.

Was crossing the river on horseback the most dangerous stunt you performed?

I think it would go under one of the most dangerous things Mattie does.

Was any moment tough on you?

In one emotional scene at the end of the movie, Mattie really emotionally breaks down. That was kind of challenging for me, but Joel and Ethan really helped me get to the point I felt I wanted to get to.

Did you have any exposure to Westerns before True Grit*?*

No. When I first heard about *True Grit*, I watched the original and I watched some other John Wayne films, but before *True Grit*, no.

What did you think of John Wayne?

Honestly, and I'm not just saying this, I think our John Wayne today would be Jeff Bridges. Wayne was such an icon, not only as that character, but as himself. I just think he's so cool.

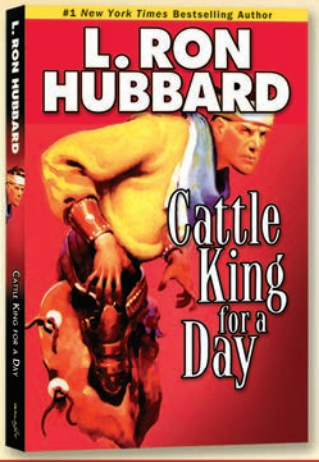
While playing Mattie Ross in *True Grit*, Hailee Steinfeld, not a stunt double, crosses the river on horseback. Asked by *True West* if she thought the stunt was the most dangerous she's performed, she slyly replies: "I think it would go under one of the most dangerous things Mattie does."



Stories from the Golden Age
WHERE ADVENTURE COMES TO LIFE

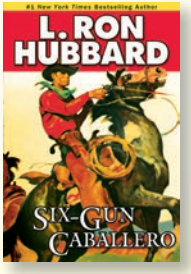
"L. Ron Hubbard could handle the western with the flair of a Louis L'Amour or Zane Grey..." —True West

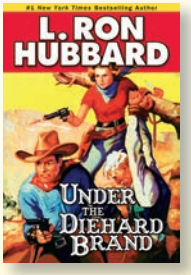
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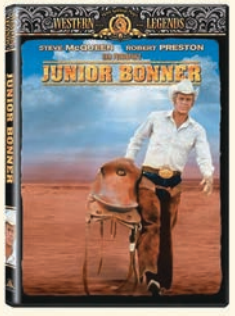
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Josh Becker's FORGOTTEN FILM CLASSICS

1972'S *JUNIOR BONNER*

Four rodeo movies were released in 1972: *Junior Bonner, J.W. Coop, When the Legends Die* and *The Honkers*. (You might find four rodeo pictures in all the previous 72 years!) All four of the 1972 films are pretty good and have the same basic set-up of an aging rodeo star coming to grips with the approaching end of his career.

Junior Bonner (Steve McQueen) returns to his hometown in Texas to ride in the local rodeo. Junior reunites with his embittered mother (Ida Lupino), his alcoholic, former rodeo rider father (exuberantly played by Robert Preston) and his younger brother (Joe Don Baker) who is a local real estate tycoon. Not only is the entire cast terrific, but they all somehow seem like a family. McQueen gives one of his most amiable, charming, low-key performances and gladly lets the veteran, Preston, steal the show. The real drama of this story is that eventually Junior is going to ride that bull again, the one that nearly killed him, and that's good, solid story motivation.



Directed by the legendary, hard-drinking son of a bitch Sam Peckinpah, *Junior Bonner* ranks as his most charming film. (Even the ever-cranky Ben Johnson plays a charming rodeo promoter.) Peckinpah filmed at different slow-motion speeds; at certain moments, he rapidly intercut between them, creating a visual rhythm that is truly unlike any other director's. The action of a rodeo is well-suited to both slow motion and Peckinpah's style, so each event is its own little marvel to watch.

The film was photographed by Lucien Ballard, who shot five of Peckinpah's films. Ballard shot two of the best Westerns of all time—Peckinpah's *The Wild Bunch* and Henry Hathaway's *True Grit*—in the same year (1969).

The year 1972 was unquestionably the best year ever for rodeo movies. Although they say "never say never," I'll just bet we never see another year with four rodeo movies in it.

(Visit with screenwriter Jeb Rosebrook on p. 96.)

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

DVD REVIEWS

Red Hill

(Sony, $25) When Shane Cooper **(Ryan Kwanten)** signs up as the constable in the sleepy outback town of Red Hill, he misplaces his handgun on his first day—never a good sign.



Gun or no gun, by the end of this harrowing Western set in the Australian countryside, Cooper has worked his way through more murder and mayhem than most cops see in a lifetime.

He begins his workday by investigating the death of a local rancher's horse. That's followed by an encounter with a hideously scarred fugitive (Jimmy Conway, played by **Tommy Lewis**) who is determined to kill everybody in Red Hill.

Red Hill is an extremely violent suspense picture, so tightly wrapped and smartly edited that it borders on being a horror film. Kwanten, who we know as Sookie Stackhouse's brother Jason in the HBO series *True Blood*, looks and acts like a young **Audie Murphy**. Lewis, as the half-aborigine Conway, projects the kind of menace that **Javier Bardem** brought to *No Country for Old Men*. The difference is that, unlike Anton Chigurh, Conway has only one line in the entire film.

First-time director and writer **Patrick Hughes** has done a terrific job; it's a measure of his success that *Red Hill*, an independent Australian movie with a largely unknown cast, was released theatrically by Sony in November before it goes on the DVD shelves at the end of January. It's just too bad so few drive-ins are left in America, because *Red Hill* is tailor made for one.

Dances With Wolves: 20th Anniversary

(MGM, $29.99) When the two-disc Blu-ray edition of *Dances With Wolves* is released on January 11, the DVD will have missed the movie's 20th anniversary by only a matter of weeks.

Costner's movie remains the biggest-grossing Western in history, with the most Academy Award nominations and the most wins. Blu-ray editions of the film have been available in Europe since 2008, but this new presentation contains all of the commentaries, featurettes and extras that previous VHS and DVD editions offered, as well as a few new ones. This is also the director's cut, which runs 50 minutes longer than the original three-hour theatrical version.



This new package will not only be the best looking and best sounding *Dances With Wolves* that anyone has ever seen, it will probably be the last edition for some years, or at least until someone produces a 3-D version, perhaps for the 30th anniversary in 2020.

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

JOHN WAYNE'S WILD WEST

Skyhorse Publishing, $19.95

A two-page photo spread in this handsome volume goes a long way toward explaining this book. Pages 26 and 27 illustrate that wonderful moment in *True Grit* when Rooster Cogburn lays Mattie Ross's huge Colt Dragoon, the gun she inherited from her murdered father, across her shoulder (see p. 22). Mattie tells Cogburn she intends to avenge her father if the law won't. "Well, this'll sure get the job done, if you can find a fence post t' rest it on while you take aim," he tells her.



The still is part of the gun section of the book, and it accompanies a concise, illustrated explanation of the history of the four-and-a-half pound Dragoon.

What author **Bruce Wexler** has done is use **John Wayne** as a springboard into a terrific primer on Western towns, weapons, women, food, horses, equipment and historic events. It works perfectly. Wexler doesn't have to reach to bring Wayne in because the Duke really got around in his films. Trail drives, cattle drives, classic conflicts, the Indian Wars, the Alamo and the Civil War. As Rooster Cogburn, Wayne fought with the bushwackers in Missouri, and in 1940's *Dark Command*, he fought against them. Wayne was a Union officer in 1959's *The Horse Soldiers* and an ex-Confederate in 1956's *The Searchers*.

Wexler knows his West and his Duke, and neither gets shorted here. What the book really needs is an index, but the quality of the writing, the maps and the color illustrations all make this a first-rate reference and a sheer pleasure to read.

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By The Editors / Written by Mark Boardman

ANNUAL AWARD

Given to towns that have made an important contribution to preserving their pasts. We hope this award will encourage federal, state and local governments to continue funding such efforts, as well as inspire Western towns to reward its citizens and visitors alike by showcasing the buildings, sites and artifacts that reveal each town's historical relevance to our nation.

TOP TEN TRUE WESTERN TOWNS 10 OF THE YEAR

10. LLANO, TX

An old courthouse says a lot about a place.

Take the one in the middle of the town square in Llano, Texas. It was built in 1893, replacing the first courthouse that was destroyed by fire the previous year. The town made the new one sturdy, with the exterior composed of sandstone, marble and granite—a big reason why it survived interior fires in 1932 and 1952. It was renovated in 2002, and the cupola was restored in 2009. Today, the courthouse—listed on the National Register—is still used as a government building.

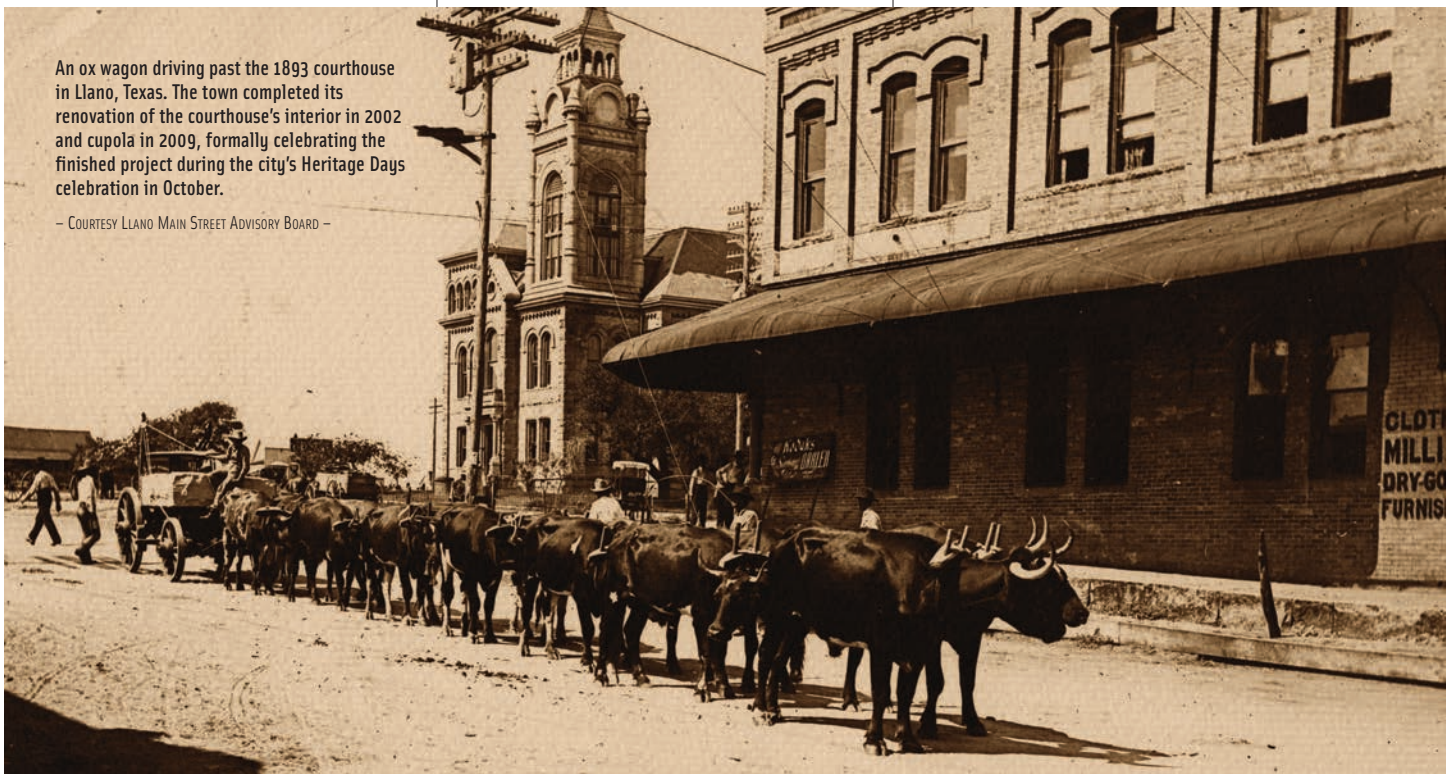
That's par for the course for this "Hub of the Texas Hill Country." Llano not only preserves its heritage, the town finds new uses for it—and that's why it's our #10 True Western Town.

In Llano, the downtown area is centered on an old-time square (with the courthouse as the signature structure). The 1900 Bruhl Drugstore building houses the Llano County Historical Museum. The 1892 Railroad Depot is a visitor center and home of the chamber of commerce. Another 1892 building, the Acme dry goods, is a restaurant. And the First National Bank Building, constructed in 1891, is now the recently renovated Badu House, which is due to re-open as a beer & wine bar and bed & breakfast this spring.

On top of that, Llano boasts historic structures that still operate as they did in the past—like the 1898 Corner Drug Store and the 1907 Dabbs Rail Road Hotel, which was recently renovated and operates as a bed and breakfast. Hasse's Hardware, dating to 1938, is still owned and operated by the same family.

Preservation efforts are ongoing in Llano. The local Main Street project has been instrumental in obtaining funds for a variety of projects, including the renovation and stabilization of the 1895 "Red Roof" Jail (which gained the nickname because of the roof color, of course). The group offers a historic walking tour of the downtown area.

Llano is also well known for its big historical events and festivals. An annual Texas Proud Festival features the largest re-enactment competition in the state. The Texas Gold Panning Championship is held each year along the banks of the Llano River as part of the Gold and Gem Rendezvous. Llano County Heritage Days features a ranch rodeo and gunfight re-enactments. And, since 2005, the town



An ox wagon driving past the 1893 courthouse in Llano, Texas. The town completed its renovation of the courthouse's interior in 2002 and cupola in 2009, formally celebrating the finished project during the city's Heritage Days celebration in October.

– Courtesy Llano Main Street Advisory Board –



Preservation Warning: Some mining companies would like to destroy the 1872 Gold Hill Depot near Virginia City, Nevada (the depot is shown above, as the Virginia & Truckee Railway train turns the bend). With the price of gold bringing nearly $1,400 per troy ounce, the companies want to enlarge an open mining pit. The nonprofit Gold Hill Historical Society is leading the charge to keep that from happening and to encourage folks to appreciate the site for its historical value, especially since the entire 1870 route of the Virginia & Truckee Railway will open in 2012.

– Courtesy Virginia City Convention & Tourism Authority –

has hosted a chuckwagon cook-off. That's quite a bit of action for a town of about 3,300 citizens.

Visitors are also drawn by the natural beauty of the Hill Country, with its wooded rises and valleys. Many hunters travel to the area each fall and winter to go after the abundant white tailed deer. Fishing takes place year round in the Llano River and surrounding Highland Lakes area. And camping and hiking are also popular.

The local chamber of commerce has a slogan: "Discover Llano . . . the Way Texas Used to Be." This small town—with its focus on historic preservation, its hardworking people and close-knit families—certainly fits that bill. Yet by emphasizing and actively using its past, Llano has secured a strong future as well.

Just look at the courthouse. It says a lot about the place and its people.

9. VIRGINIA CITY, NV

Old West "boomtowns" were tagged as such for a reason. Take Virginia City, Nevada, for example.

Silver was discovered in the area in 1859 at the legendary Comstock Lode. Within a decade, the population jumped from 0 to about 30,000. These miners and fortune seekers led a tough life here, partly due to the conditions; mountain winters were freezing and snow-filled, and the mines themselves were unbearable saunas, with temperatures boosted by natural hot springs.

Life expectancy was low, and that was pretty much the case for Virginia City itself. The Lode provided an astounding $400 million in silver, yet when that ran out in the 1890s, the town almost died. But not quite. Some 1,000 or so hardy souls stayed around, maintaining the buildings with small businesses.

Today, the population is at about that same level, and the business is tourism—big tourism; more than two million people visit Virginia City each year. Most are there to see the historic district (which received landmark status 50 years ago, in 1961). The city includes 382 buildings on 14,750 acres, plus thousands of archaeological sites and numerous abandoned mineshafts.

Boardwalks still line the streets that feature some remarkable 19th-century buildings. The First Presbyterian Church dates back to 1867; it was one of the few structures that survived the Great Fire of 1875. The Gold Hill Hotel is the oldest hotel in the state, built in 1861. And the Piper Opera House celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2010.

TOWNS TO WATCH

TOMBSTONE, AZ

One hundred-thirty years after the famous gunfight, Tombstone continues to be a tusslin' town. Historians and merchants seem to be in a constant battle over preservation and accuracy, and tourism and money. But folks, led by the city and the chamber of commerce, came together in 2010 to reopen the 1882 courthouse, which the state had closed due to budget cuts. Tombstone is, once again, the "Town Too Tough to Die."

ENCAMPMENT, WY

Trappers rendezvoused here at the Grand Encampment in 1851. The name (at least part of it) stuck when the copper boom led to the official town organization in 1897. Encampment still celebrates that history, particularly through its annual Sierra Madre Muzzleloaders and Mountain Man Rendezvous, its Copper Days Festival and its Grand Encampment Cowboy Gathering and Living History Days. Besides, our own Candy Moulton lives here (and wrote about it in her book, *The Grand Encampment: Settling the High Country*).

SOUTH FORK, CO

South Fork is probably the smallest (population 600) and youngest (incorporated in 1992) town in Colorado. But the area has a more than 130-year history, mostly in ranching and logging. Tourism is now the draw, especially for the surrounding and spectacular Rio Grande National Forest and San Juan Mountains. Folks will find plenty to see in South Fork, too, including the 1893 railroad depot, which is the new home of the local museum.

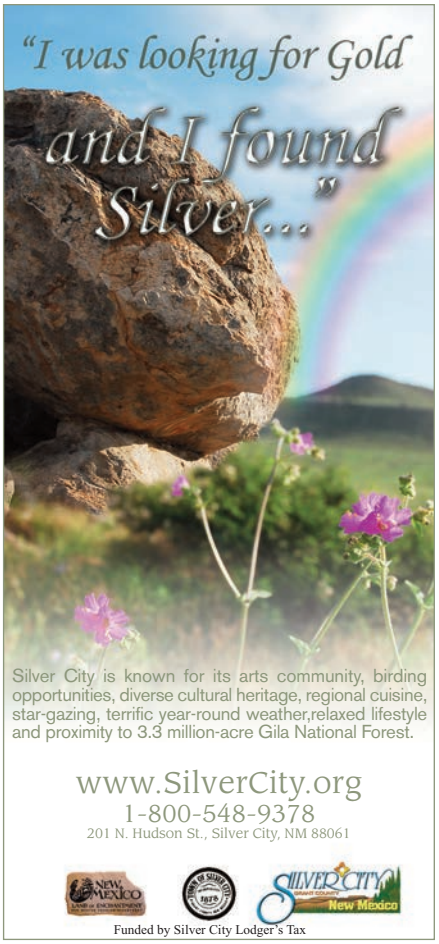
FLORENCE, AZ

Florence was #2 among our 2010 Top Towns. Yet one of the town's major attractions–the 1878 adobe First Pinal County Courthouse–remains closed for stabilization (although the town is working hard to help the state reopen it). Folks are still doing good work here, as the Main Street Program provided matching grants to help improve facades of three downtown properties in 2010.

BEAUMONT, TX

Beaumont dates back to 1838, but the town took a huge step forward in 1901. Oil was found at Spindletop, the nation's first oil field. The population jumped from 9,000 to 30,000 in the first three months of that year. Beaumont's oil heritage is celebrated by the Black Gold Trail, which includes several museums–all renovated in recent years. Also check out the 1845 John Jay French Museum, a historic home that chronicles pioneer life in east Texas.







The cattle trade remains the basis for the economic well-being of Dodge City, Kansas. On June 11-12, 2010, a reunion of cowboys who participated in the 1995 Great American Cattle Drive held in Washington, D.C. was held in Dodge City. Coinciding with that celebration, the Kansas Chapter of the Great Western Cattle Trail Association unveiled a marker on Highway 56, west of U.S. 283, that commemorates the visible ruts of the 1874 Great Western Cattle Trail.

– Courtesy Dodge City Convention & Visitors Bureau –

The city's shining gem is its famed Virginia & Truckee Railway, which began hauling supplies and people in 1870. By 1931, passengers were a thing of the past—and so was the V&T in 1950. But efforts to revive the Queen of the Short Lines resulted in a resumption of some tourist service in 2009. If the plans hold, the entire line from Gold Hill to Carson City will reopen in 2012, a remarkable accomplishment and preservation effort.

The railway is not the town's only preservation concern. As gold prices have soared in recent years, mining companies have applied to destroy the 1872 Gold Hill Depot and houses at nearby Greiner's Bend; the aim is to enlarge an open pit mine developed (and abandoned) in the 1970s. So far, permission has been denied. But the depot and buildings are also in danger of sliding into the pit; the solution to reverse this is still being sought.

The town is also battling vandalism at the historic Comstock Lode cemeteries (between 22 to 32 in the area). Vandals incorrectly think they're abandoned and that it's okay for them to take "artifacts." The Comstock Cemetery Foundation was formed in 2000 to care for these cemeteries. In its first decade, the foundation completed $3 million of work (much of it volunteer) in the graveyards.

It's heartening that local folks not only recognize the problems but are willing and able to work for solutions. Perhaps Virginia City is in line for a new boom of popularity and prosperity.

8. DODGE CITY, KS

The year was 1886, 125 years ago, and Dodge City, Kansas, was on the downside.

The Queen of the Cowtowns had seen the Cattle Drive era peak two years before. In fact, a quarantine of Texas cows pretty much ended that industry, meaning Dodge City boasted fewer establishments—saloons, brothels and gambling halls—to cater to the cowboys. Some of the most famous residents, guys like Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson, had pulled up stakes and headed out.

An Old West fixture was old hat. Then *Gunsmoke*—both the radio and TV versions—brought attention to the town during the 1950s-70s. Since then, Dodge City residents have been looking for ways to preserve history to spur economic development. They have done an excellent job, which is why Dodge City is our #8 True Western Town.

Dodge City Days, the 10-day festival celebrating local heritage, continues to be a draw with its fiesta and PRCA rodeo. The Boot Hill Bed & Breakfast was named a National Historic Site in 2008 (currently eight other national historic sites can be found in the town). The Boot Hill Museum continues to attract folks with its living history exhibits and original cemetery of the same name. Best of all, the Historic Trolley Tours connect the past and present with stops at feed lots, the Santa Fe Railroad Depot and the National Beef Packing Plant.

TOWNS TO WATCH

YUMA, AZ

Yuma is best known as the home of the 1876 Arizona Territorial Prison, where folks like Buckskin Frank Leslie did time. Fifty years ago, it became a state park–until government financial woes threatened to shut it down in 2010. But volunteers (calling themselves the Chain Gang) raised $70,000 in 60 days, allowing the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area to take over the operation of the prison. Improvements have been made since then, and the cell doors are back open for visitors.

MESCALERO, NM

Starting in 1920, the construction of St. Joseph Apache Mission took nearly 20 years. The Catholic Church was ready to shutter it about 15 years ago, but volunteers stepped in and have been restoring the mission ever since. More than $1.6 million has been raised (and spent). More than 20 local youth have received job training to work on the project; those skills are then used to get them jobs. The mission (which also serves as a veterans memorial) is a remarkable community effort.

ENID, OK

By the time you read this, the Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center should be a reality. The result of a five-year, $8 million effort, the center more than doubles the size and capabilities of its predecessor, and features additional exhibit and research space. It preserves the only remaining 1893 Oklahoma Land Rush office as well as an early 1900s church and school, and a refurbished Victorian home. The heritage center promises to be a landmark in northwestern Oklahoma.

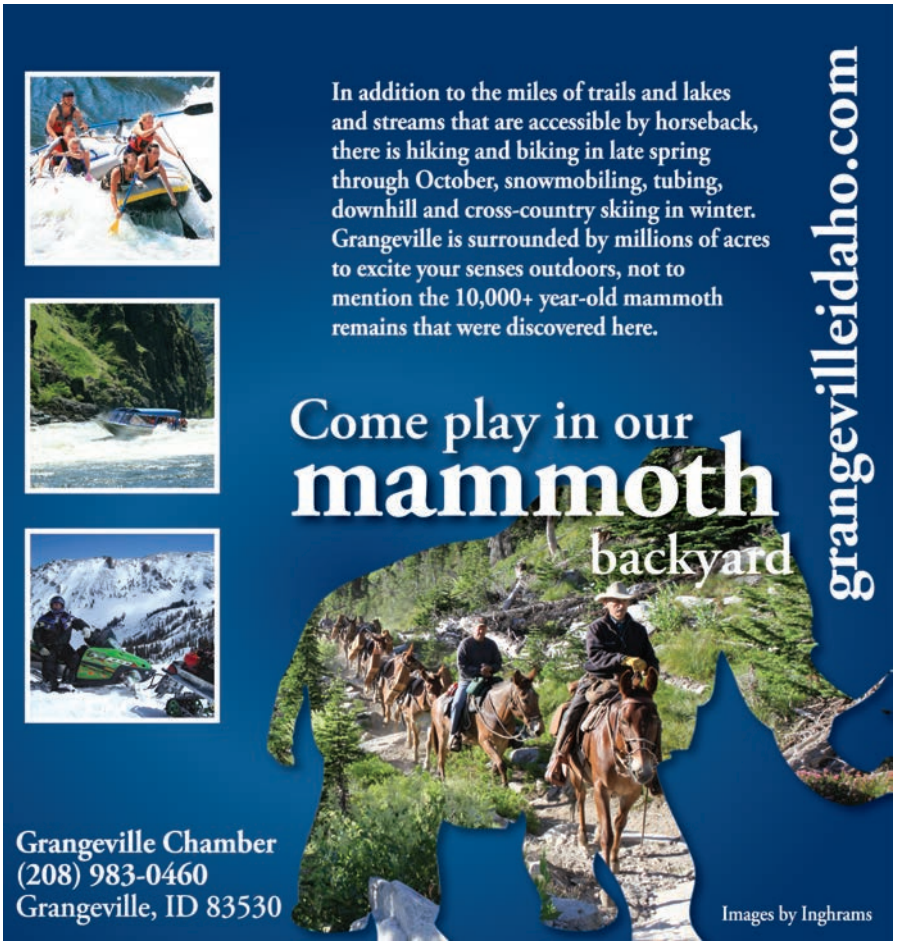
KILLDEER, ND

The folks of this town of 700, located in west central North Dakota, have been working for 30 years to restore the Hutmacher Farm. This 1928 structure is made of dirt, brush, stone and several types of wood. In 2010, volunteers repaired the roof using an ancient Hopi Indian process. One sad note: the leader of the project, noted North Dakota preservationist Dale Bentley, died in 2010 at the age of 41.

SAN DIEGO, CA

The Cosmopolitan Hotel, a building dating back to 1827, was back in business last July. The fixture in San Diego's Old Town State Park was first used as a hotel in 1869 and took in guests until the state bought it in 1968 (when it became a restaurant). A two-year, $7 million renovation project resulted in a revamped 10-room establishment, a seafood eatery and a saloon that features an 1870s bar once used in Tombstone, Arizona. The old is new....





TOWNS YOU SHOULD KNOW

DEADWOOD, SD

Gambling revenues fuel an impressive preservation program to ensure that the Old West legacies of folks like Wild Bill Hickok (buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery) are not forgotten.

SAN VICENTE, BOLIVIA

The mountain town where Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid likely bit the dust in 1908 is looking to attract visitors via a new museum and guided tours dedicated to the outlaws.

VIRGINIA CITY, MT

The local chamber of commerce slogan says it best for this well-preserved gold rush town: "Some folks made a fortune here. But what they left behind was priceless."

SAN ANTONIO, TX

The year 2011 marks the 175th anniversary of the legendary battle at the Alamo, and the remaining sections of the 1744 Spanish mission still tug at the emotions.

GUTHRIE, OK

A struggling economy doesn't diminish the impressive history and preservation efforts of this one-time territorial and state capital. Guthrie is home to the nation's largest urban historic district.

GRANGEVILLE, ID

This site of the Nez Perce War's first battle in 1877 is home to Idaho's oldest rodeo. The Border Days Rodeo turns 100 years old in 2011.

LINCOLN, NM

Billy the Kid busted out of the Lincoln County Courthouse jail 130 years ago, in 1881. The town is little changed from that time, making it a true Western gem.

WICHITA, KS

Kansas celebrates 150 years in 2011—and this old cowtown (founded in 1870) honors its past with four historic districts and more than 600 registered buildings.

ASTORIA, OR

Originally a fur trading post, Astoria celebrates its 200th anniversary in 2011 (although its history dates back to the Lewis & Clark expedition visit in 1805).

GOLIAD, TX

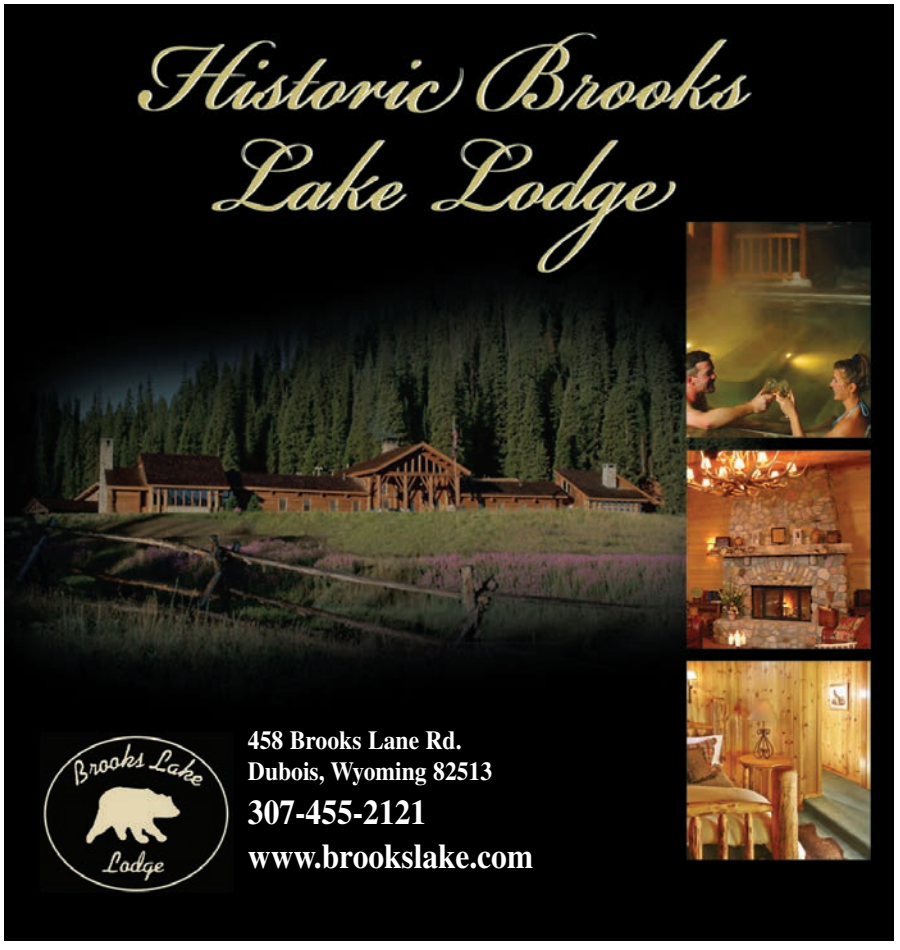
The home of Texas's first declaration of independence in 1835, Goliad is better remembered for the massacre of Texians by the Mexican army, 175 years ago.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

This city's Red Earth Festival celebrates 25 years in 2011. More than 1,200 American Indian artists and dancers will show off the great diversity of their heritage.

SILVER CITY, NM

This 1870 silver rush town remembers its history by finding new uses for old buildings. Locals are raising money to save and repurpose the nearby 1866 Fort Bayard.





Yet 2010 may have proven to be a particularly important year for the future of Dodge City and its nearly 26,000 residents.

For example, the town's Main Street program was revived. Its initial charge: to develop a five-year plan for downtown redevelopment that will "recognize work already accomplished, including historic restoration and infrastructure improvements." The document will create an inventory of the available Dodge City venues and activities.

Ultimately, the Main Street effort will help find funding for preservation projects, work with public and private entities on renovating historic buildings, and serve as a contact to similar preservation projects throughout Kansas and the United States.

Last year also saw the release of the implementation phase of a master plan created by the Tourism Task Force, which was established by the city in 2009. Among its recommendations:

- Apply "Why Not Dodge" status, which allocates specific local tax funding, to the Boot Hill Museum and 1898 Santa Fe Depot (the latter is maintained by the Depot Theater Company).
- Obtain National Register status for the Boot Hill Museum.
- Establish business incubators to "grow" tourism projects.
- Obtain funding ($30,000) for the proposed Dodge City Western Heritage Center.
- Initiate historic preservation tax credits.
- Renovate downtown building facades to reveal the original architecture.



The hotel lobby, with its tin ceiling and antler heads, reflects the Old West charm guests enjoy while staying at the 1880 Occidental Hotel in Buffalo, Wyoming.

– Courtesy Occidental Hotel –

Perhaps the most revealing comment in the report: "The Task Force recommends that everyone in our tourism community needs to suffer long term memory loss. We need to focus on the present and future, not the failings and disagreements of the past."

That's a refreshing suggestion—one that many locales across the American West should heed.

7. BUFFALO, WY

Captain William Fetterman made a fatal mistake on December 21, 1866.

He was supposed to stay inside Fort Phil Kearny, which had been built just a few months before to protect travelers along Wyoming's Bozeman Trail. But a small group of American Indians, led by the legendary Crazy Horse, lured the officer and 80 men outside. Fetterman had no idea



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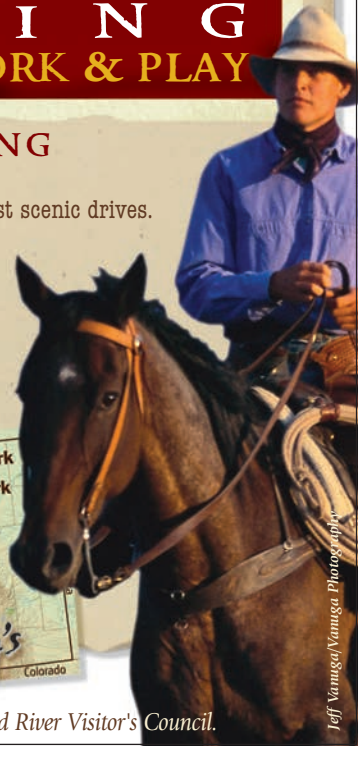
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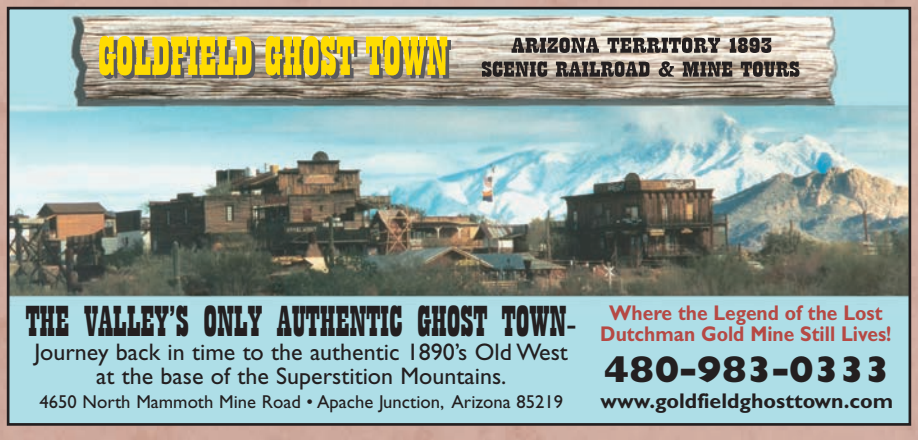


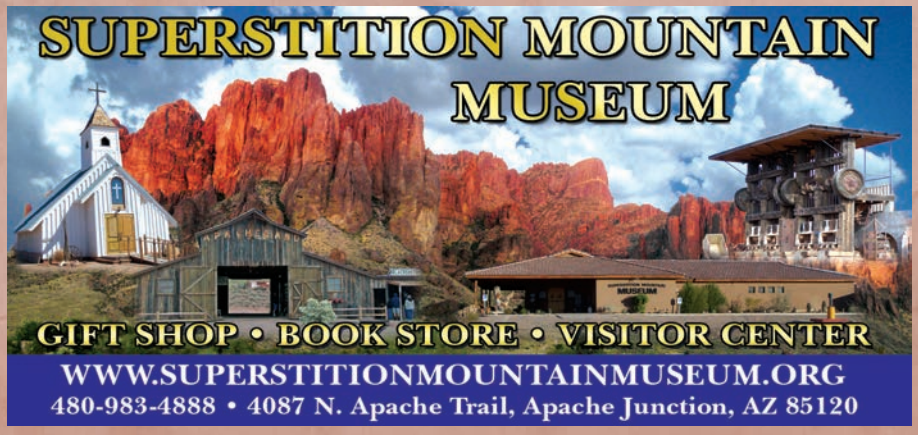
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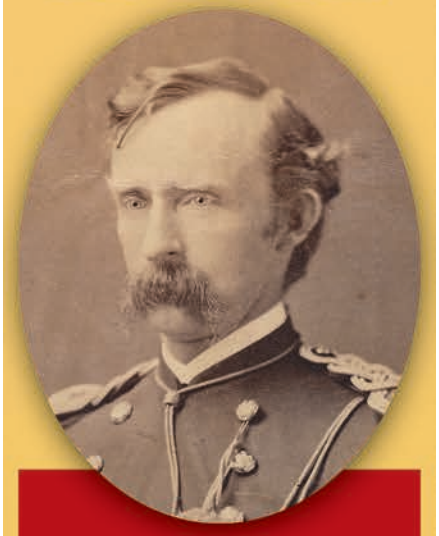
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that it was a trap. Once they got over a ridge, the soldiers were attacked by a force estimated at 1,000 Indians. The fight, if you want to call it that, lasted about half an hour. No whites survived.

A stone monument and plaque mark the battle site, which is just one of the landmarks of Johnson County and its county seat of Buffalo. Today, the Fetterman Battlefield is a National Historic Landmark, one that includes nearby Fort Phil Kearny and the Wagon Box Fight site (where woodcutters and soldiers defeated the Indians just seven months after the massacre).

The area's other Indian War locations include Fort McKinney, Fort Reno, Crazy Woman Battlefield and the site of the Dull Knife Battle. Most have, at the very least, interpretive signage to explain the historic events. Some, like Fort Phil Kearny, provide tours and additional information.

Buffalo was also the epicenter of the Johnson County War, which pitted cattle barons against small ranchers (or rustlers, depending on your point of view). The conflict came to a head at the T.A. Ranch, south of Buffalo, in 1892. The small ranchers and townspeople trapped a mercenary army inside the barn there; when you visit, check out the original bullet holes in the wood. Owners Earl and Barbara Madsen's renovation of the ranch has garnered national attention (even Bob Vila's *Restore America* brought a TV crew to film it).

If you're in a contemplative mood, you can visit the graves of several participants of the Johnson County War in the Willow Grove Cemetery.

Buffalo's Main Street is lined by historic buildings, some dating back to the early 1800s. Of special note: the Occidental Hotel, built in 1880. Folks like Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, Buffalo Bill Cody, Tom Horn, a pre-president Theodore Roosevelt and Calamity Jane all stopped by the Occidental for a little rest and relaxation. You can, too, since the place has been open for business for the last few years (thanks to owners Dawn and John Wexo). You can even still spot the old bullet holes in the saloon ceiling. If that doesn't shout "preservation," what does?

But folks around Buffalo are continuing to research their history as well. Archaeological digs have been going on for several years at many of the Indian War sites. A new effort began last summer at the Fetterman battlefield. Some of the artifacts are at the Jim Gatchell Museum in Buffalo, a must see for any visitor.

Local officials are working hard to make sure more people come to this town of 4,888 residents. The chamber of commerce has put together a $60,000 campaign to sell the town as a vacation destination. Buffalo is definitely that—and more.

6. THE DALLES, OR

Back in 1864, Congress appropriated money to build a U.S. Mint in The Dalles. The operation was supposed to use gold mined nearby, but the supply started running out. It was hit by cost overruns and was two years behind schedule (yep, that's a government program for you). So the feds gave up, handing the building over to the state of Oregon. Today, the Mint is the Erin Glenn Winery and Tasting Room.

That story says a lot about The Dalles. People here like to show off their heritage, and they find modern uses for it.





Every summer, locals in The Dalles, Oregon, enjoy free music concerts held on the lawn of the last surviving building of the 1856 Fort Dalles, the surgeon's quarters.

– Courtesy The Dalles Area Chamber of Commerce –

The area history is remarkable. Explorers Lewis & Clark came through The Dalles and camped at Rock Fort in 1805; archaeological digs continue to uncover evidence of their expedition at the site.

You can visit Pulpit Rock, where, starting in 1838, Methodist minister Jason Lee preached to local Indians; churches still hold Easter services there.

By 1849, the town was the end of the Oregon Trail; as such, pioneer explorer Ezra Meeker and area residents erected a monument at the site in 1906.

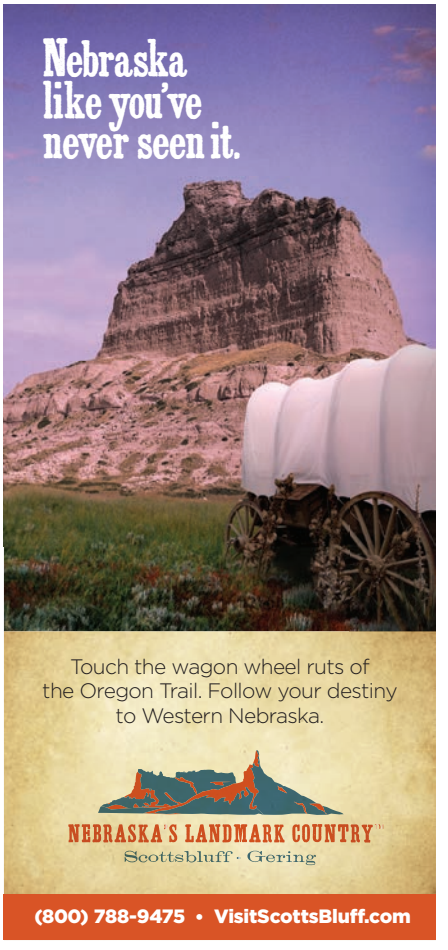
In 1850, the U.S. Army established Fort Dalles to protect travelers and locals from possible Indian attacks. A home built that year by a non-commissioned officer is now the Rorick House, a museum operated by the Wasco County Historical Society (which runs another museum at the 1859 Wasco County Courthouse). An 1856 surgeon's quarters is now home to the Fort Dalles Museum.

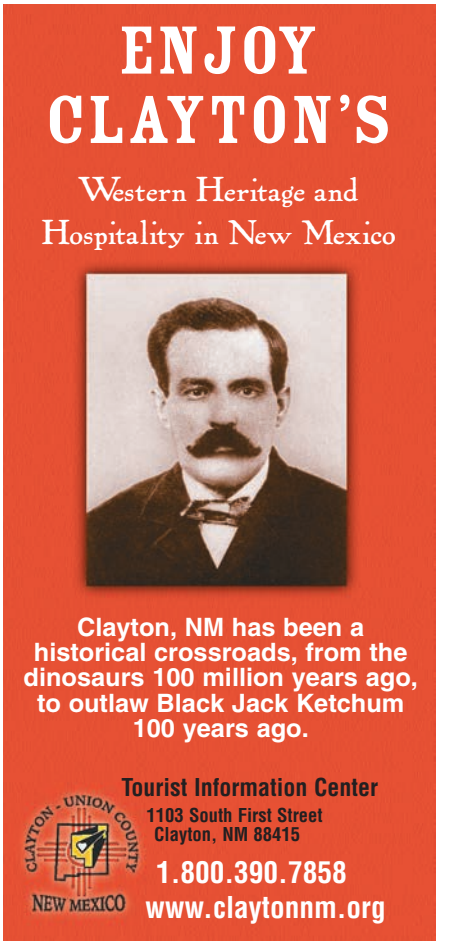
The Dalles also maintains a sense of continuity here. Klindt's has been a bookstore since it started in 1870; it's the oldest book shop in Oregon. The Baldwin Saloon is a restaurant and bar, just as it was when it opened in 1876.

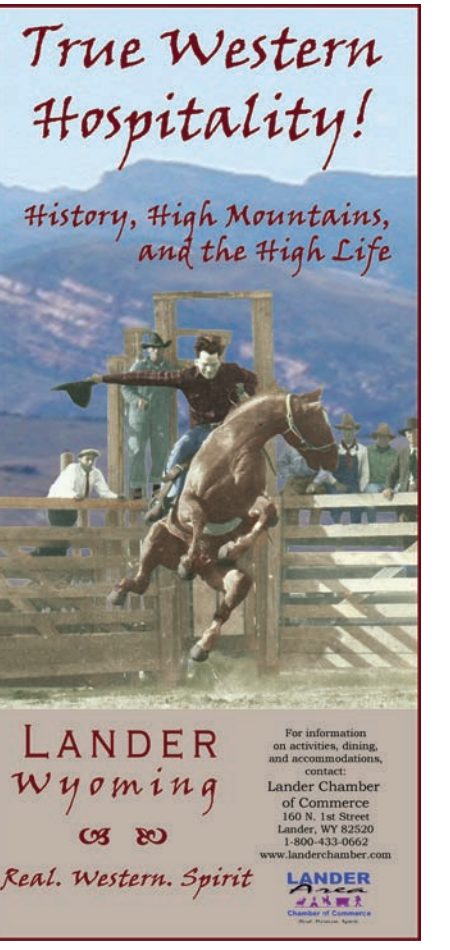
Just as important, The Dalles (population 12,500) continues efforts at preservation. In July 2010, the 1911 Sunshine Flour Mill was restored into a winery and tasting room, a mini-amphitheater and an artisan plaza. The cost: $4.7 million. The next phase of the project calls for grain silos to be remade into hotel rooms and additional wine making and tasting spaces.

Last Memorial Day, the 1860 Pioneer Cemetery was rededicated, featuring a stone listing the names of all 234 persons buried there. Townsfolk spent several years digging up that information.

Also last summer, The Dalles became a part of the Main Street Oregon program, which will help fund future







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economic development planning and revitalization of distressed properties in the town.

The Dalles obviously takes pride in its historic sites and structures—it has two downtown districts and 21 additional places on the National Register. The town likes to show off these sites. Visitors can take a walking tour of the historic downtown, or the more tech-savvy of them can take The Dalles-Dash 12, a geocaching tour of 12 sites around the area.

Tourists traveling by sternwheeler to the town will soon have full access to the downtown area. The Dalles finally received grant funding to pay the $2 million bill for a Columbia Riverside dock at the foot of Union Street. Inviting sternwheeler traffic into town could increase attendance at events like the Fort Dalles Days Pro Rodeo, a three-day event that is a highlight of the area's July.

The Dalles, unlike the feds of the 1860s, has found a successful way to mint money—through heritage tourism.

5. DURANGO, CO

Durango is almost synonymous with trains, specifically, the Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad, which celebrates its 130th anniversary this year.

In fact, Durango pretty much owes its existence and success to railroads.

During the summer, locals in Durango, Colorado, often ride horseback near Vallecito Lake, the ancestral home of the area's Ute Indians.

– Courtesy Durango Area Tourism Office –



Special Recognition
CHINESE HERITAGE TOUR



Attendees discovered the American legacies left behind by early Chinese pioneers like Lee Sing (above, at left).

– Courtesy Wing Luke Museum –

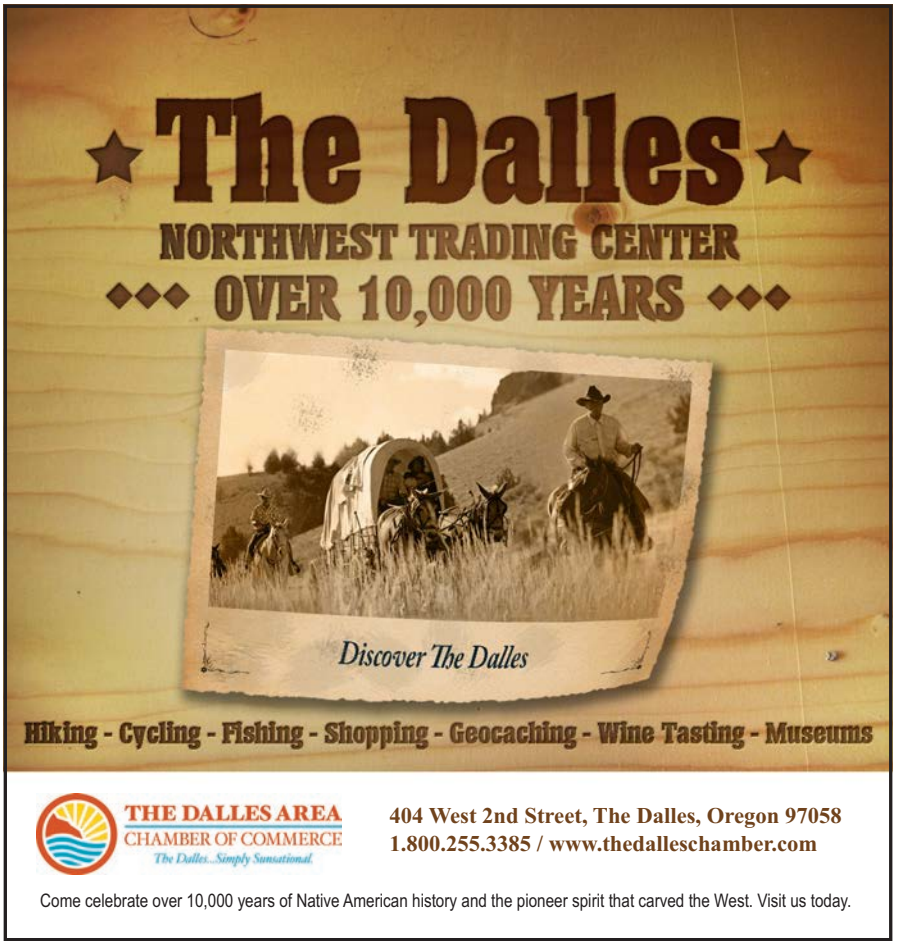
The Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience in Seattle, Washington, is a leader in telling the story of Chinese immigrants in the Old West. Its July 2010 "Chinese Heritage Tour of the American West" deserves special recognition.

Thirty-five people took the seven-day trip, which the museum offered in conjunction with the USDA Forest Service. They traveled through Oregon, Idaho and Nevada to explore the history of Chinese Americans in the mid-1800s through early 1900s—especially in the old mining towns.

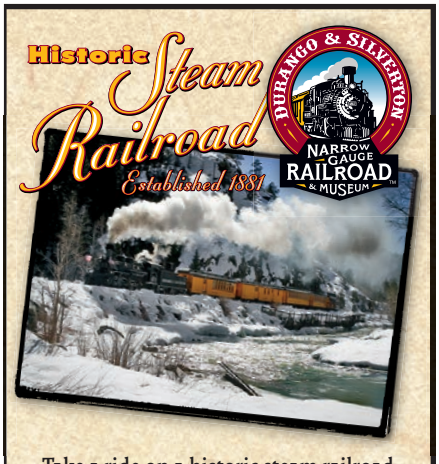
One of the participants said the journey was as important as the destinations. That's a great tribute to a remarkable event. We hope the Wing Luke will offer the heritage tour again.

The Animas Canyon Toll Road, a wagon road completed in 1877, wound through the San Juan Mountains and forest, connecting the mining town of Silverton with the commerce center of Animas City. Yet the road was not the most efficient route in the world.









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Enter the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, which decided to connect the towns by train . . . more or less. In 1880, the company set up its town a mile south of Animas and called it Durango. The tracks were laid by 1882, and the railroad immediately began hauling passengers, freight and lots of precious metal worth an estimated $300 million over the years. (By the way, the first depot in Durango—built in 1882—is still in service.)

Durango survived not only a major fire in 1889, but also the mines playing out. Over time, the scenic area became a popular tourist destination. Western writing legend Louis L'Amour even owned a ranch just west of town (which his family still operates). The writer regularly booked a room above the 1887 Strater Hotel's Diamond Belle Saloon to write his books.

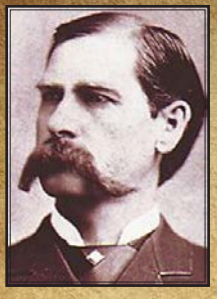
The Strater is a landmark among landmarks on Main Avenue. The area—34 acres and more than 80 buildings—is a National Historic District with a true Old West feel. Durango is currently in the middle of a 20-year program to redevelop and preserve the downtown area.

The crux of the downtown project is to find new uses for old structures. For example, last December saw the completion of the Durango Discovery Museum. Previously, the building had been the country's oldest surviving, coal-fired, steam-generated AC power plant. A $2.5 million fundraising effort converted the site into an interactive science and energy center.

New construction also helps preserve and present the past. This May, the Southern Ute Cultural Center & Museum will be opening up just outside Durango. The $35 million project will house more than 1,500 artifacts and the research archives of anthropologist Marvin Oppler, who worked with the Southern Utes in the 1930s.

Ongoing projects include the free Main Avenue Trolley, which travels throughout historic downtown. And the Streetscape Program provides new tree planting and signage for the area, and is working on an energy efficient, LED street light program.

All of these efforts help draw visitors to Durango's many Western events—including the Cowboy Gathering,



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This still-standing adobe building housed the store built by Mr. Sun Sun Woo, who came to Coulterville, California, in 1851. Almost all of the town's 42 historic sites are maintained by private owners.

– By Rebecca Harvey / *1Photo-Op.com* –

Durango Heritage Celebration, Rocky Mountain Horse Expo, Railfest, the Hozhoni Pow Wow and a couple of rodeos. A lot of Old West fun can be had in this town of less than 14,000 people.

We still have one concern, which we mentioned last year when Durango was a "Town to Watch." The U.S. Forest Service proposes to turn part of the old Animas Canyon Toll Road into a golf course. Preservationists are still fighting the proposal. As of this writing, the project is still up in the air. We sure hope the citizens fight this tooth and nail, and prevent the destruction of the very road that led the town on its path to railroad success.







For the most part, Durango is headed down the right track in preserving and showing off its heritage.

4. COULTERVILLE, CA

George Coulter was just seeking his fortune when he and his wife made the long trek from Pennsylvania to California in 1848. Yet the practical man saw more money could be made in selling merchandise to Forty-Niners.

Coulter set up a tent store along a creek in the Sierra Nevada foothills, about 145 miles east of San Francisco. He opened a hotel in 1850 and developed the little town throughout his lifetime (he died in 1902 and is buried in the local cemetery). The citizens later named the place after him.

Much of what Coulter and company built is still around—which is why Coulterville is our #4 True Western Town.

First off, know this—Coulterville is a small town, with a population just under 2,000. The folks, past and present, are a strong bunch. Fires destroyed much of the place in 1859, 1879 and 1899; a flood did a lot of damage in 1862. The residents always persevered.

The entire town is a California State Historical Landmark, including 42 buildings and sites. Almost all of them are privately owned and maintained—and they're still in use.

The Coulter House, which George built for his family in 1857 (along with the Coltiva Guest House where his friends stayed), is now a private residence.

You can visit the adobe building that housed Sun Sun Woo's store, which was built in 1851 to serve the large Chinese population (including an opium den in the back). A gift store now operates there (nope, no drugs).

The E.E. Warne Store—constructed in 1899—now houses an antique store and the Rose Cottage Bed & Breakfast.

The Jeffery Hotel is still in operation, 160 years after it first opened. President Theodore Roosevelt and temperance advocate (and hatchet wielder) Carrie Nation once stayed there.

The 1856 building that housed the Wells Fargo/McCarthy's General Store, where Buffalo Bill's brother Nelson Cody once clerked, is now a part of the Northern Mariposa County History Center, complete with original interiors. The history center is also built around the remains of George's Coulter Hotel and is a must-see stop, as it displays antique wagons, mining equipment and an eight-ton Porter locomotive, nicknamed "Whistling Billy," that was shipped around Cape Horn and brought to Coulterville by mule team in 1897. The antique engine stands under the town's Hanging Tree (which was used back in the good old days).

You can also still drive on the first stagecoach road into Yosemite Valley, the Coulterville Toll Road, which opened in 1874. The scenic route definitely falls under the category "road less traveled."

Beyond the town's annual maintenance of historic sites, local preservation efforts continue. Last year, local officials appropriated $12,000 to renovate the bandstand, which has been a landmark for more than 150 years.

Most notably, efforts by the town to share naturalist John Muir's 1869 journey through the Sierras has earned the designation of Highway 132 as John Muir Highway. The town's visitor center

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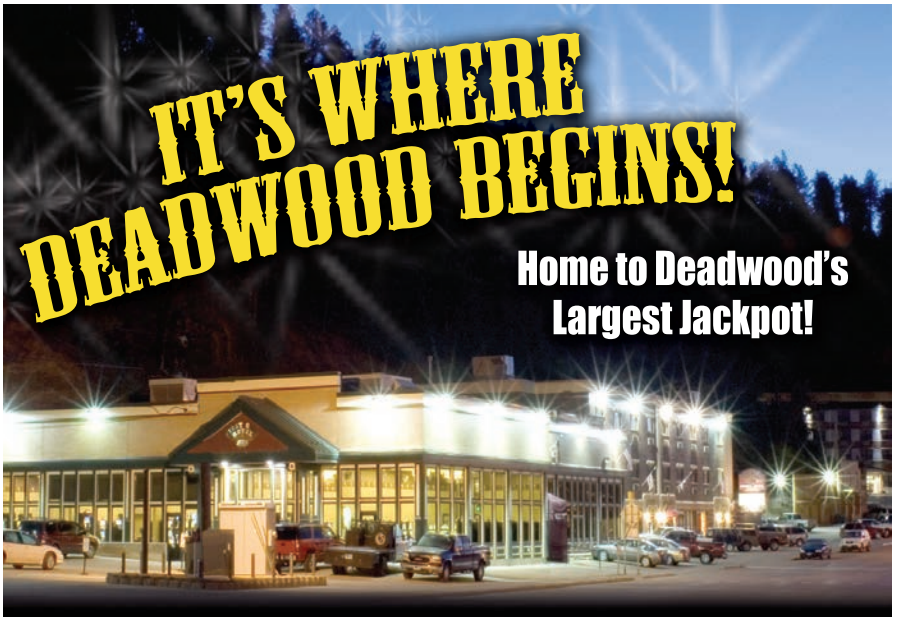
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The 1896 Elks Lodge in Prescott, Arizona, held meetings in various venues before the completion of the 1905 lodge and opera hall. The city of Prescott began renovating the lodge after purchasing it from the Arizona Community Foundation in 2001. The $2 million renovation the city just completed in 2010 included bringing back the box seats, the three-dimensional elk heads, the ornate proscenium arch and a state-of-the-art sound system in the auditorium (see left).

– Courtesy City of Prescott Office of Tourism –

is currently working to get the new designation on the maps. When you look at some of Muir's sketches of local geography, you can see that Coulterville has not changed much!

Some folks refer to Coulterville as the "town too tough to die" (don't tell our friends in Tombstone). The sentiment is certainly true, and we like the eager attitude its citizens have toward sharing Coulterville's impressive heritage.

3. PRESCOTT, AZ

In 1864, officials in Arizona Territory created a new town to serve as the capital. They decided to name it after noted historian William H. Prescott, author of the then-popular *The History of the Conquest of Mexico*. Their choice was interesting, since Prescott never came close to crossing the Mississippi, let alone visit Arizona.

Yet, if he were around today, Prescott would undoubtedly appreciate the heritage of his namesake city—one that is so rich and remarkable that Prescott is our #3 True Western Town.

First off, the town boasts 13 National Register Historic Districts, totaling 809 buildings and sites—and most are privately owned and maintained. The centerpiece is Courthouse Plaza, the city square that melds old structures with modern hustle and bustle to create a rare dynamic.

Prescott is also a city of museums. At the top: Sharlot Hall, centered in the original Territorial Governor's mansion of 1864 (and features several other historic buildings). In addition to a library, archives and exhibits, Sharlot Hall offers living history programs and is the host to a number of public festivals.



The Fort Whipple Museum is located in a 1909 officer's quarters. It tells the story of the Indian Wars fortification that operated from 1864-82, and then again during the Spanish-American War (it was the headquarters of the Rough Riders).

The Phippen Museum is famous for its American Western Art collection. Its Western Art Show & Sale, held each Memorial Day weekend, is a big draw.

And the Smoki Museum—which celebrated 75 years in 2010—exhibits American Indian artifacts, particularly those from the Hopi tribe, and hosts an Indian festival each year. The Smoki is located in a 1935 building designed to resemble an Indian pueblo.

Prescott hosts numerous heritage events. The town's "World's Oldest Rodeo" shoots out of the gate around the July 4th holiday. The year 2012 will mark the 125th rodeo (in the same year Arizona will celebrate its centennial).

Toward the end of July, the Prescott Regulators and Shady Ladies holds a Whiskey Row Shoot-out, a re-enactment competition both colorful and historical.

And each September, the Yavapai Performance Hall hosts Arizona's Cowboy Poets Gathering.

For quite a few of the town's 43,217 residents, preservation is a passion as well as a way of life. For example, last July, the 1905 Elks Opera House reopened after a one-year, $2 million renovation. The Harold James Family alone donated more than $1 million. The Opera House showcases live acts and classic movies.

In May 2010, Fort Whipple unveiled its new Buffalo Soldiers exhibit. The black units served at the fort during 1886-87.

And the Phippen broke ground last year on a major expansion to accommodate its spectacular collection of Western art. The museum has already raised some 90 percent of the $3.3 million price tag. The main level should be finished this spring.

To help get the word out about these places and events, Prescott also launched a *Prescott.ShowUp.com* web page that promotes arts and cultural participation in the community.

So even though the town is named after an Eastern dude, Prescott is a True Western Town—and one of the best.

2. DUBOIS, WY

Here's a bit of trivia about Dubois. When it was founded in 1886, the locals called it Never Sweat due to the dry heat . . . and cold. Seriously.

But the U.S. Postal Service refused to accept that name. So citizens renamed it Dubois after a controversial Idaho politician (who was on the Senate postal committee). To spite the guys in Washington, they mispronounced it ("Dew Boys"). That's the Western spirit!

That spirit continues today in this rugged territory, located in the Rocky Mountains of remote west central Wyoming.

This is a place where one of the largest herds of bighorn sheep roams nearby.

It's where hunting and fishing are major attractions, essentially doubling the local population each summer.

It's cowboy country, where Butch Cassidy bought a ranch in 1890 (and, failing to make a go of ranching, eventually turned to a life of crime). The outlaw also hired on at the nearby EA Ranch, which still operates as a working dude ranch today (as do the historic T Cross and CM Ranches).



Historic Mansion House Inn

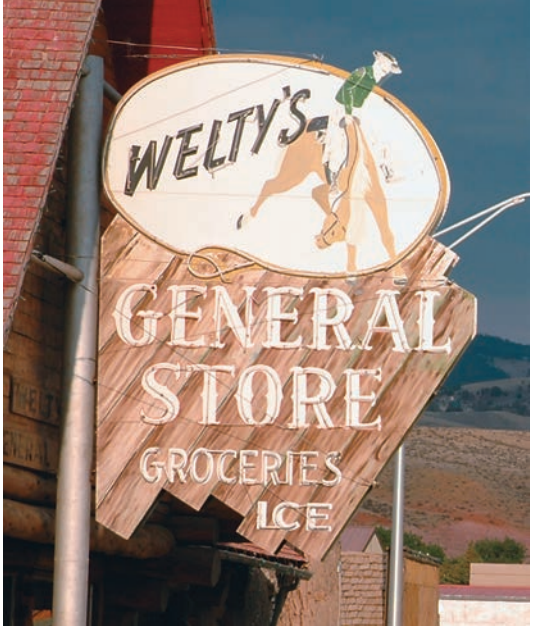
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When it first opened in Dubois, Wyoming, in 1889, Welty's General Store sold food to folks like Butch Cassidy. Today, the store sells clothing and sporting goods.

– Courtesy Dubois Main Street –

When Butch came into town—and he did often—he bought food staples at Welty's General Store. Welty's doesn't sell food anymore, but it does stock clothing and sporting goods.

Much of the formal historic preservation work is conducted by the Dubois Museum & Wind River Historical Center. It is a living history operation that offers tours to see nearby petroglyphs, teepee rings and sheep traps made by the Sheepeater Indians (also known as Mountain Shoshones). The center also displays seven historical cabins on its grounds, including the first Dubois High School, Hays cabin, Swann's Service Station, Cowboy Bunkhouse, Saddle Shop, Forest Service Cabin, the Thomas Holms Homestead Cabin and the Tie Hack Gallery.

The National Bighorn Sheep Interpretive Center is also located in Dubois. It educates the public about the biology and habitat needs of the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep and encourages active stewardship of wildlands.

Now, if you're wondering how a town of just 962 inhabitants can rate so highly, check out its 2010 accomplishments.

The Dubois Main Street program collected $37,000 in funding for two preservation-based projects.

The first was for the development of the town's design guidelines, aimed at better guiding private owners of historic buildings and sites ($17,000).

The second allocated $10,000 to hire a historic consulting firm to nominate three or four downtown buildings to the National Historic Register.

In August, a feasibility study was completed on the renovation of a two-story wood structure in the middle of downtown. Officials received $2,500 to fund that study.

And last year, a Utah State archaeology crew took over a prehistoric site that is unusual in the Middle Rockies due to its high elevation (nearly 11,000 feet) and its size (47 dwelling pads). The crew originally discovered the site in the Wind River Mountains in Dubois in 2006.

On top of all of that, the town regularly preserves its local heritage at annual events, ranging from the Swedish Smorgasbord to celebrate the Scandinavian heritage of loggers to Pack Horse Races to the Circle Up Chuckwagon Dinner Show to summer rodeos.

It's obvious that the locals put a lot of sweat equity into preserving their town. So maybe that original name of Never Sweat was never accurate anyway.

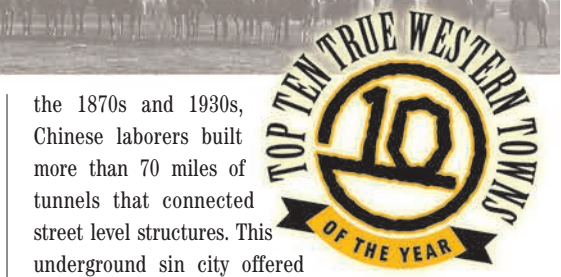
AND NUMBER ONE . . .





TRUE WEST'S TOWN OF THE YEAR

PENDLETON, OR



William McKay was a towering figure in the Pacific Northwest. The Oregon native, born in 1824, serviced his state as an explorer, Indian fighter, miner, shop clerk, farmer and a physician.

One of his greatest achievements: establishing a trading post on a creek along the Oregon Trail in what is now the northeast section of the state. The place came to be called Pendleton. Over the years, it has become a place of such varied accomplishments that the town reflects the life and character of McKay himself.

At the mention of "Pendleton," most folks think of the 1909 woolen mill that makes Indian-inspired blankets. It certainly deserves a visit when you hit town.

Yet this town of 17,500 pulled out all the stops in showcasing its heritage when Pendleton celebrated its 100th annual Round-Up in 2010. The community rallied together for this historic event, as it has been doing so on behalf of its historic sites and gatherings for the past few years. This town with true grit has earned its place as our #1 True Western Town of 2011.

Much of downtown is included in the South Main Street Commercial Historic District, where many original buildings remain (and they're all listed in local teacher Keith May's book *The Pendleton Style Inventory*). Visitors can choose between walking and driving tours that showcase the history of the area.

When folks set up shop in Pendleton, they're not likely to leave. Just check out some of the historic businesses. The Rainbow Café (1893) is a former saloon. Hamley & Co. (1883), the legendary saddlemaker, recently spent millions on a renovation of its saddle shop, steakhouse, Western art gallery and saloon. Frazier Office Supply has been a Main Street fixture for more than 100 years. And the 1905 J.C. Penney store is in its original location. The same goes for the Bowman Hotel, which opened for business in 1906.

Many historic buildings have been repurposed. The 1916 Carnegie Library Building is now home to the Pendleton Center for the Arts. The 1909 depot now houses the exhibit galleries of the Heritage Station Museum (which also features a one-room schoolhouse and a homestead, both built in 1879).

A fair amount of Pendleton's underground economy was just that—underground. Between the 1870s and 1930s, Chinese laborers built more than 70 miles of tunnels that connected street level structures. This underground sin city offered gambling houses, saloons and brothels (at its height, Pendleton boasted 18 whorehouses and 32 saloons for a population of 3,000). In 1989, many of those shops were re-created; today, the tour of Underground Pendleton is one of the city's more popular activities.

In recognition that preserving and presenting history is an ongoing process in Pendleton, the city's Development Commission, created in 2003, has awarded $1.5 million for facade restorations and other renovations to downtown buildings. Building owners have added their own resources to complete the projects, bringing the total to $3.9 million.

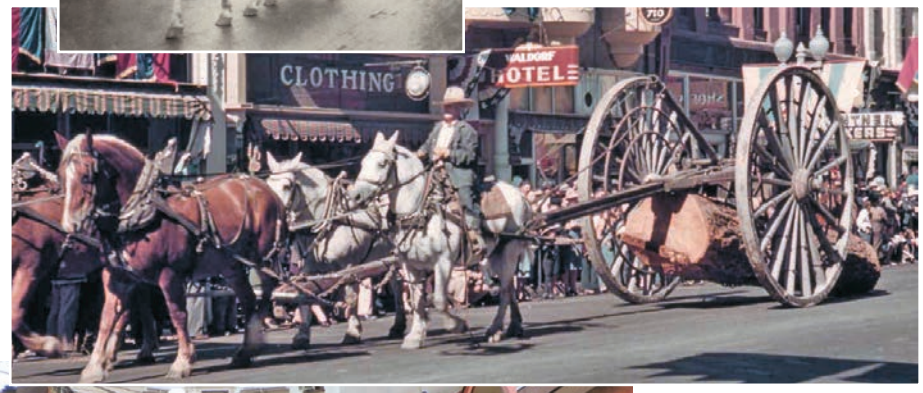
The legendary Round-Up (held each September) requires ongoing renovations of the arena and the facade along Court Avenue, the original Oregon Trail route. As even more of a testament that Pendleton's citizens take control of the town's history, this rodeo is operated entirely by volunteers.

Building and maintaining multicultural relationships are also the norm in Pendleton. The Umatilla, Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes have been part of the rodeo gathering for 99 years, with tribal members showcasing their traditional dances, drumming and teepee village.

Pendleton is also serious about saving the tribal heritage, as well as the cowboy heritage. The Tamastslikt Cultural Institute Museum offers a language program to save the Indian tongues and works with the local reservation charter school to teach them to students. The museum also features a Living Culture Village where visitors can talk to tribal members and watch them perform traditional jobs.

Dr. William McKay liked Pendleton so much that after all his travels, he kept coming back. When he died in 1893, he was buried in the local Olney Cemetery. The modest stone states nothing about his accomplishments. But when you visit this Top True Western Town, you can see not only his accomplishments, but also those of the locals who walk alongside you down the streets of Pendleton.







The Pendleton Round-Up is famous for putting on a non-motorized rodeo parade that honors the traditional ways of harnessing horse power. Folks celebrated the horse buggy (top) in 1938. A horse logger (center) was captured at the parade by 1940s-50s photographer Horace Sykes. And the oxen wagon pull (left) has been a popular attraction at recent parades.

– Courtesy Pendleton Chamber of Commerce –

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THE BIRTH OF MICKEY FREE
• IN A PEACH TREE •



JANUARY 27, 1861
SONOITA CREEK,
ARIZONA TERRITORY

John Ward waves to his 12-year-old stepson Felix, who is herding sheep and goats 20 rods from the house. John is bound for supplies at nearby Santa Cruz, Mexico. Hidden among the rocks on the ridge south of the Ward ranch house, a Coyotero Apache raiding party sizes up the scene. Felix sees them coming and heads for a peach tree.







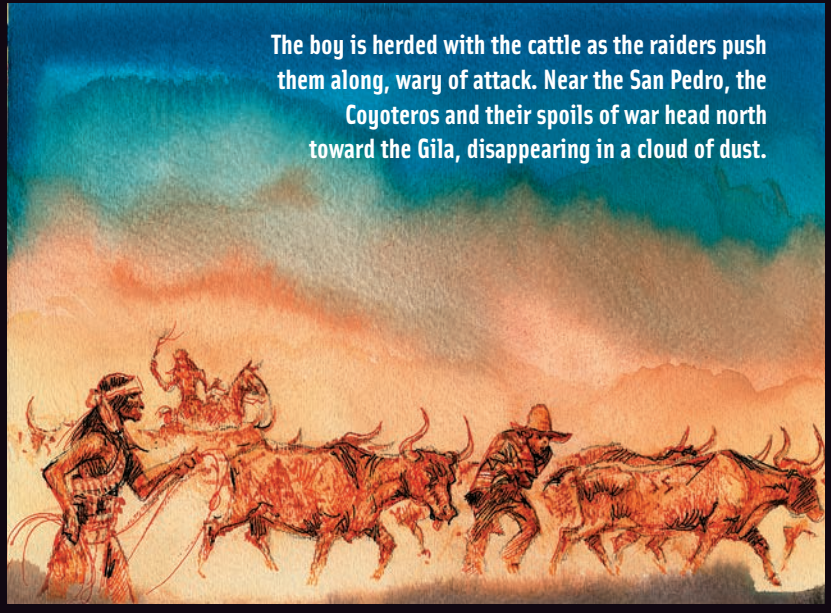
One of the Apaches confronts Felix, who is hiding in the peach tree, and demands, "Baje!" which is Spanish for "Come down." The raiders are led by Beto, a Mexican who was also kidnapped as a boy and raised as an Apache. Perhaps seeing himself in the young boy, Beto spares the boy's life.





The arrival of H.E. McCarty and George W. Wilson, coming up the road from Tubac, disrupts the raiders. The Apaches disappear into the trees along the river bottom with 20 head of Ward cattle and the young boy.





The boy is herded with the cattle as the raiders push them along, wary of attack. Near the San Pedro, the Coyoteros and their spoils of war head north toward the Gila, disappearing in a cloud of dust.



Up ahead, storm clouds boil in the sky, but a bigger storm is coming, one that will change the history of the Southwest forever.

TRUE WEST EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

CUT THE TENT, UNLEASH THE WAR

COCHISE VS LT. BASCOM

THE SPARK THAT IGNITES A LONG AND COSTLY WAR



No known photos of Cochise exist, but contemporaries described him as a well-built man standing at five feet 10 inches (several inches taller than the average Apache). James Tevis, in charge of the Apache Pass stage station, admitted he did not think "Cochise ever met his equal with a lance."

– ILLUSTRATION BY BOB BOZE BELL –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

Based on the research of Douglas C. McChristian and Larry L. Ludwig

JANUARY 28, 1861

John Ward rides 11 miles to petition Fort Buchanan commander Lt. Col. Pitcairn Morrison to help recover Ward's stepson Felix, who was kidnapped the previous day by Apaches.

Departing Fort Buchanan on January 29 to recover the boy, Second Lt. George N. Bascom leads a 54-man infantry unit (Company C, 7th Infantry) mounted on mules. John Ward rides with them to serve as an interpreter. Bascom's column reaches the Butterfield Stage station near Apache Pass on February 3.

Summoned several times, Apache Chief Cochise finally shows up at Bascom's camp on February 4 with his brother, three other males, his wife and two boys (one allegedly Cochise's youngest son Naiche).

When soldiers try to hold the chief and his entourage hostage, in exchange for Felix Ward, Cochise and his brother cut their way through the back of the tent to break free. A slightly wounded Cochise escapes, while one Apache male is killed; the other six Apaches are captured.

In the evening, Apache signal fires atop the peaks surrounding the station blaze a request for immediate help.

On the morning of February 5, Cochise and several hundred Chiricahuas appear on a rise a couple hundred yards south of the station. After a brief demonstration, most of the warriors disperse and a white flag is unfurled.

A handkerchief from the station returns the signal. A warrior bearing the flag approaches to within earshot and yells out in Spanish that Cochise wants to parley with the soldier chief.

Bascom steps out into the open, along with Ward, Sgt. William A. Smith and Sgt. Daniel Robinson. They walk forward to meet Cochise and White Mountain Chief Francisco, along with two others.

Cochise demands the release of his relatives. Bascom responds he will release them once Felix is returned to his stepfather.

Robinson sees Apaches sneaking back into the draw below them.

Perhaps noticing the Apaches, three Butterfield men—James F. Wallace, Charles W. Culver and Robert Walsh—come out of the stage station.

Wallace sees the Apache woman Juanita (he's rumored to have a romantic relationship with her). He joins her at the edge of a ravine and embraces her. She holds him tight until several warriors leap out of the ravine and drag him and Culver into the canyon.

Culver is shot in the melee but escapes. Chief Francisco yells to the warriors, "Aqui! Aqui!" ("Here! Here!"), pointing at Bascom and imploring his men to capture the officers.

Dropping the white flag, Bascom orders his men at the station to open fire. He and his party run out of the arc of fire toward the station.

Walsh is shot dead (some speculate by friendly fire), while everyone else, save Wallace, makes it to safety.

Cochise offers to exchange Wallace for the captive Indians on February 6, but Bascom insists on the return of the boy and the parley ends inconclusively.

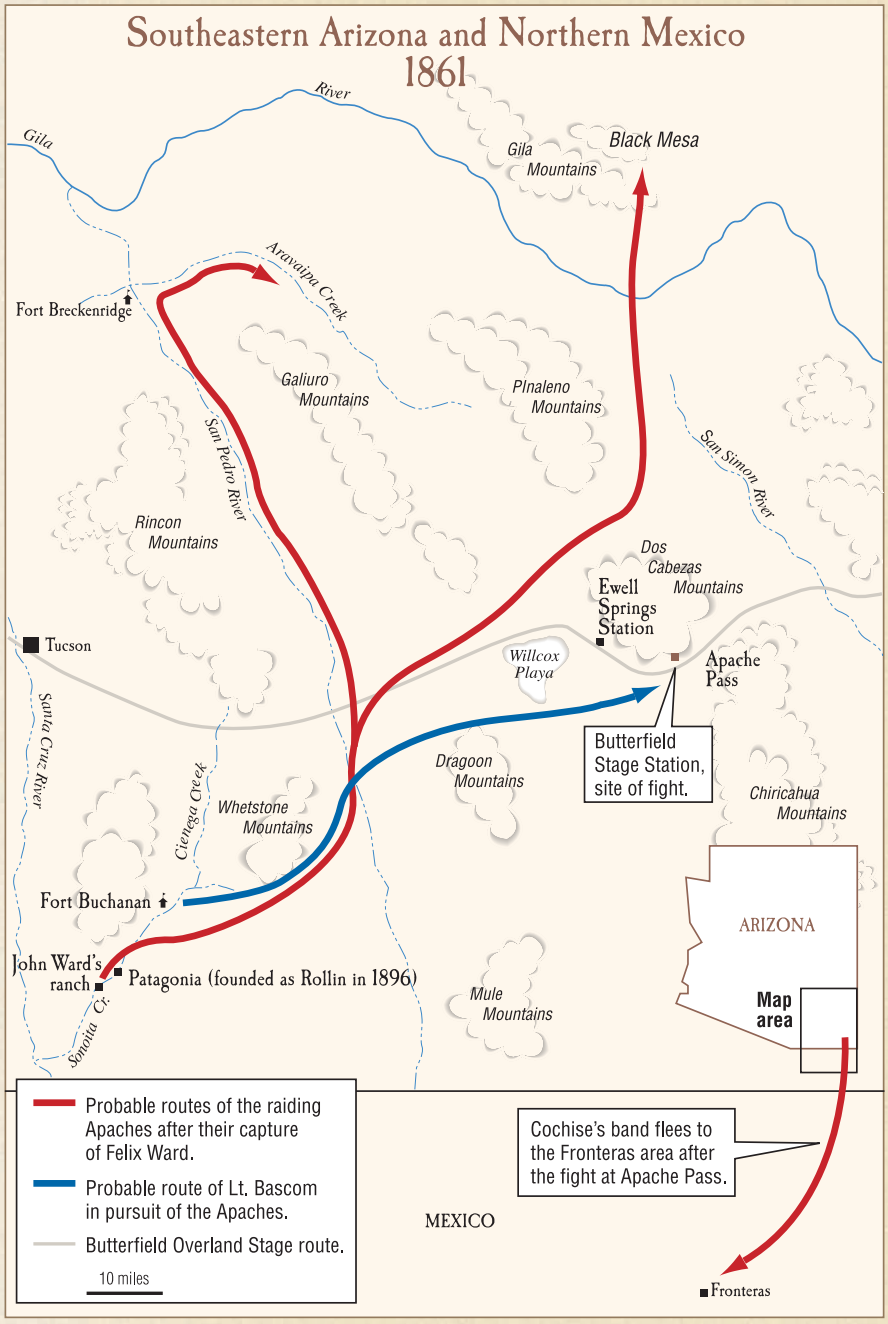
On February 7, Cochise appears on a ridge and yells to Bascom that he now has three additional prisoners: Americans Sam Whitfield, William Sanders and Frank Brunner.

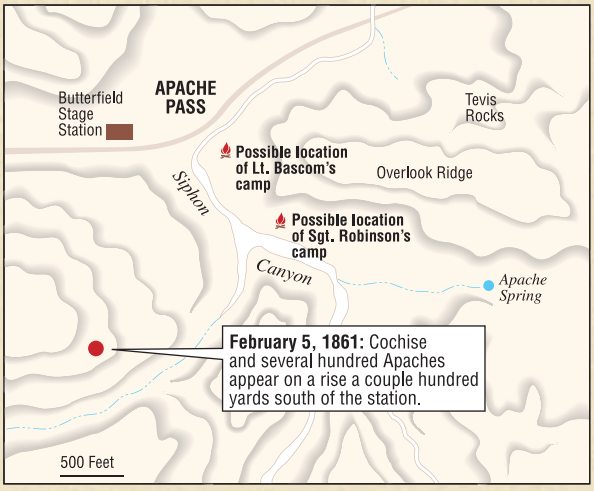
The previous night, his warriors attacked five wagons filled with flour bound for the mines at Pinos Altos, New Mexico. The freighters had gone into camp about two miles west of the station. The Apaches attacked them after dark, killing six of the Mexicans outright, while lashing two to the wheels and burning them to death. Cochise left a note stating he will return the next day to talk again.

The Apaches also attacked an eastbound stage that night, wounding the driver and killing two of the mules. Cutting loose the dead stock, the stage made it to the stage station and the relative security of the mini fortress.

The ground is white with snowfall from the previous night when 15 soldiers head out on February 8 to take the mules from the station to the spring to be watered.

While the men cover the springs from Overlook Ridge, they spy some





Several contemporary reports state Felix Ward has been taken to the "Black Mountain area." Yet several Black Mountains exist north of the Gila River. We have chosen the one most likely to be the spot. Apache tradition claims the boy was taken to Aravaipa Canyon, so we have included that site as a possibility. The takeaway is Cochise had nothing to do with the boy's kidnapping and tried to tell Lt. Bascom this repeatedly.

200 Apaches, jogging on foot and crouching low, singing a war song.

The soldiers open fire and divert the Apache's planned attack only slightly, as the Indians overtake the ridge, capturing the herd and wounding several soldiers.

Bascom sends out a relief party only after he is assured this attack is not a feint. His soldiers, all on foot, engage the Indians, killing five. Mangas Coloradas and Geronimo allegedly fight in this battle.

Responding to the couriers sent out by Bascom for help, a column from Fort Buchanan enters the station on February 10 with three male Apaches they took as prisoners after encountering them on their ride to the pass. On Valentine's Day, First Lt. Isaiah N. Moore from Fort Breckenridge leads 75 dragoons into the station. Both of these arrivals are a relief to the besieged column.

On February 16, Moore, the ranking officer, sends out patrols to scour the hills. They search for three days. They initially find nothing (the Apaches apparently fled to Fronteras, Mexico). Then they discover the badly decomposed bodies of four human remains and the unread note Cochise had left on the bush.

Of the corpses, Wallace is identified only by the gold fillings in his teeth. Horrified at the gruesome torture of the men, the soldiers talk of taking revenge on the Apache captives back at the station.

When Moore's party returns on February 19, the soldiers march six Apache prisoners to the graves of Wallace and the others, and hangs the prisoners, leaving them where Cochise will find their bodies.

The soldiers spare the lives of the two boys and Cochise's wife, although Apache tradition claims their fate was decided in a card game.

This tragedy of bluster and miscalculation on both sides fuels a series of wars that will not end for the better part of three decades.

An Eyewitness Account

While Lt. Bascom was en route to Apache Pass on January 28, Sgt. Daniel Robinson came to the pass from the east, returning with a 12-man escort guarding a New Mexico supply train.

The Irish immigrant Robinson had enlisted in 1849. He served in Florida, Arkansas and Utah before arriving for duty in New Mexico and Arizona.

In the late 1880s, after he retired with the rank of captain, Robinson wrote down his eyewitness account of the Bascom fight; it ran in a truncated form as "The Affair at Apache Pass" in the August 1896 issue of *Sports Afield*.

Other than Bascom, Sgt. Robinson was the only eyewitness to record the events he witnessed. Included below is his first-person account of the "Cutting the Tent Affair" and other highlights:

". . .I heard a shot at Bascom's tent and saw Indians running off in different directions. . . . One of them was held by the sentinel's bayonet, the other, Cochise, escaping, on whom the Interpreter [John Ward?] fired a pistol and, it was said, slightly wounded the chief.

The other Indians cut their way through the Company tents in the same manner [as Cochise had]. One of them passed close to me, followed by a Sergeant, who had a musket in his hand. It seemed to be the intention of the Sergeant to capture him alive.

"The Indian frequently picked up stones and threw them at him defiantly. Finally, the Sergeant stopped long enough to load his piece. During this operation he lost sight of the Indian but pushed on.

"The next I saw was the Indian jump up from behind a rock, with his knife raised ready to strike as the Sergeant passed. The Sergeant wheeled around in time to save his own life by shooting the Indian dead."

After Cochise escaped, Robinson and his men were ordered to strike their tents and move to the safety of the stage station. They moved the wagons along the southwest side of the building to form a basis for breastworks and rifle pits, and they also dug a trench and filled empty grain sacks with the dirt to use as additional breastworks.

Robinson participated in the parley on February 5, 1861, when he, Sgt. Smith, Lt. Bascom and Ward walked out, unarmed, to meet with Cochise and three other Apaches. Bascom and Cochise talked for about a half hour with "Cochise making a strong appeal for the release of the two [six] captive Indians," Robinson noted. As the two were negotiating, Robinson wrote, ". . .I saw many Indians enter the ravine at a point below us carrying cedar bushes on their shoulders, which they generally used as cover while firing laying down."

Station keeper Wallace "approached the ravine at a point above us . . . two squaws that were in the habit of visiting the station came out of the ravine and motioned to him in a pitiful and affectionate manner with hands raised." When Wallace met the women, they held him fast as some of the warriors in the ravine sprang up and "seized and dragged him into it out of sight," Robinson noted.

Three days later, on February 8, Robinson and several troopers left the stage station to guard and water the stock. Robinson and another soldier stood on a ridge above the herd, as the mules drank from the spring, when Robinson noticed a "large war party of Indians about 300 yards off coming down a ravine that led into the one we were on. . . . The Indians were on foot, bending low and moving rapidly, singing a war song."

The Apaches "opened a plunging fire on us from the [opposite] ridge." Robinson ordered the soldier with him to move higher on the ridge and the men at the spring to return to the station. As Robinson turned to follow the soldier, he wrote, "I was hit in the right leg, the ball entering on the outer side of my right leg near the knee, passed downwards and out above the ankle on the inner side. I could only move a few paces, and sat down under a little cactus bush and reloaded my piece. . . . I was in an exposed position and received some attention from them. The greatcoat I wore testified to that fact which contained many holes."

Reinforcements from the station drove off the Indians, killing five. Robinson wrote that he recovered from his wound and lived to fight again.



Each of the Apaches who fight at the Bascom Affair most likely wear nothing but a loincloth and moccasins. When the Apache tribes are later exposed to reservation life, they receive cast off clothing from the soldiers and slowly begin to convert to wearing clothing that whites wear, as this photo of scouts taken at Arizona's Camp Verde in 1877 clearly shows. Ironically, Felix Ward is shown in this photo, second from right; he has a new name—Mickey Free.

– Courtesy Sharlot Hall Museum–



Camp Verde post trader William S. Head, his dog Boss and a 28-year-old Apache who the soldiers call Mickey Free, circa 1877.

– Courtesy Sharlot Hall Museum–

Felix Ward Becomes Mickey Free

What happened to the boy Felix Ward? We know one thing—when he emerged as an adult to enlist with Gen. George Crook's scouts at Camp Verde in 1872, he was clearly an acculturated Apache. As such, the soldiers at Camp Verde named him "Mickey Free," after an Irish character in Charles Lever's popular 1841 book *Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon*. They often assigned humorous names to the Apaches; for instance, an Apache with a bad scar led to the moniker "Cut Mouth," while a taciturn brave was dubbed "Fun."

Author Allan Radbourne attempts to fill in the gaps of young Felix's life in the 2005 book *Mickey Free: Apache Captive, Interpreter, and Indian Scout*. Drawing on interviews with Felix's Apache relatives, Radbourne has patched together at least a hint of the boy's transformation.

Family tradition maintains the boy was captured by an Apache band led by Beto, a former Mexican captive-turned-Apache; they lived in the Aravaipa Canyon area under Chief Eskiminzim. Those Apaches traded him for medicine to a White Mountain Apache shaman, who turned the boy over to the leader Nayundiie. Raised with Nayundiie's sons, Felix learned to hunt and became a full-fledged warrior.

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

At the start of the Civil War, Lt. George N. Bascom moved to the Rio Grande in New Mexico and was promoted to captain on October 24, 1861. The next year, he was killed at the Battle of Valverde, east of Santa Fe.

For the next decade, Cochise went on the warpath against any and all white people he encountered, killing and burning his way throughout southeastern Arizona and into Mexico. Inexplicably, he had time to "make peace" with Tom Jeffords and others. The chief was wounded twice—once in the leg and a more serious wound in the neck.

Tired of fighting, Cochise negotiated with Gen. Oliver O. Howard in 1872 to establish a reservation in the Chiricahua Mountains. Yet the younger members of his tribe still raided, so the government forced the tribe to move to San Carlos instead.

Cochise fathered two sons: Taza, who died while on a tour of Washington, D.C., and Naiche, who fought alongside Geronimo and lived until 1921.

Cochise supposedly died of cancer on June 8, 1874, in his beloved Dragoon Stronghold. His body, and that of his horse, was buried in a secret crevice that has never been found. In spite of his controversial reputation, the people of Arizona named a county after him a mere seven years after his death.

With the Union's abandonment of various Arizona forts, John Ward and his family left their Sonoita homestead and moved to Tucson for protection. John worked as a glassblower.

In 1865, at age 59, he attempted to start another farm near Tubac. Two years later, Indians once again raided his farm, taking all of his stock "in broad daylight and whilst the animals were hitched to the ploughs."

John never recovered from the $600 loss, and he died in October 1867. Neither he nor his wife ever saw Felix again.

Recommended: *Fort Bowie, Arizona: Combat Post of the Southwest, 1858-1894* by Douglas C. McChristian, published by University of Oklahoma Press.



After his graduation from West Point, Marion P. Maus joined the 1st U.S. Infantry regiment. But this conventional assignment ended when he joined the Geronimo campaigns under Capt. Emmet Crawford and his battalion of White Mountain Apache scouts consisting of Companies A, C and D. After Crawford's unfortunate death in 1886 at the hands of Mexican troops, Maus assumed command of the battalion and was present with his men when Geronimo met with Gen. George Crook. Maus is seen in this photo, on the opposite page, standing with a rifle.

– Courtesy National Archives –

1861-1932

January 27, 1861
Felix Ward is kidnapped by Apaches.

February 5, 1861
The Bascom-Cochise Affair ignites warfare.

July 15, 1862
Brigadier Gen. James H. Carleton's advance column is ambushed at Apache Pass by a combined force led by Cochise and Mangas Coloradas.

July 27, 1862
Carleton arrives at Apache Pass with the California Column, and Fort Bowie is born.

January 17, 1863
Chief Mangas Coloradas, now about 70, is killed by gold hunters near Silver City, New Mexico. He is scalped, and his head is cut off and shipped back east, ending up in the Smithsonian, where it resides as a curiosity.

February 24, 1863
Arizona Territory is created out of New Mexico Territory, west of the 109th meridian.

April 30, 1871
At dawn, a combined force of 92 Papagos, 42 Mexicans and six white citizens from Tucson descend on the Apache rancheria at Camp Grant, killing 86 and carrying off 29 children. This becomes known as the Camp Grant Massacre.

December 28, 1872
A command under Capts. William Brown and James Burns traps about 100 Yavapais in a cave at Salt River Canyon. After the Indians refuse to surrender, the cave is bombarded with bullets, which ricochet from the sloping roof and annihilate the defenders.

June 8, 1874
As he predicted, Cochise dies at 10 a.m. in the east stronghold of the Dragoons. News of his death spreads throughout the surrounding rancherias, and the wailing of grief-stricken Apaches can be heard all day and night.

July 31, 1875
The White Mountain and Coyotero tribes are uprooted from their Fort Apache reservation and moved to San Carlos. (The Tonto Apaches and Yavapais were moved to San Carlos in February.)

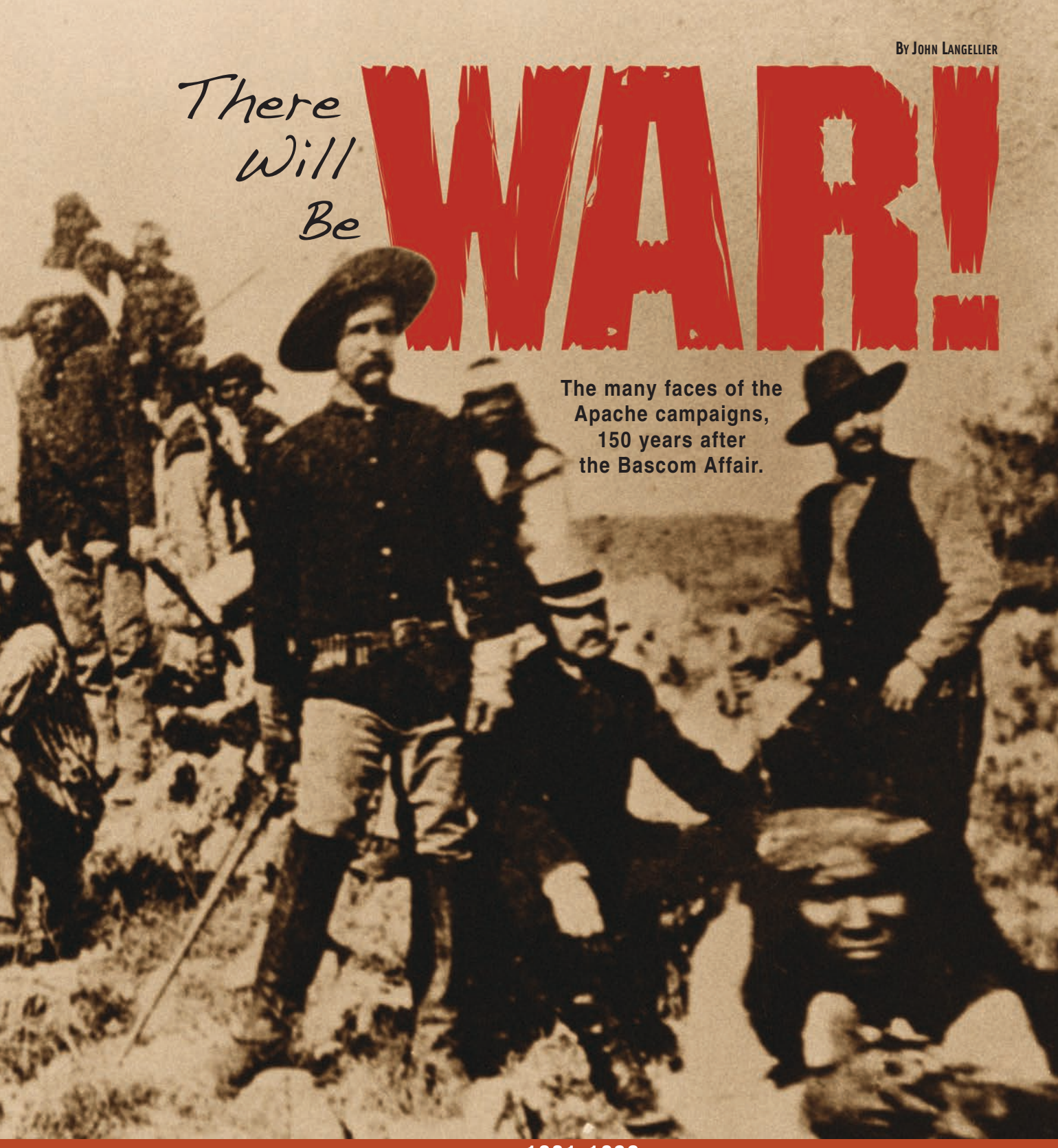
May 12, 1879
In a surprise ruling for "Standing Bear vs. Crook," a federal court declares "an Indian is a person."

August 21, 1879
A party from Silver City, including a judge and the prosecuting attorney of Grant County, arrives on the Mescalero reservation for a hunting and fishing trip. Victorio assumes the party has come to arrest him.

By John Langellier

There Will Be WAR!...

The many faces of the Apache campaigns, 150 years after the Bascom Affair.



1861-1932

The entire Warm Springs band breaks out and heads for the Mexican line. They leave a wide swath of blood and devastation in their path.

Fall 1879
Tired of the warpath, Geronimo tells the army he has come to "live in peace." Terms are agreed upon without difficulty, and the band returns to San Carlos.

October 14, 1880
Victorio and his band are ambushed at Tres Castillos in Chihuahua by a large Mexican force under Col. Joaquin Terrazas. Including Victorio, 78 Apaches are killed and scalped for the bounty, which reportedly adds up to $50,000. Only 17 Apaches escape.

August 29, 1881
As the commanding officer of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Apache, Col. Eugene Carr, with 93 men and 23 Apache scouts, arrests Apache medicine man Noch-ay-del-klinne at Cibecue Creek. The medicine man submits quietly, but his followers are quite upset after several confrontations. A fight breaks out, and several are killed. Some Indian scouts defect and join the hostiles.

September 30, 1881
Ration day at San Carlos: Geronimo and the Chiricahuas are in line when four companies of cavalry under Maj. James Biddle advance on them. Spooked, most of the Chiricahuas bolt for Mexico.

October 2, 1881
Troops A and F of the 6th Cavalry catch up to Geronimo near the west end of the Pinaleno Mountains. Juh and Geronimo fight a delaying action, sending their women, children and cattle over the flank of the foothills while a rear guard steadily fires from a rocky knoll. The Chiricahuas sweep south across the plains, stealing $20,000 worth of Henry Clay Hooker's prize horses.

July 1882
Widely castigated in the press for its failure to capture Geronimo or any hostile ringleaders, the Army changes its lineup: Gen. Orlando B. Willcox is relieved of his Arizona command and sent to the Department of the East; Gen. George Crook, who does not assume command until September, replaces him.

July 17, 1882
The Battle of Big Dry Wash results in the death of 21 Apaches, and it marks the last major battle between Apaches and troops on Arizona soil.

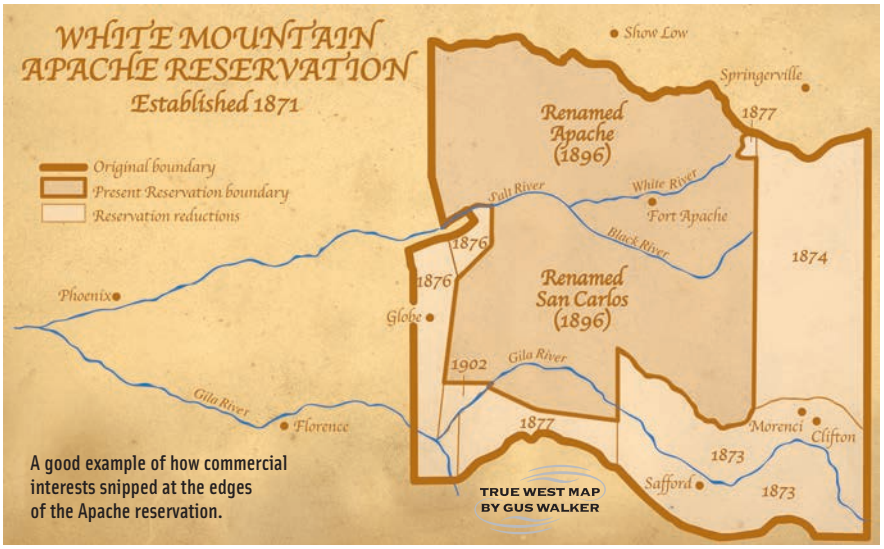
May 1, 1883
Crook and a large expedition invade Mexico to track down Geronimo.

Many "what ifs" can be found in history. Certainly this was the case with the controversial Bascom Affair that took place 150 years ago. Had the zealous, young Lt. George Bascom respected Cochise and accepted his word, captive Felix Ward might have been returned to the military without further incident. Ward would have never earned acclaim as Mickey Free and, perhaps, the Apaches may have reacted in a different manner to the arrival of newcomers who flooded into their territory in the Victorian era.

Instead, Bascom's brash actions spawned almost 30 years of violence and cost hundreds of casualties—both red and white—not to mention untold millions of dollars from the national treasury. The fact that the Civil War erupted in 1861, soon after the debacle, further fueled an already volatile situation. With the withdrawal of federal forces from most of the Southwest, "Mining came to a standstill; ranchers abandoned their stock; farmers fled their fields; and all moved to Tucson or left the [Arizona] territory entirely," reported Odie Faulk in *The Geronimo Campaign*.

The arrival of Union volunteers in 1862 and the subsequent building of numerous outposts, such as Fort Bowie near Cochise's stronghold, failed to quench the flames. Nearly a decade of hit-and-run encounters during the Civil War and immediately after left the region in chaos and the local tribesmen free to strike whenever and wherever they pleased.

In the early 1870s, efforts under the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant attempted a peace policy enlisting various religious denominations to oversee reservations that had been brought into existence to "civilize" the Apaches and other native peoples of Arizona and New Mexico.



A good example of how commercial interests snipped at the edges of the Apache reservation.

"I have killed 10 white men for every Indian I have lost, but still the white men are no less, and my tribe keeps growing smaller and smaller, 'til it will disappear from the face of the earth if we do not have a good peace soon."

–Cochise



George Crook championed the use of Indian scouts in Arizona Territory and elsewhere. As Capt. John Bourke, Crook's aide, indicated: "The longer we knew Apache scouts, the better we liked them. They were wilder and more suspicious than the Pimas and Maricopas, but far more reliable, and endowed with a greater amount of courage and daring. I have never known an officer whose experience entitled his opinion to the slightest consideration, who did not believe as I do on this subject." One such scout in this stalwart band was Tzoe, whom the whites nicknamed Peaches (left) because of his fair, smooth complexion. He turned from raiding and rode as a scout dedicated to helping bring about a resolution to conflict between Indians and whites.

– Courtesy Cowan's Auctions –

1861-1932

November 23, 1885
Lieutenant James Lockett, the new commander at Fort Apache, telegraphs Crook that he is pursuing a small band of hostiles seen within four miles of the fort. The line is cut, and Crook is left in the dark.

November 27, 1885
After repairing the telegraph line, Lockett wires Crook, stating "it seems probable" the hostiles have slain 11—two women, four children and five men—all White Mountain Apaches. The group, led by Ulzana, is allegedly bent on punishing any Indians who do not take to the warpath and frightening others to join in the battles. (This event inspires the 1972 movie *Ulzana's Raid*.)

December 27, 1885
A savage three-day blizzard blankets the Chiricahua Mountains, making Ulzana secure from pursuit when he enters Mexico. He has traveled 1,200 miles, killed 38 people and stolen and worn out 250 horses and mules. Twice dismounted and nearly captured, Ulzana loses but one man.

January 9, 1886
After an 18-hour march, Capt. Emmet Crawford and his scouts sneak up on and attack a Chiricahua camp deep in the Sierra Madre. In the morning twilight, almost all the hostiles escape, but the troops capture their entire herd and supplies. Realizing their ultimate defeat, the Apaches send a woman to strike a deal with Crawford. A meeting is set for the next day. With a settlement at hand, Crawford is on the verge of being the hero of the day.

January 10, 1886
Led by Tarahumari Indian scouts (longtime enemies of the Apaches in Mexico), a Mexican command attacks Crawford's camp. After 15 minutes of sharp fighting, Crawford runs out 50 yards in the direction of the Mexican line and pleads with them to stop firing. Crawford is killed in an exchange of fire.

January 12, 1886
Taking Crawford's place, Capt. Marion P. Maus moves his camp four miles to avoid contact with the Mexican troops. Two Apache women arrive, and a council with the hostiles is arranged.

March 15, 1886
The hostiles signal their approach to the Army and arrive in small groups by March 19. Maus cannot induce them to cross the border. The Apaches insist that Crook meet them without soldiers. Geronimo names the place for the negotiations Canyon de los Embudos (Canyon of the Funnels).

March 24, 1886
Crook leaves Fort Bowie with a detachment of troops, scouts and packers. A photographer from Tombstone, C.S. Fly, gains permission for him and an assistant named Chase to join the procession.



Fort Bowie (above) was one of the first of many military camps that sprang into being as a result of hostilities between whites and the earlier inhabitants of the Southwest, including those who now are referred to as Apaches. While a great boost to the local economy, these garrisons, along with field operations, cost the federal government vast sums of tax dollars and achieved only limited results to bring order to the tumultuous Southwest.

– Courtesy National Archives –



Most of George Crook's long service in the military was spent in the West; his experience fighting in California served as good training for fighting Confederate guerrillas in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee during the Civil War. Crook's bravery and efficiency led to his promotion to general over several senior officers, and their resentment against him would trouble his later career. Many scholars consider him one of the fairest minded of the senior military officers who served in the Indian Wars. One of Crook's biographers asserted the general (left) "was sincerely interested in the welfare of the Indians and in justice to red and white alike; he was intrepid, of generally noble sentiments and his influence is felt to the present day in Indian-white relations."

– Courtesy Fort Huachuca Museum –

Cochise's people were given land near their traditional range close to the Chiricahua Mountains in 1872, while others, such as the Yavapais, were rounded up and sent to a site in the Verde Valley in 1873. The Yavapais, in 1875, and the Chiricahuas, in 1877, would be forced to relocate again, along with several Apache bands, to a less than desirable home in San Carlos. Even if the peace efforts meant well, they were ill-fated and the Indians despised the reservations.

Concurrent with military and civilian officials' attempts to offer the olive branch, a combat commander named George Crook arrived intent on bringing about an end to the fray. While he made considerable progress, he transferred to participate in the 1876 campaign, which included the devastating defeat of George Custer at Little Bighorn. With his departure, the highly mobile guerrillas kept up their resistance.

The border between Mexico and the U.S. became a combat zone. Apaches raided with impunity into Sonora, Mexico, as well as central and southern parts of Arizona and New Mexico Territories. Usually these were small firefights, but they made a stand in sizeable numbers in Arizona at the Battle of Big Dry Wash in 1882 and another engagement in Cibecue in 1881. In the latter instance, the Apaches even threatened the fort that bore their name.

Troop escalation and the return of Crook in 1882 brought about ever-increasing efforts to subdue the region. A force of 5,000 soldiers from the U.S. Army, which at the time totaled scarcely 25,000 officers and men, was deployed. The soldiers were sent to crush the remaining few dozen determined holdouts who refused to surrender. Led by one who was known to his fellow Bedonkohes as Goyahkla ("He Who Yawns"), but to the Americans and Mexicans by a name many came to fear, Geronimo, the struggle

1861-1932

March 25, 1886
Crook meets Maus and Geronimo at Canyon de los Embudos "in the shade of a large cottonwood and sycamore trees," notes Crook's aide Capt. John Bourke. As the parley begins, C.S. Fly frantically sets up his camera and asks the participants to turn this way and that. (Capt. Bourke later notes that Fly had a "nerve that would have reflected undying glory on a Chicago drummer.") Bourke makes a verbatim record of the conference. After the Apaches agree to surrender, a whiskey trader sells hooch to the Apaches and Geronimo bolts for Mexico.

April 1, 1886
After much soul searching, Crook sends Gen. Philip Sheridan a detailed defense of his actions, ending with the following message: "I believe that the plan upon which I have conducted operations is the one most likely to prove successful in the end. It may be, however, that I am too much wedded to my own views in this matter, and as I have spent nearly eight years of the hardest work of my life in this Department, I respectfully request that I may now be relieved from its command." It is April Fool's Day.

April 2, 1886
General Nelson Miles is assigned to replace Crook.

April 5, 1886
Crook is informed that the terms of surrender he has accorded the hostiles have been "disapproved" by President Grover Cleveland and that the Indians now in custody are to be sent to Fort Marion in Florida.

September 4, 1886
Geronimo, Naiche and their families surrender to Gen. Nelson Miles, and they are shipped to Florida. The price of cattle ranches in Arizona doubles.

October 9, 1886
The Army discharges the last of the Apache scouts from the Geronimo campaigns; most of them are sent to Fort Marion to join the other prisoners.

1891
The number of Indian scouts serving the military drops to 150, with 50 of them remaining in Arizona, mainly to patrol the U.S./Mexico border.

March 5, 1905
Geronimo is invited to ride in President Teddy Roosevelt's inaugural parade.

February 17, 1909
Dying of pneumonia, Geronimo closes his eyes at 6:15 a.m. and finally surrenders.

1932
Not all Apaches cease warfare after Geronimo's imprisonment. Raids in Mexico continue (most notably, the brutal murder of Maria Fimbres and the kidnapping of her boy in 1927) until 1932, when vaqueros track down and kill some of the last holdouts.

dragged on. Then, in 1886, Gen. Nelson Miles finally brought Geronimo to bay.

While this was not the end of the Apache Wars, it was the beginning of the end. Scattered incidents, which included strikes by the Apache Kid, continued into the early 20th century, yet the outbursts were minor in comparison to the bloodbath of an earlier era.

As part of the aftermath, many Apaches were shipped away as prisoners of war and remained so even after Geronimo's death in 1909. Their lives were precarious, at best, as likewise proved true for most of their fellow native peoples who remained behind in the Southwest.

Nonetheless, the tragic tale of the Apache campaigns not only led to Geronimo's emergence as an Old West legend but also gave rise to a litany of other characters who otherwise might have been relegated to little more than obscure footnotes. Some of the key players on both sides of this life-and-death struggle are worth recalling. They appear here as examples of a clash of cultures, which remains as compelling today as it was when bold front-page headlines of the late 1800s carried the chilling word "Apache."



After the attack on Fort Sumter, Nelson Appleton Miles (left), a self-educated Boston clerk, joined the Union cause. This unlikely candidate for military life began his career as a lieutenant in the Massachusetts Volunteers. Miles proved his courage in numerous battles and rose rapidly through the ranks, receiving four wounds and being recognized for valor with a Medal of Honor. By war's end, he served as a major general of volunteers, although he was only 26 years old. When the Union Army disbanded, he was commissioned as a colonel and placed in command of the 5th Infantry. During the 1870s, he led his unit into the field against the Indians on the northern Plains, as well as in pursuit of the Nez Perce. This assignment concluded in 1880, with Miles's promotion to brigadier general. Half a dozen years later, Miles, who viewed George Crook as a rival, replaced his nemesis in Arizona during the final campaign against Geronimo. He gained his second star in 1890, and thereafter he took to the field in response to the Ghost Dance movement at the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota.

– Courtesy Fort Huachuca Museum –



Just one of the stunning photographs C.S. Fly took of Geronimo (far right) and his warriors at Canyon de los Embudos, in 1886, just across the border from Arizona in Mexico. Acting on a rumor, Fly and an assistant traveled from Tombstone to Embudos in a wagon carrying glass plate negatives; once they were exposed, Fly had to return them unbroken to be developed. This was truly a coup for the photographer as the roads to the canyon are rough and bumpy (and still are to this day).

– Courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection –





Once portrayed as a tragic victim, Mickey Free emerges in the Apache wars as a competent sergeant of the scouts, an interpreter who speaks English, Spanish and Apache, and a proud member of his tribe. Although controversial (Geronimo was not a fan), Mickey Free lived out his life as an Apache on the White Mountain Apache reservation and apparently never desired to see his original family. He is seen here, above and at left with his two wives Ethlay and Ocheheh. Both of these circa 1888 photos might have been photographed by Arizona photographers Daniel Francis Mitchell and Erwin Baer. Mickey Free died in the summer of 1914.

– Above: courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection; Left: courtesy Marc Simmons –



GERONIMO: EXILED INTO CELEBRITY

After surrendering in 1886, the Apache leader Geronimo becomes quite in demand at expositions, parades and fairs across the nation.

The 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis invites Geronimo to attend for $1 a day, but a promoter offers him $100 a month, which he accepts.

Geronimo stays at the fair for six months. Two armed soldiers stand beside Geronimo, everywhere he goes. This creates the aura that the warrior is still dangerous, even though he is 76 years old. He later writes: "I sold my photographs for 25¢, and was allowed to keep 10¢ of this for myself. I also wrote my name for 10, 15 or 25¢, as the case might be, and kept all of that money. I often made as much as $2 a day, and when I returned, I had plenty of money—more than I had ever owned before."

Invited to ride in Teddy Roosevelt's inaugural parade in 1905, Geronimo is given a check from the Army for $171. Geronimo takes the check to Lawton, Oklahoma, deposits $170 in his bank account and leaves for Washington, D.C., with $1 in his pocket. He is not in need of cash—all the way to the nation's capital, at every stop of the train, he sells his autographs as fast as he can write out his name.

The budding capitalist is so successful, by the time he dies, in 1909, he has amassed $10,000 in his bank account. Imagine what Geronimo could have done on Wall Street today.

An actual photograph sold and signed by Geronimo (the soldiers at Fort Sill taught him how to sign his name).

– Courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection –





BY JOHN LANGELLIER

GERONIMO,

According to Hollywood.

In 1889, novelist Edward Ellis's *On the Trail of Geronimo* was one of the first of more than 150 fictional titles to treat the people commonly referred to today as the Apache.

His pioneer effort did not go unnoticed. Realizing that the topic had box office appeal, moviemakers went to work. As early as 1912, the cameras rolled for *Geronimo's Last Raid*. Regrettably this nitrate silent, which was produced just three years after the death of its main character at Oklahoma's Fort Sill, disintegrated and is lost forever.

The appeal of Geronimo, however, was to survive. In fact, he would be portrayed in more Hollywood Oaters than any other American Indian, including Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull!

True West presents a pictorial of Geronimo filmography in both TV and movies, starting with 1939's *Stagecoach* and 1940's *Geronimo!* (the source of our title art) into the 1990s, when Geronimo seemingly went into retirement. Yet his powerful legend is unlikely to rest forever. He is merely waiting for another role to be offered.

John Langellier has served as a film and TV consultant, most notably for *Geronimo: An American Legend*. His most recent book is *Southern Arizona Military Outposts*, which will be released in early 2011 by Arcadia Publishing.



STAGECOACH

While we know little about the 1912 production, John Ford's 1939 *Stagecoach* remains a staple for film fans. In this classic, set against the stunning background of Monument Valley, Ford casts Chief White Horse as Geronimo and paints him as the leader of a menacing band of savages stalking the stage to Lordsburg, New Mexico (see above French promotion of the film). At the last moment, Geronimo's war party is kept from carrying out rape and murder. With bugles blaring and a guidon snapping in the breeze, the cavalry rides to the rescue just in time.

– Courtesy United Artists –

GERONIMO!

By 1940, another unflattering portrait of the Apache chief hits the screen in Paramount's *Geronimo* (see colorized movie poster on opposite page). Stock actor Chief Thundercloud (right, shown at center) does the honors, albeit receiving only minor billing. In one of the earliest known surviving films to feature the Apache leader, Chief Thundercloud's visage as an angry enemy seeking to kill all "white eyes" never waivers. According to a *New York Times* review, Thundercloud's lines consist of a "vocabulary of one grunt and a historic repertoire of two expressions: grim and very grim."

– Courtesy Paramount Pictures –





VALLEY OF THE SUN

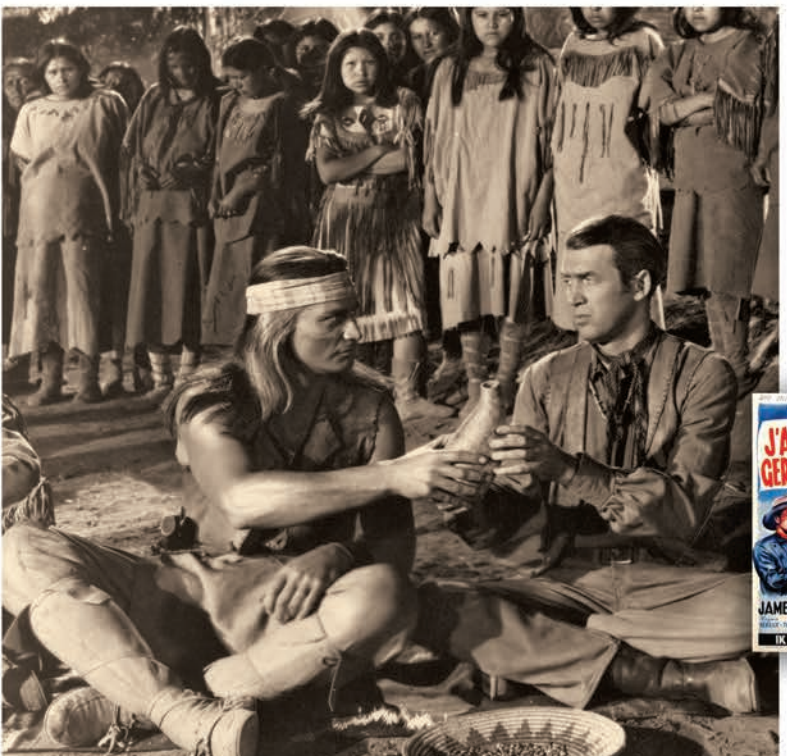
RKO's 1942 *Valley of the Sun* does little better in its depiction of Geronimo, who is played by an unlikely Tom Tyler (above, at left), a minor B-Western cowboy-turned-Apache for this less-than-memorable movie. In an even more unusual twist for casting, Tyler appears opposite Lucille Ball and James Craig (above, at right) in this tale of an undercover government agent bent on bringing a stereotypical dishonest Indian agent to justice.

– Courtesy RKO Radio Pictures –

BROKEN ARROW

In 1950, Geronimo, with Jay Silverheels doing the honors, is cast as a foil to Jeff Chandler's Cochise in the big budget color feature *Broken Arrow.* Silverheels, who will later be recognized in households across the country as the Lone Ranger's faithful Indian companion Tonto, is the epitome of the "bad Indian" cinematic cliché. He refuses to accept the road of peace and civilization offered by the encroaching whites. Conversely, Chandler is the quintessential "good Indian" who sees the wisdom of coexistence and cooperation. In the photo at left, Silverheels is seated to the left of James Stewart, who plays Indian agent Tom Jeffords.

– Courtesy Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. –





I KILLED GERONIMO

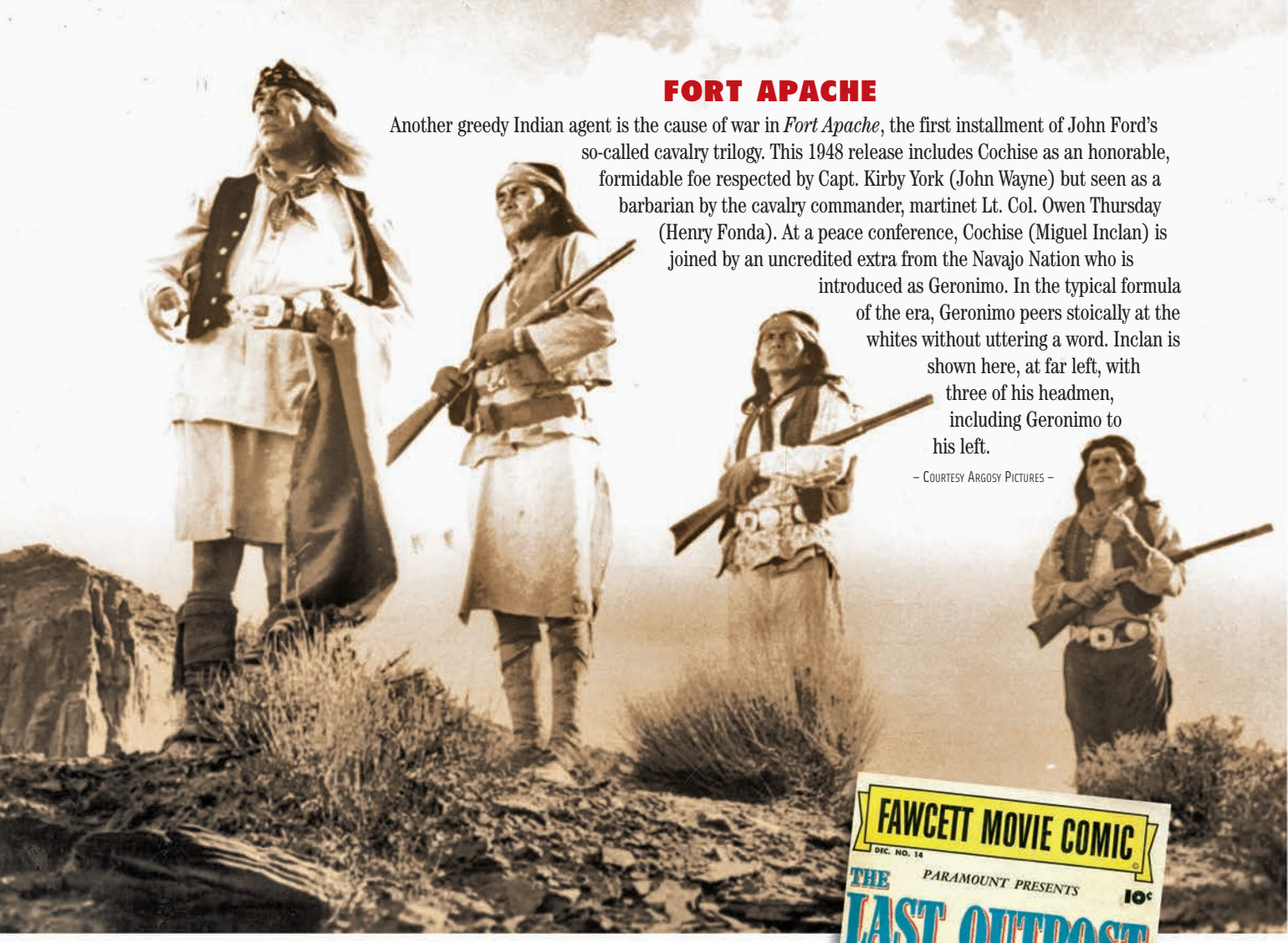
Another 1950 production, *I Killed Geronimo* (see French film poster in inset), fails to achieve the fame of *Broken Arrow,* but it does manage to resurrect Chief Thundercloud as the ill-fated Apache nemesis. In this potboiler, a U.S. Army officer (James Ellison) takes on Geronimo in a hand-to-hand duel to the death. The officer's victory brings peace and the premature demise of his opponent.

– Courtesy Eagle-Lion Films –

FORT APACHE

Another greedy Indian agent is the cause of war in *Fort Apache*, the first installment of John Ford's so-called cavalry trilogy. This 1948 release includes Cochise as an honorable, formidable foe respected by Capt. Kirby York (John Wayne) but seen as a barbarian by the cavalry commander, martinet Lt. Col. Owen Thursday (Henry Fonda). At a peace conference, Cochise (Miguel Inclan) is joined by an uncredited extra from the Navajo Nation who is introduced as Geronimo. In the typical formula of the era, Geronimo peers stoically at the whites without uttering a word. Inclan is shown here, at far left, with three of his headmen, including Geronimo to his left.

– Courtesy Argosy Pictures –





THE LAST OUTPOST

In the 1951 Paramount Western *The Last Outpost,* Geronimo (played by John War Eagle) besieges a lonely frontier fort held by Union forces. The surrounded garrison's fate rests in the hands of noble Confederates led by a gentlemanly commanding officer, who, off the screen, will become the 40th president of the United States—Ronald Reagan.

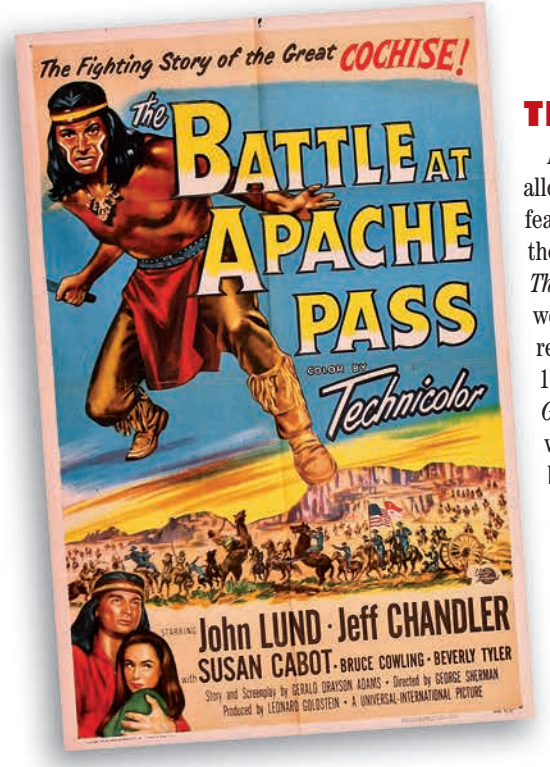
– Courtesy Paramount Pictures –

INDIAN UPRISING

For the 1952 release *Indian Uprising,* Miguel Inclan exchanges his portrayal of Cochise from *Fort Apache* to assume the mantle of Geronimo (notice how he's standing on a pile of dirt to boost his height!). *Indian Uprising* is little more than a remake of the far better known 1948 Ford film. In fact, the same outpost used in *Fort Apache* serves as the garrison for *Indian Uprising,* as it will do in many subsequent movies and TV shows. Inclan is shown here opposite George Montgomery, who plays a fictional cavalry officer.

– Courtesy Columbia Pictures –





THE BATTLE AT APACHE PASS

A pair of 1952 features, *The Battle at Apache Pass* and *Son of Geronimo*, allows Jay Silverheels to reprise his role as Geronimo in the former film, and features Chief Yowlachie, another of the old-time stable of bit Indian players, as the chief in the latter picture. Jeff Chandler makes a comeback as Cochise for *The Battle at Apache Pass*. As Chandler's character did in *Broken Arrow*, he works with the whites to quell the rebellious Geronimo. In turn, the 15-episode film serial *Son of Geronimo* pits Clayton Moore—who has not yet donned the black mask of his "Hi Ho Silver"-proclaiming alter ego—against a bellicose upstart claiming to be Geronimo's offspring.

– Courtesy Universal Pictures –



APACHE

During the 1950s, Geronimo makes several more cameos. He is ably, although briefly, represented by Monte Blue opposite Burt Lancaster in the 1954 United Artists release *Apache*. Lancaster, as Massai, is shipped to Florida with Blue, but his character escapes to return to his Arizona homeland, only to be pursued relentlessly by John McIntire as Chief of Scouts Al Sieber.

– Courtesy United Artists –



TAZA, SON OF COCHISE

Descendants of famous Apaches continue into 1954 with *Taza, Son of Cochise*. For the third time, audiences are served up pale-skinned Jeff Chandler as Cochise, but a new face stands in for Geronimo—Ian MacDonald's; MacDonald is no less inaccurately cast than his costar.

– Courtesy Universal Pictures –



WALK THE PROUD LAND

In 1956, Geronimo is once again portrayed by Jay Silverheels, who opposes the noble but tough Indian agent John Clum (Audie Murphy). The two men face off with knives in *Walk the Proud Land* (shown here, with Murphy at left and Silverheels at far left). Not surprisingly, the heroic white emerges triumphant.

– Courtesy Universal Pictures –

GERONIMO

While the 1962 *Geronimo* gives the Apache his day in court, casting for the film was another matter. As Geronimo, Chuck Connors, the former baseball professional-turned-Lucas McCain on the popular *Rifleman* ABC series, resists white incursion with the greatest resolve. That element of the script is one of the few aspects of the story that bears any resemblance to reality, as Connors (shown above, center) is anything but the embodiment of the Apache chief. Once again, Geronimo's true story gives way to Hollywood hype.

– Courtesy United Artists –



MR. HORN

Non-Indian actors are also the norm on TV. Charles Stevens plays Geronimo in an episode of the youth-oriented 1950s show *The Adventures of Rin Tin Tin*. In 1966, Mike Mazurki is a caricature of Geronimo in the farcical TV series *F Troop* (inset). Even Disney follows the trend with Pat Hogan donning a wig in 1960 for an installment in the *Texas John Slaughter* ABC series titled "Geronimo's Revenge." Nearly two decades later, in 1979, the made-for-TV movie *Mr. Horn* brings Enrique Lucero to the wardrobe department for a fitting in Apache costume. The Plains-style war headdress he wears in the photo at far right indicates Geronimo is the Indian leader! Next to Lucero is David Carradine, who plays his sympathetic captor Tom Horn.



– Courtesy Lorimar Productions/CBS –

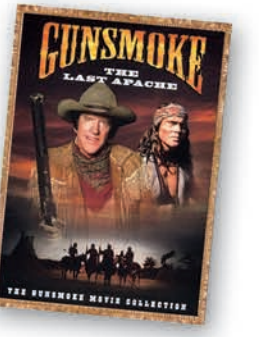


GERONIMO

For the 1993 TNT movie *Geronimo*, J.T. Allen's script begins with the tragic killing of Goyahkla's family when he is a young man and then continues to chart the twists and turns of his life as Geronimo throughout his days as a prisoner of war. The storyline, while far from completely factual, nonetheless provides better historical insights than that of any previous fictional rendering. Joseph Runningfox's version of Gerinomo (shown at left) reaches audiences before Wes Studi's portrayal (see photo at bottom), since the TV version is released in advance of the feature film.

– Courtesy Turner Pictures –

GUNSMOKE: THE LAST APACHE



Almost a dozen years has passed before the cinematic Geronimo (Joaquin Martinez) once more resists Gen. Nelson Miles (Hugh O'Brien), as well as crosses paths with the fictional marshal of Dodge City, Matt Dillon, in 1990's *Gunsmoke: The Last Apache*. Even though the 1955-75 CBS Western that inspired the made-for-TV film has fallen out of favor by 1990, Geronimo is a recognizable name to viewers.

– Courtesy CBS –

GERONIMO: AN AMERICAN LEGEND

Although based in part on cavalry officer Britton Davis's autobiographical book *The Truth About Geronimo*, Columbia's 1993 rambling release is less faithful to fact. Directed by Walter Hill, *Geronimo: An American Legend* concentrates on the 1880s, when nearly 20 percent of the U.S. Army's combat forces takes to the field against the Apache chief and his handful of followers. Wes Studi, who previously was the diabolical heavy in both *The Last of the Mohicans* and *Dances With Wolves*, rides in to San Carlos (at center) with Lt. Charles Gatewood (at left, played by Jason Patric) in the below photo. Two distinguishing aspects of this sprawling homage to the cavalry-versus-Indian genre are the casting of Indians in all the major roles and the use of the Apache language by the principals, with English subtitles. Many of the details, such as clothing, firearms and the like, are authentic, but, in the end, this blood and thunder epic is not a history lesson—rather, it entertains instead of educates.

– Courtesy Columbia Pictures –





SWEETHEARTS OF THE RODEO

Rodeo busted Victorian modesty wide open.

Eschewing the bustle for the hustle, rodeo cowgirls donned long, wide-legged split skirts and modified bloomers (the latter was first adapted by trick rider and bulldogger Tillie Baldwin). Even so, these bottoms were still more difficult to compete in than the trousers worn by men.

Then trick rider Vera McGinnis donned revamped flannel trousers for an event, some 13 years after she had discarded her cumbersome corset in 1912. Her bold move scandalized the world of rodeo but made her more flexible and, thereby, more competitive. "I like to wear them, so then I can kick up my heels as I like," she said. Before long plenty of women were kicking up their heels in trousers and jodhpurs in rodeo arenas—and in the stands.

Many of the looks adopted by these Sweethearts of the Rodeo are enjoying a resurgence in popularity—the oversize hats and scarves, the beadwork and embroidery, and even the long, split riding skirts over tall boots with eye-popping detailing.



The pewter alps buttons run the length of the Scully Riding Skirt and allow the skirt to convert from a full-length Gibson Skirt (top, in brown) to a split center Riding Skirt (right, in black, and far right, in tan). The skirt is made of brushed twill cotton to give it a soft "sueded" hand; $72.50.

HISTORICAL IMAGES TRUE WEST ARCHIVES; FASHION IMAGES COURTESY MANUFACTURERS

(Opposite Page) These stylish rodeo cowgirls must be at the cusp of the changing fashions in the 1910s. Hazel Padgett (cowgirl #1), Vera McGinnis (#4) and an unknown cowgirl (#7) don jodhpurs, Dell Jones (#6) wears gaucho pants and Dorothy Morrell (#2), Dolly Mullins (#3) and Alice Braham (#5) wear wide-legged split riding skirts.

The pioneering women in rodeo often made their own clothes to wear and to stand out in the arena. Rodeo cowgirls began wearing high-peaked hats with sombrero-sized brims, bright satin shirts with enormous neckerchiefs and high-topped, high-heeled boots embellished with elaborate stitching and artistic inlays and overlays on the shafts. In the full-page photo, Vera McGinnis wears all of these, plus a fringed vest as well as trousers like the ones she wore that shocked the rodeo world in the 1920s. Covey of Quail offers wild rags, including the multi pink abstract charmeuse silk scarf ($47), with a Sterling Silver slide ($65) shown in the inset.



Miss Rodeo Texas Celesta Harvey is our modern-day Vera McGinnis, all clad in Patricia Wolf apparel: Palm straw hat ($180), Buckaroo chinks pants ($650), Vaquero vest ($390), Flower Sack print blouse ($116) and tooled fringed gloves ($136).



Whipstich laced brims are a popular way to add flourish to your hat these days, such as those found on hats by Jaxonbilt Hat Co. (right) and SunBody Hats (above). The Fancy Loops hat by Jaxonbilt also has a six-inch Gus crown crease with a kettle roll brim style and an optional beaded crown band; $385. The Moab hat in Guatemalan standard palm by SunBody has a 5½-inch Gus crease crown and a beaded hatband with horse hair tassels; $135.



In the name of showmanship, a fancy hat with a stylish wide brim has always been part of a rodeo cowgirl's getup.





Grosgrain brim and hat bands are another stylish option, such as those found on hats by Baldwin Custom Hat & Boot Co. (above) and Double H Custom Hat Co. (right). Boss of the Oregon Trail hat by Baldwin is made of 100-percent beaver fur and features a 6½-inch crown with a beige grosgrain brim binding and hat band, which is finished off with a brown harness leather cinch; $665. The 50-percent beaver fur blend hat by Double H Hats features a black grosgrain bound edge and matching ribbon and bow; $540. This hat is also available in 100-percent beaver for $790.



Dick Stanley ran a Wild West show with Bud Atkinson in the early 1910s and 1920s that featured the likes of silent screen cowboy stars Hoot Gibson, Art Acord and Jack Hoxie . . . and cowgirl Agnes Stanley. Her fringed gauntlet gloves, adorned with a Texas Star and silver studs, are popularly worn today in both plain style (top, deerskin leather gauntlets by Cattle Kate for $56) and decorated (right, Black Desert Rose gauntlets with rhinestones by Patricia Wolf for $148). The Patricia Wolf gloves would look lovely paired with the calfskin cowboy boots with blue rose inlays (above) by Back at the Ranch that sell for $2,098.













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Rodeo cowgirls today wear everything from the vintage-style, heavily embroidered shirts that gained popularity among Western entertainers in the 1940s and 1950s to the animal-inspired print shirts of the 2000s.

Rockmount Ranch Wear's Western shirts feature smile pockets with finely embroidered arrows and floral designs embroidered in Chenille on the front, back, collar and shotgun cuffs with piping. The women's shirts are tailored with darts front and back. (Top) Purple Companion Rose embroidered two-tone shirt, $94; (center, at far left) black Floral embroidered shirt, $86; and (center, at left) white Companion Vintage embroidered two-tone shirt, $88.

The Python cotton shirt by Ariat (bottom, at left) features snap front, diamond-shaped snaps, a Western yoke and built-in greater arm mobility for freedom of movement; $41.95.

Red Western shirt by Ranch and Royalty (bottom, at right) is customized with white and brown leopard accents and stars on the front, back and collar, and cuffs decorated with rhinestone stars; $150.

Rodeo cowgirls often look stylish both on and off the arena. While traveling from rodeo to rodeo, their boots are the first sign of high fashion that grabs the attention of most folks. Many of the early-day cowgirls wore boots featuring designs that are similar to the hand painted and hand tooled floral designs on these 12-inch destroyed Pink Goat boots by Lucchese; $2,700.



Beadwork and silver studs and conchos were the "bling" of the early rodeo cowgirl heyday. They decorated hatbands, yokes on shirts, buckskin vests, gloves and gauntlets, belts, buckles and spurs. Fancy embroidery, overlays and cutouts were also widely used, such as those featured on the vest worn by 1917 bronc riding champion Prairie Rose Henderson (left) and the Flokati Vest made of suede with faux fur by Double D Ranch Wear (below); call your Double D retailer for pricing.



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





Cimarron, New Mexico

A quiet little village with a wild, wild history.

The sign into town tells us Cimarron is where the "Rockies Meet the Plains," but this village of fewer than 1,000 residents is also where murder, gold seeking and some sweet gunfighter action went down.

Cimarron is Spanish for "wild" and "unbroken," but the residents, particularly Casey Jeffers, stress the town has calmed down quite a bit.

Jeffers and his wife Gayanne run Cimarron West, a Western clothing, jewelry and leather goods store on the main drag of town since 1989. Jeffers has been a Cimarron resident for more than 20 years, but he grew up on a nearby ranch as a third-generation New Mexican. He happens to know of a few good spots in town, spots where the likes of Clay Allison, Black Jack Ketchum and Buffalo Bill Cody have moseyed over.

Popular Local Hangout: The St. James Hotel and its 1872 dining room is where folks discuss the news of the day and enjoy a meal. Completed in 1882, the hotel has housed guests such as Wyatt and Morgan Earp, Annie Oakley and Jesse James, who stayed in Room 14. The replacement of the bar ceiling in 1901 revealed about 400 bullets holes in it. Clay Allison, Black Jack Ketchum and Buffalo Bill Cody are a few culprits who allegedly shot up the ceiling during their visits.

Ghost Towns: Locals also get their kicks visiting the nearby ghost towns of Colfax (12 miles east) and Elizabethtown (30 miles west).

Old West Attractions: Philmont Scout Ranch, established in 1938 for camping and outdoor expeditions for the Boy Scouts of America, offers the Kit Carson Museum, the Seton Memorial Library and Philmont Museum, and oil baron Waite Phillips's 1927 summer home Villa Philmonte. Also visit Fort Union, the 1851 guardian of the Santa Fe Trail, which is 80 miles south of Cimarron.



Locals enjoy eating at the 1872-82 St. James Hotel.

Preservation Project: Old Mill Museum. Built by Lucien Maxwell in 1864 as the Aztec Grist Mill, this structure and its working mill parts are maintained by the Cimarron Historical Society.

Best Spot to View Wildlife: Cimarron Canyon State Park, which is home to elk, deer, bear, turkey, grouse and some pretty good bird watching, but Jeffers adds the local fauna is all over town.

Popular Local Events: The Fourth of July & Maverick Rodeo at the Maverick Rodeo Grounds. Since 1923, Cimarron residents have been enjoying four days of roping, riding and racing.

Avg. Temperatures: In the summer, 84 to 52; in the winter, 47 to 16.

Who in Cimarron does everyone know? Linda Davis. She manages the family-owned CS Ranch, established in 1873 and the home of CS Cattle Company. The National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in Oklahoma City inducted Linda and her husband Les into the Hall of Great Westerners in 2000.

TWMag.com Extra

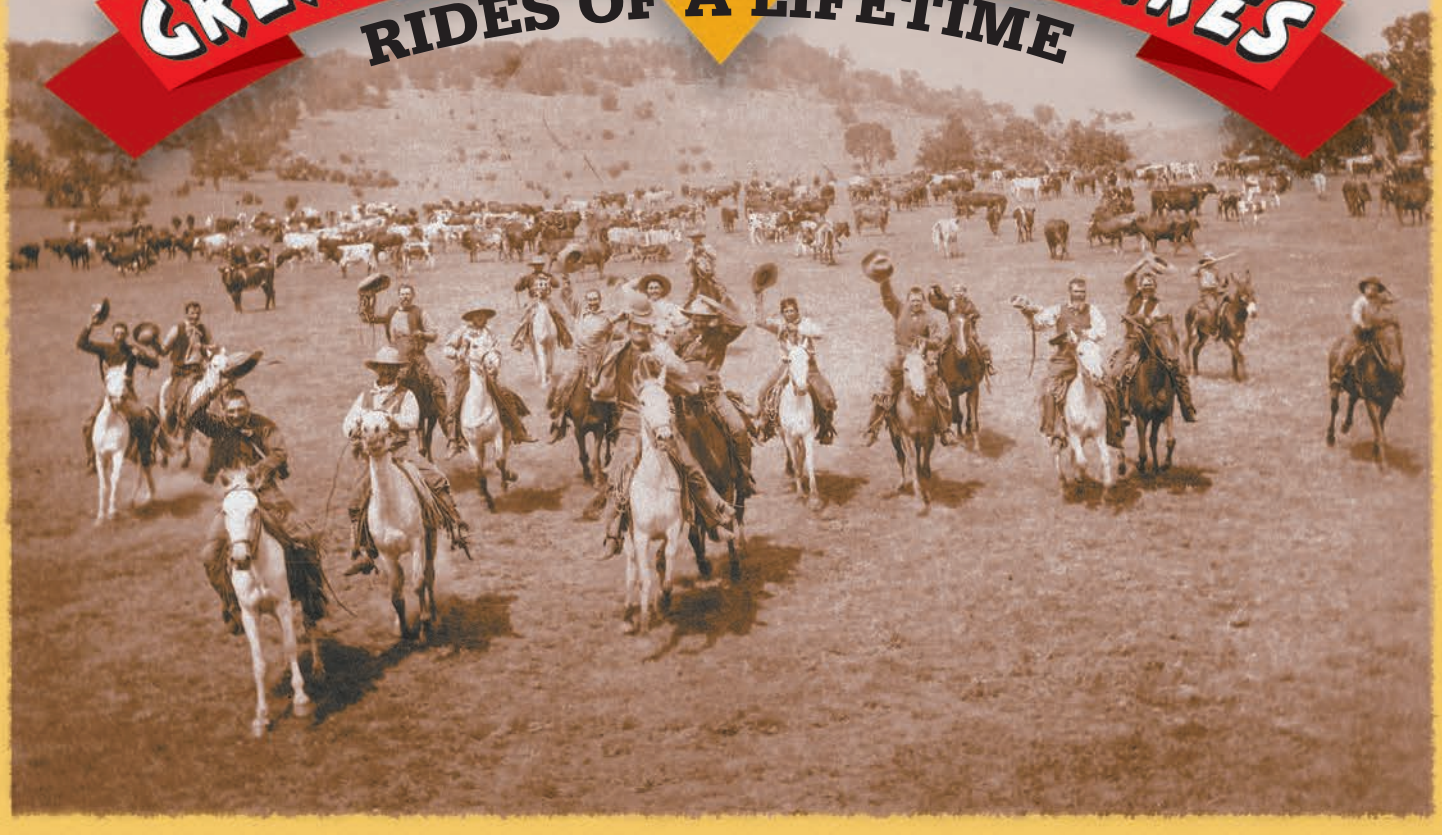
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Special thanks to **Casey Jeffers**, owner of Cimarron West, for sharing his love of the town with us.

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Lead and Negligees for Breakfast?

We recommend you opt for the egg cups instead.



"Each man, as he comes up, grasps a tin cup and plate from the mess box, pours out his tea or coffee . . . helps himself to one or two biscuits . . . to a slice of the fat pork swimming in the grease of the frying pan, ladles himself out some beans, if there are any, and squats down on the ground to eat."

Teddy Roosevelt wrote that in an 1888 story, "Breakfast of the Cowboys." Sounds yummy, doesn't it—eating and squatting?

He suggested that cowboys had little time for breakfast, which must be eaten quickly and with no fuss. Other folks argued, and still do, that breakfast is the most important meal of the day.

What one ate for breakfast in the Old West varied. Where you lived, your ethnic background and your lifestyle often determined your meals.

The breakfast meal could have been as simple as toast or as fancy as a five-course meal. Items served included eggs, various roasts, sausages, bacon, fish, porridge, rolls, pastries, pancakes, potatoes, fruit, coffee, tea, hot chocolate and cereal. Breakfast cereals consisted of steel cut oats, rolled wheat, barley or rice—and by 1897, they had Grape Nuts cereal. Those dining at a breakfast party or in a restaurant often had wine with their breakfast; Claret seems to have been the popular type.

Many people ate the usual breakfast fare, but such was not the case at a breakfast table in Yellow Prairie, Texas, on September 27, 1886. The night before, a young man named Jack Campbell and his stepfather John Cairnes got into an altercation. The stepfather hit Jack with a hammer two or three times and then tried to choke him. They were eventually broken apart, but the tension festered. The stepfather was seated at the breakfast table the next day when Jack arrived to eat and started cursing at him. They began to fight again, and the stepfather pulled his six-shooter and fed Jack with three shots of lead.

Another Texas town reported a rash of breakfast break-ins where tramps entered into offices or homes and demanded they be fed. One lady in Denison was home alone after her husband had departed for work. A tramp stormed in and locked himself and the woman in the house. She told the 1878 *Denison Daily News* that he ordered her to "Prepare breakfast for him at once, and to be d—n quick about it." She did,

Sherry Monahan has penned *Taste of Tombstone*, *Pikes Peak: Adventurers, Communities and Lifestyles*, *The Wicked West* and *Tombstone's Treasure: Silver Mines and Golden Saloons*. She's appeared on the History Channel in *Lost Worlds*, *Investigating History* and *Wild West Tech*.

EGG CUPS

3 eggs, beaten

1 cup milk

Butter

Breadcrumbs, grind up about four slices of day-old French bread

Cold chopped meat of any kind, like bacon, turkey, beef or ham (optional)

Savory seasonings, like rosemary, sage, parsley, thyme or chives; chopped fresh

Salt and pepper to taste

Butter four to six custard cups (depending on their size). Sprinkle about three tablespoons of breadcrumbs in the bottom. Next, combine the meat and seasonings; taste and adjust accordingly. Sprinkle about two tablespoons of the meat mixture over the breadcrumbs. Beat the three eggs with the milk in a small bowl. Slowly pour enough of the egg mixture into each cup.

Bake in a bain-marie or water bath by placing the cups into a shallow baking pan and adding water to come up halfway on the cups. Bake at 325°F for 30-35 minutes until the center is set. Use a knife to test–if it comes out clean, they're done.

Recipe courtesy of *Omaha World-Herald* in Omaha, Nebraska.

in mortal fright, and he left after he finished his meal.

A great deal of emphasis was placed on the woman of the house when it came to breakfast. Multiple newspaper articles and books included tips on how she should look, what she should say and what she should cook. *The Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph* printed a story about the latest fashion trend for women at breakfast—the negligee. Sorry guys, it was not see-through or skimpy. This negligee was a full-length silk gown with a high neck and skunk fur trim.

If you were on a budget or short on food, you would not want the well-know pugilist John L. Sullivan to dine at your place. In 1886 he was staying at the Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco. He ordered room service for breakfast by saying, "Bring us some." The French waiter didn't understand at first, but Sullivan explained, "Bring us the whole business." Rather than choosing some items from the menu, he ordered everything on it. It took four waiters to deliver his breakfast, five tables to set it on and cost $150, which today equals about $3,500. He sampled each and every dish. Bon appétit!





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That Other Rooster Cogburn

A veteran warhorse who slipped past the radar of most folks.

With the Coen brothers' remake of 1969's *True Grit*, everybody seems to be comparing Jeff Bridges' Rooster Cogburn to John Wayne's Academy Award–winning portrayal.

Yet nobody seems to remember the other Rooster Cogburn, and I don't mean the character in Charles Portis's exceptional 1968 novel.

Let's not overlook that gruff but charming character actor Warren Oates. He's probably best remembered for his supporting roles in 1962's *Ride the High Country* and 1969's *The Wild Bunch* (or maybe, for you young whippersnappers, as Sgt. Hulka in 1981's *Stripes*). Yet he played Deputy U.S. Marshal Reuben J. "Rooster" Cogburn too.

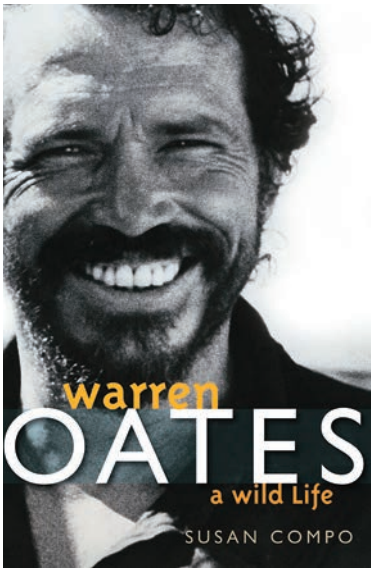
"Only I could play John Wayne," Oates said, facetiously, of course.

On May 19, 1978, the made-for-TV movie *True Grit: A Further Adventure* premiered on ABC. Actually, it was conceived as a pilot for a TV series, teaming Cogburn again with young Mattie Ross (played by Lisa Pelikan).



During his television years, director Sam Peckinpah met Warren Oates, who would later star in the film that earned Peckinpah his nickname "Bloody Sam." Peckinpah is shown at left, directing Oates in a scene for that violent Western, *The Wild Bunch*.

– Courtesy Warner Bros. –



"Like *The African Queen* [a 1977 TV pilot], *True Grit* did not rope in the viewers," Susan Compo writes in *Warren Oates: A Wild Life*.

– All images courtesy University Press of Kentucky –

"The late '70s were comparatively lean years for Oates, and if the pilot/made-for-TV movie had been picked up as a series, he'd have been happy about that too," says Susan Compo, author of the critically acclaimed biography *Warren Oates: A Wild Life*, published by the University Press of Kentucky.

The pilot was not picked up as a series. I've never met anyone who even saw the movie.

Are Oates's movie and the 1969 hit similar in any way? Uh . . . let's see . . . well, both movies were at least partially filmed at Buckskin Joe's outside of Cañon City, Colorado. And, oh, yeah, Compo says that the only time Oates attended the Academy Awards was in 1969, when Wayne won his Oscar for *True Grit* (*The Wild Bunch* was up for two awards that year).

"Oates's performance was a lot more understated than Wayne's iconic, kind of campy one," Compo says. "About the

Anyone who says **Johnny D. Boggs** likes Warren Oates in 1974's *Bring Me the Head of Alfredo Garcia* is a liar. Boggs's favorite Oates performance is as Cpl. Langsford in the 1963 *Twilight Zone* episode "The 7th is Made Up of Phantoms."



"It'll be interesting to see what Oates's pal Jeff Bridges does with the part in the Coen brothers remake [of *True Grit*]," Warren Oates biographer Susan Compo says. "I read somewhere that Joel and Ethan said they'd made *No Country for Old Men* as a film Warren Oates could walk into."

only thing they had in common was the eye patch."

TV Guide reviewed: "Whereas Wayne swaggered, Oates ambles."

"And Oates was certainly not the outsized—okay, fat—fella Cogburn seemed to call for," Compo says.

In *All Movie Guide*, Hal Erickson called Oates's Cogburn a "one-eyed thin man with a beard."

The TV version, written by Sandor Stern (best known for 1979's *The Amityville Horror*) and directed by Richard T. Heffron (1975's *I Will Fight No More Forever*), had Cogburn agreeing to help Mattie travel west to join her relatives in California, only to lose their train fare playing poker. Antics ensue.

"Oates was in poor health when he made *True Grit*, and one touching aside was that the horse he rode was one he'd worked with on several *Gunsmokes* [Oates had appeared in 10 episodes between 1958 and 1967] many years back," Compo says. "'He's 26 years old, and I really think he recognized me,' Oates enthused about old Ash. In many ways they were both veteran warhorses at this point in their careers."

So is Jeff Bridges, who stars in the remake due out just before Christmas. And so was Duke Wayne.

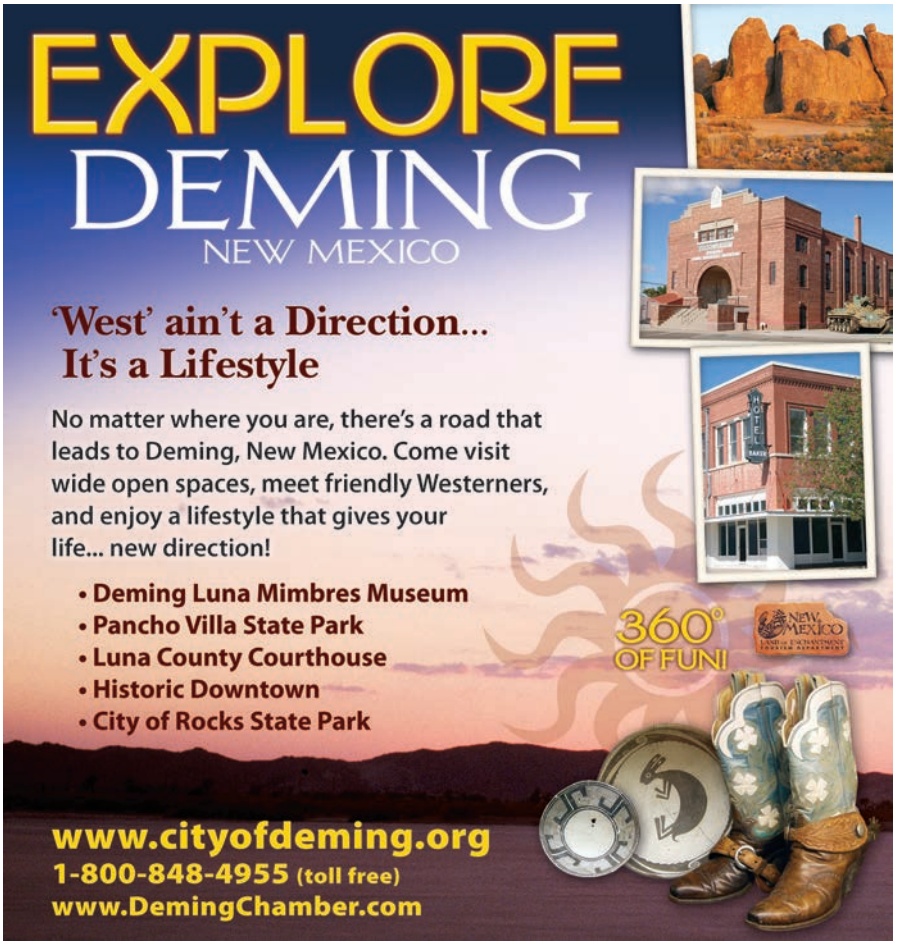
So when you get to comparing *True Grit* Cogburns, don't forget Warren Oates's version.

Oddly enough, *True Grit: A Further Adventure* wasn't the first time Oates had followed in the footsteps of another Hollywood icon's Oscar-winning performance.

In 1977, Oates had played Capt. Charlie Allnut in a made-for-TV pilot called *The African Queen*. Humphrey Bogart won his only Academy Award for his performance in that 1951 classic.

That Oates pilot was not picked up either.





Riding Toward the Chuck

A winter horseback ride makes a chuckwagon breakfast even yummier.

Tanque Verde Ranch's history of bandits and cattlemen, mixed with Apache warriors, Spanish explorers and gold prospectors, makes for interesting legends, but that's not why I originally picked the ranch for a winter vacation.



Nothing beats a morning horseback ride to the chuckwagon like the one offered in the middle of the Sonoran Desert at Tanque Verde Ranch in Tucson, Arizona.

– COURTESY DARLEY NEWMAN –

I had just spent weeks in the chilly air outside of crowded Washington, D.C., when a girlfriend and I devised the perfect winter remedy—escape to the Southwest to an Arizona guest ranch. I'd been to ranches almost everywhere else, and I wanted to see what a ranch in the rugged desert terrain of Tucson had to offer by the way of horses and history, so we saddled up at Tanque Verde Ranch.

An old-time cattle ranch, Tanque Verde rests on more than 60,000 acres beside Saguaro National Park and Coronado National Forest, granting lots of room to ride. The vibrant, salmon, adobe-styled ranch buildings brought a smile on my face when we arrived. I looked over to see un-blanketed horses basking in the sunny corral, and I knew I had made a good decision to head to Arizona. Tanque Verde is like an oasis amid the harsh terrain of the Sonoran Desert, with birds singing over the green grass, wildflowers and the various cacti.

People have seen the area as a lush respite from the surrounding desert for quite some time. Tanque Verde means "green tank." Water on the property drew cavalrymen from the 1873 outpost Fort Lowell so they could water their horses. Most men probably watched their backs as they let their steeds rest for a drink. The men had to constantly be on guard as they protected area settlers and their cattle from Apache raids. Before them, the Pima Indians sought water here.

For our early morning ride, I wore layers under my jacket and a cowboy hat to take on the chilly air. Our ride was leisurely and scenic, and took about an hour to reach the Old Homestead—just long enough to get me hungry. I watched my legs as my horse wound me through a labyrinth of prickly pear, cholla and giant saguaro. My quarter horse Powder was a bit of a slow mover but sturdy on the rocky trails. It's better to be careful than not around those large cacti! We traversed a few steeper inclines as we trekked on desert trails frequented by deer, antelope, jackrabbits, javelinas and coyotes.

A ranch has been on the grounds where Tanque Verde still rests since 1868, when Don Emilio Carrillo built his Buena Vista Ranch. He would later change the name to La Cebadilla, after the wild barley growing along the ranch's creek. Carrillo had been living in the Tucson area since the age of 12, and, with some hard work, he built his ranch into a successful cattle operation.

In 1904, bandits seeking to cash in on some of Carrillo's wealth ransacked the ranch in search of gold that they believed was buried on the property. The robbers hanged Carrillo by the neck from the rafters and tortured him—almost to death. Carrillo lasted another few years before passing away from complications from the attack. Today, you can hang out by those deadly rafters in the ranch's present-day card room.

Cattleman Jim Converse later took over the ranch and called it Tanque Verde, thinking the name would attract more visitors. At a time when many people were starting to charge guests to visit the original dude ranches, Converse too got into the game. He ran the place as a cattle ranch, with guests on the side, before he had some trouble with the law. Legend has it that Converse was joking around and trying to shoot an apple that was precariously positioned on top of a man's head. Converse missed and ended up in jail.

The ranch was auctioned off in 1957 to the present owners, the Cote Family. The Cotes owned a kid's summer camp in Minnesota and started the ranch so their summer employees had a place to work in the winter.

Under the good guidance of those employees, I felt worlds away from Tucson, even though I was only 15 miles east of it, as we rode up to the breakfast spot at the homestead. Converse supposedly built the stone building for him and his new wife to live in, but she didn't like the location, so he was forced to build another. A few other original buildings remain, which Tanque Verde's owners work to preserve as symbols of the ranch's colorful past.

Out of a chuckwagon, I served myself a plate of blueberry pancakes, eggs and sausage, and a cup of hot cider. It all tasted good in the chilly morning air as I looked over the vast desert's rolling hills, but I enjoyed breakfast even more because we had reached it on horseback.

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Darley Newman is the host and producer of the Emmy-winning Public Television series *Equitrekking*® and the founder of Equitrekking Travel, offering diverse equestrian vacations. Watch video clips at *Equitrekking.com* and *EquitrekkingTravel.com*.

VISIT PRESCOTT, ARIZONA





Following the Trail of Quanah Parker

Tracking the last chief of the Comanche Nation from Texas's Fort Parker to Oklahoma's Fort Sill.

This is surreal—and, no, I'm not stoned on peyote.

I'm at a Cache, Oklahoma, trading post, a 1970s-era cinderblock building full of . . . well, not quite the selection of Indian crafts you'd find at a Navajo reservation trading post.

A rusty sign points the way to what used to be Eagle Park, and I'm waiting for my guide to take me back through the locked gates and falling-down amusement-park rides to the Star House. A few locals sit outside, smoking cigarettes and giving me the "What-the-hell-is-he-doing-here?" look. "Isn't it obvious?" I want to tell them, "I'm a huge fan of Quanah Parker!"

Everybody should be, yet it's becoming obvious to me that a century after his death, the last chief of the Comanche Nation—the half-breed warrior who embarrassed Col. Ranald Mackenzie at Blanco Canyon in 1871, who led the Kwahadi band at Adobe Walls in 1874 and who, after surrendering in 1875, helped his people adapt to reservation life—is fading from public memory. This great American who would befriend Texas ranchers, help save the buffalo and have President Teddy Roosevelt as a house guest is mostly forgotten.

Eventually, Donna (she won't tell me her last name) arrives, and we begin an impressive Quanah Parker tour. Yes, the Star House is open for guided tours via the trading post (call 580-429-3420 to make reservations).

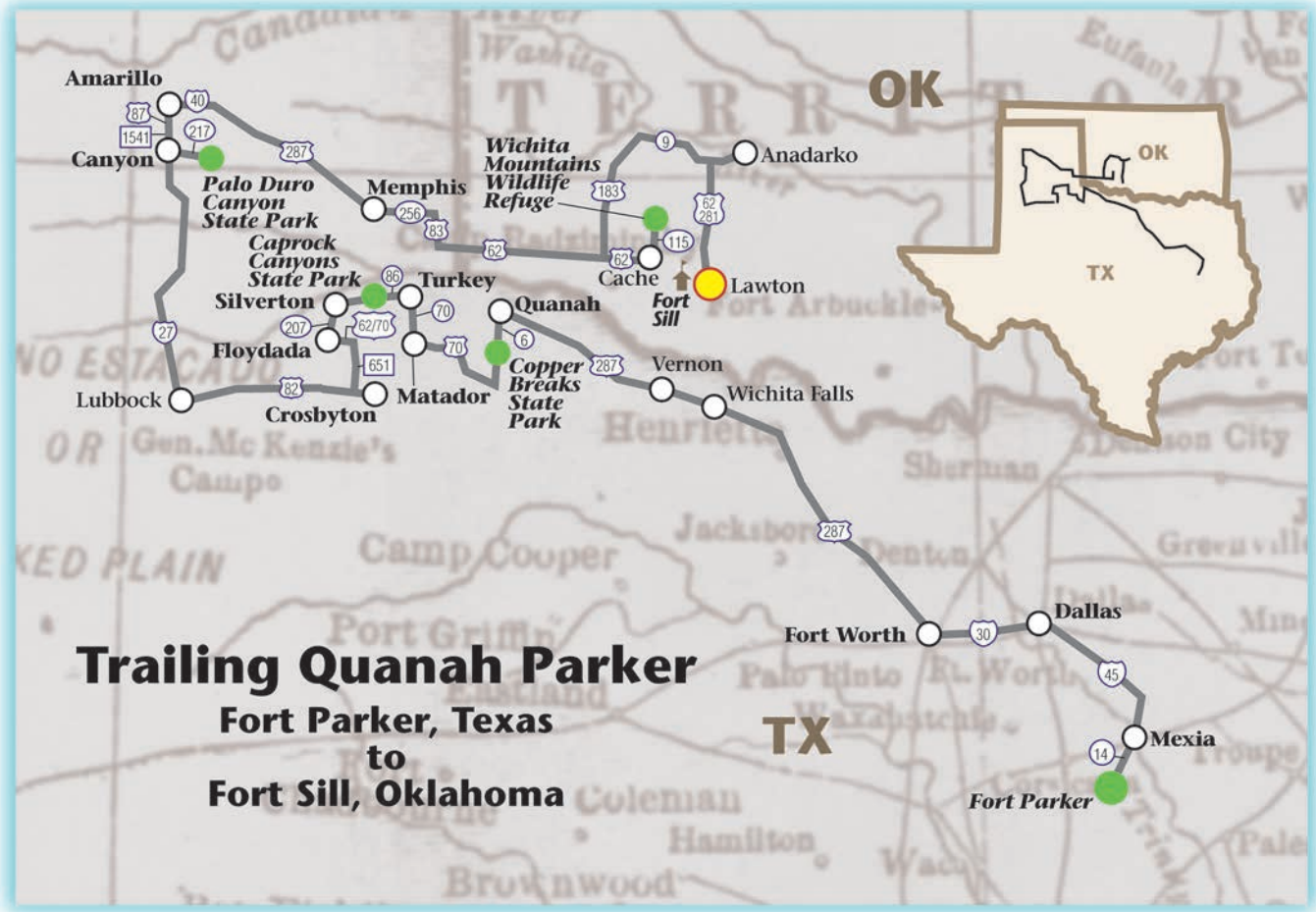
The U.S. government, Donna tells me, built Quanah a two-bedroom home in 1878, but by the 1880s, Quanah needed something larger—he had six or seven wives—so Texas cattlemen led by Burk Burnett began building the two-story Star House, named for its roof patterns.

Moved from the Wichita Mountains to its present location in the 1950s—back



Comanche Chief Quanah Parker, circa 1890, standing in front of what looks to be the doorway of his Star House, a two-story frame house built for him at the behest of the founder of the 6666 Ranch, Texas cattleman Burk Burnett.

– True West Archives –



when Eagle Park was becoming a big Oklahoma tourist destination—the Star House has fallen on tough times. It's still standing, with firm floors, but in desperate need of restoration. In the late 1990s, burglars made off with many historic artifacts, including the photograph of Quanah's mother and his sister that Quanah hung next to his bed (see the photo of him standing with the portrait on this page).

In this home, he entertained not only President Teddy Roosevelt, but also rancher Charles Goodnight (who slept on the porch), Generals Nelson Miles and Hugh Scott, British Ambassador Lord Brice and Sioux Chief American Horse, yet I'm walking through dead leaves because of a hole in the roof!

Quanah deserves better.

Texas Traditions

The story—and road trip—of Quanah Parker really begins more than 280 miles southeast in Limestone County, Texas. On May 19, 1836, Comanches raided the settlement of Fort Parker, established in 1833, and made off with several captives, including a young girl named Cynthia Ann Parker. Comanche chief Peta Nocona would take Cynthia for a wife, and around 1850, Cynthia would give birth to a son. He was named Quanah. Biographer S.C. Gwynne makes a persuasive argument that Peta was killed (although Quanah always denied this) when Texas Rangers smashed the Comanche encampment on the Pease River in 1860 near present-day Crowell, Texas. Quanah's mother and his sister Prairie Flower were captured. Prairie Flower would die within three years, and Cynthia, who never readjusted to living with whites again, died, unhappy, in 1870.

In 1936, the Civilian Conservation Corps reconstructed Fort Parker as a centennial project back when Fort Parker was a state park. These days, the site is managed by Limestone County and the cities of Mexia and Groesbeck, but the



In 1884, the same year his Star House was built, Quanah Parker obtained an 1862 photograph of his mother Cynthia Ann Parker with his two-year-old sister Prairie Flower. He finally owned a memento of his white mother who had been taken away from him by the Texas Rangers in 1858. Cowan's Auctions sold this photograph of the chief standing next to the portrait for a $3,500 bid on December 9, 2009.

– Courtesy Cowan's Auctions –



The late Herbert Woesner moved more than just Quanah Parker's Star House to Eagle Park in Cache, Oklahoma. Other buildings included the 1903 Saddle Mountain Indian Mission and James Gang outlaw Frank James's Fletcher, Oklahoma, home that he lived in between 1907 and 1913. The park closed in 1984, and Woesner died in 2008. Every year, the Star House plays host to the Quanah Parker Reunion and Powwow (the 2011 dates are June 8-12).

– All photos by Johnny D. Boggs unless otherwise noted –



BEST OF THE ROAD

Lodging: Miss Molly's Hotel *(Fort Worth, TX)*; Turkey Hotel *(Turkey, TX)*; Ashmore Inn & Suites *(Amarillo, TX)*; Fowler House B&B *(Altus, OK)*; Best Western Lawton Hotel & Convention Center *(Lawton, OK)*.

Dining/Watering Holes: Joe T. Garcia's *(Fort Worth, TX)*; Longhorn Ranch Steakhouse *(Crowell, TX)*; Big Texan Steak Ranch *(Amarillo, TX)*; Meers Store *(above, Meers, OK)*; Rinie's Kitchen & Wine Bar *(Lawton, OK)*.

replica stockade still stands, and the fort is host to several annual activities, including an 1800s Scottish Highlanders camp (first week of February) and a spring rendezvous (April).

For some reason, Texas seems to care more about Quanah than Oklahoma does. Maybe it's because he was, after all, a native son.

Quanah took part in the State Fair of Texas in Dallas in 1910, arriving in an automobile with his family. No word on what he thought of the corn dogs or the Midway carnival zone, but *The Dallas Morning News* described him as a ". . .striking figure. He was attired in ordinary street costume and a soft black hat, his braided locks, tied in two plaits down his back, his erect bearing, his seamed and wrinkled countenance immediately disclosed to most observers his identity."

At the Fort Worth Stockyards, I find a life-size bronze statue of Quanah and a historical marker. Quanah rode in the "grand entry" of the National Feeders and Breeders Show in 1907. He almost died in Cowtown too. In 1885, while staying at a Fort Worth hotel—not the Hyatt Regency, where the Quanah statue can be found—his roommate Yellow Bear blew out the light, unaware that the lamp was gas, not kerosene. Yellow Bear was asphyxiated, and Quanah remained unconscious for two days.

By that point in time, Quanah was becoming nationally known. In 1884, a town was named after him in Hardeman County, and in 1890, Quanah came down to bless Quanah, Texas.

"It is well, you have done a good thing in honor of a man who has tried to do right both to the people of his tribe and to his pale faced friends," Quanah said. "May the God of the white man bless the town of Quanah. May the sun shine and the rain fall upon the fields and the granaries be filled. May the lightning and the tempest shun the homes of her people, and may they increase and dwell forever. God bless Quanah. I have spoken."

Warrior Days

Before he became a celebrity, Quanah was feared.

The Texas Panhandle was the realm of the Kwahadi band of Comanches. This was rough country, and you can get a taste for it near Quanah, Texas, by driving past the Medicine Mounds (which the Comanches revered) or spending time at Copper Breaks and Caprock Canyons state parks. Comanches used to trade with Comancheros near the unheralded but truly spectacular Caprock Canyons.

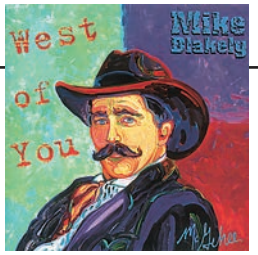
About eight miles southeast of Crosbyton is Blanco Canyon. There, in October 1871, Quanah led a raid on Col. Mackenzie's supply camp and made off with more than 60 horses. Army Capt. Robert G. Carter got his first glimpse of Quanah: "A large and powerfully built chief led the bunch, on a coal black racing pony. Leaning forward upon his mane, his heels nervously working the animal's side, with six-shooter poised in the air, he seemed the incarnation of savage, brutal joy. His face was smeared with black warpaint, which gave his features a satanic look."

A young private named Seander Gregg also got a close look at Quanah, but he didn't live to write about it. Quanah blew Gregg's brains out.

Another excellent glimpse into Quanah is found at Canyon's Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, one of Western history lovers' greatest treasures. In 1960, Quanah's widow Topay donated Quanah's eagle-feather headdress and staff to the museum, which are both sometimes on display at the museum, while Quanah's

Road Trip Tunes

CDs for the Ride: *Comanche Flute Music* by Doc Tate Nevaquaya (Smithsonian Folkways); *The Searchers Soundtrack* by Max Steiner (Warner Music); *West of You* by Mike Blakely (SwingRider). **Honkytonks Worth the Stop:** Scoot your boots at Billy Bob's Texas, the world's largest honkytonk, in the Fort Worth Stockyards in Texas. Built in 1910 as an open-air cattle barn, it's now one of the most famous bars in the world, bringing in acts ranging from local house bands to top singers such as Dwight Yoakum, Clay Walker and Tracy Lawrence. The place is so huge—it holds more than 6,000 people—it even has an indoor bull-riding arena.





Winchester Model 1873 repeating rifle is on permanent display. Count on spending a really long time at the museum, which offers other wonderful glimpses into the Panhandle's past.

The beginning of the end of Quanah's warrior days occurred at Palo Duro Canyon, America's second-largest canyon and, at 120 miles long, 20 miles wide and with a maximum depth of 800 feet, almost as impressive as Arizona's famous hole in the ground. In September 1874, Mackenzie got revenge on the Comanches when he led the 4th Cavalry in a surprise attack. Casualties were light, but the Comanches and their Kiowa allies lost food supplies and some 1,400 horses—most of which Mackenzie ordered destroyed.

This is still Comanche country. Well, sort of. In Amarillo, I drop in at the Kwahadi Museum of the American Indian, home to a Boy Scouts of America Venture Crew with a history of Indian dances dating to 1944. Of course, most of the art and artifacts on display aren't Comanche, and most (if not all) of these boys are whiter than I am. When I ask a 10 year old what he knows about Kwahadis, he tells me, "They were mostly dancers."

Sigh.

Still, you've got to give these Scouts credit for at least remembering the Comanches. And their dances are quite



The Grand Canyon of Texas, Palo Duro also is home to caves and plenty of spectacular vistas.

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In 1905, U.S. Marshal Jack Abernathy, who caught wolves with his bare hands, held a wolf hunt for President Teddy Roosevelt at Burk Burnett's ranch north of the Red River in Oklahoma. Shown here is Abernathy (center, holding wolf) with Quanah Parker kneeling at Abernathy's left; the President stands second from the right; Burnett stands at the far right.

– True West Archives –



Once nearly extinct, buffalos have made a comeback since being reintroduced in 1907 at the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge that Quanah Parker persuaded President Teddy Roosevelt to establish in 1901. Other animals commonly viewed at this preserve include elk, deer and Texas longhorns.

TWOBIT

INDIANS BURIED AT CHIEF'S KNOLL



Quanah Parker
The son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and European American captive Cynthia Ann Parker, he became the last leader of the powerful Kwahadi band of Comanche.



Ten Bears
Born Paruasemana, he became chief of the Ketahto, or "Don't Wear Shoes," and was eventually the principal chief of the northern Yamparika (Root Eater) tribe of the Numununu Comanche. He took part in the 1867 Medicine Lodge Treaty, which allocated a reservation in Oklahoma to the Comanches, after a failed treaty that would have given them land in Texas.



Satank
Translated as Sitting Bear, Satank was a prestigious Kiowa warrior and medicine man who would have been among the first American Indian leaders to be tried in a U.S. court for war raids, but he was shot dead, while escaping, before the 1871 trial took place.



Kicking Bird
Also known as "Eagle Striking," he was high chief of the Kiowas. Kicking Bird later became an advocate of education and helped found a school for the Kiowa tribe. He died mysteriously on May 3, 1875; according to rumor, he was poisoned by a fellow Kiowa.



Satanta
In 1871, this Kiowa warrior was the first American Indian leader to be tried, alongside Big Tree (Satank was killed beforehand), in a U.S. court for raids. He was sentenced to death, but the governor of Texas commuted his sentence to life imprisonment; Satanta was freed from prison two years later. He landed back in jail after allegedly participating in the second battle at Adobe Walls; he killed himself in 1878.

popular. Or so I'm told. I've never seen them dance. With more than 3,800 performances in 48 states and overseas, these Kwahadis seem to cover more ground than their namesake warriors did in the 1800s.

In June 1875, Quanah surrendered his band to Mackenzie near Fort Sill. That brings me to Oklahoma, on U.S. Highway 62, better known as the Quanah Parker Trailway. It leads me to not only the Star House in Cache, but also to the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, which Quanah helped persuade President Teddy Roosevelt to establish in 1901. In 1907, Donna tells me during my Star House tour, 15 buffalo were reintroduced into the Wichita Mountains. Today, the herd is maintained at roughly 650.

Quanah would be happy. I bet he'd especially enjoy the longhorn-beef hamburgers at the Meers Store, nestled in the heart of the Wichitas.

On to Oklahoma

I head north to Anadarko to view the Indian Hall of Fame and Southern Plains Indian Museum before hitting Lawton to tour the small but fascinating Comanche National Museum and the sprawling and historic Fort Sill.

Geronimo's grave might be the fort's biggest tourism draw, but I'm headed to the post cemetery's Chief's Knoll.

On December 4, 1910, Quanah had the remains of his mother and sister re-interred at Post Oak Cemetery near Cache. Less than three months later, on February 23, 1911, Quanah died in the Star House.

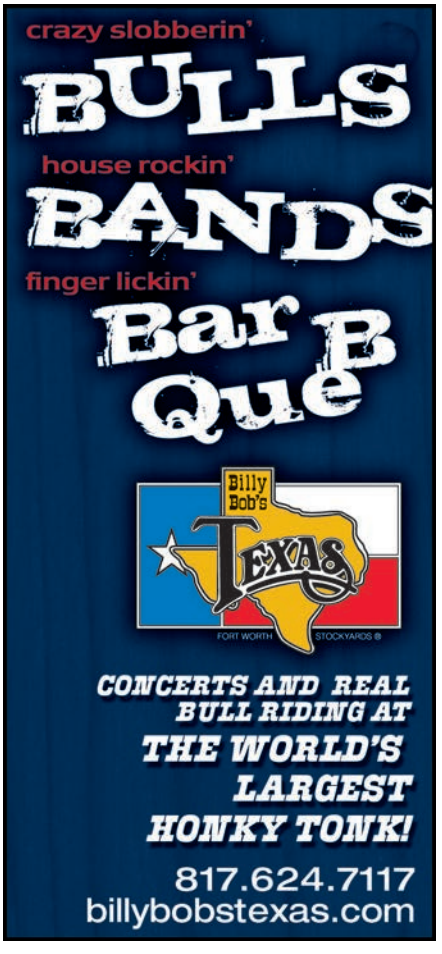
In 1957, Quanah, Cynthia and Prairie Flower were reburied on Chief's Knoll. His red granite headstone—authorized by Congress and quarried from his beloved Wichita Mountains—reads:

Resting Here Until Day Breaks
And Shadows Fall and Darkness
Disappears is
Quanah Parker
Last Chief of the Comanches
Born—1852
Died Feb. 23, 1911

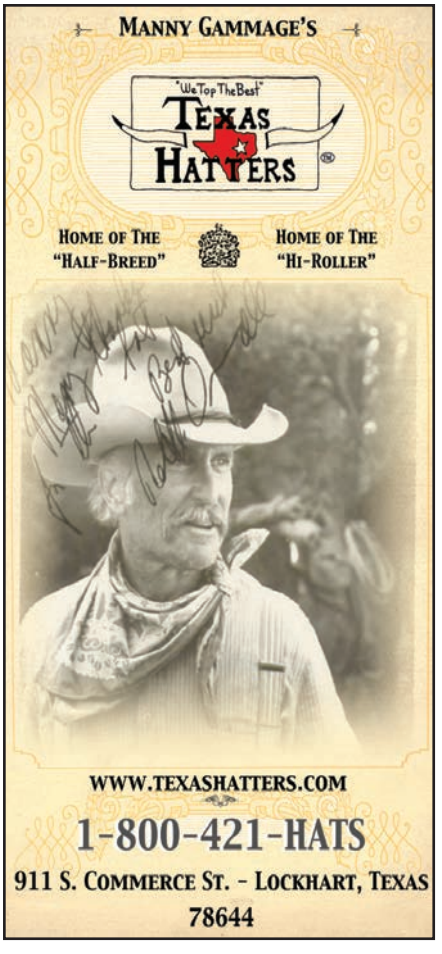


About 10 miles west of Cache, Oklahoma, a monument pays tribute to Quanah and the Comanches on U.S. Highway 62, which has been designated Quanah Parker Trailway.

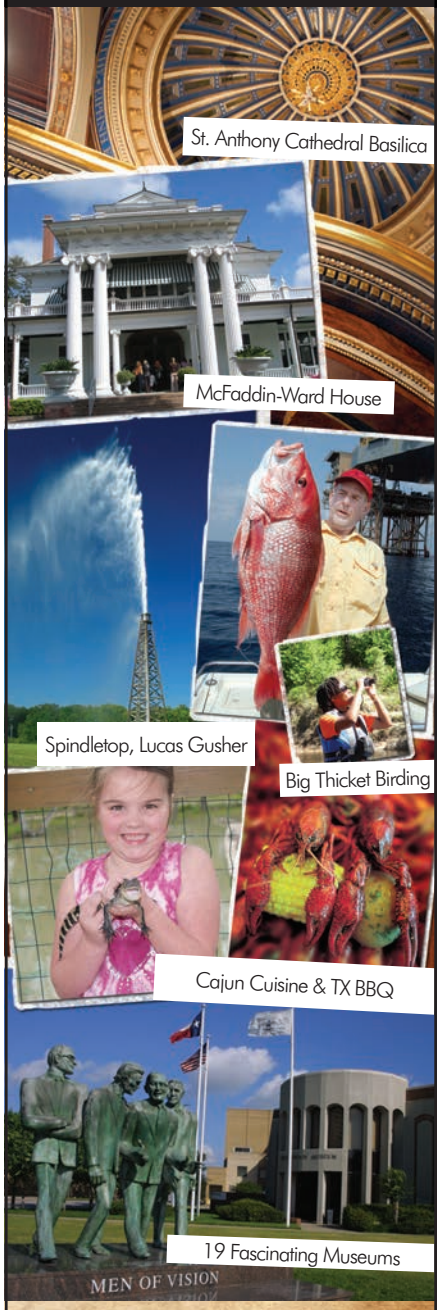

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Quanah Parker isn't the only famous Indian buried at Chief's Knoll at Fort Sill. Satanta, Ten Bears, Satank, Kicking Bird and others also rest here. Geronimo, however, is buried in the Apache cemetery. Guess the Kiowas, Comanches and Arapaho didn't want the Apache warrior lying next to them.

Standing at his grave, I am still a little perturbed.

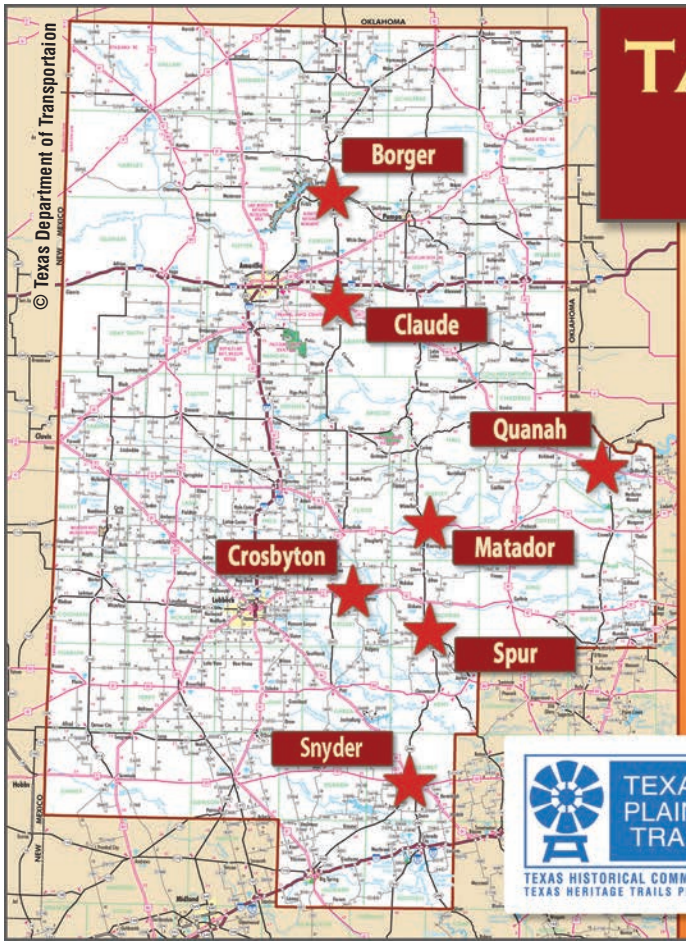
Bridging two worlds, Quanah proved fearless in battle and in peace. He deserves more than a *Renegade Roads* written by a two-bit hack. He deserves a *New York Times* best seller.

Wait. He has that now—S.C. Gwynne's *Empire of the Summer Moon: Quanah Parker and the Rise and Fall of the Comanches, the Most Powerful Indian Tribe in American History.*

"I think he's one of the greatest Americans I've ever heard of," Gwynne told me before a book signing in Amarillo, Texas.

With the publication of this best seller, maybe more people will learn of Quanah Parker, the last chief of the Comanche Nation and one really great American.

Johnny D. Boggs highly recommends the artworks of Quanah Parker's great-great grandsons, the Burgess boys: Quanah Parker Burgess of Lawton, Oklahoma, and Nocona Burgess of Cochiti Lake, New Mexico.



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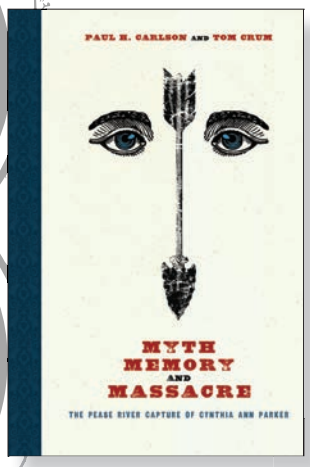
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"I never met a man I didn't like," Cherokee humorist Will Rogers famously said, espousing the philosophy that all are sacred in the worldview of the Cherokee. This art book of contemporary Cherokee art embodies the very four philosophical tenets it reveals: belief, trust, hope and courage is found on every page. Any artist looking for inspiration can find it here.

Plains Indians Regalia & Customs

BAD HAND (SCHIFFER, $49.99)

This jam-packed volume gathers together the 18th- and 19th-century observations of the styles and mannerisms of Plains Indian people that are in complete agreement with what the Plains Indian people said of themselves. One of the best aspects of this book is how the author reveals the past and present by depicting the same scenes in both black-and-white historical tintypes and color contemporary photographs.

All of My People Were Killed

MIKE BURNS (SHARLOT HALL MUSEUM PRESS, $34.95)

This Sharlot Hall Museum treasure shares the first-person narrative of a Yavapai orphan taken in by his Army captors after troops killed his family in 1872. When he grew up to become an Indian scout in Arizona, his path crossed with Gen. George Crook, Buffalo Bill Cody and even the Apache Kid at San Carlos in the 1880s. Burns's story is more than just fascinating; it also preserves Yavapai culture.

Myth, Memory and Massacre

PAUL H. CARLSON AND TOM CRUM (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY PRESS, $29.95)

After 150 years of a fictional understanding of the 1860 Battle of Pease River (the battle did not even occur there), the falsifications of historical accounts have finally come to light. Authors Paul H. Carlson and Tom Crum have uncovered fabricated testimony, altered diaries and even the official Texas Ranger report that went "missing." We never fully understood Cynthia Ann Parker's capture from the Comanche until this moment.

Sitting Bull: Prisoner of War

DENNIS C. POPE (SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY PRESS, $16.95)

No one can top Robert Utley's biography of Sitting Bull, *Lance and the Shield*. Yet although the master devoted a chapter to the Hunkpapa chief's surrender and imprisonment at Fort Randall, no one before Dennis C. Pope has provided an inside look at that period of Sitting Bull's life. By giving us a day-to-day reality of captive life, based on eyewitness and newspaper accounts, Pope's book has indeed put flesh on the bones of history.

The Killing of Crazy Horse

THOMAS POWERS (ALFRED A. KNOPF, $30)

Inspired by interpreter William Garnett's account that made the killing of Crazy Horse "seem so unnecessary," Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Thomas Powers has woven together a cast of characters who help us understand the century-old, controversial killing of the Sioux leader. These include Red Cloud, who saw Crazy Horse as a rival, Little Big Man, who betrayed him and Fast Thunder, who held him when he was stabbed. Never before has this story been told so masterfully.

War Party in Blue: Pawnee Scouts in the U.S. Army

MARK VAN DE LOGT (UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS, $34.95)

On the Great Plains, warfare was virtually constant from 1850 to 1890. Yet the story of the Pawnee scouts who fought as cavalry for the U.S. Army during those Indian Wars has largely been untold until this book. They fought to enact revenge against their enemies: Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahos. Mark Van de Logt's tome offers a fresh perspective of a people who played pivotal roles in many crucial Plains campaigns.

Cave Rock

MATTHEW S. MAKLEY AND MICHAEL J. MAKLEY (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA PRESS, $24.95)

This mother-and-son project documents the legal clash between Washoe Indians and Tahoe Basin climbers, many of whom the two know as friends. In 2007, the tribe's sacred concerns for Cave Rock in Nevada's Lake Tahoe won out

DVD Review
Apache: 1861–1880

OLD BUZZARDS PRODUCTION, $24.

Directed and narrated by Garry R. Hood, this documentary shares the stories of 10 Apache scouts awarded the Medal of Honor in 1875 for their role in the Salt River Cave Battle in Arizona, and of the 11th scout medal recipient, given a medal for helping to hunt down the Apache Kid in 1890. While honoring famous Apache leaders, such as Mangas Coloradas and Geronimo, the video reveals how and why scouts were recruited to hunt their own people. The historical photographs by Camillus Fly to Carl Moon to Charles F. Lummis make this DVD worth watching.



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against a rock climbing group sponsored by giant corporations like Nike. That some climbers disrespectfully dubbed their routes "Cave Man" and "Bat Out of Hell" is just a hint of the furor that defined this fight. The stories shared by both sides will give you pause.

From Cochise to Geronimo

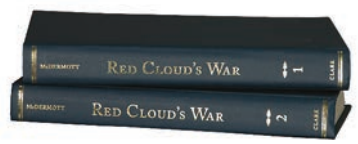
EDWIN R. SWEENEY (UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS, $39.95)

This book marks the final volume in Edwin R. Sweeney's trilogy on the Chiricahua Apaches. He began with a biography of Cochise, whose death in 1874 started off a decade of struggle for his people. Unlike in his biographies of Cochise and Mangas Coloradas, Sweeney was able to capitalize on oral history to allow Chiricahuas to speak for themselves in his latest work. His sound scholarship shares how Chirachuas maintained their identity on and off San Carlos Reservation from 1874 to 1886.

Red Cloud's War

JOHN D. MCDERMOTT (ARTHUR H. CLARK CO., $75)

Since first visiting Wyoming's Fort Phil Kearny in 1986, John D. McDermott has researched the 1866-68 Bozeman Trail. Three forts on this route fueled battles inspired by Oglala Sioux leader Red Cloud that include the famous Fetterman, Wagon Box and Hayfield fights. Even Grace Raymond Hebard and E.A. Brininstool's two-volume *The Bozeman Trail* only deals with part of the story; McDermott's discovery of the administrative records of the forts has allowed him to paint a more complete military picture in these two volumes.



Jenny Longhorn

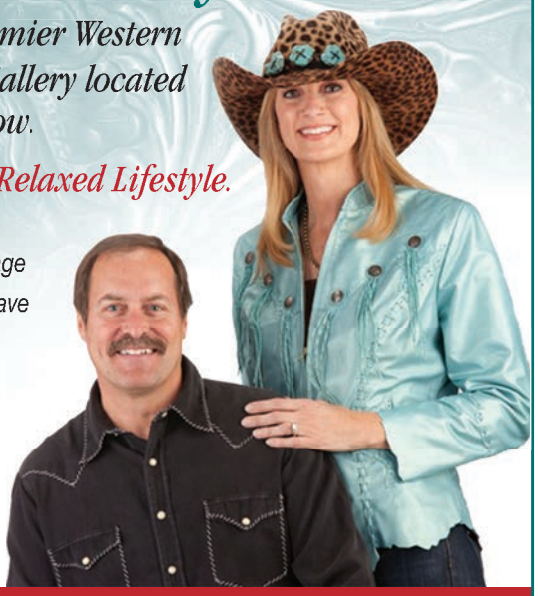
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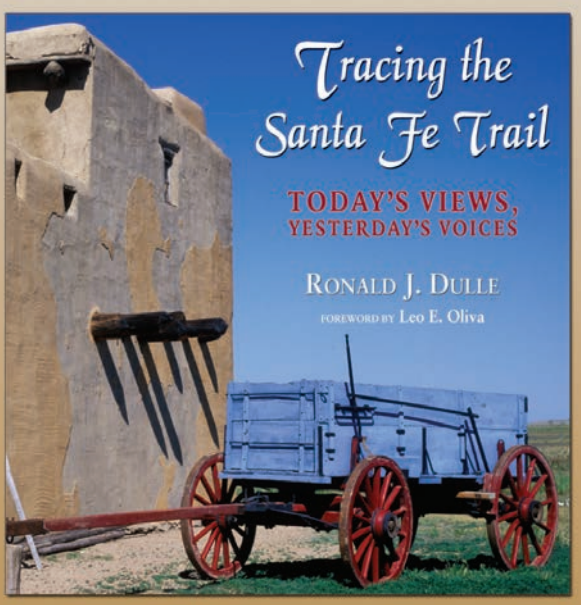
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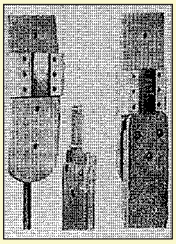
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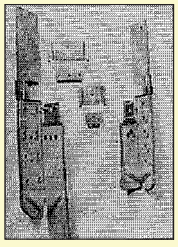
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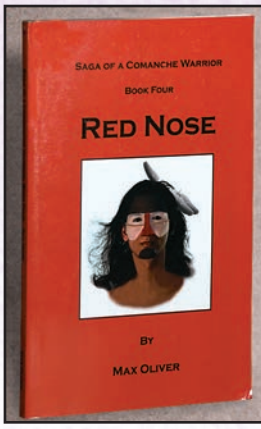


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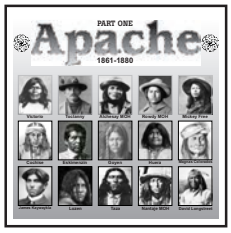
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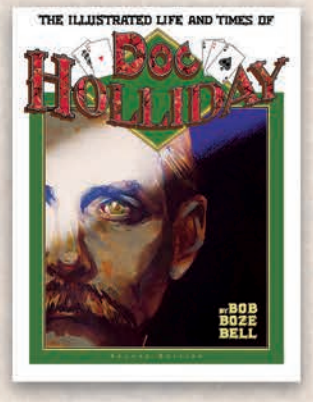
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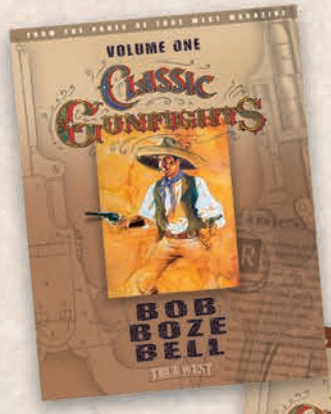




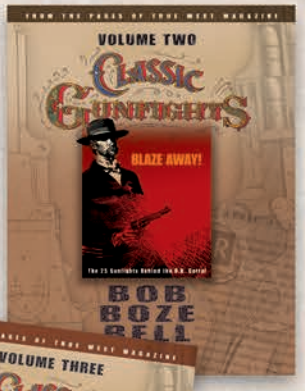


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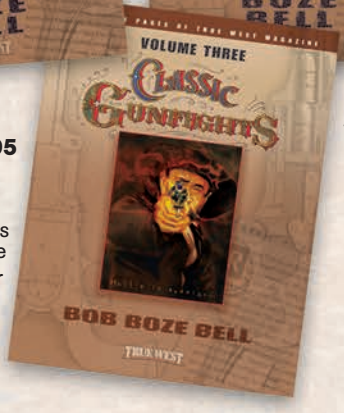
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Frontier Headache

Head injuries faced by cowboys bucked off their trusty horses.

One of the most unpredictable, harrowing, sometimes embarrassing and always painful misfortunes that a cowboy could expect in the Old West was being bucked off, knocked off or even shot off his trusty horse.

At least a few times during his career in the saddle, every frontier cowboy could expect to be introduced to terra firma with whatever gravity and unpredictable equine behavior could offer.

What separated the lucky from the unlucky unsaddled cowboy was the extent of the injuries that fate and flying hooves occasionally imparted on his beaten body, especially his poor head.

As the Frontier Doc, let me take you back in time to grasp my mindset as a physician in the 1880s who is presented with a head injured cowboy. I will re-live the treatment options available to me then and up to the current day.

In the 1880s, my training in the diagnosis and treatment of head injuries comes from several different textbooks, especially those that describe the abundant experience of physicians who encountered head wounds during war time. There are no shortage of case reports about blunt trauma and penetrating injuries to the skull by everything from sabers and tomahawks to rifle butts and shrapnel.

Fortified with the wisdom and caution of my medical teachers, and my clinical experience working as a medical/surgical apprentice, I approach my fallen cowboy patient with some confidence and an abundance of apprehension, realizing that I am really rather limited in what I can offer him beyond basic surgical care and medication for pain relief (laudanum).

I know nothing about x-rays, much less about CAT scans and MRIs. Since Pasteur described his "Germ Theory" several years before I trained, I have an inkling about the nefarious capacity of some germs (bacteria) to act as the agents of infection. In this regard, I practice antisepsis (cleaning wounds, washing hands and using clean bandages); but I know nothing about nor have access to antibiotics, nor am I effectively familiar with some American Indian medicines and plants (e.g. mosses) that are used empirically to treat and prevent infections.

As a trained and experienced frontier doc, I have the capacity to offer my injured cowboy basic care, such as sewing up scalp wounds, stopping superficial bleeding with pressure and applying ice, if I can find some.

In severe cases, if I suspect intracranial bleeding or brain swelling, I may use a trephine to drill a hole in his skull to relieve pressure. I will perform this procedure only as an act of life saving desperation, realizing that the vast majority of my patients will probably die from unstoppable bleeding or infection.

My greatest challenge on the frontier is to manage my patient if he survives a serious head injury, such as a skull fracture or a severe concussion (closed head injury).

The "late evolution" symptoms following brain injury that I expect to see in my cowboy in the 1880s are no different from those symptoms doctors will confront in the early 1900s.

One effect, discussed by Dr. Pearce Bailey in his 1906 text *Diseases of the Nervous System Resulting from Accident and Injury*, is called "cerebrasthenia." This syndrome includes persistent problems like headache, dizziness, intolerance to alcohol and even personality changes.

Another late effect is termed "traumatic insanity." Dr. Bailey writes that the diagnosis of this post-traumatic condition is confounded by factors such as a hereditary mental illness, alcoholism or organic disease (e.g. syphilis).

Whatever the dominating cause of either "cerebrasthenia" or "traumatic insanity," as those symptoms will be called years from now, as a frontier doctor in the 1880s, I am helpless in effectively treating either one. Unfortunately my severely injured cowboy patient may end up in an "insane asylum" or confined to his home for years under family care.

Notwithstanding such bad outcomes, I remind myself that given enough convalescent time, most of my unsaddled, head hammered frontier cowboys will recover completely.

Returning to the present, as a 21st-century doc, I can offer my more seriously injured cowboy patient vastly improved diagnostic assessment, surgical intervention, rehabilitation and medication therapy.

It seems, however, that the best cure for my less injured cowboy patient will not have changed over the past 130 years. Stuck somewhere in my memory, I remind myself to write him a prescription for that most pragmatic elixir, "tincture of time," after I nag him about not wearing a riding helmet!

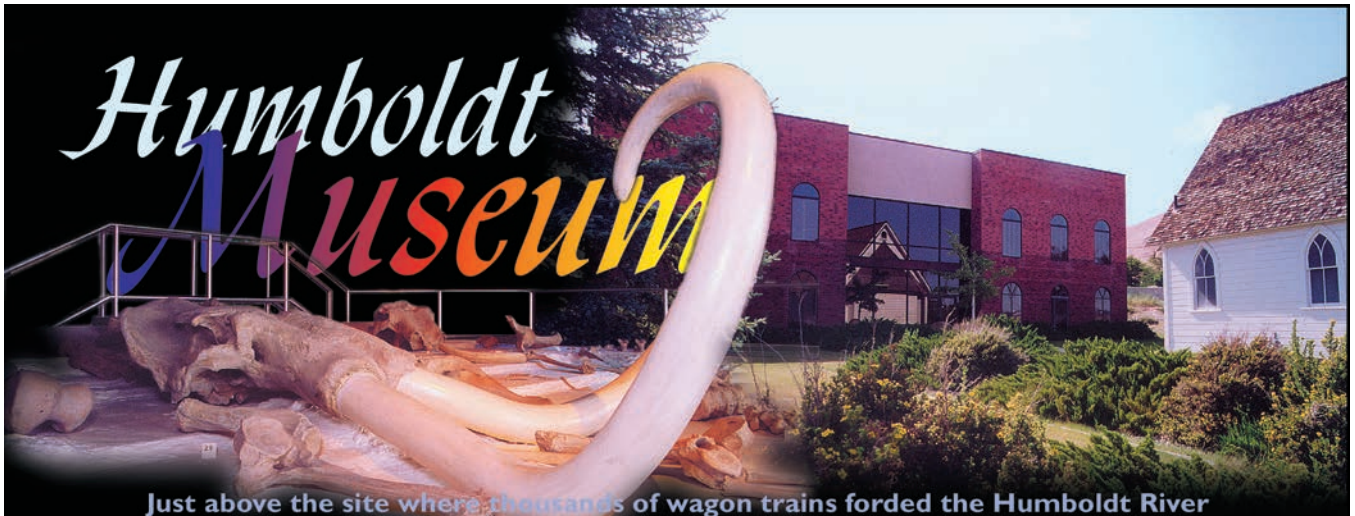


Bucking broncs could give cowboys some severe head cases. Dakota cowboy Ned Coy was fortunate enough not to be bucked off by Boy Dick during an 1888 cattle roundup (left).

– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

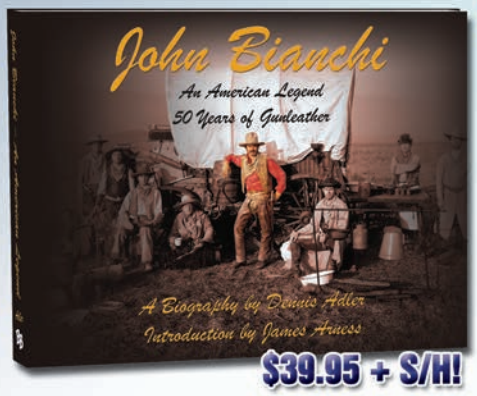
Dr. Jim Kornberg holds an MD and an ScD. He is an environmental medicine physician and an engineer. He lives with his wife Sally on their ranch in the mountains of southwestern Colorado.

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I have seen a photo of Billy the Kid in a Caldwell, Kansas, museum. It shows him with other cowboys from a nearby ranch. What do you know about this picture?

Greg Elliott
Park City, Kansas

A number of photos claim to depict Billy the Kid, but the only one with provenance is the famous one where he is posing with a rifle.

Most of the well-known Old West figures had several look-alikes. So it's not unusual for a museum (or anyone else for that matter) to believe it possesses a photo of a noted shootist or lawman or outlaw.

Yet it is always wise to consult a photo authenticator like *True West* Publisher Emeritus Bob McCubbin before opening your checkbook.



James Earp

Why wasn't James Earp a major player in the Tombstone troubles in the early 1880s?

David Jones
Phoenix, Arizona

James was severely wounded in his left arm during a skirmish in Fredricktown, Missouri. Since he did not have much function in that arm, he did not join in the gunfight. Plus, he was older (40) than his brothers and Doc Holliday, and his age may have played a factor.

Earp expert Casey Tefertiller shares how James did help out his brothers: "James Earp dealt with some issues, such as getting the warrant when Wyatt Earp discovered the stolen horse in Charleston with Billy Clanton. The Earps also needed someone who was not fighting to make sure their affairs were taken care of in the event something went wrong."

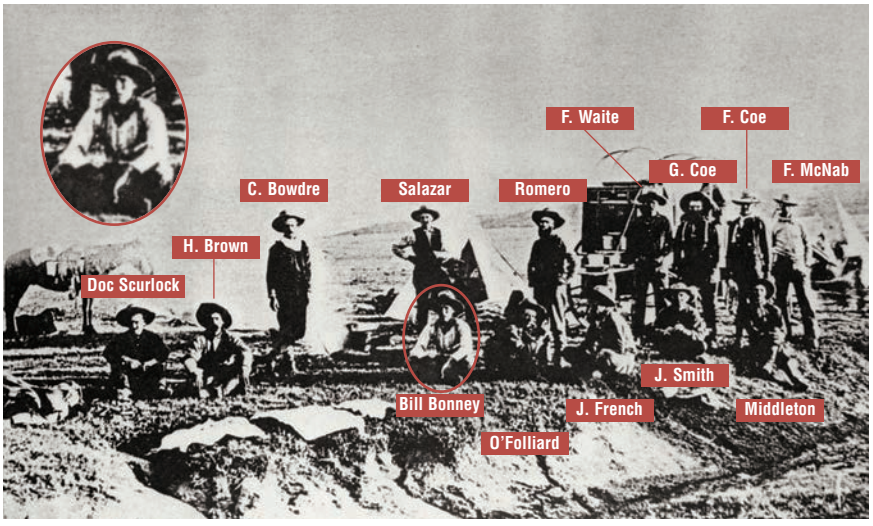
How successful were traveling salesmen in the Old West?

Jack A. Graves
Turlock, California

Traveling drummers, salesmen or peddlers provided goods and services for folks living on farms in rural or frontier areas that didn't have easy access to town. Salesmen packed their wagons with everything ranging from scissors, pots and pans to medicine, books and clothing. A good one cultivated customers by passing through the area on a regular basis.

The markup on these goods could be substantial. Some of these guys—such as Levi Strauss—went from peddler to millionaire. I'd say the most successful drummers in the Far West were those who hauled goods into mining camps such as Virginia City, Nevada, Tombstone, Arizona, and Deadwood, South Dakota. They provided hard-to-get items like durable clothes, gold pans, picks and shovels. Several got in on the ground floor and eventually becoming wealthy merchants.

Also, let's not forget the whiskey and liquor peddlers. Working above or outside the law, they tended to make a killing among the thirsty pioneers.



The late David Williams, a historian in Caldwell, Kansas, discovered this 1878 photo that allegedly shows Henry Brown and William Bonney a.k.a. Billy the Kid, and a slew of folks tied to the Kid. Like the Kid, Brown was a Regulator who fought during the Lincoln County War, particularly at the Blazer's Mill shoot-out in 1878. The Caldwell Museum shares this photo because Brown served as the marshal of Caldwell who later became infamous as the marshal who robbed the bank in nearby Medicine Lodge in 1884.

– Courtesy Caldwell Historical Society –

How did Tucson become such a lawless place before, during and after the Civil War?

Brenda Jackson
Mesa, Arizona

When the federal army pulled out of the area in 1861-62, the Apaches interpreted the troop withdrawal as surrender and stepped up on their campaigns against the settlers. As a pueblo under siege, many residents sought safer places, heading south to Sonora or west to California.

Tucson was a pretty lawless place anyway with the vigilante activity in California chasing the bad guys into Arizona. For more on that, read Capt. John C. Cremony's *Life Among the Apaches*, Capt. John Bourke's *On the Border with Crook*, J. Ross Browne's *A Tour Through Arizona* and *Pumpelly's Arizona* by Raphael Pumpelly.

I'm curious about Doc Manning, the man who killed gunfighter Dallas Stoudenmire. What's his story?

John Crawley
Salem, Oregon

Born George Felix Manning in Mobile, Alabama, he studied medicine at the University of Alabama and in Paris, France. He returned from Europe to join the Confederacy. After the war, he and his three brothers—Jim, Frank and John—vowed never to shave until the South rose again. They kept that promise.

For a time, the Manning boys joined other Confederates in exile in Mexico. George eventually settled in Giddings, Texas, and practiced medicine. Doc was hot tempered and once got into a knife fight with a rival doctor.

His most famous fight occurred in El Paso with Marshal Dallas Stoudenmire. The Manning brothers, who



Dallas Stoudenmire

owned a couple of saloons, began feuding with Dallas and his brother-in-law Doc Cummings. When Jim Manning shot and killed Cummings, Stoudenmire and Doc Manning bellied up to the bar to have a "peace talk" on September 18, 1882.

Stoudenmire was drunk (as usual), and an argument ensued. The two went for their pistols, and the little doctor, who already had his gun hand in his pocket, fired. His first shot hit the marshal in the shoulder; the second slammed into Stoudenmire's chest, knocking him through the batwing doors and into the street.

Stoudenmire still managed to get off a shot that hit Doc in the arm. The two then got into a wrestling match. Jim Manning arrived about that time and shot Stoudenmire in the head, killing him. Doc then grabbed a gun and began pistol whipping the dead man.

Jim Manning was tried for murder but was acquitted. The brothers left Texas for Arizona, where Frank died in the insane asylum. John roamed the West before dying in Los Angeles. Doc resumed his medical practice in Arizona. He died in 1925 and is buried in the Citizen's Cemetery in Flagstaff.

About how many cowboys came though a cattle town each season?

Mike Franklin
Poteet, Texas

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That's a tough one to pin down; the number of cowhands might vary from outfit to outfit.

In 1867, the first year of the Long Drive, about 35,000 head went up the trail to Kansas. By 1871, the number increased to 600,000 cows. Drives required approximately one cowhand for every 250 cows. For 600,000 cows, about 2,400 drovers would have went to Dodge City in 1871.

A fair number of guys wouldn't have that job again. The year 1875 saw a depression and a market glut, so only 151,618 cows came up from Texas. The next year, the number of cows more than doubled to 321,998. In 1880, 394,784 head hit Kansas—but in 1881 it was only 250,000, which means only about 1,000 cowboys were needed for the drives that year.

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

UPCOMING
Wild Horse and Burro
ADOPTIONS


Peter Robbins Photo

Contact BLM for additional dates and locations.
Gentled horses available at some locations.

January 12 - 26	Internet
January 20 - 22	Mercedes, TX
January 28 - 29	Marianna, FL
February 10 - 12	Del Rio, TX
February 12	Carson City, NV
February 25 - 26	Columbia, MO
February 25 - 27	Apache Junction, AZ
March 10 - 12	Victoria, TX
March 18 - 20	Safford, AZ
March 25 - 26	Cheyenne, WY

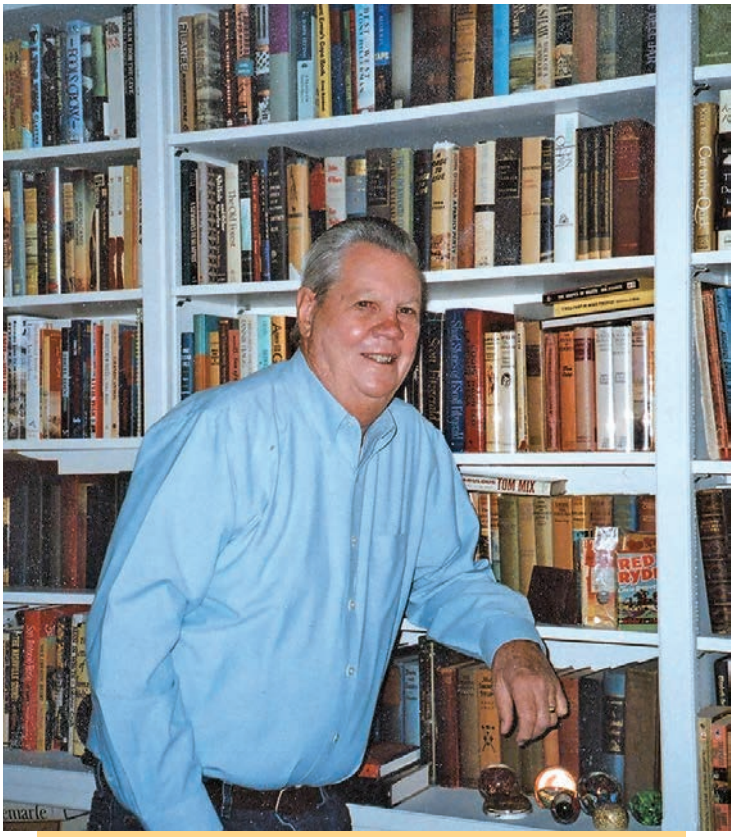
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What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME



JEB ROSEBROOK, FILM & TV WRITER

A screenwriter most famous for his 1972 screenplay *Junior Bonner*, Jeb Rosebrook has also written for *The Waltons* and *The Yellow Rose* TV series, and *I Will Fight No More Forever*, *The Gambler Part III*, *The Gambler Returns*, *Hobo's Christmas* and *Mystic Warrior* TV movies. He also wrote the Disney Sci-Fi classic *The Black Hole*. Rosebrook lives in Scottsdale, Arizona.

The guy who ripped me off the most was the late writer/director Richard Brooks. I adapted Jack (*Shane*) Schaefer's historical book *The Great Endurance Horse Race* into a screenplay for Lorimar Productions. Lorimar offered the screenplay to Brooks to direct. He asked to buy it. Lorimar would not sell it. I picked up the *LA Times* one Sunday to see Brooks announce he was making *Bite the Bullet*, based on public domain materials. No one, not my agent, not Lorimar, ever called to tell me this had happened.

I hate it when I read in the media that someone over 65 or 70 is described as "elderly." I am 75 and hardly consider myself, or any of my contemporaries, as "elderly." It's like describing "juveniles" or "adolescents" as being too old for zits.

Don't get me started on the army of noisy, never-ending gas engine blowers invading quiet time outside my office once a week. Isn't there a better way to clean up a parking lot?

History has taught me to respect anyone who has faced the enemy in war. In grammar school at the Quarter Circle V Bar Ranch School (now the Orme School of Arizona), I had a teacher who was a medic at the WW II battle at Tarawa. In high school, I had an RAF officer who, when 24 missions was the life expectancy over in Germany, had 52. I also admire my dear friends Max Evans, who served in the Army from Normandy to Germany; Alvin Ferneyhough of the 24th Division; and Pat Donahoe of the First Marines, who survived frozen Chosin in Korea (and a helluva lot more).

Best advice I ever got was from George Foster, professor of English at Washington & Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. After reading my first efforts at short story fiction writing, he said, "You are a sophomore. In Greek, that means 'wise fool.' Keep writing!"

My dad always told me, "Be honorable in what you do." My dad received this advice from a Kentucky judge with whom he shared prohibition booze during his time as an advertising writer in Cincinnati in the 1920s. I am not perfect, but honorable is a good effort!

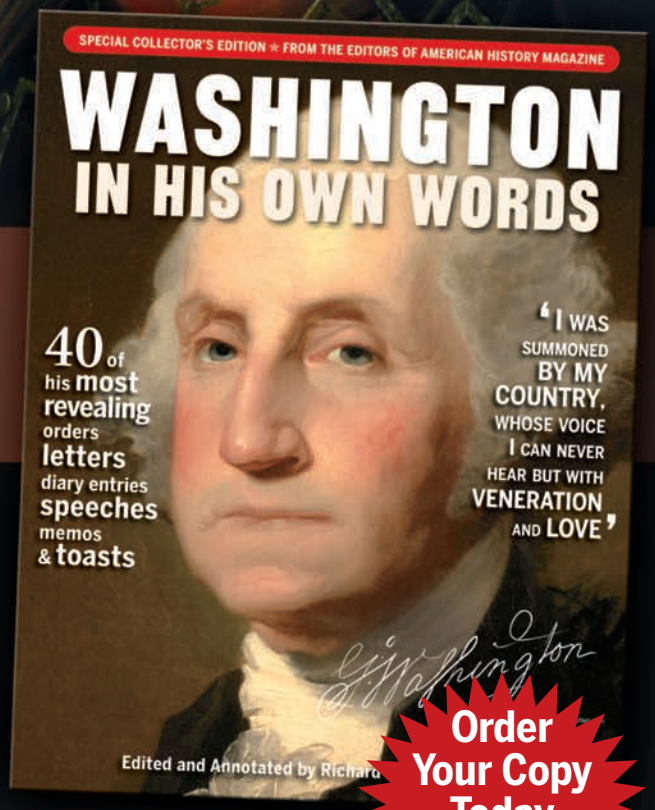
I got my break in three stages: 1) Being hired as a writer/trainee for NBC at New York's 30 Rock between junior and senior years in college and meeting novelist Earl Hamner Jr., who is best known for his 1961 novel *Spencer's Mountain*, which formed the basis for the CBS series *The Waltons*. 2) When the same Earl Hamner Jr. recommended my first novel *Saturday* to his New York literary agent Don Congdon, who took me on as a client and sold my novel to E.P. Dutton. 3) When I was down and broke, in my attempt to earn a living full time as a writer, producer Joe Wizan optioned a four-page outline called "Bonner" and gave me enough money to write the screenplay for, his choice, Steve McQueen.

Nobody knows that I wanted to be like Joe DiMaggio and hear the late Bob Sheppard call my name on the public address system as I wore Yankee pinstripes at Yankee Stadium.

People overlook my wife Dorothy. The first money spent from my *Junior Bonner* check was replacing the bald tires that took her, with two children, from Los Angeles to the Firestone dealer in Prescott, Arizona. In the ensuing and continuing years, she has had to share my professional selfishness as a writer, with its joys and pain, its successes and failures, money in the bank or waiting for the check in the mail.

My favorite place in Arizona is what is described as "up creek" on 27,000 acres of the Quarter Circle V Bar Ranch near Mayer—an area of riparian beauty shadowed by three mesas where ancient American Indians once lived. My dream is to film a documentary, much like Disney's 1953 nature documentary *The Living Desert*, of this pristine area and its fight for natural survival.

◆ Washington's words were stirring, but more effective was a simple gesture, and a comment. At one point he paused, fumbled with his speech and dramatically took out his eyeglasses, which few of the officers had ever seen him wear. Many of the men, suddenly aware that Washington had sacrificed so much himself, broke out in tears.

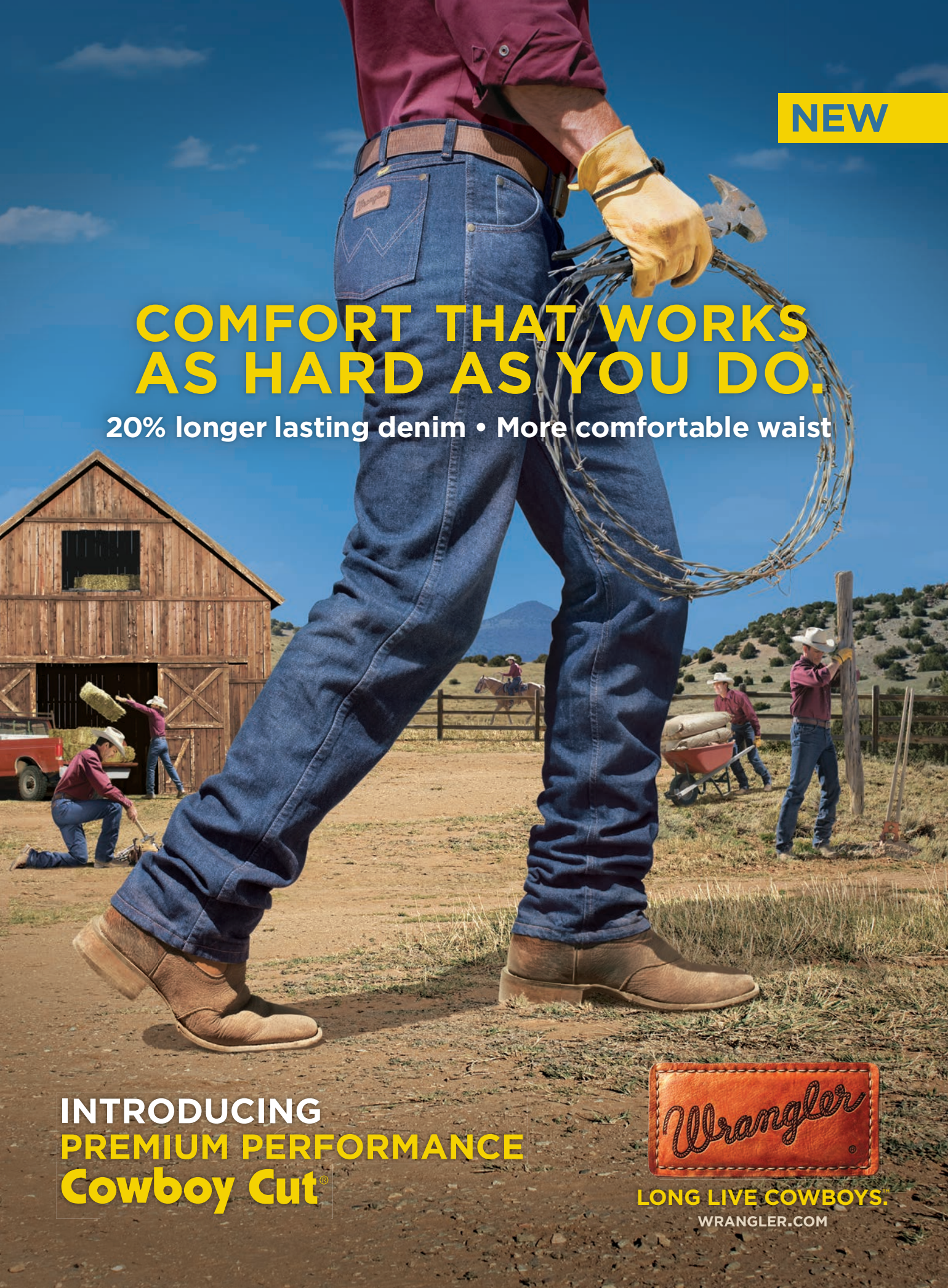


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