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Holliday is best known for his role in the legendary gunfight at the O.K. Corral, where Tom McClaury, Frank McClaury and Billy Clanton fought Holliday, Wyatt, Virgil and Morgan Earp.

Undoubtedly, Doc's life was filled with adventure, but came to an early end. His tuberculosis claimed his life at the age of 36. Always believing he would die fighting with his boots on, he ironically muttered, "This is funny" and passed away in his bed.

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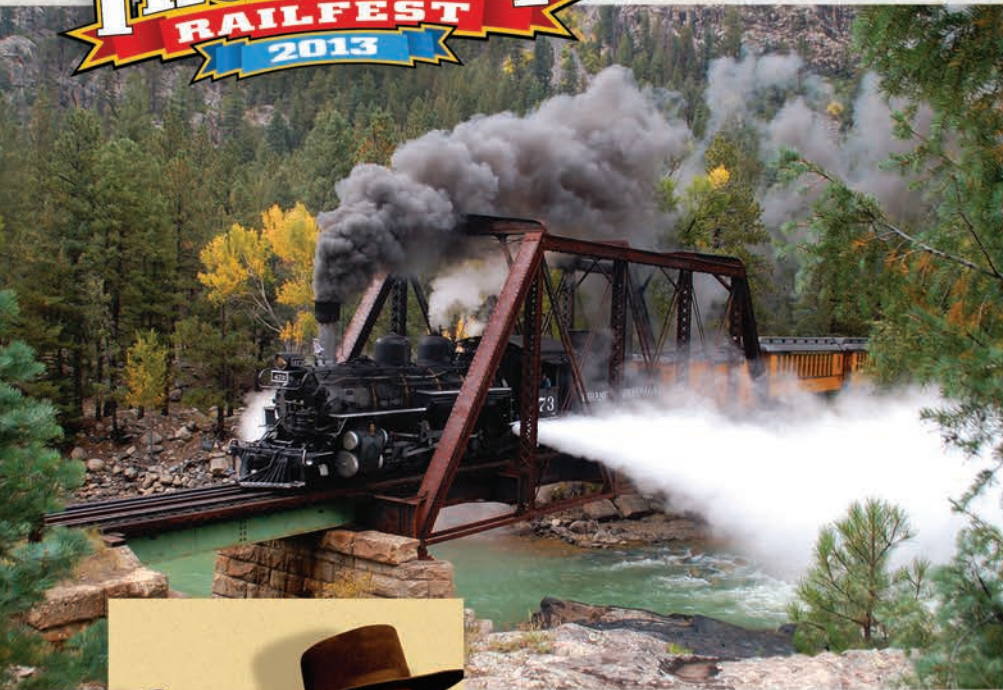




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OPENING SHOT

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HOBBLING UNTRUSTWORTHY HORSES

This scene looks like it was taken straight out of Andy Adams's *The Log of a Cowboy*. Of his five-month cattle drive from Texas to Montana in 1882, he recalls: "Billy Honeyman...had noticed several horses that were inclined to stray on day herd, and these few leaders were so well marked in his memory that, as a matter of precaution, he insisted on putting a rope hobble on them. At every noon and night camp we strung a rope from the hind wheel of our wagon, and another from the end of the wagon tongue back to stakes driven in the ground or held by a man, forming a triangular corral. Thus in a few minutes, under any conditions, we could construct a temporary corral for catching a change of mounts, or for the wrangler to hobble untrustworthy horses."



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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Candy Moulton, Frederick Nolan, Gary Roberts,

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Marshall Trimble and Linda Wommack

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

ADVERTISING/BUSINESS

PRESIDENT & CEO: Bob Boze Bell

PUBLISHER & COO: Ken Amorosano

CFO: Lucinda Amorosano

GENERAL MANAGER: Carole Compton Glenn

ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER: Dave Daiss

SALES & MARKETING DIRECTOR: Ken Amorosano

REGIONAL SALES MANAGERS

Greg Carroll (greg@twmag.com)

Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas,

Nevada & Washington

Sue Lambert (sue@twmag.com)

Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma,

South Dakota, Utah & Wyoming

Sheri Riley (sheri@twmag.com)

Colorado, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon,

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT: Sally Collins

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June 2013 Online and Social Media Content



From the Grand Canyon to Crater Lake to the Dakota Badlands, the West's national parks are showcased in historic photos at Pinterest.com/TrueWestMag



Go behind the scenes of True West with Bob Boze Bell and see the newest round of the artist's daily "Whipped Out" series at Blog.TrueWestMagazine.com



Join the Conversation

"These were tough people! I can't even imagine life under these conditions, but I am thankful for those who went before us!"
— Keitha Harper Shandley of Leakey, Texas—



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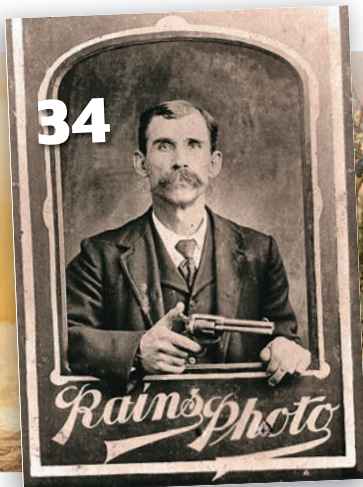
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Sickly, but still deadly? The renowned Doc Holliday biographer explores the little-known last years of the O.K. Corral gunfighter's life.

—Gary L. Roberts

28 GUARDING CUSTER'S GUIDON

Is one museum's Custer guidon a relic from the famous Battle of the Little Big Horn? We present the story behind it, and you decide!

—Bill Markley

34 COLT'S CAVALRY PISTOL TO THE RESCUE

Colt designed its First Generation Peacemakers for the U.S. Cavalry, but its superior craftsmanship led the gun to ultimately win the West (and kill many a grizzly).

—Phil Spangenberg

72 GUNFIGHTER GRAVES

One man's obsession with graves turns into a 40-site-strong tour of some of the Old West's most fiercest gunfighters, lawmen and more.

—Bob Stinson

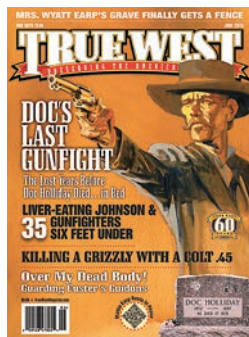
86 MATTIE EARP RESTS IN PEACE

The True West Preservation Society partners up to save a historic cemetery from desecration and give Mrs. Wyatt Earp the peace she deserves.

—Vince Murray

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By scanning your mobile device over any of the QR codes in this magazine, you can instantly stream original True West videos or be instantly transported to our websites.





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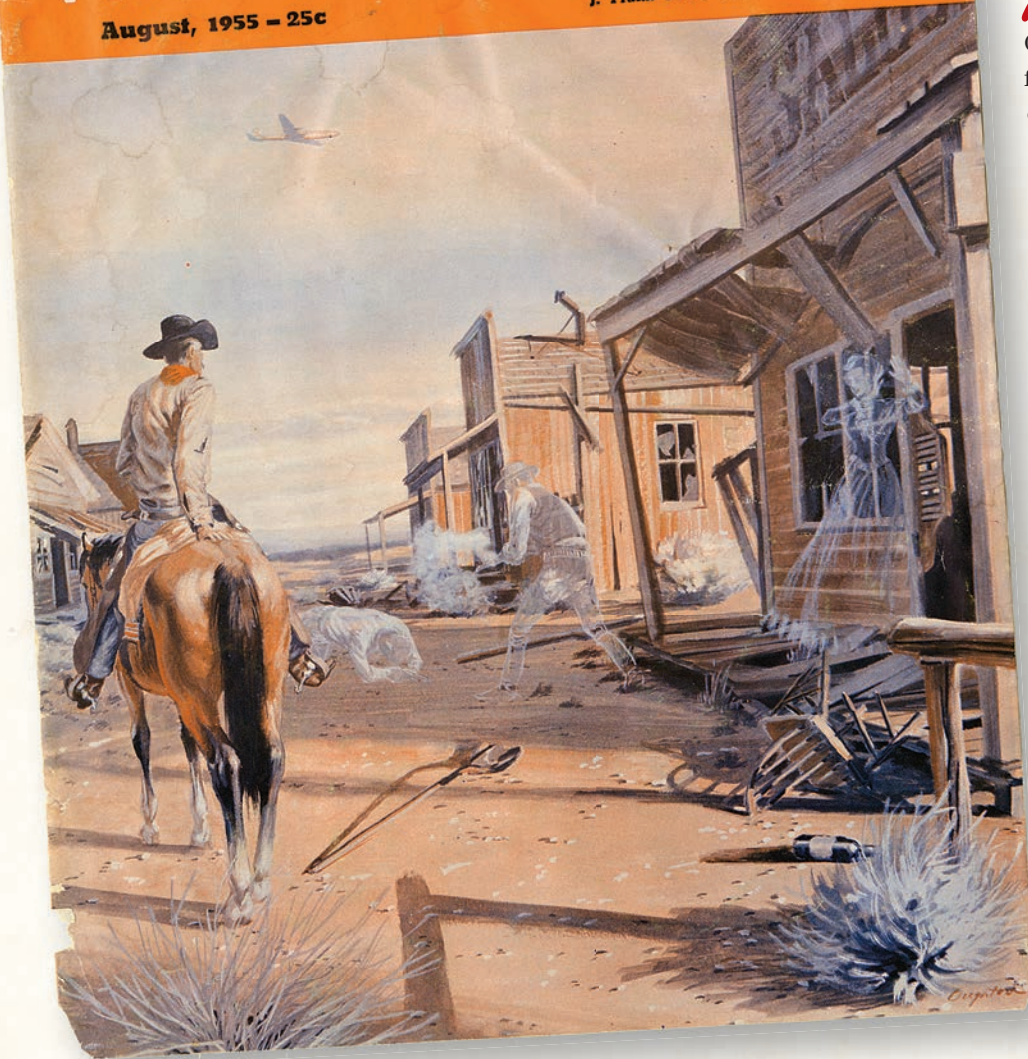
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GHOSTS OF GOLD AND GLORY

Fascinating histories of major western ghosttowns
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DUTCHMAN'S LOST MINE
At last — the REAL story

"KING OF THE WILD FRONTIER"
Davy Crockett — truth and myth separated

THE DREAM THAT SAVED WILBARGER
J. Frank Dobie at his best



Pennsylvania-born artist Taylor Oughton's first cover for *True West* in 1955 depicts a lonely cowboy surveying a dusty ghost town and its departed residents. Before going on to an award-winning career, Oughton drew portraits of officers during WWII while stationed in Asia with the Marines. He would go on to illustrate other *True West* covers in 1960 and 1964. For more than 40 years, his illustrations have been featured in a variety of publications, including *Reader's Digest*, *Field & Stream* and *Outdoor Life*.

"All I can think is, what did the horse eat?" Will Knight of Prescott, Arizona
- Facebook.com/TrueWestMag -

Mattie Earp Redeemed

Thanks to Vince Murray and the True West Preservation Society putting their money where their mouths are.

It was a long time coming. Several years ago, this magazine instituted the *True West* Preservation Society to hopefully save Old West heritage wherever we could find it.

What we mostly found was a lot of government red tape and jurisdictional obstacles that derailed everything we tried to preserve.

Vince Murray found sympathetic ears, however, in a couple of rangers at the U.S. Forest Service. They agreed to help us preserve the Pinal Cemetery where Wyatt Earp's second wife, Mattie, was buried after her suicide from a laudanum overdose in 1888. Vince can be quite convincing; a historian with Arizona Historical Research, he has a long history of promoting the preservation of the state's historic buildings and archaeological sites.

He showed the Forest Service rangers the largely neglected cemetery where vandals had wreaked havoc on Mattie's grave. A few folks had erected some posts around a family member's grave to lend a little dignity to the lonely site and to keep out ATVers, but it didn't protect the entire cemetery from trespassers.

Finally, in February, Robert Ray (our production manager who was a prime motivator for *True West* to concentrate on Mattie's plight) and his wife, Bea, joined me and the mayor of Superior, along with other project supporters, to dedicate a protective fence our very own *True West* Preservation Society had helped build. (See p. 86.)

It was a proud day for all of us. To those among our readers who helped make this project happen: Thank you.



After Mattie Earp was abandoned by her famous lawman husband Wyatt, she gravitated to the mining camps in central Arizona, ending up on the line in Pinal, a boomtown near the present-day town of Superior. When she died from a laudanum overdose in 1888, the coroner's report stated, "She didn't want to live anymore."

— Illustrated by Bob Boze Bell —



(From left) Mayor of Superior Jayme Valenzuela, Bob Boze Bell, Vivia Strang from Pioneers' Cemetery Association, U.S. Forest Service Archaeologist Steve Germick and the Guzmans (who have a relative buried in cemetery).

— By Bea Ray —



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

Quotes

“...[S]ometimes readers who demand ‘just the facts’ are really demanding their version of the facts.”

– Margaret Sullivan, *The New York Times*

“...there is no surer sign of a country’s cultural and political decay than an obtuse blindness to its unmistakable beginnings.”

– Simon Schama, *Newsweek Magazine*

“A life spent making mistakes is not only more honorable, but more useful than a life spent doing nothing.”

– George Bernard Shaw

“...adopt the pace of Nature. Her secret is patience.”

– Ralph Waldo Emerson

“So long as governments set the example of killing their enemies, private individuals will occasionally kill theirs.”

– Elbert Hubbard

“For this is your duty, to act well the part that is given to you.”

– Epictetus

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO



“The grandest ambition that can enter the soul is to know the truth.”

– Robert Green Ingersoll



“Every horseman rides beside an open grave.”

– Arizona rancher Amy Hale Auker, sharing a Spanish proverb, in *Rightful Place* (Texas Tech Univ. Press)

Old Vaquero Saying



“If there’s one thing people can’t stand, it’s intolerance.”

The Bozeman Trail Tribute

“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they kept only one; they promised to take our land, and they did.” – Chief Red Cloud

The struggle for power along the Bozeman Trail remains one of the most important chapters in the history and lore of the American West. And the epic clash between settlers, soldiers and Sioux is a story of sacrifice and courage that should never be forgotten.

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

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

Now America Remembers, in association with the Fort Phil Kearny/Bozeman Trail Association, proudly presents the Bozeman Trail Tribute Rifle. This Tribute is a handsomely decorated working Henry rifle, honoring the heroes and the history of the Bozeman Trail. Decorated in stunning 24-karat gold and nickel by craftsmen commissioned specifically by America Remembers, the Tribute features artwork honoring the American soldiers as well as the legendary Native Americans who fought to preserve their heritage.

The Bozeman Trail Tribute Rifle is a handsome recreation of the legendary Henry rifle. It has been made by the world-renowned master craftsmen of A. Uberti, who have expertly created this classic firearm just as they have created so many of the western classics. During the turbulent years of the frontier the Henry rifle would play a significant role in the settling of the American West and Henry rifles were in use during fighting along the Bozeman Trail.

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Only 300 Bozeman Trail Tribute Rifles will be issued in this limited edition available exclusively through America Remembers. We will arrange delivery of your working Tribute through a licensed firearms dealer of your choice. If you are not completely satisfied with your Tribute after your personal inspection, you may return it in original unfired condition within 30 days for a complete and courteous refund.

The Bozeman Trail Tribute Rifle is truly a fitting remembrance of the courage and sacrifice of those who forged an unforgettable chapter in American history. The triumph and the tragedy of the struggle for the Northern Plains helped create heroes, legends and, ultimately, the United States as it is known today. Act now to secure your own unique piece of history from the American West.

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



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

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The Navajo War of 1913

Looking back a century after the Uprising at Beautiful Mountain.

After the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre, the so-called end of the Indian Wars, cultural clashes between whites and American Indians still took place.

Take a 1913 incident in New Mexico. The Navajos call it the Uprising at Beautiful Mountain. Whites call it the Navajo War of 1913. The event would almost be comical if not for its disregard for human rights.

At the time, William Shelton was superintendent of the San Juan Agency, the Navajo reservation outpost in northwest New Mexico. The man the Indians called “Tall Boss” was a no-nonsense type with little sympathy for Navajo history, culture and people. He had a history of clashes with the Diné, the name the tribal members use for themselves. A Diné leader revered by his people, Be-zho-she, claimed he was a “mean man to us.”

The uprising started innocently enough. Widower Hístalí Yázhí decided to remarry. He proposed to a woman, but she refused to accept unless he also married her sister and mother. This Diné tradition ensured the care of the single women in a family. Accounts state Yázhí planned to have marital relations only with his intended.

But under U.S. law, of course, marrying three women is polygamy. Angered at this flouting of the law, Superintendent Shelton sent police to arrest Yázhí in early September 1913—but when they got to Beautiful Mountain, they found he had gone



Called on to settle an uprising sparked by a superintendent's distaste for a Navajo custom, Gen. Hugh L. Scott (center) stands with a group of Diné in New Mexico in 1913. Two years later, he would call on the medicine man who came to his aid, Be-zho-she, to peacefully settle an Ute uprising in 1915.

— Courtesy MRL 10 G.E.E. Lindquist Papers, 51, 864, Burke Library Archives (Columbia University Libraries) at Union Theological Seminary, New York —

“They came and stole the women, and we stole them back.”

hunting. So they hauled the three women off to jail in Shiprock, the agency headquarters.

Yázhí was incensed when he returned and found his wives gone. So was his father, the medicine man Be-zho-she. He told authorities, “They came and stole the women, and we stole them back.”

On September 17, father and son led about 10 Diné men on a “raid” of the Shiprock jail (which the tribe called “Shelton’s Hotel,” because it was where Tall Boss incarcerated so many Navajos). They overpowered the guards and took the women back to Beautiful Mountain.

Shelton, returning from a fair, was furious and demanded action. Peter Paquette, the

superintendent of the overall Navajo reservation (and nominally Shelton’s boss), intervened and met with the Diné, trying to head off a disaster. But Yázhí and the 11 warriors refused to give in. They barricaded themselves at their camp, ready for a fight if necessary.

In early November, Shelton called on federal troops to come to his aid. A force of nearly 250 men, under the command of Gen. Hugh Scott, came

from Nebraska. By November 23, the Diné were surrounded and outnumbered about 12 to one. The national press played it up as a modern-day Alamo with bloody implications. That was the last result Gen. Scott wanted.

He and others met with the Navajo to try to reach a peaceful solution. The talks worked; the dozen Diné surrendered on November 27—Thanksgiving Day.

The prisoners were taken to Santa Fe for trial, where the judge lectured them for 30 minutes about obeying the white man’s laws—and then dropped most of the charges. Yázhí and one other were sentenced to 30 days in jail; the rest got 10-day terms for unlawful assembly.

After all this, Yázhí probably still ended up living with his three wives, although history does not record it.

The 1913 incident is mostly forgotten in the white world. The Diné remember it. The clash of cultures continues.



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BROADWAY 1932, DANGER TRAILS 1935, DANGER VALLEY 1937, DAWN ON THE GREAT DIVIDE 1939, DAYS OF JESSE JAMES 1939, DEAD OR ALIVE 1944, DEADWOOD PASS 1933, DEATH RIDES THE RANGE 1939, DEATH VALLEY 1946, DESERT GOLD 1936, DESERT JUSTICE 1936, DESERT PATROL 1938, DEVIL RIDERS 1943, DIAMOND TRAIL 1933, DOWN TEXAS WAY 1942, DOWN THE WYOMING TRAIL 1939, DRIFT FENCE 1936, DRUM TAPS 1933, DUDE BANDIT 1933, EL DIABLO RIDES 1939, EMPTTY SADDLES 1936, ENEMY OF THE LAW 1945, EYES OF TEXAS 1948, FARGO KID 1940, FAST BULLETS 1936, FEUD OF THE RANGE 1939, FIGHTING CARAVANS 1931, FIGHTING DEPUTY 1937, FIGHTING PARSON 1933, FIGHTING STALLION 1950, FIGHTING TO LIVE 1934, FIGHTING TROOPER 1934, FIGHTING VALLEY 1943, FORBIDDEN TRAILS 1941, FORLORN RIVER 1937, FRONTIER DAYS 1934, FRONTIER FURY 1943, FRONTIER HORIZON 1939, FRONTIER JUSTICE 1936, FRONTIER PONY EXPRESS 1939, FRONTIER SCOUT 1938, FRONTIER TOWN 1938, FUGITIVE OF THE PLAINS 1943, FUGITIVE VALLEY 1941, FUZZY SETTLES DOWN 1944, GALLOPING ROMEO 1933, GAMBLING TERROR 1937, GANGSTERS DEN 1945, GANGSTERS OF THE FRONTIER 1944, GHOST PATROL 1936, GHOST TOWN GOLD 1936, GHOST TOWN LAW 1942, GIT ALONG LITTLE DOGIES 1937, GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE MAN 1937, GOLD 1932, GRAND CANYON TRAIL 1948, GUN GRIT 1936, GUN JUSTICE 1933, GUN LAW 1933, GUN LORDS OF STIRRUP BASIN 1937, GUNMAN FROM BODIE 1941, GUNS IN THE DARK 1937, GUNS OF THE LAW 1944, GUNSMOKE MESA 1944, GUNSMOKE RANCH 1937, HAIR TRIGGER CASEY 1936, HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER 1944, HAUNTED RANCH 1943, HAWK OF POWDER RIVER 1948, HEART OF THE GOLDEN WEST 1942, HEART OF THE ROCKIES 1937, HELDORADO 1946, HELL FIRE AUSTIN 1932, HELL TOWN 1937, HIDDEN VALLEY 1932, HIGH LONESOME 1950, HIS BROTHERS GHOST 1945, HIT THE SADDLE 1937, HITTIN THE TRAIL 1937, HOME IN OKLAHOMA 1946, HONOR OF THE RANGE 1934, HONOR OF THE WEST 1939, IDAHO 1943, IN OLD CALIENTE 1939, IN OLD CALIFORNIA 1942, IN OLD CHEYENNE 1941, IN OLD SANTA FE 1934, IT HAPPENED OUT WEST 1937, JESSE JAMES AT BAY 1941, KANSAS PACIFIC 1953, KING OF THE COWBOYS 1943, KNIGHTS OF THE PLAINS 1938, KNIGHTS OF THE RANGE 1940, LAND OF HUNTED MEN 1943, LAST OF THE CLINTONS 1935, LAST OF THE WARRENS 1936, LAW AND LAWLESS 1932, LAW AND LEAD 1936, LAW MEN 1944, LAW OF THE 45'S 1935, LAW OF THE LASH 1947, LAW OF THE RIO GRANDE 1931, LAW OF THE WEST 1932, LAW OF THE WOLF 1939, LAWLESS LAND 1937, LIGHT OF THE WESTERN STARS 1930, LIGHTNIN BILL CARSON 1936, LIGHTNING CANSON RIDES AGAIN 1938, LIGHTS OF OLD SANTA FE 1944, LITTLE JOE THE WRANGLER 1942, LOADED PISTOLS 1948, LONE STAR LAW MEN 1941, LOSER'S END 1935, LOST RANCH 1937, LUCKY BOOTS 1935, LUCKY TERROR 1936, LUMBER JACK 1944, MAN FROM CHEYENNE 1942, MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN 1938, MAN FROM TEXAS 1948, MAN OF THE FOREST 1933, MAN OF THE FRONTIER 1936, MARK OF THE AVENGER 1938, MARKED FOR MURDER 1945, MARKED TRAILS 1944, MASON OF THE MOUNTED 1932, MY OUTLAW BROTHER 1951, MY PAL TRIGGER 1946, MYSTERY RANCH 1934, NEATH CANADIAN SKIES 1946, NEATH THE ARIZONA SKIES 1934, NEVADA CITY 1941, NEW MEXICO 1951, NIGHT TIME IN NEVADA 1948, NO MANS RANGE 1935, NORTH OF ARIZONA 1935, NORTHWEST TRAIL 1945, OATH OF VENGEANCE 1944, OH SUSANNA 1936, OKLAHOMA TERROR 1939, ON THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL 1947, ONLY THE VALIANT 1951, OUTLAW EXPRESS 1938, OUTLAW OF THE RANGE 1936, OUTLAW ROUNDUP 1944, OUTLAWS OF BOULDER PASS 1942, OUTLAWS PARADISE 1939, PARADISE CANYON 1935, PARDON MY GUN 1930, PAROLED TO DIE 1938, PHANTOM OF THE RANGE 1936, PHANTOM PATROL 1936, PHANTOM RANCHER 1940, PHANTOM RANGER 1938, PHANTOM THUNDERBOLT 1933, PINTO BANDIT 1944, PIONEER DAYS 1940, POTCATELLO KID 1931, PRAIRIE PALS 1942, PUBLIC COWBOY NUMBER ONE 1937, QUEEN OF THE YUKON 1940, RADIO RANCH 1940, RAIDERS OF RED GAP 1943, RAIDERS OF SAN

JOAQUIN 1943, RAIDERS OF THE BORDERS 1944, RAINBOW OVER TEXAS 1946, RAINBOW RANCH 1933, RAINBOW VALLEY 1935, RAINBOW'S END 1935, RANDY RIDES ALONE 1934, RANGE DEFENDERS 1937, RANGE WARFARE 1934, RAWHIDE 1938, RAWHIDE TERROR 1934, REBELLION 1936, RED BLOOD OF COURAGE 1935, RED RIVER VALLEY 1941, RENEGADE GIRL 1946, RIDE RANGER RIDE 1936, RIDERS OF BLACK MOUNTAIN 1940, RIDERS OF DESTINY 1933, RIDERS OF THE DESERT 1932, RIDERS OF THE ROCKIES 1937, RIDERS OF THE SAGE 1939, RIDERS OF THE WEST 1942, RIDERS OF THE WHISTLING SKULL 1937, RIDERS OF WHISTLING PINES 1949, RIDIN DOWN THE CANYON 1942, RIDIN THE CHEROKEE TRAIL 1941, RIDIN THRU 1934, RIDING AVENGER 1936, RIM OF THE CANYON 1949, RIO RATTLER 1935, RIP ROARIN BUCKAROO 1936, ROAMIN WILD 1936, ROARIN GUNS 1936, ROARIN LEAD 1936, ROARING SIX GUNS 1937, ROBIN HOOD OF THE PECOS 1941, ROCK RIVER RENEGADES 1942, ROGUE OF THE RANGE 1936, ROLL ALONG COWBOY 1937, ROLL ON TEXAS MOON 1946, ROLLIN PLAINS 1938, ROMANCE ON THE RANGE 1942, ROUGH RIDERS ROUNDUP 1938, ROUGH RIDING RANGER 1935, ROUND UP TIME IN TEXAS 1937, RUSTLERS HIDEOUT 1945, RUSTLERS ROUND UP 1946, SADDLE ACES 1935, SADDLE MOUNTAIN ROUNDUP 1941, SAGA OF DEATH VALLEY 1939, SAGEBRUSH TRAIL 1933, SALOME WHERE SHE DANCED 1945, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY 1944, SANTA FE BOUND 1936, SANTA FE TRAIL 1940, SHADOW RANCH 1937, SHADOWS OF DEATH 1945, SHERIFF OF SAGE VALLEY 1942, SHERIFF OF TOMBSTONE 1941, SHINE ON HARVEST MOON 1938, SILVER SPURS 1943, SING COWBOY SING 1937, SIX GUN RHYTHM 1939, SIX GUN TRAIL 1938, SIX SHOOTIN SHERIFF 1938, SON OF THE RENEGADE 1953, SONG OF ARIZONA 1946, SONG OF NEVADA 1944, SONG OF OLD WYOMING 1945, SONG OF TEXAS 1943, SONG OF THE GRINGO 1936, SONGS AND SADDLES 1938, SOUTH OF SANTA FE 1942, SOUTHWARD HO 1939, SPIRIT OF THE WEST 1932, SPOOK TOWN 1944, SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES 1937, SPRINGTIME IN THE SIERRAS 1947, STAGE COACH TO DENVER 1946, STAMPEDE 1936, STARS OVER TEXAS 1946, STORMY TRAILS 1936, STRAIGHT SHOOTER 1939, SUNDOWN SAUNDERS 1935, SUNDOWNERS 1950, SUNSET CARSON RIDES AGAIN 1948, SUNSET ON THE DESERT 1942, SUNSET RANGE 1935, SUNSET SERENADE 1942, SUSANNA PASS 1949, SWIFTY 1935, TAKE ME BACK TO OKLAHOMA 1940, TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND 1943, TERROR OF THE PLAINS 1934, TERROR OF TINY TOWN 1938, TEX RIDES WITH THE BOY SCOUTS 1937, TEXAS BUDDIES 1932, TEXAS LEGIONNAIRES 1943, TEXAS TERROR 1935, TEXAS TO BATAAN 1942, TEXAS TROUBLE SHOOTERS 1942, THE APACHE KID'S ESCAPE 1930, THE ARIZONA KID 1939, THE ARIZONA RAIDERS 1936, THE BIG SHOW 1936, THE BIG SOMBRERO 1949, THE BOILING POINT 1932, THE BORDER PATROLMAN 1936, THE BOSS COWBOY 1934, THE BUSH WHACKERS 1951, THE CARSON CITY KID 1940, THE CHEYENNE KID 1940, THE COURAGEOUS AVENGER 1935, THE COWBOY AND THE BANDIT 1935, THE COWBOY COUNSELLOR 1932, THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE 1935, THE CROOKED TRAIL 1936, THE DAWN RIDER 1935, THE DESERT TRAIL 1935, THE DUDE RANGER 1934, THE FAR FRONTIER 1948, THE FEUD MAKER 1938, THE FEUD OF THE TRAIL 1937, THE FIGHTING RENEGADE 1939, THE FIGHTING WESTERNER 1935, THE GUN RANGER 1936, THE HARD HOMBRE 1931, THE IDAHO KID 1936, THE KANSAN 1943, THE KID RIDES AGAIN 1943, THE KID'S LAST RIDE 1941, THE LARAMIE KID 1935, THE LAST STAND 1938, THE LAW COMMANDS 1937, THE LAW RIDES 1936, THE LAW RIDES AGAIN 1943, THE LAWLESS FRONTIER 1934, THE LIGHT OF WESTERN STARS 1940, THE LUCKY TEXAN 1934, THE MAN FROM HELL'S EDGES 1932, THE MAN FROM UTAH 1934, THE MISSOURIANS 1950, THE MONTANA KID 1931, THE MYSTERIOUS RIDER 1942, THE MYSTERY OF THE HOODED HORSEMAN 1937, THE NEVADA BUCKAROO 1931, THE NIGHT RIDER 1932, THE OKLAHOMA CYCLONE 1930, THE OLD CORRAL 1936, THE OLD TEXAS TRAIL 1944, THE OUTLAW 1943, THE PAINTED DESERT 1931, THE PECOS KID 1935, THE PHANTOM COWBOY 1935, THE PURPLE VIGILANTES 1938, THE RANGE FEUD 1931, THE RANGER AND THE LADY 1940, THE RENEGADE RANGER 1938, THE RIDER OF THE LAW 1935, THE ROAMING COWBOY 1937, THE SAN ANTONIO KID 1944, THE SILVER BULLET 1935, THE SILVER TRAIL 1937, THE SINGING BUCKAROO 1937, THE 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SKIES 1946, UNDER TEXAS SKIES 1930, UNDER WESTERN STARS 1938, UNDERGROUND RUSTLERS 1941, UTAH 1945, VALLEY OF TERROR 1937, VALLEY OF THE LAWLESS 1936, VENGEANCE OF RANNAH 1936, VENGEANCE VALLEY 1951, WAGON TRAIL 1935, WAGON TRAIN 1940, WAGON WHEELS 1934, WALL STREET COWBOY 1938, WAR OF THE WILDCATS 1943, WATER RUSTLERS 1939, WAY OF THE WEST 1934, WEST OF CIMARRON 1941, WEST OF THE BADLANDS 1940, WEST OF THE DIVIDE 1934, WEST OF THE LAW 1942, WESTBOUND STAGE 1939, WESTERN CYCLONE 1943, WESTERN JUSTICE 1934, WESTERN MAIL 1942, WESTERN TRAILS 1938, WHEN A MAN RIDES ALONE 1933, WHEN A MAN'S A MAN 1935, WHERE THE BUFFALO ROAM 1938, WHERE THE WEST BEGINS 1938, WHERE TRAILS DIVIDE 1937, WHIRLWIND HORSEMAN 1938, WHISPERING SKULL 1944, WHISTLIN DAN 1932, WHISTLING BULLETS 1937, WILD COUNTRY 1947, WILD FIRE 1945, WILD HORSE 1931, WILD HORSE CANYON 1938, WILD HORSE PHANTOM 1944, WILDCAT TROOPER 1936, WINDS OF THE WASTELAND 1936, WINNING THE WEST 1930, WITHOUT HONOR 1932, WOLVES OF THE RANGE 1943, 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The Windsor Widow

Mark Jones spent so much time restoring an 1874 hotel that his wife jokingly called herself that.



Mark Jones, who traded in retirement to restore the 1874 Windsor Hotel in Del Norte, Colorado, stands at the wooden stairway that looks night-and-day from its ruinous state when he first saw it (below).

— Courtesy Windsor Restoration and Historical Association —



Mark Jones thought he was having a leisurely haircut in the small Colorado town of Del Norte that he and his wife had chosen for their retirement. It was 1998, and Jones was due for time off after heading the capital facilities department at Stanford University, where he had overseen the restoration of several major buildings.

He thought he was done with “all the craziness,” he admits, but in the next barber chair was Dr. Ray Culp who owned a building that needed restoration. “By the time my hair was cut, I was hooked.”

Ever since, Jones has been leading the community in restoring the Windsor Hotel. “The first time I saw it, I realized it was the centerpiece of the community and, by far, the largest building in town,” he says. “It had been a building of dignity and integrity, but it was in horrible condition—it was about as far gone as any building I’d ever worked on.”

When Jones found out the building’s important legacy, well, like the frosting on a cake, it was the plaster on the wall.

Built in 1874 in the midst of Colorado’s gold rush, the first-class hotel was the only

brick building in town and covered a fourth of a city block. “It was a big deal to have this in the rickety-tick mining town of Del Norte,” Jones says.

The hotel remained the center of social and cultural life for a century, until the late 1970s, when it was abandoned. After the roof collapsed from a snowstorm, snow and rain poured in and ruined the tin ceilings, maple floors and wooden stairway.

By 1993, someone had bought the building to tear it down for a burger stand. The demolition equipment was in the street when Dr. Culp’s wife, Barbara, came by and told the wrecking team, “Not so fast, boys.”

She put herself between the building and the wrecking ball, then she and her husband bought the building for \$75,000 (“Too much,” Jones says) with the intent to restore the hotel.

But nobody in town had ever restored a building like theirs. Until 1998, when Dr. Culp just happened to meet the man who

has a “long suit as an architect in historical preservation,” as Jones puts it.

Jones is now vice president of the Windsor Restoration and Historical Association, which raised more than \$1.5 million to restore the L-shaped, two-story building. Some of the money came in from historical grants and rural development funds, but most of it was raised from 836,000 people who have donated from \$5 to \$75,000, Jones says.

Today, the 23,000-square-foot complex is pretty much restored. It houses three small businesses, a bar, a dining room and a banquet room. The second floor offers 20 historically-themed hotel rooms that opened in May 2012.

“It’s been a 15-year battle against seemingly impossible odds,” Jones says. “We kept asking ourselves, ‘How the hell are we going to do this,’ but we did. Now we expect it to last another 200 years.”

**Barbara came by
and told the
wrecking team,
“Not so fast, boys.”**

Jones has spent so much time on this—“I’ve put more of myself in this building than any I ever did”—that his wife jokes she’s the “Windsor widow.”

A thankful community named Jones, who donated every minute of his time, as “Citizen of the Year” in 2012. With the Windsor project behind him, Jones has bought three small buildings in downtown and intends to restore them too.

So much for retirement for this Old West Savior.



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

4TH ANNUAL TRIBUTE



TO WESTERN MOVIES DAYS



“Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid”

The truth behind the movie and “Butch Cassidy” Robert Leroy Parker

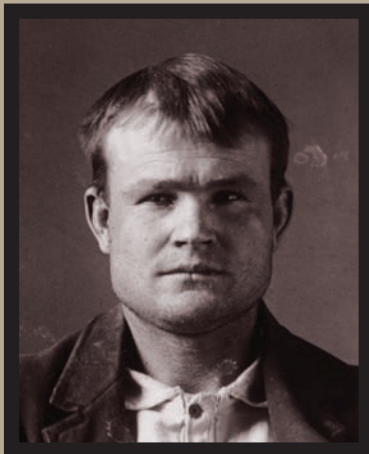


SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 2013

9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.



DESIGN: FRANK GAUNA / CAROLYN BELLAVANCE



Robert Leroy
“Butch Cassidy” Parker



GUEST SPEAKER/AUTHOR
BILL BETENSON

TICKETS:

- \$ 10 Adults
- \$ 5 School Age Children
- \$ 25 Family (2 Adults plus immediate family)

No Advance Tickets Required
(Cash, Credit Card, or Checks accepted)



Presentations:
10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

After 20 years of research, in 2012 guest speaker/author Bill Betenson, great grandson of Lula Parker Betenson, sister of Robert Leroy Parker (Butch Cassidy), published *Butch Cassidy, My Uncle: A Family Portrait*.

GUEST PANEL DISCUSSION: What happened to “Butch Cassidy” Robert Leroy Parker and the “Sundance Kid” Harry Longabaugh after Bolivia?

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The Cowboy Artist's Mentor

John Norval Marchand sets a new record at the same time as his pal, Charlie M. Russell.

Pretty much everyone in the art world knows the name Charlie Russell, but not so much John Norval Marchand, even though he is the artist who introduced Russell to the New York scene.

Marchand's artwork is becoming highly collectible; his oil, *Pointing the Beef Herd*, earned a world record for the artist when it sold for \$85,000 at March in Montana in Great Falls on March 16.

Marchand even shared his studio with Russell, whose work earned its highest price achieved at the C.M. Russell Museum's benefit auction, which also took place on March 16 in Great Falls.

Marchand died young, at 46, yet he was prolific, with a career that included illustrating approximately 35 books, such as David Belasco's bestseller *Girl of the Golden West*. Born in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1875, he took his firsthand knowledge of the frontier to his New York studio. He met Russell while Marchand was visiting cowboy poet Wallace Coburn's family ranch in Montana during the summer of 1902.

"My friend, Marchand, took me around and introduced me to the art editors of the big publishing houses, which was might fine for me. Many of the editors promised me work in the future in illustrating western stories," Russell told the *Great Falls Tribune* on February

16, 1904, after his four-month trip back east that included a visit to New York City. During that same trip to New York, Russell also met artist Charles Schreyvogel, gunfighter-turned-newspaperman Bat Masterson and actor William S. Hart, who

he ate freshly dug clams with on Rockaway Beach.

Russell recalled a time he was "kicking around the studio" with Marchand, who told him, "No matter where you come from, if you walk on Fifth Avenue for an hour, you'll meet somebody you know." Russell tried out the theory and met Judge Dudley DuBose from Fort Benton. "He was down there from Alaska," he said. "Well, we had a good time talking about Montana."

When Russell came across a "line of men two or three blocks long," he asked Marchand "what the show was?" Marchand told him it was for "poor devils without anything to eat" who got sandwiches at the end of the line. "It was a tough sight," Russell said. "I'd rather take my chances in this country [Montana], where a fellow can make a stand-off occasionally."

After sharing how much he preferred his adopted home of Great Falls, Montana, Russell commented, "Say, my advice, to anybody that does not love home, is to just go down and live in New York for a while. He'll sure love home then."

Did Russell profit from his trip back East? Art historian Brian Dippie credits the "constructive criticism of his artist friends," including Marchand, for

He is the artist who introduced Russell to the New York scene.



Setting a new Charlie M. Russell record for the C.M. Russell Museum benefit auction, 1919's *High, Wide, and Handsome* is a rare specimen since the cowboy artist painted few works of rodeo riders. Russell expert Brian Dippie believes this watercolor was created as art for that year's Calgary Stampede, a rodeo where, in 1912, Russell had his first one-man international exhibition; \$550,000.

"Russell...correcting the mistakes he had been unable to see." By 1905, Russell was receiving between \$200-\$400 per painting, Dippie reports in *Charlie Russell Roundup*. That year, the cowboy artist entered the prime of his career, lasting through 1920, during which he created some of his most famous artworks.

How fitting that the two friends should make such high marks during Montana's celebrated Western Art Week. ❖



Just like Russell learned from his artist friends, Joe De Yong found a mentor in the cowboy artist; Andy Thomas portrays the two in Russell's studio in *Russell Paints a Masterpiece*, which sold for \$200,000 at the benefit auction. Another Thomas painting *Shots from Above* (top), portraying Mickey Free, Al Sieber and Tom Horn in Arizona, bid in at March in Montana for \$60,000.



Known for his tipi paintings, R. Tom Gilleon earned a shocking auction record for the artist at the Russell auction when *Hair Apparent* hammered down at \$225,000, nearly four times its estimated value. His previous record—for *Little Big Horn Stories* and *Waning Warriors*, at Coeur d'Alene—was \$33,500.



The prolific John Norval Marchand may not be as well-known today as his friend Charlie Russell, but he is earning recognition with modern collectors. His 1905 *Pointing the Beef Herd* sold at March in Montana for a record price of \$85,000.



UPCOMING AUCTIONS

June 9, 2013

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June 15, 2013

Old West Collectibles & Firearms
Dakota Plains Auctions
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DakotaPlainsAuctions.com
605-209-4322

June 22, 2013

Featuring *Lone Ranger*
Collection (shown)
Brian Lebel's Old West Auction
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BY GARY L. ROBERTS

Doc Holliday's Lost Colorado Years

***A mere shadow of the illustrious
gunman in Tombstone***

Sickly, but still deadly—True or not?

Literally drowning in his own fluids

Boneheaded medical advice for the Doc

When Doc Holliday reached Colorado near the end of April 1882, he was certain that he was safe. He openly told reporters that he and the rest of Wyatt Earp's posse would never be prosecuted because of arrangements with Arizona authorities.

He most likely would have been right had a two-bit con man named Perry Mallon not "arrested" him on a trumped up charge in Denver. The arrest gave local officials in Arizona who were not parties to the arrangement an opportunity to demand extradition of Doc to Arizona to face murder charges.



A photo of Doc Holliday taken in Prescott, A.T., 1879, before he traveled to Tombstone and eight years before he succumbed to tuberculosis in Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

— Courtesy Craig Fouts Collection —

— Opposite page illustration by Bob Boze Bell; photo montage by Dan Harshberger —

**"Holliday has a big
reputation as a fighter,
and has probably put more
'rustlers' and cowboys
under the sod than any one
man in the West."**

*—The Denver Republican,
May 22, 1882*



mallon's unexpected intervention forced Arizona Gov. Frederick Tritle to pursue a matter he would just as lief leave alone. Even before the governor could begin the

process of preparing the requisite papers, a parade of important men intervened on Doc's behalf, both publicly and privately, which made it plain that returning him to Arizona was the last thing that Arizona authorities and other influential interests wanted. Governor Tritle was not surprised at all when Colorado Gov. Frederick Pitkin refused to honor the extradition request, or when Doc was arrested on a larceny charge in Pueblo to provide an additional excuse for not sending him back.

By the time that the extradition was denied, Doc's story had gained a national audience. His arrest for larceny in Pueblo even introduced a new word to Colorado's legal lexicon—"Hollidaying," which referred to the practice of filing false charges against an individual to avoid the prosecution of real ones.

The extradition controversy marked the beginning of a new—and final—chapter in Doc's life. He had previously qualified as a "well-known sport" who had been in and out of trouble in Texas, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona. He earned a reputation as a bad man in Arizona,

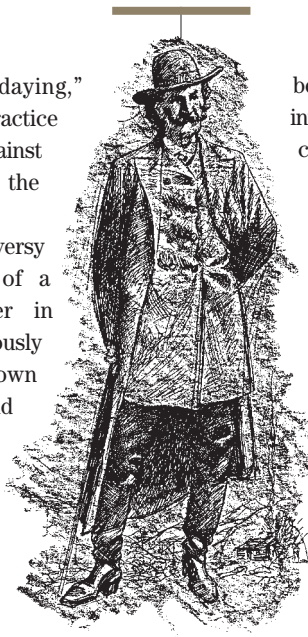
but he gained a national reputation from his Colorado days. Newspaper editors from Denver to Kansas City to Cincinnati filled columns with stories about Doc that made Jesse James and Billy the Kid "fade into insignificance."

No one cared that the controversy was all "twaddle," as one Colorado editor put it. It gained a life of its own, and it produced an additional stream of stories designed to set the record straight from both friends and enemies of Doc's. These stories did not stand up well against the facts, but they did provide at least a bare outline of Doc's life, from his birth until his departure from Tombstone, Arizona. They also gave him the image of a dapper, quiet-spoken, gentlemanly man, even while they fed his image as a deadly mankiller.

Doc himself told his side of the story with a soft Southern drawl and a genteel demeanor that surprised reporters, especially in light of Mallon's wild tales. He became an enigma, endlessly interesting because of the seeming contrast between his personality and the claims about his murderous record. Doc assured a reporter in Gunnison, who was clearly charmed by him, "I'm not traveling about the country in search of notoriety, and I think you newspaper fellows have already had a fair hack at me."

If the gunfighter-dentist believed his appeal to the public would change, he was mistaken. For the rest

"Holliday is a slender man, not more than five feet six inches tall and would weigh perhaps 150 pounds. His face is thin and his hair sprinkled heavily with gray."



At right, a sketch of Doc Holliday as he may have looked during his Colorado sojourn.

—Courtesy Mark Dworkin Collection—



of his life, notoriety defined him and affected how others responded to him. It opened doors and closed them, inspiring awe and ridicule. In an odd way, his reputation even seemed to protect him. He was involved in only one deadly encounter from the time he arrived in Colorado until his death.

The extradition may have contributed to his good behavior in another way. After Gov. Pitkin refused to honor the extradition, Denver's *Rocky Mountain News* reported that, "He feels perfectly safe against any and all proceedings that may be brought against him in the neighboring territory of Arizona, being protected by Colorado state authorities."

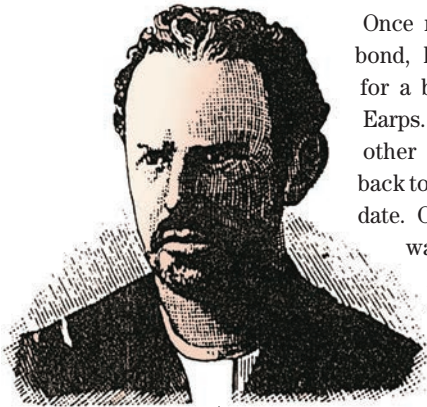
But an old friend from Georgia told reporters in Atlanta that Doc would have returned home to Georgia "were it not for the fear that he would be turned over to the authorities of Arizona and Tombstone."

In 1884, during his troubles in Leadville, Doc told a reporter, "If I should kill someone here...no matter if I were acquitted, the governor would be sure to turn me over to the Arizona authorities, and I would stand no show for life there at all."

What was he basing such fear upon? Arizona made no more attempts to arrest any of the members of the Earp posse after the failure to extradite Doc in 1882. Wyatt Earp, his brother Warren and the other vendetta riders moved about at will, while Doc, for a time at least, seemed confined to Colorado. Was there some secret caveat that he would be safe in Colorado so long as he stayed out of trouble? Or might it have been something as simple as Doc's own desire to stay in Colorado and being fearful he could not if he stepped out of line?

The Teller House, one of Colorado's most famous sporting houses in the 1880s, epitomizes the gambling scene Doc Holliday would have participated in during his time in Colorado.

- All images True West Archives unless otherwise noted -



Perry Mallon, the self-appointed detective who arrests Doc Holliday in Denver.

Once released in Pueblo on bond, he went to Gunnison for a brief reunion with the Earps. He later visited a few other camps and traveled back to Pueblo to keep a court date. On July 18, 1882, Doc was reportedly “visiting Leadville.” His move to Leadville was not surprising, despite warnings that people with lung and heart disorders

should avoid the place (Leadville was the hottest mining town in the country). Leadville had graduated from boom camp to city—lively, urbane, wealthy and wide open. With 120 saloons, 118 gambling halls, 110 beer gardens and 35 brothels, it was a “field of dreams” for a sporting man like Doc.

His notoriety opened doors for him in the best of saloons and gambling houses. He was a celebrity. Men bought him drinks and invited him to join high roller games. He found old friends there and made new ones. He ran into old enemies as well, although he managed to avoid trouble with them for a while. He registered to vote. He became a charter member of the Lake County Independent Club, which reflected his interest in Colorado state politics. He was acknowledged in the newspaper for his role in fighting a major fire. He attended social events, was a regular at horse races and boxing contests, and hobnobbed with the mining elite who frequented the upscale gambling houses and variety theatres.

The only blemish on his record in 1882 came three days before Christmas, when he was arrested for being drunk and carrying a concealed weapon. After that, however, he managed to stay out of trouble. Even his failure to appear in court in Pueblo in April 1883 was prearranged.

His sureties forfeited bond, and the case was closed, just as its designers had intended.

Doc flourished in Leadville. That spring of 1883, a city correspondent described him dealing cards in the Marble Hall Saloon and Gambling House: “He is a thin, spare looking man; his iron gray hair is always well combed and oiled; his boots usually wear an immaculate polish; his beautiful scarf, with an elegant diamond pin in the center, looks well on his glossy shirt front, and he prides himself on always being scrupulously neat and clean. He usually talks in a very low tone.... In his pocket he always carries a beautiful, silver-mounted revolver, 45 caliber, and while talking to a stranger, his right arm restlessly wanders in that vicinity.” The Doc mystique was now clearly fixed. He was “one of the quietest and most gentlemanly men I’ve ever met,” the reporter continued, despite having killed “only fourteen men.”

In May 1883, Doc joined Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Silverton to devise a plan to assist Luke Short in his troubles with

local authorities in Dodge City, Kansas. Newspaper exchanges were soon full of reports of a pending invasion. Doc’s name and “history” were prominent. In one listing of gunmen, he was described as “worse than all.” *The Kansas City Journal* declared, “Among

the desperate men of the West, he is looked upon with the respect born of awe.” *The Kansas City Star* reported that “Doc Holliday has probably the most exciting history and is the hardest man in a fight.”

Whether or not Doc was actually one of the invaders in the “Dodge City War,”



**Despite having
killed “only
fourteen men.”**



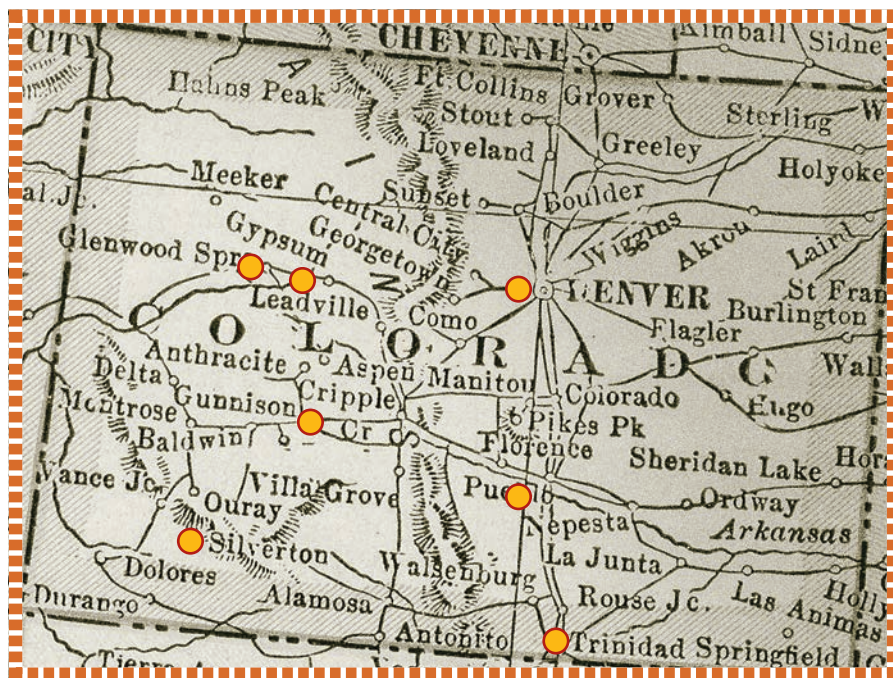
the pro-Short forces made good use of his reputation.

Doc was soon back in Leadville, dealing cards at Cy Allen's Monarch Saloon, but life for him soon took a turn for the worse. In October, he learned that his first cousin, Martha Anne Holliday, his dear "Mattie," the family member who he cherished most, had entered the religious order of the Sisters of Mercy in Savannah, Georgia. Later that fall, Doc was fired at the Monarch. Allen had his reasons. As Doc's consumption worsened, he drank more and he was medicating himself with laudanum provided by a local druggist, Frank Miller. This combination limited his ability to deal cards as well as his judgment and self-control. He also missed work.

For an upscale operation like Allen's, these circumstances would have provided enough reason to fire Doc, but he had another reason as well. He was in business with Thomas Duncan, a shady character who had been part of the "Sloper" faction Doc had confronted in Tombstone. In fact, John Tyler, the leader of the Slopers and a sworn enemy of Doc's, was hired to replace him as a dealer.

Doc did not take the firing well. He exchanged heated words with both Allen and Tyler. He moved down the street to Mannie Hyman's as a dealer and played cards occasionally at John Morgan's Board of Trade. But Doc's work habits proved to be a problem at Hyman's as well, and Doc found himself struggling to survive. That

Doc traveled throughout Colorado, mostly by rail (see map on the following page), and made it to quite a few of the rip-roaring camps during his last years on earth.



Doc Holliday bounced around Colorado, mostly by train, and made his way to a wide variety of boomtowns.

winter, he later testified, he had several bouts with pneumonia. Fragile, broke and down on his luck, Doc was vulnerable in a way he had never been before.

That was when the Slopers chose to go after him. A Leadville correspondent of the *Tucson Citizen* stated, "Tyler and his friends did everything they could to prejudice the public against Holiday."

Doc endured humiliation and provocations that, in former times, he would not have tolerated. For the first time in his life, he asked for help. He told the police on more than one occasion that the Tyler crowd was out to kill him. This period was in many ways the nadir of his life. With tears running down his cheeks, he told a newspaperman who had befriended him, "I am afraid to defend myself, and these cowards kick me because they know I am down. I haven't a cent, have few friends and they will murder me yet before they are done."

The Tyler faction overplayed its hand, however. One local editor wrote, "There is much to be said of Holliday—he has never since his arrival here made any bad breaks or conducted himself in any other way than a quiet and peaceable manner. The other faction do not bear this sort of reputation."

His fight with Billy Allen was a byproduct of this situation, but after Doc was indicted for assault with intent to kill Billy, he tried to restore a sense of normalcy to his life. In November,

he served as a member of the mounted brigade of special police formed to guarantee order at the polls during the gubernatorial election. In December, his trial was set for the spring term in 1885. Doc passed the winter quietly. He was well enough to attend a dance sponsored by the Miner's Union on February 27, 1885. When his trial was held on March 27 and 28, the jury deliberated only briefly before acquitting him.

A few days later, he left Leadville. He may have traveled to New Orleans for a reunion with his father, Henry Burroughs Holliday, who was in town for a gathering of Mexican War veterans. Zan Griffith, a young man who traveled with Henry to New Orleans, always insisted that Doc met them there. According to accounts from family sources, father and son settled their differences, and Henry urged Doc to return to Georgia with him. Doc declined. He was back in Leadville by June, where he pulled a gun in Colorado for the last time to collect a \$50 debt from gambler Curly Mack.

That summer, the big news was the mining boom in Butte, Montana. Word had it that Butte's production not only outstripped Leadville, but all of Colorado combined. More than a few Leadville lights headed for Butte, and in July, the Butte newspapers announced that Doc was in town. He was reportedly back in Leadville in October. Gossip spread that the Tyler-Holliday quarrel might reopen, and the marshal took steps to prevent it. Doc returned to Butte. He kept a low profile until February 1886, when he was indicted for flourishing a pistol. He was not arrested, because he was under a doctor's care, but he caught a train east the next evening.

The *Leadville Daily and Evening Chronicle* reported on July 1 that Doc had eventually returned to Colorado, "since which time he has been roaming." He

stayed at the Metropolitan Hotel in Denver before visiting Pueblo in May. In June, a reporter from the *New York Sun* caught up to him in Silverton and produced a highly sensational account of Doc's life that was widely reprinted. It was blood-and-thunder clear through, but it gave Doc a chance to deny that he was a killer and even to claim "some credit" for what he had done in his life.

He returned to Denver. Wyatt Earp's wife, Sadie, later claimed that Doc and Wyatt had a brief reunion in the lobby of a Denver hotel, where the two old comrades said their last goodbyes. On August 3, 1886, Doc was arrested as part of a local crackdown to rid the town of unsavory characters. He was charged with vagrancy, and ordered to leave Denver. He caught the train "home" to Leadville.

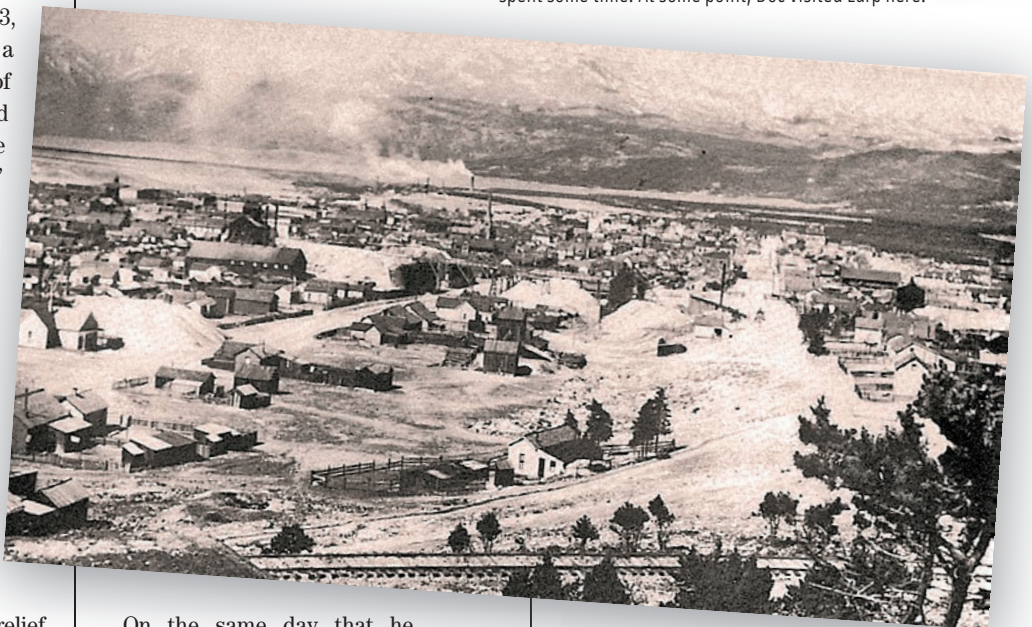
The day after Doc's arrest in Denver, the *Boston Daily Globe* published an interview with Bat Masterson about "Doc Holliday's Career." Masterson told the reporter, "Last winter he went up to Butte City and contracted a severe cold, which I am afraid is going to do him up."

Doc wintered in Leadville, but his health was deteriorating rapidly. In May 1887, he caught the stage to Glenwood Springs, hoping the sulphur springs would offer some relief. But he was dying. By September, he was confined to bed, in his hotel room, often delirious. During his last month, he slipped in and out of a coma. News of his hopeless condition prompted Leadville sports to collect money to assist in his care, but the "purse" arrived too late. On the morning of November 8, 1887, Doc Holliday died.

Doc's legend, although largely built around events in Tombstone, Arizona, had been forged in Colorado. He fought his hardest battles without a gun against an enemy he could not beat. Colorado was for him refuge, jail, opportunity, challenge and ultimately home.



While Doc stayed in the Denver area, Wyatt Earp traveled on to Gunnison, where he spent some time. At some point, Doc visited Earp here.



On the same day that he died, the *Leadville Daily and Evening Chronicle* wrote of him: "There is scarcely one in the country who had acquired a greater notoriety than Doc Holliday, who enjoyed the reputation of having been one of the most fearless men on the frontier, and whose devotion to his friends in the climax of the fiercest ordeal was inextinguishable. It was this, more than any other faculty, that secured for him the reverence of a large circle who were prepared on the shortest notice to rally to his relief."



Gary L. Roberts is the author of the definitive biography *Doc Holliday: The Life and Legend*.

At about 10,000 feet above sea level, Leadville, Colorado, was not the best place for a lunger to be.



Guarding Custer's Guidon

BY BILL MARKLEY

**IS ONE MUSEUM'S
CUSTER GUIDON
A RELIC FROM THE
FAMOUS BATTLE
OF THE LITTLE
BIG HORN?**

They were all dead; most were stripped of clothing, weapons and gear—including flags. Lieutenant Col. George Armstrong Custer, along with five companies of the 7th Cavalry totaling about 210 men, had been wiped out by the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne along the Little Big Horn River in southeastern Montana.



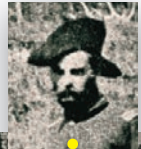
Before creating his 1899 oil on canvas, *Custer's Last Stand*, Edgar Samuel Paxson interviewed 96 soldiers who had been close to the June 1876 battle that killed Custer and his men. Among these nearly 200 figures is one holding a corporal's guidon (bottom left corner). Along with Gen. George Custer, shown in his buckskins at center right, the painting also shows Crazy Horse, leading the charge with his war club raised high, to the left of Custer.

– (Detail) Courtesy Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, Wyoming, U.S.A.; Museum Purchase, 19.69 –



The day before they marched to Fort Abraham Lincoln, the officers of the Black Hills Expedition posed for this August 1874 photo. Nine of the shown officers will be killed in action at the Little Big Horn, including Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer, lying on his side in the back. Paul Horsted, Black Hills author and photographer, identified for us one who escapes their fate, George Roach (back row, second from right; inset). Roach ends up preserving a guidon believed to be tied to the famous 1876 battle; the Roach guidon is now housed at the South Dakota Cultural Heritage Center Museum.

- Courtesy Robert Utley -



On June 25, 1876, Custer had approached this village of thousands of Indians with about 700 men organized into 12 companies. Each company had a swallowtail flag, or guidon, carried by a corporal. These flags served as formation markers and rallying points. They were articles of pride, and during battles, men fought and died to ensure the enemy did not capture their guidons.

Hand-stitched by New York City seamstresses during the Civil War, these 33-inch-by-27-inch silk flags featured a field of 13 red and white alternating stripes and a blue canton with 35 stenciled gilt stars, forming a circle within a circle, plus four more stars, one in each corner of the canton. At the top of the nine-foot, straight-grained ash lance, a brass spear point finial secured the guidon. None of the guidons had markings to distinguish the companies that possessed them.

The 7th Cavalry's attack began to unravel after Maj. Marcus Reno halted his charge on the upstream end of the village where the Hunkpapa Lakota were located. He dismounted his men and had them form a skirmish line. Indians maneuvered around the skirmish line, forcing Reno to fall back toward the river. As the fight intensified, Reno lost his nerve and led a retreat; many of his men did not make it.

Two of his companies, A and G, lost their guidons during the retreat, but not Company M. Private Frank Sniffin had torn his company's guidon from its lance, stuffed it in his shirt and brought it to the top of the bluff where Capt. Thomas French attached it to a propped-up carbine barrel. When the battle was over, the 7th Cavalry had lost seven guidons, but four were recovered, one immediately.

On June 26, Company M 1st Sgt. John Ryan recovered the first guidon at what



would be later called Reno Hill. Through the scope of his Sharps rifle, he had seen a mounted warrior waving the guidon to taunt the troops; Ryan shot him off his horse. He rained fire on other warriors who attempted to retrieve the guidon. After dusk, he crawled out and grabbed it, keeping the guidon as his battle souvenir.

In July 1885, Sitting Bull, on tour with Buffalo Bill's Wild West, arrived in Boston, Massachusetts. Ryan was living

in nearby Newton. Ryan showed Sitting Bull the bloodstained guidon, and they reminisced about the battle. No known record explains what happened to Ryan's guidon.

Company A Sgt. Ferdinand Culbertson was among the detail that had buried the dead on Custer's battlefield. As he turned over the body of Cpl. John Foley of Capt. Tom Custer's Company C, Culbertson found a guidon Foley had tucked into his shirt.

Culbertson's guidon souvenir found its way to the Detroit Institute of Art. On

December 10, 2010, the institute auctioned it for a \$1.9 million bid through Sotheby's New York.

On September 9-10, 1876, at the Battle of Slim Buttes, Brig. Gen. George Crook and his men had recovered a third guidon, known as the Keogh guidon, because they discovered a pair of Company I Capt. Myles Keogh's gauntlets with it. This guidon is in the possession of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument in Montana.

On November 25, 1876, Col. Ranald Mackenzie and his troops attacked a Cheyenne village under the leadership of Dull Knife and Little Wolf near the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. Troops recovered the fourth guidon; someone had used it to make a pillow stuffed with buffalo hair. This pillow was displayed for many years in the U.S. Army Museum on Governor's Island, New York. After a transfer to the Smithsonian Institution, it was misplaced. Perhaps a staff person will read this story, rummage around and find it for us all.

Seven guidons were captured or lost, and four recovered, leaving three missing—until now.

While I participated in a June 2012 discussion of Nathaniel Philbrick's *The Last Stand: Custer, Sitting Bull, and the Battle of the Little Big Horn*, hosted by the Old Guys Book Club in Pierre, South

They were articles of pride, and during battles, men fought and died to ensure the enemy did not capture their guidons.

George Custer was off climbing Harney Peak when his officers gathered for this drinking party during the Black Hills Expedition. Sitting in the front, by one of the guidons, is Fred Grant, son of President Ulysses S. Grant.

- True West Archives -





The Roach guidon purported to have come from the 1876 Battle of Little Big Horn is housed at the South Dakota Cultural Heritage Center Museum in Pierre.

— Courtesy Museum of the South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre SD —

a lifelong distinguished career in the Army and retired as a colonel. Neither brother had any heirs. On February 3, 1954, Leon sent a letter to the South Dakota Secretary of State indicating he and Edmund wanted to donate their mother's guidon and other artifacts collected by their father, including a pipe and tobacco pouch Sitting Bull had given George at Fort Abraham Lincoln. On March 11, 1954, the museum received the guidon and other artifacts from Leon. The guidon has been in the care of the South Dakota State Historical Society ever since. For many years, it was encased in glass and displayed in the South Dakota Soldiers and Sailors Museum; it was later removed from display to conserve it.

Brosz and Smith can't say with absolute certainty that this guidon dates to the battle. "But I tend to think more on the side of that it was there, than it wasn't," Brosz says.

"It is compelling to me because Col. Roach did not make any demands about the guidon," Smith says. "He just wanted to donate it to the historical society. If he wanted to capitalize on it, he certainly could have sold it, and he could have exploited it for notoriety because the story is important. From what evidence I see, the Roachs were an honorable family."

"What we do know for sure is that it is a 7th Cavalry guidon," Brosz says. "And we know for a fact a Native American gave it

Dakota, retired museum director David Hartley asked me if I had heard the South Dakota Cultural Heritage Center Museum had possibly located a guidon from the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

My response was not mild, "What?"

He offered to show me the guidon, making arrangements for us to look at it, preserved in the museum's climate-controlled storage, several weeks later.

I prepared for my July 3 visit by talking with my friend George Kush, a Canadian Western artist, historian and expert in all things 7th Cavalry. He gave me details to look for in order to determine if this could be a Little Big Horn battle guidon. Kush had provided the write-up on the Culbertson guidon for the Sotheby's auction.

Inside the museum's inner sanctum, South Dakota Cultural Heritage Center Museum Director Jay Smith and Collections Curator Dan Brosz led us to a table on which a white display board held a fragile, but in remarkably good shape, swallow-tailed guidon. It had all the features Kush had told me to look for in a genuine Custer-period guidon. I gazed in amazement, thinking, "This is the real deal!"

After the Battle of the Little Big Horn, either an Indian woman or a young Indian boy encamped at Standing Rock Agency in Dakota Territory had given the guidon to Flora Elsie Roach, reported her eldest son, Col. Leon L. Roach. Fearful of white retribution after the battle, Indians were

giving away or tossing out items they had acquired at the Little Big Horn. Most Indians associated with the Standing Rock Agency were Hunkpapa Lakota who had received the brunt of the Reno attack on the Little Big Horn village.

Flora's husband, 2nd Lt. George Henderson Roach, was stationed with the 17th Infantry at Standing Rock at the time. George had a lifelong career in the Army. He served with the 26th Illinois Infantry during the Civil War; he was with Custer during the 1874 Black Hills expedition that set off the gold rush; and he was stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory. By October 1875, George was stationed at Standing Rock. From April 20-November 22, 1876, George was assigned as commanding officer of a detachment of Indian scouts. He served during the Spanish American War, retiring as a lieutenant colonel. In 1909, George died. He and Flora are buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

George and Flora raised two sons, Leon and Edmund. Leon, who would have been two years old at the time the Lakota gave his mother the guidon, had



Thanks to conservation efforts, the Roach flag is in better shape than the Culbertson guidon (above), which sold for a \$1.9 million bid at Sotheby's New York in 2010.

— Courtesy Sotheby's New York —

to Flora Roach at Standing Rock shortly after the battle. I think this guidon is the poster child for the importance of preserving things. Fortunately, the Roach family had the foresight to keep the artifact. It is advancing our understanding of our past. History doesn't open itself up and give us all the answers. A lot of times, it takes some scratching to find the answers that history has hidden away. That is where research and museums come together."

To nail down the Roach guidon's

authenticity would require the museum staff to cut a small section from the artifact and send it to a lab for DNA, soil, pollen and vegetative composite tests. The staff does not know if the same data is available from past studies of the battlefield site; if not, the tests on the guidon would be inconclusive.

Another complication is that, in 1983, the now-defunct Rocky Mountain Regional Conservation Center in Denver, Colorado, had hand-washed it with deionized water and a mild detergent and stabilized it on archival support. During that conservation effort, the data might have washed away.

One option the staff is considering is for a conservation to conduct a materials study on the twists of thread and weave of silk to determine if that guidon was made by the same New York City seamstresses as other, previously authenticated guidons. Those tests would have to be performed by an independent conservator or lab, with considerable expense involved, and Brosz and Smith confirmed the museum currently has no funds budgeted for that.

"This is an important piece, however," Smith says, "and we could set up a fund for the project to see if donors are out there who would want to help us fund the authentication project."

Presently, folks can view a replica of the guidon on display at the museum.

Among 7th Cavalry and frontier history experts, George Kush says he is in the probable camp. "Given all of the evidence, I can't see why Col. Roach or his sons would lie about the guidon's origins," he says. "The colonel knew all of the principals, men such as Custer and Sitting Bull, and had absolutely nothing to gain by invention. Today, authentic historical relics such as these are all about the money, but who in 19th-century America would have ever dreamed that old silk banners might one day fetch over

two million dollars at auction? If you had told someone like Sgt. Culbertson that, he'd have declared you insane. To Culbertson, Roach and Ryan, these were hardly more than

curiosities. That is why I, a skeptic of the first order, believe that it probably is the genuine article."

Western artist Jim Hatzell, a former historical interpreter at the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, says, "In the history of the Indian Wars, the number of company guidons captured by Lakota or Cheyenne is quite small, making the story look very plausible in my opinion."

Paul Hedren, a retired National Park Service superintendent and a Great Sioux War historian and author, has seen the Roach guidon and says, "We can probably never know the truth about this flag. But the Hunkpapa presenting it to Flora Roach offered a logical explanation. George Roach

had long-term connections with the Hunkpapas, who were certainly well represented in the Custer fight. Thereafter, Roach had no motives for fabricating a story, but only repeated the basic facts as they came to him. So did his sons. This is a piece of the true cross, it seems to me."

Robert Utley, a 25-year veteran of the U.S. Park Service and an award-winning Western history and 7th Cavalry author, states, "I have to stand with Paul Hedren. What he writes, I subscribe to."

With so much support, and an increasing desire to fully authenticate this incredible relic of history, the museum set up a donation fund, in March 2013, allocated for further research into the guidon. *True West* readers may contribute to the project by sending a tax-deductible contribution



The Keogh guidon owned by the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument in Garryowen, Montana, got its name because the flag was found by a pair of gauntlets owned by Myles Keogh, who perished at Little Big Horn.

- Courtesy Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument -

to: Guidon Project c/o Jay Smith, Museum of the South Dakota State Historical Society 900 Governors Dr. Pierre, SD, 57501.

The museum is considering including

the guidon in a future exhibit,

but it would be for a limited duration, since artifacts cannot be perpetually on display to ensure they are available for future generations.

One final tantalizing piece of information may still be out there somewhere. In a July 27, 1965, letter Edmund Roach sent to Will Robinson, secretary of the South Dakota State Historical Society, he wrote, "I have a diary kept by my mother which I will reevaluate and see if there is something in it which would be of interest to you and the society."

My South Dakota contacts scoured archives, libraries and museums for Flora's diary, with no success. Edmund lived in Los Angeles, so I contacted the Southern California Genealogical Society. The society connected me with distant relatives of Edmund's wife, but I found no success hearing back from them. Maybe this article will spur further searches for the diary.

Ultimately, given what is known about the guidon today, believing in its authenticity is your decision to make. The Roach guidon is definitively the type used by the 7th Cavalry at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. The Roach family had no known motive, which would doubt the veracity of their story. Did the Roach guidon come from the Little Big Horn battlefield? If not, where did it come from? You get to decide for yourself whether the Roach guidon is the real deal, a true relic from the Battle of the Little Big Horn.



Bill Markley, who rode Custer's trail from Crow's Nest to Medicine Tail Coulee and survived the filming of *Son of the Morning Star*, acknowledges all the folks who contributed to this story. Without them, and especially the unnamed Hunkpapa and the Roach family, this story would not exist.

"I, a skeptic of the first order, believe that it probably is the genuine article."

BY PHIL SPANGENBERGER

FIRST GENERATION COLT PEACEMAKERS WERE DESIGNED FOR THE U.S. CAVALRY AND ULTIMATELY WON THE WEST.

Colt Peacemaker. Just the sound of these words conjures up images of the Wild West. They bring to life scenes of bustling smoke-filled saloons and dusty frontier streets, of thundering cavalry pistol charges across wide-open prairies and of great cattle herds and the hard men who drove them to lusty, lawless railheads like Abilene or Dodge City.

Names from the real West, like Wyatt Earp, Wes Hardin and Bat Masterson, also come to mind, as do names from the West of myth, like Buffalo Bill Cody, John Wayne and Roy Rogers. Even later historic figures, including Gen. George Patton and Texas Ranger Frank Hamer, were famous users of the Colt Single Action Army. Produced from 1873 through 1940, these are the guns collectors call First Generation Colts.

COLT'S CAVALRY PISTOL TO THE RESCUE



These frontier troopers aim their Colts at attackers coming up at them from all sides, while more troopers ride up to help. Charles Schreyvogel's masterful 1907 oil *Pickets* sold for a \$250,000 bid to one lucky collector at the 2012 Coeur d'Alene Art Auction. This year's auction will be held in Reno, Nevada, on July 27.

— Courtesy Coeur d'Alene Art Auction —



A true original that has stood the test of time, the First Generation Colt has laid the foundation for an entire replica industry, all around the world. Even more, it inspired the Western sports of Fast Draw, Cowboy Action Shooting and Cowboy Mounted Shooting.

Through its use in movies, television and novels, the Peacemaker has become the most recognizable six-gun in history. It could have easily gone the way of the wheellock and arquebus, if not for the popularity of Westerns on American TV, which inspired Colt to reintroduce this 19th-century “Equalizer,” almost unchanged from its frontier days.



The contract called for the delivery of 8,000 revolvers and appendages, which consisted of one screwdriver per pistol, at a price of \$13 each. These first government-purchased revolvers were the basis for the classic Peacemaker, with its 7½-inch blued barrel, trigger guard, back strap, ejector housing and color-case-hardened frame. Throughout its 140-year history, the Colt Single Action Army has undergone several evolutionary minor changes, yet has remained essentially the same as those produced in 1873.

In the American West, this powerful and reliable handgun served as the official sidearm of the U.S. Cavalry during much of the Indian Wars, as well as the relied-upon tool of shootists from both

THE BIRTH OF THE PEACEMAKER

The story of the 1873 Colt Single Action Army begins in 1872, when the Hartford, Connecticut, firm issued its first large-frame, self-contained metallic cartridge revolver, the .44 caliber Model of 1872, which collectors call the “1871-1872 Open Top.” The factory had produced metallic cartridge conversions of earlier percussion revolvers, yet Colt’s Open Top Model was a totally new revolver and is thus considered the parent revolver of the legendary Colt Single Action Army.

While producing its Model of 1872, the firm was developing a solid frame pistol. By November 1872, its “Strap Pistol” had pretty much taken on the classic look of the now famous Colt Single Action Army. The factory sent specimens to the U.S. Army Ordnance Department for testing against a government service revolver, the Smith & Wesson American.

Colt sent samples chambered to take the .44

The Colt Single Action Army was designed especially for, and issued to, U.S. mounted troops during the Indian campaigns and into the mid-1890s. Here, an early 1890s-era horse artilleryman poses with his Colt Single Action Army.

— All images courtesy Phil Spangenberg Collection unless otherwise noted —

Smith & Wesson Russian cartridge, even though it could also handle the .44 Colt, then in use in Colt “Richards” conversion revolvers the military had. Retired Gen. W.B. Franklin, Colt’s vice president, felt the

Army would prefer the .44 Russian, which had proved superior to the .44 Smith & Wesson American round.

Yet in order to conduct its tests, the military required both revolvers to have the .44 American chambering. The Colt was returned to the factory to be rechambered. After several months of testing, designers increased the bore diameter to 0.45 of an inch. Finally, on July 23, 1873, the last signature was added to the first U.S. Government contract for Colt’s Single Action Army revolvers.

One of his guides killed a grizzly bear with a single shot from a .45 Colt.



When the government realized that the then-issued .38 caliber revolvers lacked the stopping power needed in combat against the drug-crazed Moro warriors during the Philippine Insurrection in the early 1900s, they cut the 7½-inch barrels of many .45 Colt Single Action Army revolvers to 5½ inches, as shown by this cavalry trumpeter.

sides of the law and a constant companion to cowboys, hunters and outdoorsmen.

Between 1873 and 1890, the government purchased 37,060 Colt Single Actions. Although Colt designed its Single Action Army for the cavalry, little more than half purchased saw service in that mounted arm. The remainder was divided among the infantry and artillery, state militia units, the Treasury Department, U.S. Post Office and other government agencies.

Several months passed before the guns could be manufactured, inspected, shipped and issued to troops. The cavalry was the first branch of service to receive the new revolvers. On December 15, the U.S. Chief of Ordnance took delivery of the first shipment. Soon after, under the order of the Secretary of War, the Single Action Army revolvers were ready for shipment to the troops. The first 2,000 revolvers were forwarded to the Leavenworth Arsenal for rearming the 6th and 10th Cavalries. The government also issued the new 1873 Springfield .45-70 carbines to these units.

THUNDERING CAVALRY CHARGES

The Colts met immediate success with horse soldiers on the frontier, and many officers, as well as some non-commissioned officers, tried to purchase them. Lacking the authority to sell arms from a U.S. arsenal to enlisted men, the government forwarded such letters to Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co. in Hartford.

During the turbulent 1870s-80s, the cavalry relied on the Peacemaker. Smith & Wesson Schofields, improved version of the earlier-issued Americans, served as secondary-issue sidearms. Most cavalrymen preferred the Colt, even though the Smith & Wesson was a more

Colt Single Actions saw service in every corner of the globe. This 1879 photo reveals the Peacemaker's use, most likely in .45 Eley caliber, by the British army in South Africa during the Anglo-Zulu War.



Colt's government-issued 7½-inch barreled revolvers, like this fine specimen, are among the most desirable with Colt Single Action Army collectors. Oiled one-piece walnut stocks, with a blued and color casehardened finish, and the official "U.S." stamp (see inset) on the frame with inspector's stampings in select places are tell-tale marks on these revolvers.

— Courtesy Rock Island Auction Company —

finely engineered arm. The Schofield's main advantage was the ease and speed by which a mounted trooper could extract spent cases and reload again. Its major drawbacks were the small grip size and short hammer spur, which did not lend itself to rapid cocking.

All too often in a mounted melee, troops needed to quickly reload their pistols, even if they had not spent the loads. The Colt's single ejection and reloading system adapted perfectly to this task, whereas the Smith & Wesson might either eject its contents—fired and unfired—or, worse yet, hang up on a live round that had not cleared the cylinder ejector.

The Colt Single Action Army remained the standard-issue sidearm of the cavalry until the early 1890s, when the government's thinking leaned toward the .38 caliber, double-action revolvers.

SOLDIER TRADE CREATES MARKET

Although Colt created the first '73 Colts for the military, the civilian market was not far behind. In 1873, the firm produced

a small quantity—possibly 500—of the Single Action Army for the civilian trade.

In the West, soldiers who "lost" their Colts were paid handsome sums by eager civilians. Recognizing the demand, by the mid-1870s, Colt was turning out its Peacemakers in .45 Colt for civilians. It also released 1,863 .44 Rimfire models to civilians from 1875 to 1880.

Westerners from both sides of the law, from Texas Rangers, Arizona Rangers and Wells Fargo stage drivers to the Dalton and James-Younger Gangs, chose this rugged and easy-handling smokewagon as their personal sidearm. Each man, good or bad, knew the value of a straight-shooting, powerful revolver that could withstand the rigors of frontier life, and their choice of armament should not be taken lightly.

The Colt was better balanced than its competitors. The .45 Colt round was the most powerful commercially-loaded handgun cartridge of its day (up until the advent of the .357 Magnum in the 1930s). As with the military, the simplicity of its few working parts made it a natural choice for someone living a rugged lifestyle.

The .45 Colt impressed even the famed English big-game hunter Sir Samuel Baker, a cartridge innovator himself, having experimented with loads that revolutionized big-game hunting. In 1881, while Baker was hunting the Big Horn mountain range of Wyoming, one of his guides killed a grizzly bear with a



single shot from a .45 Colt. The beast was shot between the shoulders, and the bullet passed through its heart. Baker was so impressed that, he noted, "Upon my return to England, I immediately purchased a similar revolver of Messrs. Colt and Co.—the long frontier pistol, .450 bullet."

The civilian market was responsible for calling Colt's new Army revolver "Peacemaker." B. Kittredge & Co., a major dealer of Colt's firearms in Cincinnati, advertised Colt's strap pistol as the Peacemaker as early as October 1874. The moniker stuck and remains the Single Action Army's most oft-used nickname.

COMPETING WITH WINCHESTER

In 1877, Colt introduced the Single Action Army in .44 Winchester Central Fire (.44-40). Within a few months, J.P. Moore's Sons, a large Colt dealer in New York City, decided to sell the centerfire caliber as the "Frontier Six-Shooter."

Colt recognized this as a great selling point. After a small initial run of .44-40s featuring plain barrels and a trigger guard stamped with a caliber designation, Colt sold the rest with "Frontier Six-



The Peacemaker Colt became a favorite with horsemen due to its natural balance, powerful loads and its ease of loading cartridges one at a time while on horseback—an important feature if the horse is bolting or otherwise moving. This Maiden, Montana Territory, cowhand packs his Peacemaker at his side, along with a belt full of cartridges.

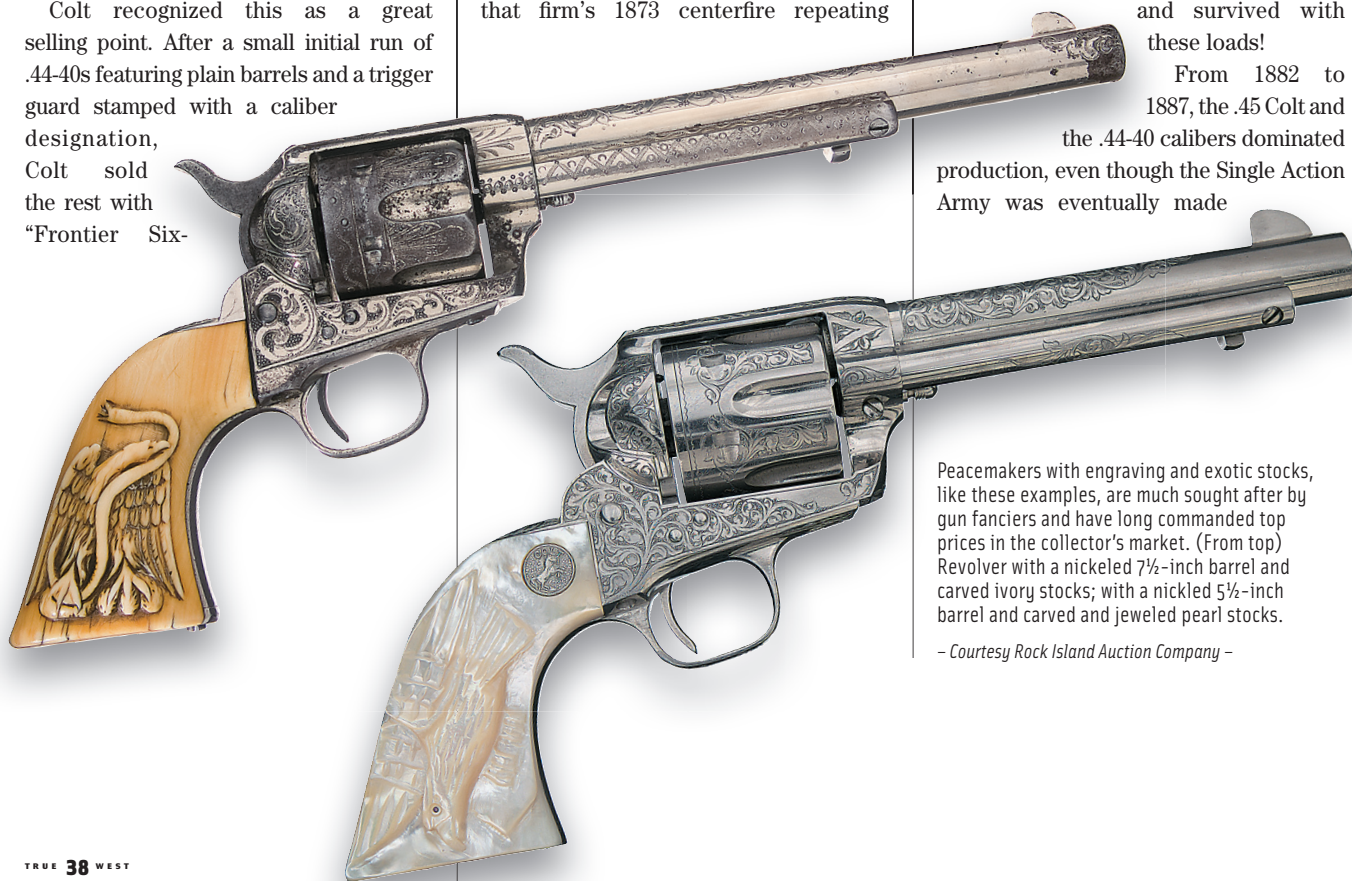
rifle, reports Don Wilkerson, in his excellent study, *The Official Record of the Colt Single Action Army Revolver 1873-1895*.

Regardless, within the next several years, the .38-40 and .32-20 chamberings (also developed by Winchester) were added to Colt's line, in 1886 and 1888 respectively. This interchangeability of ammunition between the rifle and handgun increased Colt's popularity immensely. Men who had to travel vast stretches of untamed land could now carry the same ammunition for both firearms. Although the .44-40 and the .38-40 rounds are scoffed at today as lackluster and underpowered, a great many frontiersmen considered them to be among the better medium-powered hunting loads of the day. They ate, fought and survived with these loads!

From 1882 to 1887, the .45 Colt and the .44-40 calibers dominated production, even though the Single Action Army was eventually made

Shooter" etched to the side of the barrel in early 1878. Around 1889-90, the legend was roll stamped onto the barrel. Today, 19th-century Colts bearing this unique etching bring a premium with collectors.

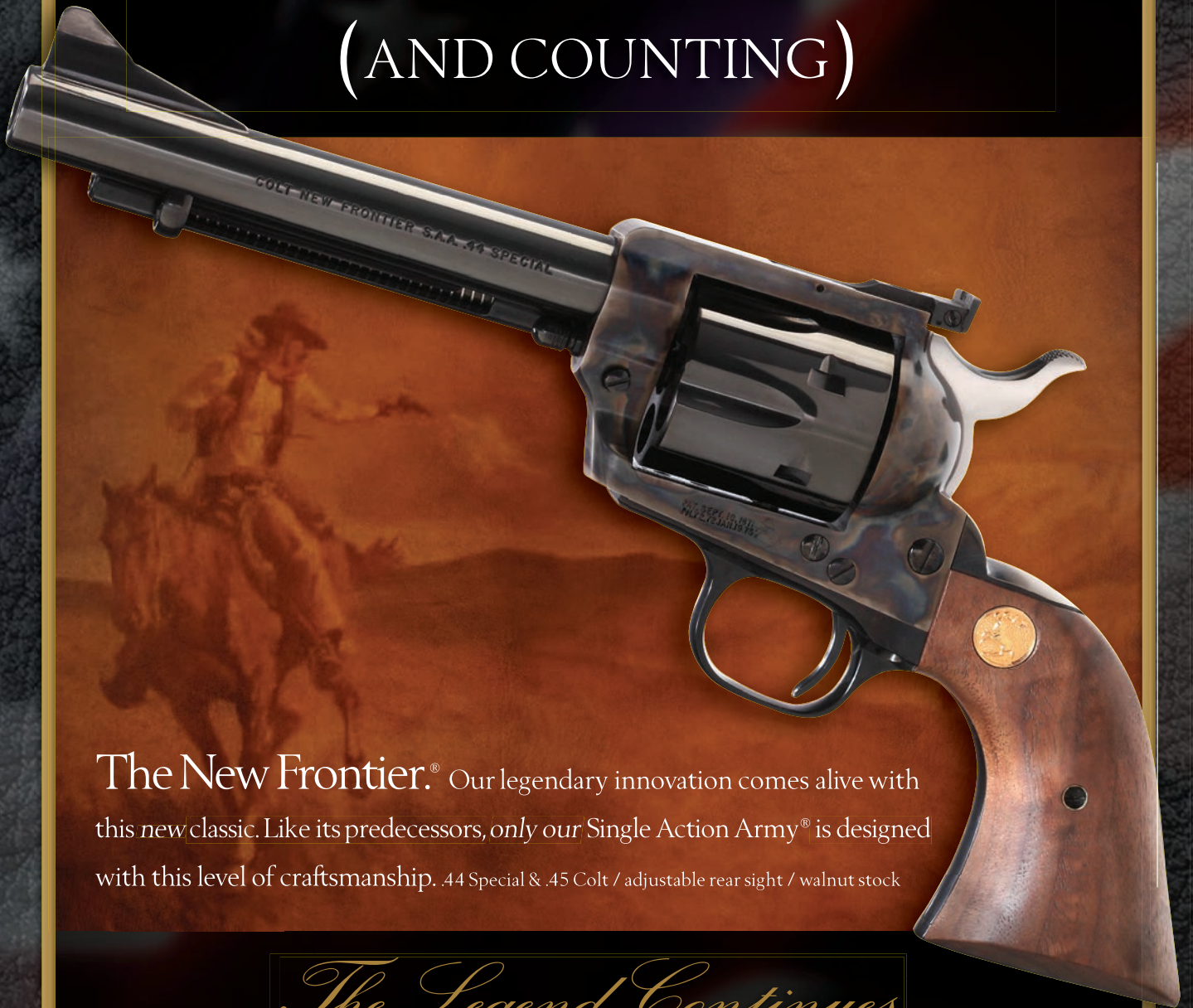
Colt introduced the .44-40 to ward off competition from Winchester, which was considering adding a revolver to its firearms line, not to complement that firm's 1873 centerfire repeating



Peacemakers with engraving and exotic stocks, like these examples, are much sought after by gun fanciers and have long commanded top prices in the collector's market. (From top) Revolver with a nicked 7½-inch barrel and carved ivory stocks; with a nicked 5½-inch barrel and carved and jeweled pearl stocks.

— Courtesy Rock Island Auction Company —

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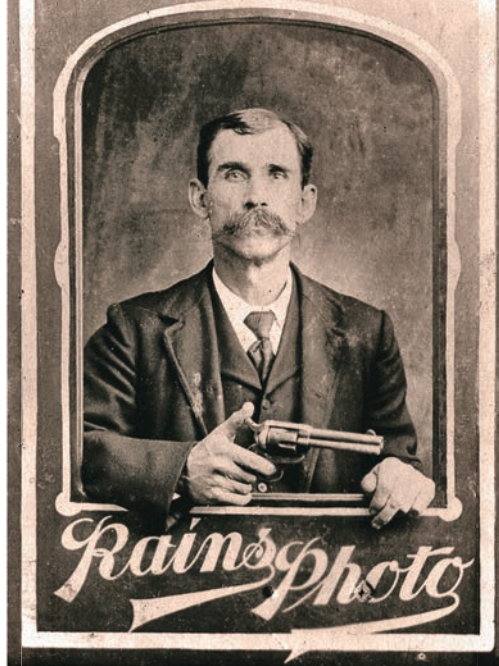
in 36 different chamberings. The .45 Colt was by far the most commonly produced bore size, with an estimated 60 percent made in this caliber, while the .44-40 commanded around 25 percent. Roughly 10 percent of the guns manufactured went to the .38-40, with the remaining five percent divided up among the other chamberings.

PEACEMAKER PRODUCTION MILESTONES

When first introduced, and for nearly a decade after, one-piece walnut stocks were standard on the Single Action Army—oiled for the military and varnished for civilians. Scholars guess that Colt introduced hard rubber grips in late 1881 or early 1882. These black checkered, two-piece grips are now referred to as “eagle” grips because of the U.S. eagle and shield found on the stock. Colt discontinued these in 1893 (some Colts shipped as late as 1896 have the eagle), in favor of the “Rampant Colt,” which eliminated the eagle motif.

Although wood stocks continued to be used on military revolvers throughout the contract period, wood stocks began to lose favor with civilians in 1885. By 1890, wood grips were relegated as “special order” and hard rubber stocks became standard fare.

The next milestone in the Peacemaker’s production was mid-1896. Around serial number 164,100, the method of holding the cylinder base pin was changed on the standard-framed Single Action from a screw in the forward section of the frame to a spring-retained screw-headed lock on each side of the frame. Colt had already used this method as early as 1877, with its “self cocking” (double action) .38 “Lightning” and .41 “Thunderer” models, the 1878 Double



This dapper gent has reached out of his framed photo to show off his 4¾-inch barreled Peacemaker, telling all they should not fool with him!

– Courtesy Herb Peck Jr. Collection –

Action “Omnipotent” and 1893 Target Model revolvers. With the exception of special runs of blackpowder frames in modern times, this cylinder base pin system has continued to the present.

After making its early Colts out of iron, Colt spent years developing frames sturdy enough for use with the then-new smokeless powder. Although guns in the 165,000 range feature the so-called “smokeless powder” frames, the firm did not officially guarantee its revolvers for use with smokeless powder until the 180,000 serial number range. Given that, collectors call First Generation Colts manufactured from 1873-96 “Blackpowder” Colts and those made during 1896-1940 “Pre-War.” Colts between 164,100 and 180,000 serial ranges are “Transitional Blackpowder” models.

The Single Action’s basic configuration has remained unchanged with two notable

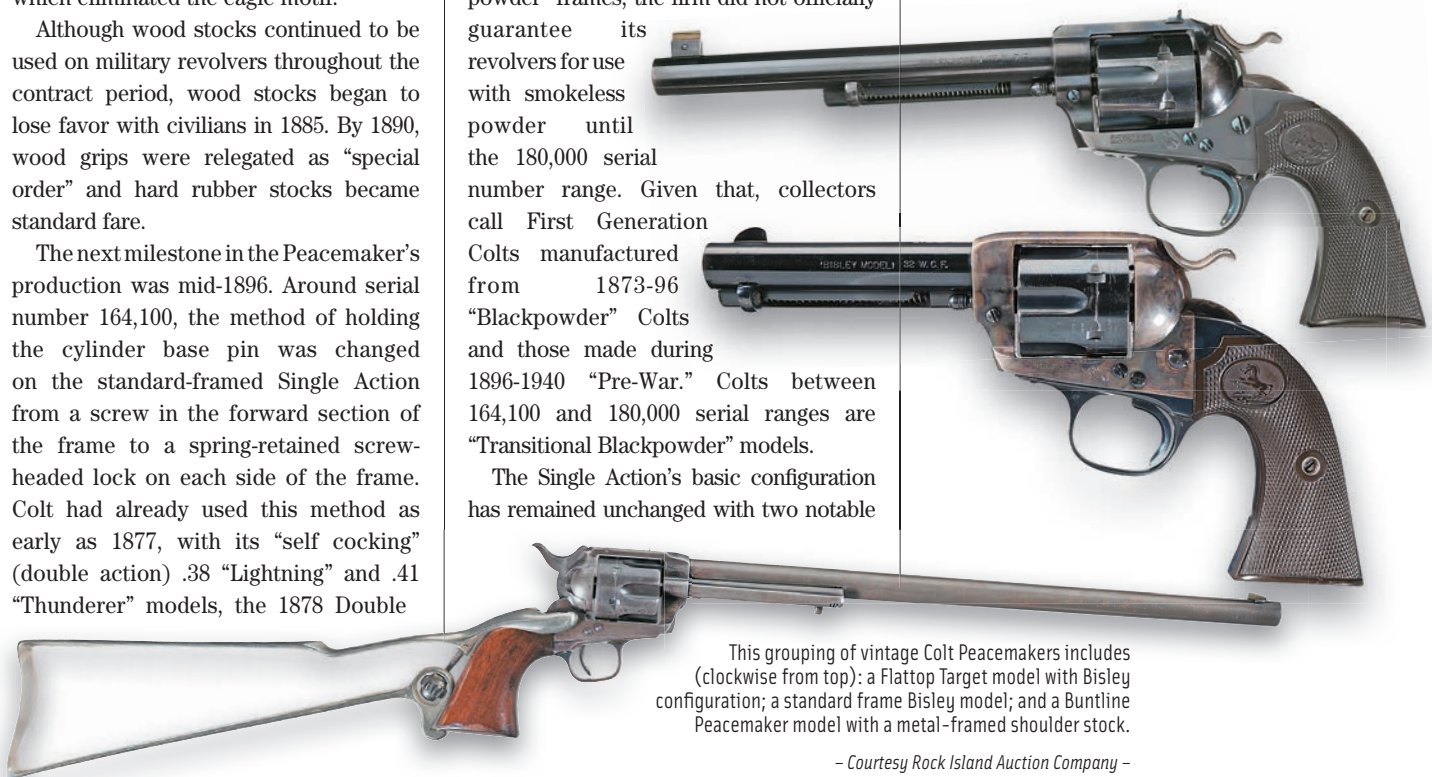
exceptions: the “Flattop Target” model and the “Special Target” model.

The Flattops, introduced around 1888, were the top of the line of the Single Action Army series, with their special target sights and standard frame. Even so, their popularity was short lived, with only around 925 produced.

The greatly improved Special Targets surpassed the Flattops in sales after they were shipped to Colt’s London Agency. Due to some spectacular performances at the famous target matches held at England’s Bisley Range, Colt officials renamed its Special Target the “Bisley.”

Colt made its Bisley in both standard frame and flattop, in a variety of calibers, including popular target chamberings of the day. The Bisley gained special favor with sportsmen and adventurers in the American Southwest and Mexico. Until 1915, Colt manufactured 44,350 standard-frame Bisleys and 976 flattop Bisleys.

The turn of the 20th century was a busy time at the Colt facilities, with still



This grouping of vintage Colt Peacemakers includes (clockwise from top): a Flattop Target model with Bisley configuration; a standard frame Bisley model; and a Buntline Peacemaker model with a metal-framed shoulder stock.

– Courtesy Rock Island Auction Company –



This musician in Kansas's famed Dodge City Cowboy Band, which first met in 1879, casually displays his 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch barreled Peacemaker.

- Courtesy Lee Silva Collection -

a few frontiers left to be conquered and target shooting quite the rage, both at home and abroad. Of the approximately 357,869 Single Actions manufactured by Colt before 1940, about 40 percent of them were turned out in a 15-year period from the mid-1890s to around 1911.

DEATH OF THE HOGLEG?

From 1912 through 1940, Colt saw its Peacemaker sales steadily wane. Double-action revolvers and powerful semi-automatic pistols dominated the handgun scene. Production of the famed hogleg, from 1930 on, numbered in the hundreds. In 1940, Colt discontinued its First Generation Colt line. This proud warhorse of the Old West looked doomed to become a mere relic of the past.

With the popularity of TV Westerns, Colt felt encouraged to reintroduce its Peacemaker in the mid-1950s. Colt continues to produce this classic Wild West six-shooter, having attracted new and enduring fame...but that's another story. ❏

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

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DOC HOLLIDAY VS BILLY ALLEN

“DOC HOLLIDAY IS TEN FEET TALL AND WEIGHS A TON.”

— ARIZONA DAILY STAR



By the time he hits Leadville, Doc Holliday, 33, is white-haired, wheezy, stoop-shouldered and walks with a cane.

— ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL —

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Based on the research of Gary L. Roberts

Broke, sick and usually drunk, Doc Holliday hits rock bottom in Leadville, Colorado. Today, a fellow gambler, Billy Allen, is demanding Doc repay a \$5 loan by noon, “or else.”

Afraid for his life, Doc goes to his room at 405 Harrison and retrieves his pistol (variously described as a Colt .41 or .44 caliber). He hands off the gun to someone, possibly his gambling pal Pat Sweeney, who takes it to Hyman’s saloon at 316 Harrison. As it is against the law to carry the weapon inside, that person stores Doc’s pistol for him under the bar.

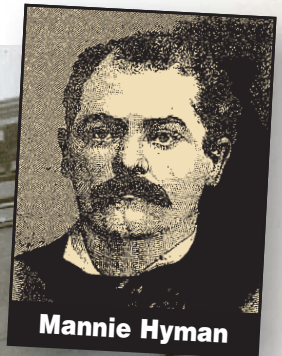
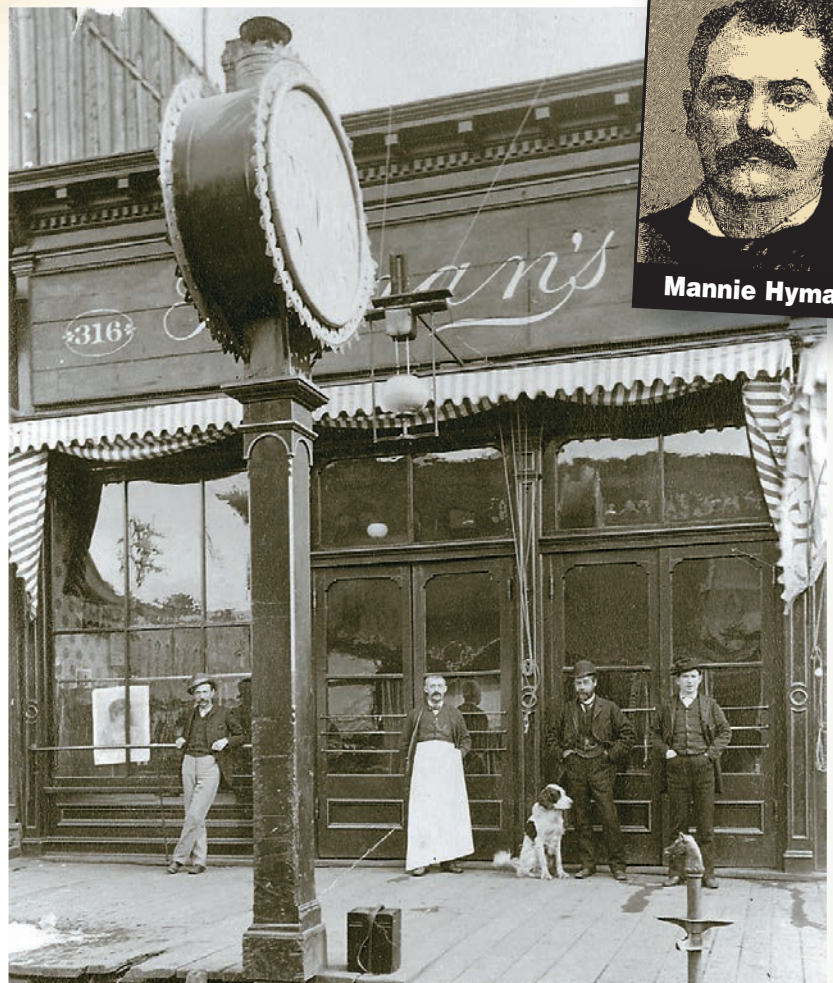
When Holliday reaches the saloon, he waits nervously by a cigar case next to the bar. He has already told the police about the situation, but he is

worried Allen will catch up to him first. After a shoe shine, Allen enters Hyman’s at about five p.m. with his hand suspiciously in his pocket. Doc quickly reaches down, grabs his pistol, leans over the cigar case and fires.

The first bullet hits the door casing above Allen, who turns to run, but trips and falls forward. Allen is flopping on the floor when a second shot hits him in the right arm, halfway between the shoulder and the elbow.

Bartender Henry Kellerman leaps over the bar and grabs Doc as he attempts to get off a third shot. Police Capt. Edward Bradbury comes running in, shouting, “Doc, I want your gun!”

Doc surrenders his pistol to the captain, who arrests him. ★



Mannie Hyman’s saloon in Leadville is where Doc Holliday’s last gunfight takes place. Leadville puts Tombstone, Arizona, in the shade, with its 120 saloons, 118 gambling halls, 110 beer gardens and 35 brothels. Check out the contraption on the boardwalk next to the clock. What the heck is that?

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

Arrested on a charge of "assault with the intent to kill," Doc Holliday sat in the city jail until two friends signed his \$5,000 bail bond. The police, meanwhile, made a "quiet raid upon everybody who carries concealed weapons," reported the *Daily Democrat* on August 22.



At the preliminary hearing on August 25, Holliday testified he shot Billy Allen, adding, "I knew that I would be a child in his hands if he got hold of me; I weigh 122 pounds; I think Allen weighs 170 pounds." The judge assigned the doc's case to criminal court and raised his bail to \$8,000, only to reduce it to \$5,000, due to the doc's poor health. Even so, Holliday had to wait in jail for over a week before his friends posted his bail. He was released the night of September 6.



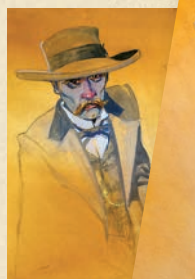
The judge had scheduled the court date for December 23, but Holliday's lawyers successfully got a continuance until spring. The trial began March 21, 1885, almost three years to the day that Holliday and Wyatt Earp had confronted Curly Bill Brocius at Mescal Springs. After a short deliberation, the jury acquitted Holliday on the grounds that Allen's threats had justified the shooting.



Allen apparently never got his five dollars. He remained in Leadville for a time before moving to Garfield County, where he served as a scout during the Ute troubles in 1887. After stints in Chicago and Salt Lake City, Allen joined one of the Oklahoma land rushes, then settled in Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he became fire chief. In 1898, he went to Alaska where he was appointed fire marshal and, later, deputy U.S. marshal in Nome. Coincidentally, he arrested Holliday's pal, Wyatt Earp, who was in Nome running the Dexter Saloon. Allen died in Orting, Washington, in 1941.



Recommended: *Doc Holliday: The Life and Legend* by Gary L. Roberts, published by John Wiley & Sons.



The many faces of Doc Holliday: sickly, inebriated, cantankerous and hotheaded. Capturing Doc in one image is a challenge, as you can see. Regardless of how he actually looked, he will forever be known as a legendary gunfighter who was always willin'.

BY MIKE COPPOCK

Pistol Pete

THE MAN BEHIND THE SPORTS MASCOT.

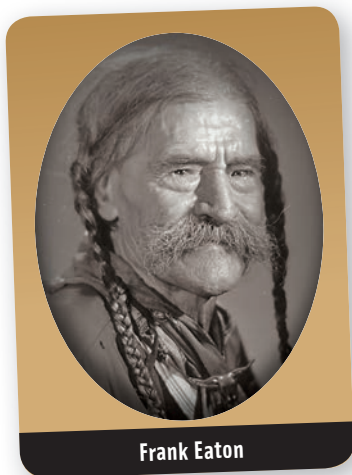
TODAY, Pistol Pete, his six-shooters popping the air, is the iconic symbol for three Western universities: Oklahoma State University, the University of Wyoming and New Mexico State University.

But on the American frontier, the real-life Pistol Pete, named Frank Eaton, became known for his speed with his six-guns.

He was eight when the bottom fell out of his world. Union and Confederate riders were still struggling for control of Kansas, though the Civil War had ended. One night, six riders from the Campsey and Ferber families called his pro-Union father outside and shot him down. After the funeral, neighbor Mose Beaman gave Eaton a pistol. The boy vowed to hunt down the six.

Eaton's story could have gone the way of a typical vengeance killing, except for an odd twist. With his mother remarried, he ended up in the Cherokee Nation, where whites were a minority and the law was the Cherokee Lighthorsemen.

Young Cherokees proved themselves with weekend shooting contests and horse races, and Eaton joined in, earning a reputation before he was 15. When he journeyed to Fort



Frank Eaton

The real-life Pistol Pete became known for his speed with his six-guns.

Gibson to improve his shooting skills, he beat the soldiers in every contest, causing the commanding officer to dub him Pistol Pete.

His shooting prowess proved useful when the Cherokees informed Eaton that some of the outlaws stealing their cattle and horses included the Campseys and Ferbers. Eaton shot it out with Doc Ferber and another man, killing them both.

By age 17, Eaton was riding with famed Cherokee Police Capt. Sam Sixkiller, who was also a deputy U.S. marshal. Eaton claimed Sixkiller helped make him one of the youngest deputy U.S. marshals serving in "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker's court.

Official records have him working for Judge Parker, but his status is marked unclear. "When I rode for Parker for the six to eight years, some 65 officers were killed," Eaton wrote in his autobiography. That included Sixkiller, who was murdered on Christmas Eve 1886.

Eaton drifted into cattle detective work. When he was ordered to Texas to catch rustlers, he remembers his girlfriend Jennie giving him a crucifix to wear. During a shoot-out with some rustlers—the Texans had decided not to take any

alive—Eaton got shot in the chest. Jennie's cross apparently stopped the bullet. Riding back to ask her to marry him, Eaton discovered she had died from pneumonia.

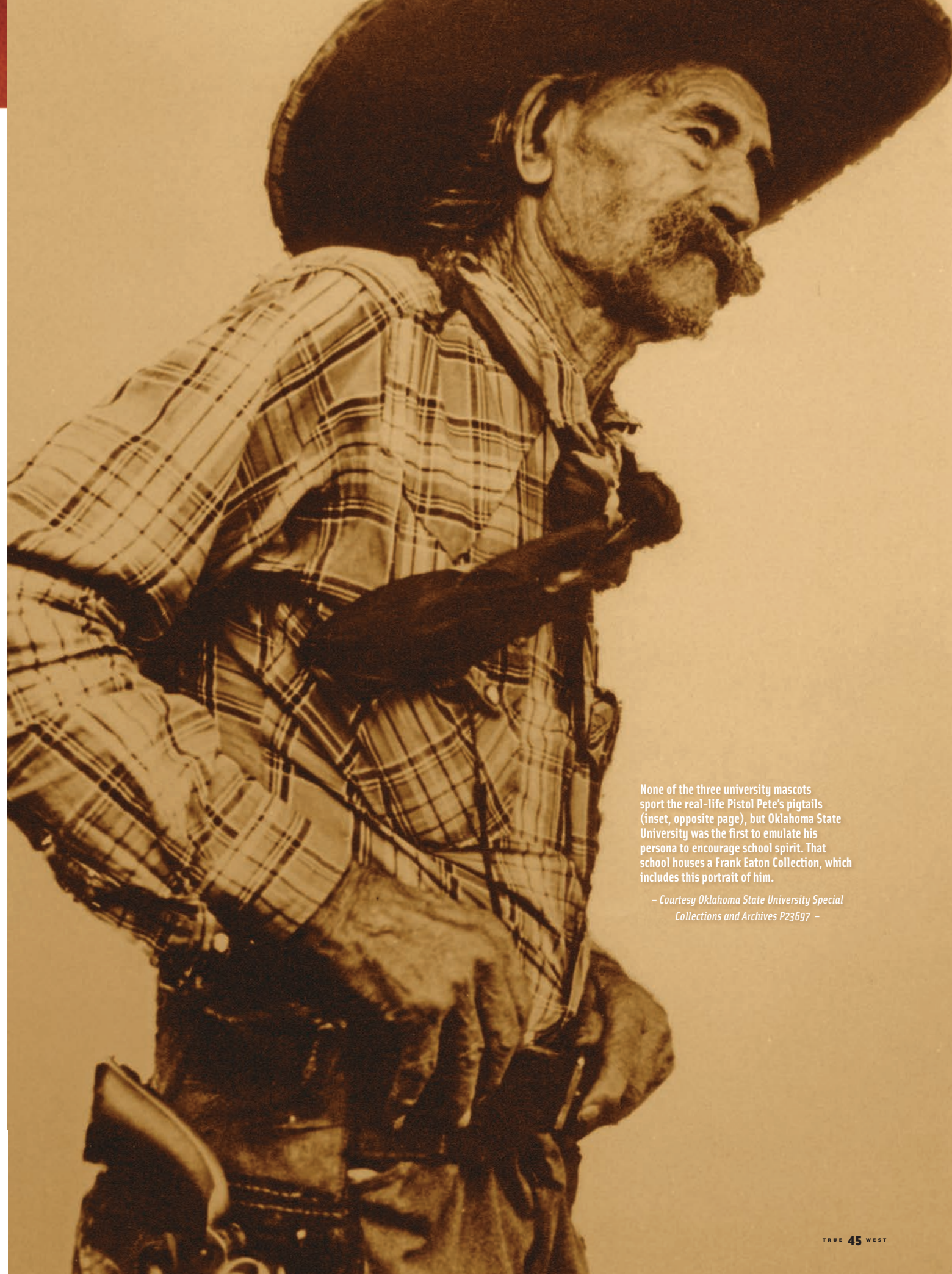
In the 1880s, when word reached Eaton that Wyley Campsey was operating a saloon in Albuquerque, New Mexico Territory, Eaton walked in and challenged Campsey and his two gunmen. After the smoke cleared, only Eaton survived.

His account does have a hole in it. He states Pat Garrett hid him after the gunfight, yet the sheriff didn't live in Albuquerque until the turn of the 20th century. Eaton, who was in his 80s when he wrote his autobiography, might have thrown that in to liven up his story.

During the 1889 Oklahoma Land Run, Eaton staked out a farm southwest of Perkins, where he was first the town sheriff and then the blacksmith. He married twice and raised nine children before he died in 1958 at age 97.

His legacy became a part of sports history about 30 years before his death. In 1923, he rode his horse in the Armistice Day Parade just as students of Oklahoma A&M, Oklahoma State University's predecessor, were searching for a new school mascot. Taken aback by Pistol Pete, they began putting his image on shirts, book covers and school banners. Iowa's Collegiate Emblems, which handled school supplies, began flashing the image of Pistol Pete at all Western colleges, and Frank Eaton—Pistol Pete—became immortalized. ❖

Mike Coppock is a published author of Alaskan history works. Do you know about an unsung character of the Old West whose story we should share here? Send the details to editor@twmag.com, and be sure to include high-resolution historical photos.



None of the three university mascots sport the real-life Pistol Pete's pigtails (inset, opposite page), but Oklahoma State University was the first to emulate his persona to encourage school spirit. That school houses a Frank Eaton Collection, which includes this portrait of him.

— Courtesy Oklahoma State University Special Collections and Archives P23697 —

BY CANDY MOULTON

The Bloody Bozeman

From Wyoming's Fort Laramie travesty to Montana's Alder Gulch goldfields that inspired the trail.



John Bozeman died on his namesake trail on April 20, 1867. In Gallatin Valley, he had laid out the town of Bozeman, Montana, and about four miles away is the site of Fort Ellis, a post established the August after his death to protect Gallatin Valley settlers. Shown here is Lt. Col. Eugene M. Baker (fifth from right, by door) with his officers in 1871 at Fort Ellis. The site closed in 1886 and a historical marker is found on the trail, with some remains at the Fort Ellis Experimental Station of Montana State University.

— True West Archives —

Trails across the West in the mid-1800s crisscrossed Indian lands, often displacing the people who had been living on the land for generations. The Bozeman Trail is no exception. It cuts through some of the prime hunting grounds for the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne and Crow tribes and was hotly contested as a result.

In most cases, the trails permanently displaced wildlife and people. But in an unusual turn of events, the Indians successfully defended their rights to the region marked by the Bozeman—at least for a while longer.

The route was a shortcut, which may have been part of the problem for those who used it. (Remember what Virginia Reed said about shortcuts after her family became stranded with the Donner Party during the winter of 1846-47: “Never take no cutoffs and Hurry along as fast as you can!”)

John Bozeman's name is attached to the route that branched away from the main Platte overland road to provide access to Montana goldfields. Bozeman and John Jacobs scouted the road in the spring of 1863, traveling from western Montana, where gold had been discovered in Alder Gulch. The yellow metal was the catalyst for the trail. Bozeman knew

people coming from the East would want to reach the new diggings as quickly as possible. His diagonal trail across Wyoming and Montana promised to spur development.

Bozeman and Jacobs organized a wagon train in early 1864 and headed out on their new trail. They departed from Deer Creek Station (near Glenrock, Wyoming), but barely made it 140 miles when a war party of Lakota and Cheyenne Indians changed their plans (they returned to the main overland road closer to the Platte).

That interaction with the tribes was the portent of what would come for travelers along the Bozeman, although some 1,500



William Henry Jackson created this drawing of Platte Bridge Station in 1866. This station is now interpreted at Fort Casper, located in Casper, Wyoming.

- Courtesy National Park Service -

in 1862 as Platte Bridge Station, the fort was renamed following a fight in July 1865 with Lakota and Cheyenne

warriors, during which Lt. Caspar Collins and other soldiers were killed. The post remained in use for another two years until it was abandoned. Fort Fetterman replaced Fort Caspar.

Fort Caspar is managed by the City of Casper, with replica buildings and a visitors' center. "Colors on the Plains: Northern Plains Indian Decoration," a new exhibit in place until November 2, features decorative work of tribes

travelers took the route in 1864 and more would travel it over the next four years.

Connor Bloodies It Up

The best place to start a road trip tour of the Bloody Bozeman is at Fort Laramie, an important trail outfitting point that also served as a military fort.

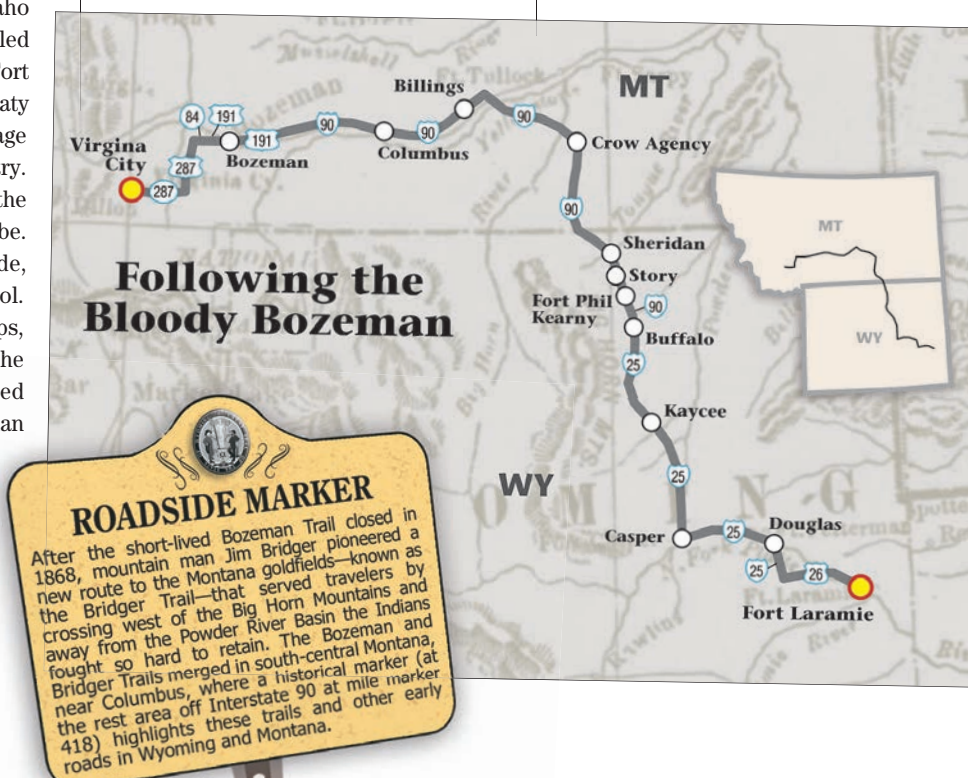
In 1865, Patrick Connor led a military regiment that attacked an Arapaho camp in northern Wyoming. This led to a peace conference, held at Fort Laramie in 1866, to negotiate a treaty with the tribes to allow safe passage through the Powder River Country. Red Cloud attended as one of the primary leaders of the Lakota tribe. The government's cocky attitude, however, led to the arrival of Col. Henry B. Carrington and 700 troops, who reached Fort Laramie before the peace conference concluded. Red Cloud departed, as he and other Indian leaders believed the government had been duplicitous—negotiating on one hand, while bringing troops to enforce any agreements on the other.

The Indians vowed they would hold Powder River Country, further setting up conflict along the Bozeman Trail.

Heritage of the Displaced

From Fort Laramie, the Bozeman Trail branches away from the North Platte River in two locations between Douglas and Casper. Some of the troops who patrolled along the route were headquartered at Fort Fetterman near Douglas.

Troops stationed at Fort Casper in Casper protected transportation lines along the North Platte River. Established



The Bozeman Trail crossed through the northern edge of these mountains from Bozeman to Virginia City. Trail travelers faced challenging terrain in Montana: rolling hills, grassland, mountains and river crossings.

- All photos by Candy Moulton unless otherwise noted -

from the Northern Plains, including moccasins, toys and weapons made by Lakota, Cheyenne, Shoshoni and Arapaho peoples in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

After a stop at the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, continue to Kaycee, home of the Hoofprints of the Past Museum, and then to Buffalo, for a tour through the Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum with its impressive collection of vintage wagons and Indian artifacts.

Red Cloud's Trap

Heading north, the Bozeman Trail crosses open country, much of which is now ranchland, to Fort Reno, one of three frontier posts established to provide protection for travelers. The second of those posts, Fort Phil Kearny, sat 14 miles north of present-day Buffalo, and it

became the central hub for the soldiers. Located along the east flank of the Big Horn Mountains, Fort Phil Kearny was in the heart of tribal hunting grounds, making it strategically placed by the military and strongly opposed by the Indians.

After visiting the re-created Fort Phil Kearny, travel north, crossing Lodge Trail Ridge, just like Lt. William J. Fetterman

did along with 80 of his fellow soldiers. In December 1866, the troops rode into a trap laid by Red Cloud. Before the fight ended, Fetterman and all his men lay dead upon the hillside.

Commander Carrington sent relief riders, including civilian Portugee Phillips, down the Bozeman to Fort Reno and ultimately all the way to Fort Laramie with



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Modern visitors to Nevada City can take up a gold pan and try their own hand at finding some of the precious metal that gave rise to nearby Virginia City, Montana, and to the Bozeman Trail itself.

an urgent request for additional troops. The military complied. By summer of 1867, tension was rising along the Bozeman route, and the vicinity of Fort Phil Kearny saw more conflict.

A peace commission held in early 1867 at Fort Laramie was unsuccessful; the frontier Army refused tribal demands that the forts and the troops serving at them be removed. In August, tribal warriors staged a series of coordinated attacks along the trail. One involved a party of woodcutters, who took cover behind their wagons in an

engagement that became known as the Wagon Box Fight. A rural road up Piney Creek leads to the site of that battle and to the small town of Story.

In Ranchester, along the Tongue River, you'll find the Connor Battlefield, the site of an 1865 attack on an Arapaho camp by Col. Patrick Connor. Troops under Connor destroyed some 250 lodges and killed many of the Arapahos, including women and children.

Before the fight ended, Fetterman and all his men lay dead upon the hillside.

Fort C.F. Smith, the third key military post along the trail, was beside the Big Horn River at the Spotted

Rabbit Crossing. Much of this portion of the trail is across the Crow Indian Reservation. Yet Lakota and Cheyenne tribesmen, not Crow, coordinated attacks in early August 1867 to battle troops from Fort Smith in what became known as the Hayfield Fight. Although you can take a series of back roads to remain close

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Housed in Virginia City's first stone building, built during the gold discovery in 1863, George Thexton's Blacksmith & Wagon Shop Ox Shoeing once held a respected place among frontier residents in Virginia City.

to the trail when traveling from Ranchester to Columbus, Montana, I stick to the Interstate.

The events around Fort Phil Kearny and Fort C.F. Smith during 1866 to 1868 were part of Red Cloud's War. The tribesmen scored one victory after another and found ultimate success when the Army closed the Bozeman Trail forts. After the soldiers withdrew, the Indians burned the posts, bringing to an end the conflict subsequently called Red Cloud's War. With other leaders of the various Indian bands, Red Cloud, victorious in forcing the military to abandon the Bozeman Trail forts, returned to Fort Laramie and agreed to the terms of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty, which established the Great Sioux Reservation.

Battlefields to Goldfields

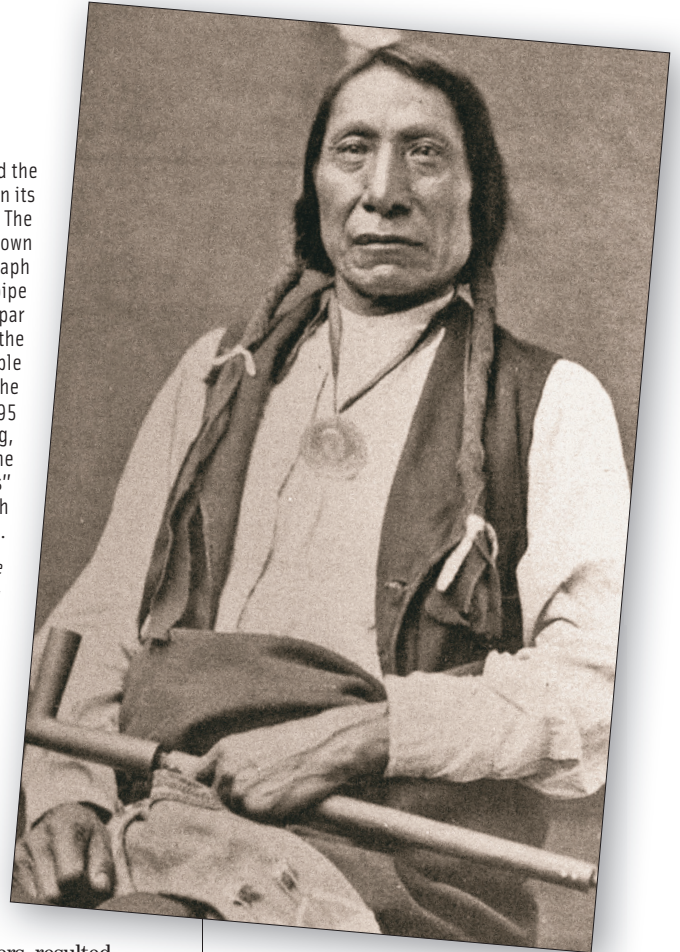
For the next eight years, conflict was minimal, but in 1876, unrest erupted again during the period that became the Great Sioux War. More battles broke out in the Powder River Basin, including the fight at the Rosebud, involving troops commanded by Gen. George Crook and Indians led by Crazy Horse and others. The most important battle of this war took place along the Little Big Horn River (or Greasy Grass), near Hardin. This is the battle that led to the death of George A. Custer and many of the men who rode onto the battlefield with him.

Like the battles and most of the skirmishes of Red Cloud's War, the Indians also struck a hard blow against the military at Little Big Horn. Each June, around the anniversary date of the battle—June 25—a re-enactment takes place



Red Cloud's War forced the military to abandon its Bozeman Trail forts. The Lakota Sioux chief is shown in this 1874 photograph with a peace medal, pipe and bag. The Fort Caspar Museum highlights the heritage of his people with artifacts, like the shown circa 1885-95 Lakota dispatch bag, which are featured at the "Colors on the Plains" exhibit open through November 2.

- Red Cloud photo True West Archives; Lakota dispatch bag courtesy Fort Caspar Museum -



at Little Bighorn Battlefield. At the site, you'll find not only memorials to the soldiers who died there, but also a monument to the Indian combatants.

All of this conflict during Red Cloud's War, which caused the deaths of soldiers,



GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

Best Grub: Silver Fox Restaurant & Lounge (Casper, Wyoming); Montana Brewing Company (Billings, Montana); Montana Ale Works (Bozeman).

Best Lodging: Occidental Hotel (Buffalo, Wyoming); C'mon Inn (above, Bozeman, Montana); Just an Experience (Virginia City).

Indians, freighters, emigrants and gold seekers, resulted in the Bozeman Trail becoming known as the Bloody Bozeman.

But let's not forget, the trailblazers created it as a route to the goldfields. So let's continue the journey from Billings—where the Yellowstone County Museum has displays of Indian clothing, weapons and paraphernalia—west to Bozeman. This city named for John Bozeman is home of the Museum of the Rockies, known for its paleontological collection, but which also has a collection of Indian artifacts worth seeing.

Southwest is Virginia City, the site of the Alder Gulch gold diggings that impelled the trail Bozeman pioneered.

Now a National Historic Landmark, Virginia City is a place where you can buy some good period duds at Rank's

Mercantile (still in its original 1864 location), have a drink at the Bale of Hay Saloon or attend a 19th-century melodrama at Piper's Opera House, rebuilt in 1885 after a fire. Just west of Virginia City stands Nevada City, a "new" town built of historic structures from across Montana. Here, you can pan for a bit of gold yourself.

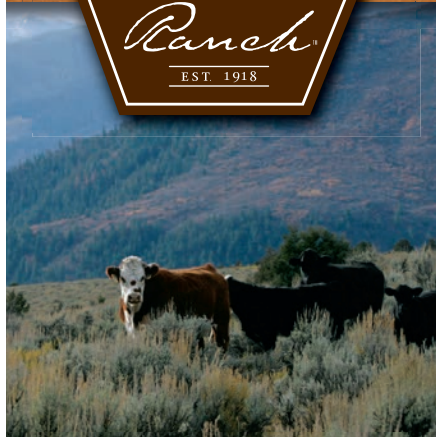
In use only for a few short years, from its beginning in 1863-64 to the destruction of the military forts in 1868, the Bozeman Trail did allow gold seekers an opportunity to travel a short, albeit hazardous, route from the Platte to Alder Gulch. ❏

Candy Moulton is the author of *Valentine T. McGillicuddy and Forts, Fights and Frontier Sites: Wyoming's Historic Sites*. She's traveled much of the Bozeman Trail by wagon train.



CDs for the Ride: G.T. Hurley, a songwriter in Bozeman, Montana, and a new voice on the Western music circuit, released his first album, *Tough Horses*, in 2012, which earned him a nomination for the Crescendo Award from the Western Music Association. The music of the Bozeman Trail also can be heard in the singing and drumming during the powwow events at [Crow Fair](#), held each August on the Crow Indian Reservation in Crow Agency, Montana.





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Hardin Biopic

Getting the famed Texas gunfighter to the big screen.



Producer Justin Ament posed as John Wesley Hardin for the film's posters, but filmmakers are still keeping mum on who will actually star as Hardin in the upcoming biopic.

— Courtesy Larry Zeug —

repairing shotguns because the stunt guys would break the stocks. I was also one of the buckaroos in the movie. I was all over the place, but I didn't know the movie industry."

The movie industry got to know Zeug as a firearms expert. Film and television projects came his way because, "I'm usually the armorer on a show; I ride, I do special effects, I can shoot off the back of a horse. I can do pretty much anything you can think of in a movie."

While Zeug was working on 2006's *The Far Side of Jericho*, starring C. Thomas Howell, New Mexico historian Drew Gomber gave Zeug a book he had written: "It was called *Past Tense: American*

"You're going to see
firearms in this movie
that most people
have never seen in
their lifetime."

Few movie producers can claim to be enshrined on the surface of the moon. Larry Zeug is the exception: "When I worked at Rocketdyne, I was in the experimental department, and we built the LEM that landed on the moon. They had a plaque that we all signed, and it was engraved. So my name's on the moon."

A lifelong firearms collector and a member of the Palmetto Muzzle Loaders Club since the age of 11, Zeug spent 32 years in the aerospace industry, with side trips around the world for competitive boat racing, before he ever set foot on a movie set.

Providence saw fit to grant 1993's *Tombstone* as his first film. "I met Peter Sherayko, and he brought me in," Zeug says. "Peter supplied the guns, and I ended up being the gunsmith for the show, keeping the Colt Lightnings working and

Souls," Zeug says, "and the first part is a story he wrote about John Wesley Hardin. It's only 13 pages long, but I thought it had everything you need to make a movie: love, action. And it was all true."

Zeug began work to produce the most authentic film about Hardin, with the first step being, as always, a good script. No fan of Raoul Walsh's 1953 film *The Lawless Breed*, starring Rock Hudson as Hardin ("It's horrible"), the producer wanted an entirely real approach to the outlaw's life, with no compromises.

The first attempt took a year, and Zeug wasn't satisfied. "The writer just didn't get it," he says. "I told him it couldn't sound like some guy narrating a History Channel show. A movie has to be dramatic."

He hired a new screenwriter, who failed completely: "The worst screenplay I'd ever read. It was like something for *Howdy Doody*."

"My wife was the one who asked, 'Larry, why don't you write the script?'" I'm a single-finger typist. It takes me forever to write an e-mail, much less a script. Well, my wife can type as fast as I can talk, so we sat down and we wrote that screenplay in 17 days."

With the help of his wife, Linda Ann Head, Zeug got a script of Hardin's life just the way he wanted it. When the script made the rounds, it attracted high interest, but no one was coming through with funding.

Finally, the script found its way into the hands of actor and producer Justin Ament, who Zeug had worked with on the 2009 movie *Shadowheart*. "Justin Ament wanted to go about getting it financed in Oregon. The people he talked to really loved the script. The bank of Oregon wanted to fund us for \$25 million to shoot the movie there," Zeug says. "I did an investigation on where we could build a town, and we were all set for Oregon."

"I got a call from Justin asking if I'd give up money to shoot in Texas. I said definitely. This is a Texas story. They asked if I'd give up \$15 million, and I would. We could shoot it for \$10 million in Texas, because it was important to be there. This is where it actually happened. It's not about money."

For Zeug, accuracy is always in the forefront: "You're going to see firearms in this movie that most people have never seen in their lifetime. Even the collectors haven't seen. I'm supplying all the firearms and all the gunleather. One of the rifles is a Ward-Burton single-shot, bolt-action rifle. Made in 1871, and they only made a thousand of them."

"The guns we have for *Hardin* are real Smith and Wesson First Model Russians, which are the guns that he carried when he got the drop on Wild Bill Hickok. We do all of this in the movie. I had a holster made by a guy in Oregon, to match Hardin's holster, with the cartridge

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belt on the outside. Hardin had that made especially, so it's strictly his design."

With funding, a script, Texas locations and Zeug's attention to detail all in place, Bob Misorowski signed on as *Hardin's* director. The two filmmakers have a solid history, going all the way back to *Tombstone*, which Misorowski coproduced. As a director, Misorowski has specialized in action films, like 2002's *Derailed*, starring Jean-Claude Van Damme.

Casting for *Hardin* has moved along swiftly, with Michael Biehn, Frank Stallone, Marshall Teague and Jennifer Blanc already set for parts, with the title role going to a major name. Now, with production slated to start this May, at the famed Alamo Village in Brackettville, Texas, this part of the journey, that started more than eight years ago, is almost over. A new one is about to begin.

The timing is all fine with Zeug. His passion for telling the true story of John

Wesley Hardin has carried him this far. "I've been working on this show for years," he says. "This isn't an overnight thing."

DVD REVIEW HEAVEN'S GATE

(Criterion, \$39.95) Michael Cimino's *Heaven's Gate* is more than a movie; since its release in 1980, the title and legendary extravagances of the writer/director have become synonymous with Hollywood failure. The film's cost and extremely poor box office are blamed for the collapse of United Artists, a debacle chronicled by author Steven Bach in *Final Cut*.

Now, when a summer blockbuster can easily cost more than \$150 million dollars, and some bomb miserably, the brand on *Heaven's Gate* seems unfair. Cimino's film deserves to be seen with fresh eyes, and this superb restoration from Criterion makes that possible.



The story itself is simple. Lawman Kris Kristofferson stands up to regulators hired by the big cattle ranchers to wipe out the incoming tide of immigrant farmers,

leaving the grazing land free. Based on the real-life 1892 Johnson County War, the film focuses on the struggle of the poor people who built the new West, despite all odds.

It's a lyrical, liquid film, with an easy pace that is not the norm for a Western, and that's the problem. Always beautiful, the film effuses an energy that's too serene, even when punched with violence.

Heaven's Gate has a traditional "journey" structure as we follow Kristofferson, but the film often feels like a staid portrait, as it never truly engages us. The scenes stand alone, without dramatically connecting to one another. The pieces are amazing, but they remain separate.

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This new exhibition illuminates the sweep of American Western history through its definitive artifact: the firearm. The examples featured are some of the finest brought together in the United States in terms of historic value, provenance, and pure beauty. From the Colt and Winchester firearms Teddy Roosevelt used in the West, to Annie Oakley's matched set of gold-plated handguns with pearl grips, to a Remington revolver once owned by Gettysburg hero General George Meade, this evolving display reflects the multiplicity of real and imagined stories that lie behind the people who owned these guns.

The Autry is a museum dedicated to exploring and sharing the stories, experiences, and perceptions of the diverse peoples of the American West.



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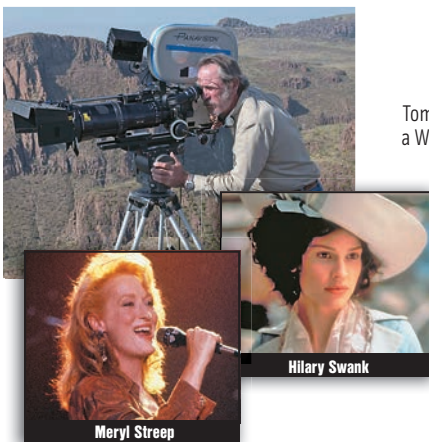
4700 Western Heritage Way • Los Angeles, CA 90027-1462 • 323.667.2000 • TheAutry.org

Presentation Thuer Conversion of Model 1860 Army Revolver, circa 1869; serial number 185326 I.E. Manufacturer: Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. Owner: The Marquis de San Juan and Governor General of Puerto Rico Don Jose Laureano Sanz. The George Gamble Collection, Autry National Center; 2012.2.10

Stunningly photographed by Vilmos Zsigmond, *Heaven's Gate* remains a work of beauty and astonishing period detail. The expense of those details got Cimino in dire trouble, but he made his film his way. The bonus material highlights interviews with Kristofferson and composer David Mansfield, plus archival audio interviews with Cimino and producer Joann Carelli.

To sit and watch *Heaven's Gate* is to revel in its strengths and perhaps forgive its weaknesses. This film is no throwaway, because the dedicated work of all involved is evident in every frame, even when the drama falters. Cimino tried to paint an enormous canvas and ultimately failed, but others have done a lot worse. This special edition should encourage folks to give this unjustly notorious film the second chance it deserves.

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



Tommy Lee Jones will be behind the camera again, directing a Western featuring Hilary Swank (shown in the 2001 period drama *The Affair of the Necklace*) and Meryl Streep (shown as a Country Western singer in 1990's *Postcards from the Edge*).

- 3 Burials of Melquiades Estrada by Dawn Jones / Sony Picture Entertainment; *The Affair of the Necklace* courtesy Warner Bros.; *Postcards from the Edge* courtesy Columbia Pictures -

IN THE WORKS

Tommy Lee Jones will be starring, directing and writing an adaptation of Glendon Swarthout's classic novel *The Homesman*, costarring Meryl Streep and Hilary Swank. Production began in New Mexico in the spring. Glendon's son, Miles, tells *True West* that Jones has hired his regular composer, Marco Beltrami, to write the score. Beltrami has two Oscar nominations: for 2008's *The Hurt Locker* and the 2010 remake *3:10 to Yuma*.

Another film being shot in New Mexico is *Bone Tomahawk*, a brutal Western with Horror twists, starring Timothy Olyphant and Kurt Russell.



Tombstone's Wyatt Earp and *Deadwood's* Seth Bullock join forces for a Horror Western.

- *Tombstone* courtesy Buena Vista Pictures; *Deadwood* courtesy HBO -

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WESTERN BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: JESSE MULLINS

Catlin, the Celebrity

A refreshing biography on the “first artist of the West,” plus new bios on John Wesley Hardin and Commodore Perry Owens, a fur trader’s letters and outlaw stories in song.

THE RED MAN’S BONES

Rising from inauspicious beginnings to national and even international fame, only to fall victim to his own hubris and naivete, artist George Catlin (1796-1872) charted a career of risk-taking extremes that took him from the Northeast and then to Europe for more than three decades as an ex-pat, before dying in his home country.

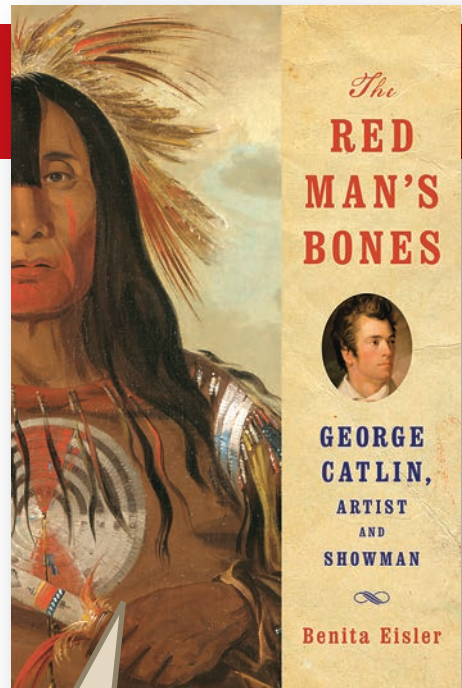
Considered the “first artist of the West,” only in the sense that he was the first to live among the Indians he painted, he achieved his most enduring fame as a painter of early 19th-century Indian tribes on the Upper Missouri and the Great Plains. His depictions and writings on the O-kee-pa—the Mandan torture-ritual rite of passage, in which young braves were skewered with splints through their flesh and strung up, bodily, high above the floor of a medicine lodge—was his most provocative and talked-about work.

Benita Eisler’s new biography, *The Red Man’s Bones: George Catlin, Artist and Showman* (W.W. Norton and Company, \$29.95) reveals a Catlin many might never have suspected existed: a fame-driven, footloose, anchor-less soul who was

always ahead of his time—even when it came to his own demise.

At the outset, Eisler uses the term “genocide” to describe the U.S. treatment of Indian nations. She thereafter refrains from direct authorial condemnations, opting to let the voices of Catlin’s time bring the charges or the refutations. The book is well titled: this is indeed a book about the nations more than about an individual, though the individual, the painter and showman, holds center stage throughout.

While in pursuit of his dreams, Catlin draws the attention of luminaries such as DeWitt Clinton, Daniel Webster, Jefferson Davis, William Clark, P.T. Barnum, Francis Parkman, George Sand, Victor Hugo, Eugene Delacroix, Asher B. Durand, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Alexander von Humboldt, William H. Seward and King Louis-Philippe of France. The interplay between Catlin and these leading lights makes this biography



“Delighted as George was with the runaway success of the Indian Gallery, he remained unaware of the revolutionary role of his exhibition. He had merely launched the most powerful and long-running crowd pleaser in entertainment history: *The American Wild West Show*. Although his early version remained (but only for the time being) without live Indians, bucking broncos, or staged buffalo hunts, the standing-room-only mob scene at the capacious Stuyvesant Institute was a herald of things to come.”



Larry McMurtry and Diana Ossana revealed exciting news at our True Westerner celebration honoring them, on March 9, during Arizona's Tucson Festival of Books. The party afforded them the opportunity to meet Michael Wallis, whose book, *David Crockett: The Lion of the West*, they both love. They love it so much, in fact, they announced they might make it into a script!

One Western literati we rubbed shoulders with at the party, Thomas Cobb, found out that week that he will be taking home the Spur for Best Western Long Novel, for *With Blood in Their Eyes*, at the Western Writers of America convention this June. Check out all the Spur winners and finalists at WesternWriters.org

Comeuppance for a savvy scribe: Mary Doria Russell has confirmed she was canned by Random House just as she was beginning her book tour to promote 2011's *Doc*, her historical novel about Doc Holliday. But Random House's loss became Harper Collins's gain. Its division, Ecco, has bought the planned sequel to *Doc* (tentatively titled *Epitaph*) that follows him to the Gunfight Behind the O.K. Corral. Russell says the novel is due out in late 2014.

William R. Garwood, a long-time reviewer of books for *True West*, passed away March 12 of natural causes. A seasoned journalist, Garwood wrote novels featuring the Earps, the Clantons, Johnny Ringo, Kid Curry and Judge Roy Bean, among others, and he was one of the earliest members of the National Association for Outlaw and Lawmen History (now WWHA). He will be missed.

—Jesse Mullins



more than a life story. It brings to life a history of the Republic as well, in what might have been its most formative epoch.

Catlin mounted a stage show that prefigured Buffalo Bill's Wild West by nearly 50 years. For his European adaptation, he brought two grizzlies with him via ship to England. Later he would add Indian performers to the mix.

Eisler writes that the "...grizzlies provided a revealing image of their owner. At this turning point in his life, Catlin's bears, together with their master, seemed to look both backward and forward. Natives of the Rocky Mountains (where in fact Catlin had never set foot), the grizzlies were displayed as living proof of the artist's explorations of uncharted wilderness." The author suggests that Catlin was hoping to convey, indirectly, to European audiences that he had ventured so far into the wilderness as to have encountered grizzly country.

But did he not venture into grizzly wilderness? Many contend that the grizzly's original range extended through most of the northern Great Plains. Catlin was at Fort Union, on the Upper Missouri, in 1832. A mere nine years earlier, in 1823, Hugh Glass was mauled by a grizzly in what is now Perkins County, South Dakota, roughly 200 miles from Fort Union—and clearly well east of the Rockies.

But such lapses—if this is a lapse—are rare in *The Red Man's Bones*. Eisler, an accomplished biographer, has penned life stories of Lord Byron, George Sand and Frédéric Chopin and a dual biography on Georgia O'Keeffe and Alfred Stieglitz. While she might be something of an outsider when it comes to writing Old West material, she brings a refreshing breadth of perspective to the genre. This is a rich and lively narrative of a complex, daring, uniquely talented American.

—Jesse Mullins



Six Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians who visited Europe with George Catlin in 1851. George Henry (second from left) had joined Catlin in Paris in 1845 as his business manager. This group had just opened in Brussels when the troupe was ravaged by smallpox. The survivors returned to America while Catlin was left to make his way back to Paris and financial ruin.

— Courtesy Chicago History Museum —

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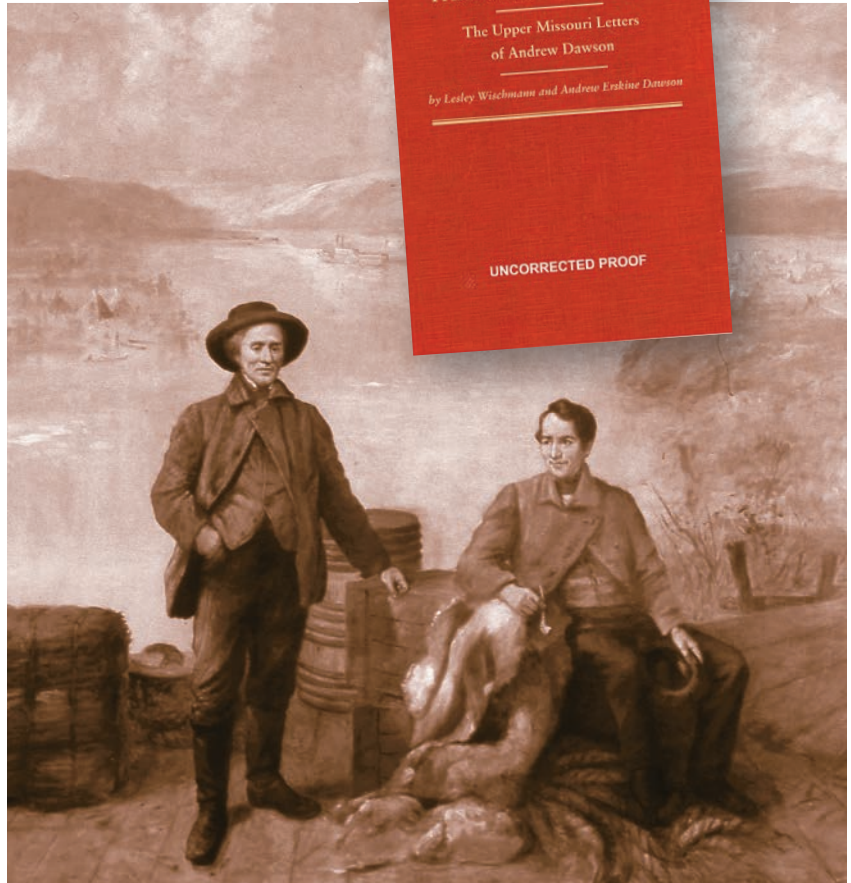
All miniatures will be posted on-line May 1st. For more information, please call 928-778-1385 or visit www.PhippenArtMuseum.org.



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THIS FAR-OFF WILD LAND

The Upper Missouri Letters
 of Andrew Dawson

by Lesley Wischmann and Andrew Erskine Dawson

UNCORRECTED PROOF

Andrew Dawson is remembered for his role in Montana's history with this painting, *Old Fort Benson*, that hangs in the Montana State Capitol. He is shown with wealthy fur trader Pierre Chouteau Jr., whose company owned Fort Benton where Dawson worked until he retired in 1865, the same year, incidentally, that Chouteau died.

— Courtesy Montana Historical Society Research Center, Helena —

THIS FAR-OFF WILD LAND

A Scottish emigrant, Andrew Dawson (1817-1871) worked at Pierre Chouteau Jr. and Company's Upper Missouri trading posts from 1847 until 1864. After superintending Fort Benton from 1854 onward, he retired to Scotland. By then, government freighting contracts and commerce with overland migrants, soldiers and miners had supplanted the old-time Indian trade.

Thirty-seven of Dawson's surviving letters to relatives form the documentary core of *This Far-Off Wild Land: The Upper Missouri Letters of Andrew Dawson*, by great-grand-nephew Andrew Erskine Dawson and Lesley Wischmann (University of Oklahoma Press, \$39.95). The work includes a biography and two "lodge talks" that Dawson perhaps

intended to publish. Sadly, Dawson's own detailed journals vanished when a steamboat wrecked during his return to St. Louis in 1864.

This book presents the story of a troubled man whose vivid account of life in the Upper Missouri sheds light on the early history of Montana and its environs.

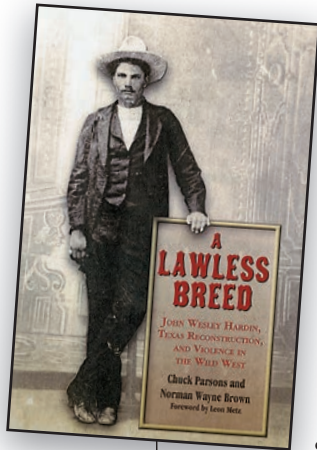
—Barton H. Barbour, author of *Fort Union and the Upper Missouri Fur Trade*

A LAWLESS BREED

With *A Lawless Breed: John Wesley Hardin, Texas Reconstruction, and Violence in the Wild West* (University of North Texas Press, \$29.95), authors Chuck Parsons and Norman Wayne Brown have added much to the history, legend and lore of the misspent life of a premier Texas murderer. This is the

best biography since Leon C. Metz penned his *John Wesley Hardin: Dark Angel of Texas*. Further, through their meticulous research to determine how much of Hardin's autobiography is accurate, Parsons and Brown uncovered new sources that were not available to Metz, as well as new illustrations (Metz contributed the foreword for this book). *A Lawless Breed* will likely become a classic.

I have one quibble with the authors. They adopted a paradigm of a "feud" when covering the tangle between Bill Sutton and the Taylor clan in southern Texas-focus DeWitt County. Yet they did not have a feud. Hardin and the Taylors were known felons, and Sutton was the deputy sheriff charged with bringing in the villains. I have

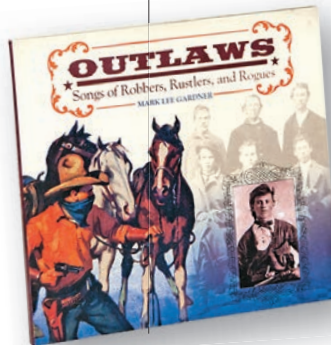


sometimes joked with my friend, Chuck: "You show me a feud, and I'll show you a lawman chasing outlaws."

—James M. Smallwood, author of *The Feud That Wasn't: The Taylor Ring*, Bill Sutton, John Wesley Hardin, and Violence in Texas

OUTLAWS

Outlaws: Songs of Robbers, Rustlers, and Rogues (Mark Lee Gardner, \$12) is like having someone sing you a book of stories. "John Hardy," "Sam Bass," "Cole Younger" and "Jesse James" are all song titles that remind the listener of hours

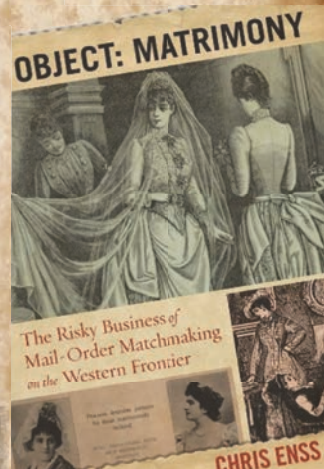


spent reading and researching Western history. Gardner, author of *To Hell on a Fast Horse*, a marvelous dual biography of Billy the Kid and Pat Garrett, is obviously having lots of fun bringing you the not-so-accurate stories of these outlaw legends. (As he points out in his liner notes, "The truth is seldom as much fun as the myth.") None of it is more fun than "The Finger of Billy the Kid," a song sharing how the Kid's trigger

finger ended up in a jar. Our fascination with the outlaws of the Old West is only intensified by Gardner's fine CD, which will no doubt drive many right back to the history books.

—Marvin O'Dell, founder of Musikode Productions

MEET THE AUTHOR BOOK SIGNING



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TOP FIVE KOBLAS READS

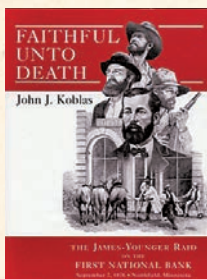


At any moment, Minnesota native John J. "Jack" Koblas was likely to break out into an animated talk about baseball, Science Fiction, Horror or Western literature, or even into a song. After all, his post-high school band, the Magpies, was inducted into the Minnesota Music Hall of Fame in 2007. But get him into a conversation about Jesse James, and he was off and running.

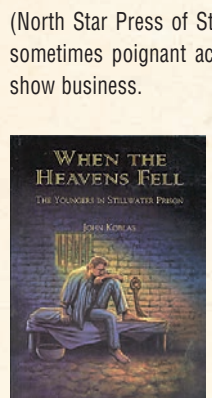
Koblas died on March 8 at age 70 in Minneapolis. He had Parkinson's and had recently suffered a stroke and heart attack.

A prolific and well-versed writer, Koblas covered Ma Barker, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, the Dakota War of 1862, the Civil War and even a young adult series of historical mysteries. He is best known, however, as a James-Younger Gang historian, specializing in the outlaws' famous failure in Northfield, Minnesota, in 1876. Shared here are five must-read Koblas books.

—*Johnny D. Boggs, author of Northfield, winner of the Milton F. Perry Award from the National James-Younger Gang*

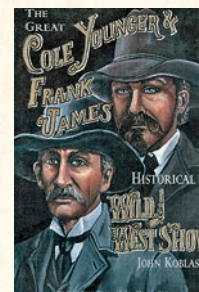


1. Faithful Unto Death: The James-Younger Raid on the First National Bank, September 7, 1876, Northfield, Minnesota (Northfield Historical Society Press, 2001): The definitive account of the bank robbery attempt that led to the downfall of the James-Younger Gang.

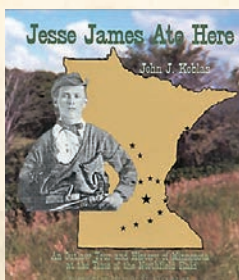
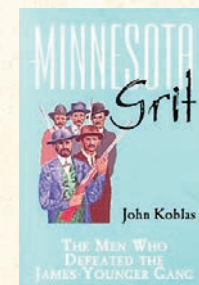


2. The Great Cole Younger & Frank James Historical Wild West Show (North Star Press of St. Cloud, 2002): An insightful, often comical and sometimes poignant account of the two ex-outlaws' glorious failure in show business.

3. When the Heavens Fell: The Youngers in Stillwater Prison (North Star Press of St. Cloud, 2002): A detailed study of Cole, Jim and Bob Younger's time in prison after the Northfield raid.



4. Minnesota Grit: The Men Who Defeated the James-Younger Gang (North Star Press of St. Cloud, 2005): A slim, but thorough, examination of the real heroes of the raid—the Minnesotans who brought down those Missouri outlaws.



5. Jesse James Ate Here: An Outlaw Tour and History of Minnesota at the Time of the Northfield Raid (North Star Press of St. Cloud, 2001): A road-trip fave, as Koblas sorts through facts and legends, following the path of "the boys" in Minnesota.

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Foreword by Leon Metz

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"A KILLER IS WHAT THEY NEEDED"

In the year 1886, Commodore Perry Owens became sheriff of Apache County, Arizona Territory. He had no regular law enforcement background, but he was one of the finest marksmen in the territory. He was chivalrous to women, protective of children, respectful of persecuted Latter-day Saints families and an amigo to the Spanish people of Concho. "A Killer is What They Needed." *The True, Untold Story of Commodore Perry Owens* (Graphic Publishers, \$40) brings to light the remarkable research of author David Grassé, a third-generation Arizonan. This may not be the "last word" on Owens, but it is certainly more complete than any of the older accounts I have read, including my

The most accurate account ever written of the Owens shoot-out with the Blevins Gang in Holbrook.

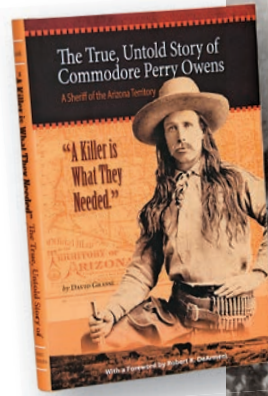
own. "The Gunfight" chapter is probably the most accurate account ever written of the Owens shoot-out with the Blevins Gang in Holbrook.

—Jo Baeza, author of *Arizona: The Making of a State*



Jo Baeza gives high praise to David Grassé's account of Commodore Perry Owens's shoot-out with the Blevins Gang in 1887; the shown photo was taken of him that year.

— Courtesy Arizona Historical Society, Tucson —



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Custer's Dash

The boy general's personal style of mixing American Indian and Army attire is still a hit with Westerners today.

“He had...a certain unstudied carelessness in the wearing of his costume that gave a picturesque effect, not the least out of place on the frontier.”

—Elizabeth B. Custer, in 1885's *Boots and Saddles*

Courageous. Brilliant. Foolhardy. Ambitious. Insubordinate. Aloof. Flamboyant. Vainglorious. These are all terms used by contemporaries and historians to describe Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer.

A brilliant tactician as a Union cavalry commander during the Civil War, Custer personally led audacious headlong assaults on Confederate ranks that became known as the “Custer dash.”

His personal style could also be called Custer’s dash. Despite his wife’s characterizations of his “unstudied” and “careless” demeanor in her 1885 book about life in the Dakotas, Custer assiduously curried a larger-than-life image and sought press coverage at every opportunity during the Indian Wars.



Wearing buckskins and his trademark red kerchief, George Custer poses jauntily with his hunting rifle in this photo taken on or about the time of his buffalo hunt with Russia's Grand Duke Alexis.



Clearly inspired by the Custer photo, **Michael J. Guli Designs** offers up a mountain man outfit made of deerskin with hand beading; the shirt sells for \$995, while the pants are \$495.

Early in his Civil War career, Custer landed a cavalry command under Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, who displayed a penchant for flashy uniforms. The association stirred up the peacock in Custer who affected similarly showy attire, including the red cravat that became his signature, along with his long, curling blond hair and colossal mustache. His

appearance was the outward manifestation of a massive ego that craved attention.

Army uniform regulations were haphazardly enforced back then. Issues with quality, comfort and availability contributed to the rather un-uniform state of military dress during the Civil

If you don't want to go all buckskin-out, but you'd like a touch of Custer to show off your love of Old West history, try a pair of **Patricia Wolf's** fringed deerskin gauntlet gloves embellished with a chocolate scroll and studs; \$145.



War. This situation was exacerbated at remote Army outposts on the Western frontier in the 1860s-70s.

For his attire, Custer embraced the image of the Indian fighter as described in James Fenimore Cooper's *Leatherstocking* novels. By the time he worked with Gen. Phil Sheridan and Buffalo Bill Cody to organize a highly publicized buffalo hunt for the visiting Grand Duke Alexis of Russia in 1872, Custer was regularly augmenting his field campaign wardrobe with fringed buckskin breeches, shirts and jackets traditionally worn by the very Indian warriors he was sent to "civilize."

"Custer was then in the prime of life, a gallant figure with his flowing hair and his almost foppish military dress," wrote Abilene lawman and saloon keep Chalkley Beeson, about Custer's appearance during the buffalo hunt.

His wife, Libbie, recalled his day-to-day attire. He typically wore "troop-boots

Custer's style still inspires an elegant, posh look, as seen in **Rusty Dorr's** handcrafted fringe wear, which utilizes horn hairpipes and antlers to highlight the turquoise touches. The lady wears a deerskin turtle duster (\$2,495), while the gentleman wears a moose and deerskin jacket (\$2,995) and carries a bison and deerskin bag with three inside pockets (\$495).

- By Paul Jeremias -



In this ode to Marlon Brando's notorious regulator character from 1976's *The Missouri Breaks*, **Montana Dreamwear** has created a hand-laced buckskin jacket lined in silk satin, with an inside vest pocket and deer antler buttons; \$1,800.

reaching to his knees, buckskin breeches fringed on the sides, a dark navy blue shirt with a broad collar, a red necktie, whose ends floated over his shoulder...."

Despite his tragic end, Custer was the epitome of the American frontier hero well into the 20th century. His mix of traditional American Indian leatherwear and Army-issue attire continues to influence Western fashion. Surprisingly, his attire mirrored the "Americanized" wardrobe of many Indian warriors. In some cases, the blue wool tunics and soutache and brass button-festooned frock coats worn by Indian chiefs and warriors were presents awarded by the Army for participation in peace parlays. In other



cases, they were the spoils of war—stripped from the bodies of dead troopers and at least one highly decorated general.

Ultimately, Custer's ego-fed bravado proved his undoing at the Little Big Horn in Montana one hot summer June day in 1876. Nonetheless, Custer's dash still influences contemporary Western wear and takes us back to a time when the

West was still wild.



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

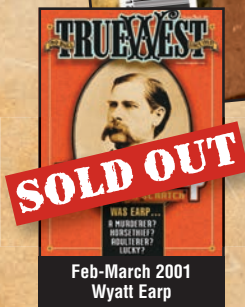


For the man who wants a multi-function coat, this handsome black jacket by **Scully** is great for both a special night out and an everyday town trip. The hand laced jacket features beaded trims, concho button accents and leather fringe on front and back yokes, two front pockets and the sleeves; \$320.

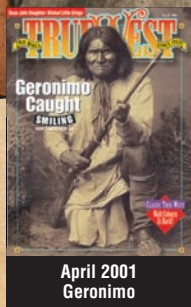
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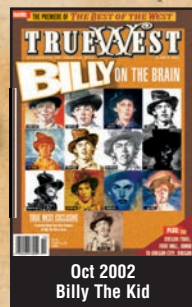
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Lotta



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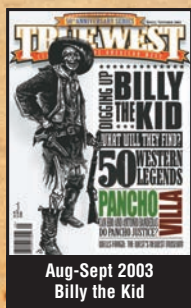
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A Feel-Good Story

About the Pine Ridge Reservation?



The mass grave at the Wounded Knee Memorial has no hours, no staff, no phone number, no admission and no feel-good feeling.

- All photos by Johnny D. Boggs -

me, cheapskate that I am, feel good. Yet I feel disturbed in this place. I'm thinking: Is this going to be as feel-good as I get? Because, honestly, I don't feel happy.

This is Pine Ridge today: Unemployment over 80 percent. One of United States's poorest counties. An alcoholism rate that is estimated as high as 80 percent. A suicide rate that's more than twice the national rate, and a teen suicide rate four times the national rate. The life expectancy at Pine Ridge is the lowest in the country—in fact, in the entire

Western Hemisphere. Only Haiti has a lower life expectancy.

Wanna visit a Third World country without needing a passport? Here's the spot.

“They promised to take our land—and they took it.”

I pull into the Pine Ridge Area Chamber of Commerce Visitor Center. Pine Ridge is part of the Alliance of Tribal Tourism Advocates, nine tribes

focused on attracting tourists to not only this reservation, but also other South Dakota Indian sites. The new visitor center building includes a nice museum.

I'm feeling better.

Then a visitor asks Executive Director Ivan Sorbel about his homeland. Sorbel smiles and politely tells the tourist, “This really isn't our homeland. It's where the government put us.”

Good feeling's gone.

Back in the car, I'm listening to KILL-FM, the “Voice of Lakota Nation,” out of Porcupine. The Food Stop Café has a great lunch special today, the announcer

The first time I visited the Pine Ridge Reservation in the southwest corner of South Dakota, I stopped at the Wounded Knee Memorial—and I couldn't get out of the car. After a minute or two, I drove away.

It's that kind of place.

Twenty years later, I'm back, bound and determined to find a feel-good story on the two million-acre reservation, home to roughly 40,000 Oglala Lakota.

Think that's easy?

This time, I make myself get out of the car at the Wounded Knee Memorial. On December 29, 1890, in the last major American Indian-Army clash (using “clash” loosely), Lakota men, women and children were killed—140, 200, 300? No one really knows the exact number—from bullets, cannon fire or hypothermia.

The dead were buried in a mass grave, now surrounded by a chain-link fence. The cemetery does not charge admission to visit. Usually, that makes

tells me, but the Food Stop is in Kyle and I'm heading to Pine Ridge, to the Red Cloud Indian School.

Yes, I'm actually thinking I'm going to accomplish my mission to find a feel-good story by visiting the grave site where Red Cloud was buried. The same Red Cloud who once said of the whites: "They made us many promises, more than I can remember. But they kept but one: They promised to take our land—and they took it."

A few minutes later, I'm in the school's Heritage Center, which celebrates not only Lakota heritage, but also art. This summer will mark the 45th annual Red Cloud Indian School Art Show.

It's a great museum and a wonderful art gallery. The historical works are stunning, but the contemporary art is what makes me smile. Each year, the show features roughly 175 works, from paintings and sculptures and photography to bead work and quill work, created by more than 50 Indian artists. Some \$7,000 in prizes are awarded to professional and young artists in 24 categories.



Angela Babby, an Oglala Lakota at the Red Cloud Indian School, created this original art, *Return of White Buffalo Calf Woman*, in 2009.

Suddenly, I look around at the students, and I see myself surrounded by smiles. As I walk to Red Cloud's grave, I think, maybe, just maybe, he's feeling pretty good after all about some things at Pine Ridge.

Hey, I feel pretty good myself. ☒

Johnny D. Boggs might have felt even better had he made it to the Food Stop Café in Kyle, South Dakota.

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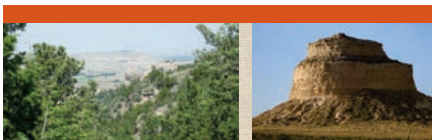
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Drinking with the Friars

Tracing the history of wine from New Mexico and beyond.



- By Sherry Monahan -

After moving to White Oaks, New Mexico, in 1886, Albert Zeigler was awaiting 10 gallons of “very fine wine,” as the pioneer put it, that ox teams were transporting from San Antonio. “When the keg came we were all so anxious to get a good drink,” he recalled, “but when we opened the keg you can imagine our great disappointment to find it filled with water. Someone had taken the wine out and filled the keg up with water.”

Wine in New Mexico dates back to 1629 when Franciscan friar Garcia de Zuniga and Capuchin friar Antonio de Arteaga smuggled grapevines out of Spain and planted them at San Antonio de Padua Mission at Senecu, a Piro Indian pueblo near Socorro.

California, Arizona and Texas also have wine roots dating to the Spanish Missions. Phoebe Arnett, who lived in Stranger, Texas, in 1866, recalled a divine wine incident. Baptist deacons were serving communion when a young man remarked he wanted some. The deacon refused because the man was not a Baptist. “He comes back with, ‘Well I’m a Methodist. Besides this church belongs to us all.’ The

deacon replied, ‘It may be your church, but this is our day, our time to hold service,’” she said. “...and the outcome was the Baptists built their own church...”

California’s mission grapes weren’t the best, and the 1849 Gold Rush brought a large influx of immigrants who appreciated good wine. Many went north to Napa and Sonoma Counties and planted vine clippings they had brought with them.

Oregon and Washington’s first wine

grapes were planted at Fort Vancouver by the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1825. Peter Britt planted some of Oregon’s earliest vines at his Applegate Valley vineyard in 1858; the photographer called his winery Valley View. Adam Doerner opened his Umpqua Valley winery in 1888 and crafted a blended wine called Melrose Red.

Royal Muscadine grapes had grown with great success in Lewiston, Idaho, in 1865. In 1872 Frenchmen Louis Desol and Robert Schleicher and German immigrant Jacob Schaefer helped make Clearwater Valley known for its wines.

By the late 1840s, German settlers in Hermann, Missouri, were turning out more

“Someone had taken the wine out and filled the keg up with water.”

than 10,000 gallons of wine each year, which increased to two million by the 1880s. They planted Norton—the state grape—and the Concord.

Other states, like Montana and South Dakota, made fruit wine. Lizzie Miles, who moved to Superior, Montana, in 1891, remembered an Indian resident who enjoyed fruit wine. She recalled, “She used to smoke a corn cob pine, the kind they make themselves.... She liked her drink pretty well and used to make raspberry wine. She’d say, ‘Um, good. Just pour down throat from bottle.’”

Anna Pésa Vojta, who arrived from Czechoslovakia and settled in Dakota Territory in 1876, made wines from berries in the region. Her great-great-granddaughter Sandi Vojta operates Prairie Berry Winery in Hill City, South Dakota. The best dessert to drink with her fruit wines is the kolache, a Czechoslovakian pastry that Sandi shares with us from a family recipe. ❖

KOLACHE

- ½ c. sugar
- ½ c. shortening (part butter)
- 1 tsp. salt
- 2 eggs
- ¾ c. warm water
- 2 packages dry yeast
- 4 c. flour

Cream sugar, shortening, salt and eggs. Dissolve yeast in water and add to creamed mixture; add two cups of flour to yeast. Stir by hand (or beat on low speed). Stir in remaining flour. Let rise in warm place for 1½ hours. Stir down and turn onto a well-floured board. Divide into 24 equal pieces.

Shape each piece into a round ball. Place onto a greased baking sheet. Cover with cloth and let rest about 15 minutes. Form each ball into a flat four-inch square. Place one tablespoon of fruit filling (Vojta family uses a prune and apricot filling) into the center. Bring opposite corners together. Moisten with milk, overlap about one inch and seal well. Let rise about 30 minutes.

In a 375-degree oven, bake kolaches for 15-18 minutes or until brown. Brush with melted butter and lightly dust with confectioners' sugar. Serves 24 and can be eaten warm or cold.



Vojta family recipe courtesy Prairie Berry Winery
Visit TWMag.com for prune and apricot filling recipe

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

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Pinedale, Wyoming

High country hamlet revels in its mountain man heritage.



Make your way to Pinedale for the Green River Rendezvous in July, and you too can try your hand at the frying pan toss.

– Courtesy
Sublette County
Chamber of
Commerce –



For most of us, the great age of Western exploration seems a distant and almost mythical part of history.

For the folks in Pinedale, Wyoming, though, it's as tangible as the snow-capped peaks that ring their community.

Pinedale (population 2,030), the largest town in Sublette County, is named for renowned trapper William Sublette. The site along Pine Creek in the Green River Valley, where the mountain men met for six of their raucous rendezvous in the 1830s, lies deep in the heart of this western Wyoming county.

HISTORIC EVENT

On July 5, 1840, Pierre-Jean De Smet held the first Mass ever celebrated in what would become Wyoming at the

Green River Rendezvous, a few miles west of Pinedale.

The Belgium-born Jesuit missionary would later, in 1868, convince Sioux Chief Sitting Bull to participate in talks that led to the Treaty of Fort Laramie. A monument dedicated to DeSmet is located off Highway 189, a dozen miles west of Pinedale.

ACTIVITIES

The Museum of the Mountain Man commemorates the trappers, traders and explorers who flocked to the Rockies in the early decades of the 19th century, as well as the Indians who have lived in the region for millennia. Two don't-miss items at the museum are Jim Bridger's .40-caliber half-stock rifle from 1853 and



a 300-year-old Shoshoni sheephorn bow, one of the finest in existence.

At nearby Bridger Wilderness, you'll find 600 miles of trails that make this a popular destination for hunters, anglers, snowmobilers and hikers.

HOTEL

The homey Log Cabin Motel, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, once changed hands in a poker game. What's more Western than that?

RESTAURANT

Stop by the Wind River Brewing Company for a Wyoming Pale Ale and a Brew Master Burger, a hearty half pound of ground beef and smoked beef brisket topped with barbecue sauce, pepper jack cheese and beer-battered onion rings.



NOTABLE EVENT

On July 11-14, Pinedale will host the Green River Rendezvous, held since 1936 to commemorate the historic gatherings of the mountain men. Be sure to try your hand at the frying pan throw and don't miss the hour-long costume pageant re-creating the rendezvous on Sunday. ❏

John Stanley, the Arizona Wildlife Federation's 2007 Conservation Media Champion, is a former travel reporter and photographer for *The Arizona Republic*.


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One man's obsession with graves turns into a 40-site-strong tour of some of the Old West's fiercest gunfighters, lawmen, Indians and more. *By Bob Stinson*

Gunfighter GRAVES

"Doc Holliday...He Died in Bed."

Wow, who knew this deathbed twist would jolt *True West's* Facebook fans to generate the first major top-rated feed in the magazine's social media history? It is shocking that tuberculosis turned out to be the loaded gun that claimed the life of one of the Old West's most iconic gunfighters.

That milestone post's 7,500 views has long been beaten, but the ungovernable passion that drives folks to walk the weeds to locate a lone marker or tombstone, and to tramp through out-of-the-way pioneer cemeteries, that won't soon die out.

Just seeing a photo of the Doc marker stirred up Old West aficionados to chime in with stories and pictures of their visits to the O.K. Corral gunfighter's marker of death.

Yes, our Old West heroes may be immortal in our minds, but they ended up six feet under, as we all will. Since we can't rub shoulders with these frontier cowboys, lawmen, Indians and outlaws, the next best thing is to visit them at their final resting places, where their stories came to an end.

True West's editors turned to none other than self-confessed tapophile, tombstone tourist, grave site connoisseur Bob Stinson to guide our readers on a 40-site-strong R.I.P. repertoire that pays respect to some Old West icons who still make their way into our hearts—beyond the grave and all.

—The Editors

DOC HOLLIDAY

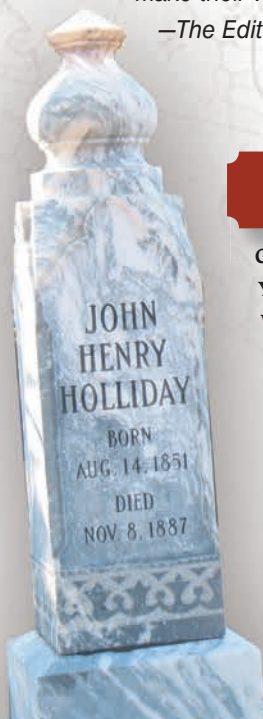
Grave Site: Linwood Cemetery

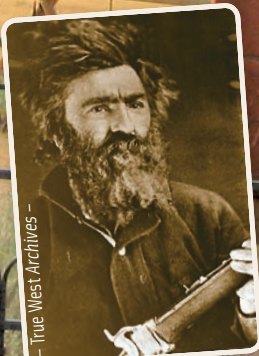
Year Buried: 1887

Where: Glenwood Springs, Colorado

Why You Should Pay a Visit: John Henry Holliday, more widely known as Doc Holliday, went west from Georgia for new opportunities and, likely, to help his tuberculosis. But the lure of the gambling dens (and his coughing) took him away from dentistry and into the life of a sporting man. He was a well-known figure in the boomtowns, where he drank heavily, played the cards and built a reputation (only partly accurate) as a dangerous man. He is best known for his friendship with Wyatt Earp and his involvement in Tombstone's 1881 O.K. Corral gunfight.

Pay Your Tribute By: Taking a dip in the Glenwood Hot Springs pool, which opened, unfortunately, the year after the doc had succumbed to the tuberculosis he hoped would see relief from such healing waters.





True West Archives -

JOHN
JEREMIAH LIVER-EATING
JOHNSTON
1824 1800
NO MORE

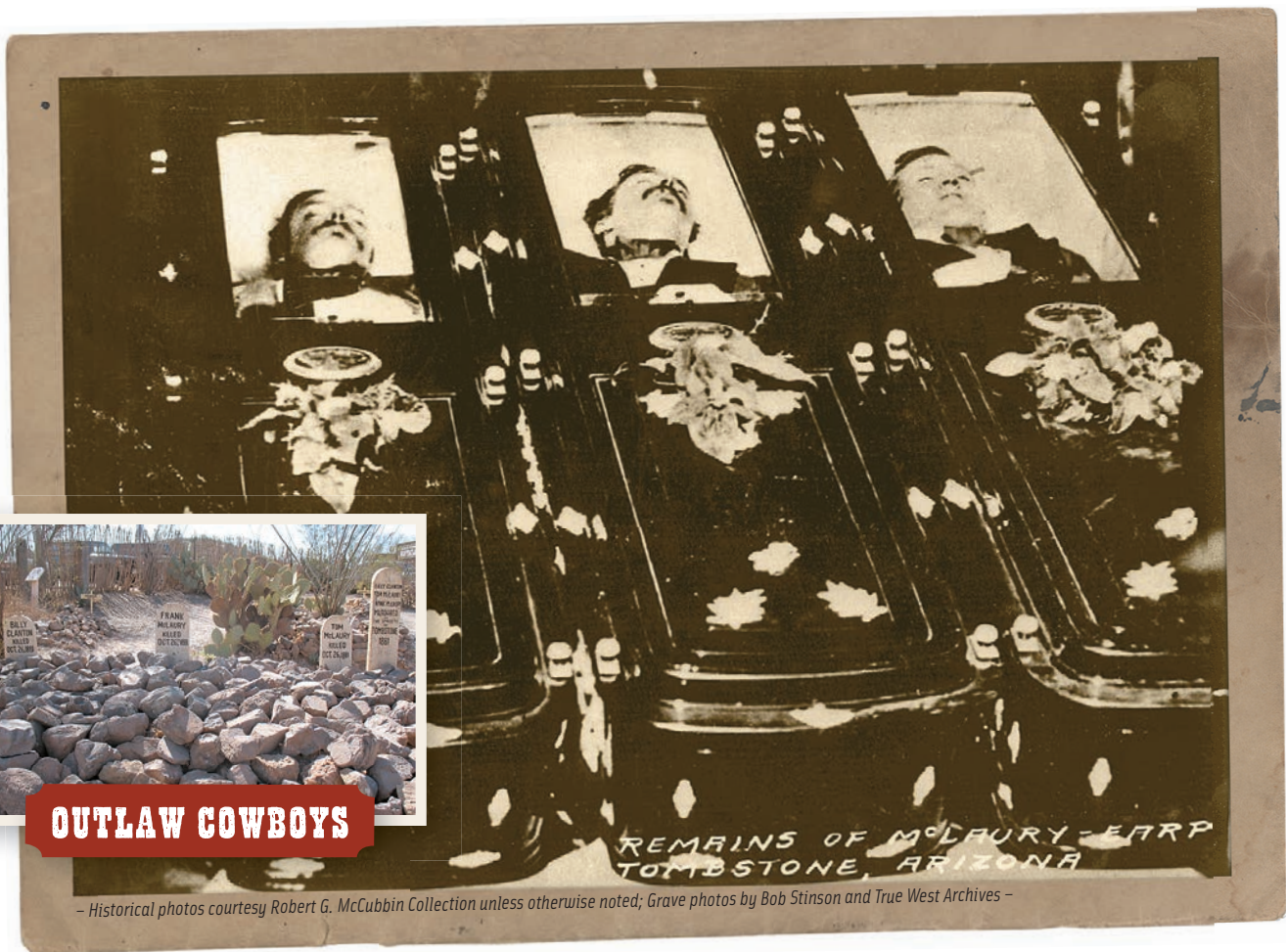
LIVER-EATING JOHNSON

Grave Site: Original site was the Sawtelle National Cemetery in California, but he was reburied at Old Trail Town Cemetery.

Year Buried: 1900 / **Where:** Cody, Wyoming

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Mountain man, Civil War vet, Indian fighter and scout, John "Liver-Eating" Johnson lived a life that was so cinematic, Hollywood made a movie based on him, 1972's *Jeremiah Johnson*, starring Robert Redford. The actor even served as a pallbearer at Johnson's reinterment at Old Trail Town in 1974.

Pay Your Tribute By: Cracking open a copy of *Crow Killer: The Saga of Liver-Eating Johnson*, the book that inspired schoolteacher Tri Robinson to petition to make Johnson's wish come true: he wanted to be buried at his stomping grounds in the northern Rockies. That's how he ended up in Cody.



OUTLAW COWBOYS

— Historical photos courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection unless otherwise noted; Grave photos by Bob Stinson and True West Archives —

Grave Site: Boothill Graveyard

Year Buried: 1881

Where: Tombstone, Arizona

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Frank and Tom McLaury and Billy Clanton may have rustled some cattle and associated with the wrong crowd, but they got more than they bargained for when they met up with the Earps and Doc Holliday one fateful afternoon in October 1881. They paid with their lives, and now they lie side by side forever. Billy Clanton's ill-tempered brother, Ike, ran away from the confrontation and survived. Other outlaw Cowboys laid to rest here include Old Man Clanton. While you are here, stop by Fred White's grave; as Tombstone's first town marshal, he got gunned down by Curly Bill Brocius in 1880.

Pay Your Tribute By: Touring the famous O.K. Corral gunfight site and watching a daily two p.m. re-enactment of the shoot-out that claimed their lives.



JOHNNY RINGO

Grave Site: Johnny Ringo State Historical Landmark on East Turkey Creek Road

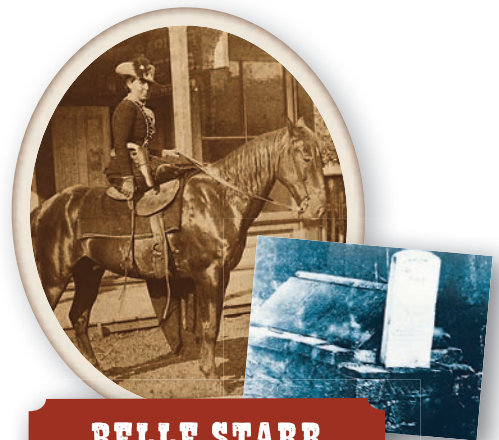
Year Buried: 1882

Where: Cochise County, Arizona

Why You Should Pay a Visit: An enemy of the Earps and Doc Holliday and a friend to the outlaw Cowboys, John Peters Ringo probably was involved in the attempted assassination of Virgil Earp and the murder of Morgan Earp. Ringo was known as a gunfighter, but history does

not record his gunfights. That's what a reputation can do for you, as most men of the time wanted nothing to do with Ringo.

Pay Your Tribute By: Trying to track down Ringo's grave site at Turkey Creek Canyon. He most likely committed suicide, while on a bender, near a large oak tree in West Turkey Creek. His grave is located on private property, but visitors are allowed; just ask permission at the house where the trail begins. Head over to nearby Willcox after visiting Ringo and say hi to Warren Earp in the Pioneer Cemetery.



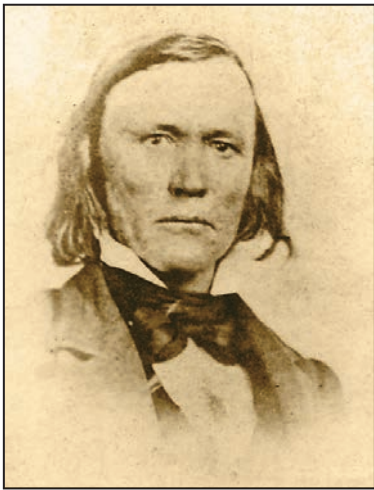
BELLE STARR

Grave Site: Near Belle Starr Cabin

Year Buried: 1889 / **Where:** Porum, Oklahoma

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Myra Maybelle Shirley, better known as Belle Starr, provided a safe haven for many outlaws, especially the James-Younger Gang. In 1883, she was found guilty of horse theft in Judge Parker's Fort Smith court and served time in Detroit. An unknown killer shot her dead while she was riding home in 1889.

Pay Your Tribute By: Visiting with Dr. Ron Hood, who restored Belle Starr's grave site and relocated her 1850s cabin to Youngers Bend. Take highway nine from Eufaula Lake Dam and continue two miles down a dirt road; visitors are welcome, just be sure to ask permission, as this is private property.



KIT CARSON

Grave Site: Kit Carson Park & Cemetery

Year Buried: 1868

Where: Taos, New Mexico

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Mountain man Christopher Houston "Kit" Carson was one of the greatest scouts in history. John C. Fremont hired Carson to guide several exploratory expeditions of the West since he knew the land as well as the Indians did. Dime novels helped Carson's legend grow, which is somewhat strange for a man who couldn't read or write.



Pay Your Tribute By: Visiting the 12-room adobe Kit Carson bought in 1843.

Now known as the Kit Carson Home & Museum, the house features mountain man exhibits that include Carson's own Spencer carbine and beaded carrying case.

JESSE JAMES

Grave Site: Original site was the James homestead, but his grave was moved to Mount Olivet Cemetery in 1902.

Year Buried: 1882

Where: Kearney, Missouri

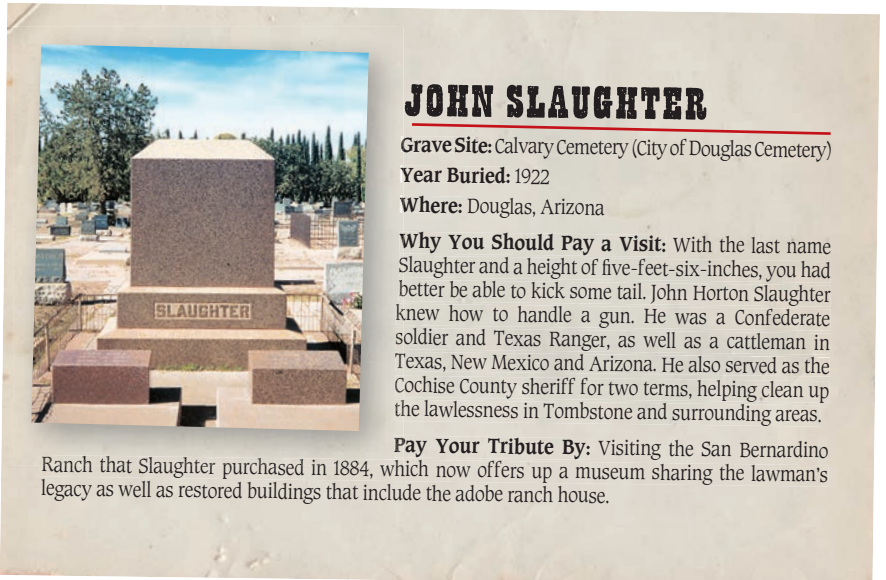
Why You Should Pay a Visit: Jesse Woodson James never conceded victory after the Civil War. He hated the Yankees and was a guerrilla fighter for the Confederates. His anger and bitterness carried over into his train and bank robberies. One of his own gang members, Bob Ford, turned against him and shot James in the back of the head at the outlaw's home in St. Joseph.

Pay Your Tribute By: Stopping by the James Farm and Museum in Kearney, the original location of James's grave and his boyhood home. (The photo of James's grave shows his mother standing at his original grave at the James homestead, before it was moved to Mount Olivet.)



COLE YOUNGER

Buried in Lee's Summit Historical Cemetery in Lee's Summit, Missouri, in 1916, Thomas Coleman "Cole" Younger rode with the James-Younger Gang. Injured and caught two weeks after the bungled 1876 bank robbery in Northfield, Minnesota, he served his time in prison. After he was released on parole, he hit the road on a lecture tour and starred in a Wild West show with old pal Frank James.



JOHN SLAUGHTER

Grave Site: Calvary Cemetery (City of Douglas Cemetery)

Year Buried: 1922

Where: Douglas, Arizona

Why You Should Pay a Visit: With the last name Slaughter and a height of five-feet-six-inches, you had better be able to kick some tail. John Horton Slaughter knew how to handle a gun. He was a Confederate soldier and Texas Ranger, as well as a cattleman in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. He also served as the Cochise County sheriff for two terms, helping clean up the lawlessness in Tombstone and surrounding areas.

Pay Your Tribute By: Visiting the San Bernardino Ranch that Slaughter purchased in 1884, which now offers up a museum sharing the lawman's legacy as well as restored buildings that include the adobe ranch house.



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GERONIMO

Grave Site: Apache POW Cemetery / **Year Buried:** 1909 / **Where:** Fort Sill, Oklahoma

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Geronimo is probably one of the most recognizable names in the world. After years on the warpath, Chiricahua Apache warrior Geronimo achieved fame when he turned himself in for the final time in September 1886. He traveled with Buffalo Bill's Wild West and made appearances at numerous fairs and gatherings before dying in the prisoner of war camp in 1909, never achieving the freedom he had been promised.

Pay Your Tribute By: Heading to the Fort Sill Museum, on the original parade ground, to see the photographs and artifacts of the Chiricahuas who lived here until 1914.

- Courtesy Library of Congress -

PAT GARRETT

Grave Site: Originally buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery, he was then reinterred in the Masonic Cemetery in 1957.

Year Buried: 1908 / **Where:** Las Cruces, New Mexico

Why You Should Pay a Visit: The skinny, bean pole scoundrel who killed Billy the Kid, Patrick Floyd Jarvis Garrett got a sullied reputation after folks suggested he might have killed the Kid without any warning. After finishing out his term as Lincoln County sheriff, Garrett ranched and released his firsthand account (partly ghostwritten) about his experiences with the Kid. He died his own mysterious death, shot on the road, while talking with a rancher who he had leased grazing rights to in order to pay debts.

Pay Your Tribute By: Visiting the site where Garrett died, approximately a half mile from the highway marker, south of Route 70, between Las Cruces and San Augustin Pass. If you want to see it, join the Billy the Kid Outlaw Gang based in Fort Sumner.

ALFRED PACKER

Grave Site: Littleton Cemetery

Year Buried: 1907

Where: Littleton, Colorado

Why You Should Pay a Visit: This American prospector was accused of cannibalism while guiding a party in Colorado during the winter of 1873-74. Sentenced to prison for 40 years, Alfred (also known as Alferd) Packer got out on parole early, in 1901, only to die a few years later, at the age of 65, in Deer Creek.

Pay Your Tribute By: Hosting a summer picnic beneath the shade of the tree near the grave site. Don't forget to wear your "Have a Friend for Lunch" t-shirt or hat, available for purchase at the University of Colorado in Boulder. Pep up the conversation by sharing some funny moments from *Cannibal! The Musical*, by the *South Park* co-creators.

JACK HAYS

Born in 1817, John Coffee "Jack" Hays rose to fame as one of the greatest Texas Rangers of all time. Hays followed the 1849 gold rush to California and became a San Francisco County sheriff the following year. What a time to be the epitome of law and order! One of the founders of Oakland, California, Hays was fittingly buried at that city's Mountain View Cemetery in 1883.





BILL DOOLIN

Grave Site: Summit View Cemetery

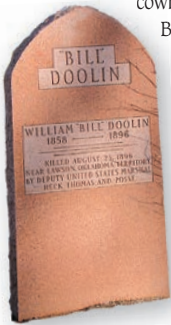
Year Buried: 1896

Where: Guthrie, Oklahoma

Why You Should Pay a Visit: A member of the infamous Dalton Gang, Bill Doolin turned to train and bank robberies because ranching paid the cowboy peanuts. Legendary lawman Bill Tilghman captured him in 1896, but Doolin escaped his jail cell in Guthrie. Heck Thomas and his posse tracked him down to his father-in-law's farm near Lawton and, after a warning, gunned down the outlaw in a hail of bullets and shotgun blasts; his chest had 20 buckshot wounds alone!

Pay Your Tribute By: Heading to downtown

Guthrie to see the 1892 territorial prison. As Doolin proved, those 19-inch thick limestone and brick walls turned out to be escapable after all!



WILLIAM BENT

Grave Site: Las Animas Cemetery

Year Buried: 1869

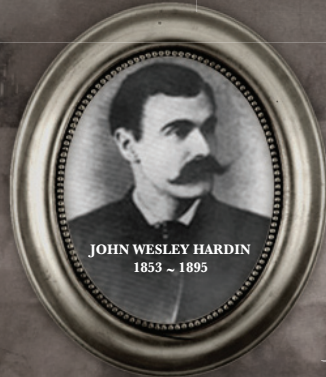
Where: Las Animas, Colorado

Why You Should Pay a Visit: William Bent and brother Charles were among the West's greatest trappers. They lived in two worlds—the white man's and the Indians—and tried to fight white expansion while also making lots of money off of those settlers.

Pay Your Tribute By: Visiting the replica of Bent's Old Fort, which the brothers, along with fellow trapper Ceran St. Vrain, opened on the Santa Fe Trail in 1833. Travelers could get a hot meal, rent a room, load up on supplies and hear the latest news from other pioneers passing through the area.

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JACK SLADE

Grave Site: Salt Lake City Cemetery

Year Buried: 1864

Where: Salt Lake City, Utah

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Joseph Alfred "Jack" Slade was a respectable citizen and businessman...when he was not drinking. A driver for the Overland Stage Company, he was instrumental in establishing layover stations for the Pony Express. When he went on a bender, Slade became a dangerous

man; he'd tear up saloons and anyone who got in his way. His recurring threats and violent behavior drove vigilantes to hang him in Montana in 1864. His body was placed in a tin coffin filled with alcohol until the following spring, when it was taken to Salt Lake City for burial; no one knows why it was not sent to his family in Illinois. Mark Twain helped popularize Slade by writing about him in his book, *Roughing It*.

Pay Your Tribute By: After your visit to the historic Mormon cemetery, check out a performance by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, which began singing in 1847 at the first tabernacle, completed in 1851; the present dome-roofed tabernacle was completed in 1867.



- True West Archives -



BLACK JACK KETCHUM

Grave Site: Clayton Cemetery

Year Buried: 1901

Where: Clayton, New Mexico

Why You Should Pay a Visit:

Along with his brother Sam,

Thomas Edward Ketchum, better known as Black Jack, led the train-robbing Ketchum Gang. During an 1899 train robbery that he tried to pull off on his own, Black Jack got shot in the arm, which had to be amputated. Sentenced to hang for the robbery, he was decapitated at the gallows during a botched execution.

Pay Your Tribute By: Resting your head at the Hotel Eklund, first opened in 1892. While eating in the Victorian dining room, with its crystal chandeliers and marble fireplaces, think of Ketchum, who apparently watched the men put the finishing touches on his scaffold while he was eating his breakfast in Clayton, his last meal.



WYATT EARP

Grave Site: He had a church funeral in Los Angeles, but afterwards he was cremated and his ashes were taken to Hills of Eternity Memorial Park.

Year Buried: 1929

Where: Colma, California

Why You Should Pay a Visit: A visit to Wyatt Earp's grave site should be at the top of any Western

history buff's bucket list. The most famous lawman the Old West has ever known, Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp was a true adventurer who spent his days in the rip-roarin' cattle towns of Wichita and Dodge City and the mining boomtowns of Deadwood, Tonopah, Tombstone and Nome. His involvement in Tombstone's 1881 O.K. Corral gunfight forged his larger-than-life, legendary status.

Pay Your Tribute By: Leaving a rose for Josie Earp, who is buried with the lawman. Although the two never married, she was the love of his life, spending nearly 50 years together. Her Jewish heritage is the reason they are both interred at Hills of Eternity.



WARREN EARP

Grave Site: Pioneer Cemetery
Year Buried: 1900
Where: Willcox, Arizona

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Warren Baxter Earp rode with his infamous brother Wyatt and others on the legendary 1882 Vendetta Ride. On July 6, 1900, the quick-tempered Warren got in a fight with rancher Henry Hooker's range boss, Johnny Boyett, who gunned Warren down in a Willcox saloon.

Pay Your Tribute By: Walking along Railroad Avenue to see the 1881 Southern Pacific Depot, which the Earps would have seen when they were in town. That street also hosts two museums that pay tribute to cowboy film actor Rex Allen and cowboy balladeer Marty Robbins.

JUDGE ISAAC PARKER



Grave Site: Fort Smith National Cemetery
Year Buried: 1896
Where: Fort Smith, Arkansas

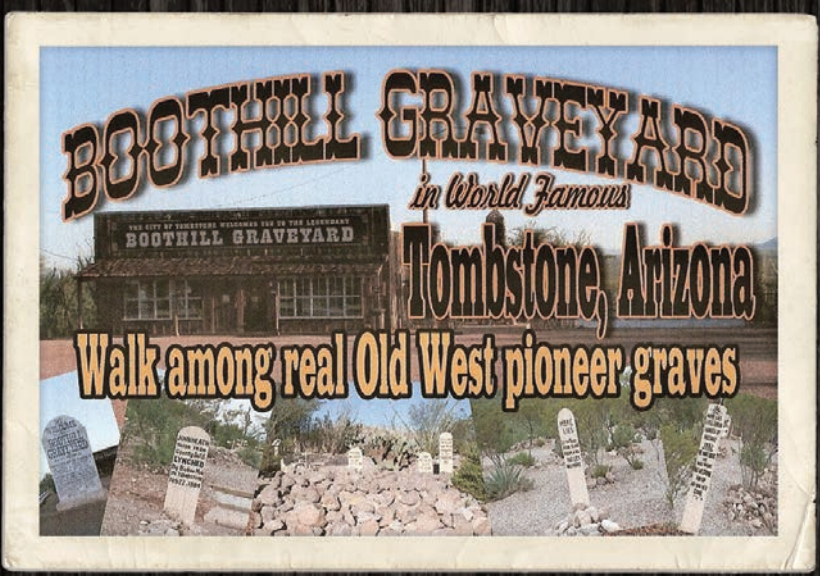
Why You Should Pay a Visit: The infamous "Hanging Judge" Isaac Charles Parker once had six men hanged at the same time. Indian territory was a wild, lawless place and Judge Parker had to rule with an iron fist. He actually was against the death penalty; of the thousands of cases brought before him, only 79 men had their necks stretched.

Pay Your Tribute By: Walking around Parker's courtroom and gallows at the Fort Smith National Historic Site.



KID CURRY
 Also buried in Linwood Cemetery, Harvey Alexander Logan, a.k.a. Kid Curry, was the deadliest of Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch. In 1904, he was shot and injured by a posse after a train robbery near Parachute, Colorado. Instead of surrendering, he committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

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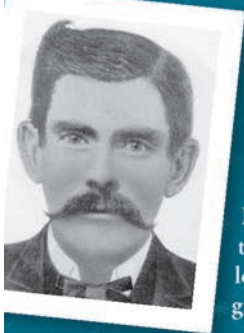
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"Doc" Holliday's Grave

The outlaw-gunslinger known for his role in the famous OK Corral shootout, came to Glenwood Springs with hope that the climate and hot springs would cure his tuberculosis. Sadly, there was nothing that could be done for

the doomed man. He died at the Hotel Glenwood in November 1887, and was interred at Linwood Cemetery, though the exact location of his grave is unknown.



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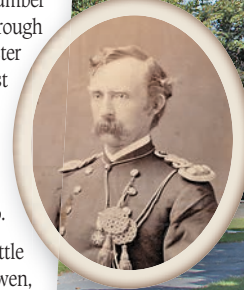
Grave Site: West Point Cemetery

Year Buried: 1876

Where: West Point, New York

Why You Should Pay a Visit: The United States Military Academy was established in 1802 and has had a number of legendary Americans pass through its gates. George Armstrong Custer finished at the bottom of his West Point class in 1861, yet led exemplary service during the Civil War, only to lead his 7th Cavalry troops to their demise at the Little Bighorn Battlefield in 1876.

Pay Your Tribute By: The Little Bighorn Battlefield in Garryowen, Montana, is another must-see place on every Old West history buff's bucket list. Markers show the exact locations where Custer and his men fell.



WILD BILL HICKOK

Grave Site: Mount Moriah Cemetery

Year Buried: 1876

Where: Deadwood, South Dakota

Why You Should Pay a Visit: James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok was a scout, gambler and lawman in some of the rowdiest cowtowns of the Old West. He was involved in one of the few documented face-to-face gunfights; across a town square in Springfield, Missouri, he put a bullet through Dave Tutt. He met his end when Jack McCall shot the famous gunfighter in the back of the head as he was playing poker.

Pay Your Tribute By: Downing some sarsaparilla at Saloon No. 10, where you will find yourself surrounded by mining camp artifacts from Hickok's day. The gunfighter was actually killed at another Deadwood saloon, Nuttal & Mann's, but that burned down in 1879. This saloon keeps the history alive by promoting the Aces and Eights story and all.



Grave Site: Round Rock Cemetery

Year Buried: 1878 / **Where:** Round Rock, Texas

Why You Should Pay a Visit: A cowboy who helped drive cattle from Texas to Kansas, Sam Bass gained notoriety as a stage and train robber, who, once, along with his gang, stole \$60,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad. Chased by a posse of Pinkerton agents and Texas Rangers to Round Rock, Bass was shot and found alive in a pasture. He died soon after.

Pay Your Tribute By: Attending Round Rock's Fourth of July celebration at Old Settlers Park, which re-enacts the Bass shoot-out every year—three times, even!



SAM BASS



BOB FORD

This dirty little coward idolized Jesse James and then shot him in the back of the head. He took his show on the road, playing theatres and re-enacting his "courageous" killing of the infamous outlaw. Ford later owned a saloon in Creede, Colorado, where Ed O'Kelley fatally shot him in the neck and upper chest. Originally buried in Creede in 1892, his body was reburied at Richmond Cemetery in Richmond, Missouri.



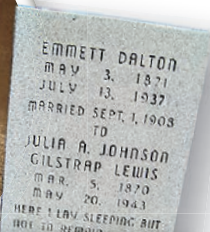
CLAY ALLISON

Grave Site: Originally buried in Pecos Cemetery, his remains were reinterred at Pecos Park in 1975.

Year Buried: 1887 / **Where:** Pecos, Texas

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Robert Clay Allison was one of the West's great shootists, a word he apparently coined after he listed it as his occupation. He was discharged as a Confederate soldier because of his angry, psychotic behavior, likely caused by a head injury, but he rejoined Nathan Bedford Forrest's group and served the rest of the war. A successful rancher, Allison supposedly danced on the bar in his birthday suit at the St. James Hotel in Cimarron, New Mexico. He had numerous confrontations that could have ended his life, but he died after a fall from his wagon caused the wheel to go over his head and break his neck.

Pay Your Tribute By: Visiting the West of the Pecos Museum, near Allison's grave. Created from an 1896 saloon, this is a fitting place, considering Allison's drinking habit, to absorb some Old West history.



EMMETT DALTON

Grave Site: Kingfisher Cemetery

Year Buried: 1937

Where: Kingfisher, Oklahoma

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Emmett Dalton was the only Dalton brother to survive the gang's ill-fated dual bank robbery in Coffeyville, Kansas, in October 1892. Sentenced to life in prison, he got out on parole after 14 years and ended up writing a book about the Dalton Gang's exploits, *When the Daltons Rode*.

Pay Your Tribute By: Visiting the Dalton cabin on the grounds of the Chisholm Trail Museum. The Dalton boys' mother, Adeline, spent the last 16 years of her life in that cabin. When you visit Emmett in the cemetery, be sure to stop by her grave too.

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BILLY THE KID

Grave Site: Old Fort Sumner Cemetery

Year Buried: 1881

Where: Fort Sumner, New Mexico

Why You Should Pay a Visit: At 21 years old, Henry McCarty, a.k.a. Billy the Kid, did more in his life than most people who live to be 100. Legend says he killed 21 men, one for every year he lived; in reality, he probably didn't even kill five. When John Tunstall, the Kid's mentor, was murdered, the Kid went on the warpath, vowing to kill Tunstall's murderers. The Kid was the featured player in the Lincoln County War, along with some other hard cases known as the Regulators. Shot and killed by Sheriff Pat Garrett, the Kid is buried in the cemetery behind the Billy the Kid Museum.

Pay Your Tribute By: Learning the Kid's story as you see with your own eyes the outlaw's rifle, chaps, spurs (even locks of his hair) at the Billy the Kid Museum.



TOM HORN

Grave Site: Columbia Cemetery

Year Buried: 1903

Where: Boulder, Colorado

Why You Should Pay a Visit: A former scout and Pinkerton detective, Tom Horn became known as the hired killer who, while drinking, "confessed" to the shooting of 14-year-old Willie Nickell. Most likely, Willie's death was a case of mistaken identity; he had been shot from a long distance, wearing his father's jacket and riding his father's horse. Some believed the neighboring ranch family, the Millers, had a hand in the killing, given the two families' long-standing feud. Whatever the truth, Horn was hanged in Wyoming for the murder.

Pay Your Tribute By: Visiting the grave of the one whose death ended Horn's life. All True Westerners make it to Cheyenne, Wyoming, at least once in their life, after all. You'll find Willie Nickell's grave at Lakeview Cemetery. Stop by in July, and you can take in the rodeo and festivities at Cheyenne Frontier Days.

JOHN WESLEY HARDIN

Grave Site: Concordia Cemetery

Year Buried: 1895

Where: El Paso, Texas

Why You Should Pay a Visit: This guy was so deadly, I felt scared to visit his grave. John Wesley Hardin supposedly killed 44 men, including one simply because he was snoring too loudly! One of the West's most celebrated and despised gunfighters, Hardin was shot in the back of the head in 1895 while playing dice in El Paso's 'Acme Saloon. Seems like the deadliest pistoleros always got it in the back; not many men had the pills to face them down.

Pay Your Tribute By: Standing at the site of the Acme Saloon on 274 E. San Antonio Avenue (look for the historical marker). Until last April's fire, you could also see the Wells Fargo building where Hardin had his law office on the second floor; now it's ashes. If that doesn't encourage you to head out on these road trips while you can still see the sites, we don't know what will!



MASTERSON BROTHERS

Why You Should Pay a Visit:

William Barclay Masterson met Wyatt Earp as a buffalo skinner in Dodge City, Kansas. When his brother Ed, marshal of Dodge, was killed in the line of duty in 1878, he took on the badge. His other brother, Jim, worked on the police force along with Earp; Jim died of consumption roughly a year after his 1893 shoot-out with the Doolin brothers in Ingalls, Oklahoma. Bat later on became known as a sports writer. Ed was buried at Maple Grove Cemetery in Dodge City, Kansas, in 1878; Jim was buried at Highland Cemetery in Wichita, Kansas, in 1895; Bat was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery in New York City in 1921 (grave shown).



CALAMITY JANE

Martha Jane Canary, remembered as Calamity Jane, dressed in men's clothing in order to take on Army scout jobs. She is most known for her big crush on Wild Bill Hickok. She got her final wish, "Bury me beside Wild Bill." When she died in 1903, her body was laid to rest next to his, at Mount Moriah Cemetery in Deadwood, South Dakota.

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BUFFALO BILL CODY

Grave Site: Lookout Mountain

Year Buried: 1917

Where: Golden, Colorado

Why You Should Pay a Visit: William Frederick "Buffalo Bill" Cody was the greatest showman the Old West ever knew. He took his extravaganza to the people back East and

Europe who had only heard about the Wild West from newspapers and dime novels. Not only did his shows include trick riding, shooting displays and re-enacted Indian battles and stagecoach holdups, Cody also had the smarts to feature real-life Western heroes, such as Wild Bill Hickok and Sitting Bull (who he is shown with in photo), among others.

Pay Your Tribute By: Heading inside the nearby Buffalo Bill Museum to view Cody artifacts such as the Stetson hat he wore during his last performance before his death, Sitting Bull's peace pipe, voice recordings of Cody introducing his Wild West show, rare photographs and more.



SITTING BULL

Grave Site: Initially buried at Fort Yates, North Dakota, the remains were supposedly dug up in 1953 and moved to Mobridge, South Dakota off U.S. 12.

Year Buried: 1890 / **Where:** Mobridge, South Dakota (shown) or Fort Yates, North Dakota

Why You Should Pay a Visit: The leader of the Hunkpapa Lakota Sioux, Sitting Bull participated in a 36-hour Sun Dance and had a vision of an Indian triumph over white troops. Soon after, he led his warriors to the greatest victory in American Indian history, the 1876 Battle at the Little Big Horn. Faced with the near extinction of the buffalo, he surrendered in 1881 and eventually ended up on the Standing Rock Reservation. For four months in 1885, he toured with Buffalo Bill's Wild West, then was killed at his cabin by Lakota police in 1890.

Pay Your Tribute By: Heading to Standing Rock Reservation in Fort Yates, where a new Sitting Bull Visitor Center is due to open this May. This home to the original grave site for Sitting Bull may very well still contain his remains.



ANNIE OAKLEY

Grave Site: Brock Cemetery

Year Buried: 1926

Where: Brock, Ohio

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Phoebe Ann Moses became known as Annie Oakley, a sharpshooter who rose to fame in a way most men then or now could only dream of doing. After she beat Frank E. Butler in a head-to-head shooting competition (possibly in 1875), her legend began to grow. She caught the attention of Buffalo Bill Cody, who nicknamed her "Little Sure Shot." Oakley and Butler (whom she had married) became a trick shooting duo with Buffalo Bill's Wild West extravaganza for 16 seasons.

Pay Your Tribute By: Heading to the Garst Museum, in nearby Greenville, which shares more about Oakley and her marriage to Frank. The staff will also tell you how Corps of Expedition leaders Lewis and Clark met here in 1795.



SAM HOUSTON

Grave Site: Oakwood Cemetery
Year Buried: 1863
Where: Huntsville, Texas

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Samuel Houston led his men to a victory in San Jacinto, after Gen. Santa Anna's Mexicans had won a major battle at the Alamo, which allowed the Texians to win the overall war. The military hero went on to become the governor of two states, president of the Republic of Texas and a U.S. senator. No wonder Texas named its largest city after him.

Pay Your Tribute By: Checking out the Sam Houston Memorial Museum, which has memorabilia and relics from this legendary Texan's life, plus Houston's Woodland cabin, where his family lived from 1847-59.



NATE CHAMPION

Grave Site: Willow Grove Cemetery
Year Buried: 1892 / **Where:** Buffalo, Wyoming

Why You Should Pay a Visit: Accused of rustling, Nate Champion and his small ranch peers felt cattle barons were squeezing them out. When the Johnson County War began in 1892, Champion was the main target. After hired gunmen killed his partner, Nick Ray, the lone Champion did his best to hold off his

attackers. When they set his cabin on fire, he ran in a last-ditch effort to escape, but got hit by their bullets. His last journal entry read, "Goodbye, boys, if I never see you again."

Pay Your Tribute By: Standing by the Champion statue at the Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum. The Hoofprints of the Past Museum in Kaycee offers tours of Champion's shoot-out site at the TA Ranch; this year's Hole in the Wall Tour is June 22, so sign up before you miss your chance.



JUDGE ROY BEAN

Grave Site: Whitehead Memorial Museum
Year Buried: 1903

Where: Del Rio, Texas

Why You Should Pay a Visit: With a name like Bean, you know this guy had to be a character. From 1882 to 1896 (and a few years after), the self-proclaimed "law west of the Pecos" held his court in a saloon; the hearings sometimes took place on Judge Roy Bean's porch, while he listened in his rocking chair. He was such a character that he once fined a dead man \$40 for carrying a concealed weapon. A dead man!

Pay Your Tribute By: Making a stop at the replica courtroom saloon Bean named the Jersey Lilly in honor of actress Lillie Langtry.



Country musician **Bob Stinson**, who performs with his brother, Rick, visits Doe Holliday's tombstone every time he passes through Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

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Mattie Earp Rests in Peace

THE *TRUE WEST* PRESERVATION SOCIETY PARTNERS UP TO SAVE A HISTORIC CEMETERY FROM DESECRATION.

I typically encourage people to preserve properties, but four years ago, when *True West* asked my advice on nominating the Pinal City Cemetery to preserve it as a historic site, I advised the magazine not to bother.

Cemeteries can be problematic. The National Register of Historic Places does not list graveyards; even if it did, the honorific designation would not prevent the public desecration going on at the site.

This was a conundrum for the magazine and its new *True West* Preservation Society; the cemetery was meant to be its first effort. After all, it was the final resting place of Celia Blaylock, a.k.a. Mattie Earp.

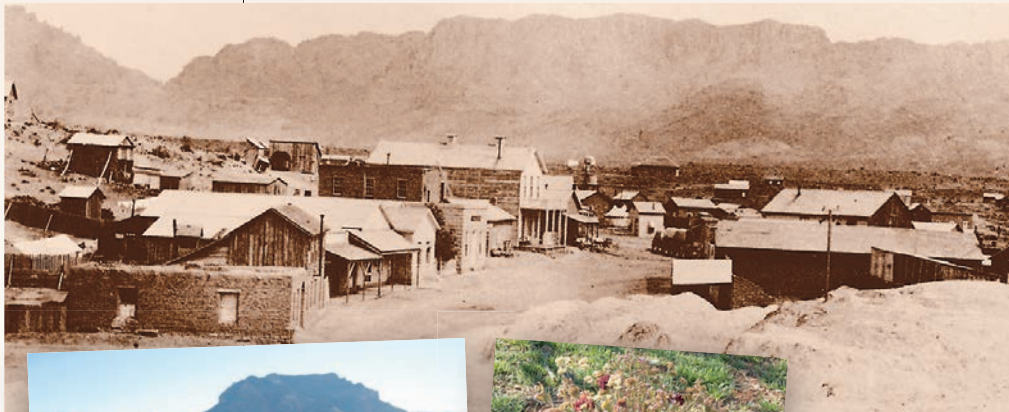
Outside of Superior, Arizona, between Pinal and the Silver King Mine, the cemetery was the final resting ground for miners, merchants, wives, children and prostitutes. Mattie was the latter. In July 1888, the woman who had accompanied Wyatt Earp to Tombstone, only to land in Pinal after their “marriage” ended, was found dead of an overdose, an apparent suicide.

Decades later, historians found the coroner’s report for Mattie and subsequently located her grave in the cemetery. By the 1990s, someone had erroneously placed a monument of railroad ties, affixed with a photo of Mattie, as her grave site.

Over the years, as evident by the beer cans and broken bottles, people have hoisted a drink or few to the late Mrs. Earp. Some moved stones from other graves to make hers stand out. At the same time I was encouraging *True West* to find a manageable project, one Mattiephile tried to weld an iron Taj Mahal over the grave site.

Since the cemetery is located in a national forest, federal law protects it. After watching this circus of cultural resource tampering for a decade, a forest service employee decided enough was enough and removed the junkyard shrine.

People were immediately outraged by the removal. They called the U.S. Forest Service and complained. They called their congressmen and complained. They called me and...did not get a sympathetic ear. I wanted the monument gone. “What if your grandmother was buried there?” I’d ask. “Would you want stones removed from her grave to mark someone else’s? Would you want people camping on her? Parking on her? Pissing on her in a drunken stupor?”



All that is left of Pinal, shown here three years before Mattie Earp’s death, is its city

cemetery that is now properly protected with a handsome fence, paid for by *True West* Preservation Society, a group of *True West* readers who feel strongly about saving Old West historic sites. Mrs. Earp also got a suitable memorial.

— By Bea Ray; Pinal: *True West* Archives —

Given the mighty furor, the Forest Service and I partnered up on a proposal to preserve the cemetery via funds from *True West* and its preservation society. I also solicited help from the Pioneers’ Cemetery Association, the authority on the state’s pioneer cemeteries. The price tag was hefty, but I cut costs with labor by volunteers who felt the project worthy.

A Prescott rancher helped me fabricate the fence corners and walk-through gate. Steve Germick, archaeologist with the Passport in Time program, Tom Morgan and his Globe Hotshot forest fire-fighting crew, Herron Ranch wranglers and my friend Kerri Orndoff helped me build a fence around the cemetery, erect a sign indicating the site’s federal status and install a suitable memorial for Mattie. After two Saturdays in the August 100-and-higher heat, we finished the job.

The *True West* Preservation Society—as it had promised four years earlier—picked up the tab for the fencing and the signage, while the Pioneers’ Cemetery Association financed Mattie’s memorial.

I received a sunburn and a warm beer for my efforts. ✱

A native Arizonan, **Vince Murray** is a historian with Arizona Historical Research and a consultant on preserving historic buildings and archaeological sites.

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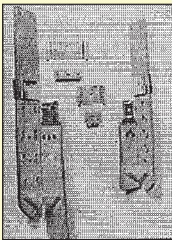
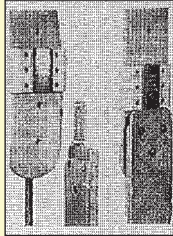
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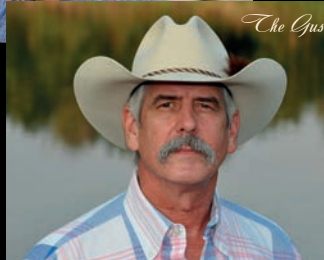
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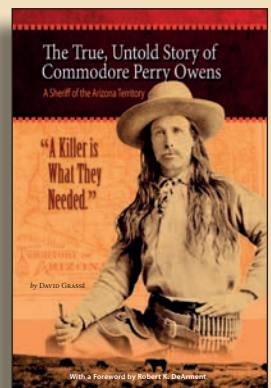
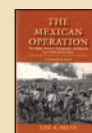
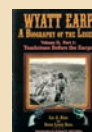
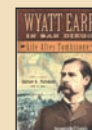
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PRIX DE WEST

Oklahoma City, OK, June 7-8: An invitational contemporary Western art exhibition and sale, plus Western art seminars and demonstrations. 405-478-2250 • [NationalCowboyMuseum.org](#)

FORT WALLA WALLA DAYS & ART SHOW

Walla Walla, WA, June 8-9: This 1858 fort features mountain man encampments and history tied to the fur trade, Lewis & Clark and the Civil War. 509-525-7703 • [FortWallaWallaMuseum.org](#)

ART IN THE PARK

Glenrock, WY, June 15: Stroll through the Glenrock community park and enjoy the art show in this Oregon Trail town. 307-436-5652 • [ConverseCountyTourism.com](#)

AUCTIONS

CATTLEMEN'S BALL

Sutherland, NE, June 7-8: Beef industry leaders raise money for cancer through a fundraising auction, ranch rodeo, a train trip and more. 308-239-4338 • [CattlemensBall.com](#)

DEADWOOD SHOW & AUCTION

Rapid City, SD, June 14-16: Historic firearm and Western collectibles auction at Deadwood Mountain Grand, free concerts and trade show. 605-209-4322 • [DakotaPlainsAuctions.com](#)

HERITAGE FESTIVALS

AZTEC FIESTA DAYS

Aztec, NM, May 30-June 2: Near Ancestral Pueblo ruins, this town exhibits its history through a parade, high noon shoot-out and a car show. 505-334-7646 • [AztecChamber.com](#)

ROUTE 66 DAYS

Elk City, OK, May 30-June 2: Celebrates transportation heritage with Route 66 classic car show at Ackley Park and car races at the Speedway. 580-225-0207 • [VisitElkCity.com](#)

NORTHERN ARAPAHO EXPERIENCE ROOM

Riverton, WY, Opens June 1: Shares the story of the Arapaho through paintings, historical photographs, videos and traditional artifacts. 866-657-1604 • [WindRiver.org](#)

ROCK CREEK TRAIL DAYS

Fairbury, NE, June 1-2: Honors its Oregon Trail stage station legacy with living history demonstrations, a buffalo stew cookout and mounted cowboy shoot-out. 402-729-5777 • [Fairbury.com](#)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RIVALRY

Loveland, CO, June 1-2: Watch re-enactors compete for the best in living history, timed fast draw, encampments and frontier military. 970-646-2875 • [TimberlaneFarmMuseum.org](#)



BRIAN LEBEL'S OLD WEST SHOW & AUCTION

Denver, CO, June 21-23: Bid on Old West collectibles, including lots from the collection of Clayton Moore—television's original Lone Ranger. Shown here is the Edward H. Bohlin double holster gun rig Moore wore as the masked man. 480-779-9378 • [DenverOldWest.com](#)

**TERRITORIAL
DAYS**
Chama, New Mexico
June 28 & 29, 2013
FREE EVENT In Historic Downtown Chama
Celebrating the arrival of the Train to Chama in 1880
Friday- noon to 6pm, Saturday- 10am to 6pm
Skits, Hanging, Tent Town, Kids Crafts,
Games and Activities, Jicarilla Apache Events,
Horse Training, Farrier, Blacksmith, Fast Draw Shooting
rioarribastuntmenassociation.com



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WESTERN ROUNDUP

FOR JUNE 2013

OLD FORT DAYS

Fort Sumner, NM, June 5-8: Honors the 1862 fort with the world's only Billy the Kid tombstone race, plus a rodeo, cowboy breakfast and more. 575-355-7705 • FortSumnerChamber.com

DOUGLAS RAILROAD DAY

Douglas, WY, June 6: Gather with the community to honor the founding of the 1866 rail town at the train tracks the town was built around. 307-358-2950 • ConverseCountyTourism.com

LANDER BREWFEST

Lander, WY, June 7-8: This 1890 town harkens back to the saloon era by offering folks a variety of beers mixed in with live entertainment. 307-332-3892 • LanderBrewfest.com



BROTHEL DAYS

Virginia City, MT, June 29-30: Celebrate the working ladies of the Old West with a costume party, live piano music, bed races and more. 406-843-5700 • BaleOfHaySaloon.com

SANTA FE TRAIL DAYS

Trinidad, CO, June 7-8: Re-enacts Santa Fe Trail history, plus offers a street dance, chili cook-off, pet parade and concerts. 719-846-9285 • HistoricTrinidad.com

BUTCH CASSIDY FESTIVAL

Laramie, WY, June 8: See the Wyoming Territorial Prison that once held Butch Cassidy and enjoy Old West baseball and a brass band performance. 800-445-5305 • Laramie-Tourism.org

NEBRASKALAND DAYS

North Platte, NE, June 8-22: The celebration of Nebraska's heritage includes the Buffalo Bill Rodeo, parades, an art show, carnival and more. 308-532-7939 • NebraskalandDays.com

HISTORIC LECOMPTON TERRITORIAL DAYS

Lecompton, KS, June 21-22: Celebrates territorial heritage with a Kansas slave/free state debate shared via re-enactment and tours. 785-887-6285 • LecomptonTerritorialDays.com

GRAND VICTORIAN BALL

Virginia City, MT, June 21-23: Put on your period duds for the "Step Back in Time" 1864 and 1865 Grand Victorian balls for peace. 406-682-4935 • VirginiaCityGrandVictorianBall.com

ALPINE MOUNTAIN DAYS

Alpine, WY, June 21-23: Features live music, American Indian dancers, chili and dutch-oven cook-offs, a bonfire and a trophy deer tour. 307-654-7757 • AlpineMountainDays.org

LEGENDS OF THE WEST BIKE & CAR FEST

Carson City, NV, June 22: This 1858 town switches gears to display classic street rods, muscle cars, motorcycles and more. 775-887-1294 • EventsNevada.com/Legends

UMATILLA LANDING DAY

Umatilla, OR, June 22: Celebrate the town's 151st birthday with ferry re-enactments, museum tours, parade, craft booths and more. 541-922-4825 • UmatillaOregonChamber.org

GENE AUTRY DAYS

Kenton, OH, June 22-23: The legendary singing cowboy is remembered by Western performers, Western celebrity look-a-likes and more. 419-673-4131 • HardinOhio.org

TERRITORIAL DAYS

Chama, NM, June 28-29: Dress 1880s-style for this rail town's re-enactments, plus enjoy Jicarilla Apache events and fast draw shoots. 575-209-0164
RioArribaStuntmenAssociation.com

POW W O W

RED EARTH FESTIVAL

Oklahoma City, OK, June 7-9: More than 1,200 American Indian artists, dancers and singers perform in a celebration of their heritage. 405-427-5228 • RedEarth.org

RE-ENACTMENTS

TRIBUTE TO WESTERN MOVIES DAY

Montrose, CO, June 8: This tribute to 1969's *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* features stories told by Cassidy's great-grand nephew. 970-240-3400 • MountainWestMuseum.com

PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW

Pawnee, OK, June 15, 22, 29: Re-enacts Pawnee Bill's 1888 Wild West show of cowboys and Indians at the historic ranch site. 918-762-2513 • PawneeBillRanch.com

CUSTER'S LAST STAND

Hardin, MT, June 21-23: Re-enacts the 1876 Battle of the Little Big Horn from the Indian perspective using a script by Joe Medicine Crow. 888-450-3577 • CustersLastStand.org

150TH GETTYSBURG RE-ENACTMENT

Gettysburg, PA, June 27-30: The Blue Gray Alliance will re-create historically accurate battles in and around 1863 Gettysburg. BlueGrayGettysburg.com



TRUE WEST RAILFEST 2013

Durango, CO, August 15-18:

Enjoy special railroad excursions and join Bob Boze Bell and friends as we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the movie *Tombstone* with special celebrity guests.
888-872-4607 • DurangoTrain.com

RODEOS

CODY NITE RODEO

Cody, WY, June 1-30: Rodeo stars entertain at the Cody Stampede Rodeo Grounds with bronc riding, bull riding, steer wrestling and more.
307-587-5155 • CodyStampedeRodeo.com

SISTERS RODEO

Sisters, OR, June 7-9: This PRCA rodeo offers up bull riding, steer wrestling, tie-down roping, team bronc riding and a rodeo parade.
541-549-0121 • SistersRodeo.com



WILD BILL DAYS

Deadwood, SD, June 14-16: Commemorates the 1876 murder of Wild Bill Hickok with re-enactments and a World Fast Draw competition.
605-578-1876 • Deadwood.org

JIM BOWIE DAYS

Bowie, TX, June 23-29: The Texas hero is celebrated with a rodeo, parade, art show, pet parade, Indian artifacts show and more.
940-366-1887 • JimBowieDays.org

GREELEY STAMPEDE

Greeley, CO, June 27- July 7: A pro rodeo with bull riding and steer wrestling, plus Western art sale and an Independence Day parade.
970-356-7787 • GreeleyStampede.org

CROOKED RIVER ROUNDUP

Prineville, OR, June 28-30: Rodeo features roughstock and timed events, as well as an all-around cowboy crown and a roundup parade.
541-447-4479 • CrookedRiverRoundup.com

TWMag.com:

View Western events on our website.



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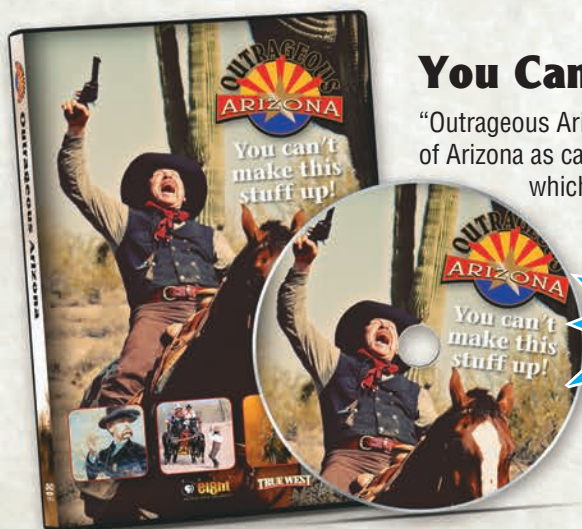
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Bogus Brocius

Are there any photos of Curly Bill Brocius?

Bob Wood
Hugo, Minnesota



I don't know of any authenticated photos of Tombstone's outlaw cowboy Curly Bill Brocius, but I have seen bogus photos attributed as depicting him. Contemporary descriptions state he was a big guy with dark, curly hair and a scar on his cheek.

Who was Tombstone cowboy Frank Patterson?

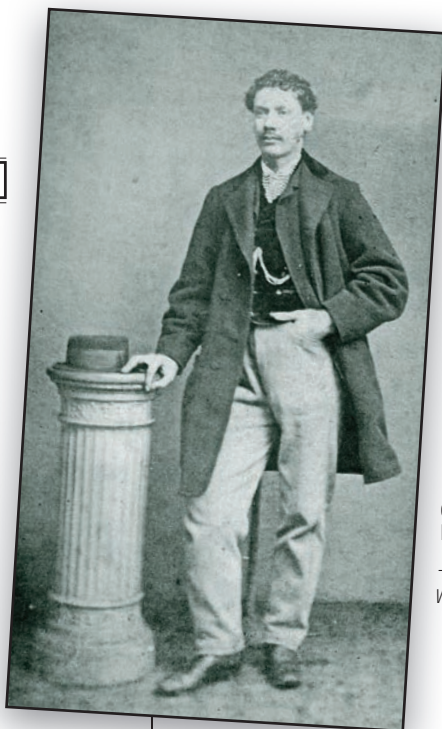
Alan Patterson
Bisbee, Arizona

Frank Patterson isn't as well known as some of his pals, but he was around for several big moments in Tombstone's turbulent times.

On November 9, 1879, Patterson and five others (including Frank Stilwell and Pete Spence) murdered J. Van Houten near the 1857 Brunckow silver mine near the Charleston road between Tombstone and Sierra Vista in Arizona. Nobody was convicted of the killing.

Patterson was also present the night of October 27, 1880. Several of the cowboys were living it up when Curly Bill Brocius accidentally shot and killed Tombstone Marshal Fred White. Some of the boys were fined afterwards, but charges against Patterson were dropped after witnesses testified that he had tried to stop the others from shooting up the town.

Lastly, Patterson was in Iron Springs when Brocius was killed (and others, perhaps including Patterson, were wounded) during a shoot-out on March 24, 1882. One of the cowboys reported that Brocius's body had been buried at



This 1880 image is an unauthenticated photograph that claims to depict Curly Bill Brocius.

— All images True West Archives —

Patterson's ranch. History does not reveal what happened to Patterson.

What is a "grass widow?"

Brad Peters,
Phoenix, Arizona

Grass widow is a term dating back several hundred years. Originally, it could have referred to an unmarried woman who did her lovin' in a haystack or on the grassy ground. Over time, it came to mean a woman who was separated or divorced, or an abandoned mistress, who had a baby out of wedlock or had an absentee husband.

James H. "Dog" Kelley served under Lt. Col. George Custer (who gave him the dogs that begat his nickname), worked as a buffalo hunter and saloon keeper and became mayor of Dodge City, Kansas, in 1877. He was a proud lover of hunting and of racing greyhounds. He is shown here (on the left) with Charles Hungerford, another prominent Dodge City resident.



Ask The Marshall

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

Marshall Trimble is Arizona's official historian. His latest book is *Wyatt Earp: Showdown at Tombstone*.

If you have a question, write: Ask the Marshall, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327 or e-mail him at marshall.trimble@scottsdalecc.edu

Which Dodge City dance hall star was shot in her sleep at the mayor's home?

Don Schneider
North Ogden, Utah

Beautiful and talented, Dora Hand was quite a fascinating woman. She sang in the honky-tonks at night and in the church on Sundays. She was accepted by both upper crust society and the town rowdies.

Hand, who sometimes went by the stage name of Fannie Keenan, was the featured performer at several Dodge City nightspots. Mayor James "Dog" Kelley served akin to a manager for the lady (their relationship may have been more than that too). He allowed Hand and another entertainer, Fannie Garretson, to sleep in his cottage while he was getting medical treatment at Fort Dodge in the fall of 1878.

On the morning of October 4, 1878, Texas cowboy Jim "Spike" Kenedy fired two shots into the house in an attempt to kill the mayor. The two had mixed it up over a variety of things—including the lovely dance hall girl. One of the bullets hit Miss Hand, who died instantly.

Kenedy was run down and captured by a posse that included Wyatt Earp, Bat Masterson and Bill Tilghman. But his





This 1885 photograph shows the parade grounds at Fort Grant, Arizona's territorial post where Billy the Kid killed his first man.

cattle baron father utilized his wealth and influence to allow his son to go unconvicted for the killings.

The entire town turned out for Hand's funeral. She was buried in Boot Hill.

Who was the first man killed by Billy the Kid?

*Allen Fossenkemper
Fountain Hills, Arizona*

The story goes that Frank "Windy" Cahill, a civilian blacksmith at Arizona's Fort Grant, took some pleasure in bullying the teenage Henry Antrim, who became known as Billy the Kid. On August 17, 1877, the Kid fought back—with a pistol. Cahill died from his wounds. The Kid fled to New Mexico where he became a cowboy, a rustler and—eventually—a legend.

During a stampede, did cowboys use guns to control the cattle?

*Dan Clutter
Denison, Iowa*

Absolutely. Cowboys fired their pistols to turn the herd and get them moving in a circular pattern. The noise of the gunfire was an effective method. This would keep them from running for miles, going off an arroyo or cliff or destroying property or themselves.

Trailhands would have done just about anything to get the herd back under control. As Texas folklorist J. Frank Dobie once wrote, the nature of the beast made that necessary: "When cattle stompede [*sic*], they run. The herd instinct in the bovine is so great that he can go from a state of watchful relaxation with his fellows to pandemonium in an instant. It is the only ignoble thing he is capable of for he is just a poor dumb cow brute who ain't got no mama or papa and he never went to school." ❖

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- June 29 - 30 Chowchilla, CA
- July 12 - 13 Ithaca, NY
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Photo: John Wheland

What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

My psychiatrist at the VA hospital at Fort Miley gave me a typewriter, and I began to write. The process opened hidden doors for me.

Thanks to my beatnik poet years in San Francisco, Charles Bukowski was my friend for more than 20 years. We shared our views on poetry and life, and we shared so much that I'm still astonished.

My first big break was *Gun for Hire*. It was my first Western, and I had only a cover to inspire me. The book sold well and went through several printings and price changes.

My father broke horses with the Sioux in South Dakota and learned some of the Lakota tongue and sign language, which he passed along to me.

If I had to pick a favorite work of mine, it would be *Song of the Cheyenne*, which never reached the stands. Libraries bought all 5,000 copies prior to publication. Caught Doubleday flatfooted.

Being nominated for a Pulitzer Prize was a shock. Fred Bean and I were on our way to fish a river near Billings, Montana, when New York called me and gave me the news. We were at a Western Writers of America convention, but had sneaked off to fly-fish the Yellowstone.

Turning *Grass Kingdom* into a serial was my agent Nat Sobel's idea. He wanted a story of three ranching families. The task was challenging since there was no central hero and many characters to handle, with their stories and a town to populate.

My publisher Tom Doherty did not like *The Medicine Horn* because he liked tall, wide-shouldered heroes, and my actual protagonist was a baby boy. Morgan Hawke's father was Lemuel Hawke, and the son became the hero.

Writing that book after undergoing a triple bypass after an elk hunt was like walking through quicksand because the anesthetic had a long tail. It stayed in my brain for a year, which was how long it took to write the book.

Fur trade history appeals to me because I trapped muskrats as a boy, and I hunted and fished in the Rockies for many years. When I went elk hunting with a bow, riding into the wilderness on horseback, it was difficult to leave after staying for nearly a month in the majestic mountains of Wyoming and Colorado. The solitary places in the mountains always grip me tight.



An original Old West haiku, written exclusively for *True West*, by Jory Sherman; it is set in late spring in the Colorado Rockies:

*Melting snow and ice
Feed the streams that flow downhill
Into my parched heart.*



JORY SHERMAN, OWEN WISTER AWARD WINNER

An author of more than 400 novels, Jory Sherman began his literary career as a Beat Generation poet in San Francisco. He graduated from poetry to fiction and was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his novel *Grass Kingdom*. He won a Spur from Western Writers of America for *The Medicine Horn*, and the group will be honoring him with the Owen Wister award for his lifetime contribution to Western literature at the June 24-29 conference in Las Vegas, Nevada.

My favorite authors: The living ones are Loren D. Estleman and James Lee Burke. But so many more, living and dead, are among my favorites.

A little-known author who deserves more attention is Troy Smith.

On my Kindle, I am reading a number of books translated from ancient Sanskrit.

My favorite cover I painted for my book is *The Alamo* for my collection of Western short stories, *Shadows of Yesteryear*.

An Old West icon whose story I would love to write is Crazy Horse and Custer at the Little Big Horn. One of my father's friends was Red Tomahawk, who was Crazy Horse's friend. I've done a lot of research on that Little Big Horn battle, which shows me the true story has never been told in fiction.



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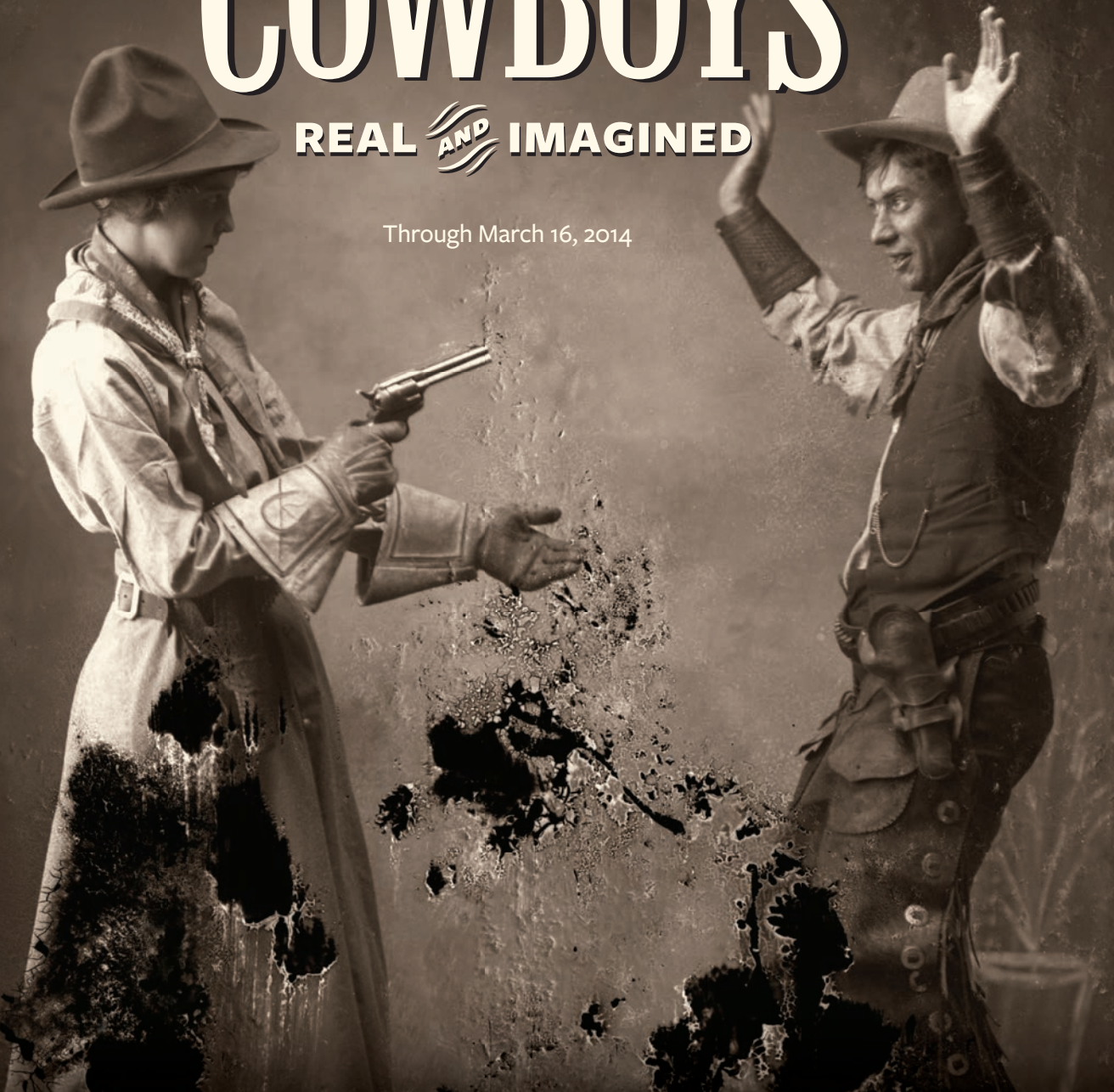
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