Visit us at twmag.com

WET YOUR WHISTLE AT THESE 16 SALOONS

OUR 60TH YEAR

MARCH 2013

TRUE WEST

PRESERVING T[illegible]ERICAN W[illegible]

Rare Find! A Never-Before-Published Photo of the

ARIZONA RANGERS

And the Inside History of the 26 Men Who Lived to Ride Again

By Marshall Trimble

Wild Bill's Last Gunfight

Chili Bombs

Did the Apaches have a Secret Weapon?

Justified: The Back Story

TRUE WEST 60 YEARS

$5.99 • TrueWestMagazine.com

0 09128 47305 5 03>

TRUE WEST MAGAZINE • THE ARIZONA RANGERS • MARCH 2013

SHERRY BLANCHARD STUART

30 x 40 "Spirits of the Sacred Pipe" Oil on linen

8th Annual

Cowgirl Up!

Art from the Other Half of the West

March 22 - May 5, 2013

Artists' and Patrons' party, March 22
Bash 'n Bid sale, March 23

Desert Caballeros Western Museum
Wickenburg, Arizona
928-684-2272

www.cowgirlupart.com
www.sherryblanchardstuart.com

HERITAGE®

POLITICAL & AMERICANA AUCTION

MAY 4, 2013 | DALLAS | LIVE & ONLINE

LEGENDS OF THE WILD WEST III

CONSIGN NOW FOR OUR MAY 4, 2013 "LEGENDS OF THE WILD WEST III" AUCTION!

Our December 11, 2012 Americana and Western auction was another huge success, with total sales of over $2.5 million dollars! Just a few of the impressive results appear below. We are now reviewing consignments for the May Western and June Americana auctions.

If you have significant Western or other Americana items to sell, please contact Tom Slater (800-872-6467 ext. 1441 or TomS@HA.com) or Don Ackerman (ext. 1736, or DonA@HA.com) to discuss consigning!

Some results from our December, 2012 Legends of the Wild West auction

1. George Armstrong Custer: His Personal Army-Issue Model 1865 Spencer Carbine
   Realized: $179,250
2. James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok: An Exceedingly Important Handwritten Letter Signed in Four Places
   Realized: $71,700
3. Frederic Remington: An Important Original Oil Painting of Custer Leading the 7th Cavalry at the Battle of Washita.
   Realized: $179,250
4. Geronimo: An Impeccably Provenanced Autograph of the Notorious Apache Leader
   Realized: $16,730
5. W.B. "Bat" Masterson: A Great 1880 Subpoena Signed by Him as Sheriff of Dodge City
   Realized: $21,510
6. Stereoview: "First Photograph Gallery in Black Hills".
   Realized: $6,257
7. Signed Annie Oakley Cabinet Photo
   Realized: $7,170
8. Fabulous Early Colt Single Action Army, Delivered to B. Kittridge in Cincinnati in 1876.
   Realized: $10,755
9. Edward S. Curtis, Photographer: "Before the Storm" Vintage Goldtone in Original Frame
   Realized: $27,485

Call **800-872-6467** with any inquiries.
TOM SLATER Director of Americana
Ext. 1441 • TomS@HA.com
DON ACKERMAN Consignment Director
Ext. 1736 • DonA@HA.com

Free catalog and *The Collector's Handbook* ($65 value) for new clients.
Please submit auction invoices of $1,000+ in this category, from any source. Include your contact information and mail to Heritage, fax 214-409-1425, email CatalogOrders@HA.com, or call 866-835-3243. For more details, go to HA.com/FCO.

Annual Sales Exceed $800 Million | 750,000+ Online Bidder-Members

3500 Maple Avenue | Dallas, Texas 75219 | 800-872-6467 | HA.com

DALLAS | NEW YORK | BEVERLY HILLS | SAN FRANCISCO | PARIS | GENEVA

THE WORLD'S THIRD LARGEST AUCTION HOUSE

HERITAGE AUCTIONS HA.com

HA.com/FBHistorical HA.com/Twitter

TX Auctioneer licenses: Samuel Foose 11727; Robert Korver 13754; Andrea Voss 16406. These auctions are subject to a 19.5% buyer's premium.
HERITAGE Reg. U.S. Pat & TM off.

25799

WE TAKE YOU THERE

IDAHO TERRITORIAL SALOON

As Idaho celebrates the 150th anniversary of Idaho Territory this year, this saloon snapshot takes us to Emmett, a town that catered to miners from California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territories who flooded Boise Basin starting in 1863. One of the earliest roadhouses near Emmett, Payette Ranch, opened that year, and it featured a store and saloon on the first floor and dance hall and rooms on the second.

– True West Archives –

TRUE WEST
PRESERVING THE AMERICAN WEST

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

EDITORIAL

EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Bob Boze Bell
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Meghan Saar
EDITORIAL TEAM
Features Editor: Mark Boardman
Assistant Editor: Chad Hays
Firearms Editor: Phil Spangenberger
Book Reviews Editor: Jesse Mullins
Westerns Film Editor: C. Courtney Joyner
Military History Editor: Col. Alan C. Huffines, U.S. Army
Preservation Editor: Jana Bommersbach
PRODUCTION MANAGER: Robert Ray
ART DIRECTOR: Daniel Harshberger
GRAPHIC DESIGNER: Rebecca Edwards
MAPINATOR: Gus Walker
HISTORICAL CONSULTANT: Paul Hutton
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Allen Barra, John Beckett, John Boessenecker, Johnny D. Boggs, Daniel Buck, G. Daniel DeWeese, Richard H. Dillon, William Garwood, Drew Gomber, Dr. Jim Kornberg, Anne Meadows, Leon Metz, Sherry Monahan, Phyllis Morreale-de la Garza, Candy Moulton, Frederick Nolan, Gary Roberts, Joseph G. Rosa, Stuart Rosebrook, William Secrest, Marshall Trimble and Linda Wommack
ARCHIVIST/PROOFREADER: Ron Frieling
PUBLISHER EMERITUS: Robert G. McCubbin
TRUE WEST FOUNDER: Joe Austell Small (1914-1994)

ADVERTISING/BUSINESS

PRESIDENT & CEO: Bob Boze Bell
PUBLISHER & 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, Tennessee & Texas
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT: Sally Collins

March 2013, Vol. 60, #3, Whole #518. *True West* (ISSN 0041-3615) is published twelve times a year (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December) by *True West* Publishing, Inc., 6702 E. Cave Creek Rd, Suite #5 Cave Creek, AZ 85331. 480-575-1881. Periodical postage paid at Cave Creek, AZ 85327, and at additional mailing offices. Canadian GST Registration Number R132182866.

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

POSTMASTER: Please send address change to: *True West*, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327. Printed in the United States of America. Copyright 2013 by *True West* Publishing, Inc.

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

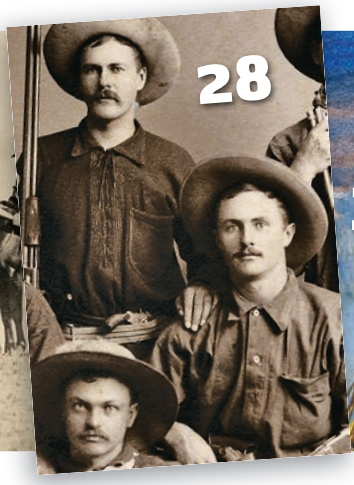
True West Online >
TrueWestMagazine.com
March 2013 Online and Social Media Content

Tell us which Rocky Mountain Ranger photograph is your favorite 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
"Yeah! How about those wooly chaps! High boots and fancy shirts!"
–Lu Young of Port Angeles, Washington

2	OPENING SHOT	47	EVOLUTION OF WESTERN WEAR
6	BLAST FROM THE PAST	50	FRONTIER FARE
7	TO THE POINT	52	BOGGS UNLEASHED
8	TRUTH BE KNOWN	54	RENEGADE ROADS
10	INVESTIGATING HISTORY	60	WESTERNS
12	OLD WEST SAVIORS	66	WESTERN BOOKS
15	SHOOTING FROM THE HIP	72	TRUE WESTERN TOWNS
18	COLLECTING THE WEST	89	WESTERN ROUNDUP
40	CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS	94	ASK THE MARSHALL
44	UNSUNG	96	WHAT HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME



20 **THE ARIZONA RANGERS**

The long and storied history of Arizona's hard-riding, courageous frontier defenders.

—Marshall Trimble

28 **ARE THESE ARIZONA RANGERS?**

A prominent collector believes he might own a rare territorial Arizona Rangers photograph.

—Jeremy Rowe

30 **RED HOT CHILI WEAPON**

Find out how a chili bomb rescued captive Apaches in the Sierra Madres during the final years of the Apache wars.

—Lynda Sánchez

34 **THE GENTLEMAN VIGILANTE**

This gentle trader-turned-cattle baron became the oldest vigilante to fight in the notorious Johnson County War.

—Julie Mankin

74 **WET YOUR WHISTLE AT THESE HISTORIC SALOONS**

A history of drinking in the Old West tied to 16 historic saloons you can still drink at today.

—Sherry Monahan

Watch our videos!

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.

facebook

YouTube

TRUE WEST
TrueWestMagazine.com

TW HISTORICAL SOCIETY

twitter

Pinterest

BLAST FROM THE PAST

The Real 26 Men

The Arizona Rangers

The Arizona Rangers have been featured many times on the pages of *True West* Magazine in the past 60 years. Classic illustrator Al Napolitano created a wonderful take (right) on Emilio Kosterlitzky and his legendary Rurales. Probably no one has done as extensive coverage on the tragic death of Arizona Ranger Jeff Kidder as the *True West* crew did in 2009. Gus Walker created his usual exemplary map of the action, and all of the expected whistles and bells are there to provide the best coverage of the Naco event as can be re-created from the known facts.

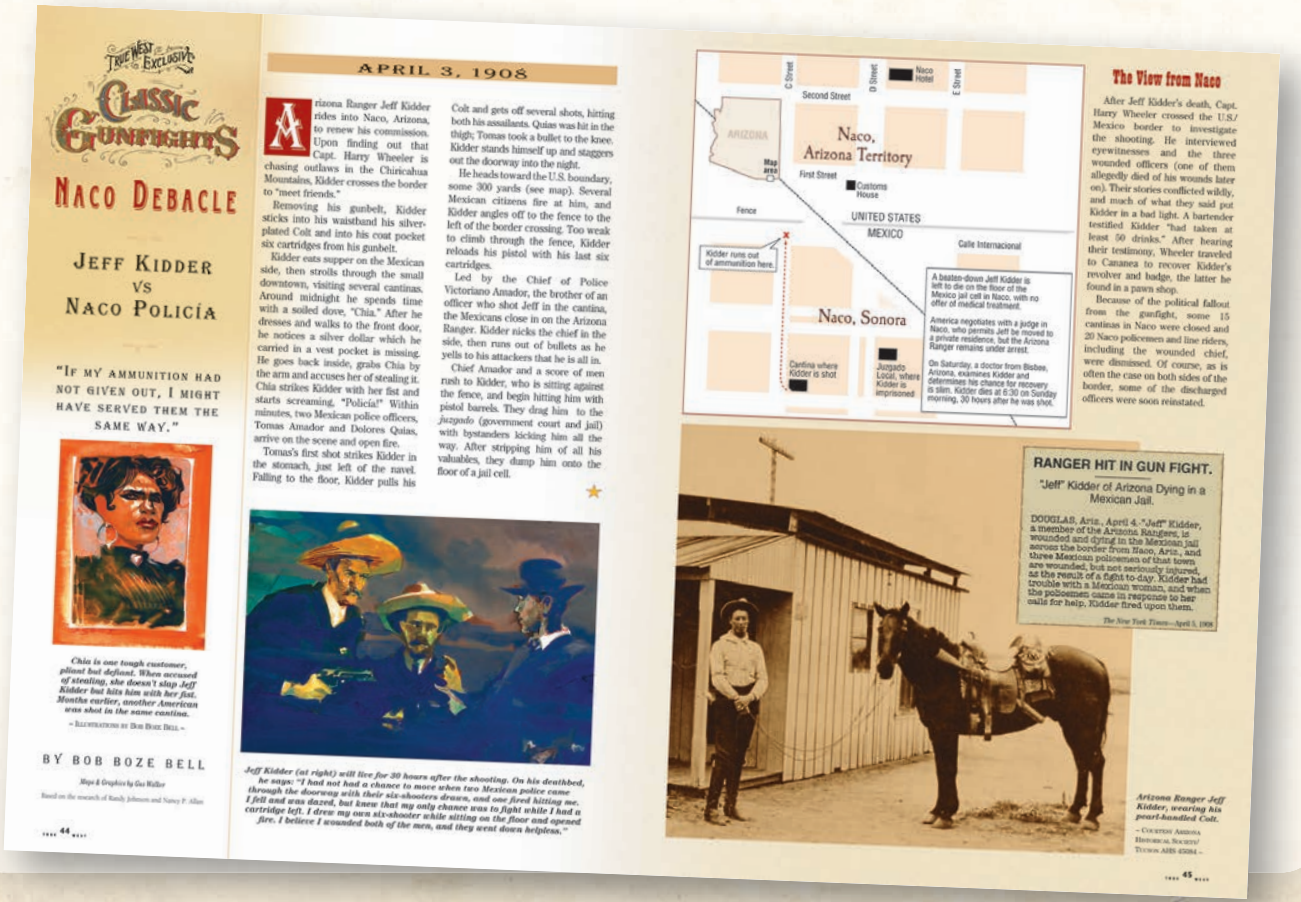
The West's Most Competent Mercenary– EMILIO KOSTERLITZSKY

By MICHAEL CHEOWYN

Illustrated by Al Martin Napolitano

It took a strong man to direct—and restrain—Mexico's Rurales. The ex-Cossack managed it neatly; in fact, with a certain flair

The Emilio Kosterlitzky article from the September 1970 issue of Frontier Times, *a sister publication of* True West *(note: the general's surname is spelled wrong in the headline). Below is the Jeff Kidder* Classic Gunfight *from the Nov/Dec. 2009 issue of* True West.


True West Exclusive

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

NACO DEBACLE

JEFF KIDDER VS NACO POLICÍA

"IF MY AMMUNITION HAD NOT GIVEN OUT, I MIGHT HAVE SERVED THEM THE SAME WAY."

Chia is one tough customer, pleant but defiant. When accused of stealing, she doesn't slap Jeff Kidder but hits him with her fist. Months earlier, another American was shot in the same cantina.

– ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

Based on the research of Randy Johnson and Nancy P. Allan

44

APRIL 3, 1908

Arizona Ranger Jeff Kidder rides into Naco, Arizona, to renew his commission. Upon finding out that Capt. Harry Wheeler is chasing outlaws in the Chiricahua Mountains, Kidder crosses the border to "meet friends."

Removing his gunbelt, Kidder sticks into his waistband his silver-plated Colt and into his coat pocket six cartridges from his gunbelt.

Kidder eats supper on the Mexican side, then strolls through the small downtown, visiting several cantinas. Around midnight he spends time with a soiled dove, "Chia." After he dresses and walks to the front door, he notices a silver dollar which he carried in a vest pocket is missing. He goes back inside, grabs Chia by the arm and accuses her of stealing it. Chia strikes Kidder with her fist and starts screaming, "Policía!" Within minutes, two Mexican police officers, Tomas Amador and Dolores Quias, arrive on the scene and open fire.

Tomas's first shot strikes Kidder in the stomach, just left of the navel. Falling to the floor, Kidder pulls his Colt and gets off several shots, hitting both his assailants. Quias was hit in the thigh; Tomas took a bullet to the knee. Kidder stands himself up and staggers out the doorway into the night.

He heads toward the U.S. boundary, some 300 yards (see map). Several Mexican citizens fire at him, and Kidder angles off to the fence to the left of the border crossing. Too weak to climb through the fence, Kidder reloads his pistol with his last six cartridges.

Led by the Chief of Police Victoriano Amador, the brother of an officer who shot Jeff in the cantina, the Mexicans close in on the Arizona Ranger. Kidder nicks the chief in the side, then runs out of bullets as he yells to his attackers that he is all in.

Chief Amador and a score of men rush to Kidder, who is sitting against the fence, and begin hitting him with pistol barrels. They drag him to the *juzgado* (government court and jail) with bystanders kicking him all the way. After stripping him of all his valuables, they dump him onto the floor of a jail cell. ★

Jeff Kidder (at right) will live for 30 hours after the shooting. On his deathbed, he says: "I had not had a chance to move when two Mexican police came through the doorway with their six-shooters drawn, and one fired hitting me. I fell and was dazed, but knew that my only chance was to fight while I had a cartridge left. I drew my own six-shooter while sitting on the floor and opened fire. I believe I wounded both of the men, and they went down helpless."

The View from Naco

After Jeff Kidder's death, Capt. Harry Wheeler crossed the U.S./Mexico border to investigate the shooting. He interviewed eyewitnesses and the three wounded officers (one of them allegedly died of his wounds later on). Their stories conflicted wildly, and much of what they said put Kidder in a bad light. A bartender testified Kidder "had taken at least 50 drinks." After hearing their testimony, Wheeler traveled to Cananea to recover Kidder's revolver and badge, the latter he found in a pawn shop.

Because of the political fallout from the gunfight, some 15 cantinas in Naco were closed and 20 Naco policemen and line riders, including the wounded chief, were dismissed. Of course, as is often the case on both sides of the border, some of the discharged officers were soon reinstated.

RANGER HIT IN GUN FIGHT.

"Jeff" Kidder of Arizona Dying in a Mexican Jail.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 4.–"Jeff" Kidder, a member of the Arizona Rangers, is wounded and dying in the Mexican jail across the border from Naco, Ariz., and three Mexican policemen of that town are wounded, but not seriously injured, as the result of a fight to-day. Kidder had trouble with a Mexican woman, and when the policemen came in response to her calls for help, Kidder fired upon them.

The New York Times—April 5, 1908

Arizona Ranger Jeff Kidder, wearing his pearl-handled Colt.

– COURTESY ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY/ TUCSON AHS #35084 –

45

The Real Cranky 26 Men

Litigating lawmen ruin TV show.

"No matter how I try," John Prine laments in his elegant song "Angel from Montgomery," "the years just flow by like a broken down dam."

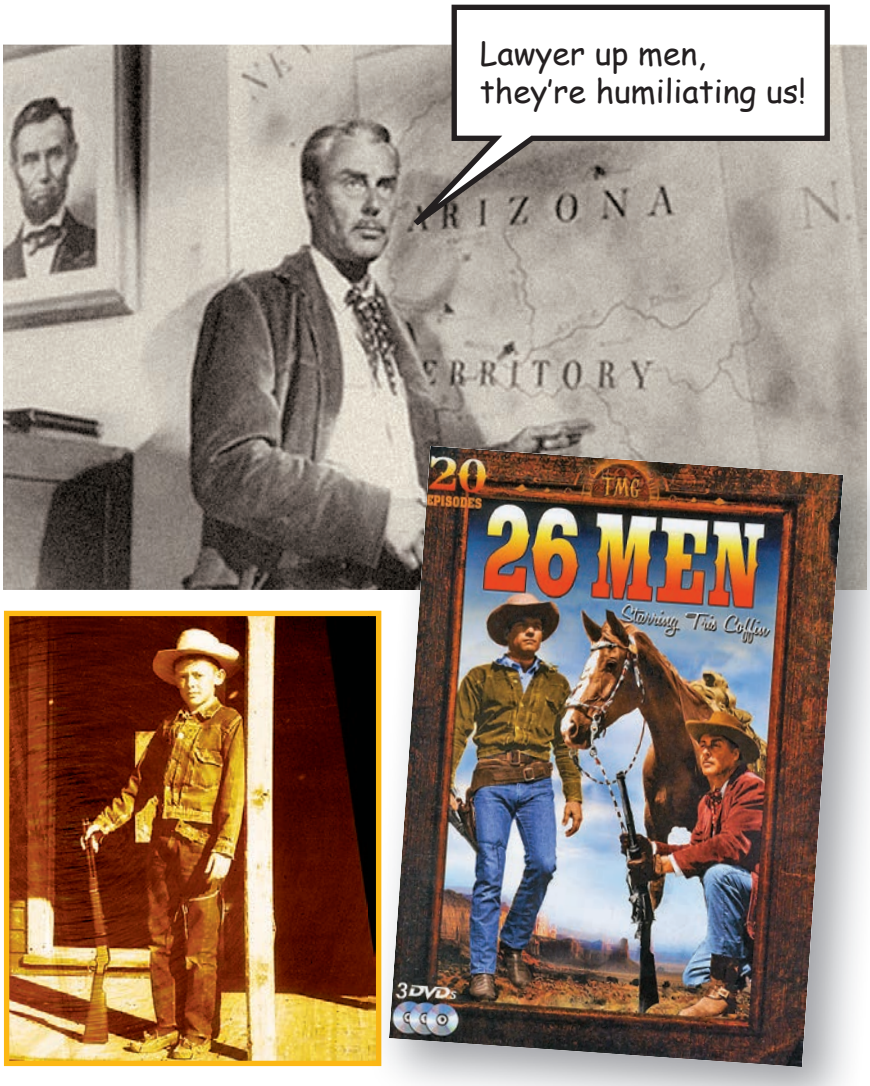
Sixty years ago, this magazine was just getting off the ground. Four years later, in 1957, the ABC show *26 Men*, about the Arizona Rangers, premiered, and a kid from Kingman, not yet 11, was a big fan.

While putting together the series, the producers interviewed three Arizona Rangers who were still alive a half century after their Ranger service. The producers gave their assurance that the Rangers' "true stories" would be honored on *26 Men*.

The show only lasted two seasons and then disappeared. Why? Well, suffice to say, creative license got in the way. Like so many TV Westerns of that era, the facts were few and far between, proving the old Texas saw that if you can't improve on a story, you have no business retelling it. In 1960, the surviving three Rangers sued the producers, claiming the show "humiliated them and caused grievous mental suffering." Oh, and they demanded $45,000 in damages.

Hard to believe, but the show *26 Men* itself is more than 55 years in the past, just as the Rangers were more than a half century past the events portrayed on TV.

In spite of the lack of accuracy, or perhaps because of it, *26 Men* turned out to be extremely influential on that kid from Kingman (see photo at right), who, as this issue was being prepared, turned 66. My fellow northern Arizona compadre Marshall Trimble, 69, gives us the true story of the Arizona Rangers in this issue (p. 20). I'm confident those three Rangers would be happy with this version of their stories. Or, would they? As I get closer in age to those old, litigating guys, I am beginning to get quite critical and cranky about films allegedly portraying my generation. Perhaps, in the end, we all reach a place where the portrayal of our past becomes "humiliating" and causes "grievous mental suffering."



Tris Coffin portrayed real-life Ranger Tom Rynning in *26 Men* (top). The show also starred Kelo Henderson (shown on DVD cover, at left), whose look influenced a young kid from Kingman (above, left). That kid grew up to run *True West* Magazine. How's that for six degrees of *26 Men*?

– 26 Men *photos courtesy Timeless Media Group; Kid from Kingman photo courtesy Bob Boze Bell* –

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

Quotes

"The world is full of charming failures (for all charming people have something to conceal, usually their total dependence on the appreciation of others)...."

- Cyril Connolly in Enemies of Promise

"If you are afraid of loneliness, do not marry."

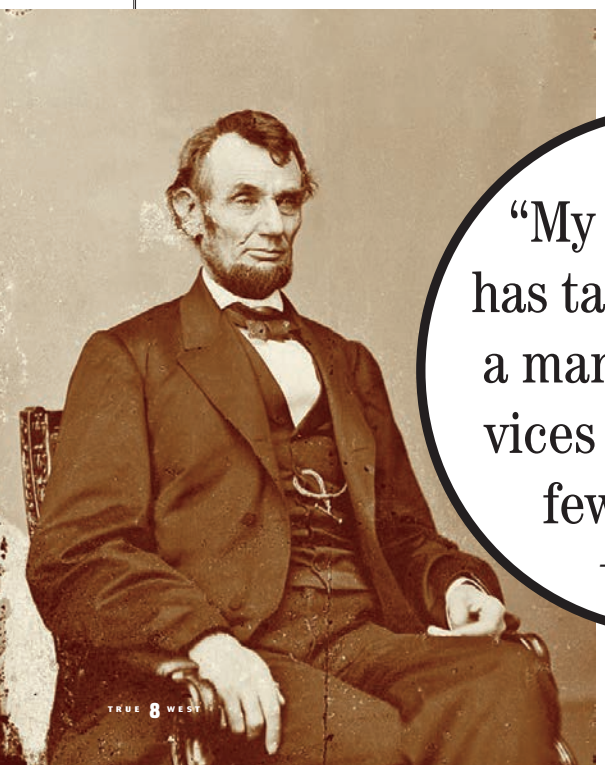
- Anton Chekhov

"Knowledge is the most democratic source of power."

- Alvin Toffler

"Courage is rightly esteemed the first of human qualities, because... it is the quality which guarantees all others."

- Winston Churchill



"My experience has taught me that a man who has no vices has damned few virtues."

- Abraham Lincoln

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO

"There's no substitute for guts."

- Paul "Bear" Bryant

"Let the world know you as you are, not as you think you should be, because sooner or later, if you are posing, you will forget the pose, and then where are you?"

- Fanny Brice

"I just love comedy because life is not funny enough."

- Catherine Deneuve

"The earth is the mother of all people, and all people should have equal rights upon it."

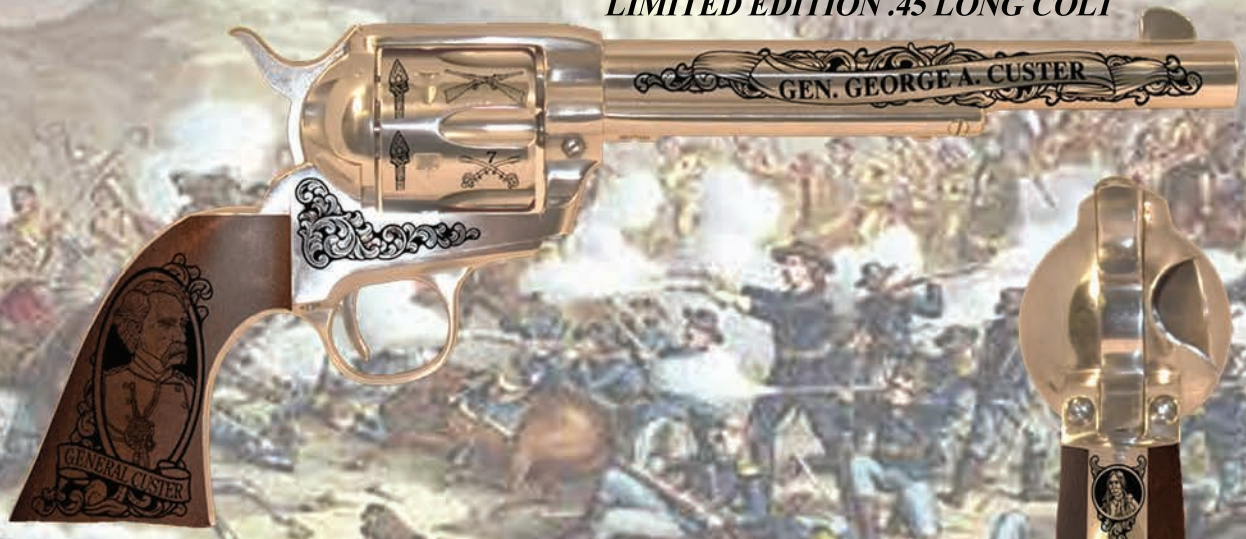
- Chief Joseph

Old Vaquero Saying

"Hell is empty and all the devils are here."

The Custer Battlefield

LIMITED EDITION .45 LONG COLT



Call NOW for details; This edition is expected to sell out fast!

1-877-887-4867

Artist's rendition

Each pistol is a One of One

Custer's Last Stand

On June 25, 1876, in one of the most studied battles in American History, 268 men associated with George Armstrong Custer's famous 7th Cavalry lay dead or dying on a battlefield in Montana.

American Legacy Firearms is honoring each of the Soldiers, Scouts and Civilians from this historic battle with a Special Edition Pistol.

There will be one pistol produced for each of these men with their name engraved on the barrel, ensuring that each pistol is a One of One edition.

There is an engraved knife with each pistol, as well as a handmade pistol case with engraved leather patch.

AMERICAN LEGACY FIREARMS, INC.
Limited Edition Firearms

1001 SMITHFIELD DR STE 201
FORT COLLINS CO 80524

WWW.AMERICANLEGACYFIREARMS.COM

VISA MasterCard DISCOVER NOVUS

ALL FREDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS APPLY
© AMERICAN LEGACY FIREARMS, INC

BY MARK BOARDMAN

The Elusive Outlaw

Finally learning Tap Duncan's story, after a nearly 50-year wait.

Although Tap Duncan seemingly became a law-abiding citizen when he set up his Diamond Bar Ranch in a remote corner of Arizona's Mohave County, he still looked like a man nobody should think to threaten.

– Courtesy Tap Lou Duncan Weir –

I first read about Tap Duncan when I was eight years old.

My parents gave me a book about Old West outlaws, lawmen and gunfighters (which I loved then and still do), and in a section about the Wild Bunch was the name Tap Duncan. He'd been mistaken for Kid Curry (or vice versa), which suggested Tap had run with a tough crowd.

His name stuck with me. But beyond that mention, virtually nothing has been reported on George Taplin Duncan. Yet, in recent years, his name has cropped up.

Tap was born near San Saba, Texas, in 1869. Among those he came to know during his formative years were "Black Jack" Tom Ketchum and his brother Sam (outlaws who became Duncan in-laws), Wild Bunch rider Will Carver and the "Tall Texan" Ben Kilpatrick and his siblings.

All of them had youthful run-ins with the law—from assault and battery to theft to rustling to you name it. Most of it wasn't too serious, at least for Tap, until 1889. Four bodies were found in the Rio Grande, about six miles north of Eagle Pass. Dental records identified the victims as a family from San Saba. Witnesses had seen Tap's older brother Dick riding with the four near the murder site; others stated Dick had offered to guide them to Mexico.

> As so often happens, this man of adventure met an ignominious end.

Tap and Dick were arrested. Tap was released, but Dick didn't fare as well; he was hanged in 1891. Not long after, Tap, his wife and young child headed for southwest Idaho. His brother Jim did the same.

Tap may not have been involved in the multiple murders in Texas, but he proved deadly on October 15, 1894. He and Bill Hayes got into a contretemps in a Bruneau saloon. Hayes ended up dead with six bullets in him. A court found Tap had acted in self-defense.

Cowboying was Tap's stock and trade in Idaho, yet he may have also made money by helping out his friends. Evidence proves his Texas pals and their associates (including Butch Cassidy, Sundance Kid, Elzy Lay and Kid Curry) came a calling—usually before or after a holdup.

Author Jeffrey Burton believes that Wild Bunch members spent time with Tap and his family around the time of the Montpelier bank job in 1896, and the Humboldt, Nevada, train stickup in 1898.

Then comes the Kid Curry connection. Curry—Harvey Logan—shot himself when cornered and wounded by a posse near Parachute, Colorado, on June 9, 1904. As Mark Smokov details in his excellent book *He Rode with Butch and Sundance*, several people—including kinfolk of the Kilpatricks and Ketchums— identified the dead man as Tap. Apparently, Curry had been using Tap's name as an alias. But lawyers, Pinkerton agents and other law enforcement officials positively identified the body as that of Harvey Logan—although that didn't stop some folks from claiming otherwise.

But by that time, Tap and his family were ensconced in Arizona, where he seemingly had gone straight. He became a widely respected rancher in the Kingman area. Yet, as so often happens, this man of adventure met an ignominious end. In 1944, at the age of 75, Tap was run over by a car near Route 66 in Kingman.

It took me nearly 50 years, Tap, but I found you.

Tenth Annual

SOUTHEASTERN COWBOY GATHERING

March 7-9, 2013

Booth Western Art Museum

Cartersville, Georgia

770-387-1300 boothmuseum.org

Featured Entertainment

Asleep at the Wheel

Featured Artist

Dave McGary

©Dave McGary, ***Faces Banner***, bronze

Writing Through Art Literary Contest

Chuck Wagon Cookoff

Open Fiddle, Mandolin, Guitar, and Banjo Contests

Children's Activities

And More!

BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

Back in the Badlands

Theodore Roosevelt owes his life to the badlands...and now his life's work is being preserved there.

Project manager Sharon Kilzer (at left) is overseeing the Theodore Roosevelt Center's work to preserve the 26th president's diaries, letters, photos, cartoons, music, scrapbooks and even his fur coat and spectacles. Roosevelt, shown in the Dakota Badlands, would probably agree it is a fitting home for his life's work.

– Courtesy Theodore Roosevelt Center –

He was a 24-year-old New Yorker who wanted to kill a buffalo.

That's how Theodore Roosevelt first came to the Medora area of Dakota Territory in 1883. The next year, he returned a broken man who needed to put his life back together. He would go on to change America—as the youngest president at 42—and it all started with that buffalo hunt.

Roosevelt himself declared: "I would never have been president were it not for my experiences in North Dakota."

He's as close as North Dakota has to a "favorite son" in the White House, so it seems apropos that his legacy is coming home. Dickinson State University's Theodore Roosevelt Center is working to digitize the 26th president's papers—gathered from the Library of Congress, the National Park Service and Harvard University—to become the presidential library. Someday, it hopes to open a museum to showcase the artifacts.

"It's a fascinating job, but if we knew how big it was, we might not have started," jokes Sharon Kilzer, the project manager. "We want everything known about TR to be searchable and accessible. We're very ambitious."

The center has already archived more than one million documents, including about 100 first edition books once owned by Roosevelt. Employees are sweeping North Dakota and Montana to locate items in private collections. Some of these are being donated outright; others are being loaned for digital scanning.

> "My favorite day was when I came to item number 315 and realized what it was."

One real find is a photograph collection on loan from the descendants of Badlands cowboy Harry Roberts. His grandmother, Margaret, was the "First Lady of the Badlands" and a friend of Roosevelt's. "Roosevelt admired her strength and character, and that she was raising her children as a single mother," Kilzer says.

Digitizing so much material can be daunting, but Kilzer is uplifted by the work. "I'm a very concrete, sequential person, so when the 485 microfilm reels from the Library of Congress arrived, I started at one and worked forward," she says. "My favorite day was when I came to item number 315 and realized what it was."

Item 315 is a four-page letter written from the state prison in Bismarck by a roughian known as "red-headed Mike Finnigan." The guy made the mistake of stealing Roosevelt's boat from his ranch in 1886. Roosevelt went after him and walked the thief back to Dickinson to face the law. In his letter—"I didn't steal your horse, after all"—Finnigan asked Roosevelt to get his prison sentence shortened.

Kilzer hopes that the files hold the answer: did Roosevelt intercede, or even answer the letter? Nobody knows, but Finnigan was released five months early.

North Dakota likely left such an impression on Roosevelt because he spent his darkest hours there. After his mother and wife died on the same day, he returned in 1884 to live for two years on his Elkhorn Ranch. Roosevelt later wrote, his ranch experience "took the snob" out of him.

He went on to distinguish himself as the nation's first environmental president: designating 150 national forests, five national parks, the first bird and game preserves, the first 18 national monuments and the first 21 reclamation projects.

Someday, everything about his amazing life will be part of the digital library at the Theodore Roosevelt Center, so near to a place so dear to his heart.

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.

Western Writers of America

Western literature is of the spirit, our spirit, the spirit of America.
Membership is open to published writers whose subject matter deals with the American West.

Literature of the West for the World®

*That describes the collective product of **Western Writers of America** members.*

Founded in 1953 to promote the literature of the American West and bestow Spur Awards for distinguished writing in the Western field, **WWA** today has more than 600 members worldwide.

Members include:

Screenwriters
Kirk Ellis *(John Adams)* and Miles Swarthout *(The Shootist)*

Best-selling novelists
C.J. Box *(Force of Nature)*, Bill Gulick *(Bend of the Snake)*
Lucia St. Clair Robson *(Ride the Wind)*

Historians
Robert J. Conley *(The Cherokee Nation: A History)*,
Paul Andrew Hutton *(The Custer Reader)*
Candy Moulton *(Chief Joseph: Guardian of the People)*

www.westernwriters.org

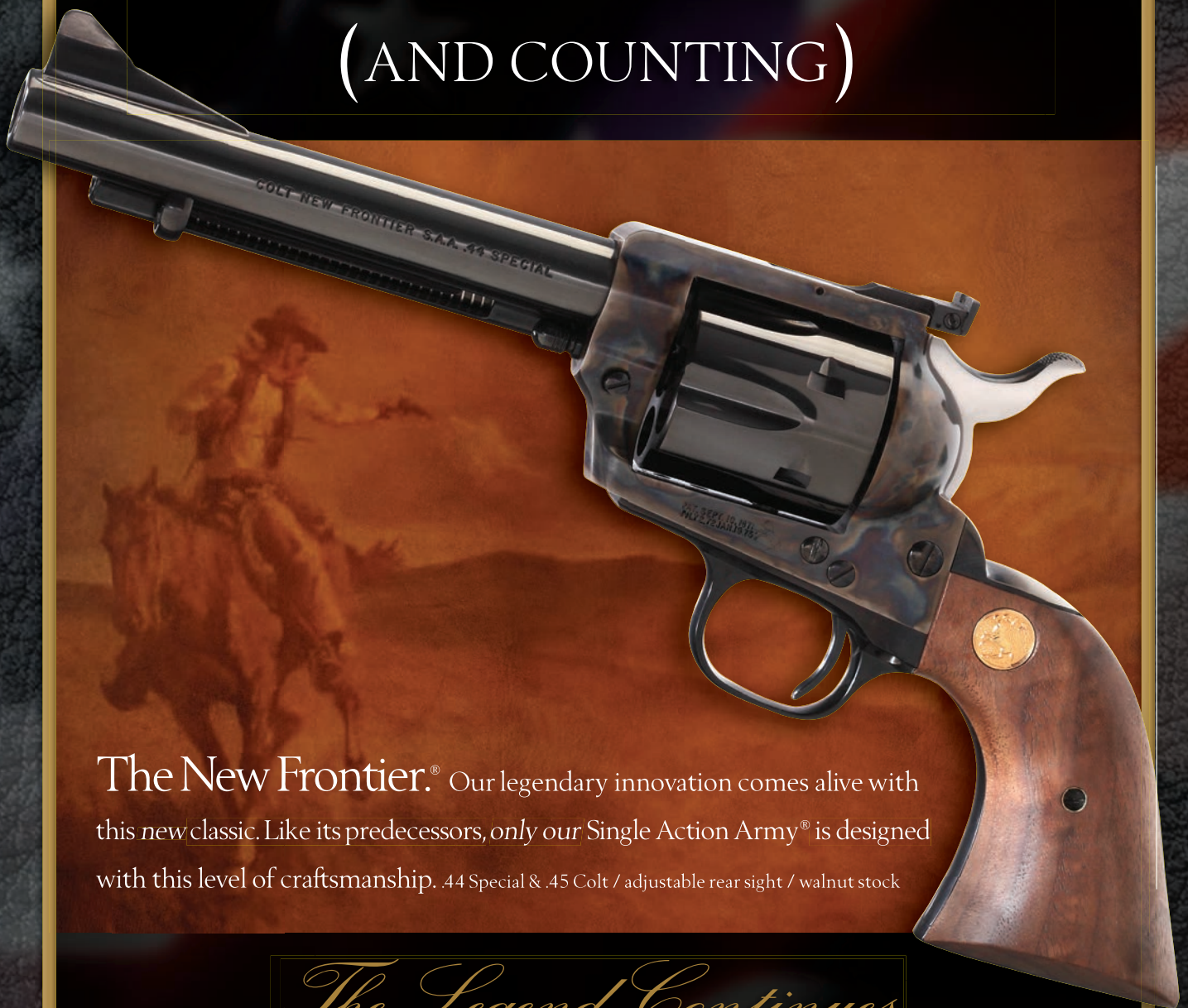
JOIN US

Western Writers of America
271 CR 219
Encampment, WY 82325

Vegas convention dates:
JUNE 25-29, 2013
Riviera Hotel & Casino
Las Vegas, Nevada

STILL UNTAMED FOR 175 YEARS.

(AND COUNTING)



The New Frontier.® Our legendary innovation comes alive with this *new* classic. Like its predecessors, *only our* Single Action Army® is designed with this level of craftsmanship. .44 Special & .45 Colt / adjustable rear sight / walnut stock

The Legend Continues.

COLT®

Visit your dealer or go to www.coltsmfg.com MADE IN THE USA

BY PHIL SPANGENBERGER

The Yankee "Sixteen Shooter"

Why the Henry survived to become the granddaddy of lever guns.

Virtually every lever-action rifle today silently pays tribute to the granddaddy of lever guns designed over 150 years ago.

One of the major milestones of firearms development, the Henry repeating rifle's revolutionary design combined the first successful employment of self-contained metallic cartridges with a repeating arms system. Although the end of the Civil War marked the beginning of the end for its rival, the Spencer seven-shot repeater, the Henry had proven itself well. With more and more of the population migrating west, a completely new market opened up for this graceful and fast-firing repeating rifle.

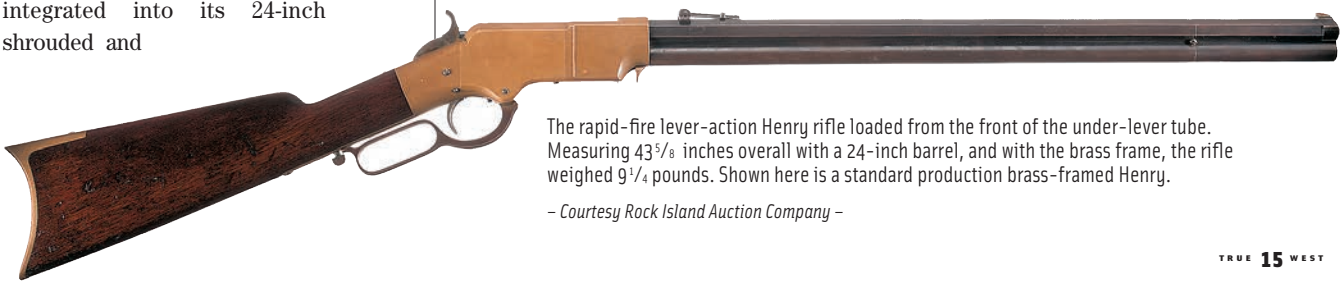
Because of the Henry's popularity with hunters and other frontiersmen, it was not as dependent upon the military for sales as was the Spencer. Although the Henry, as its own entity, lasted only a few years, its basic under-frame lever and under-barrel tubular magazine paved the way for Winchester's famous line of lever-action rifles—each one a legend in its own right!

Ten years of arms and ammunition designing and experimentation by the New Haven Arms Company's shop superintendent, B. Tyler Henry, resulted in a patent for his "Improvement in Magazine Firearms" being granted on October 16, 1860. Just 300 rifles were manufactured over the next year, but production finally got underway in 1862.

About 275 of the early Henrys were made with iron frames. The brass-framed rifle, with its front-loaded tubular magazine integrated into its 24-inch shrouded and

From the early 1860s on through much of the frontier era, the Henry remained a popular repeater with all breeds of men on the frontier. Here's a pair of tough customers; one fellow is armed with a Henry repeater and what appears to be an 1860 Colt Army .44 in a flapless military-style holster. He and his bowler-topped companion have every right to feel secure.

– Courtesy Herb Peck Jr. Collection –



The rapid-fire lever-action Henry rifle loaded from the front of the under-lever tube. Measuring 43 5/8 inches overall with a 24-inch barrel, and with the brass frame, the rifle weighed 9 1/4 pounds. Shown here is a standard production brass-framed Henry.

– Courtesy Rock Island Auction Company –

WYATT EARP
Collector Set

$79.95*plus s/h
Order yours today!
TRUE WEST
888-687-1881
or online at
store.TrueWestMagazine.com

While the .44 Henry Flat rimfire cartridge was a good man stopper, it was considered marginal for deer-sized game. Regardless, the Henry still rated as a favorite with frontier hunters because of its large magazine capacity and rapid rate of fire. This circa 1870 photo shows a deer-laden hunter with his Henry rifle, complete with the optional sling.

– Courtesy John Bardi and John Bell Collections –

blued barrel, was developed from the Volcanic, an earlier and less reliable lever gun. However, rather than use the undependable all-in-one powder, bullet and primer projectile of the Volcanic, the Henry was designed to handle the new .44 rimfire copper-cased cartridge—also developed by Henry. This new round consisted of a 216-grain pointed bullet, but it was later changed to a 200-grain flat-nosed bullet, backed by 26 grains of blackpowder, which resulted in a velocity of around 1,125 feet per second.

> Confederates referred to it as "That damned Yankee rifle that you load on Sunday and shoot all week."

By 1866, when the company name was changed to Winchester Repeating Arms, the Henry gave way to the "Improved Henry" (later known as the 1866 Winchester). It became a favorite with military and civilian riflemen alike. Those who used it recognized its ease of handling, accuracy and rapid-fire capabilities.

During the Civil War, the Henry was quickly dubbed the "Sixteen Shooter." Confederates, who found themselves targets for Henry-wielding federal troops, more colorfully referred to it as "That damned Yankee

rifle that you load on Sunday and shoot all week."

The Henry rifle sold for $37.50 to $42.50 for a plain rifle. Engraved versions cost a few dollars more. Today, the survival rate of the 13,000-plus Henrys produced has caused representative specimens to command premium prices, while plain guns in superb condition and engraved models are beyond the reach of all but the most serious and advanced collectors.

To this day, virtually every lever-action rifle made incorporates the simple yet effective design principles of the mid-19th-century original—that old frontier favorite—the Henry repeater!

Phil Spangenberger writes for *Guns & Ammo* and is a Hollywood gun coach and character actor. For further reading on the Henry, he suggests *The Story of Benjamin Tyler Henry and His Famed Repeating Rifle*, by Les Quick (Graphic Publishers).

GET YOUR HENRY!

Considered by many as one of the handsomest of Old West rifles, the famed 1860s Henry repeater is offered as an authentic reproduction by several importers. The functional centerfire (takes factory smokeless ammo) Italian import is offered in various models, ranging from civilian to military, plain or engraved, full-length or Trapper, and brass or iron-framed in modern .44-40 or .45 Colt calibers. Companies offering Henry replicas are: Cimarron Fire Arms, Dixie Gun Works, Taylor's & Co. (see Taylor's & Co.'s engraved Henry rifle close-up above) and Uberti.

Cimarron-FireArms.com

DixieGunWorks.com

TaylorsFirearms.com • Uberti.com

BY MEGHAN SAAR

Picture-Perfect Custer

Ranging from a rare battle portrayal to the photograph any serious Custer collector would want to own.

"The best photo in the auction is the half-plate ambrotype of Custer," admitted Robert G. McCubbin, a week before it hammered down for $67,338.25. William Frank Browne took it in 1863, after Custer had been promoted to brigadier general; Custer looks rather Napoleonic, with his one hand tucked into his jacket.

"There must be five hundred pictures of Custer's Last Stand, and not two dozen of the Washita," wrote renowned art historian Brian Dippie in 2009.

One of those two dozen sold as the top George Armstrong Custer lot at Heritage Auctions on December 11-12, 2012, an original oil that Frederic Remington painted to illustrate Edward Eggleston's 1888 book, *A History of the United States and its People*.

Eggleston described Custer's attack on Black Kettle's Washita village as soldiers who "fell upon the sleeping savages at daybreak, defeating them with great slaughter." Yet, as Dippie noted of Remington's portrayal of the Battle of Washita, created just 20 years after the November attack, "'Great slaughter' of the defenseless is not the stuff of which heroic epics are made."

Custer's epic defeat attacking another Indian village, this time at Little Big Horn, in 1876, did earn the boy general hero status. Which explains why another type of Custer picture, a photograph, generated excitement among collectors.

"We all know that Custer photos are very common," says Robert G. McCubbin, who owns the world's largest Western Americana photograph collection. "His vanity must have been huge to have so many photos taken during his short lifetime. He was supposed to be an Army man, not a showman, like Buffalo Bill. And Buffalo Bill lived until 1915, while Custer died in 1876! But if a serious collector could have one Custer photo, it should be this one."

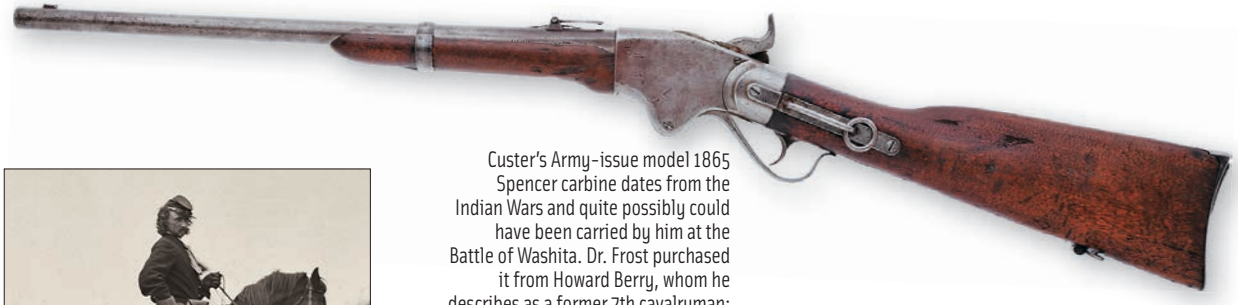
The Custer photo is not only one of a kind, being that it is an ambrotype, but only one other close to it exists, and that one is cracked. Taken at the same sitting, yet slightly different, that photo is owned by the Smithsonian.

Custer fans, feast your eyes upon these collectibles, some of the most meaty among the Custer lots that earned the original owners a total of nearly $525,000.

(All images courtesy Heritage Auctions)

Custer's cavalry officer's fatigue coat is the only one presented as having belonged to him in Ernest L. Reedstrom's *Bugles, Banners and War Bonnets*. It was once owned by Dr. LA Frost, who had the most extensive private collection of Custer artifacts; $25,011.35.

The top Custer lot at the auction was Frederic Remington's 1888 oil of Custer leading the 7th Cavalry at the Battle of Washita in 1868. Although the battle proved controversial, it was the first victory for the U.S. Army in the Southern Plains Indian Wars; $144,296.25.



Custer's Army-issue model 1865 Spencer carbine dates from the Indian Wars and quite possibly could have been carried by him at the Battle of Washita. Dr. Frost purchased it from Howard Berry, whom he describes as a former 7th cavalryman; the carbine was authenticated by George's nephew, James Calhoun Custer; $144,296.25.

One of the earliest Custer artifacts that sold at auction came from Frost's collection, the general's personal gunbelt; $57,718.50. You can see Custer wearing the holster in a photo of him taken by Timothy O'Sullivan at Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's headquarters in 1863.

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

March 1, 2013
Texana Collectibles
Heritage Auctions (Fort Worth, TX)
HA.com • 800-872-6467

March 15-16, 2013
Fine Art and Cowboy Collectibles
March in Montana (Great Falls, MT)
MarchInMontana.com • 307-635-0019

March 16, 2013
Western Artworks
The Russell (Great Falls, MT)
CMRussell.org • 406-727-8787

March 23, 2013
Historic & Collectible Firearms
Amoskeag Auction Co.
(Manchester, NH)
AmoskeagAuction.com • 603-627-7383

THE ARIZONA RANGERS

RAISING A FORCE OF HARD-RIDING, COURAGEOUS

The dawning of the 20th century brought little improvement to the notorious reputation Arizona had earned during the tumultuous years of outlawry and the Indian Wars. The close proximity to Mexico and the rugged mountain wilderness in the eastern part of the territory made Arizona the sanctuary of choice for outlaws who had been driven out of other parts of the Southwest.

The remoteness of the terrain made pursuit and apprehension of these desperadoes next to impossible. Local ranchers lacked the ability to combat the gangs who brazenly rustled cattle on both sides of the border. Cattle rustlers operated in broad daylight and even bragged about it. Many ranchers feared the outlaws so much that when a posse did enter a remote area, they were reluctant to point fingers, for fear of retribution after the lawmen left.

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

FRONTIER DEFENDERS.

In June 1903, the governor of Arizona, at the behest of influential mine owners, ordered the Arizona Rangers to Morenci to quell a mining strike. With the exception of the Jeff Kidder photo on p. 24, the Morenci strike was the only time the force posed for group photos. The Rangers' role as strikebreakers not only tarnished their image among the territory's working class citizens, it proved unpopular with the Rangers who felt their mission was to pursue rustlers, killers and other felons.

– Courtesy Jeremy Rowe Vintage Photography, VintagePhoto.com –

County lawmen were not legally allowed to cross into another county in hot pursuit. Residents desperately cried out for a force of territorial rangers who would not be bound by county lines.

In 1901, Gov. Nathan Oakes Murphy decided to take strong action against the smugglers and rustlers by organizing a company of lawmen patterned after the storied Texas Rangers. Succumbing to pressure from the troubled parts of the territory, the legislature passed a bill to establish the Arizona Rangers on March 21.

They were mostly colorful, hard-riding cowboys. Some were former soldiers with a natural ability to handle firearms. All were excellent horsemen, trackers and well-suited to take on the tough job against the Mexican border smugglers and large outlaw gangs that were still terrorizing the border country, even as the Old West was fading from reality into myth.

The governor's first chore was to hire a leader. He needed a man with a proven ability to handle the task. He persuaded Burt Mossman to ramrod the outfit; Mossman was the former superintendent of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, better known as the Hash Knife.

Using the old adage, "it takes a thief to catch a thief," Mossman set about putting together a tough bunch of lawmen. Not that they were former outlaws themselves, but more than one likely had taken a step or two on the wrong side of the law.

During the next few years, the Arizona Rangers would be the darlings of the press. But the storied Arizona Rangers of 20th-century fame weren't the first to bear the name Ranger in the territory.

ARIZONA'S FIRST RANGERS

Arizona's first Ranger may have been one of the founders of Phoenix, Jack Swilling.

In 1858, he joined Arizona's first gold strike on the Gila River, a few miles east of Yuma. Frequent Tonto Apache raids on the prospectors led to the forming of a militia called the Gila Rangers. The men elected Jack leader.

On January 7, 1860, while leading a punitive expedition against Apache Tonto raiders, Swilling and his Rangers came upon the Hassayampa River, previously unknown to white men. The area was too remote and dangerous to explore for gold, but Swilling would return at a later date. Meanwhile, new gold discoveries in the Pinos Altos region in May 1860 drew him to what is today western New Mexico.

That year, a group of citizens proposed creating an Arizona territory that included all of New Mexico, roughly south of the 32nd Parallel. Provisional governor, Dr. Lewis Owings of Mesilla, authorized the raising of Rangers to protect the settlers from bands of marauding Apache. The well-known frontiersman Jim Tevis, who spoke the Apache language, was ordered to raise the first of three companies of Arizona Rangers. He headed to the gold camp at Pinos Altos to recruit Rangers and to prospect.

The gold rush incurred the wrath of Mangas Coloradas and his Mimbres Apache who began attacking the prospectors and settlers. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the fighting between the North and South was of little relevance to the prospectors at Pinos Altos, who were busy defending themselves against the Apache.

Sherod Hunter, a rancher in the Mimbres Valley, joined the Arizona Rangers at Mesilla in May 1861. Shortly thereafter, military governor John Baylor appointed him captain and gave him orders to raise a company of Arizona Rangers for frontier defense.

On July 18, 1861, Swilling was appointed lieutenant of Capt. Tom Mastin's Arizona Rangers at Pinos Altos. By August, Hunter, Tevis, Swilling and the Rangers had been mustered into the Confederate Army. The following February, the three officers led a 100-man cavalry into Tucson and raised the Confederate flag over the Old Pueblo.

The Confederates were driven out of Tucson a few months later. Many, including Hunter and Tevis, went back to Texas to join the fighting. Swilling, who had joined the Rangers to fight Apaches rather than Yanks, chose to remain. (He would later guide the famous mountain man Joe Walker back to the Hassayampa River, where they

The 1962 Winchester Firearms Catalog ran this photo, erroneously referring to the group as Texas Rangers. Arizona historians politely informed the company of the mistake. The president of Winchester Arms came to Arizona and apologized for the oversight. Forty-six Arizona Rangers hailed from Texas, and a quarter of them were former Texas Rangers.

– All images True West Archives unless otherwise noted –

made a rich gold strike that brought about the founding of Prescott.)

MILITIA RANGERS

During the years following the creation of the Arizona Territory in 1863 and the gold discoveries, the clashes between Indians and whites increased. Most of the violence took place along Lynx Creek, the Hassayampa, Verde, Gila and Salt Rivers and their tributaries. During those years, the Indians lived on the reservations and the whites occupied the land, but the times, they were a-changing.

A bill was introduced in the territorial legislature to raise a force of 100 Rangers—but it was defeated by one vote. The captains would have received $5 a day and the privates $3. The issue was money; the cost was prohibitive, $150,000 annually, while tax collection amounted to only $1,400.

Over the next few years, militia groups were organized at Wickenburg, Tucson and along the Gila River. These consisted mostly of Mexican, Pima and Maricopa Indian volunteers. They served and fought bravely for little pay. Despite their success, in the fall of 1866, they were disbanded. The raiding and depredations continued.

The call went out to raise another force of Rangers. A public meeting in Prescott on November 23, 1866, approved the raising of a company of 30 men to serve a three-month tour of duty. Tom Hodges, a local bartender and rough-hewn frontiersman, was named captain.

The Rangers immediately went on a campaign. In a savage battle near Prescott, they killed 23 Indians, including women, children and elderly. "Hurrah for the Yavapai County Rangers" reported *The Prescott Miner*, in praise of the carnage.

The campaign trail was long, tedious and dangerous. Enthusiasm evaporated quickly since the men were serving without remuneration. With the exception of a few punitive expeditions that were rarely successful, the citizens had to depend on the Army for protection.

Other groups of Rangers followed in the ensuing years. By April 1882, Gov. Frederick Tritle had authorized the first company of Rangers in Tombstone, with John H. Jackson as its captain. In May 1882, ex-Army Capt. Bill Ross, unhappy with the ineffective actions of the Army, organized the Tucson Rangers, some 50 hard-riding frontiersmen, to go on the offensive. Funded by local merchants, the Rangers had to subsist without the help of Apache guides. When they rode into Mexico, they were taken prisoner by the Mexican Army. They returned from the fiasco, unarmed, humiliated, weary and worn from their unauthorized raid across the border. Forced to ride some 300 miles through Apache-infested country, the resourceful captain had his men cut short poles and lay them across their saddle horns in a successful ruse to fool the Indians into believing they were armed.

On April 3, 1883, the citizens of Tombstone, goaded by the local press, declared they had no faith in the Army's ability to contain the Apache and decided to raise a force of Rangers. Putting their faith in a "well-known scout" named Texas Charlie, who had seen lots of Apaches in the Sulphur Springs Valley, the force planned a punitive expedition to the San Carlos Indian Reservation. On their way north, the Tombstone Rangers met an Indian gathering mescal. They fired several shots in his general direction, fortunately missing their target. He fled north, and they fled back to Tombstone. Lieutenant Britton Davis wryly reported the Tombstone Rangers proved to be "of the same general character as the Globe Rangers and under the same….brand of stimulant."

The Globe incident Lt. Davis referred to took place during the July 1882 Apache outbreak at Cibicue, when 11 men making up the "Globe Rangers" took to the field fully equipped with an ample supply of whiskey. Along the way, they stopped for a siesta and forgot to post guards. The stealthy Apaches slipped into their camp and ran off with all their horses. The Rangers were forced to sore foot it all the way back to Globe.

THE 20TH-CENTURY RANGERS

The new, improved 20th-century model Arizona Rangers under Capt. Mossman met their first challenge in 1901, when they locked horns with the notorious Bill Smith Gang in the rugged White Mountains. After Ranger Carlos Tafolla was treacherously murdered by the gang leader, Mossman and his men ran the gang to the ground, decimating their ranks until Smith left for other parts.

Mossman's greatest personal victory was his daring pursuit and capture of Augustine Chacon, who once bragged he had killed more than 50 men.

Former Arizona Rough Rider Tom Rynning replaced Mossman as captain in 1902. He would lead the Rangers until 1907, when Harry Wheeler, rising through the ranks, took over. The colorful Wheeler was a bold, fearless man who killed four men in the line of duty. Famed Texas lawman Jeff Milton called him the best man with a gun he'd ever seen, and he'd seen some good ones, including John Wesley Hardin.

Sergeant Jeff Kidder bought his pearl-handled Colt Single Action Army .45 in 1905. He practice fired it so many times, he had to send it back to the factory two years later for repairs and replating. He's shown here, holding his horse's reins, in 1907 with his pearl-handled Colt strapped on his hip. The two men on the far left are also believed to be Rangers.

– Courtesy Arizona Historical Society –

The last of the large outlaw gangs in Arizona met their demise in 1908, when a force of Rangers invaded their lair. The fight ended when Wheeler killed chieftain George Arnett in a gunfight.

The Rangers also worked in close cooperation with Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky, the Russian-born head of the Mexican Rurales, to deal with smugglers and cattle rustlers. An outlaw on the run from the Rangers might think he was safe drinking with a pretty senorita in a Mexican cantina, then wake up the next morning in a Bisbee jail wondering how he got there. The girl had slipped a pill in his drink. Then one of Kosterlitzky's men tied up the sleeping outlaw, slipped a gunny sack over his head and delivered him to a Ranger waiting on the other side of the border. The tactic worked well for both sides and relieved the officers of bureaucratic red tape.

Other times, however, relations between the Mexican border police and the Rangers had dire consequences.

Besides Tafolla, Jeff Kidder was the only other Arizona Ranger killed in the line of duty. Author Robert DeArment rated him as one of the 12 most underrated gunfighters in the West.

Kidder joined the force in 1903. Packing a pearl-handled, nickel-plated Colt .45, he often worked alone on the Mexican border to control cattle rustlers and smugglers. He had a number of clashes with gun smugglers, and he was supposedly marked for death by the Mexican border police who were involved with the smugglers.

Kidder and three other Rangers were commissioned by Gen. Luis Torres, commander of Sonora's northern district, to operate across the border. His reputation as a pistoleer along the border grew with each arrest he made; in 1908, he was promoted to sergeant. Kidder was also becoming a thorn in the side of the Mexican border police.

On the evening of April 4, 1908, Kidder slipped across the border at Naco to meet an informant. During an argument with a cantina girl whom he believed had picked his pocket, two Mexican cops burst in with pistols drawn and opened fire, knocking him to the floor. Kidder pulled his pistol and wounded both officers.

Bleeding badly, he struggled to his feet and tried to make his way to the American side, but he was blocked by Mexican line riders armed with Winchesters. A brief gunfight ensued. With his pistol empty, Kidder yelled, "All in."

The officers pistol-whipped him as they dragged him to the local jail where they stole his valuables and refused medical aid. Kidder lived just long enough to tell his side of the story to Deputy U.S. Marshal John Foster.

After Kidder's death on March 8, Gen. Torres ordered the Ranger's body returned to the American side. However, no charges were filed against the officers who perpetrated the brutal murder of a fellow lawman.

Both Kidder's and Tafolla's names are etched on the marble walls at the Arizona Peace Officer Memorial in the plaza of the state capitol in Phoenix.

Nine Arizona Rangers line up for a photo in 1903. Among those identified are: Capt. Tom Rynning (far right) and Pvt. Jeff Kidder, riding a mule (third from right).

– Courtesy Carol Woolfolk –

COOPERATION WITH THE "MAD RUSSIAN"

Arizona Rangers Pvt. Sam Hayhurst, Sgt. Art Hopkins and Capt. Tom Rynning (from left) meet with the legendary Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky (on white horse), the iron-fisted leader of the Mexican Rurales, and two unidentified Rurales. The Rangers and Rurales often assisted each other in the apprehension of border bandits in an informal manner that avoided diplomatic red tape.

The relationship between the Arizona Rangers and Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky's Mexican Rurales from 1901 to 1909 was a natural progression of the cooperation that had existed between the colonel and Arizona law enforcement since 1885. The Rurales handed over fugitives wanted in Arizona Territory, and Arizona returned the favor.

Although the Rangers and Rurales used this working agreement to accomplish a common mission, their methods were a study in contrast. Criminals in Mexico did not enjoy the habeas corpus or jury trial rights of American criminals. In a typical case, the Rurales would capture a Mexican criminal, question witnesses to the crime, decide the criminal's fate and, if warranted, carry out the execution. The Rurales also operated under "El ley de fuego," which allowed them to shoot prisoners "trying to escape." That policy extended across the border; the Rurales once tracked a Mexican fugitive into Arizona, found the fugitive hiding in a field of tall grass and set the field afire; the fugitive burned to death.

Born in Moscow in 1853, Kosterlitzky went AWOL from the Russian Navy, traveled to the Mexican state of Sonora and carved out a military career where he became known as the "Mailed Fist" of Porfirio Diaz. His Rurales called him the "Mad Russian."

Captain Thomas Rynning and Col. Kosterlitzky's relationship endured after their respective careers ended as Ranger (1907) and Rurale (1913). At the Mexican Revolution battle of Nogales, Kosterlitzky, fighting for the Federals under President Francisco Madero, was outnumbered, six to one, by the Constitutionalists under Alvaro Obregon. Rather than face execution, he marched his men to the border and surrendered to the U.S. Army. In 1917, after Kosterlitzky was released from California's Fort Rosecrans, Rynning helped him gain employment as a "special employee" for the Department of Justice.

J. Reeder Archuleta was raised on the Mexican border and his roots are four generations deep in the region. He has studied the Arizona Rangers for more than three decades and has written extensively on the subject, including his action-packed novel, *Rio Sonora*.

Partisan politics, not ruthless outlaw gangs, brought about the demise of the Rangers the following year. On February 15, 1909, the Rangers were disbanded for a number of reasons. Democrats accused them of supporting Republican candidates. Some counties resented being taxed while other counties were getting the most benefit from the Rangers.

The Old West was passing from reality into the realm of romance. Like the gunfighters who had tamed the cowtowns, the Rangers, too, had outlived their usefulness to a society that was looking ahead to statehood—a society that wanted no vexing reminders of its raucous past.

Marshall Trimble is the Official Arizona State Historian and the author of numerous Arizona history books. For further reading on the Arizona Rangers, he recommends *The Arizona Rangers* and *Captain Harry Wheeler: Arizona Lawman*, by Bill O'Neal, *Arizona Rangers,* by David DeSoucy and *The Conquest of Apacheria*, by Dan Thrapp.

Private Bill Foster wears his Arizona Ranger badge and holds the standard Ranger 1895 Winchester .30-40 lever-action rifle as he stands to the left of Deputy Sheriff Clark Farnsworth in 1903. Two years later, Farnsworth would enlist with the Rangers.

The badges worn by the Rangers were five-point silver stars with "Arizona Rangers" engraved on the front. Officers had their ranks engraved on the front, while privates were assigned numbers. This early 1900s group of Arizona Rangers includes Capt. Thomas H. Rynning, shown third from left. Between 1901 and 1909, when the force disbanded, 107 men served in the Rangers. The average age was 33; the youngest was 22, and the oldest 55.

Tom Rynning was appointed second captain of the Arizona Rangers in 1902; the following year, he posed for this photograph. Rynning was in the U.S. Cavalry during the Indian Wars, where he was engaged in 17 battles across the West. He was a lieutenant in the Rough Riders and was appointed to lead the Rangers by Gov. Alexander Brodie, who was his lieutenant colonel in the Rough Riders.

Harry Wheeler was the third and last captain of the Arizona Rangers. Wheeler enlisted as a private in 1903 and worked his way up the ranks to captain in 1907. Wheeler and Jeff Kidder, both experts with a pistol, were the Rangers' top guns.

BY JEREMY ROWE

Are These Arizona Rangers?

A prominent collector works to identify whether these men were part of the territorial force.

JEREMY ROWE

Increasing demand for identified historic photographs has driven both the hunt by collectors and the research related to these images. Attributions vary—some are close to ironclad, while others are looser or nonexistent. The evidence, how it is interpreted and the conclusions made become part of each image's story.

Ideally, multiple copies of an image exist, and one or more is identified. Sadly, sometimes even when other copies exist, none have associated identification. The more scarce the image, the more likely the trail of evidence is weak or missing. Serendipity also plays a part, determining which images make it through time and which surface in collections.

Images of the Arizona Territorial Rangers are scarce, even those taken after 1901. Views of the first era, from the creation of the force in 1860 until it disbanded and joined the Confederate Army in 1861, are individual portraits, like cartes-de-visites of Capt. James Henry Tevis. I'm not aware of any group portraits of the Rangers made during this era.

Images from the second era, beginning in 1882 under Capt. John H. Jackson, are usually in the form of cabinet cards or stereographs. This second iteration of the Arizona Rangers lasted only one month, since funding failed to materialize.

Two images of the third era define the Arizona Rangers. The first is a panorama of 25 armed Rangers posed in a ragged line, some with badges, some without (see p. 22). The other photo shows the 25 Rangers loosely grouped into three rows (see p. 20-21). Both images appear to have been made while the Rangers were in Morenci to stop labor strikes in 1903. Many other images of the Rangers from this era exist as mounted photographs and postcards.

In my collection, I own the cabinet card portraying five armed gentlemen (opposite page). Two of them, with the number two stitched to their bib shirts, have been attributed as being Arizona Rangers. The sewn numbers on front are more typical of firemen as a unit designation, yet the dark wool bib shirt was also worn by miners, troops and others. Military bib shirts in blue date from the late 1870s and early 1880s, a period consistent with the dates of the second era of the Arizona Rangers.

My copy came to me about 15 years ago with a group of other Arizona-related material; the collector verbally attributed that the photo depicted Arizona Rangers. As other sources identify their copies of this photo as Arizona Rangers, I have become fairly comfortable with the attribution. Yet I would still prefer a definitive trail of evidence—period identification on a copy, identification of the individuals, a photographer imprint. To date, I have not physically examined these other copies nor reviewed their provenance.

That said, the cabinet card format appears correct for this second era of the Arizona Rangers. Based on the attribution of the other known Ranger photos, this appears to be the only second-era Arizona Ranger photograph to date.

Jeremy Rowe notes that this image has been identified by others as Arizona Rangers; the sewn number twos on the bib shirts are typical of firemen as a unit designation from that era. Men who volunteered to fight fires were obviously civic minded, so it makes sense that some might have also volunteered as Rangers.

– Courtesy Jeremy Rowe Vintage Photography, VintagePhoto.com –

2
2
ARIZONA

BY LYNDA SÁNCHEZ

Red Hot Chili Weapon

HOW A CHILI BOMB RESCUED CAPTIVE APACHES IN THE SIERRA MADRES.

Geronimo's *segundo* and half brother, the warrior known as Fun, climbed stealthily to the earthen roof of the *iglesia* (church).

Kaytennae had already knifed to death the Mexican standing guard at the adobe. The others, mostly Chiricahua and Bedonkahe, were waiting in the darkness until finally, the community of hated miners all gathered within the confines of the small adobe. The Apaches got to work, barricading the entrances with heavy logs and rocks.

Now came the most important part of their daring plan, for which any mistake meant death to the captive women and children they were attempting to rescue. They waited silently, desperately, until Fun's work was completed so they could execute the second part.

Fun had cleverly ground hot chili pods, to which he added a flammable shaved wood mixed with pine sap (*ocote*). Taking the pods from his heavy buckskin shirt, Fun rubbed fire sticks against the lethal mix and quickly lit a fire. He let it smolder a moment; then he dropped it into the barricaded building from a hole he had dug earlier. After he covered the opening with a blanket, Fun slipped back into the shadows.

The crowded miners panicked as they tried to break their way out of the smoky structure. The chili smoke bomb acted much like today's tear gas used to control crowds or pepper spray used to create chaos; it gave off toxic, choking, burning smoke and a penetrating chili smell that destroys the nose membranes.

As confusion reigned, the Apaches quietly and methodically killed the guards by the adobe compound where their families were imprisoned. They also stole supplies and ammunition, plus leather bags of gold and silver that had already been packed for a mule pack train trip to Chihuahua City.

No man could stand to see his women and children crowded into corrals or sent off as slaves or to fates even worse than death.

Heading to Juh's stronghold at the top of the zigzag trail near Blue Mountain, the Apaches felt much relief. Though they had lost two valiant men in the attack, they knew that a great celebration would occur because of this daring escapade.

This had been a rescue like no other. During the final years of the Indian Wars, the Apache normally had to be alert at all times. Yet this was not "hit and run," as were most of their strikes. The strategy had required observation, planning and timing. No Mexicans would dare follow the Apaches into their lair at the top of the Blue Mountain. The bleached and broken skeletal remains at the bottom of the trail were proof that no one could breach the stronghold; Juh had his watchful guards cast planted boulders upon any trespassers or rain down arrows on any who looked like they might survive the first onslaught.

The Apaches had spent weeks searching for the women and children, brutally kidnapped while out gathering mescal. When scouts brought word that the women and children were working in the mines lugging loads of ore and rock, vengeance was the only thought that boiled up in their angry minds.

No man could stand to see his women and children crowded into corrals or sent off as slaves or to fates even worse than death. No warrior people would accept this terrible scenario, and the Apaches were no different.

Climbing to the roof of the small adobe church, Fun lit the chili bomb and prepared to drop it onto the unfortunate Mexicans within.

– Illustrated by Gary Zaboly –

Undone by a Woman

Fun, the young warrior who threw the chili bomb into the crowded building from his position on top, committed suicide in 1892, at about the age of 26.

A courageous fighter, he was credited with saving Geronimo's life on several occasions. He survived the Apache wars, surrendered with Geronimo and endured the horrible jungle environment of Florida and Alabama. At Mount Vernon Barracks in Alabama, he joined the 12th Infantry Regiment and quickly rose to the rank of corporal.

Unfortunately, a woman destroyed this young man's life. After discovering that his wife, Belle, had been unfaithful, he shot her and then himself.

First Lt. W.W. Witherspoon reported the incident to the post adjutant on March 31, 1892: "Corporal Fun killed himself in a fit of jealous insanity after shooting and slightly wounding his young wife. The excitement amongst the Indians on the occasion of this tragedy was very great, it being the first case of suicide known amongst them; the first thought with some of the men seemed to be to take revenge upon someone, but the prompt action of the officers and noncommissioned officers, both white and Indians, soon quieted them and no trouble arose; the wife has now recovered and is back in the village."

Geronimo greatly mourned Fun's death. He never returned to his beloved mountains either, dying in 1909 at Oklahoma's Fort Sill. Nana had also died at Fort Sill, in 1896.

The Apaches found a way to communicate to the captives that help was to come, soon, so that they would not starve themselves. Facing slavery was worse than death, so the women usually refused to eat.

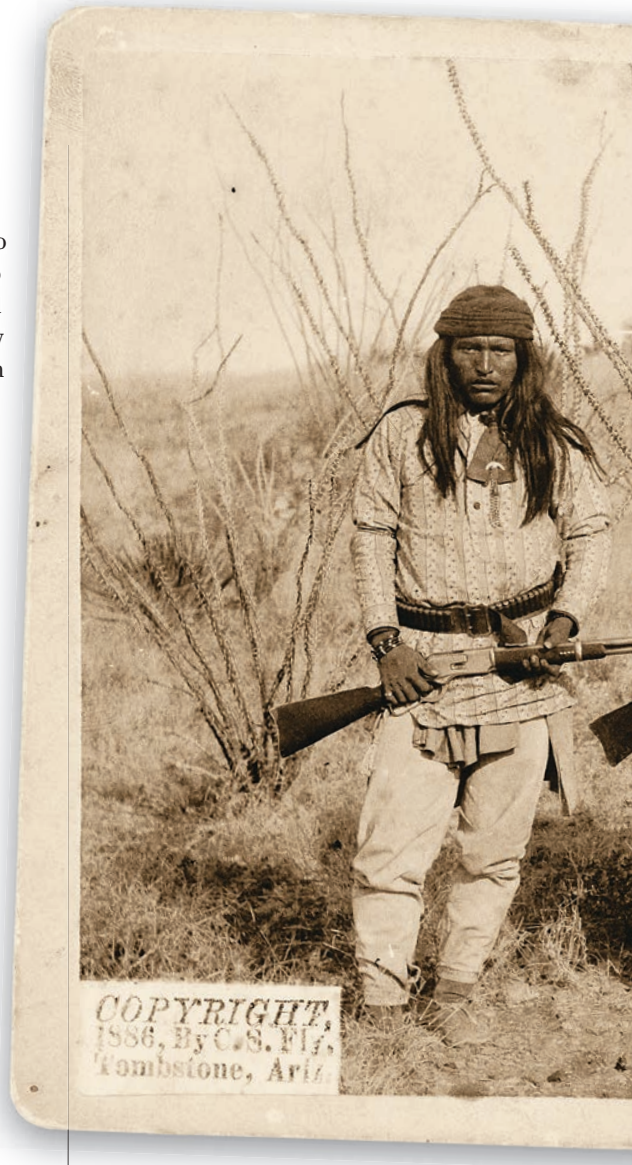
While the scouts observed the site where their loved ones were being held captive, they noted that, on the seventh day of the week, all the people but the guard went inside an adobe structure in the town square.

For this daring raid, the Apaches turned to a clever weapon within their war chest. The chili smoke bomb might sound benign, but if you have ever roasted and peeled green chili or red peppers, and gotten the smoke or even the smell in your nose, then you know that, Wow, sometimes it can bite!

Chili has been used for centuries in all parts of the world. The Aztecs and Peruvian Indians used the burning and blinding smoke as a weapon. Today, India's government military establishment still uses hot chili peppers to stop elephants from entering communities, and as crowd control or a method to fight terrorism.

The chili bomb thrown by the Apaches was not the last threat to this village. After the dramatic rescue, deliberate rock and earth slides totally destroyed the hated pueblo. Some believe the mountain village was Lost Tayopa, a gold and silver mining community hidden within the rugged *barrancas* of the Sierra Madre that to this day has never been relocated. Spanish documents and Jesuit maps indicated the former richness of the region. Slaves were always needed to do the heavy work and to run the creaking ore arrastras.

Adventure-driven people have combed the Sierra Madre in search of this famed series of mines to no avail. When asked, the Apaches did not know the name of the pueblo, only that it no longer existed.



Tragically, where the Apaches had once held sway over a vast array of desert and mountain lands, the hated Mexicans and whites were developing mining communities throughout the mineral rich mountains. Above all else, the Apache held great disdain for miners because they grubbed in the bowels of Mother Earth for the yellow and silver iron. Gold was sacred to their god, Ussen; it was unacceptable to use, except in dire times.

The rescue might have been lost to history, if not for the Apaches' ancient oral history tradition. Juh asked Warm Springs Chief Nana to relate the story around campfires, most memorably for that first celebratory occasion in Juh's stronghold. He declined, and Geronimo, instead, described the bravery of Fun, Kaytennae and Martine.

Fun, who Ace Daklugie said was Geronimo's half brother, has been identified in two widely published photographs. The first shows him in the Sierra Madres, taken by C.S. Fly during the Crook conference in March 1886 (he stands next to Geronimo, who is at the far right). The second shows him with other Apache prisoners of war, near the train taking them to Florida, after their final surrender with Crook (inset: first row, at left).

– Courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection; inset True West Archives –

One of those present at the victory celebration was Ace Daklugie, son of Juh and nephew of Geronimo. He was among the surviving prisoners of war who made it back to New Mexico in 1913. During the early winter months of 1955, just prior to his death, he related the chili bomb raid to famed author Eve Ball.

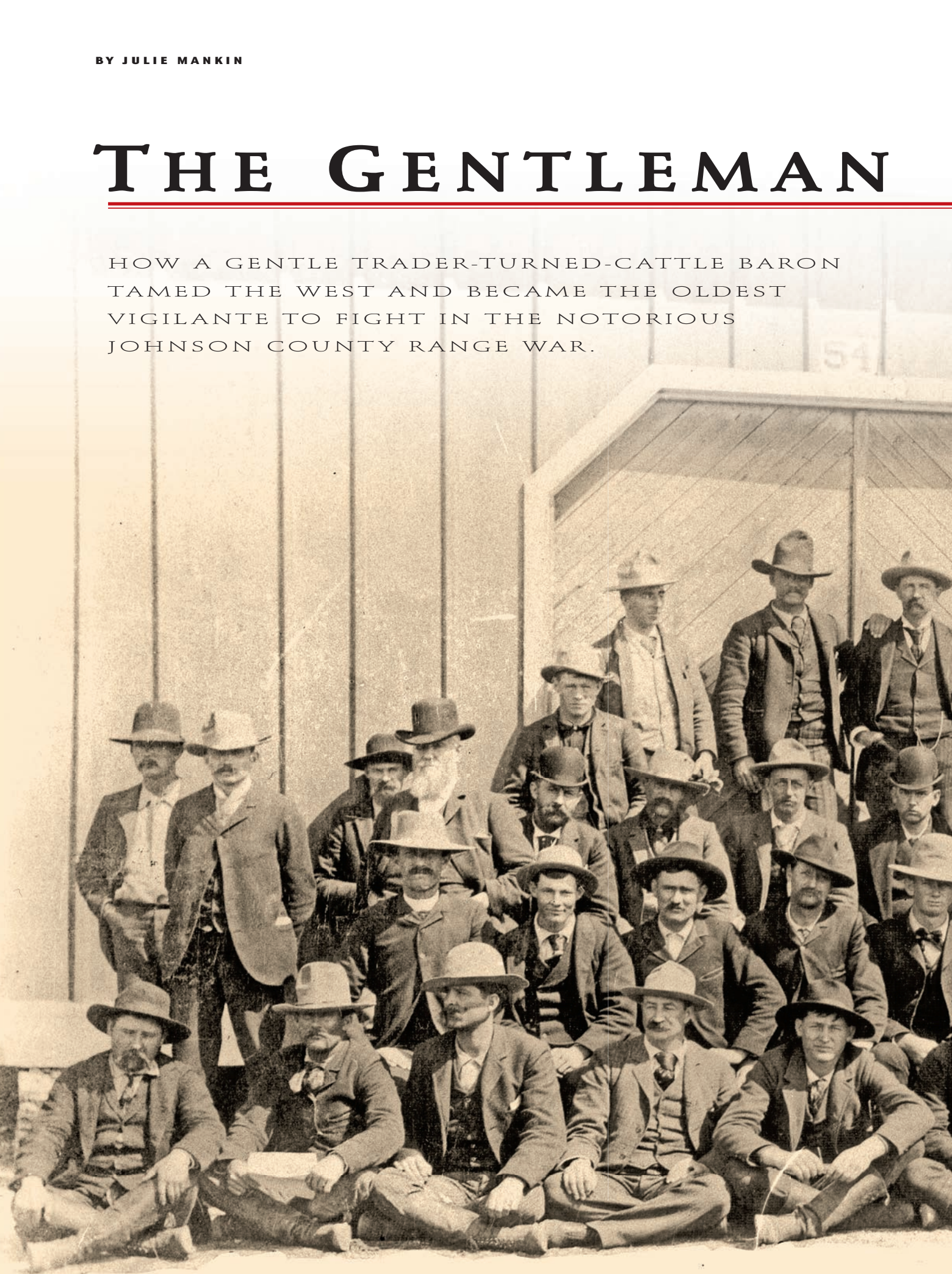
Back in Juh's stronghold, the Apaches felt vengeance had been delivered. Though they had lost two in the daring rescue, the women and children's shining and happy faces that night were reward enough.

Lynda Sánchez, of Lincoln, New Mexico, has been to Juh's Stronghold in the Blue Mountains. A member of Western Writers of America, she has written four books and she contributes to *New Mexico Magazine, Arizona Highways* and *True West*.

BY JULIE MANKIN

The Gentleman

HOW A GENTLE TRADER-TURNED-CATTLE BARON TAMED THE WEST AND BECAME THE OLDEST VIGILANTE TO FIGHT IN THE NOTORIOUS JOHNSON COUNTY RANGE WAR.



VIGILANTE

The storied invaders of the Johnson County War squired away at Fort D.A. Russell in Cheyenne, Wyoming, included Elias Whitcomb, gallant in white beard and hat in the third row, fourth from left. He's also shown in the inset.

– Courtesy Wyoming State Archives: Johnson County War Invaders Neg. 9516; Whitcomb inset Neg. 24616 –

Ever heard of Elias Whitcomb?

The Old West is full of brave Indian fighters who settled our country, yet never made dime novels or campfire songs. Whitcomb was one who escaped notoriety despite his outrageous exploits and tight links with notorious killers enshrined forever in books and films.

His pleasant presence might be what has kept him out of the annals of history. Said cattle baron and banker John Clay, "Somehow, amid the rougher side of life which you meet on the frontier, Whitcomb ever remained the innate gentleman."

The man had plenty of opportunities to become larger than life. In 1857, at the age of 24, he left the plush life outside Boston to drive an ox team from Leavenworth, Kansas, to New Mexico Territory.

He figured one pair of shoes and one of boots would last him the nine-month round trip. Some pals bet him a new hat he'd need more. On his trip, Whitcomb loaned his boots to a friend, who lost one. Then his shoes gave out.

"To keep my word and win the bet, I concluded to walk barefoot from Ft. Union, New Mexico, to Leavenworth, Kan.," he wrote later. "Behold me walking barefoot over prickly pears, stopping ever and anon to pull a pricker from my feet."

A thousand-mile walk with no shoes—not so much for a new hat as to remain a man of his word.

Up in Smoke at Slade Station

Whitcomb also narrowly escaped becoming a casualty of one of the West's most famous stage stops.

After a couple of years working for freighters to and from Fort Laramie in present-day Wyoming, Whitcomb began trading with emigrants. In the spring of 1861, he moved his store to a station on the toughest portion of the Overland Stage route, between Fort Laramie and Salt Lake City—Horseshoe Creek Station, manned by Alfred "Jack" Slade.

The son of an Illinois congressman, Jack supposedly killed his first man at 13, although Slade biographer Dan Rottenberg has found no evidence to support this claim. Despite a drunken temper and penchant for gunslinging that would get him hanged by vigilantes just three years after moving to Horseshoe Creek, Jack was instrumental in opening the American West. He operated Horseshoe as a telegraph station and a stop on the Pony Express (William "Buffalo Bill" Cody claimed he rode for Jack in his youth). More important, he kept the Overland out of Confederate hands on the eve of and during the Civil War. He did this mostly by reputation; folks had heard he hanged horse thieves and stage robbers on sight.

The son of an Illinois congressman, Jack supposedly killed his first man at 13.

"Never youth stared and shivered as I did when I heard them call him Slade!" wrote Mark Twain after an August 1861 visit to Horseshoe Creek Station.

In the winter of 1861, Jack's mail agents massacred a family, leaving the children to die of exposure, because the father had allowed a former mail agent and suspected murderer to lodge at his road ranch. "[Jack] began to evince the demoniacal disposition which finally brought him to the gallows," Whitcomb told his daughter in 1906.

But Whitcomb also saw the good in Jack, known as a faithful husband and decent man when sober. For instance, Jack adopted the five-year-old boy who, alone, survived the deaths of his other family members.

Jack liked Whitcomb. Often, he showed up at Whitcomb's place to play cards and invariably drank too much. But not everyone was a fan of Whitcomb's. "Mrs. Slade conceived the idea of getting me out of the way, for she thought that if Slade had to go farther for his whisky, she would have fewer quarrels with him," Whitcomb recalled.

One night, while Jack was in Julesburg on business and his men were on a drinking spree, Jack's wife, Virginia, told them to burn Whitcomb out. One broke away to warn Whitcomb; he and his savior barely made it out alive.

"My house was burned to the ground, I thus losing all of my earthly possessions, excepting a few horses and cattle which were grazing up the creek about 25 miles," Whitcomb said.

The boys were so drunk and wild that they started for the haystacks, meaning to burn the station too. Horrified, Virginia grabbed a pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who approached.

Once the men sobered up, they were ashamed. Their leader tried to kill Jack

as he came off the stagecoach, before he could be killed first.

Whitcomb had lost about $4,000 (roughly $100,000 today) as a result of the fire. Not only did he not exact revenge, but he took the rare high road.

Jack was "very indignant." "[He] discharged every man who was implicated in the affair," Whitcomb recalled. "I prevailed upon him to withdraw his order to discharge the men, as I considered their discharge would do me no good and do them much harm." Jack retained his men, upon promises of good behavior. He never knew of his wife's agency in the matter, unless his wife acknowledged it to him.

Battling Hostiles in Fort Collins

This kind of selfless decency, added to ridiculous courage, is also why a street in Fort Collins is named for Whitcomb.

He made his way to the Colorado post after a few years trading in Wyoming, belly-full of the mounting odds of being shot, scalped and mutilated.

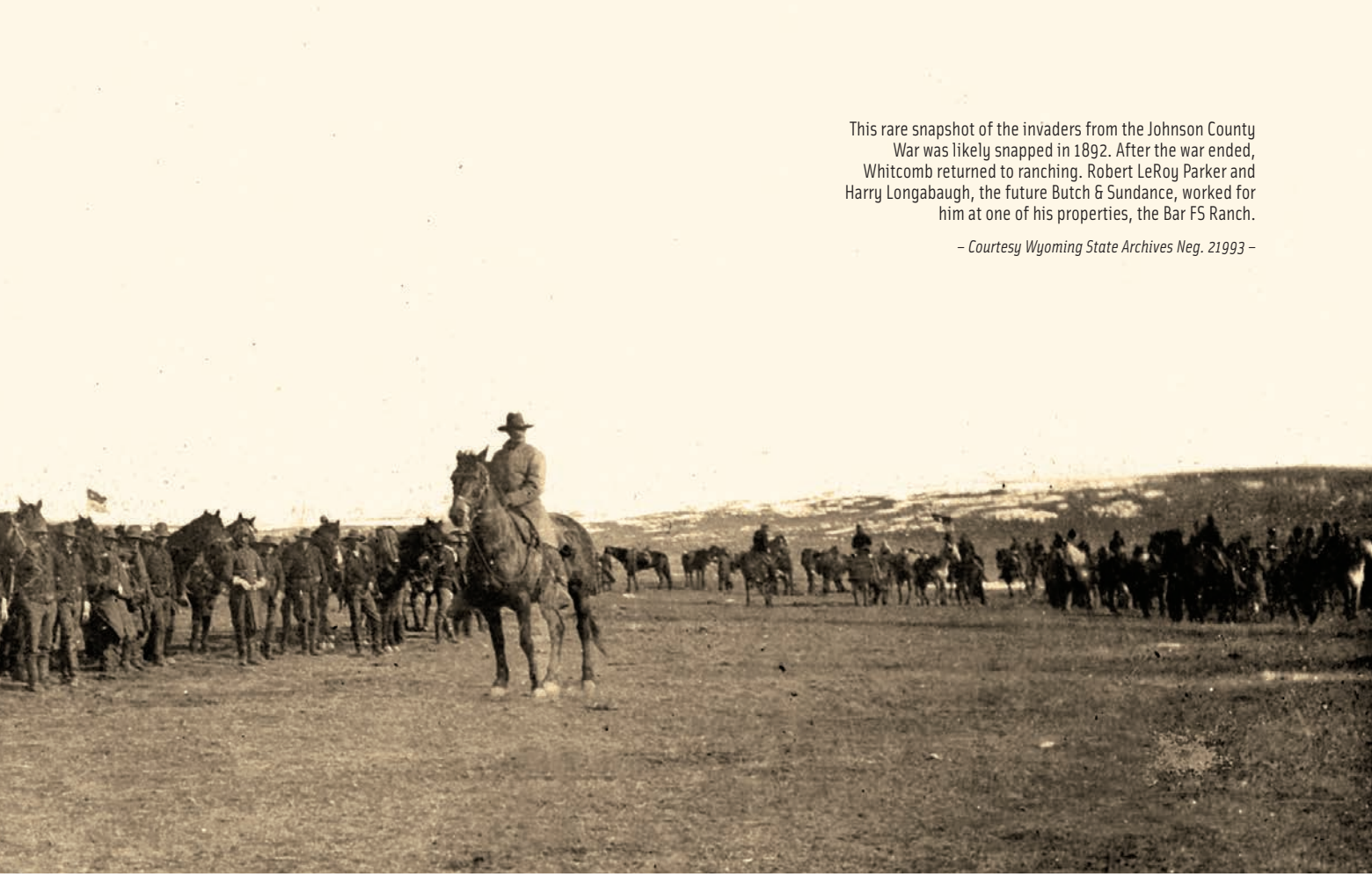
The Indians killed five soldiers guarding the mail line at Piney Station and a sergeant at Medicine Bow, Whitcomb recalled of the increasing bloodshed in 1865.

The carnage forced the Overland Trail's relocation from the North Platte River to a course along the South Platte in northern Colorado, formerly called the Cherokee Trail. Whitcomb moved, as well.

The Overland's new mountain headquarters were on the banks of the Cache La Poudre River, which French-Canadian trappers had named two decades earlier. Six miles down river of today's Laporte, the military reestablished Fort Collins after it flooded in 1864, just before Whitcomb moved to the area. Whitcomb was celebrated as one of the first residents. He claimed land on which he grew potatoes and cut wood to haul to Fort Laramie for the government.

In this first white settlement north of Denver, most of the fur trappers had American Indian wives. Whitcomb was no exception in the community. He had taken as his wife a teenaged half-Ogallala Sioux named Katherine Shaw. She bore him four daughters between 1863 and 1873. The first was just three years old in '67 when they buried her in a still-existing grave near present-day Buckeye, Colorado.

It's not hard to imagine how little Katya was killed. Indians commonly



This rare snapshot of the invaders from the Johnson County War was likely snapped in 1892. After the war ended, Whitcomb returned to ranching. Robert LeRoy Parker and Harry Longabaugh, the future Butch & Sundance, worked for him at one of his properties, the Bar FS Ranch.

– Courtesy Wyoming State Archives Neg. 21993 –

stole Whitcomb's wagonload of potatoes en route to Fort Laramie, as well as any horses he dared keep around. They were so hostile that, in July 1868, he squired his family to Laporte for safety. Just one day after returning to his ranch in August, 18 warriors attacked as he and his men were cutting hay two miles up a canyon.

Whitcomb didn't retreat; he gave chase. When an Indian shot his companion in the shoulder, Whitcomb loaded him on horseback and made a break for the ranch.

Cattle King's Gentle Side

After the first Longhorns were driven up from Texas in 1866, Whitcomb ventured into the cattle trade. He took one of the first herds of Texas cattle into what became Wyoming Territory in the late 1860s; within a decade, he grazed thousands of cattle from east of Fort Collins to north of Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he moved in 1874.

Around him, pioneers were discarding their "squaws" and packing them off to the reservation. Whitcomb, ever the gentleman, offered his wife a choice. He would outfit her with ponies on which she and their children could return to her tribesmen, or she and the girls must ditch the moccasins and robes in exchange for white ways.

She spent one night away and then returned for the rest of her life. She and her two eldest daughters attended finishing school in Boston. She was allowed to keep a tipi in the yard of their Cheyenne mansion for her relatives when they visited.

Whitcomb was kind to her relatives, even going so far as to raise one who would grow up to become a famous Indian Wars scout. Around 1862, the Whitcombs took in eight-year-old Baptiste Garnier, the son of Katherine's sister or cousin.

Known later as "Little Bat," he was born at Fort Laramie around 1854 to a Sioux mother who died when he was eight. His French-Canadian father had been killed by Cheyennes in 1856.

Garnier stayed with the Whitcombs until he was 18, after which he became a U.S. cavalry scout. Frank Grouard, who guided with Little Bat on the Crook expedition of 1876, deemed him the most talented stock trailer and hunter the Rocky Mountains had ever seen. Those were rich words by Grouard, the scout who some believe brought about the Army's killing of Lakota leader Crazy Horse.

After a Nebraska bartender brutally murdered Garnier in 1900, Garnier was lauded for "bringing peace to the frontier." He was remembered for his honesty, which no doubt was honed by Whitcomb.

> "He was just the opposite of what one would expect in a man who had battled all the elements of those rugged times. Not loud, profane, coarse or boastful."

Oldest Range War Vigilante

By the 1880s, Whitcomb's reputation as a cattle baron led Wyoming's most prominent stockmen to hire him as a stock detective. Working to eradicate "rustlers," he became close to stock detective Joe Elliott, who called him "Uncle Whit," and Tom Horn, who named his favorite horse "EW" after Whitcomb.

Not only did Whitcomb appreciate the considerable nerve of killers Horn and Elliott, but he saw them as the perfect gentlemen they sometimes were, just as he had Jack Slade. The big-hearted Horn apparently adored children, while Elliott was described as reserved, well-read and a respecter of law and authority.

To be sure, Whitcomb had his own contradictory personality. He was more than tolerant of frontier vigilantism, yet was an irrepressible spoiler of his three daughters. As they came of age in the late 1880s, he secured each girl her own large ranch along the Belle Fourche River.

By 1892, his conviction was as strong as it had been on his long barefoot walk. Despite his gallant snow-white beard and age—nearly 60 years old—Whitcomb rode with the vigilante "invaders" of the Johnson County War a hundred miles through hunger and vicious snowstorms, intending to do away with stock rustlers.

Cattle baron Charles Oelrichs praised Whitcomb as an excellent horseman in his old age, riding "with a long stirrup and his back as straight as a ramrod."

A sense of propriety had enticed Whitcomb to join in the Johnson County War; he simply couldn't abide thieves. Even after the U.S. Cavalry captured him and the other cattlemen and jailed them at Fort D.A. Russell after they had killed cattle ranch lessees Nate Champion and Nick Rae, the people of Fort Collins sympathized with him.

"It would be extremely hard to convince the people of this county that he and the others were activated by unworthy motives," reported *The Fort Collins Courier*, which deemed the war an "unfortunate expedition."

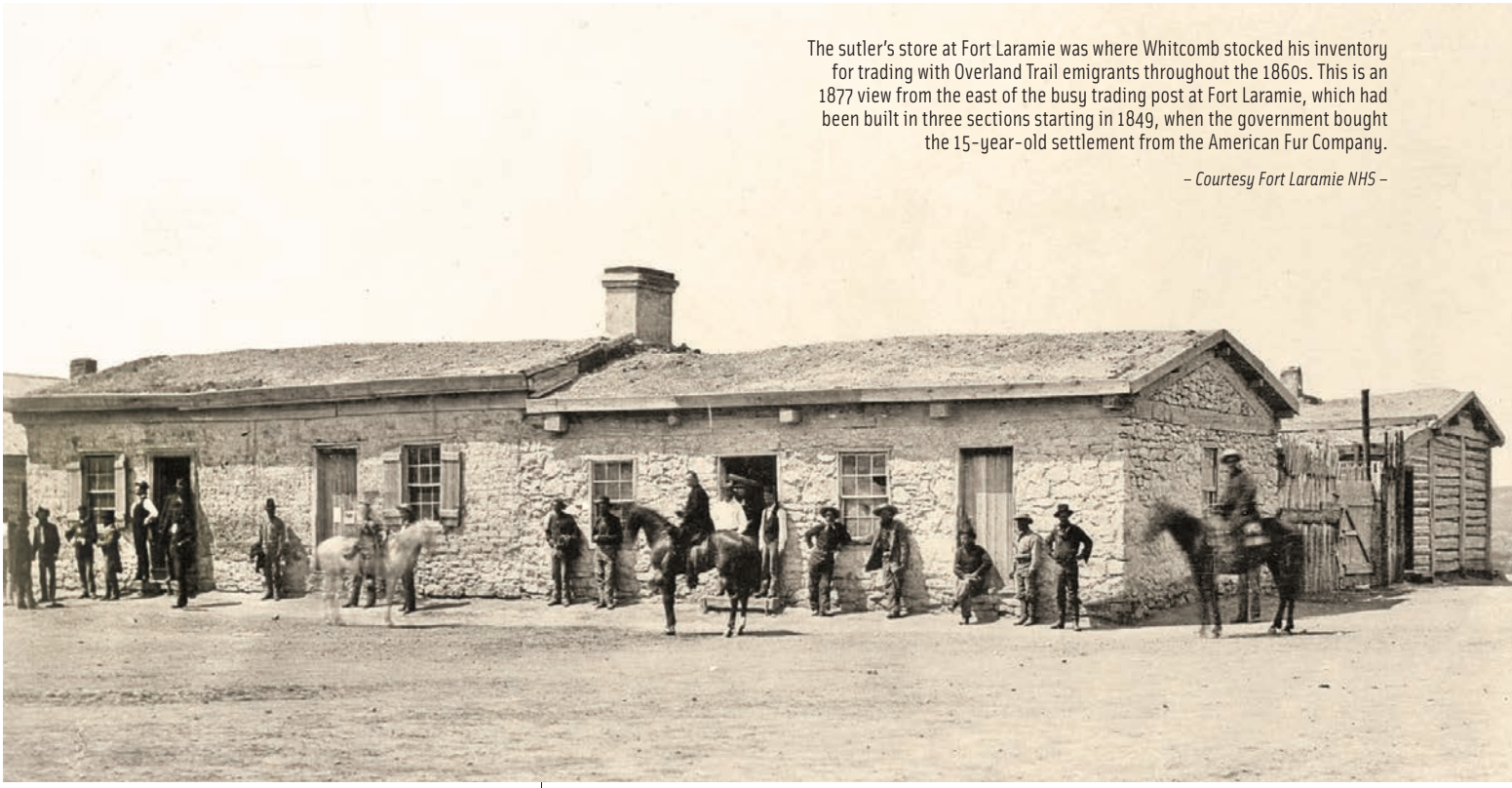
End of the Trail

For the next several years, Whitcomb rode the range looking over his shoulder for retaliation. None ever came.

Nor did immortalization, except for a 1971 induction into the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum's Hall of Great Westerners in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

To be fair, the Colt pistol Whitcomb carried in the Johnson County War brought $10,000 a few years ago when privately sold by his 84-year-old great-grandson. But that value was more about the infamous range war than the oldest gentleman who fought in it.

Perhaps the lack of notoriety could be attributed to the cattle baron's mild mannerisms. A neighbor once wrote of



The sutler's store at Fort Laramie was where Whitcomb stocked his inventory for trading with Overland Trail emigrants throughout the 1860s. This is an 1877 view from the east of the busy trading post at Fort Laramie, which had been built in three sections starting in 1849, when the government bought the 15-year-old settlement from the American Fur Company.

– Courtesy Fort Laramie NHS –

Whitcomb, "He was just the opposite of what one would expect in a man who had battled all the elements of those rugged times. Not loud, profane, coarse or boastful."

Or maybe folks abided by his wish, to close his eyes in their last long sleep, "content to be forgotten by the generations yet to come."

Ironically, Whitcomb's life ended with the kind of flourish he never invited, but fully embodied. At 81, the horseback gentleman was struck dead by lightning while rounding up bulls on his Wyoming ranch. He was reportedly buried astride his horse in a true Sioux-style funeral in 1915.

A graduate of the University of Wyoming, **Julie Mankin** discovered E.W. Whitcomb's story while reporting on Wyoming's historic ranches for *The Gillette News Record*.

Whitcomb, then probably 65, poses with his son Harold and granddaughter Marjorie around 1896. Harold's Sioux ancestry is evident in his dark eyes and broad face. Whitcomb didn't just buy ponies for the two children; he established one of the first Shetland pony breeding operation in Wyoming. Ponies with lineage from this herd still existed into the 1960s. Also shown is a circa 1875 portrait of his half-Sioux wife, Katherine.

– Courtesy Fort Collins Museum of Discovery; Katherine illustration courtesy Wyoming State Archives Neg. 14968 –

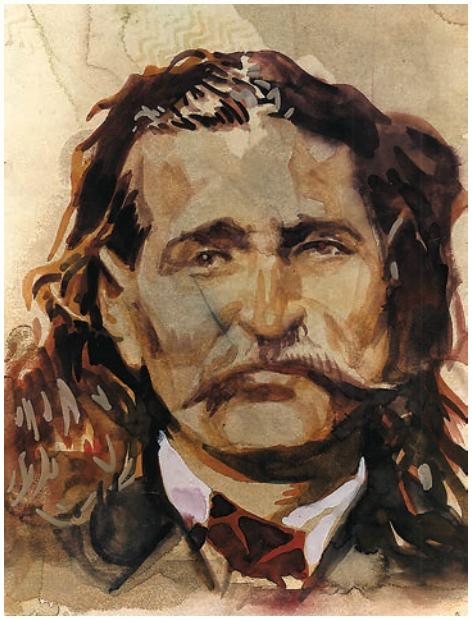
True West Exclusive

Classic Gunfights

Wild Bill's Last Fight

Wild Bill Hickok vs Phil Coe

A tragic turn, the Prince of the Pistoleers is too good for his own good



A successful season goes south for Wild Bill Hickok.

– Illustrations by Bob Boze Bell –

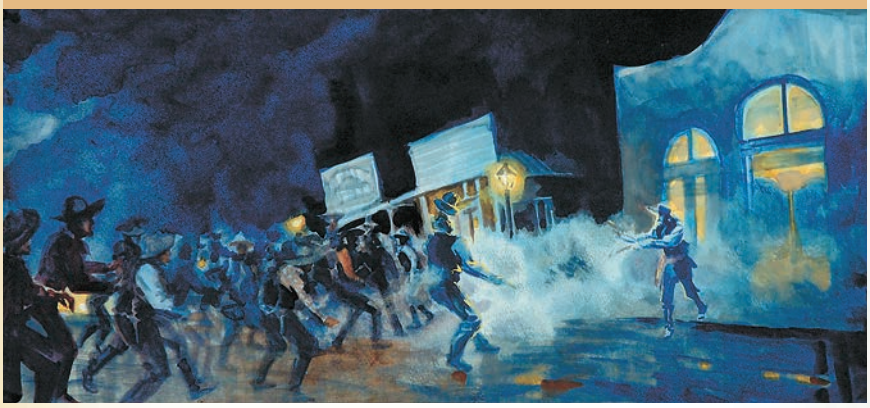
By Bob Boze Bell

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

Based on the research of Joseph G. Rosa

This classic *Classic Gunfights* article first appeared in the September 2001 edition of *True West* magazine.

October 5, 1871



Wild Bill returns fire, mortally wounding gambler Phil Coe in front of the Alamo Saloon. News reports claim at least 50 cowboys were gathered on the street at the time of the shooting; the reports imply that several were injured by ricochet bullets.

The summer cattle season is all but over, and Marshal Wild Bill Hickok has kept the peace in Abilene, Kansas—not an easy job. The last marshal, legendary Thomas J. Smith, was killed in the line of duty.

Hickok is not popular with the Texans, having cleaned out the brothels the month before, on the order of the city council.

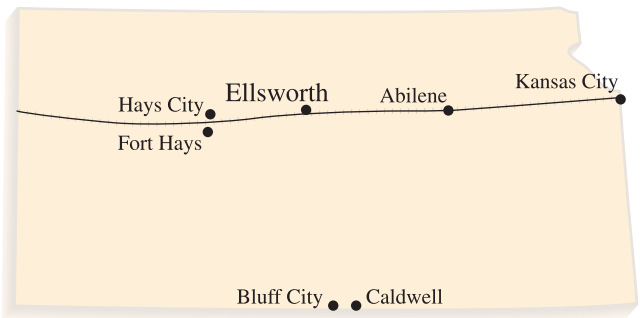
About 50 cowboys want to attend the city's Dickinson County Fair. When heavy rain sullies that venue, the boys wander from saloon to saloon on the main drag, bullying and intimidating patrons into buying them drinks. Some accounts suggest the cowboys pull this trick on Hickok, sweeping him off his feet and carrying him into the nearest saloon. Hickok humors the boys and buys them a round.

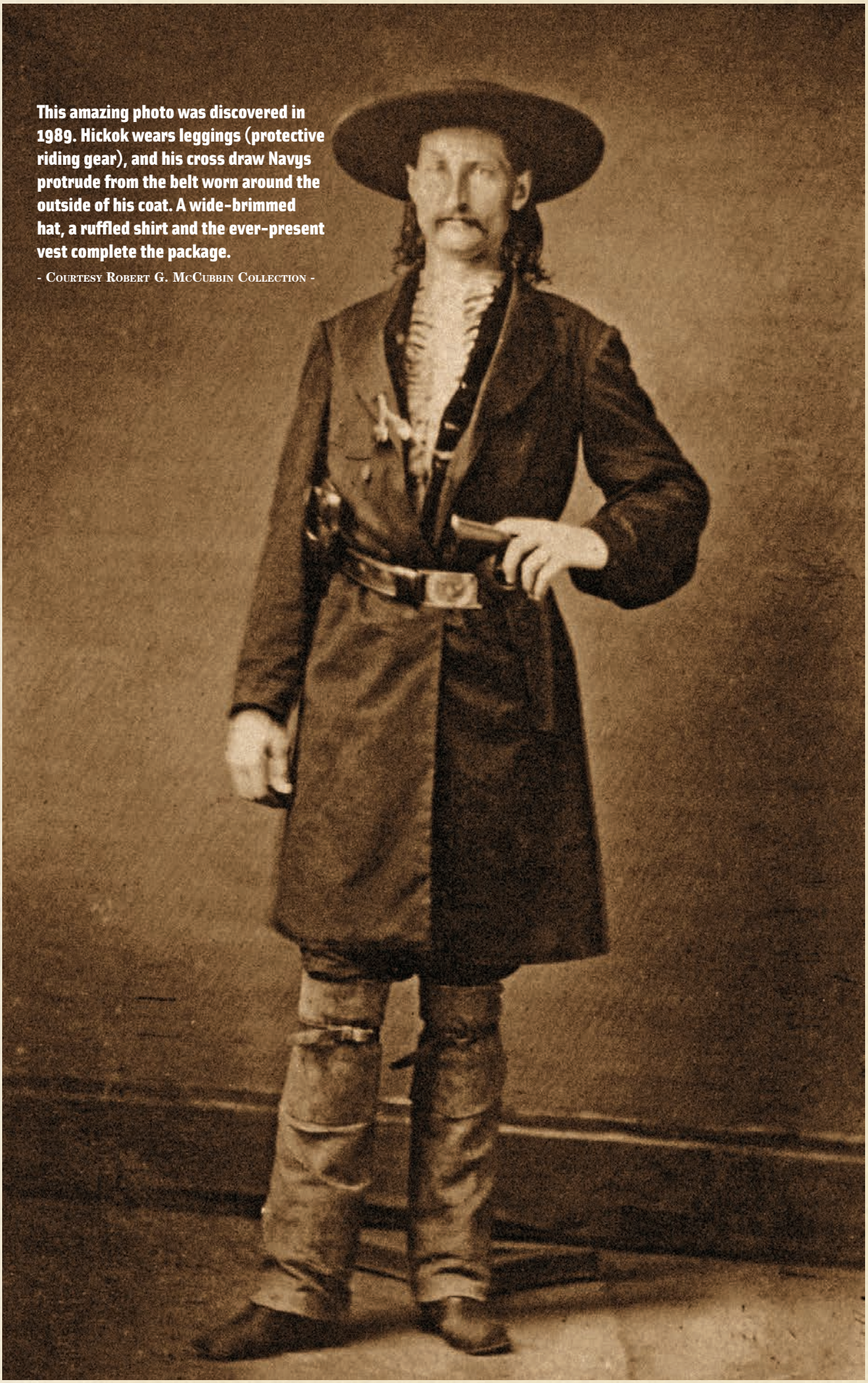
Rumors swirl that Texas gambler Phil Coe has sworn to get Hickok "before the frost." Many citizens make themselves scarce as the evening wears on, fearful that things may get out of hand.

At about 9 p.m., Hickok hears a shot fired outside the Alamo Saloon. He earlier warned the cowboys against carrying firearms, so he confronts the group standing in front of the Alamo and encounters Coe, with a pistol in his hand. Coe claims he fired at a stray dog, but as he says this, he pulls another pistol and fires twice, one ball going through Hickok's coat and the other thudding into the ground between his legs. Hickok reacts in a flash and "as quick as thought," according to the *Chronicle*, pulls his two Colt Navy revolvers. He fires them, hitting Coe twice in the stomach.

Others in the crowd are hurt. When another man brandishing a pistol emerges from the shadows, Hickok, not recognizing him in the glare of the kerosene lamps and his nerves on high alert, instinctively fires. He kills Michael Williams, a personal friend of his and a one-time city jailer.

Hickok carries Williams into the Alamo, and lays him down on a billiard table, then turns and disarms everyone he can find. The marshal warns them all to clear out of town. Within an hour, the place is deserted.





This amazing photo was discovered in 1989. Hickok wears leggings (protective riding gear), and his cross draw Navys protrude from the belt worn around the outside of his coat. A wide-brimmed hat, a ruffled shirt and the ever-present vest complete the package.

- Courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection -

Abilene: The First Queen of the Cowtowns

A street scene in Abilene, circa 1890s, with a medicine show drumming up business. The town is starting to look a little peaked—notice the sagging awning across the street.

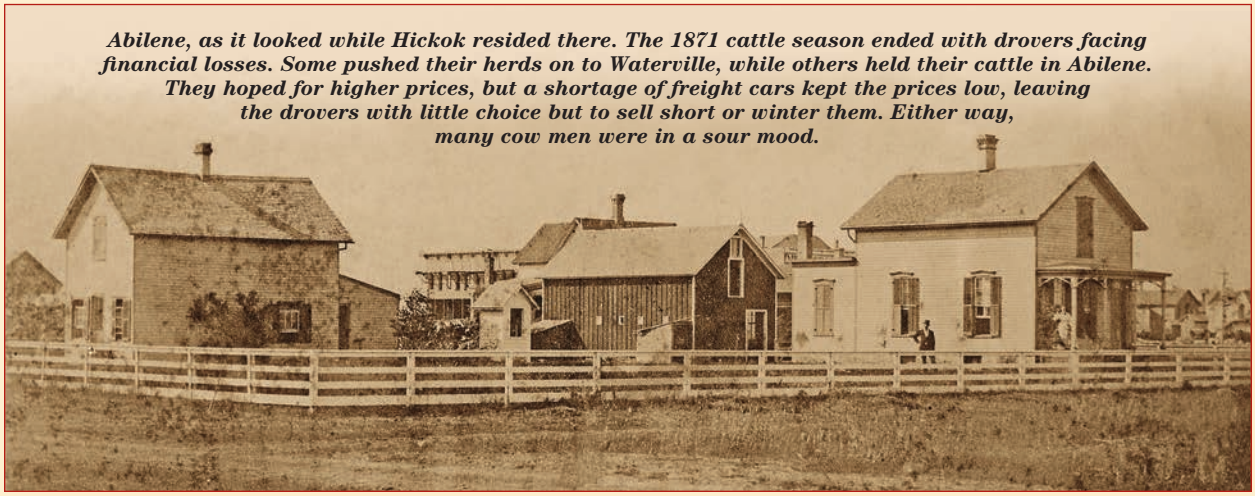
– All images True West Archives unless otherwise noted –

Named after the Biblical city of the plains, Abilene is the very first Kansas cowtown. Before Joseph McCoy set up operations here, it was just a small stop on the tracks of the Union Pacific Railway (Eastern Division) and a stagecoach stop prior to that.

McCoy was a cattle buyer from Illinois who was anxious to find a shipping point clear of the restrictions against longhorn cattle. The Lone Star bovines carried a tic that transferred splenic fever (known as Texas fever). McCoy needed a shipping point far enough west so the incoming herds would not contaminate domestic stock. He found it in Abilene (of course, as soon as farmers started moving in, the shipping point had to move). The first cattle season began on September 5, 1867, when the first train loaded with Texas cattle headed east. The season traditionally ran from May to October.

For the first three years, Abilene didn't even have a local lawman, until the appointment of Tom Smith in 1870. But he was murdered in November 1870. After a few stopgap policemen came and went, Wild Bill Hickok was appointed on April 15, 1871. He served eight months.

Abilene, as it looked while Hickok resided there. The 1871 cattle season ended with drovers facing financial losses. Some pushed their herds on to Waterville, while others held their cattle in Abilene. They hoped for higher prices, but a shortage of freight cars kept the prices low, leaving the drovers with little choice but to sell short or winter them. Either way, many cow men were in a sour mood.



***Wild Bill's Remorse:** When Hickok mistakenly shot and killed his friend and part-time jailer, Mike Williams, it affected him deeply. In addition to paying for Williams's funeral and personally apologizing to the widow, Hickok never again worked as a lawman.*

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

Wild Bill Hickok "fired with marvelous rapidity and characteristic accuracy," *The Junction City Union* reported. However accurate he may have been, Hickok was profoundly affected by the shooting of his friend. In fact, he never fought with pistols again.

As usual, in the aftermath of a Western gunfight, the participants are either eulogized or demonized, depending on which side is doing the telling. In the case of Hickok and Coe, they got the full spectrum of attributes: Coe was either a "red mouthed, bawling 'thug plug' Ugly ... dangerous beast" or a "kind and generous hearted man well thought of by all who knew him." Conversely, in Texas papers, Hickok is referred to as a "blood thirsty wretch."

Recommended: *The West of Wild Bill Hickok* and *They Called Him Wild Bill* by Joseph G. Rosa, published by the University of Oklahoma Press.

Wild Bill Hickok, far left in white hat, was a deputy U.S. marshal when this photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner at Fort Harker, Kansas, around September 1867.

– Courtesy Joseph G. Rosa –

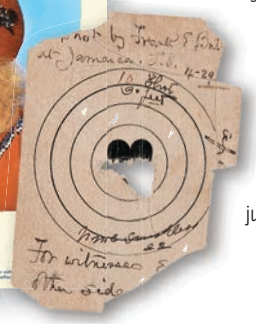
BY DANIEL R. SELIGMAN

Frank Butler

MUCH-MALIGNED HUSBAND.

With Betty Hutton's Annie throwing a shooting match in order to win her fiercely competitive man in 1950's *Annie Get Your Gun*, moviegoers might think the real Frank Butler was quite the cad.

– Courtesy MGM / Warner Home Video –



Frank Butler shot straight through the heart during a promotional tour for UMC Smokeless Ammunition. Annie Oakley would probably say his aim was just as good at getting inside her heart.

– Frank Butler images courtesy Heritage Auctions –

FRANK BUTLER, Annie Oakley's husband, has to be one of the most unjustly maligned figures in the American West. Films portray him as a philandering cad, jealous of his wife's skill with firearms and capable of resorting to pathetic and destructive measures to assert his manhood.

In 1935's *Annie Oakley*, Frank doesn't even get to use his own name. As Toby Walker, he wounds Annie while shooting a coin from her hand and temporarily puts her out of business.

In 1950's *Annie Get Your Gun*, the womanizing sharpshooter proves to be a "big swollen headed stiff" with traditional ideas of a woman's role and intense jealousy of Annie's success.

In 1976's *Buffalo Bill and the Indians*, Frank is a philandering featherweight who serves as a trembling target while Annie shoots coins from his hand and cigars from his mouth.

These portrayals grossly insult the memory of a man who, in many ways, was well ahead of his time.

Born in Ireland in 1852, Frank worked his way across the Atlantic to America. He eventually became part of a shooting act with partner Baughman and a poodle named George. Employed by the Sells Brothers Circus, Baughman and Butler were in Cincinnati, awaiting the start of the season, when Frank accepted a challenge from some Fairmount farmers to shoot against a local sharpshooter.

That shooting match with Annie Moses (or Mosey) became legend. The targets were live birds, 25 apiece. Frank scored 24 kills, while Annie won the match with 25.

If Frank felt any shame at losing, it is lost to history. After a romance facilitated by Annie's fondness for Frank's dog, the two were married (she claimed on August 23, 1876; a marriage certificate supports Frank's date of June 20, 1882). In 1882, Annie adopted the stage name Oakley, and the act turned into Butler and Oakley.

Even by modern standards, Frank put up with plenty of abuse.

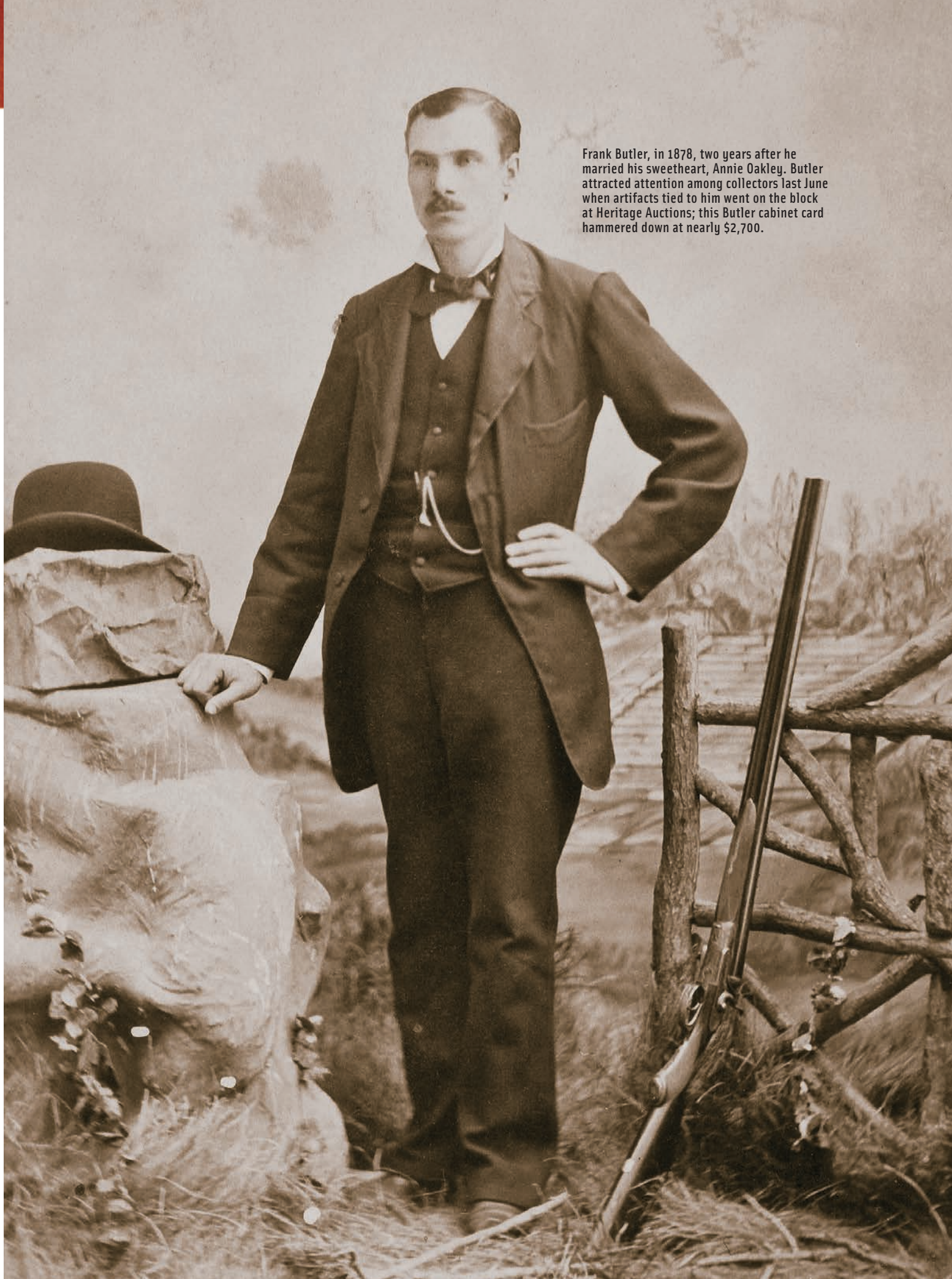
Surprisingly, given the mores of the late 19th century—women couldn't even vote, except in a few states—Frank seemed unthreatened by Annie's success. As her advance man, press agent, travel agent, financial manager and stage extra, he more than pulled his weight, while he cheerfully ceded the limelight to his wife. He didn't drink, smoke or gamble, and, by all accounts, was a faithful husband.

In 1885, the couple signed on to Buffalo Bill's Wild West exhibition. For most of the next 16 years, they successfully toured America and Europe with the troupe.

Even by modern standards, Frank put up with plenty of abuse. In Britain, Annie was wined and dined by nobility, while Frank, on at least one occasion, was mistaken for her butler, a humiliating error that he laughed off. She received marriage proposals from adoring fans unaware (or uncaring) of her marital status. The king of Senegal approached Buffalo Bill Cody—not her husband—with an offer to purchase Annie to help exterminate tigers plaguing his villages (Cody, to his credit, refused). Frank seems to have endured all this with grace, humor and patience.

The marriage lasted until their deaths in November 1926. Apparently Frank, upon learning of Annie's death, simply stopped eating. He survived her by 18 days.

Daniel R. Seligman is a retired engineer who lives in Needham, Massachusetts. 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.



Frank Butler, in 1878, two years after he married his sweetheart, Annie Oakley. Butler attracted attention among collectors last June when artifacts tied to him went on the block at Heritage Auctions; this Butler cabinet card hammered down at nearly $2,700.

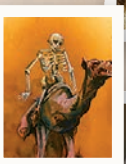
YOU CAN'T MAKE THIS STUFF UP!

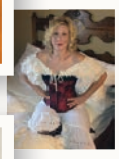
"Outrageous Arizona" is an irreverent and humorous look at the history of Arizona as can only be told in the witty style and humorous fashion for which *True West* Magazine is known.

$14.95 Plus S & H

Wyatt Earp in Tony Tombstone

Gernimo's Cadillac


The Legend of Red Ghost


Kissing Jenny

Climax Jim's Nude Ride

Pearl Hart PG?

Dilcthe's Incredible Journey

Curly Bill's Drunken Escapade

... and more!

"Outrageous Arizona" Hosts

Bob Boze Bell
True West Executive Editor

Jana Bommersbach
Old West Saviors Columnist
Emmy-Winning Journalist

Marshall Trimble
Ask the Marshall Columnist
& Arizona State Historian

Order Yours Online Today at: Store.TWMag.com

TRUE WEST

KAET eight ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

Outrageous Arizona is a True West Production in association with Channel 8.
Executive Producer | KEN AMOROSANO • Director | BOB BOZE BELL • Producer | SCOTT WALLIN • Videographers | SCOT OLSON and DAVID CANO

BY G. DANIEL DEWEESE

On Wild Bunch Time

Timeless timepieces range from a pocket watch styled like those worn by the Wild Bunch to chronographs.

The infamous Wild Bunch made a trip to Fort Worth, Texas, in November 1900 to attend the wedding of gang member Will Carver to Callie May Hunt, one of Madam Fannie Porter's girls from San Antonio.

Some historians surmise that the wedding inspired the dressed-up gents to venture into Swartz View Company on Main Street to get their photograph taken on November 21. Whatever the reason, that photograph would lead to the gang's downfall after authorities got hold of it.

Dressed in the latest fashion, the Fort Worth Five sport new suits, vests and derby hats. Each also showed off his pocket watch featuring a decorative fob.

Such timepieces had been half a century in the making. Until about 1850, pocket watches required keys to keep them wound. After some of the first keyless wind watches were introduced to Queen Victoria at the 1851 Great Exhibition in London, decorative watch fobs came into fashion. Wearers expressed their personal style by adorning these fobs with lockets, coins, monograms and other keepsakes, as holds true for the fobs worn by the gents in Butch and Sundance's crew.

Despite mass production in the 1850s, pocket watches remained a luxury item on the American frontier. Trappers, farmers and ranchers had little need to know the day of the week, let alone the precise time of day. Westward expansion was regulated by the pocket watches of train conductors, bankers and miners. As civilization took root out West, most everybody began keeping time.

By the turn of the 20th century, watches small enough to wear on the wrist became a fashionable item for women. These wristlets were considered too feminine for men. The needs of modern warfare changed that, and military officers started wearing wristwatches during WWI.

Pocket watches are still widely available as a Western accessory, even though many of us now pull a smartphone out of a pocket to check the time. Several companies still make pocket watches, including Montana Silversmiths, which produces pocket and wrist watches with Western styling. Western-styled wristwatches are also available from companies that include Vogt Silversmiths, Catena, Select Lines and Cimarron River Company.

The snazzy pocket watches worn by these Wild Bunch Gang members did not buy them any time. Thanks to this photograph, authorities were able to circulate wanted posters displaying the faces of Harry Longabaugh (Sundance Kid), Harvey Logan (Kid Curry), Ben Kilpatrick and Will Carver; they did have an 1894 jailhouse photo of Butch Cassidy already in circulation.

– Courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection –

By the mid-1920s, wristwatches were all the rage for both sexes. Pocket watches continued to be important among blue-collar workers even after WWII. That tiny fifth pocket on your five-pocket jeans for a pocket watch is truly an anachronistic holdover from an earlier era.

Watchbands made by numerous silversmiths and leather companies

ARIZONA RANGERS
LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE
WWW.AZRANGERS.US
OVER 100 YEARS OF PROUD SERVICE
"FEW BUT PROUD, THEN AND NOW"
FOR MORE INFORMATION
LIEUTENANT RICH LOCKERY
STATE RECRUITING OFFICER
1-888-855-5260

CATALENA HATTERS
The Gus
TopHand
Fits Right. Looks Right. Feels Right.
Made in Bryan Texas since 1983
800-976-7818
www.catalenahats.com

can provide authentic Western styling to conventional watches and chronometers, as well (although a cheap digital watch attached to a turquoise-encrusted silver band is widely regarded as a Western fashion faux pas).

Whether you'd like a pocket watch similar to those worn by the Fort Worth Five or a more conventional timepiece, pick out something that will put you at peace with time.

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.

Take a tip from the Wild Bunch and add a pocket watch to your attire. Montana Silversmiths offers numerous options, including this large hunters case silver pocket watch engraved with bright cut floral scrolls on the cover; $115.

Leather tooling was popular among frontier cowboys and ranchers, and Vogt Silversmiths pays tribute to them with its built-to-order watch that features hand tooled saddle leather bands accented with hand engraved, antiqued solid Sterling shields and 14-karat gold fill star figures; $349.

The Wild Bunch gents likely posed in the finery they had worn for Will Carver's wedding. Special occasions often call for a top-of-the-line timepiece, like one of these Equis chronograph watches made by Catena. The black dial watch on a crocodile band features eight diamonds and pearl sub-dials; $2,195. The silver dial watch on a crocodile band features pearl sub-dials; $1,495.

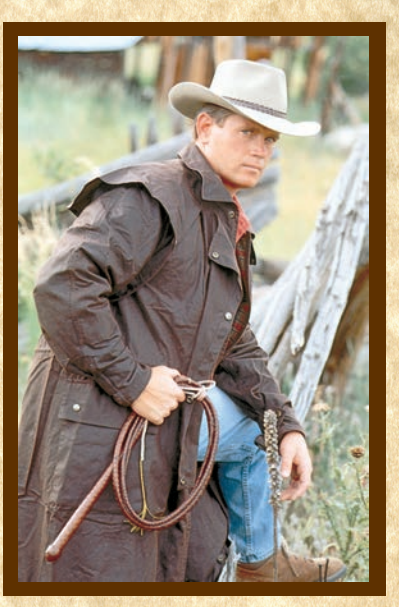
Don't make a Western faux pas by wearing a cheap digital watch on a turquoise silver band; stick to analog clocks. Cimarron River Company offers a men's cuff watch enhanced with Sterling silver leaves, coils, dots and two large, overlaid Eagles, and set off with turquoise and coral, by Navajo artist A. Edsitty; $570 (above). Select Lines offers the Bear Claw men's watch featuring Sterling silver, turquoise and coral, and designed by Navajo artist Elaine Sam; $360 (below).

DOWN UNDER
SADDLE SUPPLY
Aurora, Colorado

Put a Little Aussie Flair in Your Western Wear!

Australian Style

- Oilskin Riding Coats
- Canvas Duster Coats
- Sheepskin boots/slippers
- Huge Hat Selection, including Akubra and BC Hats
- Genuine Australian whips
- Famous Rossi work boots
- Australian Saddles & Tack
- Much, much more!



Great products at great prices. Visit us on the web for a unique shopping experience!

Call for free color catalog!
1-800-395-8225
www.downunderweb.com

Cattlemen's
23rd Annual Western Art Show & Sale

April 5, 6 & 7, 2013
Paso Robles Event Center / Paso Robles , California
Additional information: Dee Pellandini 805-423-1319 or
Jo Ann Switzer 805-462-2810 / CattlemensWesternArtShow.com

The Irish Influence

Many pioneers benefited from the thrifty Irish!

"Reader, when at the big hotels, call for the dish on the bill of fare called, 'fillet de bouf et pommes de terre hachis a l'Hibernais,' and you will get the hash of the kind known to the unlearned as 'Irish stew,'" wrote *The Oregonian* in 1870.

Somehow the French version doesn't sound as tasty as the Irish one. This Irish dish, however, only appeared as a novelty; it was not as frequent out West as was chicken fricassee or roasted venison.

As with most immigrants, the Irish brought their recipes with them. Since Ireland is an island, the food eaten there consisted of seafood, meat, potatoes and vegetables. The Irish learned to be frugal and thus, they developed hearty, yet economical dishes.

While the Victorian restaurant's bills of fare often included Irish staples like lamb, mutton, salmon, beef, pork and potatoes, these weren't prepared in the usual manner. Restaurant dishes were fancy, and diners paid for the luxury.

Yet many pioneers needed to be just as thrifty as the Irish had been in Ireland. Home cooks, boarding houses and public institutions served frugal dishes made with cabbage, turnips, corned beef, vegetable soup and Irish potatoes.

The Irish potato was the one dish that graced most Victorian menus as early as the 1860s. Texas was a large grower of Irish potatoes, but other states, like Colorado and Iowa, also grew them. Irish potatoes were surprisingly large—one could weigh in from one to five pounds!

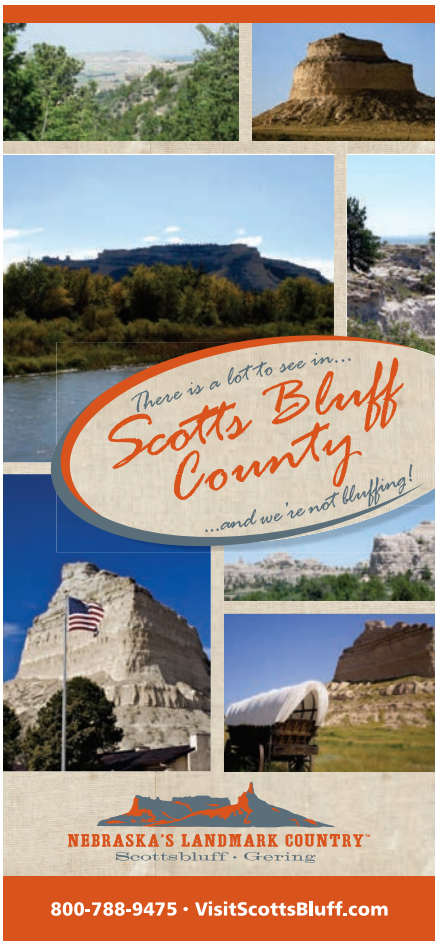
> The Irish potato was the one dish that graced most Victorian menus.

Another Irish-influenced fare that graced the tables of pioneers and restaurants was Irish wine. Okay, technically, it was California wine, but made by Irish immigrants.

The Concannon family emigrated in 1865 and landed in Boston before heading west. James Concannon, the patriarch, was born on St. Patrick's Day in 1847. His move to San Francisco in 1874 would prove he surely had the luck of the Irish!

Settling in the mostly Spanish mission district, James often conversed with Archbishop Alemany who ran Mission Dolores. Sensing the unhappiness in James and his wife, Helen, the Archbishop

– By Sherry Monahan –



CONCANNON FISHERMAN'S CHOWDER

¼ c. diced pancetta
1 c. each diced onion, celery and carrot
1 bay leaf
1 tsp. fresh thyme leaves
2 c. fish or clam broth
1 lb. peeled potatoes, ½-inch chunks
½ tsp. salt
1 c. half and half
8 oz. skinless cod, halibut or flakey white fish fillets, 1½-inch chunks
8 large shrimp, peeled and deveined
8 evenly sized medium sea scallops, muscles removed
Thyme sprigs for garnish
Pepper or hot sauce

In soup pot, cook pancetta over medium low heat until golden. Add onion, celery, carrot, bay leaf and thyme. Stir, cook until tender, for 10 minutes. Add broth and two cups of water and heat to boil. Add potatoes and salt; cook until tender, 15 minutes. Add half and half, fish, shrimp and scallops. Cook, covered, without boiling, for six to eight minutes. Ladle into bowls and garnish with thyme sprigs. Add pepper or hot sauce to taste.

Concannon Family Recipe

said to James, "I know you have this family and want to improve yourself, so why don't you get some land and produce Sacramental wine for the Catholic Church."

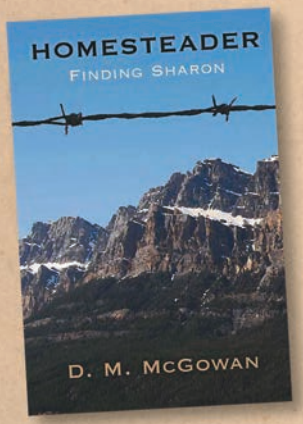
James heeded the advice and bought 47 acres in Livermore in 1883. The Concannon family is still producing wine at the same location. John is the fourth-generation Concannon and the current winemaker, following in the footsteps of James, who he says "became one of the first to craft Bordeaux and Rhône-style wines in California."

Even more, the Concannons were the first Irish family to begin a successful winery. They were also the first to bottle the Petite Sirah grape as a single varietal in 1961.

The Concannons have shared with us the family recipe for Fisherman's Chowder, which originated with the clan on the Aran Islands in Ireland. Enjoy it with a glass of Concannon Chardonnay. As they say in Ireland, "Sláinte!"

Sherry Monahan has penned *Taste of Tombstone*, *Pikes Peak*, *The Wicked West* and *Tombstone's Treasure*. She's appeared on the History Channel in *Lost Worlds*, *Investigating History* and *Wild West Tech*.

A wonderful tale of the settling the Canadian West.



Staking a homestead claim in the untamed Canadian frontier of the 1880s was a hard proposition. When the manager of a large cattle company, Portis Martin, runs roughshod over the settlers, Hank James takes a stand and the settlers unite to make their dreams come true. The true grit of Western settlers tested in this historic saga.

"Another enthralling Canadian western saga, told in the tradition of the great Western writers. If you like Louis L'Amour, you will certainly enjoy Dave McGowan's latest novel."

Softcover $14
Available at:
www.strategicbookpublishing.com/Homesteader
For commercial sales, email:
bookorder@strategicbookpublishing.com

Watch for "Jake's Justice" coming soon!

The Official LOUIS L'AMOUR TRADING POST

Exclusive Louis L'Amour products plus all of his novels, short stories, non-fiction, poetry, audio cassettes & CDs, branded clothing, MP3's, DVD movies and more!

WWW.LOUISLAMOUR.COM
The Home of America's Favorite Storyteller

Now Available on CD
Only $30.00 each

Send for a FREE CATALOG to:
The Louis L'Amour Trading Post
4445 356th Drive SE
Fall City, WA 98024

Or call toll free:
1-800-532-9610

Surviving in Tucson...

...at the incredible Tucson Festival of Books.

I haven't seen this many people on a college campus since I was making my way around the University of Texas in Austin for a Bruce Springsteen concert.

But this? This is spring break at the University of Arizona in Tucson. Everyone is supposed to be off campus partying.

Keep your feet, I warn myself. Being trampled is a nasty way to die.

I reach a line that snakes around a UA ballroom at a snail's pace. No, that's not right. A snail actually moves. A woman tentatively asks, "Is this the line to see Larry McMurtry?"

"No," comes a terse reply. "It's the line to the women's restroom."

The Tucson Festival of Books (March 9-10) brings them in. When I first appeared at the festival's debut in 2009, I was thinking, "In this economy, who's gonna show up at a book festival, other than the 450 authors and presenters?"

About 50,000 people came that year. I was amazed.

> "The Tucson Festival of Books lasts longer than the White Sox's and Royals' pennant hopes...."
>
> – Author Thomas Cobb

The next year, the estimate reached between 70,000 and 80,000. Last year, that number grew to some 120,000.

"As an author trying to build my audience, I like to go where the readers are, and there truly is no better place than the Tucson Festival of Books," says Western novelist Steven Law, who plans to make his third appearance at this book-lovers' dream in 2013. "I look forward to the rush of people looking for something new and a chance to meet the author and get a signed copy. When I'm not in my booth, it is fun to wander around to the other booths or numerous speaking events, some covered by C-Span's Book TV, where I can hear from several big-name authors as they talk about their writing or the book business today."

Big names. David Morrell, a.k.a. "Rambo's daddy." The great Elmore Leonard. Noted historians like Jeff Guinn, Robert M. Utley and Stephen Fried. Pulitzer Prize winners Philip Caputo and

If you aren't careful while walking around the Tucson Festival of Books, you might find yourself serenaded by Western musicians Rex Rideout and Mark Lee Gardner. (As if that is something to be avoided...we love them!)

– By Johnny D. Boggs –

T.J. Stiles. Western icons such as Michael Blake and Larry McMurtry. Science Fiction/Fantasy legend Emma Bull. Mystery novelists C.J. Box and Michael McGarrity.

Usually, you can find Paul Andrew Hutton wandering around, if he's not prepping for another Book TV interview. Thomas Cobb will be there this year, promoting his great new novel, *With Blood in Their Eyes*. I first met Cobb at the original festival. Turns out, we're both baseball fans. He pulls for the Chicago White Sox. I root for the Kansas City Royals.

As he puts it: "The Tucson Festival of Books lasts longer than the White Sox's and Royals' pennant hopes, draws a bigger crowd and has better food."

You can see why the crowd comes. Offering more than just books, this festival has food, music, entertainment and even a "Science City" for kids. Vendors—more than 250—are everywhere, selling rare books, new books, used books, my books, comic books, bookmarks, book services.

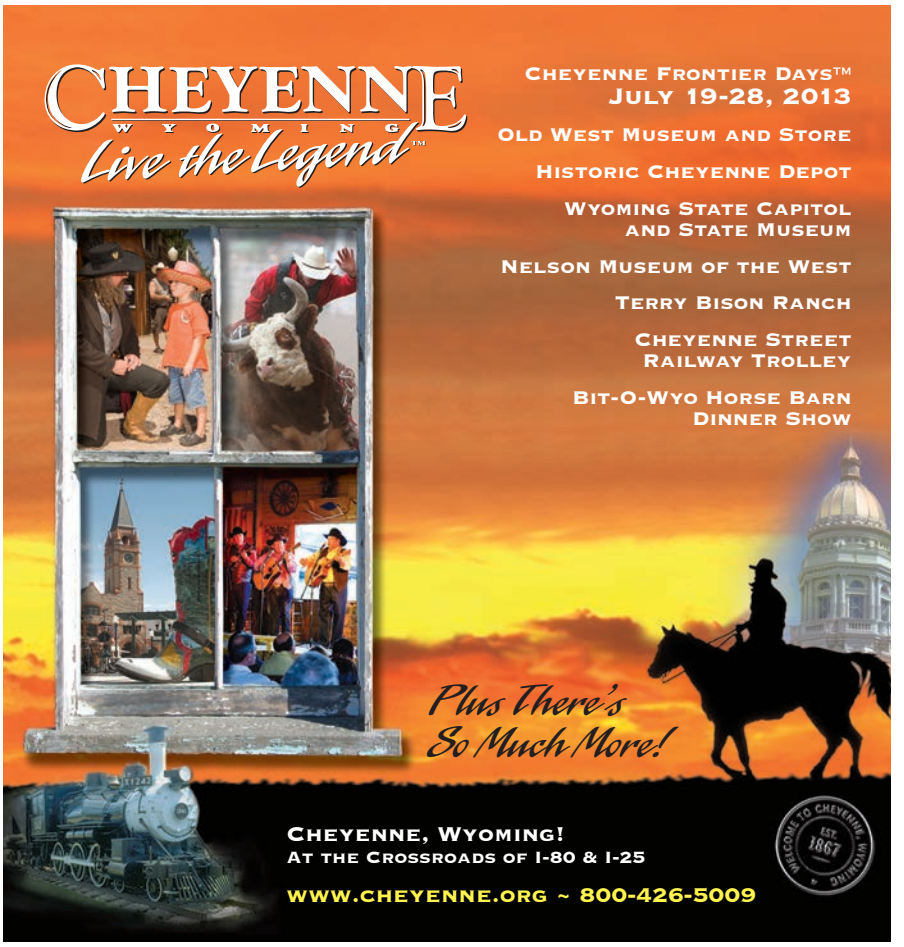
I advise you, if you plan to attend, get there early. Finding a parking place on any college campus has always been challenging. If you want to hear Hutton interview a Pulitzer winner, get there even earlier.

The best thing about Tucson's book festival is that it's free. No, the best thing is that the Tucson Festival of Books offers something for everyone. If you're a book lover, there's nowhere else to be.

Says Law: "If it's not the best annual book event in the country, it's certainly close. And the March weather in Tucson is spectacular."

Johnny D. Boggs will be working in the Western Writers of America booth at this year's Tucson Festival of Books, unless he's standing in line to heckle Paul Andrew Hutton on Book TV.

Now that Johnny's sold you on attending the festival (we hope!), our book editor, Jesse Mullins, shares some of this year's highlights on p. 66.



BY CANDY MOULTON

Give Me a Homestead

Touring the Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming homesteads that provided opportunity for so many.

Female homesteaders, the Chrisman sisters, stand on their claim at the Goheen settlement of Lieban Creek in Nebraska's Custer County, in this Solomon D. Butcher photograph. Shown from left are Hattie, Lizzie, Lutie and Jennie Ruth; only the youngest, Jennie Ruth, came of age too late to own a homestead near her family.

– *Courtesy Library of Congress* –

When my grandmother arrived in Wyoming in March 1903 and moved into the two-room cabin her first husband had built, she must have believed her life in the American West would be better than what she would have found in her homeland.

Certainly they had more land on his homestead than they could have imagined in Bruges and the surrounding countryside of northern Belgium. In 1893, Peter Verplancke had been the first of the Belgian immigrants to claim land along Antelope Creek, in southern Wyoming.

Peter grubbed sagebrush so he could begin raising hay and grain. With neighbors, he hand-dug irrigation ditches and built reservoirs to store water. When Emma Vermeersch came with him to the homestead southeast of then-booming Grand Encampment, she was 21 years old. She had skills honed in her native land that would serve her well: she knew how to raise a garden and turn cabbage into kraut. She could make Belgian bobbin lace and render a hog. She could kill and

dress chickens, and make dresses for her daughters.

Even though her life on the homestead began 30 years after the first homestead was claimed in America, she faced some of the same issues as earlier settlers: isolation, hard work and, in her case, difficulty mastering the language of her new home. After Peter was killed in a horse accident, she successfully claimed her own homestead and ultimately married my grandfather, Charles Vyvey.

For my grandmother, the American Homestead Act provided opportunity, just as it had for 1.6 million others who claimed more than 270 million acres out west.

Application No. 1

With the Homestead Act going into effect on January 1, 1863, Daniel Freeman located a piece of land along Cub Creek, not far from Beatrice, Nebraska. Shortly after midnight on the first day homestead filings were allowed, Freeman was in Brownville, where he convinced the registrar to open the land office, enabling Freeman to file his claim—Certificate No. 1, Application No. 1, for that land office.

More than 400 other men filed for homesteads that day in other land offices, and their certificates may also state Application No. 1, but Freeman's claim in Beatrice is promoted as the first in the nation because it has become the Homestead National Monument of America, and that is where I'm beginning this homestead road trip.

The interpretive center at Homestead National Monument shares the story of the people who claimed land under the 1863 Homestead Act, signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln. Its exhibits reveal how this federal act transformed the American West landscape.

The homestead law was open to anyone who met basic and progressive requirements, including women, most (but not all) immigrants and, beginning in 1868, blacks. These folks founded homesteads in 30 states.

At the monument, I walked the land and saw buildings once owned by the Freeman family; one cabin has been moved from its original location to a site a few dozen yards from the interpretive center. Both locations provide expansive views of the land Freeman claimed.

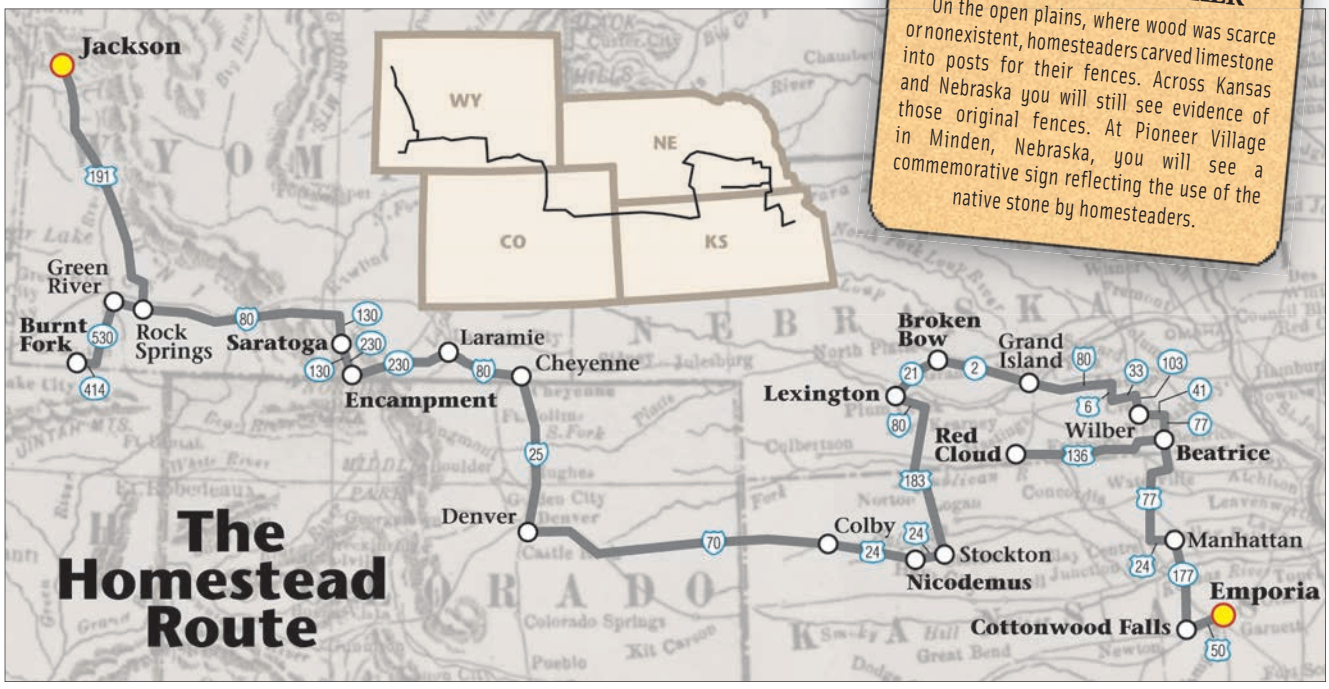
Willa Cather, internationally known for her novels, settled on a Nebraska homestead in 1883. Her family found their life so challenging, her father gave up the homestead and moved into the town of Red Cloud. Those formative years would inspire Cather to write *My Antonia*, *O Pioneers!*, *The Song of the Lark* and other novels.

The Cather homestead and land around Red Cloud, like the Freeman claim farther north, is part of the tallgrass prairie, where grass can grow taller than a man's head, providing rich nourishment to livestock.

Not all land available under the Homestead Act featured tallgrass. Shortgrass prairies, the high plains and even mountain country attracted homesteaders who utilized the provisions of the original act and subsequent provisions that provided for land if

HISTORICAL MARKER

On the open plains, where wood was scarce or nonexistent, homesteaders carved limestone into posts for their fences. Across Kansas and Nebraska you will still see evidence of those original fences. At Pioneer Village in Minden, Nebraska, you will see a commemorative sign reflecting the use of the native stone by homesteaders.



Representative of the cabins built to meet the requirements of the Homestead Act, the Palmer-Epard cabin was built in 1867 by George W. Palmer on his homestead northeast of Beatrice, Nebraska. The cabin is now located on Homestead National Monument of America.

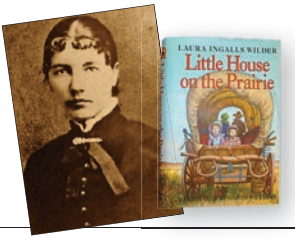
– All photos by Candy Moulton unless otherwise noted –

trees were planted (Timber Culture Act of 1873) or if land was reclaimed through water development (Desert Land Act of 1877).

This era in our history has inspired countless writers. The isolation is often a theme for novelists such as Glendon Swarthout, who drew from true stories of women gone mad while homesteading in Nebraska to create *The Homesman*, a powerful, award-winning novel now in pre-production for a movie expected to star Tommy Lee Jones, Meryl Streep and Hilary Swank.

Land of Opportunity

I want to see homestead land, not movies, so from Beatrice, I head northwest across Nebraska into Sandhills Country.



Laura Ingalls Wilder's stories of *Little House on the Prairie* are grounded in her family's homestead-era lives in De Smet, South Dakota. Melissa Gilbert portrayed her in the TV series based on Wilder's books.

EUREKA, we discovered it!

We are a well-preserved historic mining town, established in 1864 and the center of unlimited outdoor recreation for your vacationing pleasure.

Visit our website to discover our great events throughout the year!

775-237-5484 • email econdev@eurekanv.org • www.co.eureka.nv.us or www.eurekacounty.com

Funded in part by www.travelnevada.com

To gain title, homesteaders had to live on the land for five years and make certain improvements, including building a home. Like men age 21 and older, single women also responded to the call of free land. Because regulations defined the head of household as the husband, women—unlike men—were forced to forestall marriage for five years if they wished their land titled to themselves, but this did not deter many women who were determined to strike out on their own or, more often, to support their fathers and brothers.

Cases in point are the Chrisman sisters, who came to live in Custer County in the heart of the Sandhills near Broken Bow. Their father and brothers already had homesteads. In 1887, Lizzie became the first of the girls to file a claim near her male relatives. Sister Lutie filed her claim

Black exodusters from Kentucky settled Nicodemus, Kansas, in 1877 (see above homestead). Visitors can see original homestead buildings, as well as a few displays at the National Park Service's visitor center (inset).

– Nicodemus photo courtesy Library of Congress –

JACKSON HOLE
LAST OF
THE OLD WEST

Native Americans, Trappers,
Dude Ranchers, Homesteaders,
Adventurers, and Characters.

JACKSON HOLE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
& MUSEUM

225 North Cache • Jackson, WY
307-733-2414

www.JacksonHoleHistory.org

If you are a descendant
of Homesteaders,
WE NEED YOUR HELP!

We continue to build our database of descendants of those homesteaders who settled over 270 million acres of land under the Homestead Act of 1862.

If you are a descendant,
please send your name and address to:
Friends of Homestead
8523 West State Highway 4
Beatrice, NE 68310

Get involved at www.FriendsofHomestead.com

All across the West you will find abandoned homesteads. While many homesteads remain in the original families, a significant number no longer have residents living on them, though the lands may be incorporated into larger ranch or farm operations.

the following year. Although both built homes, they took turns living with each other so they could fulfill the residence requirements without being alone. Younger sisters, Hattie and Jennie Ruth, had to wait until they came of age to file. While Hattie did claim land, the nearby property was all taken before youngest sister Jennie could homestead.

The homes built across these plains may not have been the log or wood houses envisioned by Lincoln, but many homesteaders, unable to find adequate wood in a land of few, if any, trees, satisfied the letter of the law (to build a cabin and live in it) by constructing buildings using Nebraska marble—prairie sod. Those who prospered ultimately constructed homes of wood; others abandoned their claims and allowed the sod to return to the prairie.

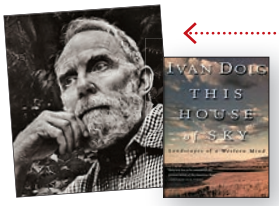
After the Civil War, thousands of former slaves migrated west, taking advantage of the free land. Benjamin "Pap" Singleton organized colonies of black settlers in Kansas, encouraging hundreds of people to relocate to Dunlap Colony and Singleton Colony at the edge of the Flint Hills near Emporia. Other blacks settled much farther west, forming Nicodemus, a town that remains the home of descendants of those earliest settlers.

Nicodemus today is a national historic site. Interpretation may be limited at the site's National Park Service center, yet you can view the original community structures. Every July, a "Homecoming" reunion of the settler descendants takes place in Nicodemus.

Saving Grandma's Cabin

From Kansas and Nebraska, I head west, back home to Encampment, Wyoming, where work continues—quite slowly—on restoring my Grandma's homestead cabin. I wrote about this in *True West* five years ago. "Saving Grandma's Cabin" has become more than just the restoration of an 1890s two-room cabin. It is enclosed now, with roof and shake shingles, door, a new porch and windows; we still have chinking to do to make it "airtight." But Grandma's cabin has become the impetus to do more in my community.

The moving and restoration of the cabin was undertaken by my husband



Ivan Doig, the Montana novelist, often turns to homesteading culture for inspiration (check out *Dancing at the Rascal Fair, English Creek* and his memoir, *This House of Sky: Landscapes of a Western Mind*).

Steve and I, along with my sister and brother-in-law Penny and Bill Walters. We did the work under our jokingly-derived construction company of WAMO (for the first letters of our last names), and often said it was Wham! Oh! Construction.

We now run WAMO as a nonprofit that provides the community with meals and school supplies, and preserves local history. To dedicate this work to our grandmother, whose Wyoming homestead is where my sister and I learned the value of hard work and the joy of family and community, gives us the determination to carry on the stories.

Wyoming Homesteads

From Grandma's cabin, I head west to Burnt Fork, near where Elenor Pruitt Stewart claimed her land.

With her young daughter, Jerrine, Elenor left Denver, Colorado, and traveled to Burnt Fork in the early 1900s to work for Clyde Stewart, whose first wife had died. She ultimately claimed a homestead adjacent to Stewart's. Elenor did end up marrying Stewart, but, in her letters to a friend in Denver, she insisted she was doing the work and paying the costs to prove up her own homestead.

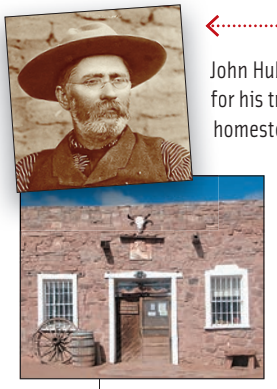
Her series of letters became the book *Letters of a Woman Homesteader*, which inspired the 1979 film *Heartland*. "…any woman who can stand her own company, can see the beauty of the sunset, loves growing things, and is willing to put in as much time at careful labor as she does over the washtub, will certainly succeed; will have independence, plenty to eat all the time, and a home of her own in the end," she wrote in a letter dated January 23, 1913.

Because homesteading was the foundation for most of the West over a 70-year period, it is the bedrock of historical collections in large and small museums across the region. My route has taken me to some of them: Lyon County Historical Museum in Emporia, Kansas; Chase County Historical Society Museum and Library in Cottonwood Falls; Wilber Czech Museum in Wilber, Nebraska; Dawson County Historical Museum in Lexington; Saratoga Historical & Cultural Center in Saratoga, Wyoming; Sweetwater County Historical Museum in Green River; and the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum in Jackson.

I've saved what is one of the most recognized homestead landmarks for last: the Mormon Row area of Jackson Hole. Settled mostly by Mormons beginning in 1896, this homesteaded land provided decent, but not exceptionally prosperous lives for families.

They established the community of Grovont, with a post office, church and school. They built widely-photographed homes and barns recognized around the world because of their location north of Blacktail Butte, with a backdrop of the Teton mountain range.

When efforts began in the 1920s to establish a national monument in that region, some homesteaders who had land sold out. Others held on, but they eventually relinquished their homesteads to Nelson Rockefeller. In 1949, Rockefeller relinquished the title to that land; the next year, Congress incorporated Rockefeller's land and Jackson Hole National Monument into the Grand Teton National Park.



John Hubbell, a New Mexican known for his trading with the Navajos, homesteaded in Ganado, Arizona. The Hubbell Trading Post became a national historic site in 1967.

Some homesteaders on Mormon Row, including Steve's grandfather Thomas Alma Moulton, held on for a few more years. Ultimately, Thomas also sold out 159 acres of the 160-acre parcel he had claimed more than half a century earlier.

He gave the one acre not relinquished as a wedding gift to his son Clark. Today, it is owned by Thomas's great-grandson Hal Blake, who allows visitors to stay for a few nights in his grandfather's cabins. Some of these cabins, including the granary and the bunkhouse, are from the original homestead.

Like the Daniel Freeman homestead, the T.A. Moulton homestead, with its iconic barn, is preserved in the National Park system. Once again, it is land held for all Americans.

I urge you to go visit the Freeman homestead in Nebraska and the Moulton homestead in Wyoming. Walk the ground and take to heart the work and struggle, the joy and opportunity that the Homestead Act brought to our nation.

As a young girl **Candy Vyvey Moulton** would climb to the sod roof of her grandmother's homestead and dig out wild onions to eat. No doubt that nutrition led her to become a road warrior, where the stories are more important than the food.

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

Grand Central Hotel *(Cottonwood Falls, Kansas)*; Black Crow *(Beatrice, Nebraska,* see above sign*)*; Hotel Wilber *(Wilber)*; Hotel Wolf *(Saratoga, Wyoming)*; Sweetwater Restaurant *(Jackson)*.

ROAD TRIP Tunes

CDs for the Ride: Dave Stamey knows how to tell a story with music and his "Twelve Mile Road" is a song (and album) to draw you into the culture of the West. I could listen to this one for hours on end. A new voice has sprung up over the past year: Trinity Seely. She makes her home on land homesteaded by Tom Sun, who was involved in the lynching of Cattle Kate. In some ways, she lives the life of an isolated homesteader (the nearest towns are Casper and Rawlins, Wyoming, both 60 miles away; her children ride a bus more than 120 miles round trip every day to attend school). Catch her first album *Trinity Seely* and watch for much more from this talented singer.

Honoring Elmore

Graham Yost talks Justified.

Timothy Olyphant stars as Raylan Given, a character dreamed up by Elmore Leonard; the author's latest novel, *Raylan*, plays off the popularity of the FX series by featuring the actor in character.

– Justified *courtesy Sony Pictures Home Entertainment;* Raylan *courtesy William Morrow* –

The success of FX's *Justified*, created by Graham Yost from Elmore Leonard's short story "Fire in the Hole," is by now as familiar as Raylan Given's Stetson.

A high-quality hit from the get-go, *Justified* is populated with Leonard's complex characters and driven by Yost's creative stewardship. The writer and producer responsible for *Speed*, *Broken Arrow* and the superb *Boomtown* feels his primary task is to remain creatively true to Leonard's world, a sentiment shared by star Timothy Olyphant.

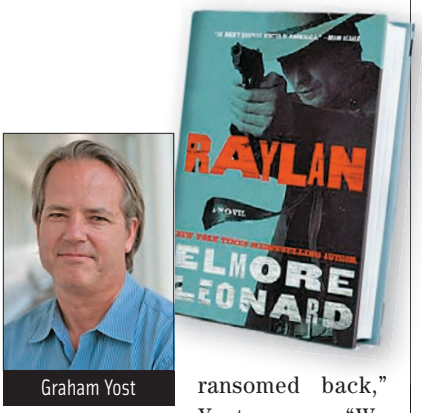
The fact is, *Justified* not only honors Leonard, but also admirably builds on his legacy by keeping a sly, literate bent to the scripts without sacrificing dramatic energy. It is great television.

Justified not only honors Leonard, but also admirably builds on his legacy by keeping a sly, literate bent to the scripts without sacrificing dramatic energy.

The second, Emmy-winning season featuring Mags Bennett (Margo Martindale) and her boys raised the bar for the series. The third season, just released on DVD, blasted Raylan with rough problems, including the Dixie Mafia, Boyd Crowder's turf war, a psychopathic hitman and a fear of fatherhood.

Leonard's 2012 novel *Raylan* supplied the show with guideposts for its second, third and newest season, thus allowing Yost and company to more deeply explore the world of rural crime as depicted by one of America's premiere writers [Warning: Spoilers ahead]:

"In Elmore's opening story in the *Raylan* book, there's a character called Angel who gets his kidneys cut out and



Graham Yost

ransomed back," Yost says. "We came up with our version because the only character we wanted to see that happen to was Dewey Crowe, who's a favorite. We did what we call our 'Kidney Episode' with Dewey. Elmore told us 'Just hang the book up and strip it for parts,' so that's one of the parts we picked. We're actually using a chunk of the novel for season four.

"We have the utmost respect for Elmore Leonard; it's fun for us, because we love all his characters. It makes our lives easier, because Elmore's done the heavy lifting by creating the characters for these situations."

The writing team refashioned Leonard's character Pervis Crowe into Mags Bennett; she and her brood proved to be great foils for Raylan. In season three, Robert Quarles stepped in as the heavy villain.

"Mags was someone you feared, but you liked. You respected her, and it was very sad when she took her own life at the end of that season. With Quarles, we wanted to create someone that we'd look forward to seeing Raylan kill," Yost says. "The trick for us was actually not having Raylan kill him, but still have it be a satisfying ending.

"At the same time we created Quarles, we also created Ellstin Limehouse, who's not really a straight-out bad guy. He's a man of mystery: is he bad, is he good? What game is he playing? In many ways, he's more like Mags Bennett. You admire him as well as fear him. As one person said, 'It took two big men to fill the small shoes of Mags Bennett.'"

Neal McDonough was cast as the insane Quarles. Yost had worked with him on *Band of Brothers* and *Boomtown*, and felt he would be a

STORIES from the GOLDEN AGE
The Old West Comes to Life

Buy 1 & Get 1 FREE

Buy any Western title and get *Devil's Manhunt* FREE!

Paperback: $9.95
Audiobook: $12.95

Listen to sample here!

© 2013 Galaxy Press, LLC. All Rights Reserved. TW1212

ORDER TODAY! GalaxyPress.com
1-877-8GALAXY • 1-323-466-7815

good fit. Mykelti Williamson, also from *Boomtown*, was perfectly cast as Limehouse.

The history of these Leonard-inspired characters is as important to *Justified* as the action. "They can't escape their past," Yost admits. "One of the great strengths of the show is that we're all pulling in the same direction; that's guided by Elmore Leonard. Some weeks we do better at achieving that than others, but that's always the goal. If you watch the show closely, you'll see that each writer has their own voice, just like each director is different. My job is to corral all of that. Then there's Tim, who has a big impact on the re-writing of the scripts. So it really is a team sport."

After an extraordinary season two, Yost admits the team "felt a lot of pressure" going into season three. "But we decided to do something different and not have another homespun bad guy down in Harlan. Frankly, that's how we're approaching season four as well. I think we were worried about becoming a "bad guy of the year" show, and we didn't want to do that."

With season four now showing on FX (it premiered January 8), Yost hopes fans appreciate how the team has not stuck to patterns. "We don't want to repeat ourselves. It's not easy writing this show; we're banging away in the writer's room right now. It's difficult, but that's what we get paid to do. And we love Elmore Leonard's world. We feel very lucky to be writing this show."

DVD REVIEW

Something Big

(CBS Home Entertainment, $19.95) Imagine charming outlaw Dean Martin kidnapping gorgeous Honor Blackman in a battle of the sexes that includes low comedy, fights (gun, fist and knife), an odd Burt Bacharach song and about 100 Mexican bandits being riddled by a Gatling gun, then you're ready for Andrew McLaglen's *Something Big*. McLaglen and his frequent screenwriter James Lee Barrett (*Shenandoah*) teamed to make this scruffy tale for National General in 1971. Now it's available for the first time on DVD from CBS, and that's a good thing for Westerns fans.

The "something big" of the title is an idea of Martin's character, Joe Baker, to become

Winnemucca, NV

There's More Than Meets the Eye...

WINNEMUCCA RANCH HAND RODEO WEEKEND

February 27 - March 3, 2013

Join us in Winnemucca for Nevada's premier western event! Featuring the Ranch Hand Rodeo, Western Trade Show, Cow Dog Trials, Bull Sale, PeeWee Events, and the Ranch, Rope & Performance Horse Sale!

www.RanchRodeoNV.com

*Visit our website for more western events!

Contact us Today for a FREE Visitors Guide and more Information:

www.WINNEMUCCA.com or 1-800-962-2638

a legend of the West by pulling off one big score. But time's running out for Baker, since an impending marriage threatens to take him back to his native Philadelphia. He decides to rob a storehouse of gold hidden in a monastery and needs a Gatling gun to do it. The problem is, the man with the Gatling (a funny Albert Salmi) doesn't want cash for the gun, he wants a woman.

Enter Bond icon Blackman, who just so happens to be married to Brian Keith, who plays the commandant of the local Army barracks and Baker's archenemy. Baker grabs Mary Anna Morgan (Blackman) to trade for the Gatling, and the battle of the sexes turns into an all-out war, with Mary Anna defying Baker, Col. Morgan (Keith) hot on his trail and an army of bandits ready for the kill.

Aiming for a lighter, *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*-like tone, *Something Big* mixes ironic humor, slapstick and old-style Western action. McLaglen was no stranger to this approach, having hit those notes so successfully with 1963's *McLintock!*

McLaglen liked throwing humor into the Western mix, "I always enjoyed that [comic approach]. *Something Big* to me was a very funny movie, and that's another one [of my films] I think is underrated. National General was going broke, and it happened to be their last in-house picture before they went under."

This was McLaglen's second film with Martin, following their successful *Bandolero!* "After doing two pictures with him, I can tell you there's no better worker anywhere than Dean Martin," McLaglen says. "He was so conscientious; knew his lines and was always standing next to the camera ready to go. All of this hokey poke that you saw on TV about his drinking, forget it. He was absolutely professional. We did running inserts [shots of Martin on a wagon], and I asked Dean if he'd do it again, and he said, 'Andy, I'll do it a hundred times if you need me to.'"

Something Big's laid-back comedy belongs to Martin, and the scruffy mutt who rides along with him, while Keith gives a broad, funny performance as the Army officer on verge of retirement. Keith's frustration with Merlin Olsen's character plays as a mini-tribute to John Wayne's Nathan Brittles in *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon* and to McLaglen's dad, Victor.

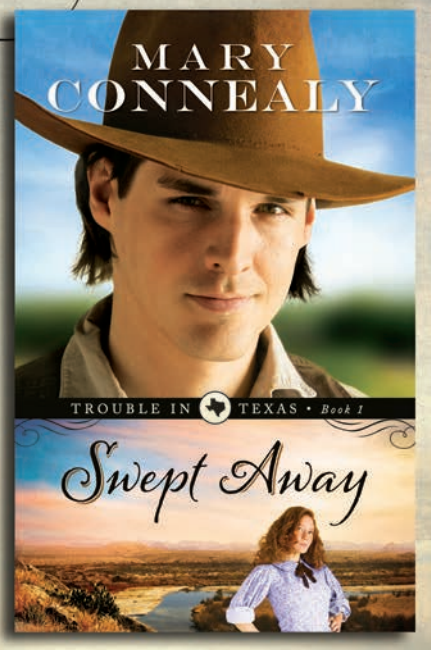
Well shot by Harry Stradling, and filled with familiar faces (Ben Johnson, Harry Carey Jr.), *Something Big* is an amiable, gentle example of an old-fashioned studio Western, made at a time when the genre was beginning to fade from view.

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*.

There's Going to Be
Trouble in Texas!

Ruthy MacNeil nearly drowned before being rescued at the last moment by Luke Stone. Now, alive but disoriented, she is left with no choice but to stay with Luke—at least until they reach the nearest town. But is she in any less danger with this handsome cowboy than she would have been alone?

Swept Away by Mary Connealy
Trouble in Texas #1



THE TOP NAME
in Inspirational Historical Fiction
BETHANYHOUSE

A Division of Baker Publishing Group • bethanyhouse.com
Available at your bookstore or by calling 1-866-241-6733

To learn more about Mary, go to maryconnealy.com.
Find Mary on Facebook!

Get 'em While They Last!

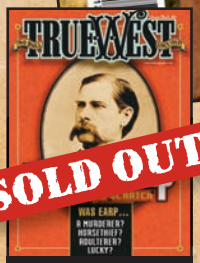
Order yours before they are gone!

True West is one of the most collectible history magazines in the world. (Back issues have sold for as high as $300!) Collect your favorites now, as the love for history will never go out of date!

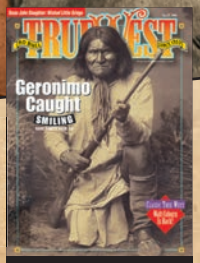
Dec 2000
Mountain Men

April 2000
Lotta

May 2000
Samuel Walker

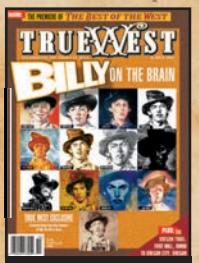


Feb-March 2001
Wyatt Earp



April 2001
Geronimo

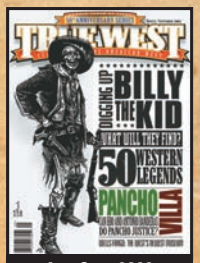
May-June 2001
Custer



Oct 2002
Billy The Kid

Jan 2003
50 Historic Photos

Feb-March 2003
Jesse James



Aug-Sept 2003
Billy the Kid

Nov-Dec 2004
Dale Evans

Aug 2005
History Western Wear

May 2006
The Racial Fontier

Oct 2006
Tombstone

Jan/Feb 2007
Cowboys are Indians

Call to order: 888-687-1881

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

Order online: Store.TWMag.com

Jun 2009
Custers Ride

Jan-Feb 2011
Rodeo Sweethearts

Aug 2011
Geronimo

ATTENTION READERS!

To receive FREE information from our advertisers, simply make your selections from the category listing on the adjacent card. Either mail the post-paid card or fax it to 480-575-1903. We will forward your request. Valid until 3/31/13.

ADVENTURE
Arizona Rangers p. 48
Double Rafter Cattle Drive p. 88
Klondike Ranch p. 81

APPAREL & ACCESSORIES
Blucher Boot Company p. 88
Catalena Hatters p. 48
Circle KB Inc. p. 88
Cowboy Corral p. 51
Down Under Saddle Supply p. 49
Frontier Town p. 91
Jaxonbilt Hat Co. p. 87
John Bianchi's Frontier Gunleather p. 17
O'Farrell Hat Company p. 53
SunBody Hats p. 50
Wrangler BC

COLLECTIBLES/ART
Cattlemen's Western Art Show p. 49
Cowboy Legacy p. 87
Heritage Auction Galleries p. 1
Legends of the Wild West III p. 1
Sherry Blanchard Stuart p. IFC
Cattlemen's Western Art Show p. 49

EVENTS
Cattlemen's Western Art Show p. 49
Festival of the West p. 60
Frontier Town p. 91
Hub City Market p. 90
Miss New Mexico Saloon Girl p. 78
Sherry Blanchard Stuart at Cowgirl Up! IFC
Southeastern Cowboy Gathering p. 11
Suzie Bogguss Concert p. 51
Wild Horse And Burro Adoptions p. 95
Winnemucca Ranch Hand Rodeo p. 62

FIREARMS & KNIVES
American Legacy Firearms p. 9
Cimarron Firearms Co. p. 88
Colt's Manufacturing Co. p. 14
Cowboy Legacy p. 87
John Bianchi's Frontier Gunleather p. 17
Western and Wildlife Wonders p. 87

FOOD & BEVERAGE
Baldwin Saloon p. 82
Big Nose Kate's Saloon p. 80
Crystal Palace Saloon p. 82
Frontier Town p. 91
Glur's Tavern p. 79
Jersey Lilly Saloon p. 83
Montana Bar p. 79
Red Onion Saloon p. 83
The Buckhorn Exchange p. 79
What Cheer House & Saloon p. 83

LODGING
Laguna Vista Lodge, Historic Restaurant & Saloon p. 78
Occidental Hotel & Saloon p. 81
St. James Hotel p. 78

MEDIA
A Son's Blood by Bruce West p. 87
Bethany House Publishers p. 63
Canyon Country Books p. 88
Colorado History Videos p. 87
Dimenovels p. 87
Geronimo by Robert M. Utley p. 71
Guidon Books p. 71
High Plains Press p. 68
Homesteader by D. M. McGowan p. 52
Bruce West p. 87
Louis L'Amour Trading Post p. 52
Mountain Press Publishing p. 69
Rio Sonora by J. Reeder Archuleta p. 69
Shooting Stars of the Small Screen p. 88
South Dakota State Historical Society Press p. 68
Statehood of Affairs by Daniel R. Cillis, Ph.D. p. 77
Swept Away by Mary Connealy p. 63
The Touch of Roy and Dale by Tricia Spencer p. 73
Western Writers Association p. 13
Westholme Publishing p. 70
Yale University Press p. 71

MUSEUMS & HISTORIC SITES
Booth Western Art Museum p. 11
Jackson Hole Historical Society & Museum p. 58
Blevins Manufacturing Co. p. 88

PRESERVATION
Friends of Homestead National Monument of America p. 58

TOURISM
Aztec, NM p. 90
Carbon County, WY p. 57
Cheyenne, WY p. 53
Clinton, OK p. 90
Eureka, NV p. 56
Fort Worth, TX p. 77
Scotts Bluff, NE p. 50
Winnemucca, NV p. 62

OTHER (no information)
Billy the Kid Collector Set p. 16
Blevins Manufacturing Co. p. 88
Outrageous Arizona DVD p. 46
True West Mercantile p. 92-93
True West Back Issues p. 64
True West Subscribe p. 91
True West Zinio BC
Wyatt Eart Collector Set p. 16

TRUE WEST

Did Doc Holliday Rob the Benson Stage?

One of the suspects in the ill-fated Benson Stage Robbery on March 15, 1881, was none other than Doc Holliday. Although the stage escaped before the robbers got their money, the bandits did kill the stage driver and a passenger.

Holliday was tight with the prime suspect, Billy Leonard, who the gunfighting dentist knew from their gambling days in Las Vegas, New Mexico. On the afternoon of the robbery attempt, Holliday had "engaged a horse at a Tombstone livery stable," saying, "he might be gone seven or eight days, and he might return that night." He was seen departing Tombstone at four p.m. armed with a Henry rifle and a six-shooter. He returned his "fagged out" horse between 10 and 11 the same evening. His girlfriend Kate Elder signed an affidavit admitting his involvement in the robbery (she claimed Holliday had a rope mask in his trunk).

Holliday was ultimately released for lack of evidence, but a Wells Fargo agent always believed he was involved, saying, "Doc never played square with anyone in that country." Holliday allegedly answered the allegations by quipping, "If I had pulled the job, I'd have got the $26,000."

Read more Western history at:
TrueWestMagazine.com

WESTERN BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: JESSE MULLINS

The Tucson Festival of Books offers print copies of its two-day schedule, like those being reviewed at the festival in the photo at left, as well as mobile apps for smartphones. Visit *TucsonFestivalOfBooks.org* for more details.

– *Courtesy James S. Wood Photography* –

Festival of Books

Head to Tucson to mingle with Western authors and booksellers, plus read up on Edward Curtis and Bat Masterson, and Texas dames and New Mexico dragoons.

TUCSON FESTIVAL OF BOOKS

Ted Danson, Timothy Egan and Jodi Picoult are among the authors who are on tap at Arizona's Tucson Festival of Books, slated for March 9-10. Your friends at *True West* will be there as well, manning a booth and chatting with our perspicacious public.

Bill Viner, the chairman of the event, says the festival, now in only its fifth year, is already the fourth-largest of its kind in the country. Some 120,000 book lovers will throng the University of Arizona campus to hear author presentations of their choice—and their choice includes some 400 authors, filling more than 300 time slots.

How can Tucson host so many? Viner says the festival offers 36 different author venues, each staging five presentations per day. The most that a visitor can attend daily are five, obviously, but being able to target 10 favorite authors (total) in two days can be a treat. Besides the speaker venues, the festival also features 250 booths, many of them manned by authors.

Other scheduled authors include Nevada Barr, Mary Doria Russell, Michael Wallis, James Donovan and Stephen Harrigan—all of whom have notably "Western" titles to their credit. A panel on "Apache Wars and Warriors" will feature Paul Andrew Hutton and Robert M. Utley.

"All of the proceeds from the festival go back to the community into agencies that support literary enhancement. That is why the festival is an important community event. The funds help agencies that help children and adults who want to improve their literacy levels, their reading skills," says Marcy Euler, executive director of the Tucson Festival of Books.

Larry McMurtry (*Lonesome Dove*) and writing partner Diana Ossana were among the presenters at the 2012 festival. At the 2013 festival, *True West* will be honoring McMurtry and Ossana as the magazine's first-ever True Westerners of the Year.

– Courtesy James S. Wood Photography –

"There will be a festival atmosphere," Viner says. "Lots of food. Also a 'literary circus' that will stage a circus to literary themes. And a 'science city' that will display scientific exhibits."

Science City came into being because the festival's remarkable growth has allowed organizers to expand in innovative ways. "That area focuses on STEM—science, technology, engineering and math literacy," says Marcy Euler, executive director of the festival.

"During the two days of the event," she adds, "the University of Arizona campus is transformed, and it becomes the place to be. The authors are like rock stars, whether it's a kid's author or a mystery writer or a *New York Times* bestselling author or someone who writes locally."

A session on Josephine and Wyatt Earp will feature writers Ann Kirschner, whose *Lady at the O.K. Corral: The True Story of Josephine Marcus Earp* is due out in March from Harper Collins, and Jeff Guinn, author of *The Last Gunfight: The Real Story of the Shootout at the O.K. Corral—And How it Changed the American West* (Simon & Schuster).

A presentation on "Writing Western History" will be conducted by authors Thomas Cobb (*With Blood in Their Eyes*), Michael Wallis (whose recent tomes feature David Crockett and Billy the Kid) and Michael McGarrity (*Hard Country*).

Co-authors Bill Broyles, Gayle Hartmann, Thomas Sheridan and Gary Nabhan are scheduled to conduct a presentation on their book *Last Water on the Devil's Highway: A Cultural and Natural History of Tinajas Altas* (University of Arizona Press). Tinajas Altas is the most famous waterhole along El Camino del Diablo, which traverses the Southwest along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Terry Kirkpatrick will be on hand to discuss his book *Sixty Miles of Border: An American Lawman Battles Drugs on the American Border* (Berkley Books).

A panel of mystery writers, titled "Queens of Southwest Mystery," will include authors Margaret Coel (*Buffalo Bill's Dead Now*), Nevada Barr (*The Rope*) and J.A. Jance (*Judgment Call*). Another mystery session, titled "California Dying," will feature authors T. Jefferson Parker (one of only three writers to be awarded the Edgar Award for Best Novel more than once), Thomas Perry (known for his Butcher's Boy and Jane Whitefield series) and Gregg Hurwitz (who has written both bestselling thrillers and comics).

Film and television star Ted Danson will appear as part of a recognition

ROUGH DRAFTS

The e-book phenomenon is bringing new riches for Western authors. "It was all the idea of publishers in New York that the public didn't like Westerns," says Velda Brotherton, author of the historical romance *Wilda's Outlaw* (Wild Rose Press). "But in New York, they don't know what is going on in the middle of the country—here in the 'flyover zone.' Out here, they're popular."

Westerns thrive as e-books because the Internet provides greater access to them not only in the U.S., but also in other countries, like Germany and England, where Westerns are popular.

A few authors feel market conditions are good enough for them to eschew established publishers altogether. J.P.S. Brown is releasing his forthcoming Western, *The Spirit of Dogie Long*, under Make a Hand Publishing.

In Brown's years with New York publishers, editors would try to change his terminology in ways he didn't approve. "You write about a horse as a 'him' or a 'her' and they'd try to change it to an 'it.' Like dudes will," he says. "When I wrote about the Mayo Indians, they'd change it to Maya Indians, because those are Indians they've heard of. But I wrote about the Mayo Indians, on the Mayo River, in Sonora."

"We were just their poor, ignorant country cousins," Brown says with a laugh. Altogether a million copies of his books were printed, he says, but, he adds, "I never made any earned money [royalties after advances] through the New York publishers."

–Jesse Mullins

I SEE BY YOUR OUTFIT

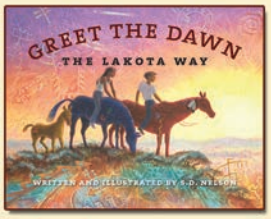
" . . . 173 pages of fascinating vintage photos, illustrations and text—much of it from diaries and other period recollections. . . . an extremely well-researched book that can serve as a solid reference source for the serious student of the Old West as well as the casual observer, historical re-enactor and cowboy action shooter. I recommend it highly!"

Phil Spangenberger
Guns & Ammo magazine

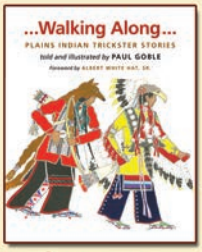
173 pp, index, bib, more than 150 historic photographs
oversized paperback (10 x 8 inches) $19.95 ($4 shipping)

HIGH PLAINS PRESS
PH. 1•800•552•7819
WWW.HIGHPLAINSPRESS.COM

Appreciating Lakota culture through nature's beauty and Iktomi's mischief!



$18.95, hardcover, ages 4 and up



$19.95, hardcover, ages 7 and up

South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 900 Governors Dr., Pierre, SD,
www.sdshspress.com

Featured in Timothy Egan's excellent book, Curtis's portrait of Princess Angeline, the daughter of Chief Seattle, marked an important step for him as a photographer of American Indians.

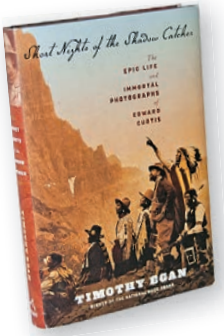
– Courtesy Library of Congress –

of the Western National Parks Association's 75th anniversary. His father was an instrumental figure in the formation of that association in 1938.

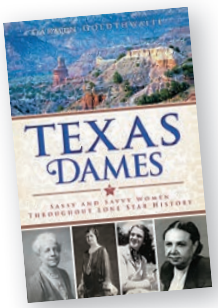
Many more sessions will be held, including more dedicated to Western history subject matter, but not all sessions had been arranged at the time Viner and Euler spoke with *True West*.

SHORT NIGHTS OF THE SHADOW CATCHER

In *Short Nights of the Shadow Catcher: The Epic Life and Immortal Photographs of Edward Curtis* (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, $28), Timothy Egan charts the career of Curtis from as far back as his days in Seattle, where Curtis built a respected studio trade before taking a picture of Princess Angeline, the "last" native resident of the city and the daughter of Chief Seattle. That photo and one taken of the great Nez Perce Chief Joseph in 1903 launched Curtis toward a study of Indians that would push him to travel the American West, strain—eventually break—his marriage and lead him to the point of personal financial ruin. But Curtis, in turn, gave the nation a phenomenal resource: the 20-volume collection *The North American Indian*.



—*Candy Moulton, author of* Chief Joseph: Guardian of the People



TEXAS DAMES

In Texas, everything is bigger—even the accomplishments of the Lone Star State's women. The collection of biographies contained in Carmen Goldthwaite's book *Texas Dames: Sassy and Savvy Women Throughout Lone Star History* (The History Press, $19.99) admirably illustrates that thought. She recounts the lives of driven ladies such as Peggy McCormick, a rancher who fearlessly stood up to Texas revolutionary leader Sam Houston by demanding he bury, on her land, the bodies of the Mexican men he had shot in battle. She examines the lives of professional gambler Lottie Deno, timber queen Sallie Gibbs and "Savior of the

Featured in *Texas Dames*, Clara Driscoll, 22-year-old "savior of the Alamo," wrote a check for $75,000 to save the crumbling battle site.

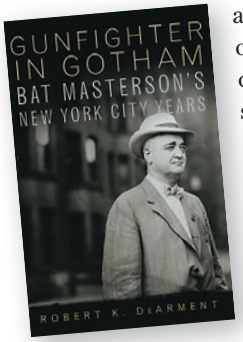
– Courtesy Robert Driscoll and Julia Driscoll and Robert Driscoll Jr. Foundation –

Alamo" Clara Driscoll. The experiences of these women who gave their lives to settle the Texas frontier is as vast as the country itself.

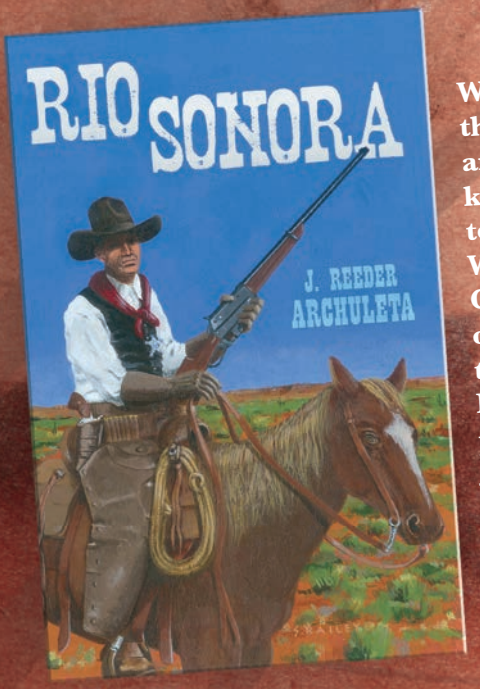
—*Chris Enss, author of* Bedside Book of Bad Girls: Outlaw Women of the Midwest

GUNFIGHTER IN GOTHAM

Many deem Robert K. DeArment's 1979 biography, *Bat Masterson: The Man and the Legend*, as essential reading. DeArment's *Gunfighter in Gotham* (University of Oklahoma Press, $29.95) attempts to put a cap on Masterson's colorful life—he spent his final years in New York City as a sportswriter and raconteur who inspired Broadway's greatest fictional chronicler, Damon Runyon. Unfortunately, this work seems secondhand. The author does not seem to have a feel for New York and its sporting scene from 1890 to post-WWI. DeArment also makes



A NOVEL OF THE ARIZONA RANGERS

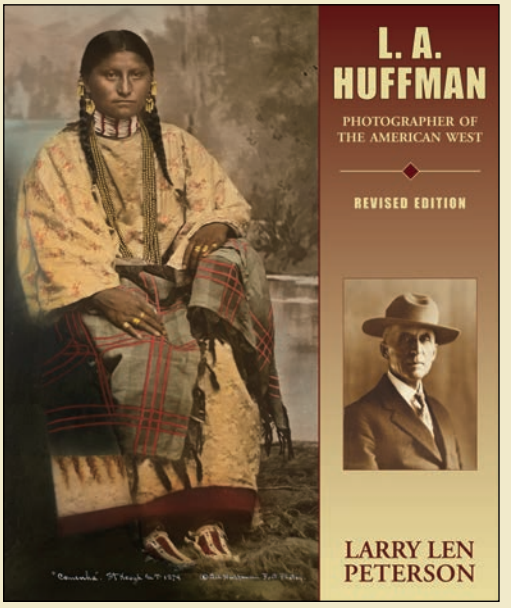


When he learns that a Rancher's wife and daughter are kidnapped and taken to Mexico, Captain Wheeler, the Ranger Commander, sends one of his best men to work with Colonel Kosterlitsky and the Mexican Rurales.

ORDER TODAY!
RangersatRioSonora.com
Amazon.com
BarnesAndNoble.com

Now available on eBooks

A Collection of Rare, Old West Images from a Photography Pioneer



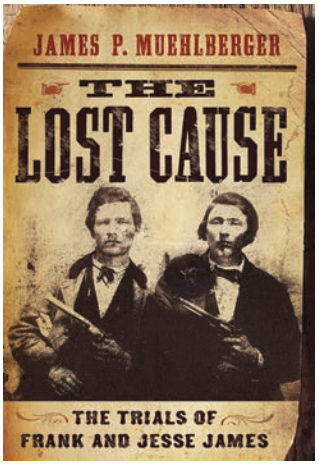
L.A. HUFFMAN
PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE AMERICAN WEST
REVISED EDITION
LARRY LEN PETERSON

Arriving in Montana Territory in 1879, frontier photographer Laton Alton Huffman (1854-1931) would capture the spirit of the American West like no other artist. Equally comfortable photographing Plains Indians and working cowboys, Huffman worked both in the studio and out on the open range.

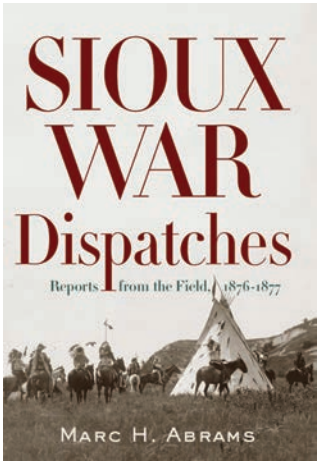
236 pages • 10 x 12
Paper, $48.00
ISBN 978-0-87842-514-3
Cloth, $85.00
ISBN 978-0-87842-603-4

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

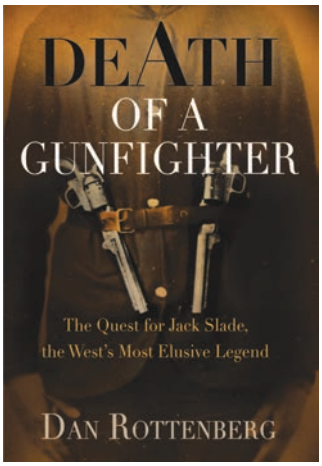
GREAT READING



New! The James Gang, a Civil War Vendetta, and the Forgotten Court Documents That Sealed Their Fate



The Great Sioux War in Real Time
"Fascinating. . . .Indispensible."—*Booklist*



A treat for history buffs."—*Kirkus*
"A superb biography."—*Foreword*

Available Wherever Books Are Sold
Join Our Book Club and Save 25%
On Every Order, Every Time!
Visit www.westholmepublishing.com
or call toll free 800-621-2736

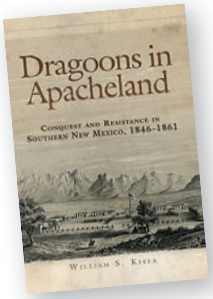
Esteemed Bat Masterson biographer explores the gunfighter's final years in New York City as a sportswriter. Bat Masterson (at left) stands with prizefighter Charlie Mitchell at Minnehaha Falls, Minnesota, in 1886.

– Courtesy Western History Department, Denver Public Library –

some embarrassing mistakes: to cite an obvious one, the legendary police commissioner was Rhinelander Waldo, not Waldo Rhinelander. *Gunfighter in Gotham* is a minor work from a major Western historian.

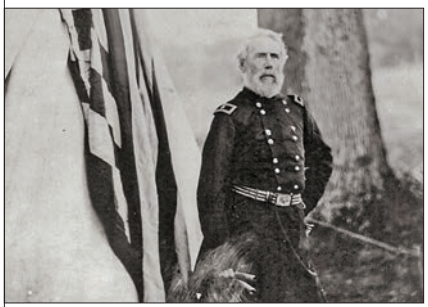
—Allen Barra, author of Inventing Wyatt Earp: His Life and Many Legends

DRAGOONS IN APACHELAND



William S. Kiser ably fills a historical void by covering the role of the U.S. dragoons in New Mexico, particularly the challenges they faced with the Apaches in the mid-19th century. *Dragoons in Apacheland: Conquest and Resistance in Southern New Mexico, 1846-1861* (University of Oklahoma Press, $29.95) shines light on the frontier living conditions at isolated posts and the complexities and challenges faced by cavalry troops campaigning against the Apaches. Kiser also examines the inherently different and sometimes contradictory policies of the military and civil branches of the federal government as they dealt with Apaches. His review of the Bonneville Campaign against the Apaches in the spring of 1857 is incomparable.

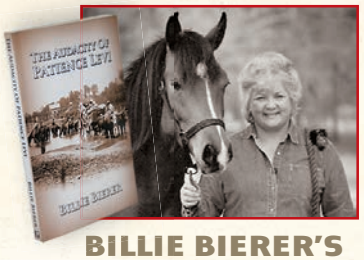
—Edwin R. Sweeney, author of From Cochise to Geronimo: The Chiricahua Apaches 1874-1886



In the summer of 1851, Col. Edward Vose Sumner became commander of the 9th Military Department and created great controversy by relocating most of New Mexico's military posts. In his book, William S. Kiser shares this photo of Sumner from his Civil War service as a major general.

– Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. –

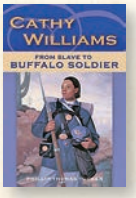
BUILDING YOUR WESTERN LIBRARY



BILLIE BIERER'S BUFFALO SOLDIER READS

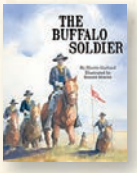
In her novel *The Audacity of Patience Levi,* Billie Bierer based her lead character on the female Buffalo Soldier Cathy Williams. Shared here are some Buffalo Soldier reads she found useful for her research. Find out how the author got interested in Williams's story and more at *Blog.TWMag.com*

1. *The Buffalo Soldiers* (William H. Leckie; University of Oklahoma Press): A classic acknowledged as the first major book to recognize the importance of the black cavalry in conquering the West.

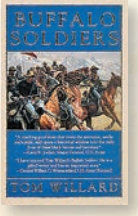


2. *Cathy Williams: From Slave to Buffalo Soldier* (Phillip Thomas Tucker; Stackpole Books): The true story of a fearless woman in a man's world.

3. *Black Warriors: The Buffalo Soldiers of World War II* (Ivan J. Houston; iUniverse): Gritty, and offers what feels like a true life read. This story inspired me toward more research.

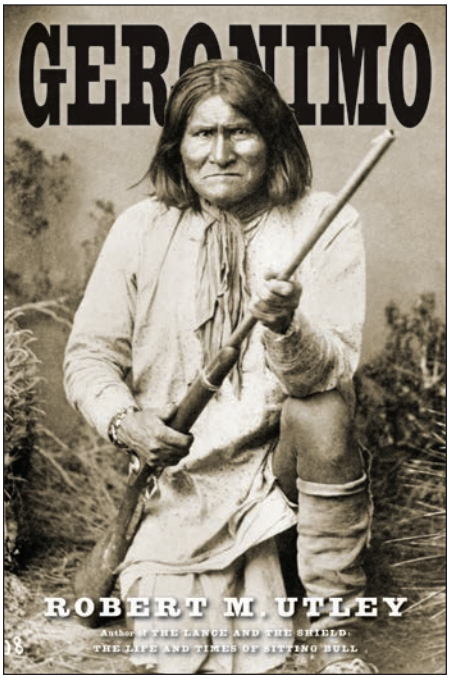


4. *The Buffalo Soldier* (Sherry Garland; Pelican Publishing): Is a children's fiction picture book that tells and shows black history in the new West.



5. *Buffalo Soldiers* (Tom Willard; Forge Books): This work of fiction gave me the idea to focus on the 10th Cavalry. The troops spent much of their time in Arizona, which is the setting for my story.

NEW FROM YALE



Geronimo
Robert M. Utley

"[Utley's] long career as a Western American historian . . . and his close attention to the topographic detail of the Apache homeland guarantee a true picture of the man who was neither hero nor thug."—*Kirkus Reviews*

"Meticulous and finely researched. . . . Utley achieves his goal of humanizing Geronimo."—*Publishers Weekly*

"This biography by historian Robert Utley draws on new literature and historical sources, stripping away the rumors. It tells Geronimo's story from both the white and Apache perspectives – what it was like to be an Apache fighter, how Geronimo stayed free and why he finally surrendered."—*Caspar [WY] Star-Tribune*

The Lamar Series in Western History
27 b/w illus. + 13 maps $30.00

Yale UNIVERSITY PRESS YaleBooks.com

5 C
Guidon Books
Come visit us in our new location.

- After more than forty years on Main Street in Old Town Scottsdale, we have moved 2 blocks South to more spacious and comfortable surroundings.
- We have THE largest collection of new and out of print Civil War & Western Americana Books in Arizona.
- We also have large Arizona History, Lincoln and Custer Collections and a section devoted to American Indian History, Arts and Crafts.
- We look forward to helping the serious collector or guiding the history buff to learn more about a particular event or historical figure.
- Sit back and enjoy great history in our comfortable chairs with a free cup of coffee.

7109 E. 2nd Street (corner of Marshall & 2nd St.) • Scottsdale, AZ
480-945-8811 • bookmaster@guidon.com
www.guidon.com
facebook

BY JOHN STANLEY

Canyon, Texas

Palo Duro Canyon shaped the history and culture of the Panhandle town of Canyon.

Chances are good you've seen Palo Duro Canyon, even if you have never been there.

Georgia O'Keeffe regularly visited the canyon when she was the head (and only instructor) of the art department at West Texas State Normal College (now West Texas A&M University) from 1916-18.

The canyon and surrounding area made a lasting impression on the young, Wisconsin-born artist, who began painting bright, bold and semi-abstract landscapes.

So taken was O'Keeffe by the beautiful site that she sometimes walked the 12 miles from town to canyon rim. "[T]here is something wonderful about the bigness, the loneliness and the windiness of it all," she once wrote.

HISTORIC EVENT

Although casualties were few, the 1874 **Battle of Palo Duro Canyon** was the most significant conflict of the Red River War. Just one soldier was wounded and three warriors were killed in the battle, which was really more of a series of skirmishes. But the losses of the winter food supply and more than 1,400 ponies soon led Southern Plains tribes to end hostilities.

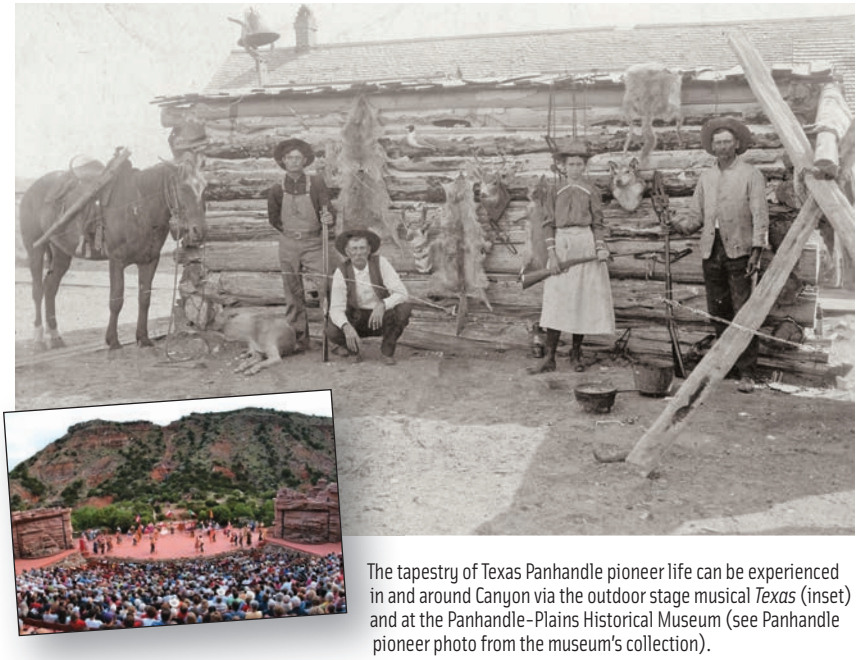
ACTIVITIES

Visitors to the **Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum** can tap out a message at the telegraph station, play poker at the saloon, weigh items at the mercantile or try on the shackles in the jail. Its recently rebuilt Pioneer Town consists of 26 buildings modeled after Panhandle businesses or homes between 1890-1910. The museum also holds the finest collection of Southwestern art between Fort Worth and Santa Fe.

Also, don't miss the nearly 30,000-acre **Palo Duro Canyon State Park**, which holds the northernmost portion of the 120-mile-long natural wonder often called the "Grand Canyon of Texas."

HOTEL

The Spanish-style **La Casita del Sol** was built in 1926 and extensively renovated in 1999. You'll find the cozy inn tucked within the Plemons-Eckle



The tapestry of Texas Panhandle pioneer life can be experienced in and around Canyon via the outdoor stage musical *Texas* (inset) and at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum (see Panhandle pioneer photo from the museum's collection).

– Texas musical courtesy Amarillo Convention & Visitor Council; pioneer photo courtesy Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum –

Historic District of Amarillo, about 20 miles north of Canyon.

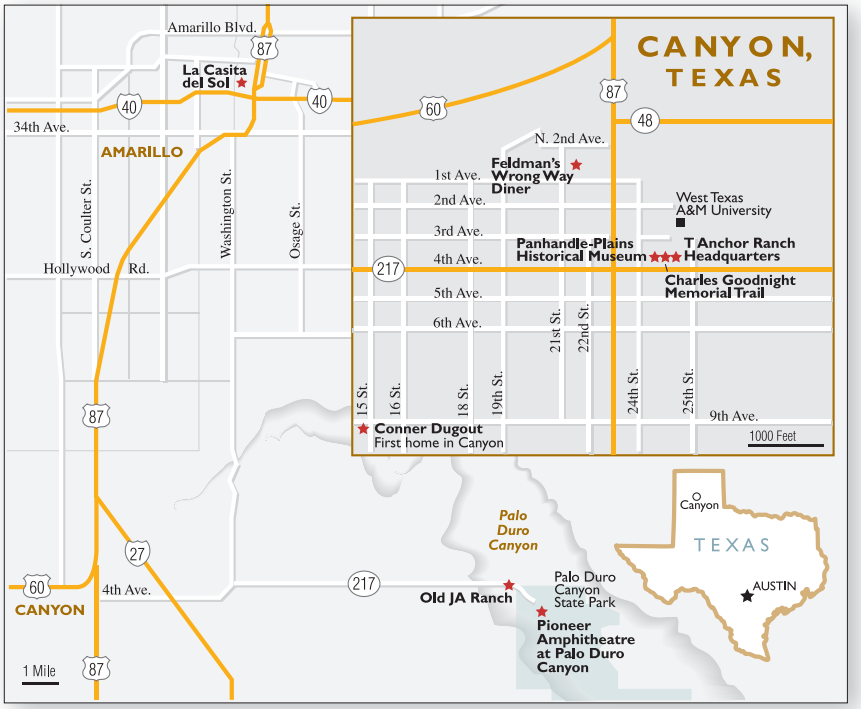
RESTAURANT

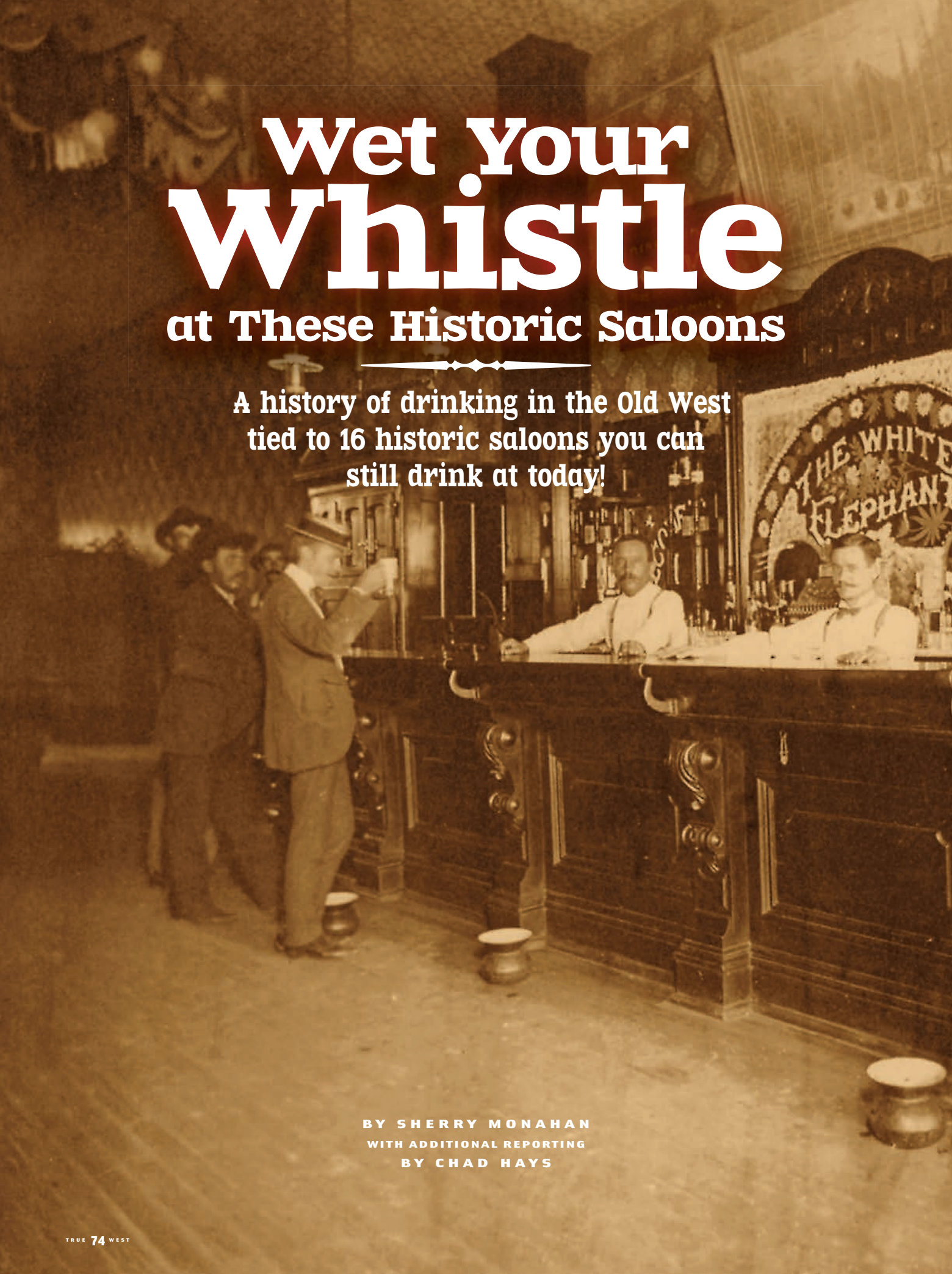
Feldman's Wrong Way Diner serves chicken fried steak the right way—fresh battered, fried to a golden brown and smothered in homemade white gravy. You won't go away hungry.

NOTABLE EVENT

The outsized musical drama ***Texas*** has been wowing audiences since 1966. The triumphs and struggles of Texas Panhandle pioneer life play out at the outdoor Pioneer Amphitheatre at Palo Duro Canyon every June through August.

John Stanley, the Arizona Wildlife Federation's 2007 Conservation Media Champion, is a former travel reporter and photographer for *The Arizona Republic*. He still loves to explore the back roads, ghost towns and out-of-the-way nooks of the Great American West.





Wet Your Whistle at These Historic Saloons

A history of drinking in the Old West tied to 16 historic saloons you can still drink at today!

BY SHERRY MONAHAN
WITH ADDITIONAL REPORTING
BY CHAD HAYS

“Saloon openings are all the rage. The Oriental is simply gorgeous and is pronounced the finest place of the kind this side of San Francisco.

“The bar is a marvel of beauty; the sideboards were made for the Baldwin Hotel; the gaming room connected is carpeted with Brussels, brilliantly lighted, and furnished with reading matter and writing materials for its patrons.

“Every evening music from the piano and violin attracts a crowd; and the scene is really a gay one—but all for the men. To be sure, there are frequent dances, which I have heard called, ‘respectable,’ but as long as so many members of the *demi-monde*, who are very numerous and very showy here, patronize them, many honest women will hesitate to attend.”

Fort Worth’s most historic saloon is none other than the White Elephant. Owner Luke Short catapulted into gunman fame after a February 1887 gunfight in which he fatally shot Jim Courtright, a former city marshal who had been trying to extort protection money from Short. Originally located in Hell’s Half Acre in the 1890s, you can now find the saloon in the Historic Stockyards District.

– *Courtesy Roger E. Kislingbury Collection, featured in* Saloons, Bars & Cigar Stores *(Waldo and Van Winkle Publishing)* –

Alas, barmen, like the one shown at the Oriental Saloon above, no longer serve drinks in the still-standing Tombstone building. Thankfully, you can partake in a drink at the historic Crystal Palace Saloon, built on the Golden Eagle Brewery site after it burned down in 1881 (inset). Both saloons saw much mayhem, inside and even outside its doors; Marshal Virgil Earp was wounded, but not killed, while heading toward the Crystal Palace in 1881, while O.K. Corral gunfight survivor Billy Claiborne was gunned down in 1882 by Frank Leslie on Fifth Street, between the Oriental and the Crystal Palace.

– All photos True West Archives unless otherwise noted; inset courtesy John F. McIntosh of ASU's College of Architecture & Environmental Design –

When Clara Brown arrived in Tombstone, Arizona, in 1880, she duly noted its saloons like the Oriental were popular and beautiful, but no respectable women dared enter them. Women in Western saloons were the exception, not the rule. The majority of saloons that hosted women were "dance halls" where the "hostesses" or "queens" were doing a horizontal dance!

Tombstone's **Crystal Palace Saloon,** which still serves good whiskey to this day, was one of the few saloons that sported a respectable, female faro dealer. Former Tombstone resident John Hancock reminisced about seeing her in the 1880s: "One of the best faro dealers I ever saw was a girl that used to deal sometimes on afternoons for a gambler that went

Giving the pugilist decor of this saloon, the "private" entrance at far left might have led to a backroom featuring prizefights, a popular male entertainment in isolated frontier towns (even though the sport remained illegal in most of the country until the 1920s). One of the reasons we love this photograph is because it features a woman–a rare sight in frontier saloons.

– *Courtesy George Giumarra Collection, featured in* Saloons, Bars & Cigar Stores *(Waldo and Van Winkle Publishing)* –

Plan your Western adventure at **www.FortWorth.com**

FORT WORTH
CITY OF COWBOYS AND CULTURE

Looking for Texas?
Find Fort Worth.

Escape to Fort Worth and discover the true American West. See the world's only twice-daily cattle drive in our historic Stockyards; enjoy charming shopping, nightlife and dining in Sundance Square and world-renowned museums in the Cultural District. **Only in Fort Worth.**

My Name is Gabriella Zena,
some call me *La Guerrillera.*
I stand for Old Mexico's destiny.
Tell my story to the world.

statehoodofaffairs.com

***Statehood of Affairs*, a political adventure set in territorial New Mexico, is a 2012 FINALIST~ NEW MEXICO/ARIZONA BOOK AWARDS.**

The commitment of a woman to an insane asylum reveals a plot to find a document, Article X of the Treaty of Mesilla—the Revert Document. If the lost document emerges before New Mexico and Arizona statehood, Old Mexico could recover the territories—and change history.

New Mexico Statehood Delegate Adobe Centori is embroiled in this dangerous conspiracy while affairs of the heart complicate affairs of the state. Centori shares love but not the same side of the border with Gabriella Zena, *La Guerrillera.*

Amazon.com
BarnesandNoble.com

Statehood of Affairs
by Daniel R. Cillis, Ph.D.

WANTED
A Buyer for a New Mexico Landmark

Here the Western spirit and heritage are still alive. **The Historic El Monte Hotel** became the brothel, as seen on the *Late Show with David Letterman*. The former hotel, Restaurant & Saloon, Boardwalk and Courtyard are for sale. *True West* Magazine named the Saloon the best in New Mexico.

Miss New Mexico Saloon Girl
Labor Day Weekend

Laguna Vista Lodge, Historic Restaurant & Saloon
51 East Therma Way
Eagle Nest, NM 87718
800-821-2093

lagunavistalodge.com

Actress Lillie Langtry (inset) visited the Jersey Lilly saloon named for her by Judge Roy Bean after his death in 1904. She described its interior as: "The tables showed plainly that they had been severely used, for which they were slashed as if with bowie-knives, and on each was a well-thumbed deck of playing cards."

by the name of 'Napa Nick' who had a faro bank in the old Crystal Palace Saloon. She was a handsome girl about 21 or 22 years of age and had evidently come from a good family. There was nothing harsh or coarse about her and she was always well-dressed in the prevailing styles but not loud or gaudy, and her diamonds were always appropriate and while they lent their charm to her beauty they were not out of place or seemed to have been put on for show; and the way she could deal faro was a revelation to any old-timer that thought he was pretty slick at the game."

In frontier boomtowns and cowtowns, a saloon was often the first to open. Life was rough, and folks had little to do after a hard day's work but drink and chat at the local saloon.

The types of saloons varied, depending upon the town they served. Larger, wealthier towns tended to have sophisticated social clubs, but they had their share of dance halls and hole-in-the-wall places too. Smaller, remote towns usually had a few basic saloons, and some doubled as a community meeting place. Women in small towns could enter saloons without tarnishing their reputations, but this was not the norm. Tucson, Arizona, pioneer C.C. Wheeler remembered, "A woman was seldom seen in a saloon and, in fact, the only time women appeared where gambling was conducted, or liquor sold, was during Fiesta season."

Being a saloon owner or bartender was quite respectable. "The cheapest and easiest way to become an influential man and be looked upon by

– Courtesy Long Branch Saloon –

MISS KITTY'S BAR

Doc Holliday, Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson are among those who were reportedly patrons during the Long Branch Saloon's initial run in Dodge City, Kansas, in the late 19th century. Though the 1873 saloon burned down in the Front Street fire of 1885, the saloon got a new life when the street was reconstructed, beginning in 1947, where it now resides as the Boot Hill Museum. The romanticized re-creation was inspired by CBS's hit Western, *Gunsmoke;* every summer, Miss Kitty, Marshal Dillon and other *Gunsmoke*-inspired cast perform in a popular variety show at the saloon.

BUCKHORN EXCHANGE
DENVER'S OLDEST RESTAURANT

Serving up Steaks, Buffalo, Ribs & The Old West

Lunch – Mon-Fri from 11 am
Supper -- Daily from 5:30 p.m.

Reservations are advised

303-534-9505

www.buckhorn.com
10th Avenue & Osage, 5 blocks West of Santa Fe Dr.
FREE LIGHTED PARKING

The Historic
Montana Bar & Steakhouse
1908-2013

A bar as close to perfect as you'll find.

406.234.5809

612 Main Street
Miles City, MT 59301

Glur's Tavern
National Historic Site (circa 1876)

Nebraska's Oldest Tavern
Grill Open 10:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. Daily

Sandwiches · Appetizers
Great Beer Selection & Beer Garden
Frequented by Famed Indian Scout Buffalo Bill Cody.

The Oldest Bar West of the Missouri River.

402-564-8615
2301 11th St. / Columbus, NE 68601

Cigar stands (like the above sidewalk stand) and reading rooms were placed outside saloons so both male and female patrons could make purchases without entering the establishment. One frontier cigar stand owner eventually ended up owning the saloon—John Ward, along with his brother William, raised enough funds to purchase the White Elephant in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1885.

– Courtesy Roger E. Kislingbury Collection, featured in Saloons, Bars & Cigar Stores *(Waldo and Van Winkle Publishing) –*

the community at large was to stand behind a bar, wear a cluster diamond pin and sell whiskey. I am not sure but that the saloon-keeper had a shade higher rank than any other member of society. His opinion had weight…," wrote Mark Twain, who lived in Virginia City, Nevada, during the great Comstock silver rush in the 1860s.

The **What Cheer House and Saloon** in Columbia, California, was in business in 1857 and still serves drinks to this day. But even nice saloons like What Cheer had their share of rowdy patrons. In August 1876, Peter Arden became inebriated and an officer was called to escort him out. Arden apparently wasn't finished at the saloon and began hurling "very vile language" toward the officer. He was promptly arrested. About 45 days later, Thomas Coleman, under

– Courtesy Express St. James –

A CHEF'S BULLET-RIDDEN GETAWAY

The expression "If walls could talk" comes to mind when thinking of the Express St. James in Cimarron, New Mexico. President Abraham Lincoln's former chef, Henri Lambert, opened this saloon, restaurant and inn along the Santa Fe Trail in 1872. Back in its wild heyday, Lambert's place was reportedly the site of 26 murders. When the bar's roof was replaced in 1901, more than 400 bullet holes were found! Though 22 bullet holes from an era gone by remain, you can enjoy your drink in peace in the same place where legends such as Jesse James, Black Jack Ketchum, Buffalo Bill Cody, Clay Allison and Wyatt Earp once walked.

DRINK TO HOLLIDAY'S SWEETHEART

Big Nose Kate's got its start in Arizona's legendary Old West town of Tombstone as the Grand Hotel, which opened in 1880 and no doubt saw the likes of O.K. Corral gunfighters Doc Holliday, the Earps and the Clanton Gang. Today, the saloon, named after Holliday's lady friend, serves up drinks at the Grand Hotel's original long bar, which survived the building's devastating 1882 fire.

the influence of "tarantula juice," broke a window at the What Cheer. Like Arden, he was arrested and pleaded guilty.

Fort Worth, Texas, was a rowdy cowtown when pioneer Andre Jorgenson Anderson, a Norway native, settled there in 1874. "The White Elephant was the most magnificent place in Fort Worth those days," he recalled. "It was located between Third and Fourth Streets on Main. It was a saloon, gambling house, and restaurant. There were no queens connected with the **White Elephant.** Before its opening, the place was advertised to be one of the finest combination saloons, gambling houses, and restaurants, without any exceptions. Those days ladies did not frequent saloons, but the good ladies of Fort Worth could not resist taking a look at the White Elephant during its opening night,

Where The Real Old West Still Lives ...

The only fully-restored frontier hotel in Wyoming is waiting for you in Buffalo.
Butch Cassidy and The Sundance Kid stayed here now you can, too.
Home of the World Famous Bluegrass Jam

Selected For The Exclusive National Geographic Stay List
Winner of Four Prestigious TrueWest@ Awards including
"Best Saloon In The West"

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
Founded 1880 - And Still The Best Hotel on the Frontier!
10 N. Main, Buffalo, WY 82834 • Call 307-684-0451
WWW.OCCIDENTALWYOMING.COM

Klondike Ranch
An Authentic Working Cattle Ranch
Where Everyday is a New Adventure!

The Dude Ranchers' Association
WYOMING Dude Rancher's Association MEMBER
TRUE WEST BEST OF THE WEST

We're located in Johnson County, Wyoming
The crucible of America's Frontier History

Way more than a Wyoming dude ranch! At Klondike, 90% of our spring, summer and fall work is spent horseback and working cattle every day.

We invite you to join us in the activities of our working cattle ranch...riding and working cattle under brilliant Wyoming skies on approximately 10,000 acres! Then sit down to hearty home style meals. Breathe our clean fresh mountain air as you wander along a clear rushing trout stream not even caring whether you fish or not! Watch real cowboys compete in local rodeos; join tours which combine area history with awesome and unforgettable scenery.

www.klondikeranch.com | 800-362-2982
386 Crazy Woman Canyon Road | Buffalo, Wyoming 82834

THE WORLD FAMOUS & HISTORIC
CRYSTAL PALACE SALOON
"STILL SERVING GOOD WHISKEY & TOLERABLE WATER"
(est.1879)
NOW SERVING GREAT STEAKS, BBQ RIBS WITH ALL THE TRIMMINGS, BEER BATTERED ONION RINGS AND FRENCH FRIES, WITH MOUTH WATERING BURGERS
Join us for great country western entertainment
Great Food and Great Whiskey
STEP BACK INTO OUR OLD WEST AND RELIVE YOUR FANTASY
PROPRIETOR MISS KIMMIE
Corner of 5th & Allen Street
Tombstone , Arizona 520-457-3611
www.crystalpalacesaloon.com

"I am not sure but that the saloon-keeper had a shade higher rank than any other member of society. His opinion had weight...."

–Mark Twain, in Roughing It

and a large number came to look at the place...." Today, you can still throw back a drink at the historic establishment.

Another Texas saloon, the Jersey Lilly, may not serve drinks today, but it's worth a stop just to relish in its history. The Jersey Lilly made the national news frequently, not because of its drinks or brawls, but because of its owner. Judge Roy Bean was a colorful character who dispensed his own frontier justice. He was judge, jury and coroner in Langtry, Texas. If found guilty, and most were, you paid a fine, upon threat of being hanged. He was creative at earning a living as the judge; he even once fined a corpse. In 1897 Bean examined the body of a man who fell to his death. The man had a revolver and $40 on him. Since it was against the law to carry a concealed and loaded gun in Texas, Bean posthumously fined the man $40 and confiscated his weapon. Bean stated, "...just because this gentleman got it into his head to get killed, I don't mean to let him offend the peace and dignity of Texas."

East of Langtry, in San Antonio, Albert Friedrich opened the **Buckhorn Saloon** in 1881 (it has moved a few times since). Savvy businessman Friedrich quickly learned to accept horns and antlers in place of money from cashless cowhands. Still, many of his customers managed to pay with cash, leaving the Buckhorn vulnerable in 1902, when $200 was stolen from the cash box behind the bar. The robbers didn't take one antler! Today, the saloon's cherrywood back bar features beers on drafts and prickly pear margaritas.

"A Taste of History"
Baldwin Saloon is a favorite restaurant and gathering place, serving quality fresh and homemade foods in a historic setting.
BALDWIN SALOON
Phone: 541-296-5666
1st and Court St. Downtown / The Dalles, OR
www.baldwinsaloon.com
Closed Sunday

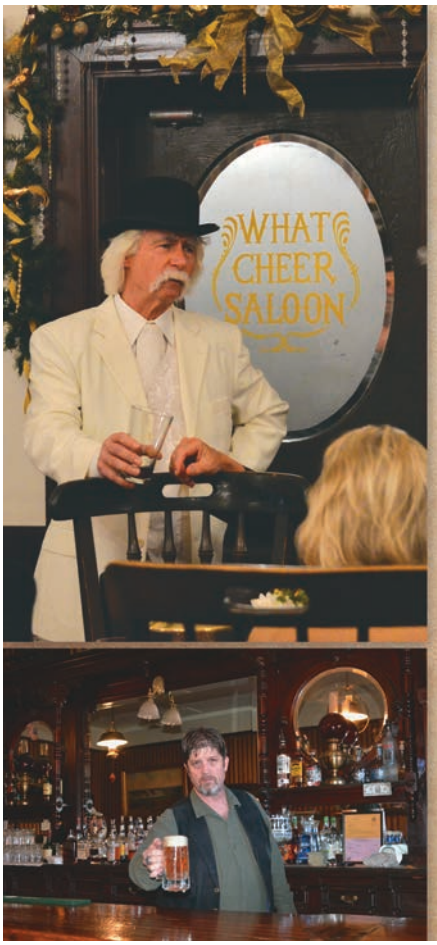
– Courtesy Buffalo Bill's Irma Hotel & Saloon –

THE SHOW MUST GO ON

Mosey up to the bar and relive the glory days of Wild West showman Buffalo Bill Cody in the Irma hotel and saloon he established in 1902 in his namesake town of Cody, Wyoming. The ornately carved cherrywood bar presented to Cody by Queen Victoria once hosted the likes of Annie Oakley and Calamity Jane, and it still serves drinks today. As you dig into your prime rib and cocktail, don't be alarmed if you hear a gunfight ready to erupt outside the bar. That's just the Cody Gunfighters, which performs most nights, June through September.

STEAKS AND COCKTAILS

Colorado's oldest saloon that still uses its original name and is still in its original building is the Mint, built in Silverthorne in 1862. Colorado was not even a state when this was a happening place! Besides the great cocktail offerings at the bar, patrons can also grill their own steaks over the Mint's 1,100-degree lava rock grill. We can drink to that!



A Glimpse Into American History

Walking through the doors at What Cheer Saloon is stepping back in time. It's great casual dining with the only full service bar in Columbia. Featuring fine Cognacs, Armagnacs, and single malt Scotches, as well as several of the best Sierra Nevada foothill wines. There are always local beers on tap, along with numerous foreign and domestic bottled beers.

WHAT CHEER SALOON
Since 1857
209-532-1479
22768 Main St. / Columbia, CA 95310

Open Monday to Friday from 3 p.m. - 10 p.m.
Open Saturday & Sunday Noon - 2 a.m.

In the heart of the Columbia State Historic Park

Tommy Meredith's
JERSEY LILLY SALOON
Just a Step Above on Whiskey Row

A Proper Drinking Establishment for Gentlemen and Ladies
Upstairs-Balcony Overlooking Courthouse Plaza (Elevator)
928-541-7854
116 S. Montezuma Street • Prescott, AZ

RED ONION SALOON

Historic Brothel Museum & Saloon
Skagway, Alaska
redonion1898.com

Commodore Richard Taylor built the one-story stone house known as Riverside in 1792; shown here are some of the whiskey distillers working for Edmund Haynes Taylor Jr. after the Civil War. The house is still on the site of the Buffalo Trace Distillery in Frankfurt, Kentucky.

– Courtesy Buffalo Trace Distillery –

Rotgut, NOT!

Movies have depicted whiskey as rotgut in saloons of the American West in the late 1800s. We know, in fact, that was not the case.

The Bottled-in-Bond Act of 1897 guaranteed that distilled spirits were of the "upmost quality," which meant the liquor came from one distillery, was produced in one season, was bottled at 100 proof and was stored in a federally bonded warehouse for at least four years.

One of the men instrumental in passing that act was Col. Edmund Haynes Taylor Jr., the forebear of today's Buffalo Trace Distillery, which still uses the exact same process of producing whiskey that was first used on the site in 1787, says Amy Preske, the events manager.

That site was Lee's Town, along the Buffalo Trace that led America's pioneers and explorers westward and can now be found within the city of Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1811, the first steamboat came down the Ohio, passing Kentucky on its way to New Orleans; company history states the distillery began shipping whiskey to New Orleans the following year. Taylor entered the picture when he bought and modernized the distillery in 1870. By then, Fulton's invention had long been providing adequate transport to ship whiskey and other distilled spirits all over the U.S. Remember the Steamboat *Arabia* that ended up being found beneath a Kansas cornfield? It was reportedly carrying 400 barrels of Kentucky's finest whiskey when it sank in 1856.

Sure, disreputable saloon owners certainly did brew up rotgut whiskey to sell to its patrons, but proper whiskeys were readily available on the frontier, even before the 1897 act standardized the process; the Old West was not as uncivilized as movies and TV shows make it seem.

So go ahead and ask your barkeep for a straight bourbon whiskey, like the fine one made by Buffalo Trace. The master distiller even offers its own saloon for you to sip on some of its whiskey.

– Courtesy Baldwin Saloon –

A PIANO BAR WORTH A SHOT

What a history the Baldwin Saloon has had! After opening as a saloon in The Dalles, Oregon, in 1876, the building near the Columbia River has been used as a restaurant, steamboat navigational office, warehouse, coffin storage site, state employment office and 30 years as a saddle shop. In December 1991, the building returned to its roots and reopened as the Baldwin Saloon. Don't miss the remnants of the past, like the 1879 pendulum clock and an 1894 Schubert mahogany piano that entertains guests on weekends.

Buckhorn was the name of another saloon, but this one was in Denver, Colorado. Henry "Shorty Scout" Zietz, who once rode for Buffalo Bill Cody, opened the **Buckhorn Exchange** in 1893 on Osage Street, directly across from the Rio Grande Railroad yards. Every Friday, railroad employees walked across the street to "exchange" their paychecks for gold. In return, Zietz offered each one a token for a free lunch and a beer. Now in its second century of operation, the saloon caters to both cattlemen and sinners alike.

Up in Buffalo, Wyoming, the **Occidental Saloon** still attracts town locals, miners and hunters, just as it did when it opened in 1880. The adjoining hotel also hosted some more well-known guests, including Theodore Roosevelt, Calamity Jane, Tom Horn, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, and Western novelist Owen Wister. Despite these famous guests, the saloon knew it had to survive on the local trade. It placed an ad that read, "Family Wines…making a specialty of table wine for family use…." You have to wonder how many families actually patronized the saloon?

In Leadville, Colorado, the **Silver Dollar Saloon** is a nice, cozy place to stop for a refreshment. It opened as the Board of Trade Saloon in 1879. John Morgan ran this silver mining saloon, but by 1898, Joe Gavin had taken over and hired Sam Boyce as his bartender and manager. Gavin trusted his old Cripple Creek buddy to run things, at least until Boyce was "asked" to leave town for speaking out against the Colorado Militia. (He told a barber he hoped the Colorado militia would be killed off by the Spaniards at Manila.) According to *The Denver Post*, "Boyce was jerked out of the barber's chair and unceremoniously kicked into the street."

All of these historic Old West saloons, and a few others we share here, offer unique characteristics often based on the size of the town, just as was true during the frontier era. Then, saloon interiors ranged from simplistic to elegant. Small town saloon patrons likely found the basics—a bartender, glasses, spittoons and alcohol. In bigger or wealthier towns, saloons were elaborately decorated with mahogany wood, oil paintings, chandeliers and expensive carpets. An endless supply of high-quality whiskey, champagne, cordials, rum, wine and more could also be had. Many offered a reading room with newspapers and periodicals from around the country. A saloon often had a small cigar concession near the entrance. This way, both male and female patrons could make purchases without actually entering the saloon.

– Courtesy Laguna Vista Lodge –

FOR *LONESOME DOVE* FANS

Though you won't find Gus and Call at the bar, the 1898 saloon at the Laguna Vista Lodge in Eagle Nest, New Mexico, was a popular watering hole for the crew of the *Lonesome Dove* miniseries. Originally known as the El Monte, the saloon and one-time brothel was allegedly built using stolen railroad ties, some of which are still visible. Kick back with your cocktail in hand and be ready to meet some colorful locals and maybe a few international tourists.

Faro, monte and poker gaming tables, like those shown above, at far right, in Prescott's Palace Saloon, along with high-priced fancy cocktails (yes, the men drank those) helped make frontier saloons profitable businesses.

Bob Boze Bell and crew filmed at the Palace Saloon for *Outrageous Arizona* (see ad on p. 46).

A WESTERN MOVIE PALACE

Even on the storied Whiskey Row in Prescott, Arizona, few places have the history of the Palace. The saloon, which may date as early as 1864, has seen the likes of Doc Holliday and Wyatt and Virgil Earp come through its doors. After burning down in two fires—1883 and 1900—the Palace reopened, and it has since gone on to appear in movies, the most notable of which include 1972's *Junior Bonner* with Steve McQueen and 1979's *Wanda Nevada* with Peter Fonda.

Regardless of what saloons looked like or what drinks they served in the past, many a lonely miner, cowboy or businessman found a haven in them from their daily grind. Folks still find their respites at these historic watering holes to this day.

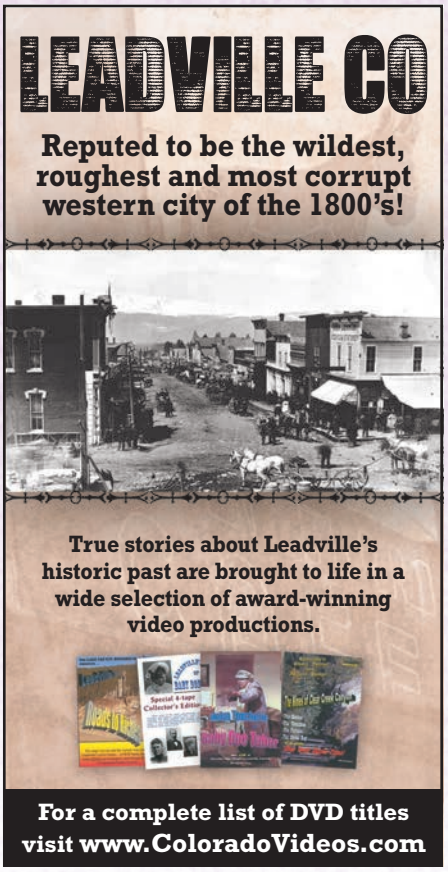
Sherry Monahan has authored two books on frontier saloons, *Tombstone's Treasure: Silver Mines and Golden Saloons* and *The Wicked West: Boozers, Cruisers, Gamblers, and More.*

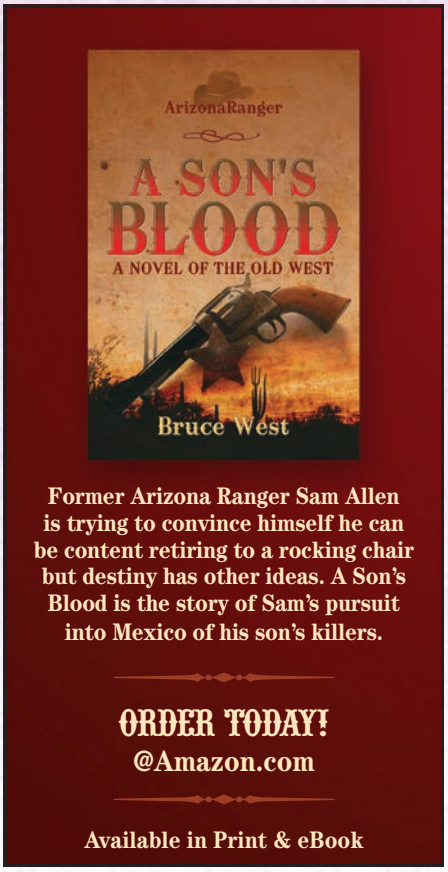
– Courtesy Columbus Platte County CVB –

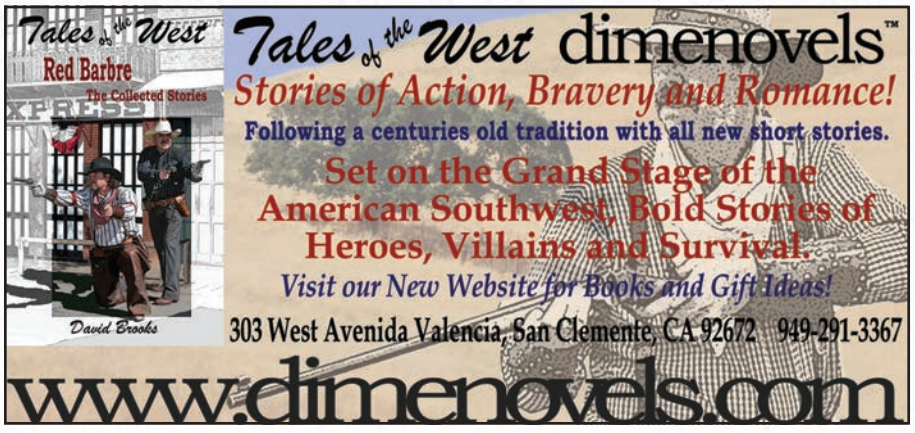
WILD WEST SHOW'S WATERING HOLE

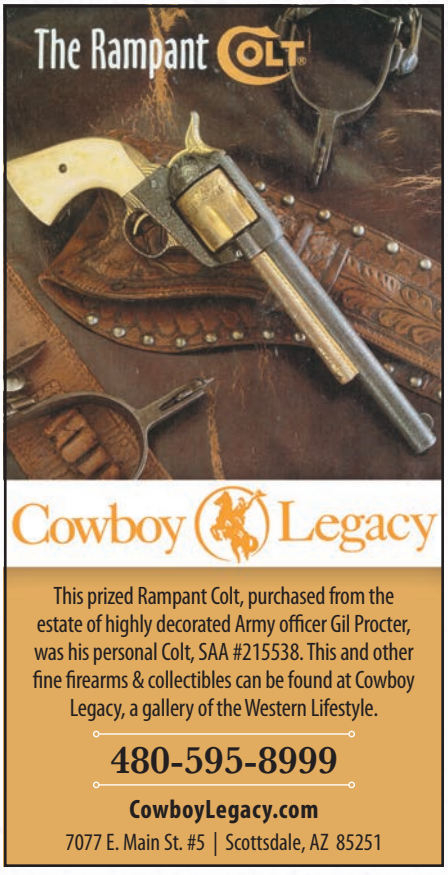
Take a step back in time to the oldest, continuously-operating bar west of the Missouri River. Built in 1876 as Bucher's Saloon, the tavern was the favorite watering hole of Buffalo Bill Cody while he was in Columbus, Nebraska, in 1883 to rehearse his Wild West show. Legend has it he walked into the bar, ordered a round for all the patrons and paid with a rare $1,000 bill, nearly causing the owner to faint! The bar is currently named for Louis Glur, who bought it in 1914.

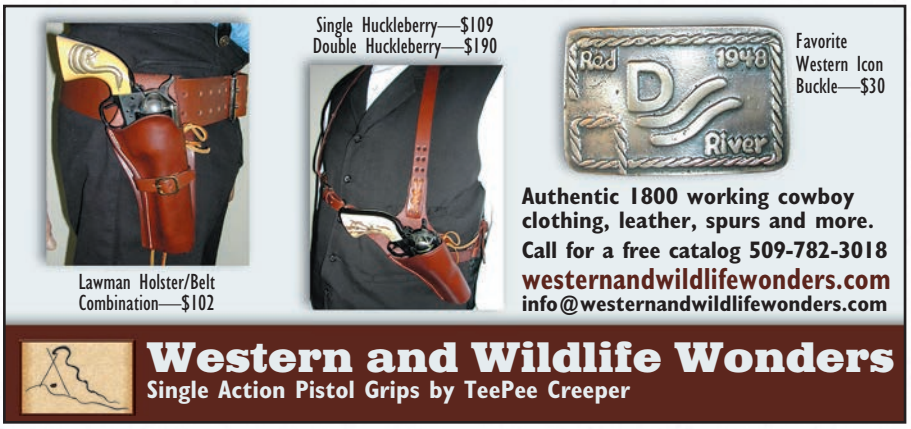
TRADING POST











TRADING POST

"a gem of a book!!"
- Harry Carey, Jr.

Direct Order: 1-800-252-3206
Available at Amazon.com
ISBN#: 0292718497
www.TvShootingStars.com

CIRCLE KB
Cowboy Gear & Gifts
circlekb.com
Where the Wild West... Still IS!
208-756-1873
toll free 877-919-0891
Circle KB Inc.
179 Lemhi Rd
Salmon, ID 83467

CIMARRON F.A. Co.

1881 Hammerless Coach Gun
Shown 20", also available in 22", 26", 28", 30", 12Ga. MSRP: $721.50
Deluxe Wood available in 20", 22", 26", 30" MSRP: $760.50
www.cimarron-firearms.com
105 Winding Oak Rd. - Fredericksburg, Texas 78624 - (830) 997-9090

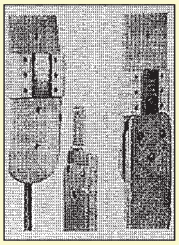
Blucher Boot Company
Established 1915
Cowboy Boot Maker
James E. Smith
104 E. Main • Beggs, OK 74421
www.blucherboots.com
918-267-5393
They Never Lose A Stirrup

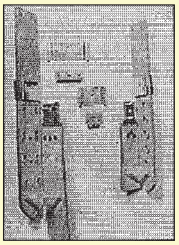
Double Rafter Cattle Drive
Authentic 1880's Cattle Drive
Week long trips, 5 times a year—July-Sept.
We promise you the trip of a lifetime.
1-800-704-9268

www.doublerafter.com

BLEVINS
Stirrup Buckles
Stainless Steel and Heat-treated Aluminum
Satisfaction Guaranteed

New
Leather Covered
Prevents rubbing horse or saddle. Easy to change stirrup lengths quickly and very easy to install. Won't slip or stick. Available in 2 1/2" and 3" widths, they are very well made and guaranteed to satisfy.
$10.45 per pair
plus $2.50 shipping





New Improved
All Metal
Fine quality stainless steel and heat-treated aluminum, these are in general use throughout the West. Available in 2" width with vertical posts and 2 1/2" and 3" widths with horizontal posts for standard holes.
$7.85 per pair
plus $2.50 shipping

PLEASE ADD
$2.50 per pair S/H

Blevins Mfg. Co.
615 Ferguson Rd.
Wheatland, Wyoming 82201

Our American West ~Vol I-IV
Here are 99 true stories of the most interesting & exciting people, places & events of the Old West, loaded with historical photographs, written by Western Writers of America multiple Spur Award winning author Gary McCarthy.
$9.95 each or $34.95 for the set, with free S & H
Send payment to: Canyon Country Books, P.O. Box 161, Williams, AZ 86046.
See more great western and historical trade paperbacks at:
www.canyoncountrybooks.com

Western Roundup

FOR MARCH 2013

TUCSON FESTIVAL OF BOOKS

Tucson, AZ, March 9-10: Old West authors and historians will be on hand for panel discussions and book signings (turn to p. 66 for more details).
TucsonFestivalOfBooks.org

ANIMAL ADOPTIONS

WILD HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS
Knoxville, TN, March 15-16: Wild horses and burros from Western states are offered up for adoption to folks who will provide long-term care.
866-468-7826 • *BLM.gov*

ART SHOWS

INVITATIONAL WESTERN ART SHOW AND SALE
Canyon, TX, March 2-30: Contemporary Southwestern art for sale to raise funds for the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum.
806-651-2244 • *PanhandlePlains.org*

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC GREATEST PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AMERICAN WEST
Cartersville, GA, Closes March 10: Features about 75 *National Geographic* photos that span 125 years of American West history and expansion.
770-387-1300 • *BoothMuseum.org*

WESTERN MASTERS ART SHOW AND SALE
Great Falls, MT, March 13-16: Nearly 150 artists and galleries showcase their Western artwork, plus a quick draw, off the wall auction and concert.
406-781-0550 • *WesternMastersArtShow.com*

COWGIRL UP!
Wickenburg, AZ, Starts March 22: Opening gala at the Desert Caballeros Western Museum kicks off the invitational Western art exhibit by women.
928-684-2272 • *CowgirlUpArt.com*

PROMINENT FIGURES OF THE WEST FROM THE T.B. WALKER COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS
Tulsa, OK, Closes March 31: The artwork of Henry H. Cross features portraits of American Indian leaders and U.S. generals, trappers and guides.
888-655-2278 • *Gilcrease.UTulsa.edu*

AUCTIONS

WES ADAMS FIREARMS COLLECTION
Fairfield, ME, March 11-12: The third and final auction of the Wes Adams firearms collection features Winchesters, Savages and more.
207-453-7125 • *JamesDJulia.com*

MARCH IN MONTANA
Great Falls, MT, March 14-16: The show and auction features Western and historical art, sculptures, firearms and more collectibles.
307-635-0019 • *MarchInMontana.com*

HISTORIC & COLLECTIBLE FIREARMS
Manchester, NH, March 23: Historic firearms on the auction block could include Winchesters, Colts, sporting rifles and flintlock pistols.
603-627-7383 • *AmoskeagAuction.com*

FILM SHOWING

WHISKEY AND A WESTERN
Parker, CO, March 1: Catch a screening of the Western comedy *Blazing Saddles* and get two whiskey drinks, dinner and popcorn.
720-488-3300 • *TheWildlifeExperience.org*

ARTISTS OF THE AMERICAN WEST INVITATIONAL
Corsicana, TX, Starts March 9: The inaugural art show and sale features artworks by artists such as Steve Atkinson, Mary Ross Buckholz and T.W. Vanya (see Vanya's *Front Row Seats*).
903-875-7642 • *ArtistsOfTheAmericanWest.com*

Western Roundup

FOR MARCH 2013

FESTIVAL OF THE WEST

Scottsdale, AZ, March 21-24: Enjoy cowboy music and poetry, a mountain man encampment and Western silver screen stars at this Westworld event.
602-996-4387 • *FestivalOfTheWest.com*

THE RUSSELL

Great Falls, MT, March 14-16: Western art exhibit and auction fundraiser for the C.M. Russell Museum honors artist Charlie Russell's birthday (March 19).
406-727-8787 • *CMRussell.org*

KAMLOOPS COWBOY FESTIVAL

Kamloops, BC, Canada, March 7-10: BC Cowboy Heritage Society hosts art and cowboy gear trade show and workshops, music and dinner theatre.
888-763-2221 • *BCCHS.com*

STAR OF TEXAS FAIR AND RODEO

Austin, TX, March 8-23: In addition to the fair and rodeo, the event includes horse and livestock shows, concerts, a Wild West show and more.
512-919-3000 • *RodeoAustin.com*

MASTERS OF THE AMERICAN WEST

Los Angeles, CA, Closes March 17: Exhibits artworks by Howard Terpning (such as the above *Mystery of the Underwater People*), Mian Situ, Bill Anton, Z.S. Liang and 78 more artists.
323-667-2000 • *TheAutry.org*

HERITAGE FESTIVAL

SOUTHEASTERN COWBOY GATHERING

Cartersville, GA, March 7-9: Take a walk around the gallery with featured artist Dave McGary and enjoy a chuckwagon cook-off, music and more.
770-387-1300 • *BoothMuseum.org*

Clinton's
HUB CITY
Market

March 23 & 24

Come enjoy food, fun and entertainment for Clinton's 2nd Annual Hub City Market. Lots of vendors for your shopping pleasure. Located at the Frisco Center in Clinton.

For more information please contact the Chamber at 580-323-2222.

Clinton chamber of Commerce
101 South 4th Street Clinton, OK 73601

OKLAHOMA TRAVELOK.COM
Southwest Oklahoma's GREAT PLAINS Country

DENVER MARCH POWWOW
Denver, CO, March 22-24: Since 1974, powwow features the grand entry, intertribal dances and contests, plus arts and crafts and storytelling.
303-934-8045 • *DenverMarchPowwow.org*

ARIZONA RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL & ARTISAN MARKETPLACE
Gold Canyon, AZ, Closes March 31: Old West time travelers can take in medieval arts and crafts, jousting tournaments and an outdoor circus.
520-463-2600 • *RoyalFaires.com*

RE-ENACTMENT

GOLIAD MASSACRE RE-ENACTMENT
Goliad, TX, March 23-24: Re-creates the occupation of Fort Defiance and the 1836 Goliad Massacre, with memorial service on the last day.
361-645-3752 • *PresidioLaBahia.org*

RODEO

WINNEMUCCA RANCH HAND RODEO WEEKEND
Winnemucca, NV, Feb. 27-March 3: Ranch hands compete in rodeo, plus cow dog trials, horse and bull sales, peewee events and trade show.
800-962-2638 • *RanchRodeoNV.com*

TWMag.com:
View Western events on our website.

FRONTIER TOWN
celebrates
Cave Creek Fiesta Days
March 22 – 24, 2013
Fun for the entire family. Join us for special events throughout the weekend!
Western Heritage Auction
Sunday, March 24th
For more information, go to
www.FrontierTownAz.com *or* www.CaveCreekAuction.com
Frontier Town
Unique Western Shops, Restaurant & Saloon
480-488-9129

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

$29.95 FOR 12 ISSUES
TrueWestMagazine.com
TRUE WEST

TRUE WEST MERCANTILE

PREMIUM WESTERN GOODS

You Can't Make This Stuff Up!

"Outrageous Arizona" is an irreverent and humorous look at the history of Arizona as can only be told in the witty style and humorous fashion for which *True West* Magazine is known.

Inside the OK Corral

with Bob Boze Bell

The three books you absolutely have to have if you want to know the truth about the OK Corral fight.

***Classic Gunfights Vol. II*— Softcover: $29.95**
Hardcover: $39.95

***Life and Times of Wyatt Earp*— Softcover: $28.95**

***Life and Times of Doc Holliday*— Softcover: $28.95**

Old West Books

by Bob Boze Bell

Illustrated and written by one of America's Old West history authorities with unique looks at the Old West as only Bob Boze Bell can do it.

Life and Times of Doc Holliday
Softcover: $29.95

Life and Times of Billy the Kid
Softcover: $29.95

Bad Men: Outlaws & Gunfighters
Hardcover: $28.95

TRUE WEST MERCANTILE

PREMIUM WESTERN GOODS

Original Posters
by Paul A. Lanquist

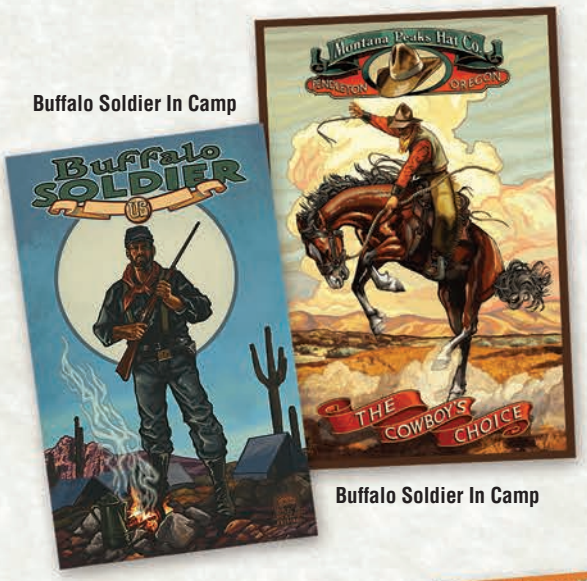
Archive-quality gicleé prints suitable for art collecting and home display.

18" x 24" prints: $20

24" x 36" prints: $30

18" x 24" prints on canvas: $50

Plus S&H (Applies to all True West Mercantile items)



Buffalo Soldier In Camp

Buffalo Soldier In Camp

Subscribe!

Don't miss an issue of America's Authority on the Old West.

One year: $29.95

Two years: $49.95

Three years: $69.95

TRUE WEST MANIAC® CLUB

Join Today!
$129.95

MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES:

5-year subscription to *True West*

Autographed copy of *Classic Gunfights Vol. 1* by Bob Boze Bell

True West Maniac T-shirt

ID card with personal membership number

True West Maniac club decal

10% discount on all True West merchandise and books

Order All Your Goods At
TrueWestMagazine.com
or call us at
888-687-1881

TW Shirts

100% Cotton Shirts: **$20 each**

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

War Whoops, No Oops

Did Indians really whoop and holler when they attacked, or is that just something in the Westerns?

Liz Duncan,
Batesville, Arkansas

This answer comes from *True West Moments* on Encore's Westerns Channel. Executive Editor Bob Boze Bell, who hosts it, told viewers: "Yep, the Indians did yell when attacking an enemy, but they weren't alone. Armies throughout history have used their vocal chords to terrorize their enemies (check the biblical story of Joshua and the Battle of Jericho). The Rebel Yell is famous in the Civil War for utilizing a treble scream, and when multiplied by thousands can create both a positive force for the attackers and unnerve the defenders."

The 1768 treaties with Indians like the Iroquois (above) forced some Indians to move westward.

– All images True West Archives –

Did Old West cowboys ever use a two-handed grip to fire their handguns?

Dr. Byron Lloyd
Snellville, Georgia

Jim Roberts, top gun in Arizona's storied Pleasant Valley War, used that stance on June 21, 1928, when two outlaws robbed the bank in Clarkdale. As they were speeding off in an automobile town marshal Roberts pulled his pistol and—using two hands—shot the driver in the head. He was nearly 70 at the time, and that was his last gunfight.

I would guess quite a number of lawmen preferred the two-hand method. As the saying goes, "Speed is fine, but accuracy is final." For shooters without a lot of practice, the two-hand was more reliable.

What is the historical significance of Arizona's Sierra Estrellas?

Dusty Calliham
Surprise, Arizona

The Estrella Mountains could be called Arizona's "Belly Button." Since 1867, it has been the starting point of all land surveying used for property deeds and real estate taxation in the state. Monument Hill, a.k.a. Rattlesnake Hill, rises over the confluence of Gila and Salt Rivers, about 14 miles southwest of Phoenix.

What is the Treaty of Hard Labor?

Margaret-Anne Moore
Wilmington, California

TWMAG.COM FORUM

The British gained control of the Atlantic seaboard—from what is now Maine to Georgia—as a result of winning the French and Indian War in 1763. That year's Royal Proclamation forbade white settlement west of that area, a region that stretched from the Upper Midwest through the Deep South, reserving it for the Indian tribes. Of course, settlers ignored the law and pressured the government to relent.

"Uncle" Jim Roberts

The result: 1768's Treaty of Hard Labor (a place in South Carolina). The Cherokee agreed to allow whites to settle an area that included most of today's West Virginia. The Treaty of Fort Stanwix, signed a month later, was made with the Iroquois. It opened what is now Kentucky to the whites. In both cases, the tribes were given money and items as compensation for the land loss.

So what does this have to do with the American West? The 1768 treaties forced some of these Indians to start moving westward. They would run into problems with the Indians already in those regions, including the Shawnees, Comanches, Kiowas and Pawnees. Still the whites came, to take over those lands either by treaty or force. Eventually, many of the tribes would be relegated to reservations (several in present-day Oklahoma).

So the Treaty of Hard Labor was a precursor to most of the later treaties

between the U.S. and Indian tribes—most of which were broken or revised in the whites' favor.

Was George Custer's body mutilated after the Little Big Horn battle?

Paul Hughes
Vacaville, California

Historians still struggle to corroborate or disprove this claim.

Some 50 years after the fight, two Cheyenne women asserted they had pierced George Custer's ears with needles so he could hear better in the afterlife. Reports also circulated that George's penis had an arrow rammed up it, a detail kept secret to protect his widow, Libbie.

Mutilation of the enemy dead was a common practice among Plains Indians because they believed it would render one's foe incapable of doing battle in the next world. Yet I'm skeptical of both tales; they came out long after the battle, without corroboration.

Many reports state the Boy General—who suffered gunshot wounds to the chest and left temple—was not badly mutilated. Why not? Practically every other soldier's remains were ravaged. Brother Tom's body was so badly mutilated, he was identified by a tattoo.

Some historians theorize that the Indians likely did not recognize George, given that his golden locks had been shorn prior to going on the campaign (he was also one of several soldiers wearing buckskin).

The only thing we know for certain is that hot afternoon saw a lot of confusion, a reality anybody who has ever seen battle up close and personal would understand.

Tom Custer

Wild Horse and Burro
ADOPTIONS
Trained and Untrained Horses Available

You can adopt a wild horse or burro for an average adoption fee of $125.

Feb 21 - 23 Seguin, TX
Feb 22 - 23 Jackson, MO
Feb 22 - 24 Buckeye, AZ
Feb 27 - Mar. 13 Internet
Mar 8 - 9 Piney Woods, MS
Mar 12 Pauls Valley, OK
Mar 14 - 16 Abilene, TX
Mar 15 - 16 Knoxville, TN
Mar 22 - 23 Cannon Falls, MN
Mar 22 - 24 Norco, CA
Mar 29 - 30 Waterloo, IA
Apr 5 Canon City, CO
Apr 9 Pauls Valley, OK

Contact BLM for additional locations or visit mustangheritagefoundation.org/tip.php

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Wild Horse and Burro Program
866-468-7826 blm.gov

Photo: John Wheland

What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

What nobody knows is that my executive director's retreat is the homestead cabin my Belgian grandmother first lived in when coming to America. It is a place of family heritage that nurtures my interest in preserving stories of the West.

The best song made up at a WWA convention is Bill Groneman's original composition in honor of former executive director Paul Hutton. All WWA members involved in the music circle room know the chorus: "where the grad students do all the work!" Another Groneman composition, "Western Writers' Girls," is a darned close second.

WWA got started when a bunch of Western fiction writers, many of them veterans of the pulps, decided it'd be fun to get together, have some drinks and trade stories on the horrors of New York editors, the lousy pay they were getting for their work and tall tales like Frederick "Heinie" Faust (Max Brand) writing a 30,000-word Western pulp serial in a hotel room in one day.

The highlight of this year's convention will be recognition of the men and women who have received the Saddleman/Wister Awards, Spur Awards and other recognitions from WWA during its 60-year history.

In 60 years, this organization has come a long way from its fiction roots to embrace all writing about the American West: nonfiction, poetry, songs, essays, travel and screenplays for all generations of readers.

Our first Spur winner for short story went to Tommy Thompson for "Gun Job," published in *Collier's Weekly*. The Spur award itself was named by Thompson, who said it was intended to spur WWA members to write a good story.

When Will Henry got the first Saddleman, he was a shy man who hid out behind the potted palms. But when he warmed up to his audience, he would tell you that he started out by forking hay for Walt Disney's polo ponies. He graduated to writing material for Tex Avery, the animator for the Daffy Duck, Droopy and Bugs Bunny Warner Brothers cartoons, then to writing scripts for *Death Valley Days*, *Zane Grey Theater* and other early TV Westerns, then to writing novels, like *Yellowstone Kelly*, *I, Tom Horn* and 50 others—all works by a master.

Owen Wister is now our lifetime achievement award title because this Harvard grad, classmate and pal of Theodore Roosevelt wrote *The Virginian* in 1902, considered the first commercial "Western."

At the Tucson Book Festival on March 9-10, WWA and *True West* will be partnering up in a joint celebration (we are both 60 years old!) to encourage the reading of Westerns. One of our special guests will include Larry McMurtry, author of *Lonesome Dove* and the recent *Custer*.

CANDY MOULTON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WESTERN WRITERS OF AMERICA

For 17 years, Candy Moulton edited the Western Writers of America's *Roundup* Magazine; in 2012, she became WWA's executive director. The Wyoming native leading the organization has written 13 Western history books (including the Spur-winning biography *Chief Joseph*), co-edited a short fiction collection and written and produced several documentary films (including the Spur-winning Oregon Trails documentary *In Pursuit of a Dream)*. WWA is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year and will be hosting its annual conference from June 24-29 in Las Vegas, Nevada. If you attend, you may run into some of these Western Writers' Girls (from left: WWA Vice President Sherry Monahan, Quackgrass Sally, Deborah Morgan and Candy Moulton).

The funniest speech in recent years was W.C. Jameson's pitch to host the convention in Toad Suck, Arkansas.

Drinking and Western writers create memories like passing Deborah Morgan's bottle of moonshine with Wes Studi, Kirk Ellis, Johnny D. Boggs, Quackgrass Sally, Loren Estleman, Courtney Joyner and Bill Markley until four in the morning.

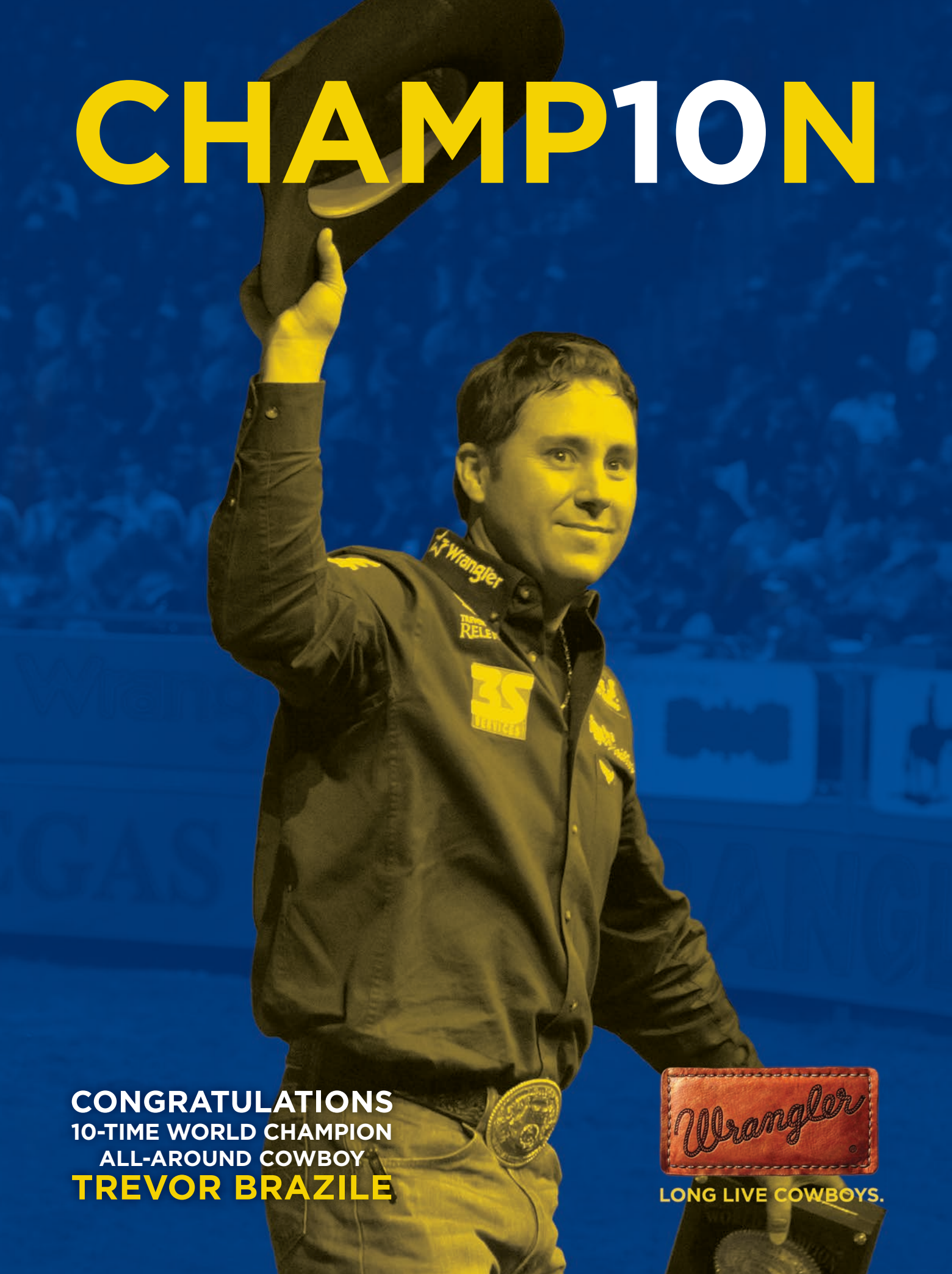
If you are at dinner with Paul Hutton, Johnny D. Boggs, Courtney Joyner, Cotton Smith, Loren D. Estleman, Kirk Ellis or Tom Claggett, the topic will turn to Western film within five minutes.

OLD WEST HISTORY WITH A CLEAR VIEW!

TRUE WEST
PRESERVING THE AMERICAN WEST

Appearing Now on the iPad

From your iPad, download the Zinio app, then search True West.
From your computer, visit www.zinio.com and search for True West.
Get your history-fix with a single issue or a full year of
America's favorite history magazine in vivid color!


CHAMP10N
CONGRATULATIONS
10-TIME WORLD CHAMPION
ALL-AROUND COWBOY
TREVOR BRAZILE
Wrangler
LONG LIVE COWBOYS.