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FEBRUARY 2012

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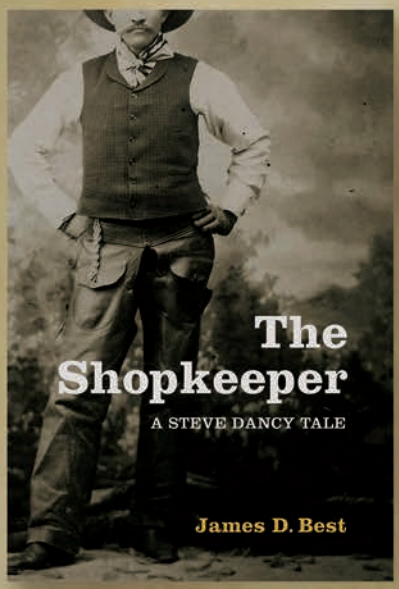

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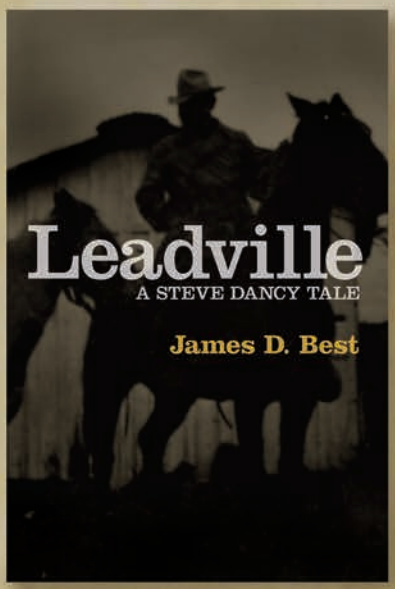
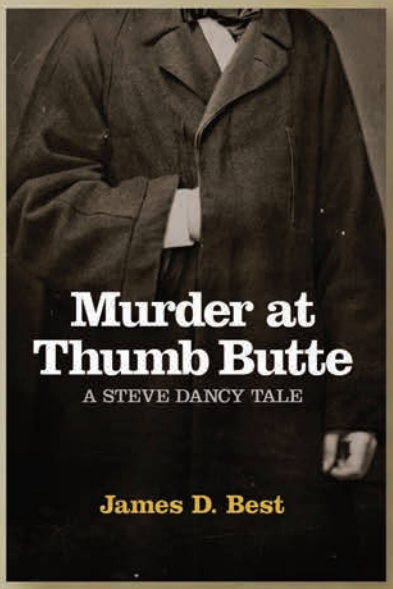


Renegades abduct a girl near Mesa Verde, Colorado. The trail leads Dancy to Leadville—a mining town teeming with the worst elements of a raw frontier.



Dancy ventures to Prescott, territorial capital of Arizona, where he works with Virgil Earp, Doc Holliday, and Pinkertons to save his friend from hanging.

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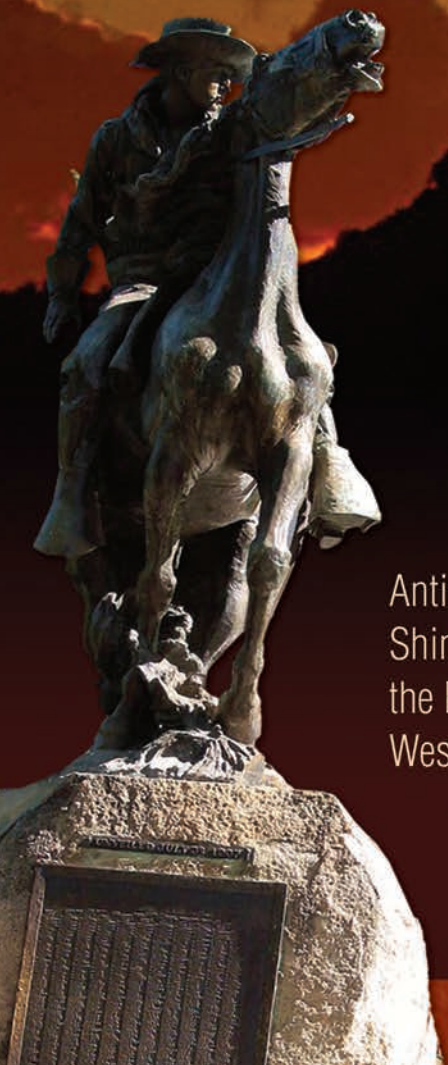

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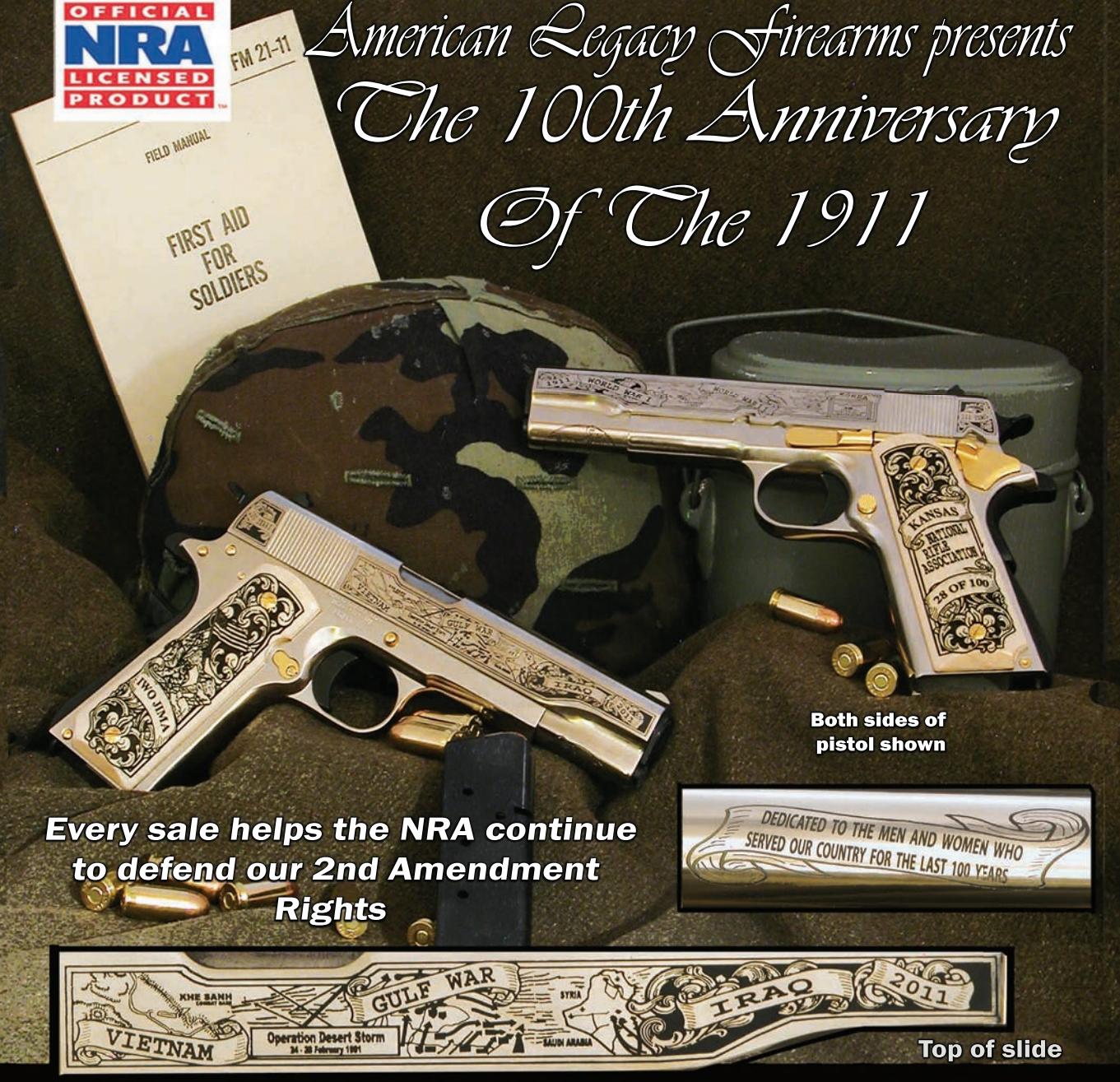

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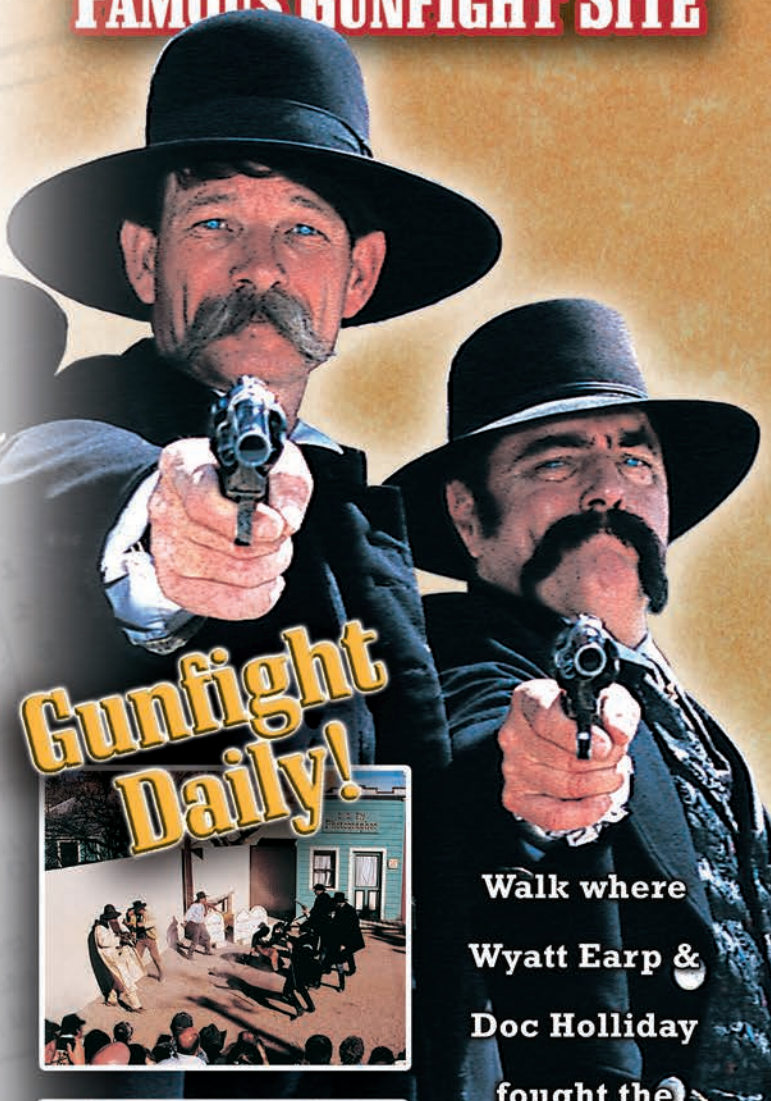

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OUR COVER

Arizona: The Long & Crazy Road to Statehood.

– Illustrated by Bob Boze Bell; Cover design by Daniel Harshberger –

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

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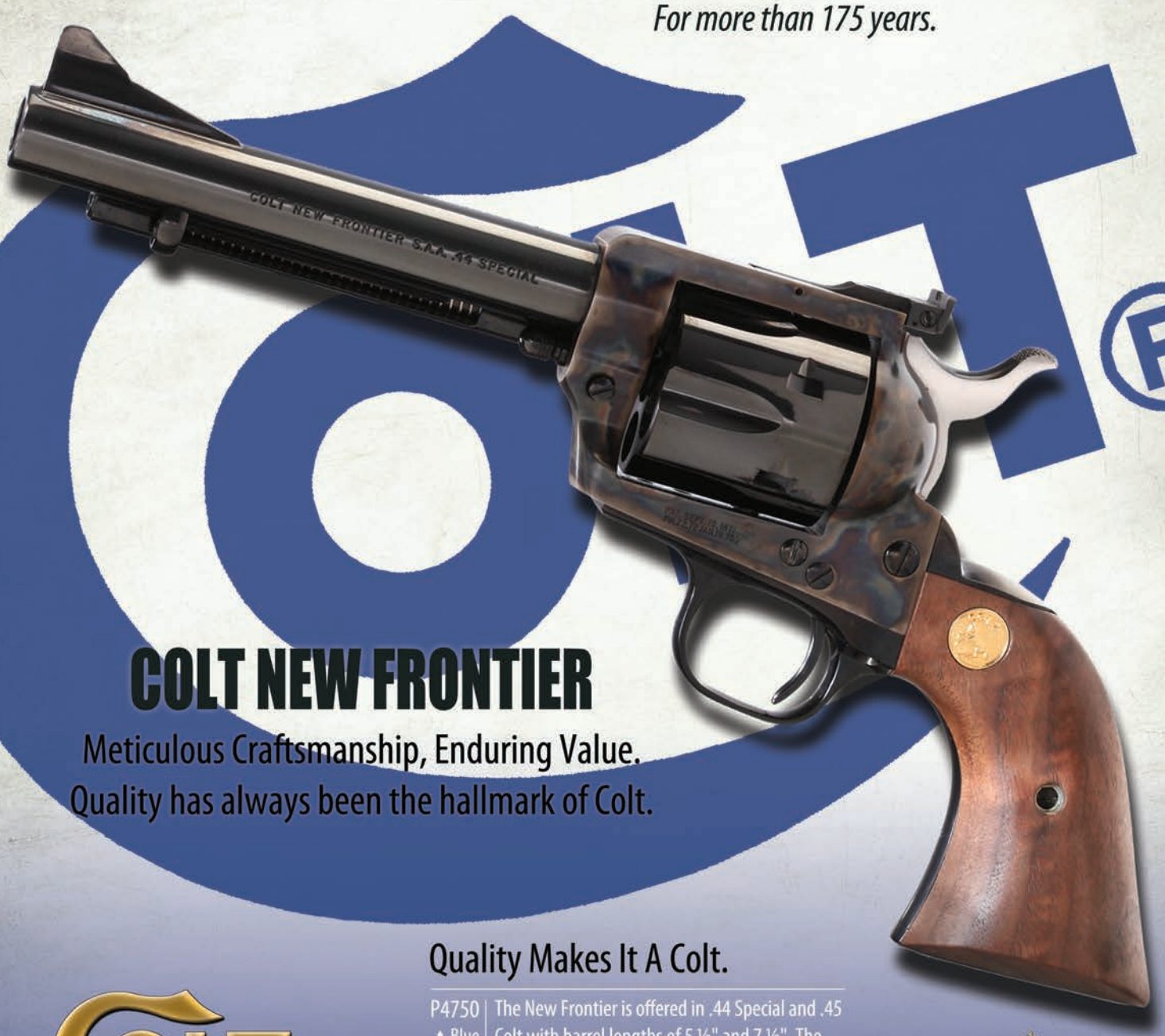

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Arizona All-Stars swing for the fences.

The state of Arizona was a mere 39 years old, when a right fielder from Ashfork played in the Little League State Championship game against Prescott. Ashfork lost, 2-1, with the tying run, Marshall Trimble (the right fielder), left stranded on first.

In 1959, another right fielder, playing for the Kingman Little League All-Stars, bunted in the Northern Arizona Championship game against Winslow and scored what turned out to be the winning run. Going on to the State Championship Tournament in Phoenix, the bunter struck out three times against Tucson Cactus, and Kingman lost in the first round.

The very next year, 1960, the pitcher for the Kingman All-Stars, Dan Harshberger, got shellacked by Winslow (no doubt filled with players who were steamed by the previous year's loss), and Kingman went home early.

One might conclude, and you would be correct, that all three of these northern Arizona All-Stars are losers. But as the Hualapais are fond of saying, there's more to be learned from losing than winning.

Marshall Trimble grew up to be a history professor at Scottsdale Community College, and he is also the state's official historian.

Dan "The Man" Harshberger is *True West's* art director, and he redesigned our look for this issue (I'd mention that he pitched us on the idea, but that's one bad joke too far).

And, the bunter is, well, always taking everything one joke too far.

All three of us vividly remember the 50-year statehood celebration. Yes, we are older than dirt. But the crazy connections and the bona fides don't stop there.

The assembled Arizona Centennial team we put together for this issue has a whopping, combined 457 years of Arizona experience.

Jana Bommersbach and I worked together at *Phoenix New Times* in the late seventies, and Jana has gone on to win more prestigious reporting awards than any other journalist in the state. Jana, Marshall and I teamed up to write the cover story (p. 26).

Shelly Dudley is the daughter of Ruth and Aaron Cohen, founders of Guidon Books in Scottsdale, one of the oldest and most reputable bookstores dedicated to the American West. Aaron and Ruth are gone, but Shelly carries on with the bookstore. Her list of recommended Arizona reads is found on p. 92.

Abe Hays is a longtime art collector and Western art expert. His gallery, Arizona West, has been a mainstay on Main Street in Old Town Scottsdale since 1976. He offers up his favorite Arizona paintings in *Collecting the West* (p. 18).

And we had help from all over the state. Deloris Reynolds, at the Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum, came in on her day off to conduct research for us on "Bisbee's Brawling Bear" featured in our *Opening Shot* (p. 6).

In this issue, there was no bunting. We all swung for the fences.

BBB, the bunter (above), and Marshall Trimble, the right fielder (left).

– BBB photo by Gallup Studio, Kingman, Arizona; Marshall Trimble photo from the author's collection –

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

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Quotes

"But what I didn't like much is what I hadn't liked in Westerns when I was a kid, and that was all the kissing and stuff that just slowed down all the shootin' and horse ridin'."

–Don Graham, on 2005's Brokeback Mountain, *in* State of Minds: Texas Culture and Its Discontents *(Univ. of Texas Press)*

"I'm glad I wasn't born in Arizona. I might have taken it for granted."

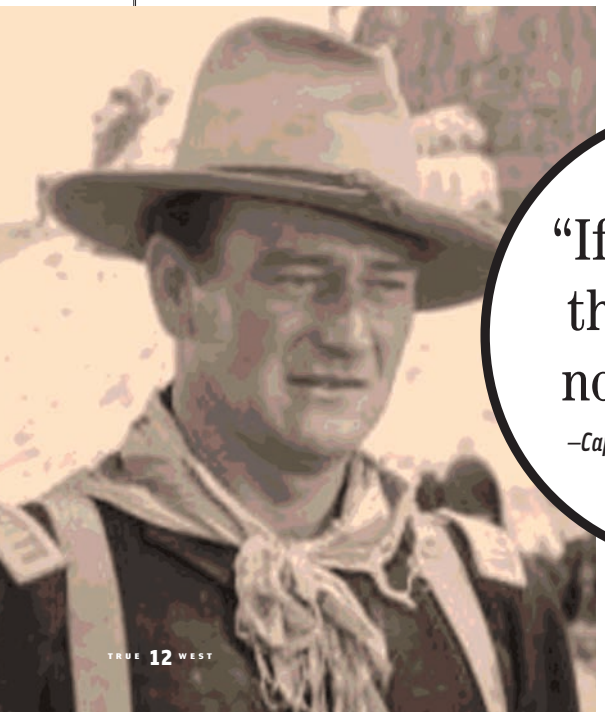
–Hugh Downs

"History is a pack of lies about events that never happened told by people who weren't there."

- George Santayana

"I was wise enough to never grow up, while fooling most people into believing I had."

- Margaret Mead



"If you can see them, they're not Apaches."

–Capt. Kirby York (John Wayne), in Fort Apache, *1948*

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO

"In the twilight of my career, I wouldn't mind doing a TV version of a Western where I play a mute gunfighter, so I don't have to learn any lines."

–Robert Duvall

Old Vaquero Saying

"Mud thrown is ground lost."

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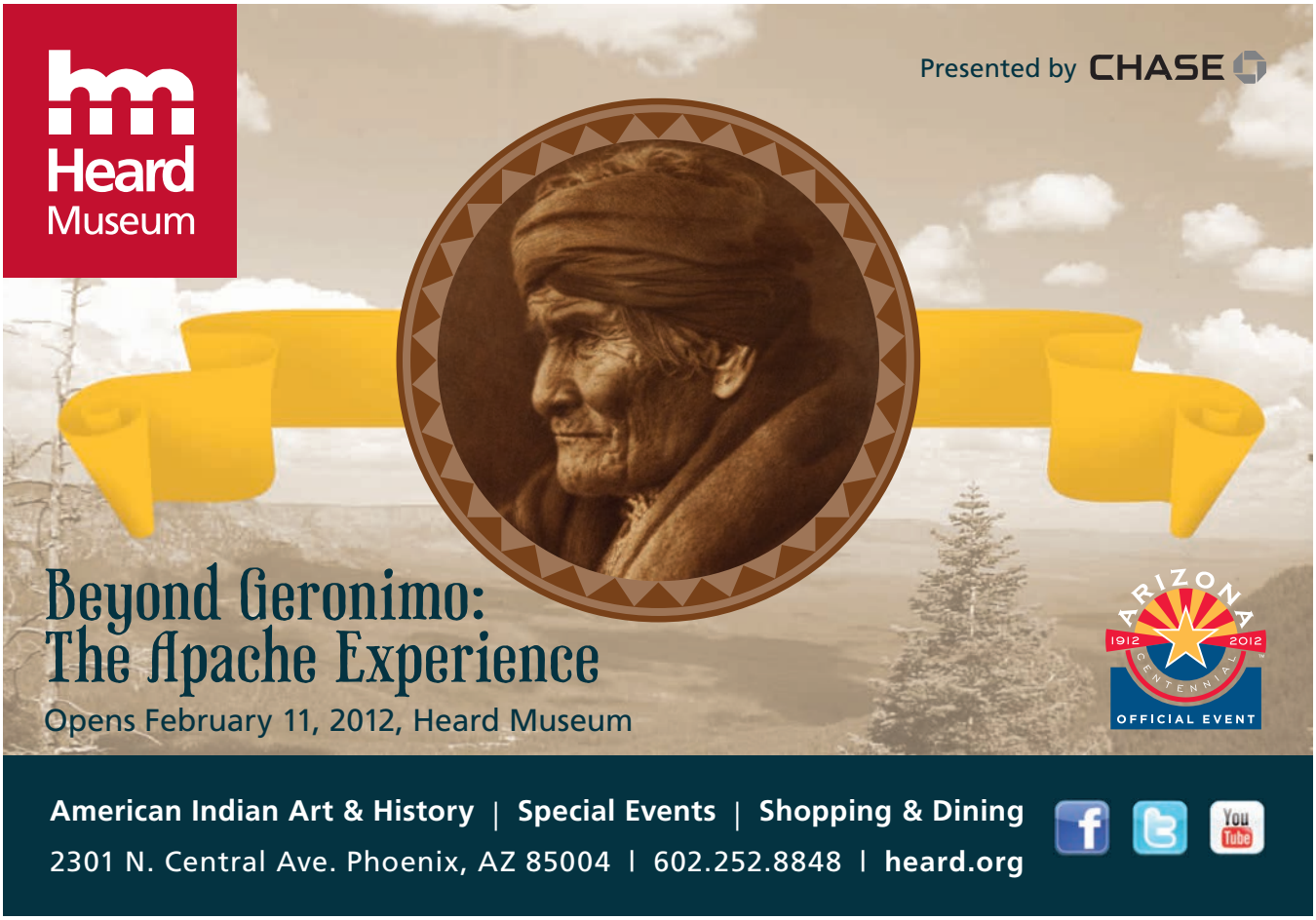
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BY MARK BOARDMAN

Butch Cassidy Wannabe

The strange tale of Butch Phillips.

Butch Cassidy is dead. William T. Phillips is dead.

Yet the legend that the two men were one and the same still has not given up the ghost, despite loads of evidence to the contrary.

The most recent reincarnation came last summer, when a Utah book dealer announced he had a manuscript of *The Bandit Invincible*, Phillips' autobiography that detailed his alleged life as Butch. A Salt Lake City newspaper ran the story, and the Associated Press sent its version around the world. Media outlets big and small went with it, further spreading the Cassidy/Phillips myth.

Phillips had also spread his tale far and wide. He frequently went to Butch's old haunts in Wyoming and Colorado, searching for buried loot and outlaw pals. The papers picked up the story by 1936. After Phillips died at a county poor farm near Spokane, Washington, in 1937, the story went away for the next 40 years.

In 1977, Larry Pointer presented his case for Phillips as Cassidy in his book *In Search of Butch Cassidy*. Much of it was based on *The Bandit Invincible*.

The Phillips account stated Butch had escaped the Bolivia shoot-out—leaving the dead Sundance Kid behind. He traveled to Paris for plastic surgery to hide his identity. Back stateside, he got married in Michigan in 1908 (the first official record of his existence).

Oh, and he'd had many adventures post-Bolivia—like serving as a sharpshooter for Pancho Villa during the Mexican Revolution, and prospecting for gold in Alaska (where he said he ran into Wyatt Earp).

Many people believed. Phillips had an impressive knowledge of Cassidy's early years, up to and including his stint in the Wyoming state pen in the mid-1890s. Some of the outlaw's former associates agreed Butch and Bill were one and the same. On the surface, he shared some physical resemblance to the outlaw—both were stocky, had strong, jutting jaws and sported moustaches and devil-may-care grins.

Both were stocky, had strong, jutting jaws and sported moustaches and devil-may-care grins.

Yet over the last three decades, Wild Bunch researchers Dan Buck and Anne Meadows have uncovered strong evidence disproving Phillips' claim. Phillips got married in Michigan at the same time Butch and Sundance were demonstrably working in Bolivia. The handwriting analysis of the two men's correspondence came back inconclusive that the letters had been written by the same man. And Phillips' knowledge of the South American period was suspect, to say the least. He talked about railroads that weren't built until after the shoot-out, and he placed the outlaws' ranch in the wrong part of Patagonia. Plus, most of the Parker clan—including father Maximilian (who lived until 1938) and brother Dan—never accepted Phillips as their long lost kin.

So how the heck did Phillips know so much about Cassidy's early years?

Wyoming researcher Jack Stroud posited Phillips had served time with Butch at the Wyoming state pen. The mug shot of William T. Wilcox looks much like later photos of Phillips, and reports state Wilcox hung out with Cassidy after the two were released.

So was William T. Wilcox actually William T. Phillips? The only documentary evidence: on his marriage license, Phillips listed his mother as Celia Mudge. Wilcox's mother was Celia's sister, Flora.

Pointer, seeing Stroud's materials, finally decided (after nearly 25 years) that Butch and Phillips were different people. He now believes either Wilcox and Phillips were one and the same or cousins.

That's how Phillips knew so much about the early Butch.

You need a scorecard to keep track of this "who's who" puzzle.

But don't expect this story to die. Very few of the media outlets that spread the Phillips-as-Cassidy myth followed up with Pointer's admission that they were different guys. Rest assured, William T. Phillips and his claim to be the legendary outlaw will be resurrected again. And again. And again. It's a tale that seems invincible—unlike the bandit and his wannabe who met their Maker all those many years ago.

This is definitely a photo of William T. Phillips, but the idea of him being Butch Cassidy does not look too likely.

– *Courtesy Dan Buck* –

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BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

Hoop Dance Dynasty

Kept alive and well, by an Arizona family that also helped revive the native dance.

After years of performing as the official native dancers for the Arizona State Fair, the Duncan family was honored as "Culture Keepers of Arizona" in 2004. Shown here is 27-year-old Tony Duncan, who won top honors at the Heard championship last year.

– Courtesy Heard Museum –

Thanks to the pull of love, one of today's most acclaimed hoop dancing families in the nation helped to revive the native dance that had all but died by the 1980s.

When Ken Duncan, an Arizona Apache, followed his sweetheart Doreen, a North Dakota Mandan/Hidatsa/Arikara, to Brigham Young University in 1976, they joined the university's native dance troupe. Ken remembers its 10 members were "twice as many as all the hoop dancers in all of North America at the time—it was almost a dead art."

So it was with particular pride that in February 2011, at the Heard Museum's annual World Championship Hoop Dance Contest, they watched their second son, 27-year-old Tony, take the top honors in the adult division. "Tony was just a little tiny kid when he danced at the first Heard Hoop Dance contest [back in 1990], and he's the only dancer who's danced in every single competition," Ken says with pride.

Ken and Doreen Duncan of Mesa, Arizona, now have children who hold a fistful of world championships in the art that uses from one to 50 hoops in a most athletic dance. Last year, four of their seven boys won or placed in various divisions. Their one daughter prefers the Apache and Plains Indian dances, rather than hoops. All the kids will gather at the Heard in Phoenix for this year's contest on February 11-12. "We have the largest family of hoop dancers," Ken notes. "The Heard calls us the 'Hoop Dance Dynasty.'"

This dynasty also spreads the love of hoop dancing around the world. For the last eight years, the family has been sent by the U.S. Department of State to dance in places that include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Lebanon, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. They've entertained for former First Lady Laura Bush, Presidents Carter and Ford, the Queen of Tonga and peacekeeping forces at a NATO base in Kosovo.

Those audiences would not have seen hoops made of reeds, as they were originally, but rather hoops made of plastic tubing, which is preferred because the dances are done so often, with so many hoops and with such vigor. Ken makes all the hoops for his family of dancers, while son Kevin makes all of their dancing clothes.

"Hoop dancing originated with the Taos from New Mexico, and it was a healing ceremony done with three to five hoops," Ken notes. "It was done whenever someone was sick. The legend is that every time you went through a hoop, you extended your life by a day, and I think there's some truth in that because it's such a cardio workout."

> "The legend is that every time you went through a hoop, you extended your life by a day."

At the Heard Museum's competition, hoop dancers are judged on five skills: precision, rhythm, showmanship, creativity and speed. Keeping the beat of native drummers, dancers manipulate the hoops, dancing through, over, under and around them, creating designs like butterflies and globes. The competition attracts dozens of dancers—men and women, boys and girls, and even tots—from the U.S. and Canada. In 2010, Celina Cada-Matasawagon, an Ojibway from Canada, jumped on a jet to Phoenix to compete at the Heard after she had danced in the opening ceremonies of the Winter Olympics in Vancouver.

Ken smiles when he notes that his "dynasty" of hoop dancers isn't going away anytime soon. "Last week, my one-year-old grandson Tizoc came during supper carrying a little yellow hoop. I beat out the beat with my hand, and he insisted I sing for him as he started to dance."

If smiles of proud Grandpas were gold, Ken Duncan would be a millionaire. The pride he shows in his children and grandchildren reflects the pride he believes hoop dancing brings to native people. "It says we are very proud of who we were; it says our culture is still alive and well; it says we are so happy as a people, and it says we are still dancing to the music of our ancestors."

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.

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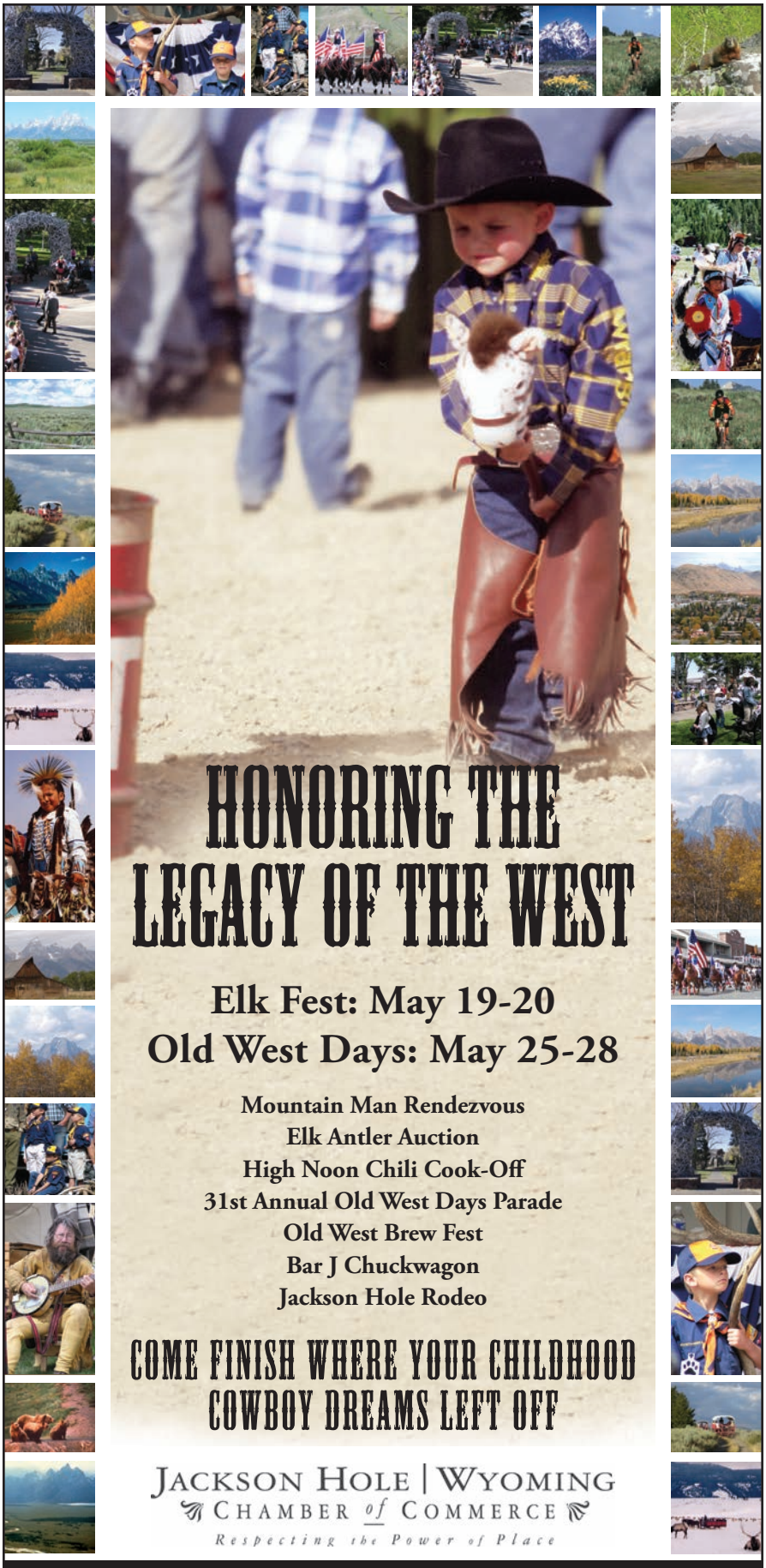

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BY ABE HAYS

Arizona's Top 10 Paintings

Abe Hays, the founder of Arizona West Galleries, gives us his picks.

If some of the major early artists in the West—Catlin, Bodmer, Miller, Audubon, Bierstadt—had painted in Arizona, they would be on this list. But from the 1820s-60s, we were too remote, unexplored and had far too many hostile Indians.

In selecting these 10 paintings, I have taken into account the many outstanding examples of Arizona subject matter the artists created. The only exception is Blumenschein, yet his painting of Roosevelt Dam is, after Hoover Dam, of the most significant structure in Arizona.

Abe Hays, the founder of Arizona West Galleries (1976) in Scottsdale, Arizona, is now semi-retired with son, Gregory Hays, as president.

2

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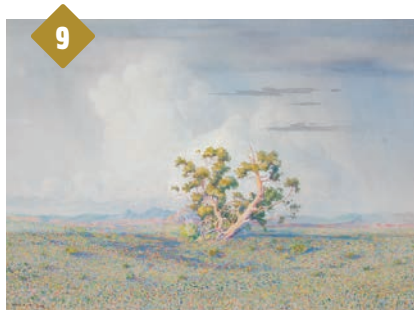

1. The Chasm of the Colorado, Thomas Moran (1837-1926), 1873-74 Oil on Canvas; Abe's Estimate: $100 million.
– Smithsonian American Art Museum –

2. Fight for the Waterhole, Frederic Remington (1861-1909), 1901 Oil on Canvas; Abe's Estimate: $6 million to $8 million.
– Hogg Brothers Collection/Museum of Fine Arts Houston –

3. Cloud World,Maynard Dixon (1875-1946), 1925 Oil on Canvas; Estimated Value: $4 million to $6 million.
– Private Collection, Massachusetts –

4. Snake Dance at Walpi, Carl Oscar Borg (1879-1947), 1924 Oil on Canvas; Abe's Estimate: $1.5 million to $2 million.
– Montclair Art Museum, New Jersey –

5. Arizona Dam (Roosevelt), Ernest L. Blumenschein (1874-1960), 1932-57 Oil on Canvas; Abe's Estimate: $1.5 million to $2 million.
– Private Collection, Colorado –

6. Grand Canyon, William R. Leigh (1866-1955), 1911 Oil on Canvas; Abe's Estimate: $2 million to $4 million. (Detail shown)
– Newark Museum, New Jersey –

7. Navajo Riders (Canyon de Chelly), Edgar Payne (1882-1947), c. 1925 Oil on Canvas; Abe's Estimate: $500,000 to $750,000.
– Private Collection, California –

8. San Francisco Peaks, Gunnar M. Widforss (1879-1934), 1932 Watercolor; Abe's Estimate: $75,000 to $100,000.
– Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff –

9. After the Storm, George Elbert Burr (1859-1939), c. 1924 Watercolor; Abe's Estimate: $30,000 to $50,000.
– Hays Collection, Paradise Valley, Arizona –

10. The Last Drop, Lon Megargee (1883-1960), 1923 Oil on Canvas; Abe's Estimate: $100,000 to $150,000.
– Private Collection, Arizona –

BY JOE MCNEILL

Call of the Canyon

Zane Grey's demand for authentic settings compelled Hollywood to film his novels in Arizona.

Author Zane Grey stares out into a canyon. In his book, *The Call of the Canyon*, which was filmed in northern Arizona, he wrote of looking at Arizona's Grand Canyon from a distance: "That ragged black rent is the Grand Canyon. Looks like a thread, doesn't it? But Carley, it's some hole, believe me."

– *Courtesy National Park Service* –

In 1906, novelist Zane Grey visited the Arizona Territory for the first time. The Southwestern landscape fired his imagination; after a few return trips, he began writing *Riders of the Purple Sage*, published by Harper and Brothers in 1912. It racked up blockbuster sales to become one of the most successful novels of the American West. By the early 1920s, Grey's books were outsold only by *McGuffey's Readers* for young children and the *Bible*.

The huge success of *Riders of the Purple Sage* caught the eye of producer William Fox, founder of the Fox Film Corporation, ancestor of today's 20th Century Fox. In 1916, he paid Grey $2,500 apiece for worldwide photoplay rights for the book and for its sequel, *The Rainbow Trail*. Fox released silent film adaptations of both films in 1918 and followed up the next year with versions of Grey's *The Last of the Duanes* and *The Lone Star Ranger*.

By 1918, Grey had recognized a lot of money could be made adapting his stories to the movies, so he formed Zane Grey Pictures, with partner Benjamin B. Hampton. But after releasing seven films—five of which featured Hampton's wife, actress Claire Adams—Grey bought out Hampton's stake in late 1922, then turned around and sold the company outright to Famous Players–Lasky. It was a good deal for both sides: Grey would be paid $20,000 for a seven-year option on each title, with a share in the picture's profits; in return, the studio could prominently promote Grey's name on its Westerns, which would help ensure big box-office returns.

Famous Players–Lasky would release at least two, and as many as four, adaptations of Grey stories each year through 1928. Lavishly produced at $125,000 apiece, the Zane Grey series proved to be the most popular Westerns Hollywood released during this period. By 1940, well into the sound era, the studio would release 53 films based on Grey's stories.

Since Grey believed the land he described in his writing was a vital element of his work, he made sure his deal with Lasky required that at least the first three films would be made in Arizona. It was a rare request at the time. According to statistics published in the 1924 *Film Daily Year Book*, only four percent of U.S. films were shot outside Los Angeles and New York that year.

> "I will not say that all of the people in the motion picture industry are crooks, but I will say that all the crooks in Hollywood are in the motion picture industry."

Reporting on the Grey/Famous Players–Lasky deal in January 1923, *The New York Times* noted that Grey would "collaborate actively" on the "picturization" of his stories. Three months later, the paper reported Grey's visit to New York to arrange the filming of the first of his novels. *To the Last Man* was to be filmed at Tonto Basin, about 60 miles northeast of Phoenix, which the paper described as "one of the most difficult spots of access in the entire United States."

Victor Fleming directed the project. He would leave his lasting mark on movie history years later, in 1939, when he directed both *Gone with the Wind* and *The Wizard of Oz*. When *To the Last Man* hit theaters on September 23, 1923, Fleming and crew were in Oak Creek Canyon to film Grey's *The Call of the Canyon*.

While the 1923 version of *To the Last Man* is lost (perhaps mercifully; *The New York Times* described it as "one of those pictures that give one a fit of yawning"), snippets of its footage from Payson, Arizona, survive. Paramount reused some outdoor scenes in a 1933 talkie remake, a budget measure repeated from the 1932 sound remake of *The Heritage of the Desert*. Both 1930s films were early directorial efforts of Henry Hathaway, the prop man on *To the Last Man* and *The Call of the Canyon*; he'd go on to direct noir classics in the 1940s and John Wayne's Oscar-winning performance in 1969's *True Grit*.

Unfortunately, because the silent version was never remade, most of the scenes photographed in Oak Creek Canyon for *The Call of the Canyon* are lost forever (a few fragments were uncovered in 2010).

The Call of Oak Creek Canyon

When did Zane Grey first lay eyes on Oak Creek Canyon?

Local legends have claimed that he actually wrote *The Call of the Canyon* there or, alternatively, at a hotel in Flagstaff, but in *Zane Grey: A Biography*, Frank Gruber—who had access to Grey's records, diaries and journals—found Grey actually began the story in 1921 at his home on Catalina Island in southern California, worked on it in Oregon and completed it before departing on a trip to Colorado.

But Grey certainly knew the local view. Vivid descriptions of Oak Creek Canyon—"The very forest-fringed earth seemed to have opened into a deep abyss, ribbed by red rock walls and choked by steep mats of green timber"—filled his pages. A January 1924 book review of *The Call of the Canyon* in *The New York Times* noted: "Here scenery does more than fill space. Potent in its influence upon the people of the story, it is a character in itself: the leading character, indeed. The wild, lonely, fearfully beautiful Arizona desert has never been better done."

Flagstaff rancher and wilderness guide Lee Doyle was the man who arranged Grey's first trip into Oak Creek Canyon. He, more than anyone else, was responsible for Sedona—and northern Arizona's—movie legacy.

During an April 1911 visit to Arizona, Grey had hired Lee's father, Al Doyle, as his guide to the Indian reservations in the northern part of the territory.

Zane Grey's journey to filmmaking in Arizona started after Fox Film made a movie based on his *Riders of the Purple Sage* bestseller (at top). He started his own film production company, Zane Grey Pictures, which included *Desert Gold* (center) among its productions. Then he sold his book rights to Famous Players-Lasky, which made the bulk of his silent movies, including Grey's first movie filmed in Arizona, *To the Last Man* (bottom).

– *Courtesy* ArizonasLittleHollywood.Blogspot.com –

A resident of the frontier since 1866, Detroit-born Al worked as a cowboy, buffalo hunter and rancher, and his tales of the West provided inspiration for much of Grey's writing. Al's campfire reminiscences of his days as a teamster and Indian fighter during construction of the Union Pacific Railroad provided Grey the inspiration for his novel *The U.P. Trail*, the biggest-selling American book of 1918. In the book's dedication, Grey wrote, "I have Doyle's stories of sudden death and terrible lust and alluring gold—unforgettable stories; and it seems as though all the labor, violence and havoc of those years have become embodied in my imagination."

Grey returned numerous times to northern Arizona over the next decade

for more excursions with Al and Lee (born in a log cabin south of Flagstaff on June 12, 1881) as his guides. They became close friends.

After Al's death in November 1921, Grey and Lee grew even closer, so Grey naturally involved Lee in the productions of movies made from his stories. He insisted Famous Players–Lasky hire Lee for his wide-ranging knowledge of the area and of the West.

Lee was a "typical westerner of many occupations—cowboy, rider, rancher, cattleman," as Grey described him in his 1922 nonfiction book, *Tales of Lonely Trails*. "He was small, thin, supple, quick, tough and strong. He had a bronzed face, always chapped, a hooked nose, gray-blue eyes like his father's, sharp and keen."

Grey also portrayed a thinly disguised Lee as one of the principal characters of "On Location," a short story about a fictional movie crew at work in Arizona, which was first published in the 1979 anthology *The Camp Robber and Other Stories.* The local location scout is Lee Hornell (described as a slim, hawk-nosed and red-faced Arizonian), who worked with a "Meteor Pictures" crew in northern Arizona. Although the story does not take place in Oak Creek Canyon, it does describe a dangerous horse stunt staged there for the movie.

Beginning with *The Call of the Canyon*, Lee was the location manager for virtually every movie filmed in the Sedona/northern Arizona area well into the mid-1950s, actively lobbying the studios to bring their picture work to the state, and providing them with technical expertise, location scouting, transportation and supplies. (In 1935, the Flagstaff newspaper, *The Coconino Sun*, would declare Doyle had "done far more than any other man to publicize our wonderful scenery and climate.")

The Vanishing American

In December 1922, less than a year before he sold the film rights to *Call of the Canyon*, Grey met with Jesse L. Lasky in and around Flagstaff, ostensibly to scout locations for *The Vanishing American*, his story about the plight of contemporary American Indians, which had debuted as a serial in *The Ladies' Home Journal* the previous month and would run in monthly installments through April 1923.

Grey desired to show Indians as humans rather than as the dimestore sociopaths they were portrayed as so often in the popular culture. He addressed tough themes like racism, miscegenation and religious hypocrisy.

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Charles Marion Russell (1864–1926), *Roping a Steer*, 1898, watercolor and pencil on paper
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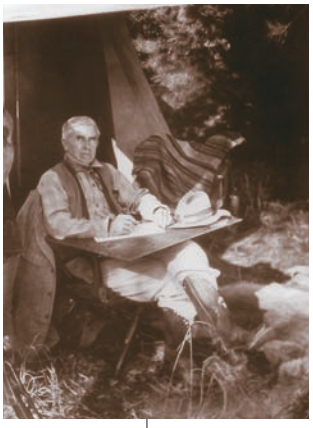
He had been working on the project for at least a decade. Then, on June 22, 1922, he recorded in his diary: "I have finished *The Vanishing American*—my novel on the Indian.... In April I took a hard and trying trip across the Painted Desert, Paiute Canyon, and Uplands country to Nonnezoshe [the Navajo name for Rainbow Bridge]. It was most productive. On May 5 I began writing, and I finished the novel June 8 with only two breaks in my continuous work."

During the film production of *Call of the Canyon*, Grey submitted to Harper and Brothers at least three revised *Vanishing American* manuscripts that incorporated changes suggested by his editors. Disgusted by it all, he wrote in a March 24, 1924, letter to his wife, Dolly, that he considered withdrawing the book, except he knew it was slated to appear simultaneously with the movie. Grey grudgingly played along because he knew the impact a successful movie tie-in would have on his book sales.

Yet the studio's and publisher's tampering with *The Vanishing American* remained a sore point for Grey. In his preface to the 1984 unexpurgated edition of the novel, Dr. Loren Grey included the text of a letter written by his deeply disenchanted father to Hoyns and William Briggs, another of his Harper and Brothers editors, on May 25, 1925:

"As to the motion picture, I have eliminated entirely the missionary element. This I was forced to do by the influence brought to bear upon the Will Hays office, by missionary powers.



Much of Zane Grey's best work came from writing under the Tonto Rim (most Arizonians know it as Mogollon Rim in the Tonto Basin). He wrote in pencil long hand on a wide lapboard. Babe Haught built Grey's cabin near the rim, and he and his family were the main characters in Grey's 1926 novel, *Under the Tonto Rim*; their children were featured in the movie versions.

– True West Archives –

"I just returned from Arizona, where I went to confer with Hubbard and Griffith. While there I got the proper angle on who was back of the propaganda. These missionaries would not stop at anything. My personal Arizona men warned me that it was actually not safe for me to go on the reservation. There are hirelings, and even some missionaries especially, who might shoot me from some canyon wall.

Stars Richard Dix and Lois Wilson in *The Vanishing American.* Zane Grey almost did not publish the novel the movie was based on, because of the cuts he had to make, yet he did release it to coincide with the movie; he was a savvy businessman, after all.

– Courtesy Famous Players-Lasky –

"This is the first time in my life that I have been driven away from the truth, from honor and ideals, and in this case, from telling the world of the tragedy of the Indian. It is a melancholy thing. I wonder what effect it will have upon me."

In a *New York Times* article the following September, Lasky sidestepped the difference between *The Ladies' Home Journal* version of *Vanishing American* and the movie version, claiming his movie originated when he and Lucien Hubbard had traveled with Grey through Arizona three years earlier (actually two years previously).

Lasky recalled, "We spent two months in this wild beautiful country in northern Arizona, sharing some of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, going a day without water for either ourselves or our horses, accepting the hospitality of Indians and learning to love it all. One of those Arizona sunsets will make even a native Californian pause in his praise of the golden state. It was during this trip that we conceived the idea of producing *The Vanishing American* and it was decided that the best man to write such a story was our host. Grey was enthusiastic, and immediately after our return to civilization he put everything to one side to start the story. We were well aware that it would cost a tremendous amount of effort, but we remained keen about it."

Unfortunately, Lasky's reinvented version of the film's genesis is the one most sources have reported as fact.

So what was Grey's opinion of the film version of *Vanishing American?* If you can believe a "tribute" credited to him by Famous Players–Lasky in the film's souvenir program, he loved it: "The picture is greater than the story. What more can an author say? Words, no matter how skilfully *[sic]* assembled, could never match the gorgeous beauty of the scenes that unfolded before me this morning."

No matter what Grey's true feelings were, *The Vanishing American* was one of 1925's biggest hits. Ralph Allen, manager of the Imperial Theater in Long Beach, California, giddily described it to the *Long Beach Press-Telegram* as a "sensation," with 9,000 patrons buying tickets to see it in his theater in four days.

Zane Grey's Twilight

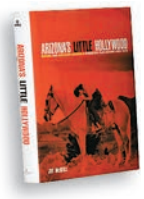
Between 1923-28, the now renamed Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation released almost a dozen Zane Grey films made at Arizona locations, including *The Light of Western Stars* and *Code of the West* (both 1925), *The Last Frontier* (1926), *Drums of the Desert* (1927, filmed at the Gap and Lees Ferry), *Under the Tonto Rim* (1928), *The Water Hole* (1928, filmed at Kayenta, Monument Valley and Navajo National Monument) and *Avalanche* (1928, Flagstaff).

At least one additional Arizona feature was planned but never made. In December 1924, Grey and a crew headed by cameraman Bert Glennon photographed a failed attempt to drive thousands of deer into the Grand Canyon with the idea of building an original screen story around the footage. But after shooting *Sunset Pass* in fall 1928 at Tuba City, Coal Canyon and Blue Canyon, the studio decided to film its Zane Grey productions in California and began to regularly change the author's plots and characters.

The movie business itself had changed. When Lasky agreed to film at the locations Grey wrote about, he hadn't foreseen how technological innovations, economic conditions and changing audience tastes would turn the movie business upside down. For Paramount, as with every other studio in Hollywood, costs skyrocketed as it grappled with the challenges of making talking films outdoors.

None of this sat well with Grey, who, as early as October 1927, began to air his grievances against Hollywood. Speaking to reporters in Phoenix after a hunting trip in Tonto Basin, where Paramount was filming *Under the Tonto Rim*, he grumbled, "I will not say that all of the people in the motion picture industry are crooks, but I will say that all the crooks in Hollywood are in the motion picture industry. Story pirates," he continued, cause the best known of writers "to be on their toes all the time."

But by 1930, with Hollywood looking warily upon Westerns and his box-office clout diminished, Grey was finally forced to abandon his demand that his stories be filmed at the locations he wrote about.



The edited excerpt is from *Arizona's Little Hollywood: Sedona and Northern Arizona's Forgotten Film History, 1923-1973* by **Joe McNeill**. Visit *ArizonasLittleHollywood.com* or your local bookstore to purchase a copy.

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THE LONG ROAD TO STATEHOOD

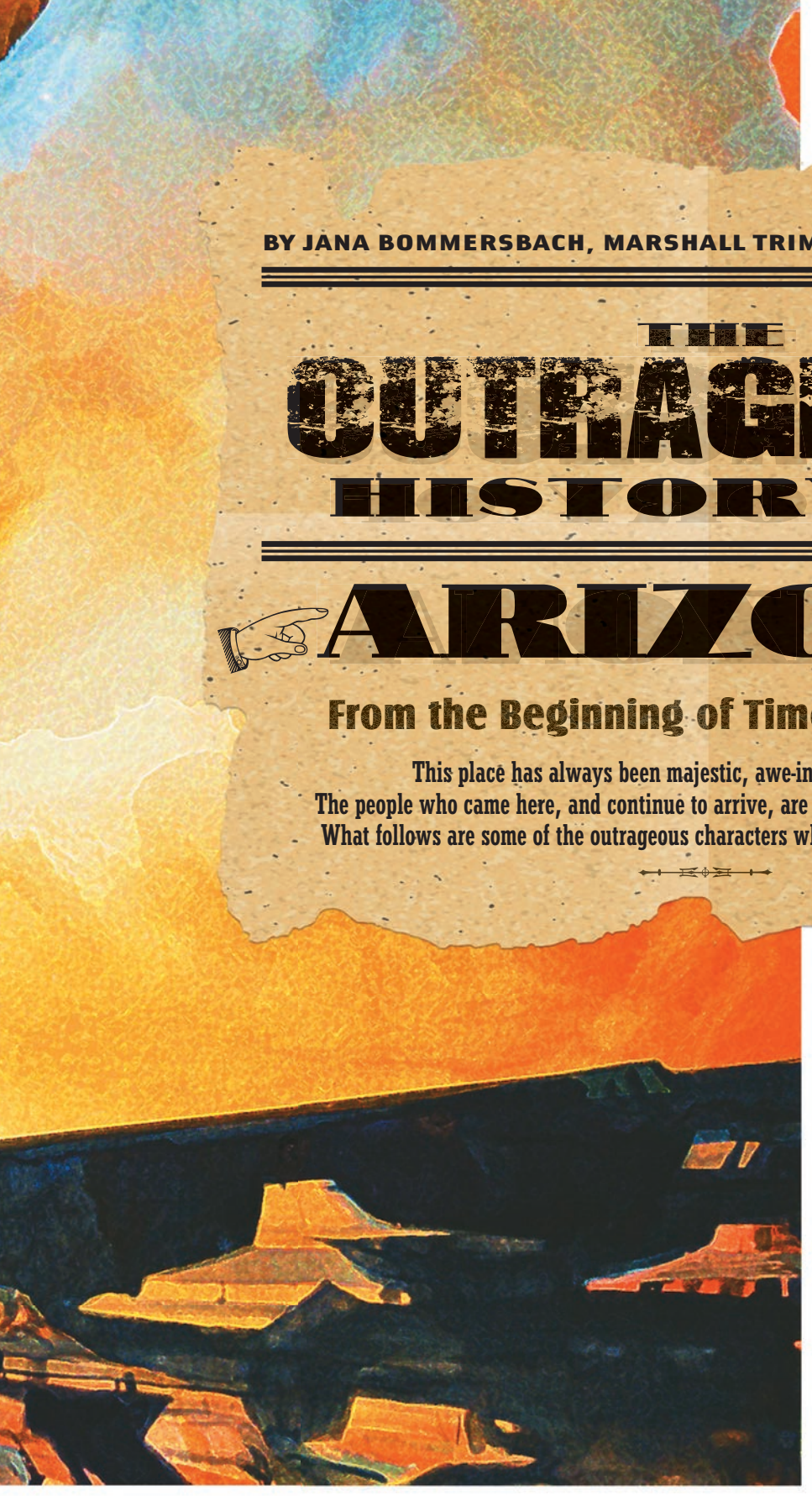
17 million Years Ago: The carving of the Grand Canyon begins with a trickle, then a stream.

BY JANA BOMMERSBACH, MARSHALL TRIMBLE AND BOB BOZE BELL

THE OUTRAGEOUS HISTORY OF ARIZONA

From the Beginning of Time to Statehood.

This place has always been majestic, awe-inspiring and dangerous. The people who came here, and continue to arrive, are strivers, connivers and survivors. What follows are some of the outrageous characters who made Arizona what it is today.



A LITTLE PERSPECTIVE, BEFORE WE BEGIN

The timeline from the forming of the Grand Canyon to statehood would be a tad longer than what we have illustrated here. Imagine, if you will, a line drawn from New York City to Phoenix, Arizona. In that very long timeline, the space allotted for the statehood years would be encompassed by the period at the end of this sentence.

300 BC: The Hohokam and Anasazi begin building irrigation canals, roads and ceremonial centers.

OUTRA

What If They'd Had a John Deere?

The Hohokam lived in the Salt River Valley from about 300 BC to AD 1450. They had a sophisticated 1,000-mile system of canals emanating from the Salt River. All this, without the aid of metal or even a wheel. In spite of these handicaps, their crops flourished and they had time for art, jewelry and sports (huge ball courts). Some 50,000 Hohokams called this area home for twice as long as the modern-day farmer has been here. In fact, it took Phoenix well into the 20th century to get back to 50,000 population.

The First White Man in Arizona Was a Black Man

An African slave, Esteban de Dorantes, or Estevanico, helped spread the idea of Seven Cities of Gold in Spain. Consequently, he was sent on an expedition, in 1539, into northern Mexico, headed by Marcos de Niza who took Esteban as a guide. Niza sent Estevanico to scout ahead and the slave was well received, especially by the women who admired his physique and charm (Esteban learned languages, quickly endearing him to those he met). Unfortunately, his sex appeal went to his head and he was killed by Zunis.

Not Bad for a Chronic Yawner

In the Apache custom, his parents named him Goyathlay for a particular trait: "he who yawns." Born circa 1829 near the headwaters of the Gila River, he grew up to be a warrior and struck fear into his Spanish-speaking adversaries, who noted he fought like San Jerónimo. The nickname stuck, and he became known as Geronimo.

Shore Leave

In 1846, when the Mormon Battalion crossed Arizona during the Mexican-American War, Lt. George Stoneman decided to test the navigability of the Gila. His men built a raft and loaded it with supplies. The young lieutenant cast off into the Gila and floated a short distance before the naval craft sank. Like any good skipper, Stoneman went down with his ship...then walked ashore.

Hi Jolly

Hadji Ali reportedly hailed from Syria and arrived in Texas in 1856 to escort a

AD 1064: Sunset Crater erupts; lava flows for about 130 years.

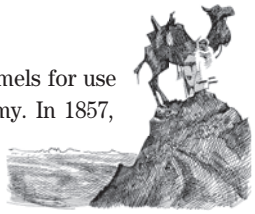
1125: Sinaguan people build a five-story limestone dwelling (later known as Montezuma Castle, near Sedona).

1200: Hopi village of Oraibi is founded.

1539 : Father Marcos de Niza explores Arizona and claims it for Spain.

1752: The first permanent Spanish settlement is established in Tubac.

GEOUS



shipment of camels for use by the U.S. Army. In 1857, leaving from Arizona's Camp Verde, he crossed the desert with Lt. Edward Fitzgerald Beale and his camel experiment to open a wagon road across Arizona from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River at Fort Mohave to Fort Tejon in California. He became known far and wide as Hi Jolly, a corruption of Hadji Ali. Hi Jolly then prospected and became a part-time scout for the army. Returning to Arizona, he was naturalized as Philip Tedro in 1880 in Tucson, where he married and had two daughters. In 1889 he resumed prospecting near Quartzsite. He died there, in 1902, and a monument to his irrepressible soul was erected there in 1935.

Damned Babies

The future "Father of Arizona," Charles Poston, arrived in the little adobe pueblo of Tubac in 1856 where he became the magistrate, alcalde or just "El Cadi" to the citizens. Tubac, in those days, had no Catholic Church, so he performed marriages, baptized babies and even granted divorces. When the bishop in Santa Fe discovered what was happening, he dispatched a priest to Tubac to declare all marriages null and void. The resulting civil unrest among the citizens was quickly resolved when Poston and the priest reached an agreement. The "El Cadi" would make a donation to the church and in return the priest would bless the marriages and make all the little Carlos and Carlottas legitimate again.

Pie Town

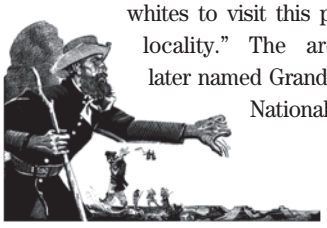
Allen Street, in Tombstone, is not named for a famous gunfighter, but for a man who got his start selling pies. John Pie Allen began baking and selling pies in Arizona in 1857 and earned the nickname "Pie Allen." He eventually opened a bakery in Tombstone in 1879 on the southwest corner of Fourth and Allen Streets.

The Beer Border

Lots of early Arizona land surveying involved wingdinging. A wingding is when you stand at a geographical point, slam your palms together and wherever your joined palms point to, that's the route to take. See that wingdinged, catty-wampus angle at the bottom of Arizona? According to legend, after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, a group of surveyors was supposed to map out a new boundary by heading west from New Mexico to the Gulf of California, thus ensuring Arizona would have a bona fide seaport. Unfortunately, when the surveyors got to Nogales, they heard there was a whole bunch of beer in Yuma (and besides it was kind of cold out). So, they made an executive decision, executed a wingding, turned their transit and pulled their chains toward Yuma. Remember, when it comes to Arizona landmarks, you always follow the beer.

His Vision? Not So Grand

Lieutenant Joseph Ives explored Arizona's waterways in 1858. Trekking to a remote canyon, with native guides, he made a bold prediction: "Ours has been the first, and will doubtless be the last, party of whites to visit this profitless locality." The area was later named Grand Canyon National Park.

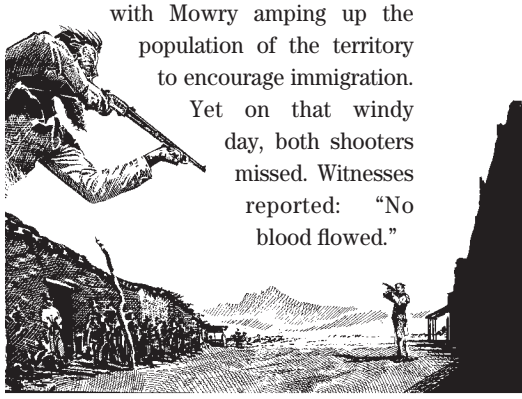


Placer Police

Colonel Jake Snively's 1858 gold strike on the Gila River a few miles east of Yuma eventually drew Jack Swilling to the new boomtown of Gila City. Constant raids by Tonto Apache on the prospectors led to the forming of a militia called the Gila Rangers. The men elected Swilling leader. On January 7, 1860, while leading a punitive expedition against the Apache, 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 Jack would return at a later date.

Deadlines Missed

On July 8, 1859, in Tubac, silver capitalist Sylvester Mowry and newspaper editor Edward Cross squared off with Burnside rifles at 40 paces. Cross took umbrage with Mowry amping up the population of the territory to encourage immigration. Yet on that windy day, both shooters missed. Witnesses reported: "No blood flowed."



Criminal Law

Arizona has had three different Arizona Ranger law enforcement groups. The first Ranger group was created in 1860, the second in 1882 and the third in 1901. All three did their best to combat lawlessness, but they were all defeated by the Arizona Legislature, which wouldn't pay them (1882) and finally voted them out of existence (1909), proving that it's hard to beat crime when you "fight city hall."

Chuckin' Wagons

In July of 1862, a U.S. Army advance detachment entered Apache Pass where

1775: Spanish Army Lt. Col. Hugo O'Conor establishes El Presidio Real de San Augustin del Tucson, marking the official birth date of the city of Tucson.

1821: Mexico gains military control of Arizona and the first trappers and traders from the U.S. enter the territory.

1848 United States wins the Mexican War and gains parts of Arizona, north of the Gila River, through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

1851: A party of Yavapai Indians attacks the wagon train of Royce Oatman taking Olive Oatman and her sister captive.

Land of Confusion

Gila Bend is in Maricopa County. Maricopa is in Pinal County. Pinal is in Gila County. Pima is in Graham County. Fort Apache is in Navajo County, and Navajo is in Apache County.

they were attacked by some 500 Apaches led by Mangas Coloradas and Cochise. Deploying several 12-pounder mountain howitzers, the artillery unit opened fire in earnest. The Apaches, who had never encountered artillery before, held their positions until nightfall, then retreated. Later, one of the Apaches reportedly remarked of the battle, "We did okay, until you started firing wagons at us."

Map Quest

The first time Arizona was kicked in the teeth was when it tried to become its own territory separate from New Mexico, before the Civil War. Five times, Arizonans petitioned Washington for their own territory, and five times they were ignored. So they went over to the other side and twice voted to align themselves with the South, which finally took them in. Confederate President Jefferson Davis created the Confederate Territory of Arizona in early 1862. It was the first time the name "Arizona" appeared on any map. That finally got Washington's attention, and President Abraham Lincoln swooped in on February 24, 1863, to create an Arizona Territory that was part of the Union.

Loser Mountain

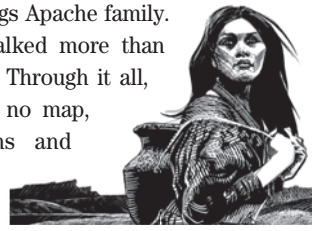
During the Civil War, Gen. Irvin McDowell lost the First Battle of Bull Run and then, defying all odds, lost the second Bull Run (although he was exonerated of full blame for the second). In spite of this he rose through the ranks, and his prominence as commander of the Department of the Pacific (1864-65) led to recognition of the general in central Arizona. The McDowell Mountains, Fort McDowell and McDowell Road were all named for this loser.

Divorce, Arizona Style

Divorces were hard to get in Arizona Territory—unless you knew a legislator! As weird as it sounds today, the legislature itself granted divorces to its pals. The First Territorial Legislature got things started in 1864 when House Member John G. Capron was granted an annulment and Fort Whipple's post surgeon Elliot Coues, a divorce. The legislature finally got out of the divorce business in 1880.

The Incredible Journey

Captured by Sonoran mercenaries near Esqueda, Sonora, Mexico (south of present-day Douglas), in the mid-1860s, Dilcthe was sold into slavery and shipped to the Baja Peninsula, where she ended up as an indentured servant at a hacienda. She and several others escaped, outrunning and outsmarting the mounted search parties sent to track them down. Crossing the Colorado River near Yuma (she couldn't swim), Dilcthe evaded ambush by Yuma raiders and made it to her Warm Springs Apache family. She had walked more than 1,000 miles. Through it all, she carried no map, no weapons and almost no provisions. What iron will she possessed!



The Biggest Leg in Mexico

At six feet two and 200 pounds, red-headed camp follower Sarah Bowman was nicknamed the "Great Western," after the largest steamship afloat in the 1830s. During the Mexican War, when told U.S. Army regulations required that a woman couldn't travel with the troops unless she was married to one, she rode a donkey down the line shouting, "Who wants a wife with $15,000 and the biggest leg in Mexico?" Four husbands later, she died in Yuma of a spider bite in 1866; in 1890, her

1853: The United States pays $10 million to buy the rest of Arizona (called the Gadsden Purchase).

1857: Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald Beale leads an expedition to map a route across northern Arizona, using camels as pack animals.

1858: Jacob Snively hits Arizona's first gold strike, in Gila City.

1858: The Butterfield Overland Stage is established to carry mail between St. Louis and San Francisco; it includes stops in Tucson, Maricopa Wells, Gila Bend and other Arizona locales.

very large bones were removed to the Presidio of San Francisco in California.

Founders Flounder

Before 1860 no white person dared to travel north of the Gila River in Arizona. It was the home of the Yavapai and the Tonto Apaches, and they brooked no trespassers. Jack Swilling arrived in the Salt River Valley in 1867. Two other famous early pioneer white Arizonans in that region were Darrell Duppa and Charles Poston. (Duppa, born in France to English parents, had been educated in Europe before coming to the states. He is credited with coming up with the names of Phoenix and Tempe, both allusions to ancient history.) All three survived numerous fights with Indians, and all carried wounds from those encounters. All died poor, proving the old adage: Pioneers get the arrows, settlers get the land.

The Lost German?

Jacob Waltz, the legendary miner who came to Arizona in the 1860s and allegedly discovered a mine in the Superstition Mountains that has never been found, is known far and wide as the Lost Dutchman. Waltz was actually German.

Against All Odds

Cochise was perhaps the greatest chief of the Chiricahua Apaches. He fought his way through southeastern Arizona and into Mexico in the 1870s, killing, as he put it, "10 white men for every Indian I have lost." Tired of fighting, Cochise negotiated for peace in 1872 and never fought again. He supposedly died of cancer on June 8, 1874, and his body is buried in a secret crevice in his Dragoon Stronghold within

Pole Dancer: "Can You Hang Me Now?"

In 1884, John Heath was taken from the Tombstone jail by a Bisbee mob and hanged from a telegraph pole. Dr. George Goodfellow reported to the coroner's jury that Heath: ". . . came to his death from emphysema of the lungs, which might have been, and probably was, caused by strangulation, self-inflicted or otherwise, as in accordance with the medical evidence." The jury accepted his findings.

1858: First Lt. Joseph Ives explores Arizona's waterways looking for ways the U.S. Government can profit from the locale.

1859: *The Weekly Arizonian*, Arizona's first newspaper, is founded after a Washington hand press is shipped from Ohio via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, through the Gulf of Mexico, across the Isthmus of Panama, through the Gulf of Cortez to Guaymas, and finally by ox cart to Tubac.

1861: The U.S. Civil War begins.

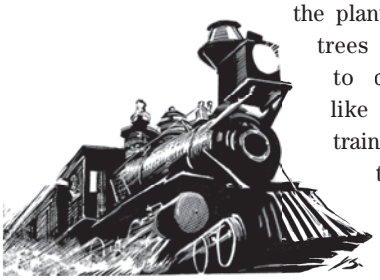
1862: The Apaches, led by Cochise, attack U.S. soldiers at Apache Pass, beginning a 10-year war with settlers.

OUTRA

Arizona's Coronado National Forest. In spite of his controversial reputation, the people of Arizona named a county after him a mere seven years after his death.

Climate Change Railroaded

With the proliferation of railroad building in the early 1870s, federal reports (funded by the railroads themselves) contended that even the building of railroads increased rainfall. These same reports predicted that with the planting of more trees transported to desert areas like Arizona by train, "We are of the opinion that inside of five years owing to these changes the thermometer will never have occasion to go above the 95 degree mark."

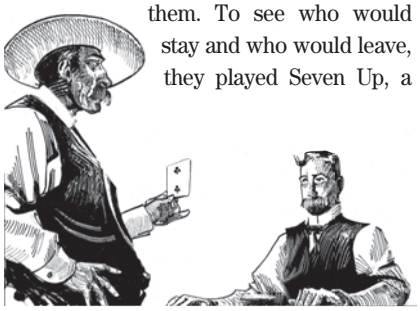


Hanging Around the Playground

On May 2, 1873, Arizona's first legal hanging took place in Yuma, across the street from a schoolhouse. The teacher dismissed classes for the day.

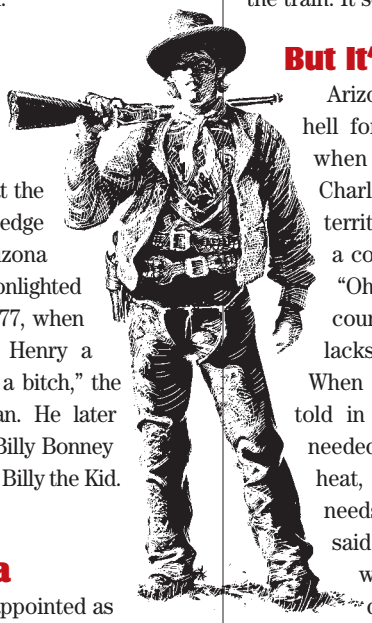
Show Low vs. a Straight Flush

In 1875, two ranchers, Corydon Cooley and Marion Clark, decided the valley they lived in wasn't big enough for the both of them. To see who would stay and who would leave, they played Seven Up, a popular game with the cowboys in which the lowest card won. After the last hand was dealt, Clark said, "If you can show low, you win." Cooley turned over the deuce of clubs and replied, "Show low it is." Most residents of Show Low are glad he didn't call for a straight flush.



Legendary Dish Washer

In the spring of 1876, Henry Antrim worked as a busboy at the Hotel de Luna at the edge of Camp Grant, Arizona Territory. He also moonlighted as a horse thief. In 1877, when a town bully called Henry a "pimp" and a "son of a bitch," the kid shot his first man. He later changed his name to Billy Bonney and became known as Billy the Kid.



Not Everyone Loved Arizona

John C. Fremont, appointed as Arizona's territorial governor in 1878, spent most of his career exploring California. When he was informed he had to reside in Arizona, or resign. He resigned.

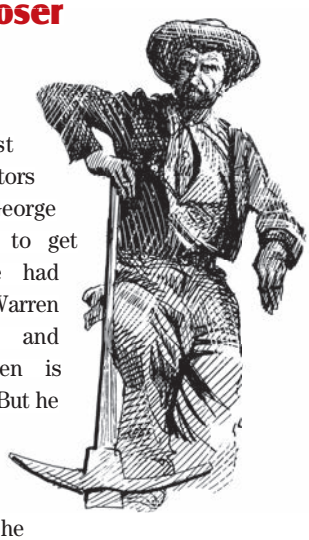
Steaming into the Future

Few innovations changed the face of Arizona more than the arrival of the first steam engine in Tucson in March of 1880. Travel time for passengers going to Los Angeles, California, was reduced from five days to less than one, with the cost dropping by two thirds. Freight shipments that previously took three months now arrived in four days, and freight charges dropped to one tenth of what steamer or wagon freighters charged. Better quality lumber arrived along with special imports like El Paso pressed brick. More important, the railroad brought people from all over the world to live and to visit, spelling the end of the frontier in Arizona. Unfortunately, some of Tucson's biggest businesses were doomed by the arrival of trains, including the freighting company Tully, Ochoa & Co. Their stage drivers were quick to say to anyone who would listen, "Many of my passengers don't like the train. It scares them."

But It's a Dry Hell

Arizona has been compared to hell for a long time. In the 1870s when the "Father of Arizona" Charles Poston tried to discuss territorial status for Arizona with a congressman, the senator said, "Oh, yes, I have heard of that country—it is just like hell—all it lacks is water and good society." When Gen. William Sherman was told in the 1880s that all Arizona needed was more water and less heat, he answered, "that's all Hell needs." By the way, Sherman also said, in response to cries for a war with Mexico over border depredations, that the only war he was going to fight with Mexico was one that forced them to take back Arizona and New Mexico. To hell, you say?

Drunken Loser Gets the Seal of Approval



Like most Arizona prospectors in the 1870s, George Warren wanted to get rich quick. He had some luck (the Warren Mining District and town of Warren is named for him). But he suffered from bad judgment (on July 4, 1880, he bet a friend he

1862: The first time Arizona appears on a map is when Jefferson Davis names the Confederate Territory of Arizona.

1863: President Abraham Lincoln establishes the Arizona Territory; John N. Goodwin becomes the first territorial governor after Lincoln's first choice, John A. Gurley, dies before taking office.

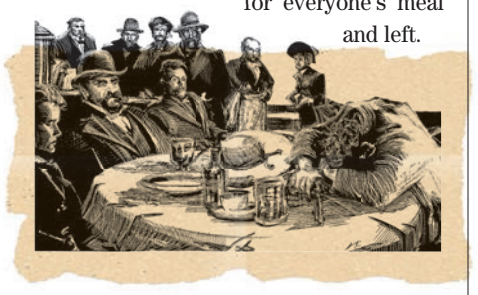
1864: The first territorial legislature convenes in Prescott, and Arizona's four original counties are established: Yuma, Yavapai, Pima and Mohave.

1864: Prescott becomes the capital of Arizona Territory.

could outrun a horse and ended up losing his stake in Bisbee's Copper Queen Mine). And he had a drinking problem. Oh, and late in life, he was judged insane. So it's perhaps fitting that his likeness is on the seal of the great state of Arizona.

Curly's Bill

Legendary outlaw Curly Bill Brocius had a perverse sense of humor. Around 1880, he broke into a dance on the San Pedro and at gunpoint forced everyone to strip naked and dance for his amusement. In Galeyville, he once went into a restaurant, ordered a meal, then placed a six-shooter on each side of his plate and ordered everyone to wait until he was through before they could leave. When he finished, Brocius laid his head down upon his arms and fell asleep. Everyone was afraid to move. Some time later, Bill awoke, paid for everyone's meal and left.



Touched by an Angel

When Nellie Cashman arrived in Tombstone in 1880, her principal business was running a boarding house. But in a town without a hospital, she extended her self-sacrificing generosity to injured miners, many times hosting plays to raise funds for their care. Newspaper editor John Clum recalled one such prospector who "had been sinking a shaft single handed and had fallen into the shaft and broken both legs.... Nellie rushed to his aid and within a day or two secured nearly $500 for his care and comfort." She also put herself in danger, like the time strikers had planned to kidnap and hang E.B. Gage, the superintendent of the

Wyatt Screams for Ice Cream

Wyatt Earp enjoyed eating ice cream in Tombstone. For the Lotta Crabtree estate case, Wyatt testified in 1926, "I met her [Jack Crabtree's wife]...at an ice cream parlor...on Fourth Street between Allen and Fremont....I used to go there pretty often. I liked ice cream...." The ice cream parlor Wyatt is referring to ran an ad in the *Tombstone Daily Nugget* in 1881. The idea of Wyatt and Doc Holliday ordering ice cream in the wildest camp in the West ("I'll try the Huckleberry!") is a sight to imagine. Wyatt, his brothers and Doc walked by this very "saloon" on their way to the gunfight.

1864: Kit Carson captures some 7,000 Navajos in Canyon de Chelly and forces them to walk to Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

1869: John Wesley Powell sets out on his first exploratory trip down the Colorado River and traverses the Grand Canyon.

1870: Phoenix is founded.

1871: The Tucson vigilantes' attack on Pinal and Aravaipa Apaches, which came to be known as the Camp Grant Massacre, led to a series of battles that continued into 1875.

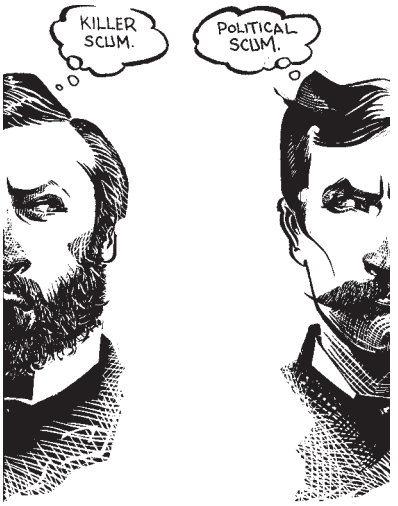
1874: Cochise dies of cancer in his stronghold in the Dragoon mountains.

OUTRA

Grand Central Mining Company. Nellie fearlessly ferried Gage in a buggy to the railway station in Benson, so he could escape on a train to Tucson. On top of all that, after the death of her sister, she was raising Fanny's five children in the wilds of Tombstone. It's easy to see why Clum called Nellie a "thoroughbred pioneer and seasoned 'sourdough'" who "had no rival among her own sex, and there were few, if any, among the male adventurers who could qualify in her class."

Cold-Blooded Roommates

In the fall of 1880, Doc Holliday shared a room in Prescott with John J. Gosper, the soon-to-be acting governor of Arizona. Historians want to know how Holliday, the deadly dentist and gambler, could have sunk so low as to room with a politician.

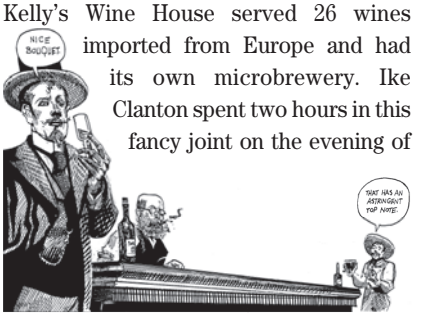


Town Too Tony to Die

According to George Parsons' journal the first circus (Ryland's) landed in Tombstone on September 22, 1880. Parsons also reports going to see Prof. Taylor's magic show on May 5, 1881. In addition to circuses and theatre troupes, horse racing and baseball games, a municipal swimming pool opened in 1883, making the mining town a very cosmopolitan place.

In Vino Veritas

We have this image of Old West saloons serving rotgut, but in wild Tombstone, Kelly's Wine House served 26 wines imported from Europe and had its own microbrewery. Ike Clanton spent two hours in this fancy joint on the evening of



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G E O U S

October 25, 1881, tuning up no doubt for the O.K. Corral gunfight the next day. Makes you wonder if he had ever even heard of rotgut.

Chip On His Shoulder . . . and His Back . . . and His Elbow

San Simon cowboy Dick Lloyd was well known in southern Arizona for his "tall bucking" (cowboy slang for riding a bronc in high style). Unfortunately, he got drunk in Maxey (near Safford) in March 1881 and rode his horse into O'Neil and Franklin's Saloon, where Curly Bill Brocius, John Ringo and other cowboys were playing cards. Perturbed, they unlimbered their six-shooters and plugged Lloyd, dropping him to the floor of the saloon. According to legend, the cowboys continued their card game, tossing winnings onto the body to help defray his funeral expenses.

Farewell to Arm

On the night of December 28, 1881, City Marshal Virgil Earp was ambushed and hit with buckshot while he was crossing the intersection of Fifth and Allen Streets in Tombstone. His left arm was shattered. Doctors had to saw off his elbow, so his arm now hung limp without a bone connection. The tough old lawman got around fine. In fact, in 1887, Virgil joined a Tombstone posse looking for train robbers. He freaked out a Mexican tracker when an early morning gallop showcased Virgil's lack of an elbow joint, his arm flailing in all directions. Everyone had a good laugh about that one.

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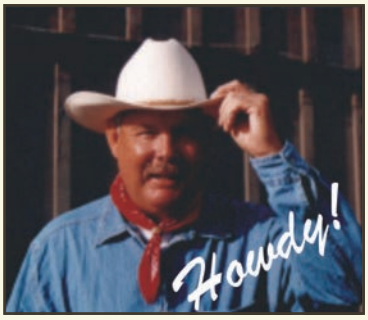

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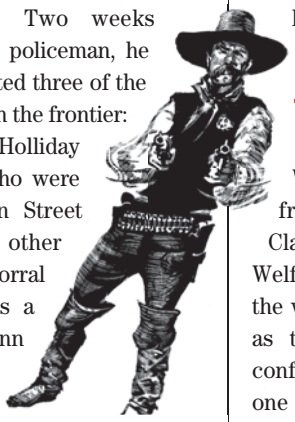
Spitballs at the O.K. Corral

Thanks to Rev. Endicott Peabody, mere months after the so-called Gunfight at the O.K. Corral in October 1881, Tombstone formed a baseball team and began playing other mining camps in the area. The game caught on, and many baseball rivalries were born, some of them existing to this very day. In 1929, the Detroit Tigers were the first major league team to come to Arizona for spring training.

Fynn Flam Man

Deputy Jim Flynn ran unsuccessfully for city marshal of Tombstone on January 3, 1882. Two weeks later, working as a policeman, he disarmed and arrested three of the deadliest gunmen on the frontier: John Ringo, Doc Holliday and Wyatt Earp, who were faced off on Allen Street and egging each other on for an O.K. Corral rematch. Except as a footnote, Jim Flynn is totally forgotten.



Double Take

On August 30, 1882, two masked men held up the Black Canyon stagecoach traveling from Phoenix to Prescott. While the robbery was in progress, another stage arrived, going in the opposite direction; it too was robbed. It was two-for-one for the robbers who escaped.

Reavis & Butthead

In 1880, James Addison Reavis claimed to be the heir to an old Spanish land grant that made him the rightful owner of a huge tract of land that included the Valley of the Sun (Phoenix) and the rich mining districts of Globe, Clifton-Morenci and Silver City, New Mexico. He showed up in Arizona with his wife, who he claimed was the sole surviving member of the once-powerful Peralta family. Reavis claimed that the ruins at Casa Grande were once their hacienda. He also demanded payment from businesses, railroads and mining companies. While he was making his case in federal claims court in Santa Fe, his claim sounded legitimate, and it appeared he would soon be the wealthiest man in America. At the last minute, government investigators discovered that some of the documents used modern inks that were not available centuries before. The Peralta woman was just some poor woman he found in California and talked her into marrying him. The land grant was rejected, and Reavis was sent to prison for perjury. But he inspired an entire class of Arizona swindlers known as land developers who would change the face of the state.

The Nutty Professor

An 1885 duel on Prescott's Whiskey Row began when a former frontier scout, now legislator, Clay Beauford changed his name to Welford C. Bridwell, which incurred the wrath of a local Frenchman known as the "Professor." The Frenchman confronted Bridwell on Whiskey Row one day and chastised him for denying his French heritage. The old scout, a man of few words, poked him in the nose. French pride momentarily clouded the professor's rationality, and he challenged the legislator to a duel. Bridwell called out six-shooters for the weapons. Realizing his predicament the Frenchman insisted they use French sabers instead. He knew there were none within at least a thousand miles. Fortunately, both contestants and bystanders saw the humor in the event, and all retired to the Palace Saloon for some liquid refreshment.

Border Crosser

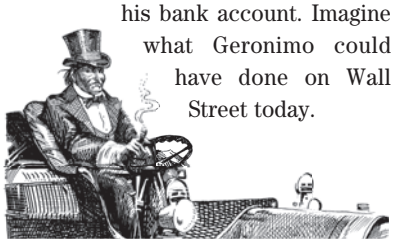
No other governor has ever entered office under more peculiar circumstances than Conrad Zulick did in 1885. At the time of his selection, Mexican laborers were holding Zulick under house arrest at one of his mines in Nacozari. U.S. Marshal W.K. Meade dispatched a former Army scout, Doc Donovan, who was familiar with northern Mexico from his days chasing Geronimo, to slip across the border in the middle of the night and fetch the governor. Donovan crept past the sleeping guard, snatched the surprised Zulick and they rode for the border. When they arrived in Tombstone a large crowd of well-wishers gathered to welcome the new governor.

Beach! Beach! Beach!

A desert state with a seaport? Yes, starting in 1885, the territory began asking Congress to buy more of Mexico to give Arizona an ocean view. Arizona didn't give up until 1936. Some bad ideas just die hard.

Pushing Buttons

After his final surrender in 1886, the Apache leader Geronimo became quite in demand at expositions, parades and fairs. He quickly caught on to the marketing potential and was soon charging for autographs, signed photos, even selling his head gear and the buttons off his clothing as souvenirs. The budding capitalist was so successful, by the time he died, in 1909, he had amassed $10,000 in his bank account. Imagine what Geronimo could have done on Wall Street today.



Chosen Lozen

She's been called "America's greatest guerrilla fighter" and the "Apache Joan of Arc," but few have heard of Arizona-born Lozen, a skilled warrior,

"Mi Casa en San Jose" Print from original painting by Hal Empie. Childhood home of the artist, San Jose, Arizona.

Hal Empie Gallery

This is an artist born in Arizona over one hundred years ago...visit his gallery in Tubac today! We search for, buy and consign original art work by Hal Empie (1909-2002), this enables us to offer the finest changing selection of his paintings as well as signed limited edition prints. Come see us...own a piece of the history of the West! **Honored by *Arizona Highways* as one of its top 22 favorite places to visit in Arizona!**

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prophet, healer and midwife who was the "right hand" of her brother, Chief Victorio, and in the end was exiled with Geronimo. She, too, became a prisoner of war, dying of tuberculosis sometime after 1887.

Around the Block in 80 Days

In the 1880s, legislators could get reimbursed 15¢ a mile, so Yavapai County delegate Dr. Frank Ainsworth claimed $225 for travel (1,500 miles), although he lived only a few blocks from the Capitol. He put in from the farthest point in huge Yavapai County.

Reverse Psychology

The first train robbery in Arizona history occurred on April 27, 1887, at Pantano, about 20 miles east of Tucson. After getting their loot, the robbers disconnected the engine from the rest of the train, climbed aboard the locomotive and were last seen heading toward Tucson. When Doc Smart, the leader of the gang, was later caught for another robbery, he admitted how they had escaped the posse: the outlaws rode the locomotive to the outskirts of Tucson, put the engine in reverse, then jumped off and walked into town. The engine headed down the tracks until it ran out of steam. While the posse was scouring the desert looking for tracks, the outlaws were living it up in Tucson.

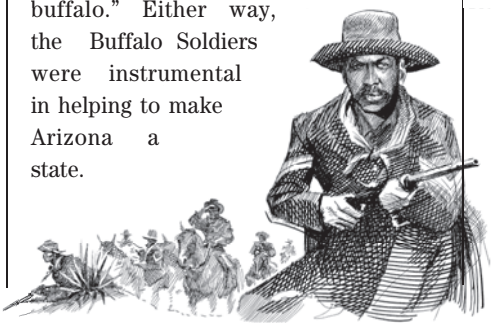
Wiskey Rules

In 1888, New York illustrator extraordinaire Frederic Remington accompanied the 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers in Arizona while on assignment for *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*. For two weeks, he traveled from Fort Grant to San Carlos, drawing soldiers and the Apaches. Of the ruling class in the territory he posited: "Young men full of enthusiasm, old men full of whiskey."

G E O U S

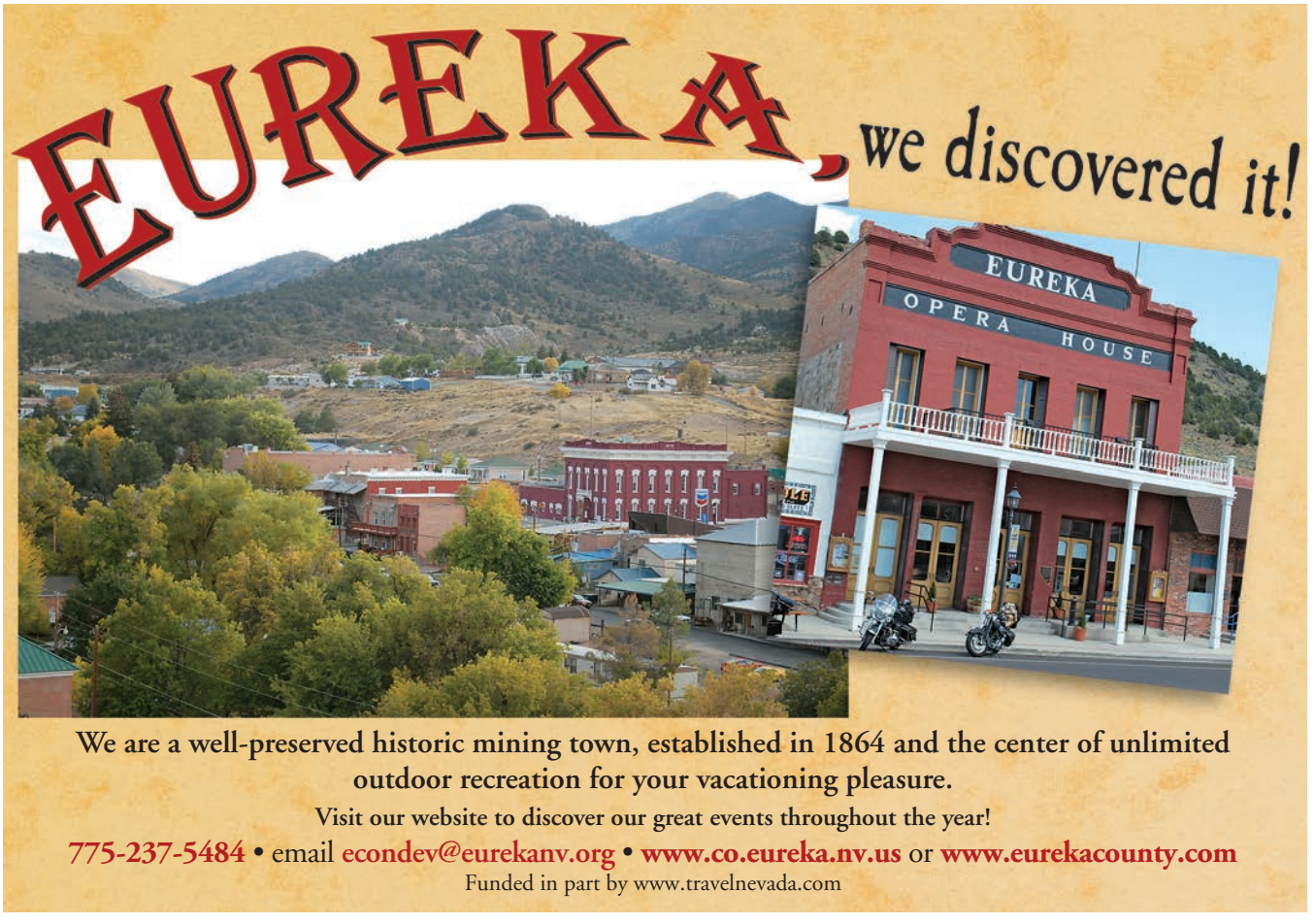
Super Troopers

There are two theories on how black troops stationed in 19th-century Arizona (first posted here in 1888) became known as "Buffalo Soldiers." American Indians called the black troops "Buffalo Soldiers" because of their dark curly hair, which resembled a buffalo's coat. The other theory is that the Plains Indians spread the word of a new type of soldier, "who fought like a cornered buffalo." Either way, the Buffalo Soldiers were instrumental in helping to make Arizona a state.



The Ayes Have it

There's an enduring legend surrounding Maricopa County getting the capital in 1889 that concerns a Yavapai County legislator with a glass eye and a good time gal named Kissing Jenny. It seems this legislator had a habit of heading over to Whiskey Row each day after the group convened. After a few drinks, he would walk to the "District" on Walnut Creek, where he spent the evening with Kissing Jenny. After he blew out the candle, he always placed his glass eye in a glass of water beside the bed. Knowing their colleague from Yavapai County was extremely vain and would never be seen in public without the glass eye, some Maricopa County legislators lured Jenny into a scheme of theirs. They convinced



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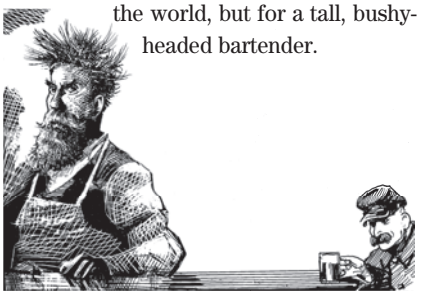
Jenny to take a drink that night, quaffing down both water and glass eye. The next morning, a vote was going to be taken regarding the location of the capital. The Yavapai County delegates, desperately needing every vote, went in search of their missing peer. Finding him at Jenny's, they could neither convince the lady to "pass" the eye to them (no pun intended) nor persuade the legislator to accompany them. And that is how Phoenix became the capital of Arizona.

The Winged Dragon of Cochise County

The Tombstone Epitaph ran an article on April 26, 1890, about two cowboys out in the desert between the Huachuca and Whetstone Mountains who came upon a "winged monster resembling a huge alligator with an extremely elongated tail and an immense pair of wings." The creature could only fly short distances, so the cowboys chased it for several miles before finally getting close enough to shoot it. The wounded dragon then turned on them, but it was too exhausted to make a fight. The cowboys finished it off with their Winchesters. The creature's snake-like body was four feet wide and 92 feet long with a wingspan of 160 feet. Its eight-foot-long head resembled an alligator's. The eyes were large as dinner plates. The beak was about eight feet long and had sharp teeth, while the feet had huge claws. To prove it had not all been a spoof, the cowboys cut off a wing tip. The newspaper reported the creature's corpse was to be sent to a museum. But nobody followed up on this bizarre story, nor did anyone produce a photograph of the creature.

Mountain Do

In 1890, Walt Rigney ran a saloon on the Mogollon Rim. His hair stuck out like a pine bough, so the soldiers who frequented the saloon called him Ol' Pinetop. When the Apache Wars came to a close, people began building cabins around Ol' Pinetop's saloon and eventually a town was born. The citizens named the town Pinetop, not because it was located amidst the largest stand of Ponderosa Pine in the world, but for a tall, bushy-headed bartender.



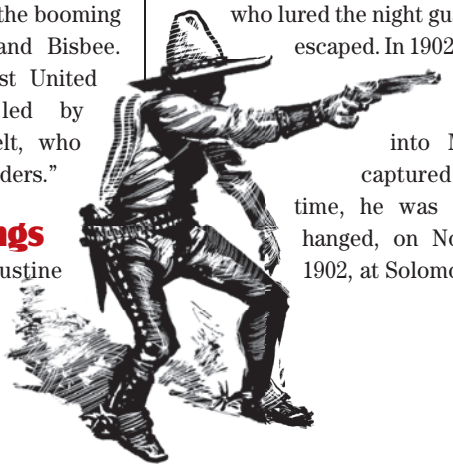
G E O U S

'Nuff Riders?

In 1898, Arizona became the first in the nation to sign up for a "cowboy cavalry" for the Spanish-American War. Prescott, which had about 2,000 residents then, saw 1,000 willing volunteers—the same kind of response came from the booming mining towns of Jerome and Bisbee. These men became the "1st United States Volunteer Cavalry," led by Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who renamed them his "Rough Riders."

The Hairy One Hangs

Sonoran bandito, Augustine Chacon, alias Peludo ("The Hairy One"), robbed and killed in Arizona, and then hid out in the Sierra Madres until his capture in 1896. Scheduled to hang for the murder of a deputy, Pablo Salcido of Morenci, Chacon was found guilty by a jury at Solomonville and sentenced to hang. Thanks to a hacksaw smuggled into the jail inside a bible and a "lady friend" who lured the night guard away, he escaped. In 1902, the Arizona Rangers slipped into Mexico and captured him. This time, he was successfully hanged, on November 21, 1902, at Solomonville.



A Bullet for Buckey

After a stint at *The Tombstone Epitaph* in 1880, Buckey O'Neill moved to Prescott in 1882 where he served as a court reporter and founded his own newspaper, *Hoof and Horn*, a paper for the livestock industry. He served as a judge and was elected sheriff in 1888, rounding up four train robbers. One of his best friends was Tom Horn. In 1897, O'Neill was elected mayor of Prescott. With the fever of the Spanish-American War spreading across the country, O'Neill and 999 other Prescott volunteers joined Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders. On July 1, 1898, O'Neill was talking to his troops at the foot of Kettle Hill when one of his troopers advised him to duck down. His last words were, "The Spanish bullet is not made that will kill me."

OUTRA

Playing Both Sides Against the Middle

Burt Alvord, constable at Willcox, decided to increase his wealth by robbing a train. Since he wasn't the sharpest knife in the drawer, he figured nobody would think he was smart enough to rob a train. He recruited three friends, Billy Stiles, Bill Downing and Matt Burts. They all met in the back room at Schweitzer's Saloon in Willcox on September 9, 1899, to play poker. The boys then climbed out a window, mounted their horses and rode for Cochise Station a few miles west of town. Back at the saloon a porter had been bribed to bring drinks from time to time and comment casually how much whiskey the boys were consuming. This would establish an alibi in case Wells Fargo detectives started asking questions. The robbery went off as planned. Legend has it they got away with $30,000, but the actual amount was closer to $3,000. The train backed down to Willcox to sound the alarm. "Where's the marshal?" the engineer wanted to know. "He's over at the saloon playing poker," he was told. When told there had been a train robbery, Burt shouted, "We've got to raise a posse and go after them." Pointing at Downing, Stiles and Burts, he said, "I deputize you, you and you." The four men rode out of town at a gallop in search of the train robbers. It marked the first time, maybe the only time, in history that the posse pursuing the train robbers were the train robbers.

OMG

He showed up in Tombstone in the summer of 1891, without a gun, without a name and without clothes. The bronzed visitor insisted on being called "O Homo." Traveling through the country stark naked, he had already been arrested some 40 times prior, but no one had thrown him in jail like they had in Tombstone. While O Homo served his 30-day sentence, women wrote from as far away as California, offering to marry him. Camillus S. Fly paid him $5 for a sitting at his Fremont Street gallery; he took three photos and sold them for $1 a piece. O Homo vanished after his release. Or, did he? By October, Tombstone papers were reporting O Homo had committed suicide in Los Angeles.

Highwaywoman

The last stagecoach heist in America was pulled off by Arizona Territory's "bad girl," Pearl Hart, in 1899. Hart masqueraded as a man when she and her boyfriend, Joe Boot, laid in wait near Globe on May 29 and robbed stage driver Henry Bacon and his three passengers. She took their cash--$431.20--a gold watch and their guns, but left each with $1 to buy supper. After her arrest, she poked fun at how easy it was to rob armed men. She made national headlines and became a cause célébre, objecting to a trial under laws that women had no hand in writing. Although she'd confessed to the heist, her trial jury acquitted her! The judge was so furious, he quickly retried her for stealing one of the pistols. She went to Yuma Territorial Prison—the only female inmate—but then was mysteriously paroled by Territorial Gov. A.O. Brodie on December 15, 1902, and given a train ticket out of town. She either left the state for good or lived around Globe until 1955, depending on whom you believe.

Nude Dude

During the early 1900s, Rufus Nephew, a.k.a. Climax Jim, was one of the most notorious horse thieves in Arizona. Lawmen caught him one day and hauled him into the Springerville jail. Realizing Rufus needed a bath, they gave him soap and a brush, and pointed him to a horse trough to bathe. Just as he was

1875: John Clum moves Yavapais and Apaches to San Carlos Reservation. (Five years later, Clum will start up *The Tombstone Epitaph* newspaper.)

1876: The Yuma Territorial Prison is completed, and its first occupants are seven convicts who had helped build the facility.

1877: Henry Antrim (Billy the Kid) kills his first man at Bonita, Arizona.

1881: The Earps and Cowboys meet in a side yard in Tombstone and shoot it out.

getting into the water, Rufus saw a fine looking horse tied to a hitching post. Without taking time to get dressed, he ran to the horse, jumped on and rode it down Springerville's main street toward the mountains south of town. The town of Eagar lies between Springerville and the mountains, so he had no choice but to ride bare naked down their main street too. Everyone knows the story of Lady Godiva riding a horse in the nude down the street in Coventry, but Arizona can top that one. Rufus Nephew rode naked down the main streets of two towns.

A "Faultless" Figure

Arizona authorities reported 22 train robberies in the territory in 1902. Lawmen, including the Arizona Rangers, rounded up and shot down more than a few, including one bad man named Tom King who had been killed in a holdup on the border south of Tombstone. When it came time for burial, Mr. King turned out to be a woman, identified as Flora Quick, alias Flora Mundis, Chinese Dot. She had evidently started her own gang around Clifton. There were clues to her sex on Tom King's reward circular: figure is "faultless." No doubt.

Shoot 'em, Groom 'em, Entomb 'em

George Ruffner arrived in Prescott in 1882 and in the years that followed was a cowboy, freighter, rancher and, in 1894, sheriff of Yavapai County. He went on to serve five non-contiguous terms as sheriff until he died in office in 1933. He also helped organize the world famous Prescott rodeo in 1888. In 1903 he won a funeral home in a faro game at the Palace Saloon. From that day hence Sheriff Ruffner could offer taxpayers a package deal: he could shoot the bad guy, embalm him and bury him.

Capitol on Wheels: Strange Bedfellows

The first U.S. capital of Arizona was housed at Fort Whipple in 1863, but it was temporary while the permanent capital at nearby Prescott could get up to speed. Tucson, which had sided with the South in the recent Civil War, was livid that an upstart Yankee town had stolen its rightful place in the sun, and finally, after a payoff, the capital was moved to the Old Pueblo in 1867. Prescott editor, John Marion, a staunch Democrat, was so incensed at Republicans engineering the move to Tucson in 1867, that he supported the Democratic candidate for county attorney despite the fact the rascal had run off with his wife. Through shenanigans of its own, Prescott got the capital back in 1877, but in the 1880s Phoenix overtook both previous capitals in population and prestige (Phoenix had been hosting the Territorial Fair since 1884), and the "Capitol on Wheels" moved to the Valley of the Sun in 1889.

The Thieving Thirteenth Sets the Bar

On the table at the 13th Territorial Legislature (1885) were two plums: an insane asylum and a university. The delegates from south of the flooding Salt River had to take the train to LA then back across on the Santa Fe and down to Prescott, the state capital. By the time they arrived, all the good pork was taken and Tucson got the paltry university ("Who ever heard of a professor buying a drink?" went the local logic), while Phoenix got the coveted insane asylum. Fistfights and padded expense accounts ensued, proving that Arizona has long been a cantankerous place.

1882: After killing Frank Stilwell in Tucson, Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday leave Arizona as fugitives.

1882: The last Apache battle with U.S. troops in Arizona is fought at the Battle of Big Dry Wash.

1883: The Atlantic & Pacific (Santa Fe) Railroad crosses Northern Arizona and connects at Needles, California, to the Southern Pacific Railroad, which had been completed through southern Arizona in 1881.

OUTRA

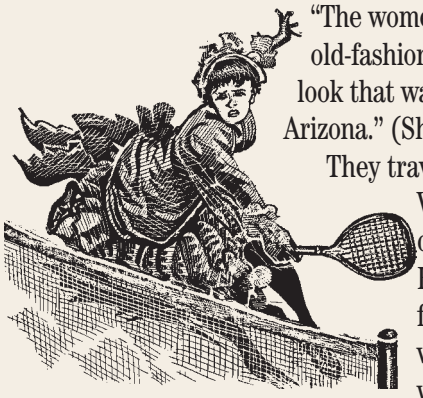
A Smashing Adventure

In 1874, newlywed Martha Summerhayes accompanied her soldier husband on a grueling three-month journey from Fort Russell, Wyoming, to Arizona, where he had been transferred.

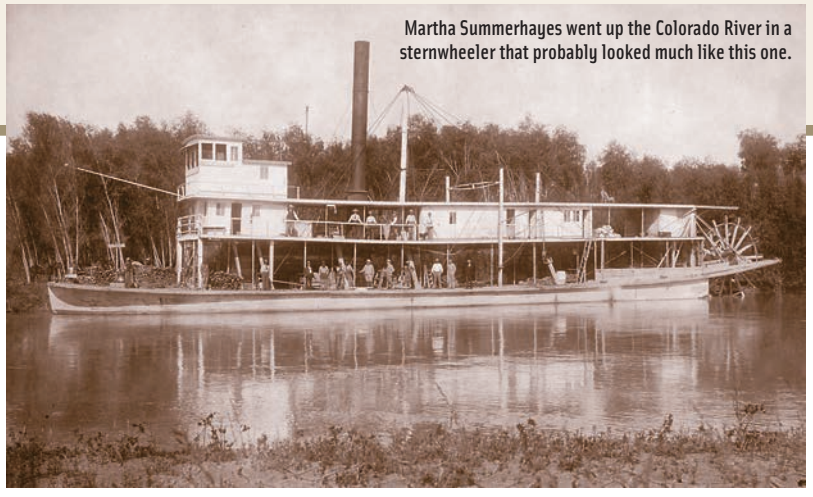
The couple's plan was to travel by train to San Francisco, California; by packet to Cabo San Lucas & Guaymas; by steamer to Yuma, Arizona, and Fort Mohave; and finally by wagon (he walked) to Fort Apache.

While at the mouth of the Colorado River, where they were all waiting for the wind to die down so that they could board the steamboat, three soldiers died from the heat (they were wearing wool uniforms in 122-degree heat!)

After finally making the transition, they met the soldiers and wives coming out of Arizona. Martha remarked: "The women's clothes looked ridiculously old-fashioned, and I wondered if I should look that way when my time came to leave Arizona." (She would.)



They traveled past Forts Whipple and Verde, up the Mogollon Rim and on to the lonely outpost called Fort Apache. Pregnant with her first child, Martha unpacked, then ventured out to see what the other wives were doing. To her surprise, she found a young lieutenant's wife playing tennis. Yes, tennis in the wilds of Arizona in 1874. Smashing!



Martha Summerhayes went up the Colorado River in a sternwheeler that probably looked much like this one.

Dead Drunk

Around 1:30 a.m. on Saturday, April 8, 1905, two cowboys, John Shaw and Bill Smythe, walked into the Wigwam Saloon in Winslow, bellied up to the bar and ordered a couple of drinks. They noticed a dice game going on and a few hundred dollars on the table. They pulled their guns, took the money and ran toward the train yards, leaving a trail of silver dollars. A posse caught up with them at Canyon Diablo. Smythe was captured, but Shaw was killed and buried on the spot. The following evening the Hashknife cowboys at the Wigwam were discussing the fact that Shaw should have had a chance to finish his drink. About 15 of them headed for Canyon Diablo—accompanied by a bottle of whiskey and a Kodak box camera—where they dug up Shaw. He was actually wearing a mischievous smile when they propped him up, gave him a drink and took his photo.

Hall Pass

In 1909, Sharlot Hall was so popular that people wanted to name her state historian. The legislature tried to bar any women from holding office. The law was actually not repealed until 1988; even so, Arizona has been the only state that elected women to five of its top offices.

Unwanted Illegals

They provided cheap labor, and they were blamed for white unemployment. Rampant racial sentiment in the U.S. would result in an 1882 exclusion act, which gave rise to the first great wave of commercial human smuggling along the Arizona-Mexico border. Who were these laborers? The Chinese. Arizona border guards, like Jeff Milton, did their best to keep the "coolies" out.

1885: The University of Arizona is established, and the Tempe Normal School, later to become Arizona State University, is founded near Hayden's Ferry to train teachers.

1886: Geronimo surrenders to General Miles, and the price of Arizona cattle ranches doubles.

1888: Wyatt Earp's second wife, Mattie, commits suicide in Pinal, Arizona, claiming Wyatt ruined her life.

GEOUS

Crazy Connections

If this waterhole photo looks familiar to you, it should. Frederic Remington took this photograph of a waterhole on the Sierra Bonita Ranch and used it as a reference for his classic painting *Fight for the Waterhole* (see p. 18). Stuart Rosebrook covers the ranch for us in his article on Arizona's centennial ranchers (p. 50).

– Courtesy Frederic Remington Art Museum in Ogdensburg, New York, 71.834 –

The Five Cs

Since 1910, Arizona has been the copper capital of America. In the early days of Arizona, boosters came up with the five Cs to describe the state's economic strengths: Copper, Cotton, Citrus, Cattle and Climate. Given our outrageous history, that last one should be changed to Crazy.

Big Valley

After the dedication of the Roosevelt Dam in 1911, Teddy Roosevelt gave a speech at Old Main college campus at Tempe, in which he predicted the population of the Valley might reach 100,000 someday. Today it's at 4.2 million and counting.

Total Recall

"Do not include recall in your constitution," President William Howard Taft warned; Arizona Territory ignored him. He vetoed the constitution and wouldn't let Arizona become a state, so the folks back home took the recall out. Yay, Statehood! First election after statehood, they reinstated recall.

Not-So-Gentle Tamers

Whether they were wrangling ornery kids, or dispatching hogs, chickens, scorpions and rattlesnakes, the women who lived in Arizona Territory had to be tough. Sarah Butler York, who had traveled with her daughters to meet her husband in Gila Valley in 1877, welcomed the challenge, saying: "A rattlesnake is a more honest enemy, because he, at least, warns one before striking."

1898: Arizonans join the Rough Riders to serve in the Spanish-American War.

1899: Pearl Hart and Joe Boot rob the Globe to Florence stage.

1900: The Arizona Capitol is completed in Phoenix at a cost of nearly $136,000; the population of Arizona is 122,931.

1902: Infamous Mexican bandido Augustine Chacon is hanged at Solomonville, Arizona.

OUTRA

Legend of Red Ghost

In 1893, a ranchwoman left her cabin near Eagle Creek in southeastern Arizona to fetch water; while doing so, she was ferociously attacked by a strange creature and killed. Eyewitnesses claimed they saw a huge, reddish beast with a skeleton on its back. Other folks soon reported attacks by this beast. Finally, Salt River rancher Cyrus Hamblin got close enough to identify Red Ghost as a camel with a human skeleton strapped on its back. The legend grew, until a rancher awoke one morning and found Red Ghost grazing in his garden; he shot it dead. On its back, the camel had deep scars made by rawhide strips used to tie human cargo. How the human body came to be attached to its back remains a mystery.

Arizona Rides Tall in the Saddle

The first film made in Arizona was a Western called *The Sleeper*, in 1912. There would be many more to follow.

Master Cupid

Lots of wonderful things happened on Statehood Day, February 14, 1912. There were parades and fireworks and cannons blaring, and in Phoenix, there was a sweet wedding of one of the city's most popular couples, Miss Hazel Goldberg and Joseph Melczer. As the society columnist for the *Arizona Republican* noted: "Master Cupid was indeed present and gallantly guided the bridal party toward the alter." He was a three-year-old boy wearing all white and carrying a bow and quiver of arrows. His name was Master Barry Goldwater, and this was his first public appearance.

1906: Congress passes a joint statehood bill calling for a single state called Arizona, which includes the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. The bill requires approval by a majority of voters in both territories. New Mexico voters approve the joint statehood by a two-to-one vote, but Arizona citizens reject the merger by five-to-one (16,265 to 3,141).

1908: Martha Summerhayes's classic look at army life in frontier Arizona, *Vanished Arizona*, is published.

G E O U S

1909: Sharlot Hall appointed territorial historian–the first woman to hold public office in Arizona.

1912: Arizona becomes a state.

2012: Still crazy after all these years.

TRUE WEST EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

O.K. AFTERMATH

NOT SO O.K. FOR WYATT EARP

Wyatt lost virtually all of his investments and his marriage. Although, late in life, he tried to cash in on his story, he never made a penny on it. Others had huge paydays.

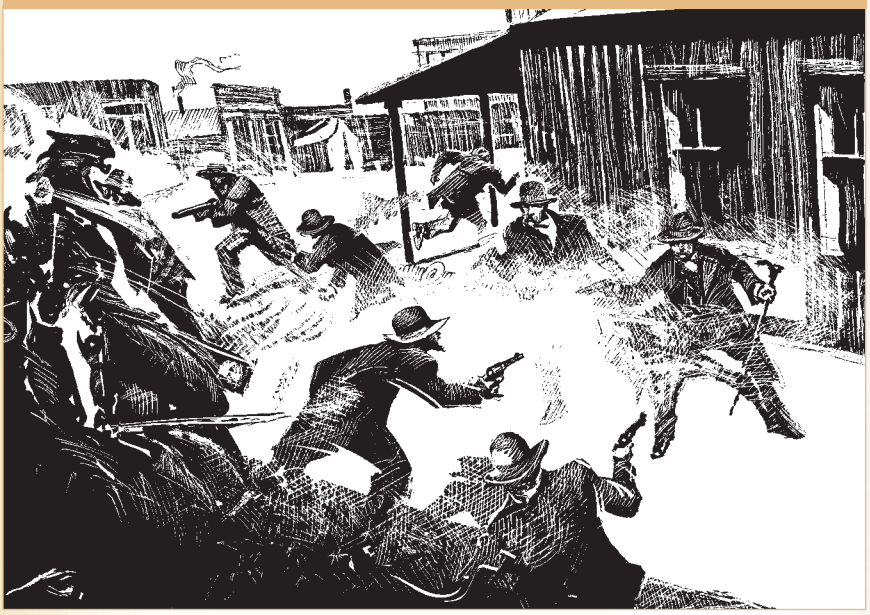
– ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL –

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

Based on the research of, Jeff Morey, Gary Roberts, Steve Gatto, Bill Shillingberg, Steve Lubet, Casey Tefertiller and Al Turner.

OCTOBER 26, 1881



The fight lasted less than 30 seconds, and some 30 shots were fired. The recriminations lasted quite a bit longer, and then, a half century later, the myth took hold and grips us still.

First of all, it didn't happen in the O.K. Corral. The fight happened down the street from the rear entrance to the O.K. Corral, in a side yard, next to Fly's Boarding House. But that's not going to fit on the movie marque, is it? "Gunfight at the O.K. Corral" sounds much better.

How would you like to be judged by 30 seconds of your life? That is what happened to Wyatt Earp. And the aftermath? According to legend, Wyatt Earp made Tombstone safe from outlaws, but for the Earps, the reality of what actually happened could not have been worse for them personally. All of their dreams of financial security and establishing a home base were dashed in the 30 seconds of gunfire. Virgil lost his job as city marshal; even after the Spicer Hearing exonerated the actions of the Earps, Virgil's appointment as chief of police was not renewed. To make matters worse, anyone associated with the Earps was trounced in the next elections (even statewide!). The Democrats simply said a vote for their Republican opponents was a vote for the Earps' tactics.

In spite of serious death threats, the Earps stayed in Tombstone and tried to weather the storm, but they paid for their stubbornness with the death of Morgan and the crippling of Virgil. Although Wyatt went on his infamous "vendetta ride," he left the state as a fugitive on two murder charges. Essentially, the Earps were driven from Tombstone and Arizona.

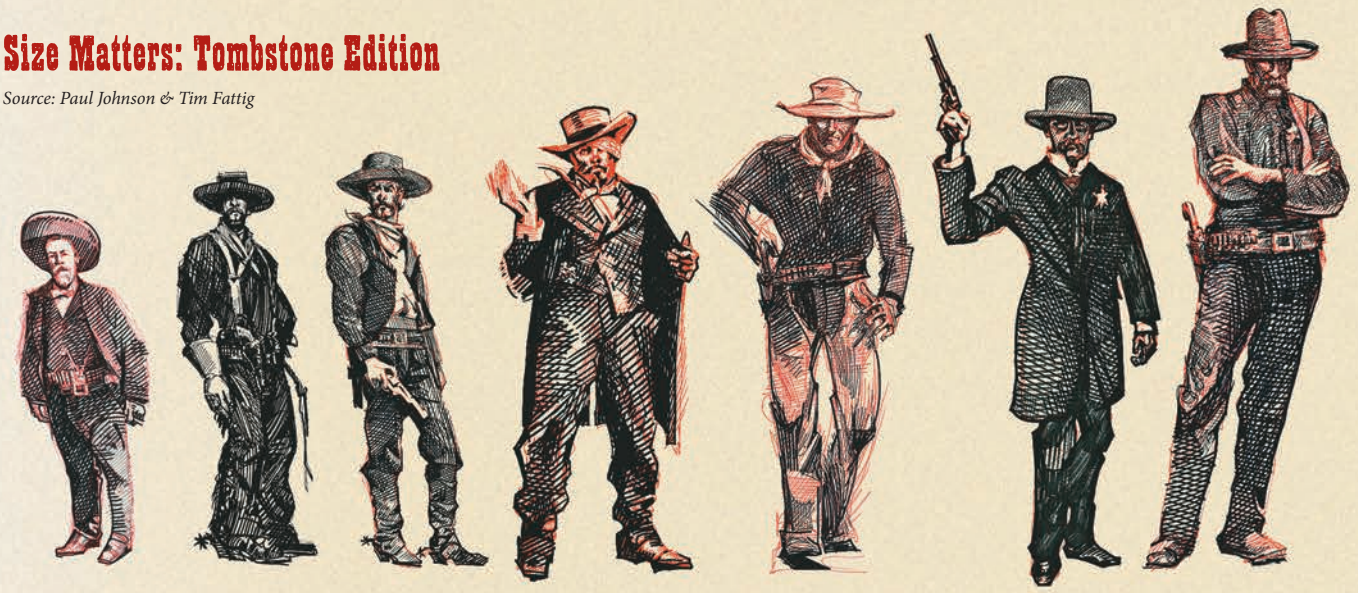
Late in life, Wyatt tried to cash in on his life story. Others were making money off of the Tombstone story, and he rightfully wanted to get paid. All of his efforts failed. Of course, after Wyatt died in 1929, Stuart Lake wrote a best-selling book about Wyatt. (Lake did split the book profits and movie rights money, some $7,500, with Wyatt's common-law wife Sadie.)

Thanks to the book, Wyatt's image grew and grew. By the late 1950s, with several TV shows poaching on his story (in addition to the *Life & Legend of Wyatt Earp*, *Gunsmoke* and *Tombstone Territory* both used elements of Wyatt's story), he ended up standing shoulder to shoulder with Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill Hickok and Jesse James. Authors Walter Noble Burns and Stuart Lake, and director John Ford, among others, helped make the O.K. Corral and Wyatt Earp icons.

As author Jeff Guinn concluded in his new book, *The Last Gunfight*, Wyatt would be "pleased by the way everything turned out, except for the fact that he never made any money from it."

Size Matters: Tombstone Edition

Source: Paul Johnson & Tim Fattig



***Texas John Slaughter* 5' 2"**

***Tom McLaury* 5' 3"**

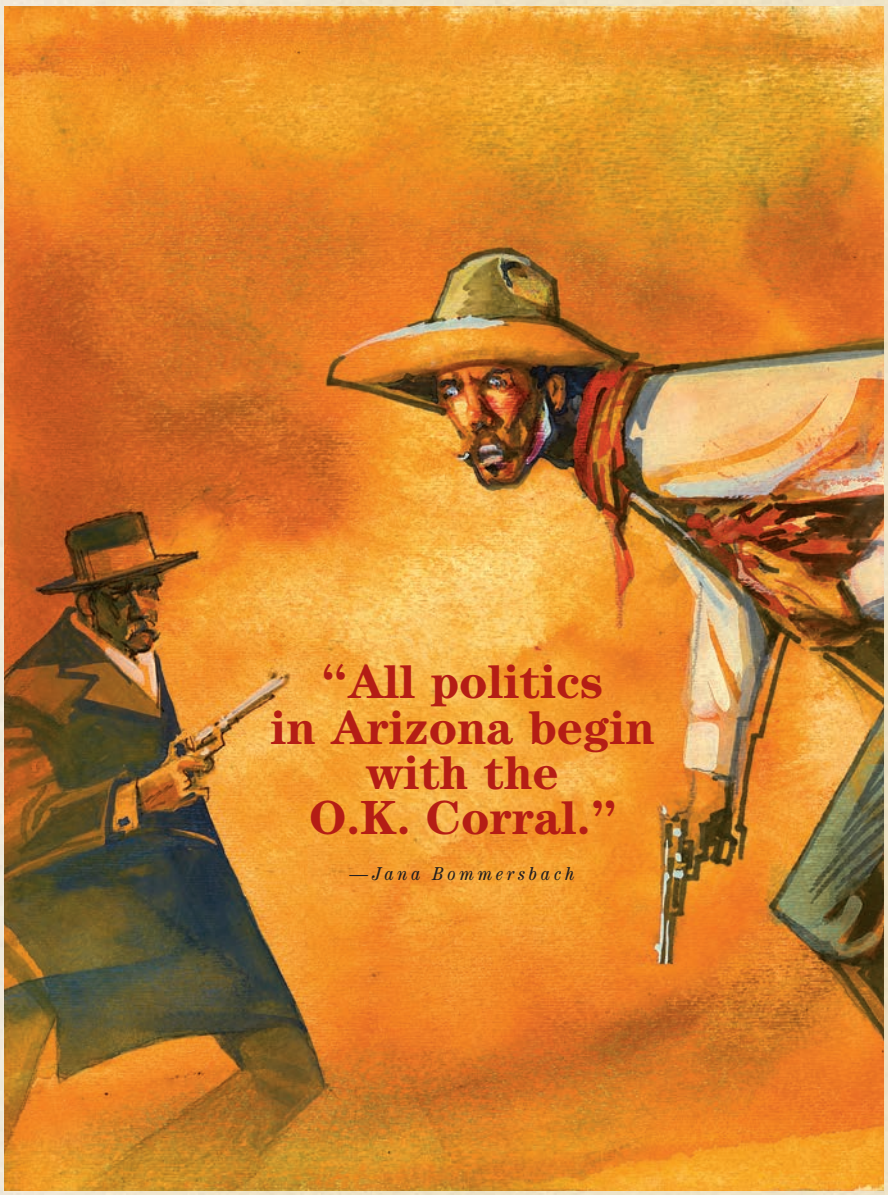
***Frank McLaury* 5' 4"**

***Ike Clanton* 5' 10"**

***Billy Clanton* 6' 0"**

***The Earps & Holliday* 6' 0"**

***Sheriff Bob Paul* 6' 4"**



Everyone Gets Rich, Except Wyatt

Starting just after Wyatt Earp's death, the movie machine got going. As of today, about 55 films and TV shows have been based on his life. The 1993 movie *Tombstone* grossed $56.5 million at the box office, while 1994's *Wyatt Earp* grossed $25 million (and that's not counting all the DVD sales). Many authors, producers and actors have made a killing on portraying Wyatt and his brothers, and Doc Holliday.

Val Kilmer, as Doc, and Kurt Russell, as Wyatt, pulled down major paydays playing Doc and Wyatt in* Tombstone. *Kevin Costner, fresh off his Academy Award for* Dance With Wolves, *supposedly got $20 million for his Wyatt Earp. Imagine what Wyatt could have done with even 10 percent of that money.

– Courtesy Buena Vista Pictures –

BY STUART ROSEBROOK / PHOTOGRAPHS BY SCOTT BAXTER

THE SURVIVORS

THREE ARIZONA RANCHES STILL GOING STRONG AFTER 100 YEARS.

Early in the morning, as the first rays of sunshine spread warmth over Arizona's mountains and valleys, when frost is still on the saddle blankets and the first cup of coffee is being poured over the cook fire, cowhands all across Arizona begin their morning work.

The work is hard, dangerous and unpredictable. For many of Arizona's ranchers, the work is their heritage, a way of life that began at least 100 years ago. For some, their family's ranch dates to the earliest years of the territory or even back to the era of the Spanish Mission trail along the Santa Cruz River.

SCOTT BAXTER'S PHOTOGRAPHY CHRONICLES THE HERITAGE OF ARIZONA RANCHING.

For the last seven years, photographer Scott Baxter has logged thousands of miles on Arizona's highways and back roads in search of 100 ranching families who have been ranching at least 100 years. He has worked their roundups, woke up with them at first light and captured their spirit on film.

The gathering of wild steers, maverick bulls, lost dogie calves and old mother cows has been the work of Arizona's ranchers for more than 300 years. Since the Spanish missionaries arrived in Southern Arizona on horseback and foot in the late 17th century, driving with them the first permanent herds of Spanish cattle, sheep and goats into Arizona, ranching has been an integral part of Arizona's culture, economy and landscape.

In his photography, Baxter captures the rugged determination of generations of Arizona ranchers who have made a living from the unforgivable desert land. Baxter's large format reveals the light, spirit and souls of the men and women who have worked the land and tended their herds through drought and floods, fire and freezes, overgrazing and subdivisions.

Ranching has defined the state's image for more than 150 years. In honor of Arizona's centennial on February 14, 2012, Baxter has selected three ranching families to represent the diversity of ranching heritage in Arizona from the territorial era to the present. These families are: Wink Crigler of the X Diamond Ranch near Eager in the White Mountains; the O'Haco Family of the Chevelon Butte and 4C's Ranches near Winslow; and Jesse Hooker Davis of the Sierra Bonita Ranch near Wilcox.

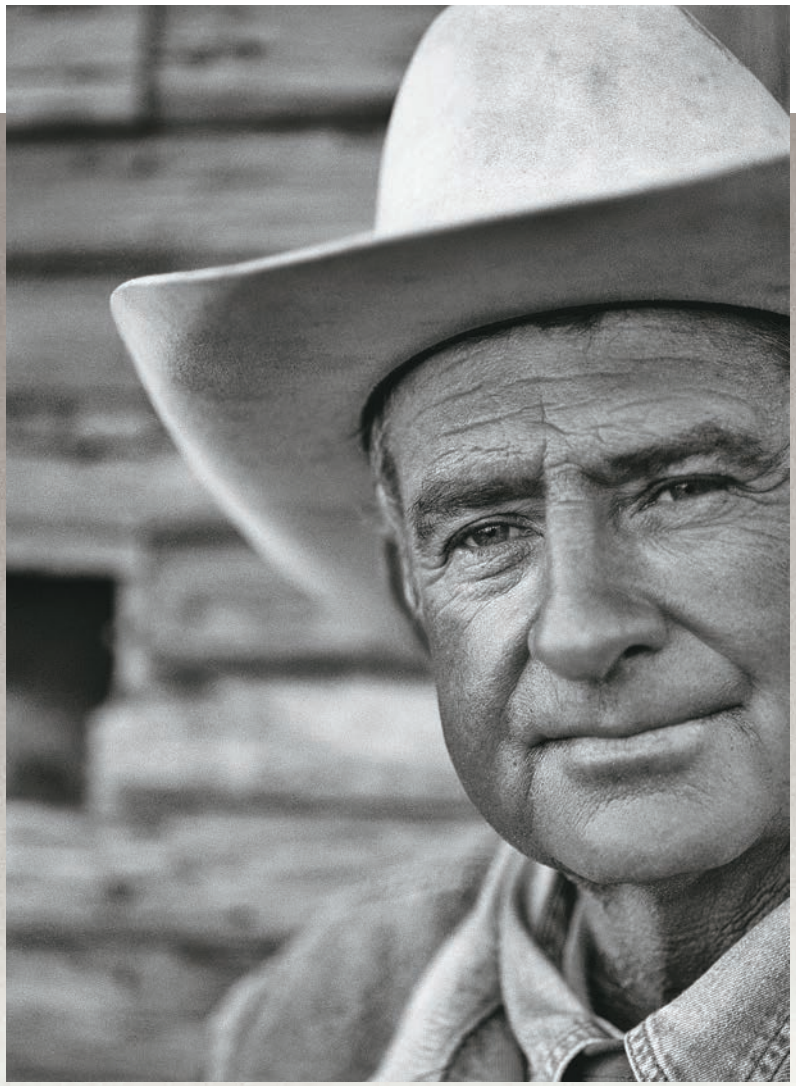
X DIAMOND RANCH

Wink Crigler, the third generation of her family to ranch in the White Mountains, is the granddaughter of John and Molly Butler, who came into the wild and woolly White Mountains in 1890.

As the owner of the X Diamond Ranch, which is equally famous for its beef, beauty and bed and breakfast, Wink works the land just like the generations before her. She also oversees the management of her X Diamond Lodge, with its world class fly-fishing and spectacular views, and a family archive open to the public known as the Little House Museum.

During the fire last summer that burnt out over a half-million acres of the White Mountains near her ranch, Wink never left her land, determined to stay and protect her animals and property.

> "Ranchers love what they do, and cherish the land and tradition that has been passed down to them through their families."
>
> —Photographer Scott Baxter



Jim O'Haco, one of the eight children born to Mike and Teresa O'Haco who continued the family ranching tradition. Jim has been managing the ranch since the death of his father in 2001.

In 1995, Mike O'Haco had to take an outside job with BNSF Railroad to support his family, but he still helps his brother Jim out on the ranches.

CHEVELON BUTTE/4C'S RANCHES

The O'Haco Family has ranched in the rugged canyon lands and high country crisscrossed by cowboys of the Aztec Land & Cattle Company, known as the Hashknife Outfit, near Winslow for well over a century. The Aztec company began operations in Arizona in 1884, moving its headquarters to Holbrook the following year.

Family patriarch Michael O'Haco was 16 when he immigrated to the Arizona Territory from France in 1899. He started as a sheep rancher building up ranches near Winslow, Wickenburg and Flagstaff, then switched to raising cattle after his son Michael returned from WW II. He had to be one tough, savvy sheep rancher to make it in the historic cattle country of Winslow and Holbrook.

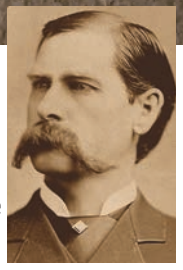
His son and grandsons have continued to ranch outside of Winslow, each generation working hard together to overcome the harsh conditions of ranching the high plains of Winslow and the steep canyon lands that lead up into the White Mountains.

Aztec punchers at the Hashknife ranch photographed by Frank Ames before 1889.

– True West Archives –

These ranchers have the prestige of working at the first permanent American cattle ranch in Arizona, the Sierra Bonita Ranch, which still has its adobe ranch house and most of its original adobe corrals, bunkhouses and barns.

One historian believes that prior to the Lincoln County War, Billy the Kid (left), then known as Henry Antrim, picked up skills of punching cows, riding and roping while working at the Hooker Ranch.



Wyatt Earp (right) and his posse stopped for supplies and rest at the Hooker Ranch during its infamous Vendetta Ride in 1882.

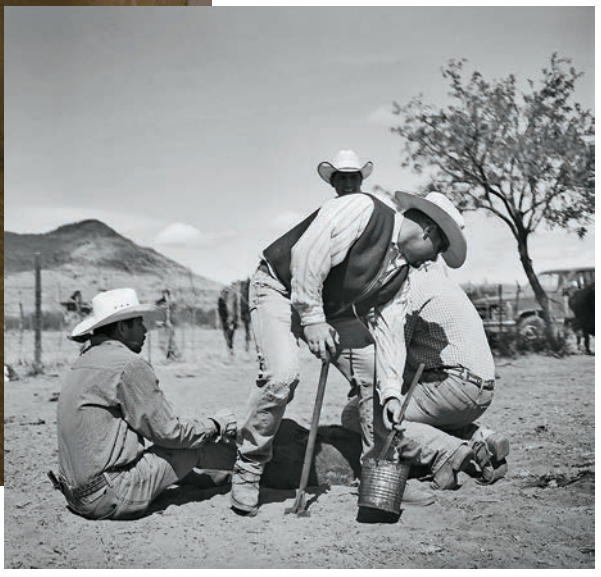
– Courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection –

SIERRA BONITA RANCH

Jesse Hooker Davis is the sixth generation to live and ranch on the famed Sierra Bonita of Graham County.

Founded by Col. Henry Hooker in 1872, at the top of the Sulphur Spring Valley, the Hooker Ranch is a national historic landmark, noted for being the oldest, permanently established American ranch in Arizona.

Davis continues the family tradition, maintaining the fortress-like adobe house built by the colonel to protect his family and his ranch during the Apache and cattle wars of the late 19th century. Davis ranches the same mountains and valleys that his famed ancestor managed 140 years ago as the cattle king of the Arizona Territory.



Sixth-generation rancher Jesse Hooker Davis carries on the tradition of Col. Henry Hooker, who established the state's oldest ranch in 1872.

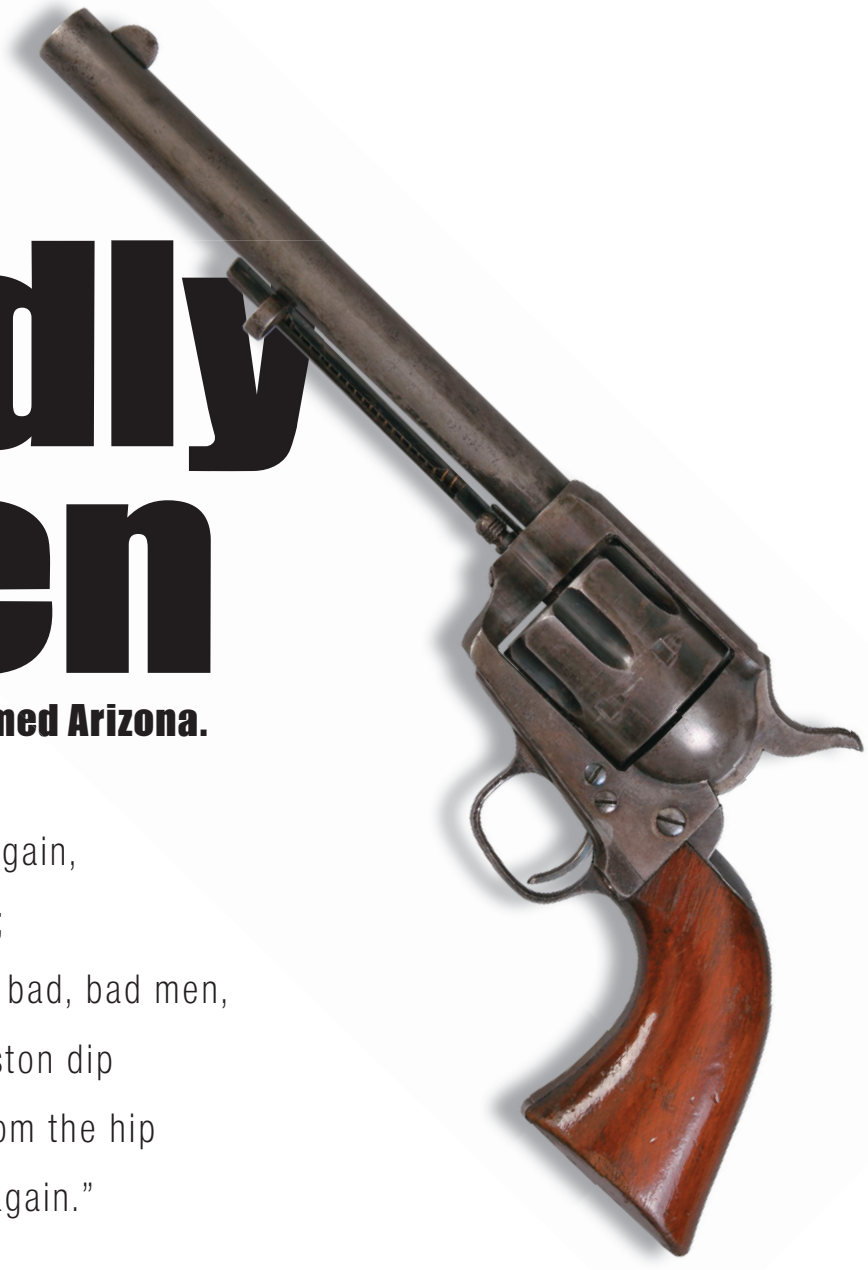
Stuart Rosebrook owes most of his love of Arizona to three ranching families who will be featured in Scott Baxter's portfolio: the Orme, the Teskey and the Cordes families.

Scott Baxter's centennial project, "100 Years, 100 Ranchers," will be exhibited across the state in honor of Arizona's first century. For the exhibition schedule and information on supporting this nonprofit project, please visit *100Years100Ranchers.com*

BY PHIL SPANGENBERGER

The Deadly Dozen

The 12 guns that tamed Arizona.



"Oh, it's old Arizona again,
It's old Arizona again;
With its greasers and bad, bad men,
They don't do the Boston dip
But they shoot you from the hip
Down in old Arizona again."

These are the words from one verse of the old Fourth Cavalry song that give an idea of the rugged conditions in the untamed Territory of Arizona during the frontier years, when the law of the gun prevailed. Indeed, Arizona was a rough and tumble land, and firearms were much needed, not only for protection, but also for hunting and for keeping law and order in this sparsely settled region of the Southwest. *True West* offers a look at 12 of the deadly firearms that made Arizona a hot place to be (not only for the climate), as well as aided in bringing peace and civility to this tumultuous land, thus allowing it entry as the 48th state in the Union.

ARIZONA'S FAVORED SIDEARM

Originally designed as a cavalry sidearm and dubbed the "Strap Pistol" by Colt, the 1873 Single Action Army revolver was named the "Peacemaker" by B. Kittredge & Co., one of Colt's major distributors. That name stuck, and the firearm's excellent balance, powerful metallic cartridge loadings, ruggedness and accuracy made it the perfect revolver for the frontier. The cowhands at John Slaughter's San Bernardino ranch in southern Arizona seemed to prefer it; they posed for the photograph on the opposite page with six-guns that appear to be Colt Single Actions. The sidearm was generally the first choice of cowboys, the Arizona Rangers, outlaws and lawmen—including none other than Tombstone's famed Wyatt Earp. With more than 192,000 made by the end of the 19th century, this handsome revolver was also known as the "Equalizer," "hogleg" and other sobriquets, and just this past year, the Colt Peacemaker was named the "Official State Gun of Arizona!"

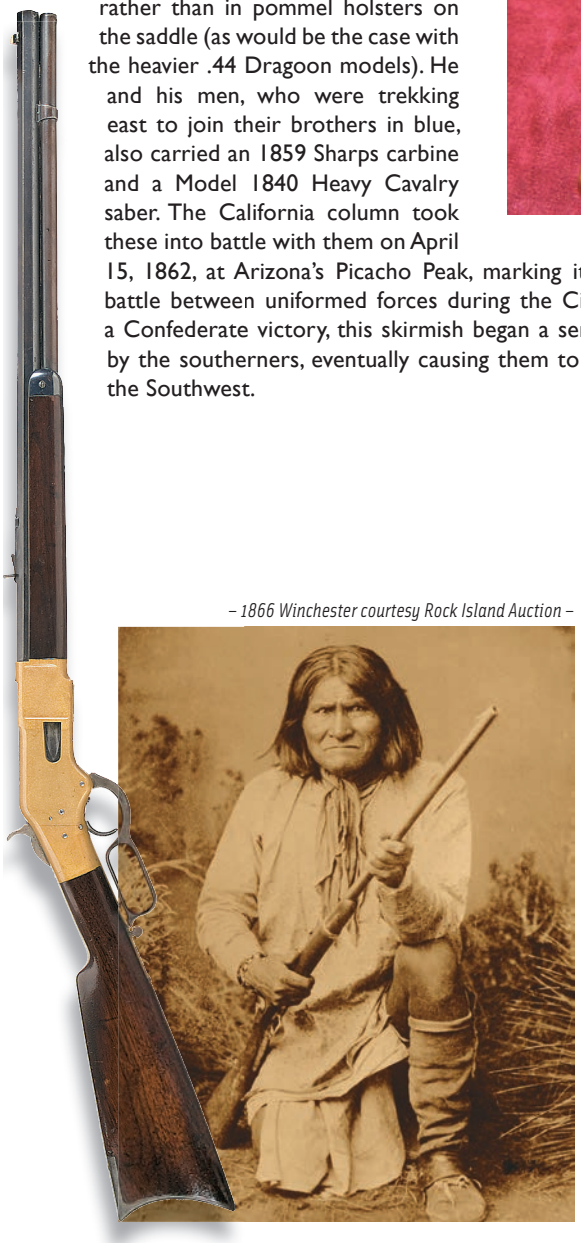
– Slaughter photo courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection; All other images True West Archives unless otherwise noted –

– 1851 Navy Colt courtesy Phil Spangenberger –

CARLETON'S PICK

Although he could have found more powerful revolvers in California's Benecia Arsenal stores, Col. James H. Carleton chose the .36 caliber 1851 Navy Colt as the sidearm for his First California Volunteer Cavalry. This cap and ball six-gun's lighter weight allowed it to be carried on the trooper's belt, rather than in pommel holsters on the saddle (as would be the case with the heavier .44 Dragoon models). He and his men, who were trekking east to join their brothers in blue, also carried an 1859 Sharps carbine and a Model 1840 Heavy Cavalry saber. The California column took these into battle with them on April 15, 1862, at Arizona's Picacho Peak, marking it the westernmost battle between uniformed forces during the Civil War. Technically a Confederate victory, this skirmish began a series of withdrawals by the southerners, eventually causing them to lose their hold on the Southwest.

Colonel James H. Carleton, circa 1860-70



– 1866 Winchester courtesy Rock Island Auction –

GERONIMO'S REPEATER

When Chiricahua Apache war leader Geronimo surrendered at Fort Bowie, Arizona, in 1886, one of the rifles he turned in was an 1866 Winchester, although this photo of him shows him with a cut-down Springfield rifle. The West Point Museum records Geronimo's Winchester with the serial #109450. The Model 1866 was Oliver Winchester's first rifle, which he designed as an improvement on the Henry rifle. He remedied flaws in the Henry lever action by incorporating a loading gate on the side of the frame and a round sealed magazine covered by a fore stock. As you can see in the shown 1866 lever action, the repeater earned the nickname "Yellow Boy" because of its bronze alloy receiver.

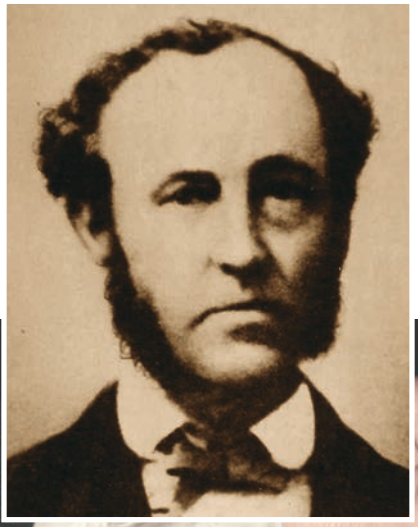
ARIZONA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAVALRY

Major George W. Schofield of the 10th Cavalry and his brother, Maj. Gen. John Schofield, designed their revolver as an improvement over Smith & Wesson's .44 Model 3 "American," then a standard-issue sidearm of the cavalry. The U.S. military ordered nearly 8,000 of the 8,969 Schofields produced from 1875-77.

The army ended up opting for the 1873 Colt Peacemaker, which used a powerful load of 40 grains of blackpowder with a 250-grain lead bullet. Yet the Schofield, with its 28 grains of blackpowder pushing a 230-grain lead projectile, became the standard government revolver cartridge of the Indian Wars-era. Schofields were issued to the 4th Cavalry (whose troops fought in the Geronimo campaign) and the 9th and 10th "Buffalo Soldier" Cavalries—all units that fought Apaches in Arizona.

George Schofield, however, must have succumbed to the isolation of the Arizona wilds after the passing of his young wife in 1879; at Camp Apache, near Whiteriver, Arizona, he committed suicide (reportedly using one of his Schofield revolvers). You can get a sense of the desolation he must have felt by looking at the vast expanse of nothingness surrounding the camp, as shown in this 1873 photo taken during the Wheeler survey.

– Milton B. Duffield photo courtesy Tucson Museum of Art –



A DERRINGER PILL CURES AN ILL

Undoubtedly, a derringer was put to work in the defense of an early Arizonan's defense… or at least his or her honor. One such man who trusted it was Milton B. Duffield, who became Arizona Territory's first U.S. marshal on March 6, 1863. In a report dated December 1, 1865, Duffield informed his Washington superior about a troublemaker in Tucson: Lt. Col. Kennedy. Duffield noted that he had "sent a Derringer Pill after" Kennedy "making an issue through his right ham." In 1870, Duffield shot a drunken "Waco Bill" in the groin.

Captain John G. Bourke, who wrote *On the Border with Crook,* later recalled, "In Arizona it was not customary to pull a pistol upon a man; that was regarded as an act both unchristian-like and wasteful of time—Arizonanas *[sic]* nearly always shot out of the pocket without drawing their weapons at all, and into Mr. 'Waco Bill's' groin went the sure bullet of the man who, local wits used to say, wore crape upon his hat in memory of his departed virtues."

Shown here is a pocket pistol produced by arms maker Henry Deringer (yes, one "r") in the 1840s; his single-shot percussion pistols ranged in size from 3 3/4 inches to six inches. One of the best later models of the derringer was Remington's Double Derringer, a .41 Rimfire "two shooter" that has become iconic of the Old West. With more than 150,000 produced from 1866-1935, it has served as the inspiration for a number of modern-made derringers manufactured with updated materials and features, like the Bond Arms Derringer and Cimarron's Titan model.

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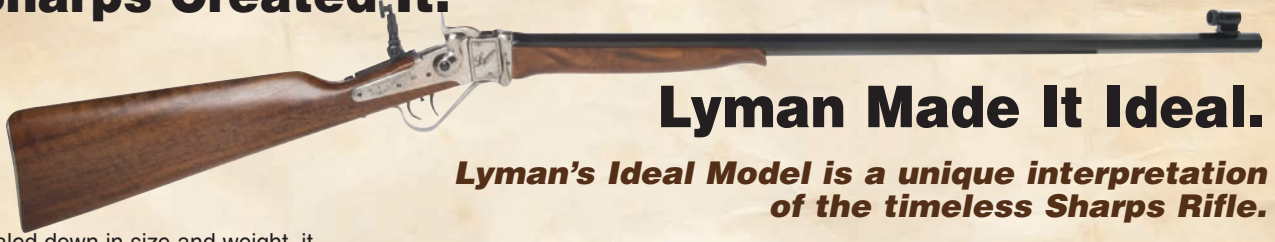

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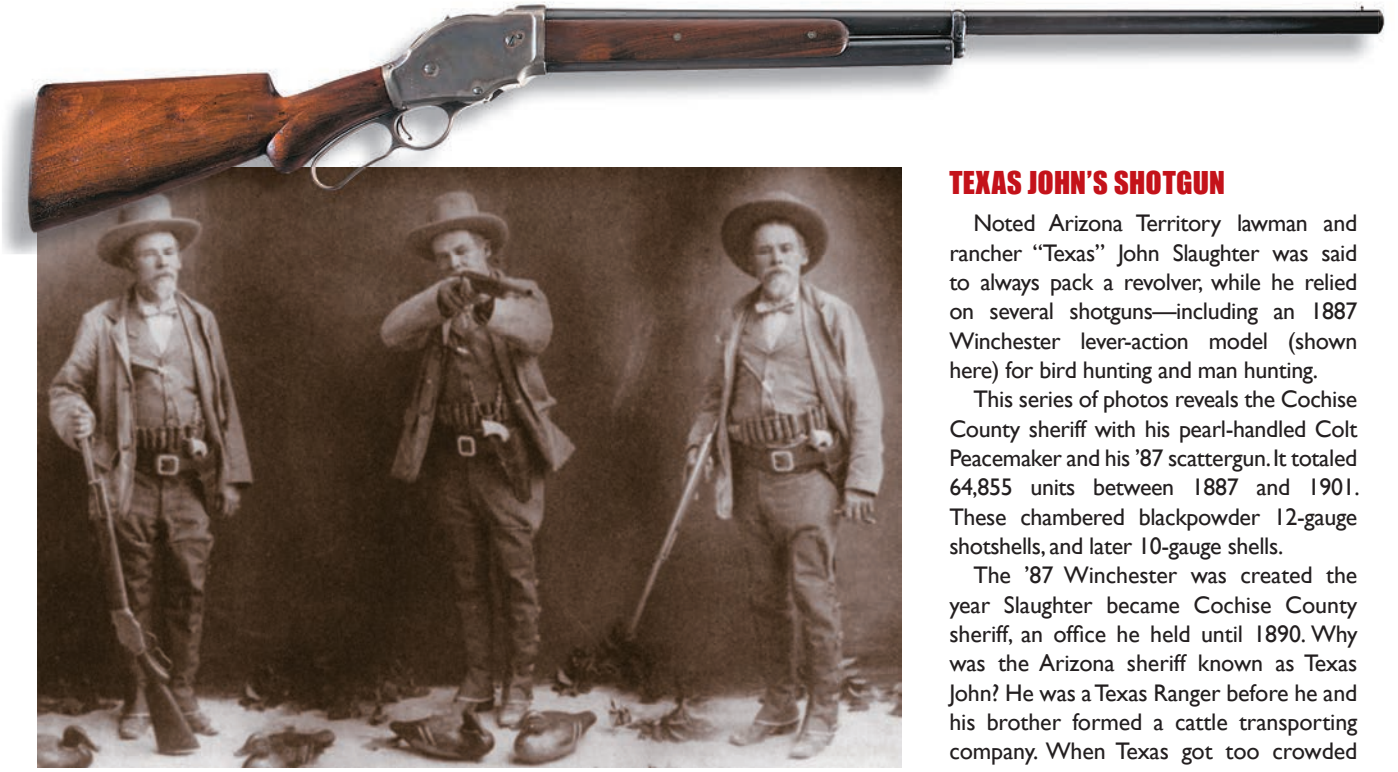

– John Slaughter photo courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection –

TEXAS JOHN'S SHOTGUN

Noted Arizona Territory lawman and rancher "Texas" John Slaughter was said to always pack a revolver, while he relied on several shotguns—including an 1887 Winchester lever-action model (shown here) for bird hunting and man hunting.

This series of photos reveals the Cochise County sheriff with his pearl-handled Colt Peacemaker and his '87 scattergun. It totaled 64,855 units between 1887 and 1901. These chambered blackpowder 12-gauge shotshells, and later 10-gauge shells.

The '87 Winchester was created the year Slaughter became Cochise County sheriff, an office he held until 1890. Why was the Arizona sheriff known as Texas John? He was a Texas Ranger before he and his brother formed a cattle transporting company. When Texas got too crowded for him in the late 1870s, he started a new ranch in southern Arizona, ultimately settling near Douglas.

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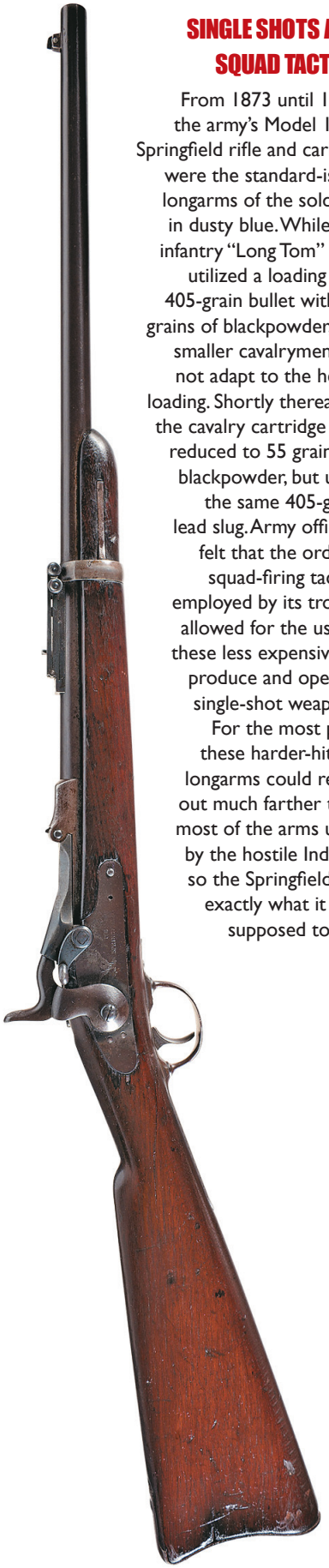
– Commodore Perry Owens photo courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection –

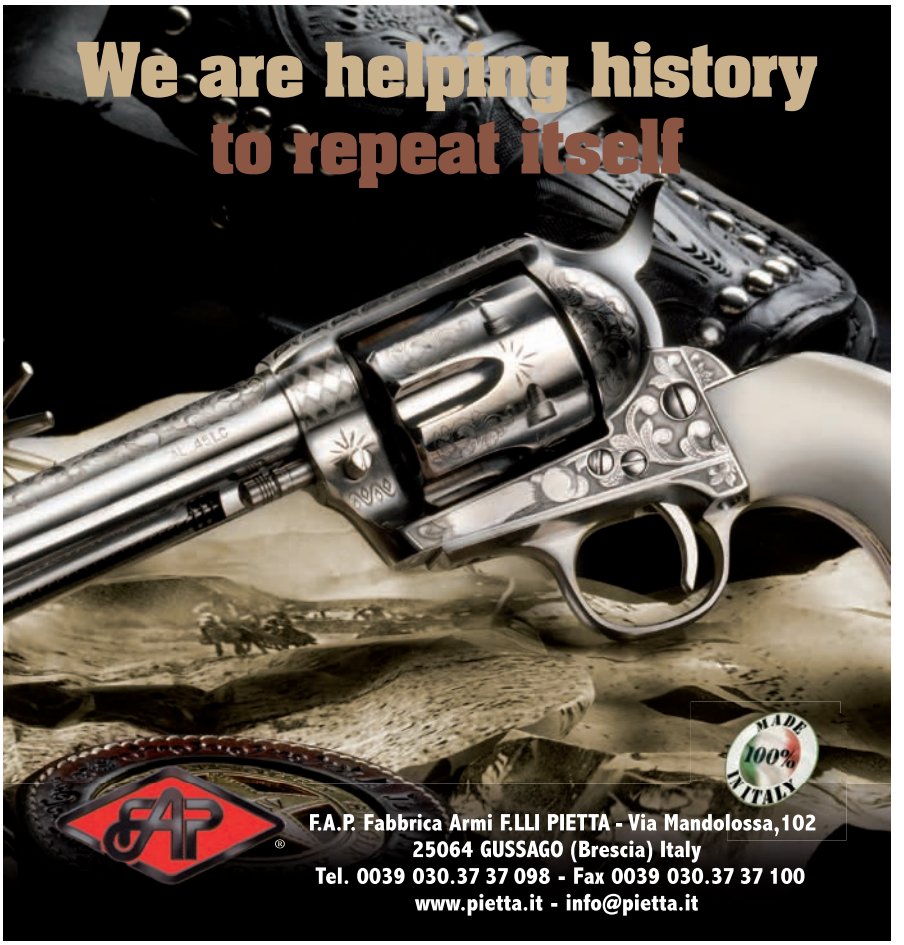
PERFECT FOR MAN-HUNTING

The 1873 Winchester was popular with cowboys and outlaws, because it chambered the same ammunition as the Colt revolvers many of them also carried, yet even lawmen in Arizona found good use for the rifle. In fact, Commodore Perry Owens made a name for himself with one of his Winchester repeaters (possibly a '73) at an 1887 gunfight during the Pleasant Valley War. Owens was delivering a warrant on rustler Andy Cooper at the Blevins' cottage in Holbrook when he was shot at by John Blevins and associates. Owens ended up killing Cooper, Mose Roberts and 15-year-old Samuel Blevins, who had run out at Owens with Cooper's gun. The gunfight took less than one minute and made Owens a legend. The lawman, shown here with an 1873 Springfield "Officer's Model" .45-70—believed to be a photographer's prop—often relied on a Winchester repeater for his man-hunting exploits.



SINGLE SHOTS AND SQUAD TACTICS

From 1873 until 1893, the army's Model 1873 Springfield rifle and carbine were the standard-issue longarms of the soldiers in dusty blue. While the infantry "Long Tom" rifle utilized a loading of a 405-grain bullet with 70 grains of blackpowder, the smaller cavalrymen did not adapt to the heavy loading. Shortly thereafter, the cavalry cartridge was reduced to 55 grains of blackpowder, but used the same 405-grain lead slug. Army officials felt that the orderly squad-firing tactics employed by its troops allowed for the use of these less expensive to produce and operate single-shot weapons. For the most part, these harder-hitting longarms could reach out much farther than most of the arms used by the hostile Indians, so the Springfield did exactly what it was supposed to do!



– Winchester 1895 rifle courtesy Greg Martin Auctions –

OFFICIAL LONGARM OF THE ARIZONA RANGERS

Winchester's 1895 model was the official rifle of the famed Arizona Rangers who did so much to bring law and order to this wild territory in the early 1900s, and they also helped bring statehood to the Grand Canyon state. In this photo of the Rangers, Capt. Tom Rynning is shown third from the left.

The territorial legislature established the Rangers in 1901, primarily to protect the cattle trade from rustling. Having served as superintendent of the famous Aztec Land & Cattle Company, Burton C. Mossman served as the first captain; he directed that the Rangers all carry the Model 1895 rifle in the standard army issue .30-40 Krag caliber.

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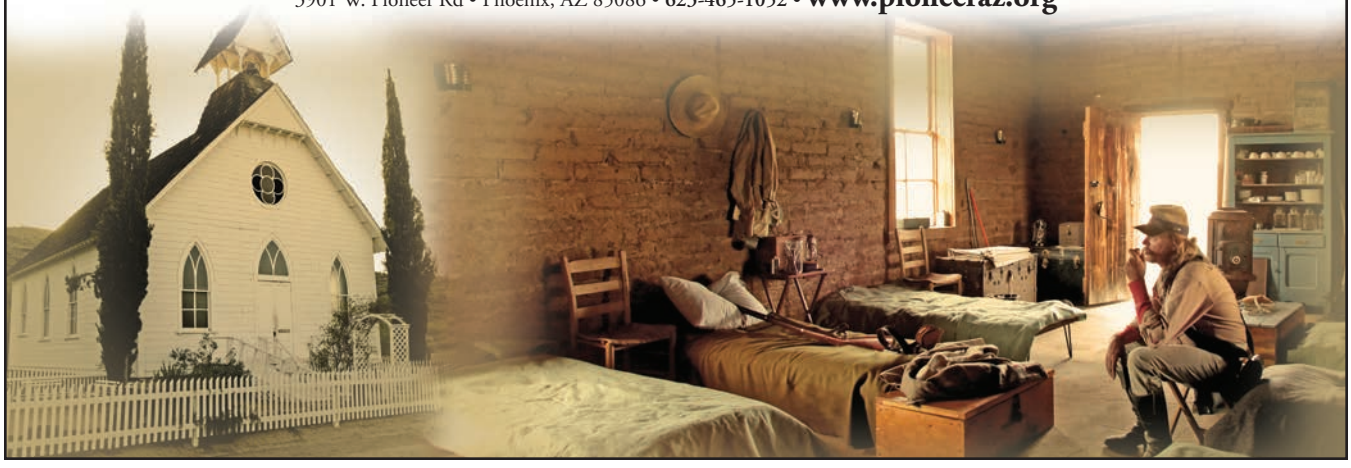


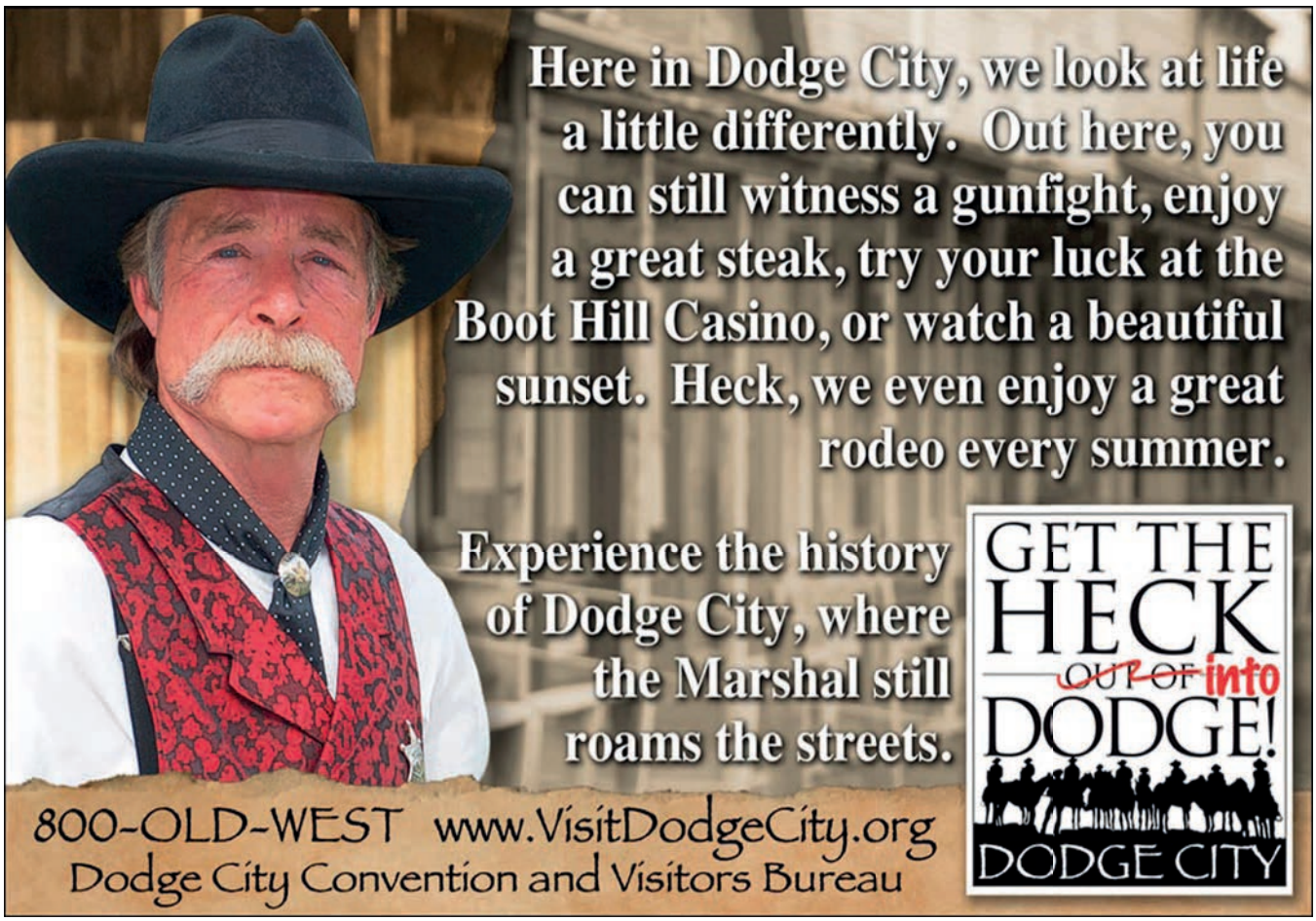
– 1876 Winchester courtesy Phil Spangenberger –

John Ringo

A GIANT LEVER GUN FOR A WILD TERRITORY

Conceived a dozen years earlier than its introduction year during America's 1876 centennial celebration, the Model 1876 was Winchester's answer to the demand for a repeater that packed more power than the medium-bored '73 model. The '76 had a receiver that measured a full 1½-inch longer than the '73 model. Chambered for such rounds as the .40-60, .45-60, .45-75, .45-90 and .50-95, it became the most powerful lever-action rifle of the 1870s.

Johnny Ringo, who was among the men Cochise County Sheriff Johnny Behan deputized to pursue the Earp brothers after the 1881 killing of Frank Stilwell in Tucson, was known to have carried one. It was truly a giant of a gun, suitable for the wilds of Old Arizona.



SCHIEFFELIN'S SILVER-STRIKING REPEATER

When prospector Ed Shieffelin ventured into the southern Arizona desert, he was told all he would find was his tombstone. Yet armed with his heavy Sharps rifle and a Henry repeater, he discovered silver in San Pedro Valley in 1877, which led to the founding of Arizona's most storied town—Tombstone. Among the guns used by Schieffelin were a .44 rimfire Henry repeating rifle (no. 2197), a Model 1874 Sharps sporting rifle and a pair of .44-caliber Smith & Wesson single-action revolvers. Schieffelin's Henry rifle is exhibited at the 1882 Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park.

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

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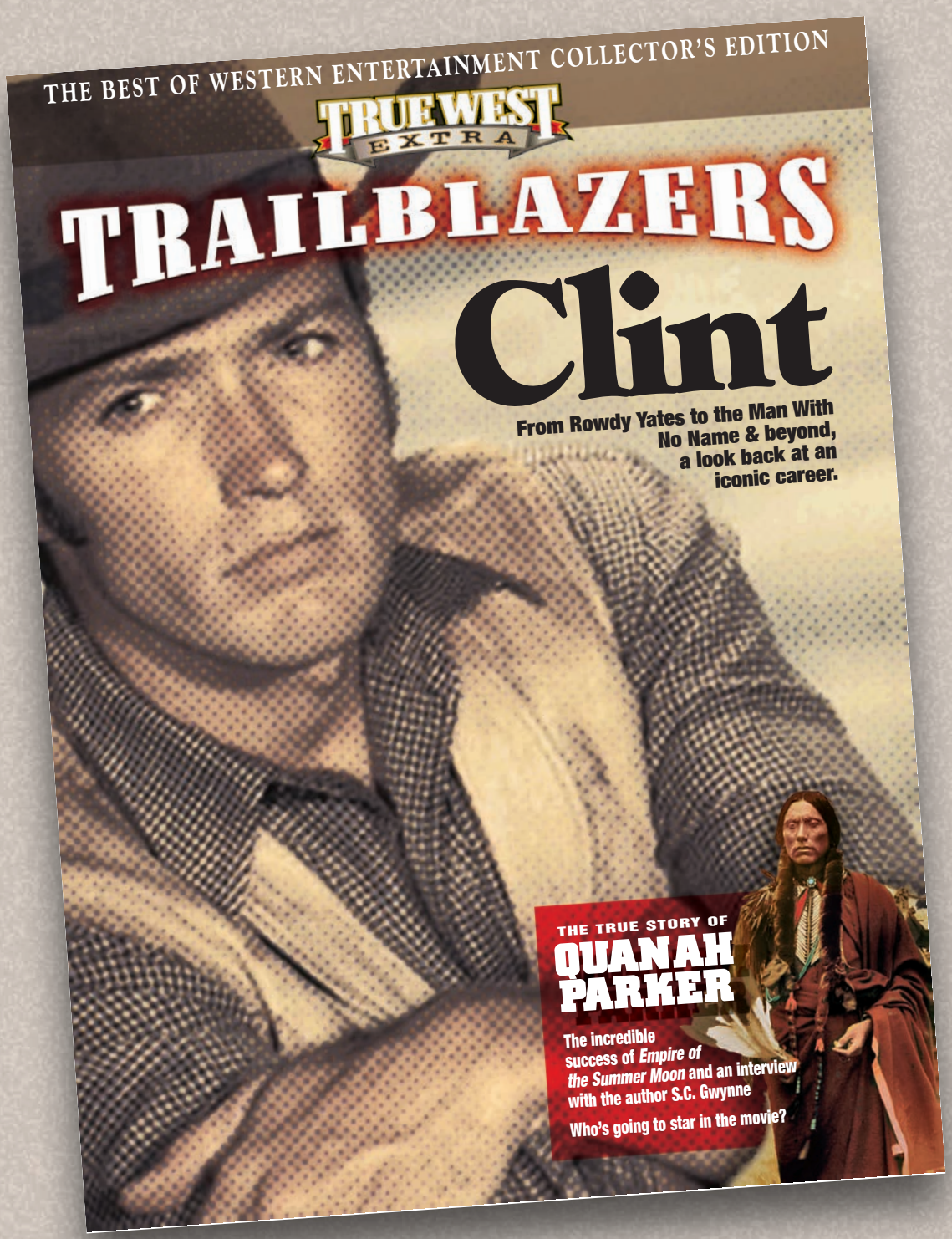
THE YEAR IN REVIEW
Best Movies, Music and Books



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By The Editors/Written by Meghan Saar

TOP TEN TRUE WESTERN TOWNS OF THE YEAR

GRAPEVINE: GRAPEVINE VINTAGE RAILROAD

10. GRAPEVINE, TX

"We've got two gunfighters. Y'all want to buy them?" Mayor William D. Tate asked the Grapevine City Council last summer.

The mayor had just finished his pitch for a gunfight re-enactment that would take place every day at noon and 6 p.m. to draw people to downtown during mealtimes. Usually a proposal to host gunfights would not be surprising for a historic Western town, but this one had a twist: the train robbers would be animated. Even more, only the computer designed by LifeFormations of Bowling Green, Ohio, would determine whether Sam Bass or the other robber bit the bullet, as they shot it out in the 120-foot clock tower being built for the new Convention & Visitors Bureau.

We won't find out until this year if these robot gunfighters make a bang with Grapevine's 50,000 residents and its visitors, but the quaint town has proved its charms in other ways.

The 1859 farm started by Thomas Jefferson Nash is still the place to go to learn about beekeeping and hand cranking ice cream. But the acquisition last year of two buildings may allow the Grapevine Heritage Foundation to keep the farm open five days a week. The soil conservation building and 1890s Estill cottage could provide the 5.2-acre farm the entryway it needs to control access. Kudos to David Kemplin, the city's historic restoration coordinator, for stepping in to save the petite, 732-square-foot cottage from the wrecking ball.

The biggest change was the more than $1-million restoration of the former offices of the *Grapevine Sun* newspaper, which 19-year-old Benjamin R. Wall had started in 1895. With its welcoming brick parapet, the 1897 building restored by Phil Berkebile is now home to the only art gallery in Texas that focuses exclusively on Western Art. Hanging on the walls of the Great American West Gallery these days are works by Bill Anton, Martin Grelle and Roy Anderson.

One of the best parts about living here is that residents can head southwest to Fort Worth in true Victorian style, via the Grapevine Vintage Railroad, with its operational diesel and 1896 steam locomotives.

With the cattle drive at Stockyards Station a train hop away, folks might make it back home in time to catch the 6 o'clock robot gunfight.

9. BISMARCK, ND

At Sandbag Central, on Tuesday, May 31, 2011, a 40-mph-plus gusting wind chilled the 52-degree air around 16-year-old Bismarck High School student Liz Mizell. Shoveling next to Mizell were 43-year-old Waylon Hedegaard and his 13-year-old son Reilly; these two had been filling 30-pound sandbags in eight-hour shifts, seven days running. Their home by the Capitol was safe, yet both felt they had to pitch in. "This is our community," Hedegaard, a union boilermaker, who took a vacation to work at the site, told *The Bismarck Tribune*. "We strongly believe it's time to pull together."

He was right. The Missouri River was on its way. Time was just about up.

The next day, for the first time since Garrison Dam was built in 1953, the dam's spillway gates opened to release water from the bulging Lake Sakakawea, which had risen precipitously due to Montana rainfall. Just a few days earlier, the residents of Bismarck, North Dakota, had found out that the Missouri was expected to crest to 20 feet—four feet above flood stage.

For hundreds of Bismarck homeowners, and thousands of others in the region, a rushing river of tears was spilling out of those gates.

Bismarck's neighbors along the Missouri also

BISMARCK: LEWIS & CLARK RIVERBOAT

ST. LOUIS: ST. LOUIS BROWNS BALL CLUB, 1888

raced against time to fight this onslaught of water. Staff emptied Fort Mandan of its guns, uniforms and buffalo robes, while sculptor Tom Neary moved his 1,400-pound steel canine, Seaman, away from the riverbank to rest by the steel feet of Lewis & Clark.

Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park closed, postponing its Custer celebration to August. Its Lewis & Clark Riverboat did not make any trips down the Missouri. By November, the boat was still stuck in a sandbar and the foundation was trying to recoup its lost $375,000 revenue by scheduling 2012 cruise reservations for earlier than usual. The foundation fears it may not survive.

As water ravished destruction all around him and beyond on one June day, Mark Armstrong, the Burleigh County commissioner, stood on the shore of Bismarck's Centennial Beach, filming the latest victim: a building floundering in the river. It was the 1911 Northern Pacific Railroad depot, which former Mayor "Hawk" Haakenson had moved to these shores from nearby Wilton. It later became Captain Meriwether's Landing Restaurant, serving food to folks taking a trip on the Lewis & Clark Riverboat. The restaurant had been out of business for about three years.

Armstrong kept his camera aimed at the depot, as the Mighty Mo thrashed against it. Not all history can be saved. But one Bismarck man still took the time to pay his tribute.

8. DODGE CITY, KS

Dodge City knows how to get you out of a rut.

It's no secret that this Kansas town is home to the longest clearly identifiable section of the Santa Fe Trail, but now visitors can truly grasp the context of what they are seeing as they stare out at the deep gouges cutting this vast prairie.

Updated and new signs at the ruts help visitors make the choice Santa Fe traders did: should we travel the Mountain Route (and view sites such as Bent's Old Fort) or the Cimarron Route (and visit sites like McNees Crossing, in New Mexico, then Mexico)? Another sign shares Dodge City area trail sites, such as the 100th Meridian Marker and the 1865 Fort Dodge.

Santa Fe Trail Association President Jim Sherer and Boot Hill Museum Director Lara Brehm were on hand for the unveiling of their pride and joy last September. Fittingly, the first people to visit the new ruts exhibit were trail enthusiasts in town for the Santa Fe Trail Symposium.

Yet Dodge City certainly was not in a rut last year. The town's 28,500 residents and its visitors had plenty of Old West events to attend (who could miss a Bull Fry?). They also got healthy helpings of Harvey Girl history at the Santa Fe Depot from author Steve Fried, and of the 1878 "drive-by" shooting of Dodge City's saloon singer Dora Hand from authors Chris Enss & Howard Kazanjian.

Coming soon to Dodge: a life-sized statue of Doc Holliday at a card table, with three empty seats, to give folks a fun photo opportunity. He'll join the statue of Wyatt Earp, who the dentist helped defend from some bloodthirsty cowboys, thus cementing their lifelong friendship.

DODGE CITY: SANTA FE TRAIL RUTS

7. ST. LOUIS, MO

Everyone knows why St. Louis is the nation's Gateway to the West (*Cliff Notes* version: it's where Lewis & Clark began the nation's first transcontinental expedition to the Pacific Coast).

But in 2011, this city reminded us why St. Louis is also Baseball's Gateway to the West. In October, two brilliant batches of baseball games were played. The first, on October 15, took place beneath the Gateway Arch, home to the impressive Museum of Westward Expansion.

Wearing bib front shirts with a large U, the Union nine utterly destroyed its competitors. One match was close (Unions got 7 against the Brown Stockings' 6), but the other one was brutal: Unions scored 19 runs against the Perfectos' 5. Shawn "Pebbles" Beach topped them all with his four runs, while Jim "Noodles" Stockglausner followed with three. By the end of the game, every Union player had scored at least one run.

The Union vintage base ball team takes its name from the Union team that played here as early as 1860. Merritt W. Griswold, who had moved to St. Louis the year before, started up what most credit as the city's first ball club, the Cyclones. The July 9, 1860, match at Lafayette Park between the Cyclones and the Morning Stars is said to be the first match game played west of the Mississippi River according to the rules of the National Association.

One member of his Cyclones team, Frederick Benteen, would even teach baseball to his 7th Cavalry troops, which is how Gen. George Custer ended up watching ball games while touring the Black Hills in 1874. Fast forward to 2011, and the Cyclones are still playing at Lafayette Park.

Two other vintage ball teams playing St. Louis these days are the Brown Stockings, founded in 1875, and the Perfectos, founded in 1899. Actually, historically, the Perfectos used to be the Brown Stockings. When owner Chris von der Ahe's ballpark burned down during an April 1898 game with Chicago, he lost the team to the Robison brothers, who owned the Cleveland Blues. The brothers changed the name of the St. Louis team to the Perfectos and switched the team's brown color to red. In 1900, the players earned a new nickname: Cardinals.

Fast forward to 2011 and the next big batch of games in October: the Cardinals play a seven-game stretch against the Texas Rangers and win their 11th World Series.

St. Louis is truly a town that celebrates its heritage—even when it comes to baseball.

6. SANTA BARBARA, CA

At the Santa Barbara Courthouse, Laurie Rasmussen's harp processional bounces joyously off the terra cotta floor tiles as she plays Felix Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." About 75 wedding guests chat happily beneath 1,000-pound wrought-iron chandeliers, a hand stenciled ceiling and the room's showstopping mural: 6,700 square feet of Spanish Colonial history hand painted by Dan Sayre Groesbeck,

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SANTA BARBARA: OLD SPANISH DAYS

from Vizcaino's visit to the coast in 1602 to John C. Fremont's 1846 journey over San Marcos Pass.

Yet a fire in the courthouse attic in January 2010 almost put a halt to the pairs of lovers who wanted to proclaim their love for each other amid such majesty. Smoke was causing acid to continually burn holes into the mural's unvarnished paint. Patty West and her team at the South Coast Fine Arts Conservation Center took up the job to remove the smoke and restore the mural. By the time 2011 rolled around, wedding bells were ringing.

Santa Barbara certainly has a love for its art. Take Ellen Durham, who runs Santa Barbara Walking Tours. She shares the stories of public artworks, like Lori Ann David's *Syuxtun Story Circle*, while also pointing out hidden gems, such as the sign marking the 1861-1901 stagecoach stop.

Even the Chumash Indians who lived here from the 1300s-1800s were artists. Their red-and-black pictographs are vividly splashed against canyon walls at Painted Cave park.

The town's Spanish Colonial charm extends from its art to 1830s La Huerta-style landscaping by Jerry Sortomme to the 1782 El Presidio de Santa Barbara. The last military outpost built by Spain in the New World is interpreted and operated by the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, a 1963 nonprofit honored in 2011 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The nonprofit recently acquired the last remnant of the city's Chinatown, Jimmy's Oriental Gardens. Its next major project is working with the California State Parks to develop the Santa Ines Mission Mills—two 1820s fulling and grist mills—near the town of Solvang.

The most festive and fun reminder of the town's rich heritage came during last year's 225th anniversary of the Santa Barbara Mission. Back at the courthouse, in the August heat of the sunken gardens, young and old twirled around in bright folklorico dresses and decorative shawls for Old Spanish Days, dancing and singing to songs from the city's pastoral era.

5. RUIDOSO, NM

Fourteen years have passed since cowboy picker Ray Reed showed up in his Winnebago at the Ruidoso Downs Race Track in Ruidoso, New Mexico. Although this cowboy from a pioneer New Mexico family died in 1998, his legacy lives on in the Lincoln County Cowboy Symposium.

TOP TEN TRUE WESTERN TOWNS OF THE YEAR

The heritage celebration might not be what it is today without Gene Hensley's request for help promoting his racetrack. Ray drove from ranch to ranch to recruit horses for a quarter horse race, the All American Futurity that is still held at the tracks every Labor Day.

Then in 1989, Ray performed at the first National Cowboy Symposium in Lubbock, Texas. He was so energized by the experience that he wanted to bring the celebration of cowboy life to Lincoln County, immersing it with the stories of outlaw Billy the Kid, cattleman John Chisum and the Lincoln County War. He came up with the idea to celebrate the region's various cultures with cowboy musicians, Hispanic mariachi bands and Mescalero Apache singers and dancers. And, like everyone knows, the way to a cowboy's heart is through his stomach, so he topped it all off with a chuckwagon contest.

The festival grew so big, it outgrew the Glencoe Rural Events Center, where it was first held in 1990. As the owner of a large race track, Hensley paid tribute to his old friend by moving the celebration to his track in Ruidoso. Come October, cowboy culture just bursts at the seams there with 23,000 people; event organizer Sunny Hirschfeld admits attendance for the past few years is "pretty much the max we can hold at the facility. We are full up."

Out of Ray's dream to celebrate cowboy life has come many other great treasures for Ruidoso. The stories of Billy the Kid and his ties to Lincoln County are shared at the Ruidoso River Museum. The region's Indian, Hispanic and pioneer cowboy cultures are all showcased at the Hubbard Museum of the American West. The local SASS club dubs itself the Lincoln County Regulators, after the deputized cowboy posse that wanted to avenge the 1878 death of rancher John Tunstall. Ruidoso has clearly earned its spot among the Billy the Kid towns, like Lincoln, featured on the Billy the Kid National Scenic Byway.

And you might just hear some Western swing tunes from Ray's old friends, Bob Wills and His Texas Playboys, playing on W105. For nearly a decade, Joe Baker has been keeping Western

RUIDOSO: LINCOLN COUNTY COWBOY SYMPOSIUM

OKLAHOMA CITY: COWBOY CROSSINGS

Swing on the forefront, during his weekly Backforty Bunkhouse Show.

4. OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

On a sloping Montana meadow, with a backdrop of the flat-topped Square Butte that Charlie Russell had replicated with his paint strokes, some serious museum honchos were huddled inside a canvas tent, forging a deal with a tight-knit group of cowboy artists.

Then they had to strap on some guns, jump on horseback and screw on their courage. After convincing the Cowboy Artists of America to return home to Oklahoma City, the museum honchos knew they could take on a cowboy mounted shooting contest. They had already shot high and scored a big win for the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum. Craig Clemons, chief development officer, Leslie Baker, director of marketing, and Jo Dahl Creech, executive administrative assistant, returned to OKC with the best prize that came out of the June trail ride, which the Cowboy Artists hosted at Mike and Sheila Ingram's Bell Cross Ranch in Cascade.

After the National Cowboy Hall of Fame had opened in June 1965, Joe Beeler, whose works were presented in the museum's first one-man exhibition, convinced Dean Krakel and art director Jim Boren to also host the Cowboy Artists of America. Beeler had just formed the group with Charlie Dye, John Hampton and George Phippen. The museum agreed, and the first show opened on September 9, 1966.

For their eighth exhibit, the artists broke away from the museum to host the show at the Phoenix Art Museum in Arizona.

In 2011, after nearly 40 years in Phoenix, the Cowboy Artists returned home to the impressive institution now known as the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum. Yet the museum did more than bring this 22-member group back; it combined forces with the Traditional Cowboy Arts Association to create a joint exhibition, "Cowboy Crossings," in October. This meant that Pedro Pedrini's take on an 1850s California don's saddle mingled with Loren Entz's oil painting, *Bill*

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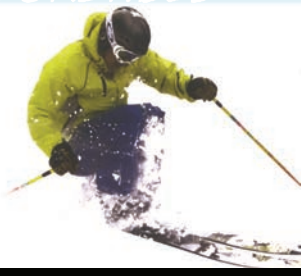

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Allison, Saddle Maker, Roundup, Montana (which took the gold for that category and was featured on the event poster; see photo). The inaugural event brought in more than $2.2 million in sales.

Cowboy culture of the American West has always been the museum's strong point; by returning to its roots, the museum has lifted itself up to the next level. Oklahoma City is certainly the happier for it. Even *The Wall Street Journal* took note last year of the $45.7 million positive economic impact the museum brings to Oklahoma City each year.

3. COEUR D'ALENE, ID

Along a rocky shoreline of Coeur d'Alene Lake, young couples, teenagers and matronly ladies walk their dogs, while pygmy nuthatch songbirds run head-first down Douglas-fir trunks.

German immigrant Tony A. Tubbs might not have foreseen that Coeur d'Alene, Idaho's 46,000 residents would find this rock peninsula a haven for their 17,000 dogs, but he did have a love of sharing Tubbs Hill with his neighbors. After he came here in 1882 to file a gold claim, he opened the south side for the public to enjoy; it certainly is a friendly, hospitable spot these days.

Northwest of Tubbs is a floating boardwalk, where steamboats once docked to transport gold miners and supplies. You might think you're seeing the ghost of a steamboat captain when a white-bearded man, clad in a blue coat and a captain's hat, passes by you downtown. You're not. His name is Robert Singletary, and he is the town's walking treasure.

To mark the 150th anniversary of the Mullan Road, this past July, the former music and history instructor at North Idaho College led a hike along a portion of the 1859 wagon road that stretched from Walla Walla, Washington, to Fort Benton, Montana; the group ended up at Fourth of July Pass, where Mullan and his men had etched into a white pine: "M.R. July 4, 1861" (the stump is on display at the Museum of North Idaho).

But history tours are not limited to anniversaries; last year, Singletary brought back his guided bus tours to historic sites in Silver Valley and Coeur d'Alene. Among those sites is the Cataldo Mission, Idaho's oldest building, where Singletary educates his guests on Jesuit Father DeSmet's fateful meeting with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.

Now, the Coeur d'Alene Indians are sharing their own stories of DeSmet; last year, they found a permanent home for their $3.26 million project, "Sacred Encounters," at the 1853 mission. The 50,000-square-foot exhibit showcases videotaped interviews with tribal elders, a letter by DeSmet, century-old dolls made by the tribe and even a re-creation of the mission on Christmas Eve 1842.

Back in Coeur d'Alene, Singletary can also bring Fort Sherman to life. Dressed in a heavy wool colonel's uniform, he shares the history of this 1877 fort abandoned by the Army after troops were sent to fight in the 1898 Spanish-American War. Three of the fort's buildings still stand: the chapel, the officers quarters and the powder magazine. North Idaho College is presently renovating the interior of the brick powder magazine.

In Coeur d'Alene, history does not go to the dogs. Although you might find some Labradors trotting by on a few of the historic trails.

2. LEADVILLE, CO

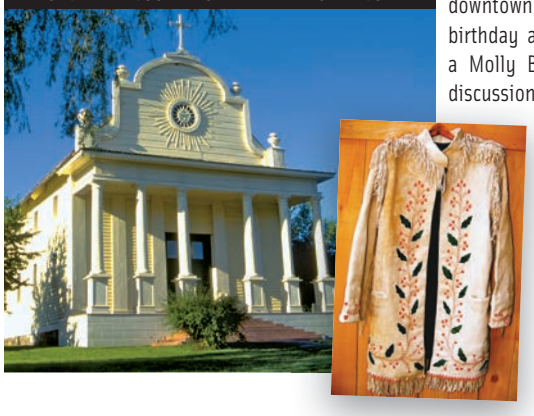
The grueling climb up Columbine Mine, which tops out at 12,570 feet, is on the bucket list for the toughest mountain bikers. Olympic gold medalist Lance Armstrong even admits he rediscovered his love of long days on a bike while competing in the Leadville 100.

You see, Leadville has a knack for capitalizing on its riches. Yet the 10,000-feet-high town puts its highest aims at celebrating the silver and gold riches that founded it.

The town's love for its breathtaking environment and its mining heritage can make for a happy marriage. When 29-year-old Kathleen Gouldy of Alisa Viejo, California, and her boyfriend Tom Wallis competed this past August in the bike race, their home away from home was the majestic Delaware Hotel. The 1886 downtown hotel had been celebrating its 125th-birthday all summer: fast draw competitions, a Molly Brown weekend, Victorian teas and discussions about Leadville's legendary characters, like Silver King Horace Tabor who died penniless in 1899.

But like in any marriage, complications can arise. Leadville, itself, has been on quite a climb. Since 1983, citizens have been battling the Environmental Protection Agency in a fight to maintain the historical character of their home. But

COEUR D'ALENE: OLD MISSION STATE PARK, HOME TO "SACRED ENCOUNTERS" AND THE DESMET COAT



LEADVILLE: DELAWARE HOTEL

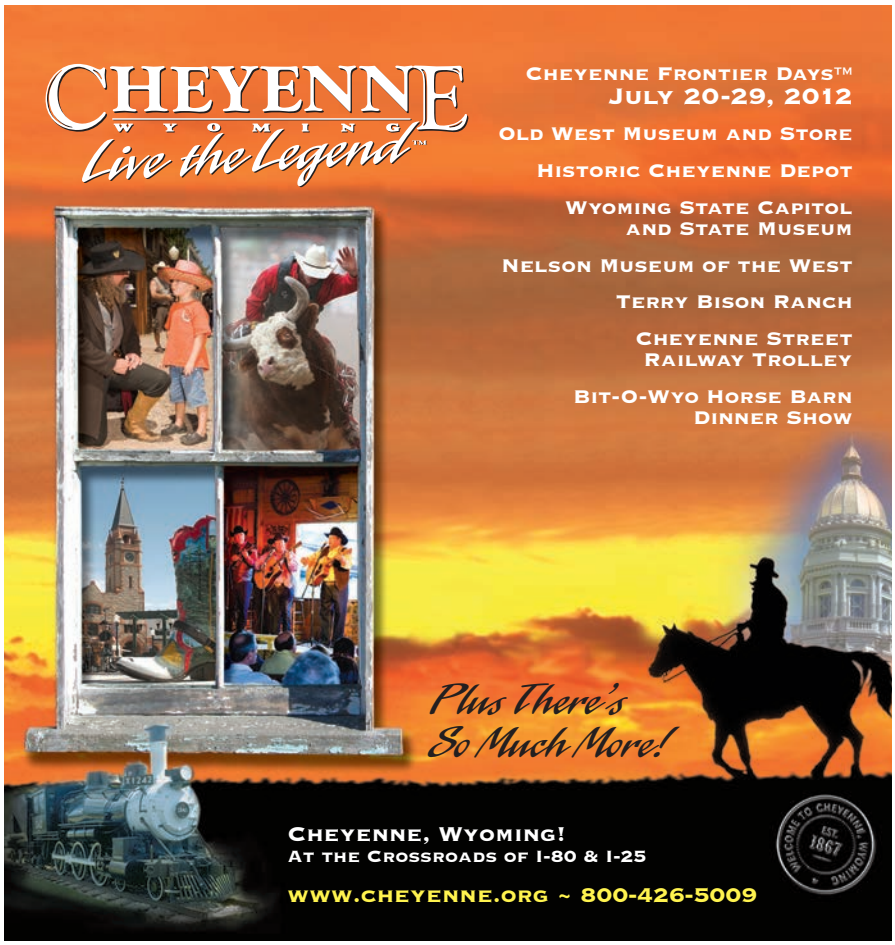
this town has survived booms and busts, and the 2,740 folks who live here know how to persevere. One of their biggest accomplishments is a trail that doesn't usually make the national news: the 12.5-mile paved Mineral Belt Trail, which parallels California Gulch, the site of the city's first gold strike. You can see the old Tabor General Store, mining tails jutting out from the road and dilapidated mining buildings sticking up against the Sawatch range of the Rocky Mountains. Conceived in 1994 and dedicated in 2000, this silver thread now binds the mining heritage that is at the core of Leadville.

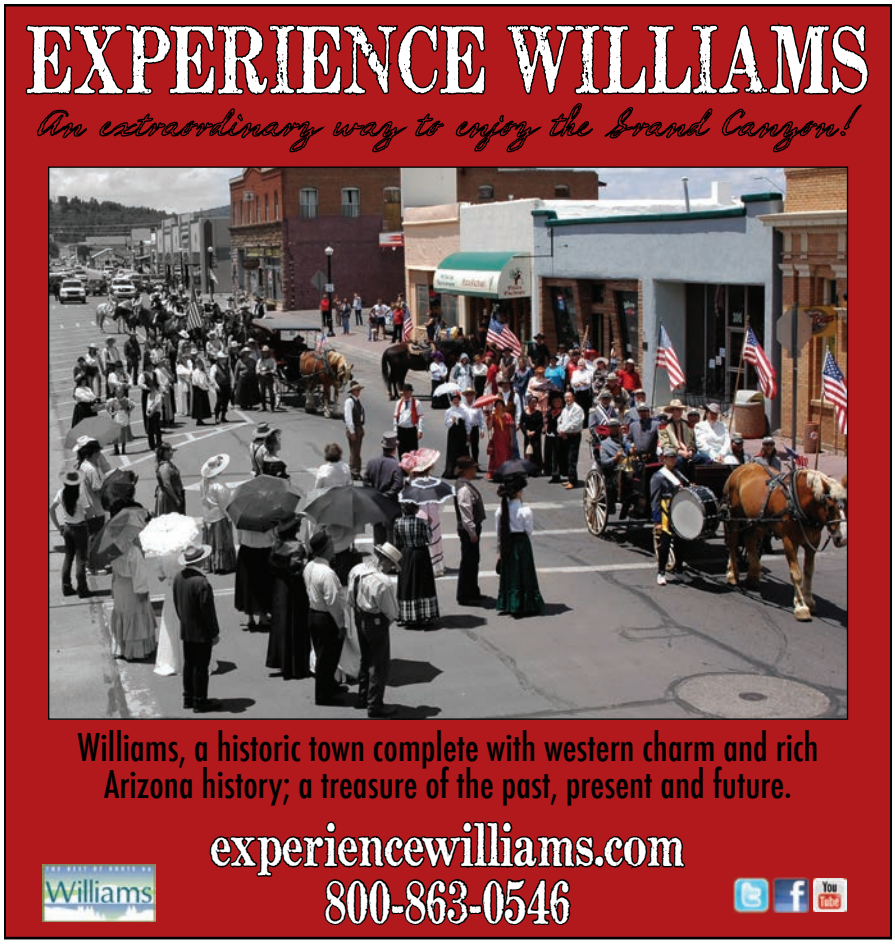
This past September, the EPA gave the town good news. The community's efforts on the California Gulch (and we mean community, everyone pitched in here) has been a success for the residential areas of Leadville.

Although some battles were won and lost here that not everyone is happy about, Leadville has fought the good fight to preserve its history. Through it all, the town has never forgotten its true riches. In 2011 alone, their focus on history was evident with the renovations of the Delaware Hotel and the 1878 Healy House (next to the log cabin of one of Colorado's first millionaires). Colorado Mountain College's local campus offers a preservation degree with hands-on experience restoring the 1872 Hayden Ranch. Tabor Opera House is working to restore its theater sets dating back to 1879, even while it entertains with musical performances and Silver Boom lectures. And every March, horse and rider teams still pull skiers down Harrison Avenue, like the cowboys who started the tradition in 1949.

Best of all, no matter where you are in Leadville, most of the buildings you see were built between 1880 and 1905. Even a simple stroll puts you back in the Victorian era.

#1 Town of the Year is...





#1 TOWN OF THE YEAR
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

PRESCOTT: ARIZONA'S CENTENNIAL KICKOFF CELEBRATION

"There is something better than making a living—making a life."

Sharlot Hall wrote those words on the opening leaf of the diary she carried during her 1911 trip to the Arizona Strip, which Utah wanted to annex.

Both the sheriff and the stockman warned her, "Don't go." They had no guidance to offer about the roads, water or lay of the country. But Sharlot was determined to find that "stray history, no matter how hard it might be to round up," so she hired guide Al Doyle in Flagstaff and set off.

"We carried grain for the horses for a month, a water barrel to tide us over the desert stretches which we were told might be long, and the lightest camp outfit that it seemed possible to get on with," wrote Sharlot, on what had to be one hot July day.

She was not about to let rough roads keep her from collecting the stories of Arizona's mining camps and towns. After all, the people had trusted her with an important duty by electing her Territorial Historian of Arizona in 1909, making her the first woman to hold public office in Arizona.

The stories and pictures and artifacts Sharlot gathered over the years would inspire her to open up a museum in Prescott in 1928; the Sharlot Hall Museum remains the heart of this town, which was founded as Arizona's territorial capital the year after an 1863 gold rush.

We don't doubt that Sharlot's heart would have been warmed by the fact that 100 years after statehood, Prescott owes much of the past decade's efforts to preserve the town's history to yet another woman: Nancy Burgess.

In fact, the museum's director, John Langellier, presented her the town's highest honor, the Sharlot Hall Award, at a dinner held last August for the Western History Symposium at Hotel St. Michael.

Now retired from her post, the former interior designer and paralegal was hired in 1991 to serve as Prescott's historic preservation specialist. During her tenure, she documented more than 700 buildings, sites and objects for the National Register of Historic Places—most of them in Prescott. You have her to thank for the city's impressive historic marker program, and she was the champion behind rehabilitating the Elks Opera House. The $2 million renovation of the 1905 theatre unveiled in 2010, the same year the Sharlot Hall Museum opened its grand "Buffalo Soldiers" exhibit at Fort Whipple.

She is like Sharlot, too; she also finds joy in hearing stories from Arizona's pioneer families, and she has an impressive collection of early Prescott photos and postcards.

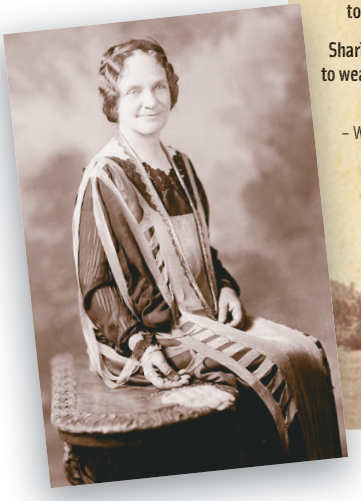
But Burgess would be the first to admit she did not do it all alone; the people of Prescott—42,000 strong—encouraged her vision and helped her every step of the way. Just last year alone, local groups collaborated to showcase Prescott and Yavapai County history from 1864-1912 (groups: Victorian Society, Prescott Regulators and Their Shady Ladies, Western Heritage Days and the Prescott Film Festival). Last October, the Arizona Women's Heritage Trail launched its "Historic Women of Prescott" walking tour.

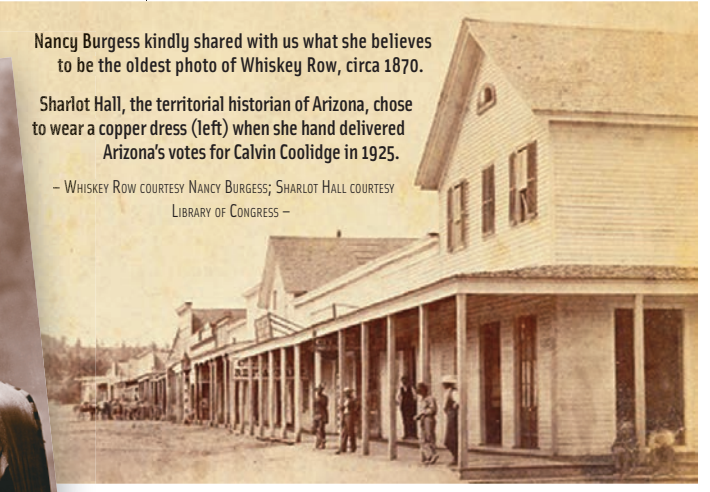
Summer brings heritage celebrations. The 1888 rodeo is still held during the Fourth of July, while the cowboy poets gathering is in August. Western art lovers can shop at the outdoor art sale in May to raise funds for the Phippen Museum, and at the Indian art markets hosted by the Smoki Museum in May and Sharlot Hall in July.

So where else but Prescott would Arizona kick off its celebration of statehood? Last September found Whiskey Row transformed into a massive Western village with re-enactments. So many of its 70,000 festivalgoers dressed up in territorial fashion that folks felt like they had stepped back in time—which was the point, of course.

Actually, any time of the year that you visit Prescott feels like a journey to the niceties and charms of Victorian life. The people who live here always seem to be willing to stick their necks out for each other and to share Prescott's history, and their own stories.

Surveyor Robert Groom would be proud of how the town square he platted in 1864 still remains such a busy center of business and pleasure. Next time you visit, we recommend you raise a drink to him, and to all of Prescott's citizens, at the 1877 Palace Saloon along Whiskey Row.





Nancy Burgess kindly shared with us what she believes to be the oldest photo of Whiskey Row, circa 1870.

Sharlot Hall, the territorial historian of Arizona, chose to wear a copper dress (left) when she hand delivered Arizona's votes for Calvin Coolidge in 1925.

– Whiskey Row courtesy Nancy Burgess; Sharlot Hall courtesy Library of Congress –

BY JOHN LANGELLIER

10 for 10: Prescott, AZ

Touring our #1 town of the year, from Whiskey Row to Iron Springs Cafe.

1. Hit the 1877 **Palace Saloon** on legendary Whiskey Row and belly up to the bar where Buckey O'Neill and his Troop A of the Rough Riders hoisted a final toast before heading to Cuba. It's also where the classic donnybrook was filmed for Steve McQueen's *Junior Bonner*.

2. Head down the street for some of the best ribs in Arizona at **Pearl's Place Cafe,** where the sides are almost as good as the pulled pork.

3. If it's a top microbrew you're searching for, **Prescott Brewing Company** on Gurley Street was recently voted number one in the Grand Canyon State. Plus, it has one of the best lists of single malt Scotch whiskeys from Nogales to the Grand Canyon.

PRESCOTT: WHISKEY ROW

4. Don't miss the **Courthouse Plaza** just across the street. During the Christmas season, the plaza is especially magical—it glitters with lights from every tree and offers an old-time atmosphere Dickens would have loved.

5. Around the corner from the plaza, the **Antique Row** on Cortez Street features collectibles ranging from Victorian finery to Wild West gear.

6. Looking for a place to stay that harkens back to the classic era of steam locomotives and Harvey Girls? Check into the **Hassayampa Inn** on Gurley.

7. After settling in at the Hassayampa, make sure you visit the **Elks Opera House**, which was lovingly restored to its Edwardian splendor. Just as it was in its heyday, the theatre is the centerpiece of Prescott.

8. Take a walking tour of stately Victorian homes or follow the **Arizona Women's Heritage Trail**. You can find out how to enjoy these great time travels at the local Chamber of Commerce housed in the old fire station south of Courthouse Plaza.

9. No visit would be complete without experiencing **Sharlot Hall Museum**, just two blocks west of the courthouse. Since 1928, this nearly four-acre museum and living history village has brought the adventure of Arizona's Central Highlands to life. And if it's the military past you're searching for, make sure you drive a few miles to Fort Whipple, a Sharlot Hall Museum branch operated in conjunction with the local Veterans Affairs office.

10. Once you complete your rounds, you'll no doubt be hungry. Relax at **Iron Springs Cafe**, just a brief drive northwest of downtown at 1501 W. Iron Springs Road. The menu is out of the ordinary for a small town, and you won't be disappointed!

John Langellier is the director of Sharlot Hall Museum in Prescott, Arizona. He received his PhD in history from Kansas State University.

BY G. DANIEL DEWEESE

Fake or Real?

What to look for in authentic American Indian jewelry.

"The difference between false memories and true ones is the same as for jewels: it is always the false ones that look the most real, the most brilliant."

–Salvador Dalí

How can buyers of American Indian jewelry be sure of the authenticity and quality of the piece they are purchasing?

Buyers should first "go to the right places" to buy jewelry, such as museums and well-established retailers who know the product, says Charles Myers, who owns Native American Tribal Arts in Phoenix, Arizona. He has been buying and selling Indian jewelry since the early 1970s. "The jewelry made with nickel silver is what you'll often find at stands along the road, at flea markets and other less reputable places," Myers warns.

Silver trader Glenn Leighton at Notah Dineh Trading Co., Cortez, Colorado, concurs. "Buy the best quality that you can afford, and buy it from somebody who has some history," Leighton says.

Part of the charm of owning Indian silver is being able to brag about who made a particular piece and where the turquoise came from. "There are some characteristics associated with the various mines," Leighton says. "But you never really know for sure, unless you are dealing with the person who mined it or who knows who mined it."

Check out our tips to help you figure out if the jewelry you're interested in buying is fake or real.

FIND YOUR DEALER

The Indian Arts and Crafts Association, formed in 1974 and based in Albuquerque, New Mexico, can guide you to member artists, dealers and collectors who sell authentic American Indian jewelry.

505-265-9149 • IACA.com

HANDCRAFTED OR MASS PRODUCED?

Handcrafted pieces feature stones that are well-cut, uniform in size and secure in their settings; stamped designs should be clear and even. If the stamped design shows on the inside of the jewelry, it is probably mechanically stamped, not handmade.

Don't forget, you have an ally in reputable auction houses that authenticate the jewelry before they put it on the block. For instance, Cowan's Auctions hosts an American Indian Art sale every year. Shown above are men's watches that sold at the September 2008 sale, for $180.

TRIBAL IDENTIFICATION

Authentic artists will specify their tribal affiliation, and some even provide their clan relationships. The Thunder and Wolf Hopi overlay buckle shown at left sells for $350 at Garland's Indian Jewelry in Sedona, Arizona. It is made by Merle Namoki, who lives in the Second Mesa village of Shungopavi. Since he is a member of the Sun's Forehead clan, he marks his pieces with the Sun's Forehead hallmark over the "Sterling," as seen on the back of the buckle in the bottom right corner.

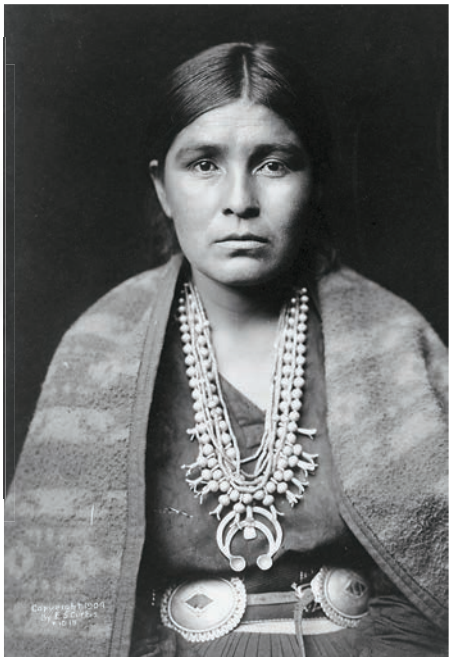
SILVER: MARKED OR NOT?

Under U.S. law, any silver jewelry that weighs more than two grams must be marked Sterling. Indians traditionally stamp their pieces with "Sterling." On small items, like rings, the artisan may use the shorter "SS" or ".925" stamp. You probably won't find a stamp on authentic older pieces, like the pawn pre-1940s cuffs sold by Charles Myers (right), but modern silversmiths will mark their pieces.

TELLTALE TURQUOISE

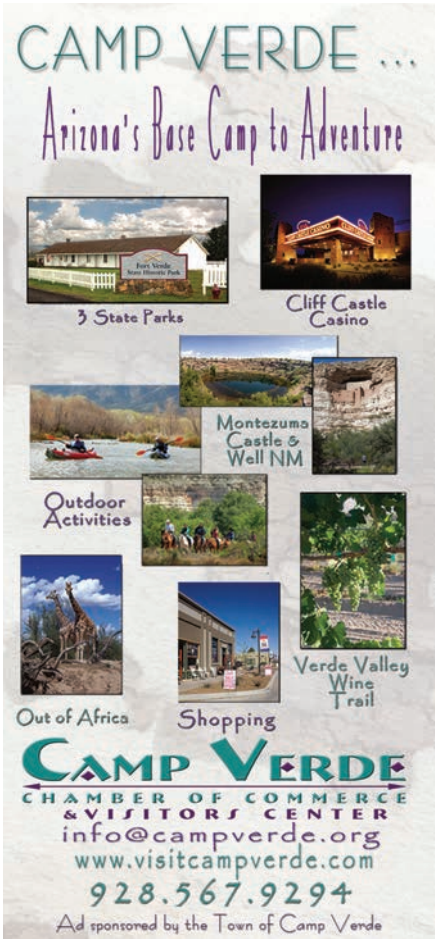
Whether the turquoise is sky blue or gray-green, you'll want to see a uniform color. Fake turquoise, injected with dye, gives off a chalky stone. This authentic Squash Blossom necklace set was given to Linda Berry, of Scottsdale, Arizona, by her aunt Lillian Omann. The turquoise concho belt by Don Lucas (inset) is sold by Sorrel Sky Gallery in Durango, Colorado, for $4,800.

–Linda Berry Set photo By Kim Phan –



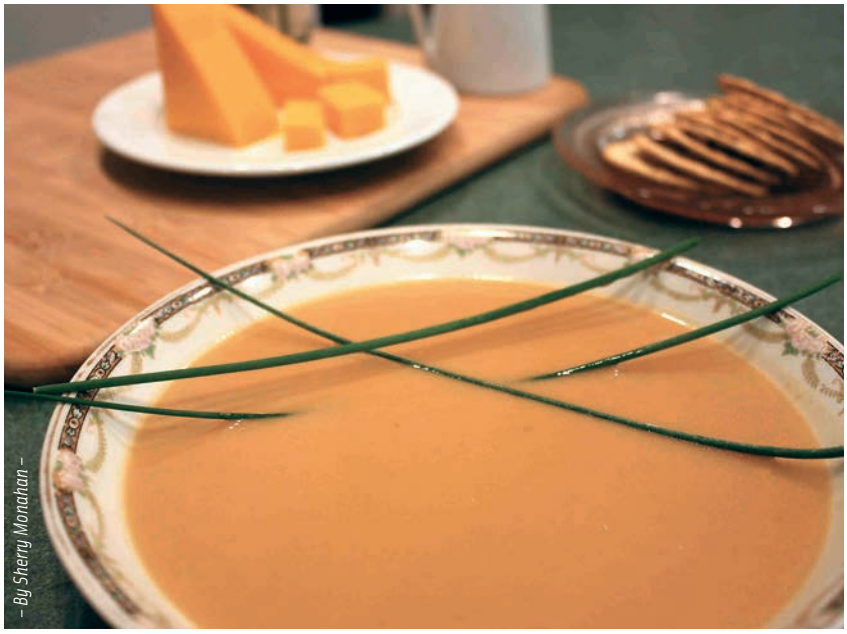
This Navajo woman wears a Squash Blossom necklace, dangling above her concho belt, in the circa 1904 photo taken by Edward S. Curtis. Pieces like hers are either replicated or re-imagined by modern-day artisans or passed down to family members.

– True West Archives –



Harvey's Happy Girls

Fred Harvey changed the way Americans dined out.


– By Sherry Monahan –

"There is never any sick among the travelers along the Santa Fe line on the eating houses. These are all owned and managed by Mr. Fred Harvey...."

That was one heck of an endorsement from Denver, Colorado's *Daily News* in 1892. It was like saying, "Eat here, and you won't get sick!" Yet before Fred Harvey opened his lunchroom in 1876, train station eating houses were notoriously repulsive. Seeing a need and a way to make money, Harvey would vastly improve the dining experience for rail passengers who had before suffered with dangerous, barely edible food.

English-born Harvey landed in New York City in the 1850s, working his way up from a "pot-wolloper," or dishwasher, to a line cook at the finest restaurant in Washington Street Market—Smith & McNell's. While he washed pots, he watched his bosses and learned the ins and outs of the restaurant business. The lessons of handshake relationships and using fresh ingredients would propel Harvey's epicurean future and make him the inventor of chain restaurants.

Harvey left New York for New Orleans, where he opened a restaurant, and then he made his way west to Missouri. By 1862, he was working the mail room car of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. By 1865, he was a sales agent for the North Missouri Railroad. As Harvey traveled the West for his job, he endured one disgusting meal after another, each often prepared with canned or preserved ingredients.

In early 1876 Harvey opened his first railroad eating house in Topeka, Kansas, along the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The functionality of his train depot restaurant was created from Smith & McNell's, which offered two dining options—hearty-filling meals on the main floor, or more luxurious dining upstairs. Harvey patrons had the option of dining at the lunch counter or the jacket-required dining room. (Harvey instituted the "jacket required" policy; and yes, if you didn't have one, he was the guy who started providing one for you!)

His second restaurant, in Florence, set him apart from everyone else. He hired the chef from the popular Palmer House in Chicago, and the Harvey empire began.

In 1883 Harvey and his Raton, New Mexico, manager instituted the all-female wait staff—the famous Harvey Girls. By

CREAM OF WISCONSIN CHEESE SOUP

12 saltine crackers
6 c. beef broth
3 c. sharp cheddar cheese, grated
3 T. flour
3 T. butter
1 c. light cream, warmed
1 T. Worcestershire sauce
½ tsp. white pepper

Place the crackers into a 300° oven and toast for about 10 minutes.

Place two cups of the beef broth in a large saucepan and warm over medium heat. Add the cheese, stirring constantly as it melts. Add the remaining beef broth and simmer until smooth.

Meanwhile, in a small skillet over medium heat, make a roux by melting the butter and then adding the flour. Also, heat the cream over low heat in a small saucepan. When blended and smooth, add to the first mixture.

Continue stirring as you slowly add the cream, Worcestershire sauce and white pepper. Stir constantly at simmer for 15 minutes. Serve with toasted crackers.

Recipe and other historical details courtesy of author Stephen Fried, *Appetite for America* (Bantam Books, 2010)

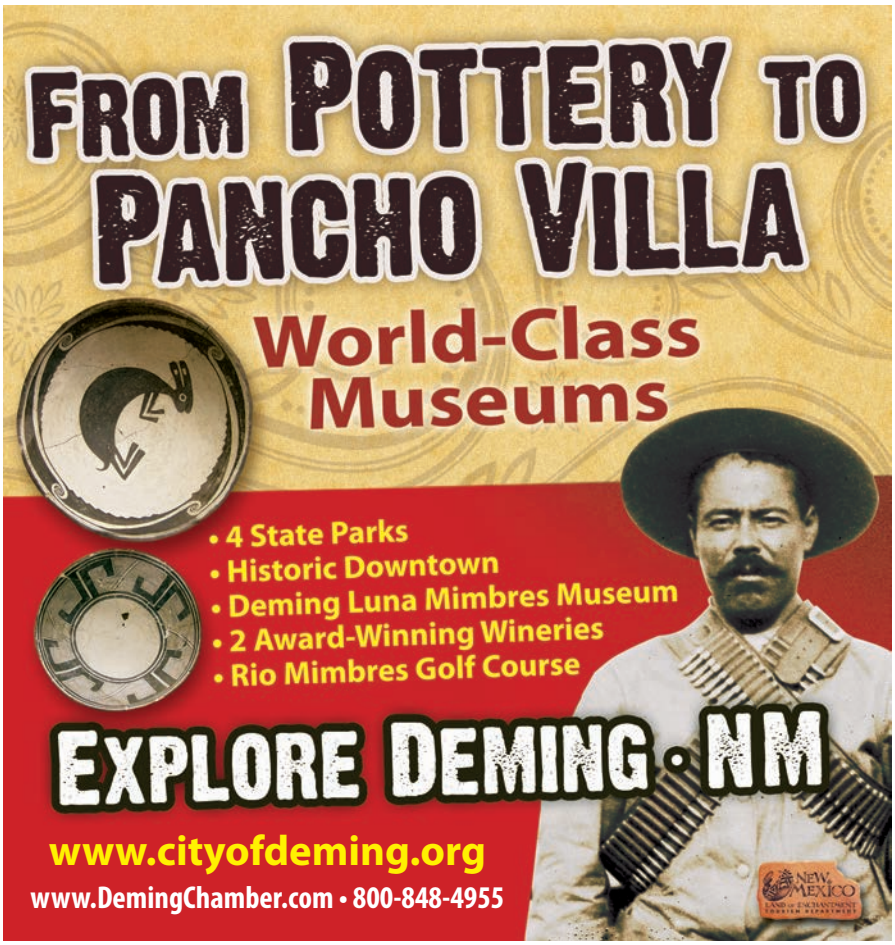
the late 1880s Harvey and his girls were serving happy passengers from Chicago to California.

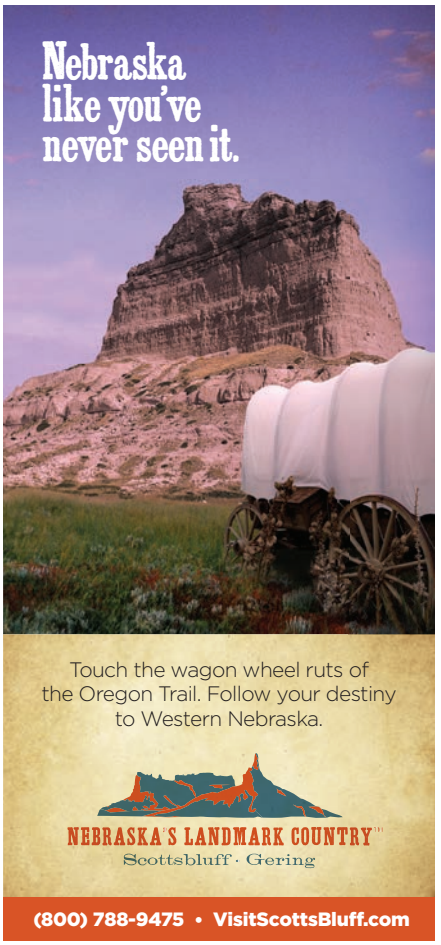
The days of canned and preserved foods were gone; passengers enjoyed a variety of freshly prepared meals they could depend on to be consistently good. While the patrons were always greeted by Harvey girls and freshly brewed coffee, the menus varied from station to station. Harvey did this so travelers wouldn't have to eat identical meals.

Even though the menus varied, the standards did not. Harvey created procedures and recipe books to ensure all that (for instance, the chains were known for their tasty thin orange pancakes).

Shared here is a recipe for Cream of Wisconsin Cheese Soup, which was served at the St. Louis Union Station (and later at Kansas City Union Station) in the late 1800s. The soup eventually became President Harry Truman's favorite!

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*.





PC Trumps PRCA

"Houston, We've Got a Problem."

Yes, this is a Houston Rodeo picture of Country singer Martina McBride's concert last year.

– By Johnny D. Boggs –

At first glance, the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo looks like any other rodeo.

Well, that wine tent seems out of place, as do the pig races on the midway. But a calf show is going on, and the scent of barbecued turkey legs makes my mouth water.

Martina McBride will perform after tonight's event, and Reliant Stadium is full of fans and top-name cowboys. Cord McCoy—of CBS's *The Amazing Race* fame—will win the bull-riding go-round the night I'm in town.

"It's absolutely the way rodeo needs to be done."

The gang's all here.

But the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, pro rodeo's sanctioning body, isn't.

Last year, the PRCA declined to sanction Houston's rodeo, which has been around since 1938 (the livestock show started six years earlier). Nor will it sanction this year's event on February 28-March 18.

The rift seems to be because of the Cinch Super Shootout, Houston's closing-day event that features bareback riding, barrel racing, bull riding and saddle-bronc riding. The PRCA demands that a rodeo must include all events (you know, calf roping, steer wrestling and other events that would make an animal-loving, vegan, urban rodeo novice cringe).

"As much as we don't want to part ways with any good rodeo, the slope gets slicker and steeper when we allow someone, anyone, to choose the events they think are appropriate for ProRodeo," PRCA commissioner Karl Stressman says.

He said that in a statement last year. I tried to get the PRCA front office to comment further, but they blew me off. I'm sure they were swamped keeping the Pine City, Minnesota, rodeo in check.

Pine City, Minnesota?

Leroy Shafer, the chief operating officer for the rodeo, had time to talk to me, but then, when will a Texan *not* talk to *anyone*? So I asked him, not having the PRCA has to hurt, right?

"Obviously not," Shafer says. "Actually, the only difference in being

sanctioned or not being sanctioned is to the cowboys themselves. The money earned doesn't count in the standings for the National Finals Rodeo. As far as we're concerned, there's no difference at all."

And, apparently, cowboys don't care either. Last year, of the 280 contestants the rodeo invited, 279 accepted. The one who turned it down had retired.

The National Finals Rodeo is one thing. But a $1.6 million purse sings a louder tune.

The absence of the PRCA last year certainly didn't hurt. Paid rodeo attendance was down slightly, but overall the event drew a record 2,262,834. That, of course, includes those who came to the World's Championship Bar-B-Que Contest. And there's no telling how many came in just to hit that wine tent. Or the pig races. Money-wise, Shafer says, 2011 was Houston's best show ever.

Houston's way—wine, barbecue, but mostly the rodeo's format—is, Shafer says, the future.

"It's absolutely the way rodeo needs to be done," he says, "particularly if you're dealing with urban audiences and particularly if you're dealing with a multi-day show where the average spectator doesn't go every night."

What does the PRCA have to say about it? They still haven't gotten back to me, but I'm sure the Willowdale Pro Rodeo in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, was demanding a lot of attention.

Kennett Square, Pennsylvania?

Houston isn't crawling back to the PRCA. Shafer is excited about 2012, pig races, concerts, Cinch Super Shootout—everything.

"If you are a traditional rodeo fan, a casual rodeo fan or it's your first time to see a rodeo, coming to see the world's biggest stars competing for one of the biggest purses in the industry in a tremendous facility like Reliant Stadium is something you don't want to miss," he says.

If you're a diehard PRCA groupie, I'm sure you'll have a blast at the Pasco County Fair Championship Rodeo in Dade City, Florida.

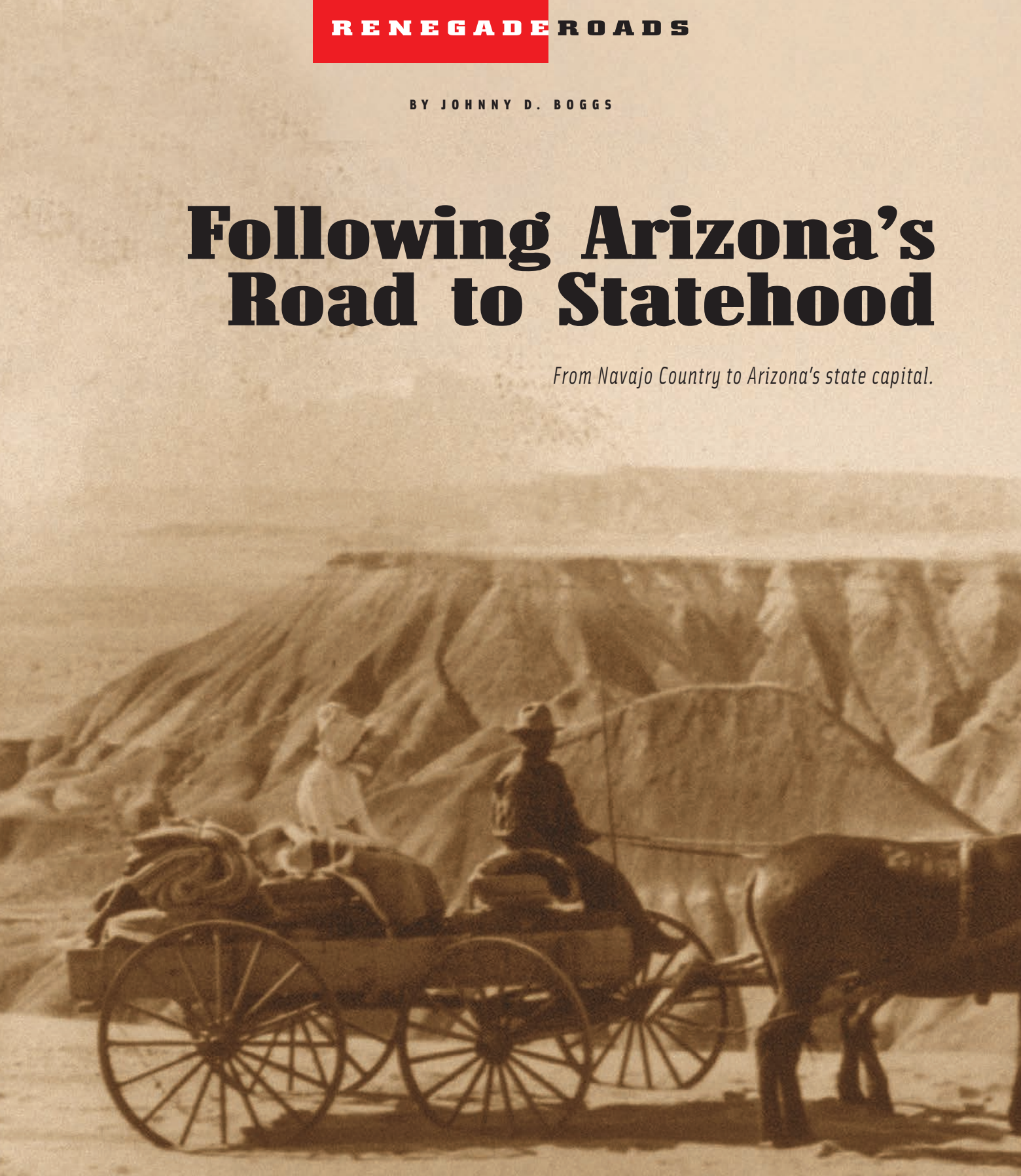
Dade City, Florida?

Johnny D. Boggs wonders how his childhood sow, Rutabaga, would have fared in a pig race if he hadn't eaten her.

BY JOHNNY D. BOGGS

Following Arizona's Road to Statehood

From Navajo Country to Arizona's state capital.



Governor Goodwin and his gang should have held their ceremony commemorating the creation of Arizona Territory at the breathtaking Painted Desert, not Navajo Springs. This wilderness of sand, miles from human habitation, is captured in this 1903 Underwood & Underwood photograph of a couple in a mule wagon.

– True West Archives –

It's hard to believe, but it was here, off Interstate 40 at milepost 325—in the middle of *nowhere*—that Arizona's road to statehood really began.

I mean, on December 29, 1863, there was no town of Chambers. No Holbrook, and certainly not I-40. Just desert, and the group that stopped here probably couldn't see much anyway on account of a raging snowstorm. Honest Abe Lincoln had signed the law in February that created the Territory of Arizona, separating it from New Mexico Territory, but you know how politicians and bureaucrats are. It took them 10 months before new territorial officials reached Arizona, and here, at Navajo Springs, they took the oaths of office.

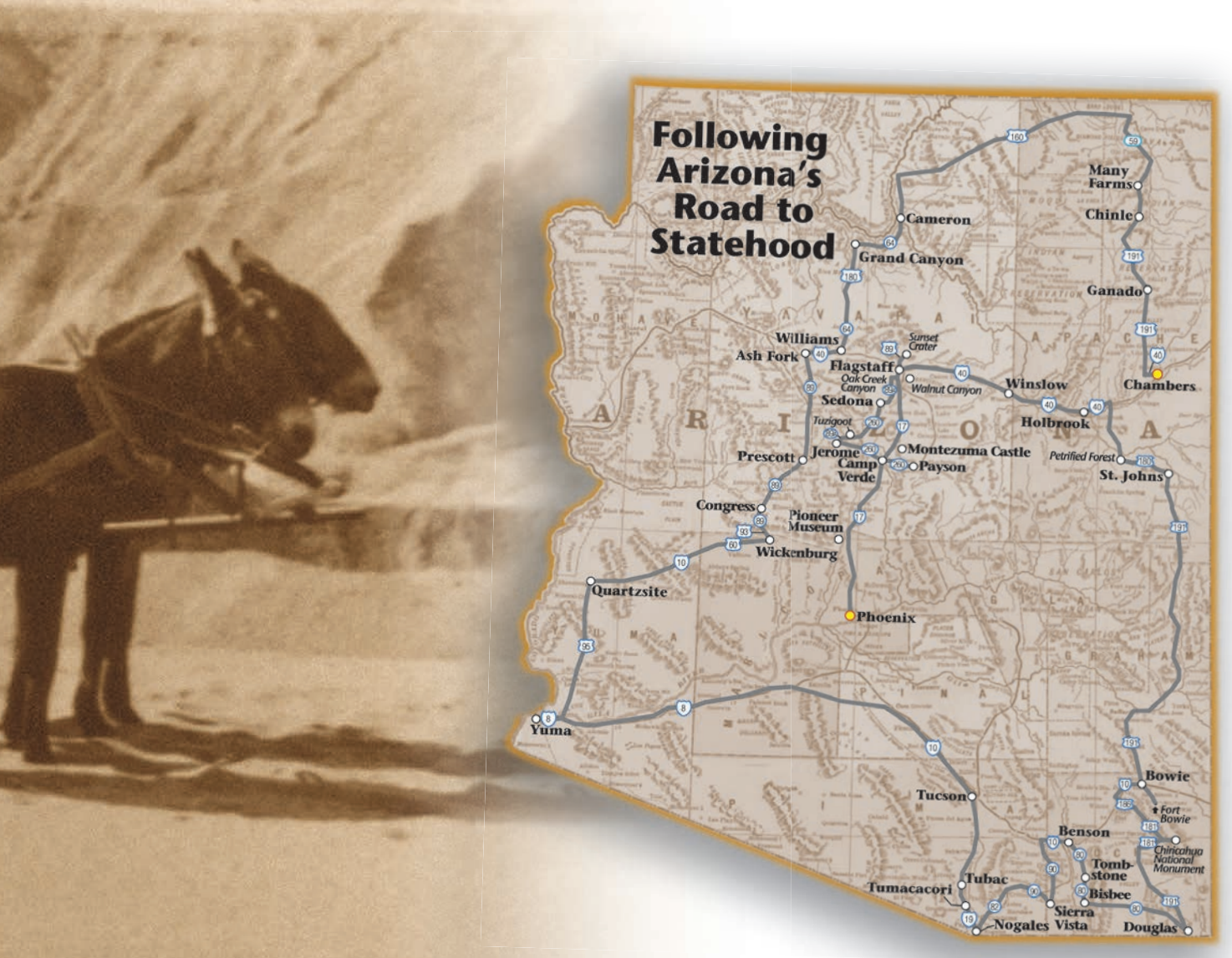
According to this historical monument, these men established a "government whereby the security of life and property will be maintained throughout its limits, and its varied resources be rapidly and successfully developed."

Then they proceeded on to the capital. There wasn't a whole lot to do in Navajo Springs. There still isn't. So let's get this *Renegade Roads* moving.

Navajo Country

Of course, the Navajos were here before the other settlers, so let's pay tribute to these Arizonians by heading north.

In Ganado, swing by Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site. John Lorenzo Hubbell—who bought this post in 1878 and eventually, with his family, owned 24 posts—has been credited with influencing Navajo rug weaving and silversmithing. And, yes, you can still shop for Navajo rugs and jewelry.



Then it's up to Chinle and Canyon de Chelly National Monument, one of the most breathtaking spots in Arizona. For all its scenic glory, the canyon also played a tragic part in Arizona history. In 1864, Kit Carson brought the Army's "scorched earth" policy into the canyon, burning hogans, destroying crops and forcing the Navajo to surrender. Many would be marched to Bosque Redondo in New Mexico. Many would die before the Navajos were allowed to return to their homeland in 1868.

If you haven't seen enough holes in the ground, let's head over to the Grand Canyon—277 river miles long, up to 18 miles wide and a mile deep. Almost five million visitors come here each year, so expect a crowd.

Fewer visit Williams, and that's too bad. Named after mountain man Bill Williams, the town showcases the Old West, Route 66 and the scenic wonder. Of course, it's also home to the Grand Canyon Railway, which offers vintage train excursions to the mother of all canyons.

Call it Press-Kit!

But back to Arizona's road to statehood. Tucson thought it was a shoe-in as the territorial capital, but the new guv, John Noble Goodwin of Maine, had other ideas. After all, this was during the Civil War, and Tucson had plenty of Southern sympathizers.

Prescott ended up getting the nod, and this town gets my vote any day.

Goodwin and his party arrived at Fort Whipple in the Chino Valley in January 1864, and they set up a temporary capital there. That May, the fort moved about 20 miles southwest, and the capital was established at a new townsite dubbed Prescott. It was named after William H. Prescott, who wrote the 1843 book, *The Conquest of Mexico*. I guess Goodwin wanted to rub it in the Mexican's faces, since this was once part of good old Mexico.

But you gotta love Prescott, from Whiskey Row and the Palace Saloon—which once served drinks to Doc Holliday—to the outstanding history collection at Sharlot Hall Museum. The original governor's mansion, once the museum's home, stands in restored glory where it was built in 1864. Add the art collection at the Phippen Museum and the Indian exhibits at the Smoki Museum—not to mention the Prescott Frontier Days rodeo—and you could just celebrate Arizona statehood here all year.

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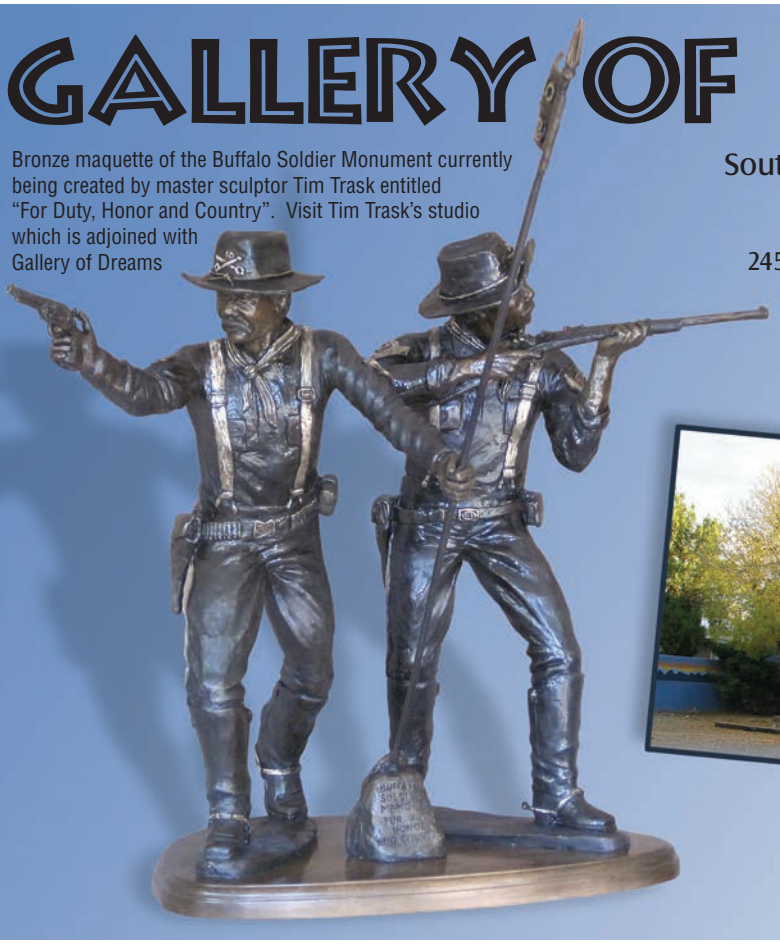
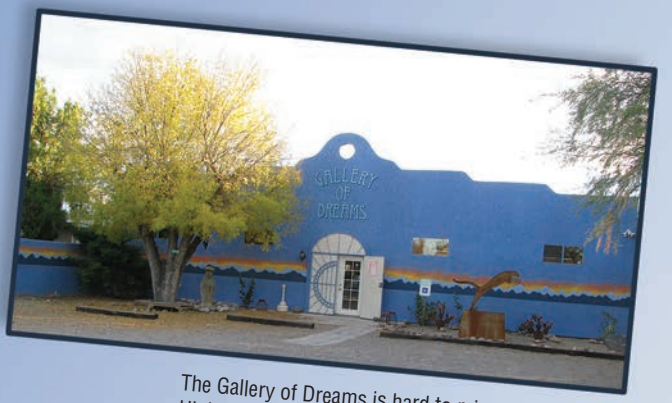


Bronze maquette of the Buffalo Soldier Monument currently being created by master sculptor Tim Trask entitled "For Duty, Honor and Country". Visit Tim Trask's studio which is adjoined with Gallery of Dreams



The Gallery of Dreams is hard to miss located along Highway 80 in Saint David, AZ—seven miles south of Benson, AZ and 17 miles north of Tombstone, AZ.

Southern Hospitality

But then you'd miss Wickenburg.

This town offers dude ranches galore, shops, galleries and a great museum (Desert Caballeros). Guided tours can be scheduled at Henry Wickenburg's 1863 Vulture Mine, or you can take a self-guided walking tour through the historic town. Don't worry. If you get out of line, the cops won't chain you to the Jail Tree.

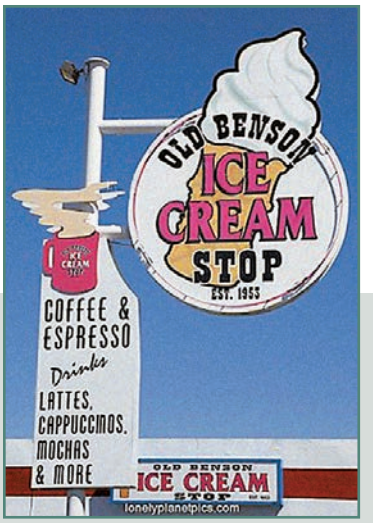
Nor will they lock you up at the Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park down in Yuma. It began taking guests in 1876 and continued housing convicts for 33 years, until Florence took over as the territorial pen. I can't think of a Western prison more famous than Yuma. Nor can I think of a worse place to be sentenced to (and I've spent time—as a reporter, of course—in Huntsville and Angola).

Glorious Tucson

Tucson, on the other hand, is a place I'd love to be sentenced to.

Before stopping there, swing by Picacho Peak, site of the westernmost Civil War skirmish.

Yes, Tucson would finally get that territorial capital, wresting it away from Prescott in 1867 (the Civil War being over, and politicians having short memories). It's home to one of the most famous movie sets this side of Hollywood: Old Tucson Studios (think *Rio Bravo* and the original *3:10 to Yuma*), and one of the greatest literary festivals this side of Washington, D.C. (the Tucson Festival of Books, on March 10-11, at the University of Arizona). You can catch up on Arizona history at the Arizona State Museum, the Arizona History Museum and the Fort Lowell Museum.



GOOD EATS AND SLEEPS

Best Grub: Murphy's *(Prescott)*; The Grill at Hacienda del Sol *(Tucson)*; Old Benson Ice Cream Stop *(Benson,* above*)*; Mesa Italiana Restaurant *(Holbrook)*; The Asylum Restaurant *(Jerome)*; Matt's Big Breakfast *(Phoenix)*.

Best Lodging: Hassayampa Inn *(Prescott)*; Flying E Ranch *(Wickenburg)*; Copper Queen Hotel *(Bisbee)*; La Posada Hotel & Gardens *(Winslow)*; Hotel Weatherford *(Flagstaff)*; Chaparral Suites *(Scottsdale)*.

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Prisoners in Wickenburg were chained to this mesquite tree, which is more than 200 years old, since the town had no jail. Press the button at the site, and our own Marshall Trimble will tell you more of its history.

Heading south, you can learn to appreciate Arizona before the Gadsden Purchase of 1853 added Tucson and the area south of the Gila River to the United States. About nine miles south of Tucson, Mission San Xavier del Bac, the "White Dove of the Desert," was founded by Father Eusebio Kino in 1692. The church, completed in 1797, is the oldest intact European structure in Arizona.

Then there's Tubac, established as a presidio in 1752, but today it's a hub of art galleries, restaurants and live music. Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, Arizona's first state park, is still open to history buffs, thanks to community volunteers and the Tubac Historical Society.

One final stop, north of Nogales, is worthwhile, as you'll learn about Arizona's Spanish Colonial days. Tumacácori National Historical Park protects the mission ruins of Tumacácori, Guevavi and Calabazas. While you're in Nogales, see if Paul Bond, a legend in his own right, will fit you for some custom boots.

Wild West History

Now let's get to the really Wild West.

Learn about the Buffalo Soldiers and Apache wars at Fort Huachuca Historical Museum (the Sierra Vista fort remains an active military installation).

Grab a great ice cream in Benson, and, before you hit Tombstone, stop in at Tim Trask's art studio, Gallery of Dreams, in St. David. His bronzes of Wyatt Earp and other key Western figures are excellent.

Tombstone, which was never an Arizona capital, is likely the most famous Arizona burg, thanks to a half-minute gunfight that was not at the O.K. Corral. But you can't tour Arizona and not hit Tombstone. Despite tourists galore and more staged shoot-outs than even at Old Tucson Studios, it's a fun town to visit.

So is Bisbee (Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum). So is Douglas (Slaughter Ranch Museum). So are the Chiricahua National Monument (near Willcox) and Fort Bowie National Historic Site (near Bowie).

Let's head back north.

Northern Rocks

The Petrified Forest National Park near Holbrook is another scenic wonder in the Painted Desert. You have to wonder why Guv Goodwin and his gang didn't stop here to have their ceremony. Maybe they thought Duke Mantee was hanging out. (That's a joke that'll likely go over many heads.)

But if you've never seen 1936's *The Petrified Forest*, and that introduction to Humphrey Bogart—"This is Duke Mantee, the world-famous killer ... and he's hungry!"—shame on you.

Or why didn't Goodwin's group stand on a corner in Winslow, Arizona? Oh, I know. La Posada Hotel wouldn't be built for the Santa Fe Railway until 1929. But it's around now, and it's definitely worth a stop.

Now I'm in Flagstaff, a good place to set up base camp for a few days and discover

more Arizona treasures, like the natural wonders of Walnut Canyon and Sunset Crater Volcano. Or the wonderful exhibits of anthropology, biology, geology and fine art at the Museum of Northern Arizona.

It's also a good jumping-off point for day trips to Sedona and Oak Creek Canyon. You can check out the great mining town of Jerome, visit Fort Verde State Historic Park or go back further in time at Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments.

Eventually, of course, you'll want to visit Payson to see Tonto Natural Bridge, the Rim Country Museum and the replica of Zane Grey's cabin at the Zane Grey Cabin & Museum. Grey wrote some 60 Western novels, 13 set in Arizona's Rim Country. I've been able to finish only two of his novels, *The Drift Fence* and *Riders of the Purple Sage*, and let's hear an Amen! for audiobooks. But Grey still sells tons of books.

Bright Lights, Big City

On to Phoenix.

North of town, Pioneer Arizona Living History Museum houses 90 acres of an 1800s town with many historic buildings. My favorite? The opera house from Prescott where Lily Langtree once performed.

Prescott would resume its capital status in 1877, but Phoenix finally got the title in 1889, and it has gotten just about everything (mostly a zillion people) ever since.

Under no condition should you bypass the Heard Museum. This amazing collection of Indian heritage, culture and art opened in 1929, and it plays host to the world championship hoop dance contest (February 11-12) and the Heard Museum Guild Indian Fair and Market (March 3-4).

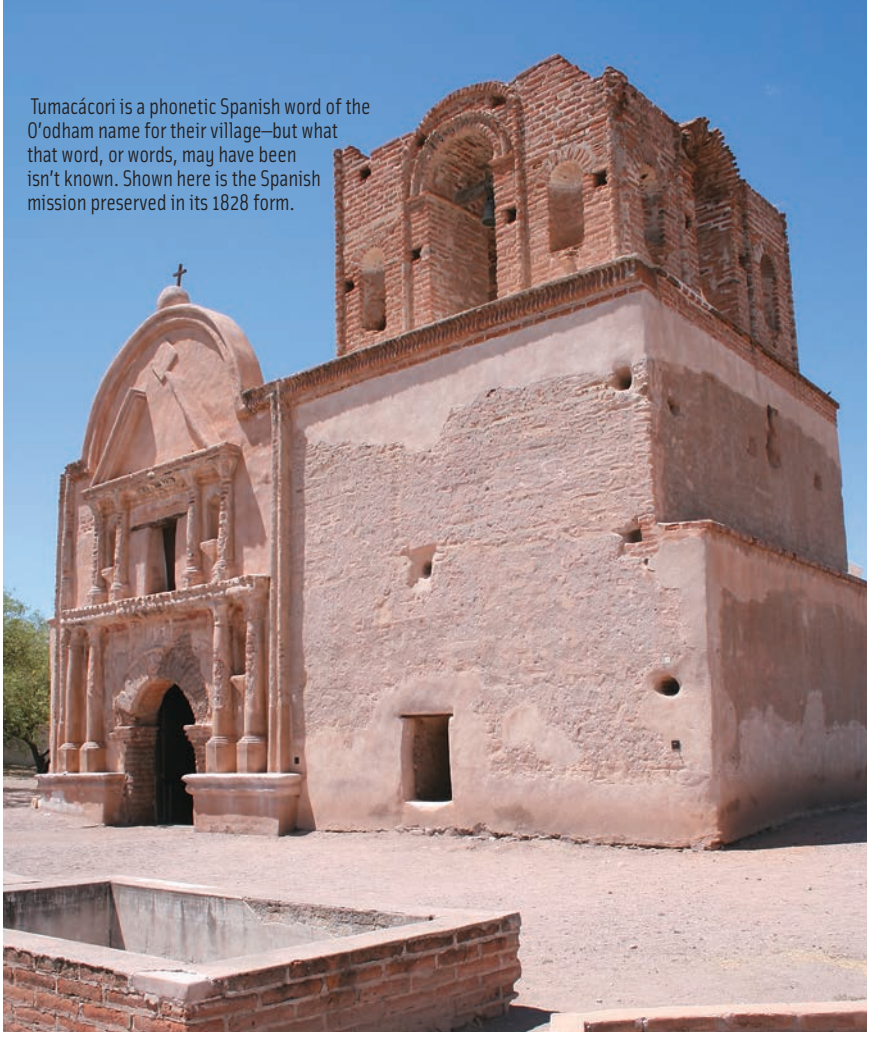
Since we're talking statehood, the Arizona Capitol Museum is a must. As they like to say, "Discover how Arizona became a state in the building where it actually happened!"

Technically, it happened in D.C. On Valentine's Day 1912, President Taft signed the proclamation that made Arizona a state. Film crews recorded it, marking the first filming of a president signing a law.

Arizona—100 years old! That's worth celebrating. I wonder if Bob Boze Bell will buy me lunch in Cave Creek.

Fat chance. I'm heading home.

To get you in an Arizona mood, **Johnny D. Boggs** recommends reading *Diamond in the Rough* by Marshall Trimble, watching 1950's *Broken Arrow* and not speeding through Show Low.



Tumacácori is a phonetic Spanish word of the O'odham name for their village—but what that word, or words, may have been isn't known. Shown here is the Spanish mission preserved in its 1828 form.

At his St. David studio and gallery, artist Tim Trask is working on a larger-than-life sculpture of Tombstone founder Ed Schieffelin.

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

Road Trip Tunes

CDs for the Ride: *The Versatile Rex Allen* by Rex Allen (Jasmine Records); *Ragged Choir* by Bob Rea (Shiny Dime Records); *Carryin' On* by Dale Watson (E1 Entertainment). **Honkytonks Worth the Stop:** Acts have been performing at Flagstaff's Museum Club, a log cabin located on historic Route 66, since 1936. The beer's cold, the dance floor's well worn and the bikers, hippies, yuppies and cowboys seem to get along. What more could you ask for in a historic roadhouse that has seen the likes of Wanda Jackson, Bob Wills and His Texas Playboys, and Willie Nelson?

The Maynard Dixon cover is not the only reason to love this new Arizona book.

Jim Turner's family moved to Tucson, Arizona, in 1951, to cure his asthma. Turner first taught Arizona history at Canyon del Oro High School in 1976, moving on to lecture on Arizona's past in 1998 and teach Arizona history at the University of Arizona in 2000. The following year, he became the historian for the Arizona Historical Society. His travels throughout the state to support its nonprofit history museums revealed to him all the different histories found in the communities. He wanted to combine these histories for a wider audience, which brings us to Turner's *Arizona: Celebration of the Grand Canyon State* (Gibbs Smith, $40).

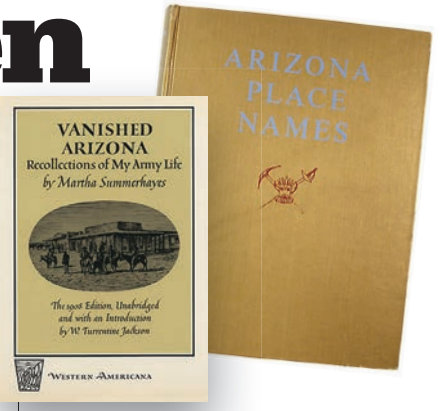
We first heard about this book from a colleague of Turner's, Sharlot Hall Museum's distinguished director, John Langellier. Langellier had graciously opened his home to Turner, who was visiting Prescott for a book signing. When we get a history tip from John, we listen; he knows his goods (see his favorite spots in Prescott on p. 79).

When we received our copy of Turner's book, the Maynard Dixon cover promised we were in for a good read, and the promise held true. In fact, the book is sprinkled with wonderful Dixon paintings, which bring the tome to a top-notch level. Even though Dixon was born on a ranch in Fresno, California, in 1875, he is thoroughly an Arizona artist. His visit to the wild territory brought him inspiration for life, and he ultimately made Tucson his home. The breadth of his artistic genius can only be fully explored in his Arizona work.

But Dixon wasn't the only wise inclusion made by Turner. His book includes more than 500 historic and scenic images, which make his broad brush of Arizona history a fascinating and beautiful read.

—The Editors

The Top Ten MUST-HAVE Books ON ARIZONA HISTORY



1. *Vanished Arizona: Recollections of the Army Life of a New England Woman*

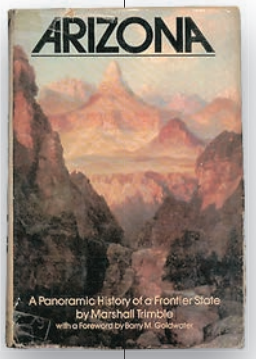
by Martha Summerhayes

Written by the wife of an Army officer stationed in Arizona from 1874-78, *Vanished Arizona* provides a clear picture of life on the frontier and the hardships faced by both the men and women. The book was originally published in 1908, but quickly went into a second edition in 1911 ($75). Over the years, various publishers have reprinted the book, including these special editions: a Lakeside Press Classic in 1939; Arizona Silhouettes edition with notes by Ray Brandes in 1960; and most recently by the University of Nebraska Press as a Bison Book paperback ($15.95) with an introduction by Dan Thrapp.

2. *Arizona Place Names*

by Will C. Barnes

Barnes received the Medal of Honor for his actions in Arizona against hostile natives and went on to become a rancher and writer. He collected Arizona place names from the state's pioneers, Indians, ranchers and even historians. The original volume, published by the University of Arizona as a *General Bulletin* in 1935, a year before Barnes died, is an alpha listing that included the place name's county, location on a map, origin of name and the year the post office was established. Although Barnes tried to corroborate each entry, some errors were noted. Byrd Granger revised and enlarged *Arizona Place Names*, dividing the entries by Arizona counties and printing it in an oversize format. The University of Arizona has reprinted the original Barnes edition with a foreword by Bernard L. Fontana ($25).



3. *Arizona: A Panoramic History of a Frontier State*

by Marshall Trimble

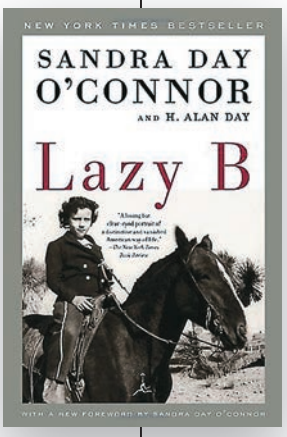
This is the first book published by Arizona's State Historian and was the best comprehensive history of the state, covering topics such as the Hohokam, Spanish entrada, fur trappers, transportation, military encounters with native tribes, mining, ranching and damming the rivers. In the 1977 Doubleday release, with a foreword by Barry M. Goldwater, Trimble also included lists of Arizona's political officials, such as territorial and state governors and members of Congress. This book can be found in used bookstores ($27.50). Thomas E. Sheridan's *Arizona: A History* should also sit on the bookshelf with Trimble's work.

4. *Doc Holliday: The Life and Legend*

by Gary L. Roberts

The facts and lore of Wyatt Earp, the gunfight at the O.K. Corral and Tombstone are both a popular destination and a

source of endless reading and viewing material. Roberts' book on Doc Holliday, published by John Wiley & Sons in 2006, provides an in-depth look at the man who was known as a "mad, merry scamp" or a "dangerous man." After Roberts spent more than two decades of research and discovering new primary sources, *Doc Holliday* became the seminal tome on this Western gunfighter. The book is still available in trade paperback ($18.95).



5. *Lazy B: Growing Up on a Cattle Ranch in the American Southwest*

by Sandra Day O'Connor and H. Alan Day

Not only does this book provide a look at ranching in the 20th-century Southwest, but it also lets us look at the early life of one of Arizona's most significant women, Sandra Day O'Connor, the first female justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. Written by Justice O'Connor and her brother Alan Day, the two recount their adventures, cattle drives and praying for rain on the Lazy B. The book is available in paperback ($16.95) and hardcover ($24).

6. *On the Border with Crook*

by John G. Bourke

In his book, Capt. John Bourke recounts his experiences with Gen. George Crook during the Indian campaigns on the Plains and in the Southwest. Besides his own reminiscences, Bourke includes reports and letters documenting in great detail the events that transpired. This book, along with Crook's autobiography and Dan Thrapp's *The Conquest of Apacheria*, will provide the reader with an understanding of military conflicts in 19th-century Arizona. *On the Border with Crook* is available as a Bison Book from the University of Nebraska Press ($26.95).

7. *Blood and Thunder: The Epic Story of Kit Carson and the Conquest of the American West*

by Hampton Sides

Because Arizona is perpetually linked with New Mexico—we started as the same territory—this book draws both territories together with the story of Kit Carson and the conquest of the Navajo people. Readers today will thoroughly enjoy this master storyteller's prose as well as gain a better understanding of the American West. Both the hardcover ($35) and paperback ($16.96) books are available from your local bookstores.

8. *Rim of Christendom: A Biography of Eusebio Francisco Kino, Pacific Coast Pioneer*

by Herbert Eugene Bolton

The impact of Father Kino on Arizona history is immeasurable—he is one of Arizona's figures in Congress's Statuary Hall. Kino helped lay the foundation for dozens of cities and towns as well as introduced new crops and livestock in the Southwest. This biography of the 17th-century Jesuit missionary is told by one of the most important Western

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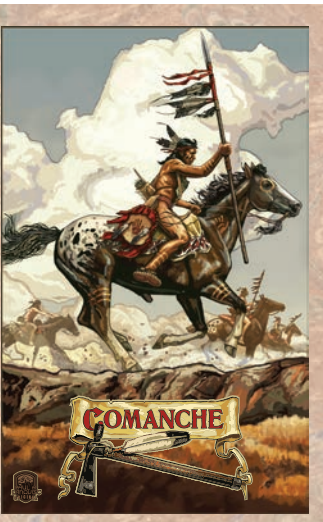

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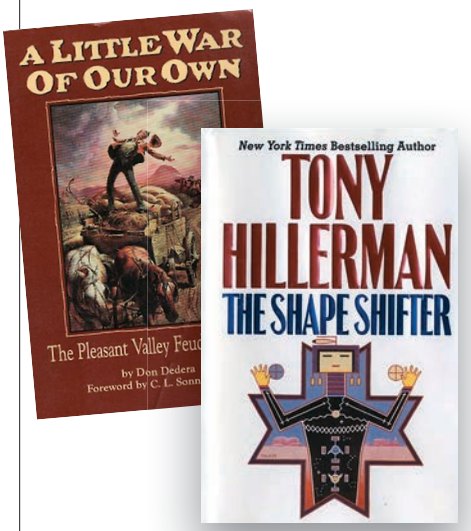

historians, Herbert Eugene Bolton, who spent years researching archives in both America and Europe. Copies of the book can be found in used bookstores ($50).

9. *A Little War of Our Own: The Pleasant Valley Feud Revisited*

by Don Dedera

What history of the American West would be complete without a story of a range war? Arizona had the Grahams and the Tewksburys'. Dedera's *Little War*, with a foreword by C.L. Sonnichsen, goes beyond the work of Earle R. Forrest's *Arizona's Dark and Bloody Ground* or Zane Grey's *To the Last Man*. Dedera spent more than 30 years researching this tale. Although this book has long been out-of-print, it can be found for sale in either paperback or hardcover ($90).

10. *The Shape Shifter*

by Tony Hillerman

The Grand Canyon state is known for its natural beauty, diversity of population and settings for great stories, nonfiction and fiction. What better way to end a list of notable books than with Hillerman's last novel, *The Shape Shifter*, which uses all these elements, plus mystery and murder. The book is sold in hardcover ($26.95) and paperback ($9.95).

Shelly Dudley is the historical consultant and manager at Guidon Books, located in Scottsdale, Arizona, since 1964. Visit *Guidon.com* or call 480-945-8811 to see which Old West books are available.

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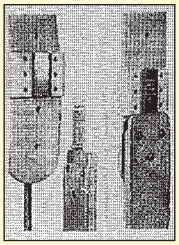

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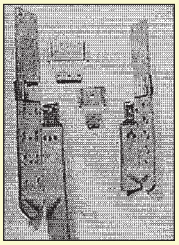

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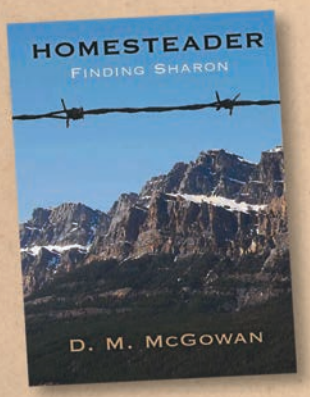

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BY ALLISON CARLTON

The New Hand by Hal Empie.

– Courtesy Hal Empie Studio & Gallery –

HAL EMPIE

Being a native of Arizona has always been considered rare.

For Hal Empie, who was born outside of Safford in 1909, while the territory was still fighting for its statehood, this advantage gave him plenty of time to gain an appreciation for the area's history and landscape.

He grew up in an adobe home on the open frontier. He used to say he came into this world with his artistic talent, having drawn a mural on his school building with a stick of chalk at the age of five.

As the years wore on, Hal had to let his art rest aside while he studied pharmacy. He moved to Duncan in 1934 and opened the Art Gallery Drug on the bustling main street. This small town was home to 500 residents. Some outliers on nearby farms and ranches also depended on the store, since it was the only one in the area for miles.

Despite the full-fledged pharmacy he was operating, Hal continued his true passion of painting the scenic backdrop of Arizona's terrain. He hung his art on the walls of the store.

He was more than just a painter though. Hal was a sketch artist, illustrator and a cartoonist. His small town provided many loyal fans from the very beginning, including former Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who grew up on a cattle ranch and frequented the store—not merely for a root beer float from the soda fountain, but for the atmosphere as well. Her parents would occasionally spare some change to buy her Empie Kartoon Kards, which have since become collector's items today.

Unfortunately, a flood in 1978 destroyed the store. But out of the ruin would come many a masterpiece.

Hal moved to Tubac, where he focused on painting; every week, he produced a piece of artwork that reflected the spirit of the Southwest. Inspiration came from Hal's heart and head, which were born in the desert that he painted. He did not believe in taking a picture and trying to re-create that snapshot. In his opinion, photography was its own medium.

What remains of his 6,000-piece collection is hanging in the Hal Empie Studio & Gallery in Tubac. The rest has been sold to many fans outside of the small town where it all began.

Hal passed away in 2002, at 93, having used his paintbrush daily to depict Arizona's landscapes. His vision will exist within those colorful paint strokes for many more years to come. As Arizona celebrates its centennial birthday, it is clear why he was considered the oldest continuous artist in the state.

Hal Empie was rare indeed.

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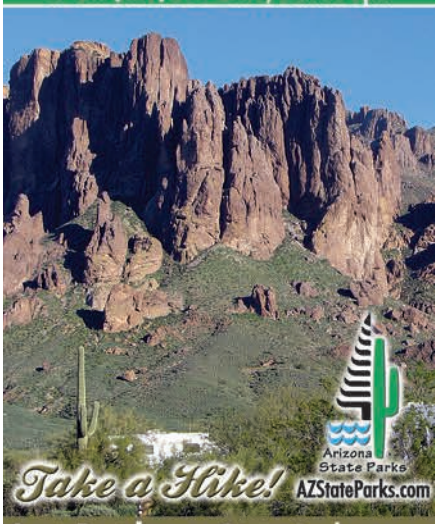

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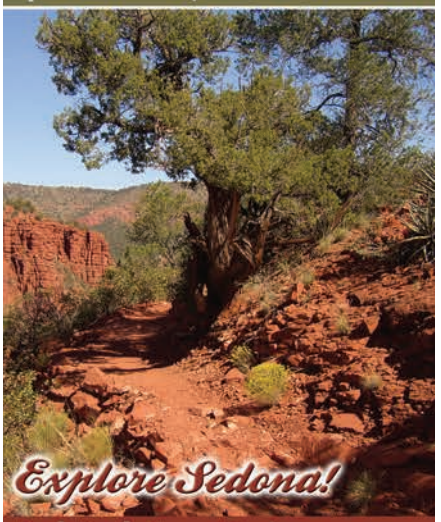

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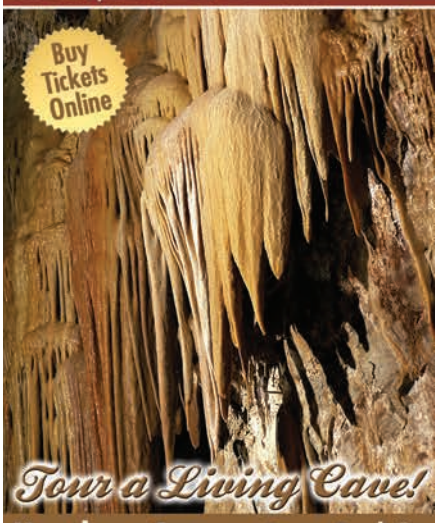

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Western Roundup

GOLD RUSH DAYS
Wickenburg, AZ, February 16-19: Mining heritage offers gold panning, a mucking and drilling contest, a parade and rodeo.
800-942-5242 • *WickenburgChamber.com*

ADOPTIONS

WILD HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS
Lufkin, TX, February 9-11: Wild horses and burros from Western states offered for adoption to folks providing long-term care.
323-667-2000 • *BLM.gov*

ARIZONA STATEHOOD

ARIZONA CENTENNIAL BEST FEST
Phoenix, AZ, February 11-14: The Arizona party of the century offers statehood displays, history from Marshall Trimble and ballads sung by Dolan Ellis.
866-275-5816 • *AZ100Years.org*

ARIZONA'S STATEHOOD DAY
Prescott, AZ, February 14: The opening of a time capsule at the Elks Opera House is among the territorial capital's statehood day activities.
928-777-1100 • *PrescottArizonaCentennial.org*

ARIZONA MOSAIC
Mesa, AZ, Starts February 19: The official state historical brass brand brings you music and stories of Arizona's journey to statehood.
480-644-6500 • *MesaArtsCenter.com*

ART SHOWS & EXHIBITS

MASTERS OF THE AMERICAN WEST
Los Angeles, CA, Starts February 4: Exhibits contemporary Western art, plus opening weekend chuckwagon lunch and awards.
323-667-2000 • *TheAutry.org*

ROMANCE MAKER
Fort Worth, TX, Starts February 11: Shares Old West cowboys and American Indians as depicted in over 100 watercolors by Charles Russell.
817-738-1933 • *CarterMuseum.org*

FECHIN AND GASPARD IN THE SOUTHWEST
Orange, TX, Starts February 18: A perspective of the Southwest in the art of Nicolai Fechin and Leon Gaspard, who emigrated from Russia.
409-886-2787 • *StarkMuseum.org*

SOUTHWEST INDIAN ART FAIR
Tucson, AZ, February 18-19: Southwest Indian artists share their pottery, blankets, jewelry and more, plus native food, music and dances.
520-621-6302 • *StateMuseum.Arizona.edu*

TRAPPINGS OF TEXAS
Apline, TX, February 24-25: Since 1986, nation's second-oldest trappings show offers cowboy gear and Western art at Museum of the Big Bend.
432-837-8730 • *SulRoss.edu/Museum*

MARIN SHOW: ART OF THE AMERICAS
San Rafael, CA, February 24-26: Worldwide collectibles show, plus lectures on the settlement of North America and native peoples clothing.
310-822-9145 • *MarinShow.com*

COMPETITIONS

OKLAHOMA HORSE FAIR
Duncan, OK, February 10-12: Celebrate the 10th year with a ranch horse match, the Chisholm Trail Rodeo, trade show and horse clinics.
405-226-0630 • *OKHorseFair.com*

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP HOOP DANCE CONTEST
Phoenix, AZ, February 11-12: Top American Indian and Canadian First Nations competitors perform for World Champion title and prizes.
602-252-8848 • *Heard.org*

SCOTTSDALE ARABIAN HORSE SHOW
Scottsdale, AZ, February 16-26: More than 2,000 horses compete and perform for $1 million in prizes, plus equine seminars and vendor market.
480-515-1500 • *ScottsdaleShow.com*

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Saratoga, WY, February 18-19: Bet on your favorite teams from Wyoming and Colorado as they race two-horse pulled chariots.
307-326-8855 • *SaratogaChamber.info*

WINTER RANGE

Phoenix, AZ, February 20-26: SASS's National Championship of Cowboy Action Shooting, plus Western stage acts and period costume contest.
623-465-8683 • *WinterRange.com*

TRADE SHOWS

SOUTHWEST LEATHERWORKERS TRADE SHOW

Wickenburg, AZ, February 9-11: Leather crafts, new and vintage tools, workshops for all ages and a reception at Rancho de los Caballeros.
715-362-5393 • *LeatherCraftersJournal.com*

MUSIC & POETRY

COCHISE COWBOY POETRY & MUSIC GATHERING

Sierra Vista, AZ, February 3-5: Cowboy poetry and music by Bill Barwick, Carole Jarvis, Daughters of the Purple Sage and more.
520-459-1205 • *CowboyPoets.com*

SPIRIT OF THE WEST COWBOY GATHERING

Ellensburg, WA, February 16-19: Cowboy music and poetry by Dave Stamey, Brenn Hill, Carin Mari and more. 888-925-2204
EllensburgCowboyGathering.com

TEXAS COWBOY POETRY GATHERING

Alpine, TX, February 24-26: Poets include Don Hedgpeth, Gail Steiger, Rod Taylor, Mary Abbott, Washtub Jerry, Biscuits O'Bryan and more.
800-561-3712 • *Cowboy-Poetry.org*

HOLIDAY EVENTS

ROMANCE ON THE RAILS

Durango, CO, February 11: Strolling musicians sing love songs during your journey to Cascade Canyon on the 1881 railroad's train.
888-872-4607 • *DurangoTrain.com*

VALENTINE'S DINNER TRAIN

Rusk, TX, February 12: Open a bottle of wine during a three-course, candlelight dinner on the 1881 railroad's dinner train.
888-987-2461 • *TexasStateRR.com*

WILD WEST FESTIVALS

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS WINTER CARNIVAL

Steamboat Springs, CO, February 8-12: Ski down Lincoln Avenue while being pulled by a horse for contests such as ring and box and ski joring.
970-879-0880 • *Steamboat-Chamber.com*

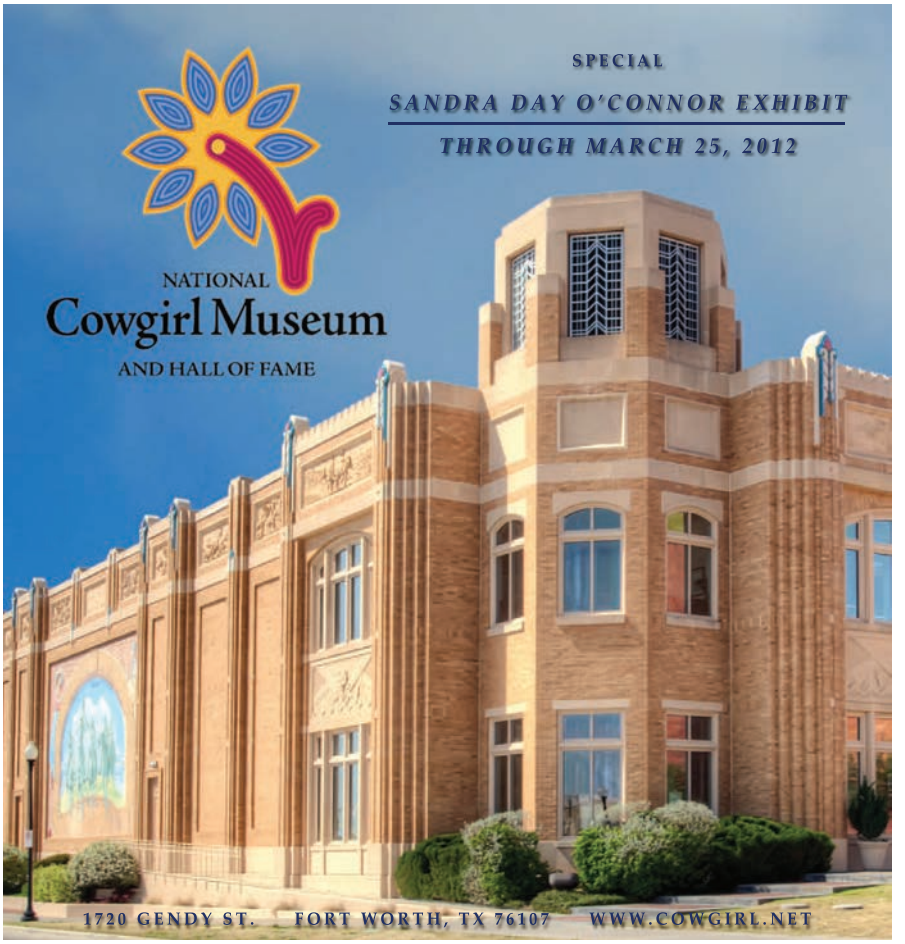
SADDLE UP!

Pigeon Forge, TN, February 23-26: Western musicians share stories in a group performance, plus cowboy poetry and chuckwagon cook-offs.
800-251-9100 • *MyPigeonForge.com*

BUFFALO BILL BIRTHDAY BASH

Golden, CO, February 27: Observe the Wild West showman's birthday with costumed guides for Buffalo Bill Museum exhibits and birthday cake.
303-526-0744 • *BuffaloBill.org*

TWMag.com: View Western events on our website.



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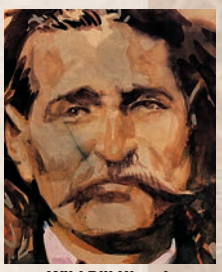
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Ask The Marshall

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

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

"I'm Your Man"

A fair amount is known about Doc Holliday's girlfriend, Big Nose Kate, yet is anything known about her younger sister?

Allen Fossenkemper
Fountain Hills, AZ

My friend Anne Collier, who's researching Kate, says: "Wilhelmina, known as 'Wilma,' was born in Magyarorszag, Hungary, in May 1855. The family immigrated to the U.S. in 1860 and immediately settled in Iowa. From all accounts, her father remained in Davenport from their arrival until his death in 1865, putting to rest once and for all the rumor he was a physician to Maximilian I during his reign of Mexico. Maximilian did not arrive in Mexico until 1864, a year before Michael Horony died.

"Her mother, Catherine, had passed away a month before her father, leaving Wilma an orphan at age nine (Kate was 15). Within a year of her father's passing, she had two guardians and had been placed in two separate situations. Although each family was paid for her stay, she was also expected to earn her keep. There is a gap in records from 1866-1869 and again from 1869 'til her marriage in 1872, but my assumption is she stayed in her situations or perhaps lived with a sibling as they came of age.

"At age 17, Wilma married Henry Westphal in Scott County, Iowa, in 1872. Henry was listed as a fruit and vegetable grower. They had two daughters. She remained in Scott County all her life and died in 1945. She is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Buffalo, Iowa, next to her husband."

Bottom line—Big Nose Kate's sister lived a pretty average life, especially compared to Kate's.

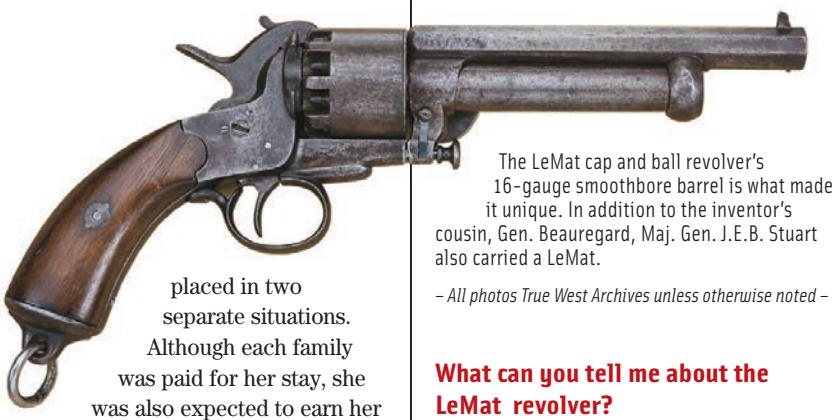
Mary Katherine Horony, famously known as Doc Holliday's girlfriend Big Nose Kate, is seated in a childhood photo by her younger sister Wilma.

– Courtesy Boyer Collection, Sharlot Hall Museum –

On the frontier, did people break as much glass as we see in Western films?

Sam Browder
Kingsport, Tennessee

Our fearless leader Bob Boze Bell says, "The breaking of glass is a Hollywood staple. It looks good on film. It's dramatic and creates excitement. Windows were shot out in the real West and no doubt some miscreants were thrown through a window or two, but two things: they were seriously hurt by the glass (unlike in the movies) and yes, saloon owners were quite upset about it because glass was very expensive."



The LeMat cap and ball revolver's 16-gauge smoothbore barrel is what made it unique. In addition to the inventor's cousin, Gen. Beauregard, Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart also carried a LeMat.

– All photos True West Archives unless otherwise noted –

What can you tell me about the LeMat revolver?

Bob Fuller
Vermillion, South Dakota

The fearsome-looking weapon was used in several movies and novels. Josh Brolin, as Jonah Hex, carried one.

In 1856, Dr. Jean LeMat of New Orleans introduced his invention to his cousin, future Confederate Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard. When the Civil War broke out, the Confederacy ordered 5,000, but only about 2,900 were produced. Most saw service.

The interesting thing about the LeMat was that it had two barrels—one was a nine-shot cap and ball revolver, and the other fired buckshot.

The revolver did make its way West after the war, but because it fired irregular sized ammo (.40 or .42 caliber), the owner generally had to make his own bullets. Yet gunhands could buy bullets for Colts, Remingtons and Smith & Wessons. Ultimately, that's why few LeMats were made.

In the opening scene of *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*, the title character says, "Stand and deliver!" That phrase seems appropriate for the previous century, not an 1800s stagecoach robber. What do you think?

David Fuller
Lisbon, Connecticut

I'm a big fan of John Wayne, Lee Marvin, James Stewart, John Ford and the 1962 film itself. It's a great story by Dorothy Johnson.

It's too bad the movie was not filmed in color and at a more appropriate location.

It wouldn't be unusual for a road agent to say something like that. Outlaws displayed all kinds of personalities, not to mention intelligence levels. An outlaw like Liberty might have wanted his own calling card, and an archaic phrase like "stand and deliver" worked well for him.

What is the meaning of "I'm your huckleberry," said by Doc Holliday in the 1993 movie *Tombstone*?

Pat Schroeder
Lander, Wyoming

TWMAG.COM FORUM

It was a pretty commonly used term in the South. There's been a lot of discussion over the meaning ever since Val Kilmer uttered it in the film. Basically "I'm your huckleberry" means "Name the place, and I'll go with you," "Name the job and I can do it," "I'll oblige you" or "I'm your man."

Is it true that the posse that gunned down Joaquin Murrieta and Three Finger Jack put Murrieta's head and Jack's hand in pickled jars to collect the reward, and that these "proofs" were later put on display?

Michael J. Graves
Belén, New Mexico

Award-winning author John Boessenecker is an authority on outlawry and justice in old California. He says, "That is mostly true. Joaquin Murrieta and Bernardino 'Three Finger Jack' Garcia were slain while resisting arrest by the California Rangers in 1853. Because there were only a handful of photographers in California at that time, and none on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley where they were killed, Joaquin's head was cut off and preserved in alcohol. Because Garcia was shot in the head and disfigured, his hand was cut off."

Both grisly trophies were displayed by the Rangers throughout the California mining region and identified by numerous witnesses so that the Rangers could claim the rewards. Subsequently, these trophies were put on display in San Francisco and were destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906.

Photo: John Wheland

UPCOMING ADOPTIONS

Contact BLM for additional dates and locations

December 16	Cañon City, CO
January 13 - 14	Redlands, CA
January 18 - Feb 1	Internet
January 26 - 28	Mercedes, TX
January 27 - 28	Rock Springs, WY
February 3 - 5	Ocala, FL
February 9 - 11	Lufkin, TX
February 17 - 18	Jackson, MO
March 2 4	Liberty, KY
March 16 - 17	Piney Woods, MS
March 30 - 31	Passaic, MO
March 30 - April 1	Searcy, AR

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January 19 - 21 Fort Worth, TX
April 20 - 22 Madison, WI

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What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

Sandra Day O'Connor, at age 10, on Chico, at her family's Lazy B Ranch near Duncan, Arizona. The National Cowgirl Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, inducted her into its Hall of Fame in 2002.

SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR, FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

Sandra Day O'Connor was born in El Paso, Texas, but grew up on a cattle ranch near Duncan, Arizona. She wrote a book, *Lazy B,* with her brother, H. Alan Day, about their childhood experiences at the ranch. Her illustrious law career includes being the first female majority leader in state legislatures, in 1973 for the Arizona State Senate, and being the first female member of the U.S. Supreme Court, which she served from 1981-2006. In 2009, President Barack Obama awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Her interactive website, *iCivics.org*, offers civics lessons to students and teachers.

Growing up on a ranch taught me to be responsible for doing everything as well as I could.

My favorite line from my dad, Harry A. Day, is: "Just do it, and do it right."

My favorite line from my mom, Ada Mae Day, is: "I never learned to milk a cow."

My favorite quote from my college writing teacher, Wallace Stegner, is: "It should not be denied...that being footloose has always exhilarated us. It is associated in our minds with escape from history and oppression and law and irksome obligations, with absolute freedom, and the road has always led west."

Bug Quinn was the most unreliable character I ever met. He was a wonderful cook, good for laughs, but totally irresponsible about showing up when scheduled. He worked on my family's Lazy B Ranch from 1916-93, and spent about 60 of those years as roundup cook.

The best advice my dad ever gave me was don't throw anything away.

Don't get me started on Congressional gridlock.

The problem with politics today is the lack of civil discourse. Most problems can be resolved with reasonable discussion.

I've served on all three branches of Arizona government. I still prefer the judicial branch.

I do not favor popular election of judges, such as almost 20 states in the United States still use. We should learn from other countries that we should move toward a merit selection system for judges, as Arizona did some years ago.

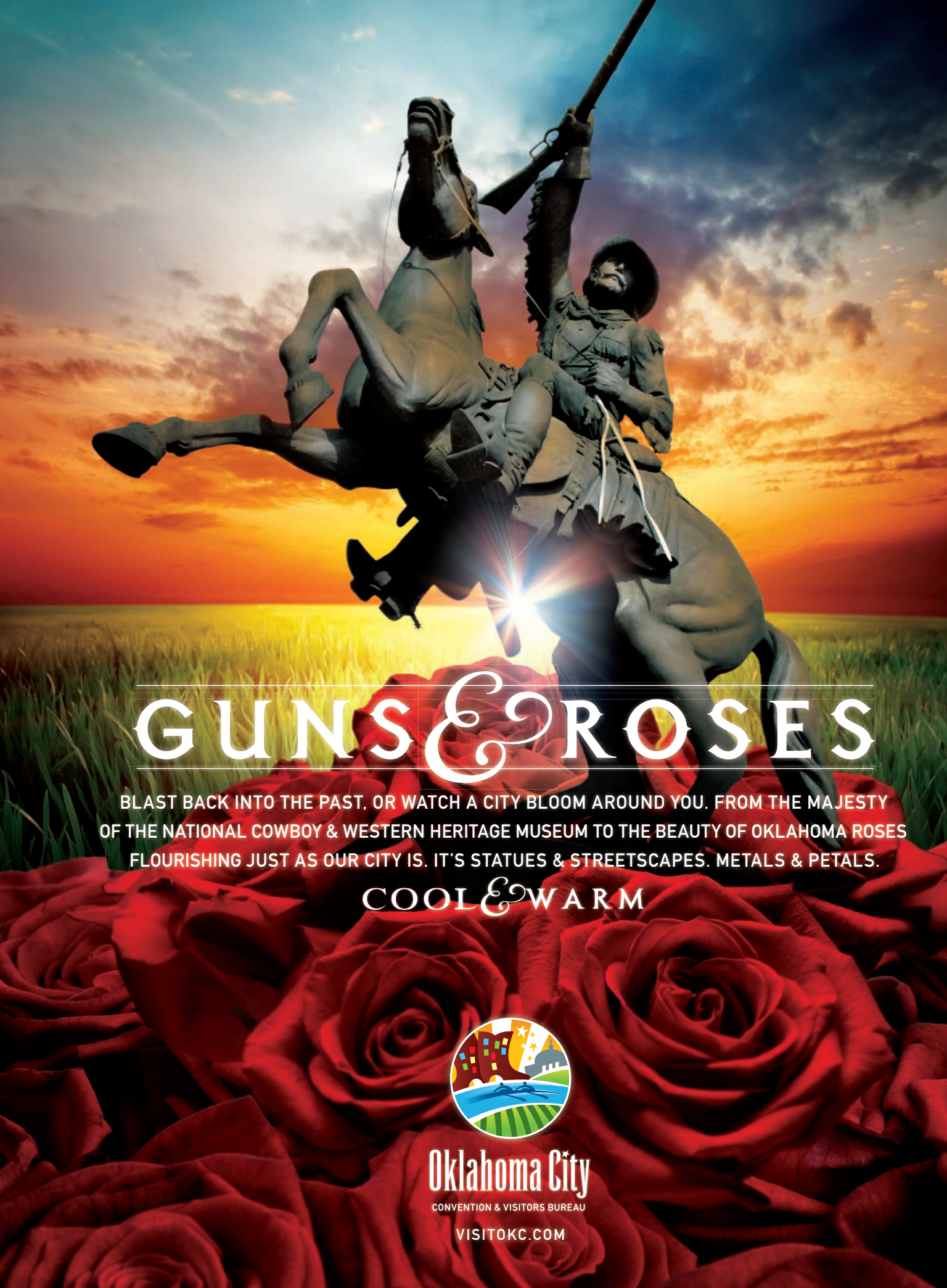
The only time I felt like quitting was when my husband developed an incurable disease. John Jay suffered from Alzheimer's for nearly 20 years, before he died at the age of 79 in 2009.

The biggest change in Arizona has been urbanization of our state.

Can Arizona ranchers survive another 100 years? I am uncertain they can. We do not know whether the weather patterns will provide enough moisture to produce good grass for livestock in Arizona. We also do not know what the market for beef will be. We can do what ranchers have always done: pray for rain and pray for a decent market.

History has taught me to keep trying to solve our problems; we will never be without them.

Wish I had a dollar for every time someone asked, "Don't I know you from someplace?"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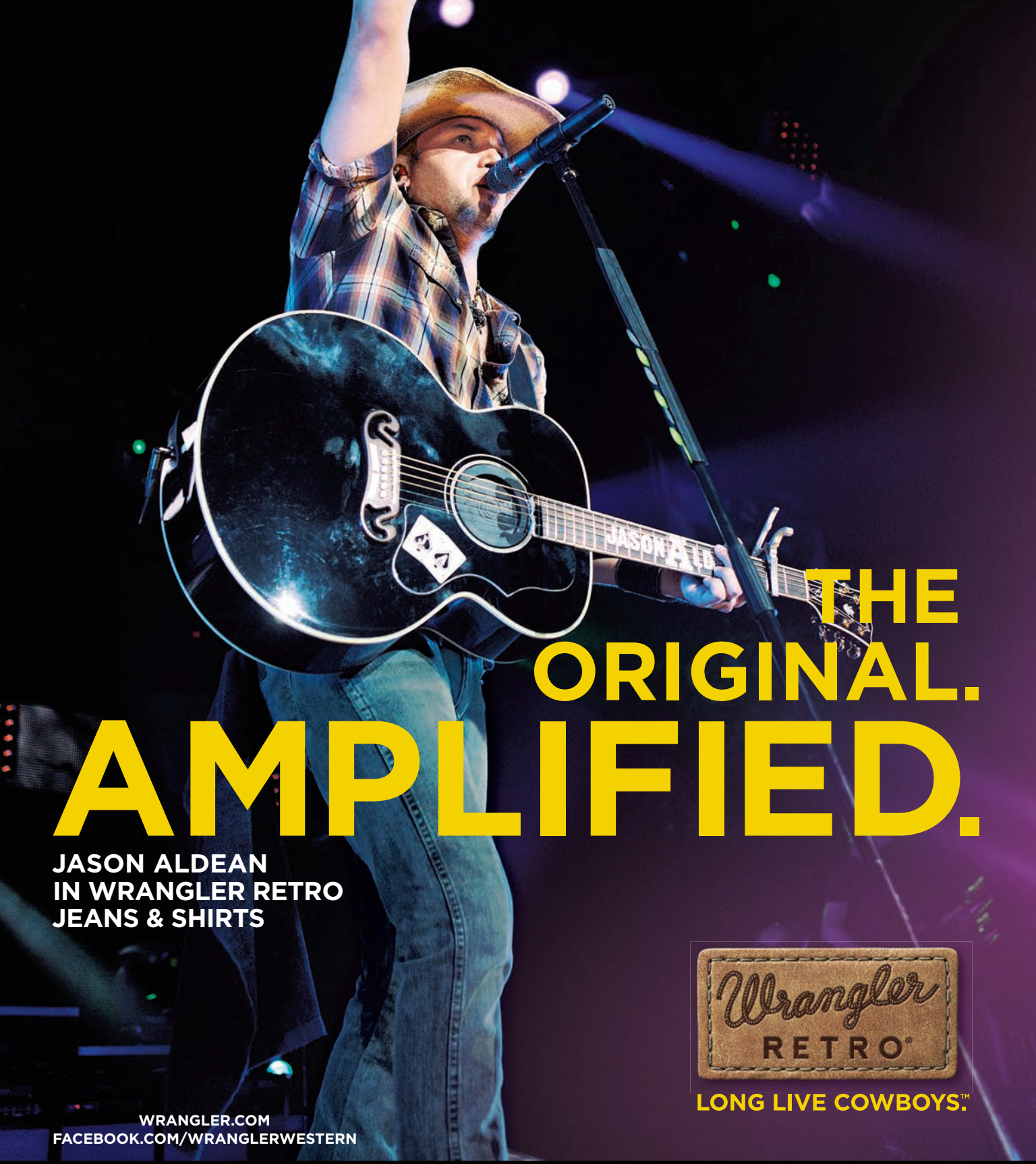

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