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JULY 2016

TRUE WEST

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THE
BUFFALO SOLDIERS

150TH
ANNIVERSARY

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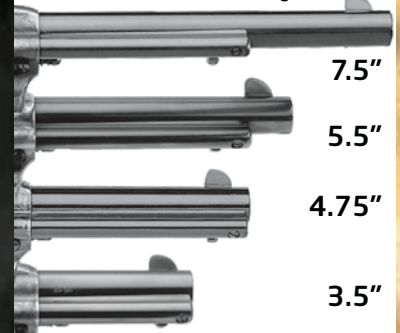


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— COURTESY NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY —



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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July 2016 Online and Social Media Content



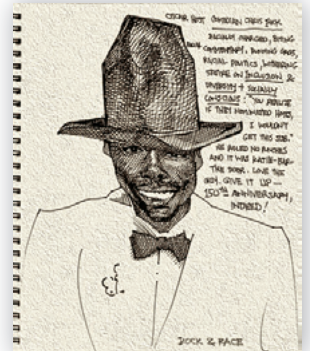
Oliver Lee, also known as "Dad Lee," is probably the most controversial of all the New Mexico cowboys. The prime suspect in the killing of Albert Jennings Fountain (Lee had the motive and was in the area), Lee went on to own a large cattle ranch. Find this and more historical photography on our "Gunslingers" board.

[Pinterest.com/TrueWestMag](https://www.pinterest.com/TrueWestMag)



Go behind the scenes of *True West* with Bob Boze Bell to see this sketch of Oscar host Chris Rock and more of the executive editor's Daily Whipouts (Search for "May 05, 2016").

Blog.TrueWestMagazine.com



Join the Conversation

One of our Tom Mix fans posted this photo of the actor allegedly jumping over Beale's Cut in Newhall, California, for the 1923 John Ford flick, *3 Jumps Ahead*. Mix claimed he did the jump himself, while Mix biographer Robert S. Birchard says the actor probably didn't do it; he insists the stunt was performed by Earl Simpson of Searchlight, Nevada. Perhaps both Mix and Simpson performed the stunts. Who knows?

—Bob Amey of Table Rock, Nebraska



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22 TARGETING EQUALITY

Commemorating the 150th anniversary year for the U.S. Army's establishment of storied troops who came to be known as Buffalo Soldiers.

—By John P. Langellier

72 TRAILS TO INDEPENDENCE

Historic pioneer communities that built the West and still thrive along heritage trails to this day.

—By Stuart Rosebrook



Cover design by Dan Harshberger; Buffalo Soldier photo courtesy Nebraska State Historical Society

IT'S HAMER TIME

Great stuff on Texas Ranger Capt. Frank Hamer in your magazine [June 2016]. He and my father were good friends; he visited our ranch many times before he died. Dad was a pallbearer at his funeral.

Hamer lived in South Austin. Our Kuykendall 101 Ranch, southwest of Austin, was the biggest ranch in the area. Dad and Hamer had met in the late 1920s at a big ranch rodeo. Before WWI, little to no game, such as deer, lived in the area, except on our ranch. Nesters around us poached from our ranch. Dad stayed close friends with Hamer and other Texas Rangers, in case he needed extra help dealing with the thieves.

An interesting tidbit for *True West*: Your founder, Joe Small, moved about two or three houses down from Hamer's in Austin. They may have known each other before Hamer died in 1955!

Marshall E. Kuykendall
Driftwood, Texas



Frank Hamer, age 22.

— COURTESY JOHN BOESSENECKER COLLECTION —

PARTY ON

"A House Divided" [Collecting the West, May 2016] was yet another enjoyable and informative *True West* article. Given the tempestuousness of the U.S. Presidential election cycle over the past many months, I would have appreciated seeing a sidebar about Abraham Lincoln's party affiliations.

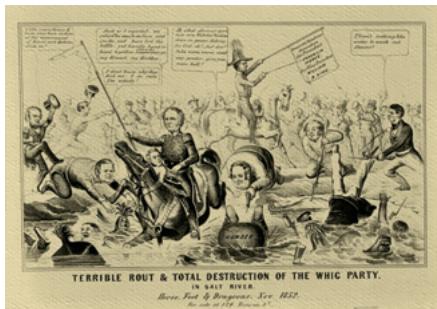
If memory serves, Lincoln was originally a Whig. As he eyed the presidency, albeit from a "distance," and saw the issues of slavery and states' rights slowly tearing at the national fabric, he found the Whig platform increasingly untenable—one that, in many ways, merely mirrored that of the Democrats. Sound familiar?

When Lincoln had enough, he quit the Whig Party and joined the up-and-coming Republican Party in 1858. Other Whigs in Congress followed suit. By then, the Whig Party was headed toward being a footnote in the history books.

As I watch the rancor and the GOP candidate cast of thousands in this season's race to the primaries, I see the possibility of history repeating itself—only this time the existence of the Republican Party may be at stake. The irony for the GOP would be inescapable, yes?

In light of this modern-day political atmosphere, Lincoln's party switching seems poignant.

Tom McKey
Clarkdale, Arizona



The U.S. Presidential election of 1852 marked the beginning of the end for the Whig Party when Whig nominee Gen. Winfield Scott lost to the Democrats' Franklin Pierce.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

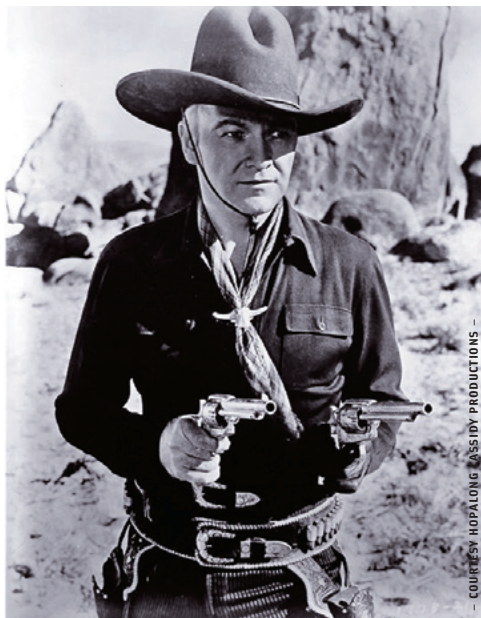
Hell on Wheels

The final seven episodes begin airing on Saturday, June 11, on AMC.



— ROBIN MCLEAVY AS EVA COURTESY AMC —

facebook



— COURTESY HOPALONG CASSIDY PRODUCTIONS —

True West's Facebook Fans Get a Kick Out of Hopalong Cassidy

As a young fella, 60 years back, I had a story album of Hopalong Cassidy and his horse Topper. Every time the horse Topper whinnied on the LP player record, I would turn a page of the book to continue the story in words and pictures...Hopalong, he was my hero!

Rod Hale
Tauranga, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand

When I was a youngster, Hopalong Cassidy came to the Panhandle South Plains Fair. He was in one of the buildings, greeting people, and I came up to him and shook his hand. He let me hold one of his pistols; I nearly dropped it because it was so heavy. He put his hands on his hips and laughed out loud. I'll never forget that time. He was, and still is, my hero.

Sam L. King
Lubbock, Texas

Oops!

The May 2016 Collecting the West should have reported President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the "majority of" slaves as free.

Rock & Race

Chris Rock lands the Buffalo Soldiers on our cover.

Funny what can influence a cover story.

Our good friend John P. Langellier pitched the editors last year on publishing a special feature to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Buffalo Soldiers (the anniversary is this July). While I knew John would write a great article for *True West* (and he has a new book out on the subject), I was less than convinced these courageous men should be our lead cover story, because, well, to be honest, Buffalo Soldiers haven't performed that well for us on the cover in the past. We should feature them in the issue, of course, but put them on the cover?

Then I watched comedian Chris Rock host this year's Academy Awards. Talk about going into the teeth of the race controversy. Bottom line: He was damn funny. Just by his honesty and the fact that he pulled no punches, he made a convincing case for *inclusion* and *diversity* and for all of us to be a little more *socially conscious*. Well, that pushed me over the edge. Funny, what funny can do, eh?

As you can see, we went all out with the Buffalo Soldiers in this issue, including featuring many never-before-published photos. You should definitely thank John for this impressive coverage, but you should also save a little credit for Chris Rock.



A Leg Up: John Langellier has spent his life studying the Buffalo Soldiers (check out the rarely seen Buffalo Soldiers photo at top) and Army life in the American West. While working on this cover story, I photographed him (above, left) outside Buckey O'Neill's cabin on the South Rim of Arizona's Grand Canyon (a bucket list goal of his and mine). His newest book, *Fighting for Uncle Sam: Buffalo Soldiers in the Frontier Army*, is a must-have, and you can learn more about the history he explores in it by attending one of his lectures during his border-to-border tour (see dates on p. 41). Chris Rock's exemplary performance as host of the Oscars helped convince me to give the Buffalo Soldiers the cover story treatment they deserve. I only wish he had worn a Pharrell Williams-style hat (see illustration) to match his white tux. That would have made for a perfect evening.

— (TOP) COURTESY HMCL SPECIAL COLLECTIONS; (ABOVE) PHOTO OF JOHN LANGELLIER AND ILLUSTRATION OF CHRIS ROCK BY BOB BOZE BELL—



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

Quotes

“People with advantages are loath to believe that they just happen to be people with advantages. They come readily to define themselves as inherently worthy of what they possess; they come to believe themselves ‘naturally’ elite, and, in fact, to imagine their possessions and their privileges as natural extensions of their own elite selves.”

– C. Wright Mills, in 1956’s *The Power Elite*

“Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It’s not.”

– Dr. Seuss, a.k.a. Theodor Seuss Geisel, American children’s book author

“A lot of people are afraid of heights. Not me, I’m afraid of widths.”

– Steven Wright, American comedian

“...the past not uncommonly takes a while to happen, and some long time to figure out.”

– Ken Kesey, in 1964’s *Sometimes a Great Notion*



“For me, sitting still is harder than any kind of work.”

– Annie Oakley, *Wild West show sharpshooter*

Bizarro BY DAN PIRARO



“Politics is supposed to be the second oldest profession. I have come to realize that it bears a very close resemblance to the first.”

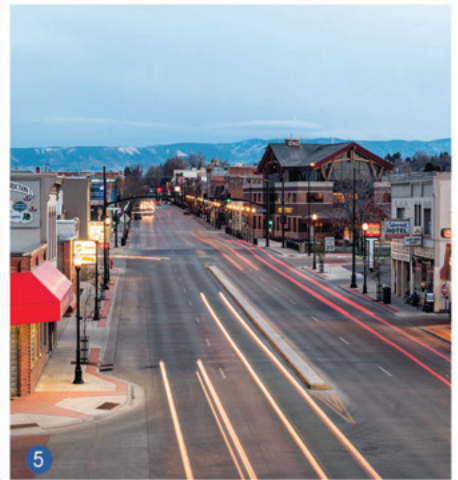
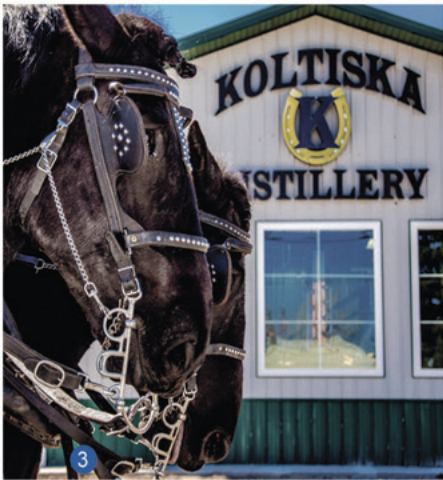
– Ronald Reagan, cowboy actor-turned-U.S. President



Old Vaquero Saying



“A rolling stone gathers no moss, so there’s nothing to cushion the impact when it hits.”



A WEEKEND AWAY IN SHERIDAN, WYOMING

EXPLORE WYOMING'S CULTURAL CAPITAL IN 48 WHIRLWIND HOURS

Day 1. Rise and shine in either the "Sitting Bull Room" or "Wild Bill Hickok" suite at the **Historic Sheridan Inn (1)** (www.sheridaninn.com), Buffalo Bill Cody's former stomping grounds. Each room at the Inn is unique and named for important figures in Buffalo Bill's life. After breakfast, take a drive to the Little Bighorn National Monument, the site of the crucial 1876 battle between George Armstrong Custer and the Sioux. After, return to town and experience the nostalgia of the old west with a **Koltiska Horse & Carriage Tour (3)**

(www.koltiskacarriage.com). A carriage drawn by two Percheron horses tours you through downtown Sheridan, with narration on local history, western lore, and more. The carriage delivers passengers to the **Koltiska Distillery (2)** (www.koltiska.com) just in time for cocktail hour. The Koltiska family settled in Sheridan over 100 years ago, and since 2001, Robert, Jason and Justin Koltiska have been "legally" distilling their fine spirits. Try a T-KO or Cowboy Cocktail while waxing lyrical about craft cowboy culture. **Day 2.** Rise to beat the crowds of history buffs and tour Indian battle sites and former military

posts, including **Ft Phil Kearny** (www.fortphilkearny.com), located on the Bozeman Trail) and the **Rosebud Battle Site**. After lunch, visit **The Brinton Museum** in Big Horn for a look at one of the most robust collections of Indian and western artifacts in Wyoming, then shop for a new pair of cowboy boots in **Historic Downtown Sheridan (5)**. Experience Wyoming's craft capital first hand with a fresh pint or craft pull, then wander to the Sheridan Inn's **Open Range Restaurant (4)** (www.openrangerestaurant.com) for a savory bison burger and a glass of wine, or a thick steak and a sip of whiskey. After dinner, kick up your boots on the porch the way Buffalo Bill once did, and watch the sun set on your time in Sheridan. For more on these, and other adventures in Sheridan, please find us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and visit us online at www.sheridanwyoming.org.

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BUFFALO BILL CODY IN SHERIDAN - 122 YEARS AGO

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody was an early investor and resident of the Sheridan Inn upon its completion in 1894. Buffalo Bill also founded the W.F. Cody Transportation Company (inside the Sheridan Inn stable), which offered carriage services for guests of the Inn. Koltiska Horse & Carriage Company has returned this tradition to Sheridan, once again offering daily carriage rides from the steps of the Sheridan Inn through the heart of downtown.



BY MARK BOARDMAN

Fame is Fleeting

A hard lesson learned from the First Battle of Mesilla.

John Robert Baylor was an ambitious man, one who wanted position and power and recognition. He had shown that many times over between his move to Texas around 1835 and the start of the Civil War.

The war gave him a chance to further his ambition. In 1861, Baylor became a Confederate lieutenant colonel and took over the Second Texas Mounted Rifles. On July 24, three days before his 39th birthday, he led roughly 300 men from Fort Bliss in an effort to take Fort Fillmore, just outside Mesilla, New Mexico. One of his soldiers, however, turned traitor and warned the Union commander. Baylor, being flexible, changed his plan and entered Mesilla on the afternoon of July 25. Pro-Confederate citizens welcomed the troops.

His easy victory did not last long. Union Maj. Isaac Lynde, based at the fort, immediately marched 380 men, along with howitzers, to Mesilla and ordered Baylor to give up. Baylor refused.

The Union artillery opened up on the rebels, then Lynde led a charge on the town. It was a disaster; at least three bluecoats died and several were hurt before the major and company retreated to the fort.

Baylor then went on the offensive, calling up reinforcements and artillery from El Paso, Texas. Lynde caught wind of that news and decided the best course of action was to run. He and his men abandoned Fort Fillmore and headed northeast through the Organ Mountains. Baylor discovered the retreat in the early morning of July 27 and gave chase—with troops and some civilians from Mesilla, New Mexico.

Within a few hours, the Confederates caught up with the stragglers, many of whom were suffering from dehydration in the blazing summer heat. Lynde had set up a temporary camp a few miles away. Baylor and some riders charged into the totally unprepared camp.

Despite having nearly 500 men at hand, far more than the Confederate force, Lynde surrendered. The First Battle of Mesilla was a resounding Confederate victory and one of the few Civil War “battles” fought in the Southwest.

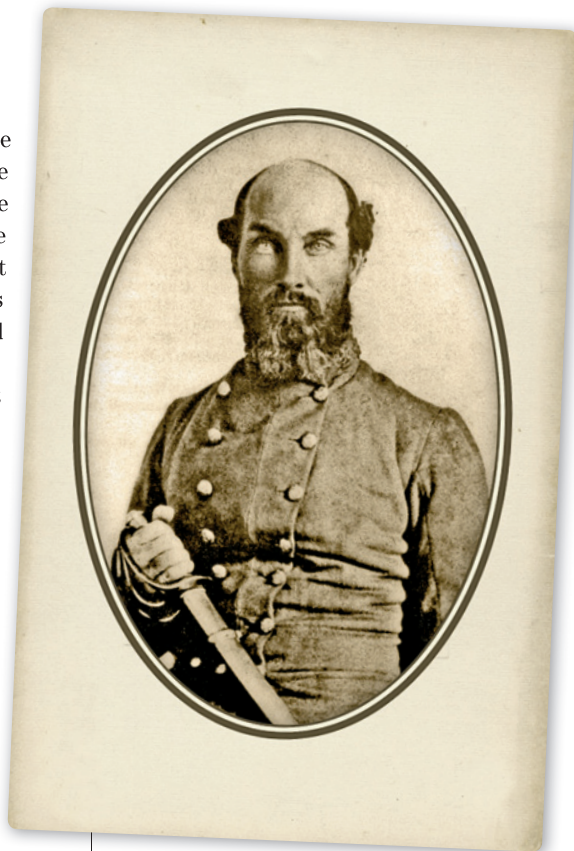
Baylor basked in his new status as hero. Probably a bit too much. He proclaimed the entire region

west of Texas as Arizona Territory for the Confederate States of America. He naturally named himself governor, a status agreed upon by officials in the rebel capital of Richmond, Virginia. Baylor did not hold the job long. He was about to learn a hard lesson about pride that fed his notion he could do anything he wanted.

In December, Baylor fatally shot *The Mesilla Times* Editor Robert Kelley, who had criticized some of the governor’s decisions. Kelley was a strong Southern sympathizer, so Baylor’s shine lost a fair amount of luster—especially after the territorial attorney general, appointed by Baylor, pardoned him for the killing.

Baylor then turned his attention to another enemy—Indians, specifically Apaches. He had long hated Indians, once owning and editing a Texas newspaper

Baylor basked in his new status as hero. Probably a bit too much.



Soaring high after a victory in Mesilla, New Mexico, Confederate Lt. Col. John H. Baylor allowed his ego to consume him.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

called *The White Man*. The Apaches had been a nuisance in New Mexico and Arizona, and Baylor decided to take care of the problem; in March 1862, he sent out a letter ordering the extermination of the tribes. That was the final straw for Confederate President Jefferson Davis, who fired Baylor and took away his commission.

Baylor rejoined the Confederate States Army as a private, but he was not present for the Second Battle of Mesilla, when the Union proved victorious, on July 1, 1862. Baylor never again gained the heights he had reached in 1861.





EXPLORE THE WEST

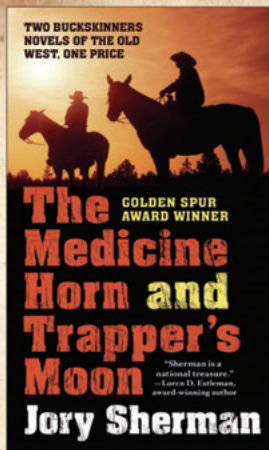
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—THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW



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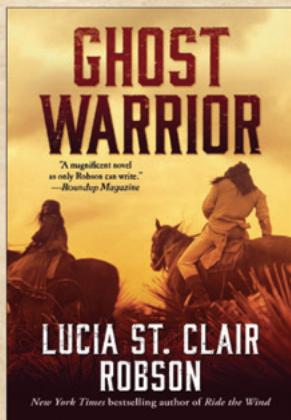
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—LARRY MCMURTRY, Pulitzer Prize-winning author



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BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

Yuma's History Comes Home

A town's rich legacy is all cleaned up and ready to explore.

“They were in miserable condition.”



Valuable items documenting the history of Arizona's border city of Yuma are ready for researchers to delve into, including files about pioneer Eugene Francis Sanguinetti, shown here holding his daughter Rosemarie and standing next to wife Lilah.

— COURTESY SANGUINETTI HOUSE MUSEUM AND GARDENS —

Yuma, Arizona's "attic" was all over town—60 years of historical records, photographs and family histories dating as far back as pre-1853 Gadsden Purchase and gathered by the Yuma County Historical Society. Some of it was in boxes; some in green garbage sacks; some stored wherever extra space could be found.

"Those records were inaccessible—they didn't know what they had and what they did know couldn't be accessed," librarian Laurie Boone says.

Then, in 2012, the Arizona Historical Society came to town, gathered up everything and transported it across the state to the society's headquarters in Tempe.

"We took 800 linear feet of documents out of Yuma," says Linda Whitaker of the Arizona Historical Society. That's the equivalent of two-and-a-quarter football fields.

"They were in miserable condition," she adds. Nothing was properly preserved, most

items were dusty, some included rat droppings, much was bug eaten.

After three years of constant work by the historical society, the documents are back home, cleaned up and cataloged into preservation boxes. Anyone interested in any of the 70 categories can retrieve what they seek. "Discoverability," archivists call it.

"Home" now means a beautiful reading room with archival shelving in the basement of Heritage Library—Yuma's original Carnegie Library built in 1921. The Rio Colorado Division Archives, overseen by Boone, is open 20 hours per week.

The 800 linear feet was not all that returned home. The historical society plucked Yuma-rich items from its other archives in Tempe and Tucson, bringing back 1,200 linear feet, the equivalent of three-and-a-third football fields. Most notable are the 69 boxes documenting Yuma County lawmaker Harold Giss, who was intimately involved in state and

national politics from 1948 up until his death in 1973.

The almost \$80,000 project was funded by grants from the Yuma County Historical Society, the Yuma County Library Foundation, local family trusts and library grants.

Librarians have already discovered international interest in the irrigation collection—a bedrock of Yuma, where agriculture is a multi-billion-dollar yearly industry.

Want to study the Oatman Massacre of 1851? This collection has the story. Documents also reveal the county's experience during the Crash of 1929. The darker side of regional history rests in the Ku Klux Klan file. A great story could be uncovered in files about a go-getter who had his finger in every Yuma pie from the 1880s until his death in 1945—pioneer Eugene Francis Sanguinetti, posthumously named Yuma's "Citizen of the Century" in 2000.

Boone is anxious to share the incredible collection. She applauds the dedication of Whitaker and her crew and the foresight of Yuma County Library District Director Susan Evans to create the unique partnership that not only cleaned up Yuma's "attic," but also built a new home for it where everyone can learn about the area's history. ❖

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

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BY MEGHAN SAAR

The Cowboy Artist Star

Joe Beeler helped pave the path for artists whose works sell in the millions today.

Joe Beeler paid heed to historical accuracy, stating, "I want my Apaches to be Apaches and Cheyennes to be Cheyennes. I want Arizona cowboys to be Arizonans and not Montanans."

This spring, collectors bid high on the artist's historical oils: \$75,000 for *Meeting of the Mountain Chiefs* (top), at Scottsdale Art Auction, and \$66,000 for *Colonel Goodnight Entering the Palo Duro* (bottom), at Altermann's auction.

In the 1960s, Joe Beeler rode his horse daily on a six-mile trip to his mailbox from his home on Oklahoma's Quapaw Reservation. He hunted. And he traded original artworks for goods, most recently for a down payment he needed to purchase his pickup truck.

He was also America's most famous contemporary cowboy artist. Before he helped found the Cowboy Artists of America in 1965, his works were gaining critical and popular acclaim in solo exhibitions at the Gilcrease in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City and at the Montana Historical Society's museum. His illustrations appeared in University of Oklahoma Press tomes and on magazine pages. His painting sales exceeded \$1,000, a far cry from the \$35 he first earned, in 1958, for two illustrations published in Keith A. Murray's *The Modocs and Their War*.

This year, his works inched closer to the \$100,000 mark as well as set a new artist auction record. He still has many hundreds of thousands to go before he catches up to the millions paid out for works by today's prestigious cowboy artists.

Collectors dished out the top bid, \$75,000, for an oil portraying historical Indians, at Arizona's Scottsdale Art Auction on April 2, and \$66,000, for a cowboy oil, at Altermann's auction in Scottsdale that closed April 1.



Descending from Cherokee blood, Beeler grew up attending powwows and listening to his grandmother's tales of traveling west on the Oregon Trail as a girl. In his artworks, he took great care to portray tribes accurately.

His painting of Charles Goodnight brings to mind a Beeler anecdote shared by biographer Don Hedgpeth: "Of all the wrongs and crimes committed against the pioneer cowmen by Indians, the one incident that bothered rancher Charlie Goodnight the most was when a band of

Navajos raided him in New Mexico and killed and ate his saddle horse."

The strength of Beeler's works is found in how the artist epitomized the grit of the West. "I've always liked things with character," he stated. "I don't know how the dictionary defines it, but to me it is clothes, worn and wrinkled; a weather-beaten face; a good cow horse that would never win a halter class; a gunstock that shows the scars of long use and wear; and even the land and sky have character to me." ❖

Notable Art Lots Included
(All images courtesy noted auction house)



Cowboy Artists of America members have set numerous records at the Scottsdale Art Auction, including Martin Grelle, whose hammer record nearly hit the half-a-million mark three years ago. Collectors paid roughly a cool million for his works at this year's sale, including the \$255,000 bid for the above oil, *Offering to the River Spirit*.



George Giguere is another artist whose work broke an auction record. A collector bid \$7,000 at the Scottsdale Art Auction for *Protecting the Derricks*. Not much is known about the magazine illustrator.



John Hampton and Joe Beeler came up with the idea of Cowboy Artists of America along with George Phippen, whose oil *Hang and Rattle* (above), and Charlie Dye, whose oil *Ute Trouble* (right), hammered down at Altermann's auction for \$19,000 each.



Gerard Curtis Delano was a member of the Cowboy Artists of America from 1966 until 1970, prior to his death in 1972. His oil *Wagon Talk* hammered down at Scottsdale Art Auction for \$100,000.

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

July 8, 2016
American Indian Art

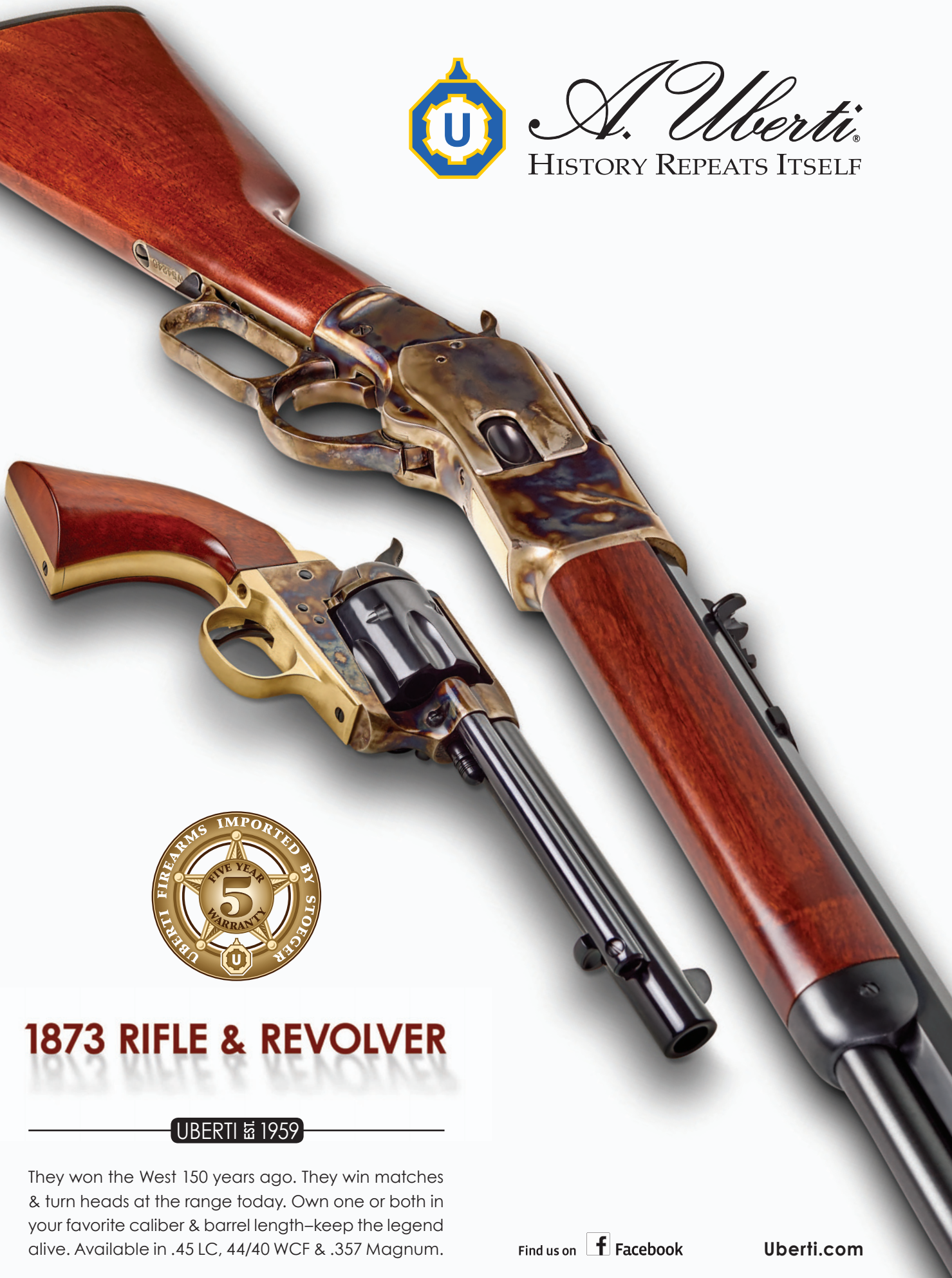
Heritage Auctions (Dallas, TX)
HA.com • 877-437-4824

July 23, 2016
Western Art

Coeur d'Alene Art Auction (Reno, NV)
CDArtAuction.com • 208-772-9009



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Hickok's Number One

Smith & Wesson's Number 2.

An 1866 Westerner wrote, “The new arm of the west, called a Smith-and-Weston [sic], is a pretty tool; as neat a machine for throwing slugs into a man’s flesh as an artist in murder could desire to see...” He of course was referring to Smith & Wesson’s (S&W) Model No. 2 revolver.

By 1860—following the success of its first metallic cartridge revolver, the 7-shot, .22 caliber Rimfire Model 1 (first- and second-issue models, manufactured from 1857-1860 and 1860-1868)—Smith & Wesson had realized the need for a larger and more powerful belt-sized revolver. Its answer proved to be timely as the first of the then-new .32 Long caliber, rimfire cartridge Model No. 2 revolvers, also known as the “Old Model Revolver” or the “Model No. 2 Army,” were sold in June of 1861—just two short months after the opening shots of the Civil War. Future president, Rutherford B. Hayes, favored the No. 2, and carried one during his service in the Union Army.

Although the new six-shooter was never adopted by the U.S. government, its relative power, coupled with its use of self-contained metallic cartridges, made it a popular choice among many Union soldiers who found it the ideal weapon for close-in fighting and purchased No. 2s with their own funds. Of the 77,155 No. 2 revolvers built between 1861 and 1872, about 30,000 were turned out during the War Between the States. In 1862, firearms distributor B. Kittredge & Co. of Cincinnati purchased 2,600 S&W .32s, and undoubtedly a number of them went west to other dealers. Among Kittredge’s order was an estimated 730 Model No. 2s



S&W’s Model No. 2 revolver was favored by George Armstrong Custer, Cole Younger and James Butler “Wild Bill” Hickok, who was packing a “Model No. 2 Army” when he was murdered in Deadwood, Dakota Territory. Shown here is a 6-inch-barreled “Old Model Revolver” with the infamous “Dead Man’s Hand” of black aces, eights and the Jack of diamonds, that Hickok was holding when Jack McCall shot him in the back of the head.

— ALL PHOTOS BY PHIL SPANGENBERGER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED/
JAMES BUTLER HICKOK COURTESY PHIL SPANGENBERGER COLLECTION —



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Loading the S&W Old Model required tipping the barrel upward and removing the cylinder, then inserting the .32 Long rimfire cartridges into its six chambers, one by one. Removing spent casings also required removing the cylinder from the frame, then punching out the cases, with the rammer pin located under the barrel.

“The new arm of the West, called a Smith-and-Weston [sic], is a pretty tool...”

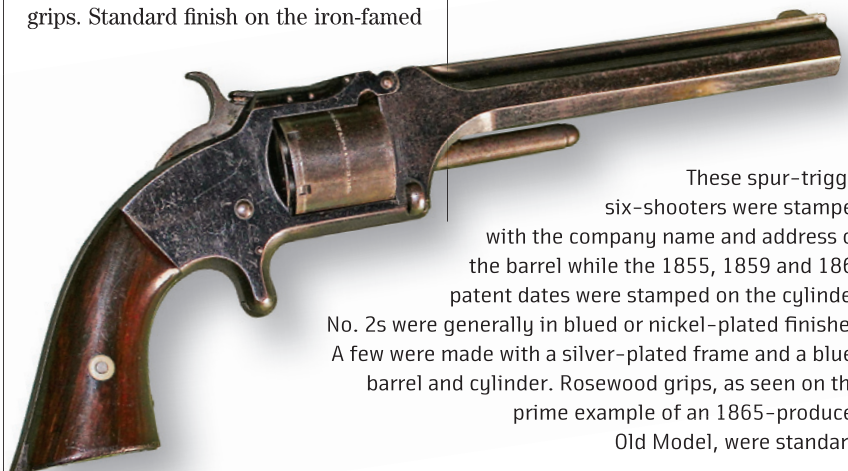
sold to the border state of Kentucky, which in 1862 and 1863 issued these, along with 70,000 rounds of .32 Long rimfire cartridges, to the 7th Kentucky (federal) Cavalry.

Made as a tip-up revolver, much like the earlier model 1's where the gun hinges at the top strap, the No. 2 offered a larger belt-sized frame and 5- and 6-inch barrels (with a few turned out in 4-, 8- and 10-inch barrels), but it contained six .32 caliber cartridges rather than seven diminutive .22 rounds. The model 1's octagonal barrel configuration remained, as did the square butt with rosewood grips. Standard finish on the iron-famed



arm (earlier models were made with silver-plated brass frames) was either blued, nickel-plated or the scarce “half plate” finish, that consisted of a blued barrel and cylinder with a silver-plated frame.

Because the gun broke open at the top strap hinge to remove the non-fluted cylinder and facilitate loading and unloading, replacing empty cases with loaded cartridges was



These spur-trigger six-shooters were stamped with the company name and address on the barrel while the 1855, 1859 and 1860 patent dates were stamped on the cylinder. No. 2s were generally in blued or nickel-plated finishes. A few were made with a silver-plated frame and a blued barrel and cylinder. Rosewood grips, as seen on this prime example of an 1865-produced Old Model, were standard.

somewhat slow, but much faster than reloading an 1860s percussion revolver. The No. 2 S&W revolver was a frontier favorite during the mid-19th century by gun savvy Westerners like 1872 Kansas plainsman Henry Raymond, who recalled trading “two pistols [to] Joe for his Smith & Wesson No. 2, and \$4.00 to boot.” As an experienced frontiersman, he knew a good trade when he saw one.



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



— PHIL SPANGENBERGER —

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Targeting Equality

ONE hundred and 50 years ago, radical Republicans led the charge to create opportunities for blacks when, for the first time, they opened the ranks of the regular U.S. Army, which, prior to 1866, had been the exclusive domain of whites.

Acting on a variety of motives, ranging from rewarding Civil War officers and the black troops they commanded who had bought freedom with their blood to providing employment for large numbers of formerly enslaved blacks, legislators drafted a bill to add six segregated black units to the Army. This law brought about the creation of the 9th and 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiments, along with the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st U.S. Infantry Regiments. Three years later, another reorganization of the national martial establishment consolidated the original four outfits of doughboys into two units, the 24th and 25th U.S. Infantry Regiments respectively.

For the remainder of the 19th century, these black cavalry and infantry regiments constituted nearly 10 percent of Uncle Sam's fighting force in the West. Over this period, these troops typically carried out their duties on the frontier, away from the centers of white population, supposedly because of political pressures to "keep blacks from being stationed in northern states to avoid possible racial conflicts." The country abolished slavery and provided for the vote, but true equality was another matter.

Despite discrimination, blacks in Army blue performed the full array of missions that fell to all frontier soldiers. Living solitary lives at remote posts far from their homes east of the Mississippi River, they endured the monotony of garrison life. The routine of work details and drills, and Spartan meals occasionally gave way to service in the field. They guarded railroad construction, escorted stagecoaches and military paymasters, protected the "talking wire" telegraph lines, patrolled the troubled and sometimes violent border between Mexico and the United States, built roads and served as peacemakers in places like Sheridan, Wyoming, during the contentious Johnson County War. Some even took part in an innovative experiment that would test the practicality of the bicycle for military purposes in mountainous country, riding more than 1,900 miles from Fort Missoula in the far west of Montana to St. Louis, Missouri.

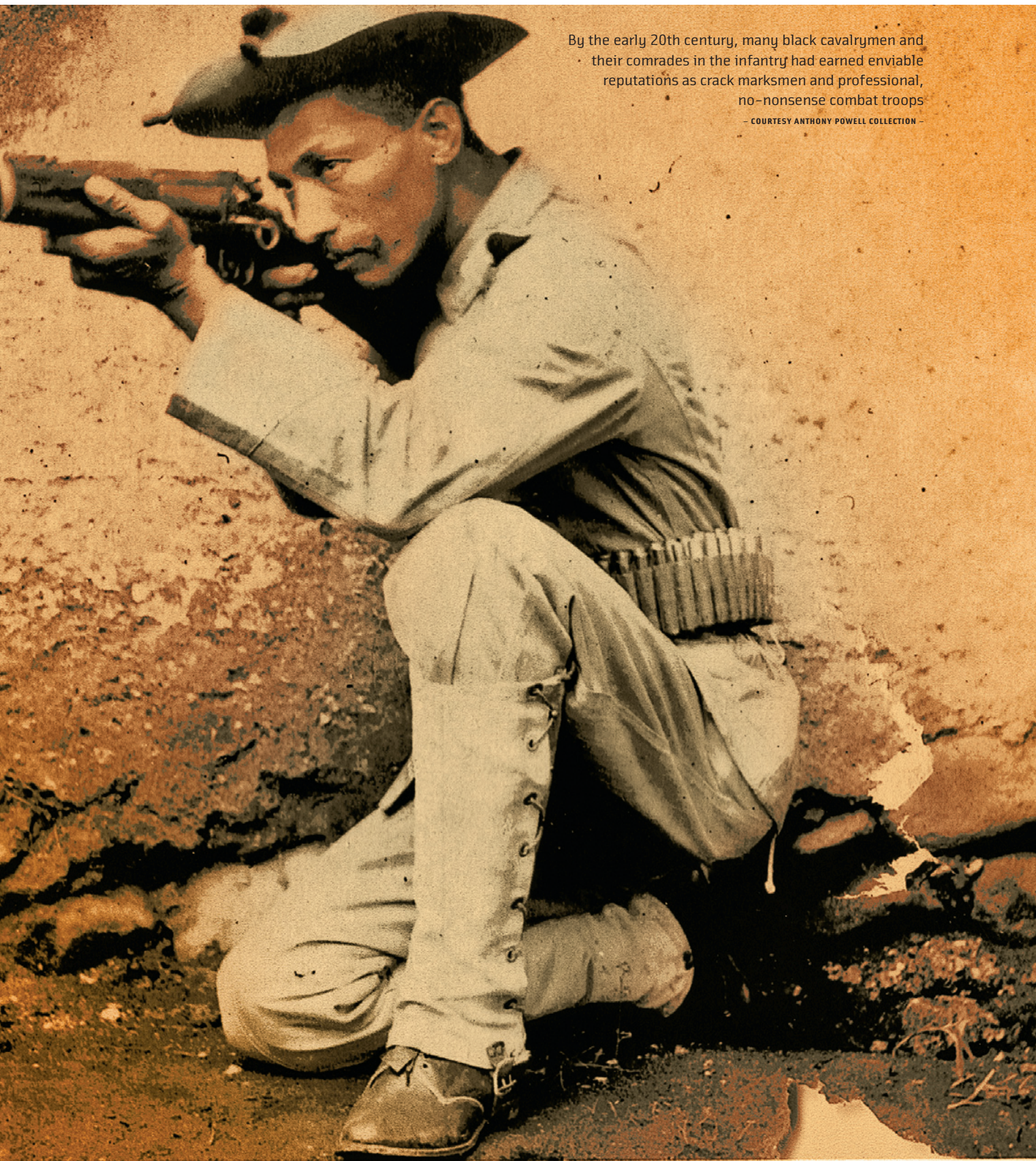
BY JOHN P. LANGELLIER



YEAR OF THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS

By the early 20th century, many black cavalrymen and their comrades in the infantry had earned enviable reputations as crack marksmen and professional, no-nonsense combat troops

— COURTESY ANTHONY POWELL COLLECTION —





On many occasions, black soldiers clashed with outlaws and Mexican revolutionaries, and campaigned against determined, skillful American Indians in a new, daunting landscape. Black troops were involved in hundreds of skirmishes, from Beecher's Island to Wounded Knee. They even ventured into Mexico as part of Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing's Punitive Expedition after Pancho Villa's March 1916 terrorist raid on Columbus, New Mexico. During the course of their Indian Wars military encounters, 18 brothers in arms would be recognized for valor above and beyond the call of duty that resulted in the presentation of the Medal of Honor.

One reporter for an illustrated newspaper of the era summed up their indomitable fighting spirit. Writing for *Harper's Weekly* about facing the Southern Cheyenne in Kansas, "embedded correspondent" Theodore R. Davis recorded, in now outdated, but highly descriptive, Victorian language:

"The Indians have come to regard a black man with holy horror. A body of them lately attacked Wilson Creek Station twice: each time a few colored troops were there. A few days since the savages made a third attack.... There was, indeed, only a small squad of soldiers, under the command of a colored sergeant, present; but they had nerve and showed it. As soon as the Indians were observed in the distance the sergeant led his men away from the Station up a ravine near which the Indians would pass if they intended to attack. As soon as the redskins came sufficiently near to be within easy range the blackskins rose and opened a rapid-fire from their breech-loaders. The Indians turned and fled, shouting, 'Nigger! nigger! nigger!' and ignominiously abandoned the field."

During the early 1890s, the Indian Wars were coming to a close. With campaigning on the frontier ending, black troops of the 10th U.S. Cavalry could point to a proud combat record as well as enjoy the relative comforts of garrison duty, including holding meetings as veterans of clashes against American Indians and, in some cases, Civil War soldiers.

- COURTESY ANTHONY POWELL COLLECTION -



Kentuckian Brent Woods found the 9th U.S. Cavalry a far more satisfactory home than the Reconstruction South. He campaigned in 1881 against Apaches in New Mexico, performing gallantly. Some 13 years later, his bravery resulted in a long overdue presentation of a Medal of Honor at a ceremony on the parade ground of Wyoming's Fort McKinney. His commanding officer praised Woods: "All who know you said that this medal has been worthily bestowed...."

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In the process, black troops gained both laurels in battle as well as reputations as professionals, with many of the men making a career in uniform. They also earned a sobriquet that they themselves probably never used. An Army wife in Oklahoma, Frances Roe, wrote in her memoir in 1872, “The Indians call them ‘Buffalo Soldiers,’ because their woolly heads are so much like the matted cushion that is between the horns of the buffalo.” In 1889, when Frederic Remington’s article about these storied troops was published in *The Century* magazine as “A Scout with the Buffalo Soldiers,” the nickname gained nationwide notice.

Buffalo Soldiers would come to be seen as highly responsible, reliable veterans in spite of the often strict discipline they faced. A white sergeant serving in the ranks contemporaneously with blacks admirably recollected: “Accustomed to hard knocks all their lives, a little brutality on the part of an officer, more or less, did not seem to affect them either physically or morally, and their volatile, devil-may-care characters fitted them for the ups and downs of the army.”

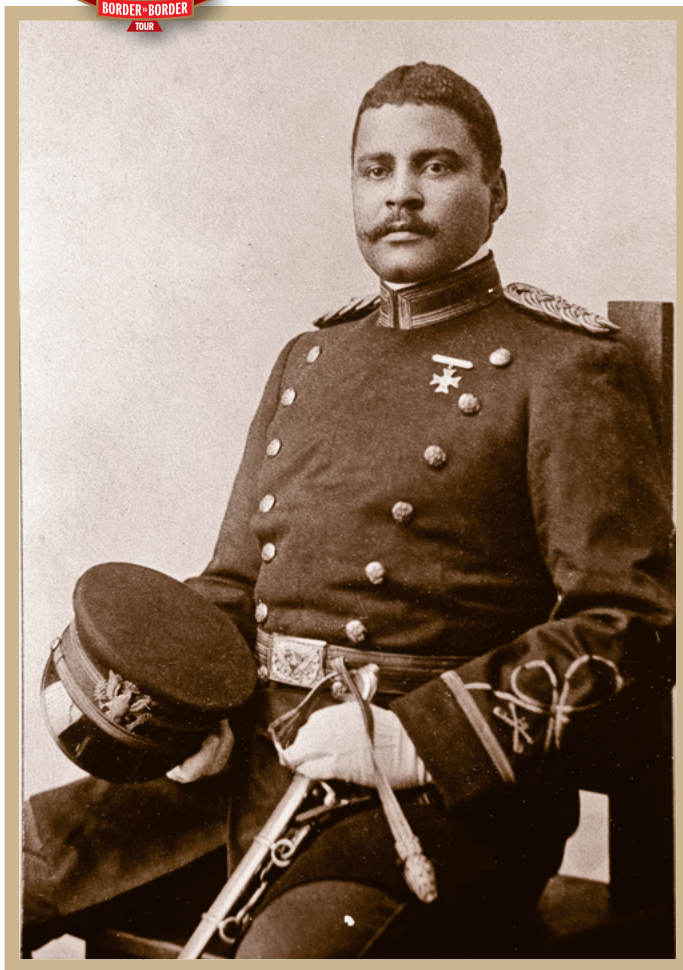
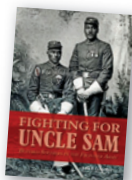
Phrased another way, Civil War veteran Gen. John Pope, who continued to serve in the West, summed up the laudable record of black regulars in the West: “Everything that men could do they did.”

Additionally, the Secretary of War paid tribute to these stalwarts with the simple statement, “There are two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry of colored men, and their record for good service is excellent. They are neat, orderly, and obedient, are seldom brought before court martial, and rarely desert.”

For future generations, black soldiers gained stature while setting a remarkable example through their perseverance under adverse conditions. They became role models and the stuff of legend. As Howard University’s distinguished faculty member Rayford Logan lauded: “Negroes had little, at the turn of the [20th] century, to help sustain our faith in ourselves except the pride that we took in the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth Infantry.... They were our Ralph Bunche, Marian Anderson, Joe Louis and Jackie Robinson.”

These Buffalo Soldiers made not only black history, but also American history. To borrow from a closing line in one of John Ford’s famed cavalry trilogy: “...wherever they rode, and whatever they fought for, that place became the United States.”

John P. Langellier gathered more than 150 images for his book published this year, *Fighting for Uncle Sam: Buffalo Soldiers in the Frontier Army*. Buy your copy today at store.TrueWestMagazine.com



Benjamin O. Davis Sr. was a rare example of an enlisted man commissioned from the ranks. During the early 20th century, he earned a second lieutenantcy in the 10th U.S. Cavalry and eventually climbed the military ladder to become the first black U.S. Army general.

— COURTESY U.S. ARMY HERITAGE AND EDUCATION CENTER —



Charles Young, West Point Class of 1889, rose to the rank of captain in the 9th U.S. Cavalry during the early 1900s. He served as acting superintendent of Sequoia National Park, chased Pancho Villa in Mexico and ultimately retired as a colonel. Racist sentiments of the time unfortunately contributed to him being denied the possibility of a general’s star during WWI.

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Cutting ice preserved food, a service done by these 1890 infantryman for the garrison at Montana's Fort Keogh, among the non-military tasks that required troop labor.

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During the late 1890s, after returning from dodging Spanish Mauser bullets in Cuba, black infantry briefly went back on duty in Oklahoma and at other Western posts, but often were sent to the Philippines on a rotating basis.

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Thomas E. Polk was a veteran of the Indian Wars and Philippine Insurrection. He vagabonded in the 9th U.S. Cavalry at posts such as Nebraska's Fort Robinson and Wyoming's D.A. Russell (now F.E. Warren Air Force Base). Polk died on June 24, 1940, in Eden, Maryland.

- COURTESY ANTHONY POWELL COLLECTION -



Besides mastering horsemanship, black troops and their comrades in the infantry, such as this corporal, had to become proficient in the use of firearms. The small silver metal miniature target on this soldier's collar indicated the non-commissioned officer had become a crack shot with the old Springfield Trapdoor rifle that kicked like a mule.

- COURTESY ANTHONY POWELL COLLECTION -



In 1898, after decades of duty in the frontier West, troopers of the 9th U.S. Cavalry saddled up to move on to the South, where they mobilized, boarded transports and landed in Cuba. They fought alongside the 10th U.S. Cavalry and other regiments, including at the blood-and-thunder battle to take San Juan Hill with Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



Vance H. Marchbanks transferred to the hospital corps after a few months serving as a soldier and post librarian with Troop A, 9th U.S. Cavalry, at Nebraska's Fort Robinson. He worked at frontier posts that ranged from Wyoming's Fort Washakie in the north to Arizona's Fort Huachuca in the southwest. During WWI, he was commissioned a captain and sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to assist in training black officer candidates.

- COURTESY ANTHONY POWELL COLLECTION -



In 1879, Paschal Conley enlisted in the 24th U.S. Infantry for his first tour of duty. But like many black soldiers, he transferred to other units, including the 10th U.S. Cavalry. One of his officers commented that Conley was an excellent non-commissioned officer who deserved his commission as an officer.

- COURTESY ANTHONY POWELL COLLECTION -



In civilian life, Walter O'Brien was a waiter, but he exchanged his white serving apron for a smartly tailored Army blue uniform of an infantryman around 1890.

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



While cavalymen caught the eye of artist Frederic Remington and others, black foot soldiers, such as these non-commissioned officers of Company B, 24th U.S. Infantry, deserved recognition too. Many of these men made a career of the Army in contrast to white enlisted personnel, who usually served only one or two enlistments or all too often deserted before the expiration of their tour of duty.

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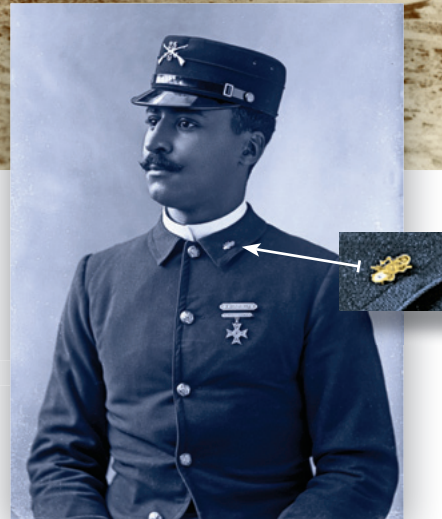
Over decades of service in the West, black soldiers donned many uniforms (see one of them, an 1880s uniform with yellow horsetail plume, at right) and displayed a variety of insignia and military decorations that bespoke of unit pride in the face of racial prejudice.

- COURTESY (TOP RIGHT AND RIGHT) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY; ALL OTHER ITEMS GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



A handful of foot soldiers from the 25th U.S. Infantry stationed at Montana's Fort Missoula participated in a novel bicycle experiment to increase mobility in combat. Among their forays was a hard-going ride to Minerva Terrace in Yellowstone Park that took place during the fall of 1896.

- COURTESY NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION -



This 25th U.S. Infantry private wears shooting medals that he earned for proficiency in marksmanship. On his garrison uniform, typical of the 1880s and early 1890s, he has pinned on a non-regulation miniature gold bike collar device (see inset). This indicated he was one of five men from Company H who took part in the amazing overland bicycle ride that traveled nearly 2,000 bone-shaking miles from Montana's Fort Missoula to St. Louis, Missouri.

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



A closer look at the forage cap issued to 25th U.S. Infantry soldiers during the mid-1890s.

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



A squadron of the 9th U.S. Cavalry converges for field maneuvers during the 1890s.

- COURTESY NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY -



Birds Eye View of
CAVALRY at
Camp Geo Crook

In the Field

A common assignment for men of the 10th U.S. Cavalry included escort duty, such as overseeing the trip of Army Surgeon Edgar Mearns and his family as they made their way to Arizona's Fort Verde.

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A jaunty cavalry private has tilted his non-regulation campaign hat of the late 1870s or early 1880s, which sports two service stripes that signify he had completed 10 years of faithful duty with Uncle Sam in the West.

- COURTESY BEINECKE RARE BOOK & MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY, YALE UNIVERSITY -



Track and field competitions were among the athletic events that helped pass time and keep soldiers fit in garrison.

- COURTESY U.S. ARMY HERITAGE AND EDUCATION CENTER -



Hauling water in garrison and in the field also fell to 10th troops, a task that could be the difference between life and death in the arid Southwest.

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Vaulting onto the back of a horse bespoke of the level of equestrian skills and physical fitness of Buffalo Soldiers during the last quarter of the 19th century.

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Troop I of the 10th U.S. Cavalry is mounted and ready for action at Arizona's Fort Verde.



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During 1892, members of Company F, 24th U.S. Infantry, took part in a test of new field gear indicative of recognition that these veterans regularly saw rugged service.

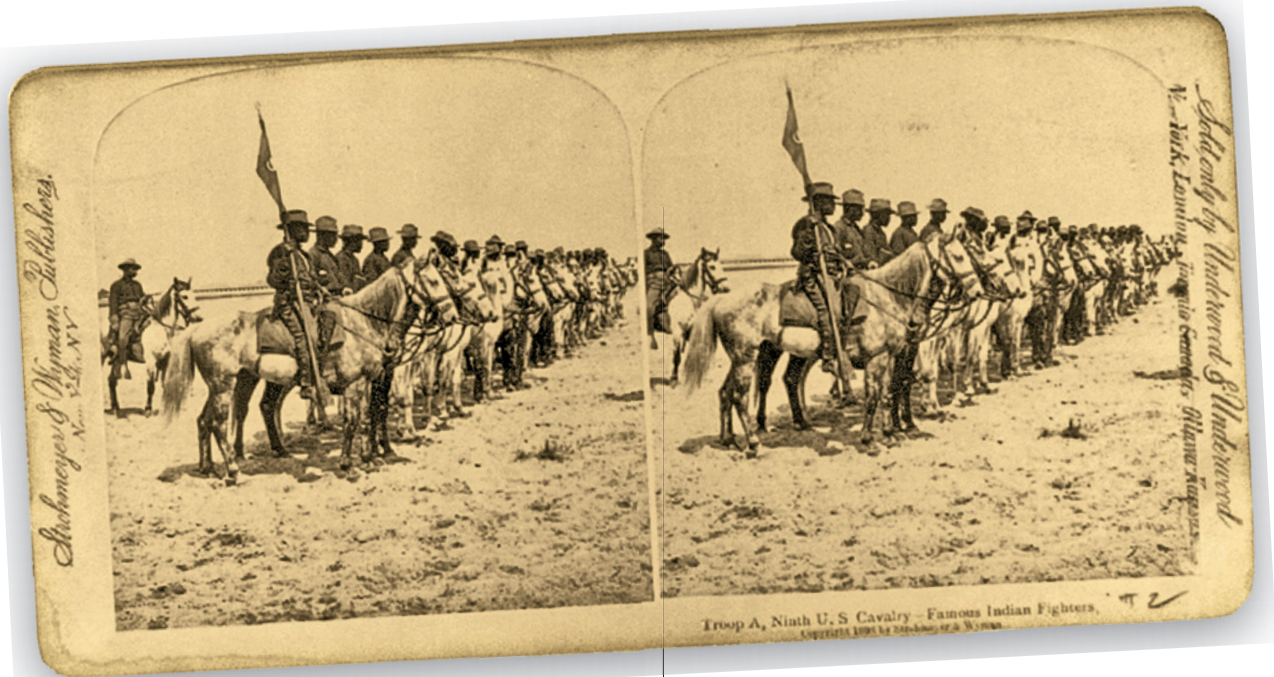
- COURTESY NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION -



Sergeant Armistead demonstrates his mount was as well trained as he was when the horse dropped into position to provide cover during a frontier firefight.

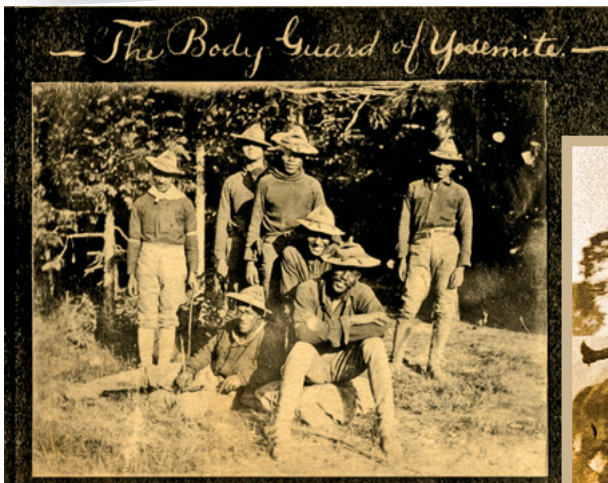
- COURTESY ARIZONA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, MESA, AZ -





Even during the Spanish-American War of 1898, popular stereoviews of the 9th U.S. Cavalry referred to these stalwart soldiers as "famous Indian fighters."

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



Before the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916, black infantrymen and cavalymen occasionally protected these national treasures, built roads and provided many other services in the days before park rangers.

- COURTESY YOSEMITE RESEARCH LIBRARY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE -



After relative peace reigned in the West, the 9th U.S. Cavalry in New Mexico still left the fort for patrols through much of the territory during the late 1800s.

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A detail from the 24th U.S. Infantry turned into provisional cavalry patrols for Yosemite National Park at the turn of the 20th century.

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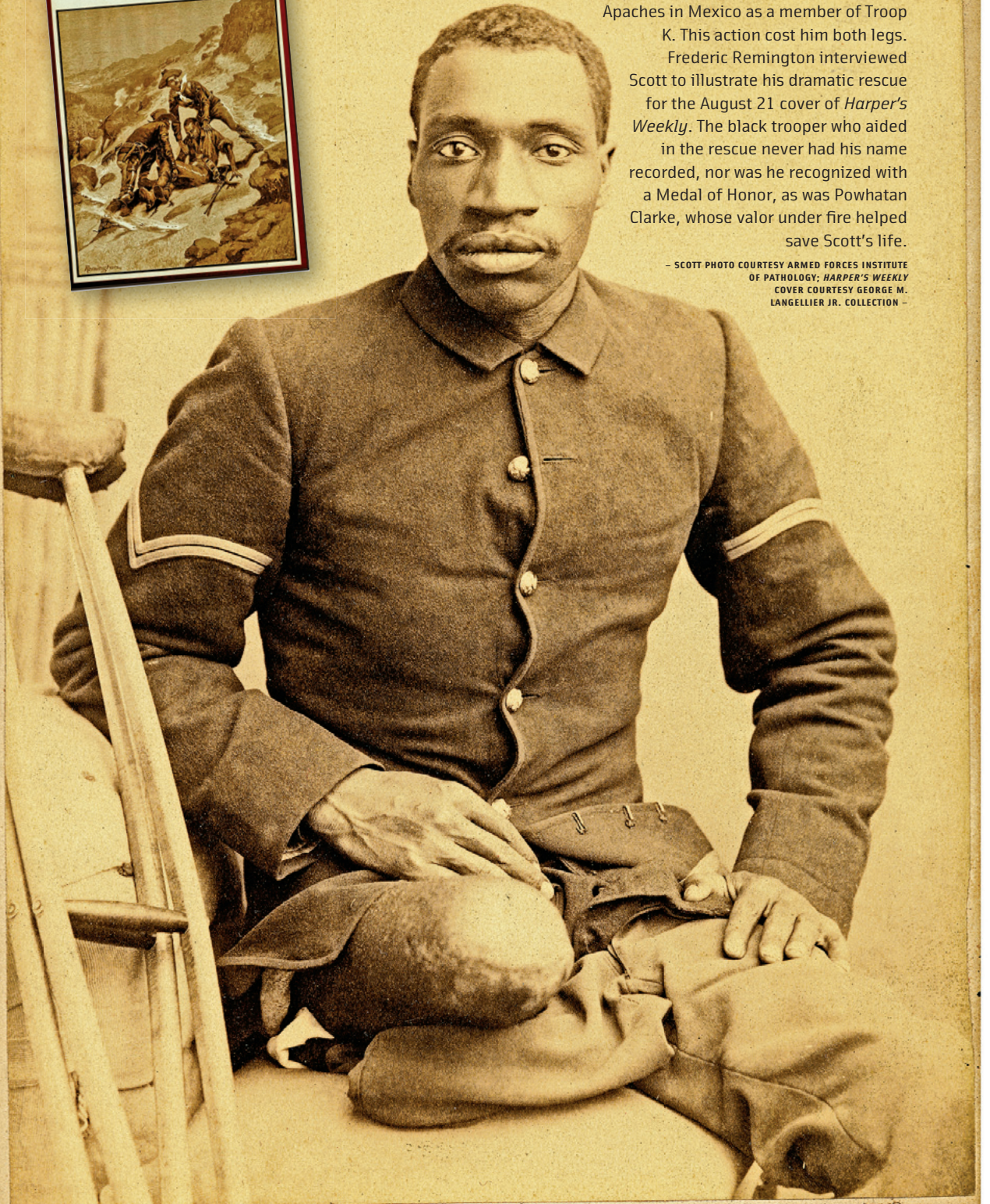




Corporal Edward Scott served more than eight years with the 10th U.S. Cavalry when, at age 30, he was severely wounded on May 3, 1886, during a firefight with Apaches in Mexico as a member of Troop K. This action cost him both legs.

Frederic Remington interviewed Scott to illustrate his dramatic rescue for the August 21 cover of *Harper's Weekly*. The black trooper who aided in the rescue never had his name recorded, nor was he recognized with a Medal of Honor, as was Powhatan Clarke, whose valor under fire helped save Scott's life.

- SCOTT PHOTO COURTESY ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY; HARPER'S WEEKLY COVER COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



Corporal Edward Scott, 10th U.S. Cavalry. Shot
 by Apaches at Sierra Prieta, Mexico May 3rd 1886.
 thigh amputated May 8th 1886,
 Doctor - Paul Johnston, M.D. PHOTOS.
 Army Surgeon, U.S.A.

Army Heroines



While Elizabeth Custer and other white frontier Army women who followed the guidon with their men have received considerable notice, the wives, daughters and mothers who accompanied black troops remain unsung heroines. As Rudyard Kipling so aptly phrased it: "For the Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady Are sisters under their skins!" Little of these women's stories about sharing the privations and bigotry of remote posts in the West have survived. Fortunately for historians, Vietnam-era U.S. Marine George Marshion of Vancouver, Washington, recently found an extraordinary cache of never-before-published provocative portraits taken at Montana's Fort Missoula. These captivating 1890s images portray elegant late Victorian-era finery that signify these ladies were every bit the equal of the soldiers with whom they lived at garrisons located so far away from their places of birth.

- PHOTOS ON THIS SPREAD COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED -



With the additional pay warranted by his position, this first sergeant could leave solitary barracks life to begin a family home at some remote Western outpost.

- COURTESY U.S. ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER HERITAGE & EDUCATION CENTER, FORT BLISS, TEXAS -



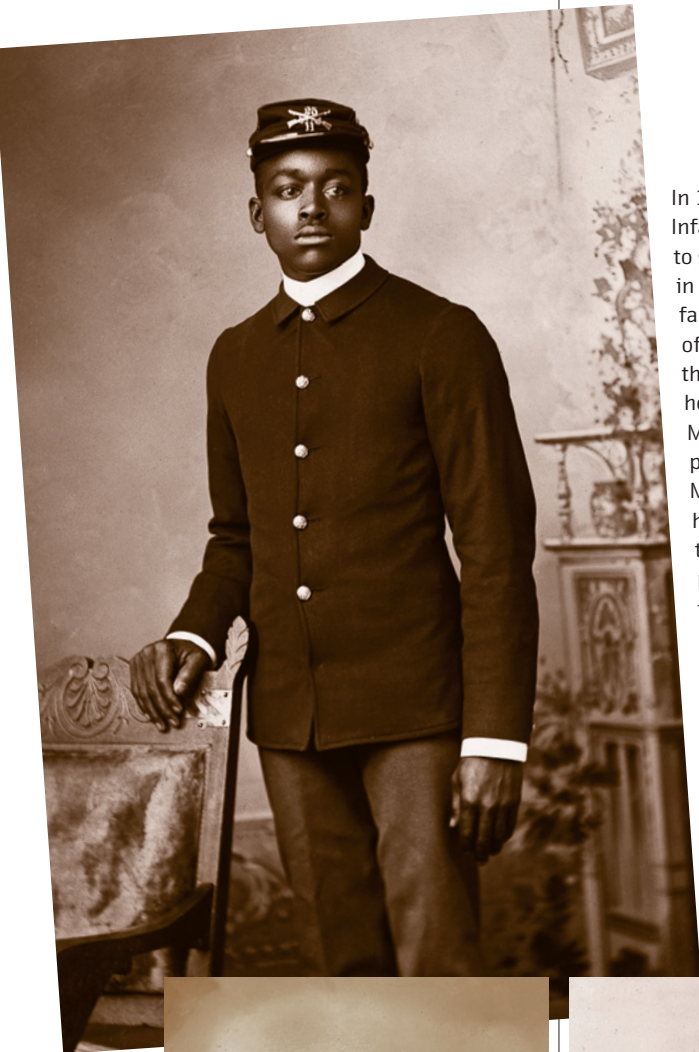
During the Civil War, more than 180,000 black men bought their freedom and that of their families by valor of arms while wearing the uniform of the Union.

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Who was she—the daughter, wife or sweetheart of a 25th Infantry soldier? Whoever this smiling lady was, her portrait is a rarity among 19th-century photographs. At that time, people traditionally looked more reserved for formal portraits, similar to how she looks in the above image.



In 1888, the 25th U.S. Infantry transferred to scattered posts in Montana. At the far western end of the state was the regimental headquarters, Fort Missoula. Garrison photographer Frank M. Ingalls set up his studio where troops posed for portraits, as did this Company H private, around 1890.

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



The Krag-Jørgensen repeating bolt action rifle was used in tandem with a lethal bayonet of the type wielded by this 25th U.S. Infantry private, who probably posed with his edged weapon to impress the folks at home.

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



Heavy sky blue wool overcoats with gilt buttons bearing the coat of arms of the United States were both showy and practical to protect Montana soldiers against the cold of Big Sky Country.

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



A U.S. Army inspector general's 1880s report summed up the professionalism of foot soldiers, like this stalwart 25th U.S. Infantry corporal, whom he commended for: "neatness, order and cleanliness... while [his] carriage and bearing was military in a satisfactory degree."

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



By the mid-1890s, adept handling of firearms continued as a trademark for many black infantrymen, although by that time, a new modern smokeless powder Krag .30-40 caliber rifle had replaced the single-shot blackpowder Springfield.

- COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION -



This youthful private, known in black military slang of the era as a “young soldier” rather than the more modern term “recruit,” signed on for a three-year enlistment. He may have ended his career then or relished his Army experience enough to enter into a lifelong profession of arms.

– COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION –



Ramrod straight and ready for action, this 25th U.S. Infantry private holds a Springfield .45-70 “Long Tom” rifle fixed with a wicked steel bayonet that would have given any enemy pause.

– COURTESY GEORGE M. LANGELLIER JR. COLLECTION –

Border-to-Border Buffalo Soldiers Tour

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Buffalo Soldiers, John Langellier is touring the nation to share the history and legacy of these storied troops.

April 6: Willcox, AZ

Southern Trails Chapter of the Oregon-California Trails Assoc. (Keynote Speaker)

April 23: Cave Creek, AZ

Cave Creek Museum

May 6-7: Pomona, CA

West Coast Historical Militaria Collectors Show

May 22: Tucson, AZ

Western National Parks Association

May 27: Flagstaff, AZ

Riordan Mansion SHP

May 30: Williston, ND

Fort Buford SHS

June 1: Cheyenne, WY

Warren ICBM & Heritage Museum

June 2: Cheyenne, WY

Wyoming State Museum

June 3: Crawford, NE

Fort Robinson State Park

June 5: Fort Garland, CO

Fort Garland Museum

July 23: Fort Stanton, NM

Fort Stanton State Monument

July 26: El Paso, TX

El Paso Museum of History

July 26: Fort Davis, TX

Fort Davis NHS

July 28: San Angelo, TX

Fort Concho NHL

July 30: Houston, TX

Buffalo Soldiers National Museum for the 9th and 10th (Horse) Cavalry Assoc. Reunion

Aug. 11: Cody, WY

Buffalo Bill Center of the West

Aug. 20: San Francisco, CA

Angel Island State Park

Sept. 2: Miami, AZ

Bullion Plaza Cultural Center & Museum

Sept. 17: Santa Clara, NM

Fort Bayard HD

Sept. 30: Patagonia, AZ

Patagonia Museum-Tin Shed Theater

Nov. 5: Tubac, AZ

Tubac Presidio SHP

Nov. 11: Tacoma, WA

Buffalo Soldiers Museum

Nov. 12: Vancouver, WA

Fort Vancouver NHS

Feb. 20, 2017: Denver, CO

History Colorado Center



TRUE WEST
EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

AMBUSH AT BLOODY RUN

BUFFALO SOLDIERS VS MORMON OUTLAWS

SPECTACULAR
PAYROLL ROBBERY
MEETS STIFF RESISTANCE



"Look out, you black sons of bitches!"

— ALL ILLUSTRATIONS BY BOB BOZE BELL —

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Maps & Graphics by Gus Walker

Based on the research of Larry D. Ball

MAY 11, 1889

United States Army Paymaster Maj. Joseph Washington Wham (rhymes with bomb) is riding in a dougherty (canopied ambulance) on his way to pay "all troops in the muster of April 30," which includes all the soldiers at Arizona's Forts Haachuca, Bowie, Grant, Thomas and Apache, and San Carlos (see map, opposite page).

Having successfully paid the troopers at Forts Bowie and Grant, Wham and his Buffalo Soldier escort are on their way to Fort Thomas, around the mountain from Fort Grant.

Private Hamilton Lewis drives Maj. Wham's lead wagon, carrying Wham, his clerk William Gibbon, mule tender Pvt. Caldwell and Sgt. Benjamin Brown, as well as a strongbox full of mostly gold coins, valued at just over \$28,000. A second wagon follows Wham's with an armed escort of 10 Buffalo Soldiers stationed at Fort Grant.

As both wagons enter a narrow defile known as Bloody Run (named for an Apache attack on this spot seven years earlier), the driver of the advance wagon spies a good sized boulder in the center of the road.

Gibbon and several soldiers get out to investigate. As they walk forward, one of them remarks, "That rock was rolled there by hand."

Gibbon reaches down to throw a smaller rock off the road when a voice is heard from above: "Look out, you black sons of bitches!"

The outlaw, dressed in buckskin, fires his pistols, a signal that unleashes

a volley of rifle fire from the ridge, bringing down the lead mule on Wham's wagon and two mules on the escort wagon. The soldiers retrieve their rifles (stored unloaded in the bed of the second wagon) as the terrified mules buck and pull at their traces, dragging both wagons off the road and into the rocks.

Rifles fire from both sides of the road as Maj. Wham directs his troops to find cover. Multiple shooters rain bullets down at the exposed troopers: Pvt. Lewis takes a bullet in the gut; Pvt. Squire Williams is hit in the ankle; and Sgt. Brown is struck in the arm and side.

The troopers take up a position behind a small ledge, but the attackers command the heights and rain a withering fire at them, striking several more troopers. Finally, several of the soldiers begin to fire back, but they can't hold the position and retreat down a ravine draining into Cottonwood Wash. Major Wham joins them as they are driven to the creek bottom, about 300 yards from the wagons. With wounded troopers lying all around him, Wham has given up defending the payroll.

Several robbers come down from the fortifications and climb into Wham's wagon. The troopers hear violent hammering (they can't see the wagon). The soldiers count 12 to 15 men making their way back up and over the ridge where the attack commenced. The fight has lasted about two hours, but the attackers have achieved their goal—the payroll is gone. ★



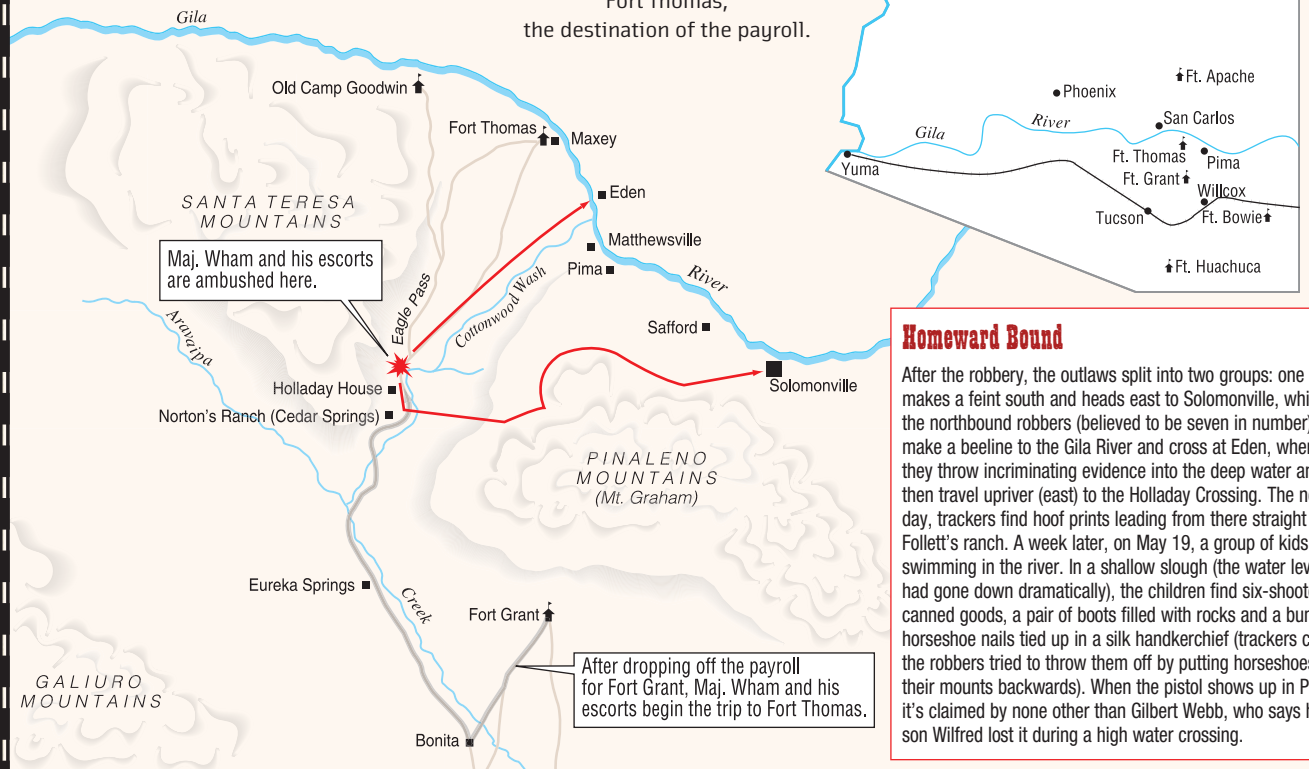
A dozen guns let loose a sharp volley of fire, setting off a commotion among the men and mules of Wham's party. Shown above is Frankie Campbell, down the road from the boulder, just about to be unhorsed.

The Wham Robbery

Wham heads to Tucson on May 7, picking up the payroll that either came from "one of the National Banks in Los Angeles" or from the sub-treasury in San Francisco. Wham's first stop is Huachuca, then back to Bowie. He spends the night in Willcox (9th) where he picks up additional funds. The next day, he goes to Fort Grant and is on his way to Fort Thomas on the 11th when he gets robbed.



Fort Thomas, the destination of the payroll.



Maj. Wham and his escorts are ambushed here.

After dropping off the payroll for Fort Grant, Maj. Wham and his escorts begin the trip to Fort Thomas.

Homeward Bound

After the robbery, the outlaws split into two groups: one group makes a feint south and heads east to Solomonville, while the northbound robbers (believed to be seven in number) make a beeline to the Gila River and cross at Edén, where they throw incriminating evidence into the deep water and then travel upriver (east) to the Holladay Crossing. The next day, trackers find hoof prints leading from there straight to Ed Follett's ranch. A week later, on May 19, a group of kids are swimming in the river. In a shallow slough (the water level had gone down dramatically), the children find six-shooters, canned goods, a pair of boots filled with rocks and a bunch of horseshoe nails tied up in a silk handkerchief (trackers claim the robbers tried to throw them off by putting horseshoes on their mounts backwards). When the pistol shows up in Pima, it's claimed by none other than Gilbert Webb, who says his son Wilfred lost it during a high water crossing.

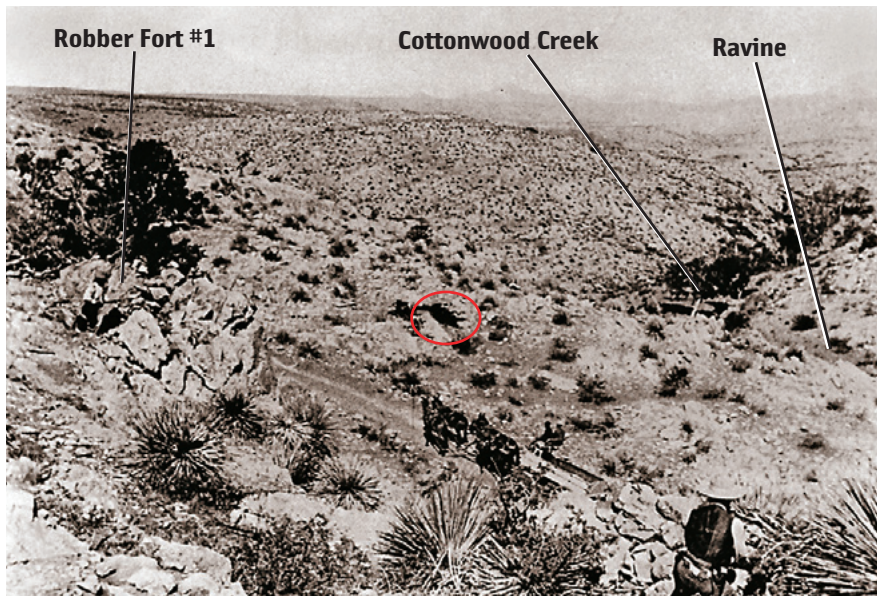
Not Everyone Fights

Private Caldwell (recently discharged and hitching a ride) runs for it. "He uses his limbs pretty swift for an old man," Frankie Campbell remarks about Caldwell at the trial. Private Fox takes cover behind the ledge, but doesn't fire back at the robbers. One of the folk tales of the fight is that Campbell placed a shawl around Fox's neck and told him not to remove it, and Fox's life is spared because of it.



The robbers think the Buffalo Soldiers will run at the first salvo, but although a couple do flee the scene, Cpl. Isaiah Mays (right) and Sgt. Ben Brown put up a stiff resistance, both receiving Medals of Honor for their bravery.





This is the most famous photo of the Wham Robbery site, taken the day after the robbery, by a U.S. Army photographer. The main robber fortification is near the cedar tree, the dead mule from the first wagon is still where he died (see red circle) and the ravine where the soldiers fled is at far right.

Righteous Robbers

By most accounts, the Wham Payroll Robbery is almost a community project, led by Pima's mayor and major job provider Gilbert Webb, who convinces most of the cowboys and farmers to participate by pinning the survival of the town (and, by extension, his fellow Mormon citizens) on liberating U.S. funds. It isn't a hard sell because the U.S. government has been harassing Mormons for a long time. The gang of 12-15 includes Webb's three sons: Wilfred (who, at the time of the holdup, is facing an indictment for stealing cattle), Leslie and Milo.

The robbers do not wear masks, probably because masks would imply wrongdoing. They likely rationalize that the black troopers are cursed and unworthy of the money. At that time, a virulent strain of Mormonism, tracking back to leader Brigham Young, contends that blacks are descendants from Noah's son Ham, who was cursed by God, and that his descendants' dark-colored skin is the "mark of Ham" (many who believe this also apply it to Indians). By liberating much needed capital for the work of God, from an evil government protected by descendants of Ham, the robbers may not have felt the need to wear masks.

A local quote from that time says it all: "The nigger soldiers would just waste the money on liquor, gambling, and whores, so why not take it and use it to the benefit of a community that really needed some cash to stave off bankruptcy for Webb and some of his neighbors."

A Pima pioneer, Don Pace, later claims that the "Pima colony would have been starved out if not for the ingenuity of Gilbert Webb."

The Man with the Plan

Gilbert Webb (center), 52, served his Mormon mission in Hawaii, had three wives in Utah, got crossways with Brigham Young after failing to deliver on a contract to supply telegraph poles, declared bankruptcy and skated on the intervention of his attractive sister, Ann Eliza, who agreed to marry Young in exchange for retiring her brother's debt.

Webb moved to Arizona to help grade track for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and later landed in the Gila River community of Pima where he started several businesses, including a store, a real estate operation, a stage line from Solomonville to the rail head at Willcox and the Webb Cattle Company. He also served on the town's first city council and as mayor, and helped build Pima's first school.



A year prior to the robbery, Webb's name was struck from the Pima Mormon rolls for his alleged illicit affair with a widow (although he still chaired the church's building committee). At the time of the robbery, Webb was on the verge of bankruptcy; his stage line and his store had been shut down, and he didn't have the capital to fulfill several lucrative government contracts. Many people in town owed him money. The need for capital was clear, and the means was on its way—being carried by Wham's wagon.

Corporal Isaiah Mays bravely returns fire at Fort #1 as incoming rounds rake the four-foot ridge Wham and his men have taken refuge behind. The robbers have a fort south of the ridge and their leader, Gilbert Webb, also sends more shooters across the road to flank the soldiers' position.



The Eyewitness in the Bright Yellow Blouse

Riding a big bay, Frankie Campbell, a.k.a. Frankie Stratton, is decked out in a bright yellow, tight-waisted blouse, a billowing wine-colored skirt and a large floppy straw hat decorated with a red paper rose and red velvet streamers.

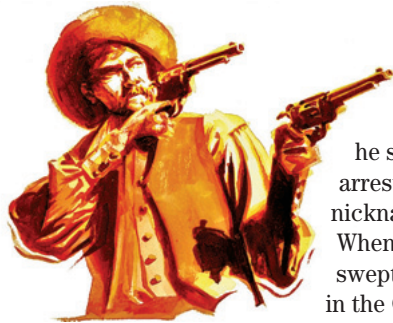
Her husband is locked up in the Fort Grant guardhouse, accused of killing a fellow soldier. The couple are known gamblers (some speculate Frankie is a soiled dove), and they have at least one child. Frankie insists on riding with the paymaster entourage to Fort Thomas to collect on gambling debts on payday.

Riding just ahead of the wagons, Frankie is beyond the boulder when the shooting starts and startles her horse, who throws her off. She takes cover under a bush, near the fork in the road leading to Cottonwood Creek, and witnesses the battle with a ringside seat. After the robbers leave, she approaches the troops. Major Wham arrests her on suspicion of being in collusion with the outlaws. She is left behind with the severely wounded while Wham commandeers the escort and heads for Fort Thomas.

At the subsequent trial, Frankie keeps the jurors in stitches with her humorous responses.



The Suspects



Cyclone Bill

William Ellison Beck, a.k.a. “Cyclone Bill,” a former Texan with a bad leg (jokesters claim he stands “5’6” on one foot and 6’2” on the other”); arrested in a Clifton saloon on May 15. Bill got his nickname after absconding with a Yuma freight wagon. When cornered in Tucson, he claimed a desert cyclone swept up him and the wagon and dropped them both in the Old Pueblo. Cochise County Sheriff Texas John Slaughter recently ran him out of Tombstone.

Marcus E. Cunningham, a.k.a. “Bull Baron of the Bonita,” a New Yorker who came to Arizona to work on the Southern Pacific railroad; arrested at Fort Thomas by Deputy Marshal Billy Breakenridge and others on May 16. Marcus ran a saloon and butcher shop in Maxey, worked as a ranch foreman and served as election inspector and deputy sheriff. He also campaigned unsuccessfully as the democratic nominee for sheriff in 1888.

Lyman Follett, a rancher previously arrested with Cunningham for stealing government livestock; arrested on May 20. During the fight, one of the robbers was wounded in the hand; after the robbery, Lyman had an injured hand. Four days later, his three brothers, **Warren (Wall)**, **Joseph Edward (Ed)** and **William**, were held at the Fort Thomas guardhouse (William was released on May 27 for lack of evidence).

Wilfred Webb, a rancher; arrested on May 24 as he drove his wagon up to his home in Pima. Wilfred’s father, Gilbert, was in Tucson at the time, allegedly on business, but he aroused suspicion by helping Cunningham make bail. Gilbert was arrested on June 2, at the San Xavier Hotel, next to the train station, for “meddling with federal prisoners and witnesses.”

David Mayer Rogers, a cowhand for the Webb Cattle Company, gave himself up at Fort Thomas on May 25, the same day **Sebird H. “Bud” Henderson**, a Pima farmer and friend of the Folletts, was arrested by a 10th Cavalry detachment in Globe. The next day, another cowhand who worked for Webb, **Thomas Norman Lamb**, was served papers at his home in Matthewsville.



Wilfred (W.T.) Webb

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

After a marathon trial in Tucson, Arizona, involving major politics and infighting (the original judge was removed), all seven defendants were acquitted. Even though an all-white jury exonerated the accused men, local kids yelled epithets at the men (“Damn Mormon Robbers!”) when they boarded the train for home.

Gilbert Webb allegedly took most of the money from the robbery to pay off his massive debts, forgive debts to fellow Pimans (especially those who helped pull off the robbery) and pay for the attorneys. The next year, Webb was elected a delegate to the Territorial Democratic Convention, but then he was indicted for defrauding the Pima school district of \$160. He left Pima in 1891 and ended up taking a railroad job in New Mexico. Eventually moving to Colonia Juárez, Mexico, he died and was buried there in 1923—a year after the Mormon Church had reinstated him.

Medal of Honor recipients Benjamin Brown and Isaiah Mays stayed in the U.S. Army, with Brown retiring in 1904 and dying six years later. Suffering from rheumatism, Mays resigned from the Army in 1893 and spent the rest of his life around Bonita, just outside Fort Grant. He tried for years to get an Army pension, but failed, dying at Phoenix’s Arizona State Hospital in 1925. (Buried in the hospital’s cemetery, his body was rediscovered in the late 1960s and a proper headstone was erected.)

Gilbert Webb’s attractive sister, Ann Eliza, who got him out of hot water in Salt Lake, divorced Brigham Young in 1875 and gained nationwide notoriety as the author of *Wife No. 19, or the Story of a Life in Bondage*.

Recommended: *Ambush at Bloody Run: The Wham Paymaster Robbery of 1889* by Larry D. Ball, published by Arizona Historical Society.

BY DR. JIM KORNBERG

LITTLE KNOWN CHARACTERS OF THE OLD WEST

Showboat Doc

William "Doc" Rowan offered a glimmer of P.T. Barnum.

William "Doc" Rowan was a ham in the vein of P.T. Barnum, the circus king of the Gilded Age. For more than 20 years, Doc Rowan shone above Fourth of July crowds in Ouray, a Colorado town founded in 1876, dressed in his signature all-white garb—suit, shirt, shoes, socks, hat and even his whiskers. After parading down Main Street on a white horse, he delivered his annual recitation of the Gettysburg Address from the balcony of the Beaumont Hotel and then supervised the town's fireworks display.

Born in 1849 in Charleston, prior to the formation of West Virginia, this remarkable physician hit the dirt running in 1880, when he arrived in Ouray, Colorado. To get there, he had traveled over rugged mountains, having just retired from his duties as a U.S. Army surgeon at Fort Garland, 235 miles to the east. He served two years at that critical outpost that had been founded in 1858 to protect settlers in the San Luis Valley.

The only physician in town during those early years, Rowan was known to be kind, considerate and reliable. But unlike lesser souls, this lifelong bachelor dove into Ouray society from the start. He not only opened up his Ouray Drug Company to administer remedies to his patients, but he also celebrated his showman persona by

Rowan's robust character was best epitomized by his adoption of a pet bear.



William "Doc" Rowan was not the only pioneer who enjoyed the company of a pet bear. In Bisbee, Arizona, during the late 1880s, Joseph Muheim's pet bear could be seen tied outside the Bisbee Brewery.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

starting up the town's thespian society. He gained further community camaraderie as the first "exalted leader" of the Ouray Elks Lodge and as a member of six other clubs, ranging from the Knights Templar to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The official journal of the Colorado Medical Society made note of the doctor several times in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As recurring secretary of the Ouray County Medical Society, Rowan served on the State Board of Medical Examiners, first as president in 1901 and then as a member. In 1918, during WWI, he offered his skills as a member of the Volunteer Medical Service



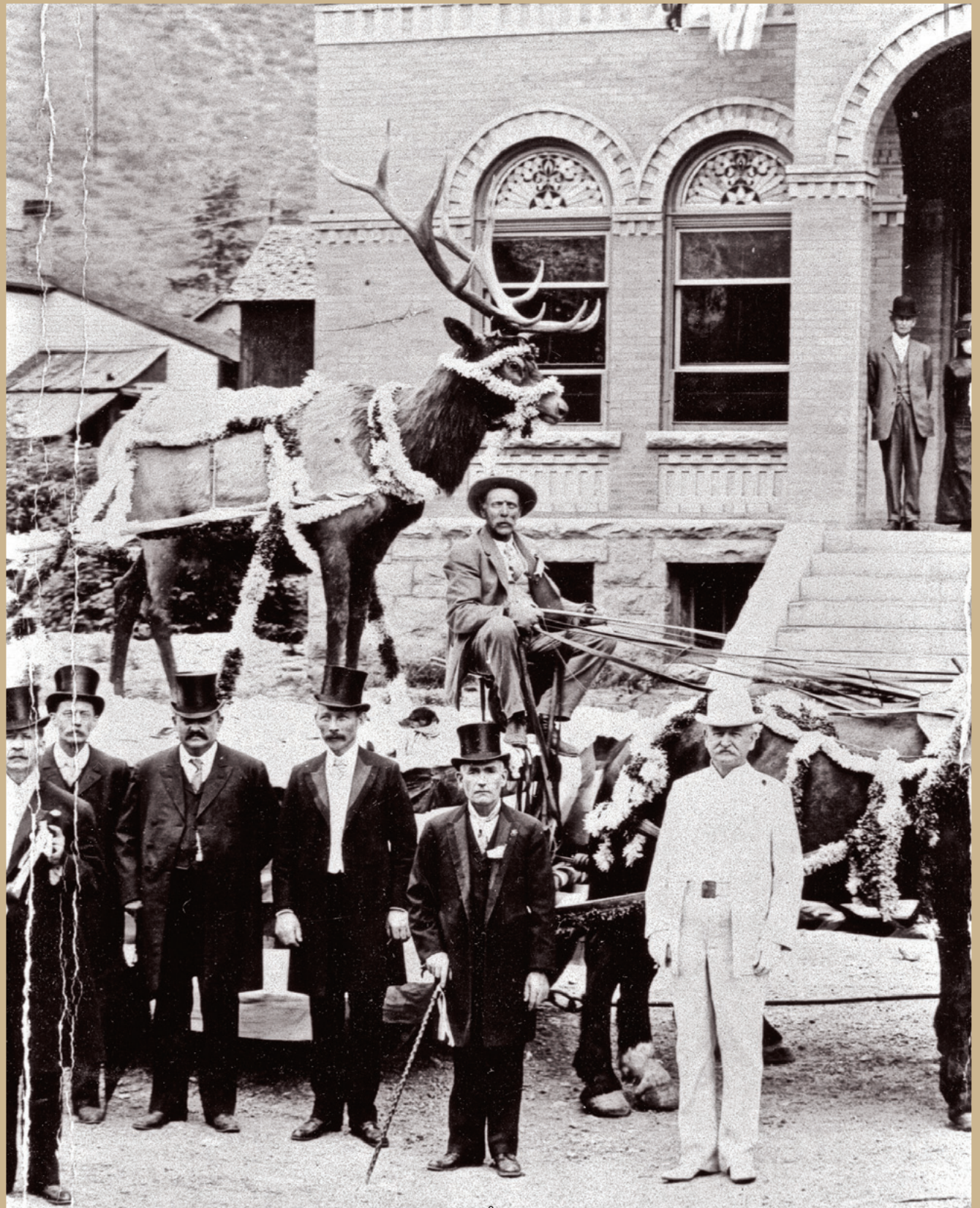
This patient waits for his medicine inside the drugstore of Ouray's first physician, Dr. William Rowan.

— ALL IMAGES COURTESY OURAY COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED —

Corps. His public service extended to his roles as superintendent of schools, state congressman and mayor of Ouray.

Rowan's robust character was best epitomized by his adoption of a pet bear, Jim. Not unusual for the time, he walked Jim on a chain. When the bear became too big to control, the doctor killed and stuffed his pet. The taxidermied Jim can be seen, grinning through his teeth, in the medical exhibit at the Ouray County Historical Society Museum, the site of the St. Joseph's Miners' Hospital where Rowan once healed, as well as entertained, those less fortunate. ✦

Dr. Jim Kornberg holds an MD and an ScD and is an environmental medicine physician and an engineer. He will discuss the "Trials and Tribulations" of Dr. Rowan at the Wright Opera House in Ouray, Colorado, on July 5, 2016, at 7:30 p.m. The theatre is the site where Dr. Rowan presented plays in the winter of 1881-1882. Findings by Ouray historians Doris H. Gregory and Dr. Donald Paulson supplemented his research.



A spectacle to go along with the fireworks, Dr. William Rowan stands in his signature white suit, along with other members of the Ouray Elks Lodge, at a Fourth of July celebration in Ouray, Colorado, in 1910. He remained in Ouray the rest of his life, dying in 1926.

BY TERRY A. DEL BENE

Shot on the Fourth of July

A gold field celebration turns dangerous for one California miner.

Miners are notorious for a lifestyle of hard work, at times peppered with harder play. Alfred T. Jackson was a Nutmegger (someone from Connecticut) who found himself caught up in the “Yellow Fever” created by the discovery of gold in California.

Forty-Niners like Jackson encountered a variety of survival situations during their searches for El Dorado. Those who traveled along the overland trails to the gold fields were decimated by Asiatic cholera and other dangers. Roughly one in 10 of the Argonauts of 1849 were buried with their dreams before reaching the mines. For those who made it, the backbreaking work tested the fiber of each miner.

Disease remained the greatest danger, but encounters with wildlife, such as rattlesnakes, bears and cougars, added to the perils. Falls, drownings, poisonings, kicks by livestock, fires and a host of other accidents were among the hazards faced by miners. Prospectors were also preyed on for their stashes of gold. In the gold fields, men like Jackson had to exist within a harsh system of frontier justice, where hangings and corporal punishments were handed out freely for a variety of transgressions.

Jackson thrived in deprivation, as his writings reveal: “I have had an exciting time this week.” Here was a man who had cured his bout of cholera with two ounces of Jamaica ginger and would later survive death by exposure in a storm.

Jackson’s closest scrape with death came at the national birthday party. On July 4, 1851, Jackson and



These miners survived the dangers that had killed others on their paths to the gold fields. They stand next to a flume at a gold mining camp in El Dorado, California, circa 1848-53.

— EL DORADO COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS / ALL OTHER IMAGES TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

his friend, “Pard,” attended a celebration. At that time, the holiday was grander than New Year’s Eve—it featured a public reading of the Declaration of Independence, almost endless speechifying, a feast and the liberal consumption of alcoholic beverages. As Jackson recorded, “Of course, it was drinks all around; you can’t do anything in this country without setting ‘em up first.”

Jackson’s closest scrape with death came at the national birthday party.

The celebration on Selby Flat that year had all of the trappings one might find in an average American town. A man named Kellogg performed the reading of the Declaration of Independence. Pard gave a speech that so impressed the crowd, he was given a gold watch for his efforts five days later.

For centuries, a variety of cultures used ginger to treat common ailments such as arthritis, indigestion, nausea, headaches and the flu. In the 1930s, during U.S. Prohibition, an adulterated version of Jamaica ginger caused paralysis in some, inspiring songs titled “Jake Leg Blues” and “Jake Walk Papa.”





California miners came to the Paso Robles area to mine mercury, not gold, when the Sunderland Mine (later known as the Klau) opened in 1868. The town's Fourth of July celebration shown here gives you an idea of how prospectors commemorated Independence Day.



These Forty-Niners prospect along the American River, the site that ignited the Gold Rush after James Marshall discovered gold there while constructing a saw mill in 1848.

The feast served roughly 1,000 people and included an evening barbecue of six sheep and an ox. The ox had been roasted whole and was consumed with great delight by attendees. The Saleratus Ranchers pulled together an impromptu parade that proceeded around the flat. Wearing the wildest of costumes, the parade participants christened themselves the “Rag, Tag and Bobtail Rangers.” This boisterous procession of singing and shouting continued until the participants were too hoarse to shout out.

As in many of the gold camps, the fireworks were shots produced by firearms. Mixing alcohol and gunpowder could be a most dangerous combination. While Jackson stood

peaceably watching the show, he heard a shot nearby and “felt a sting” in his shoulder. The startled young man whirled around to see Pard wrestling with a man named Odell, who had a pistol in his hand. Pard soon got the best of Odell, Jackson wrote in his diary, and “...beat him over the head until he was insensible.”

That sting Jackson had felt was the ball grazing his collarbone. Lucky for him, the wound was not serious. Had Odell's shot been placed an inch or two different, the result could have been devastating.

As Jackson tended to his Independence Day wound, frontier justice threatened to change the tenor of the celebration. Many in the drunken throng called for Odell to be hanged. Pard intervened, reminding the crowd that hanging the assailant would

reflect poorly upon the camp. The mob agreed to give Odell 24 hours to take his possessions and skedaddle. The stupefied Odell was informed that if he violated this order of banishment, he would be strung up to die.

Having had sufficient fun for one day, Jackson walked to his cabin, with Pard scolding him all the way for getting into scrapes. The two men spent the rest of the glorious Fourth sitting near their cabin, gazing at the moon with their dog, Jack. Jackson admitted he had enjoyed the quiet evening better than the celebration—at least he was no longer in danger of getting shot!

Happy Birthday America!

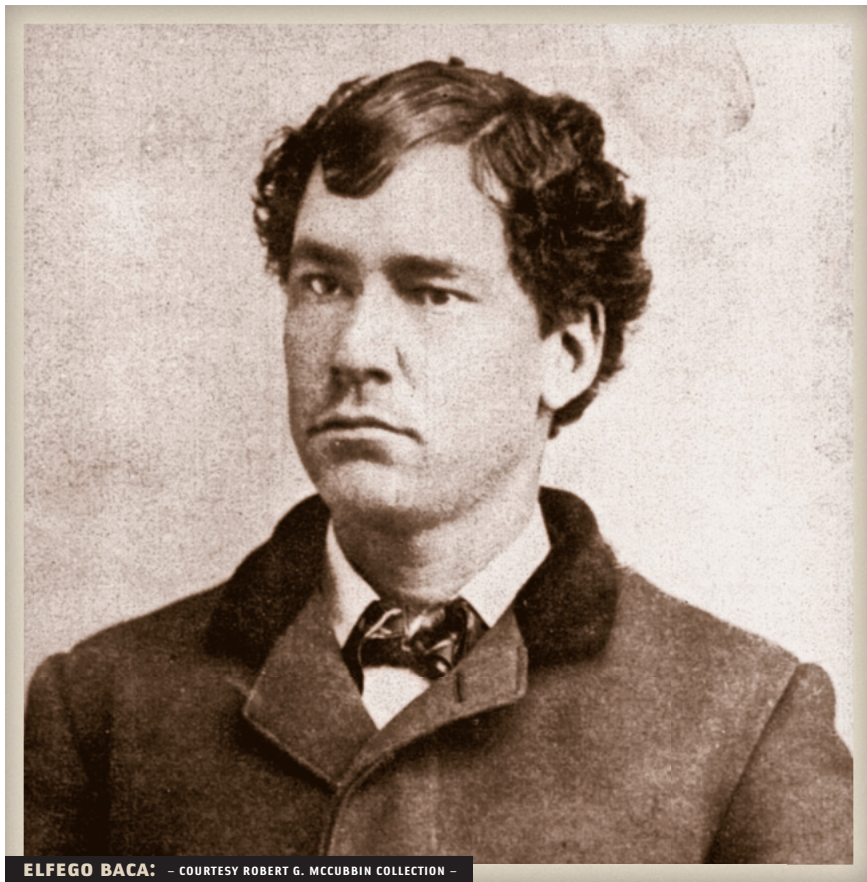


Terry A. Del Bene is a former Bureau of Land Management archaeologist and the author of *Donner Party Cookbook* and the novel *'Dem Bon'z*.

BY JOHNNY D. BOGGS

Following Elfego Baca

Hit the trail and discover the legendary life of New Mexico's greatest lawman.



ELFEGO BACA: - COURTESY ROBERT G. MCCUBBIN COLLECTION -

Who is New Mexico's most famous lawman?

Don Bullis says it depends on whom you ask. Put that question to an Anglo, and—no surprise—the common answer will be Pat Garrett. But ask a Hispanic New Mexican and, as Bullis notes in his massive *New Mexico Historical Biographies*, “the answer will usually be Elfego Baca.”

Of course, Garrett garners most of the national glory—and gets Academy Award winners like James Coburn and Wallace

Berry (whose Oscars did not come for their portrayals of the slayer of Billy the Kid)—while Baca is pretty much covered by Robert Loggia (who was only nominated for an Oscar, in 1985's *Jagged Edge*) in some *Walt Disney's Wonderful World of Color* episodes during the late 1950s. And those were reportedly (I wasn't born in the 1950s) broadcast in black and white.

ELFEGO BACA GETS NO RESPECT

Hey, Sheriff Garrett's claim to fame came from killing an outlaw, most likely

armed with nothing more than a butcher knife, in a darkened bedroom in the middle of the night.

What did Baca do?

Well, if you buy the legend, Baca held off some 80 belligerent Anglo cowboys for 36 hours in a *jacal* in what is now Reserve, New Mexico, surviving an estimated 4,000 rounds of gunfire and even some dynamite.

A SHORT BIO

Born in 1865 in Socorro, New Mexico, Baca moved with his family to Topeka, Kansas, as a child. By 1880, he had returned to New Mexico. In addition to serving as a lawman, Baca would hang his shingle as an attorney and even be a private detective. Pat Garrett biographer Leon Claire Metz called Baca a “braggart,” and Baca definitely had a few warts on his resume.

But if there's one lawman long overdue a Renegade Road, it's Elfego Baca.

Metz writes of Baca: “He was, and is, controversial. He drank too much; he talked too much...; he had a weakness for wild women; he was often arrogant; and, of course, he showed no compunction about killing people.”

What's not to like?

CITY DIFFERENT, TURQUOISE TRAIL

I'm starting in Santa Fe—and not just because I live here. Baca got here while he had a side job as a private detective after he has passed the bar and was a practicing attorney. Braggart? He was also cheap. One side of his business card read “Attorney at Law,” while the other side read “Private Detective, Discreet Shadowing Done.”

“If you buy the legend, Baca held off some 80 belligerent Anglo cowboys for 36 hours.”

In 1891, Baca was in Santa Fe after a tip about an assassination plot. Powerful politician Joseph Ancheta was apparently the target (Thomas B. Catron, alleged member of the Santa Fe Ring, might have been another target), and was wounded by gunfire. Baca told authorities that a relative had overheard the plot, which came from state legislators. A few years later, Baca was again in Santa Fe, chasing an accused murderer.

His career as a Sam Spade wannabe isn't glorious. The gunman who wounded Ancheta was never caught. No word on if Baca ever found that accused murderer.

There are other reasons to start in Santa Fe. The New Mexico History Museum, for one, where the Palace of the Governors photo archives hold at least five Baca

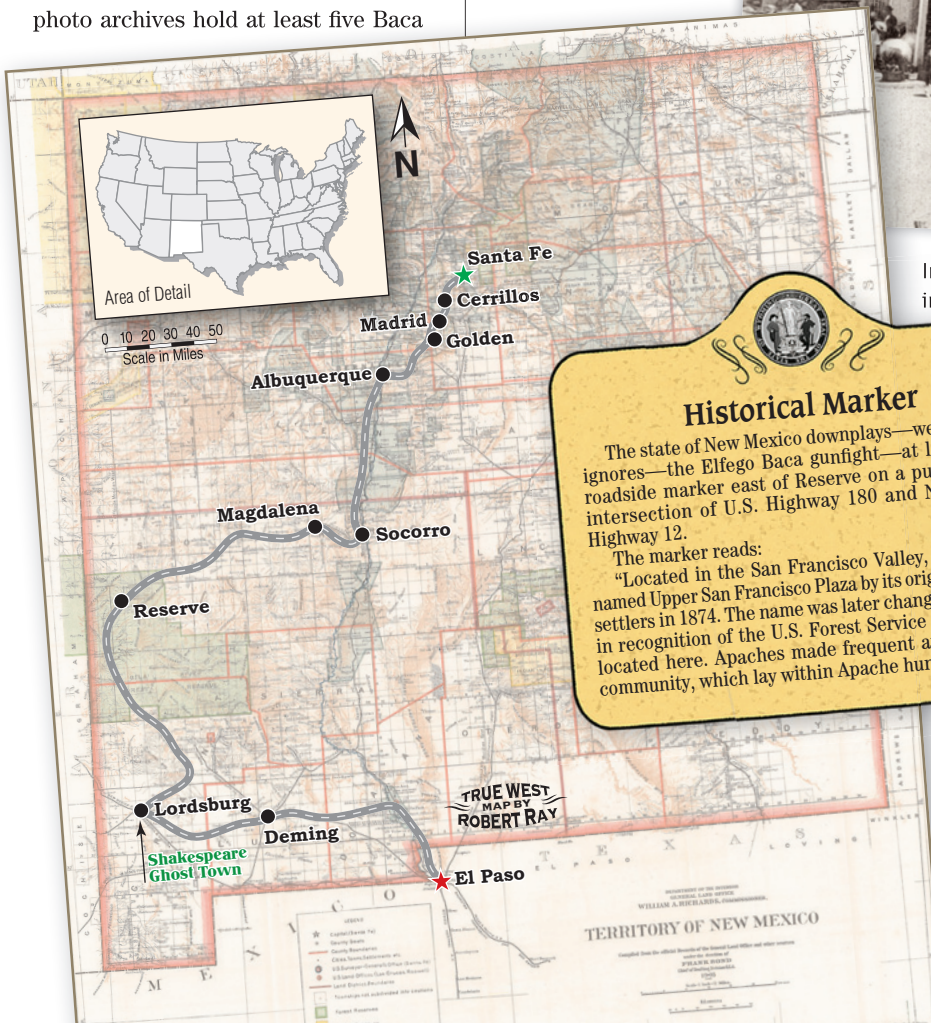
images and the museum collection and exhibits are extraordinary. And it's an easy drive to the Turquoise Trail.

The connection there has more to do with TV's Baca than history's Baca.

That Disney show, *The Nine Lives of Elfego Baca*, was filmed in Cerrillos, which boomed in the late 1870s as a mining town. You might recognize the town from another movie. It dubbed for Lincoln in *Young Guns*.

Follow the Turquoise Trail through historic and quirky Madrid, historic and picturesque Golden

and touristy Sandia Park before turning east to Albuquerque, where you should walk around Old Town Albuquerque, check out the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History and visit Baca's grave at Sunset Memorial Park.



In the 1890s, Elfego Baca became renowned in the Territorial capital of Santa Fe as an able and affordable attorney and private detective.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

THE ALBUQUERQUE YEARS

In 1906, Baca moved to Albuquerque, where he would become publisher and manager of the Spanish-language newspaper *La Opinion Publica* and help form New Mexico's first chapter of the Spanish-American Alliance. He campaigned for statehood, campaigned for public office, got involved in a few scandals and oversaw the hanging of Demecio Delgadillo in 1913. He did the latter job because a friend, Sheriff Perfecto



Legend has it that before his date with destiny and a gang of cowboys in 1884, a youthful Elfego Baca witnessed the violent side of Territorial Albuquerque.

- TRUE WEST ARCHIVES -

Armijo, which might explain why Baca had to fill in for the sheriff in 1913.

Baca spent his last years quietly in Albuquerque, died on August 27, 1945, and was buried at Sunset Memorial Park.

From Albuquerque, drive south to Socorro.

Armijo, did not enjoy that part of the job. But Baca? His title was *bastonero* ("master of ceremonies"), and after the execution, he said, "Gentlemen, this is one of the nicest hangings I have ever seen. Everything went off beautifully."

If you believe Baca, he even hung out with Billy the Kid as a teenager in the early 1880s and witnessed Marshal Milton J. Yarberry, Albuquerque's first town lawman (loosely speaking) kill a man. Yarberry would also hang in a grisly execution overseen by

SOCORRO AND A SHOOTOUT

As a teenager in Socorro but having spent much of his youth in lily-white Topeka, Baca spoke Spanish "picked up from a Spanish household and diffused through the roughhewn English of a Kansas community," biographer Kyle Crichton wrote.

Baca worked on an uncle's ranch northeast of town, and in his later years he would serve as county clerk, mayor, district attorney and even school superintendent. He would be admitted to the bar in Socorro in 1894 and become a junior partner a local law firm. But Socorro is also where Elfege Baca pinned on his first badge.

Although he might have served on a posse in 1883, Baca's legend was born in 1884.

Deputy Sheriff Pedro Sarracino arrived in Socorro, telling how Anglo cowboys were tormenting Hispanics in the "Frisco Plazas" (Upper, Middle and Lower San Francisco plazas), roughly 130 miles west. Baca rode to help, and was deputized by Sheriff Pete Simpson.



"I will show the Texans there is at least one Mexican in the county who is not afraid of an American cowboy," he reportedly said—and then lived up to his word.

James Muir's sculpture, *Elfege Baca—One Man, One War*, honors Baca in Reserve. The plaque nearby tells the story:

"...Baca observed one cowboy butting another one on the head and firing several

The legend of the brave young deputy sheriff from Socorro is preserved in Reserve, New Mexico's life-sized monument titled *Elfege Baca—One Man, One War* (inset). James Muir's allegorical sculpture dramatically recreates the 19-year-old lawman's courageous standoff of 80 Texas cowboys in a local adobe-wood *jacal* (above).

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The Socorro County Courthouse and Jail were kept busy during Elfego Baca's terms as sheriff of Socorro County.

- TRUE WEST ARCHIVES -

rounds with his pistol. Justice of the Peace Lopez stood by hopelessly, saying the Slaughter outfit had 150 cowboys on their payroll and could not be stopped. Determined and fearless, Baca promptly arrested the cowboy. A large group of cowboys gathered and demanded his release. Baca shot into the group wounding one man and they dispersed.

But the following day, 80 enraged ranch hands rode into the town, intent on freeing the arrested cowboy and avenging the indignity of his arrest. A trial was held and the cowboy was released. Baca, sensing a gunfight, retreated to a *jacal* belonging to Geronimo Armijo and barricaded himself inside. Baca kept his six-shooter blazing for 36 hours, pausing just long enough to



Tinkertown Museum

- JOHNNY D. BOGGS -



Side Road

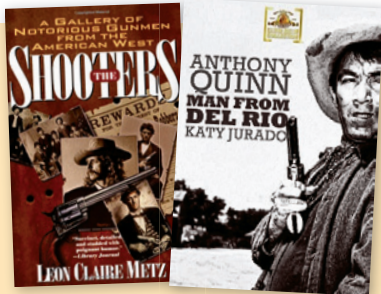
PLACES TO VISIT, CELEBRATIONS & EVENTS

Magdalena Old Timers Reunion, Magdalena, NM, July 8-10; Ysleta Mission Festival, El Paso, TX, July 8-10; Traditional Spanish Market, Santa Fe, NM, July 30-31; Pie Town Pie Festival, Pie Town, NM, September 10; Tinkertown Museum, Sandia Park, NM; McGuffin Custom Boots, Albuquerque, NM; Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge, La Joya, NM; Deming Luna Mimbres Museum, Deming, NM; Chamizal National Memorial, El Paso, TX

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

Good Grub: Mine Shaft Tavern, Madrid, NM; 66 Diner, Albuquerque, NM; Socorro Springs Brewing Company, Socorro, NM; Pie-o-Neer Café, Pie Town, NM; Cattleman's Steakhouse, Fabens, TX

Good Lodging: La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe, NM; Casas de Suenos Old Town Historic Inn, Albuquerque, NM; Rancho Magdalena B&B, Magdalena, NM; Hidden Springs Inn, Reserve, NM; Doubletree Hotel El Paso, El Paso, TX



Side Road

GOOD BOOKS

Incredible Elfego Baca: Good Man, Bad Man of the Old West by Howard Bryan; *Elfego Baca in Life and Legend* by Larry D. Ball; *The New Mexicans I Knew: Memoirs, 1892-1969* by William A. Keleher; *The Shooters* by Leon C. Metz

GOOD FILMS & TV

Man from Del Rio (1956, United Artists); *The Nine Lives of Elfego Baca* (1958, Disney); *Elfego Baca, Attorney at Law* (1959, Disney).

In 1915, Elfego Baca was walking out of El Paso's famed Paso del Norte Hotel when gangster Celestino Otero and his men sped up to the hotel's steps in their car, and ambushed the New Mexican. The hoodlum Otero wounded Baca, but the lawman killed the Mexican outlaw in self-defense.

— COURTESY CAROL M. HIGHSMITH, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



As sheriff, Elfego Baca would have known the judge who held court in Socorro's Old Capitol Saloon (above), founded in 1898.

— COURTESY NEW MEXICO TOURISM DEPT. —

cook some tortillas and beef stew. Protected by mud and picket walls, a sunken floor and an icon of Nuestra Senora Santa Anna, Baca braved dynamite and some 4,000 rounds of gunfire shot in his direction by the Texas cowboys.

"On the third day, Baca agreed to give himself up to Deputy Ross from Socorro but refused to turn over his guns. Baca, unscathed throughout the gunfight, had killed two cowboys and wounded two more. "The atrocities stopped."

GUNFIGHT IN EL PASO

Baca would be tried, but acquitted. He married, had a son and five daughters. As a peace officer, he brought others to justice. And he spent a lot of time in El Paso. Stop and visit Lordsburg, Shakespeare and Deming on your way south and east.

The Frisco Shootout wasn't Baca's only scrape.

In El Paso, during the Mexican Revolution, Baca met Celestino Otero, who, Metz notes, "supported a different faction" of the revolution. When Baca stepped out of his car, Otero shot him in the groin. The wounded Baca put two bullets through Otero's heart, and was acquitted of murder by an El Paso jury.

Hey, Pat Garrett. Top that.

Okay, I'm giving Pat a hard time. Besides, to get back to Don Bullis, who started this affair, I'll give him the final word.

"Both men lived notable lives."



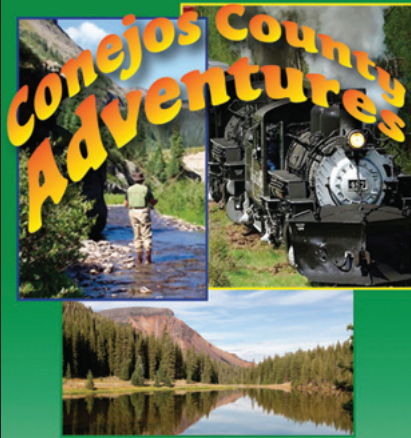
Actually, **Johnny D. Boggs's** favorite *Walt Disney's Wonderful World of Color* episode was *Swamp Fox*. No, make that *The Scarecrow of Romney Marsh*.



Claudia de Monte and Ed McGowin's bronze, *Socorro Wheel of History*, honors 400 years of local history and stands just north of the city's plaza near the Juan Jose Baca house.

— PHOTO COURTESY NEW MEXICO TOURISM DEPT. —


BY SHERRY MONAHAN



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Buffalo Soldier Grub

All-black troops ate standard U.S. military fare.



These 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers chow down at Fort D.A. Russell in Cheyenne Wyoming, in this 1906 photo by J.E. Stimson.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

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Buffalo soldiers, officially organized in 1866, were an important part of settling the West. They served in various all-black regiments. Benjamin Grierson was the first commander of the 10th Cavalry. From 1866 to 1890, he led his troops to forts in Kansas, New Mexico Territory, Indian Territory, Texas and Arizona Territory.

Just because the soldiers had a unique name did not mean they ate different food than other U.S. military troops. While on the move, Buffalo Soldiers ate rations that usually included beans, bacon, coffee and hard-tack—a cracker made from flour, water and salt. They also hunted and fished as they traversed the West.

Artist Frederic Remington had the honor of riding with the 10th Cavalry in Arizona. In April 1889, *The Century* published his experience: “I had no reputation as a hard rider to sustain, and, moreover, had not

backed a horse for the year past. I knew too that Uncle Sam’s beans, black coffee, and the bacon which every old soldier will tell you about would fall to the lot of any one who scouted with the 10th Dragoons.”

“...Uncle Sam’s beans, black coffee, and the bacon...would fall to the lot of any one who scouted with the 10th Dragoons.”

Brigadier Gen. George A. Forsyth described Army frontier fare in his book, *The Story of the Soldier*: “[The evening meal] is not an elaborate one, the bill of fare being the same as for breakfast—namely, coffee, bacon, and hard bread.... Potatoes and onions, if obtainable, were taken; but, although used most sparingly, they did not

last long. A stoppage of a day or so permitted bean soup, beans, dried apples or peaches, biscuits, and fresh bread to grace the board.”

Food was also available from military gardens. Forsyth wrote, “These [gardens] are generally under the supervision of the post adjutant or the regimental commissary. They are located at some accessible point

near the post, and each company commander details one man as company gardener, who is relieved from post guard duty while acting in that capacity. From the post fund seeds of all kinds that will mature in that locality are purchased, and in due season peas, beans, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, beets, cucumbers, cabbages, radishes, and melons are produced in abundance.”

Grierson and his 10th were stationed in Santa Fe, New Mexico, while chasing the Apache Kid in 1887. Their Chief Commissary Capt. John J. Clague reported the troops consumed onions, potatoes and beef. He also stated, “The general supply of Subsistence Stores for all posts in the District with the exception of flour from Colorado, and a few canned goods from California, is shipped from eastern depots... Ham and breakfast bacon on account of drying out have frequently to be issued to the troops, which leaves the post for a considerable portion of each year without these articles.”

Army cooks were provided books that included recipes for both forts and on the field. While on the move, Buffalo Soldiers may have eaten Stewed Potatoes, a field recipe that uses some of the rations the Army issued to cooks.

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

STEWED POTATOES

- 8 potatoes
- Water
- 1 onion
- 2 slices bacon
- ½ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper

Peel and cut the potatoes into thick slices. In a deep pot, cover potatoes with water. Add the remaining ingredients and cover pot with lid. Cook over medium heat until potatoes are tender. The liquid should dry up, so stir occasionally to prevent sticking. Remove the bacon and onion. Season potatoes to taste.



Recipe adapted from *Manual for Army Cooks*, 1896

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WESTERN BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: STUART ROSEBROOK



BRANDING THE AMERICAN WEST PAINTINGS AND FILMS, 1900–1950

EDITED BY MARIAN WARDLE AND SARAH E. BOEHME

“What emerges is a complex vision that both supports and contradicts the enduring brand of a Wild West of conflict.”

Imagine No Cowboys

Branding the American West *challenges our collective idea of the West, plus a comprehensive history of the Buffalo soldiers, the Irish at the Alamo, Utah in the Civil War and a sequel to Red River.*

Branding the American West: Paintings and Film, 1900–1950 (University of Oklahoma Press, \$39.95), edited by Marian Wardle and Sarah E. Boehme, is a collectible art book, with seven status-quo challenging essays from a broad spectrum of current Western scholars of art, history and popular culture. Wardle and Boehme—curator at the American Art at the Brigham Young University Museum of Art, and curator at the Stark Museum of Art, respectively—state in their introduction: “From the twenty-first century, the viewer can now look at these works with sharpened perception, acknowledging the

power of the compelling images, while seeing them in a more comprehensive social and historical context.”

The twenty-third volume in the Charles M. Russell Center on Art and Photography of the America West Series is visually beautiful, a true collectible for aficionados of Western American art. The book’s editors have

The editors of *Branding the American West*, Marian Wardle and Sarah E. Boehme, cite Maynard Dixon’s 1942 oil on canvas masterpiece *Open Range* as a classic example of the artist’s goal of painting the “real” West, while simultaneously contributing to the romanticization of the region.



— COURTESY JOSLYN ART MUSEUM, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, L-2005.19 —



In *Branding the American West: Paintings and Films, 1900–1950*, editors Marian Wardle and Sarah E. Boehme explore influential cross-cultural themes in Western art, as demonstrated in Oscar E. Berninghaus's 1939 *Movie Night at Taos Theater*.

— COURTESY PRIVATE COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS —

Congratulations to the Western Writers of America annual Spur Award-winners in biography, nonfiction and fiction presented in Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 21–26.

Best Biography: *Custer's Trials: A Life on the Frontier of a New America* by T.J. Stiles (Alfred A. Knopf)

Finalists: *The Gray Fox: George Crook and the Indian Wars* by Paul Magid (University of Oklahoma Press); *Juan Bautista De Anza: The King's Governor in New Mexico* by Carlos R. Herrera (University of Oklahoma Press)

Historical Nonfiction: *William Wells and the Struggle for the Old Northwest* by William Heath (University of Oklahoma Press)

Finalists: *The Oregon Trail: A New American Journey* by Rinker Buck (Simon & Schuster); *Ladies of the Canyons: A League of Extraordinary Women and Their Adventures in the American Southwest* by Lesley Poling-Kempes (University of Arizona Press)

Best First Nonfiction Book: *William Wells and the Struggle for the Old Northwest* by William Heath (University of Oklahoma Press)

Best Historical Novel: *Paradise Sky* by Joe R. Lansdale (Mulholland Books)

Finalists: *The Memory Weaver: A Novel* by Jane Kirkpatrick (Revell); *Playing Custer* by Gerald Duff (TCU Press)

Best Traditional Novel: *The Last Midwife* by Sandra Dallas (St. Martin's Press)

Finalists: *The Long High Noon* by Loren D. Estleman (Forge); *Buell: Journey to the White Clouds* by Wallace J. Swenson (Five Star Publishing)

Best Mass-Market Paperback Novel: *Lords of an Empty Land* by Randy Denmon (Pinnacle)

Finalists: *Frontier* by S.K. Salzer (Pinnacle); *Frontier: Thunder at Dawn* by S.K. Salzer (Pinnacle)

Best First Novel: *American Copper* by Shann Ray (Unbridled Books)

For a complete list of all 2015 Spur Award-winners, please visit WesternWriters.org.

—Stuart Rosebrook

collaboratively selected more than 150 art and film images from a joint project between the BYU and Stark museums, that grew into the book and exhibition titled *Branding the American West*. The introduction outlines the book's goal and offers a contextual discussion of the six essayists and their respective chapters. The editors and authors provide historical context, critique and personal opinions on the value and cultural influence of Western art and artists on our collective understanding of the West. Wardle and Boehme write that what emerges is "a complex vision that both supports and contradicts the enduring brand of a Wild West of conflict."

Branding the American West's essays challenge the romanticism of the West and the various mediums that have imagined, perpetuated and created our collective idea of the American West. Through the lens of New Western history, with a greater emphasis on the history of the environment, labor, class, gender and race in the West, the essayists compare and contrast the Western art movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries that romanticized the West through the prism of the progressive movement of the first half of the 20th century. The essayists broaden the conversation to include the emerging

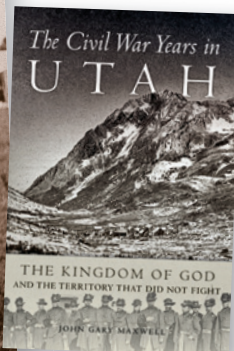
mediums of film, photography and advertising to reach critical conclusions about how the Taos Society of Artists and Maynard Dixon perpetuated or challenged ethnocentric stereotypes and romantic visions of the West. In his essay titled "The Weary West," historian Jimmy L. Bryan writes: "In their search for authenticity, and poetry, or for critical acclaim and financial security, western artists of the early twentieth century contributed to the reorientation and redefinition of decades-old mythologies."

Traditional Western history buffs may dispute the New Western criticisms and analysis of artists' intentions and interpretations of American Indians, women and the environment. Yet, if considered in the context and spirit of the exhibition, the personal analyses provided by the essayists in *Branding the American West* will create greater conversation and the realization that our collective knowledge of the West is as real as it is imagined.

—Stuart Rosebrook

THE CIVIL WAR IN UTAH

Books chronicling 19th-century Mormon history tend to fall into two camps: apologetic or polemic. John Gary Maxwell's *The Civil War Years in Utah: The Kingdom*



In *The Civil War Years in Utah*, John Gary Maxwell expounds on many facets of life in Utah in the early 1860s, including the violent vigilante “White Indians” who attacked emigrant wagon trains and Overland Mail carriers.

— G. E. ANDERSON, SPRINGVILLE, UTAH, CIRCA 1896 / COURTESY WILL BAGLEY AND THE PRAIRIE DOG PRESS —

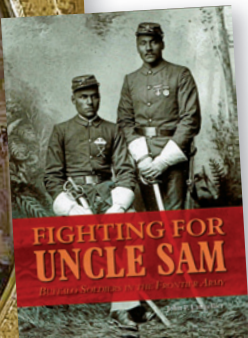
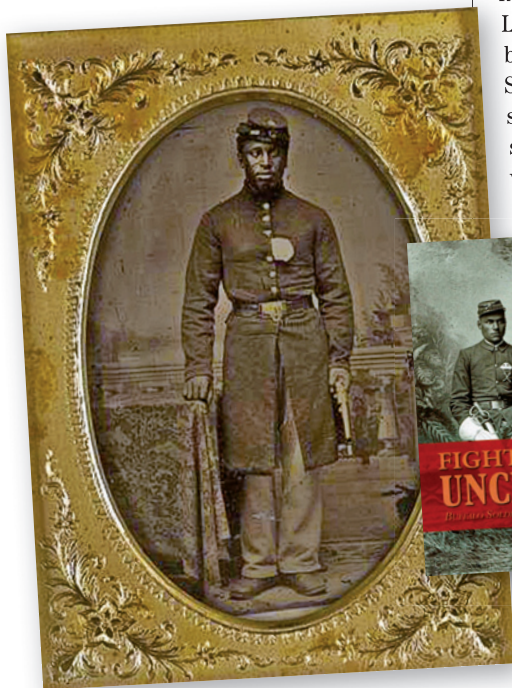
of God and the Territory That Did Not Fight (University of Oklahoma Press, \$29.95) leans decidedly toward the latter. The author accepts as objective fact anything he selects from U.S. Army sources, while discounting or dismissing many credible Mormon voices. The conclusions and speculation that result often stretch the fabric of documented history; even read it with error. While contemporary quotations carry the bulk of the story, the narrative thread sometimes tangles in digression and tangential detail. There is no shortage of accounts attempting to whitewash Utah’s lack of interest or participation in the Civil War, but this distinctly one-sided volume does little to balance the books.

—Rod Miller, author of *The Lost Frontier: Momentous Moments in the Old West You May Have Missed*

THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS

John R. Langellier explores the challenges and opportunities provided African-Americans following the Civil War *Fighting for Uncle Sam: Buffalo Soldiers in the Frontier Army* (Schiffer Military History, \$39.99). The value of this excellent book is twofold: its myriad research references, unavailable from any other single source, and its extensive collection of photographic images. The idiom “A picture is worth a thousand words” definitely applies in this instance. While the photos are impressive, they are supported by insightful, historically well-researched prose. Langellier, a collector of Buffalo Soldiers photos and artifacts, has perused private and public archives, university libraries, personal collections, state historical societies, museums, film archives, as well as the Library of Congress to present a broad and expansive view of Buffalo Soldiers in battle, parade formation, sport competitions, musical concerts and studio photographs. The images alone are worth the price of the book, but the purchaser of *Fighting for Uncle Sam* will receive much more.

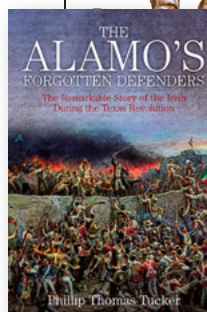
—Michael N. Searles, emeritus professor of history at Augusta University



Fighting for Uncle Sam: Buffalo Soldiers in the Frontier Army is John Langellier’s *magnus opus* in

words and photographs on the U.S. Army’s 19th-century black soldiers, including Civil War soldier, Sgt. Tom Sharp, Company B, 3rd U.S. Colored Troops Heavy Artillery Regiment.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, CIRCA 1863-1865 —



South Carolina born, Scotch-Irish Alamo Commander Lt. Col. William Barret Travis’s dedication to revolution

and independence is a theme extensively explored by Phillip Thomas Tucker in *The Alamo’s Forgotten Defenders—The Remarkable Story of the Irish During the Texas Revolution*.

— TRAVIS’S VIGIL COURTESY ARTIST GARY ZABOLNY —

THE IRISH AT THE ALAMO

The Alamo’s Forgotten Defenders—The Remarkable Story of the Irish During the Texas Revolution by Phillip Thomas Tucker (Savas Beatie LLC, \$29.95) tells the story of the Irish contribution to the disasters at the Alamo, Goliad, and the winning of the Texas Revolution. Author Tucker drives home his point with pneumatic regularity throughout. The basic premise was lost on me since Irish-born Alamo defenders have always been

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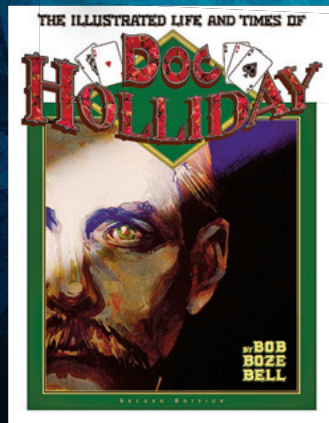
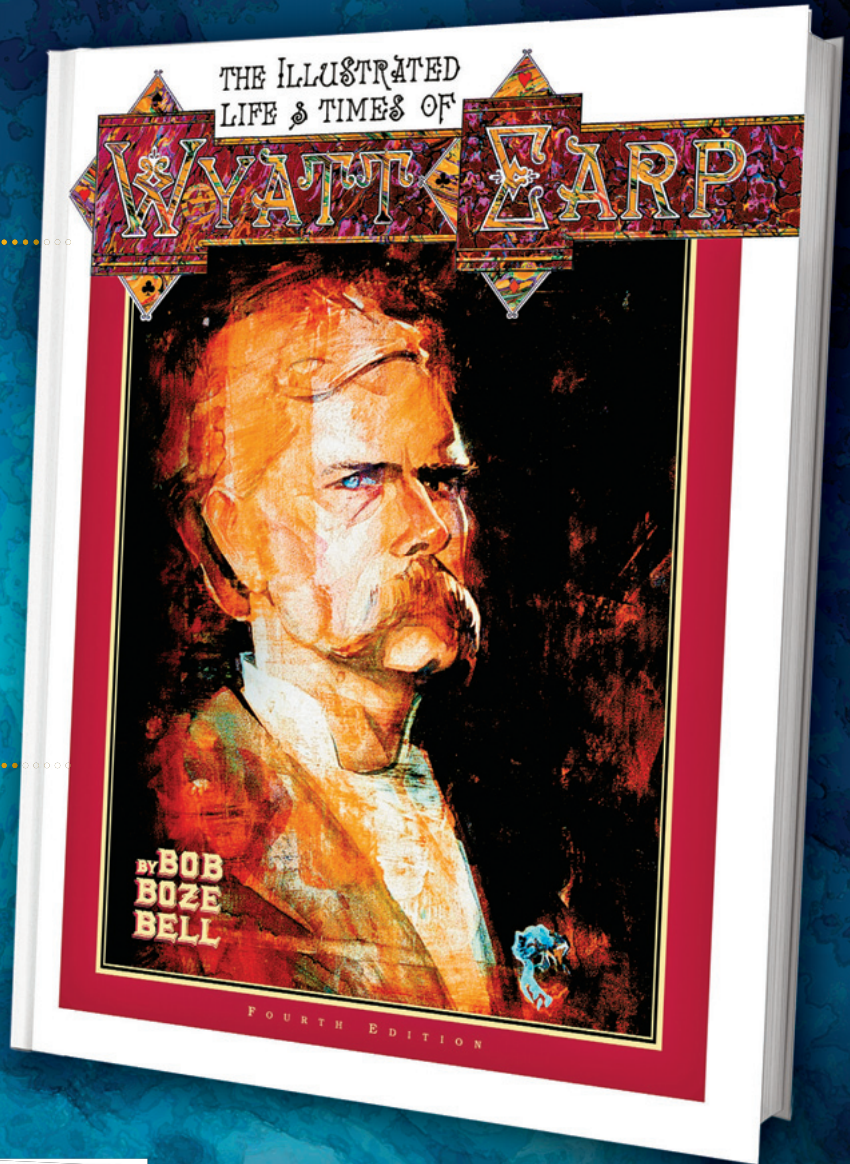
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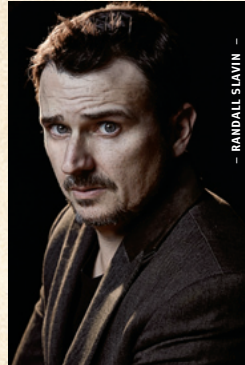
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— RANDALL SLAVIN

Brandon Boyce grew up in Virginia and New Jersey before his family moved west to Kansas City, Missouri. After high school, he moved to Los Angeles to pursue an acting career. He soon realized that writing was his future, returned to college, and realized his goal. Boyce found success in Hollywood penning film and television scripts, and, most recently, Western novels. His latest screenplay was acquired by Electric Entertainment and is slated for production in the fall. His critically acclaimed debut novel, *Here By the Bloods*, was published in 2014 by Pinnacle. The follow-up, *Storm's Thunder*, will be published in November.

Boyce says, "I use the word 'masterpiece' sparingly. Perhaps only with 'genius' am I stingier. But all the works below could make a case for the M-word. As someone who picks my spots carefully when it comes to research, I figured I'd start with the heavyweights and work down. Reading for pleasure usually ties in to what I'm working on as well—even if it's just for developing tone, or expanding vocabulary."

1 **Lonesome Dove** (Larry McMurtry, Simon & Schuster): McMurtry's masterpiece does the impossible: synthesizing a century's worth of Westerns while laying the groundwork for all that would follow. The sprawling epic manages to hit every color: from stark, unfettered violence to side-splitting humor. A paragon of the genre.

2 **Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, The Illustrated Edition** (Dee Brown, Sterling): The American Indian experience—as vast and varied as the landscape that fostered it—is far too exhaustive for any single volume. But Dee Brown's seminal work, distilled from firsthand accounts, proves a marvelous primer to inspire further study. The original text receives stellar support from a well-curated collection of photographs, informative sidebars, and gorgeous art direction.

3 **No Country for Old Men** (Cormac McCarthy, Knopf): McCarthy's latter-career masterwork succeeds in deconstructing, and crystalizing, the definition of the modern Western in a scant 300 pages. Through Spartan, brutal prose, Anton Chigurh resonates as one of the truest

psychopaths in all of literature, while Sheriff Bell's twilight wisdom and Llewelyn Moss's everyman round out the trinity of McCarthy's view of what it means to be a male in the American West.

4 **Mr. Majestyk** (Elmore Leonard, William Morrow Paperbacks): With the great run of Westerns that launched his career close in the rearview mirror, and the road of crime fiction paving his future, Leonard's tale of a beleaguered melon farmer plants a foot in both genres. For my money, no novelist had a better ear for dialogue than Leonard—his characters' speech worthy of being lifted whole-cloth into screenplay form.

5 **To Have and Have Not** (Ernest Hemingway, Scribner's): If ever there were a writer who embodied the spirit of the American West without actually writing about it, Hemingway would take top honors. But a story about a bootlegger forced to ferry precious cargo through hostile and dangerous territory could (and has been) the plot of countless Westerns.



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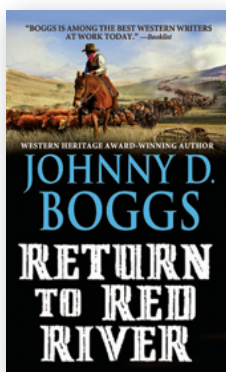
Into a lawless town rides a hero named John Henry Sixkiller... and the history of the American frontier gets written in bullets.

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identified as such in any books I have read. I questioned some facts presented and the dramatization of some people and events. If you have been miffed that Irishmen have not received enough attention for the Texas Revolution, this book is for you. If you are collector of Alamo books, you will want to add this to your collection.

—William Groneman, author of David Crockett, Hero of the Common Man



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—Jeb J. Rosebrook, screenwriter of Junior Bonner



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WESTERN MOVIES

DVD & TV SERIES
BY HENRY C. PARKE

Ford Set the Bar High

Director John Ford left behind large shoes to fill after filming the first and finest portrayal of America's legendary Buffalo Soldier troops.



The Buffalo Soldier and his crucial role in the post-Civil War West went unacknowledged for so long in history annals that his story was rarely told on film. Just shy of a century, from the 1866 formation of the black cavalry units, John Ford made the first and finest film on the subject, 1960's *Sergeant Rutledge*.

A courtroom drama as well as a Western, the movie was a complex and incendiary story—the court-martial of black Sgt. Braxton Rutledge (played by Woody Strode) for the brutal rape and murder of a child, and the murder of her father, all of which were portrayed with flashbacks of the 9th Cavalry's fight against the Apaches. Ford's film dealt bravely with subjects few movies of the time dared. When another soldier asked Rutledge

why he ran if he was innocent, he replied, "Because I walked into something none of us can fight: white woman business."

The leading lady of the film, Constance Towers, tells *True West*, "It was a project that John Ford wanted to make for a long time. He was a great champion of the men who became the most heroic unit in the United States Cavalry."

Legendary Gold Medal decathlon athlete Rafer Johnson made his film debut, between Olympics, as a corporal. He remembers, "It was an honor to work with John Ford in his very special part of the world, Monument Valley—one of the most picturesque parts of the United States."

In 1960, Woody Strode went from a respected black cavalry trooper on trial for heinous crimes in *Sergeant Rutledge* to a gladiator battling

Kirk Douglas's character in *Spartacus*. His famous words as the sergeant resonate to this day: "You're 9th Cavalry men, and like I've said again and again, the 9th's record is going to speak for us all one day, and its gonna speak clean."

—COURTESY WARNER BROS. —

In some unexpected ways, the 1860s and the 1960s were not all that different. Towers recalls that, while filming in Four Corners, where Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico meet, "We had an unusual adventure. We were on the Utah side. But the black men, Rafer Johnson and the others, couldn't stay where we

stayed. They had to stay in a neighboring town; they were taken in a private plane to a motel someplace that would accept black men. It's hard to believe that in 1960, it was still that difficult to blend the colors."

Nevertheless, Johnson's memories of making the film are positive. "It was a very pleasant experience. I was not very aware of the Buffalo Soldiers beforehand, but when we did the movie, I [learned] of the wonderful job they did," he says. "They were segregated,



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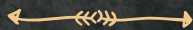
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One setback for the 1997 movie starring Danny Glover (right) was portraying black troops as sympathizers of American Indians. Most saw the Indians with the same prejudices as whites did. Even more, neither the Buffalo Soldiers, nor any other U.S. troops, ever captured Victorio.

- COURTESY TNT -



Rafer Johnson (left) appeared as a Buffalo Soldier in both John Ford's film and *Soul Soldier*, reshot by John Cardos after the film's initial release as *The Red, White, and Black*. In between, Johnson, along with football player Rosey Grier, tackled Sirhan Sirhan after he fatally shot New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

- COURTESY CBS -

but they were Americans, and they continued to do their job, to protect the people."

A decade passed before the premiere of the next movie about the Buffalo Soldiers, and in 1970's *Soul Soldier*, Johnson was promoted to the lead, even though his role was demoted to private. An earnest attempt to show the day-to-day life of the individual soldiers while fighting the Apaches, the movie featured a cast that included Cesar Romero, Barbara Hale and Isabel Sanford, and it was shot at Fort Davis in Texas, the actual headquarters for all four regiments. While the film showcases effective moments and some good performances, it is an unfocused story with a threadbare production. Johnson explains, "*Soul Soldier* was a university film. They had to do a lot of fundraising to make it a feature."

Between those films, the Buffalo Soldier made an occasional appearance on television. In *The High Chaparral's* 1968 episode "The Buffalo Soldiers," Sgt. Maj. Creason (Yaphet Kotto) leads the 10th Cavalry as they bring law to unruly Tucson, Arizona, and, with the help of the Cannons, contend with racism. On *The Big Valley* episode in 1967 called "The Buffalo Man," the Barkleys hire convict labor to pick their

peach crop and discover that Damien (again Yaphet Kotto) was a member of an all-black platoon Jarrod Barkley (Richard Long) commanded during the war. Although identified as a Buffalo Soldier in the show, that designation did not come about until after the Civil War.

In 1979, a one-hour Western pilot *Buffalo Soldiers* featured troops protecting settlers from Apaches and Comanches. Written and directed respectively by prolific *Gunsmoke* collaborators Jim Byrnes and Vincent McEveety, the episode had a high quality, but it was never seen again.

The best film on the subject since *Sergeant Rutledge* appeared in 1997, a TNT movie called *Buffalo Soldiers*. Starring and produced by Danny Glover, whose credits include *Lonesome Dove*, it tells a substantially true story of the pursuit of Apache leader Victorio. Dynamically directed by Charles Haid, the movie shows an army trapped between two enemies: the Apaches and white officers who would welcome failure by the black troops, to confirm prejudices. Filmed in Cochise Stronghold in Arizona's Coronado National Forest, William Wages'

stunning camera work earned the American Society of Cinematographers' Outstanding Achievement Award. Although the ending feels contrived, an otherwise powerful script and supporting performances make this an exciting and thought-provoking movie.

Finally, bookended by the dedication of the Buffalo Soldier Monument in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Bill Armstrong's modest, but informative, 1992 documentary *The Buffalo Soldiers* succinctly tells the soldiers' story in 47 minutes. It closes with a moving speech by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell.

Nothing yet on these legendary soldiers, though, has come close to topping *Sergeant Rutledge*. Ford certainly made movie magic, no matter the means necessary. Towers recalls one rather deplorable trick the director played: "He had [Strode's wife] Luana tell him that their marriage was over; she was going back to Hawaii. And poor Woody was beside himself; he stayed up all night, and Pappy got him to drink a little more than Woody would have normally consumed. So by the next morning, when he went in to do his breakdown scene in the courtroom, which was fantastic, he was well prepared to break down. But that was a typical John Ford trick, which I thought was terrible, but he did get a great performance out of him."



DVD REVIEW

BILLY TWO HATS

(Kino Lorber, \$29.95) In this 1974 Western, Scottish-born bank-robber Arch Deans (Gregory Peck) escapes with the loot, but when

Billy Two Hats (Desi Arnaz Jr.), the half-breed who held the horses, is caught by the sheriff (Jack Warden), Deans goes back for him. In this tough and involving tale, the tiny but excellent cast includes David Huddleston and Sian Barbara Allen, set in Israel's spectacular Negev desert. This Blu-Ray edition includes a poignant interview with Director Ted Kotcheff. ❏

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

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BY LEO W. BANKS

Crown Jewel of the Big Horns

Sheridan, Wyoming, welcomes visitors to stop and explore its historic Western roots.



Local Crow and Cheyenne Indian tribal members have been participants in the Sheridan WYO Rodeo since it was founded in 1931. The Sheridan WYO Rodeo Parade will roll down Main Street on Friday morning of the week-long event, July 11-17, 2016.

— COURTESY SHERIDAN TRAVEL & TOURISM —

John Loucks fought the Sioux during their 1862 uprising in the Dakotas. Twenty years later, he platted out his vision for a town on a piece of wrapping paper and named it for Gen. Philip Sheridan, commander of the U.S. Cavalry during the Civil War.

Sheridan today is a vibrant community of 17,500 in Little Goose Valley, a place of great beauty under the Big Horn Mountains. The summer is the signature time for visitors, headlined by the Sheridan WYO Rodeo, now

in its 86th year and known for drawing elite competitors from around the country.

Events during rodeo week include a parade, carnival, street dances and the First People's Pow Wow, featuring Native American singers and dancers performing in traditional dress.

As *The Sheridan Press* reported, the 2015 Pow Wow began "with a grand entry as every dancer showcased their style to the drums and singing of the Little Big Horn Victory Song."

The pow wow takes place on the lawn of the newly renovated Sheridan Inn, where guests stay in rooms themed around characters from the life of William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, a noteworthy presence at the inn in the early 1890s. Some believe the great showman conducted informal tryouts for his Wild West Show from the building's long porch.

Other famous names have made their mark in Sheridan. Ernest Hemingway came to the area in 1928 to finish the first draft of



his classic novel, *A Farewell to Arms*. He completed it at the nearby Spear-O-Wigwam Ranch in the Big Horn Mountains.

United Kingdom's Queen Elizabeth made a splash in 1984 when she shopped for fly-fishing supplies on Main Street and ate at a local restaurant. It was believed to be only the third time in her life that she'd ordered from a menu, according to *The Sheridan Press*.

"Having a head of state visit a small town was a big deal," says John Woodward, director of the Sheridan County Museum. "People still talk about it."

Summer visitors flock to the historic downtown district to enjoy a farmer's market, a street festival, the Suds n' Spurs Brew Festival, and in March, the Wild West Wine Fest. A bronze statue of John Loucks stands at Sheridan City Hall; a bronze Sacajawea guards the post office, and nobody misses the Mint Bar, thanks to the giant neon cowboy and bucking bronc outside.

Kenny Rogers got thrown through the Mint's front window in the 1985 rodeo movie, *Wild Horses*. Buck and ram heads adorn the bar's walls, along with historic photos and some 9,000 Wyoming cattle brands. The management needs help identifying them for an online catalog, so brand aficionados should stop in and give a hand.

Also on Main Street, take in King's Saddlery and Museum, a tack store selling everything the working cowboy needs, from saddles, ropes, bridles and bits, to blankets and slickers.

Follow the rich aroma of leather through the back door to the museum side of the enterprise. There you'll see a remarkable collection of saddles, wagons, carriages, Indian artifacts, guns and artwork that the King family has accumulated over the decades, with docents to explain it all.

Historians and buffs of the Indian Wars will love Sheridan and its environs. Rosebud Battlefield State Park, 41 miles north of town, interprets the Battle of the Rosebud, fought June 17, 1876, eight days before Custer's Little Big Horn debacle.

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody is center stage on the Sheridan Inn's famous front porch (left). Co-owner Cody sold the idea of its construction to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in 1892. Modeled after a Scottish hunting lodge, the hotel opened its doors on June 27, 1893. After a 50-year hiatus, the historic inn (below) was restored, modernized and reopened in May 2015.

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An exhibit at the Sheridan County Museum in town also explains the pivotal encounter. The Indians halted Brig. Gen. George Crook's northward advance, forcing him back to Camp Cloud Peak, his supply base at what would become Sheridan.

"Crazy Horse and his Sioux and Cheyenne warriors emerged from the battle with a morale boost that I think helped them prevail at the Little Big Horn," says Woodward.

Leo W. Banks is an award-winning writer based in Tucson. He has written several books of history for *Arizona Highways*.

The World Championship Indian Relay Races are one of the most thrilling events at the Sheridan WYO Rodeo. Held nightly in front of capacity crowds, the Indian Relay teams begin from a standing start, and race three times around the track, changing horses every lap.

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To learn about the area's attractions, accommodations and events, begin your visit at the welcome complex located off I-90 at Exit 23 on 1517 E. Fifth Street.

SheridanWyoming.org

EATON'S RANCH

On Wolf Creek, 16 miles from town, this fifth-generation family dude ranch offers horseback rides into Bighorn National Forest. An on-site saloon serves tap beer from Sheridan's Black Tooth Brewing Company, which has the motto, Drink the West!

EatonsRanch.com

TRAIL END STATE HISTORIC SITE

Wyoming Governor and Senator John B. Kendrick built this opulent mansion, the so-called castle on the hill, in 1913. The Sheridan County Historical Society rescued it from demolition in 1968. Beautiful grounds, some original furnishings make taking the self-guided tour worthwhile.

TrailEnd.com

BRINTON MUSEUM

Eleven miles from town, the museum's 24,000-square-foot building holds a great collection of Western and Indian art. See brass arm cuffs worn by Sitting Bull's wife, the 1892 ranch house and the largest rammed-earth wall in North America—2 feet thick, 51 feet high and 209 feet long.

TheBrintonMuseum.org

BIG HORN NATIONAL FOREST

For a memorable daytrip, drive the Bighorn Scenic Byway north of Sheridan 57 miles on U.S. Highway 14 to Shell Falls. Stop at the visitor's center and overlook to marvel at the roaring waterfall.

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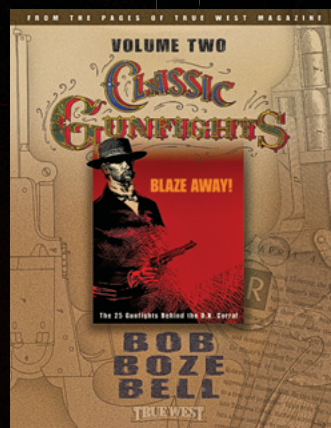
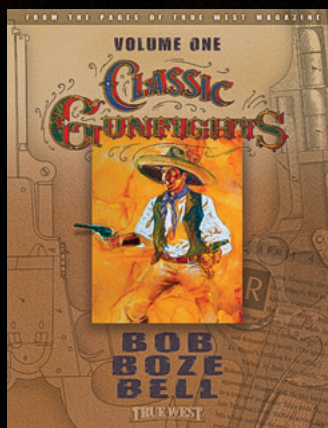
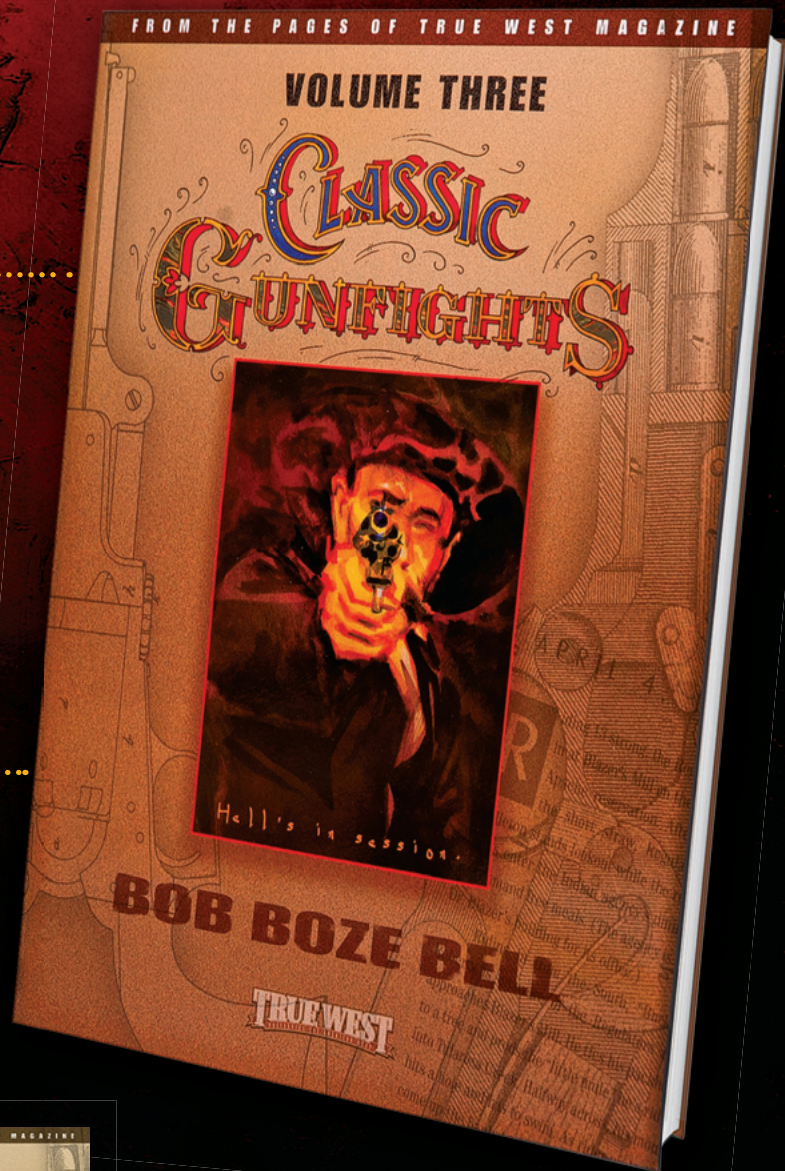
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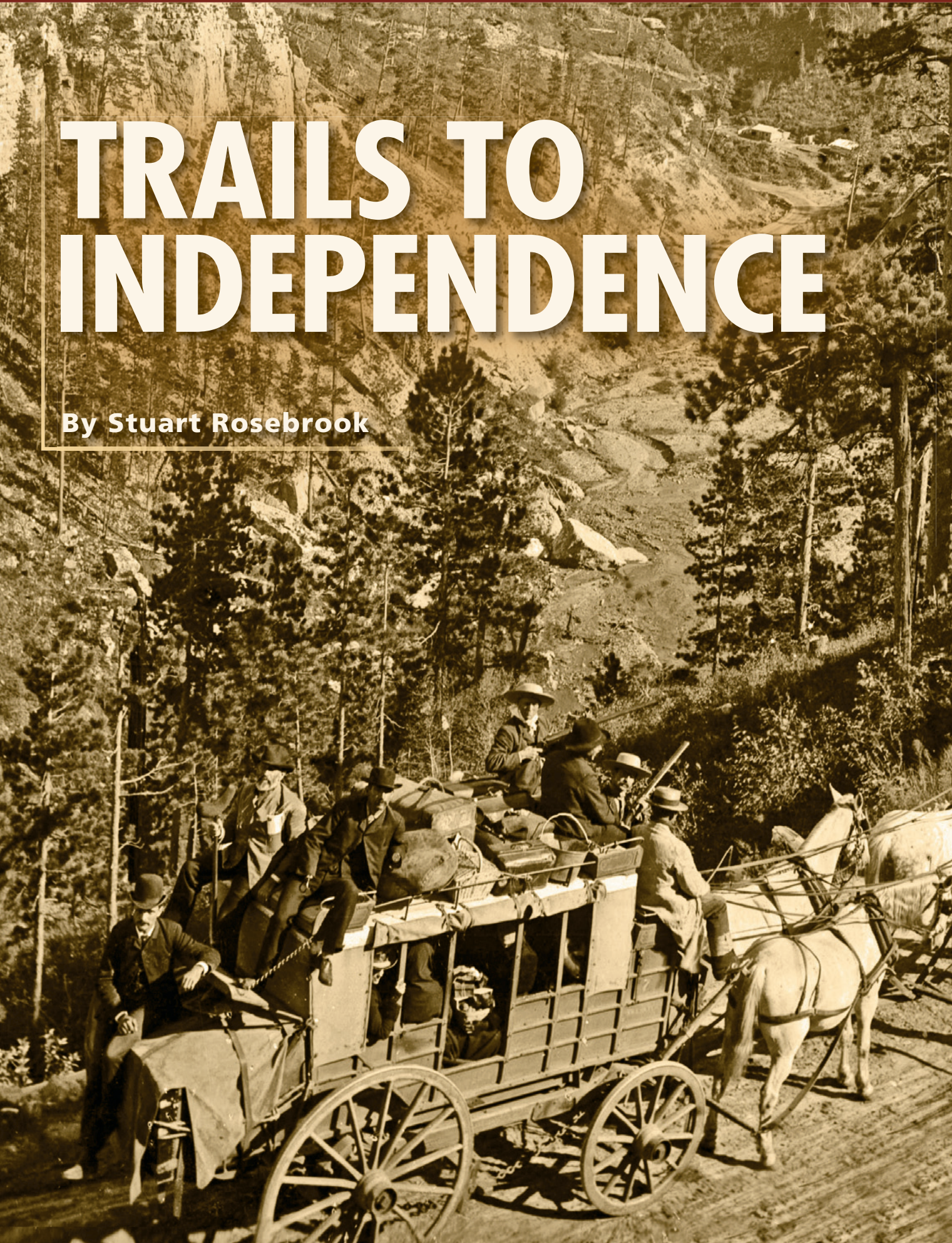
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TRAILS TO INDEPENDENCE

By Stuart Rosebrook





The Deadwood Stage rolled into history between Cheyenne and the Black Hills from 1876 to 1887. The Eastern-made coach landed in San Francisco in 1864, logged thousands of miles before destiny brought it to Wyoming and stage owners brave enough to run it daily to the gold camp, despite constant threat of Indian attacks and highwaymen.

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So, pack your bags and follow your dreams to a true Western town and celebrate the spirit of independence that built a nation.



Over 300,000 emigrants followed the Overland Trail across Nebraska past Scotts Bluff (above left-center) to the Western states and territories. After the Civil War, the Homestead Act enticed homesteaders to follow the old trail out onto the prairie and stake out a piece of the American dream.

— SOLOMON D. BUTCHER, CA. 1887, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

The Overland Trail: Independence, Missouri to Scottsbluff/Gering, Nebraska

Via I-29, U.S. 36/I-80/U.S. 26; 650 miles 11 hours. Inside Tip: Exit the I-80 at Grand Island and enjoy the slow roll through history on U.S. 30 “The Lincoln Highway” to U.S. 26 turnoff to Scottsbluff/Gering.

Today, the famous Platte River route of the Overland Trail from Missouri to Nebraska is a spectacular road trip across prairie and plains. Beginning in Independence, Missouri, the National Frontier Trails Museum’s extensive collections is an ideal place to start a Western trails adventure. A few miles away in Westport is the Westport Historical Society in the Harris Kearney House, which provides great insights into why the trailhead moved downriver from Independence to Westport Landing in the late 1840s.

After a jaunt across the northeastern corner of Kansas, a great introduction to Oregon Trail and Pony Express history in the

Cornhusker state is Rock Creek Station State Historic Park near Fairbury. Next stop is Grand Island’s The Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer and a tour of its living history center. Less than an hour west are Fort Kearny State Historical Park, the Trails and Rails Museum and the dramatic Great Platte River Road Archway Monument in Kearney. All expertly interpret different facets of frontier Nebraska. On the way to North Platte and the Buffalo Bill Ranch State Historical Park, exit in Cozad to visit the 100th Meridian Museum and the Sod House Museum in Gothenburg. From North Platte, enjoy the scenic U.S. 30/26, along the North Platte River to Scottsbluff/Gering for a tour of Chimney Rock National Historic Site, Scotts Bluff National Monument and Legacy of the Plains Museum.

For every lost bonanza, a historic town along a heritage trail thrives today.



The Pony Express used the Platte Bridge Station near present-day Casper, Wyoming, in 1860-'61. A year later the U.S. Army built Fort Caspar, today a museum, to protect overland trail pioneers and freighters.

- COURTESY FORT CASPAR MUSEUM -



Mountain man Jim Bridger (above) and his partner Louis Vasquez built Fort Bridger on Blacks Fork of the Green River in 1842. The fort became a crossroads of the Overland Trail and in 1860-'61 was a key Pony Express station.

- COURTESY ROBERT G. MCCUBBIN COLLECTION



California's Bonanza Trail: Elko, Nevada to Sacramento, California

Via I-80/U.S. 395/U.S.50; 632 Miles, 12 Hours. Inside Tip: Exit I-80 at Reno, south on U.S. 395 to U.S. 50 "The Lincoln Highway" for a scenic drive through the Sierras.

The California Trail across northern Nevada would be considered nearly as lonely a highway as its southern neighbor U.S. 50 but for the fact that the transcontinental trail and its consistent sources of water made it the favored route for the Central Pacific Railroad and later U.S. 40 and Interstate 80. Elko, the unofficial capital of northern Nevada, is the perfect place to stay a couple days and explore the pioneer history of the region at the California Trail Interpretive Center and the Western Folklife Center.

Wyoming's Pony Express Trail: Fort Laramie to Fort Bridger, Wyoming

Via U.S. 26/I-25/S.R. 220/U.S. 287/SR 28/US 191/I-80; 500 miles, 9 hours. Inside Tip: Keep an eye on the weather when driving on Wyoming's back roads.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site is the first major stop when following the trail of the Pony Express across the state east to West. The legendary service only lasted from April 1860 to October 1861 and riders rode ten days door to door from Sacramento, California, to St. Joseph, Missouri. Traveling West to Douglas, a visit to the Pioneer Museum and Fort Fetterman Historic Site

are well worth the time before traveling westward to Casper and the Platte Bridge Station at Fort Caspar Museum.

From Casper, Wyoming's Pony Express Trail will take the intrepid traveler south by southwest past Emigrant Gap, Independence Rock State Historic Site, Devil's Gate, Sweetwater Station, South Pass City State Historic Site, Sweetwater Historic Museum in Green River and to Fort Bridger State Historic Site. Visitors can walk along the Oregon Trail and the Pony Express route at Fort Bridger, tour the restored Pony Express barn, enjoy regular living history demonstrations, and, from May to September, visit a replica of Jim Bridger's Trading Post.



The California Trail Interpretive Center (left) in Elko, Nevada, is a living history center with numerous annual re-enactments and encampments that interpret the pioneer experience along the trail which followed the Humboldt River across the state to the base of the Sierra Nevada near present-day Reno.

— COURTESY TRAVELNEVADA —



Forty-niner Daniel Jenks traveled the Overland Trail in 1859. After he settled in Yreka, California, he painted his memories of the trip (right), including his July 22, 1859, camp along the Humboldt River in Western Nevada.

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —

From Elko, the California Trail aficionado can explore for a few days or a week the heritage of northern Nevada, the Reno/Carson City/Lake Tahoe region, the gold country of the Sierras along U.S. 50, through the foothills and into Sacramento. The

Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park in Caloma, north of Placerville, is one of the finest living history museums in the state. After a slow-roll through gold country, visit Sacramento's museum complex akin to the

Smithsonian: the State Capitol Museum, the California State Railroad Museum and four State Historic Parks: Sutter's Fort, Old

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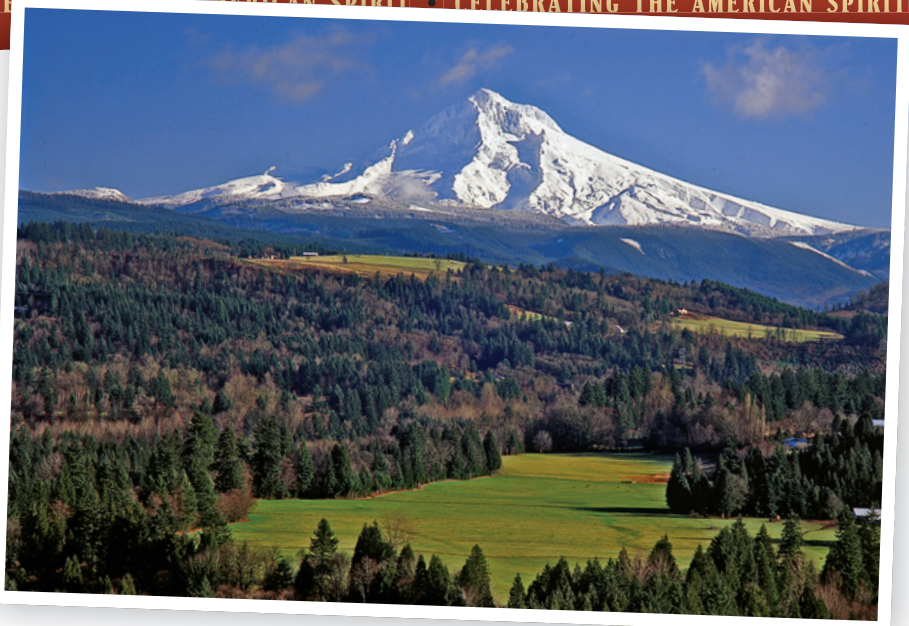


Sacramento, Leland Stanford Mansion and the Governor's Mansion. After all that history, relax, reflect and enjoy a meal at the Almost Famous River City Saloon in the Old Sacramento Historic District.

The Oregon Trail to the Promised Land: Baker City to Oregon City, Oregon

Via I-84/U.S. 197/S.R. 216/U.S. 26; 350 Miles, 6 Hours. Inside Tip: Adventurous travelers can also take the Barlow Trail route around the southern flank of Mount Hood from The Dalles south and West via U.S. 197/S.R. 216/U.S. 26.

Emigrants on the Oregon Trail had traveled nearly 1,900 miles when they arrived at Baker City, Oregon, just west of the Snake River crossing at Farewell Bend. Nearly 300,000 would trek the trail's length



Along Oregon's Mount Hood Scenic Highway, modern-day travelers can stop at Johnsrud Viewpoint near Sandy, Oregon, and see the route of the historic Barlow Trail through the Sandy River basin and spectacular Mount Hood.

- COURTESY MTHOODTERRITORY.COM -

to the Willamette Valley. The guides at the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center near Baker City will explain in detail the state of mind the settlers were in after surviving the last 300 miles across Idaho.

From Baker City the highway winds north to Pendleton and West along the Columbia River Valley to The Dalles, the last stop for the pioneers before plunging down the river's cascades. The Columbia Gorge

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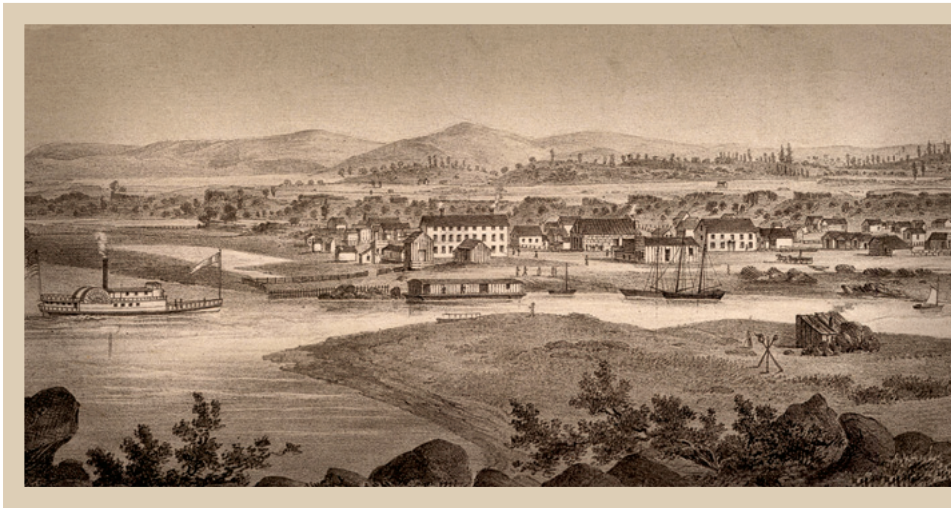


Winold Reiss, *Sundance No. 2*, c. 1930-1940, Collection of the C.M. Russell Museum



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Discovery Center & Museum exhibitions expertly tell the story of the land, peoples and settlement of Oregon, especially at the important crossroads of Indian peoples who fished near the city for centuries before the river was tamed for hydroelectricity and flood control.

Before the Barlow Wagon Road was built on the south side of Mount Hood to Oregon City in 1846, emigrants had to brave the Columbia's dangerous currents. Nonetheless, the 100 miles of track away from the Gorge and over the Cascade Range to the Willamette Valley tested the nerves and strength of the weary wagons, animals and settlers. Today, the docents at the John McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon City will greet you in period dress and congratulate you on your own heroic journey across the Oregon Trail.

Lewis and Clark Across Montana: Williston, North Dakota, to Lolo Pass, Montana

Via U.S. 2/1-15/1-90/U.S. 93; 685 miles, 11 Hours. Inside Tip: Southwest Montana Loop, take S.R. 2 from Butte to S.R. 41 South and follow the Lewis and Clark Trail to Lolo and Missoula for a spectacular, scenic heritage adventure.

A tour of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site on the border of North Dakota and Montana near Williston, North Dakota, at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers is an ideal place to begin tracing Lewis and Clark's

journey across the Big Sky state. The Corps of Discovery had encamped in November 1804 for the winter wintered in the Mandan Villages east of the fort before they continued West in April 1805.

Highway 2 parallels the river route of the expedition across the Missouri Breaks country of northeastern Montana to U.S. Highway 87 south along the Missouri River Valley to Historic Old Fort Benton. The road continues to Great Falls for a walking tour of Giant Springs State Park and a visit to the C.M. Russell Museum.

From Great Falls the highway leads to the wild and mountainous southwestern Montana, where Lewis and Clark's Corps almost starved in the Bitterroots while trying to cross the range into Idaho. The Lewis and Clark Trail on S.R. 41 leads past the key landmark at Beaverhead Rock State Park that the Corps





Twenty years after missionaries built a post at the terminus of the Oregon Trail near Celilo Falls on the Columbia River, The Dalles had become the key crossroads for emigrants en route by river or along Barlow Road to the Willamette Valley, which had nearly 800 residents in 1858.

- COURTESY WASCO COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION -

reached on August 8, 1805. Staying on the marked trail on S.R. 278 west from Dillon, the historic route will go past the Big Hole National Battlefield Site to U.S. north through the Bitterroot National Forest to Travelers Rest State Park near Lolo and



In the spring of 1805, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led their Corps of Discovery past the Eye of the Needle on the Upper Missouri River, with Sacagawea (right) and her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, hired to translate and guide them to the Pacific Ocean.

- COURTESY DONNIE SEXTON, VISIT MONTANA/"LEWIS AND CLARK AT THREE FORKS," MONTANA STATE CAPITOL, WIKIMEDIA COMMONS -

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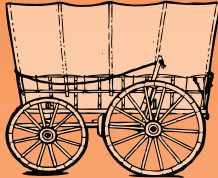
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Santa Fe Trail founder and Missouri entrepreneur William Becknell, arrived in Santa Fe in November 1821, having first registered with the Mexican authorities and local merchants at New Mexico's seat of government, the Palace of the Governor (left).

— COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —



Missoula. A wonderful way to conclude such a spectacular Lewis and Clark auto tour is at the Montana Natural History Center in honor of the Corps' notes on 122 animals unknown to science at the time that they encountered.

The Santa Fe Trail: Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico

Via La Junta, Colorado, I-70/SR 156/U.S. 150/I-25; 827 miles, 13 hours. Inside Tip: Fort Union National Monument east of Las Vegas, N.M. on I-25 is the crossroads of the two routes of the Santa Fe Trail.

Following the Santa Fe Trail after touring the National Frontier Trails Museum in Independence, Missouri, the urban oasis of Kansas City gives way to the Flint Hills of Kansas and the endless horizon of the Great Plains. The Santa Fe Trail Association's interactive map at SantaFeTrail.org is the perfect guide to every historic step across the Sunflower State, including a visit to Fort Larned State Historic Site on U.S. Highway 56 between Great Bend and historic Fort Dodge, built in 1864.

In the early years of the Santa Fe Trail, Independence's key location as the port farthest west on the Missouri River made it the perfect trading center and launching point for fur trappers, merchants and wagon trains heading west to Santa Fe. Today, tours in covered wagons through the city's historic district provide visitors a window into history.

— COURTESY MISSOURI DEPT. OF TOURISM —

Another must stop is the Boot Hill Museum in Dodge City. Just nine miles west of the city on U.S. Highway 50/400 is a stretch of the trail on the National Register of Historic Places maintained owned and maintained by the museum. From Dodge City, the trail splits either southwest via the Cimarron Cut-off, or the route with more reliable water but more difficult mountain trails south of Bent's Fort near the Arkansas River adjacent to modern La Junta, Colorado.

For the history lover, a detour to Bent's Fort National Historic Site is akin to visiting the Williamsburg of the Plains. A remarkable living history center immerses the visitor in Santa Fe Trail history better than any other location between Independence and Santa Fe. Don't miss the Bent Brothers game room that features a billiard table brought overland to provide entertainment on the edge of nowhere. Once in Santa Fe, walk the historic streets to the city plaza and a tour of the Palace of the Governors.



The Butterfield's Overland Stage across Texas via Abilene to El Paso strategically followed a trail of frontier forts through Comancheria. Fort Davis was founded in 1854 and after the Civil War became a key post for the Buffalo Soldiers' 9th Cavalry.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -

The Butterfield Southern Overland Trail: Abilene to El Paso, Texas

Via U.S. 277/U.S. 67-U.S. 385A-10/S.R. 118S-S.R. 175/U.S. 90A-10; 635 miles, 10.5 hours. Inside Tip: From Alpine go south on S.R.18 for a scenic loop trip to Big Bend National Park.

A dozen years after entering the Union, the Butterfield Southern Overland Trail connected the youthful Lone Star state with San Francisco, California in the West to St. Louis, Missouri, in the east. The semiweekly mail and stage route ran 2,795 miles and is most likely the longest horse-drawn transportation system in the nation's history. Congress authorized the mail service on March 3, 1857 and the contract was awarded to John Butterfield and company. The bid earned the stage and mail service \$600,000 a year-plus income from express and passengers.

Today, speeding across West Texas on an interstate gets you to El Paso from Abilene in a day, but what is the fun in that if you could actually take your time and follow the Southern Butterfield Trail

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Fort Chadbourne has the only fully restored Butterfield Stage Station on the southern route across Texas. The living history center is 12 miles north of Bronte, halfway between Abilene and San Angelo on U.S. Highway 277.

- COURTESY GREGSTEXAS/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS -

from Fort Phantom Hill, site of a stage stop, just east of Abilene on a coach, cavalry and cattle tour of West Texas that in 2016 will also include the bonus of the sesquicentennial of the Buffalo Soldiers, who were posted to many of the army camps in southwestern Texas after the Civil War.

After touring downtown Abilene's premier Western museum, Frontier Texas!, travel south on the Texas Forts Trail to Fort Chadbourne, Fort Stockton and Fort Davis

National Historic Park (via Alpine). The direct route of the stage line is difficult to follow from Fort Davis, one of the most important military posts along the final leg of the original 458 mile route between Fort Phantom Hill and El Paso (still known as Franklin when the stageline ran before the Civil War), but the scenic route from Marfa to Van Horn on U.S. 90 before



Abilene's Frontier Texas! Museum exhibit on Texas stagecoach history is the place to start a heritage tour that traces the Butterfield Trail to El Paso.

- COURTESY KENNY BRAUN/TEXAS DEPT. OF TOURISM -



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taking I-10 to exit 78 and the slower but more historic highway into El Paso past numerous stage stops along the Rio Grande including the historic community of San Elizario.

On the Trail to Kansas's Cattle Towns: Abilene to Dodge City, Kansas

Via I-70/S.R. 156/S.R. 140-141-41-135/U.S. 400; 335 miles, 5.5 hours. *Inside Tip:* Look for historical markers across the state that celebrate the overlapping history of the Santa Fe Trail, Chisholm Trail cow towns and Santa Fe Railroad.

A century and a half ago, Texas Jesse Chisholm had a dream: drive his cattle from Texas to a Kansas railroad town, make a profit, go back to Texas and do it again. In 2017, the International Chisholm Trail



Association has planned a year-long celebration with numerous events in the historic cattle towns of Abilene, Durham, Wichita, Clearwater, Wellington and Caldwell.

Old Abilene Town celebrates its status as the first Kansas cow town on Chisholm Trail

The Drover's Cottage and stockyards were built in Abilene, Kansas, at the end of the Chisholm Trail in 1867, adjacent to the terminus of the newly built Kansas and Pacific Railroad.

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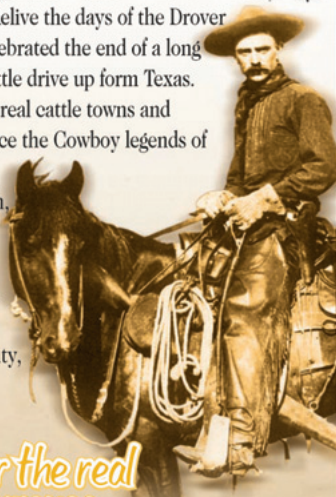


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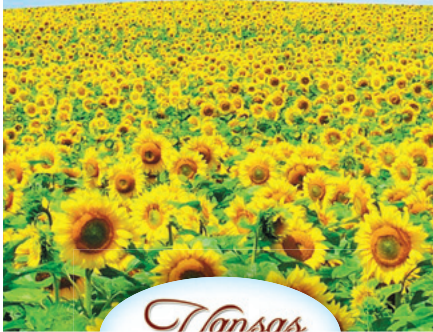
Abilene - abilenekansas.org | Caldwell - caldwellkansas.com
 Wichita - visitwichita.com | Newton - thenewtonchamber.org
 Ellsworth - goellsworth.com | Dodge City - boothill.org



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Old Cowtown Museum in Wichita is a living history center dedicated to the history and heritage of the Kansas frontier settlement and its Wild West past as a railhead on the Chisholm Trail.

The Boot Hill Museum in Dodge City re-creates Texas longhorn cattle drives down Front Street at the historic crossroads of the Great Western Trail and the Santa Fe Railway.

- PHOTOS BY MAX MCCOY -



history of Old Abilene Town, where Wild Bill Hickok cemented his fame as a lawman before his infamous days in Deadwood. From Abilene take a slow roll southeast along the historic Chisholm Trail to tour the historic sites and museums dedicated to the history of the cowboys, cattle and railroads that forever etched the legend of the Old West into the history books of the Sunflower state.

From Wichita, go west to the wickedest town on the Kansas plains, Dodge City,

which was the terminus of the Great Western Trail, a branch off the Chisholm Trail. The Boot Hill Museum is the first place to start in Dodge City with a tour of its great exhibitions on the history of the frontier town, including a recreation of the infamous Front Street. After Boot Hill, take a walk downtown on the Dodge City Trail of Fame, with beautiful bronze statues dedicated to Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday. The Gunfighters Wax Museum is





old-fashioned fun, while a tour of the museum at Old Fort Dodge (the Kansas Soldiers Home) is well worth it.

Arizona's Santa Fe Line: Holbrook to Kingman, Arizona

Via I-40/AZ/Historic Route 66; 255 miles, 4 hours. *Inside Tip:* While following the historic Santa Fe line get your kicks on Historic Route 66, with the longest stretch from Exit 139 to Kingman via the famous Ox-bow from Seligman to Kingman.

Holbrook was such a wild railroad town it didn't have a church until 1914. Just West of Petrified National Park and the Painted Desert, Holbrook celebrates its Wild West past every July with its Annual Wild West Days & Bucket of Blood Races, July 16,



Following the Santa Fe Railroad's historic route across northern Arizona must include a drive down Old Route 66 to Peach Springs and a side trip to the Hualapai Tribe's spectacular Skywalk (above) at Grand Canyon West.

- COURTESY GRAND CANYON WEST -

The first rail station (left) opened in Kingman in 1882. Two decades later the Fred Harvey company opened its hotel and restaurant and operated it until its closure in 1932.

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THE OVERLAND TRAIL: INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI TO SCOTTSBLUFF/GERING, NEBRASKA

- Oregon National Historic Trail; NPS.gov
 - **Westport, MO:** Westport Historical Society; WestportHistorical.com
 - **Grand Island, NE:** Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer, Kearney, NE: The Great Platte River Road Archway; Archway.org
 - **North Platte, NE:** Buffalo Bill State Historical Park; OutdoorNebraska.NE.gov
 - **Scottsbluff/Gering, NE:** Legacy of the Plains Museum; LegacyOfThePlains.org
- Event:** Fort Kearny State Historical Park's 4th of July Weekend, July 2-4, 2016; StateParks.com

WYOMING'S PONY EXPRESS TRAIL: FORT LARAMIE TO FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING

- Pony Express National Historic Trail; NPS.gov
 - **Fort Laramie, WY:** Fort Laramie National Historic Site; NPS.gov
 - **Douglas, WY:** Wyoming Pioneer Museum; WyomingPioneerAssociation.com
 - Caspar, WY: Fort Caspar; FortCasparWyoming.com
 - **Fort Bridger, WY:** Fort Bridger Historic State Park; WYOParksState.wy.us
- Event:** Central Wyoming Fair and Rodeo, July 8-16, 2016; CentralWyomingFair.com

CALIFORNIA'S BONANZA TRAIL: ELKO, NEVADA TO SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

- California National Historic Trail; NPS.gov
 - **Elko, NV:** California Trail Interpretive Center; CaliforniaTrailCenter.com
 - **Winnemucca, NV:** Humboldt Museum; HumboldtMuseum.com
 - **Beatty, NV:** Beatty Museum & Historical Society; BeattyMuseum.org
 - **Sacramento, CA:** Old Sacramento; OldSacramento.com
- Event:** Elko's National Cowboy Poetry Gathering on the Road (in Reno), July 21, 2016; WesternFolkLifeCenter.org

THE OREGON TRAIL TO THE PROMISED LAND: BAKER CITY TO OREGON CITY, OREGON

- Oregon National Historic Trail; NPS.gov
 - **Baker City, OR:** National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center; BLM.gov
 - **Pendleton, OR:** Pendleton Chamber of Commerce; PendletonChamber.com
 - **The Dalles, OR:** Columbia Gorge Discovery Center & Museum; GorgeDiscovery.org
 - **Oregon City, OR:** John McLoughlin House National Historic Site; NPS.gov
- Event:** Independence Day at Fort Vancouver, July 4, 2016; FortVan.org

LEWIS AND CLARK ACROSS MONTANA: WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA, TO LOLO PASS, MONTANA

- **Williston, ND:** Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site; NPS.gov
- **Fort Benton, MT:** Historic Fort Benton Montana's Heritage Complex; FortBentonMuseums.com
- **Great Falls, MT:** Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center; NPS.gov
- **Three Forks, MT:** Headwaters Heritage Museum; TFHistory.org
- **Hamilton, MT:** Lewis and Clark in the Bitterroot Valley; BVChamber.com

Event: 40th Annual Old Fashion Fourth at the Fort Celebration, Missoula, MT, July 4, 2016; FortMissoulaMuseum.org

THE SANTA FE TRAIL: INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, TO SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

- Santa Fe National Historic Trail; NPS.gov
 - **Independence, MO:** National Frontier Trails Museum; Cl.Independence.mo.us
 - **Larned, KS:** Santa Fe Trail Center; SantaFeTrailCenter.org
 - **Santa Fe, NM:** New Mexico History Museum; NMHistoryMuseum.org
- Event:** Santa-Cali-Gon Days Festival, Independence, MO; SantaCaliGon.com

TEXAS' BUTTERFIELD LINE: ABILENE TO EL PASO, TEXAS

- **Abilene, TX:** Frontier, Texas!; FrontierTexas.com
 - **San Angelo, TX:** Fort Concho Museum; FortConcho.com
 - **Fort Stockton, TX:** Annie Riggs Memorial Museum; AnnieRiggsMuseum.org
 - **Pecos, TX:** West of the Pecos Museum; WestOfThePecosMuseum.org
 - **El Paso, TX:** El Paso Museum of History; History.ElPasoTexas.gov
- Event:** Fort Davis Coolest Fourth, July 2-4, 2016; FortDavis.com

ON THE TRAIL TO KANSAS'S CATTLE TOWNS: ABILENE TO DODGE CITY, KANSAS

- International Chisholm Trail Association; ChisholmTrailAssn.org
 - **Abilene, KS:** Old Abilene Town; OldAbileneCowtown.com
 - **Newton, KS:** Harvey County Historical Society & Museum; HCHM.org
 - **Wichita, KS:** Kansas Historical Society; KSHS.org
 - **Dodge City, KS:** Boot Hill Museum; BootHill.org
- Event:** Ellsworth Cowtown Days, August 19-20, 2016; EllsworthCowtownDays.com

ARIZONA'S SANTA FE LINE: HOLBROOK TO KINGMAN, ARIZONA

- **Winslow, AZ:** La Posada Hotel; LaPosada.org
 - **Flagstaff, AZ:** Museum of Northern Arizona; MUSNAZ.org
 - **Williams, AZ:** Grand Canyon Railway; TheTrain.com
 - **Peach Springs, AZ:** Grand Canyon West; GrandCanyonWest.com
 - **Kingman, AZ:** Mohave Museum of History & Arts; MohaveMuseum.org
- Event:** Holbrook's 34th Annual Wild West Days & Bucket of Blood Races, July 16, 2016; HolbrookChamberofCommerce.com

THE BLACK HILLS STAGELINE: CHEYENNE, WYOMING, TO DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

- **Cheyenne, WY:** Visit Cheyenne; Cheyenne.org
 - **Spearfish, SD:** High Plains Western Heritage Center; Spearfish,SD;WesternHeritageCenter.com
 - **Deadwood, SD:** Deadwood, SD Black Hills Territory; Deadwood.com
 - **Deadwood, SD:** Days of '76 Museum; DaysOf76.com
 - **Cody, WY:** Buffalo Bill Center of the West; BuffaloBillCenter.org
- Event:** Cheyenne Frontier Days, Cheyenne, WY, July 22-31, 2016; CFDRodeo.com



2016. Next stop is Winslow's Santa Fe train station and architect Mary Jane Colter's Spanish revival, 1929 hotel, La Posada. Used as railroad offices for years, it has been lovingly restored and is an architectural gem of Arizona's old Santa Fe line.

West across the state, the landmark San Francisco Peaks beckon visitors as they cross the high desert to Flagstaff, which was named after a famous flagpole put up on the Fourth of July, 1876. The Museum of Northern Arizona just west of the city is an essential stop for any traveler, after a visit to the active rail station and walking tour of the historic district, including a stretch of Old Route 66.

From Flagstaff west, I-40 speeds travelers and tourists to Williams, home of the Grand Canyon Railway and the historic Santa Fe Depot. From Williams, the interstate traffic rapidly moves across the state to historic Kingman and the Mohave Museum of History and Art, but slow down and get your kicks along the old Santa Fe line (today it is the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway) by driving historic Route 66 in search of Old West history through Seligman, Peach Springs, Truxton, Valentine and Hackberry. Take an extra day and tour the Hualapai Tribe's Grand Canyon West where you can spend the night in cabin right on the rim of the canyon.



Copyrighted by J. C. H. Grabbill, Deadwood, Dakota

No. 2853 The Deadwood Coach. Photo and copyright by Grabbill, '89.

Dakota frontier photographer John C.H. Grabbill photographed a celebratory final run of the Deadwood Stage after its eleven years of wild rides, robberies, shootings and Indian attacks on the old road to Deadwood in 1889.

- COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -

The Black Hills Stage Line: Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Deadwood, South Dakota

Via U.S. 85/U.S. 181-90/U.S. 85/U.S. 14A; 311 Miles, 5.5 hours. Inside Tip: Scenic route from Newcastle U.S. 16 to Custer and take U.S. 385/U.S. 16 North to Lead and Deadwood.

Almost 400 miles from Cheyenne the famous Deadwood stage is on display at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West Museum complex in Cody. The famous coach that came around the Horn and was driven thousands of miles in California before being brought

to the Dakota and Wyoming territories was saved in perpetuity by none other than William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody himself, who used the stage in his Wild West show for many years.

Officially known as the Cheyenne and Blackhills Stage and Express Line, the stage line ran first September 25, 1876 and ran regularly, despite Indian attacks and hold ups, until February 19, 1887, when the arrival of the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad in nearby Rapid City made it obsolete. Two years later the tracks were built to Deadwood, but the legend of the famous Deadwood stage would live forever.

Traveling and tracking the old stage route from Cheyenne to Deadwood is as scenic journey into the Black Hills. From Cheyenne drive north parallel to the Wyoming-Nebraska-South Dakota line through Fort Laramie, Lusk, and Newcastle. Continue north to I-90 east to Spearfish and the Spearfish Scenic Highway to downtown historic Deadwood.



Stuart Rosebrook, *True West's* senior editor, believes a road trip across the American West is good for the mind and soul.

Four times during the weeklong Cheyenne Frontier Days Rodeo every July, the Grand Parade celebrates the transportation history of the Old West in Wyoming.

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WESTERN ROUNDUP

FOR JULY 2016



BUFFALO SOLDIERS 150TH

San Angelo, TX, July 28: At Fort Concho, the 10th U.S. Cavalry headquarters from 1875 to 1882, John Langellier will discuss the 150th anniversary of the Buffalo Soldiers for his border-to-border tour promoting his new book, *Fighting for Uncle Sam*.
325-481-2646 • FortConcho.com

ART SHOW

IMAGING THE AMERICAN WEST: SELECTIONS FROM THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
Albany, NY, Closes July 17: Features American West paintings, sculptures and sketches by artists such as Charlie Russell and Frederic Remington.
518-474-5877 • NYSM.NYSED.gov

HERITAGE FESTIVALS

KINGMAN JULY 4TH BLOCK PARTY & FIREWORKS
Kingman, AZ, July 2-4: Celebrate Independence day with free hot dogs and refreshments, live entertainment and a fireworks display.
866-427-7866 • GoKingman.com

HOMESTEADER DAYS

Billings, MT, July 7-9: This 1882 town celebrates its railroad and homestead history with an outdoor concert, local food and a beer garden.
406-245-4111 • VisitBillings.com

OREGON TRAIL DAYS

Gering, NE, July 7-10: Celebrates the pioneers who settled western Nebraska via a kickoff barbecue, old-fashioned parades and live music.
308-632-2133 • OTDays.com

LONGMIRE DAYS

Buffalo, WY, July 8-10: Author Craig Johnson and actors from the hit series *Longmire* gather to celebrate cowboy culture and Old West heritage.
800-227-5122 • BuffaloWYO.com

NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY TEXAS HEROES HALL OF HONOR INDUCTION

Bandera, TX, July 22: Meet this year's Texas Heroes and enjoy dinner and music, beneath the stars, on the Frontier Times Museum grounds.
830-796-3864 • BanderaCowboyCapital.com

DODGE CITY DAYS

Dodge City, KS, July 29-Aug. 7: Celebration includes a PRCA rodeo, boot hill bull fry, chuckwagon breakfast and Western art show.
620-227-3119 • DodgeCityDays.com



BUFFALO BILL DAYS

Golden, CO, July 28-31: Take a trail ride up to Lookout Mountain to visit Buffalo Bill Cody's grave, plus enjoy a Wild West show and parade.
303-279-3342 • BuffaloBillDays.com

WESTERN ROUNDUP

FOR JULY 2016



SHOOTOUT ON WHISKEY ROW

Prescott, AZ, July 23-24: Watch the 10th annual Southwest re-enactment competition hosted by Prescott Regulators & Their Shady Ladies.
928-445-1754 • PrescottRegulators.org

LECTURE

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

Ouray, CO, July 5: *True West's Frontier Doc*, Dr. Jim Kornberg, will share tales of frontier doctor William Rowan at the 1888 Wright Opera House.
970-325-4399 • TheWrightOperaHouse.org

MUSIC FESTIVAL

MOUNTAIN RAILS MUSIC FESTIVAL

Alamosa, CO, Weekends in July-Sept: Take a scenic ride on the Rio Grande train to a mountaintop venue for live music.
877-726-7245 • ColoradoTrain.com

RODEOS

PRESCOTT FRONTIER DAYS

Prescott, AZ, June 28 -July 4: Held since 1888, the self-proclaimed "world's oldest rodeo" features steer roping, bull riding and a parade.
928-445-3103 • WorldsOldestRodeo.com



NEBRASKA'S BIG RODEO

Burwell, NE, July 27-30: This outdoor rodeo offers up bareback, saddle bronc and bull riding events, plus calf and team roping contests.
308-346-5110 • NebraskasBigRodeo.com



GREEN RIVER RENDEZVOUS

Pinedale, WY, July 7-10: This 1833 mountain man encampment offers fur trade lectures and a pageant honoring rendezvous culture.
307-367-4101 • VisitPinedale.org

GRANGEVILLE BORDER DAYS

Grangeville, ID, July 1-4: Idaho's oldest rodeo, first held in 1912, offers team roping, barrel and steer riding, and wild horse race competitions.
208-983-1372 • GrangevilleBorderDays.org

MANDAN RODEO DAYS

Mandan, ND, July 2-4: This ranch rodeo offers chuckwagon races, Western music concert and a Fourth of July parade and fireworks display.
701-751-2983 • MandanRodeo.org

SILVER STATE STAMPEDE

Elko, NV, July 7-9: Cowboy entertainment roars to life at this PRCA rodeo featuring ranch-style bronc riding, a trade show and a dance.
800-248-3556 • ExploreElko.com

CENTRAL WYOMING FAIR & RODEO

Casper, WY, July 8-16: Casper community gathers for PRCA rodeo riding and roping competitions, carnival rides and a singing contest.
307-235-5775 • CentralWyomingFair.com

DAYS OF '76 RODEO

Deadwood, SD, July 26-30: Held since 1923, this rodeo offers contests and activities based on the popular Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West show.
605-578-1876 • Daysof76.com



CALGARY STAMPEDE & ART SHOW

Calgary, AB, July 8-17: With roots tracing to 1886, this rodeo boasts multiple concerts, chuckwagon races and nightly stage shows.
800-661-1260 • CalgaryStampede.com

CATTLEMEN'S DAYS

Gunnison, CO, July 8-17: This PRCA rodeo offers horse and livestock shows, a carnival, and live cowboy music and poetry.
970-596-0149 • CattlemensDays.com

SNAKE RIVER STAMPEDE RODEO

Nampa, ID, July 19-23: PRCA bull riding, steer wrestling, bareback bronc riding and tie-down roping contests stun crowds.
208-466-8497 • SnakeRiverStampede.com

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS

Cheyenne, WY, July 22-31: Cowboys compete in a PRCA rodeo, held since 1897, that also offers a Western art show and Country concerts.
307-778-7200 • CFDRodeo.com

CHIEF JOSEPH DAYS

Joseph, OR, July 26-31: Traditional Indian dances, a bucking horse stampede, a parade and a friendship feast are highlights of this PRCA rodeo.
541-432-1015 • ChiefJosephDays.com



PRESCOTT INDIAN ART MARKET

Prescott, AZ, July 9-10: Exhibits American Indian weavings, pottery, jewelry and paintings, plus offers cultural art and craft presentations.
928-445-3122 • Sharlot.org

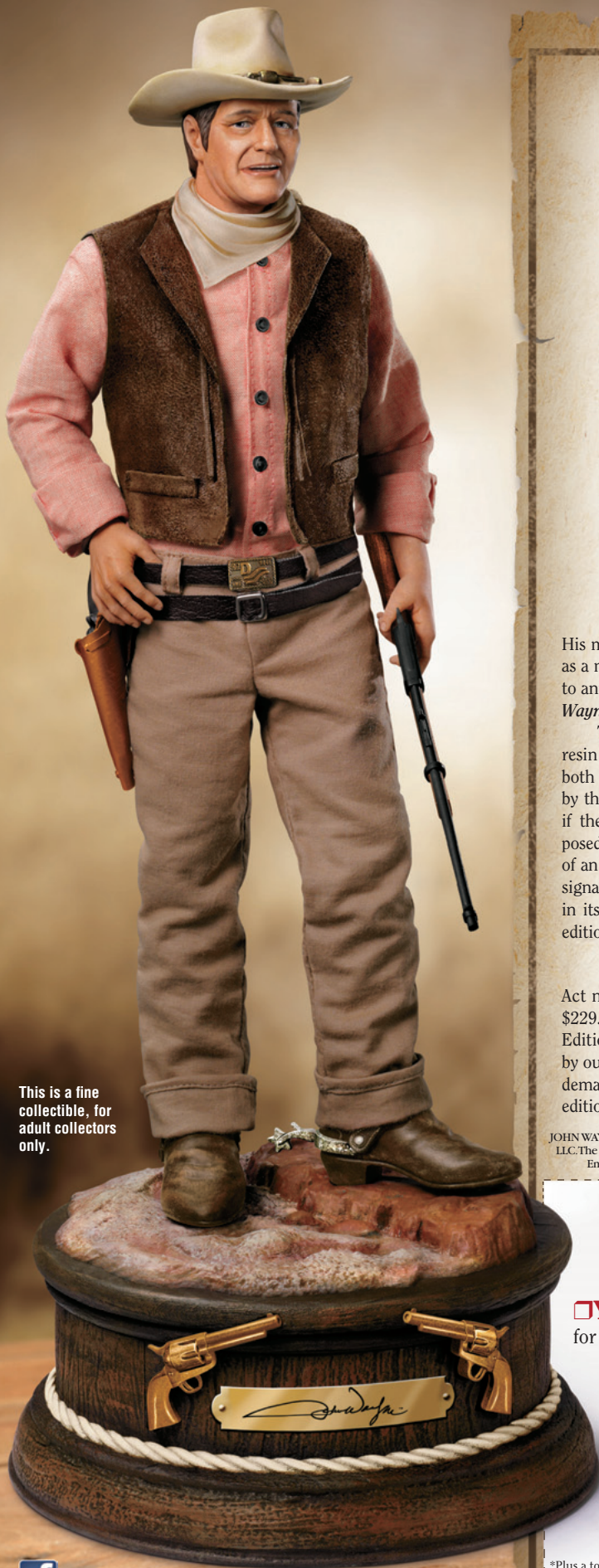
TRADE SHOW

WINCHESTER ARMS COLLECTORS ASSOC. SHOW

Cody, WY, July 8-10: This firearms show honors Winchester's role in forging America's heritage with trade booths and an awards show.
605-430-0889 • WinchesterCollector.org

TWMag.com:

View Western events on our website.



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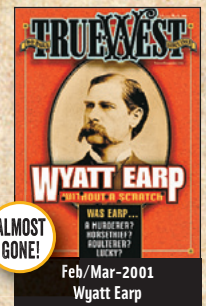


Jan-2000
Wild Bill



ALMOST GONE!

Jan-2001
Topless Gunfighter



ALMOST GONE!

Feb/Mar-2001
Wyatt Earp



SOLD OUT

Apr-2001
Custer

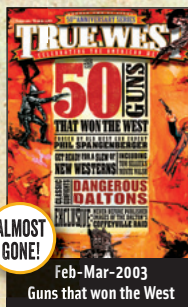


Aug/Sep-2002
Defeat of Jesse James



ALMOST GONE!

Jul-2003
Doc & Wyatt



ALMOST GONE!

Feb-Mar-2003
Guns that won the West



Aug-2004
John Wesley Hardin



SOLD OUT

Jun-2005
Jesus Out West



ALMOST GONE!

Dec-2006
Buffalo Gals & Guys



Oct-2006
Tombstone/125th OK Corral



Jan-2007
Cowboys ae indians



Nov/Dec-2008
Mickey Free



SOLD OUT

Sep-2009
500 Yrs Before Cowboys



Nov/Dec-2010
Black Warriors of the West



Apr-2011
True Grit/Bridges & Wayne



Aug-2012
Butch and Sundance



Aug-2013
Tombstone-The Walk Down



SOLD OUT

Mar-2013
Arizona Rangers



Nov-2014
Women Who Left Their Mark



Dec-15
First Mountain Man

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- Jan: Buffalo Bill
- Mar: Richard Farnsworth
- May: Samuel Walker
- Jun: Frontier Half-Bloods
- Jul: Billy & the Kids
- Aug: John Wayne
- Sep: Border Breed
- Oct: Halloween Issue
- Nov: Apache Scout
- Dec: Mountain Men

2001

- Jan: Topless Gunfighter
- May/Jun: Custer
- Jul: Cowboys & Cowtowns

2002

- Aug/Sep: Jesse James
- Oct: Billy On The Brain
- Nov/Dec: Butch & Sundance

2003

- Jan: 50 Historical Photos
- Feb/Mar: 50 Guns
- Apr: John Wayne
- Spring: Jackalope Creator Dies
- May/Jun: Custer Killer
- Jul: Doc & Wyatt
- Aug/Sep: A General Named Dorothy
- Oct: Vera McGinnis
- Nov/Dec: Worst Westerns Ever

2004

- Jan/Feb: Six Guns
- Mar: Fakes/Fake Doc
- April/Travel: Visit the Old West
- May: Iron Horse/Sacred Dogs
- Jun: HBO's Deadwood
- Jul: 17 Legends
- Aug: JW Hardin
- Sep: Wild Bunch
- Oct: Bill Pickett
- Nov/Dec: Dale Evans

2005

- Jan/Feb: Rare Photos
- Mar: Deadwood/McShane
- Apr: 77 Sunset Trips
- May: Trains/Collector's Edition
- Jun: Jesus Out West
- Jul: All Things Cowboy
- Aug: History of Western Wear
- Sep: Gambling
- Oct: Blaze Away/Wyatt
- Nov/Dec: Gay Western? Killer DVDs

2006

- Jan/Feb: Mexican Insurgents
- Mar: Kit Carson
- Apr: I've Been Everywhere, Man
- May: The Racial Frontier
- Jun: Playing Sports in the OW
- Jul/Aug: Dude! Where's My Ranch?
- Sep: Indian Yell
- Oct: Tombstone/125th Ok Corral
- Nov: Gambling
- Dec: Buffalo Gals & Guys

2007

- Jan/Feb: Cowboys Are Indians
- Mar: Trains/Jim Clark
- Apr: Western Travel
- May: Dreamscape Desperado/Billy
- Jun: Collecting the West/Photos
- Jul: Man Who Saved The West
- Aug: Western Media/Best Reads
- Sep: Endurance Of The Horse
- Oct: 3:10 To Yuma
- Nov/Dec: Brad Pitt & Jesse James

2008

- Jan/Feb: Pat Garrett/No Country
- Mar: Who Killed the Train?
- Apr: Travel/Geronimo
- May: Who Stole Buffalo Bill's Home?
- Jun: The Last Cowboy President?
- Jul: Secrets of Our Nat'l Parks/Teddy
- Aug: Kendricks Northern CBs/Photos
- Sep: Saloons & Stagecoaches

- Oct: Charlie Russell
- Nov/Dec: Mickey Free

2009

- Jan/Feb: Border Riders
- Mar: Poncho Villa
- Apr: Stagecoach
- May: Battle For The Alamo
- Jun: Custer's Ride To Glory
- Jul: Am West, Then & Now
- Aug: Wild West Shows
- Sep: Vaquero/500 Yrs Before CBs
- Oct: Capturing Billy
- Nov/Dec: Chaco Canyon

2010

- Jan/Feb: Top 10 Western Towns
- Mar: Trains/Pony Express
- Apr: OW Destinations/Clint Eastwood
- May: Legendary Sonny Jim
- Jun: Extreme Western Adventures
- Jul: Starvation Trail/AZ Rough Riders
- Aug: Digging Up Billy the Kid
- Sep: Classic Rodeo!
- Oct: Extraordinary Western Art
- Nov/Dec: Black Warriors of the West

2011

- Jan/Feb: Sweethearts of the Rodeo
- Mar: 175th Anniv Battle of the Alamo
- Apr: Three True Grits
- May: Historic Ranches
- Jun: Tin Type Billy
- Jul: Viva, Outlaw Women!
- Aug: Was Geronimo A Terrorist?
- Sep: Western Museums/CBs & Aliens
- Oct: Hard Targets
- Nov/Dec: Butch Cassidy is Back

2012

- Feb: Az Crazy Road to Statehood
- Mar: Special Entertainment Issue
- Apr: Riding Shotgun with History
- May: The Outlaw Cowboys of NM
- Jun: Wyatt On The Set!
- July: Deadly Trackers
- Aug: How Did Butch & Sundance Die?

- Sep: The Heros of Northfield
- Oct: Bravest Lawman You Never
- Nov: Armed & Courageous
- Dec: Legend of Climax Jim

2013

- Jan: Best of the West/John Wayne
- Feb: Rocky Mountain Rangers
- Apr: US Marshals
- May: Texas Rangers
- Jun: Doc's Last Gunfight
- Jul: Comanche Killers!
- Aug: Tombstone 20th Annv
- Sep: Ambushed on the Pecos
- Oct: Outlaws, Lawmen & Gunfighters
- Nov: Soiled Doves
- Dec: Cowboy Ground Zero

2014

- Jan: Best 100 Historical Photos
- Feb: Assn. of Pat Garrett
- Mar: Stand-up Gunfights
- Apr: Wyatt Earp Alaska
- May: Tom Horn
- Jun: Custer Captured
- Jul: 50 Historical Gunfighter Photos
- Aug: Bigfoot Wallace/Train Robberies
- Sep: New Billy Photo/Top Museums
- Oct: Charlie Russell/Movie Hats
- Nov: Wild Bills's Last Gunfight
- Dec: Olive Oatman-Branded

2015

- Jan: 100 Historical Am. Indian Photos
- Feb: Mountain Man-First Survivalists
- Mar: Mickey Free/Severed Heads
- Apr: Jack Stilwell-Forgotten Scout
- May: Armed to Survive
- Jun: Billy the Kid-Special Report
- Jul: 50 Historical Photos-Pancho Villa
- Aug: Luke Short-Dodge City War
- Sep: Crossing America-Lewis & Clark
- Oct: Wyatt Earp in Hollywood
- Nov: 22 Guns that Won the West
- Dec: The First Mountain Man

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Tilghman On the Take

How accurate was 1999's *You Know My Name*, about Bill Tilghman?

James Patrick Gaines
Orangevale, California

Like most Western movies—not that close to the truth.

Researchers have proven many of Bill Tilghman's exploits are myths, especially his record as a peace officer. Researcher Nancy B. Samuelson writes in *Shoot from the Lip: Lives, Legends and Lies of the Three Guardsmen of Oklahoma and U.S. Marshal Nix* that Tilghman was corrupt and had been arrested numerous times for running a bawdy house and for gambling while serving as a deputy sheriff.

In the film, Tilghman—as city marshal in Cromwell, Oklahoma—is shot and killed on November 1, 1924, by federal prohibition agent Wiley Lynn. A drunk and angry Lynn killed Tilghman because he had refused to take a bribe.

In reality, Lynn conducted important raids on bootleggers. He shot Tilghman, claiming self-defense, after the lawman blocked a raid. Political heavyweights tried to convict Lynn of murder, but he was acquitted after several people confirmed that Tilghman had been on the take.

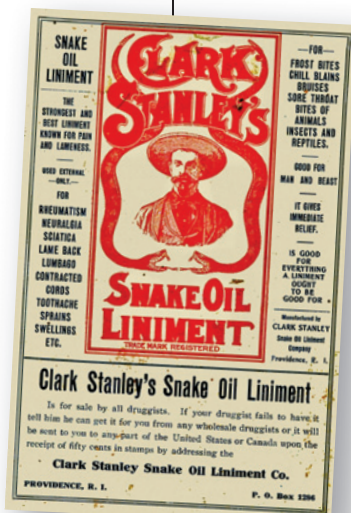
Where did “snake oil” originate?

Robert Tignor
Independence, Missouri

“Snake oil” comes from 19th-century Chinese railroad workers who used medicine made from the Chinese water

After the federal government fined Clark Stanley \$20 for his deceptive snake oil liniment, snake oil became synonymous with quackery.

— PUBLISHED IN *TRUE LIFE IN THE FAR WEST BY THE AMERICAN COWBOY* BY CLARK STANLEY —



Marshall Trimble is Arizona's official historian and vice president of the Wild West History Association. His latest book is *Arizona's Outlaws and Lawmen*; History Press, 2015. If you have a question, write: Ask the Marshall, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327 or e-mail him at marshall.trimble@scottsdalecc.edu



This 1893 photograph of deputy U.S. marshals in Perry, Oklahoma, features Bill Tilghman (man in white hat, leaning on Winchester) and Heck Thomas (far right, leaning on Winchester). The gentlemen in the chairs are mainly Land Office employees.

— TRUE WEST ARCHIVES —

snake. The stuff worked; rich in Omega-3 fatty acids, it effectively treated conditions such as arthritis and bursitis. Americans were amazed by its healing powers.

The term took on a new meaning when phony patent medicines promised to cure every disease known to man. Made up of mostly alcohol, this snake oil convinced people they felt better.

Since America did not have Chinese water snakes, some entrepreneurs used rattlesnakes. Perhaps the best known of these snake oil salesmen was Clark Stanley, the self-proclaimed “Rattlesnake King,” a

former cowboy who claimed he had been tutored by Hopi medicine men in Arizona. He deceptively used mineral oil to make his “snake oil” potent. Making a show out of his treatment, Stanley pulled a rattler out of a sack, slit it open and dropped the snake into a pot of boiling water.

Who is in Giddings grave, near Arizona's Doubtful Canyon?

Allen Pope
Phoenix, Arizona

In early 1861, a stagecoach carried five men traveling from Mesilla, New Mexico, to Tucson, Arizona. One of the men, John J. Giddings, ran the stage line with his brother, G.H. They were taking a big chance in a region on alert due to Indian attacks. As the stage approached Stein's Peak station in Hidalgo County, New Mexico, Chiricahua Apaches, led by Chief Cochise, charged them. They killed all five men and destroyed the station. G.H. buried his brother close to where he was killed.

In Mary Doria Russell's *Doc*, the dentist treats Wyatt Earp who is missing two front teeth. Is that true?

Steve Barringer
Phoenix, Arizona

Back then, nearly everyone had rotten teeth. Many cowboys had teeth stained by tobacco and coffee. That's why people typically did not smile for photographs. Wyatt Earp could have had missing teeth and tooth decay, but I have not seen that noted in any descriptions of him. Mary Doria Russell's book is historical fiction. She does not know if Earp was missing any teeth, but it's plausible.

How dangerous was Kid Curry?

Jonathan Smith
Rodenberg, Lower Saxony, Germany

An outlaw who rode with Robert "Butch Cassidy" Parker and Harry "Sundance Kid" Longabaugh, Kid Curry, a.k.a. Harvey Logan, reportedly killed nine men and possibly as many as 15. Historians debate whether or not a Texan named Tom Capehart committed some of those killings—although authors Mark Smokov and Jeffrey Burton state this is a piece of fiction from Charles Kelly. Given his reputation for violence, especially when drinking, he was rightfully described as the "wildest of the Wild Bunch."

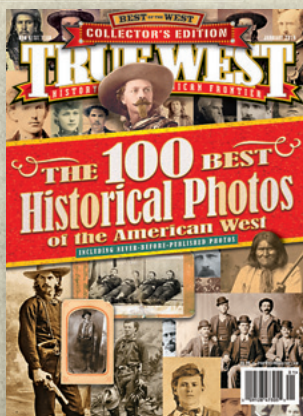
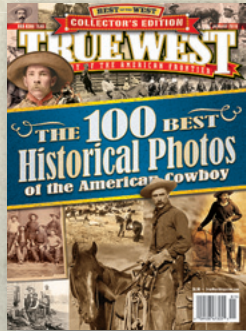
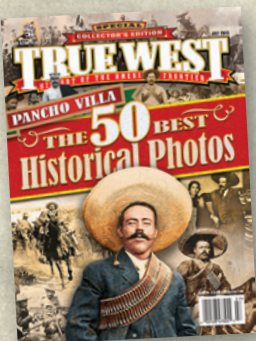


Harvey Logan, who sometimes disguised himself as a tramp, is shown here after his 1897 arrest. Logan and Harry "Sundance Kid" Longabaugh ultimately escaped.

— COURTESY ROBERT G. MCCUBBIN COLLECTION —



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Without the 1950s' ABC series, *The Adventures of Rin Tin Tin*, I probably would have taken an entirely different career path, especially after our family relocated from the Midwest to Arizona.

My more than 40-year career has allowed me to explore and be inspired by historic sites in the U.S., Canada, Europe and Asia, but two major ones remain on my bucket list: San Juan Hill and Normandy.

Gene Autry once announced at a museum board meeting that he intended to sell the Los Angeles Angels to buy something better—the Mustang Ranch, a brothel in Nevada. Then a big smile covered his face. He had just put one over on all of us!

It is always a thrill to unearth a hidden past and share it with others.

The more I study history, the more I realize how little I know.

One of the best pieces of advice I ever heard is: "When you are in a room with a group of people, seek out the oldest ones and talk to them about their experiences."

If only I had Mark Twain's talent to turn prose into pithy poetry.

Among the many priceless things my daughter has gifted me was a postcard (not a text or Tweet) with Roy Rogers on the front and a note on the back that read: "...I miss the whole wild west thing you introduced to me when I was little."

I have no clue how many Westerns I have watched. I have to confess, like the Clint Eastwood Oater, they run the gamut of the good, the bad and the ugly.

Working in TV and movies was an unexpected part of my experience that allowed me to meet some of my silver screen heroes, including Woody Strode, who, literally, was bigger than life. I helped him secure a role in 1993's *Posse*.

For 1993's *Geronimo: An American Legend*, I was asked, "Could you modify an actor's cavalry hat with a leather hatband to set him apart?" My response was, "John Wayne never needed to do this. Why not give your actor acting lessons?"



On July 30, as part of his national 150th Buffalo Soldiers Anniversary tour, John Langellier will give a lecture at the Buffalo Soldiers National Museum in Houston, Texas.

— COURTESY BUFFALO SOLDIERS NATIONAL MUSEUM —



JOHN P. LANGELLIER, HISTORIAN

Growing up in Tucson, Arizona, John P. Langellier spent four decades in public history after graduating from the University of San Diego and Kansas State University. He spent a dozen years with the U.S. Army, helped found California's Autry Museum of the American West and served as director for Wyoming State Museum, deputy director of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, executive director of Arizona's Sharlot Hall Museum and director of Arizona Historical Society's Central Division. He retired in 2015. He has written dozens of published books, served as film consultant (most recently *For Love of Liberty*, hosted by Halle Berry) and produced documentaries.

Despite my passion for the Old West, *To Kill a Mockingbird* is my favorite book.

My frequent road trips have prompted me to take my cousin's advice to listen to books on CDs. They keep me occupied as the miles roll by. I currently am listening to J.A. Jance's *Queen of the Night*, while driving through areas mentioned in this whodunit.

On my border-to-border Buffalo Soldiers book tour (see p. 41), I will be able to revisit some favorite haunts and take in new places as well.

One of the three projects I am working on now is "Hollywood Horse Soldiers: The U.S. Cavalry in Film, TV and Popular Culture." But that should be no surprise for someone who admits he grew up with Rin Tin Tin!



Adoption Opportunities

June 4
Ewing, IL

June 7-21
Internet Adoption

June 11 *Trained Animals*
Carson City, NV

June 11-12
Santa Rosa, CA

June 14
Pauls Valley, OK

June 17-18
Farmington, UT

June 17-18
Ithica, NY

June 17-18
Fort Smith, AR

July 9
Ewing, IL

July 12
Pauls Valley, OK

July 24-25
Tonganoxie, KS

Standard adoption fee for untrained horses is \$125.

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

Approved TIP trainers can earn \$500-\$800 for gentling a mustang or burro and finding an adopter. Contact the Mustang Heritage Foundation at 512.869.3225 or visit mustangheritagefoundation.org

UNTOUCHED OR GENTLED

There is a wild horse or burro for you

Image by Becky Papa



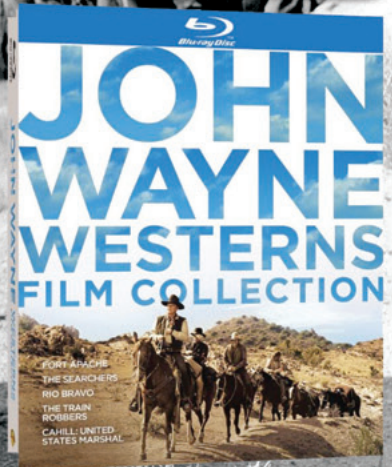
If you don't see a location near you listed above, please visit **BLM.gov** or call **866.468.7826**

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