

BUCKSKIN BULLETIN



Volume LIII - issue 3 - September 2020

Sheridan and his Generals During the American Civil War

from Harpers Weekly, June 1865



We Westerners are historians and are aware of the great price paid to re-unify this country during the difficult strife of the American Civil War, 1861-1865. Northerners believed that the divided union must remain intact. Southerners felt that they had the right to leave and form their own country. Our country is again suffering internal strife. Let us hope and pray that brave leaders will emerge to bring us together again.

Read more on General Sheridan on page 5



CHAIRMAN'S GREETING

Greetings during this unprecedented time! Here at the Home Ranch, we're keeping the doors open but working remotely a good deal, as well. West Texas A&M University and the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum here on campus, which houses our office, are both open with varying restrictions on social distancing and lots of protocols in place. Their ability to keep the doors physically open will depend on how the darned virus behaves in the student population. We will be in touch with sheriffs if anything changes on that front. Your Chairman, Secretary/Treasurer, and President are keeping up with the daily business at hand and keeping safe in the process!

Our awards cycle is coming to a close. We will have decisions on the winners this month and will be making calls to congratulate them. We so very much appreciate EVERYONE who sent in awards entries and – as an announcement in the Bulletin notes – had a very hard time choosing between the many, many excellent entries.

We send out our hearty thanks again to Bob DeWitt of the Pikes Peak Posse in Colorado Springs. Bob and his colleagues had worked tirelessly to plan a September 2020 Gather. However, as we announced in the June Bulletin, we had to cancel the 2020 Fall Gather because of COVID; but we're up and running for 2021 in LA and 2022 in Colorado Springs! Watch for dates and announcements in the next Bulletin! We are seeking a posse or corral who would be interested in hosting the Gather in the fall of 2023. If this appeals to you, just let us know!

I wish you all a safe and healthy fall with beautiful Western sunsets and a little rest from the hectic world. From the Home Ranch to your homes, here's to a good fall season –

Happy Trails!

Bonney



REMINDER TO ALL SHERIFFS AND MEMBERS!

Sheriffs: Please remember to forward the Buckskin Bulletin to all of your corral or posse members. And please keep us up to date on your contact information – we want to stay in touch and we always appreciate all of your updates, newsletters, and publications!

All Members: Please be sure that your corral and posse sheriffs have your current email address so they can forward the Buckskin Bulletin to you! We want to be sure you're in the loop!

The Buckskin Bulletin comes out four times a year. It's emailed to all sheriffs so that they can email it to their posse or corral members. The current Bulletin is also always available on the front page of the Westerners website; back issues are accessible on the website through the Buckskin Bulletin link.

Inside this Issue:

Chairman's Greetings	pg. 2	In Memory	pg. 9
Home Ranch & Corral News	pg. 3-4	The Mercantile	pg. 10
General Sheridan	pg. 5	CSAW & PPHM news	pg. 11
Bents Old Fort, by Jim Jennings	pg. 6-8	Book News & Publications	pg. 12-13

CALL FOR CORRAL AND POSSE UPDATES

Please send us your notices on upcoming or past programs. We love to spread the good news about the activities of fellow Westerners! You can email them to Ken Pirtle, Buckskin Bulletin Editor, at kenneth.pirtle@me.com , or to the Home Ranch at westerners@pphm.wtamu.edu

UPDATE ON AWARDS CYCLE

We at the Home Ranch have had folks reading through the many, many wonderful submissions in this year's award cycle. We are nearly finished with the reading process and will be calling the winners this month.

Winners of this year's awards (for work and programs in the 2019 year) will be announced in the December Buckskin Bulletin and winners will receive their awards in the mail.

THANK YOU ALL FOR PARTICIPATING THIS YEAR!!! We had a wonderful turnout and **AS ALWAYS** it is hard to choose the first- and second-place winners when there are so many fine entries. We love hearing about what your corrals and posses have been up to and treasure reading your work! **THANK YOU AGAIN!**



MORE NEWS FROM THE **HOME RANCH**

Update on the Fall Gather

FALL 2021: The LA CORRAL will host a fabulous Westerners International Gather, to be held in conjunction with their 75th anniversary and fiesta. Mark your calendars for Friday, October 8th and Saturday, October 9th, 2021!

FALL 2022: PIKES PEAK POSSE of WESTERNERS will host us for our fall gather in 2022, with dates and details to come closer to the time.

*** WOULD YOUR CORRAL OR POSSE LIKE TO HOST US IN THE FALL OF 2023? It is a lot of fun and your fellow Westerners will have a chance to meet your members and you will have a chance to introduce new folks to the western history and culture of your area. Contact Bonney MacDonald, Westerners Chairman, if you are interested: bmacdonald@wtamu.edu

CORRAL NEWS

The Home Ranch and the Buckskin Bulletin wonder how your Corrals and Posses are managing during this challenging time. Have you been able to meet? Have you experimented with Zoom? You may email this info to Ken Pirtle, Buckskin Bulletin Editor, at kenneth.pirtle@me.com, or to the Home Ranch at westerners@pphm.wtamu.edu.

Remember, we love to receive photos of your gatherings and reports on the programs that you have. Also, if you have a particularly worthy Sheriff, you may nominate him/her for special recognition.

Phil Williams from the **Ft. Worth Corral** reported a steady membership and added that their corral had not yet resumed meetings at Ol' South Pancake House because of the covid virus. He did, however, note the addition of two new members. Welcome to **Carol Hughes** and **Mike Hooper**! Phil also reported that the **Ft. Worth Corral** has begun having successful Zoom sessions; their September program included a presentation on the Oregon Trail from **Bert Schultz**.

Linda Cravens from the **Scottsdale Corral** reported that in April they had a special discussion with author and historian, **Drew Comber**, regarding the myths and legends surrounding the life of Billy the Kid. Linda also reported that the **Scottsdale Westerners** have cowboyed up and started meeting by Zoom. Way to march with the times and thanks for letting us know!

Bob DeWitt reported that the **Pikes Peak Westerners** had successful Zoom sessions this summer. A July program focused on local history in Colorado Springs, the August session focused on the 1918 flu epidemic, and the September meeting dealt with local Jewish communities in Colorado. The attendance at the **Pikes Peak Zoom** sessions is most impressive and gives us all hope that we can keep our programs going even in these difficult times!

Dale Williams, Sheriff of the **Palo Duro Corral** reports successful Zoom programs early in the summer. Member **Dr. J. Paul Matney** reported on the early wild and bawdy days of Amarillo, Texas. In June, **Ken Pirtle** hosted at his home and presented the story of "Indianola, TX, -Destroyed Twice by Hurricanes". For their August meeting **Bill Faubion's** program was "My heroes have always been Cowboys". In September **Doug Phillips** reported on his pioneer family that homesteaded and farmed on land in and around Canyon, Texas. Part of their land is now Camp Don Harrington Boy Scout Camp located in a tributary canyon of Palo Duro Canyon.





Phillip Henry
Sheridan
(Lieutenant
General, US Army)
Library of
Congress Photo

General Phillip Henry Sheridan

reprinted from nps.gov, National Park Service, Washita Battlefield

Phillip Henry Sheridan was born on March 6, 1831—that much is known. On various occasions, he mentions his place of birth as Boston, Somerset County, Ohio, and Albany, New York, although he also may have been born in Ireland or at sea during his parent's emigration to the United States. It is known that Sheridan received his early education in Somerset and entered the US Military Academy at West Point from that town in 1848 after lying about his age. His career as a cadet got off to a shaky start when Sheridan, who was known for his hair-trigger temper and nicknamed "Little Phil" due to his shortness—he stood five feet, five inches tall, with a huge torso and short, bandy legs—assaulted an upperclassman, which resulted in his suspension for one year. He graduated in 1853, ranked thirty-four in a class of forty-nine.

Sheridan was also commissioned a second lieutenant in the 1st US Infantry and assigned to duty fighting Indians along the Rio Grande in Texas. In 1854, he joined the 4th US Infantry and moved to Oregon to participate in a futile campaign against the Yakima Indians. Second Lieutenant Sheridan narrowly escaped death in March 1856 when he led forty dragoons against the Cascade Indians, who had captured a blockhouse near Dallas on the Columbia River. He spent the next five years on the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation living most of the time with a Rogue River Indian woman.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Sheridan was called east to serve as a captain in the 13th US Infantry in southwest Missouri. In late May 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 2nd Michigan Cavalry, and just over one month later, distinguished himself during a raid at Booneville, Mississippi. The army desperately needed aggressive officers, and Sheridan was rewarded with an appointment to brigadier general and command of an infantry division in Buell's Army of the Ohio. In March 1863, Sheridan at the age of thirty-two, was promoted to major general of volunteers on December 31, 1862.

Sheridan campaigned in central Tennessee with General Rosecrans throughout the remainder of 1863. In 1864, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, made Sheridan—although most of his background was in infantry—Chief of the Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, which included three divisions of 10,000 horsemen. Sheridan will meet Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer, Commander of the Michigan Brigade, for the first time on April 15, 1864. Custer became one of Sheridan's most trusted lieutenants throughout the remainder of the war, and the two men established a warm friendship that endured until Custer's death.

General Sheridan quickly overhauled the cavalry from its traditional mission of battlefield support into a mobile, hard-hitting strike force. In August 1864, Sheridan was assigned command of the Army of the Shenandoah, with orders to wreak havoc upon this valley that had been the main source of supplies for the Rebel army. A strategy of "Total War," a

reign of terror on the civilian populace designed to deny the enemy army comfort and sustenance was implemented with great success.

Sheridan resumed his raiding tactics in the spring of 1865, and by April, the Army of Northern Virginia had been for all intents and purposes beaten into submission—with much of the glory showered upon the efforts of the cavalry. Sheridan purchased the table on which the surrender was signed and presented it to Libby Custer in honor of her husband.

Immediately following the war, General Sheridan was dispatched in command of more than 50,000 troops along the Rio Grande in Texas as a show of strength to the French, who had invaded Mexico. Sheridan was put in command of the 5th Military District, encompassing Texas and Louisiana, on Reconstruction duty. At this time he helped Custer, who was serving him in Texas; obtain the lieutenant colonelcy of the 7th US Cavalry. In February of 1868, Sheridan assumed command of the Department of Missouri and became responsible for enforcing the peace among the hostile Plains Indian tribes. He implemented the "Total War" strategy in the winter campaign of 1868-1869 against the Southern Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche. Sheridan recalled Custer early from his suspension to lead the campaign, which was successful in driving the Southern Plains tribes onto reservations. Sheridan's standing orders to Custer were, "To kill all the warriors, capture all the women and children, destroy all camps and material goods, and kill all the ponies."

In 1869, when General William Tecumseh Sherman was made General-in-Chief of the US Army, Sheridan was promoted to lieutenant general and assumed command of the Military District of Missouri, which extended from the Mississippi River west to the Rocky Mountains north and south from Canada to Mexico borders. He was involved in the Red River Wars of 1874-75, the Great Sioux Wars of 1876-77, and the Nez Perce War of 1877.

Sheridan became General-in-Chief of the US Army in November 1883 when General Sherman retired. In that capacity, he brought the bloody period of the American Indian wars to an end with the capture of Geronimo in 1886.

Phillip Henry Sheridan was made a four-star general shortly before he died in office at the age of fifty-seven on August 5, 1888, in Norquitt, Massachusetts. He was survived by his wife, son, and three daughters.



Bibliography

Greene, Jerome A. Washita: The U.S. Army and the Southern Cheyennes, 1867-1869.

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2004. (pgs. 43, 59-60, 71-74, 88)

Hardorff, Richard. Washita Memories: Eyewitness Views of Custer's Attack on Black Kettle's Village.

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008. (pgs. 8-9, 274-281)

Hutton, Paul. Phil Sheridan and His Army.

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999.

Jim Jennings grew up in Sweetwater, Texas and graduated from Texas A&M University. Jim and his wife Mavis reside in Amarillo, Texas. He is a member of the Palo Duro Corral and serves the Corral as Keeper of the Chips. Jim is a renowned western writer and a long-time western historian. Jim is retired as Executive Director of Publications for the American Quarter Horse Association and continues to write and is currently writing the scripts for Red Steagall's television show "Somewhere West of Wall Street."



Bent's Old Fort

Brothers Charles and William Bent, and their partner, Ceran St. Vrain, had no idea 185 years ago that the trading post they were building would become a national landmark and that their names would be very familiar to any student of western history. However, it's turned out that way.

Charles Bent, the oldest of the three men, was born in 1799 in Charleston, West Virginia, but in 1806, his father, Silas Bent, was appointed principal deputy surveyor of the Louisiana Territory. That, of course, had all been acquired with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and Silas' new job required that the family move to St. Louis, Missouri.

At the time, St. Louis was the jumping off place to the West. It was from St. Louis that Lewis and Clark had left for their exploratory trip to the West Coast in 1804, and, as it happened, the Bent family arrived in St. Louis only six days before Lewis and Clark's return in 1806. When the explorers returned, the whole town was caught up in the excitement of tales of the Rocky Mountains. And that included seven-year-old Charles.

A short time later, excited about stories told by the members of Lewis and Clark's expedition, a number of fur trappers headed west. They were in search of beaver. The beaver hides were very much in demand in both the eastern United States and in Europe for making felt hats, and a man could make a good living trapping beaver.

Tales of the trappers and the fur traders easily reached St. Louis during the next few years, and listening to them



with avid interest were Charles and his younger brother William. By the time Charles was 20 years old, he was in the West, working for the Missouri Fur Company as both a trapper and – due to the education that his parents had insisted upon – as a clerk for the company.

William Bent was born in St. Louis in 1809, and in 1824, at the age of 15, young William headed west and joined Charles trapping beaver on the upper Arkansas River.

The third member of the partnership, Ceran St. Vrain, was also born in St. Louis – but a little earlier, in 1802 – and he, too, heard all the stories told by the trappers. Like Charles Bent, his family insisted he receive an education, but also like Charles, as soon as he could, he headed west to become a trapper. But St. Vrain soon figured out that the real money was not in spending all winter in the mountains trapping, but in trading with the trappers for their furs. He opened a fur trading company in Taos, in what is now New Mexico, and shipped the furs back east along the Santa Fe Trail.

It was probably in Taos that St. Vrain met the Bent brothers, and after forming a partnership called Bent, St. Vrain and Company, they opened stores in both Santa Fe and Taos in northern Mexico, and a trading post near what today is Pueblo, Colorado. They shipped their goods back and forth over the Santa Fe Trail. That trail ran from Independence, Missouri, across Kansas along the Arkansas River and into Colorado. The trail continued along the Arkansas to just west of Purgatory Creek and then turned southwest to Raton Pass. From there the trail circumvented the mountains around to Santa Fe.

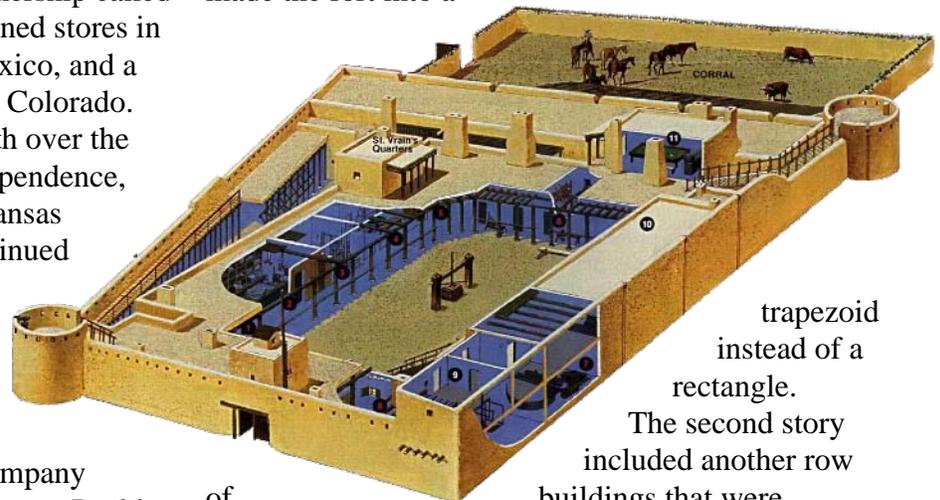
In 1828, the Bent, St. Vrain and Company partnership decided to abandon its post near Pueblo and, at the urging of the Cheyenne Indians, with whom the Bents and St. Vrain were doing a lot of trading, the partners moved further out on the plains. They selected a point on the Santa Fe Trail about where the trail left the Arkansas River and turned southwest toward Raton Pass. The trio reasoned that this site would make them an important post along the trail and would make it easier for trading with the Indians for their buffalo robes, which were quickly becoming more important than the beaver pelts. Not only were the beaver being depleted, but hat makers in the east were switching from beaver fur to silk from which to make hats.

The partners' trading post near Pueblo was a stockade-type of fort, built from cut trees, but this time they planned to build the whole thing out of adobe bricks, which were primarily a combination of mud and straw. Construction started in 1828 and was completed in 1833.

Charles sketched a broad outline of the proposed fort, and William and St. Vrain stepped off the dimensions. It was to be about 180 by 135 feet with walls 15 feet high and 30 inches thick. Their plans were to have 25 rooms, each roughly 15 by 20 feet, around the entire quadrangle, facing inward. These were mostly used for dwelling and each contained a fire place. The trading and storage rooms, which ran along the eastern side, were somewhat larger.

Behind the dwelling rooms on the south side was an alley, back of which was a long narrow building

that projected out to the east, the result of which made the fort into a



trapezoid instead of a rectangle.

The second story included another row of buildings that were primarily used as dwellings, and there was a watch tower over the main gate.

It was a magnificent building, unlike any other. From the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, there was not another structure like it anywhere. In addition to the dwelling and storage areas, there were corrals, sheds, a blacksmith shop, woodshop, gunsmithing area and even an ice house. And all first-time visitors were amazed to find a billiard room.

It was William who supervised the construction of the fort, and when it first opened it was referred to as Fort William. Later, though, it became known as Bent's Fort. The adobe fort quickly became the center of Bent, St. Vrain Company's trade empire, with its primary business being with the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians for buffalo robes. But for much of its 16-year history, the fort was the only major permanent white settlement on the Santa Fe Trail. The trail was being used frequently, with more than 2,000 wagons, in caravans of about 50, departing each spring from Missouri. The fort provided freighters, explorers, adventurers and the U.S. Army a place to get needed supplies, wagon repairs, livestock, good food, and water, and it was the only place for company, rest and protection in an area that was referred to at the time as the Great American Desert.

The Arkansas River, alongside of which the fort was built, was the northern border of Mexico. The

fort was on the north side of the river, and when you crossed the river you were in Mexico. When the Mexican-American War began in 1846, the fort became a staging area for Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny's "Army of the West."

In 1849, for reasons that have been lost to history, William destroyed the fort – at least as much of it as he could. After clearing the fort of his family, friends and possessions, he set fire to the wooden roof and lit a fuse to the powder magazine that was in the rear of the structure. Only the front part was left intact when he abandoned the fort and rode away.

There are several theories as to why William attempted to destroy the fort. A cholera epidemic swept across the plains in the summer of 1849, killing about half of the Southern Cheyenne. They had no idea back then what caused cholera, but burning everything that might be contaminated was one of the ways used to control the spread of the disease. Some historians think that's why he attempted to burn the fort.

Another theory is that he did it to keep the army from taking it. St. Vrain had had discussions with the army about selling the fort, but the price the army offered was ridiculously low, so perhaps William destroyed the fort to keep it out of the hands of the army. No one knows for sure, but it was abandoned in 1849.

Bent later built another fort about 40 miles down the river, which he ended up selling to the army, but what became known as Bent's Old Fort fell into ruin. However, with the front part mostly intact, in 1861 the remaining walls were revitalized and it was used as a stagecoach station and post office into the early 1870s.

Julia Bent, a daughter of William Bent and his first wife, a Cheyenne named Owl Woman, inherited the property and lived there in 1872 before selling it to a local rancher who used what was left of the fort as a line camp and cattle stockade.

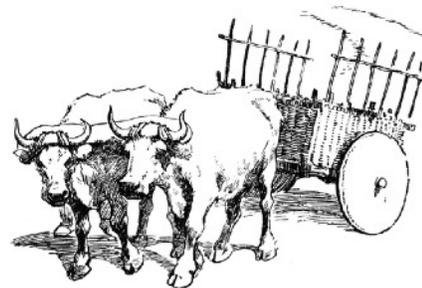
A flood on the Arkansas River in 1921 washed away just about everything that was left, but in 1926 A.E. Reynolds, an elderly Colorado pioneer, deeded the property to the Daughters of the American Revolution, who made the first moves toward not only preserving

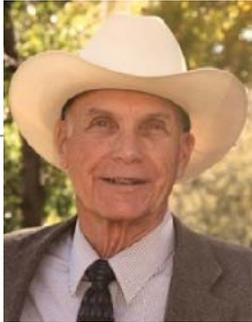
the site but also originated the first ideas toward reconstruction. In 1954, the State of Colorado purchased the land for the Colorado Historical Society and the first archeological investigation of the site began. In 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed legislation authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Bent's Old Fort.

The National Park Service began investigation as to whether or not to rebuild the fort, and in 1974, President Gerald R. Ford signed legislation authorizing the NPS to do so. Construction began in 1975.

Using the footprint of the original fort, along with more than 20 first-person written accounts and original pen and ink and watercolor paintings of the fort, workers were able to reconstruct it exactly as it was in 1833, right on top of the original foundation. More than 160,000 adobe bricks were made and used to reconstruct the fort, and skilled craftsmen, who were knowledgeable in ancient woodworking techniques, hand cut 800 cottonwood trees to provide timbers for the vigas that support the fort's roof. Wood was fashioned by hand for doors and windowsills, and two blacksmiths produced several hundred pieces of hardware for shutters and doors. The building is unique because it is a complete reconstruction. In the entire National Park System there is not another historic structure like Bent's Old Fort.

Bent's Old Fort opened in July 1976 as part of the celebration of our nation's bicentennial and Colorado's centennial anniversary. A visit to the fort takes you back in time almost two centuries. It's worth the trip.





Alvin R. Lynn October 14, 1938 – August 27, 2020

Alvin grew up on a farm just below the Caprock Escarpment of the Staked Plains of Texas, the site his family chose when they left Oklahoma in 1937. Alvin worked on the family farm and roamed the hills, fields, and pastures of Motley County.

Relics he discovered whetted his curiosity of earlier cultures and launched him on a lifelong pursuit of the people who were there before him - the pioneers, cowboys, buffalo hunters, Indians and travelers.

Alvin went to first and second grades at Whiteflat, where, in 1944, Brother A. E. Butterfield, a Methodist preacher to the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches in Oklahoma, gave a school program that fueled the little flame already burning within Alvin, and ever after, he was a student of history. He went to West Texas State College in Canyon on a football scholarship and played under Frank Kimbrough and Clark Jarnigan. In 1961 he graduated from West Texas State College in Canyon with a Bachelor of Science in geology. He earned a Master's of Science from West Texas State University in 1975. Alvin married his sweetheart, Nadyne Faulkenberry. On Sunday, July 26, 1964, at the First Baptist Church in Seagraves, Texas.

Alvin was an active member of Boy Scouts of America at Matador and an honorary member of BSA Troup #202 in Dumas; Potter County Historical Society; WT Geology Club; Amarillo Classroom Teachers; Texas State Teachers Association; Westerners International; Santa Fe Trail Association; Panhandle Archeological Society; West Texas Historical Association; Wild West History Association; Ranching Heritage Association; and Texas Archeological Society. He served on the board of directors for the Dumas YMCA and Wildcat Bluff Nature Center in Amarillo. He was a steward for the Texas Historical Commission. He was a volunteer at PPHM and member of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society.

Alvin was an avid researcher. He wrote numerous scientific papers and was a contributing author to 100 Moore Years: A History of Moore County, Texas. He spent three years working on the Red River War Project. He located the trail taken by Kit Carson in 1864 on his winter campaign to fight the Kiowas and Comanches at Adobe Walls. In 2014, after researching for fifteen years, Texas Tech University Press published Alvin's award-winning book, Kit Carson and the First Battle of Adobe Walls - A Tale of Two Journeys."

Alvin and his wife Nadyne were happily married for 56 years.

Dennis Noble June 11, 1941 - October 14, 2019

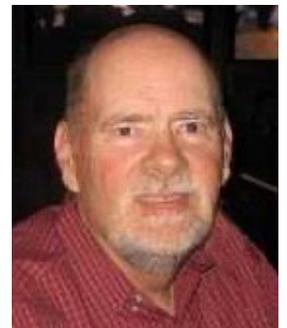
It is with sadness that I report the passing of former executive committee member, Dennis Noble. He was a decent and honest servant on the board during the last years of the Home Ranch in Oklahoma City. He spent countless hours assisting the staff. Dennis was a quiet man in committee meetings. He preferred sharing his insights out of the limelight.

Dennis was a founding member of Oklahoma City's Chisholm Trail Corral in 1990. He served in 2004 as Deputy and in 2005 as Sheriff. His term as Sheriff benefited all of us, because he subsequently increased his service to the corral. He enjoyed giving joint programs with current Deputy and former Sheriff James Crowder. His best cheerleader was his wife, Sandi, always silently sending her encouragement with nods and whispers when he presided over our corral. They were a great team and always together.

Dennis and Sandi married in 1981 after a three year courtship. Sandi was a professor of geography and history at the University of Central Oklahoma. Dennis transferred to Oklahoma City as Senior Forecaster at the National Weather Service. He retired in 1997. One coworker commented that Dennis was "one of the most honest persons he ever met and had a good ear for listening."

The Home Ranch is always in need of volunteers to help clean, organize, and rescue the staff from routine tasks that often come due at the same time. Dennis and Sandi never waited for us to ask for help. They instead suggested projects they could do beyond the routine work. Fresh ideas and hard work were their most valuable assets to the Home Ranch. Because of his volunteer spirit, I requested that Dennis join the executive board of Westerners International. The timing was fortunate for Westerners. Soon after, the National Cowboy Museum requested our departure. The search for greener pastures was on. It was a time when level-headed board members were an asset. Our executive committee remained unified throughout the ordeal. As we went into an 18 month search, with conversations with around twenty different corrals and posses, Dennis was always there to counsel patience.

When the consortium of Llano Estacado, Palo Duro, and Goodnight Corrals won their bid to take over operations of Westerners International, Dennis was a major supporter. With Sandi at his side, Dennis made treks to Texas to support the new executive board with his presence and counsel. Sandi and he attended the first two Gathers in Canyon, Texas. It was at the second Gather that illness forced Dennis to return home after the first night. He attended several more meetings of Chisholm Trail Corral. In October 2019, he died of heart failure and melanoma of the liver. Dennis Noble was 83.



from the
Westerner International Mercantile
 your store just got a little bigger with more merchandise!

- Lapel pin with pin clasp \$13.00
- "Past Sheriff" lapel pin \$13.00
- Bolo Tie with leather band \$25.00
- Lucite paper weight \$17.00
- T-Shirts/round or v-neck \$25.00
- Polo Shirt \$45.00
- Bandanas \$7.00
- Cap -adjustable size..... \$30.00

(Price includes free shipping!)
 shirt sizes available in small, medium, large and extra large

If you would like to place an order or send payment, contact:
Delinda King, WI Secretary,
Westerners International, Panhandle-
Plains Historical Museum,
2503 4th Ave., Canyon, TX 79015

You can also email her at dlking1@buffs.wtamu or call the office at 806-651-5247

coming soon: Western Belt buckles with WI logo!



lapel pin



past sheriff's pin pin



bolo tie



lucite paper weight



tee shirt



white v-neck



Westerner cap

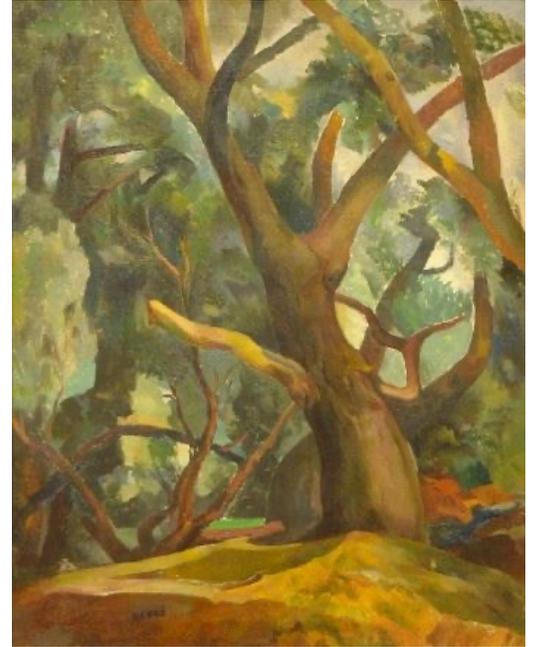


Polo shirt



white bandana

Upcoming Events & Exhibits at the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas



From the permanent collections of the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum

TREE TRUNK JOZEF BAKOS (1891-1977), 1935, Oil on canvas, 2004.100.1

West Texas A&M University.

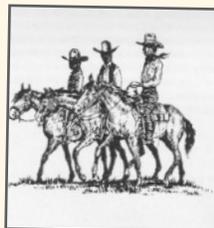


Upcoming Events - FALL 2020

- Tentative: Sept. 10, 12:30 p.m., location TBD, possibly hybrid. CSAW Research Talk. Presenter TBD.
- September/Tentative/TBA Forgotten Frontera Event(s).
- Oct. 8, 7 p.m., location TBD. Garry L. Nall Lecture in Western Studies: Richard Etulain, "Thunder in the West: The Complex Life of Billy the Kid"
- Tentative: Nov. 5, 12:30 p.m., location TBD, possibly hybrid. CSAW Research Talk. Presenter TBD.

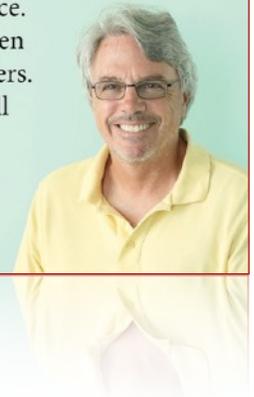


The Home Ranch is proud of its affiliation with the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum in Canyon, Texas. PPHM is the largest historical museum in Texas. For current and upcoming exhibitions, lectures, and special events please check the museum's web page at: <http://www.panhandleplains.org>



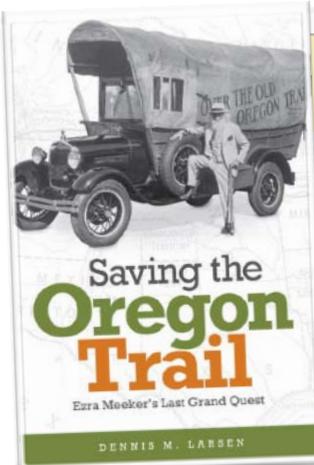
"The PPHM is my single favorite museum and has been a huge source of inspiration to me as a historian. Touring it is an amazing learning experience. For almost 20 years now I have been recommending the place to travelers. You can do whatever you like, I tell them, but don't miss the PPHM!"

- S. C. Gwynne



BOOK NEWS

OF INTEREST
TO WESTERNERS



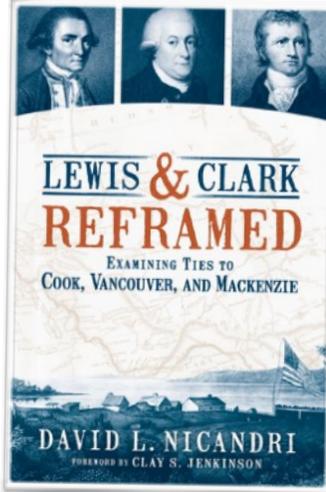
Saving the Oregon Trail by Dennis M. Larsen \$28.95

Ezra Meeker was inspirational, charismatic, and beloved but also arrogant, aggravating, cantankerous, and obnoxious. Dennis Larsen's biography sings his praises, exposes his flaws, and shows why without Meeker, America might have forgotten the Oregon Trail's epic story."—Will Bagley, Independent Historian

Illustrations / maps / notes / bibliography / index / 278 pages (2020)



Uncommon, undeniably Northwest reads



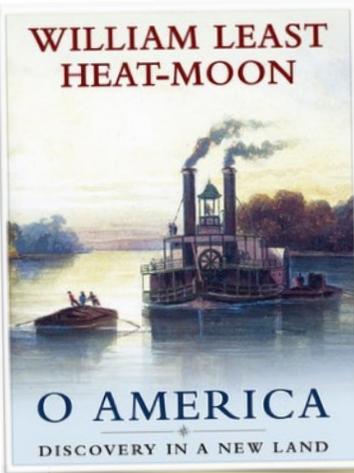
LEWIS AND CLARK REFRAMED ***Examining Ties to Cook, Vancouver, and Mackenzie***

David L. Nicandri, Foreword by Clay S. Jenkinson \$32.95

James Cook, George Vancouver, and Alexander Mackenzie—and to a lesser extent fur traders John Meares and Robert Gray—directly and indirectly influenced the Lewis and Clark expedition. Written by former Washington State Historical Society Director David L. Nicandri, *Lewis and Clark Reframed* examines curious and seemingly inexplicable aspects of the journey after the Corps of Discovery crossed the Rocky Mountains and offers opportunities to place the Lewis and Clark story and the Enlightenment era into historical context. Illustrations / maps / notes / index / 6" x 9" / 172 pages (2020)



Uncommon, undeniably Northwest reads



O America: Discovery in a New Land William Least Heat-Moon \$29.95

In 1848 an English physician, Nathaniel Trennant, accepts an offer to serve as doctor on a ship carrying immigrants to America. When arriving in Baltimore, Trennant stumbles onto its slave market and witnesses the horrors of human bondage. One night in a boardinghouse he discovers under his bed a runaway slave. Disturbed and angered by the selling of human lives, he offers to help the young man escape, a criminal action that will put the fugitive slave and physician into flight from both the law and opportunistic slave hunters.

Traveling by foot, horse, stage, canal boat, and steamer, Nathaniel and Nicodemus explore the backcountry and forge a deep friendship as they encounter a host of memorable characters who reveal the nature of the American experiment.



If you've read a particularly fascinating book that you think might be of interest to other Westerners, please share it with your Buckskin Bulletin inkslinger at: kenneth.pirtle@me.com so I can add it to the Book News section of the next BB.

BOOK & PUBLICATION NEWS

OF INTEREST TO WESTERNERS



Los Angeles Corral of the Westerners Brand Book 24



Just Published! Order Now!

Brand Book 24, edited by Brian Dervin Dillon, is entitled *Aloha, Amigos! The Richard H. Dillon Memorial Volume*. Dick Dillon (1924-2016) was a world-famous western historian, librarian, teacher, and public speaker. He was the author of dozens of prize-winning full-length books, hundreds of articles, and more than a thousand book reviews. A 4th generation Californian and WWII WIA combat veteran, Dick Dillon was a member of the Los Angeles and the San Francisco Corrals and became Westerners International Living Legend No. 46 in 2003. *Aloha Amigos* incorporates a biography of RHD, culture-historical studies and peaeans by his friends and admirers, and a comprehensive bibliography of his published works. Contributors from four different WI corrals include Will Bagley, Peter Blodgett, John Boessenecker, Matthew Boxt, Phil Brigandi, Robert Chandler, David Dary, James Delgado, Brian Dervin Dillon, Lynn Downey, Abraham Hoffman, Gary Kurutz, Valerie Sherer Mathes, James Shuttleworth, and Francis J. Weber. Foreword by Kevin Starr, cover art by Tommy Killion. Price for Westerners International members is \$25.00, plus \$5.00 for U.S. shipping. Price for all others is \$35.00, plus a \$5.00 shipping charge for U.S. orders. Please make your check out to *Westerners, Los Angeles Corral*, and send your order, with return address, to P.O. Box 1891, San Gabriel, CA, 91778. Need more information? Contact BB 24 Editor Brian D. Dillon briandervindillon@gmail.com.