

Sketch by C.M. Okerwall

Pearl Zane Gray

Zane Grey was a romanticist who captured the hearts of his readers and became a major architect for the literary genre called "the western." He continues today as one of the most widely read authors in history.

Like so many creative artists his accomplishments came out of emotional struggles with anger, bouts of depression, and a frustrating childhood and youth. Pearl Zane Gray was born January 31, 1872 in Zanesville, Ohio, a town founded by his maternal great-grandfather Ebenezer Zane, a hero in the Revolutionary War. His father, Lewis M. Gray, changed the spelling of the family name to "Grey," possibly to avoid an association with the dull color gray. He was a harsh disciplinarian, subjecting his son to frequent beatings and forcing on Zane his own vocation of dentistry. However, Zane (who dropped his first name Pearl) was a free spirit who loved the outdoors, preferred fishing to anything else except baseball, and allowed his lively imagination to romp as he wrote stories and sought publishers. While he suffered under his father's insensitive treatment his mother was loving and supportive.

In 1889 financial setbacks caused the family to move to Columbus, Ohio and his father sent the youthful Zane on rural house calls to perform basic dental tasks like extractions. He played summer baseball with the Columbus Capitals and aspired to become a major league player. He was spotted by baseball scouts and got offers for scholarships to a number of colleges. He chose the University of Pennsylvania where he studied dentistry and proved himself on the baseball team to be a very good pitcher and hitter. His grades suffered because his interests were focused on baseball and writing.

During the summer baseball season his proclivity to be promiscuous showed up when his father had to pay the cost of a paternity suit. Throughout his life he had many mistresses and once said, "I shall never lose the spirit of my interest in women." (*Zane Grey: His Life, His Adventures, His Women* by Thomas H. Pauly, page 57)

He graduated with a degree in dentistry at age 23 and in 1896 set up a practice in New York City. However, he was bored by his profession and wrote stories in the evenings to balance the monotony. He often went with his brother, Romer, on trips to Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania to fish in the Delaware River. It was on one of these trips in 1900 that he met seventeen-year-old Lina Elizabeth Roth whose nickname was Dolly. She was from a family of physicians and was preparing to be a school teacher. Their courtship was intense over the next five years, often suffering from quarrels arising from Zane's moodiness. He described his mood swings as "A hyena lying in ambush... I conquered one mood only to fall prey to the next..."

Zane and Dolly were married in 1905. He warned her about his love of freedom and his promiscuous activities, but she never wavered in her emotional support, knowing that in spite of his behavior he had an undying love for her. Dolly became the manager of Zane's career, his chief editor and raised their three children, Romer Zane Grey, Betty Zane Grey and Loren Grey.

After they married Dolly gave up teaching and they moved to a farmhouse in Lackawaxen (today the house is the Zane Grey Museum). Finally, Zane gave up his dental practice to write and when they had financial troubles Dolly supported the family with her inheritance.

The Books

Grey's first three novels were published between 1903 and 1905. They were based upon the lives of the Zane family, his Ohio ancestors. The first of these, *Betty Zane*, was published at his expense and for several years his manuscripts were rejected by publishers. His writing was not noted for literary excellence and he never claimed it was "good," but that he wrote for the public's enjoyment, relaxation and escape. What he became noted for was his vivid imagery and descriptions of the scenery. He appealed to the reader's sense of smell, sight and sound. Furthermore, his books never used the lure of sex to draw readers and were favorites for librarians to recommend to young people.

His fascination with American pioneers and a love of the rugged outdoors led Grey out West to find adventure and material for novels. He wanted to experience firsthand the places he was to write about. In 1907 Grey used the last of his wife's inheritance for a trip to Arizona to hunt mountain lions with well-known big game hunter Buffalo Jones. Out of that experience he wrote *The Last of the Plainsmen*. He frequently returned and there he met a stockman named Al Doyle who became his guide for hunting trips across the Colorado Plateau. The stage was set for Zane Grey's introduction to the Arizona's Rim Country.

Only a small press would accept *The Last of the Plainsmen* without royalties. He persisted with Harper's and they began publishing his stories in serial form. Then in 1912 they published his book *Riders of the Purple Sage* and to the publisher's surprise it became an instant success. Grey was 37 years old and launched on his career as a popular author. By 1918 when he came to Arizona's Rim Country, he had published 18 books.

The family moved to Altadena, California where they lived in a large Spanish style house and Zane could launch his fishing adventures to New Zealand and Australia. He also maintained a pueblo style house on Catalina Island. Articles and stories about his fishing adventures rivaled the popularity of his western novels. He wrote almost 300 short stories and novellas, numerous fishing and outdoor adventure books, a series of books for boys, and a comic strip called *King of the Royal Mounted*. During the 1920s his books were translated into twenty-four languages and were out-sold only by the Bible and McGuffey's Reader.

Zane Grey in Rim Country

The Zane Grey legacy in Arizona's Rim Country began in the fall of 1918 when he brought his nine-year old son, Romer, and a hunting party into Payson. They were escorted by well-known guide Al Doyle who admitted he did not know the area as well as he knew the Colorado Plateau. However, he made arrangements for Grey to meet Anderson Lee Haught, known as "Babe," whose exploits as a lion and bear hunter were legend. Haught made his living hunting bear and lion as well as running a few cattle.

The party spent a day at the Natural Bridge (north of Payson) and then made a 4 1/2-hour ride to Payson, coming in on the Pine Road (McLane) and camping on the town's Main Street. Grey was not exactly a stranger to Paysonites because by this time he had written eighteen successful novels and his fame preceded him. Later he would reflect on his impressions of Payson in his book *Tales of Lonely Trails*: "Payson appeared to be an old hamlet, retaining many frontier characteristics such as old board and stone houses with high fronts, hitching posts

and pumps on sidewalks, and one street so wide that it resembled a Mexican plaza. Payson contained two stores, where I hoped to buy a rifle, and hoped in vain."

Theresa Boardman, the nurse for Payson's Dr. Risser, recalled Grey's arrival: "Never forget the first time that outfit came in. Oh-oo! They came from Flag, down over the mountain. Lee Doyle brought them in. He had a kind of an outfit, you know, for taking people. See, he brought Zane Grey in and the first night they camped right there, back of where Lizzie Holder's is; that whole thing in there where they spread camp and stayed....about two or three days. Oh boy. Here I'd sit on the porch and take in the deals. There was quite a crew. There must have been twenty in the bunch."

Of interest is that 1918 was the year the last grizzly bear was found in the Rim Country. Doyle had heard that one needed to be bagged around Tonto Creek where the Silver Tip was killing cattle. This was the final inducement for Doyle to bring Zane Grey and his hunting party into the area the author would later dub "The Tonto Rim." After the hunt Grey went home to California determined to return during the next hunting season.

During Zane Grey's first several hunting seasons in Arizona he stayed with the "Babe" Haught family in their cabin near Tonto Creek. By the autumn of 1921 he had decided he wanted to own property on their beautiful forested ranch. The view was spectacular, looking out over forests and foothills dropping away from the dramatic escarpment of the Mogollon Rim. One morning Grey stepped off three acres on the upper part of the Haughts' eighty-acre ranch and offered to buy it. He said to his host, "This is where I want my lodge, so I can see as far as the eye can see. This is where I want to write a lot of my books."

Three inches of snow lay on the ground when Zane Grey and "Babe" Haught shook hands on the deal. Later the author expanded his land holdings and purchased more acreage including the Elam Boles place on Robert's Mesa, nestled close under the Rim. This made a good staging arena for his hunting trips that often included a large entourage.

Zane Grey and "Babe" Haught made plans for a lodge to be built on his three-acre plot and upon returning to his home in California the author sent the rancher a check for \$3,500 asking him to see the project through. The Haught cabin was close by. "Babe" served as Zane Grey's guide until 1929. The 1920s were the heyday of Zane Grey's Arizona endeavors. The spectacular view from his lodge helped to inspire vivid descriptions of western scenery that are so famous in his novels.

At Haught's suggestion Tom Ezell of Payson was to build the fireplace and set the rock piers for the lodge. A friend of Grey's from Phoenix named Bill Barton was to be the contractor. According to Haught descendants the workers included "Babe," Richard and Edd Haught, Louie Powell and Wes Powers. That winter they fenced in the three acres and cleared the area where the lodge would be built. The lumber was purchased from Henry "Pappy" Haught who had a sawmill in the forest where Tonto Village was established later. The posts and cut lumber were taken in wagons from the sawmill to Tonto Creek and from there the long boards were packed on a string of ten burros. They made five trips a day hauling the lumber up Tonto Creek along the Haught Trail.

Grey had wanted a log cabin like Haught's traditional dogtrot design. However, they told him they could not cut the logs, peel and season them in time to have the cabin ready for the next hunting season. The author was intent on having it ready upon his next return

and so agreed for a house to be built with green lumber. He sent blueprints from California but as the building got underway word spread that the Haughts were building "a city house." According to Richard this was very embarrassing for local pioneers and they showed the blueprints around the community to prove it was a "lodge" and not "a city house."

When Zane Grey returned in late September 1922 he saw his completed lodge for the first time.



Grey returned the next ten seasons bringing Romer with him each time. He would arrive at least a week before the opening of hunting season to set up his base camp in Beaver Canyon on the Rim.

He usually had a party of about seventeen others with him. Richard Haught, who was a youth during these years and was a companion for Romer, told me, "We had our pack outfit and had to pack him up there. He'd pack



everything in the world, and I think it took about thirty head (of pack animals) to get him up there.”

The main purpose was to hunt for trophy bear, lion and sometimes deer. Again, Richard speaking, “The Game Department thought that Zane Grey was a game-hog, but I knew better. He’d kill a bear, that’s it; maybe a deer, a couple of turkeys. That was his. Then somebody come by there and they saw a couple of bear and two or three deer hanging up, and a bunch of turkeys, and they said Zane Grey was a-killin’ everything in the country. They didn’t realize there was seventeen of them licensed.”

Grey, in fact, was an avid environmentalist. He wrote about his concern for the vanishing wilderness of America and had the voice of a prophet in his books for young readers instilling the importance of caring for pristine areas. Nor was he that great a hunter when it came right down to it. “Babe” Haught affirmed that Grey could hit a target in practice but was not a good shot with game. Richard said, “I found out why that was. He didn’t want to kill ‘em.”

That seems to be affirmed in his book *Tales of Lonely Trails*. During that first hunt in 1918 his son Romer brought down a squirrel with a .20-gauge shotgun. “How proud he was of that gray squirrel! I suffered a pang to see the boy so radiant, so full of fire at the killing of a beautiful creature of the woods.”

Inspired by Rim Country and its people, Grey wrote a story about the Haught family which was at first a serial titled “*The Bee Hunter*” published by the Ladies Home Journal. In 1926 it was published by Harper’s with the title *Under the Tonto Rim*. Later the Little Green Valley Haughts, Pappy (Henry) & Mammy Haught, gave inspiration to Grey’s novel *The Code of the West*. He also wrote a story based on the Pleasant Valley War, AKA the

Graham-Tewksbury feud. It would be titled *To The Last Man*. Of his fifty-six western novels, half of them are set in Arizona. They included the ones mentioned and *Man of the Forest*, *Call of the Canyon*, *The Mysterious Rider*, *The Vanishing American*, *Arizona Ames* and others.

"Babe" Haught died in February 1929 and his son, Richard, still a teenager, assumed the responsibility of being the guide for Zane Grey on the author's annual trek to Arizona. Richard proceeded to become licensed as a guide. As the hunting season approached that year Grey was especially eager to return to Arizona for his 11th season. He not only loved the hunt for bear but the several months each year were a time to hear the stories of old-timers and sketch outlines for his novels.

That year he planned to film the bear hunt. It would make a grand movie-short for the theaters. He brought with him a full production crew and they arrived at Tonto Creek for the usual opening day October 1st. However Grey discovered that unbeknownst to him the state had moved the season and it would not open until November 1st.

He could not reasonably or financially keep the crew on doing nothing for a month. He was paying them weekly. So, he requested a special out-of-season hunting permit but was flatly turned down. Ironically the game warden was Richard Haught's older brother who explained to Grey that if they broke the rule for one person, they would have to open it up for everybody.

Richard Haught's wife, Winona, told me in an interview, "(Grey) got real nasty with them and he told them he wouldn't set foot in Arizona again....That he was through getting paraphernalia around there for his stories... And the game warden told Richard that Zane Grey got real down-right nasty with him."

In arguing with the state game people Grey felt insulted that his integrity had been questioned and pointed out that he had given valued service and advertising to the state of Arizona and should be shown some appreciation. He then added that the increasing number of tourists and lumber companies were spoiling the wilderness anyway.

So it was that in spite of his love for the Rim Country Zane Grey left vowing he would never again set foot in Arizona. And he never did, except to venture over the border at Boulder Dam and another time at the Utah border while researching later projects.

It wasn't long before Zane Grey gave up the sport of hunting for ethical reasons. He continued to travel the world but now in search of record fish. Deep sea fishing had become a hobby and he held eleven world records. Some of his trophy fish were displayed in the New York City Museum of Natural Science. The books he wrote about his fishing travels might be called the precursors of National Geographic specials. They contained his photographs and research of obscure cultures and customs, exotic plant and animal life, foreign landscapes as well as his fishing expeditions. He was even honored to have his favorite game fish, the Pacific sailfish, named after him, *Istiophorus greyi*. It was also appropriate that after World War II the Liberty Ship named "Zane Grey" was sunk off the coast of North Carolina to provide an artificial reef for fish.

After Grey left Arizona, Richard Haught said of him, "He was alright. He was about five foot nine, and treated us all right with good pay and other things. But he was kind of hard to get acquainted with. Didn't want to bother him then he'd be thinkin' about sketchin' down something. Ya better stay away from him then..."

Movies

Many a Zane Grey devotee was introduced to his stories through moving pictures rather than books. Hollywood discovered the potential of Zane Grey's stories and by 1918 three films were made based on his books. Ultimately forty-six of his novels were made into films, many of them produced four or more times, and television's "Zane Grey Western Theater" ran from 1956 to 1961 with over 145 episodes. A whole new generation was thus introduced to Zane Grey and his West.

Grey received an established price of \$25,000 for each book Hollywood bought. This was a high price for those days, but when Grey discovered the producers were making more money than he was on his films he decided to get those royalties for himself. So, in 1919 he formed his own moving picture company and they produced seven movies between 1919 and 1922. He was a pioneer in the film industry.

However, the venture turned out to be more of a headache than it was worth and after a series of productions he bought out his partner and sold the company to Jesse Lasky. That company would soon expand to become Paramount Pictures and from then on Paramount made from two to five films a year based on Zane Grey's books. Paramount together with other companies made 131 different films of his novels.



Man of the Forest

The author had enough influence by this time to insist on a clause in his contracts that the movies had to be made in the actual locations of his books. Long-time residents of Payson recall the sets in town and on Rye Creek, the sound of gun shots and the crash of broken glass, the pounding of horses' hooves and scenes with David Butler, Richard Dix, Noah Beery and Luis Wilson playing romantic parts.

Lee Doyle, the son of Zane Grey's friend Al Doyle, became a consultant, guide and location manager for some of the movies. Lee owned the movie horse Rex, as in *Rex, King of the Wild Horses*, a serial familiar to movie fans.

His book *Code of the West*, written about the Little Green Valley Haught family, Pappy (Henry) and Mammy Haught, was filmed on location at their ranch. Many of the Haught children appeared in the picture and there was a local celebration when the movie was shown at Polly Brown's Elks Hall in Payson.

In 1924 Grey leased his lodge near Tonto Creek to Paramount for the filming of *To The Last Man* about the Peasant Valley War. The movie was bound to be a hit, filmed in and around Payson and Rye with Noah Beery, Richard Dix and Lois Wilson. These were only a few of the actors who appeared early on in these Zane Grey films. Others included Randolph Scott, Gary Cooper, John Wayne, Wallace Beery, Jean Arthur, Buster Crabbe, Gail Patrick, Warner Baxter and a child named Shirley Temple. Randolph Scott related a fascinating story about her career, told by Frank Gruber in his book *Zane Grey, A Biography*. (World Publishing, Cleveland, 1970, page 206ff). It was 1933 and Paramount was doing a remake of *To The Last Man*. Gail Patrick played the mother of a three-year-old girl. The scene was at a party and the little girl's pet pony was to enter, be slapped on the rump by the little girl, and then leave. The scene was rehearsed without a flaw, but when the camera rolled for the take the scene took a different turn. When the little girl slapped the pony, it raised up its hind legs and began kicking the tables and dishes to pieces. With the camera still rolling the little girl dressed down the pony and in a clear, ad-libbed line she told the pony how badly it was behaving and ordered it to leave the property.

As the scene concluded the entire cast applauded the little girl and the next day the director, Henry Hathaway, tried to get Paramount executives to sign up the little girl, Shirley Temple, for a long-term contract.

The Legacy

During the Great Depression of the 1930s Zane Grey's book sales fell off but he fared better than most with a steady, though smaller income from royalties. Also, movies became the prime escape for Americans and

almost half of the film adaptations of his books were made in the 1930s. During those years he traveled more and was particularly interested in the islands of the South Pacific, New Zealand and Australia. He thought Arizona was beginning to be overrun by tourists and speculators. He wrote, "The so-called civilization of man and his works shall perish from the earth, while the shifting sands, the red looming walls, the purple sage, and the towering mountains, the vast brooding range show no perceptible change."

Zane Grey suffered a stroke in 1937 and was diagnosed with coronary thrombosis. He refused to curtail his strenuous lifestyle as ordered by the doctor and although he recovered from the stroke, he died in 1939 of a massive heart attack at his home in California. He was 67 years old. His wife Dolly died in 1957 and both of them are buried in Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania. The worldwide love affair with the romance of Zane Grey's western stories continued after his death. At least one of his novels continued to be republished every year and they still sell half a million copies annually in this country. They have been translated into twenty-four other languages.

For thirty years after Zane Grey left Arizona his lodge fell victim to vandals and the elements. It was on the brink of total ruin when the property caught the attention of Phoenix businessman William Goettl.

The Goettl Air Conditioning Company was begun in 1939 when two brothers, Adam and Gust Goettl, came to Phoenix to visit their brother William, who had preceded them seeking help for his tuberculosis. The three men saw an opportunity in manufacturing swamp coolers for desert dwellers and during the Second World War Goettl units were installed in military barracks and hospitals. After the war Adam and Gust sold their share of the business to brother Bill and he then focused on

refrigeration. As tract homes spread across the Valley of the Sun in the 1950s and 1960s Goettl landed the contracts for the air conditioning.

During the 1950s, Bill Goettl became acquainted with the Zane Grey property near Tonto Creek and had a desire to restore the historic site. Negotiations with the family estate were completed in 1962 and Goettl began the task of preserving the lodge. He spent weekends with the carpenters and took up hammer and saw himself as the lodge was restored to its original condition. He also began gathering the personal effects of Zane Grey from the family and other collectors. Game trophies, rare editions of Grey's books and vintage photographs were displayed in the cabin, along with authentic furniture from Grey's several homes. The lodge soon became a major tourist attraction. Visitors included such personages as Winston Churchill, Anwar Sadat, and President Dwight Eisenhower who carried Zane Grey books with him throughout Europe. Churchill said that he read Grey not for recreation but for rejuvenation.

Goettl also hired Richard Haught, the son of Grey's guide "Babe" Haught, to be a caretaker, a task later taken up by artist and aficionado Mel Counsellor. William Goettl died in 1979, but not before he was able to see the lodge placed on the National Register of Historic Places in May 1974. The Goettl family sold the property to a real estate investment company in 1988 and had plans to commercialize the site with an art museum, an amphitheater and nature walks.

It was June 1990 when the unthinkable happened. The Zane Grey Lodge and the Haught family dog-trot cabin burned to the ground in a wildfire that claimed 28,500 acres of ponderosa pine forest, sixty homes and six human lives. The advancing fire gave enough warning that much of the memorabilia was rescued from the cabin

before it burned. The property was subsequently subdivided for private residences. Nothing relating to Zane Grey is left there except the view.

During the next fifteen years local residents, recognizing the importance of the Zane Grey heritage and the influx of tourists it would bring to the Rim Country, formed the Zane Grey Cabin Foundation dedicated to building an exact replica of the lodge on the grounds of the Rim Country Museum in Payson.

First there was the difficult task of developing architectural plans and of course the task of raising over \$200,000 needed. Bill Furman, a management consultant coordinated the project. Local architect Gary Spragins was enlisted to draw up blueprints, no small task since none of the originals existed that the famous author had mailed to the Haught families. Chairman Dick Wolfe said, "We spent hours and hours with magnifying glasses looking at photos from the files of Beth Counsellor (who with her husband was formerly the caretaker of the original cabin). I feel confident that it's a good replication."

Dick Wolfe continued, "We had a difficult time finding certain materials and the furnishings we needed so the cabin would look as it did when built 83 years ago."

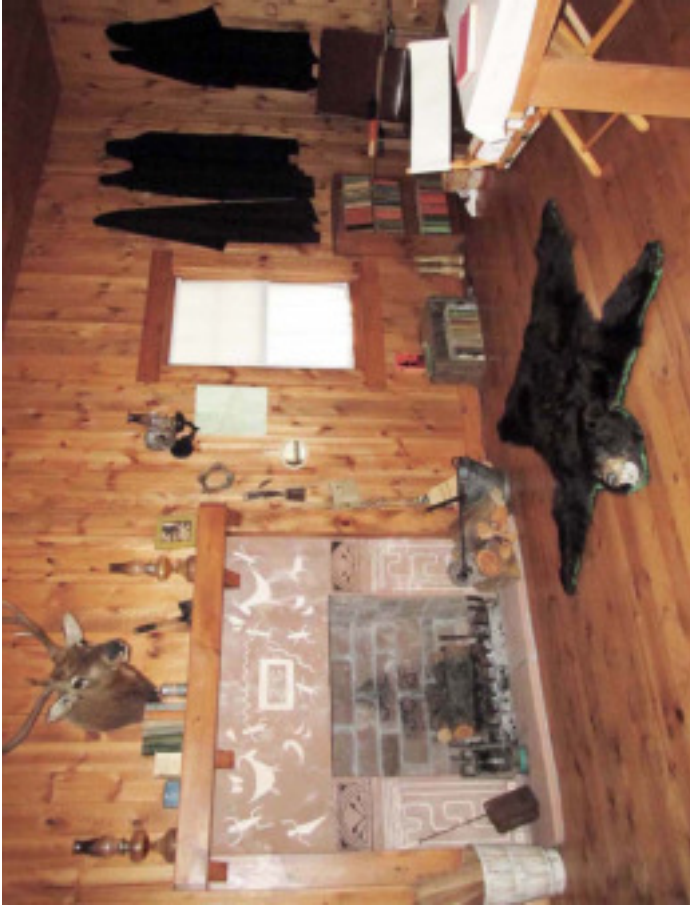
A few items had been rescued from the ashes of the original cabin. The rocks used to build the foundation, fireplace and chimney were hauled from the original site twenty-one miles east of Payson. The local Public Works Department was joined by committee members to load and transport the rocks, estimated to weigh about two tons. They were stored in the town maintenance yard until needed for construction. Today some of the bricks in the fireplace are from the original cabin. The mantel is an exact copy of the one Grey had the Haughts build.

Modern building codes impacted construction of the replica to some degree so that the new building is not an exact replica of the original. "But it's close" said Dick Wolfe. "And it was a local effort. For example, a woodworking class at Payson High School built the furniture."

The cabin has ramps for the physically challenged, a sprinkler system, electrical wiring, but most of these modern additions are concealed behind walls or in the small attic. The cabin's big room contains a small cot, table, bear rug, Grey's saddle, assorted boots and hats, and a replica of his writing chair.

On Saturday, August 28, 2004, about two hundred local residents and Zane Grey fans gathered next to the Rim Country Museum in Payson for the groundbreaking. A little over a year later on October 15, 2005 the building was officially turned over to the Northern Gila County Historical Society.

In this day of nostalgia for another time and place the legacy of Zane Grey continues to attract people from all over the world. They come to Payson to experience the places he wrote about, to walk into his lodge, to meditate on his memorabilia and relive something of that special Zane Grey environment. As they explore the exhibits and the scenery of the Rim Country they exclaim, "It's just like he described it!"



Interior of Zane Grey's Cabin 2017

Zane Grey's Books about Rim Country

1. **Arizona Ames (1932)**

Setting: Mogollon Rim, Arizona to Wyoming. Arizona Ames was raised below the Rim and loved the beauty of his surroundings. However, he did begin to roam the west working on different cattle ranches and ended up on a ranch in Wyoming. His reputation with a gun spread. Could a woman settle him down? Movie made in 1937 (*Thunder Trail*) featuring Gilbert Roland.

2. **Arizona Clan (1958)**

Setting: Mogollon Rim, Arizona. Dodge Mercer left Kansas and rode to below the Mogollon Rim looking for work. He found it at the Lilley Ranch and met Nan Lilley. Her father promised Nan to Buck Hathaway, whom Nan hates. Dodge has to deal with both Hathaway and Arizona white mule (moonshine).

3. **Call of the Canyon (1921)**

Setting: Oak Creek Canyon, Arizona. Glenn Kilbourne returned from France after the war shell-shocked and gassed. He informed his New York City girlfriend that he was moving west to improve his health. After receiving a letter from Glenn over a year after his departure, she decided to visit him in his new home. She decides to stay, giving up a life of good times with friends in New York City. Movie made in 1925 featuring Richard Dix.

4. **Code of the West (1934)**

Setting: Tonto Basin, Arizona. Mary Stockwell was apprehensive about her sister Georgiana's plan to move from the east to live with her. She knew Georgiana was a "modern girl" who did

nothing to discourage young men from their affections. What would Georgiana do with so many young cowboys around? Can young Cal Thurman settle her down? Movie made in 1935 (*Home on the Range*) featuring Randolph Scott.

5. The Drift Fence (1933)

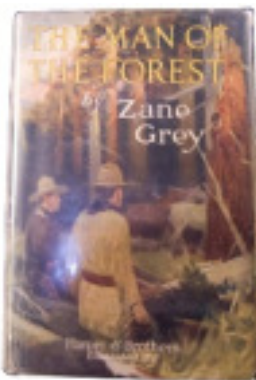
Setting: Between Holbrook and the Cibecue Valley, Central Arizona. Jim Traft traveled out west to work on his uncle's large ranch. Traft was put in charge of a group of cowboys building a drift fence to prevent his uncle's cattle from wandering where rustlers could easily steal them. He has his hands full with young Molly and the seasoned cowboys. Movie made in 1936 featuring Buster Crabbe.

6. The Hash Knife Outfit (1933)

Setting: Mogollon Rim, Arizona. Sequel to *The Drift Fence*. Jim Traft is now respected by the cowboys. His biggest challenge now is Molly and the cattle rustling of the Hash Knife Outfit.

7. The Man of the Forest (Dorn of the Mountains) (1920)

Setting: White Mountains of the Mogollon Rim, Arizona. Milt Dale (Milt Dorn - name was changed from Dorn to Dale as Dorn seemed too "German" at the time) lived alone in the forest near Mt. Baldy in the White Mountains. Upon learning of a plan to kidnap Helen Rayer, he set forth to spoil the plan and rescue Helen.



He keeps her safe in his mountain cabin and they

become romantically involved. Movie made in 1933 featuring Randolph Scott.

8. Nevada (1928)

Setting: Mogollon Rim, Arizona. Jim Lacy (Nevada) left California seeking safety in the Mogollon Rim country in Arizona after he killed three men. He left behind his best friend, Ben, and Ben's sister Hattie. Ben and Hattie come to Arizona to find Nevada. Movie made in 1944 featuring Robert Mitchum.

9. Shadow on the Trail (1946)

Setting: Mogollon Rim, Arizona. Some of the West's most notorious outlaws just disappeared, never to be heard of again. Wade Holden rode with Simm Bell's gang. After a failed bank robbery during which many of the gang members were shot, Wade made his escape and decided to change his life. He is being chased by the Texas Ranger, Mahaffey when he meets Jacqueline.

10. Tales of Lonely Trails (1922)



Non-fiction. Setting: Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Death Valley, CA. In first person, Zane Grey relates some of his favorite adventures hunting bear and mountains lions in the west.

11. Tappan's Burro (1923)

Setting: Death Valley, CA, mountains of Arizona. A prospector finds a young burro and takes her for his own. He names her Jenet and she loyally guides him through harsh country as his faithful,

only friend. He repays her with a final act of supreme effort, heart, and spirit.

12. 30,000 on the Hoof (Woman of the Frontier) (1940)

Setting: Between Flagstaff and Payson; Mogollon Rim, Arizona. As a scout for General Crook, Logan Huett discovered a canyon basin he dreamed of ranching one day. He wired the girl he admired back home to join him out West. Logan and Lucinda begin their pioneer ranching lives and endure all the hardships that go with it. The original publishers edited the first manuscript (*30,000 on the Hoof*) but the unedited manuscript was published many years later (*Woman of the Frontier*).

13. Sunset Pass (1931)

Setting: Little Colorado River, Arizona. Trueman Rock returns to the Sunset Pass area where he was a cowhand for many years. He goes to work as a foreman for a large rancher, Gage Preston, Rock and Preston's daughter, Thiry, hit it off pretty quickly. Movie made in 1933 featuring Randolph Scott.

14. To The Last Man (1921)

Setting: Central Arizona. Western romance based on the actual Pleasant Valley War that occurred near the town of Young in east-central Arizona in the late 1880s-1892. A son comes to Arizona to help his rancher farther in a simmering feud with sheepherders. The son meets a female shepherd and falls in love.



15. Under the Tonto Rim (1926)

Setting: Christopher Creek area below the Mogollon Rim, Arizona. Lucy Watson was hired by the state government to assist the poor pioneers living below the Tonto Rim. Edd Denmeade is a beehive hunter in the area and he strikes up a relationship with Lucy. Movie made in 1947 featuring Tim Holt.