

JACKSON HOLE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

CHRONICLE

VOLUME XXXVI NO. 2

SUMMER 2016

Celebrating the Countess of Flat Creek!

Neither thunder, lightning nor buckets and buckets of rain dampened the spirits of the 250-plus who came out to celebrate the naming of JHSM's *Cissy Patterson Gallery* at 225 N. Cache on July 10th. Until then the main exhibit gallery at our Homestead Museum had simply been referred to as 'the Cache Street gallery'. Descriptive, but perhaps not very inspiring.

Now, thanks to a generous grant from the Cissy Patterson Foundation, the gallery has a new name, additions to its existing displays on homesteading, cattle and dude ranching, hunting and outfitting - and a focus on one of the valley's most intriguing and colorful historical figures: Elinor Medill Patterson, known to her family and friends as "Cissy", arrived in Jackson Hole with her maid to spend time at the Bar B C dude ranch in the summer of 1917. Joe Albright, Cissy's great nephew, presided over the ribbon cutting and shared with the crowd that the downpour that threatened to short out the museum's sound system was only fitting - as Cissy herself had first come to Jackson Hole in just such a deluge. Having traveled over Teton pass by horseback from the train station in Victor, Idaho, Cissy arrived tired, wet and bedraggled, and more than a little irritable. The young socialite from a prestigious publishing family in Chicago determined to leave as soon the rain stopped. Demanding room service and a hot bath in her cabin, she was informed that the Bar B C offered



Eleanor "Cissy" Medill Patterson

neither and that the horses were too tired to travel anyway - it would be 2 weeks before she could ride out to the train and back to civilization.

Before those two weeks were up, Cissy had lost her heart to Jackson Hole and to Cal Carrington, the handsome wrangler that presided over the Bar B C herd. Returning to the valley over many years, Cissy became fast friends with Rose Crabtree, one of the leaders of Jackson's famous "All Woman Town Council" of 1920 - 1924 (see the Summer, 2015 Chronicle Newsletter for this story, online at www.Jacksonholehistory.org). In February, 1923, Cissy persuaded Cal to sell her his ranch at the head of Flat Creek; before coming to Jackson, Cissy had been briefly married to the Polish Count, Josef Gizycki, and so was born the title of "The Countess of Flat Creek".

Jackson's very own countess cut quite a figure in the frontier town of Jackson. A real countess who could hold her own riding, hunting and roughing it with a



Joe Albright and Gina Feliccia help dedicate the gallery with a ribbon-cutting.

[Continued on page 4]

Mission Statement

Preserving and sharing the heritage of Jackson Hole

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Masthead sketch by Robert Rudd:

Joe Pfeiffer's homestead on Antelope Flats Road.



FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK:

The opening of new exhibits at the recently christened "Cissy Patterson Gallery" in JHSM's Homestead Museum on N. Cache has given us a wonderful opportunity to highlight our new initiative on the history of human interaction with the natural environment. Our mission, recently updated at the Board's annual retreat, now includes collecting, preserving and exploring the "cultural, *and related natural history* of Jackson Hole and the Greater Yellowstone..." (Italics added). What better place to start than with stories about some of the "charismatic megafauna" - such as wolves, bison and elk - with which our valley is so blessed?



While the history of the elk of Jackson Hole is very familiar to those who live here, tourists can now learn about the role that local ranchers and residents played in helping save the region's herds through the latest addition to our early agriculture exhibit: A cow elk, hanging head down waiting to be dressed-out, galvanizes visitors – especially the young – leading them to our reader rails that tell the story behind the creation of the National Elk Refuge. A new exhibit on wolves and how they have been perceived by homesteaders is another exhibit that greets people as they enter the gallery now presided over by the Countess of Flat Creek.

The museum's beloved bison "Buffy" also has a new role to play, explaining to visitors the near demise of his species by market hunters and those who valued the buffalo's tough hides to make the conveyor belts that helped power the Industrial Revolution. Balancing our commitment to include the Native American history of Jackson Hole along with our early history of settlement and pioneering, visitors can also learn about how indigenous peoples utilized bison for food, clothing and shelter. We plan to expand on our new initiative as space and funding permits, including more to come on mountain lions – one of which is ready to pounce above a quiver and bow case made from the hide of one of his kind. Slung over the shoulder of our mannequin of a Crow Indian in winter attire, its gives viewers a vivid sense of its power. For those who had a special relationship with mountain lions, who had won the right to use its power in war or for hunting, the energy, or 'medicine', of mountain lions could be an invaluable asset!

JHSM would like to thank Connie Kemmerer and the Kemmerer Family Foundation, and our two anonymous donors for helping make the launch of our Natural History Initiative possible. And also, Jackson's and Lander's Game and Fish Department for donating our new lynx, great horned owl, raven, coots, wood ducks, bighorn sheep heads, elk antlers, weasel, and the hide for our mountain lion bow and quiver - all add greatly to the ambiance of our Homestead Museum and help visitors step back in time as they pass through our doors.

Sharon Kahin

Executive Director

NEW TRAVELSTORYS ROUTE CONNECTS WITH ONLINE EXHIBIT

In the latest of a series of collaborations between JHSM and Story Clark's TravelStorysGPS travel app, the museum has added a new feature – an online exhibit that gives users of this innovative mobile device the opportunity to learn more about the history behind the stories themselves. *Explorers and Native Homelands* features a series of audio stories for travelers that guides users through the cultural landscape of Jackson Hole from the comfort of their car -- or their armchair at home. The new route focuses on stories related to the government expeditions that came through Jackson Hole in the second half of the 19th Century, and to stories that speak to the history of the Native American presence around the same time. Users can learn about how early prospectors panning for gold on Spread Creek encountered Shoshone Indians on the trail of horse thieves – a close encounter for the miners! Moving on, they can learn about the Reynolds Expedition of 1860 and its Shoshone guide, Togwotee - for whom the pass between Jackson and Dubois is named.

While most of TravelStorys' geo-tags have an image gallery of historical photographs or maps, the stories about President Chester A. Arthur's 1883 expedition from Fort Washakie, through Wind River country and on to Yellowstone National Park by way of Jackson Hole, feature links to a full online exhibit about the history and politics behind the trip, as well as to the photographs taken along the way. The president's camp sites in Jackson Hole are there for all to see, as well as a photo of his favorite mule! To see the exhibit, go directly to 'Exhibits' (click on 'online exhibits') on the JHSM website at www.jacksonholehistory.org or download the TravelStorys app (directions on lower right of our Home Page) and start from there – both are free!

We would like to thank the Community Foundation of Jackson Hole and the Wyoming Humanities Council for their generous support of this project. More stories for geo-tags across the local landscape are planned for the future, as well as more online exhibits for those who want to explore the history of Jackson Hole in more depth. Our thanks, too, to JHSM's narrator Steve Roberts for recording these and other stories in his signature voice!



President Chester A. Arthur's expedition at the Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone, 1883.
 Standing: Michael Sheridan, Anson Stager, W.P. Clark, Dan Rollins, James Gregory. Seated: John Crosby, Philip Sheridan, President Chester Arthur, Robert Lincoln, George Vest.
 From the F. Jay Haynes collection.

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Cissy Patterson - continued from page 1

handsome and romantic partner (rumored to have been a horse thief in the not too distant past), Cissy caused something of a stir! Cissy's romance with Cal and friendship with Rose inspired the delightful 2011 musical "Petticoat Rules" written by Mary Murfitt with music by Jackson's own Pam Phillips.



Big City Broadway provided the songs...

To help celebrate the opening of Cissy's gallery, JHHS collaborated with Gina Feleccia and Big City Broadway, and with BCB's wonderfully talented young performers from its *Music In Motion* program performing selections from "Petticoat Rules" and other songs that celebrated the history of Jackson Hole. Guests of honor at the celebration were many of today's Petticoat rulers including Barbara Allen, Dail Barbour, Sherry Daigle, Sara Flitner, Nancy Guthrie, Jeanne Jackson, Marilyn Kite, Clarene Law, Natalia Macker, Hailey Morton, Leslie Petersen, Ruth Ann Petroff, Smokey Rhea, and Melissa Turley.

The Cissy Patterson Gallery features an exhibit on Cissy, as well as exhibits that mark the launch of the museum's new Natural History Initiative.

Our special thanks to Joe Albright and his family for generously sharing historical photos of his famous great aunt and spearheading the celebration, and to Gina Feleccia, Erik Kunze, Pam Phillips and all those from Music in Motion who helped make this such a wonderful event: hats off and thank you to Hanna Dillon, Mimi Dunbar, Clare Eddy, Georgia Evans-Wilson, Maia Lewis, Eric Woodson, Kyler Arriola, Aspen Jacquet, Gabe Lewis, Charlie Newcomb, Sarah Robinson, Grace Meadows, and Kyra Russell; Heather Best, Laura Huckin and Natalia Macker. We send our appreciation out to Shelley Rubrecht, Jim Wilson and The Teton Fiddlers for dance music extraordinaire, and Honkey Tonk pianist John Mionczynski.



...and *Music in Motion* followed with their feet!

Thanks also to the Jackson Hole Community, JH Police Department, Town of Jackson, Staff of JHSM, Canvas Unlimited, Moo's Ice Cream, The Popcorn Truck, Snake River Brewing Co., Hughes Production, Anvil Motel, Mary Nora Hoegen, Mary Blackburn, Keith Goudy, Sophie Robinson, Gary Weissman, Al Hunter, and the Elk Refuge Volunteers: Jim and Karen Crabb, John and Sue Ewan, Joe and Margaret Lozar, Walt and Betty Nilsen, Gaylia Hudgins, Kathy Eichinger.

- **Sharon Kahin**, *Executive Director*



'Petticoats Rule' today (L-R): Marilyn Kite, Sandy Shuptrine, Ruth Ann Petroff, Melissa Turley, Smokey Rhea, Sara Flitner, Donna Baur, Hailey Morton Levinson, Sherry Daigle, Clarene Law, Jeanne Jackson Heim, Leslie Petersen, Nancy Guthrie, Natalia Duncan Macker, and Dail Barbour.

'The Cissy Event' - Food, Friends, & Music.... what a perfect day in the rain!



Hot dogs on the grill!!

The music never seemed to stop!



The kids were as cute as ever!

**Really??
They ran out of beer??!**



...and ice cream by the gallon!



THE JACKSON HOLE ARCHAEOLOGY INITIATIVE

MATT STIRN & REBECCA SGOUROS

During the summer of 2016, JHSM archaeologists Rebecca Sgouros and Matt Stirn will continue their research of ancient life in the high mountains surrounding Jackson Hole. Since 2014 the Teton Archaeological Project has sought to survey the Teton Range for new



Rebecca Sgouros

archaeological sites and to understand when, how, and why prehistoric people spent their summer months at high elevations. Since they started they have recorded over 30 sites ranging between 10,500 – 200 years old. The abundance of sites above tree line have shown that high elevations in the Tetons have been used by people for a very long time. However, there is still a struggle to understand the specific life-ways at ancient high camps. Evidence like butchered animal bones or plant seeds have been destroyed by the acidic alpine soils so evidence of hunting and gathering is difficult to interpret. However, Stirn and Sgouros have recently focused on ways to

approach this problem. Last summer they completed a study which found that ancient food fats (lipids) have remained preserved in cooking vessels and stone tools and can be extracted and identified in a non-destructive way. They found evidence of fish, elk, pine nuts, and tubers in soapstone bowls and identified whitebark pine nuts and marmot embedded in grinding stones.

In addition to the absorbed residues, artifacts and wood specimens preserved in ice patches have also helped the archaeologists in their analyses. Due to warming climate trends, ice patches and glaciers are melting at an unprecedented rate throughout the Rocky Mountains. While this is highly unfortunate for mountain ecosystems, it has resulted in interesting and valuable archaeological discoveries. For thousands of years, prehistoric people utilized ice patches and glaciers for a variety of purposes including food preservation, water, and hunting.



Students learn archaeological methods while helping excavate at the Linn Ranch site in Idaho.

hunters who only had to hurl a spear into an entire herd to make a kill. As a result of this hunting technique, many types of hunting and butchering artifacts were lost in the snow and were



Creating new displays in the *Indians of the Greater Yellowstone* Museum.

material. Stay tuned for more news and lectures about the results of this season!



Matt Stirn

ice patches have also helped the archaeologists in their analyses. Due to warming climate trends, ice patches and glaciers are melting at an unprecedented rate throughout the Rocky Mountains. While this is highly unfortunate for mountain ecosystems, it has resulted in interesting and valuable archaeological discoveries. For thousands of years, prehistoric people utilized ice patches and glaciers for a variety of purposes including food preservation, water, and hunting.

Ethnographic studies in Scandinavia and the Yukon found that animals like caribou, elk, and bighorn sheep would congregate on mountain icepatches to stay cool and escape summer bugs. As such, they provided easy targets for

consequently frozen in time. Because of the warming climate, these items are beginning to melt out. In 2014 and 2015, the team discovered a 3,000 year old carved piece of wood and the remains of six 300-year-old bison from 12,000 feet in mountains throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Using isotope analyses they hope to use the items to help recreate the past environment of the region.

Looking forward into 2016, our archaeologists will continue surveying new areas in the Tetons. They will also target new ice patches they believe likely to contain cultural or biological



Searching the edges of retreating icepatches for artifacts melting out.



Identifying and cataloging artifacts already in our collection.

NEW ENTRIES TO THE HISTORICAL ATLAS OF JACKSON HOLE

This fall, an additional twenty-four new sites will be added to the Historical Atlas of Jackson Hole. Included in the update are several Grand Teton National Park-specific sites to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. Learn about the first official campground in the valley, constructed by President Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The original administration area at Beaver Creek includes a discussion of early National Park Service standardized plans that created a brand new style of architecture now synonymous with National Parks. Discover the hidden origins of the Colter Bay cabin village, and how this development fueled a nationwide movement within the National Park Service! Continue reading for a sneak preview of the Beaver Creek Administration area and please visit the Atlas to keep learning: www.jacksonholehistory.org/historical-atlas-of-jackson-hole

For the last century, the Beaver Creek Administration area has been housing the administrative officials tasked with managing the federally protected lands in Jackson Hole. When the Teton National Forest was created in 1908, two small log buildings were constructed to house the forest rangers and their office space. The Stewart Ranger



Jenny Lake store & gas station



Tent site at Colter Bay

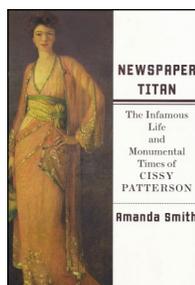
Station remained unchanged until Grand Teton National Park was established in 1929. The lands underneath the Stewart Ranger Station then transferred to National Park Service management, and the buildings were retained to house the new Park administration. Renamed the Beaver Creek Ranger Station, the site would continue to grow over the next few decades.

When Grand Teton National Park was formed in 1929, the National Park Service had been established for 13 years. It had created a series of standardized plans for developing and maintaining administration areas for their protected lands. They were constructed with an interest in preserving the character of the natural setting, with the intention of keeping the buildings secluded. The plans also called for a separation of visitor services and administration. It was thought that seeing the "behind the scenes" operation would detract from the visitor experience. Originally the old Elbo Dude Ranch housed the early administration offices, just south of Jenny Lake. From here, the park service was able to survey the landscape on the very eastern boundary of the newly formed Park, and settled on the already-established Forest Service buildings for their headquarters. The Elbo Dude Ranch being located directly on one of the main roads in the valley made the site undesirable, but some of the sleeping cabins were maintained for employee housing until 1970 when the remaining buildings were removed.

- Samantha Ford, *Director of Historical Research & Outreach*

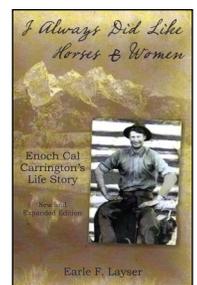
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**Want to learn more about
Cissy or Cal?
We offer books and prints on both
of these interesting characters
from Jackson's past!**

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The On-going Tale of Our Valley...

The story of Jackson Hole begins over ten million years ago as the valley floor uplifted west of a major fault line and dropped to its east creating the majestic Teton Range. This geologic action combined with the carving of the Pleistocene Ice Age created one of the most distinctive valleys in the world in less than 15,000 years.

Prehistoric hunter-gatherers began to use the valley about 11,000 years ago at the end of the last ice age. Archeological evidence of the presence of these people abounds in vision quest sites, obsidian points and other tools, rare steatite cook pots, and lodging remains.

Prior to 1800 there were no written records about Jackson. Reports from the seminal expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (1803-1806) began to place the west into the imaginations of the general population. After that time white men, mostly American, began to move through the Jackson Hole region as the Oregon Territory was explored further.

Mountain men left the first accounts of the region, from Jackson Hole to Yellowstone, as they moved through the area trapping beaver and other animals. Theirs was mostly a solitary life until the Rendezvous, where the season's pelts were traded for goods that would sustain them through the next year. News was exchanged at the rendezvous independent trappers could sign on with an expedition for the next season. (Jackson Hole is named for David E. Jackson, a partner with William Sublette and Jedediah Smith who trapped in the region for five years.)

The fur trade declined around 1840 as beaver hats were replaced with the more fashionable silk hats. There is virtually nothing about the valley in the historical record again until 1860. Between this time and 1890 the region was explored and pioneers began to homestead the valley. Because of their extensive knowledge of the geography of the west, many trappers, including Jim Bridger and Richard "Beaver Dick" Leigh, led U. S. government expeditions charged with exploring the west. Others led wagon trains bringing emigrant settlers to Oregon and California.

With the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, people could acquire 160 acres for the cost of the filing fee (about \$15) with five years to settle on it and improve it. While the Jackson Hole area was settled later than many parts of the west, its initial development, too, occurred under the Homestead Act. John Holland and John and Millie Carnes first settled in the valley. Soon many others also 'proved up' on homesteads, descendants of whom still call the valley 'home' today.

The inhospitable climate with its very limited growing season soon caused some homesteaders to sell out. Others purchased these available lands to consolidate them into sizeable ranches. They grew hay and 90-day oats and raised cattle as cash crops. They fed their families off of wild game and produce gardens on their ranches.



William Kelly homestead, Jackson Hole.

Often life was marginal and settlers barely subsisted. Attempts to mine precious metals in Jackson Hole were not successful. Outfitting and guiding became a means of supplementing family income. Big game hunting and sport fishing became important attractions for the valley, ones that survive until this day.

Life here was not easy. As wealthy eastern visitors traveled to the valley, some ranchers determined that wrangling dudes was more profitable than wrangling cattle. In the early 20th century, economic downturns further encouraged the development of dude ranches. The Bar BC, the White Grass, and the Triangle X dude ranches became nationally known. Tourism began to become a significant business in the valley. Who would not want to spend their summers hiking, riding, and fishing beneath the Tetons?

The event that had and continues to have the most profound influence on the unique history of the region was the formation of Grand Teton National Park and the designation of other federal lands, including Yellowstone National Park, Bridger-Teton National Forest, and the National Elk Refuge. It forever changed the character and landscape of the valley.

The current history of the valley continues to change rapidly. As a resort community in a world-class setting in the intermountain west, the pressures for growth, development, and change are tremendous. Tourists from all over the world visit the area for the scenery, the wildlife, the recreational opportunities, the geographic features, and the romance of the American West. As we continue to break visitation records each year, the question of "Where will we go from here?" becomes one of increasing importance and urgency. Let us hope that we have not truly seen the 'Last of the Old West' finally meet its end in Jackson Hole.

- edited from traditional staff resources

VOLUNTEERS MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

Sophie Robinson has returned to volunteer for a second summer!! Imagine this quiet, energetic, humble high school sophomore spending two hours every workday during a happenin' summer making a difference at the history museum!

Last year Sophie primarily volunteered with the museum curator learning to curate and conserve leather goods, particularly saddles. She also cleaned historic hats of all kinds including men's top hats and women's sleeping bonnets.

This year Sophie didn't waste a minute getting busy labelling and organizing 6 drawers of file folders in the administrative office. When a break was needed she folded cards and stuffed envelopes for bulk mailings, and then our girl Sophie prepared children's workshop kits.

Workshop kit prep includes cutting, cutting, cutting! Thanks to this industrious volunteer the education department now has a supply of Native American vests ready to bead, felt doll clothes for decorating, squares for tie-me-up quilts, and a plethora of "story hides" just waiting for children to illustrate their life-stories.

Sophie's interests include playing the clarinet in the Jackson Hole High School band, camping and paddle boarding with her family, creative clay sculpture and drawing. An adventurous spirit takes over as she learns to drive her dad's 4-seater dune buggy – and yes, a drivers' learning permit is a prized possession.

In July Sophie joined St. John's Episcopal Church youth group's mission trip and pilgrimage to Poland. After painting playground equipment for a week in Grodzisk, along with about two million other young people from 189 countries, she gathered in Krakow for an audience with Pope Francis in celebration of World Youth Day. She excitedly shared that she has added travel to her list of interests.

All of us at the museum appreciate Sophie's work ethic supported by an attitude of "get 'er done" and know she is one young lady who makes a difference!

- **Brenda Roberts**, Assistant Director



Sophie Robinson

Mark your Calendars for our September
Second Saturday's Program:

Sept. 10 10-2pm

at the Mercill Archaeology Center

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THE BACK PAGE OF HISTORY

The View from the Bar BC Dude Ranch: Cissy Patterson

[Reprinted from *Jackson Hole Journal*, by Nathaniel Burt, c. 1983, U. of OK Press]

Nobody was a more famous and vocal convert [to the lure of the West] than the famous Countess, neé in Chicago as Eleanor Patterson but always called Cissy, heir of Joseph Medill, kin of the McCormicks, married with glamorous misfortune to an egregious Pole, Count Gisycki.

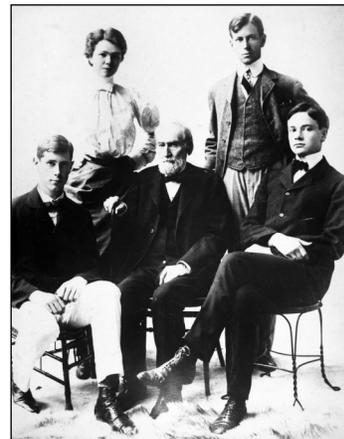
After a hair-raising escape from her brutal husband's decaying estate in deepest Poland, in the depths of winter, clutching her daughter Felicia to her bosom and no doubt pursued by wolves, she ended up somewhat later on the Bar BC in a state of emotional collapse with seven trunks and a French maid. This dramatic entrance, as of 1916, is chronicled in the *Diary of a Dude Wrangler* [by Struthers Burt, c. 1925, Charles Scribner's Sons]. One of the Bar BC Fancy Dress Parties was in full swing and my mother had to greet the travel-worn but fearsomely chic Countess as a "cave woman" dressed in furs.

The French maid wept for twenty-four hours and was sent off. The Countess complained about everything, and no day passed without a fight with my father. They both enjoyed this, being of generally Irish extraction; besides, the Countess was a notoriously provocative woman, red-haired, cat-faced, tiger-tempered, full of vim and viperishness. Like many another supersophisticate, she fell for the West, especially its more primitive aspects. Not only the flora but the fauna. Cal Carrington, a lank, sardonic, prune-faced guide, profane and dictatorial (he appears as "Nate" in the *Diary*) was rather reluctantly swept into her flaming orbit.

They first got entangled during a memorable hunting trip up Soda Fork. There were just the three of them: Cal, the Countess, and young Felicia. During snowy days in the tent Cissy read aloud from *War and Peace*. As a final result, Cissy took Cal away from the Bar BC, much to my father's annoyance, and set him up as her own foreman on her own ranch, up the Grovonts, on Flat Creek. She took him east to Washington, sent him on safaris to Africa and tours of the Continent, and in general conducted with him what certainly appeared to be one of the Hole's more flamboyant dude-cowboy affairs. Anyone else might have been spoiled, but Cal was a match for the iron whim of the lady and was in his own way just as ornery and self-protective. This love-battle has been variously described in three biographies of Eleanor Patterson, but the best and eyewitness account is that of Felicia's articles for *Vogue* (of all places) and the local *Teton Magazine*.

Cissy went on to become a spectacular figure in the family tradition of newspapering. As owner-editor of the *Washington Herald* she quarreled with the city of Washington and the various presidents and their wives. The long friendship-feud with Alice Roosevelt Longworth, spiked with juicy incidents, made social history in a capital full of such feuds. The two women were too much alike to coexist peacefully in the same circles. Her Western friends were royally entertained in her mansion on Dupont Circle or the later Dower House. My father resumed his arguments with her there, spread over increasingly long intervals. He, as a rabid New Dealer and anti-Hitler interventionist, found her attitudes harder and harder to take, especially her isolationism.

Rose Crabtree, the smart-as-a-whip owner and manager of the Crabtree Hotel in Jackson, and Cal Carrington continued their friendships; but the Countess came to her ranch less and less as the years went on and finally not at all. Only her daughter Felicia and her cousins, the Albrights further east in Wyoming, kept up active Western connections in modern times.



Robert McCormick, Cissy Patterson, Joseph Medill, Medill McCormick, Joseph Patterson, 1898.



Cal Carrington



Cissy on the ranch.



A passion for hunting - Cissy and her trophy Bighorn sheep.



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MUSEUM CALENDAR

September 10 - 10am - Noon

Visit our booth on the Town Square
for Old Bill's Fun Run

September 10 - 10am to 2pm

Second Saturday program: *Digging into the Past*

September 16 - until 5:00 pm

Last Day to support your Museum with a
donation to Old Bill's

October 1 - 10am to 5pm

Last day for the summer season to visit the
Indians of the Greater Yellowstone Museum
at the corner of Deloney & Glenwood

On-going: Now thru September 29

Historic Walking Tours around the Town Square
Tuesday - Wednesday - Thursday
10:30 a.m.



A cast of Cal Carrington's grave marker in the
Aspen Hill Cemetery in Jackson.
Gift of Joe Arnold.