

1: Tonto National Forest - Wikipedia

tonto basin authors There's something to be said for an author's innate storytelling skills. Read between the lines - GigMasters makes it easy to locate and book professional Authors for readings across the United States and Canada.

Written for a more literate America. Earlier readers missed out. I read this novel three times as a child young adult and now the loft scene always stands out as it did in the movie. Grey had an overly Romantic notion of men and women but consistent with the times. Read it you will like it. I enjoyed the story. Feb 12, Alexander rated it liked it This book is a wild ride into the true American west. There he is immediately faced with the opposition of cattle ranchers that despise his fathers stock of sheep. On the first day of his arrival the girl of his dreams is intrigued enough to have him kiss her. But with in only minutes she rejects him for she is the daughter of the cattle gang leader! This book is a wild ride into the true American west. This adds a taste of forbidden love to the tale. Despite missing his native homeland of Oregon Johnny falls in love instantly with the rugged, wild country in Tonto Arizona. Hard work is a part of life for John especially with his fathers age. The only group that would have a reasonable interest in it would be die hard western fans or old men with little else to read. The action is sparse and blain. You never make that connection with the characters. But overall I believe if a person just wants to kill a little time then by all means go for it! It is defiantly set up for a person of an earlier generation though. It was so predictable I would literally guess what would happen on the next page and flip it to see how close I was and was almost always pretty darn close to it. I do enjoy westerns to a degree although a lot of times they can describe in too much detail about a scene which really could have been summed up in a third of the space. The story was so dry I had to wash my eyes out with staring at walls just to get back to a normal state.

2: Tonto Basin | AZGS Document Repository

Tonto Basin is the original version of the shorter novel *To The Last Man* (). Grey submitted the manuscript of *Tonto Basin* to the magazine *The Country Gentleman*, which published it in serialization as *To the Last Man* from May 28, through July 30,

This was a much shorter version of the original leaving out much of the backstory and character development. This shorter version was published as a book by Harper Brothers in Plot introduction[edit] A story of a feud between two families, the evil it causes, and the power of love to transcend all. Plot summary[edit] The story begins with year-old Jean Isbel in the last stages of a multi-week trip from Oregon to the frontier in Arizona where his family had moved four years earlier to start a cattle ranch. As he nears his destination he meets a woman in the woods, and falls in love at first sight. As they part they learn that they are mortal enemies. She is Ellen Jorth, and her family is locked in a deadly feud with his. Jean dreads the part his father, Gaston, wants him to play in the feud. They meet again and his words awake in her doubt and fear that her father, Lee Jorth, is not an honorable man but in fact a horse thief and cattle rustler. As events unfold her fears are proved true. The feud erupts into fatal gun battles, first at the Isbel ranch house, and then at the general store in the nearby town. Most of the Isbel and Jorth clans are killed, with several of their allies. Jean and his allies track them and there is a deadly gun battle in the woods nearby. Ellen is forced by one of the three remaining Jorth allies to flee once again. During their flight their horse is shot out from under them. Ellen now on foot meets one of the dying Isbels and finally learns the certain truth that her father, family, and their allies were horse thieves and cattle rustlers as she feared. When she finally makes her way back to the hide-out, she arrives just after Jean has been forced to take refuge in the loft, unknown to her. One of the two remaining rustlers attacks her with rape in mind but is interrupted by the arrival of the other rustler. Ellen discovers Jean during this interruption. When the rustler returns a few minutes later, Ellen is forced to kill him to protect herself and Jean. A minute later Jean kills the last rustler. The story ends with Jean and Ellen declaring their love for each other. Themes[edit] The book is concerned with the destruction deadly violence wreaks on those family members who survive. Grey writes about the intense concern Jean feels for the impact the violence will have on the wives and children whose husbands and fathers will die in the feud. The story explores how love, betrayal, and jealousy can engender a hate which leads two men to destroy their families, without a thought to the pain and suffering of those relatives who will be left to bury the dead. She begins to examine critically her own behavior with wisdom and insight. She grows and matures emotionally and psychologically, becoming aware that her father whom she had supported with unquestioning trust, is in fact a scoundrel, a thief, and a thoroughly dishonorable rogue. At the end she acts decisively and fatally to protect herself, her virtue, and the man she loves. Blue â€” member of the Isbel faction. Lee Jorth â€” the head of the Jorth faction. Jim Colter â€” member of the Jorth faction. Springer â€” member of the Jorth faction. Sommers â€” member of the Jorth faction. Rock Wells â€” member of the Jorth faction. Colter â€” member of the Jorth faction. Simm Bruce â€” member of the Jorth faction. Ben Greaves â€” owner of the General Store. During this research he discovered that Last of the Duanes and Rangers of the Lone Star were much altered from the holograph found "in the bottom drawer of a file cabinet in the Zane Grey, Inc. A comparison of the holograph with *To the Last Man* revealed that the holograph was much longer, and contained detail which altered the meaning of the story. The complete uncut version was published in

3: Rogers Rv Park E Sundance Ln Tonto Basin, AZ Recreational Vehicle Parks - MapQuest

Tonto Basin, Arizona, is located roughly miles from the Grand Canyon between Phoenix and Flagstaff east of Interstate The average highs range in the 60s in the winter to just over in.

Croxen, at the Tonto Grazing Conference in Phoenix, Arizona, November , The history of grazing on the Tonto Forest from the time of early settlement to the present is the subject that has been assigned to me. This covers so much that a book could be written on it and makes me wish that I had the ability to do so. The few oldtimers from whom I have secured my data are among the first settlers on the Tonto, and while their dates may not always be correct and they may not agree in some regards among themselves, I feel that all are reliable men and the information secured from them as to conditions in the past is reliable. They are men who have seen this range at its best, have seen the stock industry rise to the peak and descend to its present condition. Stories told by these old men while I have been with them, sound like fairy tales, for everything differed so much in those days from what we see of the ragged end of it all at the present time. Arizona had been traversed in the northern and southern parts for several decades before white men ventured to any extent into the part now covered by the Tonto Forest, for the early California gold rush was on and the greater part of the people had eyes only for that. There was little trading to be done with the Indians of these parts, as they were treacherous and warlike, and the travelers were only too glad to stay to the main routes of travel and let this, then, little known, country alone. Shortly after the Civil War, the government began to renew interest in this remote and arid country and established a few army posts throughout the territory, most of which were poorly manned. A few prospectors, traders, packers and other venturesome characters accompanied the troops, found indications of the precious metals in the mountains and took out stories of the fine grasses and ideal climate to others of their kind who were interested. The cattlemen, always anxious to spread out and find newer and better ranges for their cattle soon brought small herds to these mountains, growing these herds into larger ones, while larger herds were driven in at later dates. Packard, probably the oldest living man to settle in Tonto Basin, came from California to the Salt River Valley in , where he was told of the Greenback Valley by an army officer. He came to Greenback, liked it and settled there in He told of Blackfoot and Crowfoot Grama grass that touched ones stirrups when riding through it, where no grama grass grows at present. The Pine Bunch grass grew all over the Sierra Anchas in the pine type and lower down than the pine timber on the north slopes. There were perennial grasses on the mesas along Tonto Creek where only brush grows at the present time. Packard says that Tonto Creek was timbered with the local creek bottom type of timber from bluff to bluff, the water seeped rather than flowed down through a series of sloughs and fish over a foot in length could be caught with little trouble. Today, this same creek bottom is little more than a gravel bar from bluff to bluff. Most of the old trees are gone, some have been cut for fuel, many others cut down for the cattle during drouths and winters when the feed was scarce on the range, and many have been washed away during the floods that have rushed down this stream nearly every year since the range started to deplete. The same condition applies to practically every stream of any size on the Tonto. The first real flood to come down the Tonto Creek was in after it had rained steadily for twelve days and nights. At this time the country was fully stocked, the ground had been trampled hard, much of the grass was short, or gone, gullies had started and the water came rushing down. This flood took a good deal of the agricultural land from the ranches along the creek and was so high that it filled the gorge where it entered Salt River at the present site of the Roosevelt Dam and backed a house up Salt River about a mile. Chub Watkins, whose father, Captain W. Watkins, settled on Tonto Creek in at what is now known as the H4 Ranch, tells about the same story of early conditions as Mr. He says Curley Mesquite grass covered the foothills but did not extend to so low an elevation as at present, these lower elevations having been covered by grama and other grasses now gone. His people came from Indian Territory and brought the finest horses that ever came to this part of the state, if not the entire state, owned a bunch of greyhounds as well, and used to run jack rabbits all over the mesas along Tonto Creek from the box to the mouth. There were no washes at all in those days, where at present arroyos many feet deep are found and at places cannot be crossed. Griffin, the present owner of the 76 Quarter Circle Ranch on Tonto at

the mouth of the Wild Rye Creek, came to Salt River and settled in on some of the part now covered by the Roosevelt Reservoir. He says the principal grass was Black Grama and a species of Sage. The Black Grama used to cover the slopes on each side of the river. In those days this came up in bunches, approximately five inches at the base, grew to a height of two to two and one-half feet with a sheaf-like spread of two to two and one-half feet. This was very nutritious, making the finest kind of feed for cattle. He says in early days the settlers used to chop this grass for hay, using heavy hoes for chopping and with a hoe, rake and fork he could fill a wagon in two hours with this grass. He put up Alfilaris hay for these cows, by pushing a kind of rake or sweep across the mesas and collecting it in windrows, it grew so rank. This was in and alfilaris was not in Arizona until after the advent of the sheep from California. Florance Packard says he first saw a little of it in Sunflower Valley about 1860. While mentioning the Allen Ranch, Mr. Griffin said that Mr. This was in and Mr. McCormick, former state historian, claims to have been one of the party who discovered it in 1860. William Craig, at present a resident of Payson, later settling on Weber Creek, on the Pine District with his partner, Paul Vogel, a Frenchman, came to old Marysville, a small mining camp three miles west of the present site of Payson February 10, 1860. He says Black and Crowfoot Grama covered the ridges and foothills at that time and Curley Mesquite was mostly along the draws. Craig says Big Valley which is now the Chas. Chilson Ranch; Long Valley, where the present town of Payson is located, and Little Green Valley, fourteen miles northeast of Payson, were waist high in grass and certainly pretty to look at. He says the Pine Bunch grass in the pine timber under the Rim was three feet high and stood in great bunches. The cattle and horses that grazed on it ate only the heads. Sheepmen first set fire to the Pine Bunch grass under the Rim when passing through, so they would have young tender feed for their sheep the next trip. The influx of Texans, Colonel Jess M. The roots of the Pine grass are very close to the top of the ground, so it was soon killed out in this way. There is little of this grass to be found under the Rim at present. He says, "on Hardscrabble Mesa there was a Red Topped grass that had a good head and grew to a height of about sixteen inches. This was not a bunch grass but grew on stems, similar to Blue Stem. All the men interviewed state that there was little brush in the country at the time stock was first brought in, and it was possible to drive a wagon nearly anywhere one desired. The little that there was, was only on some of the mountains and some of the slopes. Chub Watkins stated that nearly all the north slope of Mt. Ord was a Pine Bunch grass country. At present this is one of the brushiest pieces of range on the Tonto, as anyone will agree who has been unfortunate enough to have come in contact with it. Such was the condition of the country, the streams and the grasses at the advent of white men with their herds of cattle, horses and sheep. One thing that was of assistance to new settlers coming into the Tonto Basin country was the roads that were built by the army under the regime of General Stoneman. Both of these roads were used by the incoming early settlers. As I have mentioned, the stockmen soon came in after the Apaches were somewhat overcome by the soldiers, they having heard such glowing accounts of the Tonto Basin from these soldiers, scouts, prospectors and packers. To show how rapidly it was settled, I shall name some of the outfits, the dates they came in and the herds they had or acquired and how they increased or decreased as fortune favored them in their efforts. The early influx was from California and Oregon, while some came from the Mormon settlements in Utah, later settlers came from Texas and New Mexico. There were fifty head of these, mixed Red Durham cows and they were brought from California. Christopher Cline and his five sons drove a herd in the same year and settled on Lower Tonto. There were four hundred head in this herd, so far as I can learn. These were also driven from California, coming from the vicinity of San Diego. Christopher Cline was the grandfather of all the Cline boys now grazing permittees on the Tonto. Ward stocked the Sunflower Ranch on the west side of the Mazatzals about 1860, but I do not know how many cattle he had. Charley Mullen, now a resident of Tempe, once told me that he and his brother had cattle at the Club Ranch high up on the west side of the Mazatzals in 1860. He said this was the finest grass country he had ever seen, and it must have been for it is still one of the best ranges on the Tonto although, it has been heavily stocked for as long as any on the Tonto. The first cattle to be driven to the Payson country was in 1860, by William Burch and William McDonald, two old bachelors, who drove their cattle, about 50 head, from the Walapai Mts. They had a mule team and light wagon, a saddle horse and pack mule. This outfit allowed them to travel where their fancy suited. These men later married two of the Hazelton sisters, relatives of the Hazelton family now living

AUTHORS NOTE: THE TONTO BASIN pdf

in the Buckeye country on the Gila. Burch was the father of Haza Burch, the Phoenix policeman killed by two outlaws while trying to arrest them in February. Many of the old stumps are still standing on the area logged by this mill. Craig came to Payson in , the herd of Burch and McDonald had increased to about head. Houston Brothers were located at Star Valley, six miles northeast of the present town of Payson, at the time he came in. They had about head of cattle and had driven them from Tulare County, California. Felton, father of George A. Derrick had head of improved Mexican cows and Durham and Devon bulls. The bulls were purchased on the Verde River and one of them was an improved Devon bull from England. Derrick hired Paul Vogel, now living in Payson, to build the log fences still to be seen at Indian Garden. In , he and other settlers built the old log house still standing as a protection against the Indians. Derrick is said to have been a good man for the country but unfortunately went broke through his expenditures for improvements, etc. Craig built the adobe at Little Green Valley in , which is the main room in the present house. Craig and Paul Vogel, the first mule skinner and wagon-master for government contractors in the southwest and the latter a Civil War Veteran and bull whacker for contractors across the Great Plains, settled the Spade Ranch on Weber Creek on the Pine District in . The mines on Weber Creek were discovered the same spring and were considerable of an aid to them. They set out an orchard in the spring of , getting the trees from Hirtsville, Alabama. Perhaps the author meant "Huntsville. They started in the cattle business with one cow and calf, later buying five more. Craig always kept his cattle broke to salt and to come at the call. They first secured salt from the mine at Camp Verde of very poor quality, but after a few years were able to purchase salt from the Mormons who freighted it from Salt Lake, New Mexico. Crag says the salting of the salt was a great handicap and many did not do it, losing many cattle as a result. He says while at the Zulu mine on Wild Rye Creek, in the early days, he has ridden the length of it and not been out of the odor of dead cattle and they were dying in the grass knee high-for the want of salt. John, one of the original locators of the Oxbow mine, came to Tonto Basin in . He located on what is known as the St. John started with a few milk cows and grew a small herd, later disposing of them and acquiring Pyeatt herd of goats about , building them up to about 5, head.

4: what is an author's note? | Yahoo Answers

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

5: Chrisman Collection detail, Liberal Memorial Library

The Tonto Basin Research Collection was created as a bicentennial project of the Punkin Center Homemakers. The culmination of the project was the writing of 'The.

6: The best available hotels & places to stay near Tonto Basin, AZ

Levels 1 and 2 with a second read-through and a final critique of the completed manuscript. The final critique will visit all of the steps of Level One and Two once again.

7: Authors Note Quotes (9 quotes)

Essays by authors about the experience of writing, publishing and promoting their own work.

8: Tonto Basin by Zane Grey

It depends entirely on the nature of the note. If it acknowledges persons or sources or is a dedication, it makes sense to put it at the beginning. If it acts as a commentary on the novel, like the Afterword in Forester's A Room With A View,

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then it belongs at the end.

9: RV Parks in Tonto Basin, Arizona | USA Today

An author's note is usually before or after a book. It is basically where the author clarifies something or states something. For example, an author might use the author's note to state that a secret society that he writes about in his novel is completely real, and all the evidence of its existence is real also.

Guide to the Close Corporations Act and regulations Medical taping concept handbook Neil Gaiman on his work and career Haunted Mansion Mystery Bible Devotions for Bedtime Regional Aquifer-System Analysis (RASA Program The World According To Elmo Generative design index-of Cannibalizing material culture Modern algebra durbin solutions manual. The Language Teacher Visual economics, with rules for estimation of the earning ability after injuries to the eyes The Flowers Of Progress 1890 1893 Permission marketing book The suspense Wayne Froman Science as savior Reflections Beyond the Mirror The Prettiest Feathers Bound By The Baby (Silhouette Desire) Lyrical mechanism Christine Hawley Applied statistical analysis Tariff-based differentiated services networks My experiments with truth Neck and cervical spine Chess middle game strategy Skill integration putting it all together Filling out application forms Fabulous Life of Sarah Bernhardt A Christian philosophy of education Dev c tutorial for beginners Fulltext Sources Online July 2004: for Periodicals, Newspapers, Newsletters, Newswires TV/Radio Transcrip The prayers of Erasmus Letter 82, Owen to Avery, May 18 Pennys guide to teenage charm and popularity Baby Animals Iron-on Transfer Patterns Montaignes essays in three books. With notes and quotations. And an account of the authors life. . Transl An electric cell: electric energy from a chemical reaction Introduction to sensors and actuators Learning About African Animals (Learning about Books Conclusion: Lessons for the future